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AN

# ARMORIAL OF JERSEY,

BEING

AN ACCOUNT, HERALDIC AND ANTIQUARIAN,

OF ITS

## CHIEF NATIVE FAMILIES,

WITH PEDIGREES, BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, AND  
ILLUSTRATIVE DATA;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

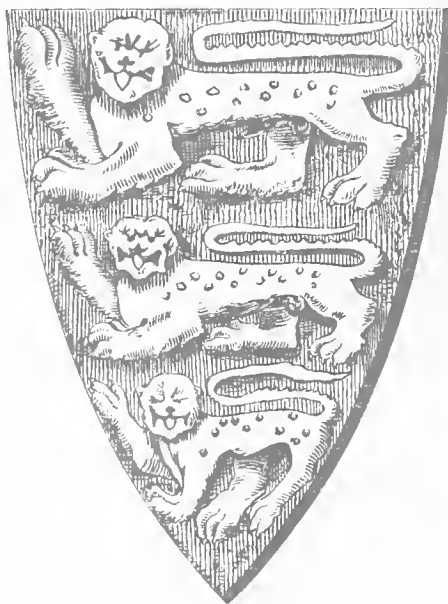
### A Brief History of Heraldry,

AND REMARKS ON THE MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLAND.

BY

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND; MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, AND OF  
THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.



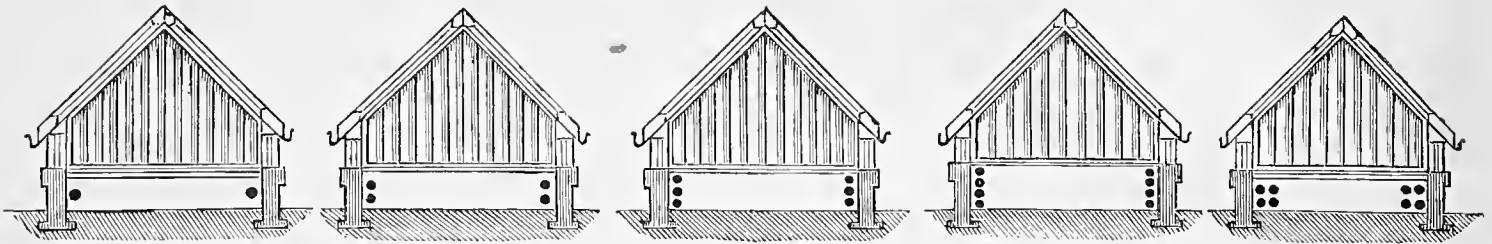
WITH PLATES OF ARMS AND SEALS FROM DESIGNS BY THE AUTHOR,  
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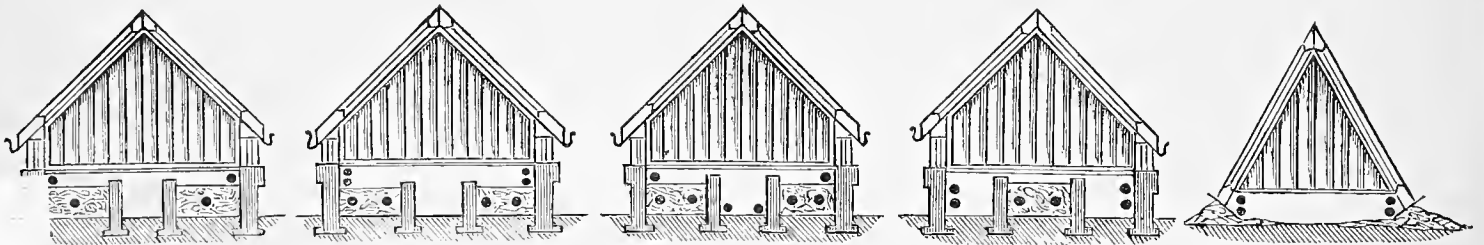
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50 „ 15 „	18	0 0	28	0 0	34	0 0	42	10 0	42	10 0
70 „ 15 „	22	0 0	36	0 0	44	0 0	56	0 0	56	0 0
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50 „ 15 „	29	0 0	44	10 0	44	10 0	35	0 0	28	0 0
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## Introduction.

**B**EFORE proceeding to the more local part of my subject, it will not be irrelevant briefly to sketch the rise and progress of Heraldry generally; to take a view of it in its fabulous as well as in its historic phase; and also to suggest the influence it may be said to have had upon the morals, manners, and habits of our forefathers.

From the Jewish era to our own times, Genealogy\* has excited attention and careful research, and the first Pedigrees ever penned are to be found in the sacred pages of the Bible. Length of descent and purity of ancestry are coveted by all; and no more general instance of the involuntary deference that is paid to its claims exists, than in the plea of the poor and needy man, when he says: "I am poor, it is true, but then *I come of a good family.*" His condition, under these circumstances, even in this practical day, is seen in a new light; his claim to consideration is allowed; and in the sympathy that is excited for the decline of his race is merged the unmerited contempt poverty has ever met with.

I think every one will admit, who has paid the slightest attention to the subject, that Heraldry is capable of exciting as much or more enthusiasm in its devotees than any other science; so that when we find that History in all countries has had its fabulous preface, it is not surprising that Heraldry possesses one also, and that the zeal which some of its earlier commentators have exhibited has led them *very* far beyond the bounds, not only of truth, but of possibility. The first Heralds were men accustomed rather to the brand than to the quill; in short, to use plain English, they were old retainers of noble families, to whom was committed the task of lauding and chronicling the noble deeds and ancient descent of their masters' houses.† This to them was a labour of love, and not being bothered by troublesome critics in these "good old times," they drew pretty freely upon their imaginations—imagination which, as I shall show, were in a high state of fertility. This, however, was not the whole extent of the evil; for the next generation of Heralds, who called to their aid much erudition and considerable ingenuity, instead of superseding these transparent fictions, sought only to give them plausibility and consistence, by perverting and adapting to their purpose quotations from almost every author since the Deluge.

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\* Heraldry and Genealogy may, in a broad sense, be used indiscriminately, for after all, as a science, they are one, and therefore synonymous: Heraldry being the coloured frontispiece to Genealogy, and deriving almost all its value from its elder sister.

† They were all very much upon a par with Captain Walter Scott, who, some two centuries ago, wrote (?) *The True History of Several Honourable Families of the Right Honourable Name of Scott*, and who describes himself as "an old souldier and no scholler, and one that can just write name but just the letters of his name."

They, indeed, were scarcely content to begin with Adam, for the reader v or reference to the "Boke of S. Alban,"\* an account of the orders of angels, and ho vere ensigned! These of course are not described with great prolixity, but the coat a ou first parents, and those of the Patriarchs, are given with much minuteness, and will nost confidence. Pedigrees, too, under their revisal, went up to Adam with a gnouss that is wonderful, one of which, as an instance, I give, from Sylvanus Morgan's "Sphere of Gentric," published in 1661, and noticed by Moule. It is that of O'Mora or More, and commences thus: †—"God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who was from all eternity, did, in the beginning of time, of nothing create red earth, and of red earth formed Adam, and out of a rib out of the side of Adam, fashioned Eve. After which creation, plasmation, and formation succeeded generation. I. Adam, surnamed the Protoplast, lived 930 years, and from his wife Eve begat sons and daughters, &c." The Genealogy is traced regularly through the Patriarchs to Noah, and from Noah to Nilus, and through the kings of Scythia to Milesius, who conquered Spain, and afterwards Ireland, from whom it is continued to Cu Chogry O'Mora, King of Liex, whose daughter Caecht married Dermot Nagal McMorrhough, King of Leinster (who first invited the English to the invasion of Ireland, under Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, *temp.* Henry II.), and thence to Anthony O'More, Dynast or Sovereign of Liex, whose daughter Ellen married, *circa* 1450, Sir Oliver Grace, &c. &c. "If any family," facetiously says a critic in the *Literary Gazette*, ‡ "can show any higher pedigree than this, we will allow them to print and promulgate the same for the amazement of planet-struck mushrooms, who have prided themselves on springing up from the hot-bed of the Conquest, instead of being floated in and watered by the Deluge."

Those who have a taste for the marvellous will find among these old authors many other quite as choice selections, which possess every element of interest to the lover of ingenious fiction.

Christ and the Apostles, of course, were not omitted among the "Gentric;" and Dame Julia Berners shall speak for herself, in a passage which is very interesting, if only to show how curious were the then ideas on this topic. She is describing "A Gentylnan Spirituall."

"Ther is a gentylnan a churl fone a preffe to be made and that is a spirituall gentylnan to God and not of blode. Butt if a gentlemannys fone be made preffe he is a gentylnan both spirituall and temperall. Crifte was a gentilman of his moder be halue and bare cotarmure of aunceturis. The iij Euangelist berith wittenese of Criflis workys in the gofpell with all thapostilles. They were Jewys and of gentylnen come by the right line of that worthy conqueroure Judas Machabeus bot by succellion of time the kynrade fell to pouerty after the destruction of Judas Machabeus and then they fell to laboris and ware called no gentilmen, and the iij doctoris of holi church Seynt Jerome Ambrose Augyflyn and Gregori war Gentylnen of blode and cotarmures."

Arms were also given to the pagan gods, to the heroes of classic antiquity, to Scythians

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\* The Boke of S. Alban. This book claims the third place, in point of antiquity, in Moule's celebrated *Bil Heraldica*. It was written by Juliana Barnes or Berners, daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners Roding and sister of Richard, Lord Berners. She was prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, a cell to and very near the A S. Alban's, Hertfordshire. It was printed in 1486, and consists of four separate treatises, but there is great doubt whether the whole work can safely be attributed to its reputed authoress.

† Slater also, in his *Genealogicon sive Stemma Regis Jacobi, &c.*, 1630, deduces the king's descent from Ad

‡ *Literary Gazette*, Oct. 5, 1822. Moule, in one of his MS. notes to his own copy of this work, thinks it was written by William Jerdan, so many years editor of that journal.

and Tentons of eminence, to our Saxon forefathers, and, in fine, to almost every name of note down to the period when Heraldry really did begin. Many, although denouncing its absurdity, urge that much temptation was given to these enthusiastic writers by passages, not only in the Bible,\* but in classical authors, tending to prove the existence of badges or marks of personal distinction, expressed on the defensive attire, arms, and banners of the ancients; but they overlook the obvious fact that, until these distinctions become hereditary, they did not commence to be *Heraldic*; as little would the reckless assertion of a family bearing "Vert, roundlé or," be justified by the said family's representative arraying himself in a bottle-green coat with gilt buttons. An unvarnished collection of such badges, distinctively worn by the warriors and chieftains of past ages, as corroborated by contemporary writers, would be very interesting, but I should deny its connection, *in any way*, with the science in question, for whereas the very "head and front" of the value of coat-armour consists in its identification with departed ancestral greatness, badges were valueless except in connection with their wearer. Æsop entered into this feeling while writing the fable of the Ass with the Lion's Skin. The present system, unfortunately, sometimes admits the adaptation of the exterior of the lion to the useful long-eared quadruped in a way that would have been impossible then.



To arrive at the conclusion, therefore, that Hereditary Coat-armour was nothing more than an invention produced by parent necessity, to perpetuate the doughty prowess of the Crusaders, is, I think, simply stating the truth; and further, that any attempt, however zealous and determined, to claim for it a higher origin, must inevitably be futile. From the first Crusade, the soldiers of which started in the spring of 1096, to the ninth, *circa* 1269, all who returned from the Holy Land bore about with them the distinguishing badges under which they had fought and suffered, much as the soldiers of to-day proudly display the many-clasped Peninsular or Crimean medal; then it was, doubtless, that the idea arose that these marks, made hereditary,

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\* *Vide* Gen. xlix.; Exodus xxviiij. 2; xxix. 14, 30; Numbers ij. 1, 2; Kings xxj. 8; Nehemiah ix. 38; Esther ij. 12; viij. 8; Psalm xx. 5; lx. 4; Isaiah xiiij. 2; Jeremiah xxij. 10; Daniel vj. 17. Also Lydgate's Story of Thebes, p. 2; Orlando Furioso, Canto x., St. 76; and Potter's Æschylus and Euripedes, &c. &c. &c.

would, as it were, form a stenography of family history. This is supported by the fact that the principal object only in the shield was then deemed of consequence; marks of cadency were greater than now, and tincture altered at will. Thus the arms of Sire Tomas Mallet and Sire Robert Malet, described in the Roll of Knights, *temp.* Edward II., differed considerably, although the bearers were of the same family; the former bearing "de goules à une fesse d'ermyne à vj fermails de or," the latter "de sable à une cheveron et iij fermails de argent," which obviously show that the buckles were the distinguishing feature, and the accessories treated as of no moment; in this the infant science differed from present usage, but proves the assertion stated above. In some cases the arms of relatives were even entirely different, although the instance quoted is the rule.

Many authors, although ignoring the classical existence of Heraldry, would claim for it an antiquity prior to the Conquest, or, as M. de Courcelles\* dates it, soon after A.D. 938, "for about that period," he states, "Armorial Bearings were known as a system in the North," but quotes no authority for his somewhat bold assertion. The question arises as to where the North may be; certain it is that in the north of France, at the period of the Conquest, nothing was known of the science, for the celebrated Bayeux tapestry, undoubtedly executed very shortly after this event, proves neither Saxons nor Normans to have had on their shields any devices that can be tortured into the slightest resemblance to modern bearings, except some few delineations of the *fibule* in iron or brass bands, which served the utilitarian purpose of binding and protecting the shield. The far-famed tiles at Caen, to which a more detailed reference is made in connection with the Mallet family, would, if they deserved the reputation of being placed there *temp.* William I., as sometimes asserted, be unanswerable, but they bear no less than three distinct proofs of the contrary, among the arms they portray. One contains three lions passant guardant. Now if these are intended for those of England, they were not adopted until the reign of Henry II., who, upon his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, joined the single lion of that province with the two of Normandy, which have remained as the arms of this kingdom to this day. Another bears *semée* of fleur-de-lis, of which no examples are found prior to 1120; while a third expresses a quartered coat, a custom the origin of which the first known instance places in the reign of Edward I., whose queen, Eleanor, bore quarterly Castile and Leon.† That much quoted but apocryphal document, the Battel Abbey Roll,‡ has been so tampered

\* *Vide* Le Dictionnaire Universel de la Noblesse de France, par M. de Courcelles.

† *Vide* Henuiker's Remarks on the Tiles at Caen, Montagu's Heraldry, &c.

‡ The Roll was formerly suspended in the Abbey of Battel in Sussex (erected on the battle-field of Hastings), with the following inscription:—

"Dicitur a bello, bellum locus hic quia bello,  
Angligenæ victi, sunt hic in morte relict:  
Martyris in Christi festo cecidere calixti:  
Sexagenus erat sextus millesimus annus  
Cum percunt Angli, stellâ monstrante cometa."

Holingshed (p. 3) and Stowe (p. 105) have each given lists, but they differ so much from each other, and from the Norman accounts, printed by S. Allais, that but little credit can be paid to them unless corroborated elsewhere. Honest Maître Wace's list is perhaps the most correct and authentic of all.

with by the monks, that its historic authority is much diluted with fable;\* and then if it were originally a genuine list of the companions of the Conqueror, what authority have we that any description of coat-armour accompanied the text? And, notwithstanding much learning has been brought to bear upon the point that royal and other seals of arms exist from A.D. 600 or 700 to 1100, I think them all open to the objection previously stated, that although borne on shields as now, they were then merely personal, not hereditary badges. Dallaway,† who writes at much length on the subject, with most other authors, allows to the Germans this invention, but none furnish satisfactory evidence in favour of the supposition; for although the Germans have complicated, and the French elaborated the science, yet I imagine the Anglo-Normans can give proof of as early if not of a more ancient usage of armorial bearings than either.

Once fairly in existence, the science rapidly developed itself. The warlike Edward III., and his successor, Richard II., although utterly different in general character, gave every incentive to its increase, as an adjunct to the growing beauties of architecture and clothing. Under the former monarch the English Knighthood became the first and proudest of the world, and, aided by their invincible courage, he reaped from France a harvest of wealth, then new to this kingdom; this added to the thirst for armorial distinctions, for in the human breast the next desire after the acquirement of riches is to add honours to their enjoyment. In this reign commerce became remarkable for the consequence of its votaries; and, as they were forbidden, under severe penalties, to bear arms, in their ambition to imitate the custom they invented those curious and arbitrary signs or monograms called *Merchants' Marks*, rendered famous, and brought under our more immediate notice, by those used by the eminent early printers. In the reign of the latter king, ostentation rather than chivalry was the object studied by the encouragement of Heraldry, yet this did not prevent its rules being stringently carried out—and carried out they were about this period to that extent, that in the subsequent reign, an individual, confessedly of gentle birth, denies his right to arms, “because neither he nor his ancestors had ever been engaged in war,”‡ showing that, with the exception of the clergy, they were at that time deemed an honour due only to the soldier.

The science had deservedly obtained such consideration that, in the reign of Richard III., heralds ceased to be mere private retainers, and were incorporated as a collegiate body by that monarch, who amongst his many bad had several very redeeming qualities; but, like those of most of our monarchs, his character, tinctured by the feelings of his biographers, gives posterity but little clue to its right appreciation. The College of Arms thus constituted was then situated in the Parish of All Saints, London, at a house called Pulteney's Inn, or Cold Harbore, a mansion formerly belonging to Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter.

It continued to progress in splendour and development to the time of Henry VIII., whose vain and lavish humour made him pay the utmost deference to the gorgeous attributes of

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\* Although the revenue of the monks of this establishment amounted to what would be £10,000 per annum in our day, yet many of the old writers accuse them of adding to this favoured list many a name whose only title to appear there consisted in a timely present to the Abbey by its ambitious owner.

† Dallaway's *Inquiry into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry*. 4to, London, 1793.

‡ *Vide* Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*.

Heraldry. The happy results of his self-will and caprices, which have gained him a notoriety and respect which he never deserved, caused him to abolish the regular clergy of the day, and at one blow, Nebuchadnezzar-like, to change the religion of a nation, and also to cut off many of the ancient nobility, whom he supplanted by creatures of his own, taken indiscriminately from all stations—their one indispensable and common merit being that they must have given proofs of skill and bravery in statecraft or war. Of this class Sir Hugh Vaughan, some time Governor of Jersey, was a fair example; of whom all, from Wolsey to Vaughan, were endowed with armorial insignia. Tilts and tournaments were the order of the day, which the king, with his stalwart person and courage, individually patronized; and the merchants made another stride towards that “merchant-princedom” they subsequently have so amply enjoyed, and as a body they had the honour of counting, among the descendants of one of themselves, the second of Henry’s queens.\* Then it may be said that Heraldry had arrived at its zenith of glory; of which the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold formed the culminating point. It pervaded alike the solemn precincts of the church and cathedral, in the stained glass of their windows, and the encaustic tiles of their pavements; the palace and the castle, in the keystones of their arches, the vanes of their roofs, and, in short, wherever such decoration could find a place; the surcoat and shield of the knight and the housings of his steed; the elegant dresses of the ladies; the liveries of the serving-men; and, by the elegance and purity of its adornment, influenced and nurtured the progress of taste, while the study of its principles formed the chief acquirement in which it behoved all of gentle birth to be well grounded. In this reign, although some attribute the disuse of the custom to that of Elizabeth, bishops, abbots, and priors ceased to confer knighthood upon the parochial clergy—Sir being generally affixed to their names; but although in England numbers of instances occur to prove that many of these ecclesiastics actually were knighted in due form, yet we may imagine with reason that they frequently adopted the title as a right; for in Jersey, priests, in Roman Catholic days, were invariably styled *Sire*, although no evidence is given that they ever received the honour of formal knighthood.† Subsequently the title of Esquire was given to rectors and vicars, but this, with much good taste, has long been disused.

Heraldic bearings, which at first were of a very simple character, became more florid both in themselves and their accessories as architecture advanced from its first principles: a bend, a fesse, an animal, or some such simple charge, forms a great criterion as to the probable era of its being adopted, while too great an elaboration in charging the shield is justly looked upon as a modern vitiation. It was due to the vagaries of heralds in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to invent a species of language of arms, which they termed *Armilogia*;‡ and in which the tinctures and charges are supposed to represent virtues and failings, to accord with

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\* *Vide* Noble’s College of Arms.

† *Vide* also an observation of Durell, in his notes to Falle’s Jersey, on the subject, in which he admits himself at a loss how to account for the practice. Fuller, in his Church History, hazards the opinion that such priests that had the addition of *Sir* appended to their names were men who had not graduated at the universities—being in orders, but not in degrees; whilst others entitled masters had commenced in the Arts.

‡ This, with several absurdities of a like character, has been ably and humorously discussed by Mr. Lower, in his *Curiosities of Heraldry*, to which work reference has already been made.

the spirit of the bearer:\* this was too absurd even for the credulous spirit of those times, and therefore was never in much vogue, so that any meaning they ever did possess (if indeed they had any save that given to them by the imagination of their chroniclers), has long since been lost. Perhaps the only exception to this is in what are called Punning Arms (*arma cantantia*). Of these many different varieties are enumerated by heralds; and the French, with their usual love of system, divide them into five classes: 1. Are those in which the first letter or syllable of the name is expressed in the arms.† 2. Those that allude directly or remotely by animate or inanimate figures to the proper name.‡ 3. Those that in a very remote manner signify the cognomen of their wearer.§ 4. Those that do not immediately refer to the name, but represent something in connection with it.¶ And 5. Those arms that allude to the wearer's name in a foreign language or obsolete dialect.¶¶ And appertaining very closely to these are Allusive or Historical Arms, which refer variously to the illustrious actions, negotiations, embassies, discoveries, inventions, soubriquets, honourable offices and employments, orthodoxy, piety, and memorable events in the lives of their first wearers. The former have been much decried by not only English but foreign writers, as mere modern inventions, tending to undermine the true devices of Heraldry. But this is a false idea, for examples of *armes parlantes* may be noticed among the earliest known examples, which a reference to the ancient Rolls of Arms will prove, where they occur in connection with the noblest founders of our old houses: as a familiar instance of which, it is an all but universally admitted fact, that the *fleurs-de-lis*, the former bearings of France, were adopted from the word *Loys*, the old French for Louis.

Indeed, *armes parlantes* may be considered as forming the connecting link between personal badges and hereditary bearings. This emblematic figuring is not confined to the shield, but also occurs in the crest and motto. For examples of each in the following pages, see the arms of Cabot, La Cloche, and Poingdestre, and the crest of Robin.

The crest was introduced some time after armorial bearings became usual, and at one time the right of bearing a crest indicated even a higher rank than that of bearing arms themselves. This was natural, as the custom undoubtedly arose from the immemorial practice of chieftains to wear on their helmets plumes of feathers, both for distinction in the *mêlée* and to keep their followers from straying.

After the crest came the motto; this was religious, allusive, punning, or defiant, according to fancy. Mottoes, down to the middle of the sixteenth century, were not confined to personal usage, but ornamented buildings and apartments, by expressing their purpose, in a Latin

\* Even so late as the beginning of this century an attempt was made thus to read the arms of a feudal family in Jersey. The idea, however well-meant, was simply ridiculous, and, fortunately for the writer, his MS. was not printed, and therefore is not generally known.

† Alheim (Austria), Gules, on a fesse argent, a gothic A sable. Gottingen (German town), Gules, a gothic G argent.

‡ D'André, or, a *S. Andrew's* cross gules. Cockburn, argent, a masele azure, between three cocks gules.

§ Baudry, Gules, a *baldrick* argent. Fontenay-le-Comte (French Town), azure, a *Fountain* argent.

¶ Le Roy, azure, a *sceptre* or, in pale. Soldati, azure, a *lance* or, in pale.

¶¶ Arundel, sable, six *swallows* (*hirondelle*, Fr.) argent, 3, 2, 1. De la Chastre, azure, three *camp* tents (*castrum*, Lat.) or.



or other legend, over the door. Thus may be read over the postern of the seigneurial house of Tourville, "Sileto et Spera." The motto of the family of Fortescue, placed beneath its arms, over the grand entrance of the castle, is "Forte sentum salus ducunt." And over the principal door of the hospitable mansion of Earl Cowper is the comfortable assurance, "Tuum est."\* In France, to this day, crests and mottoes are in very much less general vogue than in England.

Badges, properly so called, in contradistinction to crests, with which they are sometimes confounded, deserve a notice here. They were cognizances adopted by royal and noble houses, chiefly on account of remarkable family events, and worn as a distinguishing feature by the retainers and men-at-arms of the chief, either on the arm or cap, the minstrel or bard having them suspended to his neck by a silver chain. The history of the origin and circumstances connected with badges would in itself form a volume, abounding in most stirring and romantic incident. Who does not call to mind the White Hart of Richard II., fondly borne in honour of his mother, Joan Holand, the renowned and beauteous Maid of Kent; and the badge of the Princes of Wales, the three ostrich feathers? Nearly allied to these are the cognizances known as Wake's and Harrington's Knot; the Pelham Buckle; and, as a variation, may be noticed the rebus adopted and worn by Prior Bolton, of the Priory of S. Bartholomew, London, as a badge, being a bolt (arrow) inserted in a tun, and which exists to this day in the familiar inn-sign of the *Bolt and Tun*. Such political influence and party feeling were excited by their display, and speculation on their influence, that even as late as the reign of Elizabeth an act was passed by which severe penalties were laid on "all phantasticall prophecies upon, or by, the occasion of badges, cognizances, or like things." Their last remains may still be seen on the arms of the servitors of some of the London trade companies, and on those of the minor officials of borough towns.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled glories of Heraldry under Henry VIII., they did not undergo any material change for the worse through several reigns; and Cromwell, despite the puritanical pretences by which he succeeded in clutching at, and holding, more than sovereign power, was, like all *parvenus*, desirous of surrounding his new-born dignities with all the *éclat* possible. His patents to his peers of Parliament were decorated in the margin by his own portrait, arrayed in regal robes, and surmounted by his paternal escutcheon with many quarterings; † and his receptions of foreign ambassadors were accompanied with every possible mark of splendour. A curious entry of the items of his funeral pageant is extant, which consisted largely of heraldic insignia, and so great was its magnificence that its whole expense amounted to £28,000.

Gradually, however, and by almost imperceptible degrees, from this date Heraldry declined from its high estate; the rules and regulations of the heralds were disobeyed and evaded; visitations ceased; and the dark ages of the science commenced, which are thus deplored by Sir William Segar, Garter, in his envoy to Guillim's Display of Heraldrie, ‡ in the following graphic but quaint lines:—

" Bees *suck* the Flowers, others *eat* their Hony,  
 Poor *digge* the Mines, Rich Men *have* the Mony,  
 Sheep *beare* the Fleece, others *wear* the Wooll,  
 And some *plant* Vines, and some the Grapes *do pull*;  
*Sic vos non vobis*, may to us be said."

\* *Vide* the Hunchback of Notre Dame, by V. Hugo.

† Dallaway.

‡ Edition 1660.



INTRODUCTION.

*“We blazon Armes, and some esteem them not,  
We write of Honour, others do it blot,  
We uphold Honour, others pluck it down,  
Burying themselves in base Oblivion:  
Such are the effects of our defective Age.”*

*“Peculiar Precisenesse, loves no Heraldry,  
Crosses in Arms, they hold Idolatry:  
All Funeral’s pompe, and Honour but a vaunt,  
Made Honour onely by the Honorant;  
Shortly no difference ’twixt the Lord and*

*“Honours Recufants do so multiply,  
As Armes, the Ensigns of Nobility,  
Must be laid down; they are too glorious,  
Plain, idlessewces, and superstitious;  
Plebeian baseness doth them so esteem.”*

*“Degrees in bloud, the steps of pride and scorne,  
All Adam’s Children, none are Gentle born;  
Degrees of state, titles of Ceremony:  
Brethren in Christ, greatness is Tyranny:  
O impure Purity that so doth deem!”*

\* \* \* \*

Now of late this, to a certain extent, influenced by the many learned and interesting publications that have emanated from the press, has changed for the better, and the literary world, or I might with more justice say, the world generally, has acknowledged the intrinsic value of the science, and evinced a desire for its cultivation; and it is to be hoped that in like manner as Religion and the Arts gained new vigour after their revival from the torpor into which they had fallen during the middle ages, so in Heraldry—that its last state may be far more perfect and complete than its first.

But the reason why? “What has posterity done for me, that I should do anything for posterity?” cried the indignant Irishman. “What has Heraldry done for society that we should wish to promote its interest?” exclaim my readers.—“Heraldry,” says Victor Hugo, “to those who can decipher it is an algebra—a language. The entire history of the middle ages is written in Heraldry, as the history of the first half in the imagery of the Roman Churches.” And its value to the historian,\* genealogist, architect, painter, novelist, poet, the ends of justice,† and far stronger than these to SELF, has been so frequently and so eloquently discussed and proved by ingenious and learned authors, that should I dilate on this part of my subject, I should be, I fear, guilty of repeating what has been better said before; therefore to the curious reader I strongly recommend the perusal of some of those authors who have devoted so much

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\* Sir F. Palgrave, the talented compiler of the Parliamentary Writs, observes “that Heraldry frequently affords the best and sometimes the only mode of identifying individuals.”

† “I know three families,” says Ralph Bigland, late Garter, “who have acquired estates by virtue of preserving the arms and esuteheons of their ancestors.”

time and attention to their subject,\* contenting myself with preferring an argument in its favour which, if not possessing the merit of originality, is one I have never heard used, and is one which must apply itself to the consideration of all.

When civilization in Europe succeeded the semi-barbarism that before had reigned supreme, the feudal system was undoubtedly looked upon as the most accurate balance of power between the various sorts and conditions of men that human wisdom could possibly devise: and indeed, surveying it in its proper light, that of contrast to the state of things it superseded, it will be found that the many privileges conceded by might to right; the chivalrous respect to Woman (the base of all moral in our character); and the thousand and one ameliorations of the former state of society, were all owing to the working of this much-abused system: and to vilify it because it does not meet the requirements and exigencies of this present, would be to blame the modest rushlight for not bursting into the refulgent brightness of the gas-jet.† The middle class proved the death of feudalism. Now, as then, the highest class *enjoyed*, the lowest *endured* life; but when a body arose from the middle classes who were competent and willing to wage warfare with their hereditary rulers in the arena of ambition and learning, and were met of course with jealousy and *clique*, the old state of things could not bear the innovation; convulsed to its centre, it fell, because its founders had not foreseen, and consequently had not provided against, its particular antagonist—a contingency that occurs to mar the working of more systems than the feudal. Indeed it may be said that Heraldry bore a part in bringing about this result, for through its portal alone could the wealthy or talented plebeian enter the then sacred precincts of aristocracy.

And more—for all the higher attributes that render the character of the mediæval knight and gentleman so pleasant to look back upon; for all his pacific, and most of his warlike virtues, (except of course, the inherent one of bravery) have we not to thank the science that formed his order; which provided him with his rules of life; and which, by its semi-religious and wholly moral character, supported him in carrying out his vows. A science, indeed, which, tempering the bulldog ferocity of warfare while giving greater prominence to the intellectual qualities, has contributed, long after its ostensible influence has vanished, a noble share towards paving the way for our present high state of moral and literary culture—a consideration which raises Heraldry from the rank of an obsolete and fantastic study to class as one of the great benefactors of the world!

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\* *Vide* Lower's Curiosities of Heraldry; Nares' Heraldic Anomalies; De la Motte's Historical and Allusive Arms, &c.

† The celebrated William Godwin, writing to Shelley the poet, says: "Almost every institution or form of society is good in its place and in the period of time to which it belongs. How many beautiful and admirable effects grew out of Popery and the monastic institutions, in the period when they were in their genuine health and vigour! To them we owe almost all our logic and our literature. What excellent effects do we reap, even at this day, from the feudal system and from chivalry!"





**A**MPLE evidence remains to prove that from the earliest ages Jersey was inhabited; indeed the large number of Druidic remains once existing in the island would suggest that its Celtic or Frank population must have been much larger than its Norman.\* But my subject has nothing in common with its pagan history; it refers to a subsequent era, when it was not merely a Neustrian colony, but an integral portion of the duchy itself; when the name of a Jerseyman was not, being merged in the more comprehensive one of a Norman; and when the insular possessions of the feudal Seigneur may have served him as a pleasant retreat from the cares of statecraft and war, to be given in time as a patrimony to the younger branch of a noble house.

This identity Jersey has preserved almost intact until the commencement of the present century. Laws, habits, and customs have been handed down with astonishing fidelity. The "Clameur de Haro," the legacy of Rollo's stern justice, although disregarded and ignored in its first home, is here as potent as ever; and honest Master Wace still speaks in the fondly cherished language (*patois*, as a critic would say) of his countrymen.† The character, too, of its people preserves much of the high repute of their ancestors. Great and proverbial powers of memory, much and genuine hospitality, an innate and Hibernianesque wit, with which is curiously blended the phlegm and frugality of the cannie Scot, and a native bravery, that needs no other eulogy than it has already gained in the annals of the island, may fairly be numbered as Jersey characteristics. Yet there is a reverse to every picture, and were I to say that with so much good were blended no faults, the most careless reader would pay but little heed to the rest of my assertions. Those, then, that most forcibly strike the attention of a stranger are a parsimony unfitting the present age, and an incurable mania for petty political intrigue; although even to these, Jerseymen possess such bright and so many exceptions, that it may be confidently predicted that both are on the wane. And it is scarcely flattery to add that in a great measure their national faults are those of circumstance and place—their virtues are all their own.

Until comparatively a recent period, little or no alien blood flowed in the veins of the Jersey folk, and in them continued the main features of their nationality, while on the one hand persecution and tyranny have so far debased the modern inhabitant of Normandy as to leave in him but few traces of his heroic ancestry; and, on the other, the sturdy Saxon admixture has much altered, admitting it to have improved, the Englishman of to-day. The Jersiais are fully aware of the degeneracy of their continental neighbours; for when one of the lower classes would express the *ne plus ultra* of contempt for an antagonist, he sums it up in the significant phrase—"Tu es un Normand!" "The force of" malice "can no further go."‡

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\* *Vide* a clever work on the Druidic remains of Jersey, by J. P. Ahier, Esq.

† "On retrouve à Jersey un échantillon des vieux Normands; on croit entendre parler Guillaume le Bâtard, ou l'auteur du Roman de Rou."—*Chateaubriand*.

‡ *Vide* Durell's note on this subject, p. 278.

But despicable as may be the modern parody of a Norman, history shows that as a nation, they regenerated the world. They made their appearance in Western Europe just at a period when both Saxons and Franks were fast becoming disorganized, on the one hand by coarse luxury and dissipation, and on the other by the despotism of Charlemagne, whose ceaseless wars had decimated his people, and whose lust of government had wrested from them every vestige of representative power. Hardy and abstemious, clever, brave, and warlike, the Normans earned for themselves a home on the fair borders of France, where they flourished while all around them was misery and wretchedness. Then it was that Jersey was part and parcel of their domain; the Jerseyman was in his duchy and in his island at one and the same time, and in default of knowing the pre-Norman history of the Channel Archipelago, there is no reason to doubt that its inhabitants were not as purely Teutonic as the rest of their compatriots.

The two points in which Mr. Warburton\* compares the English to their Neustrian forefathers, are their love of genealogies and their skill in horsemanship. In the former and more important feature the Jerseyman certainly participates; for, indeed, what Jersey family of any consequence is there which cannot exhibit its pedigree, generally noted with more minuteness than those existing in the English Herald's Visitations; and if subject, like all else sublunary, to occasional error, they have, in many instances, been strikingly corroborated by contemporary documents of value.

Mr. Warburton, with his usual elegance and felicity of expression, dilates upon this subject with so much warmth, that I am sure my readers will, in the interest of the subject, pardon me for quoting him at some length. "A desire," he says, "of preserving an authentic history of his descent characterized the Norwegian noble from very early times. We are told that those songs with which the northern bards regaled the heroes at their 'feasts of shells' were but versified chronicles of each ancestral line, symphonied by their stirring deeds.† No parchment told his lineage to the warrior of those days, but the heroic names were branded each night upon his swelling heart, by the burning numbers of his bard. Thus did the Norman chronicle his ancestry in those unlettered times. Afterwards, when the oak fire was extinguished, and the 'night came' no more 'with songs'—when we reach the age of records, we find this love of lineage availing itself of the new method of commemoration. This strong ancestral spirit may be traced partly to the profound sentiment of perpetuity which formed the principal and noblest element of his character, and partly to the nature of the property to which he was linked by the immemorial custom of the Teuton race. The means, too" (that of personal merit), "by which the fief was originally acquired, served to give an interest and value to the Norman genealogy which we shall vainly seek in that of other nations, save the Hebrews, among whom genealogies connected with those stupendous promises on which the hope of the world hung, were naturally kept with a trembling and awful regard. But it is not as a mere pedigree of names that the Norman regards the records of his line. They are, as it were, solemn documents constituting him as the trustee of a stainless name, and their silent characters seem to express a hope that he will take care to transmit it unsullied on. Moreover he views the long line upwards to the chief who trod the Neustrian soil, as forming with himself but one family, whose co-existence,

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\* *Vide* Rollo and his Race, by Acton Warburton.

† The Gaels, or Highlanders, had a very similar custom.

though forbidden here by the laws which regulate the succession of human generation, is sure to be brought about hereafter, when existence shall lose its progressive character, and there will be space enough for all at once."

Amid the numberless works on Heraldry and Genealogy, Jersey has yet, strange to say, been unrepresented, although the fact of the ancient descent of its inhabitants has been noticed by almost all who have written of this "peculiar people." Falle says, "In this island are many very ancient families, not only among the qualified gentry, but even among those of a middle class and degree;" and a more modern writer,\* in giving short sketches of the families of the higher official personages, arrives at the same conclusion. This, however, will seem the less wonderful, when it is considered that the proper history of Jersey has yet to be written. Indeed, until 1694,† *no history of it* had ever been in print, and then it was written by an absentee, and confessedly from the labours of another; and was at that time summed up in a 12mo volume of 216 pages. Although several have been written since that period, chiefly on Falle's design, yet none have possessed that degree of minuteness the subject demands. To do it full justice would, it is true, be a work of much difficulty, requiring a large outlay of time and money; for while the State Paper, Record, and other offices in London deserve a minute and careful research, the various depositories of deeds in Normandy and those of the Royal Court of Jersey‡ are equally important; and lastly, but not least in point of either consequence or difficulty of access, are the private chronicles, which, before the introduction of printing, were the only means of transmitting to posterity the history of the narrator's own times. These are guarded with a tenacity and exclusiveness difficult to be understood by strangers, which renders access to them extremely precarious, if not actually impracticable.§ But still, the want of a connected account of Jersey families is curious, as their national taste leads them to be amateur genealogists, one and all; and the interest is increased, in the present instance, by the fact that a great proportion of its inhabitants are allied by the ties of marriage, and amongst their members are to be found a very large number who have distinguished themselves in almost every branch of their country's service. It cannot be denied that an undertaking of this kind, commenced a century ago, or even earlier, would have been accomplished with more ease, and completed with more exactitude; indeed, were it much longer delayed, who can tell but that it would be but to chronicle a people then no more? For the gradual absorption of native into alien families, and the extinction of many an honoured name, now all but forgotten, is gradually lessening their number; and it may be, ere many generations are passed, that this last and purest remnant of the ancient Normans will have merged into that *olla podrida* of nations known as an Englishman, and his name be given to a casual dweller in his former island home.

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\* *Vide* La Ville de S. Helier, par M. De la Croix.

† An Account of the Isle of Jersey, &c., by Philip Falle, M.A. London: Printed for John Newton, at the Three Pigeons, over-against the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet Street. 1694. A copy of this extremely rare and curious edition is in the valuable library of Durell Lerrier, Esq., and another in the Bib. Reg. British Museum.

‡ The public documents of Jersey have much need of collation and transcription, as well as to be of more easy access to non-official readers.

§ All connected with Jersey are aware of the light thrown on insular history by the resuscitation of the Chevalier MSS., and certain data lead me to imagine that there are extant at this moment several of the same kind, equally important to the antiquarian and historian.

Besides the pure Normans, there are, however, some families from other parts of France, and also from England; for political or religious effervescences in either country rendered those on the losing side anxious to seek a safe and quiet retreat; and Jersey was thus particularly eligible for French refugees, as here they were ever hospitably received, and had the benefit of being understood, without the inconvenience of learning a new language. These principal eras were the Massacre of S. Bartholomew and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The persecutions then so rife caused the representatives of many noble families to seek an asylum in this favoured isle; but leaving, as one of their descendants feelingly observed, "with only their Bibles in their hands," they naturally, after one or two generations, forgot the oral traditions of their descent, and date only, with few exceptions, from their arrival here.

Although Guernsey with Jersey partakes equally of these chief characteristics, it appears that the latter island, in a question of precedence, asserted its priority, as appears from the following curious document, never, I believe, before printed.\*

"TOUCHANT LA PRÉSÉANCE D'HONNEUR CHALENGÉE PAR GUERNESÉ. EN 1624.

"Il a esté toujours donné à *Iersé*, comme il apert par beaucoup tant ancies que modernes records, prefts a estre produits, dedans l'esquels *Iersé* est le premier nommé, et la raison est àparente.

"*Premièrement*, en respect que *Iersé* est d'une plus large estendue que *Guernesé* d'une tierce partie. *Secondement*, pource qu'elle est plus peuplée d'une moitié que *Guernesé*, *Sercq*, et *Aurigny*. *Tiercement*, pource que les reuenues deubs a sa *Ma<sup>te</sup>* en *Iersé* sont beaucoup plus grands que dans tout le reste des Isles. *Quartement*, pource qu'il y a eu des personnes de *Iersé* qui ont esté *Gouverneurs* et *Baillifs* de *Guernesé*, mais jamais nulle personne de *Guernesé* n'a esté *Gouverneur*, *Lieutenant*, ou *Bailly* de *iersé*.

"1303: *Edw. II. Otto estoit du Privé Conseil. Sédition Populaire.*

"*Otto de Gearâsseon* estant Seigneur des Isles enuoya un *M<sup>re</sup> Gerard*† pour estre son *Lieutenant Gouverneur* en *Guernesé*, et contre luy les habitants se leverent et affiegerent le *Chasteau*, le prindrent prisonier, et un fut appointé *Bailly* de leurs: pour laquelle sédition populaire, ils furent taxés à milles livres sterlings, toute l'aquelle procédeure aparoist en l'office des *Records* de sa *Ma<sup>te</sup>* au *Banc du Roy* à *Westmester*.

"*Anno Edw. III. 1338. Guernesé fut prins par les Francois (vide Froisart et Monstrelet).*

"L'isle et chasteau de *Guernesé* furent prins par les *Francois* et aussi gardés durant l'espace de trois ans; dans lequel temps l'Amiral de France, nommé *Babuchet*, fist beaucoup d'aterrages et entrées en *iersé*, brulant et gastant leurs bleads estant sur bout maisons, granges, et tout ce qu'ils trouvoient, et de la donnerent beaucoup d'assauts au *Chasteau* de sa *Ma<sup>te</sup>* apellé *Mont Orgueil* que les Habitants vaillamment garderent, et d'effëndirent sous Drouet de Barentin, S<sup>r</sup> de Rossel, lors *Lieutenant Gouverneur*, qui estant occis en un assaut, les habitants de *iersé* en c'este d'estresse choisirent Renaud de Carteret en sa place.

"*Anno 15 Edw. III. Guernesé recouvert par la valeur et aide des hommes de Iersé.*‡

\* The original is in the possession of Miss Ann Gallichan, of S. Martin.

† The chronieler here is correct, Gerard Dormer having been appointed Lieut. Governor to Grandison. G. Rot. Parl. i. 419. a.

‡ In a copy of this MS., in the possession of Edgar MacCulloch, Esq., of Guernsey, occurs here the following interpolation, evidently written, by its allusions to Charles II., at a much later date, and possibly added by one of the Andros family, sometime Seigneurs of Saumarez, in Guernsey, since they were perhaps the only staunchly loyal family of that island during the Great Rebellion, or, as is more likely, by one of the descendants of those Guernsese men who unsuccessfully opposed the French in their native island (*Fide* Le Cornu and Guille), and of whose deeds this offers corroborative testimony:—

"L'Honorable Jean de la Marche du bas, Commandant-en-Chef de la paroisse de S. Martin, voyant l'isle de Guernsey revolté contre son Roi, et servant de préférence sous les drapeaux Français; ce vaillant homme, dis-je, ému par un esprit vraiment loyal, et secondé par l'honorable Messire Pierre de Saumarez, James Guille, Jean de Blanchelande, Pierre Bonamy, Thomas Vauriouf, et Thomas Etibant, qui allèrent partout chercher du secours, et tâchant de détruire tous les factieux, et animés d'un désir d'assister à leur bienfaiteur pour reprendre la Château Cornet, assistés par les braves habitants de la petite Césarée; la paroisse de S. Martin leva et envoya, 87 hommes qui se joignirent, aux dites honorables personnes sous le commandement du dit noble Jean de la Marche du bas: ce nombre était autant

“ Par la valeur et grande aide des hommes de *jerfê*, qui outre la vertu de leurs personnes, contribuerent six mille quatre cent marcs pour recouvrer l’*Isle et Chastiau Cornet de Guernesê*, les *François* furent totalement chassé hors de Guernesê, dans lequel service beaucoup signalés et hommes de qualité de *jerfê* y perdirent leurs vies. Nommement le S<sup>rs</sup> de Vinchêles, de Mautravers, des Augrès, de Garis, de la Hougue, Lempriere,\* et beaucoup d’autres commandateurs nommés pour leur services especial, outre le vulgaire.

“ *Guernesê et Sereq: la Plantation par les Hommes de Iersê. Premièrement,*

“ Il plaît à c’est honorable estat d’apointer un temps que les hommes de *jerfê* puissent parler par leur conseil et produire leurs preuves. Il fera fait paroître que toutes les cheufes familles de *Guernesê* ont issu de *jerfê* qui premièrement le peuplerent, comme l’*Isle de Sereq* semblablement.

“ *Les noms de diverses familles et personnes de bon rang en Iersê.*

“ Les familles de *Matravers*,† *Barentins*, et *Cattrets* ont été éminents en c’est estat et de longue continuance. *Thomas*

que la paroisse de S. Martin pût en fournir dans ce temps là. Ayant été attaqués au Mont Madan (dit les Hubis) ils firent retraite et s’embarquèrent à la petite Porte (qui porte ce nom à cause de cette aventure) sur de friles barques, parmi les Rochers, et arrivèrent enfin à Jersey, et se joignirent sous le commandement de Messire Renaud de Carteret, Grand Gouverneur des Isles, et se battirent vaillamment sous les drapeaux de Sa Majesté, après avoir échappés à la fureur d’une mer orageuse. S. Martin était la seule paroisse de cette Isle de Guernesey, qui se garda sous l’obéissance du Roi, pour lesquels bons services, il plut à Sa Majesté Charles II., leur accorder les revers et paremens bleus, puis apres leur fut accordé à leur requête le galon d’argent comme le plus noble. C’est alors que plusieurs habitants de S. Martin donnèrent leurs services pour leurs vies au susdit Renaud de Carteret, Gouverneur-en-Chef, et conçurent un tel mépris pour leurs pays qu’ils habitèrent Jersey. Lisez pour cela le discours que Charles II. donna au Parlement à son retour, et l’estime et l’éloge qu’il fait de ces heros.”

\* The correctness of this list is questionable. No Maltravers is known to have perished, and De Garis is, it appears, solely a Guernsey name, although a fief De Garis is numbered among the many minor ones of this island.

† Matravers—Mautravers—Maltravers. The zeal of the writer here claims for this family a nationality it did not possess. The following is a brief sketch of their history. The first of whom record is left is Hugh Maltravers, who was witness to a charter of Henry I. to the monks of Mentacute, in co. Somerset. In 5 Stephen, William Maltravers gave a thousand marks of silver and one hundred pounds for the widow of Hugh de la Val, and lands of the same Hugh, during the term of fifteen years, and then to have the benefit of her dowry and marriage. After him were John and Walter (who died without heirs male), then John Maltravers, who took part with the rebellious Barons against John;—returning however to his obedience in 1 Henry III., he was of the retinue of Earl William Mareschall; and in June, 26 Henry III., had summons to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the King into France. He died in 24 Edward I., being then seised of the manors of Heuneford, co. Somerset; of Woodchester, co. Gloucester; of Luchet and Wychampton, co. Dorset, and certain lands in Chelrey, co. Berks; leaving John his son and heir. This John was, in 34 Edward I., made a knight, attended the King into Scotland, and obtained in the same year a charter or free-warren in all his demesne lands at Lychet-Maltravers, co. Dorset. He was, upon the deposal of Edward II., when he was styled John Maltravers the elder, appointed one of the principal persons to whom the custody of the King was committed, in which charge, tradition says, he was characterized by his severity to the fallen monarch. At the death of the King he fled to Germany; but, in 19 Edward III., upon the arrival of the King at the port of Swyne, in Flanders, he came voluntarily to him, and was, by the judgment of the Parliament, 25 Edward III., fully pardoned, and had summons to sit in that convention. His son, John Maltravers the younger, received the honour of knighthood, in 34 Edward I. In 2 Edward III., he was constituted Governor of Carekenny Castle. In the following year he obtained a grant of all the castles, manors, and lands of John Giffard, of Bummesfield, which devolved to the King by escheat; and the same year he was made Constable of Corfe Castle. Shortly after, however, for some offence, all his lands were seized by the King; for, in 5 Edward III., Agnes, his wife, by the King’s especial favour, obtained livery of these lands wherewith she had been endowed by John de Argentine and John de Nerford, her former husbands. He soon returned to favour again, for he served the King in France, and was, for his services there, made Governor of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney. While in this office he founded, according to Dugdale and others, an hospital, at Bowes, in Guernsey, for poor men and women: this, however, is an error, for by the patent, Edward III., p. 2, m. 18, it appears that Peter de S. Peter founded, *de novo*, that hospital under the auspices of the Governor. He died, 16 February, 38 Edward III., leaving Alianore, wife of John, second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Jeane, wife of Sir John de Kaynes, Knt., his grand-daughters and heirs, they being children of John, his son, who died *vitâ patris*, and who was, in 23 Edward III. (the year of his death), constituted Governor of the Norman Isles, twelve years before his father’s succession to that dignity. ARMS: Sable, a fret or, with a file of three points ermine.—*Vide* Dugdale’s and Banke’s Baronage, Hutchin’s Dorset, &c.



de Soulemont estant Secraitaire pour la langue latine a IS.S. et Clercq du Parlement en la maison de Haut, et alors Helier de Carteret, estoit superviseur de la Chambre.

“Item, les Barentins et Carterets ont été éminents et Gouverneurs dans les dites Isles, et de temps en temps divers hommes de jersé ont été et a present sont Lieutenants-Gouverneurs et Baillis dans les deus ifles.”\*

The islands are guileless of Heralds; † grants and confirmations are for the most part unknown among them, and for the sources of their arms, it will be found that immemorial prescription, as those of De Cartéret and De Barentine; of retaining the original arms of their ancestors, as Lerrier and Pellier; of plagiarism, as Remon, bearing those of Raymond; ‡ and some instances of assumption at will—have all had their share in illustrating the following pages. Yet some attention was paid to the science, as an examination of the old private seals will show, in which marks of cadency and quarterings are exhibited. The right of bearing arms also was sometimes disputed, which is proved by the following summons sent by the Seigneur of Samarés to Pierre de la Rocque in 1567.

“1567 } Prévoft de St héliér femones ou faite femondre, à Mercredi dixième jour du mois de Décembre, Mille V  
10<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>bre</sup> } foixante & sept, á comprear á St héliér aux pletz de catel, tenus à la cohue de ses Majestés la Roine, Pierre, de la Rocque contre honnefte gentlhome Henry Dumaresq, Sr du Fief, S<sup>rie</sup>, et appartenances de Saumaresq: Et led<sup>t</sup> de la Rocque, ufurpate<sup>r</sup> et entreprene<sup>r</sup> de porter et avoir en pourtraict en sa maison et aultres lieux les ppres Armeuries dud<sup>t</sup> Sr de Saumaresq; et led<sup>t</sup> Dumaresq Sr come d<sup>t</sup> est, adjoinct avecq l’advocat de notre Souveraine Dame la Roine, stipulant l’office de Procureur en ceste Isle de Jersey, et à respondre audit advocat et adjoinct à to<sup>tes</sup> les caes qu’ils luy fairont à demander et selon que le<sup>r</sup> conseil le<sup>r</sup> donnera: *Item*, Semones ou faits femondre audit jour et lieu le Sgeant on Pvoft dud<sup>t</sup> Pierre de la Rocque à venir recorder led<sup>t</sup> adjournement fait entre lesd<sup>ts</sup> parties.” La bille signée de P. E. le Sauter<sup>r</sup>

“*Memorand<sup>m</sup>* Des raisons q. Pierres de la Rocque, gent., replique à la bille d’ajoncti<sup>o</sup> q. Henry Dumaresq Sr de Saumaresq lui a envoieé, instance du Procureur du Roy po<sup>r</sup> le fait des Trefles§ en le<sup>rs</sup> armoiries,” &c.

“Prem<sup>t</sup> led<sup>t</sup> de la Rocque d<sup>t</sup> qu’en 1367 le Manier de Rossel et de Saumarets &c: furent vendus p. Phle de Barentin Esc<sup>r</sup>: à Raoul Lempre et à Guille Pain, et qu’il y avoit toujo<sup>rs</sup> eu du depuis procès suivis p. les herit<sup>rs</sup> successe<sup>rs</sup> de Barentin, po<sup>r</sup> en avoir la Retraite jusqu’ en l’année 1462 au temps que le Comte de Maulevrier estoit Seig<sup>r</sup> des Isles; &c.<sup>a</sup>”

“*Nota.* de laisser courir la deff<sup>se</sup>: de Henry dumaresq po<sup>r</sup> la clame<sup>r</sup> de mes Armes.”

“Si on est cotrainct de respondre, de demander son declinatoire qui est le Roy des heraults et de dire au Baillif qu’il ne lui apptient de juger d’armes.”

“*Ubi nota.* Que les armes des anciens S<sup>rs</sup> de Saumaresq n’appntient point à Henry Dumaresq issu de Guille de Pain, Breton, lequel achepta le fief de Saumarets sans achepter les armes, ne qu’il lui eussent été concedés p. le Prince ny confirmés p. le Roy des heraults, auffy assavoir s’il a païé le tresième et qu’il n’appntient point à ung estrangier de doner armes d’une extraction noble, et que armes ont été donées pmièrem<sup>t</sup> p: Alexandre le grand p. le conseil d’Aristote le Philosophe po<sup>r</sup> doner courage et noble vouloir à ses vaillants homes, S<sup>rs</sup>, et gentilhomes &c.<sup>a</sup>” ¶

\* There are many discrepancies in this document, but Falle thought it worthy of credence, and it supplies names and dates that otherwise would have been wanting.

† This assertion must be taken in its heraldic sense only, for, as a King’s messenger, the name of Mont-Orgueil Herald frequently occurs in the records of the College of Arms. One of this name attended at the coronation of Henry VII.; another at his funeral. Mont-Orgueil attended among other heralds at the famous meeting between Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I., of France, in 1520. This herald, Randolph Jackson, Esq., was made a herald in ordinary in the 7 Henry VIII., having the same fees and privileges as the other heralds. He wore the King’s coat at the creation of Henry Fitzroy, King Henry’s illegitimate son, to the earldom of Nottingham. Some years afterwards, Jackson, surrendering his patent, was created Chester Herald, when this former office ceased. John Gibbon, Blue-Mantle poursuivant, temp. Charles II., a member of the same family as the great historian, lived for some time in Jersey. *Vide* Noble’s Coll. Arms.

‡ Some authorities are inclined to attribute this rather to a corruption of name, which is not unlikely. One common in the Island, that of Huclin, is strikingly like a perversion of the Welsh Llewellyn, especially when the aspirated character of the Cambrian double ll’s is taken into consideration.

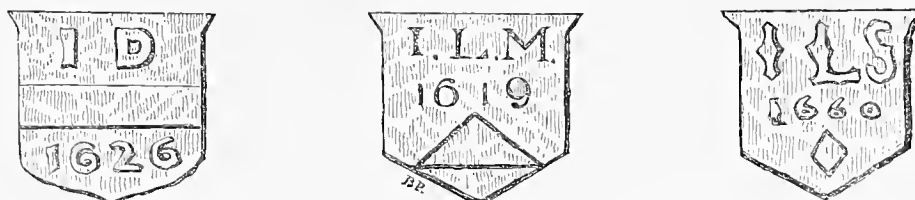
§ Trefails. Alluding to those borne in the arms. See arms of Dumaresq.

¶ *Vide* Pomy’s Heraldry, p. 3.

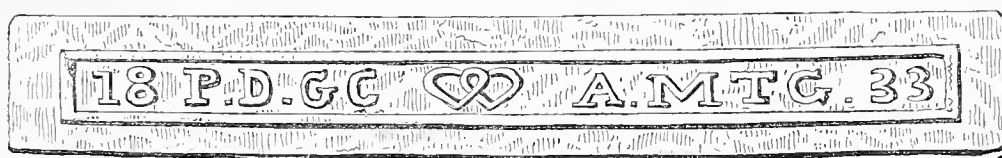


I regret I could not obtain the settlement of the question, but as the arms of De la Rocque are represented as being a fesse between the three trefoils, it is possible that the difference was adopted in compliance with the terms of this remonstrance.

The Jersey families generally placed their arms on the keystone of the arch leading to their dwellings, or over the door itself; another mode may be observed of a shield with initials, accompanied with arbitrary marks, of which instances are given.

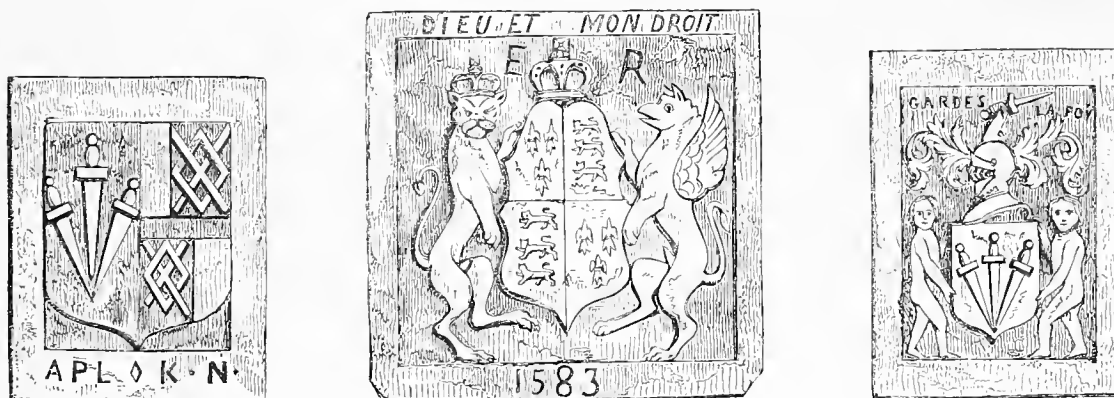


Whether the line, the triangle, and the diamond depicted above, and copied from existing examples, represented severally a fesse, a chevron, or a lozenge, and that this formed the bearings of the family, as is sometimes supposed, cannot with certainty be decided. The humbler classes contented themselves with their initials and those of their wives, on a stone sometimes forming a gatepost, or at others embedded in the wall of the house, connected by the loving symbol of two conjoined hearts.\*



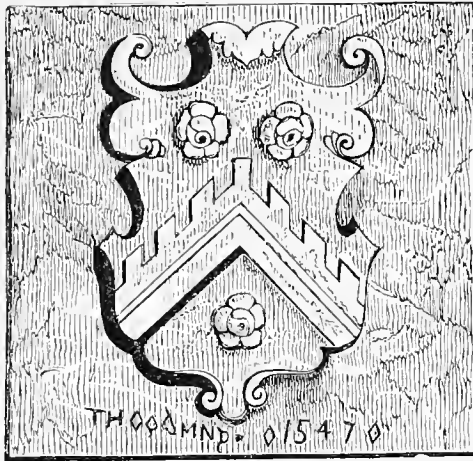
The former, however, are not very plentiful, and it is supposed that when the majority of the houses were rebuilt, about two hundred years ago, armorial ensigns were omitted in the new buildings; nor are they much more frequent on the public edifices, excepting the bearings of a few official personages.

Over the door of the keep in Mount Orgueil Castle are the Royal arms, bearing the initials



\* When a bachelor built a house, he left on this stone a blank space on the sinister side, to be filled up upon his assumption of the shackles of matrimony.

E. R.,\* between the arms of Poulett on one side, and Poulett impaling Norreys on the other. On the wall of the keep are the arms of Henry Cornish,† Lieutenant-Governor, under the Duke of

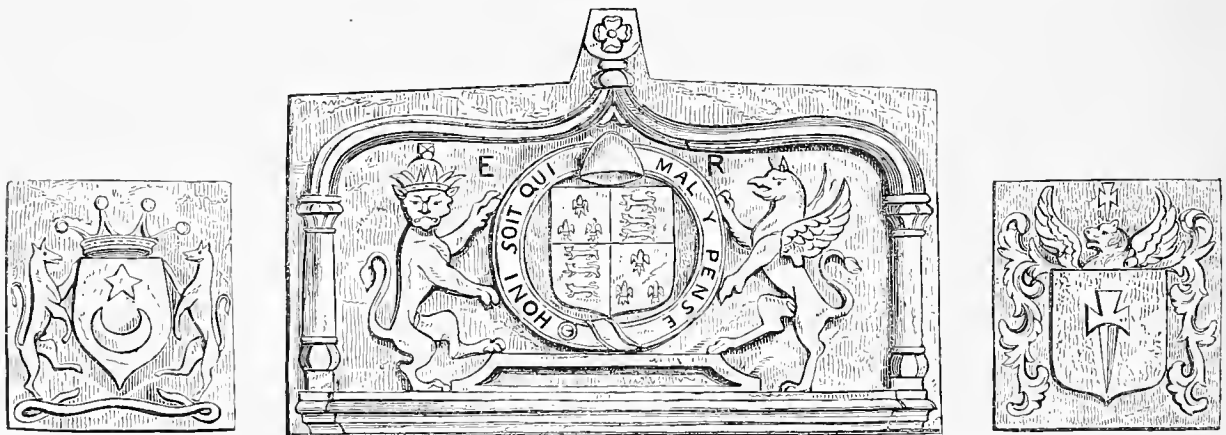


Somerset, in 1537, and several stones with the cross of S. George sculptured in bold relief. This old and once-powerful stronghold, rendered famous by the prowess of the islanders, has been shorn of most of its beauty, and is now gradually crumbling into decay. Over the present keep soared an upper tower to the height of sixty-four feet,‡ which greatly added to its imposing appearance; and its former outworks extended on the S., close to the beach, where the village and pier of Gorey now stand, and on the W., half across the plateau, which divides the eminence on which the fortress is erected from the opposite hill: the present gateway, too, was defended by a porteullis and a covered way of some

considerable length:§ this was its appearance in 1680.

The old Court House, or Cohue, was at one time decorated with several coats of arms, but the plain façade of the present one is relieved only by an indifferent moulding of the Royal arms, which are much excelled in point of taste and consequence by those surmounting the doors of those tradesmen patronised by her Majesty in her auspicious visit to the island in 1846.

Ornamenting the walls of Elizabeth Castle are the Royal arms; those of Sir John Lanier,



\* It will be noticed that the ensigns of England are here supported with the lion and a dragon, which last was first borne by Henry VII. as the bearing of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, from whom he boasted his descent. James I. was the first monarch who bore the lion and unicorn as supporters.

† Arms—Sable, a chevron, embattled, or, between three roses argent.

‡ See Dumaresq's MS. This tower was demolished by General Don, an ex-Lieutenant-Governor, from motives of safety.

§ A splendidly executed MS. of the Defences of Jersey was presented to the King by Colonel Legge, afterwards Lord Dartmouth, and shows artistic talent of no mean order. It is preserved among the MSS. in Bib. Reg., British Museum. *Vide*, also, The Landing Places of Jersey, in the Harleian MSS.

Lieutenant-Governor in 1679;\* those of Thomas, Lord Jermyn, Governor in 1684;† and those of Colonel Thomas Collier, Lieutenant-Governor in 1703, who died in 1715, and was buried in the church of S. Helier.‡ The flagon of the communion plate of the chapel here, bears the arms of Capel Earl of Essex,§ and the chalice and paten the arms and crest of Lord Jermyn,|| which plate was probably the gift of those noblemen. It is to be regretted that the defence of the castle required the destruction of the ruins of the old chapel of that garrison, which formed the only vestige of the once magnificent abbey of S. Helier. In an old drawing¶ made before its demolition, it forms a very pretty and prominent object; evidently there was much more elaboration bestowed upon it than upon any other ecclesiastical building in the island.

On a small islet in close proximity to the larger one on which the castle is erected, stands one of the most antique and most interesting buildings in Jersey—the hermitage of S. Helier; which, although possessing no heraldic remains, deserves a notice here. All who have told its history, loosely state that it was undoubtedly the original dwelling of that holy recluse, and point to a rude recess on the N. side of the erection as the place of his martyrdom. Turning for a moment to the date in which he flourished, the most fervid admirer of this time-worn structure, will shrink from assigning to it so great an age. Poingdestre\*\* imagines this to be *circa* A.D. 857; but is mistaken, for it is a received axiom that when the saint lived, the inundation that separated those rocks from the main land had not taken place, and this event the Abbé Manet has fixed at about A.D. 700. In the account given of the life of S. Helier, in “*Les Vies des Saints*,” his death is said to have occurred *circa* 550, which is possibly correct.†† To his monkish devotees, therefore, we must attribute the erection of this dwelling, which, with the chapel at S. Brelade, forms the only perfect specimen now extant of the many sacred edifices that existed prior to the erection of the parish churches. The interior of the hermitage has vestiges left of the paintings in distemper that once decorated it, and by the east door is still the recess for the *bénitier*. In Sir Thomas Morgan’s time it was fortified, and used as a guardhouse, and had a

\* Arms—Azure, a saltire lozengy, between four eagles, displayed, or.

† Arms—Sable, a crescent in base, and a mullet in chief, argent. The family of Jermyn was possessed of the manor of Rushbrooke, Suffolk. Henry Jermyn, second son of Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, was one of the most prominent Royalists of his day, and was, in 19 Charles I., for his services created Lord Jermyn, Baron S. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, and subsequently Earl S. Albans, with limitation of the barony, in default of male issue, to Thomas, his elder brother, and his heirs male. Dying in 1683, unmarried, his title of S. Albans became extinct, but that of Jermyn descended to his nephew Thomas, son and heir of Thomas, his elder brother. Thomas, second Lord Jermyn, was Governor of Jersey in 1684, and died in 1703, without male issue, when the title became extinct.

‡ Arms—Sable, a cross patée fitchée, or. Crest—A cross as in the arms.

§ Arms—Gules, a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet fitchée, or.

|| Crest—A talbot passant, gorged with a coronet.

¶ MS. of Colonel Legge, Brit. Mus.

\*\* Poingdestre’s MS., folio 416.

†† A MS. history of the diocese of Coutances informs us that the saint was not a recluse, as is generally supposed, but that he founded a monastery here:—*De son temps (S. Lo) arriva le martyre de S. Hélier; c’estoit un Disciple de S. Marcou, lequel s’estant par sa permission retiré dans l’isle de Gerfay y avoit batit un monastère et y estoit par de plusieurs Religieux, mais une troupe de pirats infidèles y estant abordez, voulurent obliger ces bon religieux de renoncer à I. CH. E, qui refusant confiant, ils le firent mourir cruellement, avec la plus part de fes religieux. Le martyrloge en fait mention en ces termes. Constantia in Normannia S<sup>cti</sup>. helerii a Vandalia in Gerzeio insule occisi.* Harl. MSS. 4599.

Union Jack floating from its summit;\* all the walls that then surrounded it are gone, but the remains of an oratory or perhaps a niche for a statue, still exist at the foot of the steps leading to it.

Every one admits the light thrown on family history by cenotaphic and monumental remains, but of these but few of consequence are left to Jersey; whether they shared the mutilation that overtook every thing else that the misguided fury of the Puritans thought idolatrous, and were used like the few incised monuments that are still to be found, built into the walls of the churches and houses, is a question of but little moment; but I imagine that many such did exist, from the number of the earlier ones now extant, as may be seen in the buttresses of several churches, the keep of Mont Orgueil Castle, and other places.† Varieties of the same character of slabs had frequently armorial devices painted on them, especially when accompanied with shields and inscriptions. Their present remains prove that the island was well represented by such monuments up to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and it may well be supposed that those of later date were destroyed,‡ as there appears to have been no period of retrogression either in useful or ornamental work in the Channel Islands.§ By far the earliest, and perhaps the only example of sculptured arms that can claim a very high antiquity, is that on one of the S. buttresses of the parish church of S. Martin. The stone, although it has lost all sharpness of outline, has sufficiently resisted the ravages of time as to render the device easily legible. On a shield, supported by two angels, is a lion rampant, above which is the crest, a flag on a staff; this last is the only argument against its excessive age, but the state of the stone speaks equally on the other hand by its decay, for the durability of the insular granite is proverbial. Although the arms evidently belong to Ingelramus de Furneto, the predecessor of the De Barentines, as Seigneur de Rozel, *temp.* John, yet I am unable to furnish positive proof of the fact; this accomplished, would go very far to prove the early use of bearing crests.||

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\* *Vide* Landing Places of Jersey. MS. Harl., Brit. Mus.

† *Vide* examples given in *The Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages*. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B.A. London, 1849.

‡ Dr. Heylin, Jersey's first tourist, infers this, for it was his original plan to write an antiquarian history of the island; but he says that he found "the churches naked of all monuments, and not so much as the blazon of an armes permitted in a window, for fear, as I conjecture, of idolatry." P. 280.

§ Instances have occurred where monuments have disappeared from the churchyards: a tomb of the Mauger family, with arms and inscription, has done so within the last twenty years, from the churchyard of S. Laurence parish.

|| Plee's, in his "History of Jersey," explains these arms in a very curious way. I quote him on the subject, premising that the italics are mine: "On a buttress," (of S. Martin's Church) "is an ancient piece of sculpture, respecting which nothing beyond conjecture can be obtained. It seems to comprise *two boys* supporting a *kind of shield*, in which is a figure apparently *rising into the air*; it *therefore* is probably a monumental tablet, *though* supposed to be an armorial bearing belonging to the ancient possessors of the fief of Rozel. The sculptured tablet appears to be coeval with the buttress on which it is engraved. . . . Originally none but the nobility possessed the right of wearing arms; and as all the baronial privileges were tenaciously kept from infraction, it is not likely that the seigneur of a fief, in an inconsiderable island, should possess what was esteemed to be so great an honour. Even supposing the *engraving* in question to be arms respecting the fief, yet we believe that such bearings, termed 'arms of succession,' did not appear much before the fourteenth century. It must be admitted, however, that the tablet is placed on the buttress of an aisle that has been added to the original one; it may therefore not be so ancient by some centuries." Mr. Plee's knowledge of heraldry, either in connection with the island or as a science, was evidently small; the former would have told him that the De Carterets and De Barentines (who were, in fact, *barones minores*) bore arms from their earliest known usage; the latter, that arms of succession, which are those borne by possessors of manors, &c., are always used like arms of office, impaled with the paternal coat.

The island has but little to boast of in the architecture of its churches, for none of them are at all remarkable for beauty of design or decoration ; and although ample proof exists to show that they have not escaped the mutilations consequent upon the Reformation, and which the strong Calvinistic spirit the inhabitants evinced led them to execute with a will ; yet it is clear they never did present the imposing appearance to be found in so many parish churches in England and France. This may have happened from the circumstance that the diocesan took the lion's share of tithes and endowments, or from the superior attractions offered by the shrines at the Abbey of S. Helier, and those at the other religious houses, of which Jersey then had so many, in gifts to which the donations of the faithful were concentrated. Had these structures remained to the present day, there is no doubt but that they would have furnished most interesting details ; the tombs of the Seigneurs and the architecture of those sacred fanes would supply many gaps in the history of the mediæval progress of the island.

The churches, all said to have been built between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, appear to have been of the usual crucial form ; most have had additional aisles added, running parallel to the main one, of which the names of three of their builders have reached us ;\* for in those days of simple faith the people thought, poor ignorant souls, that to beautify God's house and benefit the poor, was doing Him far more service than the clashing of creeds and bigoted hatred that characterize the *religiosi* of this wiser age.

These additions, which the piety of their erectors suggested, and the increase of population rendered necessary, have effectually destroyed all symmetry of form and style ; for the connecting arches of the new portions differ entirely from those of the old, and the later windows are much more floriated. The arches of the old buildings are the plain simple pointed,† the doors having the semicircular Norman arch, with single moulding and plain soffit ; occasionally in the alterations, however, the skene arch awkwardly springs from the elevated quarter of its predecessor. Eight of the churches have pointed steeples, which appear to be even of later date than the additions just referred to ; two have but low pack-saddle roofed belfries, scarcely rising above the high pitch of the roof of the aisles ; and the remaining two possess what I imagine to have been the original design of the builders, viz., a square, massive tower, harmonizing well with the character of the edifices, whose chief merit is their substantiality.

Turning from an architectural to a more general description of them, there is but little worthy of note. In S. Laurence Church, some part of the floor is devoid of stone or boards, and remains in its original state of mother earth, grown green by age and damp. By the side of a small door at the E. end is a piece of marble, embedded in the wall, bearing the charitable inscription, “Ayez Souvenance des Pauvres,” and beside it hangs a massive lantern-like box to receive the fruits of the remembrance.‡ On the N. side of this church is a curious small

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\* Members of the families of Amy, Guerdain, and Hamptonne, have severally made additions to the churches of Grouville, S. Trinity, and S. Laurence.

† Of the pointed arch, there are three varieties—the equilateral, formed on an equilateral triangle ; the lancet, formed on an acute-angled triangle ; and the drop arch, formed on an obtuse-angled triangle. Those referred to in the text vary between the two first.

‡ John, Earl of Mortain, afterwards King of England, by his charter, dated at Tinchebrai, 8 Feb. 9 Ric. I. (1198), gave to the Abbey of S. Nicholas of Blanchelande, and the brethren there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, this

circular turret, enclosing a newel staircase: these were at one time common in dwelling-houses of the better kind; one still exists with the tower at Longueville Manor; and the stair only, of extraordinary size and strength, in one of the out-buildings of the manor-house of Les Près, Grouville. Like most of the other churches, this has preserved some remnants of stained glass in the window-heads.

S. Ouen's Church,\* although the parochial church of the De Carterets, has little to recommend it to the notice of the heraldic antiquarian; here, however, is the only attempt at an armorial design, in stained glass of ancient date, to be found among the churches. It represents the arms of De Carteret, but the tinctures are incorrect. On some elaborately carved seats are painted the arms of various families of the parish, which, being coloured to fancy, aptly show the effect of rustic skill. In one of the aisles is a marble tomb, to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Wilson.

The spire of S. Martin's Church was formerly used as the rector's *Colombier*, or dove-cote, once a feudal perquisite in the island; however, one of the rectors incurred the displeasure of the then Seigneur of Rozel, and the doves, consequently, left their ecclesiastical eyrie, and "their place knew them no more for ever." The holes for their egress, and some perches, remain to this day as evidences of the fact. Here also is the curious tablet referred to above.

S. Saviour's Church is the largest and most compact of all: an instance is shown here of the studied demolition of architectural ornaments that disgraced the period of the Reformation; the crest of the roof being formerly decorated with crosses, of which the arms were then hacked off, giving them the appearance of round knobs. Among the many epitaphs which crowd the church, is one to the memory of Daniel Dolbel, with a curious medallion of the accident by which he was killed, that of falling from his horse. And on the wall dividing the old from the new cemetery, are tablets in memory of members of several distinguished French emigrant families, victims of the French Revolution. Another tablet, with arms, records the death of Sir Edward Gibbs, a late Lieutenant-Governor.

Grouville Church, although small, is remarkably pretty in situation and form. The stained glass of the central E. window bears the letters HP., having been the gift of HUGH HOOPER, brother to the celebrated Bishop of Gloucester,† who, settling in the island, founded a family of high respectability in this parish.

Church of S. Laurence, *in insula*, as it had belonged to his right and presentation, entirely and fully, with all its appurtenances, which Geoffroy, the priest and dean, had held, "ita quod in pdicta abbatia quamdiu vixero memoria mea habeatur, et post decessum meum solempne et perpetuum anniversarium pro me celebretur, et ejdem loci conventus in die obitûs mei in victualibus celebriter procuretur." Pl. de quo War., p. 831.

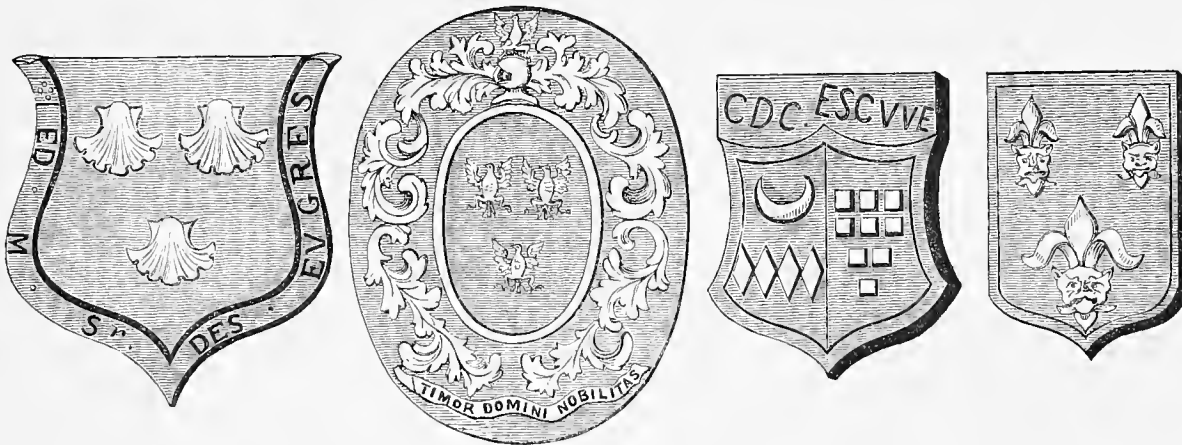
\* S. Audoen or Ouen, was born at Sancy, near Soissons, and descended from a good family there. He received his education in the Abbey of S. Médard in Soissons, whence he was removed to the Court of Clothaire II., where he was preferred to several considerable employments; and when Dagobert ascended the throne, was appointed his resendary and chancellor. In the year 646 he was consecrated Archbishop of Rouen, and died at Clichy, 24 August, 689. (*Fide* Ducarel's Norman Antiquities.) It would seem that St. Ouen had early been the patron saint of the De Carteret family.

† John Hooper also held the see of Worcester, *in commendam*, in 1552, was deprived of it by Queen Mary in 1553, and condemned to the stake in 1555; on the 9th of February of which year he was burnt at Gloucester. Arms.—Or, on a fesse dancetté, between three flames of fire, gules, proceeding from clouds argent, a lamb couchant between two estoiles of the last. MS. Roll of Parliament, 7 Edward VI.



S. Peter's Church offers an agreeable feature in having stained glass memorial windows—two in the S. aisle, to GEORGE WILLIAM LE FEUVRE, Esq., who died in 1842, and to JANE LE BROCC, his wife, who died in 1854; and two small medallion ones in the chancel record the death of GEORGINA A. ALEXANDRE, the wife of F. BROWNING, Esq. The general effect of this church is much enhanced by the pillars being freed from the plaster and whitewash that wrap up those of the others as with a shroud. At the present restoration of Ely Cathedral, upon removing the several coats of distemper with which the cleanliness of the age had clothed the columns of the nave, they were found to be of Purbeck marble—rather a sharp commentary upon the good taste of our fathers. These three last churches, with that of S. John, have been restored in a manner which much redounds to the credit of their several rectors; but the others are, for the most part, in a deplorable state of neglect, and, as far as the perishable materials of the interior are concerned, of decay. They generally boast of no altars; a domestic-looking table with flaps supplies the omission, placed generally in front of the pulpit, or anywhere else “out of the way,” the E. windows being invariably blocked up with cumbrous, heavy, and square pews, which here may be seen in all their glory.\*

On the bell of the church of S. Trinity are depicted the arms of Dumaresq of Les Augrès, Lempriere, De Carteret of Trinity, and another shield on which appear three leopards' heads, jessant-de-lis, the owner of which is not known, but is variously supposed to be either the family of Cabot or Richardson.



When the churches were sacrilegiously sacked of their furniture and ornaments, in the reign of Henry VIII., the bells even did not escape, but were with the rest shipped off to S. Malo, to be sold. The vessel, however, never reached its destination, but foundered when but a little

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\* The inhabitants here, as in England, fondly cling to the unscriptural notion of possessing the churches as private property, forgetting that they belong to Him to whose worship they are dedicated, and that their purpose is entirely perverted by being parcelled into a number of petty freeholds. In England, spite of the rancorous opposition and even persecution with which the dissemination of this fact has been met, the people at large are beginning to think more justly on this point; and it is to be hoped that the subject, once brought fairly before their notice, will tend to render churches available alike for rich and poor, and through this means correct much of that practical infidelity and non-attendance at public worship that now characterize our poorer classes generally.

way from the shore; the circumstance gives Falle an opportunity of pointing the obvious moral.\* The parishes not being sufficiently rich to purchase new peals, single ones were obtained by subscription among the parishioners, and were cast in the island. Tradition says that of S. Saviour's was cast in the S. poreh. The other bells I examined only bore on them dates and the names of the churchwardens; but not having seen all, it is just possible that some others may have been ornamented with arms in the same way.

The rest of the churches† contain nothing worthy of further remark than what applies to most of them, and is a peculiarly insular custom—that of having the arms of the principal families placed above their respective pews, carved in relief in oak; and the fact of these edifices being almost imperishable, from the strength of their material; for as no wood is used in their erection, they can safely defy everything but forcible destruction. The roofs, though, in some cases have needed repair, and their picturesque red tiles have, with bad taste, been replaced with slates;—their earliest roofing was, I imagine, of rubble, like that of the Hermitage of S. Helier. In a very humble and unornamental way, the massive principles that characterize this early style are here as apparent as in the most magnificent specimens left in France and England.

Nor were the private dwellings less strong in their proportions; the immense stones used in their construction, and the heavy piles of chimneys, must strike the most careless tourist, in the farmhouses that dot the country. The usual method of construction was in the form of a quadrangle, enclosing a large courtyard, three sides of which formed out-offices, and the fourth, the dwelling. The wall facing the road was pierced by two archways, the large, for vehicular, and the small for pedestrian, traffic, both secured by massive doors. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the houses throughout the island seem to have been rebuilt, as the dates on them testify.‡ It was my privilege to inspect one of these that had undergone no change from the time of its erection, the present owners having reversed the original order, by living in what were originally the out-buildings, and leaving the house itself intact and uninhabited. It was the manor house of the fief de Ponterrin,§ once the property of the Le Hardy family. On the ground-floor the interior party walls were far thicker than the outer ones of modern and degenerate buildings; the room doors were arched, and the rooms themselves garnished by fire-places extending the whole length of the room, speaking volumes for the comfort of the “ingle-nook,” surmounted with such large and solid mantel-pieces of one stone, as would give the builders credit for Titanic or Druidic strength. Nor was this substantiality confined to the

\* This, however, is not an original tradition, for it is related that the Lord Deputy of Ireland, in 1538, Leonard de Grey, “without any warrant from the king or council, profaned the church of S. Patrike in Doune [Downpatrick, co. Down], turning it into a stable, after plucked it down, and stript the notable ring [peal] of bells that did hang in the steeple, meaning to have sent them to England, had not God, of his justice, prevented this iniquitie by sinking the vessell and passengers wherein the said belles should have been conveyed.”—*Vide* Hall's Ireland, vol. iii. p. 10.

† In that of S. Helier is the only specimen of a monumental brass extant in the island. It records the death of Jacob North, Esq., of Allèrcourt, co. Somerset.

‡ Possibly the mad freaks enacted during the Rebellion may account for this wholesale demolition, and the consequent rebuilding that followed.

§ From the proceeding upon a writ of *quo warrant.* in 2 Edward II. (1309), we learn that the Mill of Pounterryn had been in the enjoyment of the Abbesses of Caen time immemorial.—Stapleton's Rolls of the Norman Exchequer.



basement; above, still were stone walls and arched doors, with chamfered archivolt and jambs, the floors being of solid oak. Scattered about were fragments of carved panelling, which at one time lined the rooms, with several specimens of the once indispensable coffer, or chest, ornamented with tracery, but descended from their former usage to the office of holding fodder for cattle. Verily, ye mediæval Jersey men, your houses were your castles in no figurative point of view! For it would have required all the appliances of modern warfare effectually to have battered them about your ears! \*

Jersey offers another peculiarity well worthy the notice of the antiquarian. Mr. Lower, whose researches entitle his opinions to much consideration, says that in England, among the middle and lower classes, hereditary surnames can scarcely be said to have been in use before the era of the Reformation, when the introduction of parish registers naturally acted as instruments for settling them.† And so late as the seventeenth century, another author remarks,‡ that many families in Yorkshire, even of the more opulent sort, had not stationary names. Those very excellent authorities, the *Extentes*, prove that this was not the case in Jersey, for in that of 1331, names are quoted which are still common in the island; and but few of these are territorial, most being arbitrary and personal. And in very many instances their representatives still live, after the lapse of five centuries, unchanged in parish or in circumstance. This is particularly the case with the small freeholders of the island, who, not having mixed prominently in political or social struggles, have escaped the vicissitudes common to the great in all countries and in all times. For, it must not be supposed Jersey has escaped the immutable law—that of the decay and extinction of those, whose fortune it has been to stand foremost in their country's history, and which is so strikingly exemplified in the chronicles of England, where one may read that the great-great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet followed, in 1637, the humble craft of a cobbler, at Newport, in Shropshire. And at this day, among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., King of England, and *entitled to quarter the Royal Arms*, are Joseph Smart, of Hales Owen, a butcher, and George Wilmot, a toll-gate keeper, at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley.§

In concluding this necessarily brief and cursory sketch of the most notable facts concerning the subject of my work, it must not be supposed that I have, by any means, exhausted the peculiar features of this isle of long lineages; on the contrary, the jurist, the historian, and the ethnologist, will find it possesses ample and novel claims upon their attention, fully entitling it and its inhabitants still to be termed a distinct and interesting place and people.

\* Poingdestre, in his MS., says: "The houses in Jersey are not soe slightly built, as they are generally throughout England, being built of stone, very substantially;" and gives as a reason "that in England, tenures are temporary, either for lives or yeares, but in Jersey they are for ever" (*à fin d'heritage*); "soe as the people being perfect owners of their lands, it is noe wonder, if they applye all their studyes to build, plant, and augment thereon more than if they had them but for a time." Fo. 15.

† English Surnames, by M. A. Lower, Esq.

‡ The History of the College of Arms, by the Rev. Mark Noble.

§ *Vide* Burke's Anecdotes of the Aristocracy.



## Amy.

**T**HIS family has undoubtedly an English origin, but has been established in Jersey from a very remote period.

During the middle ages several of its members were ecclesiastics; one of whom, then Rector of Grouville, returning from a voyage to France, was in imminent danger of being drowned, and, in compliance with the custom of the day, vowed an addition to his parish church, should Providence permit him to land in safety. This vow he lived to fulfil, and erected in pursuance of it the N. chapel or aisle of that edifice, dedicated to S. Margaret.

Raulin Amy, another priest of the same family, is better known by his will, still in existence, and quoted in one or more of the Histories of Jersey.

In a curious roll of the militia, compiled in 1617, Francis Amy is mentioned as Captain of the Train-Band of the parish of Grouville.

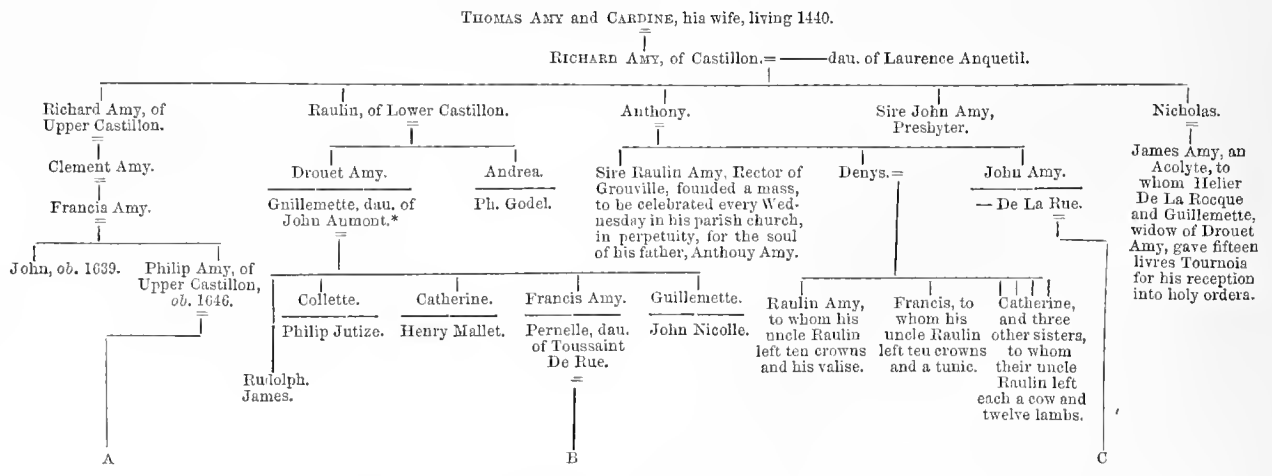
The eldest branch, that of Upper Castillon, is represented by EDWARD GIBBS POINGDESTRE, Esq., of Grainville House. A junior branch is represented by PHILIP AMY, Esq., of S. Martin.

ARMS: Or, on a chief embattled, sable, three mullets argent.

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet a peacock's head, proper, holding a sprig, vert.

MOTTO: Hostis honori invidia.

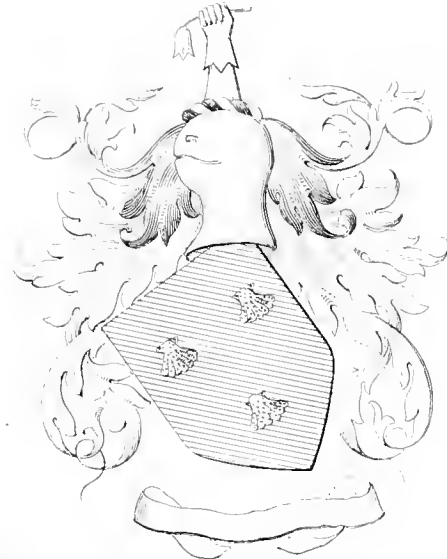
### Pedigree of Amy.



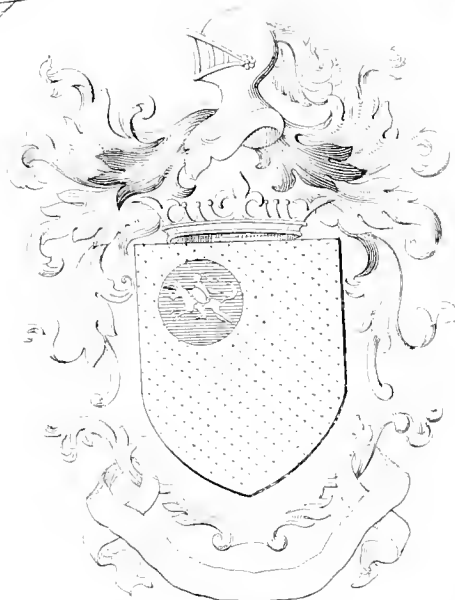
\* ARMS OF AUMONT of Normandy—Argent, a chevron between seven martlets, gules: four in chief and three in base.



Amy.



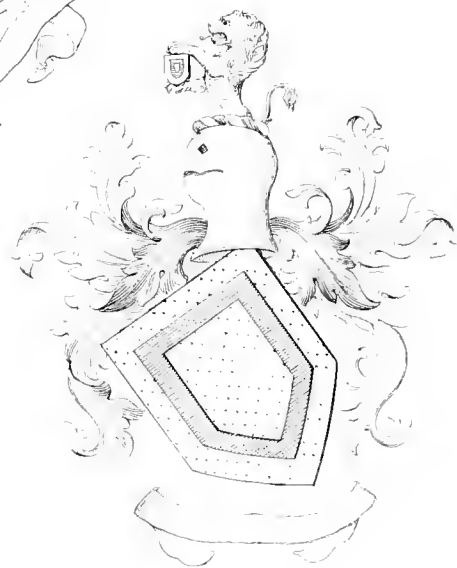
Auley.



Baudinet.



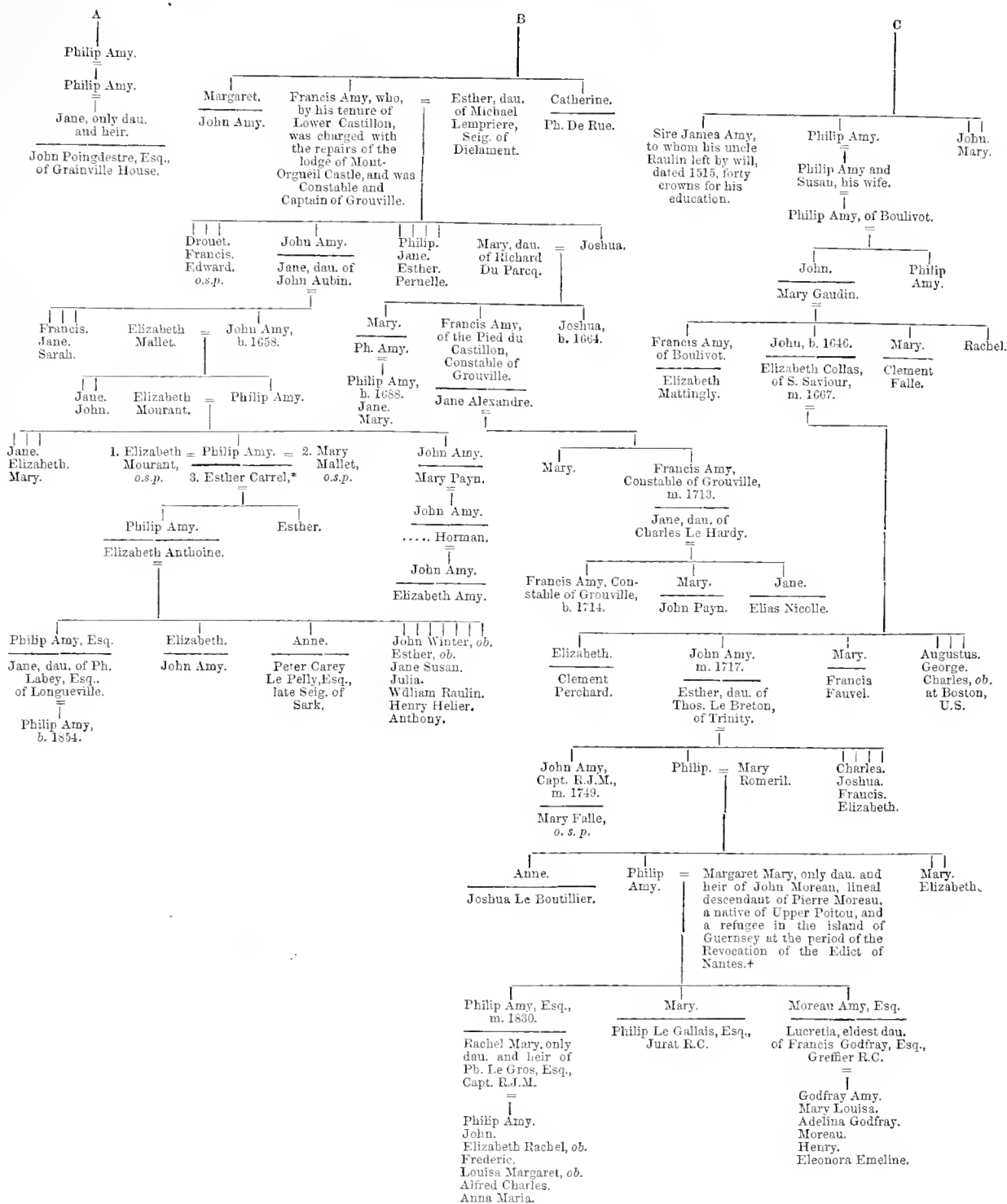
Balleine.



Bertram.  
OF URGUVILLE







\* ARMS OF CARREL of Normandy—Ermine, three lozenges (carreaux), azure. † ARMS OF MOREAU of Poitou—Gules, a sword in pale, argent, garnished or, point in base.

## Anley, of Maitland.



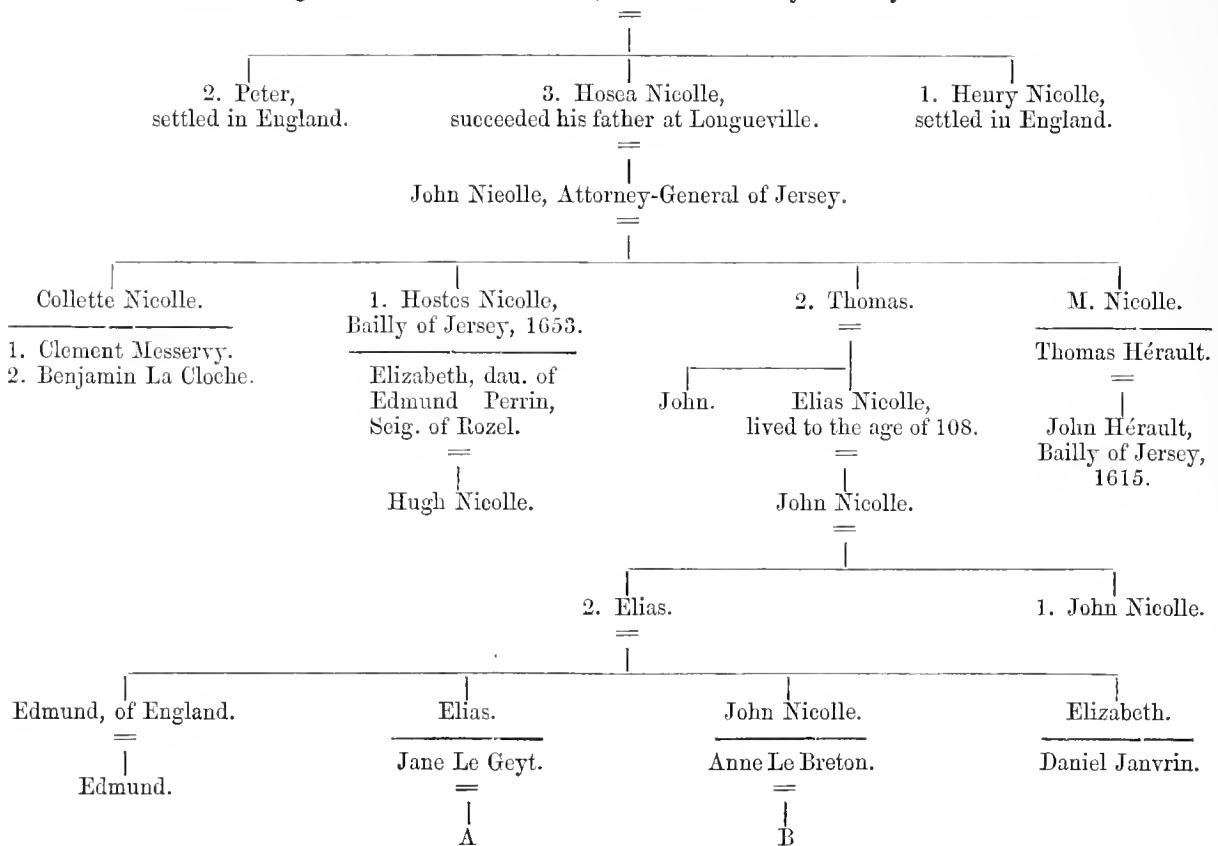
THIS family, originally of Guernsey,\* has been located in Jersey for some generations, and is represented by PHILIP NICOLLE ANLEY, Esq., who also represents the family of Nicolle, of Longueville, and is connected with that branch of the family of Lempriere of which Captain James Lempriere, R.N., was so distinguished an ornament, in the reign of Queen Anne.†

ARMS: Vert, three escallops, or.

CREST: A dexter arm, hand gloved, holding a hawk's lure ppr.

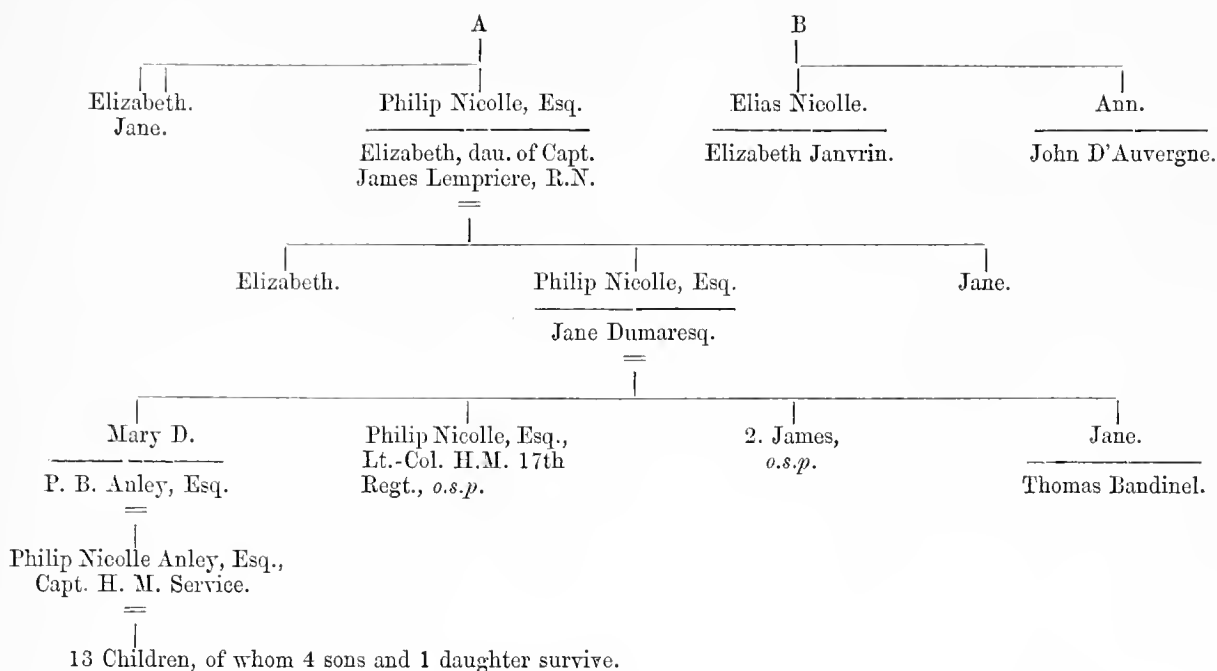
### Pedigree of Nicolle of Longueville.

JOHN NICOLL, Master-Warder of Mont Orgueil Castle, settled in Jersey, and purchased the Manor of Longueville from R. De Carteret, and became Bailly of Jersey in 1494.



\* A family of this name had, however, existed in Jersey from a very early date, and held land in the parish of S. Peter.—*Vide Extente*, 1331.

† *Vide Lempriere*.



It is not known from which branch of the various English families of Nicholl or Nicoll the Jersey branch descends, although the ancient arms assimilate somewhat closely to those of Nicholl, of Walden, co. Essex, whose pedigree commences with John Nichole, 31 Edward I.\* By a seal of Hostes Nicolle, Bailly of Jersey, it appears he bore,—1st., ermine, a pheon, possibly for NICOLLE; 2nd, ermine, a chevron, with a label of three points, for —; 3rd, a chevron between three birds, for —; and 4th, three fusils, evidently intended for DE CARTERET.

By his quartering the arms of De Carteret, it may be surmised that the family estate was acquired by marriage, instead of by purchase, as stated above, but this, in absence of positive proof, is merely conjectural.†

\* ANCIENT ARMS OF NICHOLL, of Essex—Argent, a pheon sable, on a canton, a bird of the field, beaked, or.—*Vide* Berry's Peds., Essex, pp. 46—7.

† Or, as a friend suggests, John Nicoll, who became *ténant* to the property of Renaud De Carteret, whose *succession* was repudiated by the children of De Carteret, may have quartered the De Carteret arms from an idea, once prevalent in the island, that possession of an estate gave a right to bear the arms of its ancient owners.

## Anquetil, of S. Clement.



HIS name, of great antiquity in Jersey, is of Norman origin, in which province the parent stock still exists. It is mentioned by Wace,\* who states that one of that name was killed by William Longue-espée.

“ A jugléors oï en m’ effance chanter  
Ke Willame jadis fift Osmont efforber,  
Et al Conte Riouf li dous oilz crever,  
Et *Anquetil* le pros fift par engein tuer,  
E Baute d’Espaigne o un escuier garder.”—*Roman de Rou.*

In the *Extente* of 1331, Peter, Allion, and Colin Anquetil are mentioned as holding lands in the island.

This family was one of those which offered such generous hospitality to Charles II. during his residence in Jersey, and at its residence he was lodged and entertained for some days. So pleased was the monarch with the cordial and respectful attentions of his host, that he offered him a baronetcy, which was, on financial grounds, modestly declined. In remembrance of this courtesy, however, the king was pleased to command that a wreath of oak should for the future be borne encircling the family arms.

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\* Maitre Wace, whom Jersey has the honour to number among her sons, was born there in the twelfth century, and in these oft-quoted lines, gives a *résumé* of his early days :—

“ Ie di et dirai ke je suis,  
Vaice de l’ isle de Gersfui  
Ki est en mer vers l’ occident  
Al lieu de la Normandie apent.  
En l’ isle de Gersfui fui nez  
A Caem fui petit portez  
Illoques fui à lettres mis,  
Puis fui longuès en France après.”

From what is gleaned from his works, it appears that he was a priest, and was presented by Henry II. with a prebend’s stall in the cathedral of Bayeux. However, even his Christian name is disputed, for Robert, which is given him generally, has no sufficient warrant, although it occurs with that of Wace, in the charters of the abbey of Plessis Grimoult; but Richard Wace, who appears in the chartulary of the abbey of S. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, has been supposed by the Abbé de la Rue to have a more probable claim to identification with the poet. He possessed considerable powers of observation and description, combined with a fidelity that is rare among more modern poets, who, in writing historically, often consider that the “rhyme” makes up for the want of “reason.” Among some other works of an ephemeral character, which have not reached us, he wrote, and is chiefly known by “Le Brut d’Angleterre,” so called from Brutus, or Brute, the first king of the Britons. “The history of the irruption of the Danes into England and the northern provinces of France.” The famous “Roman de Rou,” his most celebrated and best-written work, which is a chronicle of the Norman invasion. The “Romance of William Longespée,” son of Rollo: this, although generally considered as a separate work, is looked upon by some, and probably is, a continuation of the last. The “Romance of Duke Richard I., son of William Longespée.” “A Continuation of the History of the Dukes of Normandy.” “The Origin of the Feast of the Conception of the Virgin.” “The Life of S. Nicholas.” “The Romance du Chevallier au Lion.” The authorship, however, of this last is disputed. The whole of these are in verse, and do high honour to their author, filling up, as they do, what would otherwise be a vacuum in Norman history. The family, variously named Viace, Vaice, Wace, and Wasse, existed in the island for some centuries after the poet’s era. In 1454, one Guillemin Vasse, of S. Clement, sold some lands that he held to the Anquetil family.



The family of Anketel, of England, is undoubtedly derived from the same source, and had settled there in very early times. In the reign of Edward I., Fitzameline Ansetil represented the borough of Shaftesbury in Parliament.\* It continued for centuries in the S. of England, and intermarried with the Filliols, Penruddocks, Phelips, and other families of distinction. Like their Jersey cousins, the Anketels were eminent for their loyalty during the Rebellion. Colonel Anketel held Corfe Castle, *ex parte regis*; of the surrender of which a curious narrative is given in Hutchin's "History of Dorset." The English family has, however, long been extinct, but is represented by the descendants of Matthew Anketel, Esq., who settled in the north of Ireland, in 1636.†

A marble tablet in S. Helier's church records the death, in 1842, of Brigadier-General Anquetil, of the Bengal Army, with a eulogium on his services, by the Governor-General of India.

ARMS: Or, three leaves, vert, the shield surrounded with two branches of oak, ppr.

—•••••—  
**Pedigree of Anquetil.**

JORDAN ANQUETIL, living 1433.

Guillemin Anquetil = . . . . d. of Thomas Guilem.

Lorans Anquetil, living 1468.

Guillemin, living 1474.

Colin Anquetil.

Richard Amy = . . . . a dau.  
of Upper Castillon.

Sire Thomas Anquetil,  
bequeathed his prop-  
erty to his nephew  
Thomas, 7 Sept. 1548.

Lorans Anquetil =

Catherine, dau. and  
eventual heiress of  
Peter De Carteret,  
Jurat and Lieut.-  
Bailly of Jersey.

André.

Thomas Ficquet = Isabelle.

Thomas Anquetil, Constable  
of S. Clement, 1587.

Helier Anquetil = Michelle Poingdestre, m. 1581.

John Anquetil = Mary Godfray.

Martha, b. 1624.

John Anquetil, = Mary, dau. of Philip,  
had the honour of enter- and aunt of the Rev.  
taining King Charles Philip, Falle, the His-  
II., and was offered a torian of Jersey.

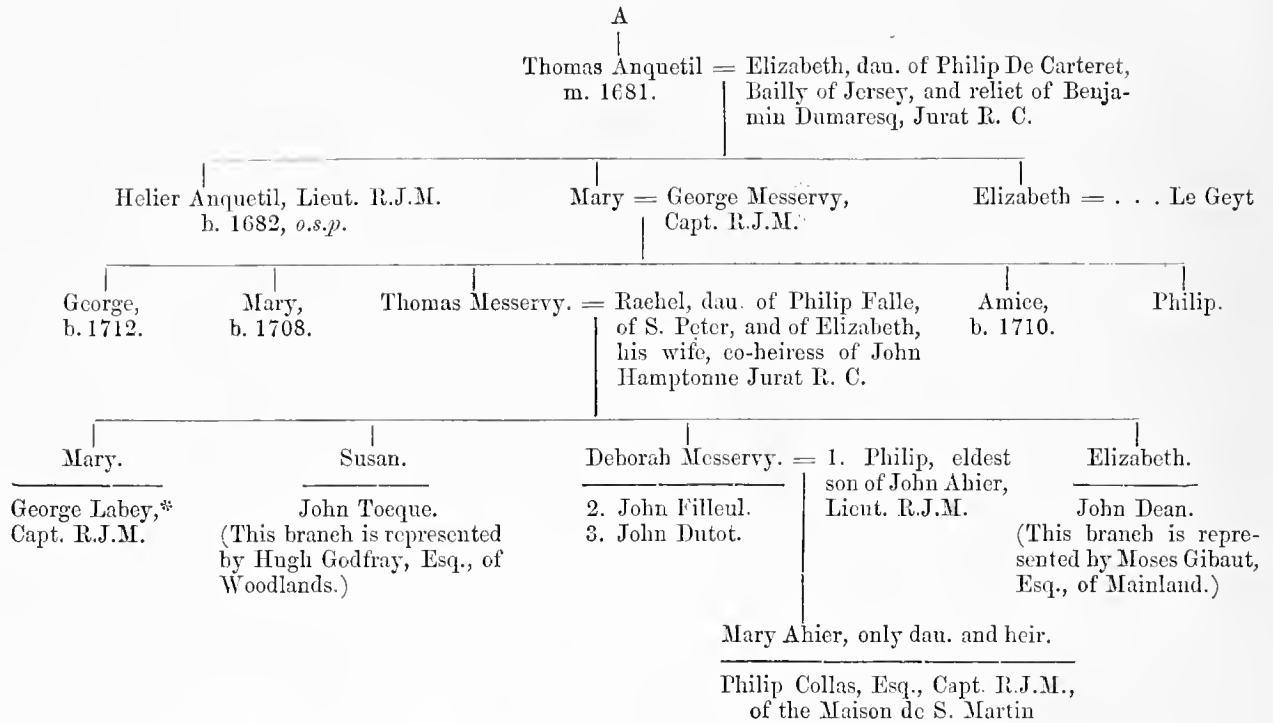
Mary.

John, son of Nicholas  
Richardson.

Elizabeth, b. 1627.

\* See Burke's Landed Gentry.

† ARMS OF ANKETEL: Or, a cross raguled, vert. CREST: An oak tree, ppr. MOTTO: Vade ad formicam.



## Anthony, or Anthoine.

**A** HIS family descends from WILLIAM ANTHONY, a native of Cologne, on the Rhine, whose son, DIRICKE ANTHONY, was citizen and goldsmith of London, and chief engraver of the Mint and Seals in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

It afterwards settled in Lisbon, and subsequently was established in Jersey, about the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth.

Thomas Anthoine, Esq., possessed at one time part of the paternal property of Falle, the insular historian, as his descendant maternally.†

\* ARMS OF LABEY: Argent, a S. Andrew's cross, vert.

† The name of Falle seems, like those of Ahier, Pipon, Poingdestre, Renouf, and others, to be peculiar to this island. It is a family, as Mr. Falle himself informs us, that belonged to that happy class of substantial freeholders who, not sufficiently elevated to excite envy, enjoyed enough of the necessaries and even comforts of life, to preserve unsullied their integrity from the temptations of avarice and ambition. Mr. Falle quotes in his History of Jersey, from the *Extente* of 1331, four individuals of this name, who held lands at that period in the parish of S. Saviour, where the family was settled down to the time of the historian. The Rev. Philip Falle was the son of Mr. Thomas Falle, of S. Saviour, and was born in Jersey in 1656. In 1669 he was a commoner in Exeter College, but translated himself, out of friendship for Dr. Nareissus Marsh, to S. Alban's Hall, where he took the degree of M.A. On taking orders, he returned to Jersey, and became rector of the parish of S. Trinity, and afterwards succeeded the Rev. Thomas Poingdestre in S. Saviour's parish. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"—that tide in Mr. Falle's life was this: the French having been thought to have obtained a temporary superiority at sea, the Channel Islands were considered in danger, and were by no means prepared for a sudden attack. In this emergency the States resolved to

## AN ARMORIAL OF JERSEY.

The family is now represented by THOMAS and NICHOLAS ANTHOINE, ESQRS., of S. Saviour.

ARMS: Argent, a leopard's head cabossed, gules, between two flaunches, sable, each charged with a plate.\*

send a deputation to England to solicit aid, of which Mr. Falle was a member, and is supposed to have drawn up the address to the King which was voted on the occasion, and which loyally stated that the Jerseymen, "although their tongues were French, their hearts and swords were truly English." Mr. Falle, and Nicholas Durell, Esq., Solicitor-General of the island; who was with him in the deputation, were admitted to a private conference of the sovereign, to whom they were introduced by Lord Jermyn, at that time Governor of Jersey. They were most graciously received, and commanded by the King to assure their countrymen of his special care and protection. On this occasion Mr. Falle was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the King, and shortly afterwards was preferred to the rectory of Shenley, co. Herts.

The history of Jersey never having been written—since the desultory remarks of Dr. Heylin can scarcely be deemed one—it struck Mr. Falle that his undertaking such a labour would be specially opportune at this juncture; and having access to some family MSS., among which were those of S. Ouen's, of Poingdestre, and of Dumaresq, he compiled the history known by his name, of which three editions have appeared; and an altered version of it, appended to Warner's History of Hampshire. He was perhaps the only pluralist Jersey has ever had, and employed a curate at S. Saviour's during his residence in England. He greatly benefited the island by the gift of his books, as the nucleus of a public library at S. Helier, which was subsequently added to by Dr. Daniel Dumaresq. His writings, besides the History of Jersey, were but sermons. One, preached at Whitehall, December 30, 1694, "Of the Impunity of Bad Men in the World." Another, "On the Descent of the Paraclete," London, 1695. One on the occasion of "The Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln at Hertford;" and a sermon preached at S. Alban's, "Against Rudeness and Ill-manners upon account of Difference in Religion. London, 1715." He also was engaged by Bishop Gibson to revise, in his edition of that work, the article relating to the Channel Islands in Camden's "Britannia."—*Vide* Cæsarea, Durell's Falle, &c.

His portrait adorns the public library he founded, and another exists at the house on his patrimonial estate at S. Saviour's.

In 1689 he was preferred to a stall in the cathedral of Durham, which he held during the remainder of his life. He died in May, 1742, at the age of 86, and was buried at Shenley, where the following inscription exists to his memory:—

PHILIPPUS FALLE, A.M., ex  
insulâ antiquitus CÆSAREA modo  
IERSY dictâ oriundus, hujus Ecclesiæ  
ultra quadraginta annos Rector  
Domus Parochi (sive Presbyterialis)  
Collapse magno sumptu Instaurator  
Canonicus Dunelmensis, &c. Gloriosum  
Domini nostri IESU CHRISTI adventum  
Præstolaus placidè sub infra posito  
Lapide requiescit. Obijt anno salutis  
MDCCLII ætatis LXXXVI.

His niece, Mistress Rachel Aubin, is also interred in the same church.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Falle (or Fall, as he usually wrote his name), of the same family as the historian, was Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey in 1787, and bore—argent, on a chevron between three martlets, sable, as many fleur-de-lis of the field. CREST: A talbot, ppr.

One of the several branches of the family is represented by the Rev. EDWARD FALLE, Rector of S. Brelade.

\* To these arms is added a crest, viz.—A goat's head, argent.



## Bailhache.



HIS family is of high antiquity in Normandy, where its members were Seigneurs of Rauville, Biesville, Longueval, la Corderie, &c. The Norman stem is traced from Raoul de Baillehache, living near Caen in 1305, where the name is and has been variously spelt, Ballehache, de Bellehache, de Bailhache, de Baillhache, de Balliehache, and de Baillehache.\*

The Jersey family had been long settled in the parish of S. Laurence, where it had held offices of trust, and whence branches afterwards migrated to the parishes of S. Ouen and S. Helier.

Its members were merchants of celebrity before and during the reign of Charles I. and II. CLEMENT BAILHACHE, Esq., of this family, who died in 1819, was a Jurat of the Royal Court. It is now represented by HENRY BAILHACHE, Esq., Adjutant of the S. Helier's Battalion, R.J.M.

ARMS—Azure, a lion rampant, or; in chief a crescent between two mullets of the last.

CREST—A ship, ppr.

MOTTO—Vive memor lethi fugit horæ.



## Balleine.



HIS family, whose name has been spelt at various times Bolen, Baleyne, Balene, Ballaine, and Balleine, settled in Jersey at a very early period, probably from France.

In 1331, Philip Balein was a member of the jury empanelled to ascertain the King's dues in the parish of S. John. Among the more distinguished members of this family was the late Rev. GEORGE BALLEINE, of Pembroke College, Oxford. He was inducted in 1812 to the living of S. Ouen, from which he exchanged in 1815, with the Rev. Francis Ricard, to that of S. Peter, where he remained until 1829, when he was preferred to the rectory of S. Martin. He died in 1856, and left issue, the Rev. JOHN JAMES BALLEINE, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Tribune, and the Rev. LE COUTEUR BALLEINE, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, the present Rector of S. Mary.

ARMS: Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.



## Pedigree of Balleine.

JOHN DE LA BALLEINE, of the parish of S. Peter, from whom descended

Thomas Balleine.

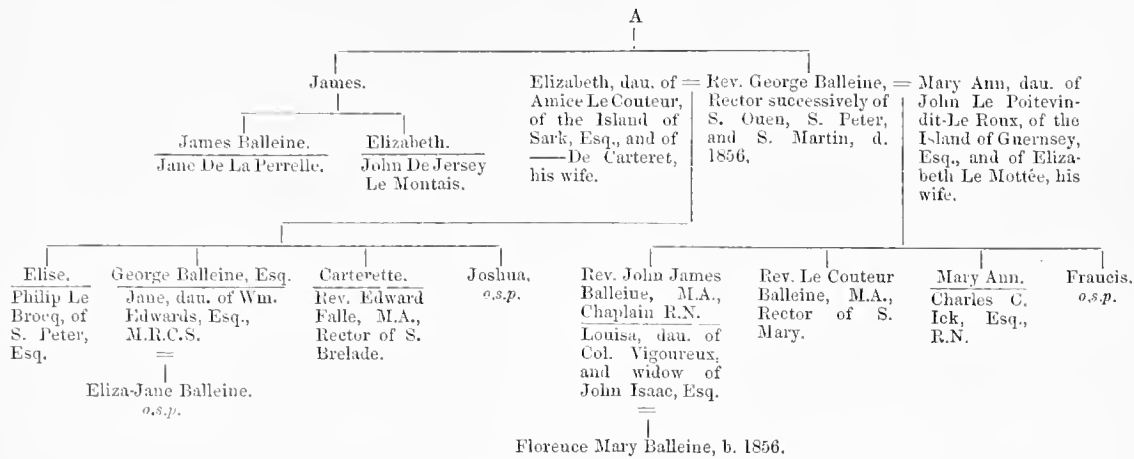
James Balleine=Doucet Le Brocq.

George Balleine=Elizabeth Balleine.

A

\* ARMS OF BAILHACHE of Normandy—Gules, a saltire between four martlets, argent. *D'Hozier, Armorial Général.*

† The feminine Christian name of Douce now, and for an elongated period, common in Jersey, is corrupted from Dowse, the maiden name of the wife of Sir Philip De Carteret. (*Vide De Carteret Pedigree.*)



## Bandinel.

**T**HE earliest undoubtedly historical record of this ancient and noble family dates from the year 1040 (twenty-six years before the Norman conquest), when its then representative, BANDINELLO BANDINELLI, held the rank of Count, and "Console di giustizia" at Sienna. Tradition, however, as handed down to the present Italian members of the family, traces its descent two centuries higher, when it is said that a distinguished warrior of noble birth, BAND-SCINEL by name, a native of Aix-in-Provence, was left in charge of Sienna by the Emperor Charlemagne, on returning from his Italian expedition.

But from the year 1040, the descent of the Bandinelli in the direct male line is clearly traced by official and legal documents. Bandinello Bandinelli, above mentioned, had three sons, the founders of three Siennese families of considerable distinction. RANUCCIO BANDINELLI (whose wife, Muratori designates as "Tedda e primariâ vice-comitum nobilitate Pisanâ") had two sons, of whom the elder was the ancestor of Count GIULO, of whom presently, and the younger, ROLANDO, became the celebrated Pope Alexander III., the same who compelled Henry II. of England to walk barefoot to the tomb of Thomas à Becket; and, after a long and severe contest, which ended in the liberation of Italy from the German yoke, obliged the renowned Frederic Barbarossa to kiss his toe.\* It is related that when the Emperor endeavoured to excuse the act, on the

\* Samuel Rogers, who paid much attention to the Italian legends during his travels in that country, makes the Emperor perform even a more humiliating service. Says he—

"In that temple-porch  
[The brass is gone, the porphyry remains]  
Did BARBAROSSA fling his mantle off,  
And, kneeling, on his neck receive the foot  
Of the prond pontiff."—Italy, p. 63.

A magnificent painting of the Pope giving his benediction to the Emperor at Venice exists in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris.

plea that it was to *S. Peter* that he offered the humiliating homage, Alexander haughtily replied "*et Petro et mihi*"—both to Peter and to me. In one of the chambers of the palace of the Venetian Doges was a series of handsome frescoes describing the eventful history of Alexander's contest with his great enemy. It is not to be wondered at if the present rulers of Venice have (as is supposed) allowed the obnoxious delineations to fall into a melancholy state of non-preservation. It may be observed here, that Alexander is said to have instituted, or, as others think, given ecclesiastical sanction to, the annual ceremony by which the Doge of Venice was married to the Adriatic. Alexander's stirrup was also held on one occasion by his ally and adherent, Louis VII. of France. On the memory of this great man the present Dean of Durham has passed the following well-merited eulogium:—"Among the very few characters which throw an honourable lustre upon the dark procession of pontifical names, we may confidently record that of Alexander III., not only from the splendour of his talents, his constancy, and his success, but from a still nobler claim which he possesses on our admiration. He was the zealous champion of intellectual advancement, and the determined foe of ignorance. The system of his internal administration was regulated by this principle, and he carried it to the most generous extent. He made inquiries in foreign countries, and especially in France, for persons eminent for learning, that he might promote them, without regard to birth or influence, to the highest ecclesiastical dignities. He caused large numbers of the Italian clergy, to whom their own country did not supply sufficient means of instruction, to proceed to Paris for their more liberal education; and, having learned that in some places the cathedral chapters exacted fees from young proficientes before they licensed them to lecture publicly, Alexander removed the abuse, and abolished every restriction which had been arbitrarily imposed on the free advance of learning. At the same time he was not so blinded by this zeal as to consider the mere exercise of the understanding a sufficient guarantee for moral improvement. But observing, on the contrary, with great apprehension, the progress of the scholastic system of theology, and the numberless vain disputations to which it gave rise, he assembled a very large council of men of letters, for the purpose of condemning that system, and discouraging its prevalence in Paris." The noblest, however, of his many noble acts, was the publication of a bull against slavery, in which he declared that institution to be contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man, inconsistent with Christianity, and incompatible with salvation.\*

Amongst the many distinguished heroes of the family, a pre-eminence is generally accorded to Count GIULO, grandson of the elder brother of Rolando (Alexander III.), and representative of Ranuccio, and consequently of Bandinello Bandinelli. He led nine hundred lances to the Holy War, and performed such signal service to S. Louis, in his Egyptian expedition, that this monarch bestowed on him as an augmentation to the simple golden shield borne by Bandinello Bandinelli and his descendants, the peculiar and characteristic bearing from which he obtained

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\* The Piedmontese city of Alessandria, concerning which so much interest prevails at present, was built by the inhabitants of Milan, Placentia, and Cremona, originally as a bulwark of Italian independence against the German Emperor, and was named Alessandria in honour of Alexander III. It was commenced on the 1st of May, 1169, finished the following year, and besieged, without success, by the whole force of the invader, for the space of four months in 1174. Alexander III. also laid the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, in 1163.

the surname of "*Cavaleante*," viz.:—on an escutcheon azure, a knight on horseback, with his spear in rest, argent.

The family of the Bandinelli, in that and the succeeding centuries, distinguished itself, as the Bishop of S. Malo expresses it, "*dans l'épée, l'église, et l'état*," producing six cardinals and other ecclesiastics of note, besides many laymen who obtained renown in politics, diplomacy, and arms.

It was, however, in the sixteenth century that the head of this house achieved a greater triumph than any which had been accomplished by his predecessors, by sacrificing all the worldly advantages of his exalted position for conscience' sake. This high-minded nobleman took up his residence at Geneva, where he was, however, greatly distressed at the excesses of the Swiss Reformers, and endeavoured, though fruitlessly, to oppose the prevailing current of opinion.

His only son, DAVID, in the course of his travels, came to England, where, at the house of her grandfather, Sir Nicholas Stalling, (who was gentleman-usher in daily waiting to Queen Elizabeth and James I.) he made the acquaintance of his future wife, Elizabeth Stalling.\* The tomb of Sir Nicholas Stalling (or, as the name is sometimes spelt, Stallinge and Stallenge) still exists in the parish church of Kenn, co. Somerset. On the second of August, 1602, he was naturalized as a British subject, his letters of naturalization being signed by Sir Walter Raleigh, then Governor of Jersey, where he, as well as many other continental Reformers, had taken up his residence.

DAVID BANDINEL, BANDINELL, or BANDINELLI, having settled in Jersey, where he purchased some property at S. Martin's, partly, as appears, if not wholly, by the sale of his family jewels, became successively rector of the parishes of S. Brelade, S. Mary, and S. Martin, and Dean of the Island; where his character stood very high for his numerous charities, his great benevolence, his extreme courtesy, and his brilliant and varied talents. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Archbishop Abbott (who filled the see of Canterbury from 1611 to 1633), and was held in high estimation by his successor, Laud.

His eldest son, JAMES, entered at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, March 12, 1618-19, and afterwards at Christ Church, in the same university. He took orders in the English church, and became rector of the parish of S. Mary, Jersey. He married Margaret Dumaresq, by whom he had an only son, DAVID.

At the conclusion of the struggle that broke out in Jersey, shortly after the commencement of the Great Rebellion, the dean and his son James, who had rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious to the De Carteret family, were imprisoned in Mont-Orgueil Castle; in a vain attempt to escape from which, February 10, 1644, they were so much injured, that the father, who was immediately recaptured, died in twenty-four hours, and the son, who a few days afterwards met his parent's funeral as he was led back a prisoner, died before the end of a twelvemonth.

DAVID, the Dean's namesake and grandson, married in 1657 Rachel Messervy, the heiress of Bagot. "On tira," says the parish register, "les canons, tant en la dite paroisse de S.

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\* ARMS of Stalling—Gules, three escallops in bend, argent: on a chief of the second a martlet, sable. CREST—A martlet, sable.

Sauveur, qu'à celle de S. Martin, avec plusieurs mousquetaires." Falle, in a note to his "History of Jersey," when speaking of Dean Bandinel, says, "This reverend person has left a worthy posterity among us. His grandson, of the same name with him, David Bandinel, Esq., Seigneur de Bagot, was a man in whom the island might justly glory; a man of most singular prudence and address in all affairs and concernments of life. Many years he sat upon the bench of justice, with great honour to himself and no less benefit to the public, through those moderate and healing counsels which he always pursued, and which he had a peculiar art and faculty of insinuating into others. Indeed the peace of the country seems to have died and expired with him. He was my guardian in my nonage, and I had so many obligations to him otherwise, that 'tis the least thing I can do, upon this occasion of mentioning his ancestors, to consecrate these few lines to his memory."

The eldest son of this David, GEORGE BANDINEL, was Seigneur of Melesches\* as well as Bagot. He married firstly Elizabeth Poingdestre, by whom he had a son David, whose male line became extinct in the eighteenth century; and secondly Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Francis De Carteret, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Philip De Carteret, for many years the bitter antagonist of Dean Bandinel and his son. From George, the only male issue of this marriage, the present family descends.

His grandson, named GEORGE after his three immediate ancestors, had a large family, none of whom left any issue. During the first French Revolution, he gave a home to a French priest, Monsieur de Grimouville, who after his death repaid his hospitality by kindness and attention to his surviving daughters. On the restoration of the Bourbons, M. de Grimouville was preferred to the see of S. Malo. During his residence in Jersey, he took a great interest in the genealogies of the families of the island.

The Rev. JAMES BANDINEL, brother of the last-named George, second son of their father, by his second wife, Elizabeth Lempriere, was, as a young man, secretary to the last Jacobite club at Oxford; he was also, when at Spa, accredited emissary to Prince Charles Edward. He obtained great distinction at the University, both as a scholar and a divine; became public orator, and was selected to preach the first Bampton Lecture. His known attachment to the house of Stuart alone prevented him from attaining the highest ecclesiastical dignity. This attachment would appear to have been hereditary in the family, who still possess two miniatures of Charles I., which tradition states to have been given to its representative by Charles II. The Rev. James Bandinel was presented to the vicarage of Netherbury, Dorset, by Dr. Dumaresq, prebendary of Salisbury. He was a man of deep learning, sincere piety, refined manners, and great kindness of heart. His memory was long cherished at Netherbury, with a respect and devotion which had not died out in *fifty years* after his death.

His eldest son, the Rev. BULKELEY BANDINEL, D.D., librarian to the University of Oxford, is the present representative of the family, being the direct heir male of David Bandinel, first Protestant dean of Jersey; and through him of Bandinello Bandinelli, and, if tradition is to be

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\* George Bandinel, Esq., purchased of Lord Carteret, in 1695, the large properties and manors of Melesches, Grainville, Handois, S. Germain, and Garis; the first of which is held by knight's-banneret tenure.



credited, of the still more ancient Band-Scincl. He married Mary, eldest daughter of John Phillips, Esq., of Culham, co. Berks. Dr. Bandinel was proctor for the University of Oxford in 1815, and has edited several works for the University Press; among others, Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," and Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

JAMES BANDINEL, Esq., second son of the Rev. James Bandinel, was for many years head of the department, in the Foreign Office, for the suppression of the slave trade. His talents were of a high order; his public services were felt, and admitted to be of no common kind; and his indefatigable labours in searching out and relieving the sick and poor were such as, unfortunately for the world, are rarely to be met with. He was the author of a valuable work entitled "Some Account of the Trade in Slaves from Africa, as connected with Europe and America, from the Introduction of the Trade into Modern Europe, down to the Present Time, especially with reference to the Efforts made by the British Government for its Extinction." He married, in 1813, Marian Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Hunter, D.D., Rector of Omford Fitzpaine, co. Dorset, who came of a very old Scotch family, the founder of which is said to have fought under Kenneth MacAlpine, in the field which decided the dominion of Scotland.

The only issue of this marriage, the Rev. JAMES BANDINEL,\* M.A., of Witney, co. Oxford, was born in 1814, and married, in 1845, his first cousin, Julia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, Rector of Haughton-le-Shorne, co. Durham, and fourth son of John Le Mesurier, Esq., Hereditary Governor of the Island of Alderney, by whom he has issue three children surviving.

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To this family, also, the famous sculptor, Baccio Bandinelli, the rival of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, claimed to belong, and his claim was admitted. Some of his frescoes, from the choir of the cathedral at Florence, are represented by casts in the Mediæval Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. His arms were—Argent, a cross fleur-de-lizé or, in the dexter and sinister chiefs, and sinister base, a fleur-de-lis or; in the dexter base a torteau.

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There were apparently other branches of this house formerly in different parts of France, as De Bandinelly in Languedoc, De Bandinel of Figaret, in Provence, and another family in Normandy. One branch of the family in Florence bore, sable, three bars or. It is not known to which branch belonged Magister Byndno de Bandinelli, instituted to the incumbency of Levorustoke, co. Worcester, 9 Kal. Jan. 1314.

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ARMS: Or, in the dexter chief, a round shield, azure, charged with a knight, in full career, spear in rest, argent; the shield surmounted with the coronet of an Italian count, or.

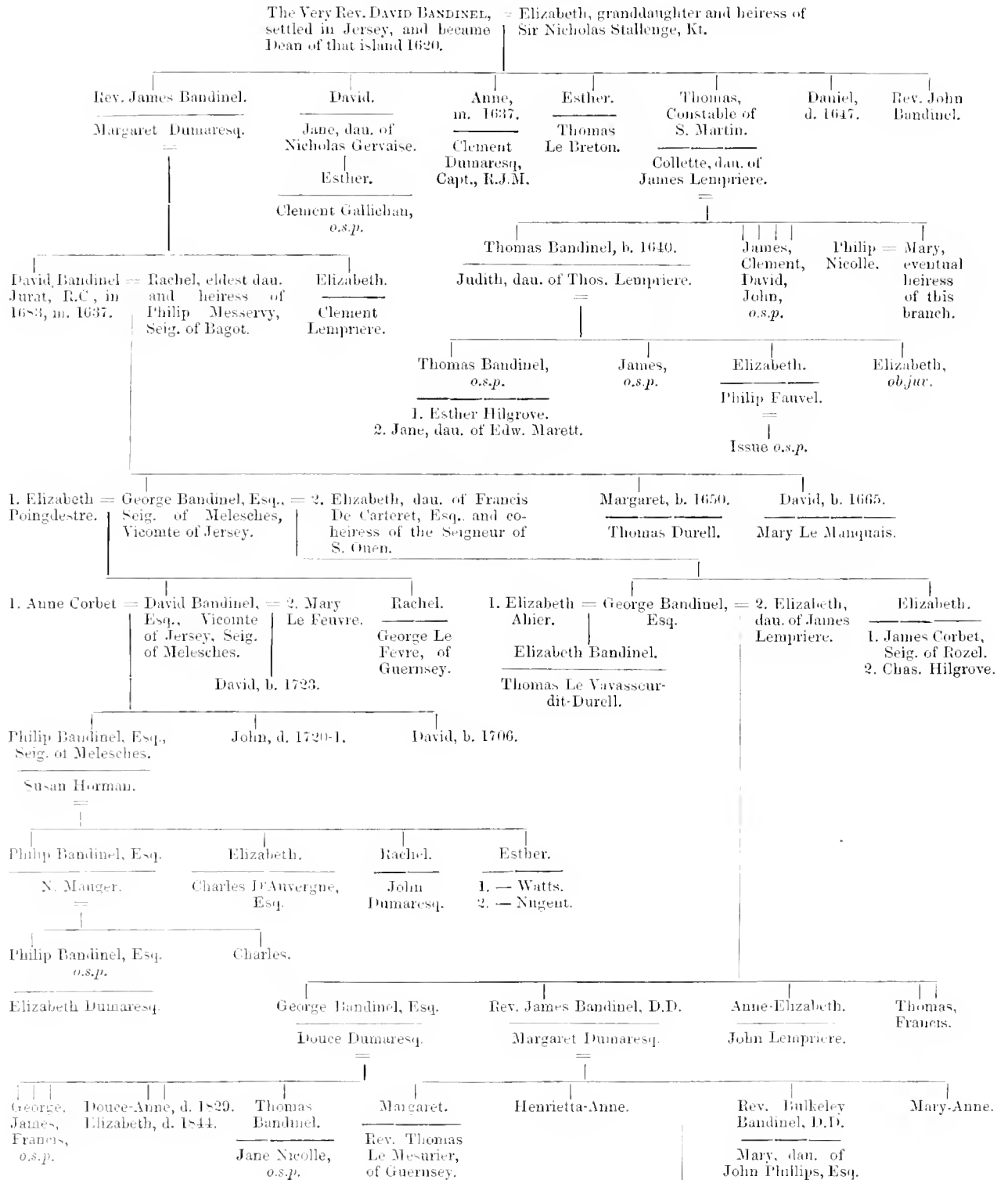
CREST: A helmet close, crested with a plume of feathers, ppr.

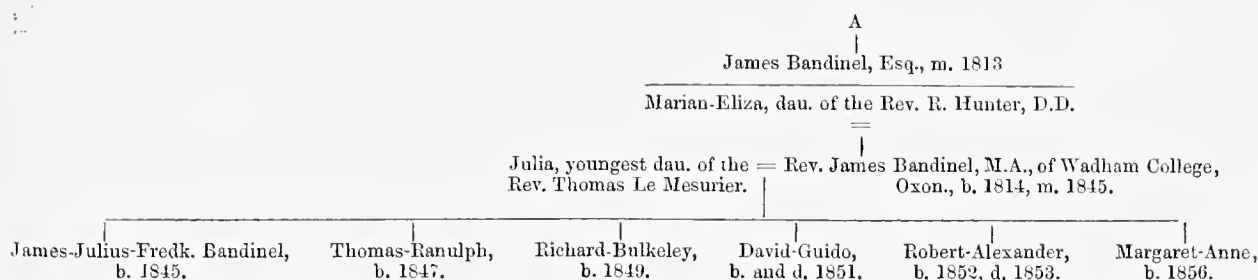
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\* Author of Luffra; or, the Convent of Algarve, &c. &c.



## Pedigree of Bandinel.





### Baudains.

**B**UT little is known respecting the origin or descent of this family, although at one time it must have been of consideration in the island, as the names of many of its members in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries swell the roll of the insular clergy. Among them are those of Sire Richard, and Sire Augustin Baudains; while John Baudayns is mentioned as being one of the four sworn men of S. Clement's parish appointed in the Visitation of the State of the Fortifications of Jersey, in 24 Henry VIII.

The family possessed the fief of Guille Payn,\* from whom it was alienated by marriage in the sixteenth century, and was enjoyed respectively by those of Sarre and Payn, in the possession of which latter it now remains. In its grounds stood a chapel, one of the precursors of the parish churches, known as the chapel of Augustin Baudains. This has long been demolished, but some of its antique carved ornaments are in existence, being built into the walls of the house that stands near its site, and a massive stone cross now in the possession of F. Gme. Collas, Esq., formerly surmounted the gable of its chancel.

The munificence of one of its members has kept the memory of his family eternally enshrined in the grateful remembrance of its countrymen. This was LORANS or LAURENCE BAUDAINS, by some supposed (and correctly) to have been in orders, but by others to have filled the office of schoolmaster of the parish of S. Martin. He was a man of substance, and possessed property not only in his native parish of S. Martin, but also in several others; and his piety is proved by his will, wherein, among other bequests, he leaves money to repair a chapel in the church of S. Martin, the name of which does not appear ("Chapelle tombée et en mal ordre"); and his Bible, together with a silver cup and saucer, to the church of S. Martin. But the gift by which he is best known, is the one he made of thirty-two quarters of wheat-rents,† with a water-mill and its appurtenances (called Denmark-mill, situated in the parish of S. Laurence), the proceeds of which were for ever to be applied towards the assistance of young Jersey men, whose means

\* There is also a minor fief, named the fief ès Baudains, situated in the parish of S. Clement, which undoubtedly received its name from this family, and which appears to be of considerable antiquity, as it is mentioned in a deed as early as 1292, quoted by Durell in his notes to Falle's History of Jersey.

† The insular mode of computing property. All land in Jersey, instead of being said to be worth so much money, is valued at so many quarters of wheat; by which valuation it is bought, sold, and mortgaged.

are otherwise insufficient, in obtaining a university education, to fit them for the service of the Church in Jersey. Many of the most eminent insular ecclesiastics have owed to this foundation the education which rendered their names famous, amongst whom may be mentioned the Doctors Lempriere and Valpy, some of whom, on accepting preferment in England, are said to have refunded, with a justice that redounds to their credit, the sums which they had received from this beneficent and pious bequest. This, however, was only a part of the original plan of the donor, which had for its primary object the foundation of a college, which would provide for the youth of the island the *curriculum* of a mathematical and classical education; this idea, unfortunately, the bounty was not sufficient to carry out. For the proper distribution of "Baudain's gift," thirteen governors or trustees were appointed by patent, the 13th September, 1610. These governors, whose number is kept intact, by filling up death vacancies, were, and are, chosen from the most influential and talented of the Jersey gentry.

Baudains left collateral, although no direct descendants, whose families are still in existence. Curiously, his wife survived his death but by a day:—

"He first deceased; she for a few hours tried  
To live without him—liked it not, and died!"

They were buried in the same grave, in the churchyard of S. Martin, 28 June, 1611. With unpardonable neglect, the directors of the proceeds of Baudain's liberality have hitherto omitted to erect a memorial to perpetuate by a monumental inscription the sense of gratitude that should be felt towards this good and philanthropic individual, whose efforts for the future welfare of his countrymen have been without parallel in the history of Jersey.

His house, situated in that part of the parish of S. Martin, known as *La Ville Brée*, still exists, and now belongs to Mr. John Messervy.

ARMS:\* (on the seal of "Baudain's gift") Azure, a sun, in its splendour, or, impaling on the dexter side the arms of the island.

LEGEND: "Gouv. du don de Baudains, 1611."



## Bertram, of Crafford.

**T**HE name of Bertram is of very early occurrence in the annals of the island. In the *Extente* of 1331 Richard Bertram is mentioned as paying six sols for a bouvé of land in the parish of S. Martin, which has for several centuries been the place of settlement of this family. Their estate of Crafford, Crafford, or Crayford, as it is variously spelt in the several *Extentes*, was formerly possessed by a family of Crauford, of English extraction, and which at a remote period appears to have been of much consideration and importance.

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\* These are not intended to represent the bearings of his family, but were adopted, by a loose analogical reasoning, as being those of the family of Baldwin. However, no family of that name in England has this cognizance, which appertains to the families of S. Clere and Aldham.

## Bertram, of Grouville.



THE family of Bertram, of Grouville, has long been settled in that parish, and although, from the want of requisite documents, no connection can be established between it and the foregoing, there is but little doubt but that both proceed from one common source.

It has possessed, from the reign of Elizabeth, the residence now tenanted by its representative, which is little altered in appearance from that period.

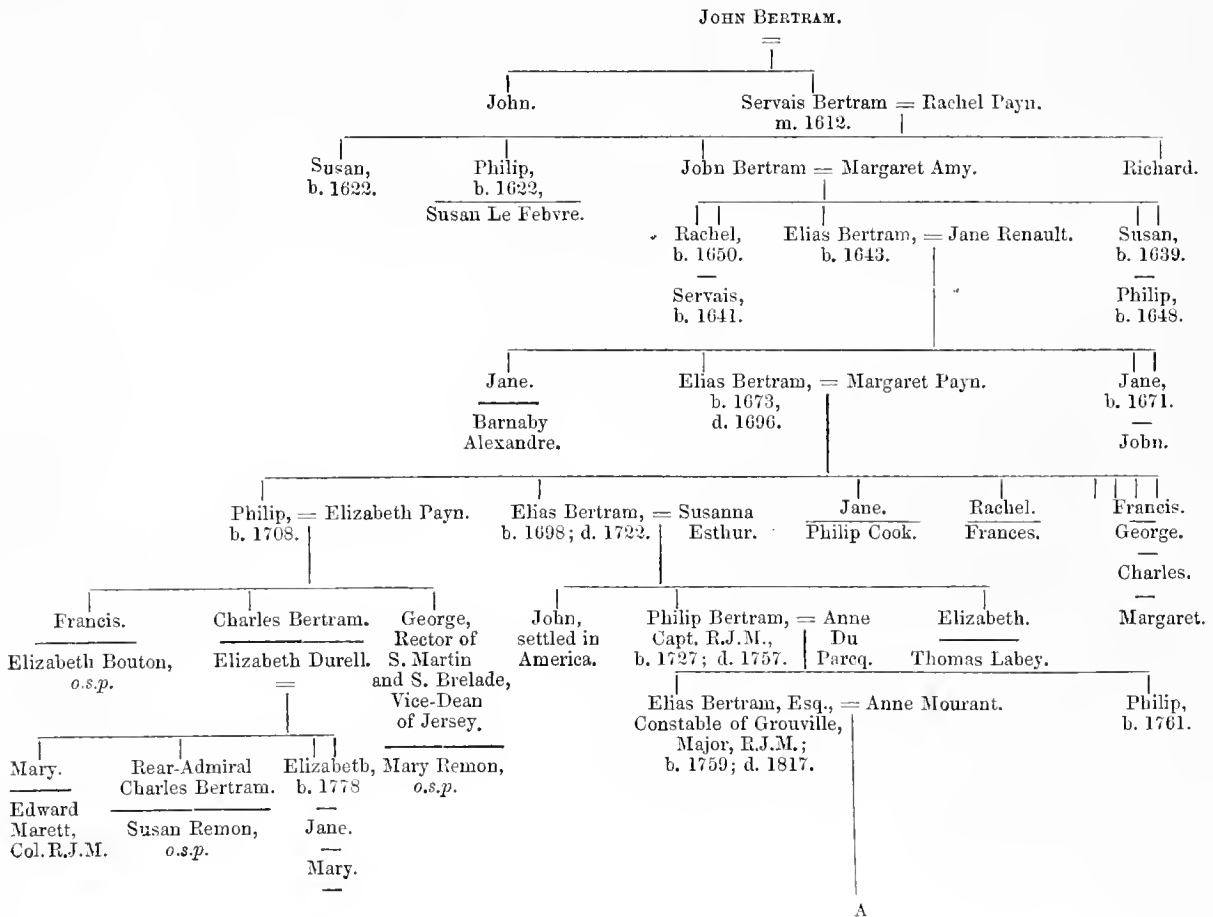
CHARLES BERTRAM, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, is the present head of this family.

ARMS : Or, an orle, azure.

CREST : A demi-lion, gules, holding between the paws a shield of the arms.



### Pedigree of Bertram, of Grouville.

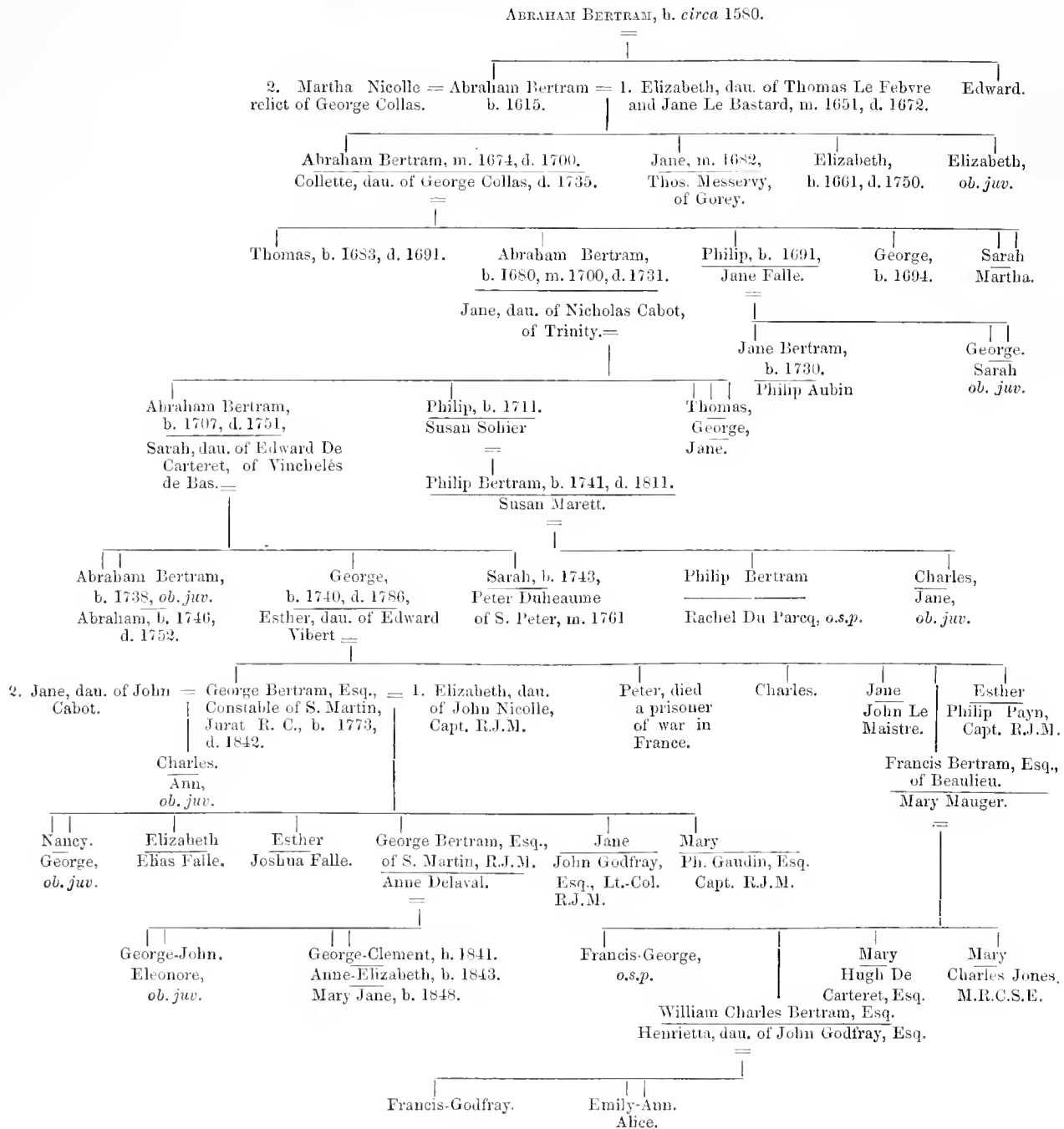


In 1447, William Bertram was warden or governor of the Norman Isles, and may have been, like William de S. John, Drogo De Barentine, and Thomas Hamptonne, a native of Jersey. This family is represented by GEORGE BERTRAM, ESQ., of S. Martin; and FRANCIS BERTRAM, ESQ., of Beaulieu.

ARMS: Azure, an eagle, displayed, or.

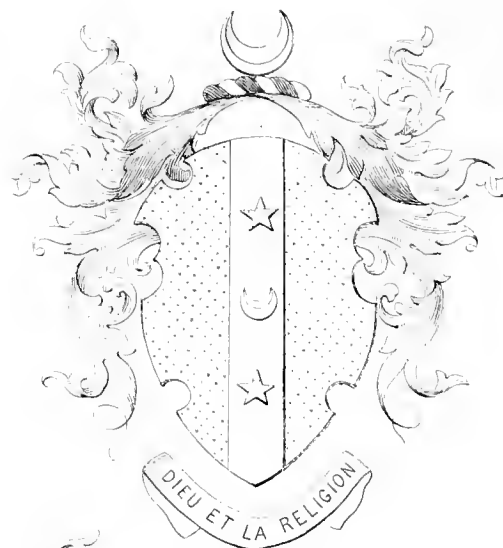
CREST: A demi-lion argent.

**Pedigree of Bertram, of Crafford.**

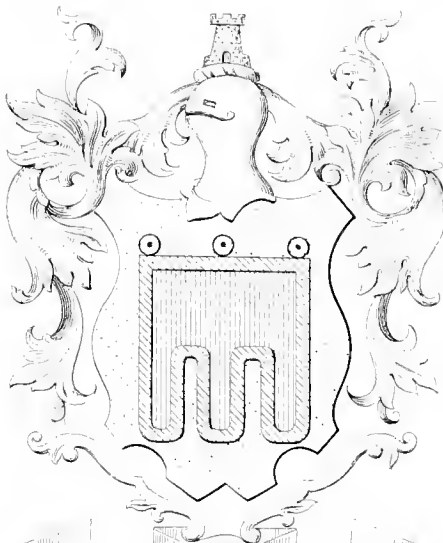




Bretram.  
OF S. MARTIN & BEAULIEU

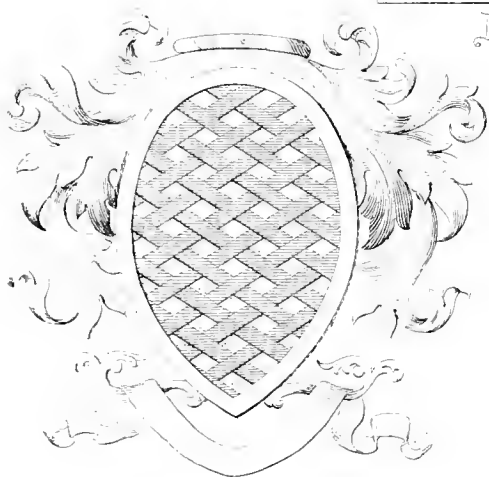


Boudier.  
DIEU ET LA RELIGION

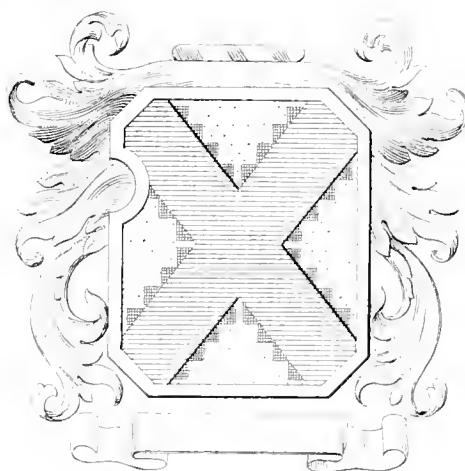


NOUS NE CHANGEONS JAMAIS

Dauvergne.



De Bruchy.

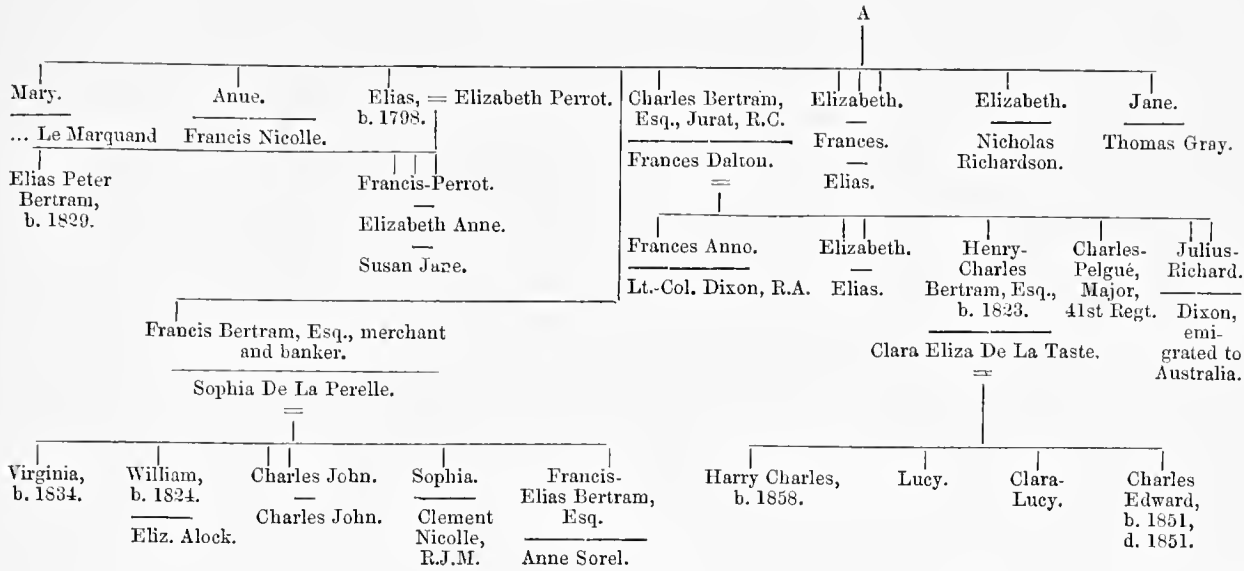


De Querville.









**Bisson, of S. Laurence.**



THE family of Bisson, formerly of Normandy,\* held, from the most remote period, lands and honours in the island; for, in the archives at S. Lo, in Normandy, a deed shows that GEOFFROY DU BUISSON gave the patronage of the Church of S. Martin de Groville, or Gronville, to the Abbey of S. Trinity de Lessay, on the viii. calends August, 1149; and another deed, dated the Saturday before the feast of S. Helier, 1319, states that SIR YON DE BYSSON, Kt., with the consent of JOHN, his son, recognized the right of the monks of S. Trinity de Lessay to the patronage of the aforesaid church. These extracts are curious, for they show that before the present structure existed, which was consecrated in 1322, a former church was dedicated to the same patron saint.

The family formerly was located at S. Brelade, and is now represented by EDWARD LEONARD BISSON, Esq., of S. Laurence.

In 1600, RICHARD BISSON owed suit of court, with 60 sous, 1 denier of relief, for the fief of Luce De Carteret.

EDWARD BISSON, Esq., son of Leonard, Seigneur of the fief of Luce De Carteret, became in 1602 possessed of extensive property in the parish of S. Laurence, which devolved upon him from the Hamptonne family, upon which the family has since resided. He married Elizabeth,

\* Arms of Bisson, of Normandy, Honorary Seigneurs of S. Aubin-sur-Gaillon, Seigneurs-Hauts-Justiciers of Grammont, and Seigneurs of Rotoire, De La Rocque, De Vigny, D'Angreville, &c.—Argent a chevron between three lozenges gules; a chief chequé argent and sable.

Arms of Du Buisson, of Auvergne and Languedoc—Or, a bush (buisson) vert.

second daughter of Nicholas Lempriere, by Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Dumaresq, Seigneur of Samarés.

BENJAMIN BISSON, Esq., son of Edward, was elected a Jurat of the Royal Court in 1632, and a Parliamentary Commissioner in 1648. He married Rachel, daughter of Elias Dumaresq, Seigneur of Vinchelés-de-Bas, by his wife Sarah De Carteret.

BENJAMIN BISSON, Esq., son of Benjamin, married in 1704, Judith Madeleine, daughter of Jean de Beaudenis, Seigneur de Morte-Terre, in Normandy.

The Rev. EDWARD BISSON, son of Benjamin, was born in 1708; he was rector successively of S. Clement's in 1746, of S. Lawrence in 1748, and of S. Brelade in 1782. He married Sarah, daughter of Amice De Carteret, Seigneur of Vinchelés-de-Bas, by his wife Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. Clement Le Couteur, Dean of Jersey. He died in 1783.

The Rev. AMICE BISSON, son of Edward, was born in 1746. He was for many years Chaplain to H.M. 95th Regiment, Rector of S. Brelade, and finally of S. Laurence. He married, in 1782, Jane, daughter of Elias Le Maistre, by his wife Jane Dumaresq, Lady of S. Ouen, who was the only surviving child of John, eldest son of Elias Dumaresq, who was the eldest son of Elias Dumaresq, Seigneur des Augrès, and of Frances De Carteret, his wife; she being the eldest daughter of Francis, son of Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seigneur of S. Ouen, Lieutenant-Governor and Bailly of Jersey. The Rev. Amice Bisson died in 1812, and was buried at S. Laurence, where a mural tablet records his memory.

EDWARD LEONARD BISSON, Esq., son of Amice, was elected Jurat of the Royal Court in 1832, Lieutenant-Bailly in 1839, and Judge-Delegate of the Island, on the death of Sir Thomas Le Breton, Kt., Bailly, in 1857. He is the last of this ancient family, and is no less distinguished by his high judicial ability than by his private virtues. Mr. Bisson is also the heir-at-law to the Seigneurie of S. Ouen, in case of failure of issue of the descendants of the late Philip Le Maistre, Esq.

ARMS. (As borne by Edward Leonard Bisson, Esq.)—Or, on a mount vert, a holly-bush ppr; a bordure sable, entoyre of eight mullets of six points, pierced, of the first;\* quartering—Gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE; and argent, a saltire, indented, gules, between four lions' heads, cabossed, sable, langued gules, for BEAUDENIS.

CREST—A blackbird, ppr.

MOTTO—Florescit vulnere virtus.

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\* These arms, with the exception of the field, which was argent instead of or, were borne by Colin Hastain, Bailly of Jersey from 1315 to 1339. By some he is thought to be identical with that Colin Buisson, who, by the *Extente* of 1331, held lands in the parish of S. Brelade, having, according to local usage, adopted the name of his estate, the fief *ès* Hastains. The name of Roger Hastain occurs in a confirmation of lands to the monks of S. Mary of Bellosanne, by King John, in the 1st of his reign, A.D. 1200. *Vide* Rot. Chart. 1. Johan.





Edward Leonard Bisson Esquire,

*Lieutenant, Guilty of Jersey.*

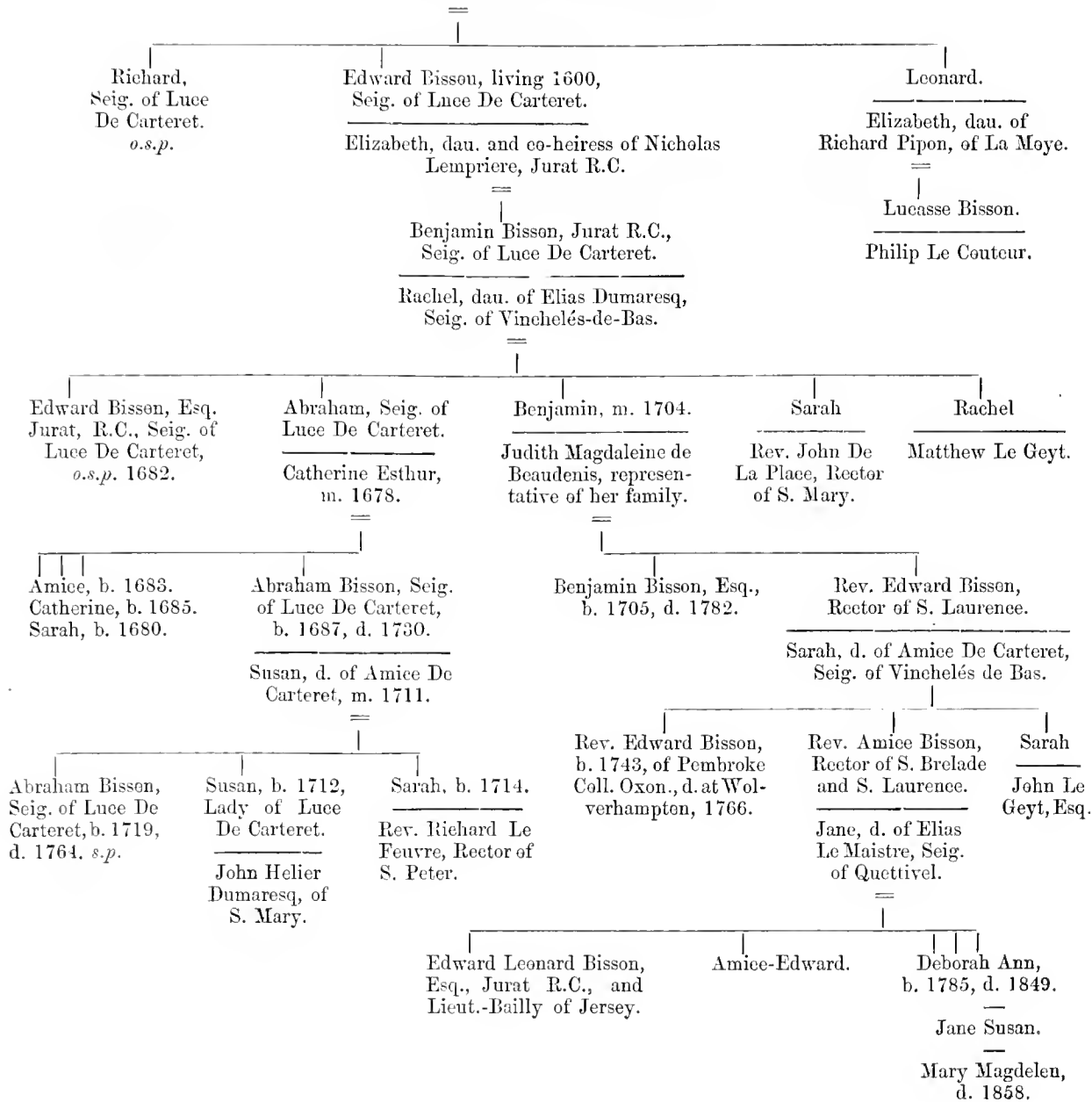
*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



## Pedigree of Bisson.

LEONARD BISSON.

1. Frances, dau. of Laurens Hamptonne.
2. Catherine Querée, relict of Julian Le Couteur.



## Bras-de-Fer.



ALTHOUGH this family has long been extinct, it at one time enjoyed a high position in the island. In the *Extente* of 1331, GUILLE or WILLIAM BRAS-DE-FER is mentioned as holding the Fief des Augrès,\* in S. Trinity parish, in right of his wife; this fief owed the same homage to the crown as that of Rozel.†

This Guille Bras-de-Fer is the Seigneur des Augrès mentioned by the chronicler as having been slain in the retaking of Guernsey from the French in 1338. THOMAS BRAS-DE-FER, a son or grandson of the above, was Bailly of Jersey in 1378, and another member of the same family, GEOFFRY BRAS-DE-FER, filled the same office in 1396.‡ The family is represented by the heirs of Guille Payn and Raoul Lempriere, the purchasers of the Barentine property, who married the two daughters and co-heiresses of Geoffry Bras-de-Fer.

ARMS: . . . . an eagle displayed. . . .



## Boudier.



THE family of Boudier is of remote antiquity in its native province of Normandy, where it had extensive landed possessions at S. Malo, Coutances, and Villemer; its various members having been Seigneurs of Soulle, S. Giles, la Bissonaire, and of other fiefs in the neighbourhood. It was intimately connected with the Norman families of Lennier, Durand, Dupré, and Le Fevre. One member of this family, Peter Francis Boudier, was Grand Prior of the Abbey of S. Denis, and Superior-General of the Order of the Benedictines: a letter from Pope Clement XIV., addressed to this eminent ecclesiastic, is still extant in the family.

Various confirmations of arms have been made to the family; the earliest in 1396, and the latest in 1609. From this family was lineally descended, through Estienne Boudier, who settled in Jersey in the eighteenth century, the late Rev. John Boudier, who was educated in France, then at Bury S. Edmunds, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Oxford; he was successively rector of S. Ouen, Jersey, and of Grendon, Northamptonshire. His son, the Rev. JOHN BOUDIER, M.A., vicar of S. Mary, Warwick, rector of Farrington, Gloucestershire, and honorary canon of Worcester, is the present representative of the family.

ARMS: Or, on a pale azure, a crescent argent, between two mullets of the first.

CREST: a crescent, argent.

MOTTO: Dieu et la religion.

\* A curious rent is due to the heir of the fief of Diélament, by the possessor of that of les Augrès. On the occasion of the marriage of the eldest son of the former, the latter presents him with a fat white lamb.

† *Vide* Lempriere.

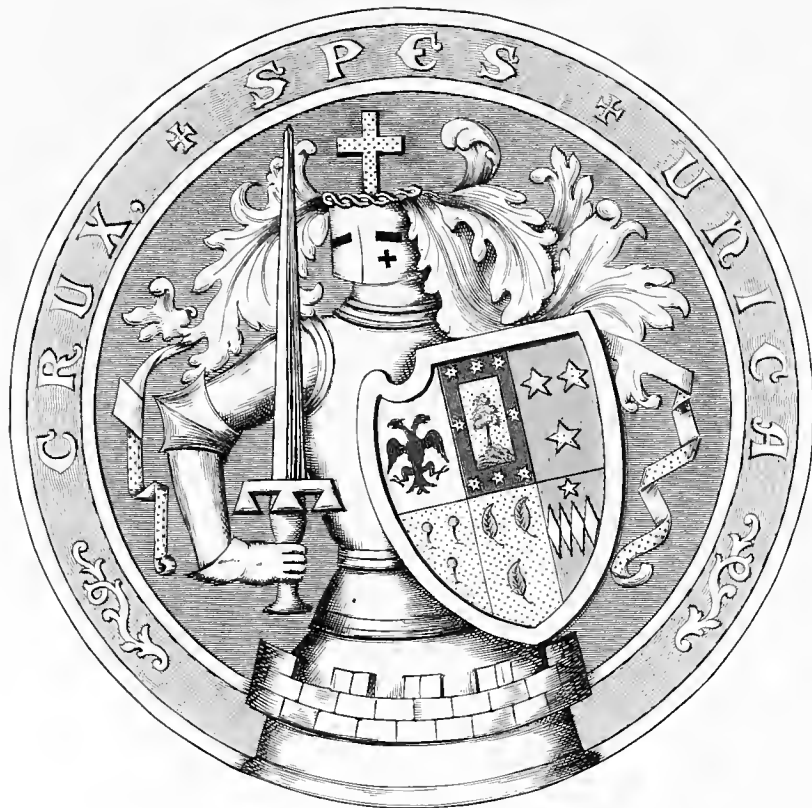
‡ A house in the parish of Trinity, belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Le Maistre, Esq., is still known as the Maison de Bras-de-Fer, which tradition asserts to have been the property of Sire William de Bras-de-Fer, a priest in the reign of Henry III.



*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*





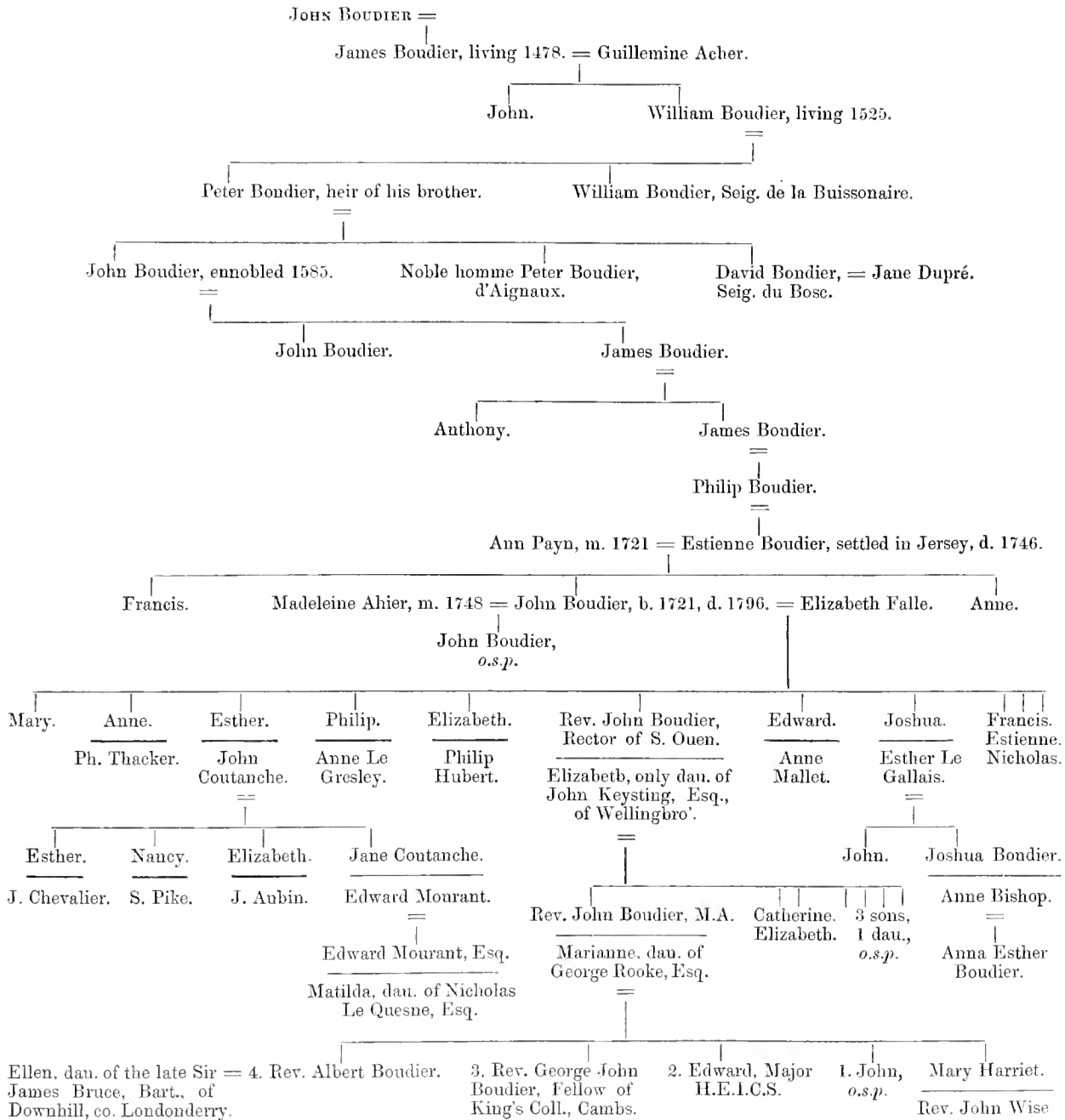


FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME COLLAS, ESQUIRE,  
La Maison de S. Martin.

*To whom this Plate is Inscribed with every Sentiment of Esteem and Friendship  
By the Author.*



**Pedigree of Boudier.**



## Cabot, of S. Trinity.

**T**HE eldest branch of this family, which formerly held much landed property in the parish of S. Trinity, emigrated to America, in the person of George Cabot, so early as 1680, and is now represented there by HENRY LEE, Esq., of Boston, U.S. The Hon. George Cabot, one of the descendants of the first colonist of this name, was a man of influence and position in Boston in the first quarter of the present century.

By some it is imagined that this is a branch of the celebrated family of Chabot, which figures conspicuously in the mediæval history of France, where its members held many high offices of state;\* but by others, that it is identical with the family of Cabot, of Normandy. Family tradition gives to this house the honour of numbering among its members the celebrated circumnavigator Sebastian Cabot, who was the son of John, of that name, and born in the city of Bristol. A mourning ring now in the possession of Mr. Lee, bearing the name of that early explorer, offers some ground for this supposition.

ARMS: (as borne by the Cabots of America.) Or, three chabots, haurient, gules.†

CREST: An escallop, or.‡



## Chateaubriand.

**C**OUNTS CHATEAUBRIAND. This family derives its origin from, and is a branch of the ducal family of Britany; and the barony which bears its name was, before the annexation of that province to the crown of France, one of the most considerable dignities of the duchy.

Although not a native family, its members have been settled in Jersey for three generations; and while belonging to one of the most illustrious French houses, the late Count Frederick de Chateaubriand was proud of having been born in an English dependency, and took the most lively interest in all connected with the island, his native place, and so endeared to him by early associations.

At the close of the last century, the family of Chateaubriand was divided into two branches, of which the first was represented by Count René de Chateaubriand, father of the famous poet, whose visits to, and residence in, Jersey are frequently alluded to in his "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe," and other works.

The second branch had for its chief the brother of Count René, Peter de Chateaubriand,

\* Philip Chabot, Count of Newblanch, and Lord Admiral of France, was elected a Knight of the Garter at Calais, where a chapter was held during a second interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I., in 1532.—*Vide Moule's Heraldry of Fish; Anstis' Order of the Garter, &c.* A Francis Cabot, in 1741, possessed the manor of Hougham, or North Court, co. Kent. As this is perhaps a solitary instance of the name occurring among English landed proprietors, it is not unlikely that he was of the Jersey family.—*Vide Halsted's Kent*, vol. iv., p. 45.

† The tinctures are varied by the many branches of the family, but all continue the characteristic charge of the Chabots—*anglicè*, miller's thumbs, or chubs—a small fish very common in the shallow water around the Norman coast and Channel Islands. One branch of the family bears for motto—*Semper cor caput cabot.*

‡ Arms of Cabot of Normandy—Argent, three leopards' heads, sable.

who was the father of Armand de Chateaubriand, the first of the name established in Jersey. After having bravely fought for the Royal cause, during the whole of the campaign of 1792, he was entrusted with the honourable yet perilous mission of conducting, between Jersey and France, the correspondence and communications of the Royalists. This delicate task he pursued with success for the long period of fifteen years—from 1795 until 1810, when, being cast upon the coast of Normandy by stress of weather, he was arrested, carried to Paris, and condemned to death by the government of the day.

The Count Armand de Chateaubriand was one of the numberless exiles of good family ex-patriated by the French Revolution. Although Germany and England received by far the greater number, yet as many as four thousand sought refuge in Jersey; among whom were ecclesiastics of all grades, from the bishop to the priest, and nobles of the highest rank, accompanied by their servants and dependants. As most of these were well provided with money, which they spent liberally, and brought with them habits and manners of the most courtly order, Jersey has to thank them, in more senses than one, for the benefits that their misfortunes were the means of showering on the island.

COUNT ARMAND married Jane Le Brun, (a native of Jersey), by whom he had JANE, born in Jersey, died 1820; and

FREDERICK, Count de Chateaubriand, born in Jersey, married the grand-daughter of Count Castaldi, ex-ambassador of the Republic of Genoa to the English court, and subsequently a naturalised subject of the British crown, by whom he had five children—

HENRY, the present Count de Chateaubriand; LOUISA; MARY; THERESA; and BLANCHE.

ARMS: Gules, semée of fleurs-de-lis, or.\*

MOTTO: Je sème l'or.

### Collas, of the Maison de S. Martin.



ONE of the most ancient houses of Britany is that of Collas, Seigneurs de l'Espine. At the disastrous battle of S. Aubin-du-Cormier,† Gratian Collas, of this family, being grievously wounded, was one among the many Bretons whose only safety lay in flight. He found, however, time and opportunity to carry with him his wife, and also some of

\* The arms of this family were originally—Azure, three pine-cones, or; but Godefroi de Chateaubriand having greatly distinguished himself at the disastrous battle of Massoura, in 1250, Louis IX. granted him, as a reward for his valour, the arms mentioned above, and the motto—*Mon sang teint les bannières de France*. The family has continued to bear these arms, impaled on the dexter side, with its original ones.

† The battle of S. Aubin-du-Cormier had for its origin the quarrels that ensued upon the death of Louis XI. of France. His son, Charles VIII., was but thirteen years of age, and was weak, ill-formed, and sickly. The testamentary disposition of Louis had entrusted the care of the prince to his daughter Anne, wife of the Seigneur de Beaujeu, a brother of the House of Bourbon. Her authority, however, was questioned, and her power usurped by the Duke of Orleans, as First Prince of the Blood, and his pretensions were supported by the principal nobles. Unable to agree, for the first time for many years in the history of France, a *real* Assembly of the States was convoked at Tours, at which all classes were fairly represented. The Orleans faction had previously tried every means in order to sway the opinions of the people in their favour. Oliver the barber, one of the most hated of Louis' myrmidons, was hanged; the taxes were reduced, and the odious Swiss mercenaries, to the number of 6,000, were disbanded.

Notwithstanding this, the disorders of the reign of Charles VI. and their consequences had disgusted the nation with the rule of princes of the blood; the States, therefore, confirmed the care of the King's person, with all the

his wealth, and, crossing over to the opposite coast of Jersey, took refuge in the parish of S. Martin. There, on the 15th September, 1490, he purchased, conjointly with Appaulina, his wife, the Maison de S. Martin. As a striking instance of the integrity and simple faith of the islanders at that time, it may be mentioned that the contract referred to above was merely read at the foot of the high cross in the parish churchyard, which rendered the purchase valid. However, twenty years afterwards, it was deemed right to register the sale in the form of a deed, sealed with the broad seal of the island, and countersealed by Nicholas de Hamptonne, then Lieut. Bailly; which deed is still extant in the family.

From this spot the family has never removed, and the house, although rebuilt, occupies the site of its veteran predecessor. It is connected by marriage with some of the best insular houses, and is now represented by F. GME. COLLAS, Esq.

ARMS: Argent, a double-headed eagle, displayed, with wings inverted, sable, armed gules.\* Quartering,—Or, on a mound in base vert, a holly-bush ppr.; a bordure, sable, entoyre of eight mullets of six points, pierced of the first, for BISSON: gules, three mullets, or, for HAMPTONNE: or, three cherries, gules, stalked vert, for MESSERVY: or, three leaves, vert, for ANQUETIL: and gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, a mullet for difference, for DE CARTERET.

CREST: A plain cross, or.

MOTTO: Crux, spes unica.

influence accruing, to the Dame de Beaujeu. This of course hugely dissatisfied the Orleans party, who actually questioned the authority of the States; and the Duke, assisted by Dunois, son of the famous Bastard of Orleans, made every effort, first by intrigue, and then by force, to retain his authority. He was, however, closely pressed by the Duke de la Trémoille at the head of a superior force, and was obliged to make submission, and Dunois upon this was banished to Italy.

A peace, however, could not permanently exist under these circumstances. A plot was hatched to carry off the King, which failed, and Orleans was forced to retire to Brittany, where he became a suitor for the hand of Anne, eldest daughter and heiress of Francis, the reigning duke. At first the nobles and people were jealous of the Duke of Orleans, and took part with the Dame de Beaujeu against both; but she, too ambitious, showing a disposition to conquer the duchy, and to garrison and appropriate its towns, they abandoned her, and returned to their allegiance to the duke. The war nevertheless continued, and the troops of both sides met at S. Aubin, where a battle ensued.

The French were commanded by La Trémoille, and the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Orleans led on the Bretons. With the latter were three hundred English, and many of the Bretons, the more to intimidate their adversaries, adopted for the nonce the British garb. In this battle the Bretons fully sustained their high character as foot soldiers, but the French gendarmerie, having beaten the cavalry opposed to them, took the Bretons in flank and rear, and entirely routed them. The Prince of Orange and the Duke of Orleans were both taken prisoners. Led to the victorious La Trémoille, they were startled to perceive a confessor enter the tent towards evening. He observed and enjoyed their inconcealable discomfiture, when, smiling, he remarked that it was but the inferior rebels who had to clear their consciences and prepare for death. Then it was that the neighbouring coast of Jersey afforded many a brave combatant the asylum denied him at home.

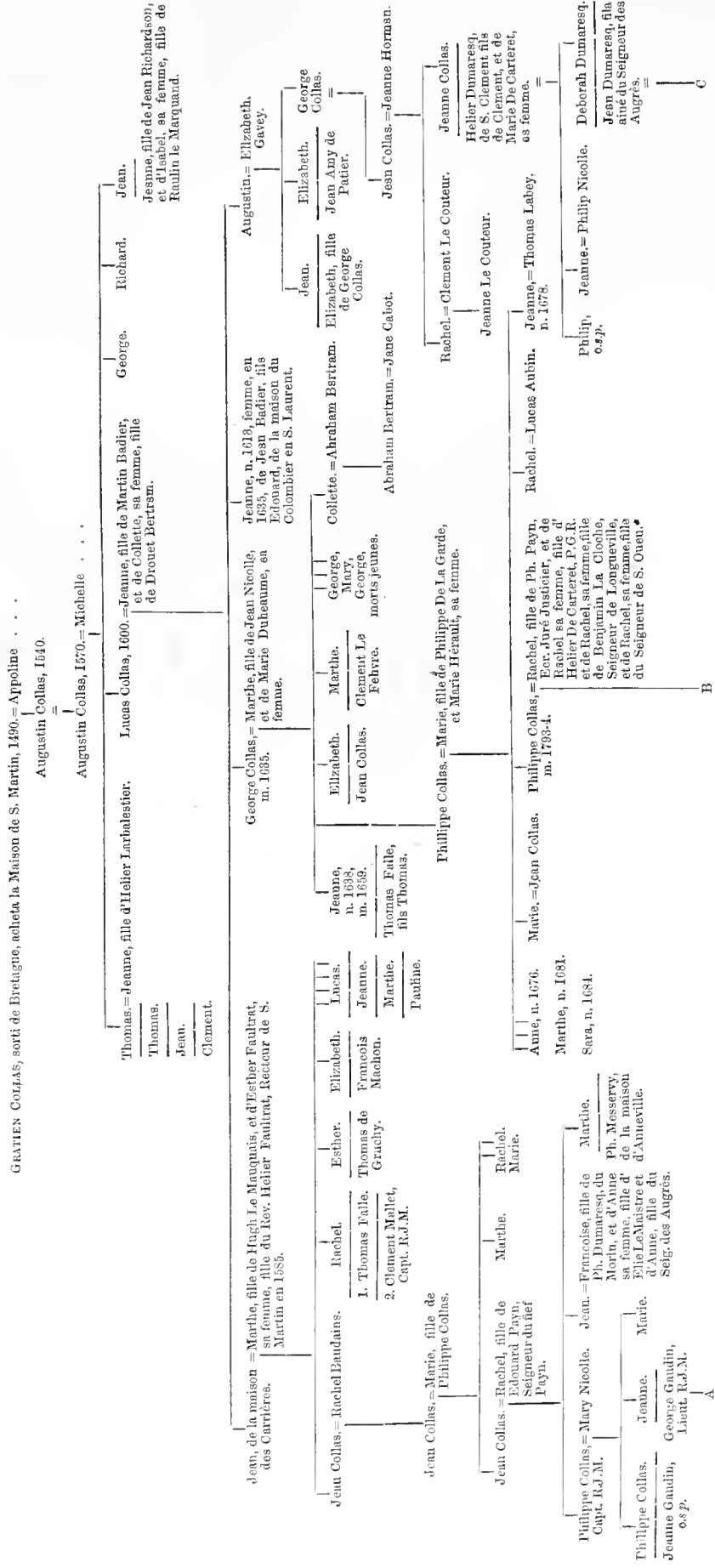
Without entering at length into the events that followed this decisive battle, suffice it to say, that the Duke of Brittany survived this defeat but a short time. His daughter Anne, who was betrothed and even married by proxy to Maximilian, king of the Romans, was finally espoused by Charles VIII., who on his part broke off negotiations respecting Margaret, daughter of Maximilian; she undergoing the mortification of being sent home, after having been brought up as the future queen of France; being, as she herself plaintively expressed it, "a widow, ere she was a wife." The cause of the struggle was ended by this event, and Charles setting at liberty his former rival, the Duke of Orleans, the latter became his faithful friend, and even seconded the King's views in espousing Anne of Brittany.

\* The family in France for some centuries has borne the eagle crowned, probably as an augmentation; but the original arms are those borne by the Jersey branch, as is proved by the signet ring of Sire Gulielmus Collas, son of Arnulpho dicto Colas, mentioned by De Magny as being present at the Crusade of 1249, who flourished in the thirteenth century, which is now in the possession of the representative of the family.

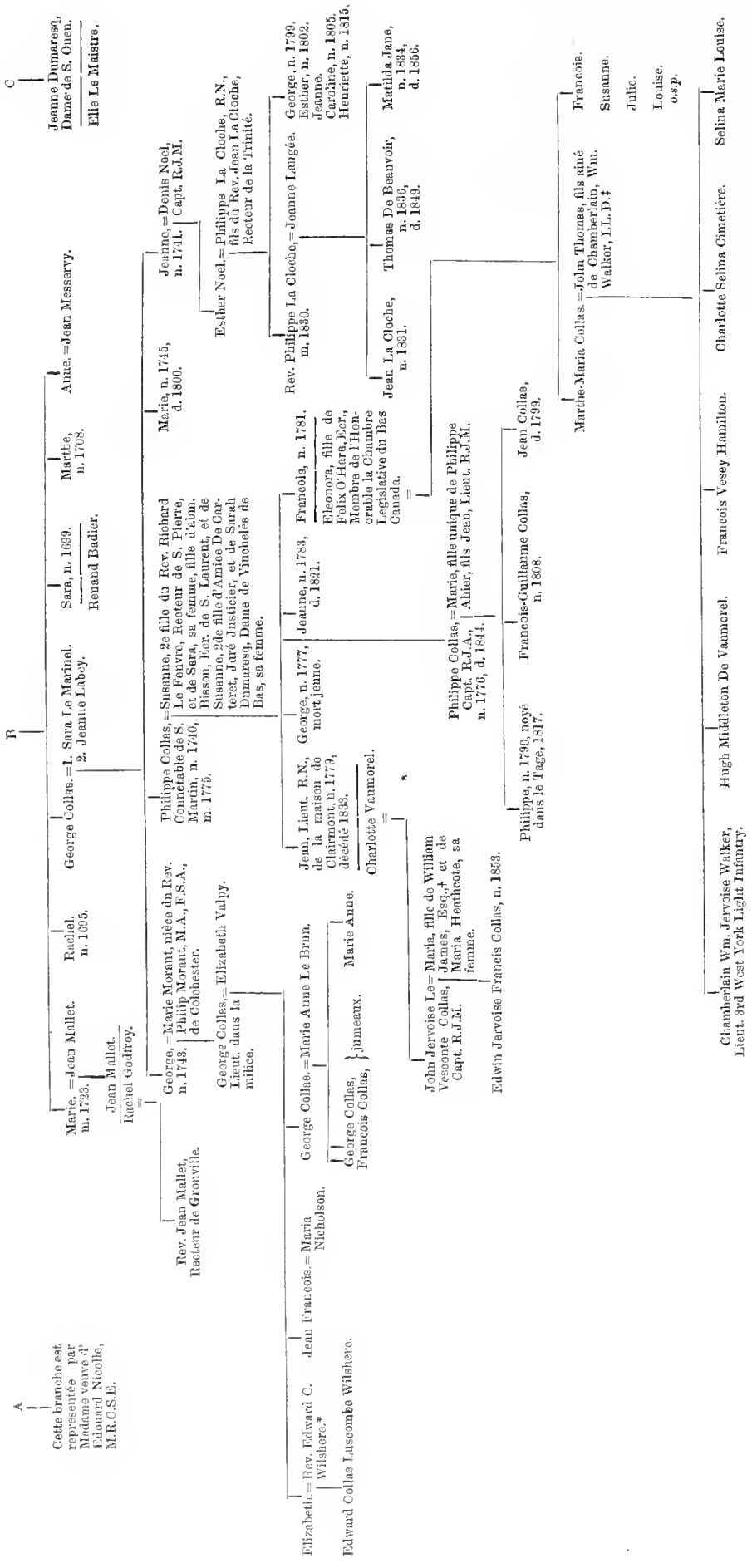
JOHN JERVOISE LE VESCONTE COLLAS, Esq., of Clairmont House, Jersey, who represents a junior branch, bears quarterly Collas and Bisson, impaled with azure, a dolphin embowed, argent, in right of Maria, his wife, daughter of the late William James, Esq., and cousin of George Payne Rainsford James, Esq., the celebrated historical novelist, H.B.M. consul at Venice.

Another branch is represented by George Collas, Esq., of Pigneaux House, whose mother, Mary, was daughter and heiress of Philip Mountant, the nephew of the Rev. Philip Mountant, of Colechester.  
 George Collas, Esq., now residing in France, is a member of, and represents, another branch of this family.

### pedigree of Collas.



\* Rachel l'uyon est issue de la noble famille de Poullet; comme-aussi de celles de De S. Martin; de De Sontemont; de l'errin; de Lempriere; de De Barentin, Seigneurs de Rozel; et des La Cloche et Nicolle, Seigneurs de Longueville.



\* ARMS OF WILSHERE—Azure, a pile or, on a chief argent five crosses cadmy.

+ ARMS OF JAMES, CO. KENT—Azure, a dolphin, issuant, argent.

† ARMS OF WALKER—Argent, a chevron, surmounted by the ring and beam of an anchor, between three crescents, sable. Crest—Out of flames of fire a griffin's head, also breathing flames, ppr. Mottoes—Passant crescent en honneur; Mors janua vite





## D'Allain.



THIS family is a branch of the Norman one of that name settled for so long a period near Cerisy, whence its then representative retired to Jersey, in consequence of his religious opinions, *circa* 1680.

It is now represented by ALPHONSUS FRANK D'ALLAIN, Esq., of S. Laurence.

ARMS: Argent, three martlets gules; on a chief azure, three estoiles or.



## D'Auvergne.



THE family of D'Auvergne\* may fairly claim, by the deeds of its members, and by its vast territorial possessions, to rank among the noblest and most distinguished of the French nobility, while its antiquity is carried back, by authentic documents, as far as about the year 800.

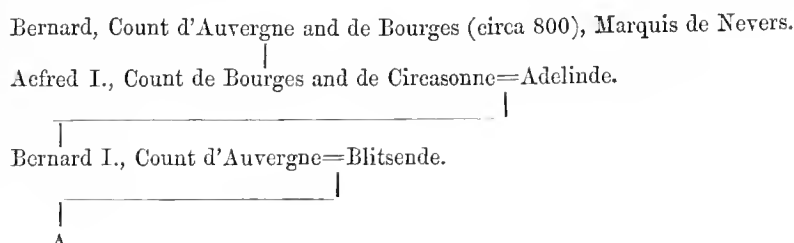
It appears, by researches entered into at the command of Godfroy, last reigning Duke of Bouillon, that a cadet of the house of Auvergne had emigrated after the crusade against the Albigenses, in the early part of the thirteenth century, and was traced to England, where he continued, under the auspices of Guilleaume (or Peter) des Roches, who became, by the favour of the Prince (afterwards King Henry III.), Bishop of Winchester and High Chancellor of England.†

This cadet was called Robert, and surnamed De Clermont, but at his emigration had taken his family name of Auvergne, having married, contrary to his father's consent, (who was Robert, fourth Count of Auvergne,) ‡ a lady named Boutet, of an ancient patrician house of Aquitaine,

\* The prefixes du, de la, le, and la, used before proper names, and originally indicative of their territorial derivation, are invariably used in France with small letters, but in Jersey custom has caused them to be printed and written with capitals, a mode followed in the present work.

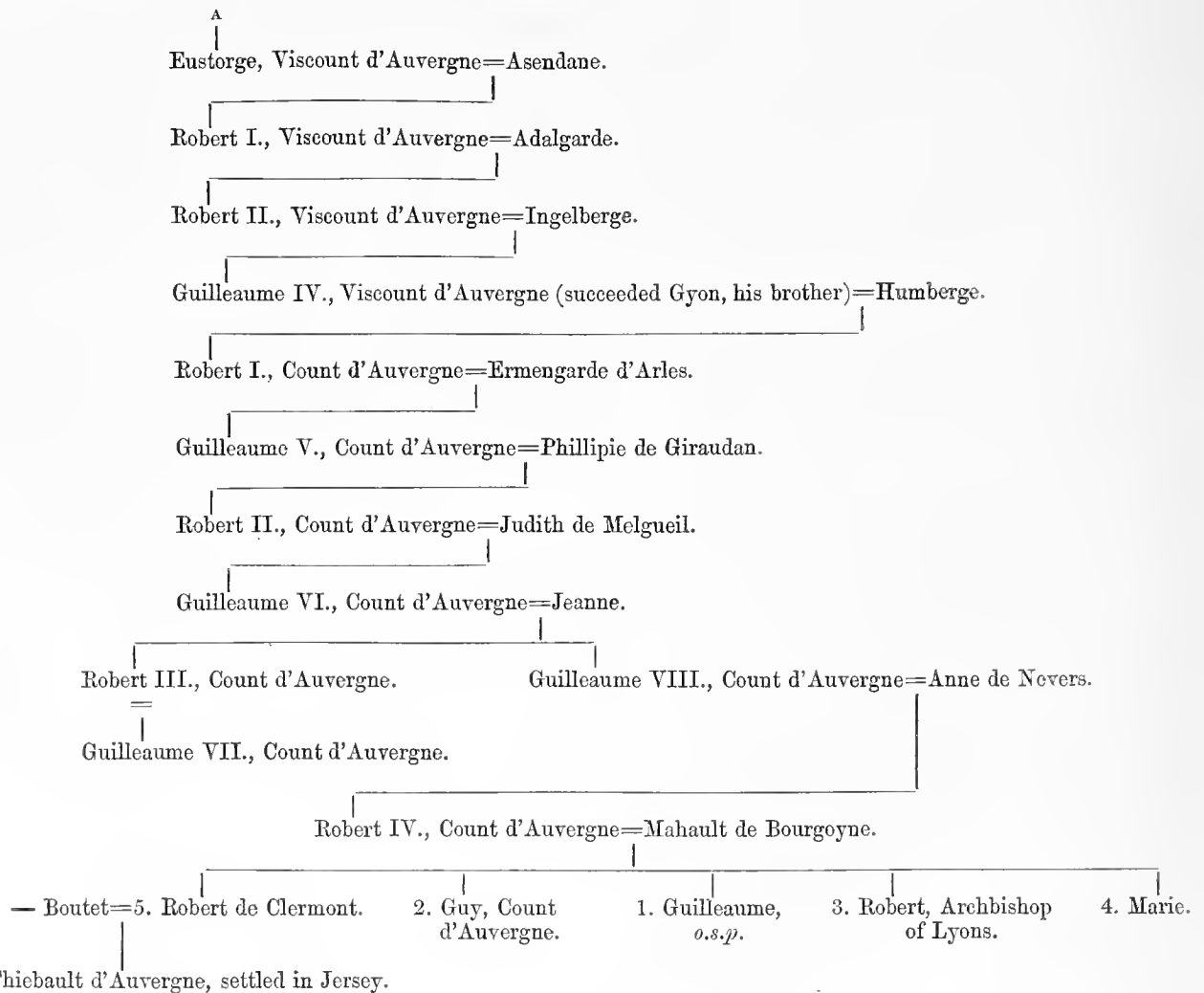
† Arms of Peter de Rupibus, or Des Roches:—Gules, three roaches naiant, in pale.—*Vide* the Boke of S. Alban's.

‡ The following pedigree, extracted from Baluze's *Histoire Généalogique de la Maison D'Auvergne*, will show the connection of the Jersey branch with the parent stem:—



and in whose family Guillaume des Roches had been brought up. By this marriage Robert d'Auvergne had a son, whom he called Thiebault, after his maternal great uncle, Thiebault, Count of Champagne; and this Thiebault obtained, through the influence of the Chancellor des Roches, a grant of lands in the island of Jersey, about the year 1232, on which he settled, and became the stock from which the Jersey family of that name lineally descend. The grant in question was, from its first grantee, called *La Thiebault*, and tradition has handed down the name to a portion of it (in the parish of S. Ouen) to this day; although, as appears from the records of sales preserved in the Royal Court of the island, it was alienated towards the close of the seventeenth century by a member of the family, after having been in its possession upwards of four hundred years.\*

At this period one branch of the family settled in S. Helier, while another remained in its ancestral parish of S. Ouen, in Jersey.



\* It is but fair to observe that Baluze, in his genealogical history of the family, does not place implicit faith in the statement that the Jersey family thus descends from its French namesake; but the researches of the ducal antiquarians quite satisfied the last reigning duke that his Jersey cousins were of the same stock as himself, and thus justified his acts in their favour.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, his Serene Highness Godfroy de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke of Bouillon, having lost his second son—the eldest being so afflicted as to preclude the hope of a lineal succession—was without prospect of an ultimate heir. He was therefore induced to seek among his relatives for some one whom he might select as a successor to his titles and immense wealth; and accordingly caused researches to be made in the different archives of the provinces with which the history of his house was connected, and directed the Abbé Coyer, who had been his private tutor, to examine, with the assistance of some learned Benedictine monks, the different dépôts in the province whence the family drew its origin, and of which its heads had been feudal sovereigns before the union of the great fiefs to the crown of France, under Philip Augustus.

This search elicited the facts narrated above; when about that period Lieutenant Philip d'Auvergne, of the British Royal Navy, and a member of the Jersey family of that name which had settled in England, being a prisoner of war in France, was introduced to the Duke of Bouillon by the French Minister of Marine. Struck with the similarity of name, his Serene Highness invited his newly-found friend to his seat at Navarre, in Normandy, where he received him with much cordiality, and hinted to Lieutenant D'Auvergne at the inquiries he had instituted, and which he gave fresh orders should be continued with renewed diligence. Lieutenant D'Auvergne was, soon after his return to England, professionally employed until the Peace, when he again met with the Duke in London, who was still engaged in prosecuting his inquiries with regard to the stray branch of his family.

In 1786, the Duke's learned commissioners having completed, to his satisfaction, their research, which had occupied them ten years, Letters-Patent, under his personal signature, sealed with the great seal of the Sovereignty of Bouillon, acknowledging the descent of Charles D'Auvergne, Esq., and Major-General D'Auvergne his younger brother,—father, and uncle of Captain D'Auvergne (who had been promoted in the interim), “from the ancient Counts of Auvergne, their and the Duke's common ancestors, also confirming to them their common armorial bearings, and acknowledging them as cousins,” were transmitted by the Duke to these two near relatives of the Captain, and which formal documents were, by his Majesty's most gracious licence, of the 1st January, 1787, duly recorded and exemplified in the College of Arms, and also announced in the *London Gazette*. The Duke, moreover, by a formal act of adoption, with the full consent of his eldest son, Leopold, the States of Bouillon, and his Britannic Majesty, adopted Captain Philip D'Auvergne as his son,\* and as heir-apparent in the event of failure of issue male of Prince Leopold.† Captain D'Auvergne, thus raised by good fortune from the rank of a private individual to be the prospective successor to one of the largest dependencies of France, continued in the British Navy, and was successively promoted in 1805, to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; in 1810, to be Vice-Admiral; and in 1813,

\* The Act of Licence to Philip D'Auvergne, Esq., to accept and enjoy the nomination and succession to the Sovereignty of Bouillon, was addressed, by his Majesty George III., to the Hereditary Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, and duly entered in the College of Arms. And the Act of the States of Bouillon, acknowledging and consenting to the above nomination and succession, was duly promulgated previously throughout the duchy.

† As a testimonial of this Act, the Duke presented Captain D'Auvergne with an original bronze of Turenne, on the plinth of which was engraved—

to be Vice-Admiral of the White, and was stationed in the Channel Islands in command of the "Nonsuch" and a flotilla of gunboats, for their defence, and to communicate with the Royalists of France on the opposite coast.

Godfroy, Duke of Bouillon, died in 1793, and was succeeded by his son, Prince Leopold, who himself dying without issue, in 1802, during the short interval of peace, Prince Philip D'Auvergne repaired to Paris to claim the succession,\* but was arrested, thrown into prison, and his papers seized by the Consular Government. He was, however, released in a few days, but ordered immediately to quit France. After the Bourbon restoration, the Prince was, for a short time, put into nominal possession of his duchy; but, by an Act of the Congress of Vienna, upon "considerations of general policy," he was finally dispossessed of the Dukedom, which reverted to a member of the Rohan family, also descended from the ancient Dukes of Bouillon. He did not long survive these reverses, which were as sudden and unlooked-for as his previous elevation, but died in London, in 1816, and was buried at S. Margaret's church, Westminster. Leaving no descendants, lineal or collateral, the representation of the family devolved upon his kinsman, PHILIP D'AUVERGNE, Esq., of Leoville, in the parish of S. Ouen, Jersey.

His Highness, during his official residence in Jersey, purchased a spot of ground containing the most interesting relic of mediæval antiquity of which Jersey had to boast, being the remains of the Chapel of Our Lady de la Hougue 'Bie, or la Hougue Hambie, situated in Grouville parish. This chapel had been built at a very remote period, on one of the tumuli, of which the island at one time possessed so many, and was restored by Richard Mabon, Dean of Jersey, in the sixteenth century. It is traditionally said to have been erected in memory of a member of the once powerful family of Paynel, of Hambye, by his widow. The circumstances connected with this event, and which are generally allowed to be founded on historical facts, form one of the most pathetic and touching of Jersey's heroic legends. The Prince D'Auvergne, however, with questionable taste, incorporated this interesting structure with a tower, which he built on its site, and which is generally called, from its first owner, Prince's Tower.

Among the members of the Jersey branch worthy of note is the Rev. Edward D'Auvergne, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, born about 1660, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties William and Mary, and known by his writings, principally on military topics.

Owing to the scarcity of ecclesiastic and other documents, materials for a connected

TURENNE.

Donné à PHILIPPE D'AUVERGNE, C.D.V.A.S.D.L.G.B.,  
 par GODEFROY DUC DE BOUILLON,  
 Chef de la Maison, en temoignage de sa tendre amitié  
 pour son fils adoptif,  
 MDCCLXXXIV.

He also presented him with a magnificent MS. Bible, superbly illuminated by the Benedictine monks in the twelfth century, and which had been given by King John of France, in 1361, to his son, the Duke of Berri, Count of Boulogne and Auvergne, and by his (the King's) mother entailed in perpetuity upon the family, and in which the Duke wrote an autograph donation in French and English. This Bible was purloined in England, and was, a few years since, advertised for sale in London.

\* The seal of Philip D'Auvergne, which was engraved at this period, is still preserved. The legend runs thus :  
 Sig. Phil. D. G. Dux Bouillon, 1802.

pedigree of the family do not exist ; the following short ones, however, will show the connection of this family with several others of both Jersey and Guernsey.

ARMS—Or, a gonfalon, of three pendants, gules, fringed vert.

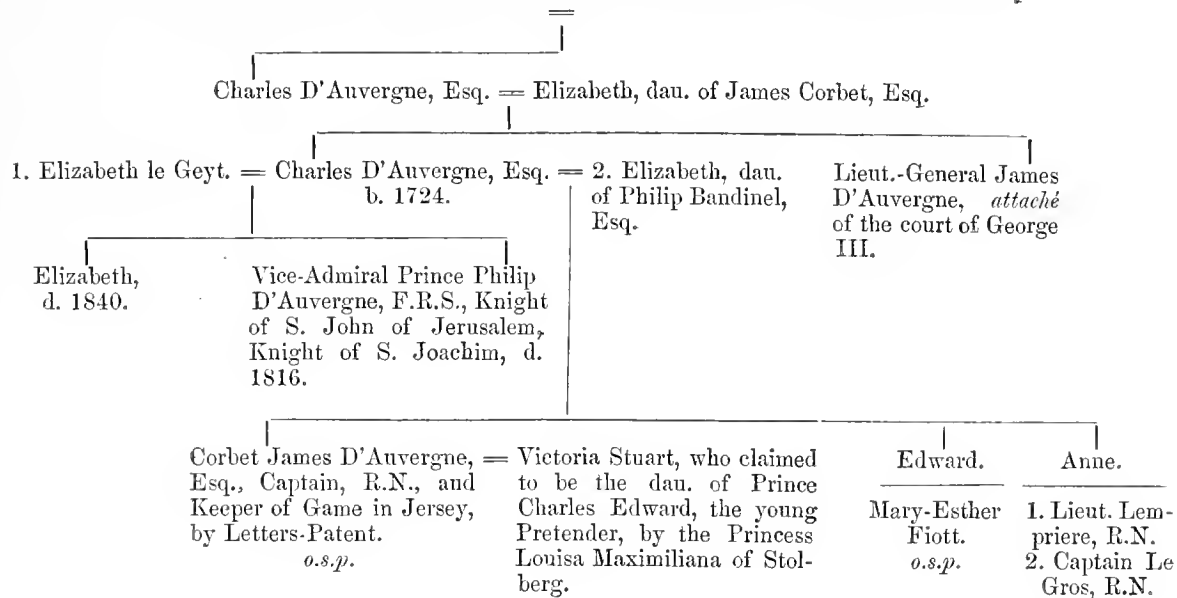
CREST—A tower argent, maçonné sable.

MOTTO—Nous ne changeons jamais.\*

**Pedigree of D'Auvergne.**

BRANCH OF S. HELIER.

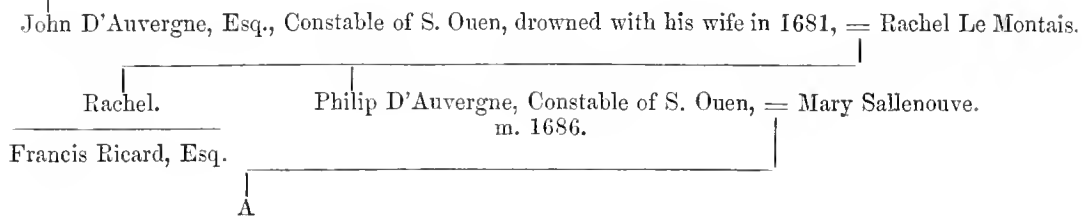
— D'AUVERGNE, sold the estate of La Thiebault towards the close of the XVII century.



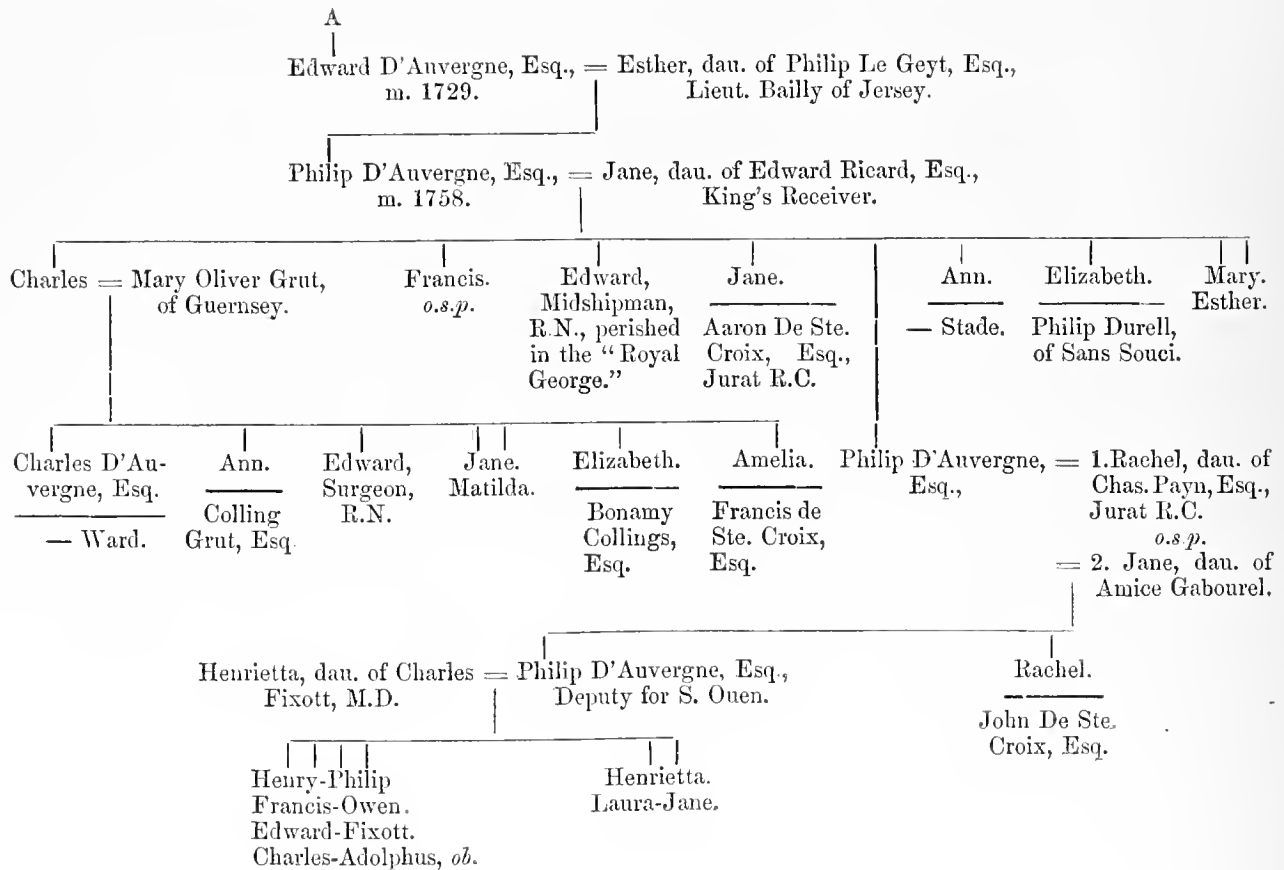
**Pedigree of D'Auvergne.**

BRANCH OF S. OUEN.

JOHN D'AUVERGNE, Esq., Constable of S. Ouen in 1645, = Douce de Vic. d. 1662.



\* The late Admiral Philip D'Auvergne, Duke of Bouillon, bore quartered with the arms of Auvergne, those of *De la Tour*—viz., azure, semé of fleurs-de-lis or; over all, a tower argent, maçonné sable, with the same crest and motto.



### De Barentine.

**A**T what precise time this family quitted Normandy, where it had attained to distinction from the earliest historic period of that duchy, is not certain. It appears that previous to its emigration it was settled near, and took its name from, the village of Barentin, near Rouen. The first mention made of the name in England, is in the person of Alexander de Barentin, who is stated by Brayley, in his "History of Surrey," to have been baker to Henry II., *circa* 1160, and to whom the King gave much land in Caveham or Cobham.

Shortly before the year 1220, DREW, DRU, DROCUS, DRAGO, or DROUET DE BARENTINE, obtained, through circumstances upon which history throws no light, the important Seigneurie of Rozel; and, in 1367, his descendants were possessed of extensive and valuable estates in Jersey, consisting of the manors and lordships of Rozel, Samarés, Longueville, Diéclament, and les Augrès. Upon the authority of notes appended to the record of a lawsuit, that attended the eventual transfer of this property, it has generally been alleged that these large possessions were bestowed, as a free gift, by the King upon this eminent person—part or all of it having escheated to the Crown, by the adherence of Engelramus de Fournet, Seigneur of Rozel, to the

French monarch, at the period of the revolt of the Normans.\* But, as this same De Fournet appears in a Liberate Roll of 10 Henry III., as having been at that period in the King's service,† it may, with greater probability, be surmised that part, if not all, of the property, was acquired by purchase. Owing to his influential position, Drew de Barentine was constituted Warden or Governor of the Norman Isles in 1220. Although their names have not reached us, it appears probable he, at some period, governed by deputies, for in 1223 he is mentioned as having been in the King's service in Wales,‡ and in 1225-6 he served among the English knights in Gascony.§ In 1230 he held, with Jane his wife, the manor of Cheveres, in Norfolk, in which year he was granted a weekly market, and a fair yearly, with free warren on his demesne lands there. In 1239, being very aged, he appears as being accredited ambassador to Rome.|| He was succeeded in his English and Jersey estates by his son,

WILLIAM DE BARENTINE, who died young, and who founded a chapel and hospital for lepers at Cheveres, and gave considerable lands and part of his lordship to endow them.¶ His son,

DREW DE BARENTINE, was Governor of the Scilly Isles in 35 Henry III.,\*\* 1251, and shortly afterwards held the same dignity in the Norman islands; vested with which, he was slain in 1253, in a gallant defence of the Castle of Mount Orgueil from an attack made on it by the French.†† Dying without issue, his estates were inherited by his nephew William, of whom presently. He appears to have had other relatives, not mentioned in the pedigree, among whom were HENRY, who is mentioned with Eleanor his wife, of the county of Essex, in 1271; STEPHEN, with Matilda his wife, also of the county of Essex, in 1248; ‡‡ and DREW, who was Seneschal of Gascony in 1260, and in 1264 was Constable of Windsor Castle,§§ and who, by an Issue Roll of 61 Henry III., is paid for "going as the Queen's Messenger beyond the seas, 30 marks for his expenses;" and in the same year is paid "£10 for palfreys, sumpter-horses, and harness for his two nephews, whom the King, in Gascony, decorated with the belt of a knight." This Drew also appears identified with that Drogo de Barentyn, who held lands in Essex,

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\* *Vide* also the Abbreviatio Placitorum, 16 Edward II., Rot. 89. It appears that Silvester de Fournet, the brother of Engelramus, had held the lordship of Rozel previously. "Tempore Johan. Reg. Angl. et Duc. Norman., post defectione Normannie ab eius ditione qui Elgeramus de furneto ad regem Francie defecit, propterea confiscavit maneriu. de Ros. in Insulâ de Jersey: et tunc p. regem Henriu. Tertiu. datum fuit isto Droco Barentino, praedictu man. de Rosel." (Pedegradus Barentinorum in custodia Durelli Lerrier, Arm.) Arms of De Fournet, of Normandy—Barry of eight, or and azure. The arms of the Jersey branch were undoubtedly those figured on a buttress in S. Martin's Church (*vide* Introduction).

† "Henry, by the Grace of God, &c. Pay from our Treasury to Engeram de Furnet, 4 marks, of our gift, for his expenses. Also pay to Philip de Cartret, 3 marks of our gift; and to William de Salmeles (Samarés), 3 marks of our gift. Witness ourself at Westminster, 19 May, 10th year of our reign, &c."

‡ Rot. Lit. Claus. p. 561.

§ *Idem*. Vol. II., pp. 34, 129.

|| Rymer's *Fœdera*. Tom. I., p. 238.

¶ *Vide* Blomfield's Norfolk. Vol. II., p. 401.

\*\* *Vide* Heath's History of the Scilly Isles.

†† A MS. in the possession of Durell Lerrier, Esq., states that *John* de Barentine, and not *Drew*, was the chieftain killed upon this occasion. An old pedigree, however, that seems to have been drawn up to show the descent of the family estates, and its ultimate heirs, shortly after their removal from Jersey, ignores John altogether; and from this circumstance, and from the fact of De Carteret having been chosen as the successor of the slain warrior, owing to his military skill and popular repute, it would appear that Drew De Barentine, who was Seigneur of Rozel as well as Governor of the island, was more likely to have led his countrymen to battle than his reputed brother John, who possesses no identity whatever.

‡‡ *Vide* Rot. Fin. in Turr. Lond.

§§ *Vide* Rymer's *Fœdera*. Tom. I., pp. 401, 441.

Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire, and who, on account of them, was summoned to perform military service in the years 1296-7.\*

WILLIAM DE BARENTINE, who succeeded his uncle Drew in his possessions in Jersey, had three sons: PHILIP, of whom presently; THOMAS, who will be referred to in connection with the English branch of the family; DREW; and one daughter, MABEL, who was the wife of Raulin Payn, Jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey.

PHILIP DE BARENTINE, who succeeded his father as Seigneur of Rozel, &c., was accused by his relatives of being tainted with leprosy, and who made this a pretext for endeavouring to deprive him of his property. This allegation may have been true, as his ancestor, William, who founded a hospital for lepers, may have done so from the fact that this disease was hereditary in the family. Philip, however, to disappoint his descendants, made a hasty sale of his lands to Raoul Lempriere and Guille Payn in 1367-8.† He had two sons, PHILIP and GILBERT, who, to revenge a scandalous imputation, cast by one John De S. Martin, on the character of their mother, entrapped, and, at her instigation, murdered him, with circumstances of singular barbarity, on a road leading from S. Martin to S. Trinity. On the site of this outrage was erected a stone cross, which was called John's Cross, the socket of which still exists by the road-side, and the spot is vernacularly termed "La Croix au Maître." The cross itself, with part of the shaft, was preserved near one of the neighbouring houses, until within a few years ago. The inhabitants who dwell in the vicinity of this spot, although ignorant of the circumstances of the tragedy, relate the reminiscences of their Catholic forefathers respecting the annual masses said at the cross, and point out the route of the priestly procession. The murderers, upon the completion of their design, fled to France; Gilbert, the younger, was pursued, apprehended, and hanged at Caen; but Philip, more fortunate, settled peaceably at Rouen, and there founded a family which still exists in that neighbourhood.‡ From this period the name has been extinct in the island.

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\* 1296. Drew de Barentyn was enrolled, pursuant to the ordinance for the defence of the sea-coast, as a knight having lands within the county of Essex, but non-resident in that county.

1296. Drogo de Barentyn summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots. Muster at Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 1.

1296. Drogo de Barentyn summoned from the counties of Essex and Hertford to perform military service in person against the Scots. Muster at Berwick-on-Tweed, on the Nativity of S. John Baptist, June 24.

1297. Drogo de Barentyn returned as holding land or rents in Oxfordshire to the amount of £20 yearly value, and upwards, and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service in person, with horses, arms, &c., in parts beyond the seas. Muster at London, on the Sunday next after the Octaves of S. John Baptist. *Vide* the Parliamentary Writs.

† "Martis xij Octob. an. miiijlxij in assis Insul. Jersay p. Willm. de S<sup>cto</sup> Martino, & s. ptionar. adversus Dom. de Rosello, ppositu. fuit qd. Phlus. de Barentino erat suspectus de morbo lepræ, et q. eius consanguinei velle illu. prevare patrimonio, ipse propterea vendidit Roselum & Samarez et alia heridit. Guillo. Payn, & Radulpho Lempriere, q. suos hærides successione privaret, factum quid eo anno 1368." "Nota. Qd. Lempre. & Payn erant Britones et alienigen, & post venditionem hanc coacti sunt pacissi cum Regia Mat. tunc Rico II., et solverunt pro licen. septuagentas libras sterling." "Nota. Quod asserat venditionem fuisse facta precio octingenta lib. sterling, et quia dicit alienigen. p. licen. custodiendi solverit Dno. Regi. Sept. libr. St."—Ex. MSSo.

‡ "Contigit quodam die ut uxor Philippi Barentini dicerit ad filios. O filii! Johauetus de S<sup>cto</sup> Martino vocavit me adulteram, si filii estis ulcissimini injuriam matris; vellem hujus modi defamatorum linguas heremento substractas; filii commoti, insidias lævarunt, puerum opposuerunt, q. fistula advenientem indicaret, advenit, rapiunt linguam, per mentum substrahant pugibus interunt ubi jam est crux quæ vocantur Johanati, duobus fores stadiis a Templo Martini



London. Qui obiit 15 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1415. Cujus Animæ propicietur Deus." That of his wife:—"Hic jacet Christiana, ux. diet. Dragonis: qua obiit 11 die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1427. Cjus, &c."

From this eminent citizen descended the Barentynes of Plympton, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of Sussex of 1663. This family seems now to be quite extinct, for although the name occurs occasionally for some years after the last member mentioned in the pedigree, yet it is believed that for the last hundred years no one in England has borne this time-honoured patronymic.

It is more than probable that from some of its earlier members is derived the ancient family of Barrington, of the counties of Essex and Hertfordshire: for, notwithstanding Le Neve in his pedigree of that family affects to deduce its descent from one Barentona, a Saxon worthy, yet no extraneous authority certifies the fact, and the name itself is opposed to the genius of the Saxon tongue. Sir Jonah Barrington, a member of a branch of the family settled in Ireland, details in his memoirs, his researches into the genealogical history of his house, and arrives at the conclusion that his name was derived from a Norman, and not from a Saxon, source, and indicates the Jersey family of De Barentine as its root. That Barrington is corrupted from Barentine is far from unlikely; the less so, because the pre-Norman history of the former family appears altogether fabulous, and the spelling of the latter name in the "Testa de Neville" and other contemporary documents strengthens this supposition; for by the vague and indefinite rules that then guided orthography, proper names were spelt almost at will. In the work just quoted, members of the same family appear as Barenten, Barentyn, Baruntun, and Barenton.

ARMS—Sable, three eagles displayed argent, beaked and membered or.\*

CREST (borne by Barentyne, of Plympton)—A demi-eagle, argent.

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\* These bearings were diversified by their several wearers, as appears from the various records of early arms. In the Roll of the Arms of Knights of the reign of Henry III., Dru Barentine bore *sable iij egles de or*; in that of the reign of Edward II., another Drew bore *sable, à vij egles de argent*; and Drew Barentyn, Lord Mayor of London, bore sable, three eagles displayed argent, with an annulet for difference. Finally, Barantine, of Essex, bears, according to Burke, in his "General Armory," argent, three chevrons, gules, the identical arms of Barrington, of Essex and Ireland. Other variations of arms also occur in the same work, common to both spellings of the name.



The possession of the estates thus sold to Guille Payn and Raoul Lempriere was disputed by Sire Peter Payn, Rector of S. Brelade, and nephew of Philip De Barentine the elder, and afterwards by some members of the Lovell family, who (by marriage) were the eventual heirs of this Philip De Barentine. Both of these claims, however, appear to have been compromised, as the descendants of the original purchasers finally remained in peaceful possession of the property.\*

Returning to THOMAS DE BARENTINE, son of William, it will be observed he settled and died in England, and his grandson, DREW DE BARENTINE, or Barentyn was Lord Mayor of London in 22 Richard II., 1398; and also in 10 Henry IV., 1408. He was a goldsmith, and "builded a parte of Gouldsmithes' Hall, and gave them landes: he was buried in S. John Zacharias, at the end of Foster Lane, over against the Gouldsmithes' Hall, from which he made a gallery over the lane to his owne house."† He was also Court jeweller, and among the Issue Rolls of the 17 Richard II. occurs one in which he is paid £26 13s. 4d. for a cup sent to the Queen of Sweden and Denmark, and another of the 9 Henry IV., in which he is paid £550 "for a collar of gold garnished with precious stones, for the King's use." His epitaph, in the church of S. John Zachary, ran thus:—"Hic jacet Drugo Brantine, civis and aurifaber, and quondam Maior

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veteris, qua ita ad Templum Trinitatis quæ ibi extructa est, in memoriam ejus facinoris, et vocatur crux Johanati. Filii autem in Normanium fugerunt. Alter tamen eorum indicio correptus et condemnatus, suspenditur Cadomi. Alter haud procul Rhotomago mansit, et ibi habitavit in pace, sobolemque procreavit in hunc usq. diem propogat."—Ex. MSSto.

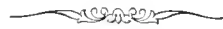
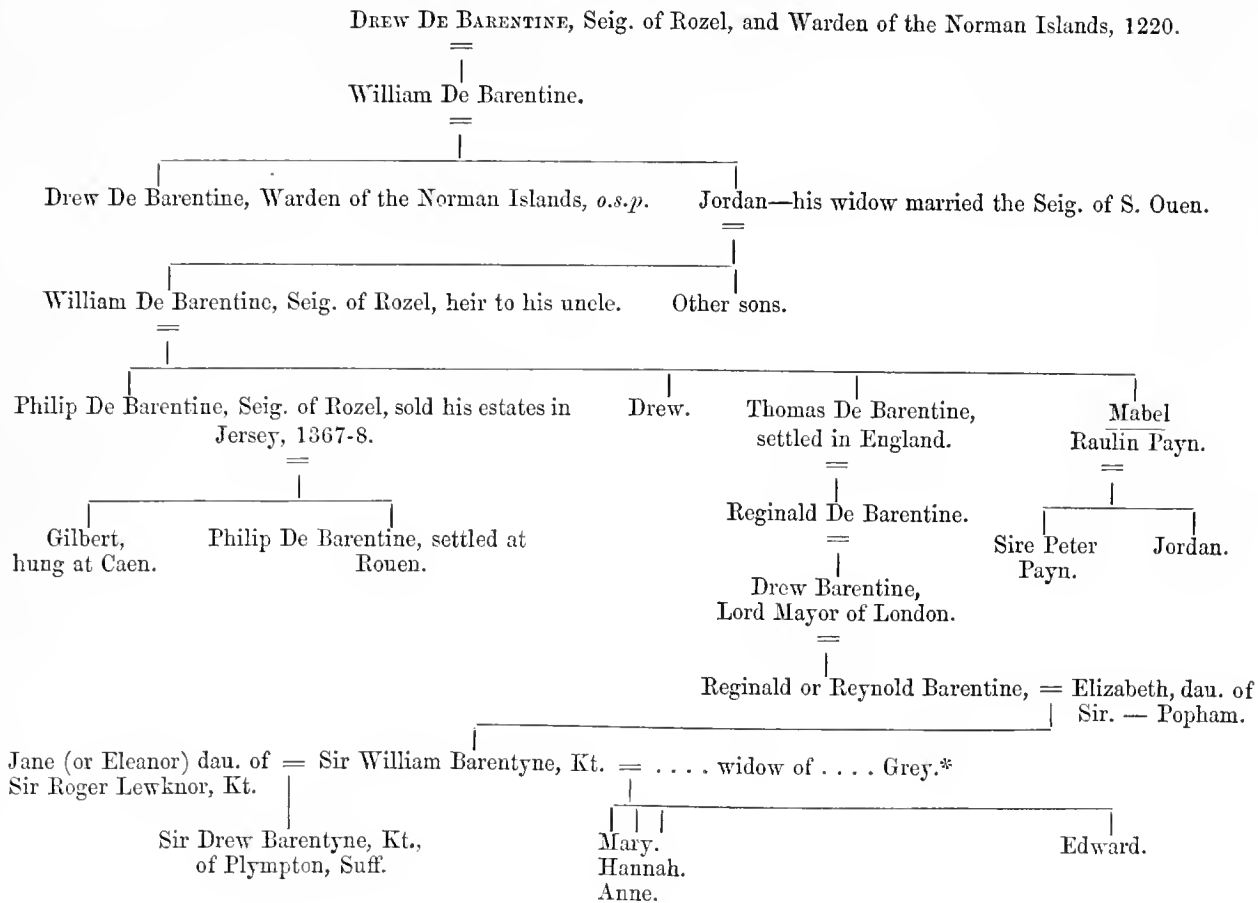
\* Lettre passée par jugement en forme d'Indentoire, par devant Richard de S. Martin, Bailly du Roy, en l'an mille ccclxvij, le jour de Samedy prochain après la feste de la Tiphanie, entre William Haftorp Ecr, d'une part, et Raoul Lempriere, et Guille Payn, conjointement d'autre part. Ledit William Haftorp recognu et confessa avoir vendu, cedé et delaiiffé de luy, et de ses hers, audit Lempriere et Payn conjointement, et leurs hers, tous les heritages anciennement lesquels peuvent et doivent pouroyent et devroyent eschoir a Janequin Louvel et a ses frères et sœurs & à tous autres qui pouroyent et devroyent estre hers de Gilbert et Philippe de Barentin, à la cause defdits Louveaux, à heritage en l'isle de Jerfey. Affavoir Magniers, terres, froments, franchises, droits de patronage, moulins, hommages, deniers, services, viviers, verp, garenne, camparts, chapons, gue-lines, œufs, avoines, et tous autres heritages audit Hastorp appartenant de la delaiffance a heritage dudit Louvel frères et sœurs, et hers desdit Gilbert et Philippe de Barentine sy comme plus amplement et pleinement appert par une Charte Extente de la Chancellerie notre Sire le Roy d'Angleterre scellés en lacés de soye & en verde cire & parchemins Scellées du scel Janequin Lovel fils de Jean Lovel, de Herdington, neveu aîné de Philippe de Barentin et dudit Gilbert, Le tout avec le prix et cours de paymt. sous le scell de la Baillie de ladite Isle contre cacheté des armoiries dudit S. Martin bailly, et avec les cachets dudit Lempriere et Payn, en lambeaux de parchemin de cire verte.



The seal without a legend is the signet of Guille Payn. The device seems, like that of Lempriere, to be intended for a crest, and strongly and strangely resembles that of the Paynes of Dorsetshire and Leicestershire:—out of a ducal coronet or, a woman's head coupéd below the shoulders ppr., vested ermine, her hair dishevelled of the first, on her head a chapeau, azure.

† *Vide* Harl. MSS., 1349.

**Pedigree of De Barentine.**



**De Carteret of S. Ouen.**

**A**DEQUATELY to chronicle or minutely to describe the distinguished deeds of this race of heroes, which has contributed in almost every age to exalt the national character and compass the internal prosperity of its native island, would occupy a volume; a brief sketch only of its members and their most conspicuous actions must, therefore, in a work like the present, suffice.

This ancient Norman and noble feudal house, which possessed the attributes of *haute noblesse* and *chevalerie*, and whose name has been variously written at different periods—Carteray, Charteray, Carteres, Cartred, Katereck, Karteret, Quarteret, and Carteret—carries back its

\* In Dagenham Church is a monument to Anne Barentine, wyf to Syr William Barentyne, who dyed 27 Decem., 1522.—Weever's Ancient Funeral Monuments.

authentic history by regal and other records to a period anterior to the Conquest, when it held a high position among the powerful vassals of Normandy, and in which duchy it possessed, from the most remote times, the Seigneuries of Carteret and Angeville, with others of less importance.

In the reign of John the fear of losing the Channel Islands, which had been so recently severed from the Duchy of Normandy, attained to such magnitude, that those feudal lords who held possessions there and in Jersey were ordered, under the penalty of the escheat of their insular lands, to abandon those in France and to pay homage to the English king; and among those who postponed all views of interest to those of duty and honour, and remained immoveably fixed in their allegiance to England, the Seigneur of Carteret and S. Ouen was prominently and illustriously conspicuous. His Norman lands and lordships, far excelling his estates in Jersey, were forfeited, while the Seigneurs De Paynell,\* De Commendes, D'Anneville, De Fournet, D'Orglandes, and others who were bidden to repair to Jersey, disobeyed the injunction, and became vassals of France.

Before entering upon the lineage of the family, necessarily compressed into a narrow compass, it may be well to observe that, whether for the greatness and importance of the public benefits conferred on its native island by this energetic and loyal race, either in war, whilst defending it against the frequent and well-sustained attacks of the French, or in peace, in the vigorous and fearless support and administration of its laws and civil institutions, as its chief rulers, and for many generations its hereditary Baillies, it stood pre-eminently distinguished among its countrymen during several centuries for the exhibition of those great qualities which added lustre to its exalted rank; and finally, in reward of its unswerving fidelity and great services to the English crown, raised it, in its second branch in 1681, to the dignity of the peerage, and to offices of the highest public trust and honour in the mother country, whilst one of its distinguished later members was created a Knight of the Garter.

*Three times* has the island of Jersey been rescued by the valour and sagacity of members of this family from the dominion of the French, events of unequalled importance in its history, and which will be duly noticed in their proper order.

The name is derived from the lordship of Carteret, situated on the opposite coast of Normandy, between Cherbourg and Coutances. The priory of L'Eq, in the parish of S. Ouen, was founded by one of its early Seigneurs; and the family possessed the patronage of the Priory de l'Islet, in the parish of S. Helier, and of that of S. Michael, in the parish of S. Brelade. Their own parish was, and continues to be, divided into six *cueillettes*, or "gatherings," whilst the remaining eleven are portioned out in *vingtaines*, or districts of twenty houses; † which difference is accounted for by the surmise that, at a remote period, the parish of S. Ouen was

\* The Jersey commentator here anticipates; for, by a Rot. Chart. 14 John, it appears that the King confirms to Thomas Paynell all the land held by Thomas De Hommet, and to his heirs for ever, on performing the service of one knight. And a Rot. Chart. of the same year, states, "Enjurerus De Bohun became security to the King for the aforesaid Thomas, that he would neither depart from his service nor ask any other lands to be given him in exchange for those he held in Normandy, until the King, by the grace of God, recovered that duchy." A subsequent *Extente*, nevertheless, shows that his property was eventually confiscated, but it was probably long after this period. *Vide* p. 71.

† Divisions which, like the hundreds of English counties, have now lost their numerical significance.

entirely possessed by this family, who divided it in this manner to facilitate the collection of its rents and dues.

The lordship or Seigneurie of S. Ouen takes precedence, as first, among the five fiefs haubert\* of the island, and thence is styled the *Grand Fief Haubert*. It is held *in capite*, and owes *suite de cour*, as it is termed in Norman feudal phraseology—that is, the declaration of homage to the sovereign, made in a formal manner tri-annually before the civil tribunal of the island, in common with several other fiefs; † knight's service; and the sum of nine livres of France as relief, whenever the cause for its payment occurs. In war time, its Seigneur owed anciently military service to the King at the castle of Mont-Orgueil, with men-at-arms and horses at his own cost—“*lui tiers, l'espace de deux parts de quarante jours ;*” and being of *garde noble*, this Seigneurie fell into the King's charge and custody during the minority of its heir; and at the death or sudden removal from the island of the Captain or Governor of Jersey, the Seigneurs of S. Ouen, by their tenure, replaced him in that important command until a successor was named by the King. ‡

The first of this family of whom connected record is given is GUY DE CARTERET or CARTERAI, § who was Lord of the Barony of Carteret, in Normandy, *circa* A.D. 1000, and who, from his skill in the chase, was surnamed L'Oiseleur, or the Fowler. He had two sons, William and Godfrey.

WILLIAM DE CARTERET succeeded his father in 1004, and took upon him sovereign authority in the Barony of Carteret; this appears in the “Annals of Normandy,” and also in the “Histoire des Croisades,” written by Louis de Couis. The family is also mentioned honourably in the chartularies of the Cathedral of Coutances, and those of the abbeys of Fontenelle and Bee, in one of which former, William De Carteret is mentioned as co-Lord with the King of France of the Barony of Carteret, in Normandy. || He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

GODFREY DE CARTERET, Lord of the Barony of Carteret, who founded the Abbey of Fontenelle, on his return from a pilgrimage to a shrine, the name of which does not appear. He had four sons, of whom

ONFREY, ONFROL, or HUMPHREY DE CARTERET, Lord of the Barony of Carteret, and his younger brother Maujeir, or Mauger, accompanied Duke William to England, and fought at Hastings, where they are mentioned by Wace, in his “Roman de Rou,” in the list of the Norman Barons and Knights—

“E de Bohun, le vicil Onfrei,  
De Cartrai, Onfrei e Maugier,  
Ki étoit novel chevalier.”

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\* The five fiefs haubert of Jersey are those of S. Ouen, Rozel, Samarés, Melesches, and Trinity. The seigneurs of these fiefs, before the establishment of the Royal Court, were the dispensers of justice, and from their decisions there was no appeal. With regard to the term haubert, Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, says, “Baronies, in some customaries, are called fiefs de haubert, because held by the service of wearing or furnishing a hauberk, helmet, shield, and complete armour of a knight.” *Vide* also Le Grand, *Fabliaux*, pp. 17, 19. Besides these five fiefs haubert, there are in the island one hundred and sixteen *fiefs subalternes*.

† *Vide* a list of those who owed this homage in *Les Chroniques de Jersey*, ch. iii. p. 10.

‡ *Vide* the various *Extentes*. § *Vide* A History of the noble House of Carteret, by Arthur Collins, Esq.

|| *Vide* Collins.

Onfrey, in his old age, piously bestowed much of his wealth on the Abbey of Fontenelle. He was succeeded by his son,

SIR REGINALD, or RENAUD, DE CARTERET, Knight, Lord of the Barony of Carteret, in Normandy and S. Ouen, in Jersey, who, according to a MS. roll, formerly preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, was present, among other knights, under Robert Courte-heuse, and Godfrey De Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, at the taking of Jerusalem.\* In 1125, he gave to the Abbey of Mont S. Michael, in Normandy, the Church of S. Germain of Cartrait, with all its appurtenances, and also the land belonging thereto, in Jersey, being the King's Almoine: he further gave tithe of his household goods—"decima bonorum domus mee." He married Lucia, who survived him, by whom he had issue, Philip, Humphrey, and Geoffrey.

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Lord of Carteret and S. Ouen. In 1135, he confirmed his father's gifts to the Abbey of S. Michael, which, until then, he had repudiated, adding thereto the tithes of his mills, and also two pieces of land adjoining his manor in Jersey.† In 1156 he gave to the same abbey—the Abbat, Robert de Thorigny (better known as Robert de Monte) being his kinsman—the Church of S. Ouen, with the Chapel of S. Mary, both in Jersey.‡ About the year 1130, in pursuance of a vow made at sea, when in danger of shipwreck, he erected and endowed the parish church of S. Philip de Torteval, in Guernsey.§ He married Nicholaa, by whom he had issue—

\* Du Moulin, in his list of the knights, gives also their arms. Those of Sir Reginald were "De Gueule, à une fesse fusilée d'argent, accompagnée d'un lambel d'azur." Sir Reginald, with other Norman gentlemen, was in the train of the Comte d'Eu.

† This charter, now in the archives at S. Lo, is written on the same parchment as that of his father, and is witnessed, and both confirmed, by Algar, Bishop of Coutances, whose seal is appended.

‡ Char. Abbey S. Michael, fo. cix, now in the City Library at Avranches. En l'île de Jersey un seigneur, appelé Rainald de Carteret, donna aux religieux du Mont Saint Michel l'Eglise et les dîmes de St. Germain-de-Carteret, avec la terre de l'aumône du roi à St. Germain, dans l'île de Jersey, *eum terra de elemosina regisque est sancti Germani in Gerseio*. Philippe, fils de Rainald, vint au Mont St. Michel pour prier, avec sa mère Lucie, ses frères Hunfred et Geoffroy, et quelques uns de ses hommes. Il confirma les biens donnés précédemment, et deux places dans Jersey dans un lieu convenable, hors de sa cour, *confirmavit duas plateas terre in Gerseio extra curiam suam loco congruo*. . . . L'abbé Bernard donna à la mère de ce seigneur un bysantin d'or, et à Geoffroy un epervier; Hunfred reçut des bottes pour monter a cheval; c'était en presence de Algare, évêque de Coutances, l'an 1135. Quelques années plus tard, l'an 1156, ce même Philippe de Carteret donna à l'abbé Robert du Mont, qui était son parent, l'église de Saint Ouen, dans l'île de Jersey, la chapelle de Sainte Marie, dans la même île, et Alain de Vincels [Vinchelés] lui fit aussi don de sa chapelle, *Philippus Chartrai dedit Roberto abbati de Monte cognato suo ecclesiam sancti audoeni in Gerseio et cappellam Sancte Marie in eadem parrochia et Alanus de Vincelois capellam suam*.—Vide Annales du Pays d'Avranches, par l'Abbé Desroches.

§ The following account of the solemnity is extracted from a document entitled "Dédicace et Consécration des Eglises Paroissiales de Guernesey:"—"Le 14th jour du mois du Novembre, l'an de notre salut par Jesus Christ, notre Sauveur, 1130. Comparut très-puissant Frère George Belieq de l'isle de Guernesey, dite Sainte, à cette fin, de dédier une certaine Eglise Paroissiale, en la Paroisse de Torteval, dument fondée par un Gentilhomme Noble ordinaire, le tout par forme, voeu, et promesse à Dieu, le priant de mettre à Port, de salut et de sauveté, étant sur mer, et sur les ondes, et l'âme dicelui assaillie de grandes tempêtes de vents, & orages impétueux; ainsi Dieu l'ayant exaucé, il arriva sauvement environ le minuit, un Samedi, le 14 Septembre, l'an 1129, au Port Roquaine, au Ouest de ladite Isle Sainte; l'avant dit Noble Gentilhomme nommé Philippe De Carteret, de l'isle de Jersey, seul & vrai fondateur dudit Temple, parquoi D'Isiarion Careye, Gouverneur de ladite paroisse, Pierre Bouquan, Guillaume Galliene, George Bréhault, Jean Hamel, Girard De Beaucamp, Giret De Beauvoir, Thomas Le Clerq, Jean Brouard, Helier Allés, Michel Dru, Michel Hailla, Pierre Monnier étant assemblés, le susdit Frère Belieq, comme autorisé de Monseigneur L'Evesque de Contances, fil prosterner tout le peuple Tortevallois, entrer à genoux, les mains jointes, disant—'Temple Paroissal, Dieu le bénisse

Sir REGINALD DE CARTERET, Knight, Lord of Cartaret and of S. Ouen, who is styled Baron de Carteret in Normandy in 1156,\* had issue two sons, Reginald and Richard.†

Sir REGINALD DE CARTERET, Knight, Lord of Carteret and S. Ouen. On the 8 July, 1203, on the occasion of the invasion of Normandy by the French, King John ordered Peter de Préaus, then Warder or Governor of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, to cause to be levied by the hands of Regim. de Cartray, on the inhabitants of those islands a reasonable aid for the maintenance of the knights and men-at-arms engaged in their defence.‡ On the final conquest of Normandy, Reginald De Carteret continued faithful to the English crown, whereby he lost his estate and lordship of Carteret, with others he possessed in that duchy, which escheated to the French king.§ In 1207-8, the King having demanded hostages for their fidelity, from the principal men of the island, Reginald De Chartray gave his son Philip, who was committed to the custody of his uncle Richard, then Constable of—— Castle.|| This son was, however, not in his uncle's charge long, for in 1212 he was transferred from the custody of Stephen De Turnham to that of Philip d'Albini, or d'Aubigné, Warden of the Islands.¶ Shortly afterwards an attack on the islands by Eustace le Moine, probably in the interest of the revolted barons, being defeated by the valour of the islanders, the King, being fully satisfied with that proof of their fidelity, forthwith ordered their hostages to be returned to them.\*\* This Sir Reginald gave to the Abbey of S. Helier one acre and half a vergée of land, as appears from documents relating to the abbey now in the archives of S. Lo. He had one son,

Sir PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, who accompanied Henry III. in his expedition to Britany in 1230-1. The following year he was, in consequence of the good service he had there and then rendered, constituted, in conjunction with Amery or Arnold de S. Armand, Warden of the Norman Isles, by Letters Patent, dated at Reading, 25 October, 1232.†† He continued to deserve so well of his country, that Henry III. granted him two permits, to endeavour to reclaim his lands and lordships in Normandy, which, however, did not procure the

et garde de tout mal et péril à jamais, et en son Saint Nom, je te bénis et dédies et consacres pour son Saint service; et porteras le nom de Saint Philippe, qui baptisa l'Enuque aux fleuve, priant Dieu que sa sainte parole y soit dument déclarée, et les Saints Sacrements fidèlement administrés, au grand salut et profit des corps et des âmes, priant un chacun de voir que tu sois entretenue, maintenue, et augmentée sur tes pilotis, et graduellement prions le Grand Gouverneur des Cieux et de la Terre, que tous ceux et celles qui seront enterrés en toi, et en ton Cimetière, ayant cette grâce d'avoir part en la bienheureuse Résurrection de ton vrai fils, Jesus Christ, notre Sauveur et Rédempteur, en la grande et dernière journée et consommation du monde, pour résusciter à la vie éternelle! Et tout le peuple disant 'AMEN.'" A very eminent insular antiquarian, however, gives it as his opinion that this document, containing descriptions of the ceremonies incidental to the consecration of the Guernsey churches, although of great antiquity, is proved by internal evidence to contain several errors, and thinks that in this instance it is more probable that Sir Philip added a chapel to the original church, which he dedicated to his patron saint; as in authentic and very ancient documents, still preserved in Guernsey, this church is called "Nostre Dame de Torteval."

\* 3 Henry II.

† Rot. Cl. 9 John, m. 7.

‡ Pat. 5 Johu, m. 8.

§ Registrum Regis Philippi de feodis.

|| Rot. Claus. ix. John, m. 7, Ti. p. 104 b.

¶ Rot. Pat. xiv. John, m. 4. p. 95.

\*\* Rot. Pat. xvi John, m. 11, p. 122 b.

†† Rex commisit Arnaldo de Sancto Amendo, et Philippo de Carteres, Insulas de Jersey, Gernesey, Aurency, et Sareq, custodiendas quamdiu Regi placuerit. Et mandatum est probis hominibus de eisdem Insulis, quod eis sunt de omnibus, &c. Intendentes et respondentes sunt predictum est anno xvj Henrici iij.



re-establishment of his honours in that duchy.\* By a charter, without date, he gave to the Chapel of S. Mary de la Wie, and to the monks of S. Michael, "ibidem Deo servientibus," twenty-nine perches of land, adjoining the manor of la Wie. In 1252, xxxvj. Henry III., he and Jourdan De La Hogue were commanded by the King personally to survey the castles in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and to take an account of the state of their armaments, when Drogo De Barentine, Bailly (Warden?) of the said islands, was discharged from that office. He married, and had issue—Philip, of whom presently; and JOHN, who was knighted, and was Bailly of Jersey, and who, in a letter addressed by the Dean of Jersey to the official of the see of Contances, and dated 1st September, 1291, was stated, conjointly with Colin de Vinchelays and Php. Fondans, to have caused certain tithes in the parish of S. Ouen to be arrested by Peter de Arenis, Bailly of Jersey. He also was, with Nicholas Cheignye and John de Ditton or Dutton, named by the King's Justices to inquire into the rights of the Abbey of S. Michael to the Priory and Manor of S. Clement.† His son,

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of St. Ouen, of which manor he was styled Lord, in viij. Edward I., ‡ 1279, married Margaret, the niece and heiress of Philip D'Albini, § Bailly of Jersey, by whom he had

SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, who, before the death of his father, as appears by an inquisition held ij. Edward I., 1274, was, in right of his mother,

\* Rex licentiam dedit Philippo de Charteray, quod accedat ad Regem Francie, pro terrâ suâ, quam dicit esse jus suum in Normanniâ, perquirandâ si possit. Ita quod postquam terram illam, recuperaverit, det illam duabus filiabus suis quas habet, ad illas maritandas; et postea revertita ad insulas Regis, ibidem moraturus sicut autea moratus est. In cujus et teste Rege apud Merewell xxx. die Maii.

Rex omnibus ad quos presentes litteræ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus et licentiam dedimus Philippo de Cartred, quod accedat ad Regem Francie, ad impetrandam si potuisset, quod idem Rex reddat ei terras suas in Normanniâ in quibus idem Philippus dicit se jus habere. Ita quod postquam recuperaverit, dat eas filiabus suis quas habet, et postea revertitur ad Insulas Regni nostri. In cujus rei testimonium, et teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vj. die Junii xix. Hen. iij.

† Riley, Plac. Parl. p. 286.

‡ *Vide* Collins' Carteret Family.

§ Philip D'Albini, or D'Aubini, as this branch of the family is generally termed, was the son of Ralph, a younger brother of William de Albini, the first of that name of Belvoir. He was in the 18 John (1217) made Governor of the Isle of Jersey. (Rot. Pat. 18 Joh. m. 4.) This same Philip, in his day, was a most celebrated character, renowned alike in learning and arms. He was in chief command at the battle of Lincoln, when the rebellious barons of Henry III. were signally defeated: and, in the naval encounter with the French, which followed this engagement, his band of archers did great and signal execution upon the enemy. Matthew Paris designates him as "*Regis Anglorum Magister et eruditior fidelissimus.*" By a Rot. Pat. 2 Henry III., m. 8, (1218) having the government of the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Aurreny, and Serk, he received a precept from the King to see "that the same rates and prices of commodities should be then and there observed as had formerly, in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John." By reason of his personal attendance upon the King (Pat. 3 Henry III., m. 8) (1219) and his services otherwise, he had licence to depute Philip de Albini, his nephew, (son of his brother Ralph) to be his Lieutenant in the isles of Gersey and Garnsey. (Pat. 5 Henry III.) (1221). This last named Philip bore, according to a Roll of Arms, *temp.* Edw. III., and exemplified by Drummond in his Noble British Families,—Gules, a fesse, embattled, argent. Curiously enough, his brother Elias, (whom Dugdale makes the heir of Philip) bore arms identical with those of De Carteret. Philip, the elder, was again in 16 Henry III., (1232) formally made Governor of Gersey and Garusey, by Patent, 16 Henry III., m. 1. By a Rot. Claus. 15 Johan. it appears that an Oliver d'Albini was also in the King's service, in Jersey, but in what capacity it is not stated, nor what relationship he bore to Philip of that name.



Margaret, possessed of lands and tenements in the parishes of S. Peter and S. John to the yearly value of £20. In 1270, John, Bishop of Coutances, desires the Dean of Jersey to admonish Reginald de Carteret and his tenants, and even to compel them by censure, to permit the Abbess of Caen and her nuns to enjoy their goods and revenues in the Island.\* He was eminently conspicuous for his services both by sea and land, and, in xxv. Edward I., was granted by that monarch, a prize of certain wines taken from the enemy. In the xxxij. of the same reign he was appointed, with Henry de Guldeford and John de Dutton, a Judge Itinerant, and three years later, the King grants to his beloved and faithful Reginald De Carteret, those lands and tenements forfeited in the island of Jersey by Thomas Paynell, and which he held by the death of Robert de Melesches, and the which Otho de Grandison† holds by grant of the King for life, to have and to hold to the said Reginald for his life freely, and to his heirs for ever after his decease, paying yearly sixty livres Tournois, and a pound of cummin-seed. Witness, the King, at Lavertost (Lanercost?), Dec. 4, 1307. Sir Reginald died before ij. Edward II., and left three sons—Philip, of whom presently, Geoffroy, and John.‡

\* D'Anisy, Archives du Calvados. Vol. ii. p. 199.

† The family of Grandison derived its name from the Castle of Grandison, now called Graunson, near Lausanne, which formed part of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy, and subsequently of the duchy of Savoy. Peter, Sire De Grandison, who died before 1262, had several sons, the eldest was ancestor of the subsequent Lords of Grandison, several of whom were ambassadors of the kings of England to foreign sovereigns in the XIV. and XV. centuries. Otho De Grandison appears to have accompanied Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., to England, and became an English subject. He was Governor of the Channel Islands iv. Edward I. He had two sons, Otho and William, the former of whom was a Peer of Parliament, and also Governor of the Channel Islands, which office he held until his death in i. Edward III.; he was the constant friend and companion of Edward I. His brother, Sir William, Lord Grandison, among other sons, had John, Bishop of Exeter; and Sir Otho, who had one son, Sir Thomas, Lord Grandison, heir to his uncle John, who, according to a chartulary in the Abbey Ste. Trinité, at Caen, was also Governor of the Channel Islands,<sup>1</sup> and in which Jehan De Seulbene or Semblençay, is named as his Lieutenant. This Thomas, Lord Grandison, dying without issue before xlix. Edward III., the barony fell into abeyance, until claimed by Sir Henry Paston Bedingfield, Bart., of Oxborough Hall, co. Norfolk, descended from Mabella, daughter of William, Lord Grandison, and who, by a recent decision of the Committee of Privileges, has made good the claim. Interesting accounts of the ancient family of Bedingfield, are given by Blomefield, and other county historians, and a history of its magnificent baronial residence appears in the papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society, vol. iv. p. 271.

Arms of Bedingfield—Ermine, an eagle, displayed, gules. Crest—A demi-eagle, wings expanded, gules. Motto—*Despicio terrena et solem contemplor.*

Arms of Grandison—Paly of six, argent and vert (some say azure), over all a bend, gules. Sir William De Grandison, who was present at the famous siege of Carleverock, bore, paly, argent and azure, on a bend gules, three eagles displayed, or. (MSS. Cott. Calig. A. xviii.) A deed signed by Sir Otho, the elder, is preserved in the archives at S. Lo, and has his seal appended to it.

‡ About this period several collateral members of the family are mentioned in legal and other documents, but without sufficient identification to warrant their being joined to the pedigree. One settled in Guernsey, and there founded the fief de Carteret. Several of its members were ecclesiastics, and some appear to have settled in England, despite some discrepancies of spelling that occur in their names. Of whom, Reginaldus or Renaud le Cartere, is mentioned in the Parliamentary writs, as obtaining a pardon as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, and for his participation in the death of Gavaston, and in the disturbances occasioned thereby: tested 16th Oct. vij. Edw. II. And also William de Chartaray, of co. Lincoln, who is fined 100 shillings for the same offence. A John Cartere is mentioned in the Calend. Post. Mortem, Edw. III., as holding land in Northumberland. It is far from unlikely that settlers in England of this name, have had it in some instances corrupted into Cartwright.

<sup>1</sup> The will of this Sir Otho, which is very curious, is printed in Nicolas' Testamenta Vetusta. *Fide* Extraits des chartes dans les Archives de Calvados, vol. ii. p. 178.

Collins, in his history of the family, with whom are also other authorities, makes this Sir John the eldest son of Reginald, but without sufficient proof. It is more probable that he was the youngest, and collateral heir of his brother Geoffroy, who was a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of S. Michael; held for some time the office of Dean of Jersey; possessed, as appears by the *Extente* of 1331, the fief of Melesches from his father; and in 1364, was constituted Prior of the Vale in Guernsey.\* At his death, his brother, Sir John, inherited Melesches, and during the reign of Edward II., was frequently commissioned as one of the Justices of Assize. In 1309 he, by his attorney, the aforesaid Geoffroy,† appeared before the Justices of Assize in Jersey, as respondent in appeal made by John De Ditton or Dutton, Lieutenant of Sir Otho De Grandison. That he was not a successor of his father, as Seigneur of S. Ouen, is proved by the following extract from a document in the Archives of S. Lo, where, among the jurats present at the hearing of a cause, on the 10th October, 1318, before Henry De S. Martin, Bailly of Jersey, were, "Sire Johan De Quartyt. chr., le Segnor De Saint Ouayn, Maistre Gyeffrey De Quartyt, le piour. de l'Islet, e autres sages." Sir John De Carteret married Lucia de Vinchelés, and left, among others, an elder son, also named John, one of whose descendants, another John, in 1446, on the Monday next before the feast of the conversion of S. Paul, conveyed the fief of Melesches to Sire William Le Hardy, as appears by a contract passed before the Royal Court of Jersey of that date.

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, eldest son of Sir Reginald,‡ succeeded his father; and in 2 Edward II., at the assizes held in Jersey by Fressingfield et soc., was sued to show *quo warranto* he exercised certain feudal rights in his manor of S. Ouen; likewise jointly with his brother Geoffroy for certain property they claimed as belonging to their manor of Melesches.§ He died in or before 2 Edward III., for in that year the King signified to the Governor of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey that, whereas Reginald, son and heir of Sir Philip De Carteret, deceased, cannot leave the island of Jersey to go to England personally to do homage to the King for the lands and tenements there belonging to his late father, by reason of his being Governor of the King's castles there, and for certain other causes; therefore the King, of his special favour, respites his homage for one year, provided he performs the accustomed services.||

SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, complied with the injunction above stated, and did homage, in person, to the King at Amiens on the 8 June, 3 Edward III., who thereupon sent letters to John des Roches, Governor of the Islands, stating he had taken homage of Sir Reginald De Carteret, son and heir of Sir Philip, deceased, of all the lands and

\* Archives at S. Lo.

† At this period priests commonly combined legal with sacerdotal functions.

‡ That Sir Philip, and not Sir John, was the elder, is also proved by the following document, where, in March, 1290, Sir Reginald De Carteret, with the consent of his *eldest son* Philip, appeared in the King's Court before the Bailly of Jersey, and abandoning the claim which he had there preferred for the right of presentation to the Church of S. Ouen, further ratified and confirmed all the preceding grants made by himself and his ancestors to the Abbey of Mount S. Michael. In the record of this transaction, now in the archives of S. Lo, five preceding charters are transcribed, and the whole attested by the seals of the Bailly of Jersey and of Sir Reginald, the latter of which is still perfect, and bears—*three* fusils in fesse, surmounted with a label of four points, with the legend RAGINARD CARTRAIO.

§ Plac. quo Wo. in insul. Geres. 2 Edw. II.

|| Dated at Woodstock, 8 June, 2 Edward III.

tenements which the said Philip held *in capite* of the King at the time of his death. During the lifetime of this Sir Philip, the French made several most destructive descents upon the island, "burning and destroying houses and crops, and attacking the Castle of Mont Orgueil, then held by the Governor of Jersey, Drew De Barentine;" who, in its defence, was unfortunately slain. Upon this untoward event, Sir Reginald was, by the inhabitants, unanimously elected his successor; and, after performing prodigies of valour, he finally forced the enemy to retire. Not content with this, he joined the English fleet under Reynold de Cobham and Geoffroy d'Harcourt,\* and mainly contributed, by his complement of men, to the recovery of the island of Guernsey, of which the French had succeeded in gaining possession.† By some he is thought to have been that Seigneur of Vinchelés who is mentioned as having been slain on this occasion; but as John De Carteret, the husband of Lucia de Vinchelés, had conveyed the fief of Vinchelés de Haut in 1324 to Nicholas Cheignye, a local justice of assize, it is more likely that the Seigneur thus distinguished belonged to the family of its new possessor. Sir Reginald married Genette de Guerpil, and, dying the second week in Lent, 1349, left issue Philip and Reginald, of whom presently, and William, who died xxij Edward III., 1350.‡

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, died without issue in 1351-2, and was succeeded by his brother,

SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, and who also was Captain of the King's Castles in Jersey. He was destined to give a brilliant proof of his eminent capacity for command, and to him belongs the signal distinction of having repulsed the

\* Geoffroy d'Harcourt was a renegade Norman, who had expatriated himself on account, as appears by the *Grandes Chroniques de S. Denis*, of a quarrel with the Marshal de Briquebec respecting a marriage which had been broken off. The disputants fought with uncertain success, and the French King ordered the affair to be finally discussed in his Parliament; but Harcourt, instead of appearing, besieged a castle belonging to the Bishop of Bayeux, brother to the Marshal. At the same time he entered into negotiations with the enemies of his country, and by his hatred to the French monarch gained the favour of the English King. Geoffroy, says Froissart, was brother to the Earl of Harcourt, and was Seigneur of S. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, and of many other towns in Normandy. He did homage, as may be seen in *Rymer's Fœdera*, to Edward III., as King of France, 13 June, 1345, when Edward engaged that, if he could not recover for him his estates in Normandy, he would give him their equivalent in England. He was killed about Martinmas, 1356, at the battle of Contantin (?). The town of S. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, and all his other lands, from the time of his death, remained attached to the English, for Geoffroy had sold his estates, retaining in them a life interest, to the King of England, to the prejudice of his nephew Louis, whom he disinherited for not joining his party. His estates were given by the King to Sir John Chandos, and were at that time said to be worth 1,600 francs yearly.

† Duncan, in his history of that island, with whom also are most local antiquaries, denies that the French ever held permanent possession of Guernsey, or that Jersey men rescued it from their power. Jersey historians, however, are equally positive in the affirmative. It needs more documentary evidence than has come to light, at present, effectually to clear up the doubt.

‡ This William possessed a "Maner' in la paroisse de Sanet' Martin' valens per ann' £30; tentum in la paroisse de Sanet' Marie," and a "maner' in la paroisse de *Grunville* vocat' le Hommete." Calend. Inquis. post mort. xxij Edw. III.

celebrated Bertrand Du Guesclin, confessedly the greatest soldier of his age.\* Du Guesclin, whose *rencontres* with the English had generally been crowned with success, crossed suddenly from Britany to Jersey in 1374, with an army of ten thousand men, including the Duke de Bourbon and the *élite* of the chivalry of France.† Sir Reginald, however, having secured the Castle of Mont Orgueil, defended it with such distinguished skill and valour, that the French general, after many fruitless assaults, finally withdrew his discomfited forces, decimated by sword and disease. For this gallant achievement, De Carteret and his seven sons were knighted in one day by Edward III. He died iv Richard II., 1381, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen and of Longueville, who was Bailly of Jersey, as appears by Rolls of the Royal Court, in 1446. He was succeeded by his son,

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, who at the time of his father's death was a minor in ward of the King. His guardianship was granted to Roger de Walden, Rector of Drayton, co. Leicester, "he paying into the Exchequer ten pounds per annum, for which the said Roger gave security." This Sir Philip inherited all the military talents of his ancestors, and was the principal instrument in again preventing his native island from falling into the hands of the French. About the year 1460 the Castle of Mont Orgueil, then the chief stronghold of Jersey, was seized by the Seigneur de Surdeval, a relative and lieutenant of the celebrated Peter de Brézé, Count de Maulevrier,‡ who is said by the S. Ouen chronicler to have shortly afterwards joined his successful emissary, and to have held, during the lengthened space of six years, the six eastern parishes of the island for the King of France. The others were, despite the alternate assaults and cajoleries of the French leader, firmly retained, during this eventful period, by the inhabitants,

\* Bertrand Du Guesclin, Constable of France. One of the most celebrated and chivalrous warriors of the XIV century. He was born about 1314, at the castle of Motte-Broon, near Rennes, of a noble and very ancient Breton house. After a life of successes, to which his reverse in Jersey formed almost the solitary exception, he died at the castle of Rendan, 13 July, 1380. He was buried at S. Denis, in the burial-place of the Kings of France, a privilege until then without a precedent. Arms: Argent, an eagle, displayed, sable, armed gules; over all, a bend of the last.

† *Vide* Histoire de Bertrand du Guesclin, p. 242. D'Argentré, Histoire de Bretagne, p. 597.

‡ The estate and Seigneurie of Brézé, from which the family took its name, is situated in the province of Anjou. The Père Anselme speaks of Geoffroy, Seigneur de Brézé and de la Varenne, so early as 1288, and of John, Seigneur de Brézé, Knight, who died in 1293. The first connected ancestor of the family mentioned is John de Brézé, Seigneur de la Varenne, who died in 1351. His descendant in the fifth degree, Peter, is the Count de Maulevrier mentioned above. He was the second of that name, Seigneur de la Varenne and Brissac, and Count de Maulevrier. He was besides Grand-Seneschal of Anjou, Poitou, and Normandy, and was constituted Captain or Governor of Angers by oath, taken before the Bishop of that town, 18 November, 1437. He accompanied the King of France when he went to the relief of S. Maixent in 1440, and was granted, in consideration of his services there, the estates of Nogent-le-Roy, Anet, Bréval, and Mont Chauvet, confiscated from the King of Navarre. He acquired the following year those of Montfort, Aillac, Chalus, and others, from the Sire de Pons. He was present at the Siege of Mans in 1447; accompanied the King during his conquests in Normandy, and shared the honours of the victories at Couches, Pont-de-l'Arche, Vermeuil, Pont-Audemer, Mantes, and Vernon; was at the taking of Rouen, of

headed by De Carteret. This was not accomplished without serious personal risk; for whilst fishing in his Mere of S. Ouen, situated on the low ground near the sea, he was surprised and nearly cut off by a considerable body of French men-at-arms. The enemy suddenly appearing almost at his side, escape seemed impossible; but the undaunted Sir Philip, throwing himself on a favourite horse which always accompanied him, dashed off in the direction of a deep and precipitous road, leading from the Manor of S. Ouen to the shore. His pursuers, who held this approach, deemed his capture certain,—when De Carteret, urging the gallant animal to its topmost speed, crossed the upland, and leaped from one bank of the road to another, notwithstanding they bordered a chasm twenty-two feet wide and eighteen deep. By this daring feat he gained so far on the enemy as to be able to reach his home in safety. His noble steed, however, had saved its master's life by its own; for, exhausted by its unparalleled efforts, it reeled and fell dead as it gained the portal of the Manor House. The ancient road, where this eventful and romantic episode was performed, is termed "Le Val de la Charrière," and is apparently unchanged in its most minute features; and the horse—that staunch retainer—lives eternally, on canvass, in the house whose master he had served so well. Sir Philip, in his energetic love for his country, was uneasy under a passive resistance. He therefore incited Richard Harleston,\* who was then off Guernsey with an English fleet, to co-operate with him against the French;

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which he became Captain, and was made Governor of the Pays de Caux, after the reduction of the town of Caen; he was also present at the battle of Formigny in 1450, "when he covered himself with glory." In August, 1457, he invaded England with 4,000 men-at-arms, and took the town of Sandwich, and, on his return, assisted at the trial of the Duke D'Alençon, at Vendôme. He obtained from the King of France, in January, 1460, a sum to assist him in fortifying the town of Nogent. However, on the death of Charles VII., he appears, from some unexplained cause, to have fallen into disgrace, for Louis XI. caused him to be imprisoned in the Castle of Loches; but to gain his liberty he offered to serve in Sicily with the Duke D'Anjou. In 1460-1 he sent his son-in-law, the Seigneur de Surdeval, to seize upon Jersey, aided by the connivance of the Governor, John Nanfan. He afterwards is said to have followed him thither, but this rests on the authority of Jersey historians, his French biographers making no mention of the fact. He was killed in battle in 1465. The family is extinct. Arms of Brézé, Count de Maulevrier: Argent, an inescutcheon azure: on an orle, or, eight crosslets of the second. *Vide* De la Chesnay's Noblesse de France, &c.

\* The family of Harleston is one of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk. It took its name from a manor in that county, named Herolf's stone, or Herolveston, so called from Herolf, one of the Danes who came with Sweyne, or Swain, King of Denmark, into Norfolk, circa 1010. (*Vide* Blomfield's Norfolk.) The family claims for its immediate ancestor Richard de Herolveston, who settled there circa 1109, from whom descended the famous Sir John de Herolvestone, so often mentioned for his valiant prowess in martial exploits by our old English chroniclers. (*Vide* Froissart, fo. 136-8-9, a 213 b; a 247 b; Holingshed, fo. 413-21-2-4-36, 1136; and Stow, fo. 293, 666.) Ivo de Harleston, who died 1403, was the son of John Harleston, Lord of the Manor of Wantons, co. Essex, from whose son John, settled at Shrimpling, co. Norfolk, descended Richard Harleston, Joint-Governor of Jersey. (*Vide* Morant's Essex, Vol. II., p. 349). Another Richard Harleston is stated by Manning to have been instituted to the Rectory of Compton, co. Surrey, 31 July, 1448. The chronicler of S. Ouen dubs Harleston a Knight, but perhaps without sufficient authority. It does not appear that he was a Knight upon his institution to the Government of Jersey, as by a record in the MSS. Harl., 433, art. 794, Richard Harleston, and William Hareby, *Squires*, are named as Joint-Captaynes of the island. In Guillim's Heraldry, Edition 1660, are exemplified the arms of Robert Harleston, Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, which are the same as those borne by most branches of the family, viz., argent, a fesse, cotised, sable. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a stag's head, ermine, attired, or, bearing a hawthorn bush, with berries, ppr. Motto: Concilii nutrix taciturnitas.

and, besieging the Castle of Mont Orgueil both by sea and land, they at length forced the enemy, after a stubborn resistance, to capitulate. For this eminent service Harleston was, with William Hareby, created joint-Captain, or Governor of Jersey ; but, strange to say, no adequate recompense was bestowed upon the originator of the enterprise. Sir Philip married the sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Newton, Knight, of the county of Gloucester, by whom he had issue Philip (who died *vitá patris*, and who, marrying Perrine, daughter of Penna de Caux, of the Pays of Caux in Normandy, left a son Philip, his heir) ; John ; and three other sons.

PHILIP DE CARTERET, Seigneur of S. Ouen, succeeded his grandfather, and was for eighteen years a ward of the Crown, as a minor. An ancient MS. records that, on his coming of age, alder trees grew in the hall of the manor, owing to the neglect and covetousness of his guardians. He married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of the above-mentioned Richard Harleston, Vice-Admiral in the English service, by whom he had twenty sons, who were presented to the King on one day, and a daughter—Mabel, wife of Drouet Lempriere, Seigneur of Trinity. Margaret De Carteret was fated to become the heroine of a tragedy the details of which surpass the boldest imaginings of fiction. Her husband was in imminent danger of falling a victim to a foul and deeply-laid plot, devised against his life and honour by Matthew Baker, sometime Governor of Jersey, in the reign of Henry VII. The Seigneur of S. Ouen had incurred the resentment of the Governor by his bold and manful remonstrances touching the great abuse of power exercised by this tyrannical official, and the heavy and exorbitant taxes which he cruelly and unjustly levied on the inhabitants. In concert with a creature of his own, whom the Seigneur had saved from the gallows, Baker caused a forged letter, written by his criminal underling in the name of De Carteret, and purporting to be an offer to betray the island to France, to be presented to him as he journeyed, attended with his suite, from the Castle of Mont Orgueil to S. Helier. Fired with assumed indignation, Baker hurried to the Court-House, and immediately laid this impudent forgery before the Bailly, who, himself to gratify a mean enmity against this noble and loyal islander, caused him to be incarcerated in a damp and solitary cell, and so scantily supplied with food as to subdue his energy and bodily vigour. The base associate of Baker, on the other hand, maintained his accusation, and, as an easy means of depriving his adversary (purposely starved) of life, demanded trial by combat. This challenge S. Ouen refused to accept, by reason of the low birth and criminal disrepute of his cowardly antagonist. He was, however, at length compelled to submit to this degrading condition, and lists for this unequal *combat a l'outrance* were prepared on Grouville Common, which was appointed to take place on the eve of the feast of S. Laurence. But before the last act of this wicked plot could be enacted, Margaret De Carteret had determined to make one grand effort for her husband's deliverance. So, secretly leaving the island, in the depth of winter, and but four days after her confinement, in an open boat, she directed her solitary attendant to steer in the direction of Guernsey ; for Baker, the better to develop his plans, had strictly forbidden any vessel to leave the island, except by his express



permission. Arrived at Guernsey, she took refuge at the house of William De Beauvoir, one of the Jurats of that island, who, being a man of courage and decision, and a firm friend of the house of S. Ouen, himself conducted her in his own ship to Poole, whence she rode in all haste to Salisbury, where Henry VII. at that time was holding his court. And as if by the manifest interposition of Providence to bring to nought these nefarious designs, she left the presence-chamber in possession of a warrant, issued by the Sovereign himself under the Great Seal, restoring her husband to his liberty and honours, as Baker entered it to attempt to justify his villany. And, the lists being examined on her return to Jersey, which took place on the eve before the day of combat, the purpose of the confederates was fully brought to light by the discovery of numerous and deep pits studding the arena, which, known and avoided by his adversary, would have rendered the death of the Seigneur of S. Ouen all but certain. For his share in this disgraceful transaction, Baker was deprived of his post; and effectually to check the abuse of power by, and pliant subserviency to, future Governors, the Baillies and Deans of the island, from this period, ceased to be nominated by them, and since have held their respective offices directly from the Crown. Among other sons, this Seigneur of S. Ouen left Philip and Edward, of whom presently; Richard, to whom Catherine de Vinchelés bequeathed her property, and who thus founded the branch of DE CARTERET OF VINCHELÉS; and Helier, Bailly of Jersey in 1515, who enacted a most prominent part in securing the political and social liberties of his countrymen. Baker had been succeeded as Governor of the island by Sir Hugh Vaughan,\* a man of low birth, but of extraordinary courage and martial skill, who, at his first induction into office, had gained the affections of the inhabitants, and become the bosom friend of the family of S. Ouen. After a certain period, however, his conduct grew so reprehensible, that the following outrage fanned the resentment of those he had injured to a flame. Sir Hugh

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\* But little is known of Sir Hugh Vaughan, save that he was Gentleman-Usher to Henry VIII. The Chronicler of S. Ouen, who describes his character at some length, and relates some of his exploits, is curiously corroborated in his account of a combat which took place between Vaughan and a Sir James Parkar, on account of a dispute concerning their armorial ensigns, by Stow. He relates, that "in the month of May, 1492, was holden a great and valiant justing within the King's manor of Sheen, now called Richmond; the which endured by the space of a month, sometime within the said space, and sometime without, upon the greene without the gate of the said maner. In the which space a combat was holden and done betwixt Sir James Parkar, Kt., and Hugh Vaughan, gentleman-usher, upon controversie for the arms that Garter gave to the sayde Hugh Vaughan; but he was allowed by the King to bear them, and Sir James was slaine at the first course." He is described as Sir Hugh Vaughan, Kt., of Littleton, co. Middlesex, and bore arms,—quarterly, first and fourth, azure a fesse or, between three horses' heads erased of the last, within a bordure gobonated argent and vert; second and third, per pale, azure and purpure, three whales' heads, erased, or, ingulphant of spears argent (which the Jersey chronicler observes were adopted from his having bravely swum to the rescue of a drowning comrade at sea). Crest, a lion's gamb, or, holding a human head, gules. Supporters: Two griffins, per fesse gules and azure, platée and fretty of the first. A docket of the grants of a Guydon and Banner to him, the one before and the other after his Knighthood, exists at the College of Arms. (*Vide* Bentley's *Excerpta Historica*.) On his standard, borne in the field, which was striped gold and green, was a griffin passant, double-queued, gules, fretty, or, charged on the neck, head, and wings with plates, holding in the dexter fore-claw a sword, argent, with three whales' heads, erect and erased, each ingulphant of a spear, argent. Towards the extremity of the flag were two similar whales' heads. (*Vide* Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*.)

had coveted possession of one of the finest estates in the island,—that of the Manor of Trinity;\* and to procure its confiscation from a member of the family of Lempriere, determined that a false charge should be brought against its late owner, Thomas De S. Martin, as having been a traitor to England. As wickedness seldom lacks an instrument, the Governor found a ready one in the person of Raulin Le Marquand, then Attorney-General of the island, who undertook to conduct the case. The alleged proofs were so flimsy that the Bailly, Helier De Carteret, was about to pronounce judgment against the Governor, when Sir Hugh, finding the case about to be decided against him, rose, and, after using most violent and threatening language to the Jurats, clapped his hand to his sword, exclaiming that if the Bailly did not deliver judgment in his favour, he would run him through. The intrepid magistrate rose instantly and ordered the doors of the Court-House to be thrown open (for at that time justice was administered privately), when the populace, crowding in, were awe-stricken to see the brave and unscrupulous Governor in the grasp of their Bailly, who, with his dagger at the throat of Vaughan, delivered a just sentence, and condemned Le Marquand, as having failed to prove his allegation. Subsequently, however, Sir Hugh, by his influence with Cardinal Wolsey, caused Helier De Carteret to be involved in a long and expensive law-suit in London, touching questions arising from this quarrel. He received, however, tardy justice from the Cardinal, through the intercession of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord High Treasurer, and Sir William Compton, whose friendship he had secured; in connection, too, with the favourable effect De Carteret's firmness and courage had produced upon the Minister, when pleading before him in the Star-Chamber. The King, to whom he was presented, and whose taste for field-sports made him appreciate several ingenious inventions that Helier De Carteret had made in weapons of the chase, treated him as a friend, and conferred on him, as a special mark of favour, the fief of S. Germain with its dependencies.† After having placed several of his brothers advantageously in positions of trust at Court, he returned to Jersey, where he narrowly escaped being murdered by one Jasper Penn, a creature of Sir Hugh Vaughan, who had usurped the office of Bailly during his absence. He was among the most prominent Reformers of Jersey, and to him are his countrymen indebted for the exemption of being obliged to plead before the ordinary Courts of Law in England. From a dread of the extension of the plague, which devastated the island in 1523, he is said, in compliance with a then prevalent, but erroneous, idea that paper and parchment were easy means of conveying infection, to have caused the Records of the Baillywick to be burnt; a circumstance that may account for the scarcity of mediæval documents in the island, and which often forms an insuperable bar to the progress of the local historian and genealogist. He died in 1560, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who was

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\* *Vide* Lineage of De S. Martin.

† An account of the revenues of the Manor of *S. Jermayne* in the Island of Jersey exists in the Burghley papers. *Vide* Bib. Lansdowne, cv. 15.



the wife, successively, of Clement Dumaresq, Seigneur of Samarés, and of her cousin, Helier De Carteret, Seigneur S. Ouen.\*

EDWARD DE CARTERET, Seigneur of S. Ouen, second son of the preceding Philip, succeeded his father, his elder brother having died young. He was constituted Carver to Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. He was twice married. The name of his first wife has not reached us; his second was Mary, only daughter and heiress of Simon Sarre, a wealthy landholder of the parish of S. John. He died in 1531, and was succeeded by his son, in early infancy;

HELIER DE CARTERET, Seigneur of S. Ouen, who until his majority was a ward of the Crown, under the guardianship of his uncle, Helier, Bailly of Jersey. It was during the lifetime of this Seigneur that the French, flattering themselves with hopes of success, by reason of the minority of Edward VI., seized the island of Serk. They formed a scheme, by making a settlement on it, to harass, and finally to capture the remainder of the Channel Archipelago. Whereupon, making a descent upon Guernsey, and being repulsed, they afterwards landed in Bouley Bay, in Jersey, but were so fiercely attacked by the islanders, led on by De Carteret, that they returned to their ships, after suffering a loss of nearly one thousand men. When they arrived at S. Malo, in Britany, to refit, no fewer than three-score dead bodies of gentlemen were taken on shore to be buried; and the King of

\* The following instructions to this eminent islander from Edward VI., upon the installation of Sir Hugh Poulett as Governor of Jersey, will be read with interest, as showing the state of the English language at this epoch, and giving the formula of the oath taken then by the Governors of the Island:—

“Super Gubernatione Infularum de Jerfey et Guerfey.”

“Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God, &c., to our trustie and well-belovyd Helier De Carteret, Esquier, Bailif of the Ile of Jerfey, Clement Lamprier, John De Carteret, and Nicholas Lamprier, Gentilmen, Greetyng,”

“Wheare we have heretofor geven and graunted to our trustie and well-belovid Sir Hugh Poulet, Knight, the office of Governour and Capytayne of our Ile of Jerfey, and of our Castell of Guerfey, otherwise called Mountorguill, and have nomynated, appoynted, and made our sayd Servant our Keper, Governour, and Capitayne of the said Ile and Castell, as by Our Letters Patents, dated xx day of March, in the fourth year of our Reign, made to hym of the same, playnely doth appear.”

“Know ye that We,

“For certeyn Causes and Considerations, Us and our Counsell movyng, having speciall Trust and afsured Confidens in your approved Fidelities, Wifdoms, Dexterities, and Circumspections,”

“Have appointed and auctorifed, and by these Presents do appoint and auctorise you four, thre, or two of you, willing and commanding you four, thre, or two of you, that ye, by auctority hereof, do repare affone as ye conveniently may, uppon the sight hereof, to our said Castill of Mountorguill, and there make, or cause to be made, an Invytory, by Indenture betwene you four, thre, or two of you, on our Behalf, on th’ one Partie, and our said fervant, Governour, and Capitayn on th’ other Partie, as well of all such Ordenaunce, Artillerie, Municions, and all other Habillyments of Warre, together with all requisites of our Store whatsoever, being left there unto the Charge and Custodie of the said Governour and Capytayne by Henry Cornishe, Gentilman, late Deputie of the said Ile, under our right trustie and right entirely belovyd Uncle, Edward, Duke of Somerfett, there being Capytayn and Governour of the same, as also of all such Ordenaunce, Artillery, and Mynicions, as hath ben sent at any tyme or tymes heretofore to the said Castell, and provided there by us for the Fyrmiture of the same, sythens the said xx day of March, in the said fourth year of our Reign, wherein We will and command you diligentlie to execute this our Pleafoure and Commandment accordynglie.”

France was so affected by the disaster, that he forbade any mention to be made, not only of this event, but of the entire expedition.\* Shortly afterwards, the enemy being finally expelled from Serk, Queen Elizabeth, in 1565, “conferred on Helier De Carteret, and his heirs for ever, in reward of the many services received by herself and her royal ancestors from this family, the aforesaid island of Serk, to be held *in capite*, as a fief haubert, on the payment of an annual rent of fifty shillings.” And the island was by him, the first united Seigneur of S. Ouen and of Serk, colonized, its waste lands reclaimed, and its defences made available. He married his cousin, Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Helier De Carteret, and widow of Clement Dumaresq, by whom he had issue two sons, Philip, of whom presently; William; and Amias or Amice, Seigneur of Handois, in the parish of S. Laurence, who, by marriage with Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Gilles Lempriere, Seigneur of S. Trinity, founded the branch of DE CARTERET OF S. TRINITY.

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen and of Serk, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and married, in 1580, Rachel, daughter and co-heiress of George Poulett, Bailly of Jersey, and niece of Sir Amias Poulett, Governor of Jersey, the ancestor of the present Earl of that name.† An ancient MS. in the possession of a younger branch of the family states him to have held a command in the army sent by Elizabeth in aid of Henry of Navarre, and there to have lost an arm. By his wife he had issue Philip, of whom presently; Elias, father of Sir George Carteret, the founder of the BARONIAL BRANCH OF DE CARTERET; Gideon, who was Vicomte or High Sheriff of Jersey; and six daughters.

“Furthermore our Will, Pleafour, and Commandment ys that you, the faid Helier De Carteret, Clement Lamprier, John De Carteret, and Nicholas Lamprier, four, or three, or two of you, shall gyve a corporal Othe to our fayd Servaunt, Capytayne, and Governour in maner and forme following.”

“Ye shal be trewe and loiall to the Kyng of England, our Sovereigne Lord, and to his Heyris, Kyngs of England; ye shall with all your Powre, Mynde, and Industrie well, surely, and loiuallly kepe and defende, and cause to be kept and defended by your Deputie, Servants, and Souldiers, and all others as much as in you lye, the fayde Isle and Castell, and femblable all the Rights, Dignities and Honours, Laws, Customes, Ufaiges, Franchefies, Privileges, and Liberties thereunto of good Ryghte appertenynng, together with the comenweale of the same, ye shall entierly maynteyn, defend, observe, kepe, and accomplishe: So HELPE YE GOD AND THIES HOLLIE EVANGELITS.”

“In witnes whereof, &c.

“Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium tertio Die Maii. 5 Edw. vi., 1551.

Per ipsum Regem.”

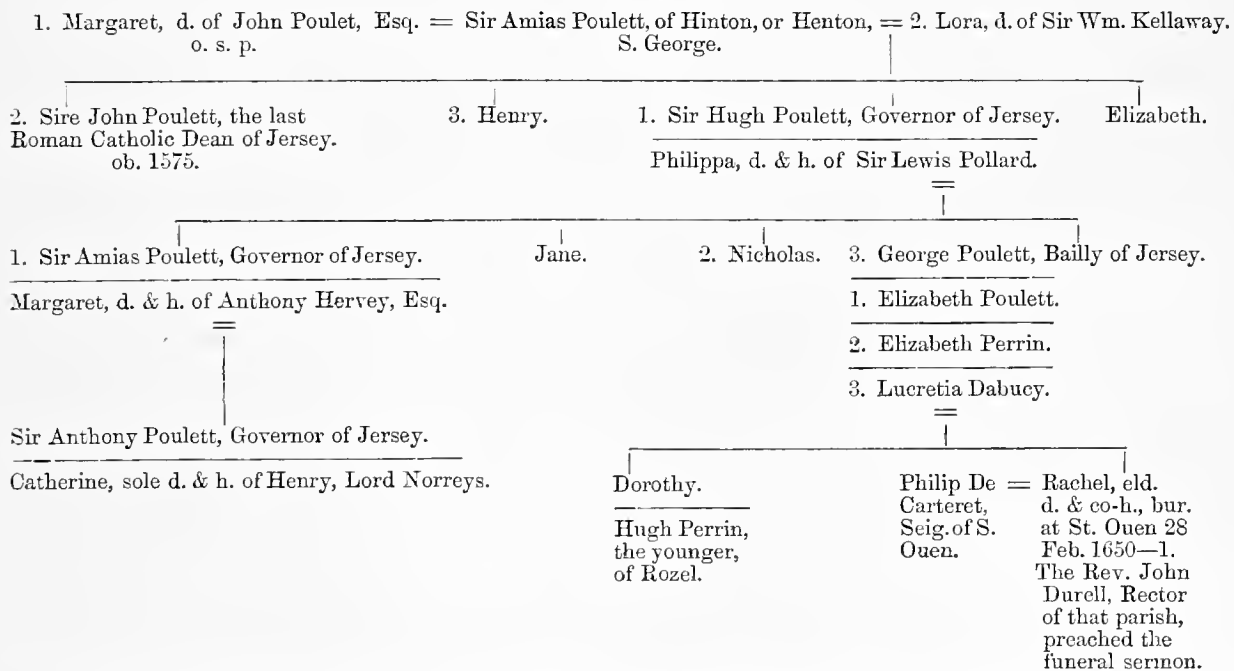
—Rymer's *Fœdera*, Tom. xv., p. 261.

\* *Vide* Holingshed, p. 1055.

† This family enjoyed much consideration in Jersey, and possessed, by turns, its chief Governmental, Judicial, and Ecclesiastical offices. Sir Amias, the most distinguished of the family, succeeded his father, Sir Hugh, in the government of the island in 1571. In 1576, he was Ambassador to the French King, and subsequently held several important employments, especially the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, which trust he entirely discharged to the satisfaction of his royal mistress: and in xxix Eliz., being one of the Privy Council, was in commission for her trial. The year after, on the eve of the feast of S. George, he was, at Greenwich, sworn Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset. Sir Amias died in 1588, and was buried in the old Church of S. Martin-in-the-Fields, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory. His portrait occurs in Harding's *Biographical Mirror*. Some branches of the family appear to have settled in France; for Dubuisson chronicles the arms of a house of this name in Picardy, which are identical with those of the English family. A suburb of Dieppe is named Paulet. As Edmonston and others, in their *Pedigrees of the family*, have made certain errors and omissions, one is subjoined, so far as it is connected with Jersey, compiled from authentic records.

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen and of Serk, was born in February 1583-4, and was educated at Oxford. Possessed of considerable abilities and of courtly manners, his mental qualifications, joined to his social position, made him the most eminent Jerseyman of his day. On attaining his majority he was elected a Jurat of the Royal Court, and subsequently was appointed Bailly, to which office was added that of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the island. His letters, many of which are still extant, prove that he was a man of no common order, and that from reading and experience he was intimately acquainted with the constitution and local customs of Jersey. It was Sir Philip's lot to live during the dark and troublous period of the Rebellion; yet even under these adverse circumstances his judicious rule and conciliatory spirit would undoubtedly have spared his native island the horrors of the contest that afterwards ravaged it, and which Chevalier in his MS. so minutely describes, had it not been for the cabals of a factious few, headed chiefly by foreign and renegade priests, who, wilfully misinterpreting the policy of Sir Philip, sought to make England's great struggle a vehicle for the advancement of their own private ends. In spite, however, of this faction, the majority of the islanders remained staunchly loyal. Therefore it was more from the temporarily successful efforts of those who in their enmity to De Carteret became traitors to the Crown (for the grievances that animated the Republicans in England had no existence here) that De Carteret was at length compelled to retire into, and to hold for the King, the Castle of Elizabeth, whilst his wife, with her eldest son, defended that of Mont-Orgueil. After undergoing the severities of a siege, and witnessing the daily

**Pedigree of Poulett.**



ARMS OF POULETT.—Sable, three swords in pile, points in base, argent, pomels and hilts, or. Crest: An arm, embowed, in armour, holding in the hand a sword, all ppr. Motto: Gardez la foy.

decrease of his adherents from the casualties incidental to war and famine; after experiencing the fruitlessness of his overtures to those in Parliamentary authority, which were met by insulting accusations of his being “a traitor to his country and a rebel subject;” with a frame enfeebled by age, and his tenderest feelings harrowed by the death of one of his sons in the Castle, it is scarcely surprising that exhausted nature should leave him on a dying bed. Yet here, despite the respect generally felt, in all ages, for a brave enemy, party-spirit still rankled deeply. He was denied the last services of the Church, which his friend, the Reverend Stephen La Cloche, would fain have administered to him; nor were the applications of his mother, his wife, and his daughters to bid him farewell, more successful. At last, however, the fond pertinacity of Lady De Carteret prevailed, and a few hours before his death she was permitted to enter Elizabeth Castle. He could not speak to her, but, waving a mute though expressive adieu, expired, on the 23rd August, 1643, this firmest and most faithful partizan of the then failing fortunes of the Stuarts. Brave old Knight! Your glory and heroism can never fade while Jersey has a name, and the glow of your devoted patriotism, mellowed by time, still seems to light up the scene of your struggle and death! In after years, ample justice was done to his memory by Charles II., who, in presenting a mace to the dignitaries of the island, inseparably coupled the gift with the name of Sir Philip and his distinguished nephew;\* and the Royal Court, as the exponents of the feeling of the people of Jersey, caused a well-merited eulogium of his services to be inserted in their Records.† Sir Philip married Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Dowse, of Browton and Nether-Wallop, co. Hants,‡ by whom he had issue, among other children, Philip, of whom presently; Francis, who was Attorney-General of Jersey, and whose heirs, eventually representing this elder branch, transmitted that honor

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\* “TALI HAUD OMNES DIGNATUR HONORE.”

“Carolus Secundus, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex serenissimus, affectum Regium ergà Insulam de JERSEY (in quà bis habuit receptum, dum ceteris ditionibus excluderetur), hocce Monumento verè Regio posteris consecratum voluit. Jussitque ut deinceps Balivis præferatur, in perpetuam Memoriam Fidei, tum Augustifimo Parenti Carolo Primo, tum suæ Majestati, sævientibus Bellis Civilibus, servatæ a Viris Clarissimis Philippo et Georgio de Carteret, Equitibus Auratis, hujus Insulæ Baliv. et Reg. Præfect.

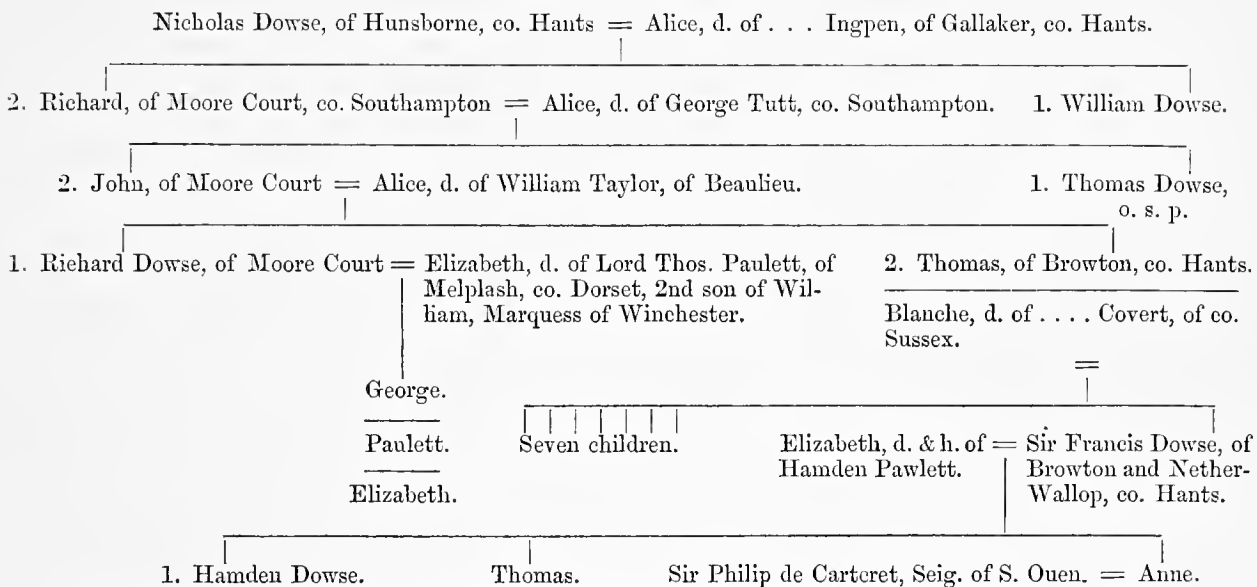
† Chacun fait quelle est la réputation de feu Messire Philippe de Carteret le père, Chevalier, en son vivant Seigneur de S. Ouen, &c. Il posséda les premières places, et au Gouvernement et en l’administration de la justice, et s’en acquitta toujours avec tant d’honneur et d’intégrité, qu’il ne se rendit pas moins considérable par son propre mérite, qu’il l’étoit par l’importance de ces charges. Sa vie fut presque toute entière une continuelle fonction publique, car même dès avant qu’il fut majeur il se vit dignement appelé par la voye des suffrages pour prendre, en ce lieu, le rang de ses ancêtres. Il fut donc aimé du Prince et du Peuple, et l’on peut dire enfin que sa mort fut le comble de sa gloire, puisque ce fut en la défense des Châteaux et des Fortereffes du Pays, où il donna, jusqu’au dernier soupir, d’assurées preuves de sa valeur et de son zèle pour la gloire de Dieu, pour le service du Roi, et pour le bien de sa Patrie. Mais le seul titre de la Maffé, que sa Majesté a depuis peu donnée à Messieurs les Baillis de l’île, pourroit faire connaître quel a été cet illustre défunt, et combien de respect on doit avoir pour sa mémoire. Il semble superflu de coucher sur ce papier, ce qu’on peut voir gravé si magnifiquement sur cette Maffé en lettres d’or. Peut il estre encore besoin de louer un homme, à qui le Roi a déjà fait un monument et un éloge?—*Vide* the Records of the Royal Court of Jersey, November 24, 1668.

‡ The following Pedigree of the family of Dowse is corrected from that given by Berry in his Pedigrees of Hampshire by reference to the Heralds’ Visitations of that county of 1566 and 1634:—

successively to the families of Dumaresq, Le Maistre, and Mallet; and Edward, who was knighted at the Restoration, was in the household of the Duke of York, and to whom the *Perquages*, or Sanctuary-Roads of Jersey, were granted by Patent 30th May, 1663.\* Sir Philip was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, of Serk, and of Rozel, who was one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and was Bailly of Jersey. He had, with his mother, shared in the defence of the Castle of Mont-Orgueil against the Parliamentarians, and at her death, in 1644, succeeded to the chief command of that fortress, which he held for the King until the 27th October, 1651, when it capitulated to the superior forces under Colonel Haines and Admiral Blake. Sir Philip was knighted by Charles II., then Prince of Wales, at a grand review held in S. Aubin's Bay, 29th April, 1645, a ceremony thus quaintly described by Chevalier, who has minutely chronicled the stirring events of the Rebellion:—"On the day fixed, the whole of the troops were concentrated in the appointed spot, between the Boulevard de S. Laurens and the Douet de S. Croix in S. Aubin's Bay. One regiment was commanded by the Seigneur of Trinity, the second by Colonel John Dumaresq, while the third, that of S. Ouen, awaited its hereditary chieftain, the young Seigneur of S. Ouen, who also by feudal right was to take the command of the whole

### Pedigree of Dowse.



ARMS OF DOWSE: Or, a chevron, chequy, argent and sable, between three greyhounds courant, of the last.  
 CREST: An heraldic tiger's head, per pale, argent and or, horned and tufted, sable.

\* A curious incident in the life of this Sir Edward is recorded by a local writer, who says, "Or de ce qui a été fait de mémoire en cette île de Jersey, c'est que quand le Roy Jacques II. se maria avec la Princesse Marie de Modènes, il donna son habit de noces, savoir sa cabaque, veste, et culotte, et pour son cheval, la selle et la bride, à Messire Edouard de Carteret, Chevalier, petit fils de la maison de S. Ouen, et frere de celui à qui le Roy Charles II. avoit choisi une femme au château Elizabeth: et ledit Edouard de Carteret, Chevalier, portoit ledit habit du Roy Jacques, quand il y avoit de Révues générales et aux jours folonels, en mémoire de sa Majesté."

forces, so soon as released from his attendance on his Royal Guest, then refreshing himself at the Castle of Mont-Orgueil. About two of the clock in the afternoon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous cavalcade, arrived, and proceeded to review the troops drawn up in battle array. The young Seigneur of S. Ouen, in the meantime, took his station in the right wing of the line, and when His Royal Highness rode up to the head of the Brigade, he approached at a given signal, dropped on one knee, and presented the hilt of his drawn sword. The Prince, alighting, asked his name, to which he replied 'Philip De Carteret,' whereupon His Royal Highness took the proffered sword, and, waving it gracefully over the kneeling officer, touched him lightly on the shoulder with the naked blade, and exclaimed, 'Arise, Sir Philip De Carteret!' And thus it was that the young Seigneur came to be knighted right triumphantly at the head of his troops, amid the shouts of the soldiery and of innumerable spectators. For no less than two-thirds, at least, of the islanders were present to view this gladsome sight." Sir Philip married in 1649 Ann, daughter of Abraham Dumaresq, Seigneur des Augrès; and Pirouet, another chronicler, thus records the interest that the Prince took in all that concerned his loyal and affectionate host:—"Vers l'an 1649, le Roy Charles II. fut curieux de revoir Jersey, et y fit avoir des Montres Générales, comme aussi un Grand Festin au Chateau Elizabeth, et y convia toutes les nobles demoiselles de Jersey, avec plusieurs gentilshommes, et le Roy y fit le choix d'une femme pour le Seigneur de S. Ouen, nommée Ann Dumaresq de la Maison des Augrès. Ce qui fut un grand avantage pour la Maison de S. Ouen." Sir Philip died in 1662, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, Baronet, Seigneur of S. Ouen, of Serk, and of Rozel, who was Bailly of Jersey, and was named Philip, in anticipation, by the King at his father's marriage. He was created a baronet in 1670, by the style and title of "Sir Philip De Carteret, of S. Ouen, in the island of Jersey." He rebuilt the Manor House, which is the one now in existence; and, says the same chronicler, "Il devint un homme fort sage et prudent, beau de visage, and qui se conduisait avec honneur, civilité, et justice, et qui se faisoit bien aimer de tout le monde. Il étoit riche en biens et honneurs, et il avoit un grand revenu en l'Île de Jersey, et étoit Seigneur de Sercq et Bailly de Jersey; enfin l'abondance de ses biens étoit si grande et son honneur si notable, qu'il gardoit un carosse à six chevaux pour se promener, soit à Jersey, ou en Angleterre, là où il alloit, son carosse le suivait." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward De Carteret, and died in 1693, and was succeeded by his only child,

SIR CHARLES DE CARTERET, Baronet, Seigneur of S. Ouen and Bailly of Jersey, who died unmarried in 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In him the title and male elder branch became extinct, after an uninterrupted succession of upwards of seven hundred years. By his will, dated two years before his death, he bequeathed the whole of his property, both in England and Jersey, to John, Lord Carteret, first Earl of Granville—his kinsman, though not his heir; his eventual co-heiresses being FRANCES DE CARTERET, who married Elias Dumaresq, Esq., Seigneur des Augrès: ANNE DE CARTERET, who married

James Corbet, Esq.; ELIZABETH DE CARTERET, who married George Bandinel, Esq.; and DE LA RIVIÈRE DE CARTERET, who married Daniel Messervy, Esq. These ladies were daughters of Francis De Carteret, above mentioned, fifth son of that Sir Philip De Carteret, Knight, Seigneur of S. Ouen, who died in Elizabeth Castle, whilst gallantly defending it against the Parliamentarians. By the peculiar operation of the laws of Jersey, which does not permit inherited real property to be bequeathed to any save its lineal successor, Sir Charles' will was null and void, so far as regarded the Manor and Seigneurie of S. Ouen; but, for family reasons, the aforesaid co-heiresses, with the consent of their husbands, permitted the bequest to be carried out, with this proviso, covenanted between them and John, Lord Carteret, the legatee; namely, that should he or his descendants die without male heirs, they, or their descendants, should inherit the lands and honor of S. Ouen.

To resume, however, the line of the Seigneurs of S. Ouen. Sir Charles De Carteret, Bart., was succeeded by that distinguished and illustrious nobleman,

JOHN, LORD CARTERET, first Earl of Granville, Seigneur of S. Ouen and Bailly of Jersey, who died in 1763, and was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT, LORD CARTERET, second Earl of Granville, Seigneur of S. Ouen and Bailly of Jersey, whose life, with that of his father, is more fully noticed in the Baronial branch. He dying in 1776, unmarried, the Jersey property reverted to its legal heirs, the descendants of the four ladies above named. He was therefore succeeded by

JANE-ANNE LE MAISTRE, Lady of S. Ouen, wife of Elias Le Maistre, Esq., Seigneur of Quetivel in the parish of S. Martin, and eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Dumaresq, Esq.; she being the great-granddaughter of the eldest co-heiress, daughter of Francis De Carteret, Esq., and thus hereditarily Lady of the *Grand Fief Haubert* of S. Ouen. She died in 1806, and was succeeded by her eldest surviving son,

CHARLES LE MAISTRE, Esq., Seigneur of S. Ouen and of Quetivel. He was elected a Jurat of the Royal Court in 1810, and on that occasion took precedence of all the other Judges, in virtue of a privilege accorded from time immemorial to the Seigneurs of S. Ouen, and confirmed by various Orders in Council, *temp.* Charles II. He died without issue in 1845, and was succeeded by his only brother,

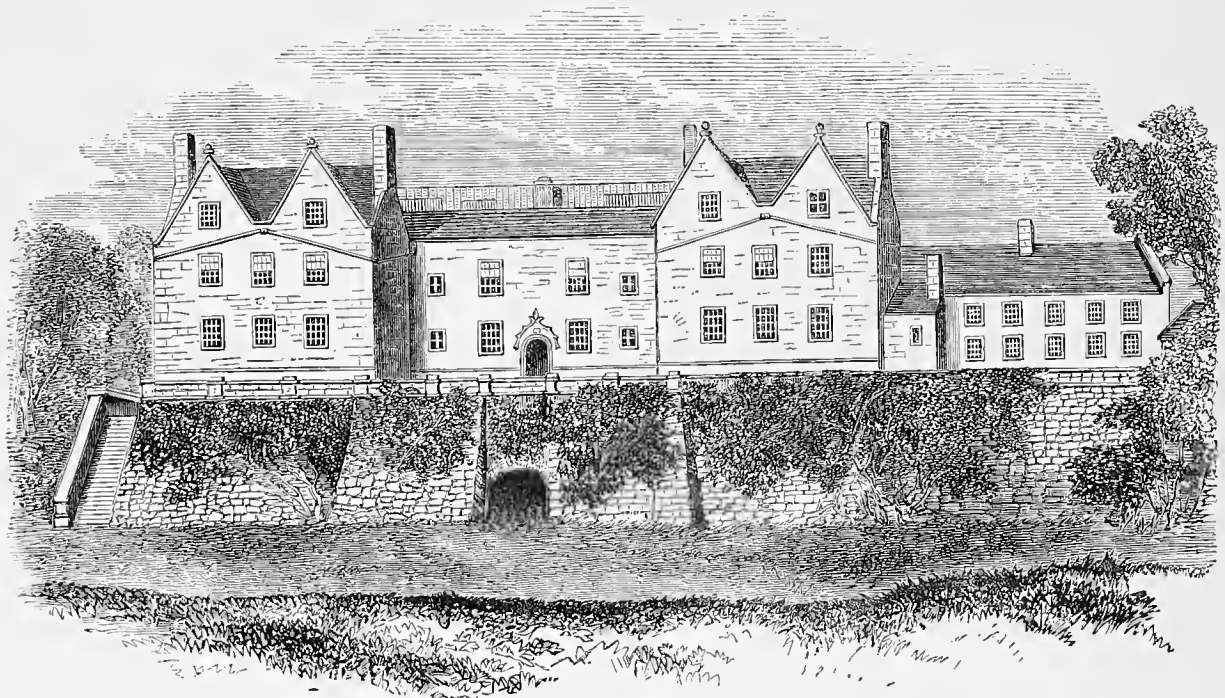
PHILIP LE MAISTRE, Esq., Seigneur of S. Ouen and of Quetivel, who married Rachel, daughter of Philip D'Auvergne, Esq., of the parish of S. Ouen, and had issue two daughters, Jane-Anne and Mary; the elder of whom married John Mallet, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., eldest son of the late Rev. John Mallet, Rector of Grouville. This Seigneur of S. Ouen died in 1848, but, his eldest daughter having died *vitâ patris*, he was succeeded by his grandson,

JOHN-PAIGNTON MALLET, Esq., Seigneur of S. Ouen, Lieut. in H. M. 47th Regiment, who died in 1856, and was succeeded by his only brother,

EDWARD-CHARLES MALLET-DE-CARTERET, Esq., the present and twenty-seventh Seigneur of S. Ouen, sometime Lieutenant in H. M. 88th Regiment, and at present of H. M. 25th Regiment. He has served in the Crimean campaign, and subsequently in India, where



he took part in the assault and capture of Calpee, with the forces under Sir Hugh Rose. This gentleman was authorised by Sign-Manual, of the date 5th April, 1859, to assume the name and arms of De Carteret, in addition to his paternal patronymic, as the direct descendant in the eldest line, and representative of the family of De Carteret of S. Ouen. He is also the heir-apparent to the representation of the eldest existing branch of the family of Mallet of Grouville, thus uniting in his person two families whose names and arms are among the noblest and earliest in the rolls of Norman chivalry.\*



MANOR HOUSE OF S. OUEN.

The Manor House, which presents to the antiquary one of the most prominent objects of interest in the Island, is beautifully situated in the parish which bears its name, embosomed in trees on all sides except the S., where the land slopes to the sea. The structure, which is of immense strength, is fronted by a spacious promenade, in front of which is a dry moat, flanked on the eastern side by the justing ground, now an orchard, around which still exists an artificial embankment, forming a kind of amphitheatre made for the convenience of the spectators of the martial exhibitions. Another field, still named *les listes*, exists to the N. of the House, where possibly combats on foot took place, and from which were lately removed the stone sockets used in erecting the barricades. In this

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\* "Lieut. Mallet-De-Carteret served with the 88th Regiment in the Indian Campaign of 1857-8, and was present at the repulse of the Gwalior Contingent at Boojurepore, 4th February; and at the taking of Calpee on the 22nd and 23rd May, 1858, by Sir Hugh Rose (medal and clasp)." —Hart's Army List, April, 1860.



field is a well, formerly connected with the house by means of leaden pipes, to provide against scarcity of water in the event of a siege. The walls of the manorial Chapel, dedicated to S. Anne, are still standing to the right of the grand entrance, which is under a noble archway, in granite, adorned with the arms of De Carteret, Poulett, and Dowse.

The estate was at one time by far the largest in Jersey. During the minority of Philip De Carteret, under James I., it was estimated to be worth about what would now be £5,000 a-year; and during the reigns of Charles I. and II. it was much increased. But owing to the divisions consequent upon the extinction of the male elder branch, which ultimately caused the partition of its land, although the title remained intact with the descendants of the eldest co-heiress, its present value is not nearly so large.

ARMS (as borne by the Seigneur of S. Ouen). Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, for DE CARTERET; 2 and 3. Gules, three round buckles, or, a crescent in chief, argent, for difference, for MALLET: quartering,—Argent, a chevron gules; on a chief, azure, three estoiles, or; in base a thistle slipped, ppr., for LE MAISTRE: Gules, three escallops, or; a mullet for difference, for DUMARESQ: Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, for DE CARTERET: Gules, a chevron between three towers triple towered, or, for S. OUEN:\* Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent, for D'ALBINI:† Sable, two shin-bones in saltire, argent, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, for NEWTON: Azure, three lions, rampant, or; a bordure sable, for DE CAUX: Argent, a saltire, gules, between four fleurs-de-lis, azure, for HARLESTON: Gules, two bars, ermine; in chief, three martlets, or, for SARRE: Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent; in base, an annulet, or, for difference, for DE CARTERET: Sable three swords, in pile; argent, points downward, hilts and pomels, or, for POULETT: Argent, two wings, conjoined, ermine, for RAYNEZ: Azure, six mascles, argent, three and three, for CREDIE: Party per fesse, gules and azure, three crescents, argent, for AUMERAL: Barry of eight, argent and gules, over all a bend, sable, for BOURTON: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three garbs, vert, for BOSCO: Azure, on a chief, argent, a demi-lion coupé, gules, for DENIBAND: Argent, three chevrons, sable, for ARCHDEACON: Gules, a cross, fleury, or, charged with seven roundles, sable, for LATIMER: Gules, a wyvern with wings erect, argent, for LE BRENT: Gules, three lions passant, in pale, argent; over all, a label of three points, sable, for GIFFARD: Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils, gules, for POUTRELL: and argent, a fesse between three wolves' heads erased, sable, for SEALE.‡

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\* These arms are found quartered with those of De Carteret from a very early period. The D'Avranches MS. (referred to hereafter) states them to be borne for S. Ouen. Another ancient authority describes the cognizance of "De Carteret, Seigneur de Sarque." Whether they formed the device of the honor of S. Ouen, or of the island of Serk, which is doubtful, or were borne in right of an alliance, as is more probable, is an open question.

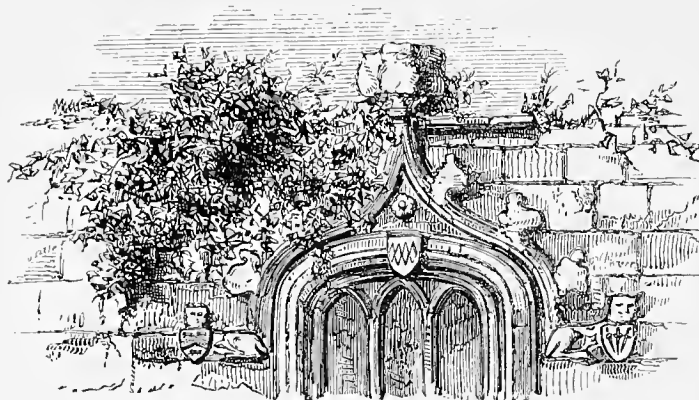
† A deed extant in the Archives of S. Lo, bearing the seal of Philip D'Albini, *ballivus in insulis*, shews these to have been the bearings of this branch of the family.

‡ A valuable and curious MS. in the possession of Madame D'Avranches gives the following cognizances borne by the various branches of De Carteret:—DE CARTERET OF VINCHELÉS. Sable, four fusils, argent, within

CRESTS. 1. On a mound vert, a squirrel, sejant, cracking a nut, ppr., for DE CARTERET. 2. Out of a ducal coronet, a cock, statant, gules, for MALLET. 3. A dexter arm, in armour, embowed, grasping a wreath of laurel, all ppr., for LE MAISTRE.

MOTTOES. Loyal Devoir. (Above the arms.) En Dieu affie.

SUPPORTERS. Two winged deer, gules, langued, azure.



GATEWAY AT S. OUEN'S MANOR HOUSE.

## De Carteret of Vinchelés.

**V**ERY few memorials are left us of the early possessors of this fief. Whether the possession of Vinchelés was, with the rest of the parish of S. Ouen, vested in the De Carteret family, or whether its earliest owners were a distinct race and gave their name to the fief, as is sometimes supposed, cannot with certainty be decided. It is, however, an acknowledged supposition that the separate estates of Vinchelés de Haut and Vinchelés de Bas were originally one, although the date of their partition is unknown.

The first mention of the name occurs so early as 1156, when Alain de Vinchelés is recorded as giving the advowson of his chapel in Jersey to the Abbé Robert du Mont.\* Colin de Vinchelés is named in a deed bearing date 1291,

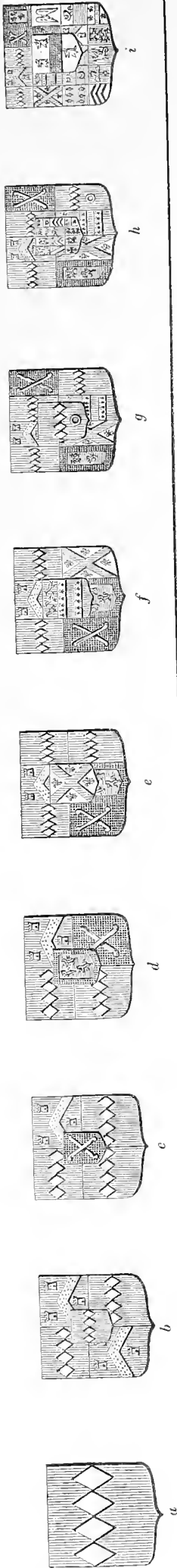
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a bordure of the first, saltired, or, between four fleurs-de-lis of the last. DE CARTERET OF TRINITY. Sable, four fusils, argent, within a bordure, azure, charged with nine billets, or. THE JUNIOR BRANCHES OF S. OUEN. De Carteret and S. Ouen quarterly, a crescent for difference. DE CARTERET OF LA HAGUE. Gules, four fusils, argent, a double crescent in chief for difference, within a bordure, argent, charged with eight trefoils, sable.

Berry, in his *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, gives as variations of arms borne by various members of this family. 1. Argent, three mural crowns, gules. Crest. A reindeer's head cabossed. 2. Gules, three clarions, or. According to the same authority Captain Philip Cartaret, R.N., of Guernsey, in 1814, bore De Carteret and De S. Martin quarterly. Crest. A squirrel sejant, gules, cracking a nut, ppr., on a sprig of laurel springing up before him, vert. With the motto and supporters.

\* *Vide* page 68.





## Pedigree of De Carteret.

### MANORIAL BRANCH.

(a)  
GUY DE CARTERET, surnamed L'Oiseleur, A.D. 1000.

William De Carteret, Lord of Carteret, 1004.

Godfrey De Carteret, Lord of Carteret.

Oufrey De Carteret, Lord of Carteret, fought at Hastings, 1066. Mauger. Two other Sons.

Sir Reginald, or Renaud, De Carteret, Kt., Seigneur of Carteret & S. Ouen, living 1125 = Lucia ....

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seigneur of Carteret & S. Ouen, living 1135 = Nicholas .... Geoffroy. Humphrey.

Sir Reginald De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of Carteret & S. Ouen, living 1150 =

Sir Reginald De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of Carteret & S. Ouen, living 1203 = Richard.

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, living 1230 =

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, living vij. Edw. I. = Margaret, niece and h. of Philip D'Albini. Sir John, Kt., Bailly of Jersey.

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, living circa ij. Edward III. = Geoffroy, Dean of Jersey, Seig. of Meleschetes. Sir John = Lucia de Vincheles.

Sir Reginald De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, d. 1349 = Genette, d. of ... de Gnerpil. William, d. 1350.

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, d. s. p. 1351-2. Six other Sons.

Sir Reginald De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen and Lougueville, Bailly of Jersey, 1446.

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, living 1460 = .... d. & h. of Sir William Newton, Kt., of co. Gloucester.

Philip De Carteret, o. v. p. = Perrine, d. & h. of Penna de Caux, of Normand<sup>(d)</sup> John. Three Sons.

Philip D<sup>(c)</sup> = Seig. of S. Ouen, heir-grandfather, d. 1<sup>(c)</sup>

Philip D<sup>(d)</sup> = Seig. of S. Ouen, heir-grandfather, d. 1<sup>(d)</sup>

Philip De Carteret, *ob. juv.*, Edward, Seig. of S. Ouen, d. 1533 = 2ndly, Mary, sole d. & h. of Simon Surre. Behe son. ( )  
 Heir De Carteret, Seig. of S. Ouen & Sark, b. 1532, d. 1581 = Margaret, widow of C. Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarès, & only d. & h. of Helier De Carteret, Bailly of Jersey.  
 ( )  
 Heir De Carteret, Seig. of S. Ouen & Sark, b. 1532, d. 1581 = Margaret, widow of C. Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarès, & only d. & h. of Helier De Carteret, Bailly of Jersey.

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen & Sark, b. 1564, m. 1581 = Rachel, only d. & h. of George Poutlett, Bailly of Jersey.  
 Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Lieut.-Gov. & Bailly of Jersey = Anne, d. of Sir Francis Dowse, Elias. (*vide* Ped. De Carteret, Baronial Branch.) Amias, Capt. in the Belgie War. Gideon. Rachel. Elizabeth.  
 b. 1583-4, d. 1644. d. 1664.

Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., Seig. of S. Ouen, Seek and Rozel, = Anne, d. of Abraham Dumaresq, Peyton, R.N., drowned with Zouch, Gideon. Francis, Jurat R. C., Attorney-Gen. of Ireland. Thomas, d. s. p. d. 1643, at Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, d. 1643. s. p. Anne, d. & eventual h. of Thos. Seale. — Reckoffin, 2. Ann, d. of ... Durell. ( ) Lord of Nazareth in Flanders.

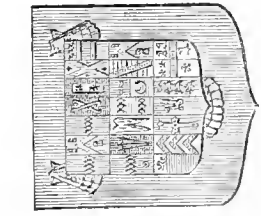
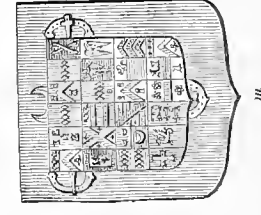
Sir Charles De Carteret, Bart., Seig. of S. Ouen, Bailly of Jersey, Gent. Privy Chamber, *ob. inapt.* 1715, bur. West. Abbey, M. I. Am, b. 1656.  
 Francis, eldest d. & eventual co-h. = Elias Dumaresq, Seig. des. Augrès. Anne, 2nd d. = James Corbet, Jurat R. C., Vicomte of Jersey. De La Riviere, 3rd d., b. 1667. Elizabeth, 4th d., b. 1669, b. 1677, *ob. juv.*  
 b. 1674, d. 1675. b. 1663, m. 1681, d. 1738. ( ) b. 1664, m. 1673.

Philip De Carteret, Esq., b. 1675, d. 1695, purchased the hof of Rozel from Lord Carteret 1691. Elias Dumaresq, Seig. des. Augrès = Elizabeth, d. of John De Carteret, Seig. of V. de Haut. Other Children. Elizabeth Corbet, only d. and heir. Charles Lempriere, Esq. (*vide* Ped. of Lempriere.)  
 Elizabeth, d. of the Hon. James Carteret, and of Frances, his wife, d. of Thomas Dotal, both of New Jersey. John Dumaresq, Jurat R. C., b. 1705, d. 1747 = Deborah, eld. d. of Helier Dumaresq. of S. Clement, m. 1731, d. 1739. Other Children.

Philip-Edward De Carteret, b. 1691, *ob. juv.* Philip, Seig. of Rozel, (posthumous child), o. s. p., when his property reverted to his four Aunts.  
 John Le Maistre, Seig. of Quetvel, b. 1762, d. *inapt.* 1785. Elias, Seig. of Q., b. 1766, d. s. p. 1793. Daniel, b. 1768, d. s. p. 1787. Charles, Seig. of S. Ouen & Quetvel, Jurat R. C., b. 1679, d. *inapt.* 1845.  
 Jane-Anne Le Maistre, eld. d. & co-h., became Lady of S. Ouen on the death of Robert E. Granville, b. 1733, m. 1756, d. 1806 = Elias Le Maistre, Seig. of Quetvel, b. 1733, d. 1780, b. 1744, d. 1802. ( ) ( )

Jane-Anne Le Maistre, eld. d. & co-heir, b. 1739, m. 1824, d. 1842 = John Mallet, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., b. 1797. Mary, b. 1801. ( )  
 John Paignton Mallet, Esq., succeeded his grandfather as Seig. of S. Ouen, b. 1837, d. 1856, s. p. Edward-Charles Mallet-De-Carteret, Esq., Seig. of S. Ouen, heir to his brother, b. 1838, assumed name and arms of De Carteret, by S. M. 1859. ( )  
 Rachel-Jane, b. 1839, d. *inapt.* 1855. ( )

John Paignton Mallet, Esq., succeeded his grandfather as Seig. of S. Ouen, b. 1837, d. 1856, s. p. Edward-Charles Mallet-De-Carteret, Esq., Seig. of S. Ouen, heir to his brother, b. 1838, assumed name and arms of De Carteret, by S. M. 1859. ( )  
 Rachel-Jane, b. 1839, d. *inapt.* 1855. ( )  
 \*\* This peculiarly lengthened and perfect Pedigree has been compiled from family Documents, and other authentic materials, consulted specially for this purpose, and by comparison with the one Registered at the College of Arms, London. The munificent kindness of the Seigneur of S. Ouen has enabled me to exemplify in a most comprehensive manner the method of marshalling quarterings adopted by English heralds.





conjointly with Sir John De Carteret, the brother of Sir Philip, who married Margaret D'Albini. Some time prior to the year 1324, it would appear that the estate had devolved upon an heiress, Lucia de Vinchelés,\* who married another Sir John De Carteret, grand-nephew of the preceding. Sir John, in xvii. Edward II., sold the fief to Nicholas Cheyney or Cheignye, a local Judge of Assize.† In 1363, the estate appears again to have become the property of a lady, Eleanor, or Aliennor, de Cheyney, whose husband, Geoffroy Valix, Walsh, or Wallis, conveyed it to Jacquet Hascoul.‡ From this period to 1504, when Catherine de Vinchelés, the daughter, as appears by her deed of gift, of John de Vinchelés, presented Vinchelés de Haut to Richard De Carteret, documentary evidence is altogether wanting. In default of which it may be suggested that Catherine may have been a descendant of its last known purchaser—Jacquet Hascoul. The Chronicler of S. Ouen considers her to have been a daughter of Geoffroy Wallis,§ but as this is not reconcileable with the foregoing, it may not be unreasonable to suppose that she was the wife, in second marriage, of Wallis, she having been, previously, the widow of Philipot de la Hougue.||

The original family of Vinchelés existed apparently in junior branches, after the extinction of the elder line, for the *Extente* of 1331 shews that Philip and James de

\* The arms of Lucia de Vinchelais, as recorded in the De Carteret Pedigree in the College of Arms, are argent, three billets engrailed, gules.

† *Eo qd. man'ium de Wincheleys tenebatur de dno' Rege p. Joh'em de Carteret, et Luciam ux'ejus, qui illud alienaverunt Nicho' de Cheny', &c., &c. (Fide Abbreviatio Placitorum, 18 Ed. II., p. 349.)* Philip de Chenny, in the same year, by the same documents, appears as claiming free warren and other privileges in the parishes of S. Saviour, S. John, and S. Ouen.

‡ "A tous ceux qui, &c. . . . Raoul Lempriere, Baillif. . . . Sachent tous que l'an de Grace mil cccxiiij. . . . furent presens à S. Hélier JAQUET HASCOUL d'une partie, et GIEFROY VALIX par la raison de ALIENNOR DE CHEYNE, fa femme, d'autre. Lequel Giefroy, par la reson de laditte feme, de sa pure volonté . . . afin et à heritage, pas la cause de laditte Aliennor, le Magney de Wincheles séant en la paroisse de S. Oen, &c.

Signé par

GUILLE ERNAUD }  
GUILLE PAIEN (PAYN) } Jurets."

—MS. in the possession of Madame de Vinchelés de Bas.

§ This name, with variations in spelling, occurs not unfrequently in Jersey about this period. As is seen above, another Geoffroy Valix or Wallis was the husband of Aliennor de Cheyney, and in 1440, Raulin Walich was a Jurat of the Royal Court. The last-named Geoffroy died seised of the fiefs of Handones (Handois), Pynell, Morvyllé, Greneville, &c., as appears by an Inquis. post mort. of xiii. Henry VII. He fought at Barnet, under the Earl of Warwick, and was killed there. These lands at his death were appropriated by Richard Harleston, until by a patent, *temp.* Henry VII., it was declared that he had not been attainted, and that his inheritance was to be restored to his kinsman, John Sautleroy, who, after two years' enjoyment of them, sold them to Lord Willoughby de Broke. Matthew Baker, the then Governor of Jersey, however, sequestered the estates, when a long litigation ensued, until, by the death of the former, they reverted to the King (Henry VIII.), who presented them to Helier De Carteret, Bailly, for life. (Ex. MSS. Durelli Lierrier Arm.) Although no documents are now extant in the family, as I am informed by the present Baron, to prove that Robert, first Lord Willoughby de Broke, did possess these lands, yet the insular historian is supported in his assertion by the fact that his Lordship was a firm partizan of Henry VII., when Earl of Richmond, and fought under him at Bosworth, and undoubtedly accompanied him to Jersey, when he fled from England, *en route* for France.

|| MS. of the Seigneur d'Avranches.

Vinchelés were living at that period in the island. An Inquis. post mort. of xiv. Edward III., 1341, states Philip de Wincheleis and Gwylllemota his wife to have been resident in Guernsey, though holding lands in Jersey. And an ancient MS. at Vinchelés de Bas states William de Vinchelés to have been Bailly of Jersey in 1347.

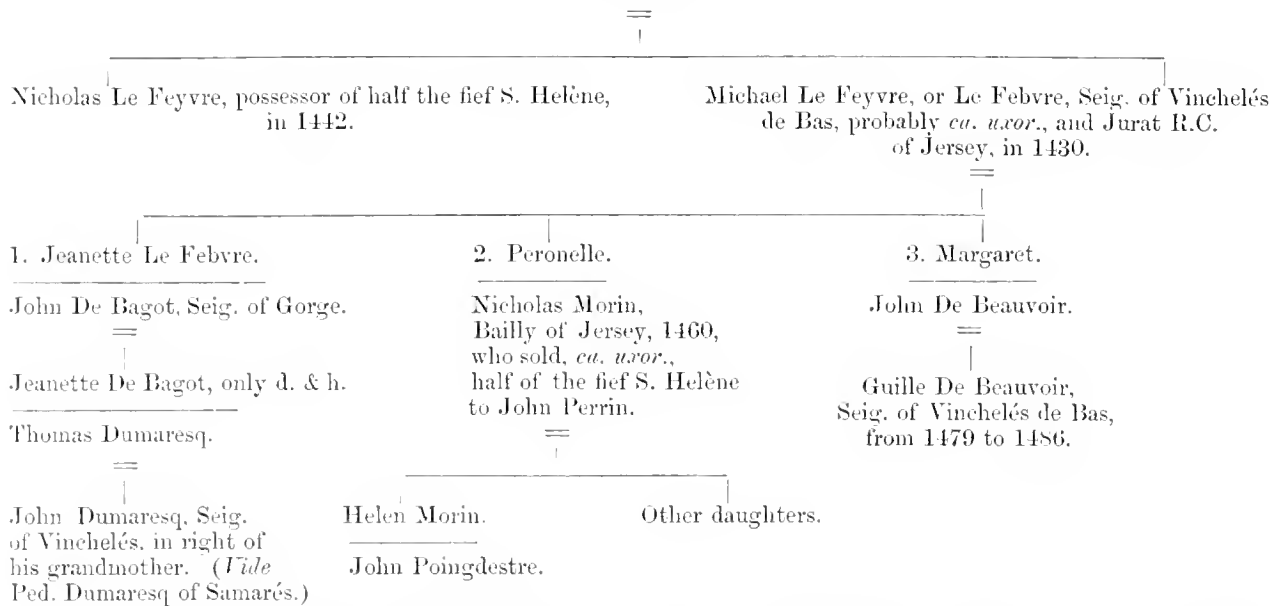
From an early period the estate of Vinchelés de Bas formed a separate and distinct fief from that of Vinchelés de Haut, and was possessed successively by the families of Le Febvre,\* De Beauvoir, and Dumaresq,† until Amias De Carteret, a cadet of the House of Vinchelés de Haut, by his marriage with his heiress in 1663-4, brought both fiefs into the possession of the same family.

That of Vinchelés de Haut was sold *circa* 1826, by John De Carteret, Esq., to a member of the Le Cornu family; and that of Vinchelés de Bas is now possessed by MARIE-ANN, only daughter of the late Colonel John-Daniel De Carteret, and widow of the late

\* This family of Le Febvre is of Guernsey origin, and must not be confounded with that of Le Feuvre, a purely Jersey family. The former, the name of which was in Guernsey spelt Le Feyvre, was there numerous in its members and influential in its position. John Le Febvre, of S. John La Hougue Boëte, descended from a branch settled at S. Martin, and was collaterally descended from Michael Le Febvre, noticed below. The family is extinct in both islands.

### Pedigree of Le Febvre of Vinchelés de Bas.

Michael Le Feyvre, Jurat R.C. of Guernsey, bought of Collas de Saumarez half the fief S. Helène, in that island, in 1393.



Guille de Beauvoir obtained Vinchelés de Bas in 1479, through Margaret Le Febvre, his mother, youngest daughter of Michael Le Febvre. But upon the majority of John Dumaresq, the grandson of the eldest co-heiress, in 1485, a new *partage* was effected, and he became, as was his right, Seigneur of the fief of his great grandfather.

† DONATION OF CATHERINE DE VINCHELÉS TO RICHARD DE CARTERET.

"A tous cheulx à qui ces pntes. hes. verront ou orront. Guille Hareby Bailly de nostre Sire le Roy d'Angleterre en l'isle de G'sey., salut en Dieu. Sachent tos. que l'an de grace mill cccciiijxx et quatre, le ix jour du mois de Decembre furest pns. en droit à St. Ouen par devant nous, ches assavoir Phot. de la Hougue et Katherine fa fame, fille et





*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



Edward Tuohy, Esq., who is Dame-Chatelaine of Vinchelés, and the only existing member of this branch of the earliest offshoot of the House of S. Ouen.

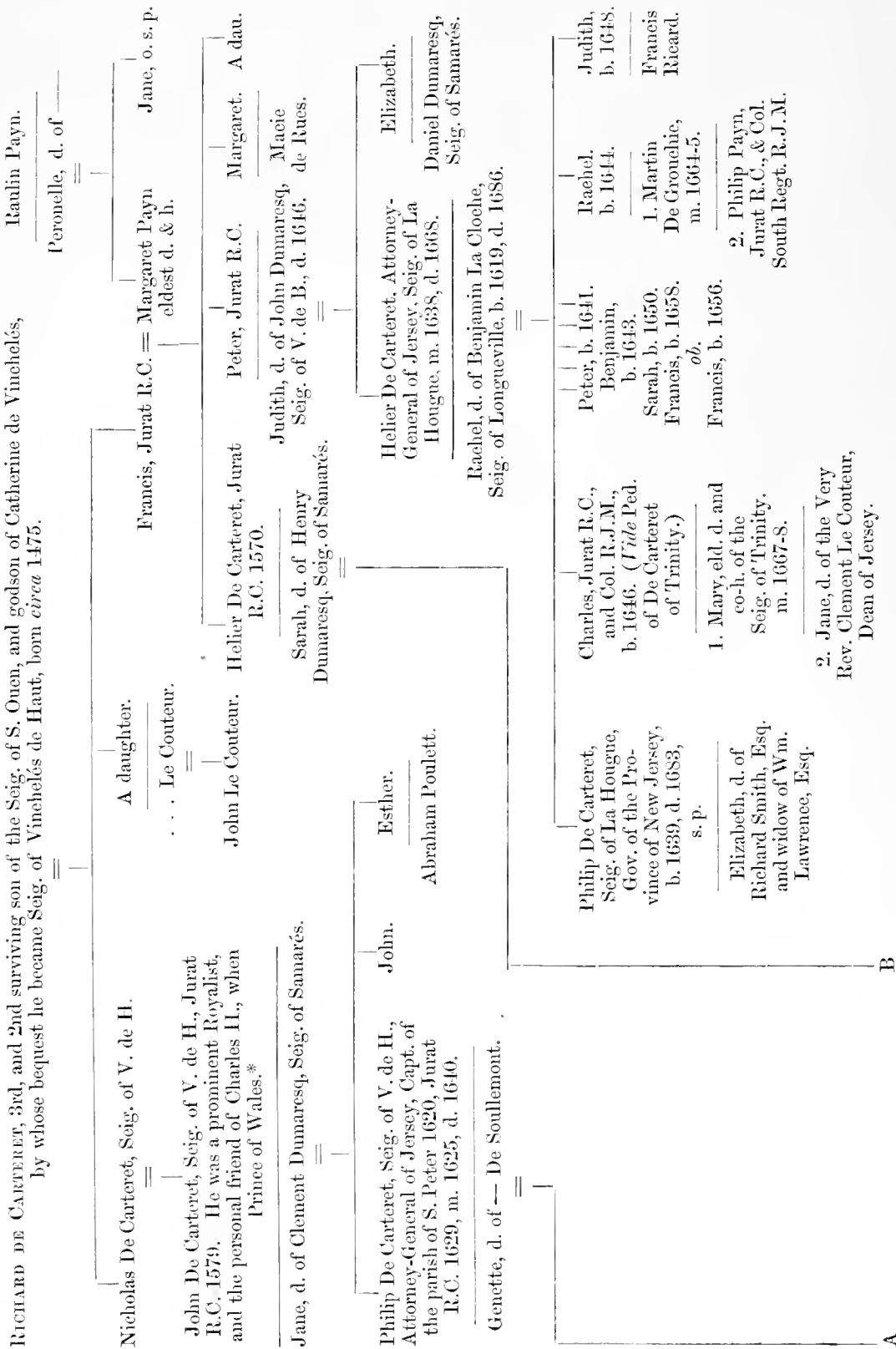
The Manor Houses of both these fiefs are modern structures, the ancient buildings having been demolished some years since.\* The only relics of antiquity now remaining are to be found in the small arched gateway of Vinchelés de Bas, over which, in bold relief, are carved the arms and supporters of Dumaresq; and the antique stile near it, surmounted with the shaft of a cross, which led to the chapel of S. George, now demolished, the site of which was, not long ago, determined by the discovery of several interesting sepulchral remains, disinterred by the workmen at the erection of the present residence of Vinchelés de Bas.

droicte heritière de John. de Vinchelles son père, et de Peronnelle sa mère, fille de John Lempriere, l'aquelle Katherine au l'othorité de son mary, de fa pure et agreable volonte, fans contrainte de nulluy, mene de son franc courage et fervante amour, donna, ceda, et resigna et delessa par chettes pntes. donne, resigne et deleffe en pur don, charité, et osmosne, afin et à p.petuité de heritage de elle et de fes hers, en cas que ladite Katherine naira hers de fa chair, à Richard de Carteret, son filleul en filleulage, fils de Honorable Homme Philippe de Carteret, Seignour dudit St. Ouen, y es fiens hers, tous et telles heritages entièrement come laditte Katherine est vestue et ceszie pour le pnt. à cause de fondit père et mère, et que en temps advenir luy pourrest escher et succeder, excepté vi qrtiers. de fromant de rente, desquels vi qrtiers. laditte Katherine peult et pourra faire tout à son vouloir et son plaisir, et du surplus comme dit est, ledit Richard De Carteret et fes hers, en temps advenir, jouiront et expleteront à heritage, comme de leur propre rente se laditte Katherine na hers de se chaire come. dit est. Chest assavoir, meisons, formants, terres, deniers, poullails, redevanches, casaulitez, libertés, dygnités quelconques a laditte Katherine appartenans fans rien en reserver, retenir, ne excepter feulements lesdit vi qrtiers. comme devant est dit. Et jurent ledits mariés que james encontre les choses susdittes nyront ne feront aller par eux ne par autres en aucune maniere en temps advenir en peine de parjures. Et en especial ladite Katherine jura p. son ferment que pour faire le don deffus dit n'avoit esté battue, fercie, menachie, ne molestée en aucune manière, mes le fesoit de son pur gré et assent, et que jamais du contraire nyra par voye de mariage, encombré ne autrement, en peine de parjure. Et nous avandit Bally les y condempnames en tesmoing de ce, nous avons scellé ces lres, du sceill de notre Baillie. Pnts a ce. Clement Le Hardy, John Poingdestre, et John Mychiell, Jurets du Roy."

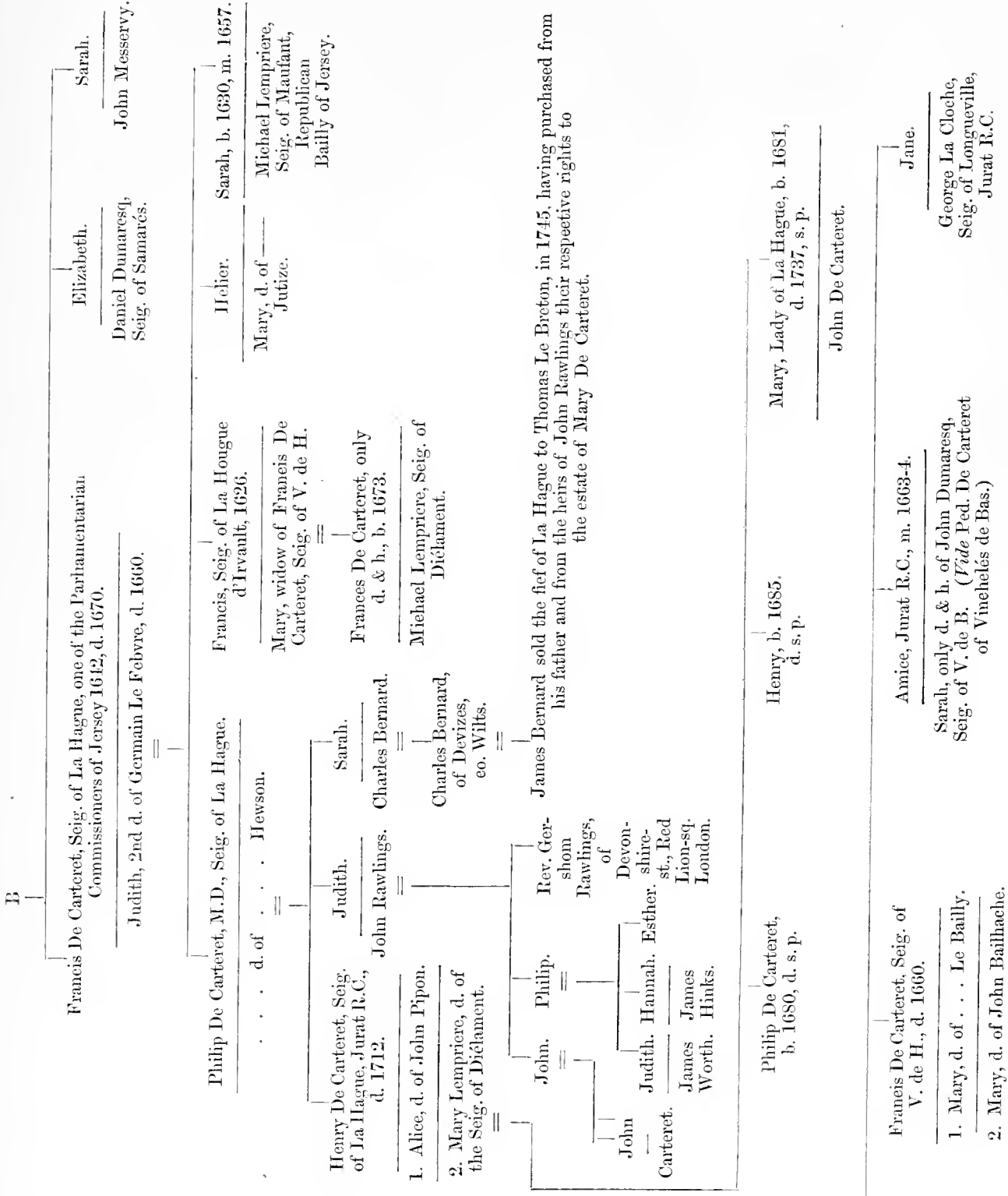
This grant caused much litigation between Richard De Carteret and the heirs of Catherine. These were John, son of Thomas Dumaresq and Jeanette de Bagot; John, son of Jaquet Dumaresq; John Dupont; Philippot and Peter Horman; with John and Guille Godfroy; some, if not all of whom, derived their title from a common ancestor, Michael Le Febvre, who had (probably by marriage) become possessed of a share of the Vinchelés property, *circa* 1430. The suit lasted for a number of years, until De Carteret, by certain concessions made to John Dumaresq, the eldest of the co-heirs, "par amiable composition faicte entre eux en présence de gens de bien, leurs parens et amys," obtained peaceable possession of the property devised him by his godmother, 2nd June, 1523. Both parties, however, claimed the title of Seigneur de Vinchelés, until Sir John Peyton, then Governor of the Island, by his friendly advice, induced the possessors of the property to execute deeds before the Royal Court in the years 1603 and 1605, agreeing that De Carteret should bear the title of Seigneur of Haut Vinchelés, and Dumaresq be styled Seigneur of Bas Vinchelés; that both fiefs were to be for ever after held *in capite* direct from the Sovereign, and not from each other; that, at the same time, the boundaries of the estates were to be accurately defined, to prevent a recurrence of the feuds so long existing between the two families

\* Before the demolition of the Manor House of Vinchelés de Haut, there existed above the smaller entrance gate, a stone bearing the following arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4.—Four fusils conjoined in fesse.—2 and 3, three water bougets. Motto, "Pour bien faire parvenir." At the side, the initials I and E, with date 1674. The Pedigree throws no light on the owner of the quartering.

**pedigree of De Carteret of Vinchclès de Haut; of La Hague; and of La Hougue.**

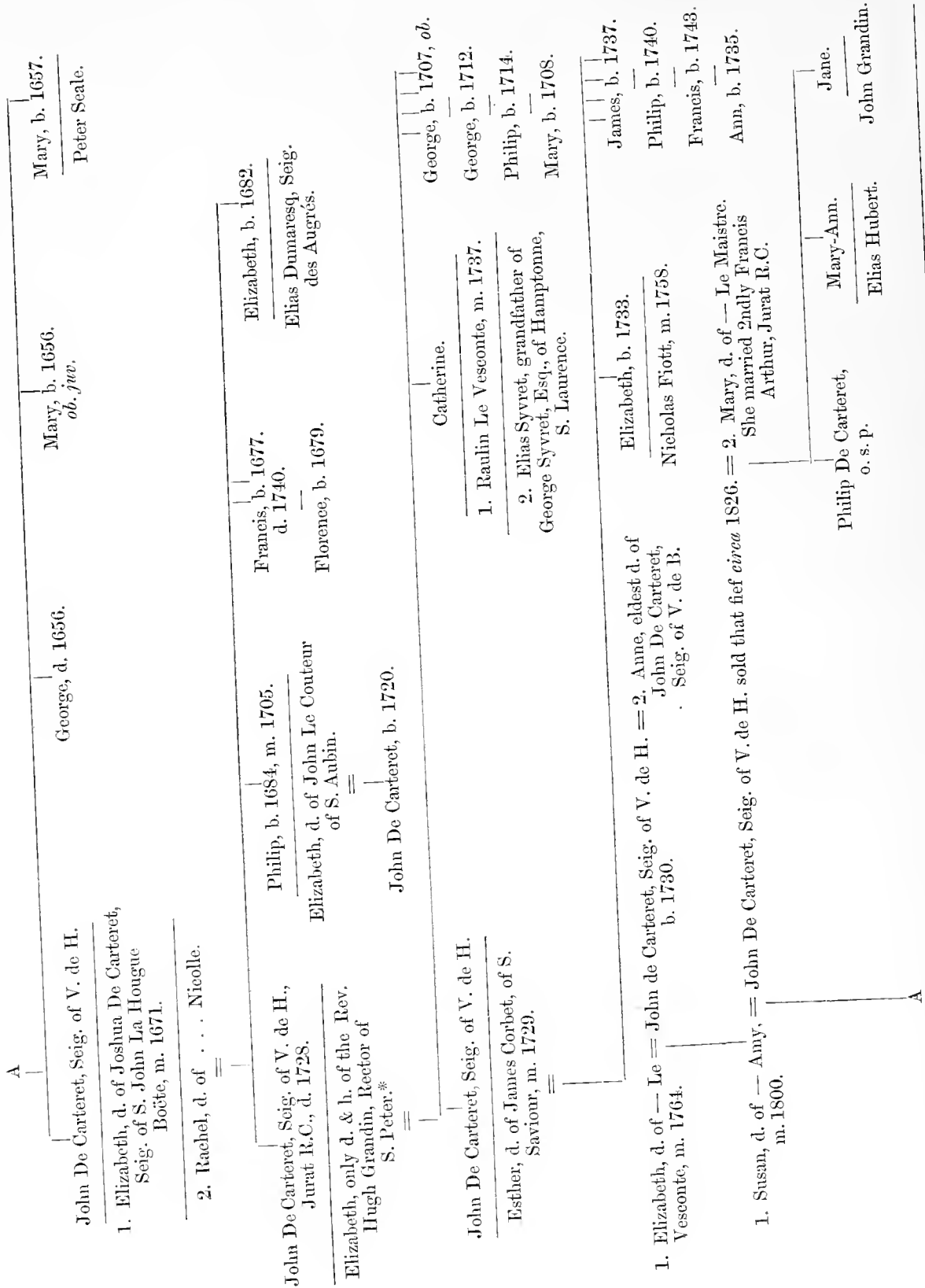


\* John De Carteret, fils Nicholas, fs. Richard, for the discharge of the heirs of John de Vinchclès, as in the price of a pair of gilt spurs. . . . III. cabots of wheat. (*Vide* Crown Rents, *Extente* of 1607.)

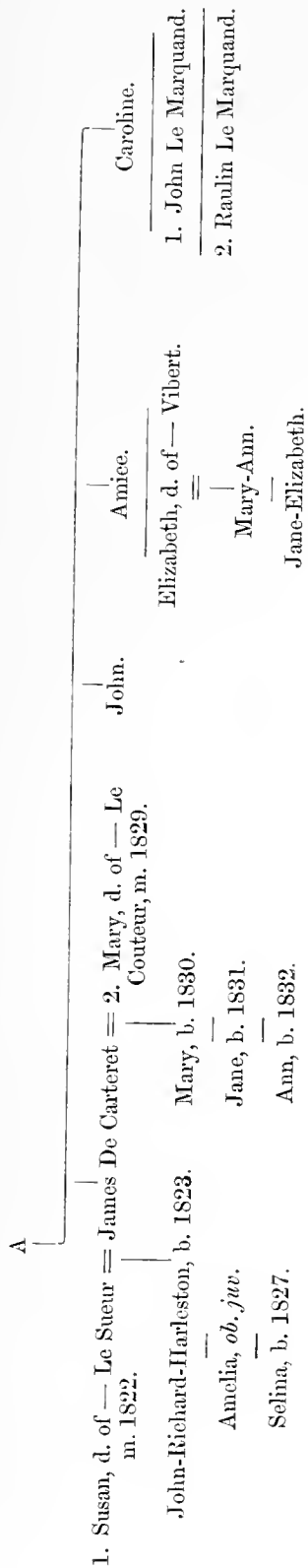


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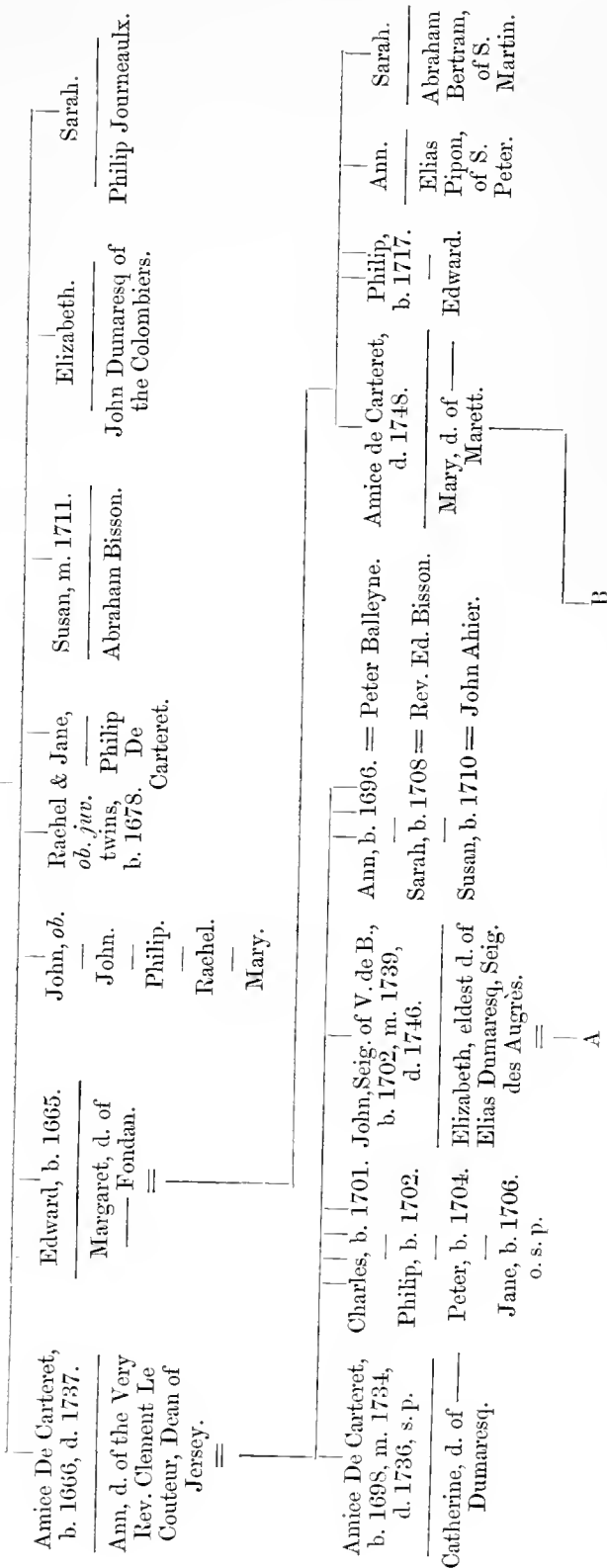
\* ARMS OF GRANDIN, of Normandy. Azure, three pheons, argent.

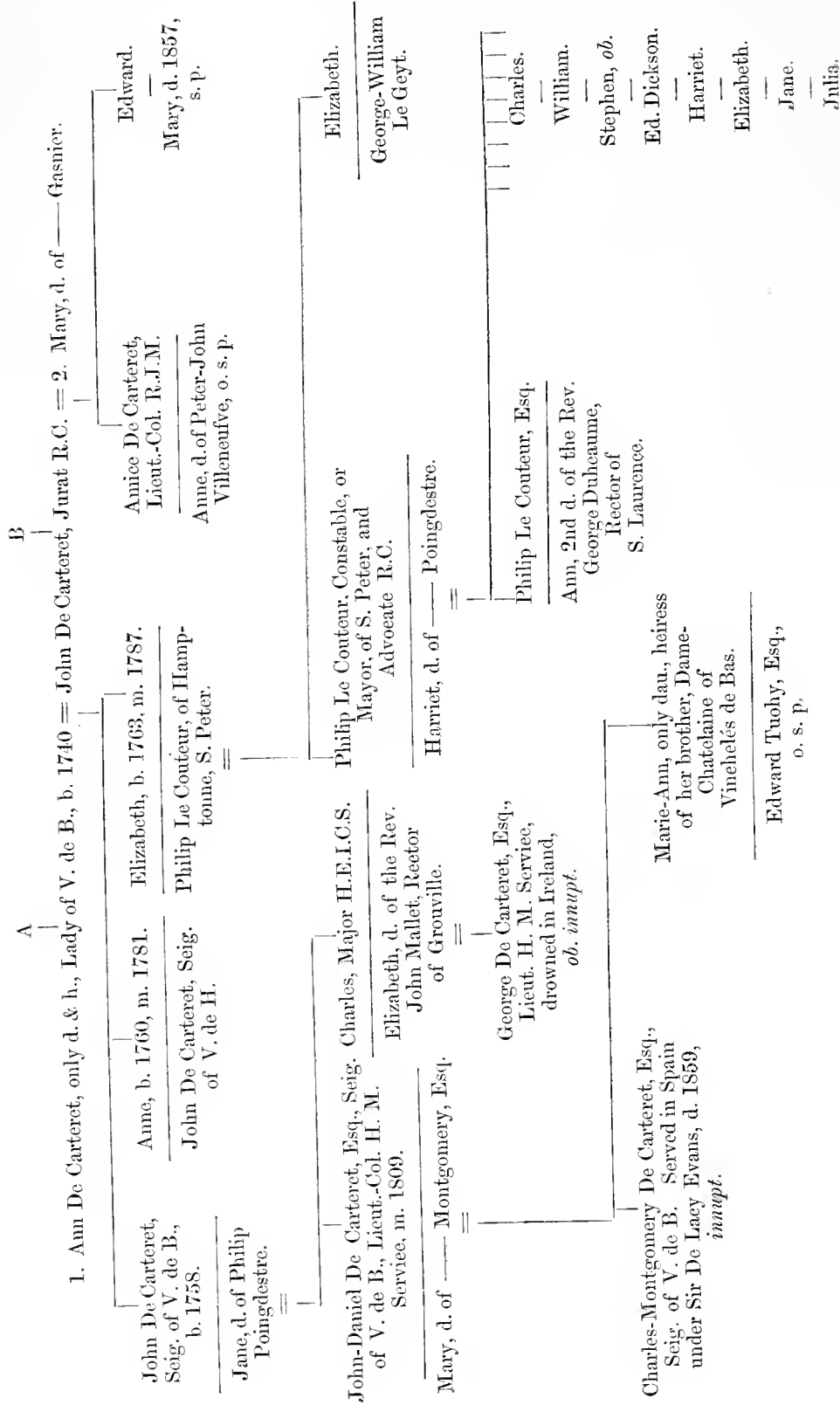


### Pedigree of De Carteret of Vinchelès De Bas.

AMICE OF AMIAS DE CARTERET, Junat R.C., 2nd son of Philip De Carteret, Seig. of Vinchelès de Haut, m. 1663-4.

Sarah, only d. & h. of John Dumaresq, Seigneur of Vinchelès de Bas, by Susan Dumaresq, his wife, Lady of La Haule.





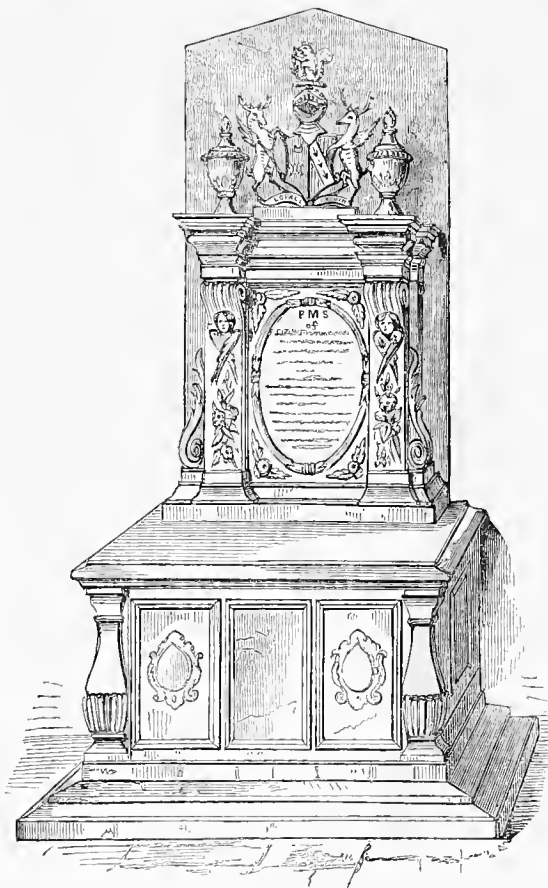


**De Carteret of S. Trinity.**

**A**MIAS, or AMICE, DE CARTERET, the second son of Helier De Carteret, Seigneur of S. Ouen, founded this branch of the family by his marriage with Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Gilles Lempriere, Seigneur of Trinity. He was educated at Winchester College, and, subsequently, at Cambridge, and became, on his return to Jersey, one of its Jurats, Keeper of the Dean's seal, and, finally, Lieutenant-Bailly of the island.\* His judicial talents were so highly esteemed that he ultimately attained the honor of becoming Bailly and Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, in the enjoyment of which offices he died, and was buried in the parish church of S. Peter's Port, in that island, in which a monument exists to his memory.† Among other children he left issue,

JOSHUA DE CARTERET, Seigneur of Trinity, Captain of the Train-Band of the parish of S. Laurence, who married Jane, daughter of Edward Hérault, Esq., by whom, among other children, he left issue Amice, of whom presently, and Edward, who was knighted, became Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod and Bailly of Jersey by patent 1663, and to whose memory is erected in Trinity Church by far the most elaborate and splendid altar-monument in Jersey.

AMICE, or AMIAS, DE CARTERET, Seigneur of Trinity, married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Monsieur Jean Girard or Gérard, a wealthy jeweller of Paris, who died there in 1680, worth 300,000 livres. His property was divided between the heirs of his daughters, Mary, above mentioned, and Jane, the wife of Abraham De Carteret, Seigneur of S. John la Hougue Boëte.



TOMB OF SIR EDWARD DE CARTERET IN S. TRINITY CHURCH.

Amias De Carteret left issue three children, Amias, Mary, and Anne.

AMICE, or AMIAS, DE CARTERET was born in 1638, and died at S. Lo, in Normandy, in 1664; his heart was embalmed and interred in the family vault in the church of S. Trinity. Leaving no issue, the Seigneurie and estates devolved on his eldest sister,

MARY DE CARTERET, Lady of Trinity, the wife of Charles, son of Helier De Carteret, Attorney-General of Jersey, who left issue, among other children,

\* *Vide* Les Chroniques de Jersey. Ex MSS to Edwardi G. Le Couteur, Dom. Sti. Johannis.

† *Vide* Register of Burials, parish of S. Trinity.

CHARLES DE CARTERET, Seigneur of Trinity,\* who married, in 1683, Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. Clement Le Couteur, Dean of Jersey, who, among other issue, left Charles, of whom presently, and Philip, the direct ancestor of the younger branches of this house.

CHARLES DE CARTERET, Seigneur of Trinity, married, in 1723, Frances-Mary S. Paul,† by whom, among other children, he had issue, Francis, Seigneur of Trinity, who died *s.p.*, and

Rear-Admiral PHILIP DE CARTERET, R.N., Seigneur of Trinity, who is celebrated for a voyage he made round the world, as Commodore, in the sloop "Swallow," in the years 1766-7-8; during which he discovered a cluster of islands in the South Seas, to which he gave the general name of Queen Charlotte's Islands, four of which he distinguished by the names of New Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Serk. He also discovered some other islands, which are fully described in the account of his voyage, written by himself, and published in Dr. Hawksworth's Collection. Upon his return, Admiral De Carteret settled at Southampton, where he died, and was buried in the catacombs of All Saints' Church, in that town. He married Mary-Rachel, the daughter of a French Protestant physician, and sister of Sir John Silvester, Bart., Recorder of the City of London,‡ by whom he had issue, Philip; Silvester-Samuel; Elizabeth-Mary; and Caroline.

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET-SILVESTER, Bart., Seigneur of Trinity, succeeded, by the term of the Patent, his uncle, Sir John Silvester, Bart., in his title and name. He was brought up, like his father, in the Navy, in which he attained Post-Rank, and commanded the frigate which, in the presence of Napoleon I., destroyed the flotilla of gun-boats at Cherbourg intended for the invasion of England.§ Dying without issue, the Baronetcy became extinct, but he was succeeded in the Seigneurie and estates by his sister,

\* This Seigneur of Trinity, by Patent 1663, had precedence granted to him before the Seigneur of Samarés, a privilege which was some time afterwards revoked.

† ARMS OF S. PAUL, argent, a saltire, dentellé, sable.

### ‡ Pedigree of Silvester.

Daniel Silvester, Advocate in the Parliament of Bordeaux. = Susanna Bernardine.

Francis-Jason Silvester, = Catherine Berbineau.  
Esq., 1713.

1. Peter, M.D., Physician to William III.

Sir John Silvester, M.D., Physician to the Army in the Low Countries. = Catherine-Aletta Everardina, dau. of Col. d'Aulnis, of the Dutch Service.

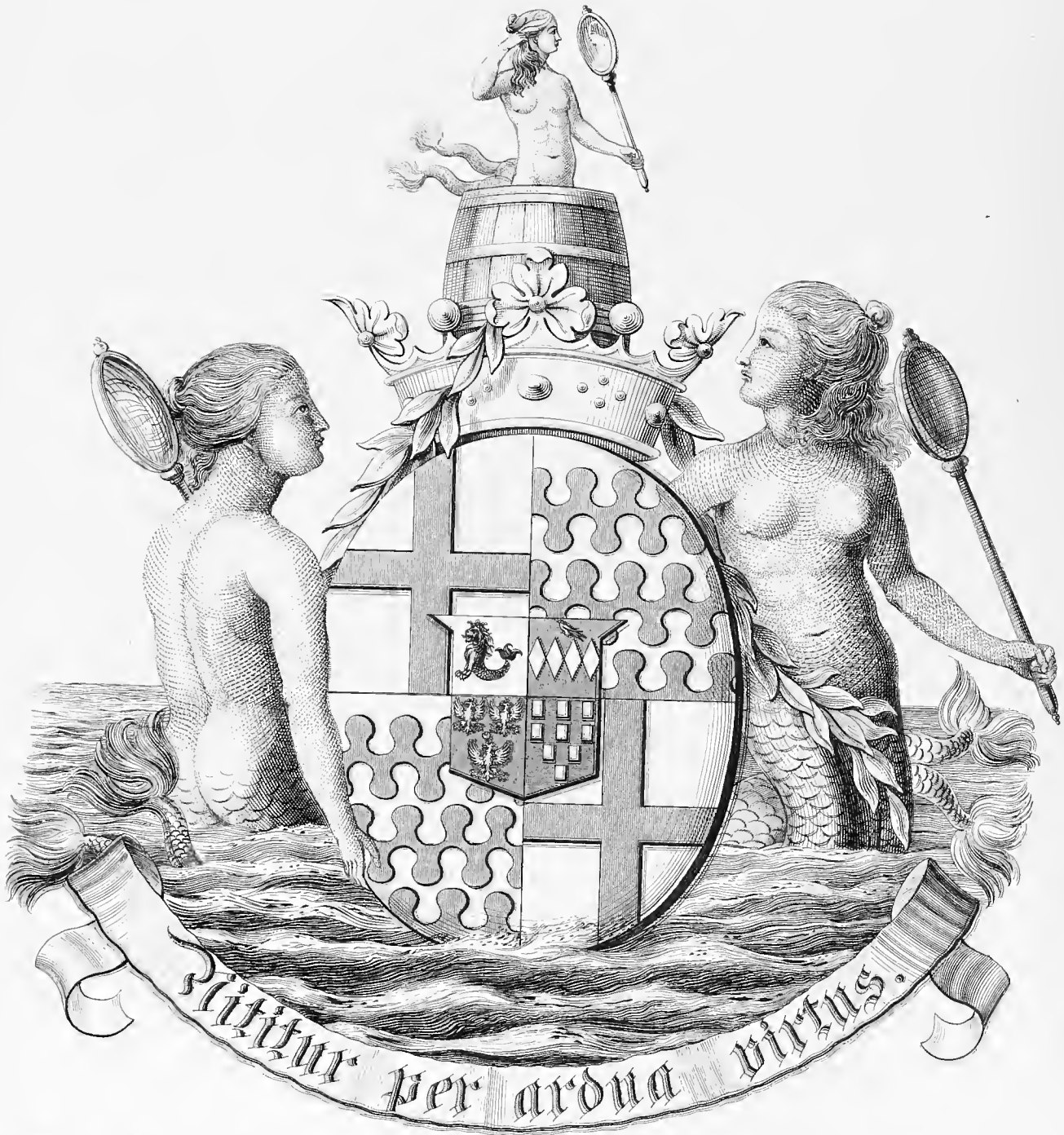
Sir John Silvester, Bart., Recorder of the City of London, o. s. p.

Rear-Admiral = Mary Rachel.  
Philip De  
Carteret,  
R.N., Seig. of  
Trinity.

ARMS.—Argent, a sea lion, ducally crowned, azure.

§ *Vide* James' Naval History of Great Britain.





The Count Alexander Henry Augustus John de S. George.  
Seigneur of S. Trinity.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*

ELIZABETH-MARY DE CARTERET, Lady of Trinity, the wife of Sir William Symonds, Knight, R.N., C.B., late Surveyor of the Navy. Upon her death, the Jersey estates, of which she had had the usufruct, devolved upon her sister,

CAROLINE DE CARTERET, Lady of Trinity, the wife, in 1805, of Gabriel-Henry, Count de S. George, of the ancient and noble family of that name. She dying in 1858—her younger son, Carteret-William-Henry S. George-De-Carteret, and the adopted heir of his uncle, the last Seigneur of Trinity, having died *vitâ matris*—the Seigneurie and estates in Jersey devolved upon her eldest son,

ALEXANDER-HENRY-AUGUSTUS-JOHN, COUNT DE S. GEORGE, the present Seigneur of Trinity, of whose lineage the following condensed account is given :—

### S. George.

**T**HE family of S. George comes originally from La Marche de Limousin, in France; and if it has not attained a grand historical reputation, yet it has ever held a prominent position among the most ancient and most distinguished of the French nobility. It possessed, for several centuries, the barony of S. George, situated two leagues from Limoges, and whence it appears primarily to have derived its patronymic.\*

The most ancient record discovered of the family is the inscription formerly existing on the bell of the parish church of S. George—

JACOBUS A SANCTO GEORGIO, MILES, ME DEDIT, ANNO INCARNATIONIS,  
DCCCLXXXVIII.

This bell, after eight centuries, was re-cast in 1687, as is stated in the parochial register of that period, in which this inscription was copied.

It would be difficult, if not altogether impossible, to give a connected pedigree from a period so remote; for at that date registers only existed on lands belonging to ecclesiastics. The historian, in default of an unbroken list, can only be guided by official deeds, in which the names of various members of the family appear, and it is beyond doubt that, from, and even before, the date just referred to, the family possessed the Barony of S. George, as the patrimony of the eldest branch, until 1582.

A few of its more eminent earlier members are recorded below, as preserved in authentic documents.

BAUDOIN DE S. GEORGE was one of the knights who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and, settling there, became the source of the families of S. George of England and Ireland.†

GAUFRIDUS DE SANCTO GEORGIO, mentioned in 1189 among those Barons who were to furnish knights for the ward of the *Chateau du Loir*.‡

\* By a curious coincidence the old legends, speaking of the Saint of that name, often characterize him as the "Baron S. George, le bon Chevalier."

† *Vide* Stowe. Ducange, Coll. Hist. Rom., p. 1125. Noble's Coll. Arms, &c.

‡ MS. Clerambault.

VICTOR DE SANCTO GEORGIO, Abbat, appears as witness in a charter granted by Richard Cœur de Lion to Wollateran, Archbishop of Rouen, in 1197.\*

Several other knights, abbats, and canons of the same family figure in the charters and documents of the centre of France, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; among others—

MANFRED DE S. GEORGE, one of the knights condemned to pay the fine of ten livres *tournois* for being found at the war made by the Bishop of Alby.† This fact proves that Manfred had fought for the Albigenses against Simon de Montfort and other cruel persecutors of the followers of the Gospel.

PETER DE S. GEORGE, Miles, Baron de S. George, married in 1281 the sister of Renaud d'Aubusson, and acted as witness to his will: the will, in dog-Latin, was sealed by William d'Aubusson, brother of the testator, and by his two brothers-in-law, Peter de la Tour d'Auvergne and Peter de S. George, all knights: it contains, among others, the following passage:—"Item lego terre sancte transmarine centum libras semel solvendas pro nobis et pro legato predicto nostro, tradendas petro fratri nostro in primo generali passagio, si idem petrus vult transfretare, &c." Peter de S. George fulfilled the wishes of the testator. The Knights of S. John of Jerusalem having seized the island of Rhodes, under the Grand-Mastership of Foulques de Villaret, Othman, the Emperor of the Turks, attacked them there. Peter de S. George repaired to Rhodes, and was made prisoner by the Turks, but afterwards released from captivity by Pope Clement V., his near relative.

OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, Seigneur de S. George, grandson of Peter, was one of the knights killed at the battle of Poitiers, 19th September, 1356. Olive de S. George, daughter of Oliver, married in 1368 Peter de Nailhac, and was mother of Philibert de Nailhac, Grand-Master of the Order of Rhodes in 1396.

Several other knights of the same name and family appear in documents of the second half of the fourteenth century, among whom is

OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Seigneur of S. George, de la Bussière, de Vêrac, de Fraisse-en-Limousin, &c., who became the source of the various branches of the family. He married in 1404 Catherine de Rochechouart, of the family of the Dukes of Mortemart, from which period all the branches of his family have borne their arms quartered with those of Rochechouart. By this marriage Oliver de S. George had three sons and a daughter, which last, Agnes, married John d'Aubusson, Seigneur de la Borne, and Chamberlain of Charles VII., King of France. The sons were named Guichard, William, and John.

GUICHARD DE S. GEORGE, Baron de S. George, eldest son of the preceding Oliver, married in 1442 Catherine d'Aubusson, and was the source of the two elder branches of the family. That of the Barons of S. George occupied a distinguished position among the nobility of La Marche until 1582, when the name became extinct by the death

\* Rot. Tur. Lond., vol. i., p. 98.

† Hist. de Languedoc, vol. iii., p. 545.

of Isabeau, only daughter of Gabriel, last Baron de S. George. The castle and barony reverted to the sister of Gabriel, Magdalen de S. George, wife of Anthony de la Saigne, Baron de la Borne. Guichard was also the source of the branch of the S. Georges of Burgundy or S. André, who bore the title of Marquis, and possessed immense estates in the provinces of Lyons, Bourbon, and others. Several members of this family filled important stations in France. Among whom was Claude de S. George, Ecclesiastical Count of Lyons, Bishop of Clermont, afterwards Archbishop of Tours, and finally Archbishop of Lyons. He was born in 1625, and died in 1714; his tomb may yet be seen in the centre of the Cathedral of Lyons, in front of the steps of the choir. This branch became extinct in 1764 by the marriage of Claude-Mary de S. George with the Marquis de Vichy-Chameron.

WILLIAM DE S. GEORGE, Seigneur de Vérac, younger brother of the preceding Guichard, married Jane du Mesnil-Simon, and was the source of the present existing branches of the family. By his wife he had issue,

GUICHARD DE S. GEORGE, who married in 1490 Anne de Mortemer, Lady of Couhé in Poitou: this lady brought her husband a large accession to his landed property, which was already considerable from the side of both father and mother. This branch formed one of the most influential families of the nobility of Saintonge and Poitou. Guichard had four sons and four daughters; three of which latter married gentlemen of the province, and the fourth became a nun at Fontevrault. Of the four sons, GABRIEL DE S. GEORGE, Knight, was the source of the branch of S. GEORGE DE VÉRAC.

PONTUS DE S. GEORGE became Abbat de Valence at S. Maixent.

ANDREW DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Seigneur de Bourleuf, whose descendants formed the branches of S. GEORGE OF SUAUX, OF MARSAY, AND OF DIRAC.

GUICHARD DE S. GEORGE was Abbat of Bonnevaux.

These four brothers were among the first disciples of Calvin, and the influence of their example greatly encouraged other persons of rank to decide in favour of the Reformation. The *Gallia Christiana* in an article on Pontus de S. George contains the following:—"Hic, abjurata fide catholica, Calvino in Ecclesiæ navi suæ perversa dogmata prædicare permisit. Monialem virginem et Priorissam Parthenonis de Bonneuil, ordinis Fontevraldensis, sibi matrimonio copulavit, nec ab illa filios sumpsit. Arma in regem arripuit, et tandem anno 1573 occubuit." In the History of the Protestants of Poitou, by M. Lièvre, Pastor at Couhé; in *La petite Chronique Protestante de France*, by M. Crottet, Pastor at Pons; and in the History of Saintonge, by President Massiou, as well as in other works on the History of the Reformation in France, mention is made of the great influence that these four brothers exercised over the political and religious events of Western France, and the active part taken by Guichard de S. George, and his descendants (the Sires de Vérac), in the religious wars of the period.

JOHN DE S. GEORGE, Seigneur de Fraisse, youngest brother of Guichard de S. George, married in 1436 Margaret d'Aubusson, sister of his brother-in-law John D'Aubusson, and

of his sister-in-law Catherine, before mentioned. He was the source of the two youngest branches of the family—that of Fraisse, and of Régnier-Périssé. The former settled in Lusignan, where its descendants still exist, but the family was ruined by the Revolution of 1789; to it belonged Sir Philip de S. George, who, having embraced the party of the League, was condemned by the Parliament of Bordeaux, and decapitated in 1581. The last representative of the branch of Régnier-Périssé died Ecclesiastical Count of Lyons in 1822.

### Branch of S. George of Vêrac.

GABRIEL DE S. GEORGE, Marquis de Vêrac, eldest son of Guichard de S. George, married in 1527 Anne d'Oyron; he organised in 1568 the insurrection of the Protestants of Languedoc and Dauphiné; in 1569 he retook his castle of Couhé from the King's troops; and in 1570 he commanded the vanguard of the Reformers at the battle of Arnay le Duc.

JOACHIM DE S. GEORGE, his son, Marquis of Vêrac, was also a distinguished personage, and a skilful general; he was employed in several negotiations and important missions on behalf of the Reformers, both in France and abroad.

OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, his son, Marquis de Vêrac, married in 1601 Anne de Jousserant, Lady of Tassay and Champagné-le-Sec. Forced probably by the rigour of the times, and by the heavy expenses incurred by his grandfather and father in sustaining the war just referred to, he sold, in 1626, the estate of Vêrac. One of his daughters, Madeleine, married Claude de la Noue, Seigneur de Montreuil, son of the celebrated Bras de Fer; another, Louisa, married Jacques de Caumont, whence descend the Dukes de la Force.

OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, his son, married in 1631 Margaret de la Muce-Ponthus, Lady de Trégu in Britany (daughter of David de la Muce and of Margaret de la Noue, whose names were very prominent among the firm supporters of the Reformed Church in Britany).

OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, their son, Knight, Seigneur of the Barony of Couhé, de Chateau-Garnier, Champagné-le-Sec, Trégu, &c., was at first as zealous in the cause of the reformed religion as his forefathers. He married Margaret Le Coq-Madeleine. In 1666, Charles Colbert de Croissy, in his *Mémoire concernant l'Etat du Poitou*, speaks of him thus:—"Le Marquis de Vêrac, Chef de la maison de S. George, est un jeune Seigneur, riche de 30,000*l.* de rentes, il a, entr'autres, la terre de Couhé, près de Poitiers, &c. Il est de la religion P.R., et sa famille a toujours été la support de cette religion en Poitou; car son ayeul et ses oncles ont produit plus de vingt mille Huguenots. Il est encore considéré comme un de piliers de cette religion. Sa mère est de la maison Huguenote de la Muce-Ponthus." Benoît, the historian of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, frequently mentions in his memoirs the Marquis de Vêrac, sometimes as a Protestant zealot, at others as converted to Catholicism, and even as a propagator of his newly adopted faith. In fine, after having, in early life, defended with vigour the cause of liberty of conscience, he allowed himself to be tempted by Court promises, by the bait of Royal favours, and by an inordinate desire to preserve intact his large possessions. He therefore abandoned the evangelical faith, caused his wife to be confined in a convent to force her to abjure her religious opinions



(which attempt, however, was not crowned with success), and brought up his children in the Roman Catholic faith. As a recompense for his apostasy, the King raised to a Marquisate, under the title of Couhé-Vérac, the estate of Couhé, which was until then but a barony, and Oliver became successively Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, Lieutenant-General of Poitou, Commandant of the Province, Chevalier des Ordres du Roi, &c. From this period his descendants continued to enjoy a large share of Royal favour and to occupy a very distinguished position in France.

CÆSAR DE S. GEORGE, his son, Marquis de Couhé-Vérac, and Seigneur of several other places, was, after the death of his father, Lieutenant-General of Poitou, Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, and Chevalier des Ordres du Roi, and married in 1706 Catherine Margaret Pioger, by whom he had several children. He died in 1741. His son,

FRANCIS-OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Marquis de Vérac, &c., was also Lieutenant-General du Poitou after the death of his father. He married in 1741 Elizabeth Margaret de Riancourt-Orival, and was of delicate health. He died in 1753, aged 41, leaving an only son,

CHARLES-OLIVER DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Marquis de Vérac, Peer of France, &c., who was born at Couhé in 1743. Although but ten years of age on the death of his father, Louis-François de Bourbon, Prince de Conti, obtained from the King for him the Lieutenant-General of Poitou. He married in Paris, in 1760, Mary Charlotte Josephine Sabine, Princess de Croy, daughter of L. F. J. de Croy, Duc d'Havré, and of Mary Louisa Cunégonde de Montmorency-Luxembourg. He filled various public offices under Louis XV. and XVI., and was Ambassador to several of the foreign courts, and among others to that of Russia, where he remained until the end of the last century. He lived to an advanced age, and left three sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest and youngest son died without issue; the second,

ARMAND-MAXIMILIAN-FRANCIS-JOSEPH-OLIVIER DE S. GEORGE, was born in 1768, and was created Marquis and Peer of France during the lifetime of his father, who was also a Peer. Devoted to the house of Bourbon, he it was who planned that flight of the unhappy Louis XVI. which ended so disastrously at Varennes. After his emigration he entered the Austrian service. At the restoration of the Bourbons, he was constituted Maréchal de Camp and Governor of Versailles, and became distinguished in the Chamber of Peers in spite of his well-known Legitimist principles, by his moderation and stern sense of justice. The Marquis de Vérac is now resident in Paris, and, although 90 years of age, is still in the possession of all his faculties. He married in 1817 Euphemia, Countess de Noailles, grand-daughter of the Duke de Noailles, by whom he has three daughters. The eldest, Mary, is married to the Count de Rougé; the second, Martha, to the Marquis de Costa de Beauregard in Savoy; and the youngest, Alix, to the Count Gaspard de Castries.\*

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\* Since the above was written, an obituary notice in the *Athenæum* of August 28, 1858, has the following:—  
 “The death of the Marquis (Olivier de S. George) de Vérac, at the age of 90, in his old Chateau du Tremblay, cannot pass without a word on our part. When a boy, he filled the post of Private Secretary to the Baron

### Branches of S. George of Suaux, Marsay, and Dirac.

ANDREW DE S. GEORGE, Seigneur de Bourleuf, one of the four brothers who embraced the tenets of the Reformation at the commencement of the sixteenth century, married in 1552 Pauline de Puygnyon-Surgères, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

LEWIS DE S. GEORGE, the eldest son, Seigneur de Boisseec, had issue two daughters.

ISAAC DE S. GEORGE, the second son, Seigneur de Bourleuf, Boisaubin, and Loubigny, married in 1790 Magdeleine de Joubert, Lady of Suaux, by whom he had issue two sons, Philip and Lewis, of whom presently. He was assassinated before he had attained his thirtieth year.

PHILIP DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Seigneur de Suaux, was the source of the branch of Suaux, which settled in Holland in consequence of the persecutions, and became extinct there in its fourth generation in 1757.

LEWIS DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Seigneur de Loubigny, was born in 1592. He was a man distinguished by his courage and by his talents; he was an officer of the body-guard of Henry IV. at the period of the assassination of that monarch, when he immediately quitted the service, and retired to his estates. He married, firstly, in 1624 Judith de la Rochefoucault, Lady of Marsay, who died without issue, although, by arrangement, the estate of Marsay remained in her husband's family. He married, secondly, in 1629 Charlotte du Bois, Lady of Dirac, and other places, by whom he had two sons, Lewis and Hector.

LEWIS DE S. GEORGE was the source of the branch of Marsay, the eldest existing branch of the family.

HECTOR DE S. GEORGE married in 1694 Mary de Brillac, and was the source of the branch of Dirac, which became extinct in the fourth generation, at the close of the last century. HECTOR-LEWIS DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Seigneur de Dirac et de Genouillé, and son of the preceding Hector, was a man of profound learning, an author, and the historian of his family.

### Branch of S. George of Marsay.

LEWIS DE S. GEORGE, Knight, Seigneur de Marsay, Loubigny, and la Chambaudière, married in 1676 Louisa, daughter of the Marquis de Lescours, Lady of the Barony of Nieul. He lived in the dark and troublous times when Louis XIV. heaped persecution upon persecution of all kinds upon his unhappy Protestant subjects. As long as possible

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de Breteuil, then resident at Soleure. Baron and boy alone possessed the secret (out of Paris) of the intended royal journey to Varennes. The gallant lad more than once put his life in jeopardy by secret visits to the capital, after the arrests of his unhappy Sovereign, where he contrived to put himself in communication with the royal prisoners. M. de Vêrac retained in his possession several letters, and fragments of letters, written by Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and the hoped-for publication of these would tend, we are assured, to raise in general esteem the King and Queen, to whom misfortune gave such terrible dignity."

Lewis de S. George afforded in his castle at Marsay a refuge for those Protestant families who had been dispossessed of their homes by the King's dragoons. This castle, as well as that of M. d'Olbreuse (whose sister had married the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg and Zell), and the one belonging to M. de l'Aleigne, afforded, by their vast extent and their means of defence, a shelter capable of admitting a large number of refugees, although this last resource was soon denied the unhappy Protestants of the neighbourhood, for the Castle of Marsay was besieged by the dragoons, and its owner forced to seek refuge in flight. In October, 1685, he repaired to Paris, and lived there several years, until at last the increasing rigour of the persecutions forced his wife, with five of her children, to seek a refuge in Holland, whence she went to Geneva, and finally to Zell, where she was received, with other noble refugees, with great kindness by the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick. Her husband, however, was detained at Paris by a serious affliction, where he was attended by his eldest son, who added to his filial duties the care of the vital interests of the family. The Seigneur de Marsay, after having undergone two painful operations, died in Paris, in November, 1701. His eldest son,

ARMAND-LEWIS DE S. GEORGE, designated in official documents as the Count de Marsay, succeeded his father in his titles and estates at the age of twenty-one, and, as in rejoining his family abroad he rendered himself liable to the loss of both, he endeavoured to dispose of at least part of his lands. He succeeded, in pursuance of his wish, in selling the Barony of Nieul, but only by making an enormous pecuniary sacrifice. The sole wish of the Count de Marsay was to aid his family, and to reside with them where he could enjoy the blessings of liberty of conscience. He was so well and favourably known in France by his learning, his character, and the amenity of his manners, that several propositions of settling in life were made him; among others, the Duke de Châtillon pressed him to accept the command of a company in his regiment of cavalry; but all these offers were steadily refused by him. At last, in 1716, he obtained from the Court of France permission to travel in Germany, and, passing Geneva, joined his mother at Zell. There he married his cousin-german Mademoiselle de Schütz, daughter of the Baron de Schütz, ex-State Minister of the Elector of Hanover, and niece of the celebrated Baron de Bernstorff, Minister of George I., King of England. Although this marriage had been contracted in a foreign country, contrary to French decrees on this subject, the Baron de Bernstorff, then all-powerful with George I., obtained from the French Government permission that his nephew might return to France, there enjoy or sell his property, and even, if he desired it, enter the service of his Britannic Majesty. The Count de Marsay availed himself of these various permits. In 1717, having in the meantime revisited his estates, he received orders from the King of England to repair to Geneva as his Resident Minister: some time afterwards he was accredited in the same capacity to the Helvetian Body and the Grisons. Two years later he was fortunate enough to be able to render a signal service to his sovereign, George I., by arresting, at Geneva, the Earl of Mar, who was secretly returning from Italy to put himself at the head of a Jacobite party in Scotland. His Majesty was much pleased with this act of

zeal, and wrote a letter of thanks to the Council of Geneva, and Lord Stanhope, then Secretary of State, evinced in several letters to the Count the King's satisfaction. Lord Mar was kept prisoner for a year, when, the Stuart faction having been totally dispersed, he was released upon parole. In the same year, 1719, the Count de Marsay lost his wife, by whom he had issue a son and a daughter, who both died young. At the period of these losses, the Republic of Geneva presented to the Count the right of citizenship as a mark of its esteem and affection. In 1724 he married, secondly, Henrietta de Mestral de Pampigny, a member of one of the most distinguished families of the Pays de Vaud, by whom he had two sons. In 1740 he disposed of his estate of Marsay, as well as of some others, having, in 1731, acquired from the family of his second wife a seigneurial estate in the Pays de Vaud, called Changins, near Nyon, where his descendants have ever since been located. He died in December, 1762, in his eighty-third year. Armand-Lewis de S. George died regretted by all who knew him for his open, benevolent, and generous character, his varied accomplishments, and the purity and firmness of his principles, which caused him to be loved and respected by all. Although he had sold the estate of Marsay, he continued to bear the title of Count de Marsay till his death, as did his eldest son; however, the title appertaining to the family, and not to the estate, his other descendants continued to bear the title of Count simply prefixed to their paternal surname; and this title has been confirmed to them by the several sovereigns they have served since their exodus from France.

GABRIEL-LEWIS, COUNT DE S. GEORGE, eldest son of Armand-Lewis de S. George, by his second wife, was born at Geneva in 1727. After having travelled over Europe, he attached himself to the Court of William IV., Stadtholder of the United Provinces, as Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He passed the greater part of his life in Holland, and was nominated Chamberlain, and afterwards Marshal of the Court, an appointment which he occupied for many years. He was designated in Dutch official documents as the Count de Marsay-S.-George. He possessed Changins, and acquired in 1760 the Seigneurie of Duillier, contiguous to it. The Revolution of the United Provinces in 1795 deprived him of his appointment, and the French Revolution and that of the Canton de Vaud caused the loss of a large portion of his wealth. Attached to the *ancien régime*, he saw with dismay all those institutions he had been accustomed to revere crumble around him, and his chagrin may be said to have accelerated his end. He died at Changins, whither he had retired, in 1801-2. Dying unmarried, he left his estates to his only brother,

HENRY-AUGUSTUS, COUNT DE S. GEORGE, born at Geneva in 1728, who also entered the Dutch service soon after his brother. He was placed in the Horse-Guards, and rose by successive promotions to be Colonel of Dragoons. In 1767, being on leave in Switzerland, he married his cousin, Gabriella Béata de Mestral, and settled at Chardonnay, near Aubonne, in the Pays de Vaud, which he had recently purchased. In 1769 he returned to Holland in order to resign his commission as Colonel. He was of extraordinary mental powers, learned, and an amateur in music and painting. Although his suavity and his distinguished manners and exquisite politeness would have claimed the highest success in

society, he much preferred living in the bosom of his family in the country, where he died in 1809. He had issue three sons,

ARMAND DE S. GEORGE, born in 1768, died unmarried in 1798.

GABRIEL-HENRY DE S. GEORGE, born in 1770, of whom presently.

ALEXANDER DE S. GEORGE, born in 1772, was an officer in the Swiss Guards in the Dutch service; he was mortally wounded in the attack on the French intrenched camp before Landrecies, and died some days after at Quesnoy, in 1794.

GABRIEL-HENRY, COUNT DE S. GEORGE, was placed by his uncle, the Count de Marsay, as Ensign in the Dutch Guards in 1787. The following year he was appointed first Lieutenant, and in 1791 Captain. With this rank he served in 1793 in the Flanders campaign, during which he manifested a capacity for military tactics, for which he was highly complimented by his superiors in command. In 1794 he was wounded in an affair near Menin, which prevented him for some time from serving actively, and he was soon after named Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Stadtholder. During his absence on leave, the French army invaded Holland, in 1795, and the Stadtholder and his family being forced to retire, the country fell under the domination of the French. The young Captain of the Guards, like his uncle, the Marshal of the Court, lost his appointment by these circumstances. At this era of revolutions Switzerland formed no exception to the general rule, and the Count de S. George was appointed Captain of Grenadiers in the Vaudois Militia, but, the majority of the Canton having declared in favour of the Revolution, the Count withdrew from any further participation in public affairs. In August, 1798, he rejoined the Prince Frederick of Orange, who was forming a corps in the North of Germany, but the project was abandoned when the Count arrived in Brunswick. The hereditary Prince of Orange, who met him there, wished him to accompany to Berlin, as Secretary of Legation, General Baron Stamford, who was charged with a diplomatic mission to the Court of Prussia. After passing about a year there he, in 1799, joined General Hotze, who was then raising in the North of Switzerland a body of troops, destined to act in concert with an Austrian army in delivering Switzerland from the French. Hotze at first wished to attach the Count de S. George to his staff as aide-de-camp, but, this plan presenting some difficulties, the General commended him to Mr. Wickham, then Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty to the allied armies, and to him the Count acted as Secretary of Legation for military affairs. He received at the same time the rank of Captain of the Staff in the English service. In 1800 he was appointed Major, and in March, 1801, Lieutenant-Colonel. In this capacity he served actively until the Peace of Amiens in 1802, and when the Staff of the Swiss troops in the English service was disbanded, he retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and came to England with Mr. Wickham. The Count on his arrival was sent for by the Dowager Princess of Orange to Hampton Court, who proposed that he should become the governor of her grandsons, the young Princes of Orange. However agreeable this proposition might have been to his feelings, the Count de S. George declined it solely on account of his parents, whose only son he was. Therefore, after spending nearly a year in Scotland to study in Edinburgh,

he returned in 1805 to settle in Switzerland near his father, after having married Caroline, daughter of Rear-Admiral Philip Carteret,\* Seigneur of Trinity, in Jersey. After his return to Switzerland the Count de S. George retired entirely from the public service. In 1823, William I., King of the Netherlands, nominated him Chamberlain. He died in December, 1826, in his fifty-seventh year, at Edinburgh, loved and deeply respected by all who knew him. His wife survived him more than thirty years, and died in February, 1858, at S. Saphorin-sur-Morges. The Count de S. George had issue,

ALEXANDER-HENRY-AUGUSTUS-JOHN DE S. GEORGE, of whom presently.

CARTERET-WILLIAM-HENRY DE S. GEORGE, born in December, 1815.

AUGUSTA-HENRIETTA, born in January, 1809, married in 1834 M. Albert Victor Rodolph de Mestral, of S. Saphorin-sur-Morges, formerly an officer in the Dutch service, by whom she has issue six children.

ELIZABETH-HENRIETTA, born in March, 1811, married in 1835 M. P. J. Elout de Soeterwoude, a member of the States-General of Holland, and Councillor of the Court of Appeal. She died without issue in March, 1837.

In virtue of an Act of Parliament of the reign of Anne,† Henry-Augustus de S. George, born in 1728 in the house of his father, the Britannic Minister in Switzerland, was considered as though born in England; an Act of the reign of George II.‡ extended this privilege to his son; and another of the subsequent reign§ confirmed it to another generation, but there the naturalization ended, unless further renewed. Therefore it was found expedient to cause the issue of Gabriel-Henry, Count de S. George, to be recognized as natives by the States of Jersey; and further, the eldest of them, Alexander, was naturalized by Act of Parliament in July, 1839, without prejudice to his rights as citizen of the Republic of Geneva and of the Canton de Vaud. Sir Philip Carteret-Sylvester, Bart., dying unmarried in August, 1828, named by his will Carteret-William Henry de S. George, his heir, upon his taking the name and arms of the family of De Carteret, and becoming an English subject. These conditions were complied with. Carteret-William-Henry de S. George added to his family name that of De Carteret, and was placed at Rugby School under Dr. Arnold, where he highly distinguished himself, and gained several of the highest prizes. Too great an ardour in the pursuit of learning, however, injuring his health, he fell a victim to consumption, and died in Switzerland in his eighteenth year.

ALEXANDER-HENRY-AUGUSTUS-JOHN, COUNT DE S. GEORGE and Seigneur of Trinity, was born in July, 1807. He was brought up at the Academy of Geneva, and finished his studies at the University of Leyden, in Holland, where he received the degree of Doctor in Roman and Modern Law. Deeply imbued with the hereditary attachment of his family

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\* In the Admiral's first commission the *De* was omitted by mistake, and this omission was continued in all the subsequent ones.

† 7 Anne, cap. 5. ‡ 4 Geo. II., cap. 21. § 13 Geo. III., cap. 21.

for Holland and the House of Orange, he saw with disgust Belgium revolt against its proper sovereign, and Holland abandoned by the Allies; this led him, much against his personal tastes, to enrol himself as a volunteer in the Dutch army, in which he served in 1830 and 1831, in the Belgian campaign, in a corps of Chasseurs. Afterwards he was attached to the Staff of the Prince of Orange, and remained in active service until 1833, when he was recalled to Switzerland by private duties. He married in 1835 Elizabeth-Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Henry Heigham, of Hunston Hall, co. Suffolk, who died in December, 1855, and by whom he had issue,

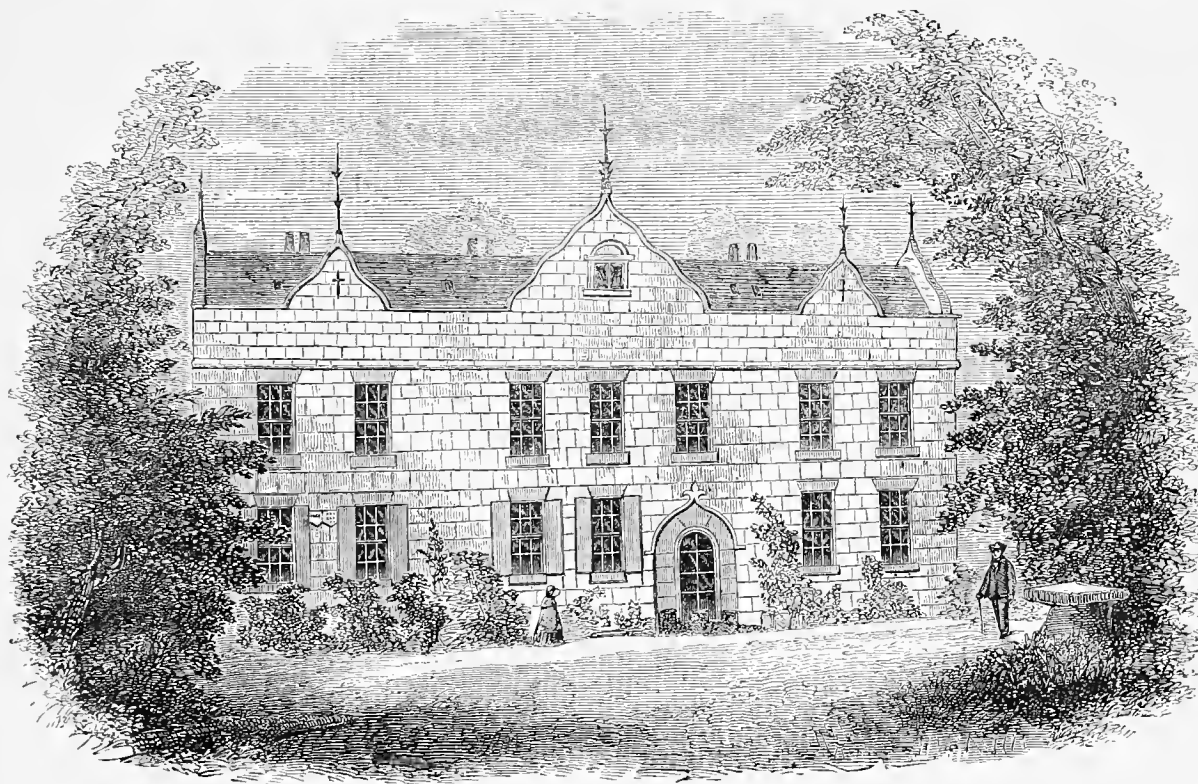
WILLIAM HENRY THEODORE DE CARTERET DE S. GEORGE, born 1841.

ELIZABETH MARY HENRIETTA, born 1837.

MERELINA MARY ANN AUGUSTA, born 1838.

By decision of the English Court of Chancery, and in consequence of the decease of his brother, Carteret William Henry de S. George, Alexander Henry Augustus John, Count de S. George, became Seigneur of Trinity, in the island of Jersey. By his will, Sir Philip Carteret Silvester had left the usufruct of the estate to his eldest sister, Lady Symonds, and afterwards to his youngest sister Caroline, Countess de S. George.

Arms. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, a S. George's cross, gules, for S. GEORGE: 2 and 3. Barry-nebulé of six, argent and gules, for DE ROCHECHOUART. On an escutcheon of pre-



MANOR HOUSE OF S. TRINITY.



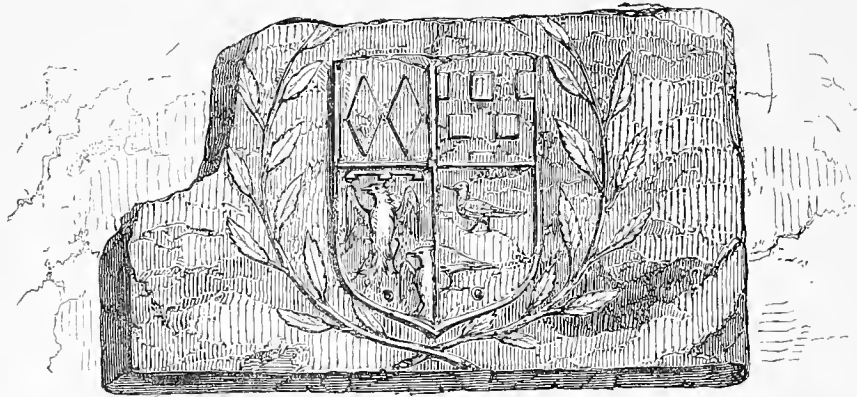
tension, quarterly, 1. Argent, a sea-lion, naiant, azure, for SILVESTER ; 2. Gules, four fusils, in fesse, argent, a martlet for difference, for DE CARTÈRET ; 3. Gules, three eagles, displayed, or ; a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIÈRE ; 4. Azure, nine billets, or, for DE S. MARTIN.

Crest. Out of a count's coronet, a demi-tub, and issuant therefrom a mermaid.

Supporters. Two mermaids, ppr.

Motto. Nititur per ardua virtus.

The Manor House of Trinity is a picturesque and solid mansion, originally erected in the reign of Elizabeth, but which has received several subsequent additions ; it is surrounded by its own well-timbered grounds, and fronted by a lawn and a piece of water, which give it all the air of an English country seat. It possesses a well-stocked library and the largest collection of family and other portraits to be found in the island : among which is a large and valuable portrait of Charles II., by Lely, a gift from that King ; and on the lawn still exists stone table, connected by tradition with many a jovial feast given in honour of the "merrie monarch" while a visitor in Jersey.



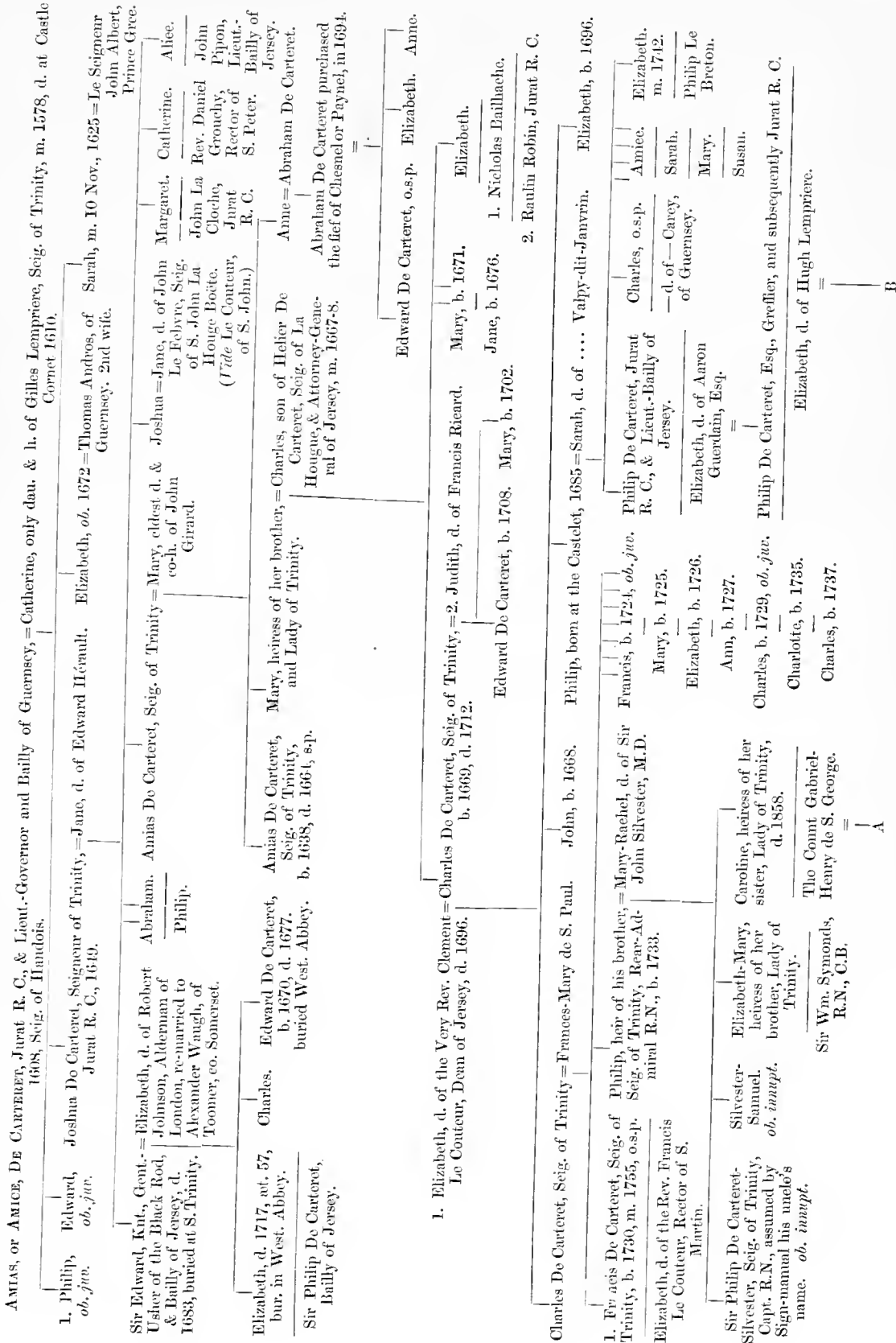
KEYSTONE FORMERLY OVER THE ENTRANCE-DOOR AT S. TRINITY MANOR.\*

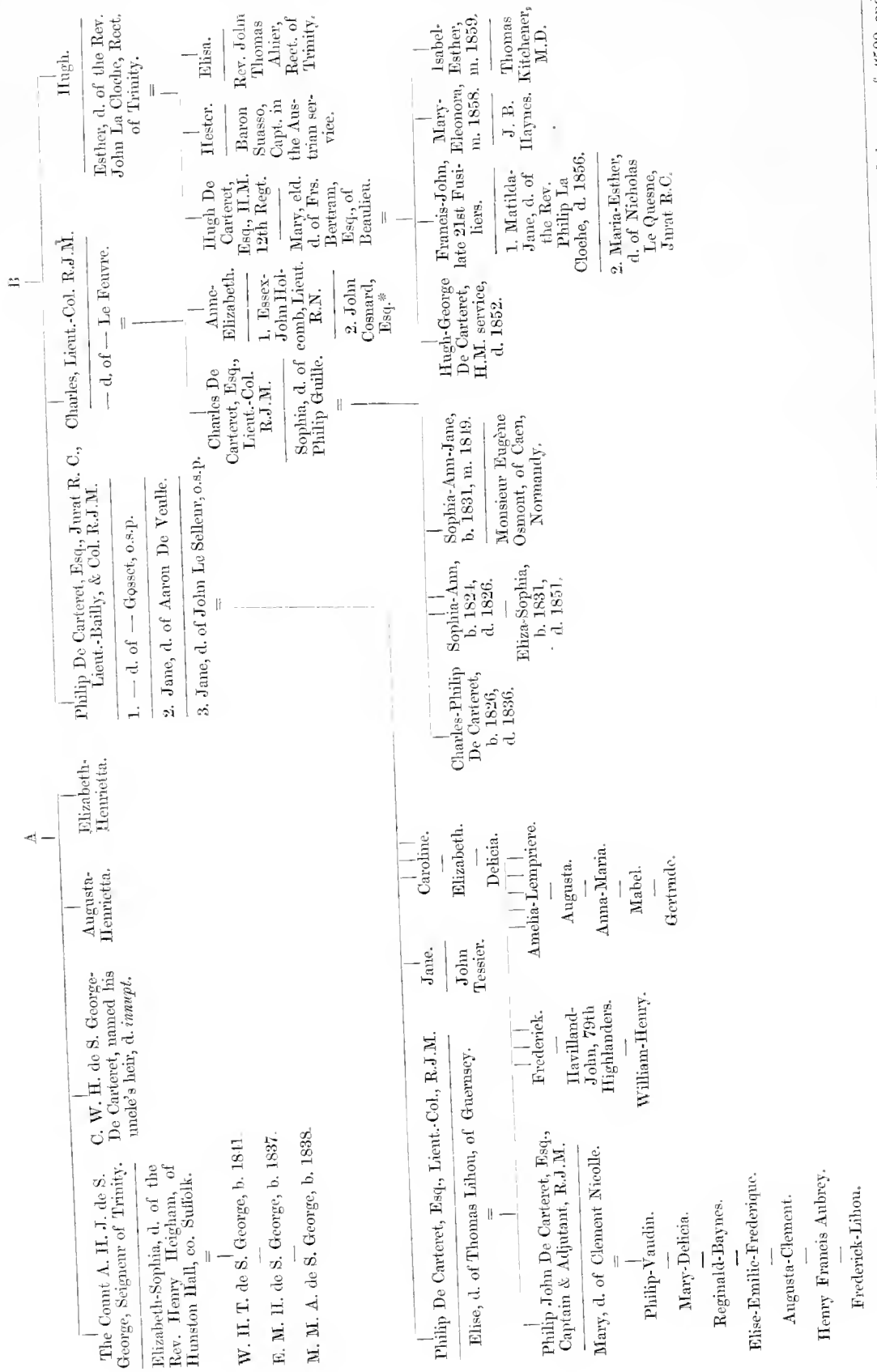
\* Upon a stone now at Trinity Manor, which was sculptured evidently shortly after the marriage of Amias De Carteret with Catherine Lempriere, the fourth quarter of the shield is charged with three mallards, which quartering is also represented at S. Ouen's Manor on a broken but highly elaborate tazza, ornamented with the arms of the alliances of the family. It is not known to which insular family these bearings belong.



**Pedigree of De Carteret.**

**TRINITY BRANCH.**





\* John Cosnard, Esq., was one of the most eminent philanthropists of which Jersey has to boast. He bequeathed to the General Hospital of the island the sum of £500, and a further sum of £300 to the poor of the parish of S. Helier. To the recently erected extra-parochial church of S. Luke he was also a large benefactor, to which, among other gifts, he presented a pulpit.

**De Carteret.**

## BARONIAL BRANCH.

ELLAS DE CARTERET, Esq., second son of Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., and Rachel, his wife, was Attorney-General of Jersey in 1614, and married in the island of Serk, in 1608, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Dumaresq, Esq. He was buried at S. Peter, in which church exists a handsome mural monument to his memory. He had issue, among other children, GEORGE, of whom presently, and PHILIP, Bailly of Jersey, 1662.

SIR GEORGE CARTERET, Bart., who eminently possessed the sagacity and decision of character so prominently evinced by his ancestors, entered the navy at an early age, and at the period of the accession of Charles I. had acquired no mean reputation in that service, which gained him the special favour and patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1639 he was appointed Comptroller of the Navy; and, at the commencement of the Civil War, the Parliament, which had conferred the command of the Fleet on the Earl of Warwick, also promoted Captain Carteret, and named him its Vice-Admiral. But his loyalty, and foresight into the troublous period then imminently looming in the perspective, led him to refer this nomination to the King's pleasure, who commanded him unconditionally to decline it. The King's error in this matter is greatly deprecated by Burnet, and other writers of the time, who urge, and with great reason, that, had the appointment been accepted by Carteret, there is little doubt but that the Fleet, influenced by his steady loyalty and his capacity for command, would have remained faithful to the Crown. He simultaneously gave up his office of Comptroller, retired to Jersey, and conspicuously tended to keep the feelings of the major portion of his countrymen steadily loyal: soon after, however, he crossed to Cornwall, and there raised a troop of horse for the King. While here, he experienced a want of ammunition, and went to France to procure this, and other necessary supplies; and so successful was he in his negotiations, that the Cornish troops were ever after kept in full supply of the munitions of war. The King gratefully recorded this opportune service by conferring knighthood upon him at Oxford, which dignity was speedily followed by his advancement to the rank of Baronet. Upon the death of his gallant uncle and father-in-law, Sir Philip De Carteret, Sir George assumed the chief command in Jersey, and continued with such unequalled skill and success the defence of Elizabeth Castle, that this fortress was one of the last, in the United Kingdom, to lower the Royal banner to the rebels. Upon its surrender, at the express command of his Prince, his intrepidity was so far recognised by the Parliamentarians as to gain for Sir George, and his gallant though diminished band of patriots, the hardly-gained privilege of marching out with the honours of war; the possession of their arms and colours; and a full and entire immunity from mulets, fines, and Parliamentary sequestrations. By his prudence and bravery he also saved his native island from French occupation; for it is said that the dread of his patriotism and honesty of purpose alone had deterred Lord Jermyn, the Governor, from negotiating its sale to that

power. He thus had the honour of being the *third* De Carteret to whom must be attributed the preservation of Jersey to English rule, with all its concomitant advantages. Sir George entertained, with a prodigal liberality, Charles II. when Prince of Wales, during his visits to the island,\* together with his large and brilliant suite; and on the death of Charles I. boldly caused his son to be proclaimed, with all his titles. During the Civil War, Sir George harassed, to an extreme degree, the ships of the Protector, and from this source, and from the French shipping, which also suffered severely from his vigilance in the Channel, he accumulated the large sum of £80,000 in prize money. Upon His Majesty's restoration, Sir George had the honour of riding with the King, in his triumphal entry into London, 29th May, 1660, and the day after His Majesty named him Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, and he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council. He was also constituted Treasurer of the Navy, and at the King's coronation was appointed Almoner of the day. In the first Parliament of Charles II., May, 1661, Sir George was elected Member for Portsmouth, and appeared as an active member of the House. When the Duke of York resigned the office of High Admiral, Sir George was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in 1676 was appointed one of the Lords of the Committee of Trade. He was also Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and Treasurer of the Military Forces there. Nor were his honours wholly English, for his grateful monarch granted him several seigneuries in his native island, besides some other Crown lands, together with the great tythes of S. Helier.† He died 13-4 January, 1679, and was buried at Hawnes, co. Bedford, the manor and estate of which he had purchased of the Winch family.‡ He married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip De Carteret, Kt., and by her had issue, among other children,

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\* For detailed and most interesting accounts of the King's visits, *vide* "Charles II. in the Channel Islands," by S. Elliott Hoskins, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.

† Although family tradition states that Sir George personally visited the American colonies, it may safely be asserted that he delegated that duty to his kinsman, Philip De Carteret, Seigneur of La Hougue, and did not himself make that voyage. On the 24th June, 1664, the Duke of York executed deeds to John Baron Berkeley, of Stratton, and to Sir George Carteret, described as of Saltrum, co. Devon, granting to them, their heirs and assigns, certain large tracts of lands in North America, to be henceforth called by the name or names of New Cesarea, or New Jersey. Philip De Carteret, supposed by the Americans to have been a brother, but who was a distant cousin of Sir George (*vide* Pedigree of De Carteret of La Hougue), received a commission, 10th February, 1664-5, as Governor of the province, and, setting sail, landed at Elizabeth Port in August, naming his spot of debarkation in honour of the lady of the Jersey grantee. During some disturbances that shortly afterwards prevailed concerning their local rights as proprietors, the citizens chose James Carteret (an illegitimate son of Sir George) to present their complaints to Government. To such lengths was their resistance carried that the Governor left for England, and by his representations the King, by an autograph letter, dated 13th June, 1674, confirmed the title and power of Sir George in East Jersey, so named in contradistinction to the portion of the province consigned to Lord Berkeley, which was called West Jersey. Governor Philip De Carteret remained in England until after the occupancy of New Jersey by the Dutch, who, from war having been recently declared by France and England, took the territory in June, 1673; but, upon his kinsman obtaining the confirmation just referred to, and New Jersey having been restored to the English at

‡ Hawnes Manor passed from the Newdegates, by purchase, to the Lukes of Cople, then to Sir Humphrey Winch, by whom it was sold to Sir George.

SIR PHILIP CARTERET, who perished with his father-in-law, the Earl of Sandwich, in the *Royal James*, at the great sea-fight with the Dutch in Solebay, off Yarmouth, May 28, 1672. He married Lady Jemima Montagu, daughter of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, K.G., and left issue, among others,

GEORGE CARTERET, first Lord Carteret, who was created a peer in 1681, in fulfilment of the King's intention towards his grandfather, who died during the preparation of the patent, but whose wife and daughters by Royal warrant enjoyed the precedence which would have been due to them, had it not been for the death of Sir George. He married, at the early age of ten years, Lady Grace Granville, herself but eight years old, youngest daughter of John Granville, Earl of Bath; their respective parents, being staunch loyalists, were desirous of seeing their families united during their lifetime, and thus married this infant pair, who were afterwards sent to school for some years. By her Lord Carteret had issue, among other sons,

JOHN CARTERET, second Lord Carteret, who, in the right of his mother, Lady Grace Granville (who was created, in 1714, Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, with limitation of these honours to John, her son), became Earl Granville. His mother derived her

the Peace, he was again commissioned as Governor, July 31, 1674. On his return he engaged in several disputes with regard to his rights with Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, in which he displayed all the vigour and determination that had been so long linked with the name of his family. He lived at Elizabethtown, where he had a house erected for him, and married there in 1681 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithstown, Long Island, and relict of William Lawrence, of Tews Neck. He possessed in the province 2,000 acres of land, given him by Sir George, besides several other tracts that he purchased. His will is dated Elizabethtown, Province of East New Jersey, 10th December, 1682. By it "he bequeaths to his most dear and loving wife all his houses, tenements, and hereditaments within the province aforesaid, also his goods and chattels, all his negroes and other servants, excepting Black Jack, whom he sets free from and after the day of his burial; and to his mother, widow Rachel Carteret, if she be yet living, his Manor House (of La Hougue), edifices, and buildings, with all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the island of Jersey, in the Kingdom of England, for and during her natural life, and after her death to be divided equally amongst his brothers and sisters, children of his said mother. He also wills that there shall be paid for ever, out of his said estate in the island of Jersey, two quarters of wheat-rent to the poor of the parish of S. Peter." This rent is now paid by Philip Le Fenve, Esq., of La Hougue, due upon the estate in fulfilment of this will. The seal of Governor De Carteret displays his ancestral escutcheon, with supporters, surmounted with a knight's helmet.

At Sir George's death, in 1679, his will left his widow executrix of the estate and guardian of his grandson and heir, and devised to Edward, Earl of Sandwich; John, Earl of Bath; the Honourable Bernard Granville, brother to the Earl of Bath; Sir Thomas Crew, Knight; Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B.; and Edward Atkyns, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and to their heirs, among other property, all his lands and rights in East Jersey, in trust for his creditors. These conveyed the Province to Thomas Cremer and Thomas Pocock, which conveyance was not, for some reason, completed; so, being again offered for sale, William Penn, with eleven Quaker associates, became its purchasers for £3,400. The deeds of lease and release are dated 1st and 2nd February, 1681-2.

From what is believed to be a unique impression of the first great seal of the Province, it appears to display four shields in cross, similar to those on the modern florin, the first and third being the arms of Carteret, the second and fourth those of Berkeley. Between the shields in chief are the letters B, in base, two C's, interlaced. Legend, "SIGILLUM PROVINCE CÆSARIE NOVE." On a coin of the province, with date 1786, appears, on the reverse, a plough; above, on a wreath, a horse's head, looking sinister-wise, with the legend, Nova Cæsarea: on the obverse are the arms and motto of the United States.

descent from the Courtneys, Earls of Devonshire; the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford; and thus from King Edward I.; as also from the Beaumonts; the Lords Bonville; the Gorges; the S. Legers; and many other noble and ancient families; and by the death of her nephew, the Earl of Bath, her ladyship became one of the co-heirs to her father's great estates in Devonshire and Cornwall, where her ancestors possessed Bideford, and other manors, from the time of Richard II. He also became Seigneur of S. Ouen on the death of his kinsman, Sir Charles De Carteret. This illustrious statesman, the ornament both of his age and country, was twice Secretary of State in the reign of George I., and during some months chief, indeed sole, Minister; Ambassador to the Courts of France, Sweden, and Germany; twice Viceroy of Ireland; and Knight of the Garter. His genius and talents, whether in public or private life, were so extraordinary as to deserve the following notice of them from the powerful and eloquent pen of the great modern historian, the late Lord Macaulay, in the Critical and Historical Essays of that brilliant writer:—"The colleagues of Walpole had, after his retreat, admitted some of the chiefs of the Opposition into the Government. They soon found themselves compelled to submit to the ascendancy of one of their new allies. This was Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville. No public man of that age had greater courage, greater ambition, greater activity, greater talents for debate or for declamation. No public man had such profound or extensive learning. He was familiar with the ancient writers, and loved to sit up till midnight discussing philological and metrical questions with Bentley. His knowledge of modern languages was prodigious. The Privy Council, when he was present, needed no interpreter. He spoke and wrote French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and even Swedish. He had pushed his researches into the most obscure nooks of literature. He was as familiar with the canonists and schoolmen as with orators and poets. He had read all that the Universities of Saxony and Holland had produced on the most intricate questions of public law." Hoste, in his preface to the second edition of his History of Gustavus Adolphus, bears a remarkable testimony to the extent and accuracy of Lord Carteret's knowledge:—"It was my good fortune or prudence to keep the main body of my army (or, in other words, my matters of fact) safe and entire. The late Earl of Granville was pleased to declare himself of this opinion, especially when he found that I had made Clementius one of my principal guides; for his Lordship was apprehensive I might not have seen that valuable and authentic book, which is extremely scarce. I thought myself happy to have contented his lordship, even in the lowest degree; for he understood the German and Swedish histories to the highest perfection." His lordship married, firstly, Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Worsley, Bart., by whom he had issue, among others, Robert Carteret, Earl Granville, who died unmarried in 1776, and Lady Louisa Carteret, who married Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, of whose second son Henry Frederick presently. He married, secondly, the Lady Sophia Fermor, eldest daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Sophia Carteret, wife of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards created Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1784.

HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE succeeded to the estates of his grandfather upon the death of his uncle Robert, last Earl Granville. He was created Lord Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, January 29, 1784, with remainder, in failure of issue male, to his nephews in succession, younger sons of his only brother Thomas, first Marquis of Bath. He filled the offices successively of Master of the Household and of Postmaster-General of Ireland. He died in 1826, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew,\*

GEORGE THYNNE, second Lord Carteret, who married the second daughter of William, second Viscount Courtney. Dying without issue in 1838, his brother,

JOHN THYNNE, succeeded him as third Lord Carteret. He was representative in Parliament of the City of Bath from 1796 to 1831, and filled the office of Vice-Chamberlain to George III. from 1804 to 1820. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Masters, Esq., of the Abbey, Cirencester, and, dying in 1849 without issue, was succeeded in his estates by his nephew,

The Rev. LORD JOHN THYNNE, D.D., Canon and Sub-Dean of Westminster, who is the present representative of the baronial line of this ancient family, and second son of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath. He officiated as Dean of Westminster, for Dean Ireland, at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838, and wore on that occasion the ancient cope of the Deans of Westminster. His lordship married Anne-Constantia, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Cobbe-Beresford (Waterford), and has issue eight children, of whom seven survive.

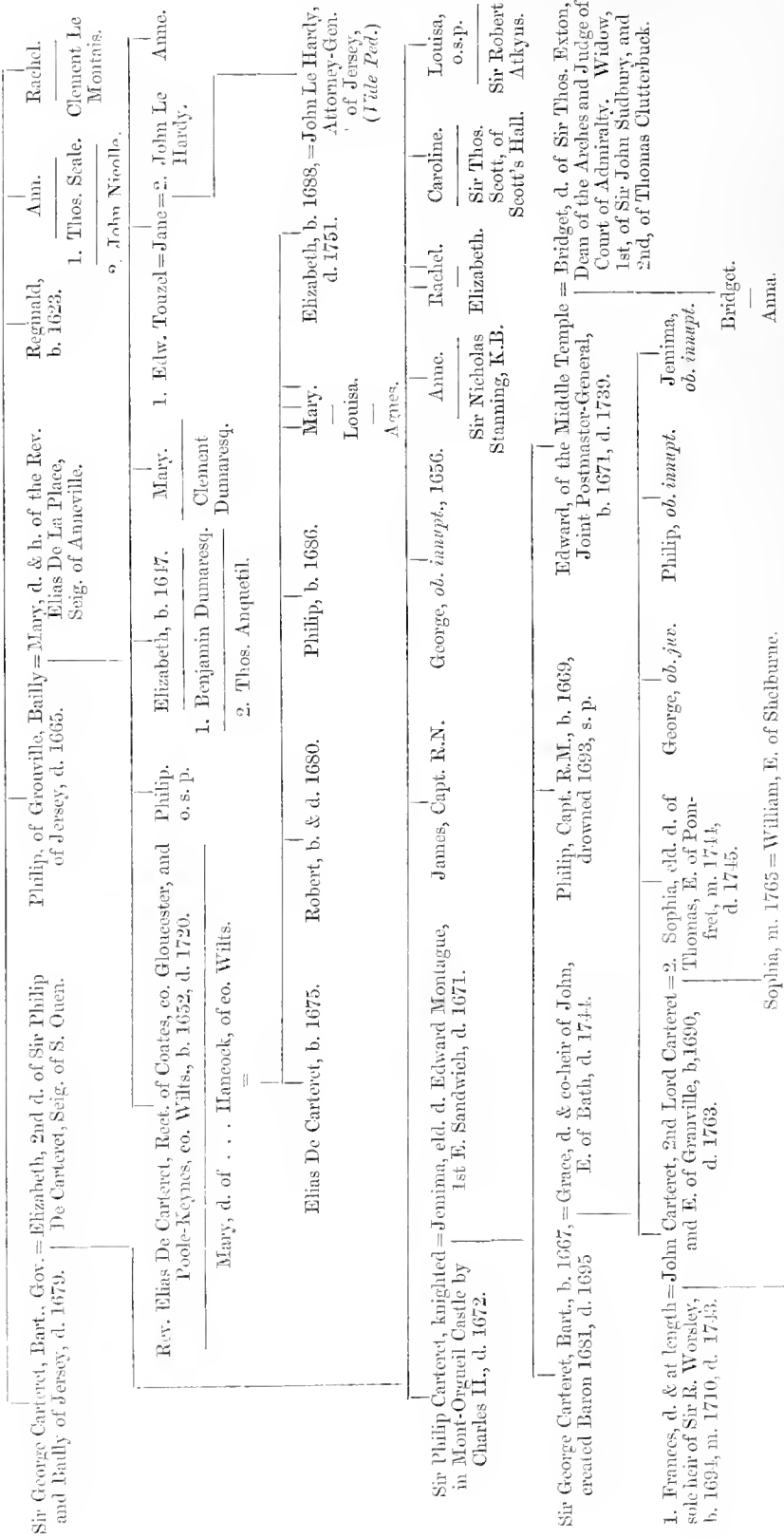
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\* From 1626 to 1826, with but nine years' cessation, during the Protectorate, the family of De Carteret had held the office of Bailly of Jersey. It was originally vested in the house of S. Ouen, and descended from Sir Philip De Carteret, of loyal renown, to his illustrious nephew, Sir George, from whom it descended to this its last possessor of that house.

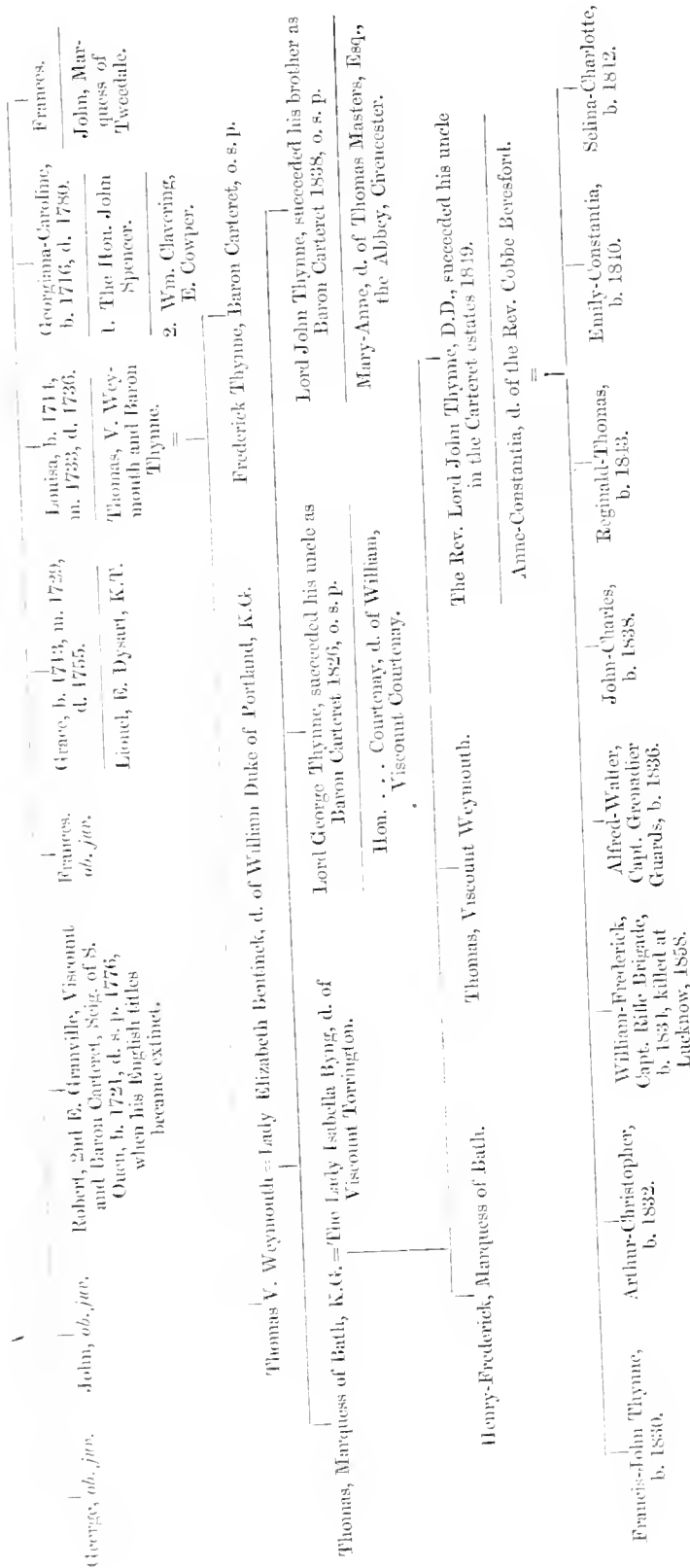
**H pedigree of De Carteret.**

**BARONIAL BRANCH.**

ELIAS DE CARTERET, Attorney-General of Jersey, b. circa 1585, d. 1610 = Elizabeth, eld. d. of Hugh Dumaresq, of Serk, m. 1608, d. 1639-40.  
(*Idle Ped.* De Carteret of S. Ouen.)







## De Gruchy.

**I**N common with most families of mediæval importance, the variations of spelling in the name of this one are numerous. Its name has been written, at different epochs, De Groschie, De Grochie, De Grouchy, De Gruchy, and Gruchy.\* The patronymic is of such early occurrence in Norman annals that, to use the words of the *Revue Générale Biographique*, the origin of the family "is lost in the night of time." Among the followers of William the Conqueror to England was a Grouchy, while another member of the family fought in the Holy Land in the first Crusade. Among the soldiers in that of 1296 was Henri De Grouchy, whose arms are blazoned among those which decorate the ceiling of one of the chambers of the Palace of Versailles. The French branch received a confirmation of nobility at Rouen, 7th of January, 1497.

The present General Count De Grouchy, son of the celebrated Marshal of that name, and Commandant of Division at Strasburg, writing on the subject in 1855, says, "I have heard from my father that two branches of our family were obliged to expatriate themselves after the conquest of Normandy by Philip-Augustus. One settled in Jersey, and engaged in commerce there, while the other sought refuge in England, where its descendants remained until they emigrated to America, in consequence of their religious opinions, which were opposed to the Puritan principles of Cromwell. This branch is now, I think, extinct, for I met its last member at Philadelphia in 1817, and who bore the same arms as myself; he was sixty years of age, and, although married, had no issue."†

The Jersey branch has various traditions respecting its exodus from the Cotentin, where several places still bear its name, as shown by the maps of that district. It settled in the parish of S. Trinity in that island in the latter part of the twelfth, or commencement of the thirteenth century, where it acquired considerable landed property, and gave its name to the fiefs De Grochy and De Gruchetterie. This last is now possessed by the Seigneur of Rozel, who holds the court of the fief in the house pointed out as the original residence of the family.

Several of its insular members have been in orders. Sire John Grouchy was Rector of S. Mary in 1557; in 1607 the Rev. Olivier Groschie was Rector of S. Clement. The Rev. Daniel Grouchie, M.A., who married Catherine De Carteret, sister of the Seigneur of Trinity, was Rector successively of S. Peter and S. Mary. The Rev. Philip

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\* Among the various contracts or legal deeds in the possession of the family is one dated 1362, in which the name is spelt De Grouchie; another, dated 1420, where it appears as De Grouchy; and in one of 1695, as De Gruchy.

† Lettre adressée par le Général de Division Comte de Grouchy à M. le Comte de Malortie.





Philip Chilmell De. Tea Garde. Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*

Gruchy was Rector of S. Laurence in 1730, and one of the last Roman Catholic Rectors of S. Trinity was also of this family.\*

Many branches derived from the same source have, from a very remote period, relinquished the prefix *de*. Its members are very numerous: in one vingtaine in the parish of S. Trinity there are no less than sixteen individuals named Philip De Gruchy, besides many others in various parts of the island. Although the Jersey family has increased to such an extent, the French branches have been less fortunate, and are soon likely to become extinct, as its present members have no male issue.

The late Marshal de Grouchy, being acquainted with the fact that a portion of his family had settled in Jersey, visited the island some few years before his death, formally acknowledged the relationship, and presented one of its members with his portrait, which is treasured as a valued heirloom.

It is represented by MR. PHILIP DE GRUCHY, of the parish of S. Trinity, who, about fifteen years ago, sold the family estate to another De Gruchy, of a younger branch. The house on this property stands, curiously enough, on the five fiefs of Diélament, De Gruchetterie, Saval, Petit Rozel, and Vanaise.

ARMS. Or, fretty azure.†

## De La Garde.

**F**OR a very long period, the family of De La Garde has been of consequence in Jersey. The French Barons of that name have repeatedly claimed it as a branch of their house—a house distinguished for its courage, ability, and Huguenot principles. Concurrent dates, with various other circumstances, combine to render the common origin of these two families highly probable; but the connexion has not been indubitably established, owing to the loss of early documents relating to the history of the Jersey branch.‡

\* A biography of Matthew De Gruchy, a Roman Catholic priest, native of this island, living in the eighteenth century, of amiable manners and irreproachable life, is given in the *Patrie* of 1st February, 1851.

† The Marshal Grouchy bore on an escutcheon of pretension over these arms, argent, three trefoils, vert. These are the arms of Gruchi, of Normandy, Eseyers, Seigneurs of Robertot, Greny, and Bressy. The former arms are also borne by the Lords Willoughby d'Eresby, of Parnham, and Barons Middleton.

‡ About sixty years since the then Baron de La Garde came over to claim kindred with the Jersey branch of his family. His statement of its descent was to this effect, that a branch of his family had emigrated—it may be presumed during the Reformation—from political and religious motives, to Holland, where it exists to this day; that a member of this branch had subsequently removed to Jersey (a well-known place of resort for the early Reformers), and there settled. This person, there is every reason to suppose, was the Jean De La Garde whose death is recorded in the earliest register of the parish of Grouville which has been preserved. Whether he married in Jersey, or was already married when he arrived, cannot, apparently, now be ascertained, as neither his marriage, nor the death of his wife, is included in the parochial register. The family of Dr. Paul de Lagarde, the eminent Greek and Syriac critic of Berlin, emigrated from Lorraine about a century later. The difficulty of finding suitable employment in France for the cadets of this Protestant house may explain these repeated emigrations.

The family formerly possessed an estate at Gorey, in the parish of Gronville, and is represented by COLONEL CHARLES DE LA GARDE, who married Mary, daughter of Brun Benest, Esq., by whom he has issue six daughters.

A branch settled in England in the person of the Rev. Philip De La Garde, sometime Rector of S. Martin, Jersey, who married Sarah, second surviving daughter and co-heiress of Jonathan Chilwell, Esq., of Westerham, and Hadlow, co. Kent (who was the son of William Chilwell, Esq., of Vauxhall, by Mary, only daughter and heiress of John Dalling, Esq., of Westerham, and who was allied to the families of Barstone, Pratt, and Mawbey, of Surrey, and that of Daulinge or Dalling, of Kent, Surrey, and Suffolk), by Maria, only surviving daughter and heiress of John Dalling, Esq., of London, merchant.\* The Rev. Philip De La Garde died at Chelsea, in 1798, and was buried in the parish church of Westerham.

This branch is represented by his only child, PHILIP-CHILWELL DE LA GARDE, Esq., of Exeter, of which city he was Sheriff in 1832 and Mayor in 1834, and where he holds several public appointments. He has written a work on Cataract, and various papers in the *Archæologia*, *Exeter Dioc. Arch. Trans.*; *Trans. Inst. Civ. Eng.* (which obtained the Telford Medal); *Med. Chir. Trans.*; *Prov. Med. Surg. Journ.*; *Medical Gazette*, &c. He married Susan, second daughter of the Rev. John Lempriere, D.D., by whom he has issue five children.

Another member of this family, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Charles De La Garde, Rector of Grouville, was of considerable literary attainments. She wrote "The Candid Friend," and other works of no small merit, but was chiefly engaged as a contributor to the English Reviews of her time.

Martin De La Garde, the author of a poem of considerable beauty, entitled "An Essay on Real Felicity," to which is prefixed a complimentary epistle, in verse, by John Hill, was probably of this family, but nothing is known of him save that he published his essay in 1736.

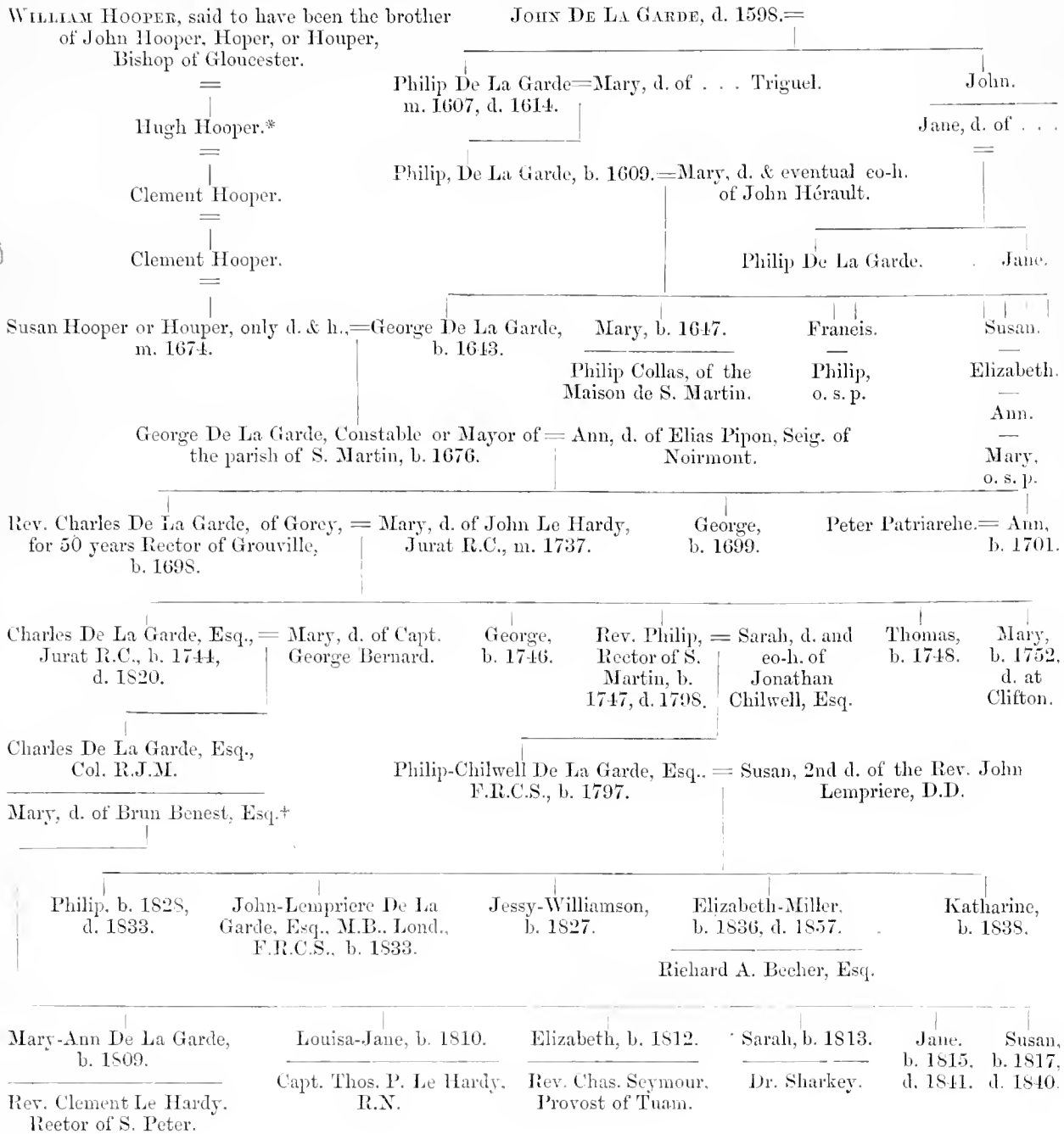
ARMS. (As borne by PHILIP-CHILWELL DE LA GARDE, Esq.) Argent: a bend, gules, charged in chief with a cross patée, or, between six mullets of the first; quartering, Argent, a palm-tree, vert, within a bordure, gules, for HÉRAULT; Azure, a chevron between three arrows, or, for CHILWELL; and Ermine, on a bend, or, three acorns, ppr., for DALLING. Impaling, gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE.

CREST. A deer hound, or, collared and ringed, gules.

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\* *Vide* Hasted, *History of Kent*; will of John Dalling, Prerogative Court of Canterbury; and monuments in the parish churches of Lambeth and Westerham, and Christchurch, Southwark.

**Pedigree of De La Garde.**



\* Hugh Hooper, fitz William, for the houfe and grounds of the forfeiture of Mourant Befnard, to carry the King's wheat . . . . . 3 quarters. 1 cabot.

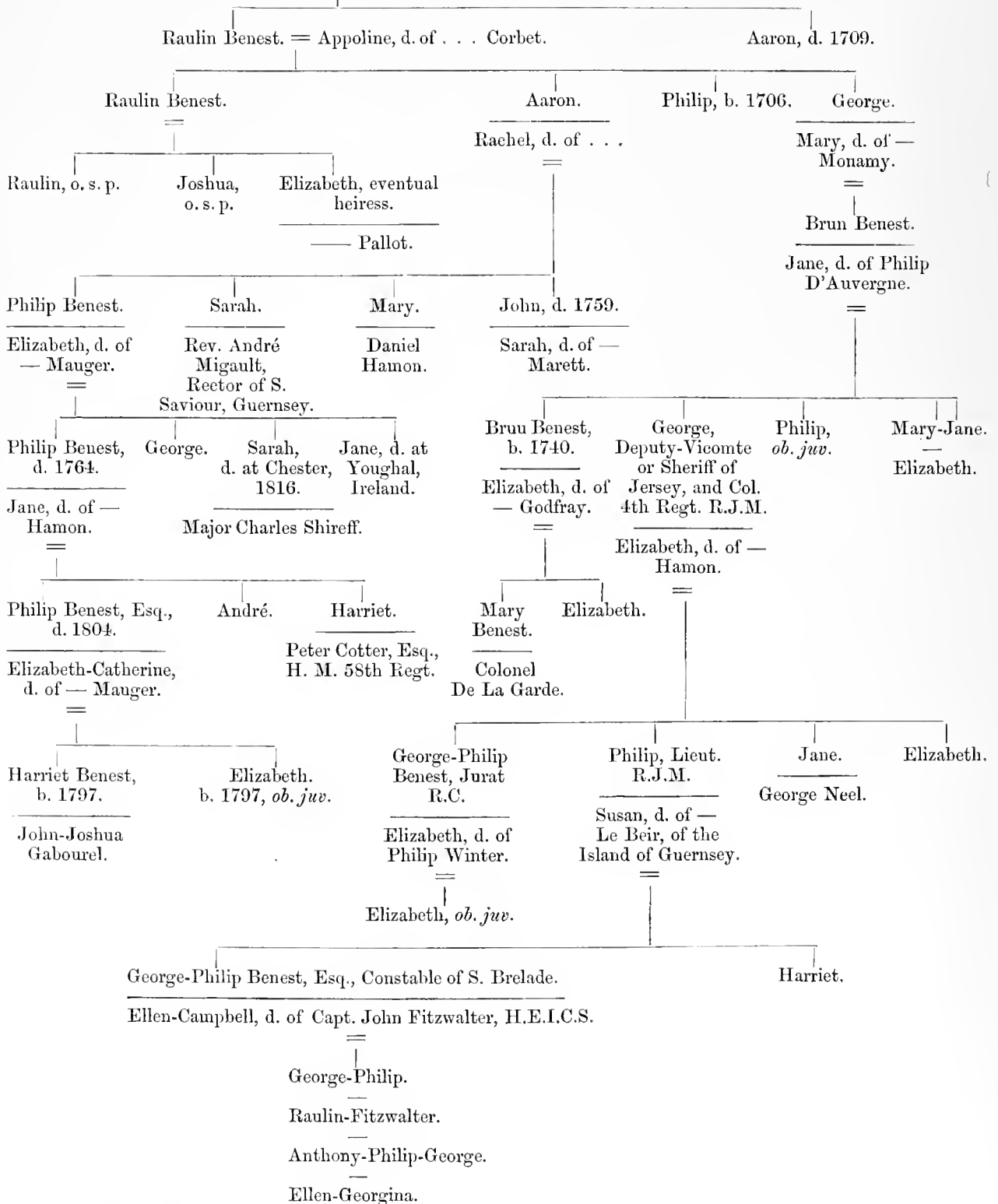
Hugh Hooper for William Hooper for the forfeiture of Mourant and Rofuerd, which he holdeth of the King in fee for ever . . . . . x fous. — *Vide Extente*, 1607.

+ The family of Benest has been settled in the parish of S. Brelade for several generations, where one of its branches is represented by GEORGE-PHILIP BENEST, Esq., for several years Constable or Mayor of his native parish.

**Pedigree of Benest.**

JOSHUA BENEST. = . . . , youngest d. of John Le Febvre, Seig. of S. John La Hougue Boëte.

Raulin Benest. = Sarah, d. of . . . Bailhache.



ARMS. A chevron between two roses, slipped, in chief, and a heart in base.



## De La Place.



HE insular founder of this family was the Reverend Peter De La Place, a member of the ancient and honourable family of this name, of the province of Angoulême. He, with his wife, fled from France on account of his religious opinions, and settled in the parish of S. Ouen,\* as appears by a formal document given by the Bailly, Philip De Carteret, and a quorum of Jurats, to the Rev. Elias De La Place, son of Peter, as a proof of his descent. This deed is dated 1st October, 1641.

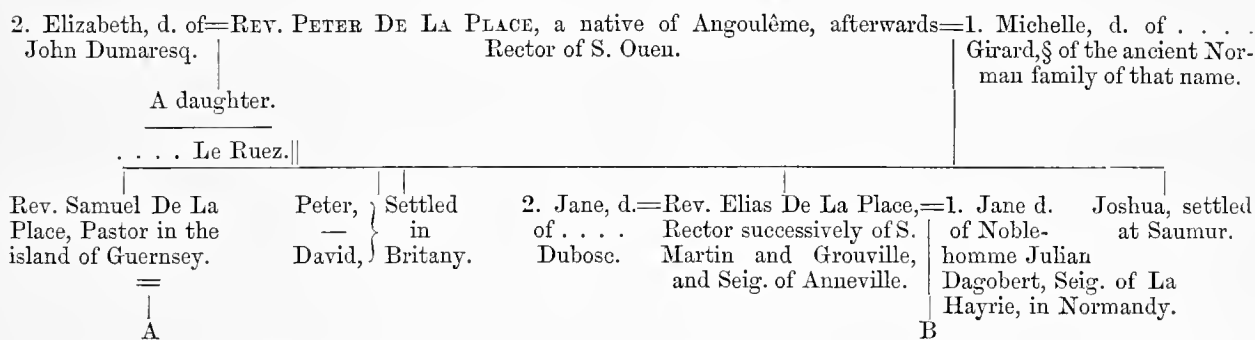
Elias De La Place became possessed of the fiefs of Anneville, Everat, and Lempriere, by purchase, from his Majesty's Commissioners, in 1649. These fiefs are held by Knight's service, and owe the maintenance of a horseman equipped and ready for service, with arms and other requisites, at all times when the enemy shall assail or be near the island; these fiefs are also to remain impartable in the male, or collateral, line for ever.†

The estates were afterwards held by Philip De Carteret, Esq., Bailly of Jersey, by his marriage with Mary De La Place, Lady of Anneville, the last member of the elder branch of the family, a most estimable person, who, as says the Parish Register, "fut regretté du peuple, de ses ténants, et des pauvres, auxquels elle faisoit beaucoup d'aumônes."‡

Branches of the family, now extinct, are represented by the families of Le Hardy and Le Maistre of S. Ouen.

ARMS. (Of De La Place of France.) Azure, three mullets, or.

### Pedigree of De La Place.



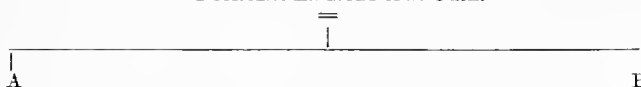
\* Where he gave his name to the property which he purchased, to this day called La Place.

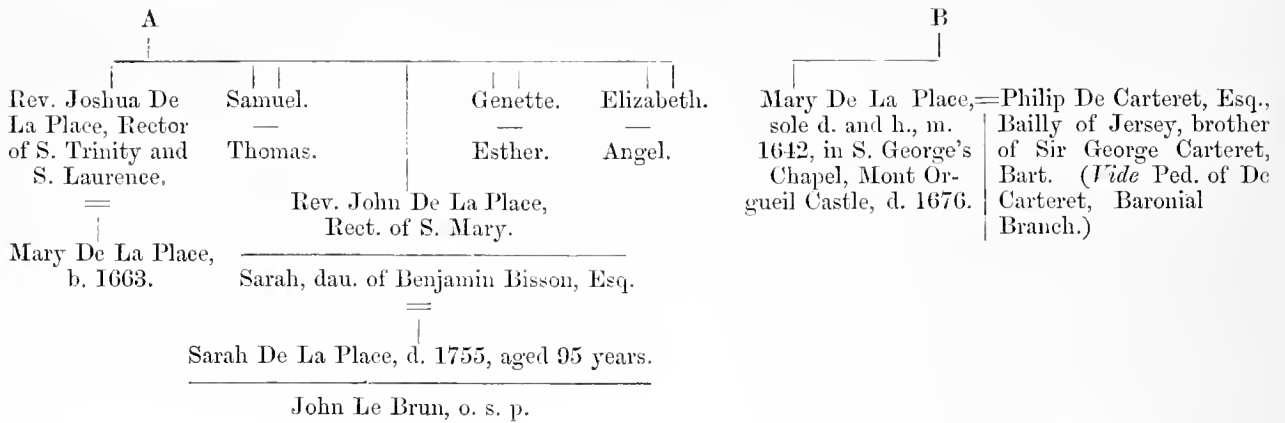
† *Vide Extente* of 1668. ‡ *Vide* Register of Burials, parish of Martin.

§ ARMS OF GIRARD of Normandy, Gyronny, of six, or and azure; a chief, or.

|| The family of Le Ruez is descended from a gentleman of that name, a native of the province of Languedoc, who settled in Jersey at a very remote period. He was the lineal ancestor of

NICHOLAS LE RUEZ of S. Ouen.





## De La Taste.

**J**EAN DE LA TASTE, the first settler of this name in Jersey, was one of the victims of the persecutions which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Having fled from his native place, Saintes, near Bordeaux, he settled first in Spain, but finally retired to Jersey, where he married Marie-Susanne Souzé, by whom he had a numerous family.

The parent stock still exists in France, where, at the end of the last century, it was represented by Monsieur Jean-Jacques De La Taste, Seigneur du Chatélet, President de l'Élection de Saintonge, who, by Dame Catherine Dangibeaud d'Averton, his wife, left issue two sons and three daughters, one of which latter became the wife of the Comte Pierre de Bremond d'Ars, and another that of the Chevalier de Maureville. Its present head is MONSIEUR ARISTIDES DE LA TASTE, Receveur des Contributions directs à Neufchâtel.

In Jersey the family is represented in the male line by FREDERICK DE LA TASTE, Esq.

ARMS : Gules, a plain cross, humetté, between three doves, argent.

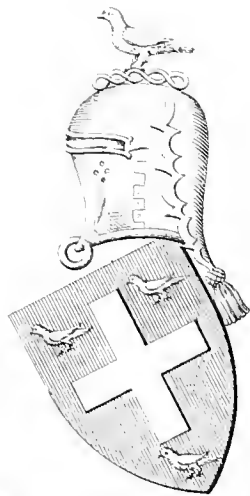
CREST : a dove, ppr.

MOTTO : Virtus, Pietas, et Fidelitas.

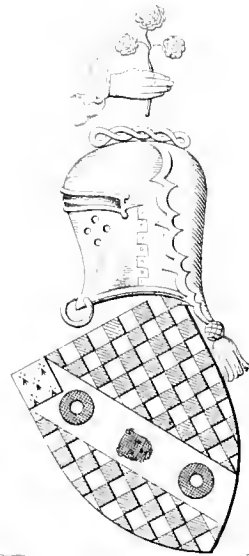
**A**  
Philip Le Ruez, of S. Ouen, o. s. p.

**B**  
... Le Brocq. = Susan.  
André Le Brocq, Esq., the present representative of this branch of the family.

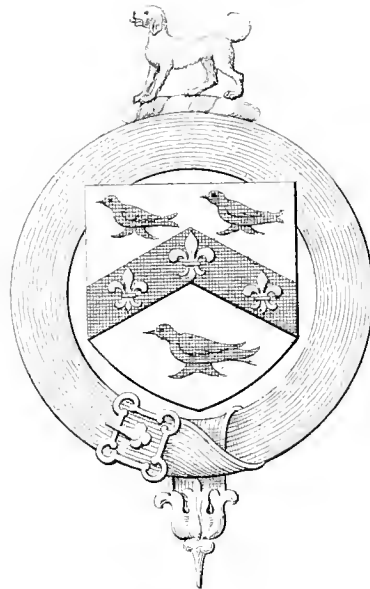
ARMS OF LE RUEZ, Gules, three arrows in fesse, or, points downward.  
Crest. A lion rampant, gules.  
Motto. Vi et Virtute.



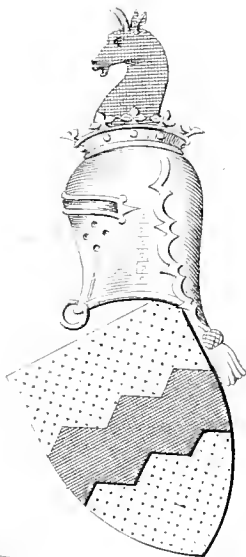
De la Tasse.



Duheanne.



Kalle.



Le Yadoisneur-dit-Durell.

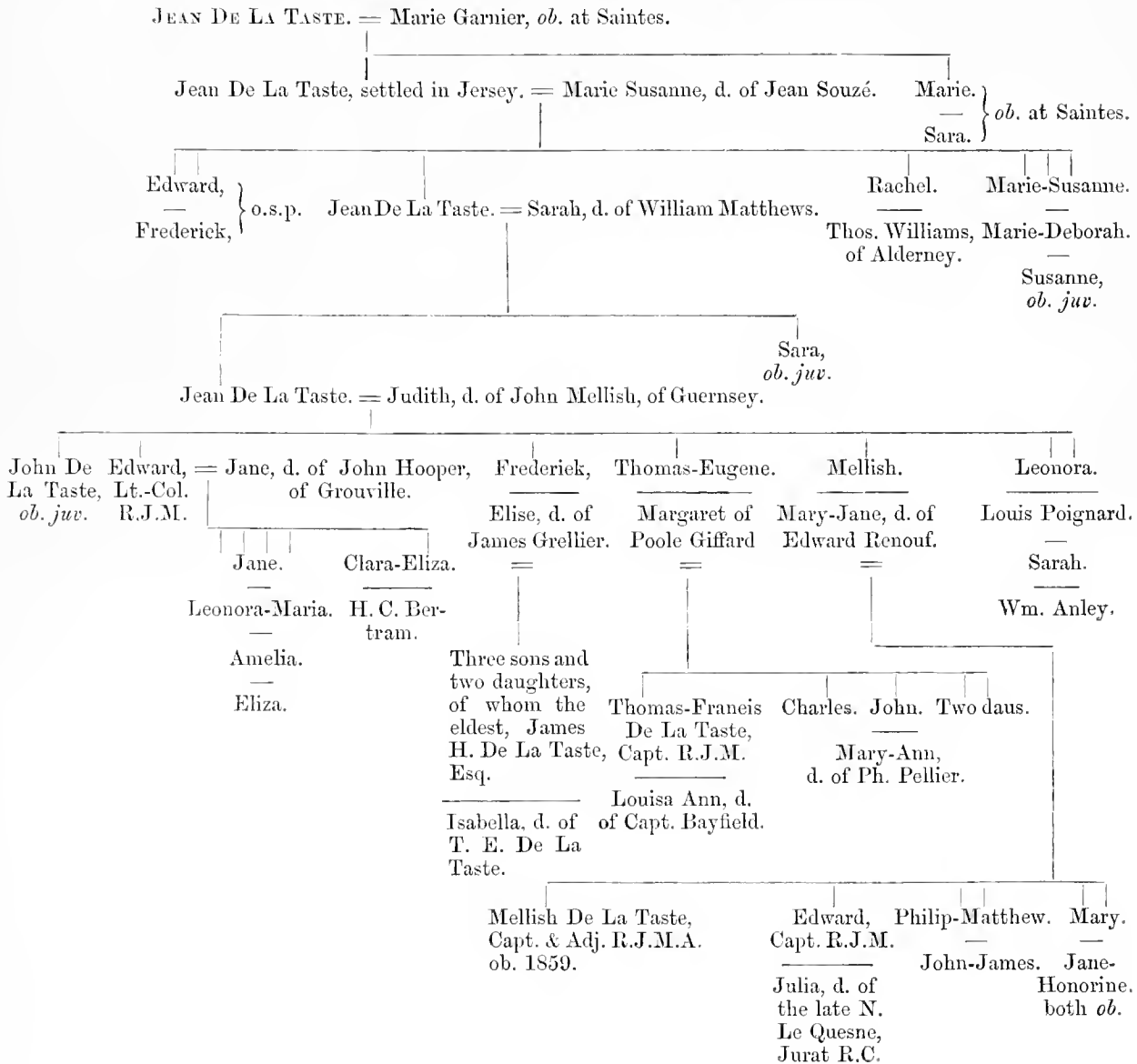


Durell.





**Pedigree of De La Taste.**



**De Quetteville.**



HIS family has been settled from a very early period in the eastern parish of S. Martin, of which one of its members was Constable or Mayor about 1330.

Its name is very probably derived from the village of Quetteville, in Normandy; and the fief of Quetivel, in Jersey, received the name of this family, who were probably its first proprietors.

In 1331, Andrien De Quetteville appears as one of the jury empanelled to ascertain the King's dues in the parish of S. Martin, and in 1546 John De Quetteville was one of the procureurs of the same parish. The family has continued to reside in its old ancestral house, and is now represented there by FRANCIS DE QUETTEVILLE, Esq.

Another branch also residing in S. Martin is represented by JOSHUA-DUMARESQ DE QUETTEVILLE, Esq., descended maternally from the ancient families of Mallet and Dumaresq of Samarés.

Among its principal members was the late Philip De Quetteville, Esq., Colonel R.J.M.A., which branch is represented by his son, DAVID DE QUETTEVILLE, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court and President of the Chamber of Commerce of Jersey.

A branch of the family appears to have settled at an early period in Guernsey. John De Quetteville was Bailly of that island in 1631, and his namesake was elected Jurat of its Royal Court in 1653.

ARMS. Or, a saltire, azure, dentellé, sable.

## De Ste. Croix.



HIS family has been settled in the island from a very early date, for in a confirmation of lands to the monks of S. Mary of Bellozanne by King John in 1200, the name of Robert De Sancta Cruce is mentioned as a trustee.\*

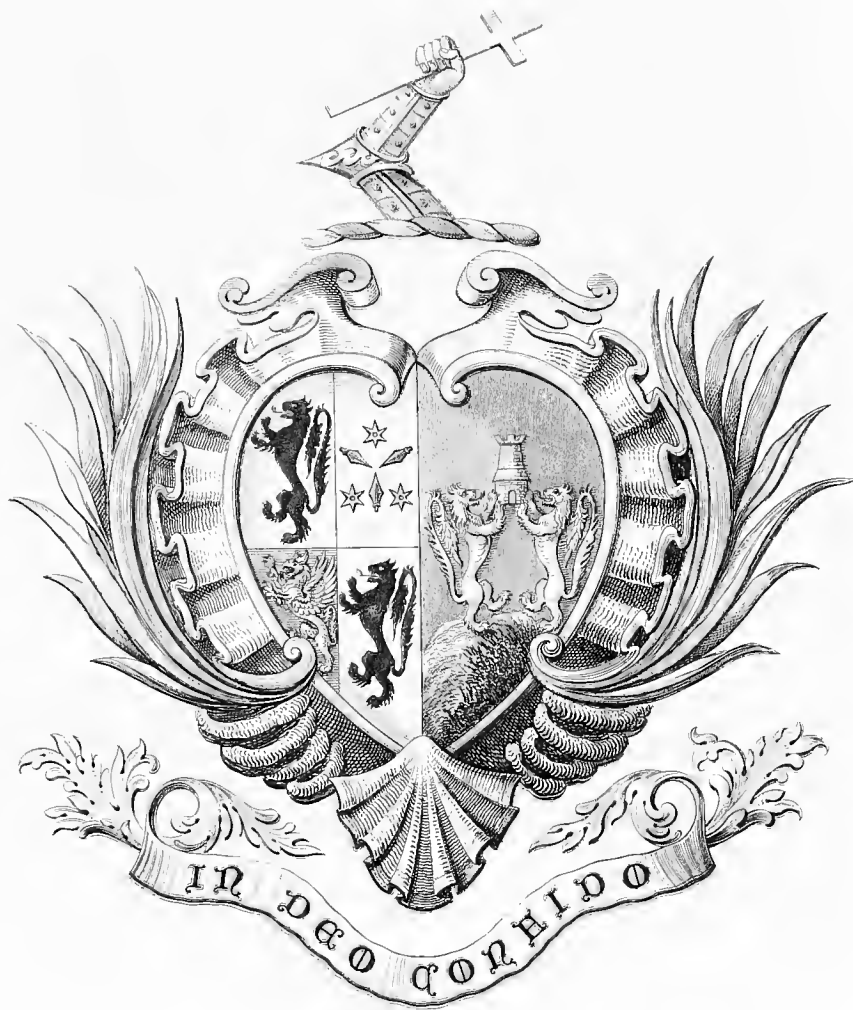
One branch of this house, still holding land on the fief of Bellozanne, on an estate known as the "Pied du Côttil," is now represented by the eldest son of the late GAUTIER DE STE. CROIX, Esq., and by FRANCIS-GAUTIER DE STE. CROIX, Esq., who, with Durell Lerrier, Esq., also represent the distinguished Norman family of De Gascoing, Seigneurs of several important and extensive fiefs in that Duchy.

Another branch is represented by PHILIP DE STE. CROIX, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey, son of the late Aaron De Ste. Croix, Esq., who was also a Jurat. His brother, FRANCIS DE STE. CROIX, Esq., married Amelia, daughter of the late Charles D'Auvergne, Esq., of Guernsey, and is thus connected with some of the most distinguished families of that island.

ARMS. (As borne by FRANCIS-GAUTIER DE STE. CROIX, Esq.) Argent, a lion rampant, sable: quartering, Argent, three spear-heads radiating from the fesse point, between as many mullets of six points, pierced, gules, for DE GASCOING; and Azure, a griffin, segreant,

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\* *Vide* Rot. Chart., 1 John, 1200. Touching the antiquity of the name as a patronymic, M. About, in his recent sparkling work on Rome, incidentally states in his remarks upon the Roman nobility, that the family of Sancta-Croce had representatives in the days of Livy.



Francis Gautier De Ste. Croix, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*





or, for LOUVEL. Impaling, gules, on a mount, vert, two lions, rampant, supporting a tower, argent, for KELLY.

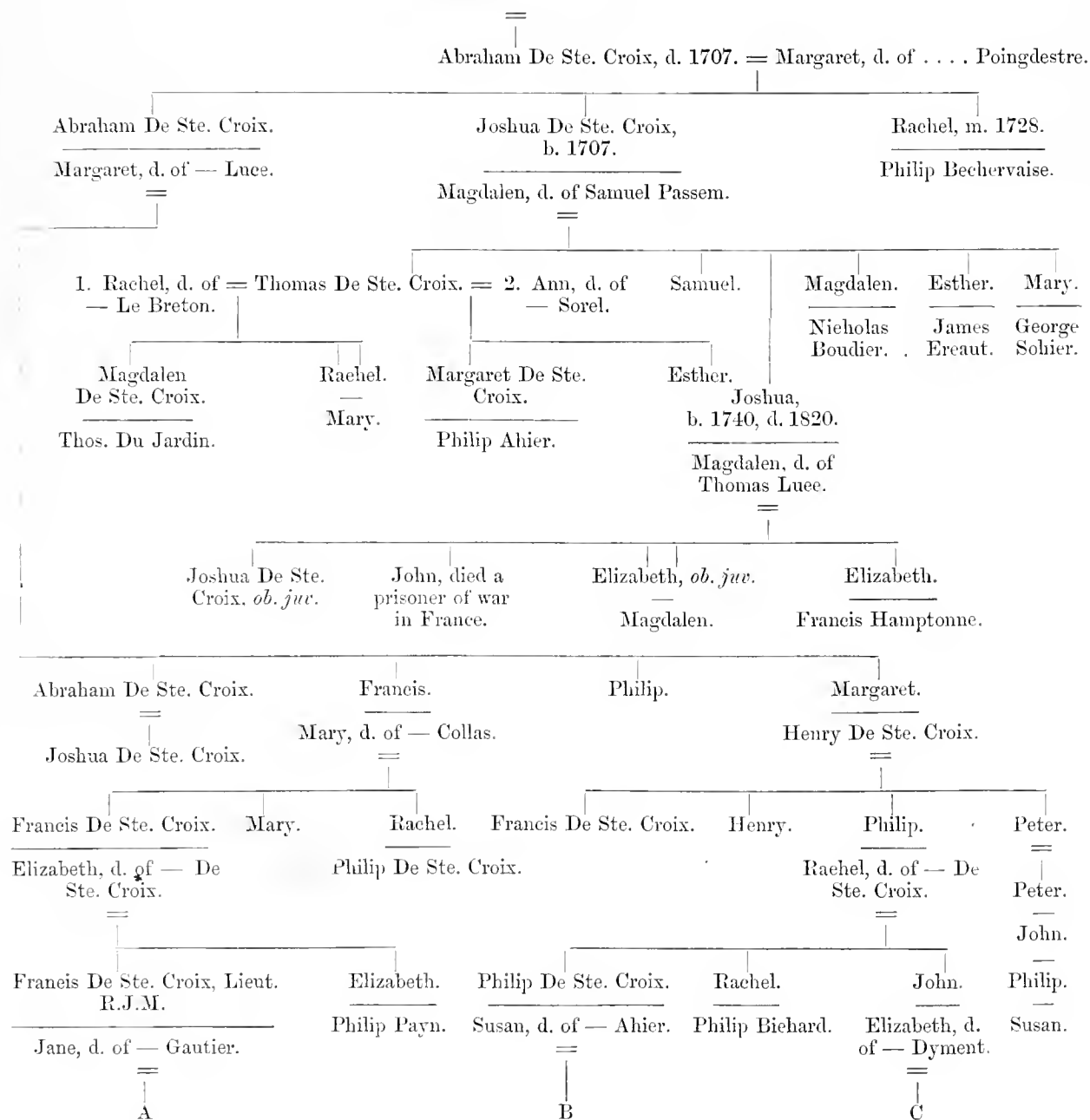
CREST. A dexter arm, embowed in armour, ppr., holding in the hand a cross passion. Another: A cubit arm, vested, holding a plain cross.

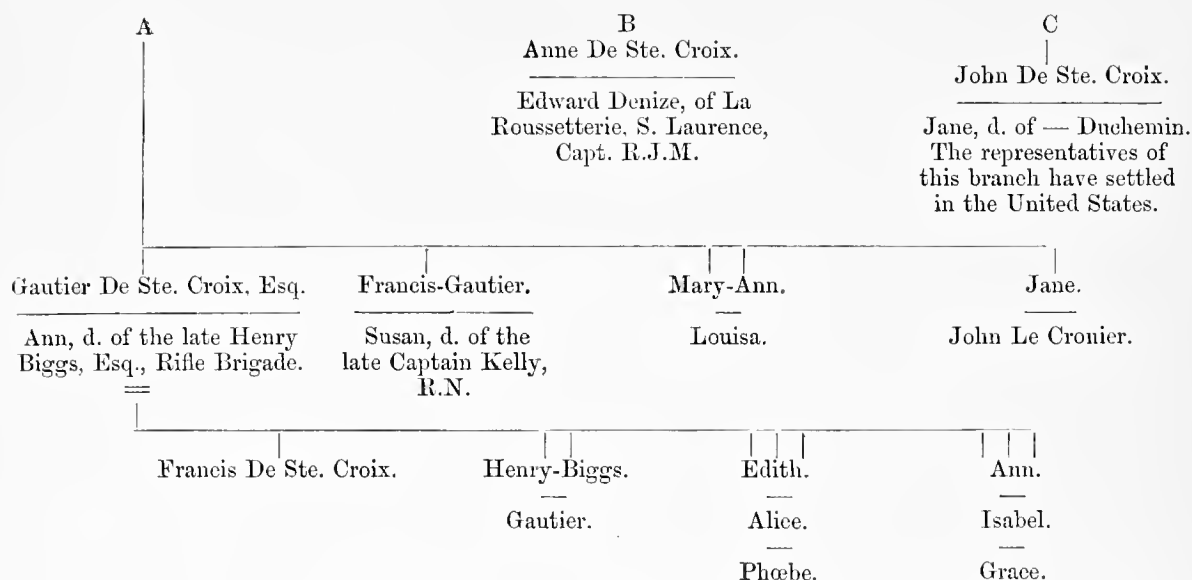
MOTTO. In Deo confido.

**Pedigree of De Ste. Croix.**

**BRANCH OF PIED-DU-CÔTIL HOUSE.**

ABRAHAM DE STE. CROIX.





## De S. Martin.

**F**OR many generations this family, long since extinct, possessed the Fief Hubert of Trinity.

Thomas De S. Martin, the last Seigneur of Trinity, was accused after his death of having participated in the attempt to deliver the island to the French, during the Governorship of John Nanfant. This charge probably derived an air of possibility from the fact that Guille De S. Martin, brother of Thomas, had been Attorney-General of Jersey under the Count de Maulevrier, the French commander. It was made use of, in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Hugh Vaughan, the then Governor, as a pretext for endeavouring to wrest the estate from Drouet Lempriere, nephew and heir of the aforesaid Thomas. The allegation, however, was proved to be false, and the rapacious claims of Vaughan were, to the honour of the Bailly, Helier De Carteret, disallowed by the Court.\* Durell, in his notes to Falle's history, mentions that John, Guillot, Ralph, and Guy de S. Martin (probably cousins of Thomas) were also implicated in the accusation.†

The family is represented by the Seigneurs of Trinity and of S. John La Hougue Boëte.

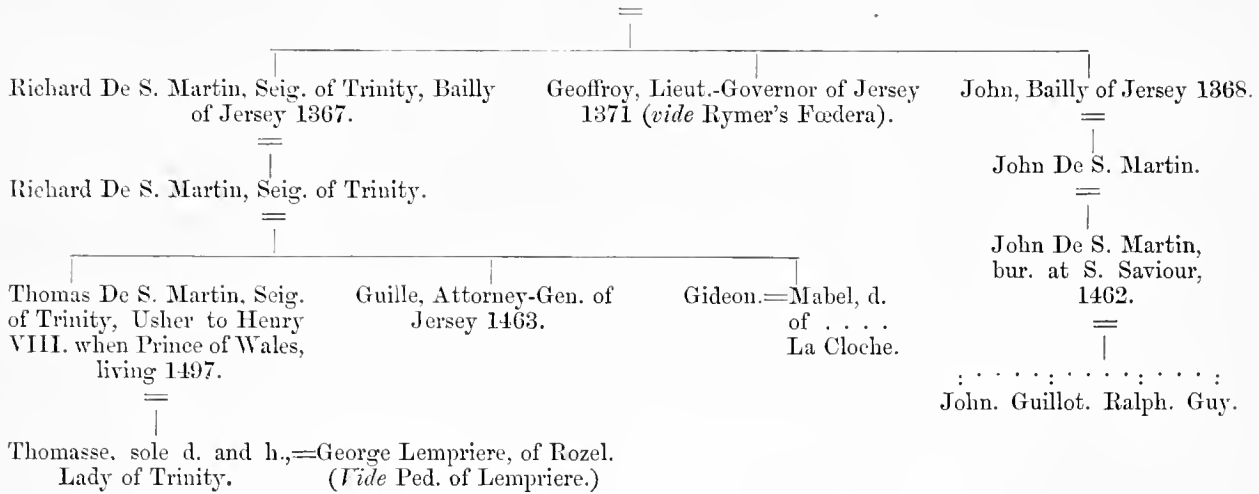
\* *Vide* p. 78.

† Laurence De S. Martin was Bishop of Rochester from 1251 to 1274. Whether he was, as is probable, of this family, records fail to show. His arms were—Sable, six lioncels, 3, 2, 1, or. *Vide* the Blazon of Episcopacy.

**Pedigree of S. Martin.**

JORDAN DE S. MARTIN, mentioned in a confirmation of lauds by King John to the Monks of S. Mary of Bellozame, 1 Johan., A.D. 1200, from whom descended,

Henry De S. Martin, Bailly of Jersey in 1318, Seig. of Trinity.



ARMS. Gules, nine billets, argent. (When the Manor of Trinity became possessed by the family of Lempriere, the tinctures were altered to azure and or.) The ancient arms of the family were . . . . a fesse between three mullets. . . ., as appears from a seal of Richard De S. Martin, Bailly, appendant to a deed dated 1367.\*

**De Vaumorel.**

**D**R. PHILIP DE VAUMOREL, the first of that name in Jersey, married Constance-Charlotte Le Hardy, daughter of the Attorney-General of that island, by whom he had John, M.D., and Philip, Colonel H.E.I.C.S. This latter served in India with much *éclat*, and was present at the siege of Seringapatam; a sword taken at the sacking of the town, and a portrait of the veteran, are in the possession of F. Gme. Collas, Esq. Neither leaving issue, the family became extinct, in the male line, in the second generation of its insular existence.†

ARMS. Barry of eight, ermines and argent, over all, a lion rampant, or; on a chief of the second, three owls, ppr.

CREST. On a wreath, an esquire's helmet, ppr.

MOTTO. Loyal Devoir.

\* *Vide* p. 63.

† The representation of the family devolved, on the death of Col. Vaumorel, in 1820, upon the descendants of one of his sisters, the wife of . . . . Le Sauvage.

## Duheaume.



THE date of the first settlement of this family in the island has not been ascertained.

Its eldest branch possessed lands in the parish of S. Ouen, where, becoming extinct, it is now represented by JOHN-DANIEL CHEVALIER, Esq., who possesses, among other objects of vertu formerly belonging to the family, an antique tortoise-shell brooch, upon which are carved its armorial bearings.

A junior branch has long been settled at Les Augerez, in the parish of S. Peter, and is represented by the Rev. WILLIAM DUHEAUME, M.A., Rector of S. Trinity.

ARMS. Checky, argent and vert, on a bend of the first, a leopard's head, cabossed, between two annulets, sable; a canton ermine.

CREST. A dexter hand issuant from clouds, holding a sprig of three roses, all ppr.

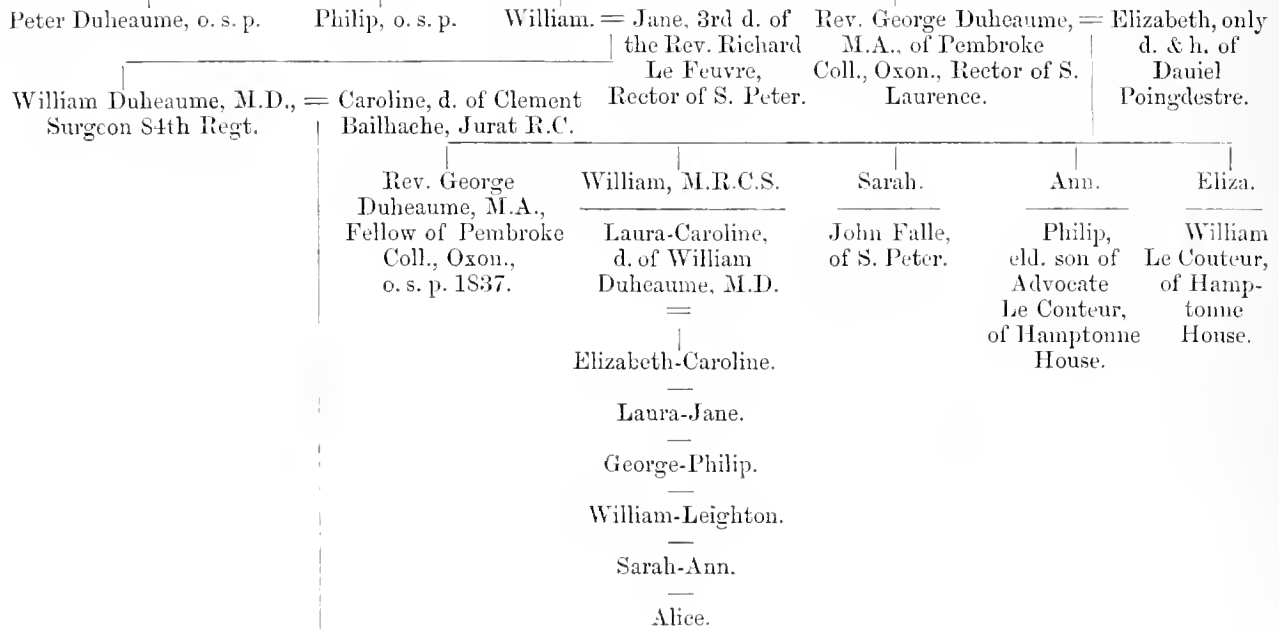
### Pedigree of Duheaume.

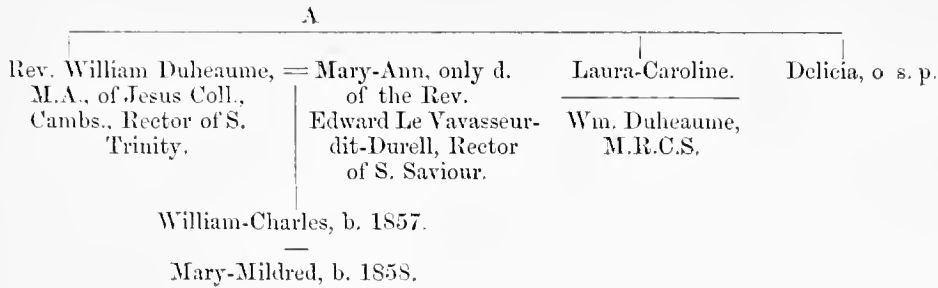
RICHARD DUHEAUME, of the parish of S. Peter, living 1600, from whom descended

Peter Duheaume, a junior scion of Duheaume of Les Augerez. = Sarah, d. of Leonard Le Grand, of La Vallée.

Peter Duheaume. = Susan, d. of Drouet Gallichan, of la Maison de la Chasse, S. Trinity.

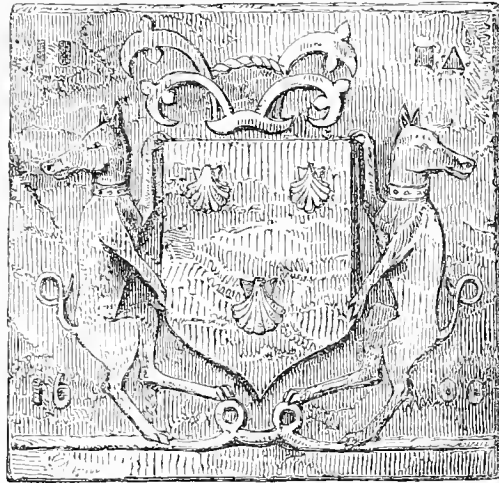
Peter Duheaume. = Sarah, d. of Abraham Bertram of S. Martin, by Sarah De Carteret.





## Dumaresq.

**F**EW families in Jersey can boast a more lengthened lineage or more distinguished members than that of Dumaresq. It is one of the few patrician houses of the island, the representatives of which have, from the earliest historic period, held offices of trust and distinction in the public service of Jersey. Falle, the historian, makes special mention of the name occurs in a roll of the Exchequer, 21 Edward I., recording assizes held in Jersey, 23rd November, 1292, in which Jordan Du Maresq appears as a Jurat of the Royal Court of the island.



ARMS AND SUPPORTERS OF DUMARESQ.  
 SCULPTURED ON THE SOUTH WALL OF S.  
 TRINITY CHURCH.

mention of its rank and antiquity, and congratulates himself upon his connection with it.

The first insular settler of the name is stated to have been of a Norman family, and to have migrated in the suite of certain ecclesiastics who visited Jersey for the purpose of dedicating one of the parish churches, in the early part of the thirteenth century. The earliest offi-

The name has been variously spelt De Marisco, De Marais, Dumareys, and Dumaresq; a name which was not, at one period, peculiar to the island; for in 1217 John De Marisco held the See of Durham, and in 1272 William De Mareys held lands in Oxford. There exists, however, no evidence to prove the common origin of the Jersey and English families.\*

\* *Fide* the Abbreviatio Placitorum, the Inquisitiones post Mortem, &c. The Testa de Neville also mentions individuals named Marisco, Maresco, Le Mareys, and De Mareys. By a privately printed history of the family of Montmorency, written by Henry de Montmorency-Morres, and published in Paris in 1817, it appears that a branch of this house was formerly styled De Marisco, since corrupted into Morres.

That of Jersey appears primarily to have been established in the parish of S. Brelade, where it held the estate of La Haule. So early as the reign of Edward II., William Dumaresq was Attorney-General of the island, and is justly remembered with admiration on account of his successful and able defence of the liberties and privileges of his countrymen before John de Fressingfield, Drogo De Barentine, and John De Dutton, the Commissioners appointed by the King to inquire into the legislative and jurisdicative state of the island. From this branch the late Sir John Dumaresq, Knight, derived his descent, of whom the following obituary notice is translated from a local journal:—

“ Gifted with a lively imagination and with superior genius, Sir John Dumaresq directed, at an early period of his life, his attention to the study of jurisprudence, and at the age of twenty-one was nominated an advocate of the Royal Court. Here his natural energy and stirring eloquence, supported by his logical style of pleading, his excellent delivery, and his sound judgment, soon predicted his ultimate success. Successively called, by public approval and by the choice of Government, to fill various administrative, financial, military, and judicial functions, he became Constable (Mayor) of his parish; one of the Receivers of His Majesty’s Revenues; Colonel of the N.W. Regiment R.J.M.; Attorney-General of the island in 1801; and finally its Lieutenant-Bailly in 1802. He eminently comprehended the insular laws and constitution; and it was undoubtedly owing to this valuable advantage, combined with his other qualifications, that he was deputed on no less than twenty-one occasions to represent the States of Jersey before His Majesty in Council. He terminated his long honourable career on the 19th March, 1819, aged sixty-nine. More than one thousand individuals, among whom were members of the most distinguished families of the island, assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to their beloved and talented countryman.”\* In S. Peter’s Church exists an elegant mural tablet to his memory, and to that of his wife, the daughter of John Le Mesurier, Esq., hereditary Governor of Alderney. In the same church there is also one to that of his eldest son John Dumaresq, Esq., Attorney-General of Jersey, and another to that of his youngest son, Thomas Dumaresq, Esq., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, who served in Egypt, in the Mediterranean, and in the Peninsula, and had charge of the Army of Occupation in Paris in 1815.

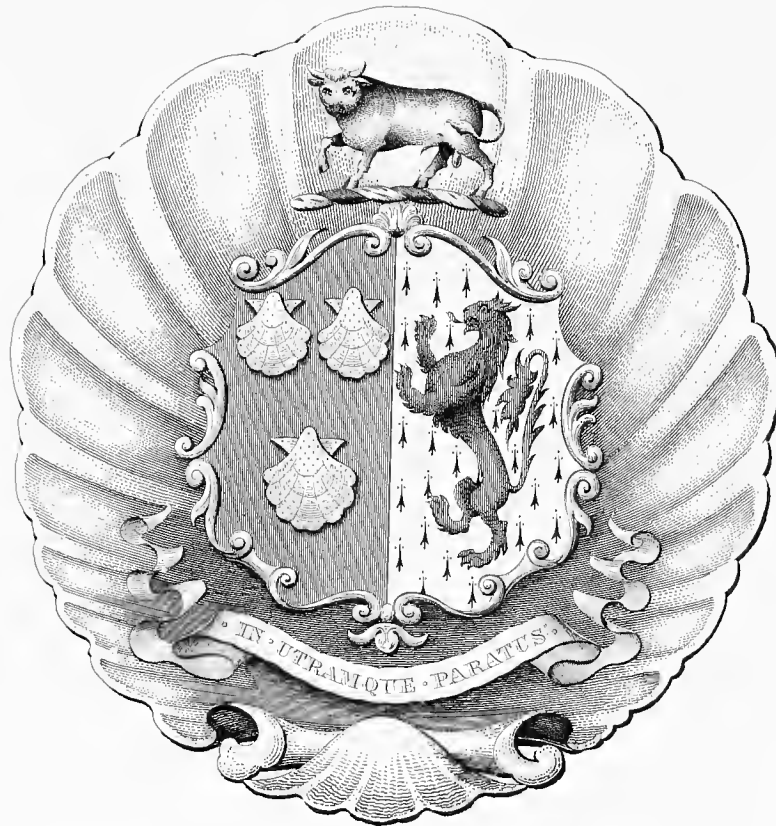
This section of the family is represented by GEORGE DUMARESQ, Esq., of Seafield, S. Laurence.

From La Haule a branch settled at Vinchelés de Bas, of which fief it obtained the Seigneurie in 1486; whence, about 1500, John, son of Thomas Dumaresq, Seigneur of Vinchelés de Bas and of Gorge, by his marriage with Mabel Payn, the lady of Samarés, removed to that Fief Haubert, which remained in the possession of his descendants for eight generations. Of this branch, Henry Dumaresq, Seigneur of Samarés, was conspicuous for the support he gave to the Republican cause at the period of the Great

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\* *Vide* Gazette de l’Isle de Jersey, March 27, 1819.



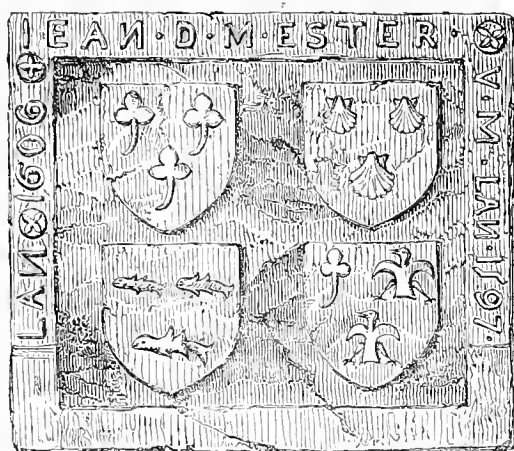


George Dumaresq, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



Rebellion, when he was one of the Rebel Commissioners, and for his friendship for Michael Lempriere, the Parliamentarian Bailly of Jersey. His son Philip, however, appears to have held opposite views, for he figures as a Jurat of the Royal Court very shortly after the Restoration. He was born about 1650, and entered at an early age the Royal Navy, where he rose to Post rank. He is well known as the author of a Survey of Jersey, which he presented to James II. in 1685. The original MS. is preserved at the British Museum. His only daughter Deborah, who conveyed the Seigneurie of Samarés to the Seale family, died without issue. One of the junior sections of this branch is represented by JOHN DUMARESQ, Esq.



ARMS AND QUARTERINGS OF DUMARESQ OF SAMARÉS, S. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

On the south side of S. Clement's Church is an altar-monument, surmounted by the arms depicted above. It records the death of John Dumaresq, Jurat R.C., and Esther Dumaresq, his wife, Lady of Samarés. This latter, with her sister Sarah, the wife of Helier De Carteret, were remarkable for their patriotism, in voluntarily resigning their joint seigneurial rights to the Mont de la Ville (upon which is erected Fort Regent), which is situated on a dependency of Samarés, in order that so commanding a site might be fortified for the protection of the town and harbour of S. Helier. The idea, then suggested, was not carried out until many years afterwards.

In the interior of the same church is a slate tablet recording the extinction of one of the branches of this family, on which are inscribed the following quaint lines, which, from their pathos, deserve repetition here:—(See page 136.)

Ici reposent les corps d'Helier  
 Dumaresq, Gentilhomme, qui  
 Décéda le 22 May 1716, et de  
 Demoiselle Esther Dumaresq sa fille,  
 Qui deceda le 17me  
 Avril 1717.

Ester Le Geyt sensiblement touchée de la mort de son  
 Fidèle epoux et de sa chère fille, leur a fait dresser  
 Cet epitaph pour estre un monument perpetuel de son souvenir.

J'étois encore inconsolable  
 Apres le trépas d'un mari  
 Que j'avois tendrement cheri  
 Lors que la mort inexorable  
 Mettant le comble à mes douleurs  
 Fit de nouveau couler mes pleurs,  
 Et m'enleva ma chère fille,  
 Tu le scais ô mon Dieu c'estoit  
 Hélas! tous ce qui me restoit  
 D'une assez nombreuse famille.  
 Seule sans enfans, sans epoux  
 Q u'heureuse pour moy sera l'heure  
 Où je les pouray joindre en ta sainte demeure  
 Et goûter dans ton sein les plaisirs les plus doux.

Arms.

From the family at Samarés sprang the various branches of DUMARESQ DU MORIN, DUMARESQ DES AUGRÈS, with others settled in various parts of the island.

The estate of Morin derives its name from a family once of some note in the island, but now extinct. Perrez Moryn was Lieutenant-Bailly to Sir John Bernard in 1431, and Nicholas Morin was Bailly under the Count de Maulevrier in 1467.\* This branch of Dumaresq, now quite extinct, was allied by marriage to some of the best families of the island.

The fief of les Augrès was acquired by this family by the marriage of Richard Dumaresq with Collette Larbaestier, its heiress. The family of Larbaestier is one of very early settlement in Jersey, and is said to have derived its patronymic from the fact of an ancestor having held the post of bow-bearer to the Conqueror. Of this branch was the Rev. Daniel Dumaresq, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Salisbury; Prebendary of Netherbury-in-Ecclesia; Rector of Yeovilton, Somerset; Prebendary of Wells; and honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at S. Petersburg. He was educated in his native island at the school of S. Manelier, afterwards entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and

\* ARMS (as borne by PERREZ MORYN): A pike, naiant, in chief; in base, waves, ondée. Motto: Fortune le veut. The seal used by Nicholas Morin had for device a sprig, leaved and fruited, but this probably was not intended as an armorial bearing. ARMS OF MORIN OF NORMANDY: Or, a cross, engrailed, sable.

finally became a Fellow of Exeter College in 1740. He was some time Chaplain to the British Factory at S. Petersburg, and, while there, was honoured with the special notice of the Empresses Elizabeth and Catherine II. of Russia. Upon the application of Stanislaus, the last King of Poland, for some Englishman of talent to superintend the scheme, he was considered the fittest person to conduct the establishment of schools, which the King had determined to open throughout his dominions. Entering into his task with much taste for the employment, Dr. Dumaresq succeeded in carrying out this educational plan to the admiration of every one concerned. On his departure from Poland the grateful monarch was solicitous to present the learned doctor with some adequate mark of his good-will. Dr. Dumaresq, however, refused both honours and money, and would accept nothing save the watch that the King wore, and which he took simply as a *gage d'amitié*.\* Upon his arrival in England he retired to his small living near Bath, which no promises of preferment made him by his personal friends, George III. and William Pitt,† were sufficiently powerful to induce him to leave; for, had it not been for his genuine love of repose and tranquillity, he might undoubtedly have arrived at the dignity of a mitre. "Perhaps the uniform conduct of no one man," says Hutehins, in his History of Dorset, "in this or any other country came nearer to that of the primitive Christians in the apostolic age, than that of this venerable divine during his very long life."‡ At his death, which occurred at Bath, October 28, 1805, in his ninety-fifth year, he generously left his books to the Public Library of Jersey, which nearly doubled the original gift of Falle. A characteristic portrait of Dr. Dumaresq is in the possession of Madame de Vinchelès de Bas, who is descended from his sister Elizabeth. This branch is represented by the families of Mallet, De Carteret, and Vibert.

Another branch, several of the members of which are settled in England, is represented by the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel John Dumaresq and of Philip Dumaresq, Esq., late President of the Council at Cape Breton. Its insular, no less than its English, alliances,

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\* This watch is still in existence in Jersey, having been given by a female relative of Dr. Dumaresq to her legal adviser, some few years ago.

† Several interesting anecdotes are extant respecting this good and erudite man. It is said that when Pitt could steal a few days from his sterner duties, he would go and visit his friend, and, in his humble but snug parlour, the haughty and eloquent Premier would resuscitate his earlier days by discussing with his learned friend some disputed classical passage, or by relating, with much interest, *on dits* touching their early companions, many of whom were among the most prominent characters of the day. Dr. Dumaresq was formally introduced to George III. by Pitt himself, at a levée, when the King was delighted at the Doctor's combined modesty and erudition. Some time after this introduction, as the King with some of his suite were strolling on the Weymouth esplanade, the latter were surprised to see His Majesty accost, with much cordiality, a tall, ungainly, travel-stained ecclesiastic, who had just landed from a vessel. Their astonishment was not diminished when the King, evidently warming with the conversation, took the stranger's arm, and, in a paroxysm of delight, fairly clapped him on the back. When the unknown had departed, after an animated interview of above an hour, they crowded round to inquire who and what he was. "That, gentlemen," said the King, "is Dr. Dumaresq, one of the most worthy and most disinterested men in my dominions."

‡ *Fide* Hutehins's Dorset, vol. iv., p. 369.

together with its social position, render it the most prominent portion of this famous house.

ARMS. (As borne by JOHN DUMARESQ, Esq.) Gules, three escallops, or; a martlet for difference.\* Quartering—Ermines, a cross-bow drawn, charged with an arrow, all argent, for LARBALESTIER:† Gules, three escallops, or, a crescent for difference, for DUMARESQ:

\* The Jersiaias followed a custom, once prevalent wherever arms were borne, that of bearing maternal armorial ensigns, in default of their possessing paternal ones. If the following extract from a very old MS. be worthy of credence, it would appear that an instance of this practice occurs in the family of Dumaresq. Another ancient heraldic peculiarity may be observed in the seals of its various members, that of dividing the various coats of arms, and giving portions only of the charges of each on one shield. This custom has, from its confusion, been long and wisely disused.

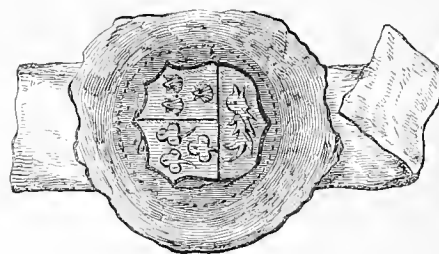
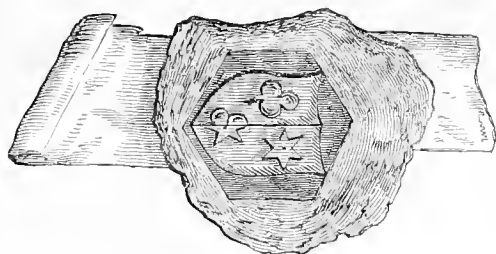
“Les Dumaresqs portent S., trois dauphinets, argent, comme principal chef descendu de Jean de Bagot, Seigneur du fief de Gorge.”

“Item, gueules trois vaneaux, or; comme principal chef descendu de Michel Le Febvre, Seigneur de Vinchelés de Bas, &ca.”

“Item, A. trois Treyeuillets, fable, comme Seigneur du Manoir et feu de Samarés.”

“Item, Ermines, une Arbalestre bandé, comme chef descendu d’Anthoine Larbalestier, Seigneur des Augrès, en la paroisse de la Trinité, le tout en l’isle de Jerfey.”

In most of the mediæval signatures of the Samarés Dumaresqs, one observes the trefoil introduced as flourishes—a striking instance of the pride this branch took in its descent from the house of Payn.



*Dumaresq*  
*Juge delegué*

*Dumaresq barly*

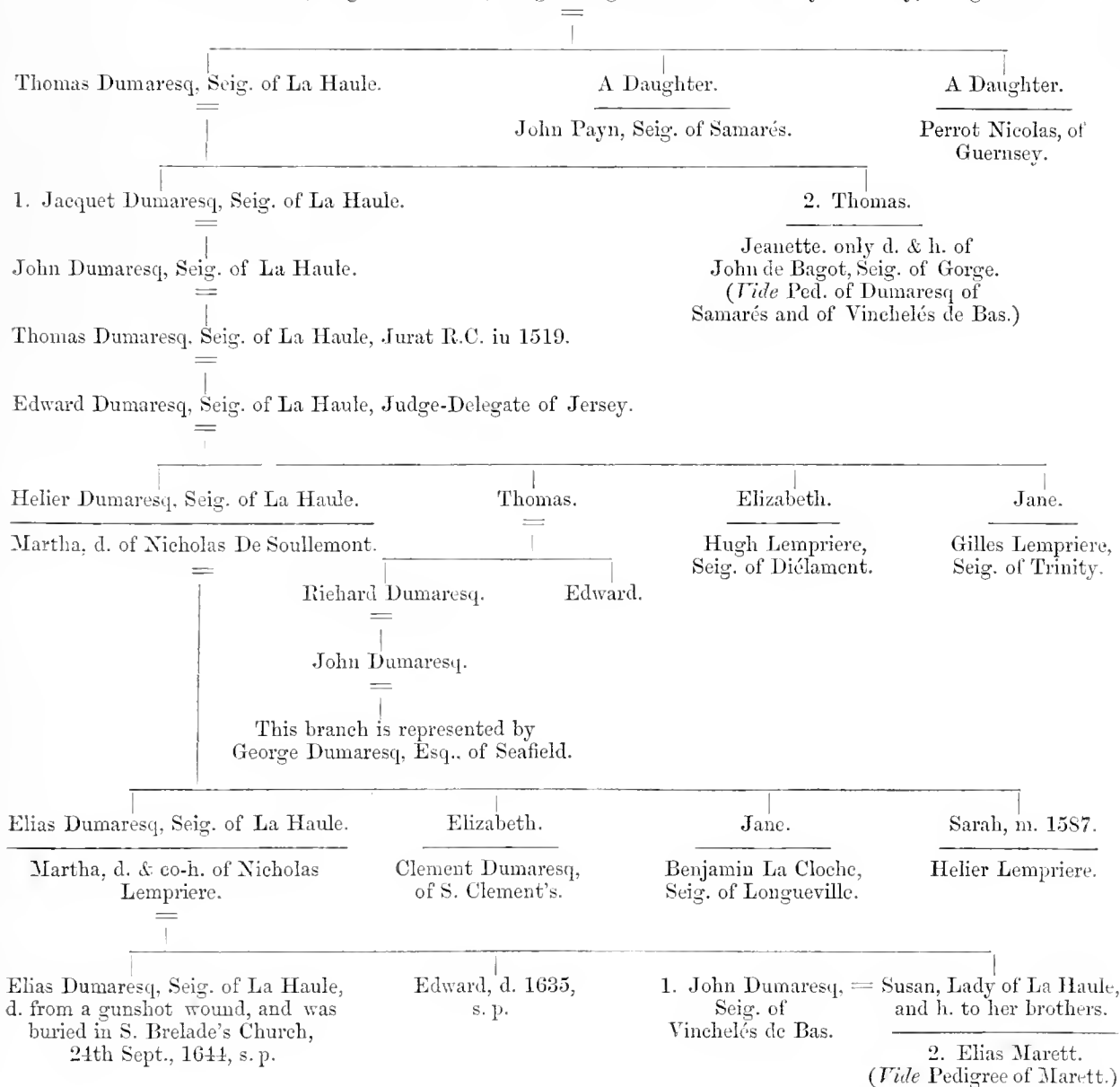
The trefoils, arms of the Payn family, were looked upon by the Dumaresq Seigneurs of Samarés more as manorial than ancestral ensigns, and generally preceded their own coat. A curious variation of the Dumaresq arms occurs on a pew-door in S. Peter’s Church. In this, which appears on a quartered shield bearing De Carteret on the 1 and 4 quarters, the escallops are reversed, and have a bend sinister separating the one in chief from the two in base. The families of De Soussay, of Britany, and of Chamberlayne, Pale, and Palmer, of England, all bear gules, three escallops, or.

† Although the fief des Augrès became alienated at a very early period from the family of Larbalestier, it is not extinct to this day. John Larbalestier, Rector of the parishes of S. Trinity and S. Peter, was appointed Vice-Dean of the island in 1531, by the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Coutances. (*Vide* the Registers of that See.) Until very lately a family of the name lived in their original parish of S. Trinity, in a dwelling appropriately named Cross-Bow House. And the celebrated PHILIPPE LARBALESTIER, the Farina of Jersey, comes from the same source.

Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT :‡ Argent, three trefoils, sable, for PAYN : and Gules, four fusils in fesse, argent ; an annulet in base, or, for DE CARTERET.

### Pedigree of Dumaresq of La Haule.

GUILLE DUMARESQ, Seig. of La Haule, Judge-Delegate, and Lieut.-Bailly of Jersey, living 1407.



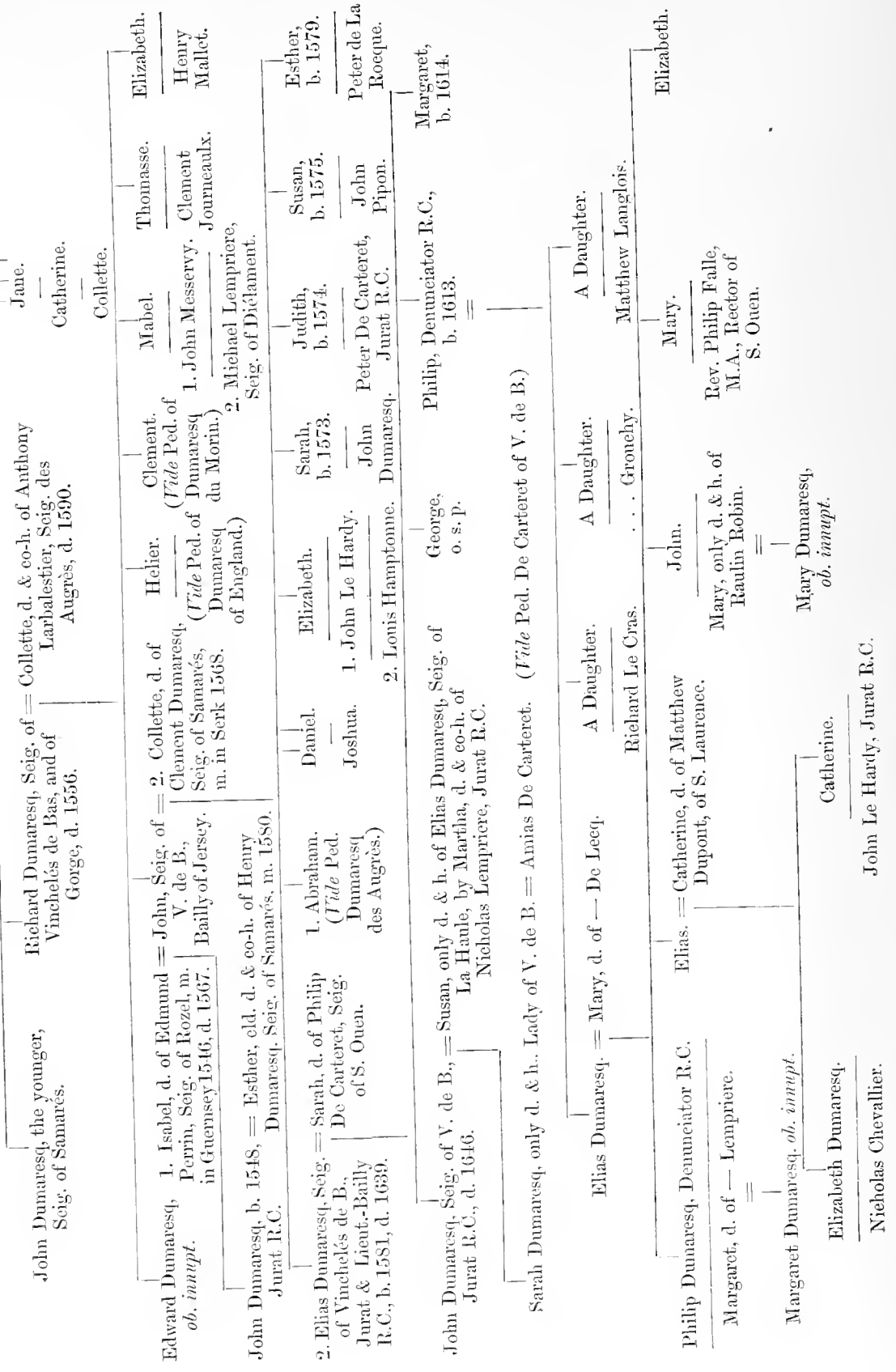
‡ The family of De Bagot, long extinct, has left its name to a suburb of S. Helier's. Little or nothing is known of the insular history of this house or that of Gorge, with which it would appear to have been intimately connected. It is far from improbable that scions of these two great English families, whose ancestors entered England with the Conqueror, were settled in Jersey at a very early date, although the connexion cannot definitely be traced.

## Pedigree of Dumaresq of Vincheles de Bas.

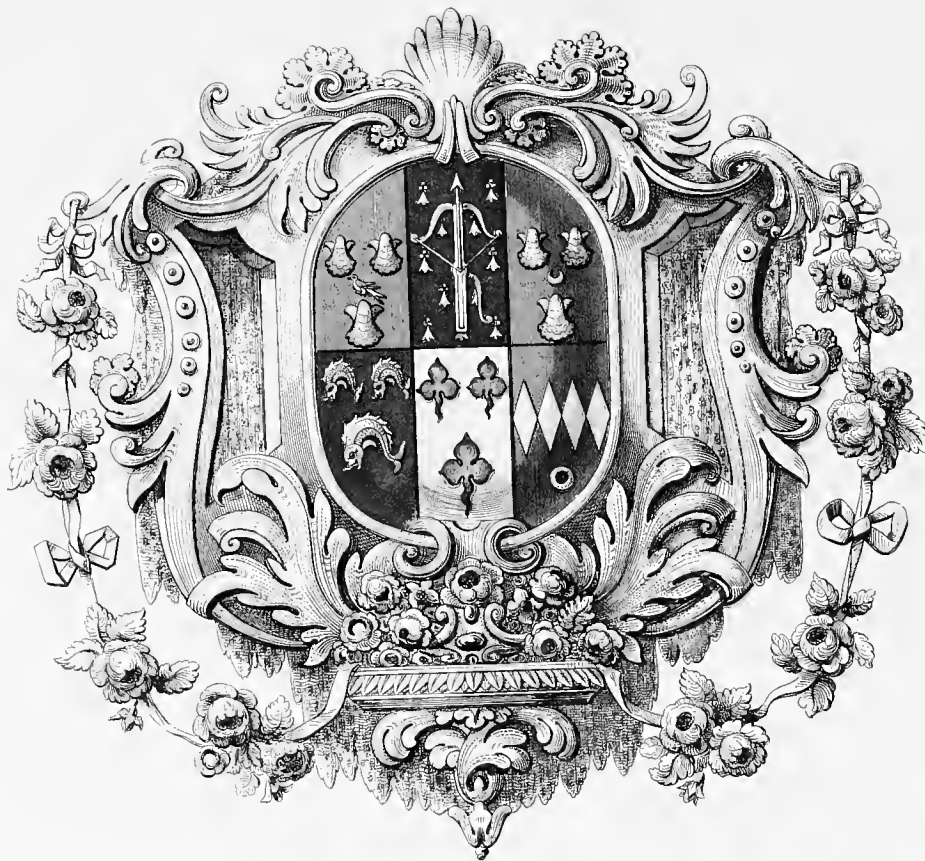
THOMAS DUMARESQ, 2nd son of Thomas Dumaresq, Seig. of La Haule.

Jeanette, only d. & h. of John De Bagot, Seig. of Gorge.

John Dumaresq, the elder, Seig. of Vincheles de Bas, and of Gorge. = Mabel, only d. & h. of Philip Payn, Seig. of Samarés.







John Danvers, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



**Pedigree of Dumaresq of Samarés, and of Grouville.**

THOMAS DUMARESQ, second son of Thomas Dumaresq, Seig. of La Haule.

Jeanette, only d. and h. of John De Bagot, Seig. of Gorge.

John Dumaresq, the elder, Seigneur of Vinchelés de Bas, and of Gorge = Mabel, only d. and h. of Philip Payn, Seig. of Samarés.

John Dumaresq, the younger, Seig. of Samarés.	Richard, Seig. of Vinchelés de Bas.	Jane.	Catherine.	Collette.
Jane, d. of Thomas Lempriere, Bailly of Jersey.	Collette, d. and co-h. of Anthony Larbaestier, Seig. des Augrès. ( <i>Fide</i> Ped. of Dumaresq of Vinchelés de Bas.)	Nicholas Lempriere, Jurat, R.C.	Richard Mallet, Jurat, R.C.	Nicholas Journeaulx, Jurat, R.C.

Clement Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarés,  
Margaret, only d. and h. of Helier De Carteret, Bailly of Jersey.

Henry Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarés.	Collette.	Jane.	Elizabeth.	Mabel.
Mary, d. of Philip Lempriere.	John Dumaresq, Bailly of Jersey.	1. Richard Le Brocq. 2. John De Carteret, Seig. of Vinchelés de H.	Nicholas Lempriere.	Richard Messervy.

1. Esther Dumaresq, Lady of Samarés, m. 1580, d. 1597. = John Dumaresq, Jurat, R.C., eldest son of John Dumaresq, Bailly of Jersey, d. 1606.      2. Sarah.  
Helier De Carteret, Seig. of La Hague, Jurat, R.C.

Daniel Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarés, d. 1634.	Joshua, <i>o.s.p.</i>	Clement Dumaresq, of S. Clement.
Elizabeth, d. of Peter De Carteret, of S. Peter.		Elizabeth, d. of Helier Dumaresq, Seig. of La Haule.

Henry Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarés, Jurat R.C.	John. ( <i>Fide</i> Ped. Dumaresq of the Colombiers.)	Elias Elizabeth } <i>o.s.p.</i>	Helier Dumaresq.	Clement, of Grouville.	Elizabeth.
Margaret, only d. of Abraham Hérault, of S Helier.			Jane, d. of ... Jambart.	Agnes, d. of ... Gevain.	Joshua Lempriere.

Philip Dumaresq, Seig. of Samarés Jurat, R.C., Capt. R.N.	Henry.	Helier Dumaresq.	Clement.	Jane.
Deborah, sister of Sir Wm. Trumball, Kt., Secretary to William III.	Margaret.	Esther, d. of ... Le Geyt.	Mary, d. of ... De Carteret.	Philip Filleul.
	Esther. <i>o.s.p.</i>	Esther Dumaresq.		

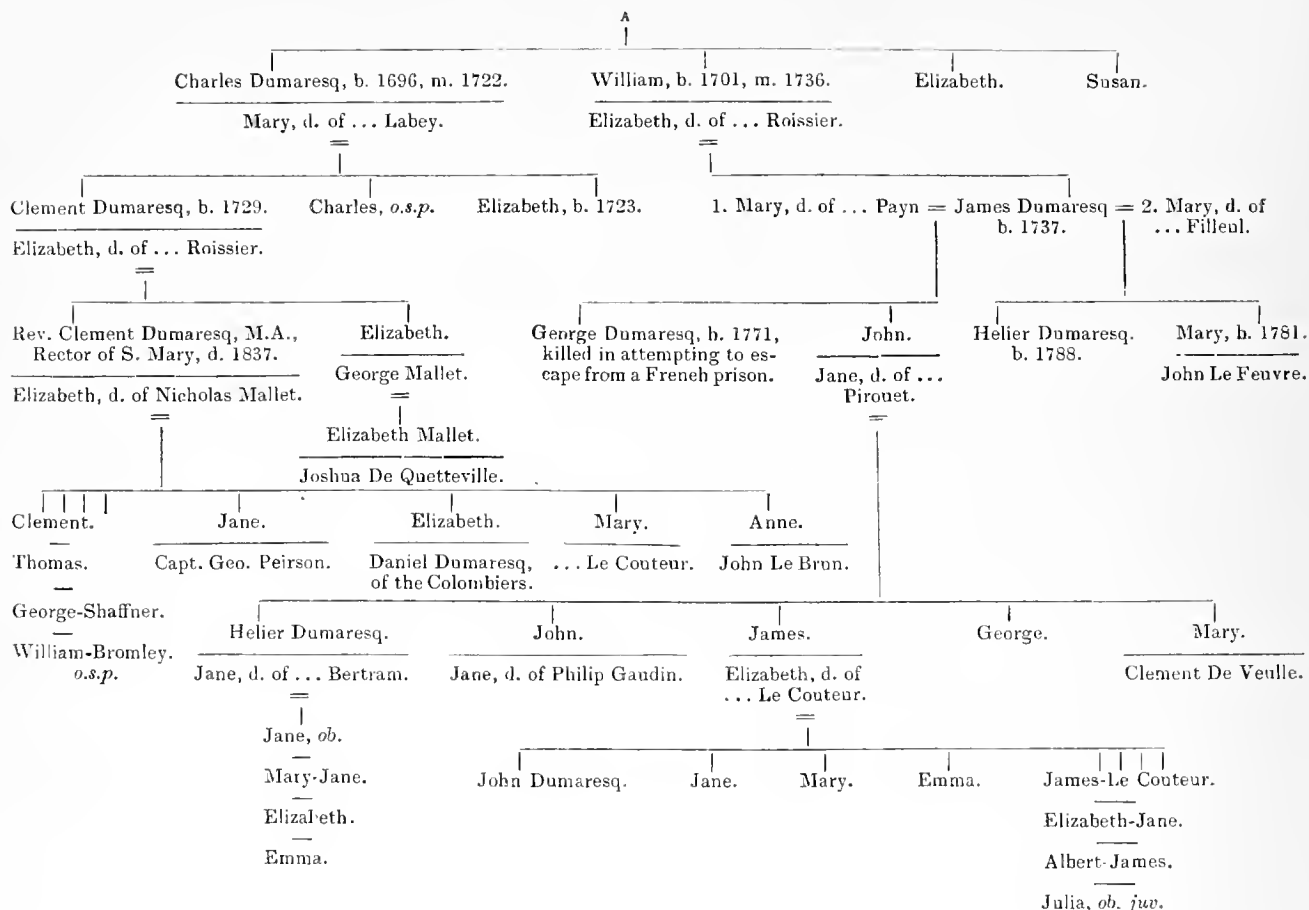
Deborah Dumaresq, Lady of Samarés only d. and h., *o.s.p.* = Philip, son of Benjamin Dumaresq, a junior scion of Dumaresq des Augrès.

Philip Dumaresq, <i>o.s.p.</i>	Jane, Lady of the fief Elie.	Deborah = John Dumaresq, eldest son of the Seig. des Augrès.
	Philip Nicolle.	
	Deborah Dumaresq, <i>ob. inupt.</i>	Jane.
		Elias Le Maistre.

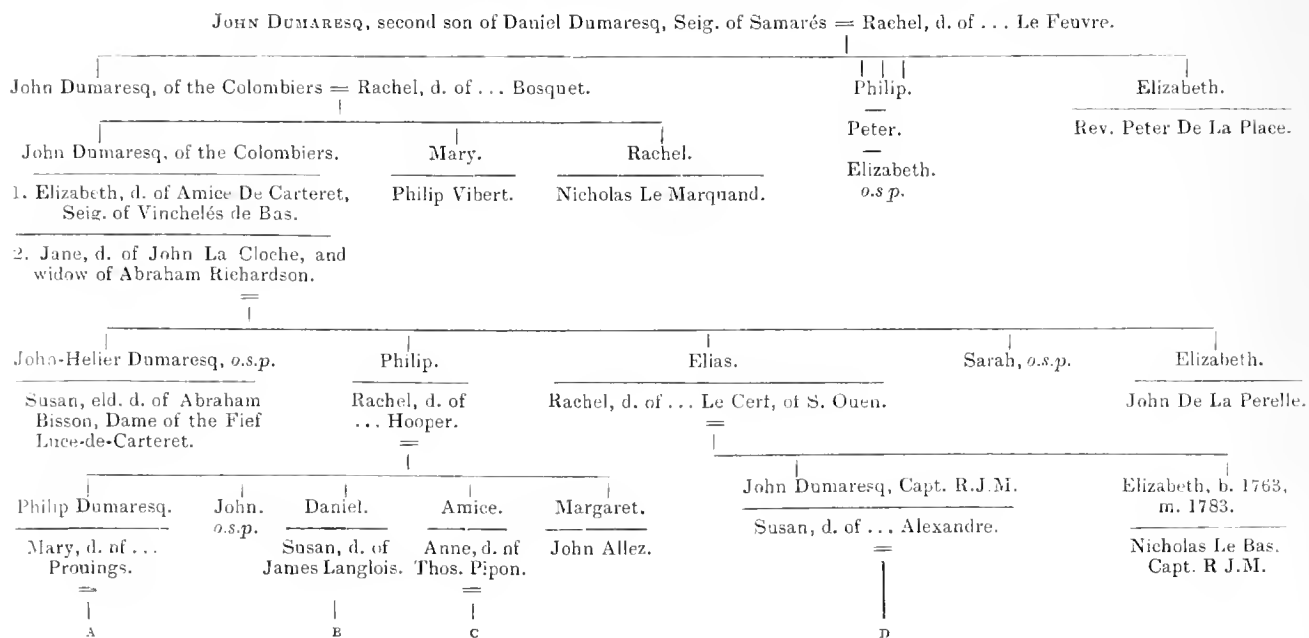
1. Susan, d. of ... Hamon, m. 1692 = James Dumaresq, b. 1647 = 2. Dorothy, d. of ... Helier, m. 1673.      Clement, b. 1651.

Susan Dumaresq, b. 1669.				
James Dumaresq, <i>ob. juv.</i>	James, b. 1679.	Clement.	Agnes, b. 1677, m. 1691.	Elizabeth, b. 1681.
	John Dumaresq, <i>o.s.p.</i>	Susan, d. of John Hooper, m. 1693.	James Roissier.	1. Charles Le Boutillier. 2. Hugh Hooper.

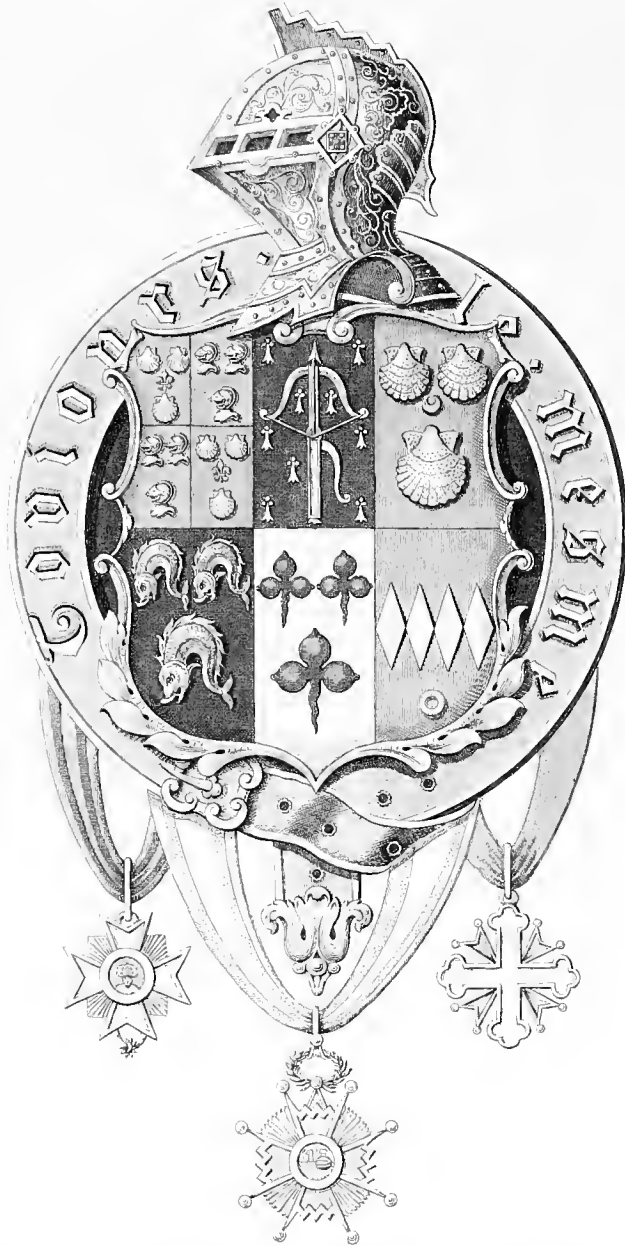
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### Pedigree of Dumaresq of the Colombiers.



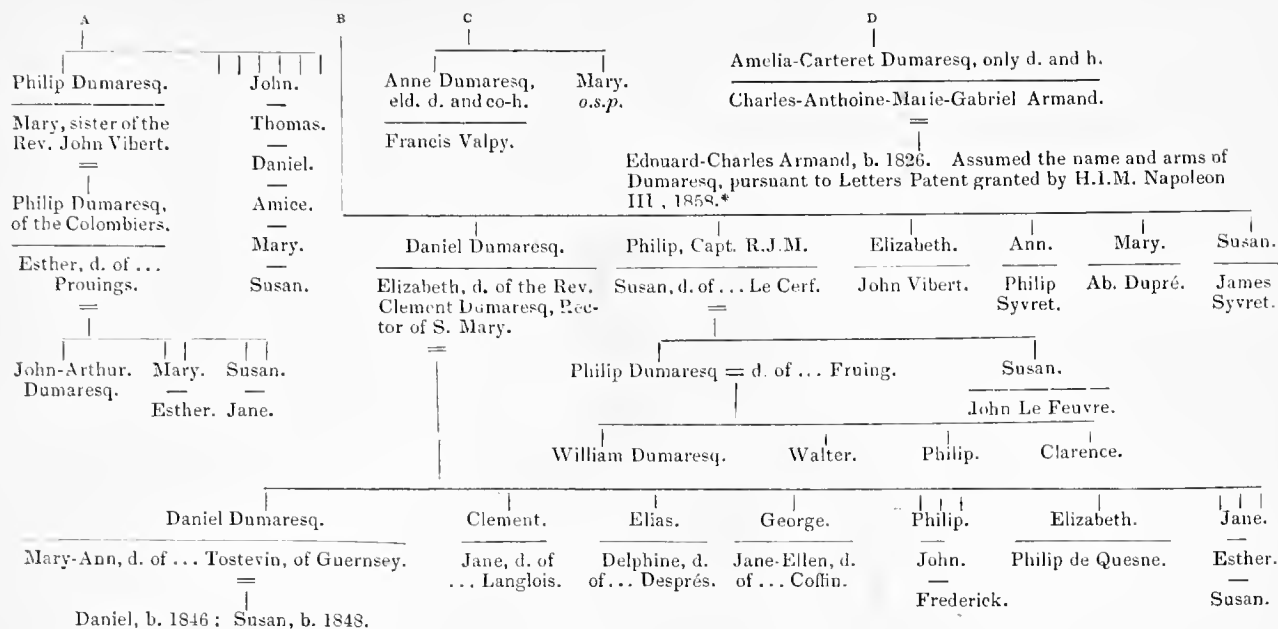




(1). Edouard Charles Armand-Dumaresq.

KNIGHT OF S SYLVESTER OF ROME OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC. OF SPAIN & OF S S MAURICE & LAZARUS OF PIEDMONT

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*



\* This distinguished artist, who holds as high a position in France as does his countryman, Millais, in England, was born in 1826, and studied under his father and Thomas Couture. He first exhibited at the annual Exhibition in Paris of 1850, a dead Christ, eventually purchased by the Minister of the Interior for the church of Dôle. In 1853, he executed for the Minister of State an important picture representing the martyrdom of S. Peter, which was placed in the Abbey Church of Caen. About the same period, he painted a chapel for Pope Pius IX., which gave such satisfaction to His Holiness, that he decorated M. Armand-Dumaresq with the insignia of the Papal Order of S. Sylvester. In 1855, he exhibited at the *Exposition Générale* a composition representing the death of General Korgener, and in 1857 was despatched by the Minister of War to Africa, where he made a part of the campaign of Kabyla. By the present French administration, he was subsequently directed to paint all the uniforms of the Imperial Guard and of the entire army of France; a most important and lengthened commission, upon which he is now (1861) employed. In 1859, M. Armand-Dumaresq exhibited a picture illustrative of the death of General Bizot, who was killed in the Crimea, which has been deemed worthy a place in the historical Museum of Versailles. In the same year, he was attached, as painter of the Minister of War, to the staff of Major-General Marshal Vaillant, and thus took part in the great campaign of Italy; and received from Victor-Emanuel, King of Italy, the insignia of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, of Piedmont, for services rendered to the Italian cause. In illustration of this campaign, M. Armand-Dumaresq has just completed a large picture of some eighteen feet in length, describing an episode in the battle of Solferino. In further recognition of his eminent services, he has had the honour of receiving from the Queen of Spain the order of Isabella the Catholic, of Spain, having been engaged, as painter to the Minister of War, in designing the uniforms of the Spanish army.

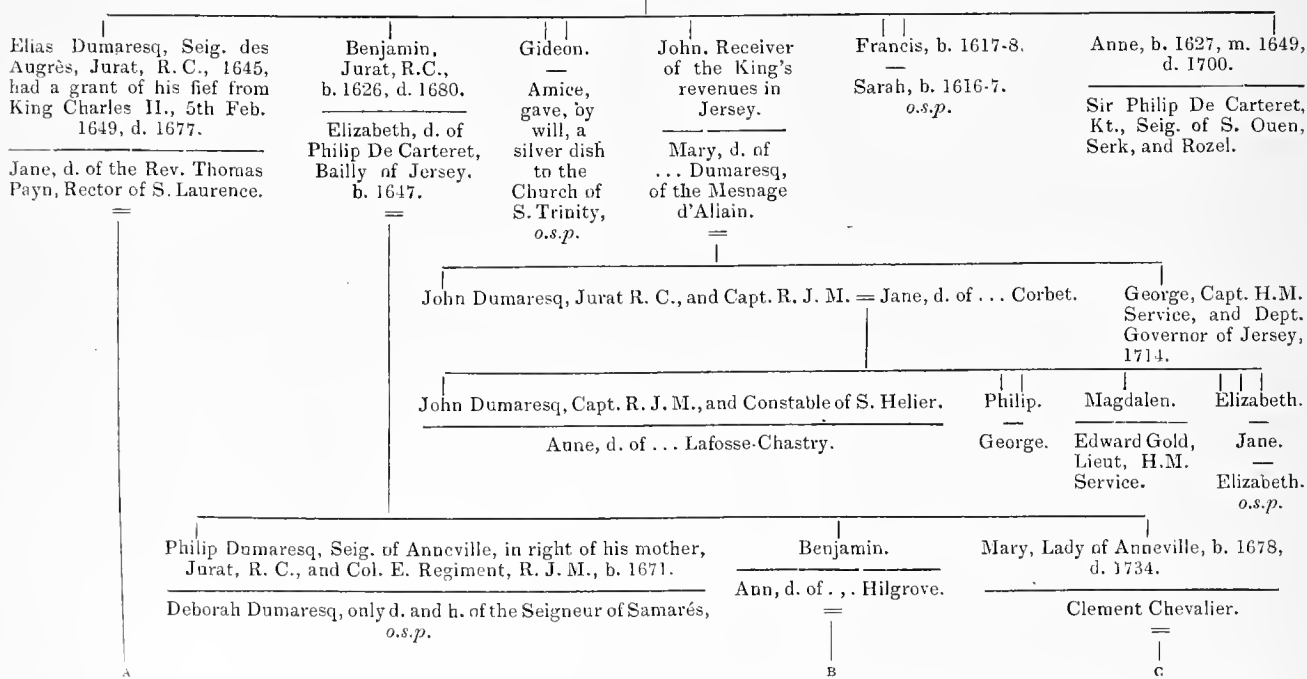
ARMS (as borne by Monsieur EDOUARD-CHARLES ARMAND-DUMARESQ\*): Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis for difference: 2 and 3, Azure, three helmets, argent, for ARMAND. Quartering—Ermines, a cross-bow, drawn, charged with an arrow, all argent, for LARBALESTIER: Gules, three escallops, or, a crescent for difference, for DUMARESQ: Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT: Argent, three trefoils, sable, for PAYN: and Gules, four fusils in fesse, argent, an annulet in base, or, for difference, for DE CARTERET.

MOTTO: Toujours le mesme.

### Pedigree of Dumaresq des Augrès.

ABRAHAM DUMARESQ, second son of John Dumaresq, Seigneur of V. de B., settled at his father's house in S. Trinity, d. 1631.

Susan, d. of Philip De Carteret, Seig. of S. Ouen, d. 1658.



\* "Ministère de la Justice."

"Direction des Affaires Civiles et du Sceau."

"2 Bureau." No. 7711. X 6.

"NAPOLEON, Par la Grace de Dieu, et la Volonté Nationale, Empereur des Français. A tous présents et avenir, Salut. Sur le rapport de notre Garde des Sceaux, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de la Justice. Le conseil d'Etat entendu. Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit."

"Art. 1. Le Sieur Armand (Charles-Edouard) peintre en miniature né le 1 Janvier 1826, à Paris (Seine), y demeurant, est autorisé à ajouter à son nom patronymique celui de Dumaresq, et à s'appeler à l'avenir Armand-Dumaresq."

"Art. 2. Le Sieur Armand ne pourra se pourvoir devant les tribunaux pour faire opérer sur les registres de l'Etat-Civil le changement résultant du présent décret qu'après l'expiration du délai fixé par la loi du 11 Germinal, An XI., et en justifiant qu'aucune opposition n'a été formée devant le Conseil d'Etat."

"Notre Garde des Sceaux, Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat, au département de la Justice, est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera publié et inséré au Bulletin des lois."

"Fait au palais des Tuileries, le vingt-quatre février, mil-huit cent cinquante huit."

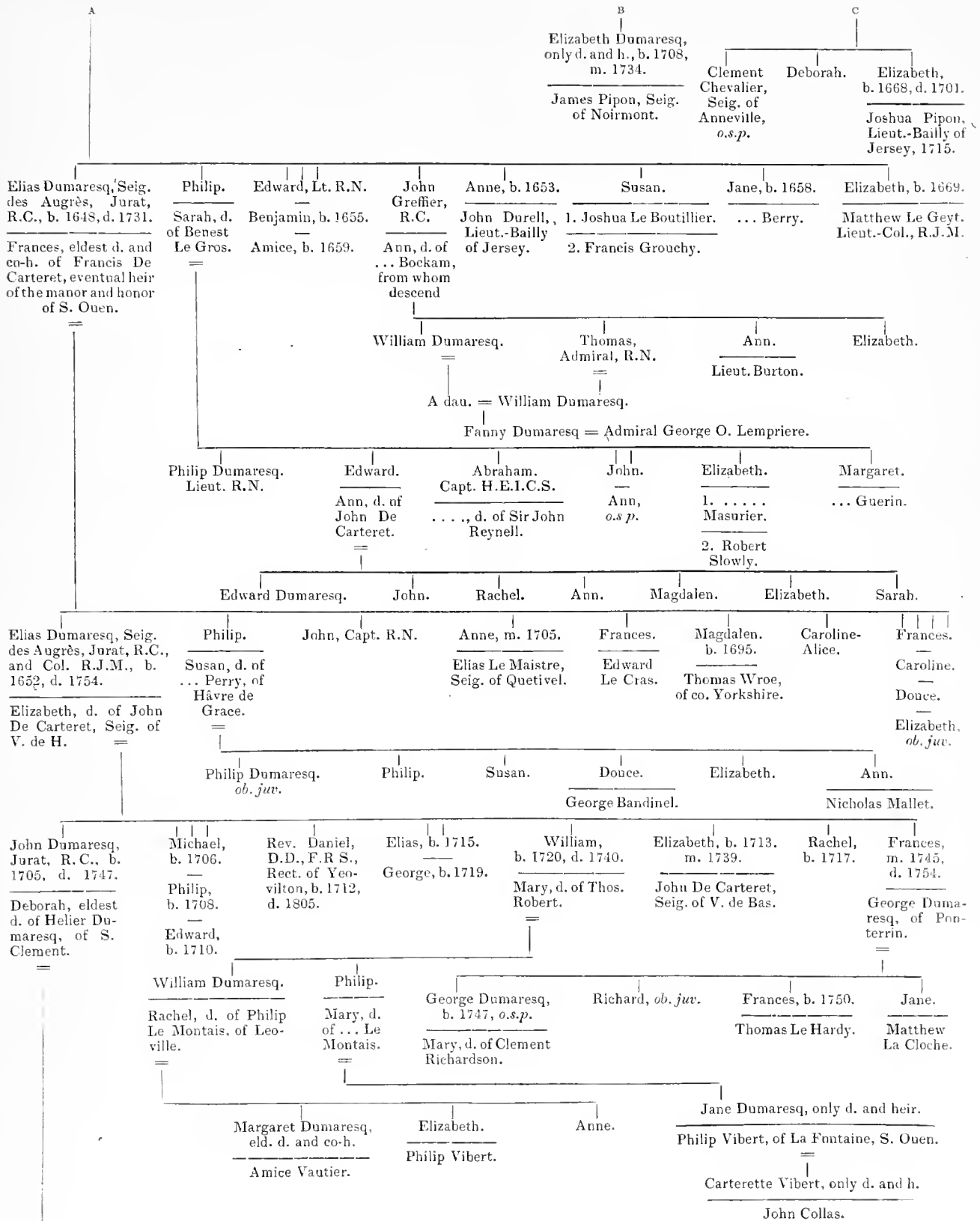
(Signé)

"NAPOLEON."

"Le Garde des Sceaux. Ministre Secrétaire, } "E. DE ROYER."  
au département de la Justice." (Signé)

Pour copie conforme.

"Le Secrétaire Générale Ministre de la } "DE HIBERT."  
Justice." (Signé)



A

Jane-Ann Dumaresq, eld. d. and co-h., became lady of S. Ouen on the death of Robert, Earl of Granville, in right of her great grandmother, Frances, eldest d. and co-h. of Francis De Carteret, of S. Ouen, b. 1733, m. 1756, d. 1806.

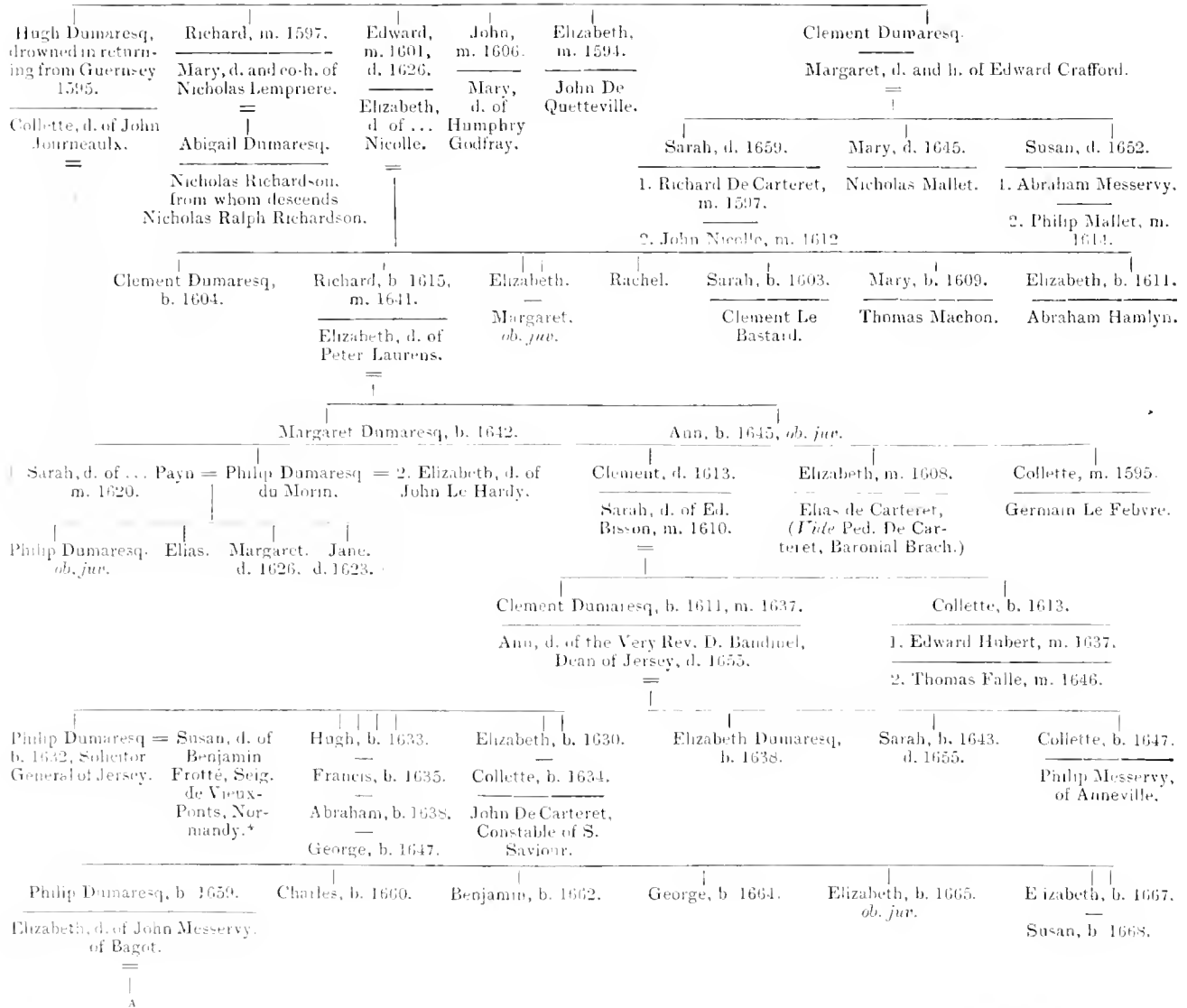
Deborah,  
b. 1744, d. 1802,  
*inmpt.*

Elias Le Maistre, Seig. of Quetivel. (*Vide* peds. of De Carteret, of S. Ouen, Le Maistre, and Mallet.)

### Pedigree of Dumaresq du Morin, and de la Chenée.

CLEMENT DUMARESQ, a junior son of Richard Dumaresq, Seig. of Vinchel's de Bas, settled at La Chenée, the estate of his wife.

Margaret, eld. d. and co-h. of John Messervy, of S. Martin.



\* When this lady left S. La for Portbail, en route for Jersey, on her marriage with Philip Dumaresq, she was escorted thither by a numerous and splendid cavalcade of her relatives and friends. An interesting genealogy of the De Frotté family, recording its alliances with several noble French families, is in the possession of one of the descendants of this family. ARMS of DE FROTTÉ: Azure, a chevron, between two mullets, in chief, or, and a plate in base.

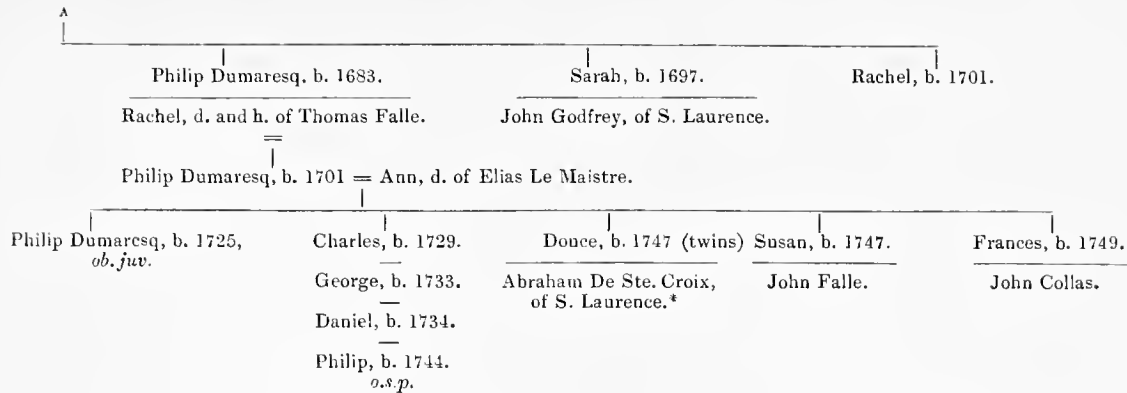






Arthur Charles Fitzroy Dumaesq. Esquire.

*By whose branch of the Family this Plate is presented to the Wick.*



## Dumaresq, of England.



HE principal representation of this eminent branch devolved upon ARTHUR-CHARLES-FITZROY DUMARESQ, Esq., upon the death of his father, Colonel Henry Dumaresq, of whom a brief sketch appears below. It is also represented in a junior section by the sons of Philip Dumaresq, Esq., of Cape Breton, whose father, John Dumaresq, was no less esteemed in private life for his amiability of temper, refined taste and feelings, than for his literary attainments, and was, perhaps, the most accomplished mathematician Jersey ever produced. Among these, the eldest, PERRY DUMARESQ, Esq., entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman, on board the "Magicienne," in 1803. He served as Sub-Lieutenant of the "Hawke," in 1806: as acting-Lieutenant of the "Epervier," 1807, and as Lieutenant in the "Savage," 1809. While in command of the "Paz," in 1811, on the North American Station, he captured the American vessels, the "Revenge," the "Montesquieu," and the "Massasoit." His brother, WILLIAM-GRANT DUMARESQ, Esq., is a distinguished officer (retired) of H.M. Civil Service, and known as an insular reformer, to whose efforts Jersey is mainly indebted for the boon of a paid police.

But by far the most prominent name of which this branch has to boast, is that of the late Colonel Henry Dumaresq, its late eldest representative. He joined the 9th Regiment from the Royal Military College, at the age of sixteen, and as detailed in the official record of his services at the Horse-Guards, "served in eight campaigns, of which six were in the Peninsula, one in Canada, and the last, that of Waterloo." He was present in the thirteen battles for which medals were bestowed, besides many affairs of out-posts, of advance and of rear guards, also at the sieges of Badajos and Burgos, and at the assault of the Forts of Salamanca; on the two former occasions he served with the Engineers as a volunteer, and on the latter (again a volunteer) being the foremost person in the assault of that redoubt, he received from the officer in command of the Victoria convent the terms of his capitulation, which document he delivered to the Duke of Wellington. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel after nine years' service, and was gazetted

\* Now represented by Charles De Ste. Croix, Lieut.-Col. R.J.M., and ex-Greffier of the Royal Court of Jersey.

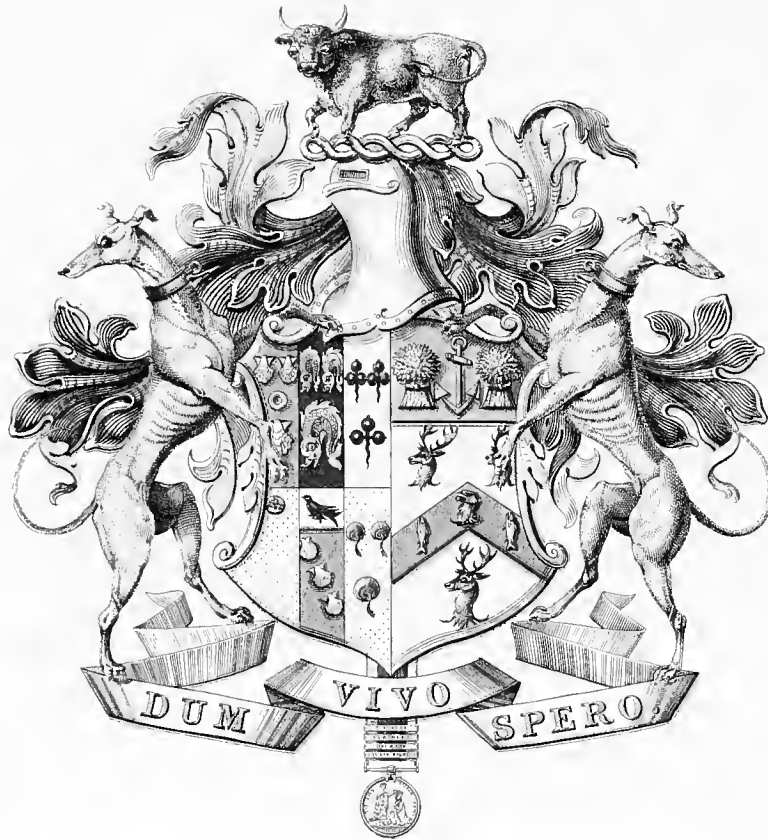
to that grade in June, 1817, for services in the field. He was employed on the staff upwards of eighteen years, and out of twenty-six years' service, he was employed more than twenty-two abroad, and had been twice dangerously wounded. At the battle of Waterloo, he was on the staff of Lieut.-General Sir John Byng (afterwards Lord Stratford), and was shot through the lungs at Hougoumont, but being at the time charged with a message for the Duke, he, in spite of his wound, reached him, and delivered the despatch before he fell.\* In the obituary notice of this officer, which appeared in the *United Service Journal*, the following tribute of respect is paid to his memory:—"We have to record, with unfeigned regret, the death of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Dumaresq, an old and much valued associate, one of the survivors of Waterloo, who from his years might have expected to see many additional anniversaries of that great victory; but the severe wound he received on that memorable occasion, though temporarily subdued, eventually by inducing paralysis, carried him off at the age of forty-six, at the establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company, in N. S. Wales, in the management of whose large concern as Chief Commissioner, he succeeded a most distinguished member of the sister profession—Captain Sir Edward Parry, R.N.—and for his able and zealous conduct in the superintendence of their affairs, repeatedly received the thanks of the Directors of the Company." Among the many officers of distinguished talent that the Peninsular war, so fertile in heroes, produced, perhaps none were of superior merit to Colonel Dumaresq; in proof of which, it is only necessary to refer to the rapid promotion with which his services were rewarded, and to the very flattering testimonial received by him in 1834, on his retirement from the army. "No one is more sensible than Lord Hill of the value of your services, and of the zeal and gallantry which you have applied to the discharge of your duty, whenever an opportunity has been afforded you of displaying those qualities." In private life his talents, his varied merits and acquirements, and his many endearing qualities won for him the regard and esteem of a very numerous circle of friends, and secured the affections of his immediate connections.

His brother, WILLIAM-JOHN DUMARESQ, ESQ., late Captain Royal Staff Corps, is also an officer who has eminently served his country in both military and civil capacities. He joined the army from the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, in June, 1809. In 1811, he proceeded to join the army in the Peninsula, and continued with it until the close of the war in 1814; principally employed, as belonging to the Quartermaster-General's Department, in Reconnoissances, and in the Charge of Bridges. For his services he received the Peninsula medal with four clasps—Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Nivelle, and Pyrennees. In 1815, he was employed with the British Army in Belgium, in reconnoissances, and in the construction of Rope Bridges at Antwerp, to provide for forward movement of the troops. When with the British Army in Paris, he was entrusted by the Emperor of Austria to superintend the removal of the Venetian Horses from the Place de Carrousel, and the Lion from the Invalides, and was presented with a gold snuff-box, with cypher in brilliants, on the occasion. In 1819, he proceeded to Canada, and was there engaged in the construction of the Ottawa Canal. In 1825, he removed with his company to Sydney, N. S. Wales, and was placed in

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\* This incident is graphically related by Scott in Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk; and Colonel Dumaresq is also honourably mentioned by Booth in his Anecdotes of the Field of Waterloo.





WILLIAM JOHN DUMARASO, ESQUIRE.

late Captain Royal Staff Corps.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*

charge of the Public Works, Roads, and Bridges. He retired from the service in 1829, to settle in that colony, where he was elected to sit in its first Parliament.\*

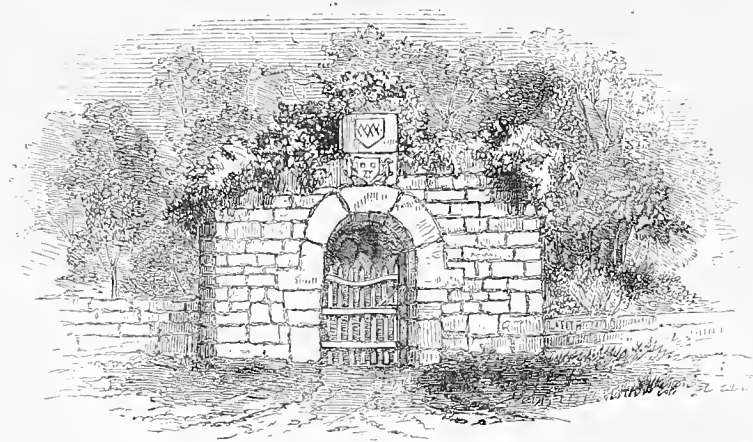
ARMS (as borne by ARTHUR-FITZROY-CHARLES DUMARESQ, Esq.): Gules, three escallops, or; an annulet for difference. Quartering: Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT: Argent, three trefoils, sable, for PAYN: Or, in the dexter chief, a round shield, azure, charged with a knight in full career, spear in rest, argent, for BANDINEL: Gules, three escallops, in bend, argent; on a chief of a second, a martlet, sable, for STALLING: and Or, three cherries, gules, stalked vert, for MESSERVY.

CREST: A bull passant, guardant, ppr.†

MOTTO: Dum vivo spero.‡

SUPPORTERS: Two greyhounds, regardant, argent, collared and ringed, gules.§

ARMS (as borne by WILLIAM-JOHN DUMARESQ, Esq.): Same as preceding. Impaling: Argent, on a chevron, gules, between three stags' heads, erased, ppr., a falcion's head, erased, between two salmon, haurient, of the field; on a chief, azure, an anchor between two garbes, or, for MACLEAY.



THE LESSER GATE, MANOR OF VINCHELÉS DE BAS. SURMOUNTED BY THE ARMS AND SUPPORTERS OF DUMARESQ.||

\* It is curious the only Norman-looking name that appears on what is said to be the original Round Table of King Arthur, which is preserved in Winchester Castle, should be that of Sir Ector Demarys, one which is a common mediæval rendering of Dumaresq.

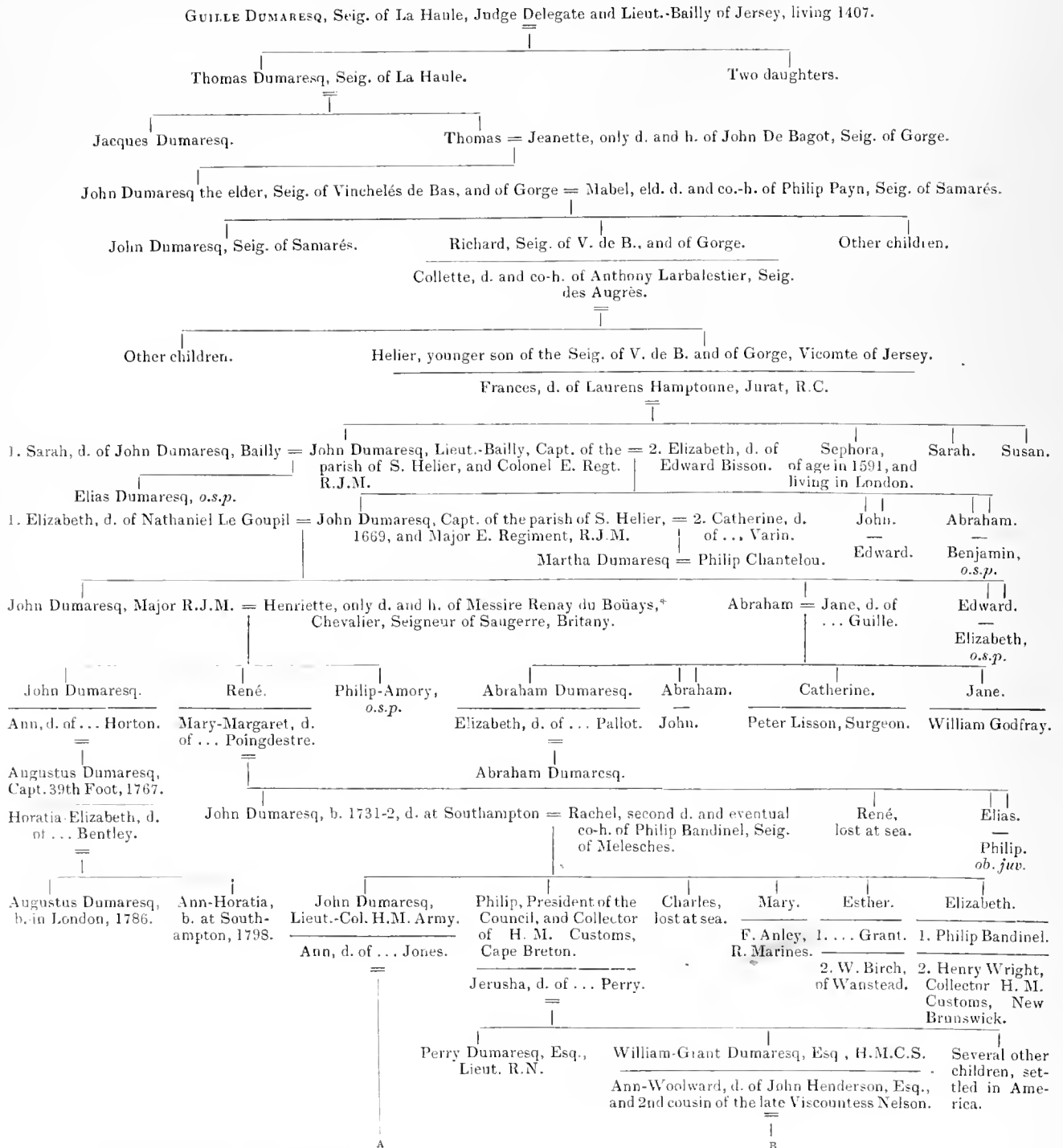
† Captain Henry Dumaresq, R.N., bears as crest: Out of a mural crown, argent, a lion ppr., holding a flag.

‡ Mottoes variously borne by Sir John Dumaresq: In utramque paratus, L'Enquête et la loi. By Captain H. Dumaresq, R.N.: Loyauté sans tache.

§ The three families of De Carteret, Dumaresq, and Lempriere have, for a very long period, borne supporters. Their use as applied to Commoners is limited, but quoting the following authority, I think that its deduction will show their continuance, as applied to the families mentioned, is legitimate. "It is confessed there is little or nothing in precedent to direct the use of supporters. I suppose since custom and practice hath reduced the use of bearing supporters to the major nobility, no inferior degree may now assume them, nor may Garter assign them to the lesser nobility. But these families whose ancestors have used supporters, whose monuments are accomplished with them, whose houses are adorned with them, and whose pious foundations continue them, the churches, chapels, and religious places whereof they were patrons, founders, and benefactors that render memorials of them, have such a possessory right to them, that they cannot be suppressed or alienated, but may safely and justly continue." (MSS. Wingfield, York Herald, Coll: Arms. *Vide* also Dallaway's Inquiry. Montagu's Heraldry—Appendix, &c.) The first of this family who bore supporters was, I am informed, Henry Dumaresq, Seigneur of Samarés, circa 1540.

|| The woodcuts that ornament this lineage are the gift of the family of Dumaresq, of England.

## Pedigree of Dumaresq of England.



\* Jean, fils de Jean Dumaresq, gentilhomme, et de dame Henriette du Boays, fille de Messire Renay du Boays, Chevallier, Seigr. de la Saugerre, et de la Corbière-Nosmillé et Callion-Losnay, et la Besalois, et autres lieux, et de dame Marguerite du Perrier. Le sus-dit enfant fut baptisé le douzième jour du mois de Janvier, mille six cents, quatre-vingt six; Philip Le Geyt, gentilhomme, Lieutenant-Baillly, avec Noble Dame Margueritte Dumas, vefve de Messire Louis de Montgomery, Chevalier, Seigr.-Comte de Ducé, Couché, Chenancé, Chaunay, et autres terres et seigneuries, parrain et marraine du dit enfant.—*Register of Births, S. Helier's Parish.*

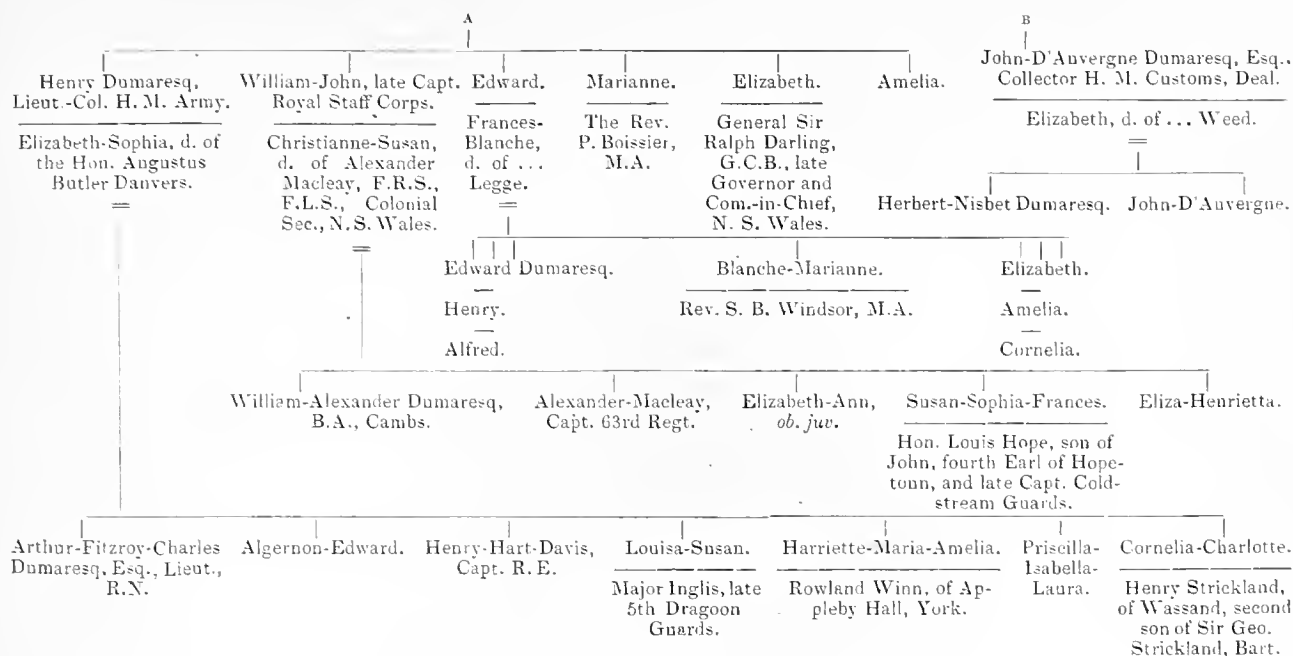






The Reverend John Durell Durell, B.A.

*By whom this Edition is presented to the world*



## Durell.

(ORIGINALLY LE VAVASSEUR-DIT-DURELL.)

**A**MONGST others, the name of this family presents relics of a custom peculiar to the Channel Islands—that of having an additional surname affixed to the original patronymic. From notes appended to a Pedigree of the family, compiled in 1765, it appears that “the ancient name was Le Vavasseur only, which is an old word of feudal jurisprudence, of which the derivation is far from certain. Camden states that in England it was a dignity ranking immediately after Barons; and it is classed by Bracton, before Knights. Some derive the word ‘*a valvis—quasi obligatus sit ad stare ad valvas domini, vel dignus sit eas intrare.*’ Ménage, quoting Cujas, says that the word comes from the Latin *vassus*—formed from ‘*gesse*,’ an ancient Gallic word signifying a companion-at-arms. Du Cange remarks that there are two kinds of Vavassours; the greater, called Valvassores, created by the King, as Earls and Barons; and the lesser, called Valvassini, created by these last.”

“The family of Vavassour of England came into that country with the Conqueror; and those settled in Jersey have been located there nearly as long a time, for the name appears in the *Extente* of 1331. It appears that about the commencement of the sixteenth century, the name of Durell was added to that of Le Vavasseur, possibly for distinction, as the family had at that time several branches, and undoubtedly on account of some alliance with that of Durell, and which is of French origin.”\*

\* So far the Jersey commentators. But it is more probable that the origin of the Durells is to be found in the English family of Dayrell, the more so as I cannot find that Durell is a French surname, and this supposition is favoured

The family of Le Vavasseur-dit-Durell, as from that time it was called, and which in some branches still bears both names, ordinarily used but the last, until Thomas Durell, of the eldest branch of the family, having omitted by error to style himself Le Vavasseur in his first patent of Vicomte (High-Sheriff) of Jersey in 1742, his family has since entirely discontinued the use of the former.\*

Among the many eminent members of this family, Dr. John Durell, or Durel, as he spelt his name, stands very prominent. He was born at S. Helier, in 1625, and was entered at Merton College, Oxford, about 1640; after remaining there two years, he retired to France, on account of that city being besieged by the Parliamentarians. While there, he studied at Caen, and took his degree as M.A., in the Sylvania College of that place, in July 1644; from Caen, he went to Saumur, where he studied divinity under the famous Moses Amiraux, divinity reader of that University. In 1647, he returned to Jersey, and was Chaplain of Elizabeth Castle in 1651; he was also an envoy from Sir George Carteret to King Charles II., in France. Upon the expulsion of the Royalists, he left the island, and shortly after received episcopal ordination in Paris, from the Bishop of Galloway, at the Ambassador's Chapel. From Paris, he went to S. Malo: and while there, was invited to Caen to succeed the learned Bochart, who was about to visit Sweden. About the same time the Landgrave of Hesse, having applied to the Ministers of Paris to send him a Protestant who could preach in the French language, Mr. Durel was recommended as a fit person: however, from private reasons, he declined both appointments; and afterwards became chaplain to the Duke de la Force, with whom he remained eight years. At the Restoration, he came to England, where he was greatly instrumental in establishing the episcopal French church in the Savoy, Strand, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London; in which he performed the first service, July 14, 1661, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Le Couteur, another Jerseyman. He officiated here some years, highly to the satisfaction of his congregation. About this time he was appointed Chaplain in ordinary to the King; and in 1663, he was preferred to a prebend's stall in the Cathedral of Salisbury, and in the following year was made a canon of Windsor—which several preferments show the King's esteem and regard for his faithful and talented adherent. In July, 1668, he was installed a prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Durham, and at the same time had a rich donative conferred on him. In 1669, he took his degree as Doctor of Divinity by creation; and in 1677, Charles II. gave him the Deanery of Windsor, in which he was installed July 27, of that year.

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by the possessors of the latter patronymic. Hasted, in his "History of Kent," (vol. iii., p. 224,) says that the Dayrells are descended from one of the name of Darell, who is mentioned in the Roll of Battel Abbey, as may be seen by Fuller's "Church History." A descendant of whom, William Darell, son and heir of William, was of Sesay, co. York, in King Henry the Third's time, who bore for his arms, azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, membered gules: from whom come all the different branches of Darell or Dayrell in this kingdom. The great-grandson of this last, Sir John Darell, of Calehill, co. Kent, Knight, was so great a promoter of the interest of the Earl of Richmond, that King Richard III. declared him a rebel and traitor, and seized all his lands, comprising no less than thirteen manors, which were, however, restored to him by King Henry VII., to whom he was Squire of the body, Captain of Lancers in that part of Kent, and in the seventh of this reign, Sheriff of his County. His eldest son, Sir James Darell, Knight, was Governor of Guisnes and Hames Castles, near Calais. His great-grandson, Nathaniel, was Governor of Guernsey, *temp.* Charles II., and married Anne De Beauvoir of that island.

\* It appears a branch of the family settled at Poole, for Hutchings, in his "History of Dorset," mentions one Aaron Durell, who was fined £20 for refusing to serve as water-bailiff of that town, 27 July, 3 George I.

He died in June, 1683, and was buried in the Collegiate Chapel at Windsor, where is erected a marble tablet with a Latin inscription to his memory. He is described not only as a learned man, but as possessing the rare combination of being at once erudite and a man of the world. He wrote, among other works, "A View of the Government and Public Worship of God, in the Reformed Churches beyond the seas, wherein is showed their conformity and agreement with the Church of England, as it is by law established." In another able work also, "The Liturgy of the Church of England Vindicated," his orthodoxy and allegiance to the Church is shown in a very favourable light. He translated the Book of Common Prayer into French and Latin, and the Whole Duty of Man into French; in the execution of which last, he was efficiently assisted by his wife. In his general character, firm and stanch loyalty is perhaps the predominating principle, but his orthodox sentiments are beyond all praise, tending as they did to "maintain the honour of the Church of England, when in its lowest and most deplorable condition."\*

Of this family also was Dr. David Durell, who was born in 1728, and was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1753, where he took the degree of M.A. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Hertford College, and on the resignation of Dr. Sharp, succeeded him as Principal. He then became Regius Professor of Greek at the University, and Rector of East Hampstead, in Berkshire. In April, 1760, Mr. Durell took his B.D. degree, and in 1764 that of D.D. In 1767 he succeeded Dr. Potter as prebendary of Canterbury, and at the latter period of his life, he was possessed of the Vicarage of Sysehurst—the last preferment he had. Dr. Durell was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1765, and the two following years, and while he held that high and honourable office, a circumstance occurred in which the Rev. Doctor's complicity is scarcely known. But from the anti-collegiate irregularities of some of the students of Edmund Hall, who, upon complaints made to Dr. Durell as Vice-Chancellor, were expelled, arose the schism so well known from the names of its chief promoters, Whitefield and Wesley. Among other works, Dr. Durell wrote "The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses relating to the Twelve Tribes, etc., with the Samaritan and Arabic Versions," and "Critical Remarks on the Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles," and in the preface to which latter he moots a subject that has been of late very freely canvassed—that of a new translation of the Bible. He had also projected a work on the Prophetical Scriptures, which was never completed, and which was, after his death, sent with other MSS. to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth. Dr. Durell died at Oxford in 1775, in the 47th year of his age.

Several of the family distinguished themselves in the profession of arms. Among them may be noticed Captain Thomas Durell, R.N., who died in 1741; Captain John Durell, R.N., who died in 1748; Captain George Durell; and Rear-Admiral Philip Durell, who assisted in Wolfe's glorious capture of Quebec in the Princess Amelia, 80, and who died at Halifax in 1766.

Solomon Durell, Esq., was Gentleman of the Horse and Equerry to the Princess of Wales in 1743. He appears also as one of the esquires, and has his arms recorded as such, of the Earl of Leicester, created K.B. in 1725.

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\* *Vide* Cæsarea; Biog. Brit.; Chalmer's Biog. Dict., etc.

Prominent among the talented Jerseymen of the present century, stands the Rev. Edward Durell, M.A., sometime Rector of S. Saviour. He was born 26 December, 1781, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Upon his taking duty in his native island, he consulted at once his scholarly industry and his antiquarian tastes, by devoting himself to collect materials to illustrate its history. In this he was very fortunate, and among other discoveries of ancient MSS. that he made, was the valuable one of Chevalier's Record of the Insular affairs during part of the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. It is much to be regretted that the design did not occur to him of entirely rewriting a history of Jersey, instead of merely commentating upon Falle's feeble and meagre work; for with his talents and the opportunities he possessed for the task, there is no room left for doubt but that such a work from his pen would have been a most valuable contribution to the literature of his native island. Rare as is the combination, Mr. Durell followed the example of his talented countryman, Wace, and was at once a poet and an historian; and was as favourably known in the former as in the latter capacity. Although many of his poems were published at various times, yet by far the most important still exist in MS. in the possession of his son-in-law, the Rev. William Duhaume, Rector of S. Trinity. These poems are entitled the "Heroic Legends of Jersey," and by the brilliancy and aptness of their imagery, their fluency of description, their simple pathos and pure idiom, remind the reader of Scott's happiest style. It is to be hoped that ere long their publication will give the reading world the opportunity of perusing this version of those romantic *historiettes* with which the island teems. Mr. Durell died in 1848, from causes induced by domestic affliction, leaving behind him a reputation for scholarship and talent, rarely, if ever equalled among his countrymen, and undoubtedly never surpassed.

The family of Le Vavas seur-dit-Durell is represented by DAVID-VAVASOUR DURELL, Esq.; that of Durell, by the REV. JOHN-DURELL DURELL, B.A., of Marchwood Parsonage, Southampton.

ARMS OF LE VAVASSEUR-DIT-DURELL: Or, a fesse, dancetté, sable.

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet, a gazelle's head, sable, attired, or.

MOTTO: Dos est magna parentum virtus.

ARMS OF DURELL (as borne by the REV. JOHN-DURELL DURELL): Azure, a lion rampant, erminois, ducally crowned, or. Quartering: Argent, a saltire, gules; on a chief of the last, three mullets of the field, for STABLES: Impaling: 1 and 4: Ermine, on a fesse, sable, three mullets, or, for LISTER; 2 and 3, Or, on a bend between six crosses crosslet, azure, three garbs of the field, for BANCROFT.

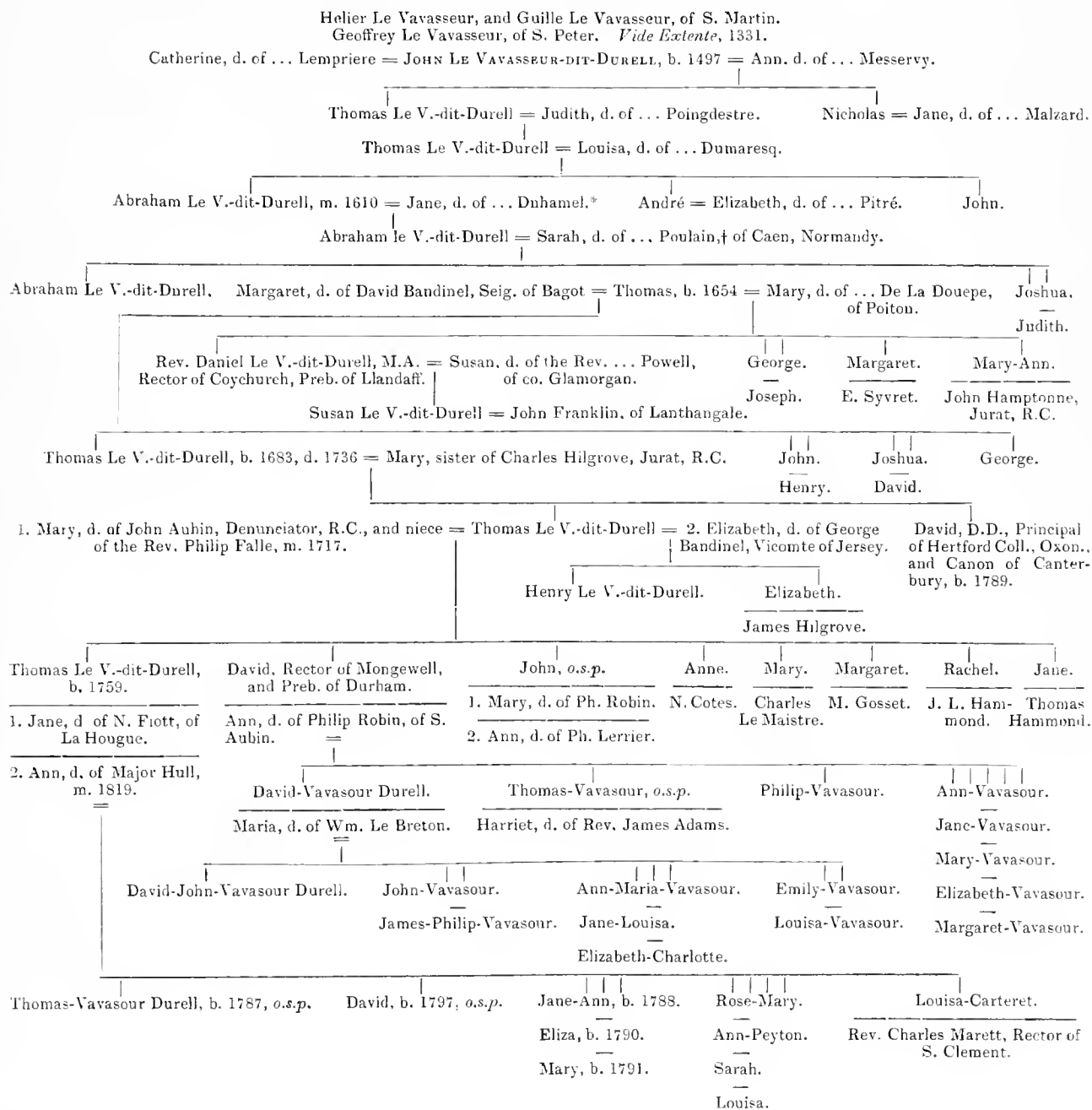
CRESTS: 1. Out of a ducal coronet, a Saracen's head, full-faced, ppr., wreathed around the head, or and azure, for DURELL: 2. A demi-lion, gules, holding between the paws, a mullet argent, for STABLES.

MOTTO: Fidelis et generosus.



## Pedigree of Le Vasseur-dit-Durell.

## SENIOR BRANCH.



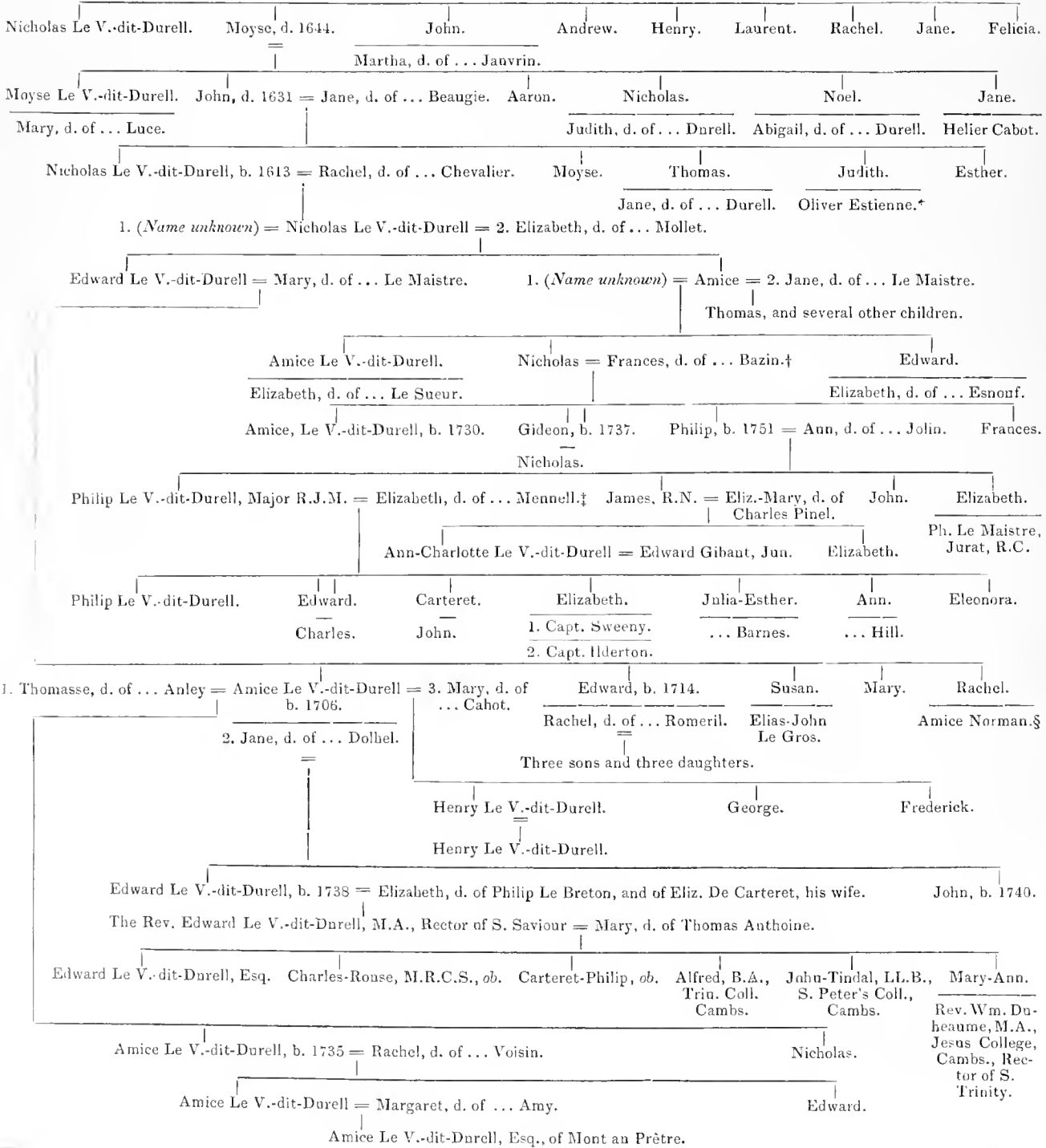
\* ARMS of DUHAMEL, of Champagne: Argent, a chevron, gules.

† ARMS of POULAIN, of Britany: Argent, a holly tree, vert; on a canton, gules, a cross engrailed, argent.

**Pedigree of Le Cabasseur-dit-Durell.**

JUNIOR BRANCH.

NICHOLAS LE VAVASSEUR-DIT-DURELL = Jane, d. of ... Malzard (*Vide* preceding Ped.)



\* ARMS of ESTIENNE, or STEVENS, of Guernsey: Per pale, or and vert, a chevron between three Cornish choughs, counterchanged. Crest: On a rock, ppr., a salmon, in fesse, argent; in the mouth a rose, gules leaved and stemmed vert.  
 † ARMS of BAZIN: Azure, three ducal coronets, or. ‡ ARMS of MENNEL: Vairy, argent and sable.  
 § The family of NORMAN of Jersey is said to be a branch of that of Sussex. ARMS: Gules, on the waves of the sea, a ship of three masts, all ppr.; in chief three mullets, argent. Motto: Deus dabit vela.





## Filleul.



**T**HOMAS LE FILLEUL, of the parish of Pirou, Vicomt  of Coutances, settled in Jersey *circa* 1430, from whom descend all of this name in the island. This Thomas, in 1435, sold his French estates to his brother, John Le Filleul, and thus ceased to have any connection with the Duchy of Normandy.

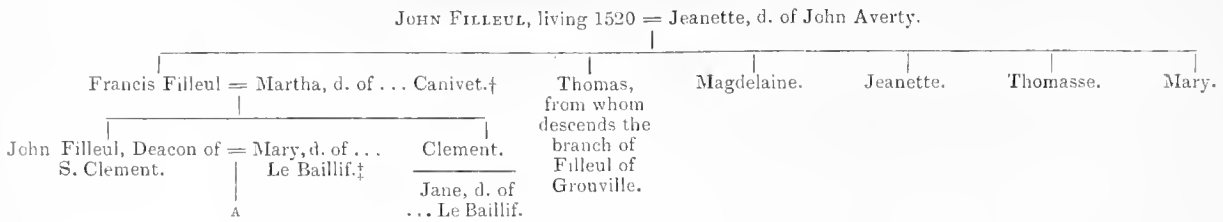
The family is an offshoot from the family of Filleul, Seigneurs of Freneuse, in Normandy, from which source also spring the Seigneurs de Chesnets and other branches of the same name, noticed by French genealogists. The first of the branch of Freneuse, Durand Filleul, was, as several of his descendants subsequently became, Mayor of Rouen in 1268, and was at this early period, certified as belonging to an ancient and considerable family of that city. Amauri Filleul, Seigneur of Freneuse in 1353, was, with John Mustel, sent into England as hostage for the deliverance of King John of France, where both died in exile.

The influential family of Filiol, of Woodlands, Dorsetshire, now extinct, is generally given an identical origin with the foregoing.\* Hutchins, in his great work on that county, who gives a detailed pedigree of this house, says "The family of Filiol took its name from Filiolus, in French, Filleul—Godson, as appears by a seal appendant to a grant of William Filiol to Coggeshale (Coggeshall) Abbey, in Essex, which has a representation of a font—a king on one side, and a bishop on the other, holding a child, as in the ceremony of baptism; so that the surname seems given by some King of England, to one of their ancestors at the time of baptism. Their name occurs in some of the Rolls of Battel Abbey, among those who came in with the Conqueror."

Among several branches of the family, the most important, that of S. Clement, is represented by the REV. PHILIP FILLEUL, M.A., Vice-Dean of Jersey, and Rector of S. Helier.

**ARMS** (as borne by the REV. PHILIP FILLEUL): Argent, on a bend, gules, three escallops, or. Impaling: argent, a digamma, sable, for VALPY.  
**CREST**: An anchor, or, cabled ppr.  
**MOTTO**: Facta non verba.

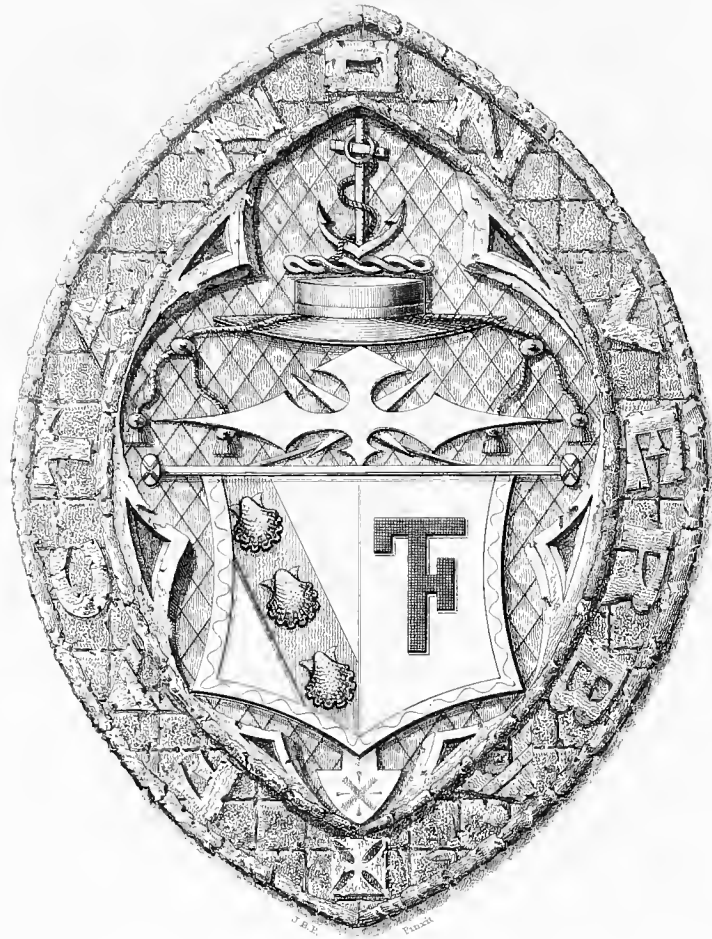
### Pedigree of Filleul of S. Clement.



\* ARMS of FILIOL, of Woodlands: Vaire, a canton, gules.

† ARMS of CANIVET, of Normandy: Azure, three penknives, argent, hafted, or.

‡ ARMS of LE BAILLIF, of Britany: Argent, a palm-tree, arrach , vert, fructed, or.

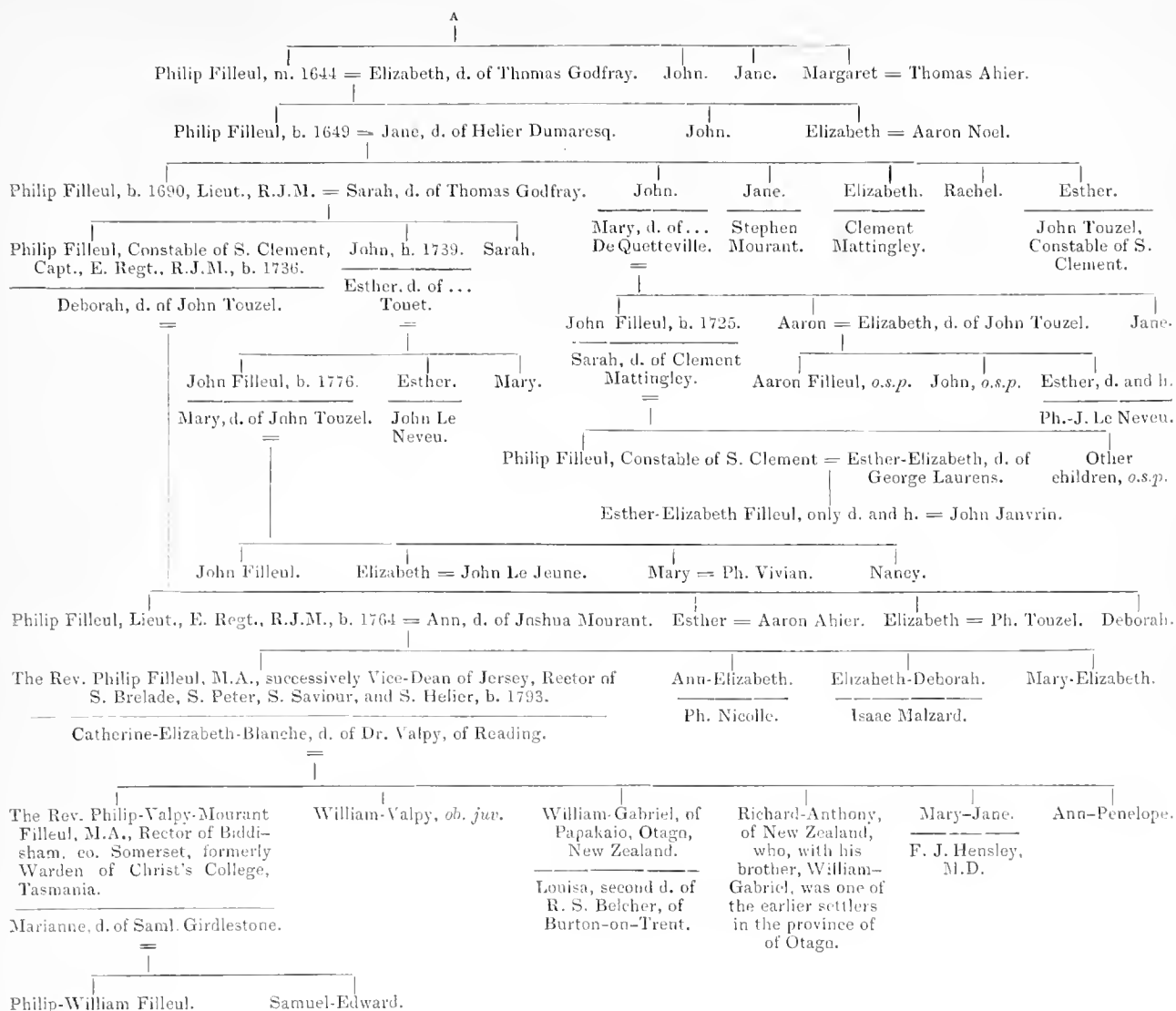


The Reverend Philip Gillent, M.A.

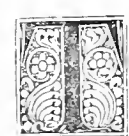
Vice-Dean of Jersey & Rector of S. Helier.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*





## Fiott.



THE family of Fyot, Fiott, or Fiott, appears to have existed in Jersey for some centuries, where it has always held a respectable social position. It may be supposed, owing to the identity of surname and similarity of coat-armour, a branch of the distinguished house of Fyot de la Marche, one of the most eminent of the Duchy of Burgundy. Two branches of this latter bear titles of nobility; one, that of the Marquisate de la Marche, and the other, that of the Marquisate de Mimeure. The parent stock is traced to Guillaume Fyot, who represented the family in 1382.†

\* ARMS of ALEXANDRE, of Normandy: Paly azure and gules, a fesse, argent: in chief a crescent, or, in base a trefoil of the third.

† For detailed notices of this family, *vide* Palliot, *Hist. du Parlement de Bourgogne*, and its continuation, by Petitot:

The branch of Jersey settled in the parish of S. Saviour, whence a section removed to S. Helier, and in the person of Nicholas Fiott, Esq. (who was buried in the churchyard of that parish, where a handsome monument exists to his memory) became possessed of the Fief Haubert of Melesches. A collateral descendant of this Nicholas, JOHN FIOTT, Esq., D.C.L., P.R.A.S., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.G.H.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., representative of the family in England, assumed by Sign-Manual in October, 1815, the surname and arms of Lee, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, William Lee-Antonie, Esq., of Hartwell, Bucks.\*

A branch of the same family is located in the parish of S. Brelade, and is there represented by MR. JOHN FIOTT.

Another settled in Guernsey in the seventeenth century, but is now extinct.†

ARMS: Azure, on a chevron between three lozenges, or, an anchor erect, cabled, sable.

CREST: A demi-horse, argent, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis, sable.

MOTTO: Malgré l'injustice.



## Gabourel.

**B**Y some authorities this family is said to be derived from a French source, but by others, to be identical with that of Gabriel, of England.

The ancestor of the existing branch, represented by JOHN GABOUREL, Esq., of La Colomberie, is supposed to have been a seventh son, who, absent on a voyage, escaped the fate of his six elder brothers, who fell victims to the plague which ravaged the island about the year 1526. These brothers were buried in the graveyard of the now demolished feudal chapel of S. George, at Vinchelés de Bas, where the tomb erected to their memory is still remembered by some of the patriarchs of S. Ouen.

Geliot's Arm. Gen: Coûtume de Bourgogne, by President Bouhier: the Père Anselme: Gallia Christiana, vol. IV: Catalogue des Gentilshommes du Duché de Bourgogne: Du Chesnay-des-Bois: etc., etc. ARMS of FYOT de la Marche: Azure, a chevron between three lozenges, or.

\* *Vide* pedigree and history of the family of Lee, and an incomplete and imperfect pedigree of Fiott, in Lipscombe's History of Buckinghamshire. A lengthened and erudite history of the ancient house of Lee, of Hartwell, its mansion and manor, appears in the *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, by Admiral W. H. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., 1851.

† ARMS of FIOTT of Guernsey: Or, three bends, azure: a canton ermine. The discrepancy between the arms of the Jersey and Guernsey families is thus ingeniously explained by a learned antiquary of the latter island. The last-named arms are blazoned on a monument in the church of S. Peter Port, to the memory of John Fiott, who died in 1741. In the same church is a monument in memory of Mary, wife of John Broughton, Captain of Invalids, son of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart., of co. Stafford, who died in 1722. The arms on it are Broughton, impaling in chief—*or*, a chevron azure, between three mascles gules (a comprehensible variation of the true Fiott coat) and in base—*or*, three bends sinister, azure; a canton, also sinister, ermine, for Charty. The conclusion very naturally to be arrived at, is that Captain Broughton's first wife was a Fiott, and that the *chief* impale (allowing for the incompetence of a provincial artist) represents the bearings of that family—but from some unexplained cause the Fiotts of Guernsey subsequently mistook the *base* impale for their own arms.

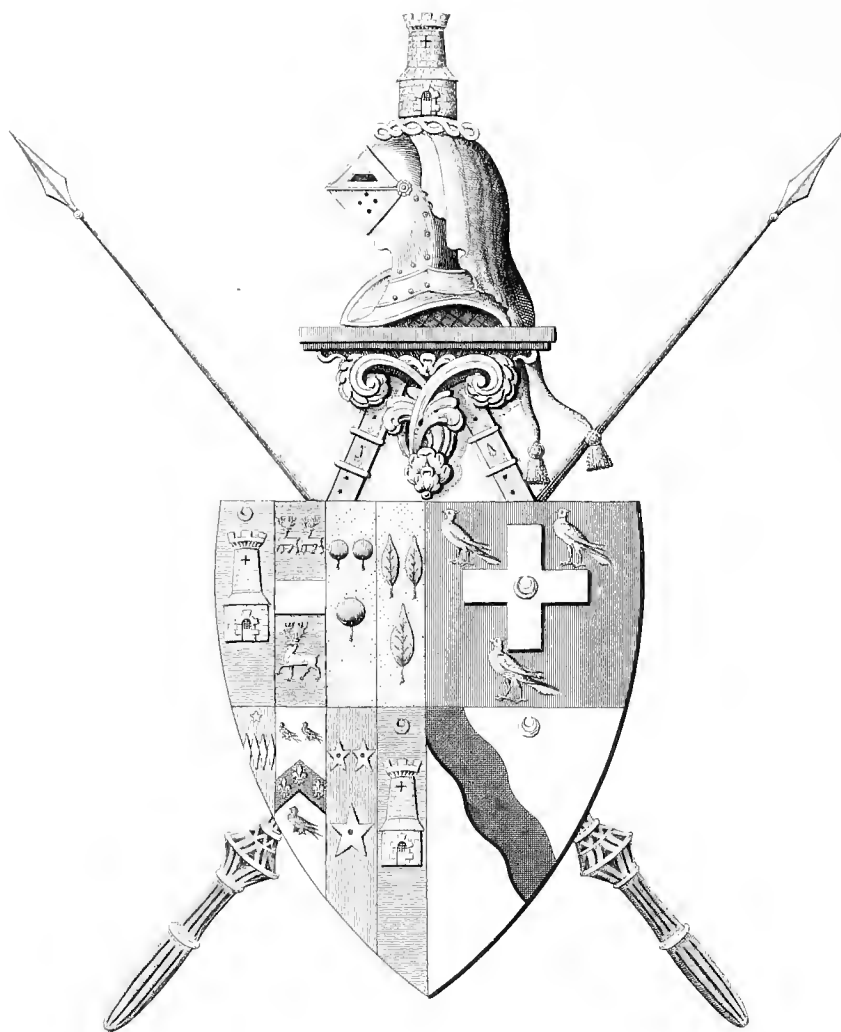


*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*





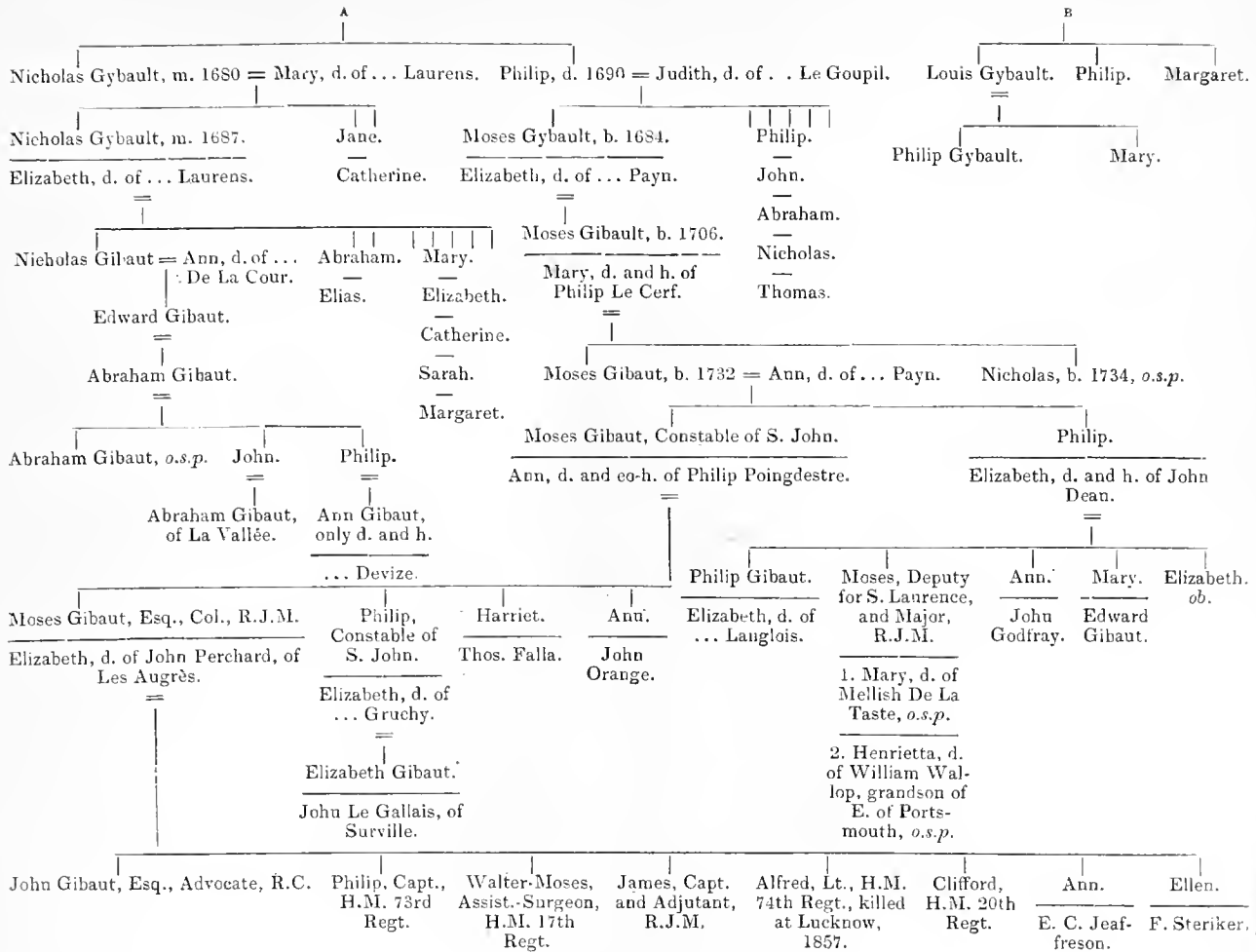




Moses Gibant, Esquire,

MAINLAND.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



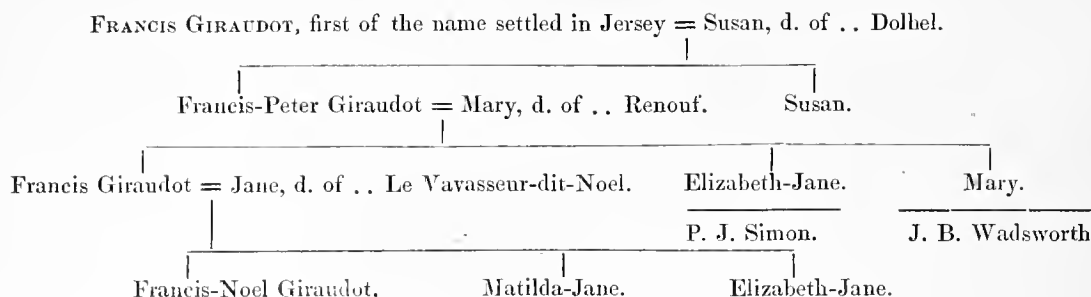
## Giraudot.

**T** is supposed, by its existing members, that this family settled in Jersey soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

A family bearing arms almost identical with the one in question, named Girardot, is mentioned by Des Bois; of whom Prudent Girardot, Seigneur de la Roche, was Councillor of the Parliament of Dijon in the seventeenth century.

The family in the island is represented by Mr. FRANCIS GIRAUDOT, of S. Peter.

### Pedigree of Giraudot.



ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4; Argent, a lion, rampant, sable, armed and langued, gules; 2 and 3; Gules, a chevron, argent.

CREST: A lion, rampant, sable.

MOTTO: Nil desperandum.



### Godfray.

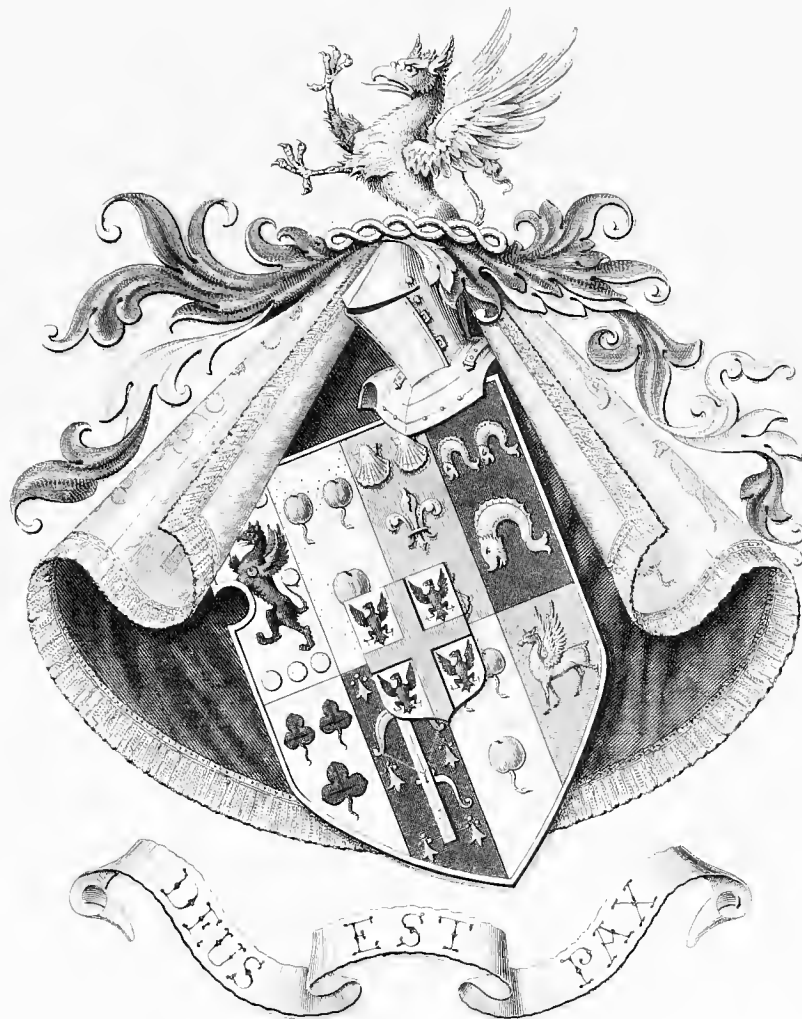
**T**HIS family settled in Jersey some time previous to 1600, in the person of Drouet Godfray. His son, Humphrey Godfray, as appears by family tradition, based on documentary evidence, having sold some landed property in the county of Northumberland (whence his father had emigrated), purchased an estate in the parish of S. Martin, near S. Catherine's Bay. Thence, in the middle of the last century, the representative of the elder branch of the family, Philip Godfray, removed to Anneville, on his marriage with Sarah, daughter and eventual heiress of George Messervy. Their eldest son, Philip Godfray, on the death of his mother, inherited this estate, and in 1773 married Frances, the daughter and heiress of Francis Fauvel, a member of a wealthy insular family. The eldest son of this marriage, Philip Godfray, was for several years Constable of S. Martin. The other son, the late Francis Godfray, Seigneur of Anneville, was Greffier of the Royal Court, and Treasurer of the States of the Island for upwards of thirty years.\*

\* Upon the death of this gentleman in 1846, the States, to mark the high sense they entertained of the services he had rendered to the island during his long and arduous career as a public servant, unanimously voted the following act of condolence, which was transmitted to his son, authenticated by the broad seal of the island:—

“Aux États de l'Île de Jersey.”

“L'an mil huit cent quarante six, le trentième jour de Novembre. François Godfray, écuyer, ayant été enlevé par une mort inopinée aux fonctions de Greffier de la Cour Royale, et de Trésorier des États—les États ont à l'unanimité résolu de donner à sa famille ce témoignage public de leur regret, et de leur approbation de la haute intégrité, du zèle, et de l'infatigable industrie qu'il apporta pendant un grand nombre d'années, dans l'exercice de ses fonctions importantes et laborieuses, dont il s'acquitta, jusqu'au dernier moment de sa vie, à l'entière satisfaction de cette assemblée, et du public de cette île.”

“Les États ont en même temps prié Monfr. Le Président de transmettre le présent Acte à Jacques Godfray écriv. fils du dit défunt.”



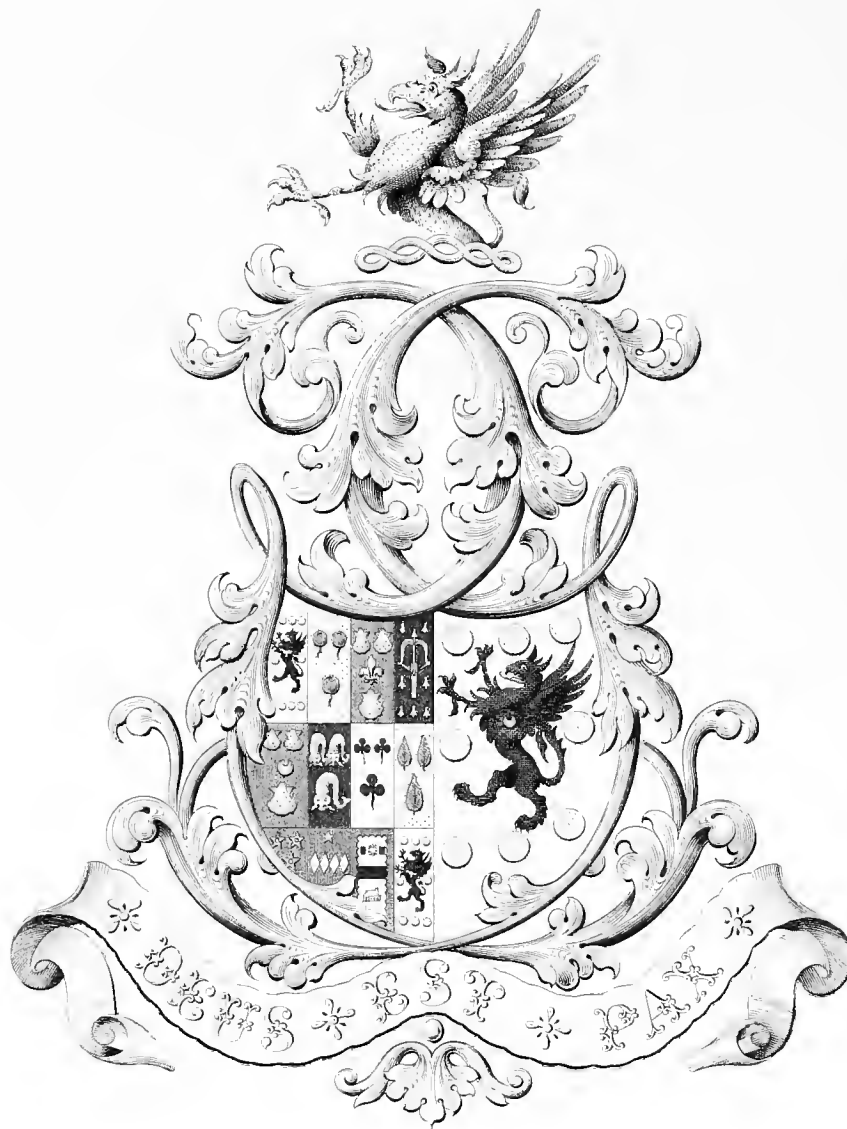
James Godfray Esquire.

SEIGNEUR OF ANNEVILLE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*







LARRIER GODFRAY, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



The family is now represented by PHILIP-CHARLES GODFRAY, Esq., of S. Onen; and in junior branches by JAMES GODFRAY, Esq., Seigneur of Anneville, Deputy for S. Martin, and late Advocate of the Royal Court; by HUGH GODFRAY, Esq., of Woodlands, Deputy for Gronville; by JOHN GODFRAY, Esq., Capt., R.J.M.; by PHILIP GODFRAY, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel, R.J.M.; and by FRANCIS GODFRAY, Esq., Advocate of the Royal Court, and Deputy for S. Saviour; by WILLIAM GODFRAY, Esq.; by HUGH-CHARLES GODFRAY, Esq.; by HUGH GODFRAY, Esq., M.A., one of the Esquire Bedells of the University of Cambridge; and by WALTER-BERTRAM GODFRAY, Esq., M.A., Advocate of the Royal Court.

ARMS (as borne by JAMES GODFRAY, Esq.): Argent, a griffin, segreant, sable, charged with a crescent, argent, for difference, between eight bezants. Quartering: Or, three cherries, gules, stalked vert for MESSERVY: Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for DUMARESQ: Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT: Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, for PAYN: Ermines, a cross-bow drawn, charged with an arrow, all argent, for LARBALESTIER: Or, three cherries, gules, stalked vert, for MESSERVY: and, Azure, a winged hind, statant, or, for FAUVEL. On an escutcheon of pretension: Argent, a cross gules, between four eagles, displayed, sable, for INGOUVILLE.\*

CREST: A demi-griffin, or.

MOTTO: Deus est pax.

ARMS (as borne by LERRIER GODFRAY, Esq.): Argent, a griffin, segreant, sable, charged with a martlet, argent, for difference, between eight bezants. Quartering: Or, three cherries, gules, stalked vert, for MESSERVY; Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for DUMARESQ: Ermines, a cross-bow drawn, charged with an arrow, all argent, for LARBALESTIER: Gules, three escallops, or, a crescent for difference, for DUMARESQ; Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT: Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, for PAYN: Or, three leaves, vert, for ANQUETIL: Gules, three mullets, pierced, or, for HAMPTONNE: Gules, four fusils in fesse, argent, a mullet in chief, for difference, for DE CARTERET: Argent, a fesse, sable; in chief the sun in splendour between two crosses patée sable; in base, a cottage ppr.; the whole within a bordure, engrailed, azure, for LERRIER. Impaling: Argent, a griffin segreant, sable, charged with a crescent for difference, for GODFRAY.

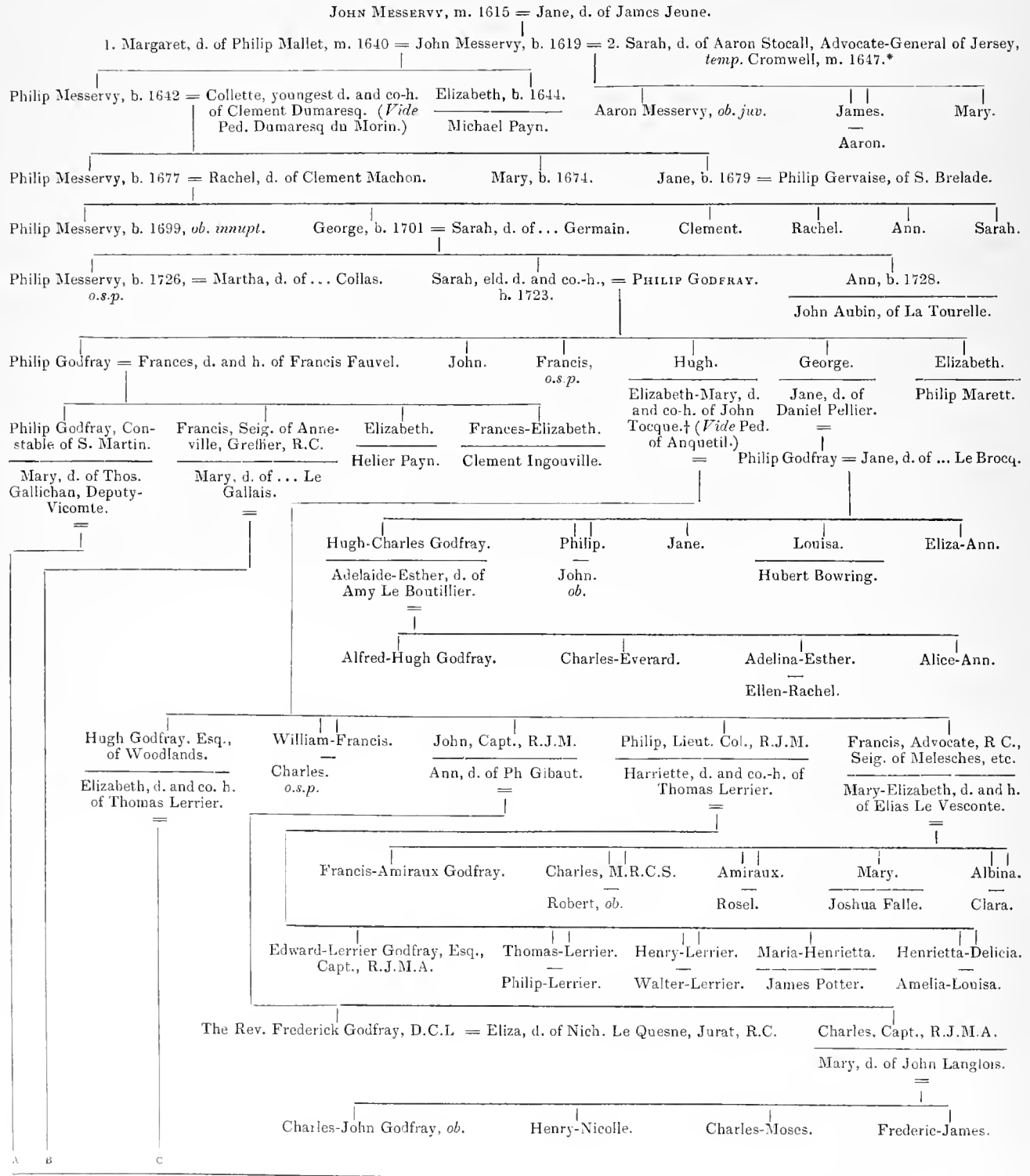
CREST AND MOTTO: As the preceding.

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\* This family, of Norman origin, has for upwards of three centuries been located in Jersey, where it settled previous to 1535, in S. Saviour's, in the persons of Jean d'Ingouville and his two sisters, Jeanne and Marie.

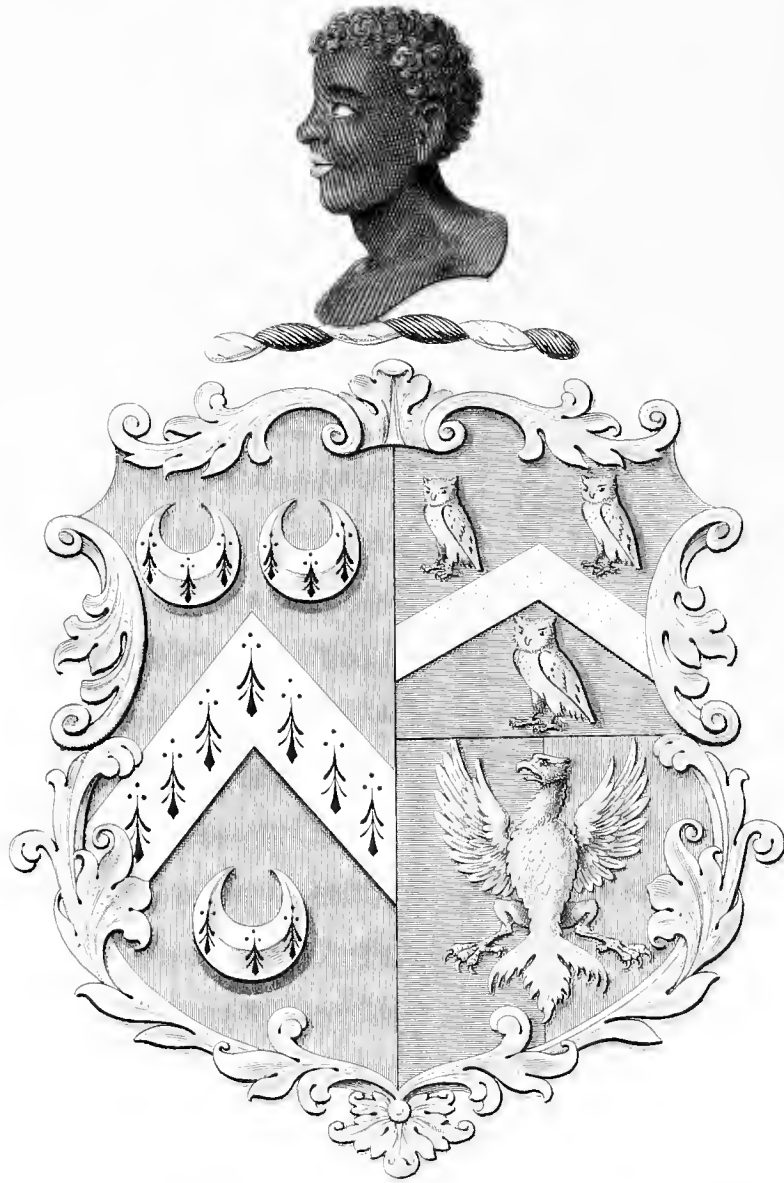
CREST of INGOUVILLE, or D'INGOUVILLE: A lion, rampant, ppr.

**Pedigree of Messervy of Anneville; and of Godfray.**



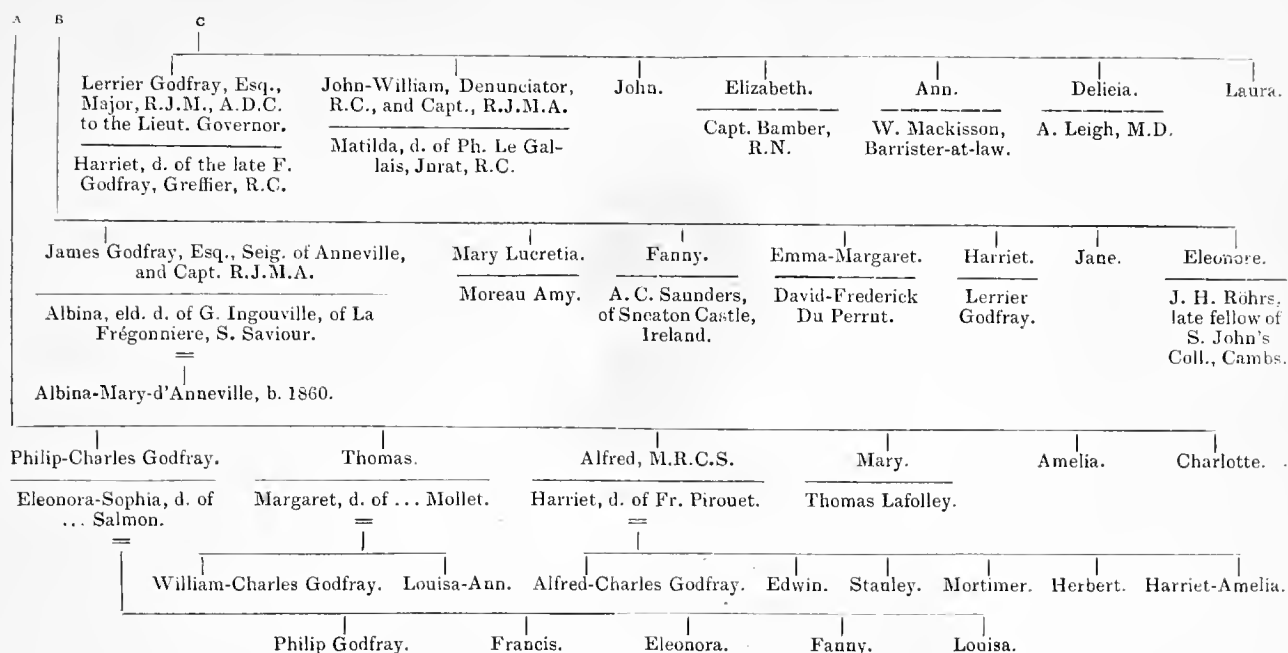
\* ARMS OF STOCALL: Ermine, on a bend, sable, three pheons, argent.  
 † ARMS OF TOKE, OR TOCQUE: Per chevron sable and argent, three griffins' heads counterchanged.





*Thomas William Popple Esquire.*

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



## Gosselin.



OSSELIN is a name of very early occurrence in Norman annals, and a family so called still exists at Boismontel in that Duchy.\* The name appears in the *Extente* of 1331, as belonging to freeholders in Jersey, of the parishes of S. Helier, S. Clement, S. Peter, and S. Brelade.

Robert Gosselin greatly distinguished himself in the rescue of the Castle of Mont-Orgueil from the French, in the reign of Edward III., and in consequence, according to family tradition, was appointed Governor of that fortress, and received from the King, July 3, 1339, a docket of the armorial ensigns still borne by his descendants, viz.: Gules, a chevron between three crescents ermine. By the evidence of a member of the family, a stone bearing a chevron between three crescents, appears to have existed over the gateway of this castle, but which has for some years been removed.

Thomas Gosselin, a descendant of Robert, was a Jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey, in

\* In the Bayeux inquest it appears as a pre-nomen. "Gosellinus de Corcella feodum v mil in Corcella et in Berneriis." *Vide* Taylor's "Chronicle of the Conquest," p. 230. ARMS of GOSSSELIN, of Normandy: Argent, a chevron, azure, charged with seven bezants; in chief two mullets, and in base a double-headed eagle, displayed, sable.

1521. William Gosselin was also a Jurat in the same island in 1541, and subsequently became its Lieutenant-Bailly in 1552.

His son, Helier Gosselin, settling in Guernsey, was sworn Attorney-General for that island in September, 1546, and became its Bailiff for a period extending over the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

His son, Nicholas Gosselin, was one of the Clerks of the Council, *temp.* Elizabeth, and was elected, in 1565, a Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey. He married Peronelle, daughter of Thomas Lempriere, Lieutenant-Bailly of Jersey. By a deed, dated October 10, 1567, the estate of Beauregard, and a tract of land in the vicinity of Havre Gosselin, both in the Island of Serk, were granted by Helier De Carteret, Seigneur of S. Ouen in Jersey, and of the Island of Serk, "to his dear friend, Nicholas Gosselin, of Guernsey, and to Peronelle Lempriere, his wife," at a nominal rent of fifty-four sols sterling, per annum.

Although it appears the Jersey branch existed for a lengthened period after the establishment of its principal members in the sister island, (of which William and Nicholas Gosselin are mentioned by the Chronicler of S. Ouen, as being prominently instrumental in introducing the reformed faith into their native island,) yet it is now extinct, and its three existing branches are represented by THOMAS-WILLIAM GOSSELIN, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey, of Springfield; and JOSHUA-CARTERET GOSSELIN, Esq., Captain, R.N., of Beaulieu, both in the Island of Guernsey.

By MARTIN-HADSLEY GOSSELIN Esq., of the Priory, Ware, co. Herts., a Magistrate, and High-Sheriff of his county in 1859; only son of the late Admiral Gosselin, who died at his seat, Bengo Hall, in the same county, in 1857, being senior Admiral on the list of the British Navy.

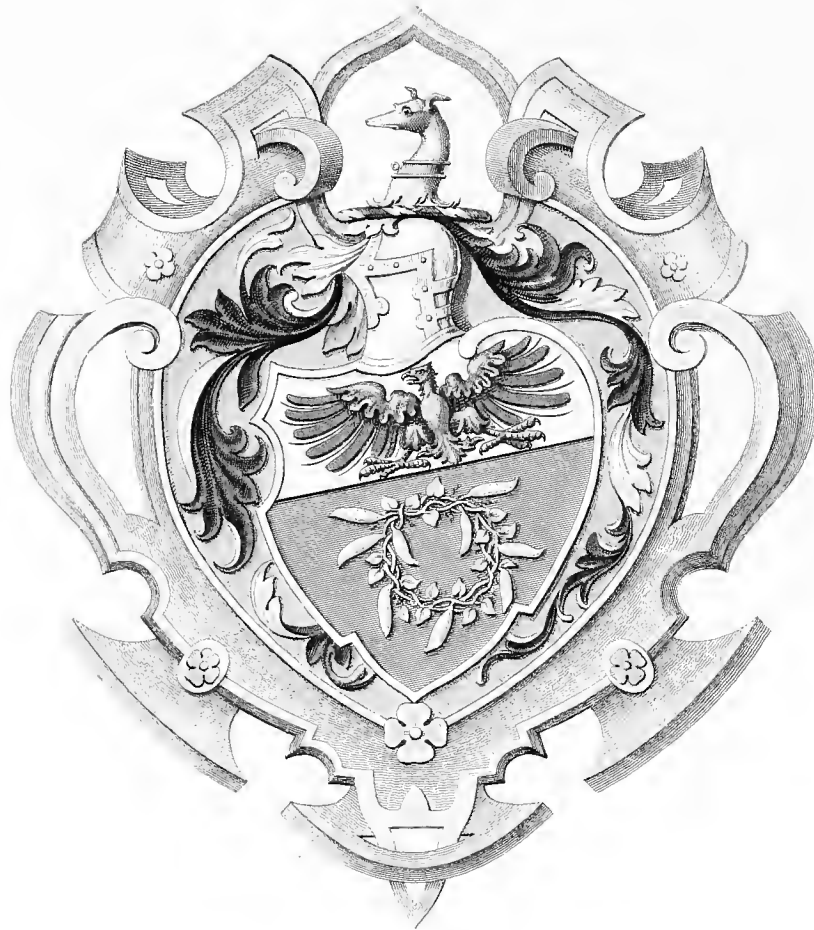
And by GERARD-LIPYEATT GOSSELIN, Esq., and GEORGE GOSSELIN, Esq., late Captain H.M. 29th Regt., sons of the late General Gerard Gosselin, of Mount Ospringe, near Feversham, co. Kent, Magistrate and Deputy-Lientenant of his county.

ARMS (as borne by THOMAS-WILLIAM GOSSELIN, Esq.): Gules, a chevron between three crescents, ermine. Impaling: Azure, a chevron, or, between three owls, argent, beaked and membered of the second, for LE MARCHANT: and, Per pale, azure and gules, an eagle displayed argent, for DE JERSEY.

CREST: A negro's head, in profile, ppr.







REAR ADMIRAL HENRY GOSSET,

*By whose family this Plate is presented to the Work*



## Gosset.

**J**OHN GOSSET, a member of an influential French family, settled in Jersey, shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and founded a family now existing in various branches, both in that island and in England.

Among its many noteworthy members may be mentioned Matthew Gosset, Esq. of Bagot, who, during the first French Revolution, was conspicuously active in his efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of the many noble and other refugees who sought an asylum in Jersey. The exiles were so sensible of his disinterested kindness, that they presented him as a token of their grateful appreciation of his services, with a gold snuff-box, now in the possession of his descendants.

Another eminent member of the family, the late Major-General Sir William Gosset, K.C.B., was for some years Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, at whose death the members of which passed a resolution expressive of the high sense the House entertained of his services.

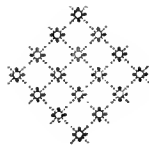
The Rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D., F.R.S., of Exeter College, Oxford, was a well-known Greek scholar, and was especially famous as a collector and judge of books.

His son, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, M.A., also of Exeter College, was for thirty-eight years Rector of Datchet, and for thirty-four years Vicar of New Windsor, both in Buckinghamshire. In May, 1818, he was appointed Chaplain at Windsor Castle, an appointment which he held during four reigns, until his death.

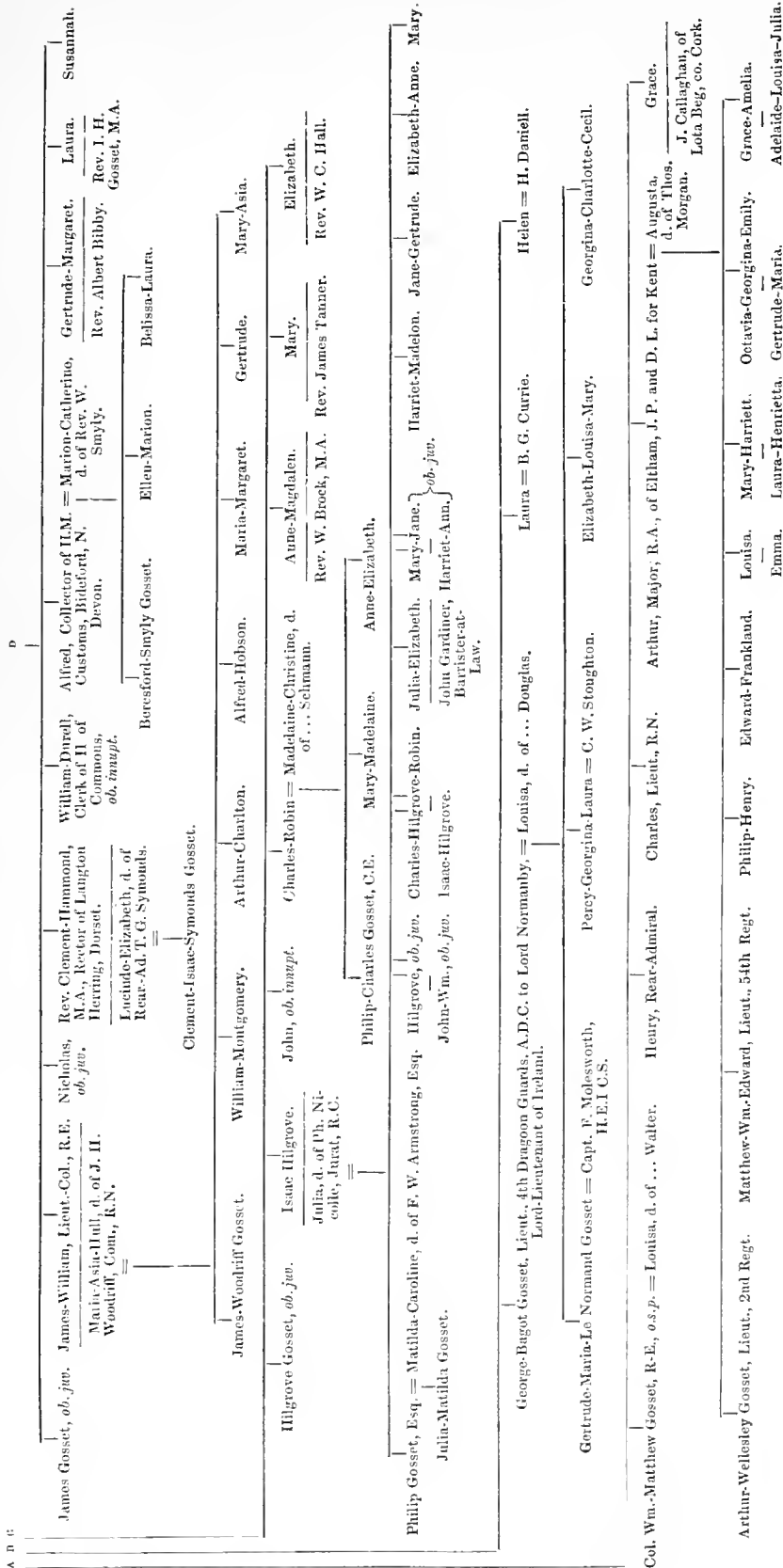
The family is represented by REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY GOSSET; by PHILIP GOSSET, Esq., of Bagot, Jersey; and the REV. ISAAC-HENRY GOSSET, M.A., of Northam, Devonshire.

ARMS (as borne by REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY GOSSET): Azure, a bean-wreath, or, leaved and fructed; on a chief, argent, an eagle, displayed, sable.

CREST: A greyhound's head, erased, argent, collared gules, ringed and garnished, or.







## Guerdain.



SWITZERLAND is traditionally assigned as the country whence this family emigrated to Jersey. Dr. Denis Guerdain, probably the first settler in the island, was a firm adherent of the Royal Cause at the period of the Rebellion. Indeed, it was here that the ever spendthrift and careless Prince Charles, during his visit in 1646, "fist battre de la monnaye, à la maison de Monsr. Denis Guerdain à la Trinité," no doubt to defray expenses that even the enthusiastic and loyal Jersey men refused to incur.\*

Another of its members married a member of the local family of Richardson, who having survived her husband, erected a monument to his memory in the Parish Church of S. Trinity, adorned with the arms of both families.

That of Guerdain has been extinct for some period.

ARMS: A cross calvary.



## Guille.

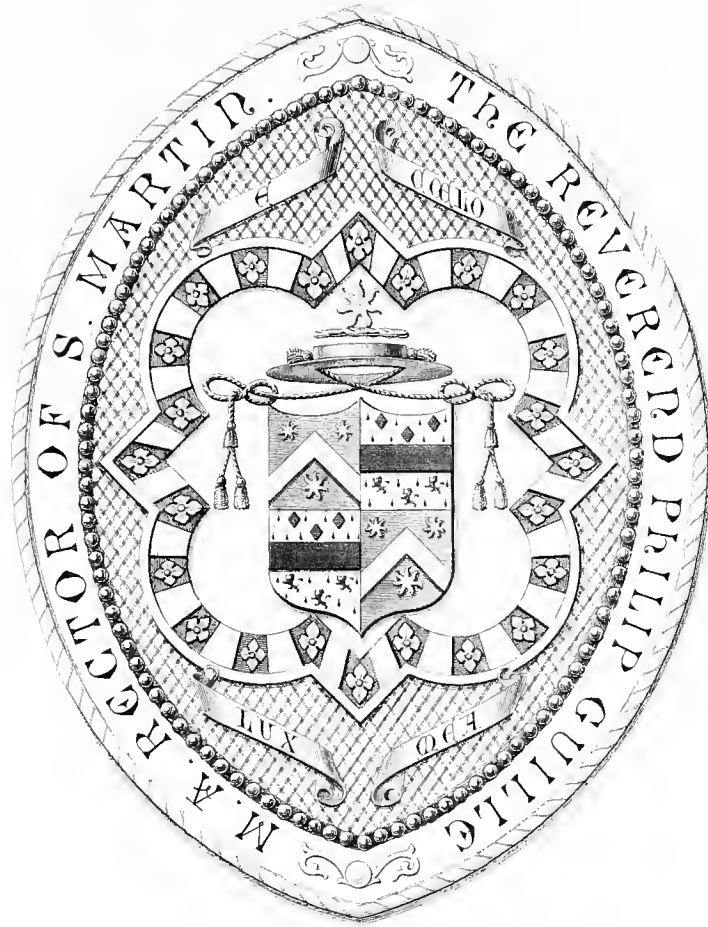


OF Guernsey origin, this family owes its settlement in Jersey to an episode in the French occupation of Guernsey, in the fourteenth century. In 1338, when Guernsey was attacked under the able leadership of Evan de Galles,† a renegade of much skill and daring, a truce was agreed on between Edward III. and Philip of France, by the articles of which the island remained in the possession of its enemies. Smarting under a foreign yoke, some patriotic inhabitants (prominent among whom were the ancestors of the families of Guille and Le Cornu) determined to exert themselves to rid Guernsey of the French. Their efforts, however, were unavailing against superior force, and the little band of adventurers, retiring to Jersey, settled in the parish of S. Ouen.

According to Duncan, in his "History of Guernsey," an old family record, preserved among the S. Ouen muniments, states that King Charles II. offered to Paul Guille, descendant of James Guille (the first of the name in the island), a Baronetcy, in grateful remembrance of the hospitality and services rendered by the family to himself, and his royal ancestors. When Paul refused the proffered honour, as inconsistent with his moderate fortune, the King was pleased

\* This insular mint, however, has been, by the industrious and exhaustive researches of Dr. Hoskins, discovered to have been a mere bubble—a small South Sea scheme, in fact. It is unnecessary to add that specimens of the Jersey coinage may be looked for in vain.

† Villaret says that this Evan was called the *Poursuivant d'Amour*, and that he was the son (descendant?) of the last of the ancient sovereigns of Wales, who was beheaded by King Edward. He had been brought up at the court of Philip de Valois, as page of honour to his chamber. In time of peace, when holding for the Duke of Lancaster the castle of Beanfort, near Châlons, he deserted to the service of the French king. His melancholy end is pathetically described by Froissart in his *Chronicles*, vol. ii., chap. 79.



*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



to command that his estate, "La Ville au Neveu," should be freed from the payment of tithes in perpetuity.

In Guernsey, the original family still exists, where its members have filled the highest offices in the Church and States of the island.

In Jersey, it is represented by the REV. PHILIP GUILLE, M.A., Rector of S. Martin; and by the REV. EDWARD GUILLE, B.A., Incumbent of the extra-parochial church of S. Luke.

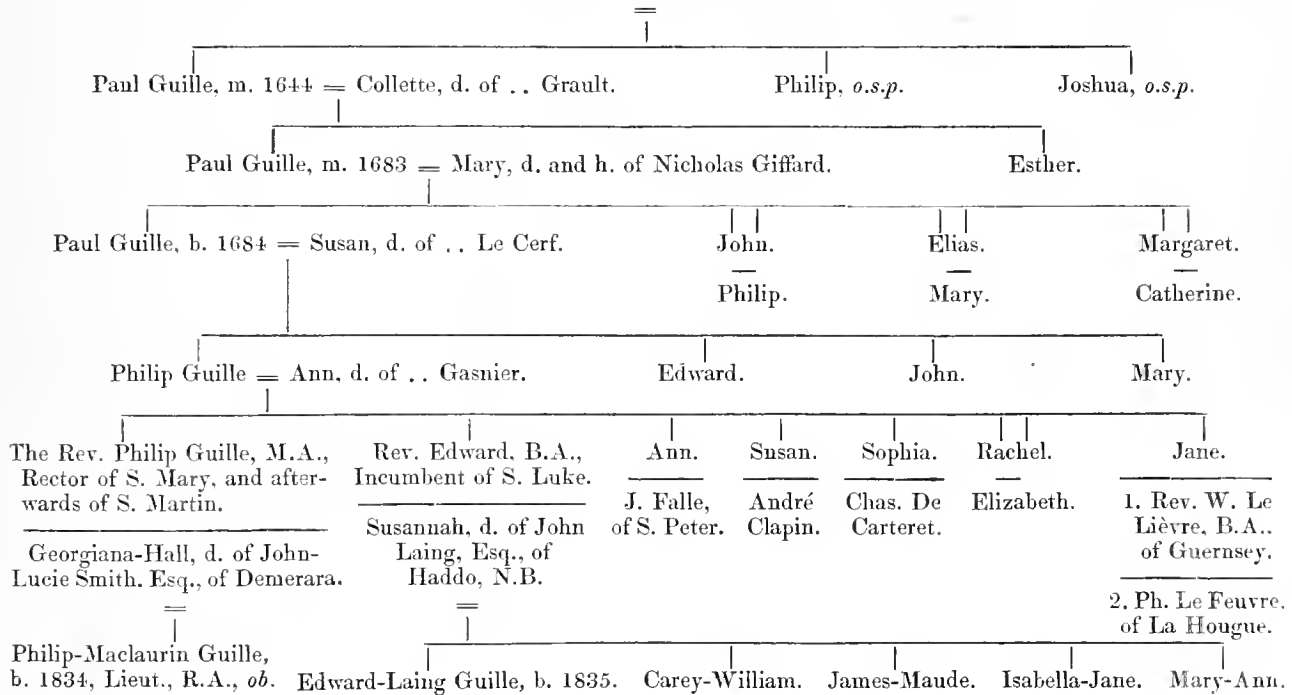
ARMS (as borne by the REV. PHILIP GUILLE): Azure, a chevron between three stars of seven points, or. Quartering: Ermine, a fesse between three lozenges in chief, and as many lions in base, all sable, for GIFFARD.

CREST: A star as in the arms.

MOTTO: E caelo lux mea.

**Pedigree of Guille.**

PAUL GUILLE, of "La Ville au Neveu," in the parish of S. Ouen, was the receiver of the Seigneur of that Fief in the island of Serk, in 1608.



## Hammond.



VARIOUSLY spelling its name, Hamon,\* and more lately Hammond, this family has been located in Jersey from a very early date; and by family tradition, but perhaps without sufficient authority, is considered identical with that powerful baronial house of Hamon of Normandy, one of whose members, William Hamon, founded the famous Abbey of S. Helier.†

One of the members of the insular family, Nicholas Hammond, Esq., filled successively the office of Secretary to H. B. M. Embassy at Portugal, and of Secretary to the Governor of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Settling in America, he married, firstly, Mary Cantwell, relict of Colonel Lowe, and secondly, Mary Dijre. His only son, Nicholas Hammond, Esq., of Pennsylvania, migrated to his ancestral island, Jersey, where he married Margaret, daughter of James Lempriere, Esq., and had issue two sons, Nicholas and James. The eldest of these sons went to America, resided on his patrimonial estate there, and died in Maryland. This senior branch is represented by NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Annapolis, and CHARLES-HOWSE HAMMOND, Esq., Banker, of Baltimore, U.S. In Jersey the family is represented by JOHN HAMMOND, Esq., Bailly of Jersey.

JAMES-JOHN HAMMOND, Esq., late of Samarés, is descended from a younger branch of the family, and is the grandson of John-James Hammond, Esq., younger brother of Nicholas Hammond, Esq., who first settled in America in 1726.

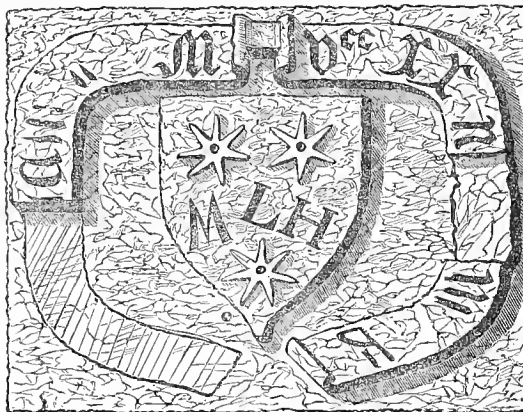
ARMS: Azure, a lion, rampant, guardant, or.

CREST: A lion, as in the arms.

MOTTO: En tout Lloyal.

\* Old drawings in the possession of Dr. Duret, Le Bas of S. Brelade, and Le Neveu of S. Clement, prove the arms borne by Hamon of Jersey to be—Or, a lion rampant, gules.

† Vide "Neustria Pia in St. Helerio," p. 712.



ARMS OF HAMPTONNE ON A BUTTRESS TO THE N.E. OF S. LAURENCE CHURCH.



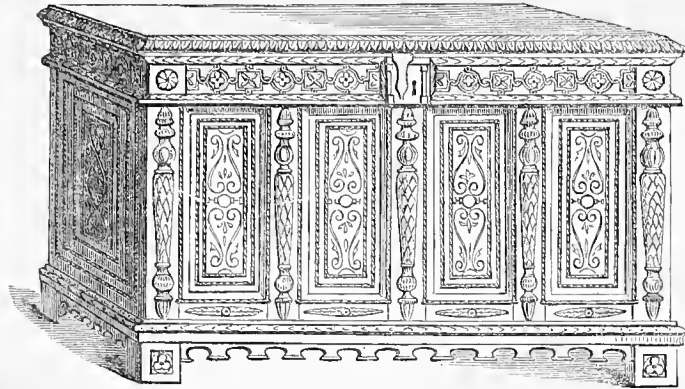




GEORGE BYRNES, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate of his armorial bearings and family residence is presented to the work.*

## Hamptonne, of Hamptonne.



THE COFFER, OR GARDE-ROBE, AND THE PILASTERS OF THE BED USED BY CHARLES II. ON HIS VISITS TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE HAMPTONNE FAMILY; NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF ONE OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES—S. ELLIOTT HOSKINS, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, OF GUERNSEY.

**T**HE patronymic of this family indicates an English origin, but it has been located in Jersey from a very early date. Its supposed insular founder, Thomas De Hamptonne, was Keeper or Governor of the Norman Isles in 1343. William De Hamptonne was Lieutenant-Bailly of Jersey in 1470, and again filled the same office in 1499. This William was Seigneur of the fiefs ès Hastains, Godelière, and Luce-De-Carteret, on which former was the original home of the family.\* In 1602, however, this estate became possessed by the house of Bisson, when the Hamptonnes migrated to an estate formerly possessed by Richard Langlois, which they called after their own name.† In 1510, Nicholas De Hamptonne was Lieutenant-Bailly of the island. In the same century, his brother, Sire Louis Hamptonne, erected an additional chapel to his parish church of S. Laurence, where in the bosses of the roof his armorial ensigns still exist. This same individual gave two quarters of wheat rent for ever, the proceeds to be applied to the repair of the roads of the same parish; and effected so much of good for the island generally, as to deserve a well-merited eulogium from Chevalier the Chronicler.

But the high and palmy days of Hamptonne and its owners, were when Charles II., then Prince of Wales, accepted and enjoyed the hospitality of Laurens Hamptonne, Vicomte of Jersey, and of Edward Hamptonne, his son. Whether from the official position of the former.

\* "1490, Mars 27. GUILLE DE HAMPTONNE était S. du fief ès Hastains, contient le meynage dudit Hamptonne, le Clos de Horman, le Val Hubaut, et les Monts Secrées, avec les Prays, Vaux, et Coffils, Commençant au Vivier de cy au Doët du Moulin que feit RAUL PAYN, et finissant devant le moulin Vicart."

† *Vide* Langlois.

as Sheriff of Jersey, or from a kindred spirit that the young and debonnaire Prince discovered in his hosts, they were indebted for the honour of the personal friendship and the familiar companionship of their future King, no contemporary writer has informed us. But true it is, that perhaps no other insular family could boast of more intercourse with, and devotion to, the Royal Refugee from avowed enemies and faithless friends, than the denizens of Hamptonne. Relics of his stay are still religiously preserved by the chief representative of the family, and the present owner of its house. Here are still various articles of the monarch's clothing, and a pair of his silver spurs; the bed on which he slept, and the embroidered quilt that covered him; the carved oak table and chair which he used; and a seal on which are the Hamptonne arms, which the King is said personally to have presented to his entertainers. But by far the most important of these Loyalist mementoes, is the original draught of the document which proclaimed Charles II., King of Great Britain, on the reception of the news of the execution of his father. It cannot be doubted but that the enthusiasm engendered by his personal friendship for the King, led Laurens Hamptonne to canvass the friends of the Stuart dynasty, and to obtain their signatures to this document: a labour and a risk which he lost no time in consummating by formally proclaiming Charles II., in his capacity as Vicomte, at the Cross in the Market Place of S. Helier.\* The heroism and steadfastness of the men who signed this Proclamation disclaims comment: for at this period, specie, never plentiful in Jersey, was particularly scarce, owing to the exigencies of the struggle then pending; therefore its subscribers, by this confession of faith, not only exposed their property to confiscation, themselves and their families to ignominy, and perhaps to death, but in addition, were well aware that they could neither sell their local property, nor, in most cases, even procure the money necessary for their escape from the island.

The male eldest branch of the family is extinct, and is represented by GEORGE SYVRET, Esq., of Hamptonne, an estate entailed by Patent, and held by Knight's service; by the families of POINGDESTRE, of Grainville, PATRIARCHE, and LA CLOCHE; and by DR. HOSKINS, of Guernsey.

Another branch of the family long located at Hamptonne, in the parish of S. Peter, is also extinct, and is represented by the descendants of Elizabeth, wife of Philip Falle, and by those of Margaret, wife of Amice Alexandre, eventual co-heiresses of John Hamptonne, and sisters of John Hamptonne, Esq., Jurat, R.C.

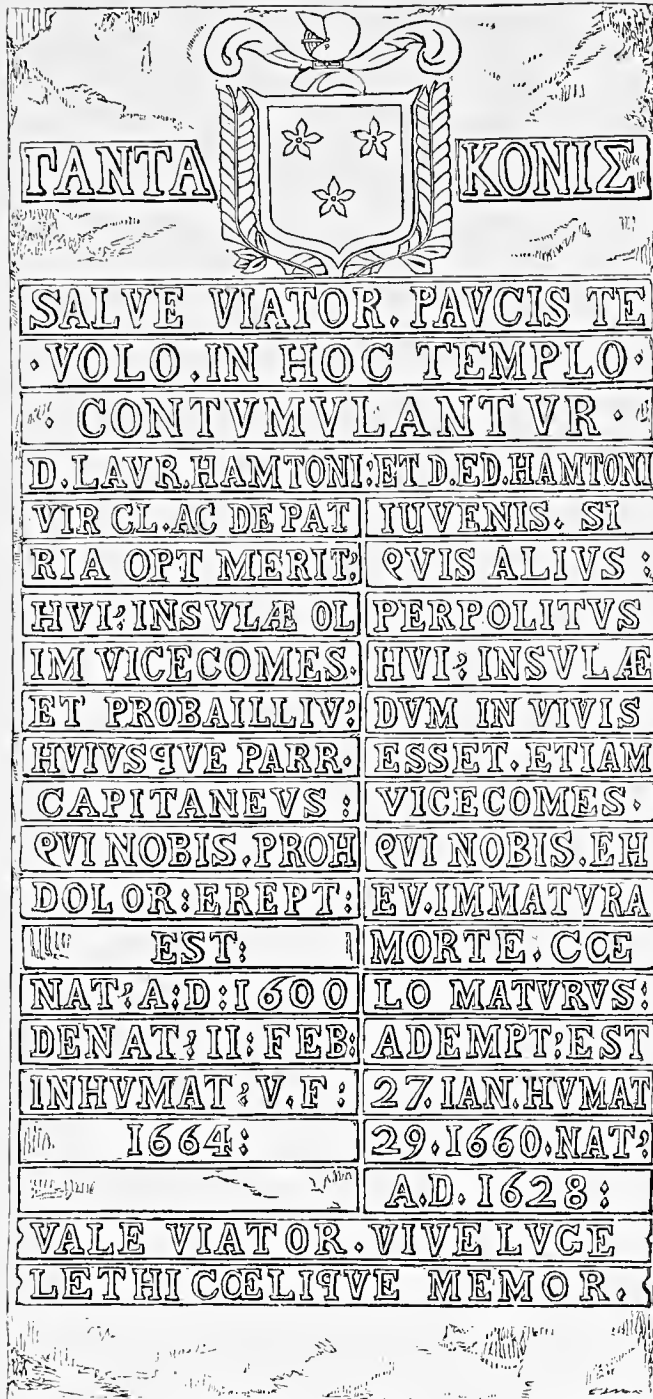
A third branch, which has not been traced to its source, is represented by the Le Hardy family.

A junior branch of the original family of S. Laurence is represented by FRANCIS-HAMPTONNE BARREAU, Esq., M.R.C.S.

ARMS: Gules, three mullets, pierced, or.

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\* I have been enabled to present my readers with a fac-simile of this document through the kindness of the Rev. the Lord John Thynne, Colonel Le Couteur, the Seigneur de S. Jean, Mrs. Colonel Dumaresq, Dr. Hoskins, William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., John La Cloche, Esq., and John Mallet, Esq.



Rural Monument to the Memory of Laurence and of Edward Hamptonne,  
 encrusted in the outer S. wall of the parish Church of S. Laurence.

*This Plate is Presented to the Work by Various Descendants of the Hamptonne Family.*







Comme ainsi soit que les Rebelles ont par un Attemptat horrible ietté leurs mains  
 violentes sur la personne du Roy Charles premier de glorieux memoire, par la mort  
 duquel les Souverains Couronnes des Roialmes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, France, et d'Irlande  
 apartiennent et succedent entièrement et legitiment a son Altesse le tres haut et tres puissant  
 Prince Charles. A ces causes nous le Lieutenant Gouverneur et Bailly et Jurats de l'Isle de Jersey  
 assistés des officiers du Roy, et des principaux d'icelle Isle, tous bons rois et bons  
 voies publics et proclameons que son Altesse susdite le tres haut et tres puissant Prince  
 Charles est maintenant par la mort de nostre dit feu Souverain de glorieux memoire, d'apres  
 son droit de legitime Succession et ligne hereditaire, nos tre seul et Souverain Edaigneur Charles  
 second par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse France, d'Irlande, d'offenieur de la Loy  
 et de quel nous reconnoissons devoir tous obeissance et fidelité homdur et seruire, Et  
 pour nostre Dieu par lequel les Roys regnent d'Establi et d'affirmer le Roy Charles  
 second dans tous les iustes droits et sur son thronne et de se faire regner long temps et  
 heureusement sur nous date ce 17 jour du mois de fev. 1648.

Villele Roy Charles second

1648/1649



WILLIAM

EMERY

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

BALDWIN

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

WILLIAM  
KINGSTON  
WINDSOR

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

FRANCIS

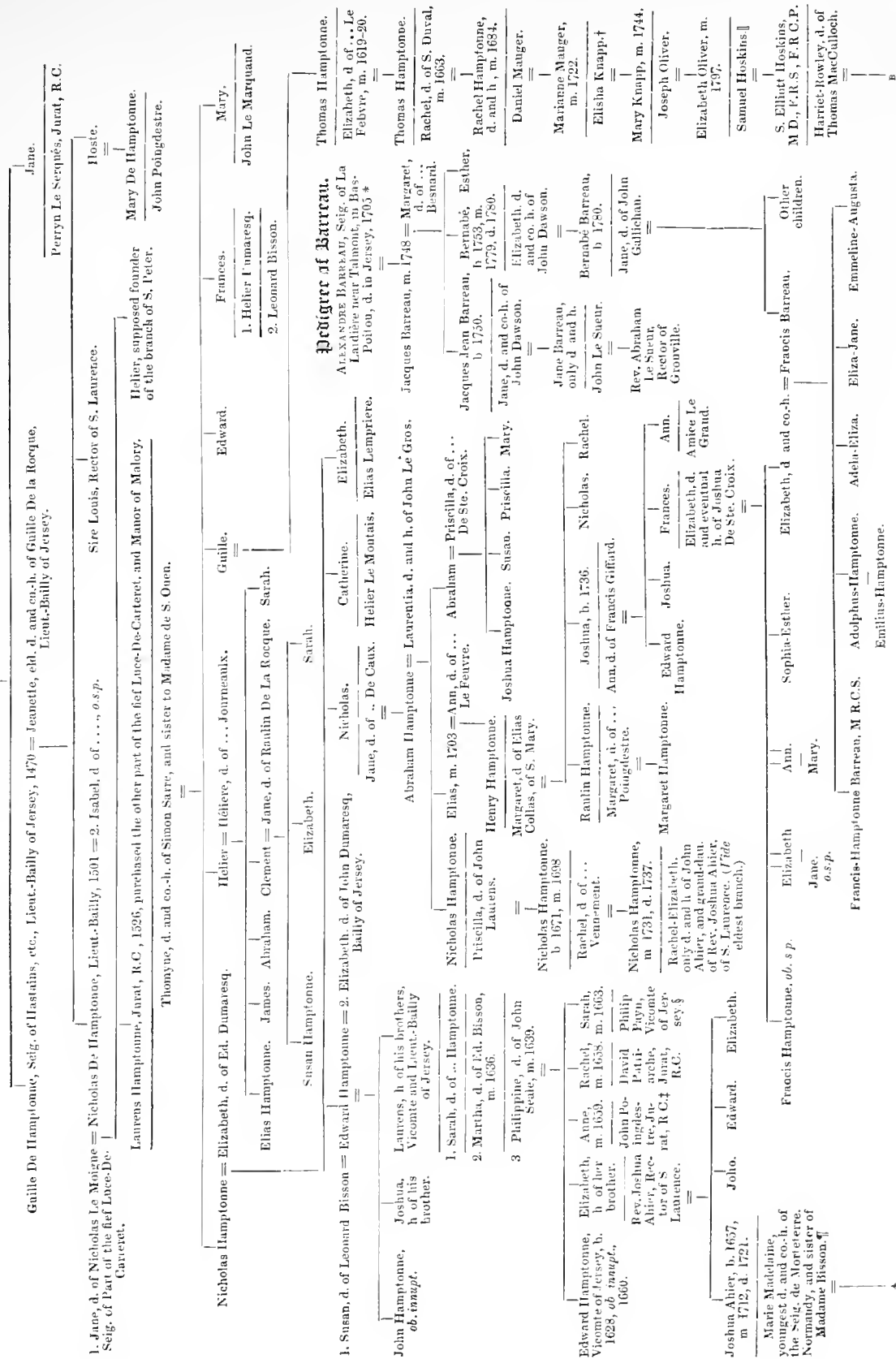
FRANCIS

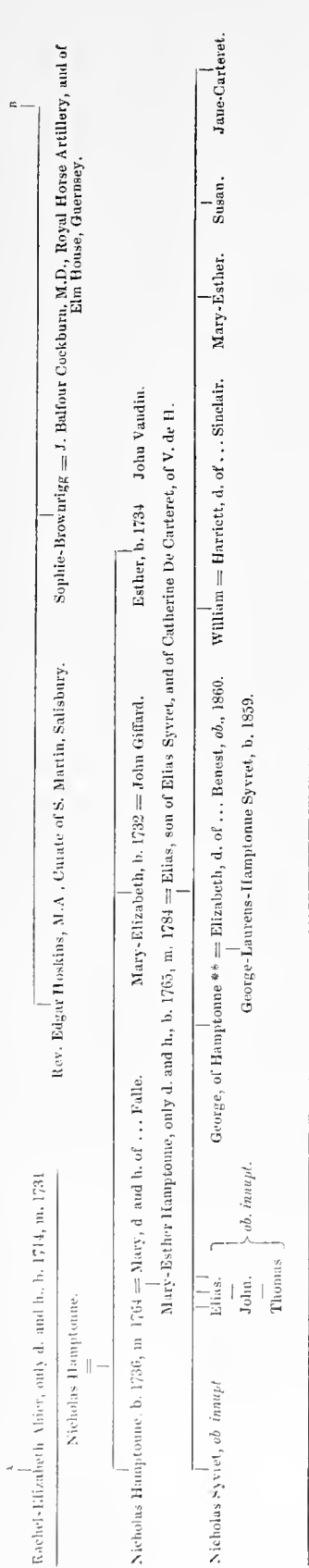
FRANCIS



**Pedigree of Hamptonne.**

GUILLE DE HAMPTONNE, Jurat, R.C., 1453.





\* Regarding this family, Borel d'Hauterive, an official French Genealogist, says: " Jacques Barrand, né à Poitiers vers 1555, était issu d'une famille distinguée. L'écritain, Dreux du Radier, dans sa *Bibliothèque Historique du Poitou*, croit qu'il était originaire de Thouaine. Mais M. Beauchet-Filleau dans son dictionnaire de la noblesse de Poitou est d'avis qu'il était plutôt d'origine Poitevine. Il étudia le droit à Toulouse, et publia en 1629, les commentaires de la coutume du Poitou. Envoyé en députation au roi Henry IV, en 1594, pour lui prêter serment de fidélité au nom des habitants de la ville de Poitiers, il mourut en 1629, laissant de N. Nicolai, une postérité nombreuse, entre autres: 1. Jacques Barrand, historien, litérateur et juris-consulte, décédé vers 1640, docteur-régent de la faculté de Poitiers. 2. Pierre Barrand, avocat à Poitiers. N. Barrand, marié à M. Adam, assesseur des élections de Poitiers. Alexandre Barrand, écuyer, Sr. de la Landière était sans doute le fils, ou le petit-fils de Jacques Barrand, qui précède. Il fit enregistrer ses armoiries, en 1698; il a un écuirel rampant d'argent, oniglé de sable. On trouve encore deux autres personnages: 1. Louis Barrand, écuyer, Sr. de la Rivière, près Fou enuy le-Comte. 2. Alexandre-Benjamin Barrand, Seigneur de Maraisais; qui fit enregistrer leurs armoiries dans les registres de l'Armorial de d'Hozier, en 1698. Ce sont des armes complètement identiques avec celles du Sr. de la Landière. Ils appartenaient donc tous les droits à une souche commune, qui parait s'être éteinte en Poitou, au commencement du Siècle dernier, car on n'en retrouve plus aucune trace. Paris, 12 Septembre 1860 — A. BOREL, n'Hauterive." ARMS (as borne by FRANCIS-HAMPTONNE BARREAU, Esq.): Azure, a squirrel erect, argent, armed sable, a crescent for difference. Quartering: Azure, or a bend, engrailed, or, three martlets, gules, for Dawson; Gules, three mullets, pierced, or, for HAMPTONNE; Gules, a fesse between three trefoils, slipped, or, for De La Rocque; Gules, two bars, ermine; in chief three martlets, or, for SARRÉ; and, Argent a lion, rampant, sable, for De Sze-Chorix. CREST: A dexter hand, in armour, ppr., holding a cross passion, argent. Motto: In hoc Signo vinces.

† ARMS of KNAPP, of HINTLESBAM, Suffolk: Or, in chief three close helmets; in base, a lion, passant, all sable. CREST: An arm embowed, in armour, ppr., garnished, or, the hand of the fist, grasping by the blade a broken sword, argent, hilt and pommel of the second, with a branch of laurel, vert.

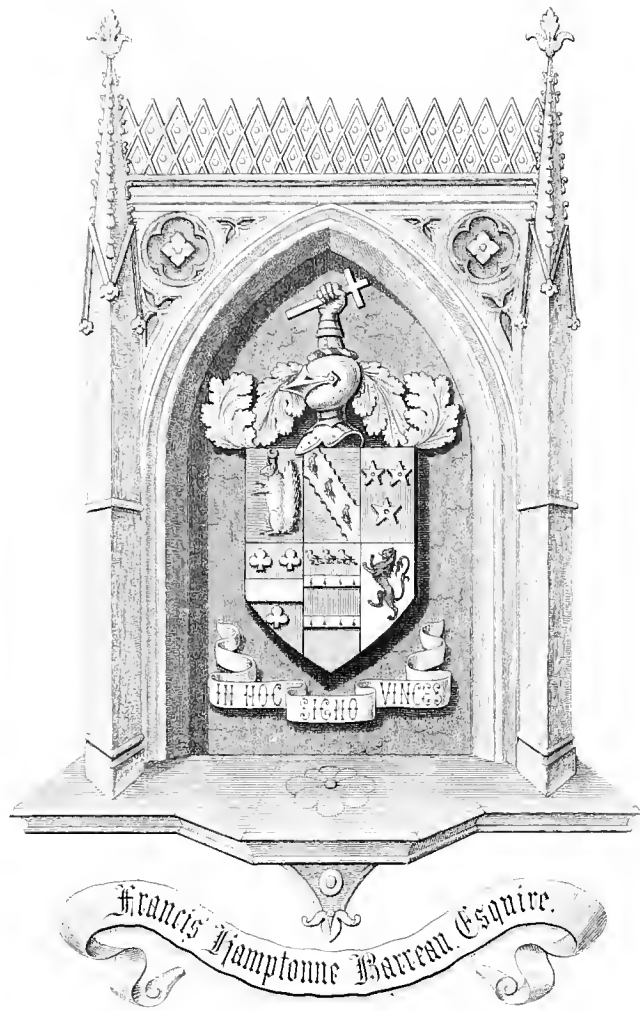
‡ The Patent of Entail granted by Charles II. to Laurens Hamptonne was disputed by this John Poingdesne, who, in right of his wife, claimed a share of the estate. The Rev. Joshua Ahier, husband of the eldest daughter, resisted the claim, which was decided against him, by the local court, on the principle of gavelkind. Upon his appealing to the King in Council, however, this judgment was reversed, and the entail declared good, since which time the property has been exclusively held by the eldest son or daughter.

§ Here is a specimen of an aristocratic marriage of the olden time, in Jersey: " L'an 1663, le 3 jour de Fevrier, Parirepe PAYN, Gent., Vicomte de l'Isle de Jersey, epouza Damoifelle SARA HAMPTONNE, fille de LAURENS HAMPTONNE, Gent., Lieut-Bailly de cette Ile. Comme ledit Sieur Pavn, le matin de la celebration des nocces, partait de son Manoir, en la paroisse de Grouville, il fut tiré quantité de mouquetaires, et partant par la paroisse de la Trinité, en allant à St. Laurens avec belle compagnie de la noblesse de l'Isle, on tira les canons de ladite paroisse-et arrivant auprès de la maison dudit Sieur Hamptonne ils furent salués par deux volées de mouquetaires. On eut tant entente Vénéable Homme Parirepe- Les CORREURS, Doyen de cette Ile, et Recteur de la paroisse de St. Martin, fit la demande de ladite Damoifelle avec un discours, duquel la noblesse n'était pas de petite considération, qui dura viron demie heure, au grand contentment de tous les auditeurs, et bien repondu par ledit Sieur HAMPTONNE, qui enfin donna ledite Damoifelle par la main dudit Sieur Doyen, qui la remit audit Sieur PAYN, et s'en allèrent à l'Eglise de St. Laurens, ou la ceremonie fut celebrée. Les canons de ladite paroisse furent très avec trois volées de mouquetaires. Et s'en allant par devant le Chateau-Bilzabeth pour retourner à Grouville, le Gouverneur attendit la compagnie au bout du pont en carrouil, et fut tiré deux coups de canon du Chateau, comme aussi les habitants de la paroisse de St. Héliers firent tirer comme au parlois leurs canons, et les habitants de la paroisse de St. Saviour, et ceux de St. Clement firent tirer chacun sur la frontiere de leurs paroisses, comme au parlois. Les canons, et qu'on tira de mouquetaires. Etant arrivée à Grouville on tira les canons, et battit on du tueur" (the medieval narrow-bowes and cleavers) " à son legs, et firent que tout eu recueillit." — *Vide Register of Marriages, parish of S. Martin.*

|| ARMS of HOSKINS: Per pale, azure and gules, a chevron between three lions rampant, or. CREST: Out of a ducal coronet, a lion's head, erased, or, flames issuant from the mouth, ppr., crowned of the first.

- ¶ PEDIGREE of BEAUDENIS: " Jean de Beaudenis, Ecuier, Seig. de la Joubardière, de S. Martin, et de Défliment, près de Crau, en Normandie, et Damoifelle Marie Percande est forty— 1. Allain de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. dudit lieu, epouza Mlle. Jeanne de Mammier. Marguerite de Beaudenis mariée à Noble Seig., Nicolas Amio, Seig. de Laitaudière. Damoifelle Laucelotte Amio mariée à Noble Seig. Charles Lacer, Chevalier, Seig. des Roches. Noble Seig. Nicolas Jaret, des Roches, et de la Joubardière.
- " 2. Pierre de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de l'Isle, epouza Damoifelle Ravand. Pierre de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de la Rouardière. Jean de Beaudenis, Ecr. Pierre de Beaudenis.
- " 3. Jean de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de l'Isle, epouza Damoifelle Françoise L'Autant. Jean Christophel et Noel de Beaudenis, tous trois morts sans enfants. Pierre de Beaudenis, leur frere, marié à Damoifelle Françoise Thomas.
- " 4. Pierre de Beaudenis, Ecr., epouza Damoifelle Jeanne Le Sage.
- " 5. Amory de Beaudenis, Ecr., epouza Damoifelle Jeanne Le Sage.
- " 6. Ozias de Beaudenis, Ecr., epouza Damoifelle Hibaou Dauoyte, héritière de la Seiguerie de Sully.
- " 7. Jean de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de Morteterre, epouza Damoifelle Chastlotte Richet.
- " 8. Jean de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de Morteterre, epouza Damoifelle Marthe Surget.
- " 9. Jean de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de Morteterre, epouza Damoifelle Judith Lucas.
- " 10. Jean de Beaudenis, Ecr., Seig. de Monteterre, epouza Damoifelle Dupré, fille de M. Dubois-Marcelle, dont il eut deux filles, l'une fut Mde. de la Ferrière. Damoifelle Marie-Madelaine de Beaudenis epouza Benjamin Biffon, Gent., de Jersey. Damoifelle Marie-Madelaine de Beaudenis epouza Jofué Ahier, Gent., de Jersey."

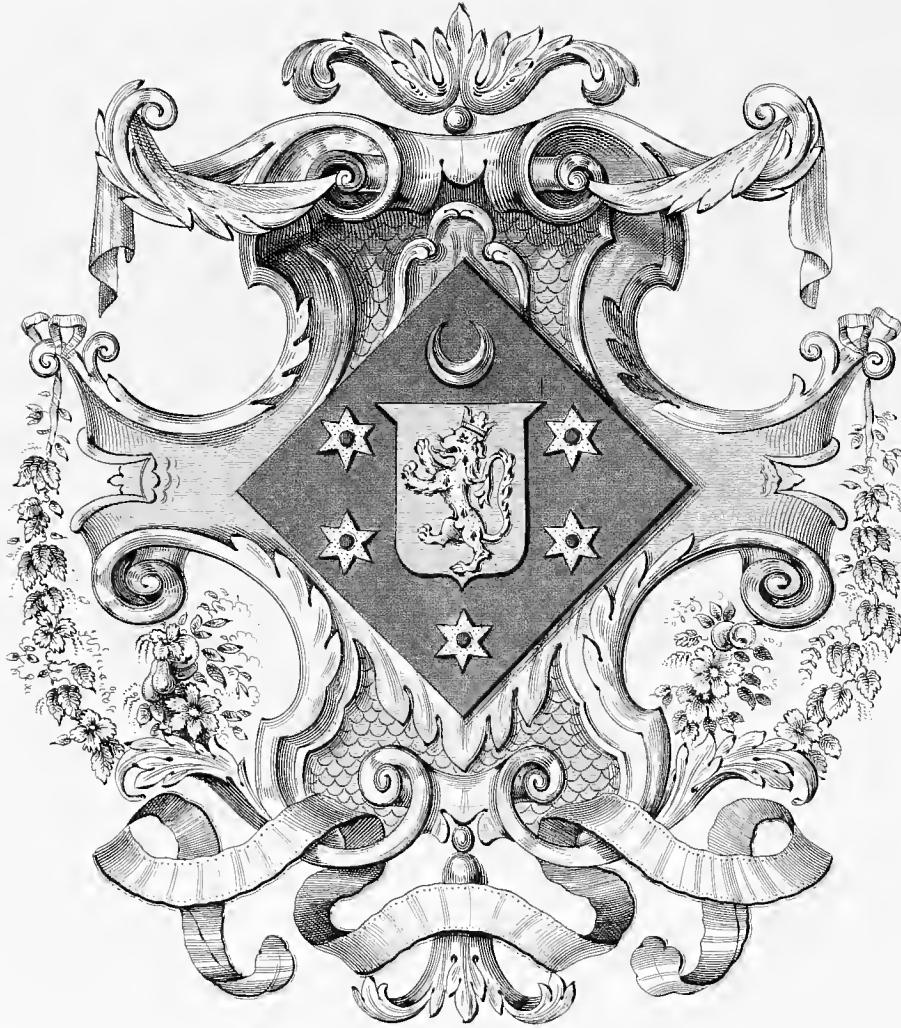
\*\* ARMS (as borne by GEORGE SYVRET, Esq.): Sable, a lion, rampant, argent. Quartering: Gules, three mullets, pierced, or, a crescent for difference, for HAMPTONNE; Azure, three lions, rampant, or; a chief, argent, gules, between four lion's heads, cabossed, sable, langued gules, for BEAUDENIS; Sable, two swords in saltire, points in chief, argent, for DANORSE; and, Argent, on a chevron between three martlets, sable, as many fleurs-de-lis, of the field, for FALLE.



*By whom this Plate is presented to the W. A.*







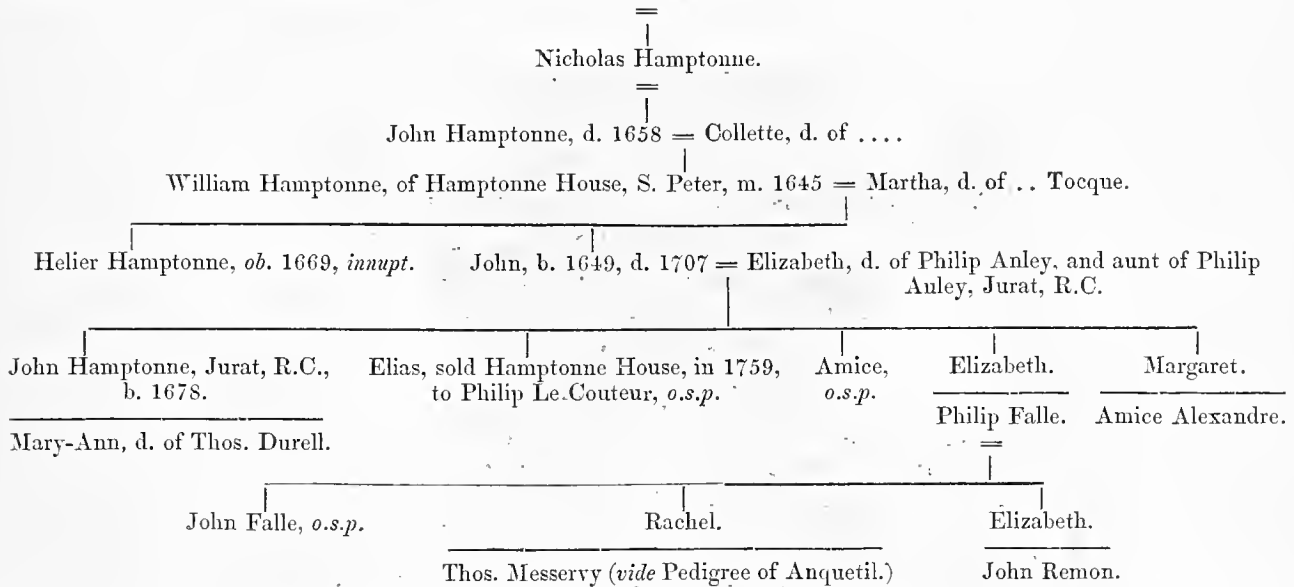
M<sup>rs</sup>. Clement Hemery.

*By whose family this Plate is Presented to the Work*



## Pedigree of Hamptonne, of S. Peter.

HELIER HAMPTONNE, Procureur of the parish of S. Peter, 1553, and supposed son of Nicholas Hamptonne, of Hamptonne.



## Hemery.



ACOB HEMERY, of the parish of Vidonville, Bishopric of Bayeux, Normandy, settled in Jersey at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was traditionally supposed to have descended from the Seigneurs of Villiers.

In the attack made upon Jersey by the French, under the Baron Rullecourt,\* in 1781, Capt. Clement Hemery, of the Town Battery of Artillery, R.J.M., particularly distinguished himself by his zeal and bravery in the proceedings that led to the final defeat and expulsion of the enemy. Some of the female and youthful members of this family are immortalized in Copley's picture of the battle that ensued, in the Royal Square of S. Helier, on that occasion, by being represented in the foreground, as taking refuge in their house, adjacent to the scene of action.

The late Very Rev. James Hemery, Dean of Jersey, was a member of the family, to whom a memorial window is erected in the extra-parochial church of S. Luke.

Its present representative, CLEMENT HEMERY, Esq., is the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the S. Helier Battalion, R.J.M., and is Deputy for the same parish in the States of Jersey.


\* ARMS of the BARON RULLECOURT: Or, a palm tree, ppr. CREST: A fleur-de-lis, or, between two palm trees, ppr.

ARMS (as borne by MRS. CLEMENT HEMERY): Sable, a crescent between five mullets of six points, pierced, or, 2, 2, 1. On an escutcheon of pretension: Azure, a lion, rampant, ermineo, ducally crowned, or, for DURELL.

CREST of HEMERY: A stag's head, argent.

MOTTO: *Flecti, non frangi.*

## Hérault.

O early as 1331 this name is found appertaining to a landowner of the parish of S. Mary, whose dues to the King are enumerated in the *Extente* of that year. The family, however, does not appear ever to have been a rich or even an important one; and having been long extinct, its members, and perhaps even its name, would slumber in oblivion, save for the memory of John Hérault, sometime Bailly of Jersey.

He was previously Greffier, or Registrar, of the Royal Court, and was connected by the marriages of various members of his family with some of the best insular houses. He was specially recommended to the notice of the Royal Commissioners, Gardiner and Hussey, as the one most fitted, by his extensive local and legal knowledge, to assist them in compiling the *Extente* drawn up under their superintendence.

He was preferred to the office of Bailly in 1611, and soon after his appointment rendered himself conspicuous by a spirited resistance to the encroachments of the Governor, Sir John Peyton, of which the histories of Durell and Le Quesne contain full accounts.\* In the various struggles for superiority that ensued, the civic defender was always victorious over his military antagonist; and during the proceedings that terminated the dispute, being obliged to repair to London to protect his interests, and to claim the good offices of James I. (to whom, it appears, he was personally known), he was received in triumph on his successful return by a congratulatory deputation from the States of the island.

The cause of the disagreement between these two heads of departments may be summed up in a few words. From the known adherence of Sir John Peyton to the Church "as by law established," and from his suavity and courtesy of manner, he was entrusted with the government of Jersey, mainly to correct the vagaries of the strong Calvinist party in the island. His zeal for reform, however, carried him beyond the limits of his office, and among other encroachments, he was desirous of being recognised as patron of the post of Bailly. This Hérault energetically resisted, and the grand result of this dispute was effectually to curtail the jurisdiction of future Governors within the bounds provided by the ordinances of Henry VII.

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\* Sir John Peyton, Kt., of Doddington, Cambs., was the son of Sir John Peyton, Kt., of Knowlton, Kent, and was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Governor of the Tower, and one of the Queen's Privy Council. In the reign of James I. he was appointed Governor of Jersey. Although bred in the enervating atmosphere of the Court, his temperance and abstemiousness were such, that he lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine, in robust health until his death. The MS. 2442, in the Sloane Collection, bears for title: A Collection of severall instructions and directions given to divers Ambassadors and other Commissioners, etc., and also some things concerning the island of Jersey, etc., made by Sir John Peyton, Kt., some yeares Lieftenant of the Tower, and afterwards Governour of Jersey; and now tendred to his most Sacred Majestie Charles II., by the Grace of God, etc., by Algernon Peyton, grand-child of the said Sir John, D.D., Rector of Doddington, in the island of Eley and county of Cambridge."

ARMS of PEYTON: Sable, a cross, engrailed, or; a crescent for difference.

Hérault, although haughty and overbearing in character, was conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and won not only the respect of his contemporaries, but the lasting gratitude of his countrymen, for the spirited manner in which he defended his official prerogatives; pride was perhaps his weakest point, a failing ludicrously exhibited by his assuming the title of Mousr. de S. Sauveur, from a small patrimony he held in that parish, (but which, it should be stated in justice to himself, Heylin, without quoting his authority, says was conferred on him by the King.)

During the rebellion, Abraham Hérault rendered himself particularly obnoxious by his partiality for the Republican cause, and to him, Michael Lempriere, and Henry Dumaresq is ascribed the joint authorship of a pamphlet, entitled "Pseudo-Mastix," intended as a refutation of the "Lyar Confounded," of the famous William Prynne, both works founded on the state of insular politics at that period.

The name occurs in the parochial registers until about a century later, when it appears to have become quite extinct.\*

ARMS: Argent, on a mound, a palm-tree, vert; a bordure, gules.

\* Hérault—Harold—Herald—signifying a courageous person. In old French documents, the name of King Harold, slain at Hastings, is always spelt Hérault, as is exemplified in the following curious inscription. In the year 1522, a Cardinal, attended by an Archbishop and several dignified ecclesiastics, visiting the town of Caen, was prompted by a strong curiosity to see the body of the Conqueror. Having for that purpose obtained permission from Peter de Martigny, Bishop of Castres, at that time Abbot of S. Stephen, they caused the tomb to be opened. Upon removing the cover-stone, the body, which was corpulent, and in stature greatly exceeded the tallest man then known, appeared as entire as when first buried. Within the tomb lay a copper plate gilt, on which was engraved the same epitaph as on its exterior, and beneath it the following lines in old French:—

*“ Je Guilleaume tres magnanime,  
 Duc de Neustrie pareil a Charlemaigne  
 Passay le mer par un doux vent de Suif  
 Pour Conquerir la Grand Bretaigne  
 Puis deployer fis mainte noble enseigne  
 Et dresser tentes et pavillons de guerre  
 Et on drier fis comme fil d'airaigne  
 Neuf cents grands nefz si tost qui euz pied a terre  
 Et puis en armes de la partis granderre  
 Pour coups recentes au doute roy Herault  
 Dont come preux l'eux toute la deferre  
 Non pas sans dur et marveilleux assault  
 Pour bein jouster le disloyal ribault  
 Je mis a mort et Soixante et sept mille  
 Neuf cents dix huit et par ainsi d'un fault  
 Fuz Roy d'Anglois tenant toute leur isle  
 Or n'est il mie tant soit fort et habile  
 Qui quant c'est fait apres ne se repose  
 Mort m'a deffait que suis il cendre vile  
 De toute choses on jouit une pose.”*

The coffin being again closed, was left undisturbed until 1562, when the Calvinists, in senseless fury, opened it in order to discover treasure. Finding only his bones, they scattered them about the church, and entirely destroyed the monument.—*Vide Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities.*

## Janvrin.

**K**NOWN originally as Valpy-dit-Janvrin (a duplicate mode of nomenclature far from uncommon in the island, but of very uncertain origin), this family has been settled in the parish of S. Brelade for several generations.\* In the church of that parish exists an elaborate mural monument, with medallion bust, to the memory of Francis Valpy-dit-Janvrin, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, and in the churchyard is the vault of the family, where the deaths of several of its members are recorded.

A small islet in Portelet Bay, near Noirmont Point, is named *l'islet Janvrin*, from the following melancholy incident. A member of the family arriving in his ship from an infected port, was obliged, with his crew, to perform quarantine in the bay, and being there attacked with the plague, died within sight of his home, without one interview with his wife, children, or friends.†

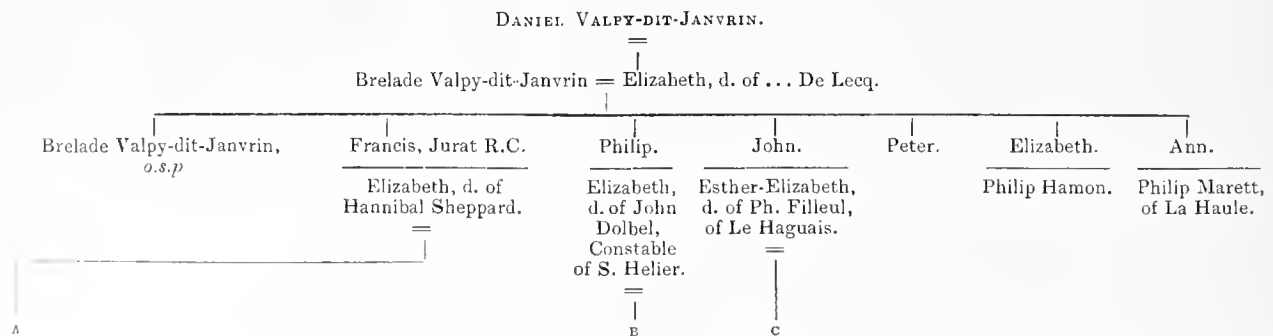
FREDERICK JANVRIN, Esq., of Bath, is the present representative of the family.

**ARMS** (as borne by FREDERICK JANVRIN, Esq.): Azure, a chevron, argent, between two bezants in chief, and a fleur-de-lis, of the second, in base. On an escutcheon of pretension: Azure, a chevron, argent, between two bezants in chief, and a fleur-de-lis of the second, in base, a crescent for difference, for JANVRIN. Quartering: Azure, three escallops or, for MALLET: Per chevron, gules and or, in chief two mullets, argent, for PIPON: and Argent, on a chief sable, three lions' heads, erased, or, for RICHARDSON.

**CREST**: A griffin's head, between two eagles' wings. (Another) A dolphin embowed, ppr.

**MOTTO**: Labor ipse Voluptas. (Another) Pour mon Roy.

### Pedigree of Janvrin.



\* In 1826, upon petition of several members of the family, Royal License was obtained to retain the name of Janvrin only, instead of Valpy-dit-Janvrin.

† "Monsieur Philippe Janvrin revenant de Nantes, et étant obligé de faire quarantaine dans le hâvre de Belle Crouette, mourut au bout de deux jours, à bord de son bâtiment; et les Messieurs de Justice, en présence de Monsieur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur, ordonnèrent qu'il serait enterré sur une île dont la mer fait le tour, appelée l'île au Guerdain, et ainsi fut le dit Janvrin enterré, le 27 Septembre, 1721."—*Extrait du Registre de la paroisse de S. Brélade, Jersey.*



Frederick Jandrin, Esquire,

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*



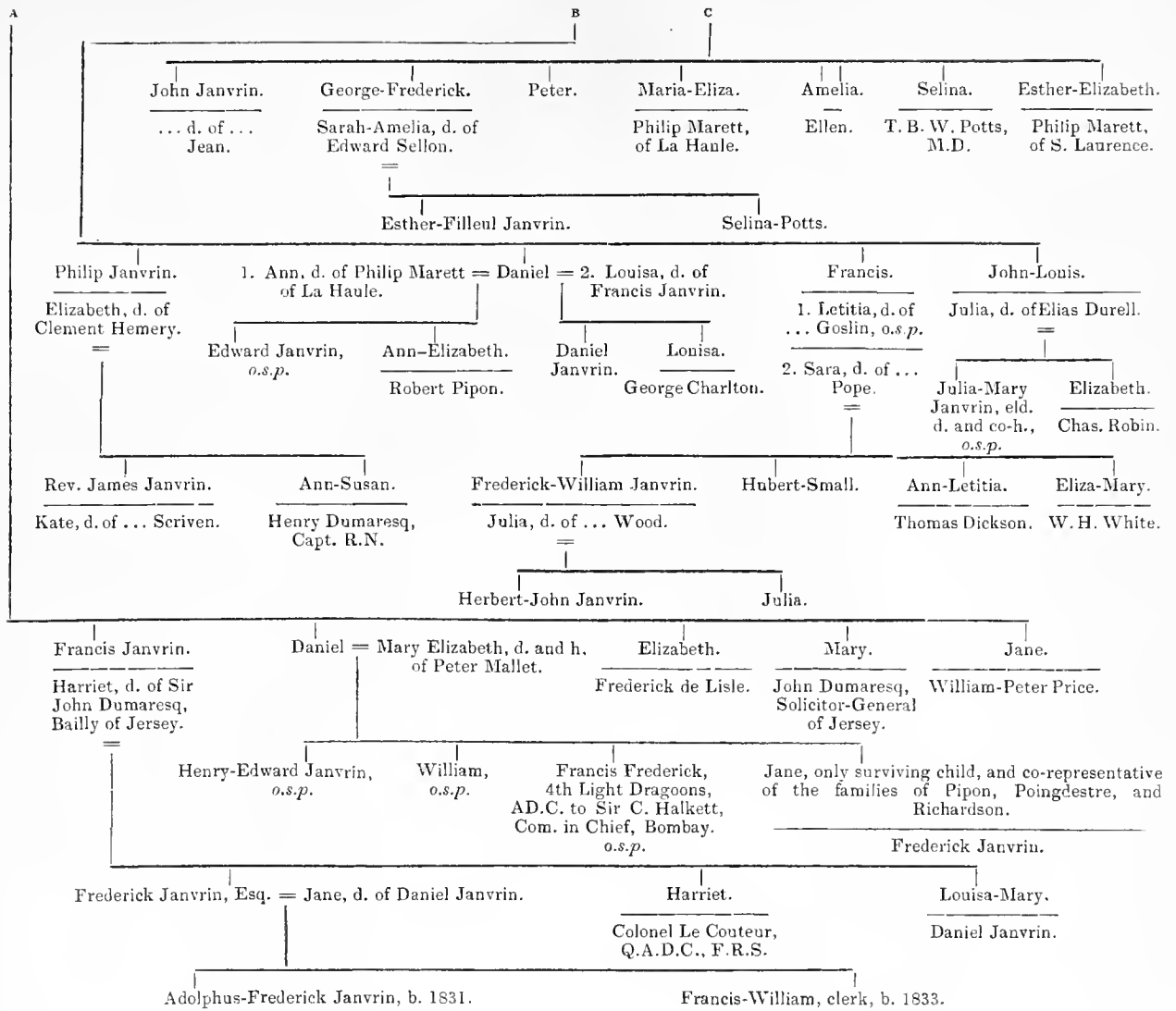




Mural Monument to the Memory of Francis Valpy-dit-Danbrin, Esquire,  
in the parish Church of S. Brelade.

*This Plate is Presented to the Work by Frederick Javerin, Esq.*






Jersey,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ARMS.

**T** does not appear that the Island of Jersey has ever possessed any armorial bearing or device peculiar to itself. It can hardly be doubted that the three lions passant guardant in pale, used as the arms of Jersey and of Guernsey on their public seals and special coinage, are, in fact, the lions of England. In all probability they appeared on the Seal (which superseded in all writs or contracts requiring authentication the Great Seal of England), presented to the islands by Edward I. in the seventh year

of his reign, 1279: though from the absence of a description of the seal in the Letters Patent which accompanied it, and finding no sealed document as early as this grant, I am unable positively to assert this to have been the case. There is extant, however, a seal bearing the shield with the three lions, appended to an instrument dated 1286, and preserved in the archives of S. Lo, in Normandy,\* which I am disposed to think is an impression from King Edward's Seal. This document purports to be "given under our" (that is, of Reginald Suelle [*alias* D'Ayswelle] Bailiff and Attorney of Otho de Grandison, in the islands of Gersey and Guernsey), "seal, which seal is of our Lord the King of England of the bailiwick of the said islands," and the legend round the seal runs "**S. Ballivie Insularum pro Rege Anglie** 

We have here then, a seal common to both islands, at that time included in one bailiwick; and the language of Edward I.'s Patent shows, both that the King in fact sent but one seal to the islands, and that in 1279 also, one bailiff only existed: for the Patent is addressed thus—"Rex, ballivo fuo *infularum de Gerefeye et Gernfeye, salutem,*" using the singular number; and throughout that document mention is made of *a seal*, also in the singular number.† Thus it will be seen that the S. Lo impression (only nine years later than the King's grant) tallies with what we might, *à priori*, expect to find in the seal of 1279.

It may here be added, that the present brass seal used by the Royal Court of Jersey, cannot, at all events, lay claim to be the one transmitted by Edward I. In general design and character, it is much the same as the seal above described, but the legend surrounding the shield (**S. Ballivie Insule de Jersey**) indicates that it belongs to a time when the bailiwicks were distinct, which, as we have seen, was not the case in 1279. The administrative change seems to have taken place between 1291 and 1315, of which year there exists an instrument (also at S. Lo) under the seals of each bailiwick, the Jersey seal appearing identical with that now in use. Appended to a third of this series of documents, dated 1332, is another distinct seal for Jersey alone, very slightly varying from the last. How one supplanted the other, and the earlier seal came again into use, the evidence at present within my reach fails to explain. De Havilland, in his "Remarks on the Constitution of Guernsey," quotes a deed in which the men of that place complain to the Crown of the great hurt and prejudice sustained by a certain seal which Otho de Grandison, then Governor, caused to be made, calling it, and using it as the seal of the bailliwick. And a fourth is figured by D'Anisy,‡ as having been used during the Governorship of Thomas de Grandison, by John de Semblençay, his Lieutenant, which exhibits the three lions *crowned*, and the shield encircled with two sprigs of laurel.§

The decanal seal of Jersey has also changed with the times. From old charters existing at S. Lo in Normandy, to which the Dean's seal is appended, it appears that the original one

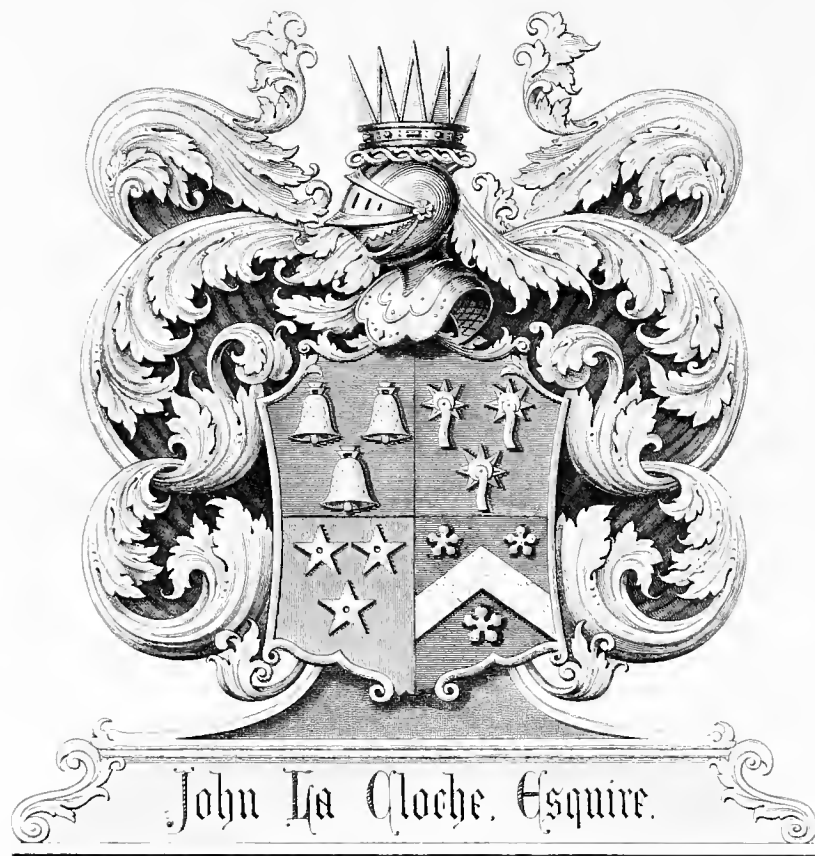
\* I have copies and casts of seals appendant to this and two other similar instruments in the same custody, mentioned presently. All relate to certain abbey lands in Jersey.

† These points are clear from a recent examination of the enrolment of the Patent in the Record Office. The printed versions are inaccurate in several respects.

‡ *Vide* "Extraits des Chartes, etc., dans les Archives de Calvados," vol. ii., p. 178.

§ For suggestions that form the basis of the foregoing remarks, I must own myself indebted to Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Secretary to the Royal Commission of 1859-60.





*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*

was round, and bore the sign of Pisces, with a connecting line from the mouth of each fish, and the legend “*S. Decanatus Gersou.*” This may have been typical of the finny wealth, or of the fertility of the island, for

“When in the Zodiac the fish wheel round,  
They loose the floods and irrigate the ground.”\*

At a later period, and before the Reformation, the Deans used a seal, on which was a shield bearing three bends, probably being the private insignia of the ecclesiastic who first used them officially. Later, a larger and oval-shaped seal was employed, combining the charges of the two former; the fish were separated by a column, with waves in base, in chief, a shield with the three bends. Since the period of Dean Philip Le Couteur, the bends have been impaled with the armorial ensigns of each Dean, and used as his official seal.†

The maritime ensign of Jersey displays, Argent, a S. Andrew’s cross, gules.

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## La Cloche.



So long has this family been located in Jersey, that the names of its first members have not reached us.

It possessed at one time all the mills in the Valley of *les Grands Vaux*—no inconsiderable patrimony; and among other estates, one of its branches became possessed, by marriage, of the manor of Longueville, in the parish of S. Saviour.‡

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\* At the E. end of Canterbury Cathedral, in a chapel near Becket’s crown, are considerable remains of encaustic pavement, rudely executed, which bear the figures of the Zodiac, in circular compartments. That of the sign Pisces is identical with the design on this seal.—*Vide* Moule’s Heraldry of Fish.

† These bends have been generally supposed to be the private arms of Dean Mabon. That they have a higher antiquity is proved by a will, in Latin, of Drocius Amy, of the parish of S. Martin, of Grouville, dated 28th of October, 1519, and signed by Dean Thomas Malet, which will is now in the possession of the family of the testator, and has the seal, with the bends, still appendant. Mabon did not succeed Malet until the 22nd of December of the same year, and differenced his seal by the addition of a pastoral staff placed, in pale, at the back of the escutcheon.

‡ The following valuable testimony of the late Bishop of S. Malo, who during a lengthened residence in the island chiefly devoted himself to his favourite study of Genealogy, was presented by this ecclesiastic to the then representative of the family of La Cloche:—

“Nous sous-signé, CHARLES-SIMÉON DE GRIMOUVILLE-LARCHANT, des anciens Barons de ce nom, ancien Vicaire-Général et Chanoine de Peglise Cathédrale de Lisieux, Prieur-Commandataire du prieuré Royal de S. Célérin, etc., etc., présentement Vicaire-Général des Isles de Jersey, Guernesey, etc.

“Certifions qu’ayant eu occasion, pendant une résidence de plus de vingt-et-trois ans dans cette Isle de Jersey, d’examiner beaucoup de titres anciens des meilleures maisons du pays, pour faire des Généalogies ou autres raisons; et plus, aidés par la tradition des gens honnêtes et marquans du pays, nous avons remarqué constamment que la famille des LA CLOCHE est l’une des plus anciennes et des plus nobles en Jersey; que quelquefois ils signaient—*De La Cloche*, et plus souvent (et surtout depuis environ 153 ans) ils signaient et signent—*La Cloche*. Qu’aucun membre n’a cessé d’être qualifié d’Escuyer

Some centuries ago, the church of S. Helier was endowed with lands by a La Cloche, in order to participate in the then coveted privilege of being buried in its precincts.

The Rev. Stephen La Cloche was Rector of S. Ouen at the period of the Rebellion, and the bosom friend of Sir Philip De Carteret, whose dying request was, that next to having an interview with his wife, he might be consoled by the ministrations of his reverend friend. This request, however, to the lasting disgrace of the local Republicans, was sternly refused.

The family is represented by JOHN LA CLOCHE, ESQ.; by THOMAS LA CLOCHE, ESQ., M.D., of Mont-au-Prêtre; and by JOHN LA CLOCHE, JUN., ESQ., of La Colomberie.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN LA CLOCHE, ESQ.): Azure, three church bells, or. Quartering: Azure, three spur-shafts, rowelled, argent, for PATRIARCHE: Gules, three mullets, pierced, or, for HAMPTONNE: and Azure, a chevron, or, between three cinquefoils, argent, for DE BEAUVOIR.\*

ou de Gentilhomme. Qu'ils ont occupés à différents temps, les premières places de l'Isle, dans lesquelles ils se sont toujours comportés en braves et loyaux gentilshommes. Et qu'ils possèdent encore une terre dans cette Isle qui atteste leur ancienneté. En foi de quoi, et pour servir et valoir ce que de raison, nous avons écrits et signés la presente attestation sur du papier ordinaire, et y avons apposés le sceau ordinaire de nos armes."

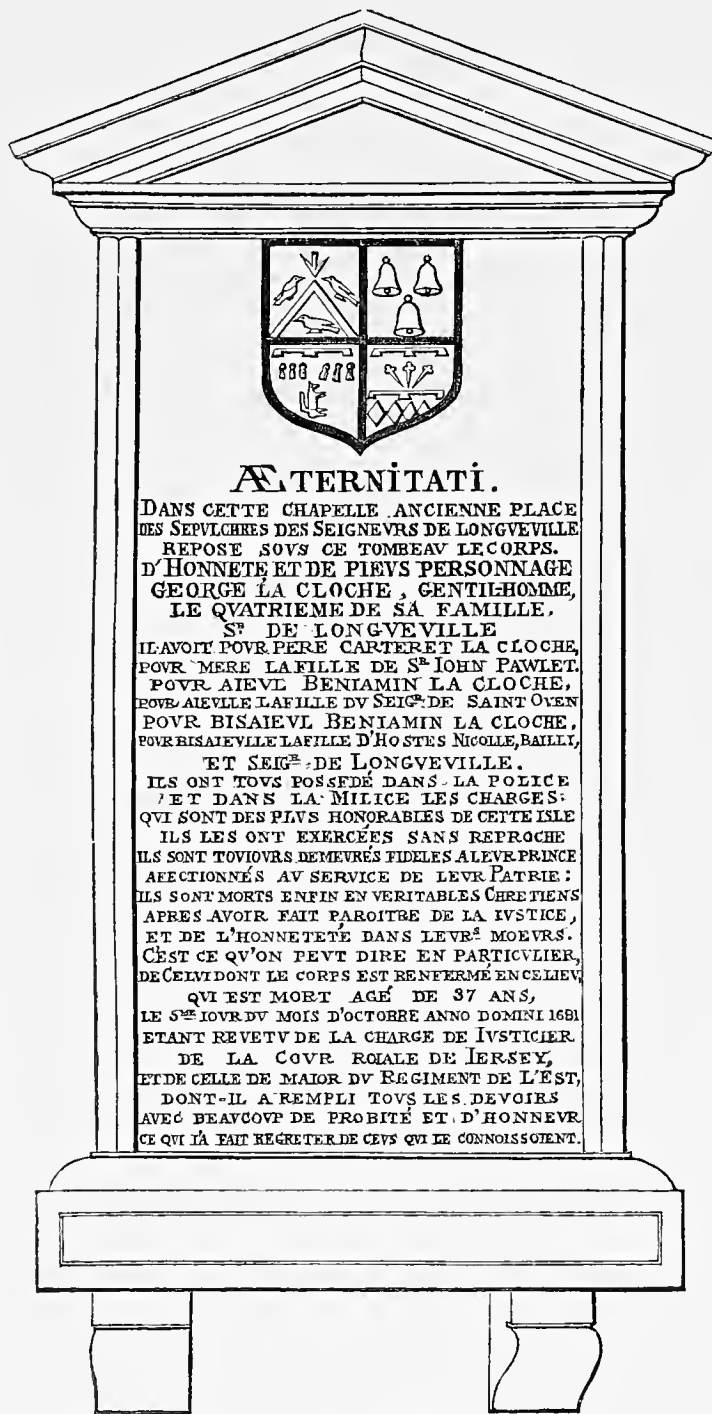
(*Locus Sigilli.*)

A Jersey, le 19 Janvier, 1816.

ARMS of DE GRIMOUVILLE, Seigneur de Larchant, d'Auteuil, et de la Boulais. Quarterly, 1 and 4; Azure, three mullets, argent; 2 and 3, azure, a lion rampant, or, holding between the paws a mace.—*Vide Registre de l'ordre du S. Esprit. Paris, 1657.*

\* It is a disputed point whether the family of De Beauvoir firstly settled in Jersey or in Guernsey; certain it is, however, that by far the greater part of its insular existence was passed in the latter island. In the *Extente* of Jersey, of 1331, in a list of the mills (then feudal perquisites) existing in the island, appears *Beauvoir* mill, which would go far to prove a very early settlement there. Later the family was connected with that of Le Fevre of Vinchelés de Bas, in the person of John De Beauvoir, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Michael Le Fevre, Seigneur of that fief. The authentic pedigree of the Guernsey family commences with Peter De Beauvoir, living in 1331. His descendant, William De Beauvoir, Bailly of Guernsey in 1572, settled in England, and purchased, it is believed, a considerable estate in Berkshire. From his brother, Peter, descended the family of Beauvoir, of Balmes, Haekney, Middlesex, and of Downham Hall, Essex, from whom the late Richard-Benyon-De Beauvoir, of Englefield House, Berks, and the wife of Sir J. De Beauvoir, Bart., of Johnstown, Dublin, are, maternally derived. Otherwise the name is extinct in Guernsey (since 1810), Jersey, and England, although some families of Beavor, Bevor, Beevor, in England assume an identical origin. Another pedigree of this family, fabricated *circa temp.* James I., by one Hamlet Saukye or Sanky, causes members of the house to possess Belvoir Castle, gives them honours and dignities in France, and contains several other fictions, equally transparent and clumsy. It has been, traditionally, held by all branches of the family that its representative accompanied the Conqueror into England, but no conclusive evidence can be arrived at upon this point. True it is, that one Bevois or Bevais played a conspicuous part during the reign of William I., and then obtained the Earldom of Southampton; whose son, the famous Sir Bevis of Hampton, is too well known by his fabulous exploits to need a lengthened mention here. This being the only family of the name known in England at the period, renders any connection between it and the insular one very problematical, since Brooke, in his "Catalogue of Honour," says Sir Bevis died without heirs. As the name is very common and frequent in Normandy, it does not appear unlikely that the family may have migrated directly thence to one of the Channel Islands. Branches of the house of De Beauvoir are represented in Jersey by those of La Cloche and Le Hardy.

The arms of the family, as borne in Guernsey, were: Azure, a chevron, or, between three cinquefoils, argent. The branches settled in England changed the tinctures to: Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils (another quatrefoils), gules. These, however, do not appear to be the original arms, since the seal of Nicholas de Beaver, Seneschal of the Court of S. Michel du Valle, Guernsey, in 1170, bears a chevron between three escallops; a bearing most probably



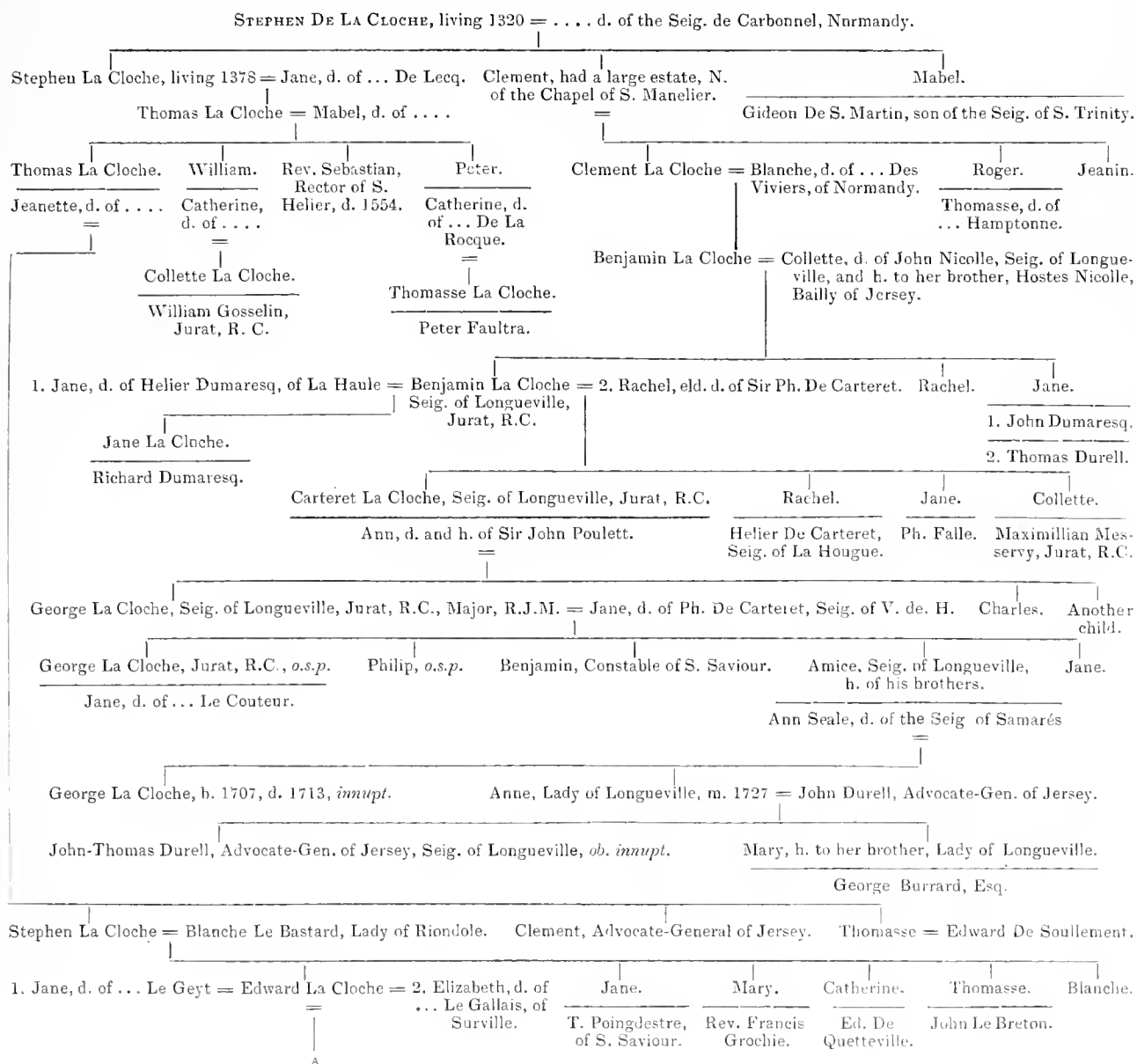
Rural Monument to the Memory of George La Cloche, Esquire, Seigneur of Longueville,  
in the interior of the parish Church of S. Sabour.

*This Plate is Presented to the Work by John La Cloche, Esq.*

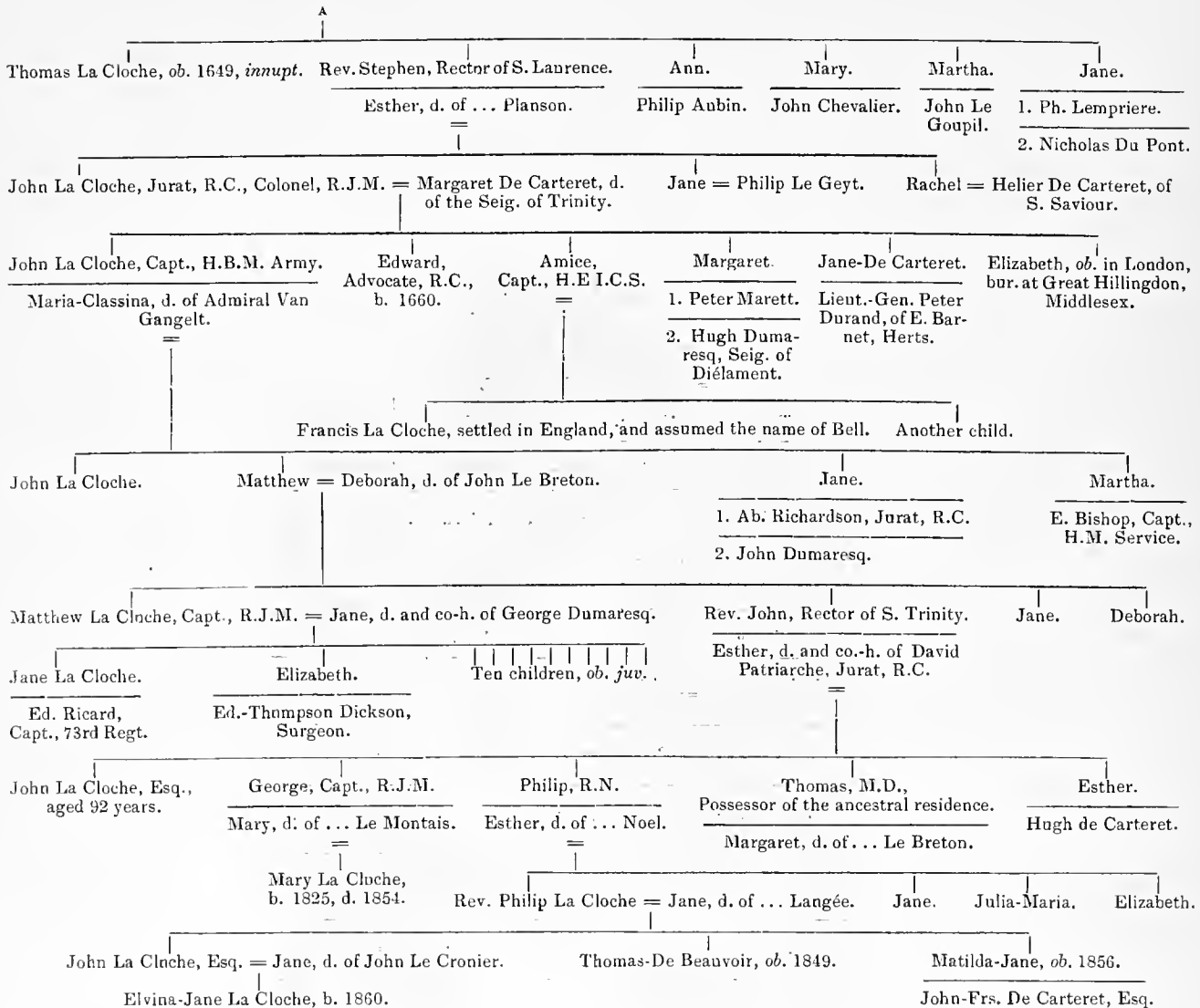




## Pedigree of La Cloche.



differentiated from those of Le Febvre of Vinchelés de Bas (of which family a De Beauvoir was co-heir; *vide* p. 90), owing to the pernicious but common insular custom of assuming maternal arms. Their subsequent armorial ensigns were, undoubtedly, in the same manner, derived from those of the Guernsey family of Cartier, whose estate the representative of the eldest branch of that of De Beauvoir inherited by marriage with its heiress—Jeanette, only child of John Cartier, Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey late in the fifteenth century. For the seal of William, father of the above John, bears a chevron between the quatrefoils pierced (spur-rowels?) The arms borne by Richard-Benyon-De Beauvoir, were: Argent, a chevron, gules, between two cinquefoils in chief, and an eagle, displayed, in base, sable. Crest: A griffin's head and neck, with wings, addorsed and coupéd, argent, holding in the beak a branch of woodbine, ppr.

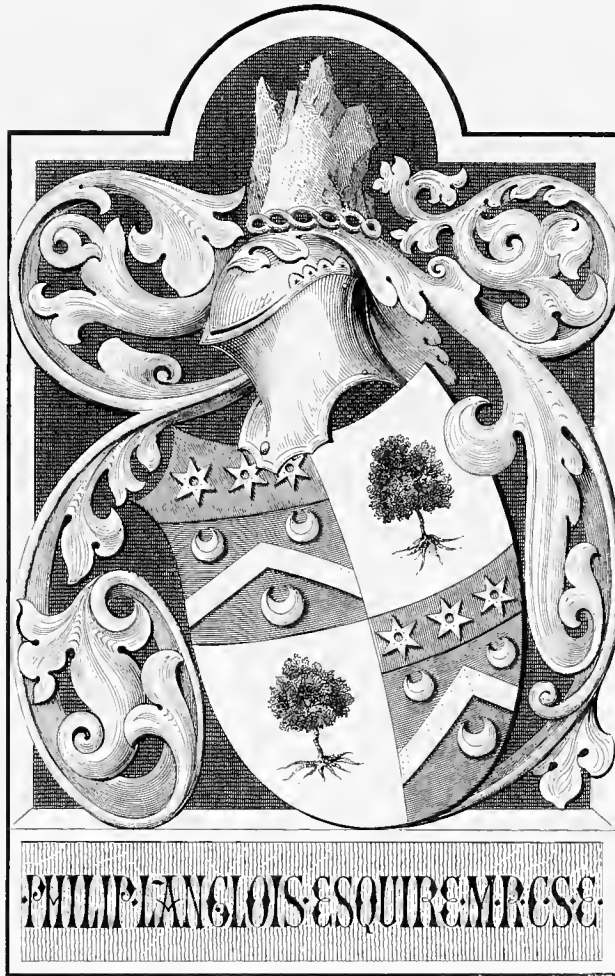


## Langlois.

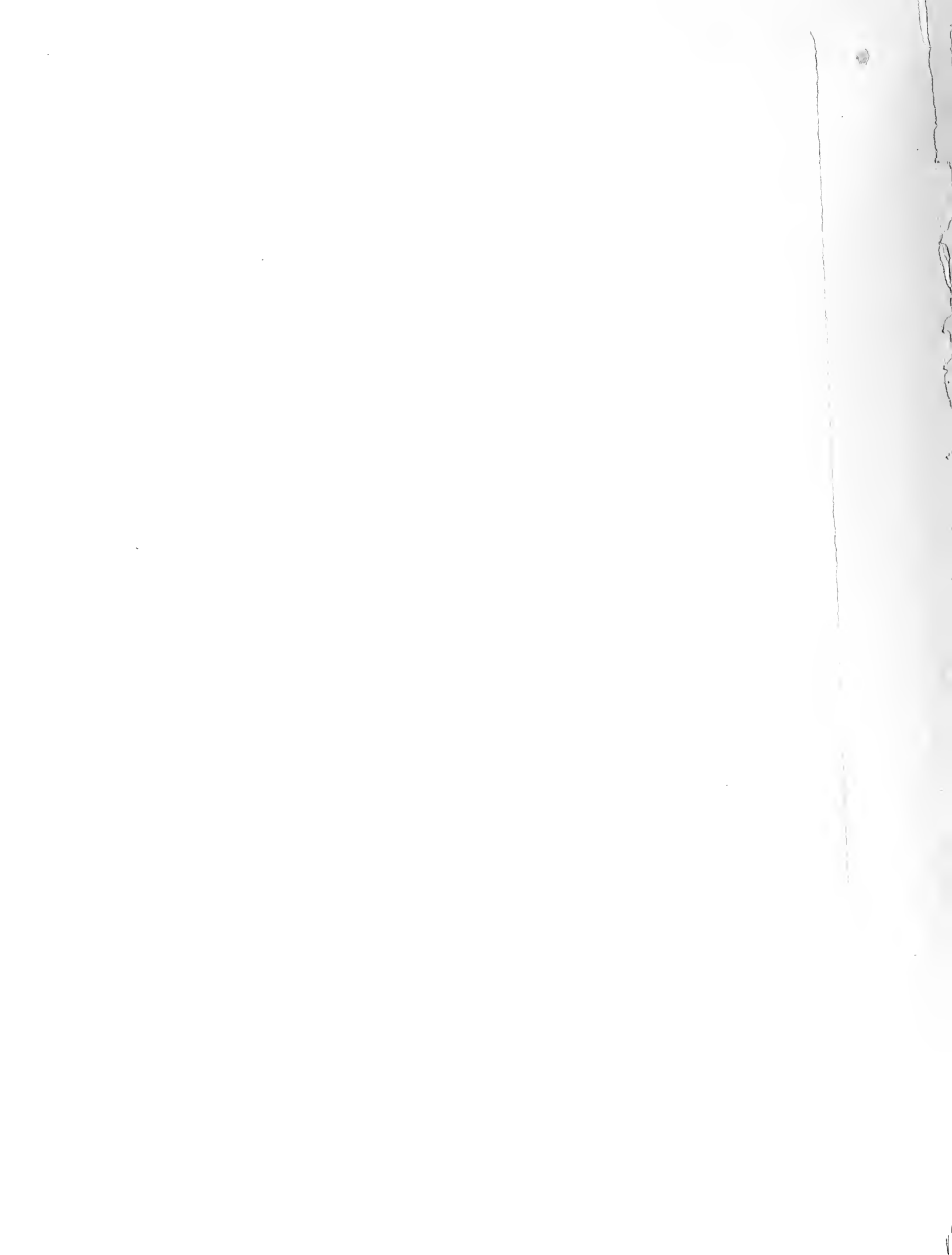


HIS family is of very early settlement in Jersey. In 1331, Philip Langlois was a Jurat of the Royal Court. The name has been variously spelt Lenglez, Lenglois, Langlois, L'Anglois, and Langlois, but that the source of individuals thus differently termed is one, is proved by documentary evidence.

In 1445, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Lord, or Governor of the Channel Islands, by Letters-Patent under his own seal, granted to Richard Lenglez permission to erect on his estate situated in the parish of S. Laurence, and in the vicinity of his house there, a square *Colombier*,



*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



or dove-cot—then a coveted feudal appurtenance.\* More than two centuries later, in 1649, Laurens Hamptonne, who had purchased from the descendants of this Richard *Langlez*, the house and a part of the land attached to it, obtained from Charles II. a renewal of the right to rebuild the *Colombier* “on the lands of *Langlois*, as had been formerly allowed to Richard *Langlois*,” one proof among many of the various renderings of this name.† Of this Richard little is known, save that by tradition he is said to have been of the household of the Duke; but his family continued in possession of the estate until 1638, when it was sold to Laurens Hamptonne by the grand-children of Frances, daughter of John Langlois, in whose person her branch of the family became extinct. She inherited from her uncle, Sire Philip [Langlois] (or Dom. Philippo, as he is also styled), the *Franc-Fief* of S. Brelade, and married, firstly, Hugh Lempriere, leaving issue two sons and some daughters; and secondly, John Hérault.

From the absence of documents relating to this extinct eldest branch, and from the impossibility of obtaining access to those referring to the elder section of the second line, much of the earlier history of this interesting family remains in obscurity. Its remaining eldest branch has become extinct by the failure of issue male of the late JOHN LANGLOIS, ESQ.,

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\* “A tous ceulx qui ces p̄tes l̄res verront orront REGNAUD DE CARTERET Baillif n̄re S<sup>re</sup> le Roy d’Engleterre en l’Isle de Jersey, Salut. S<sup>avoir</sup> faisons que l’an de grace mill quatre cents xlvij. le jour du Samedy feste Saint Bertholomey Apoftr, se comparut en droit a Saint Ouen p. devant nous cest ass̄v. RICHARD LENGLEZ lequel Rychard nous monstra unes l̄res patentes faines et entieres non cancellees viciées ne corrompues en aucune ptie dycelles scelleyes en Rouge cyre du Seel darmes de Trefnoble p̄nce HUMFREY nagueres Duk de Gloucestre que dieu absoille contenant la forme qui ensuit. HUMFREY fils frere et oncle de Roys Duk de Gloucestre conte de Pembrok Grand Chambrelain D’Engleterre et Seigneur des Isles de Jersey Guernsey et aultres Isles a ycelles adjointes. A tous ceulx qui cestes noz l̄res v̄ront ou orront Salut: S<sup>avoir</sup> faisons no<sup>s</sup> av<sup>t</sup> donne et grainte et p ces p̄tes donnons et graintons a n̄re bien Ame RYCHARD LENGLEZ demourent en n̄re dite Isle de Jersey congie et Licence de Edifier ou faire Edifier une maison de *Colombier quarré* pour av<sup>t</sup> et nourir coulombs en quelque place que il luy plaira en to<sup>t</sup> son offtel et mefnage feant en la proess̄ de S<sup>t</sup> Laurens en n̄re dite Isle a avoir et tenir le dit *Columbier quarré* en temps a advenir en fin de heritage Et en Resjoir de par nous luy et ses hers cōme de son propre heritage franchement et quitement p nous faire Annuellement et a nos hers et successeurs ung Chapon de Rente p. chacun an a la feste et la nativitey de Noel. Parquoy nous mandons et chargeons a tous noz Justiciers et officiers qui sont ou qui po<sup>t</sup> le temps seront que eulx souffrent et lessent Le d<sup>t</sup> RICHARD LENGLEZ et ses hers Resjoir plainement et paisiblement dud<sup>t</sup> *Columbier* cōme dit est jousté et selon n̄re dit Don et otroy contenu en ces p̄tes que remis̄s nous plaist estre fait. En tesmoing de ce nous avons fait mettre n̄re seal a ces p̄tes l̄res. Donne en n̄re Chastel de Gourroy Le xij<sup>e</sup> jour du mois de Septembre Lan de grace mill quatre cents quarante et chincq. Donne p copie soubz le seal de n̄re baillye p̄nts ad ce MICHEL LEF LAYRE et NICHOLAS MORIN jurets de la cour de n̄re dit S<sup>re</sup> le Roy.

“Ceste p̄nte a esté collationnée de mot à mot sur le vray original deubement autentiq<sup>e</sup> sous le sceau de la baillye de lad<sup>te</sup> Isle et trouvée en forme à yceluy p devant mons<sup>r</sup> le Lieut. de mons<sup>r</sup> le Bailly et les jurets sous signés ce quinz<sup>e</sup> jor du mois de Decembre Lan de grace mille six cents trente huit.

E. DE CARTERET, Lieutenant.  
 H. DE CARTERET,  
 P. DUMARESQ,  
 J. HÉRAULT,  
 M. LEMPRIERE, } Jurets.”

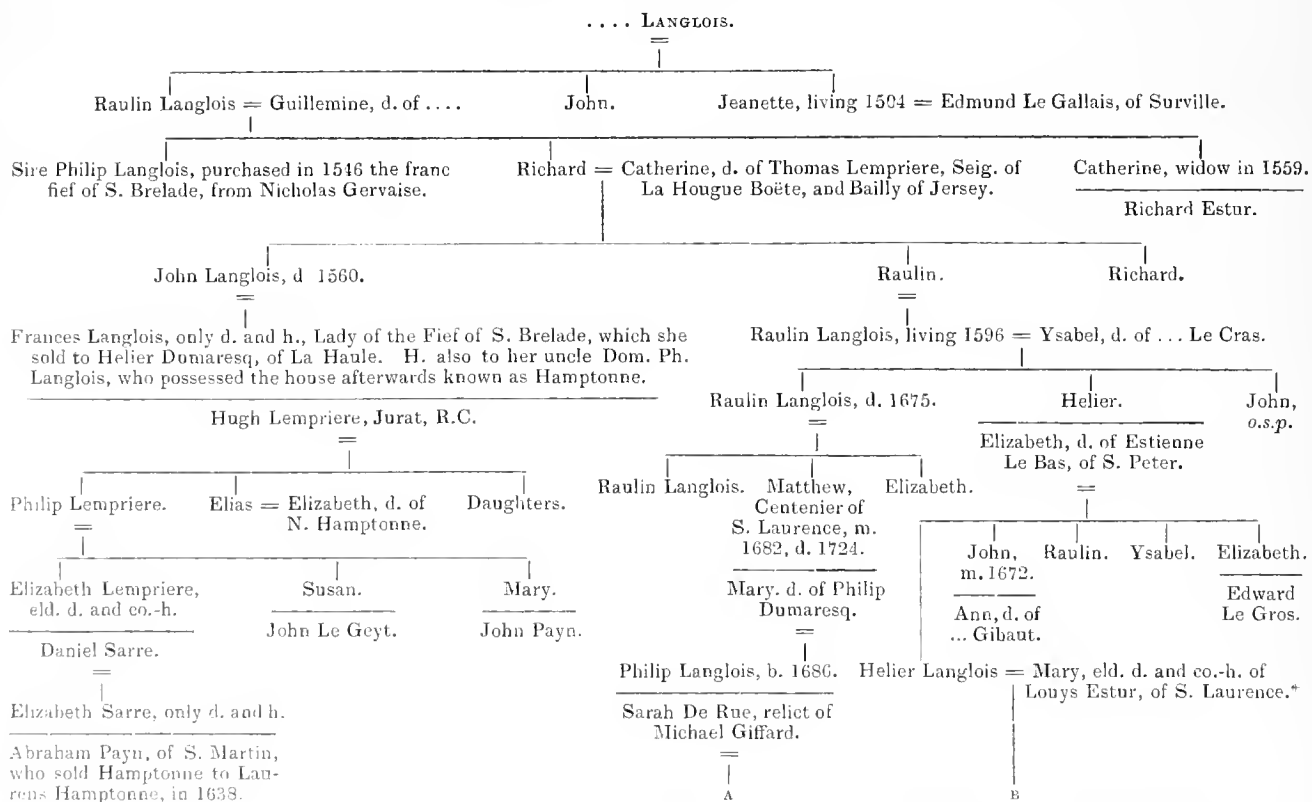
† “Et outre nous avons donné et octroyé et de notre plus ample puiffance et autorité Royale, donnons et octroyons par ces presentes audit LAURENS HAMPTONNE, ses hers et successeurs on ayant cause, pouvoir et autorité de relever et rebastir le *colombier* tombé en ruine et décadence, sur les dites terres de LANGLOIS; et le faire re-édifier en telle lieu et place sur les dites terres qu’il trouvera le plus propre et convenable (nous payant et à nos successeurs un chapon de rente annuelle, au jour de Noel par chacun an :) Selon qu’ autrefois avait été permis à RICHARD LANGLOIS par HUMFREY duc de Gloucester, Seigneur des Isles, et accordant l’octroy au dit Seigneur portant date du 12<sup>e</sup> jour du mois de Septembre, l’an de grace, 1445, de la maison et tenement du quel RICHARD LANGLOIS le dit Hamptonne jouist et est en possession paisible.....”

on whose death its representation devolved upon his younger brother, PHILIP LANGLOIS, Esq., M.R.C.S.

ARMS (as borne by PHILIP LANGLOIS, Esq., M.R.C.S.): Azure, a chevron, or, between three crescents, argent; on a chief, gules, as many stars of six points of the second, pierced. Quartering: Argent, a cherry-tree, fructed, ppr., for ESTUR.

CREST: A rock, ppr.

### Pedigree of Langlois.



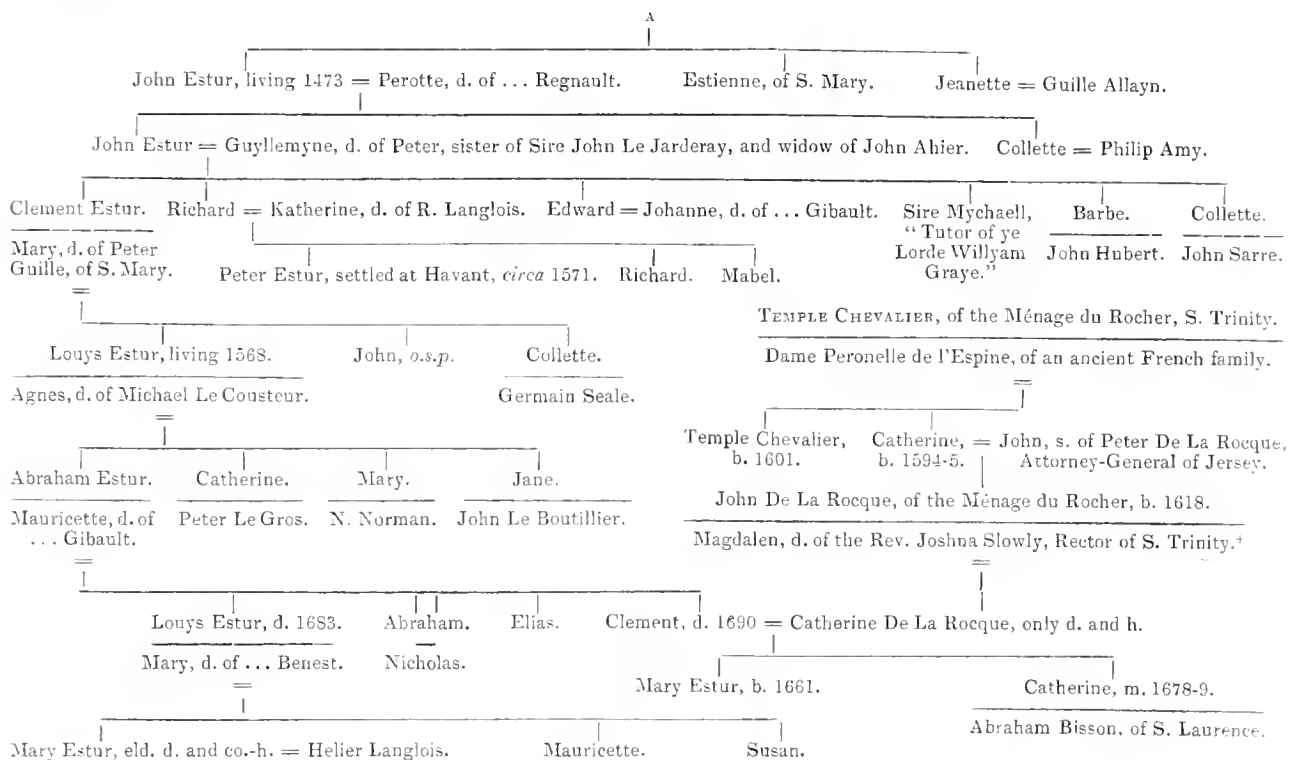
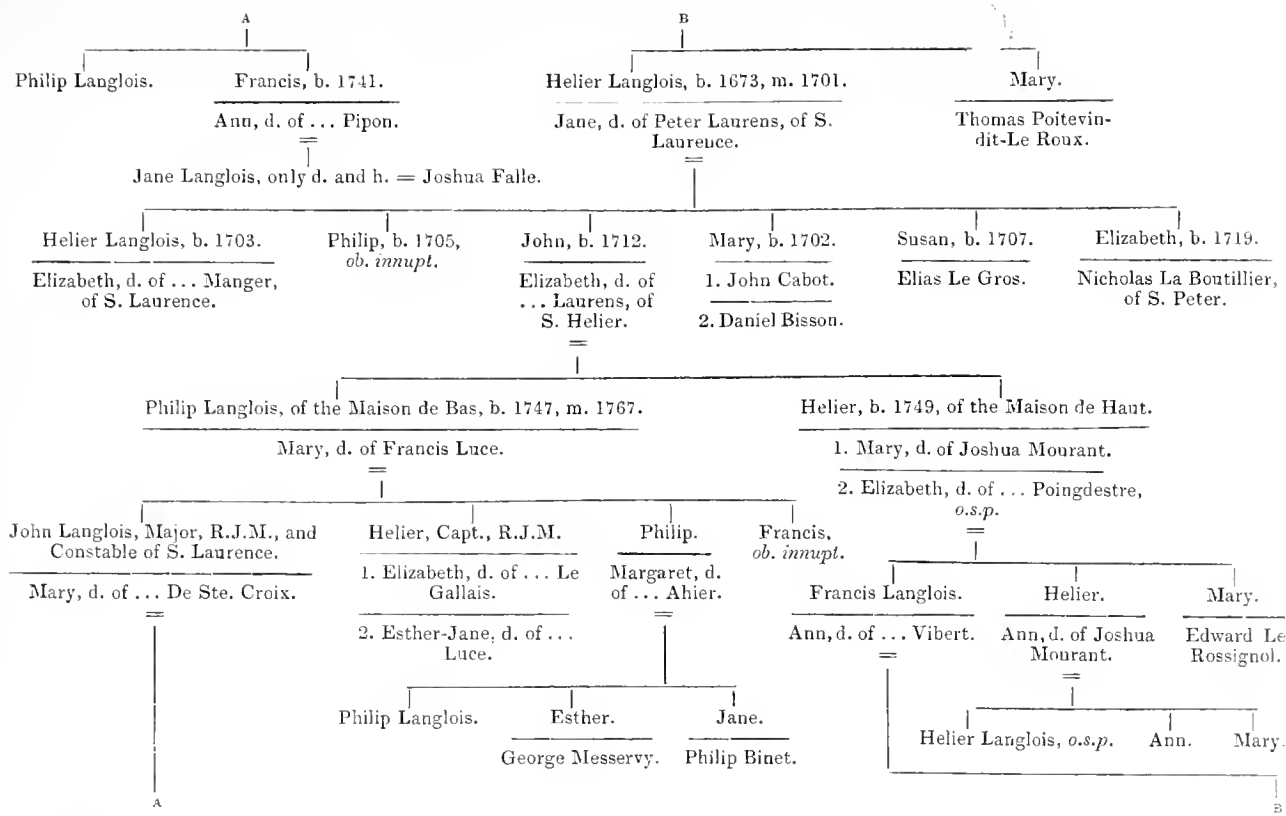
\* This is a junior branch of the Guernsey family of Estur, in the parish of Notre Dame du Castel. The Jersey family settled in the parish of S. Laurence, circa 1412, whence sections established themselves in those of S. Mary and S. Saviour, in which latter it possesses the estate of Le Jardery. It is now quite extinct, and in this island is represented by the families of Langlois, Bisson, Anthoine, and Aubin. One branch appears to have settled in Havant, co. Hants, temp. Elizabeth, in the person of Peter Estur, the son of Richard, and nephew of *Honneste-personne* Mychaell Estur, tutor to Lord William Gray. These facts are elicited by documents referring to property of this last named individual, sealed by the then mayor of Southampton, now in the possession of Philip Langlois, Esq.

ARMS of ESTUR: Argent, a cherry-tree fructed, ppr.

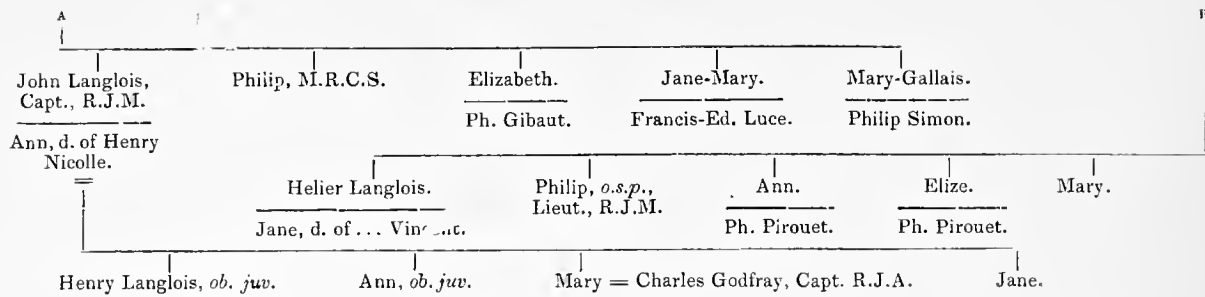
### Pedigree of Estur.

GOILLE, son of John Estur, of the parish of Notre Dame du Castel, Guernsey, living 1411.





\* ARMS OF SLOWLY: Argent, on a bend, gules, three mullets of the field; in chief, a martlet, sable, for difference.



## Le Bailly.



THIS, near the small town of Condé-sur-Noireau, in Normandy, was the original place of settlement of this family, now represented by JOSHUA LE BAILLY, ESQ., Jurat of the Royal Court.

Possessed there of considerable landed property, its representative formed one among the numberless Huguenot fugitives, who in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and in spite of the merciless statute to the contrary, hazarded their lives and sacrificed their wealth by flight, in order to enjoy even in a foreign land, in poverty, and amid strangers, that priceless boon—liberty of conscience. In common with a large majority of these refugees, both in England and in Jersey, the sojourn of this family in its new home has been marked by prosperity; a circumstance the more worthy of note, when it is considered that, unaided by connections, and crippled, in many instances, by abject poverty, the French Protestants owe their worldly success chiefly to those virtues, the exercise of which places wealth and position within the ultimate reach of all.

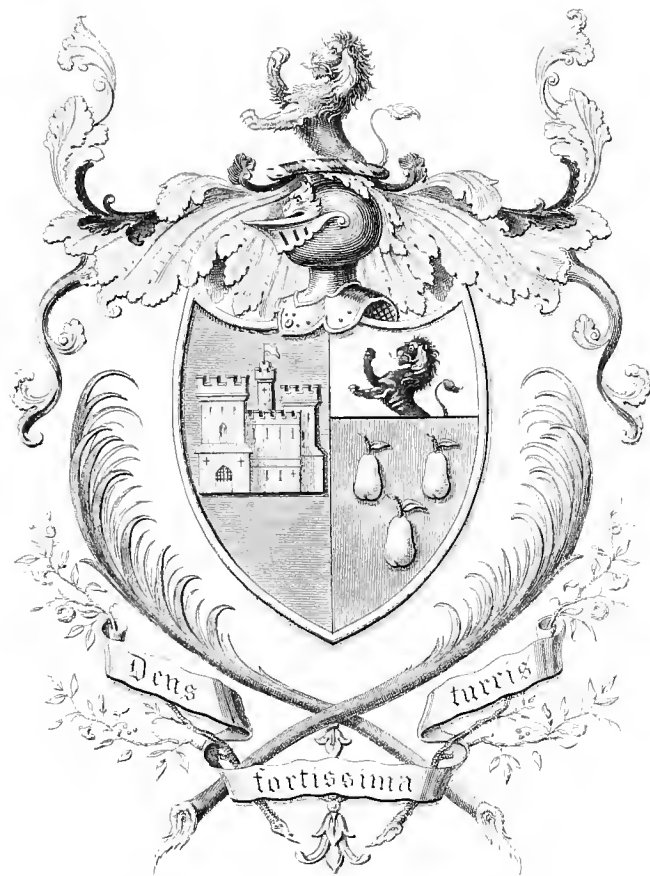
This family must not be confounded with an aboriginal Jersey one, of almost similar cognomen, settled from time immemorial in the parish of S. Trinity, the name of which, originally written LE BAILLIEF, has been corrupted or changed to a spelling identical with the foregoing.

ARMS (as borne by JOSHUA LE BAILLY, ESQ.): Azure, a fortress, argent, maçonné, sable. Impaling: Gules, three pears, argent; on a chief of the last, a demi-lion issuant, sable, for PERROT.

CREST: A demi-lion, ppr.

MOTTO: Deus fortissima turris.





Joshua Le Bailly, Esquire.

*President of the Chamber of Commerce of Jersey.*

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



## Le Boutillier.

**F**ROM a very early Norman period this family has existed in Jersey, and its name frequently occurs in the history of its native island.

In its ancestral parish of S. Trinity, its members have filled municipal offices for centuries. A curious and pleasing instance of liberality exists in the record of a gift by one of this family, some centuries ago, of the annual sum of twelve *gros* (groats) to furnish with ink and paper the parochial school of S. Trinity, for the use of poor scholars. The same family also made an annual donation to the same parish of a bushel of wheat to be made into bread for the Holy Communion. Its estate is taxed with the gifts to this day. One of its branches is represented by GEORGE LE BOUTILLIER, Esq., of Cincinnati, U.S.

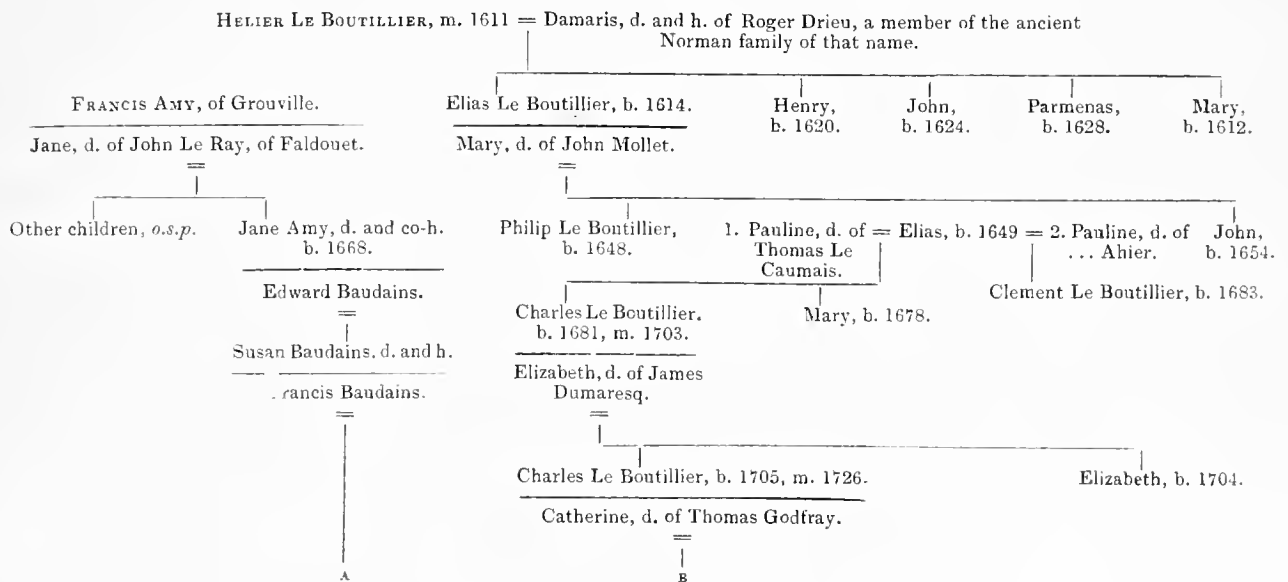
Another branch located at S. John, is represented by AMY LE BOUTILLIER, Esq. S. Ouen is the place of settlement of another section of this numerous family.

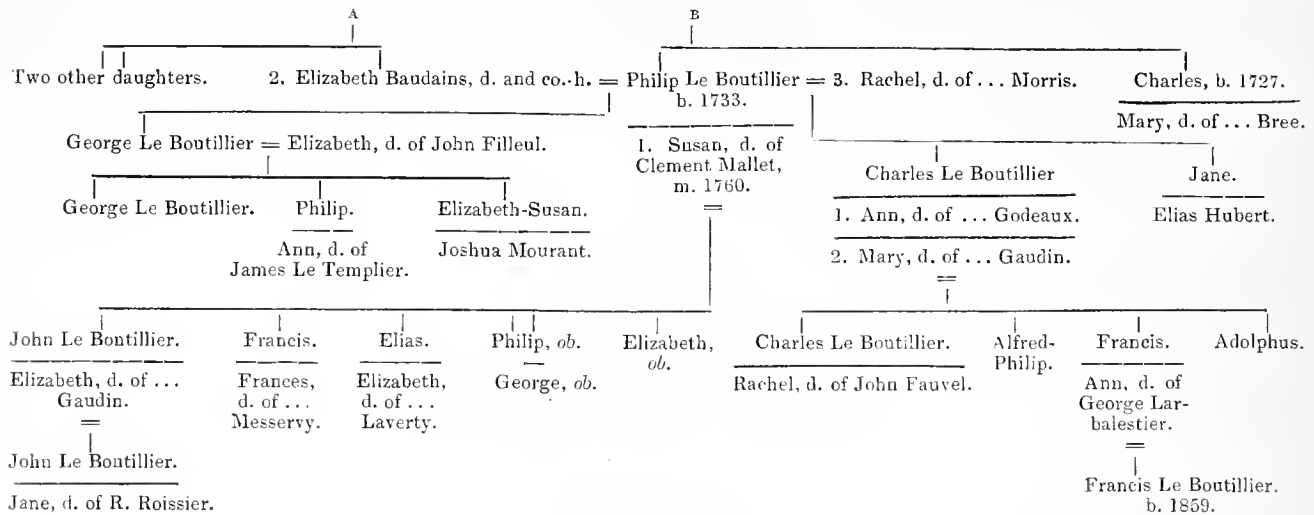
At Grouville, a branch has been settled for a very elongated period; one of whose junior representatives is MR. GEORGE LE BOUTILLIER, of S. Helier.

**ARMS** (as borne by MR. GEORGE LE BOUTILLIER): Azure, seven chevrons, argent; in base a stag, trippant, of the second. Quartering: Argent, three birds, gules, for DRIEU: and Or, on a chief, embattled, sable, three mullets, argent, a crescent for difference, for AMY.

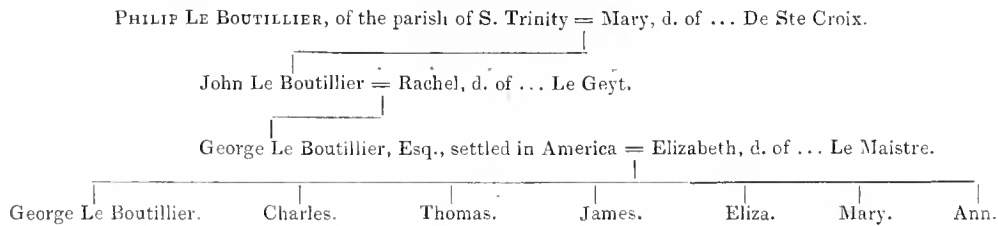
**CREST**: A cubit arm, gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand a sprig of oak, fructed, ppr.  
**MOTTO**: Pro Rege.

### Pedigree of Le Boutillier, of Grouville.





**Pedigree of Le Boutillier, of America.**



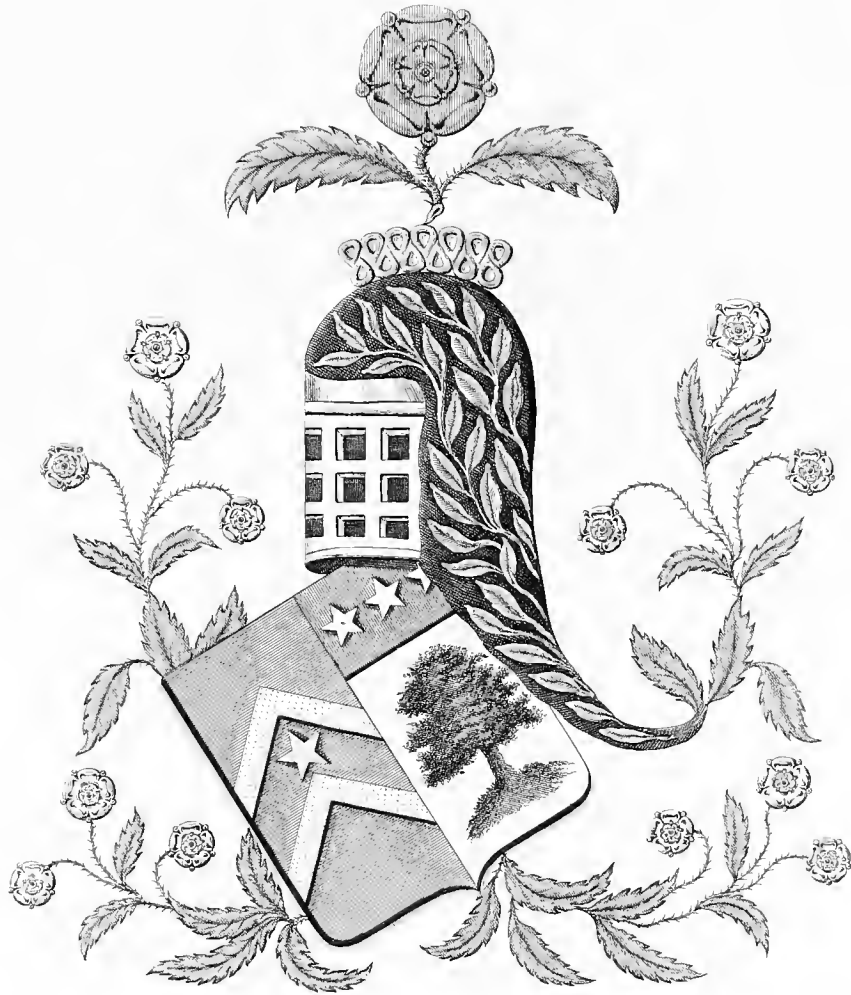
**Le Breton.**

**T**is supposed that this family is derived from Britany, although the arms borne by it, differ but slightly from those of Le Breton, of Normandy.\*

One of its early members is reputed to have given to the parish church of S. Brelade, its service of communion plate. In 1283, Philip Le Breton, "l'homme du Mont S. Michel," held the franc-fief of Noirmont, the fief ès Guaranz, and the fief Burnouf.†

\* ARMS of LE BRETON of Normandy: Argent, two chevrons between three escallops, gules. MOTTO: Moriamur pro rege nostro.

† From documents in the archives of S. Lo, it appears that about the year 1291, certain disputes arose between the abbat and monks of Mont S. Michel in Normandy, and the Prior of S. Clement, Jersey, and Philip Le Breton, Seigneur of Noirmont, who held certain lands and fiefs in the parish of S. Clement, concerning their relative rights. A decree exists whereby the rights of the Church are acknowledged. In 1332, a final settlement of these claims appears to have been made, with a solemn confirmation before William de S. Rémy, Peter d'Arcy, and Radulphus Odo, Justices in Eyre, Justices, who at that period, apparently periodically visited the islands for the purpose of hearing and deciding appeals.



Philip Kemery Le Breton, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*



In 1370, William Le Breton was a Jurat of the Royal Court. The family formerly possessed much land in the parish of S. Clement.

It has given to the Island three Deans and two Baillies. Of the former, the Very Rev. Thomas Le Breton was Rector of S. Mary and Dean of Jersey in 1714; the Very Rev. Francis Le Breton, Rector of S. Saviour and Dean in 1775; and the Very Rev. William-Corbet Le Breton, M.A., who at present holds the two last-named preferments.

Of the latter, Sir Thomas Le Breton, Kt., was the eldest son of Dean Francis Le Breton, and was born in 1763. He received his early education at Winchester College, whence he removed to Pembroke College, Oxford; and while there obtained the Chancellor's prize. He was elected a Fellow in 1786, but declining to take orders, returned to Jersey to prosecute his studies for the insular bar. In 1799, he was sworn an advocate of the Royal Court, where he soon became eminent. He was appointed Attorney-General of the Island in 1802, and Lieutenant-Bailly to Lord Carteret in 1816. In 1824, he was deputed by the States of Jersey to plead the cause of the Islanders before the English Government in resistance of the encroachments of the French on the local oyster fishing limits: on this occasion, Mr. Le Breton had conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On the death of Lord Carteret in 1826, the patronage of the office of Bailly, long held by his family in hereditary succession, reverted to the Crown, and Sir Thomas succeeded to the vacant chair. He died in 1838. His portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is in the possession of the family, and has been engraved.

His eldest son, also named Thomas, was for many years Attorney-General, and afterwards Bailly of the Island. He was born in 1790, and studied jurisprudence at Caen, in Normandy; and whilst there was presented to Napoleon I., on the occasion of the Emperor visiting that city. Subsequently, he became a member of the Jersey bar, Vice-Consul for France in Jersey, and a Receiver of the King's dues in the Island. He had, before this, entered the S. Helier's Battalion of the Militia, in which he rose to the command in 1820; and on the auspicious visit of her Majesty to the Island in September, 1846, the whole of the insular troops being under the command of Colonel Le Breton, Her Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In July, 1848, Sir Thomas succeeded the late Sir John De Veulle as Bailly of Jersey—a post which he held until his death in November, 1857.

The family is represented, amongst others, by FRANCIS LE BRETON, Esq.; by the VERY REV. WILLIAM-CORBET LE BRETON, M.A.; and by PHILIP-HEMERY LE BRETON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

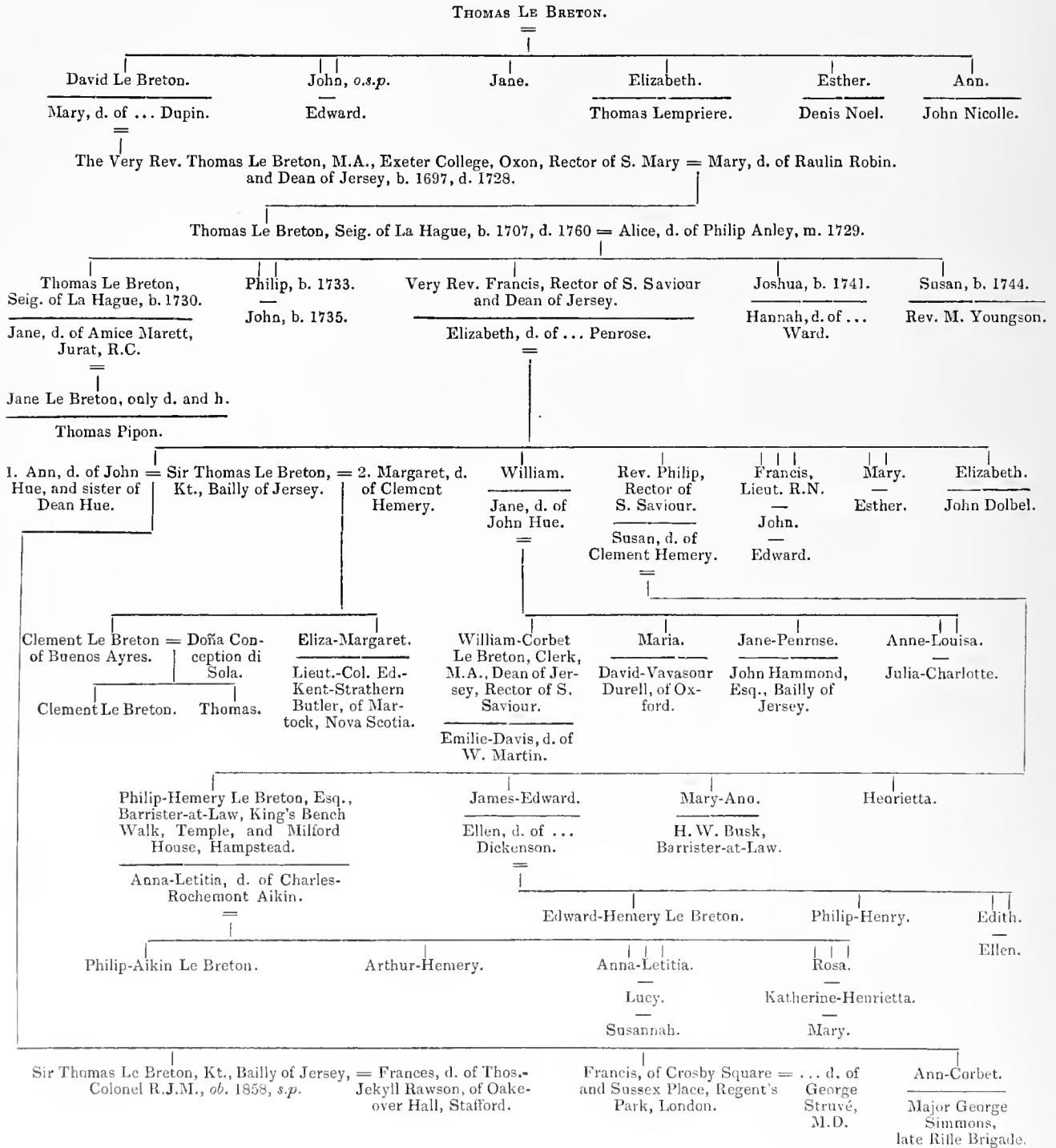
ARMS (as borne by PHILIP-HEMERY LE BRETON, Esq.): Azure, two chevronels, or; a mullet for difference. Impaling: Argent, an oak-tree, ppr.; on a chief, gules, three mullets of the field, for AIKIN.

CREST: A rose, gules, slipped and leaved, vert.\*

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\* A John Le Breton, Esq., of Jersey, is mentioned in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, and his Arms given as—Azure, a bend between six mullets pierced, or. CREST: A lion's gamb, erased, azure, charged with a chevron, or, between three billets, argent.

**Pedigree of Le Breton.**









COLONEL JOHN LE COUTEUR, Q.A.D.C., F.R.S.,

*Adjutant General, R. S. M.*

*Vicente of Jersey.*

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the War*

## Le Couteur, of Bellevue.

**D**ERIVING its descent from a Norman source, this family has held a most respectable position in Jersey for centuries. By the *Extente* of 1331, it appears that Robert Le Couteur, of the parish of S. Brelade, owed to the King eight sols for a *bouvée*, or ox-gate, of land.\* However, from the non-existence of parochial records and the want of family archives, a connected pedigree of the family can only be traced to the sixteenth century. And although from these causes the precise connection between Julian Le Couteur, living in 1598, and Jacques Le Couteur, living in 1604, and the founder of the branch of S. John, La Hougue Boëte, cannot be ascertained; yet there are no sufficient grounds for doubting the common origin of both families.

From the testimony of the late Sir Isambard-Kingdom Brunel, himself born on the patrimonial estate of the family, it seems that those of Jersey are an offshoot from the house of Le Couteur of Gisors, Department de l'Eure, where the parent stock still exists, represented by a Colonel in the French army.

In the parish church of S. Brelade exist tablets to the memory of General Le Couteur, and to that of his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir John Dumaresq; her memory is deservedly respected, not only from her private virtues, but also from the fact of her having been the foundress of the Jersey branch of the Ladies' Bible Society. The epitaph of the former contains so succinct an account of his long and honourable career, together with so favourable an insight into his private character, as to deserve perpetuation here.†

The original estate of this family was *Les Buttes*, which, curiously enough, was exchanged by its owner for its present residence, in a friendly controversy, as to their relative value, with a member of the De Carteret family, to whom the latter previously belonged. The name of

\* An ox-gate—as much land as one ox could till. The following table will show its relative value:—40 Perches = 1 Vergée; 4 Vergées = 1 Acre; 5 Acres = 1 Bouvée. The Vergée forms the general integer for the computation of Jersey land.

† “To the memory of Lieutenant-General John Le Couteur, born at *Les Buttes*, in the parish of St. John, 26th August, 1760; died at Bellevue, St. Brelade's Parish, 23rd April, 1835, aged seventy-four years. He served his country from his youth as Captain in the first Regiment of Militia; he then obtained his first commission in His Majesty's 95th Regiment, and served with it in the glorious capture, in this Island, of Rullecourt's force, 6th January, 1781. He served against Tippoo Sahib in India, in the 100th Regiment, was made prisoner, and kept in chains eleven months, fed on rice and water; all his superior officers were poisoned, but the Lord preserved him. In 1790, he was elected, without opposition, a Jurat of the Royal Court; he acted as Brigade-Major to the Militia; and, in 1798, received the thanks of the States for his unwearied zeal. In 1798, he was appointed Inspector of Militia. He performed the duties of Quartermaster-General, and conducted the secret service during the French Revolution, with Georges Pichegru and La Roche-Jacquelin. He instituted the system of boy's drill, founded on the ancient Militia laws; and carried it on for eleven years to the applause of all. In 1800, he again received the thanks of the States; and, in 1811, being raised to the rank of Major-General, he, for the third time, received their thanks, together with a piece of plate. He commanded a brigade in Jamaica till 1813, when he was named Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Curaçoa, Bonair, and Amha, Dutch Colonies, where he administered the laws with so much wisdom, mildness, and firmness, that on the Restoration of the Islands to the Dutch, 4th March, 1815, he received affectionate addresses from the superior and inferior Councils, the Merchants, the Freeholders, and the Spanish Refugees; the negroes and the slaves.

*Les Buttes*, or the Butts (which also occurs in other parishes), proves Archery to have been cultivated with assiduity by Jersey men; and, undoubtedly, had the necessary records descended to our day, we should find that, as feudal retainers, they had worthily laid the foundation of that fame which they have so gloriously earned since their incorporation into a regular Militia.

The present representative of the family, COLONEL JOHN LE COUTEUR, Q.A.D.C., F.R.S., Vicomte of Jersey and Adjutant-General, R.J.M., has, with much concern for the welfare of his native island, turned his attention to its improved agriculture; and is the author of an erudite work on the cultivation and varieties of wheat, which, with one on Rifle-Drill, is well and favourably known; while another, now in preparation, on the "History of the Royal Jersey Militia," will, doubtless, throw much light on this interesting subject, and will be looked for with the more interest, since the corps is indebted for much of its efficiency to the family of its historian.

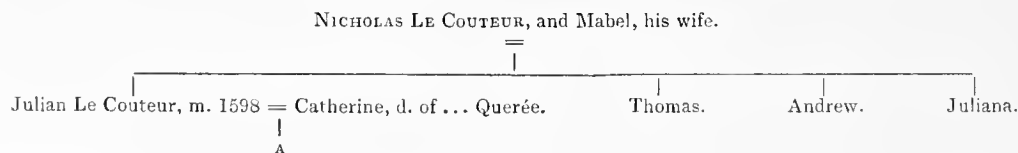
ARMS (as borne by COLONEL JOHN LE COUTEUR): Argent, three bends, azure. Quartering: Or, on a mount, vert, a holly-bush, ppr.; a bordure, sable, entoyre of eight mullets, of six points, pierced, of the first, for BISSON; and Gules, four fusils in fesse, argent, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for De CARTERET. Impaling: Azure, a chevron, argent, between two bezants in chief, and a fleur-de-lis, of the second, in base, for JANVRIN.

CRESTS: 1. A dove, holding in its beak an olive branch, all ppr., for LE COUTEUR (ancient). 2. A sword and a sprig of laurel, in saltire, ppr., for LE COUTEUR. 3. A blackbird, ppr., for BISSON.

MOTTO: Toujours prest.



### Pedigree of Le Couteur of Bellebue.



shed bitter tears on the departure of their 'Massa Father.' On his return to Jersey, in 1816, God blessed him with many years of health, peace, and contentment, which he devoted chiefly to the study of the Scriptures. At seventy years of age, he committed the Gospels and Epistles to memory. He was a man meek and lowly in his heart, waiting with ardent faith and humble hope for the coming of the Lord. This epitaph is erected to his memory by his only son, Colonel John Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen."

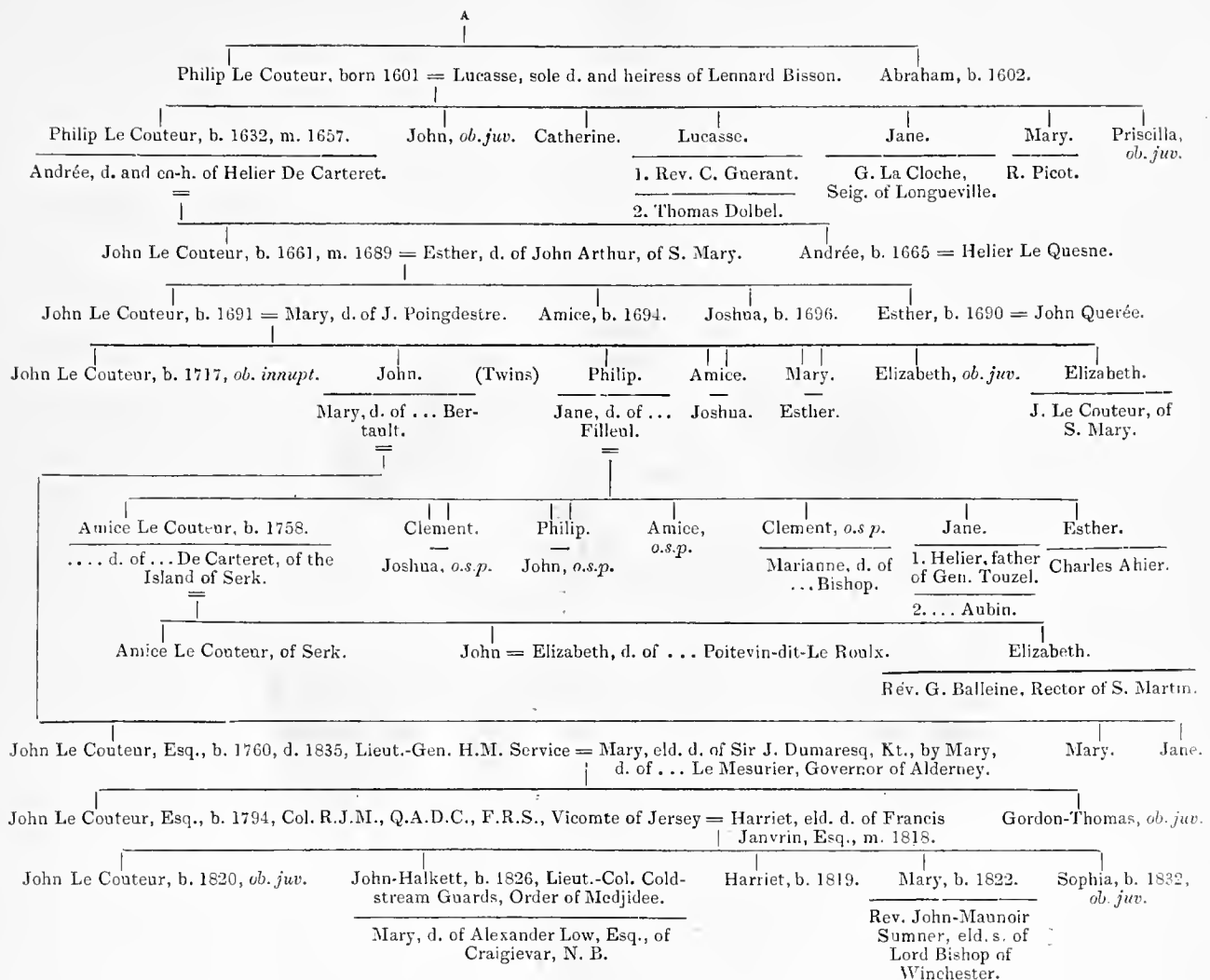
Obituary notices of the gallant General appear in the *United Service Journal* and *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1836. In 1790, John Murray published a translation of "Letters from India," by General Le Couteur, which, among other subjects, contain interesting descriptions of the religion, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of Hindostan.





Edward George Le Conteur Esquire,  
*Esquire of St. John's Manor House, La Touque, Poëte.*

*When this Book is presented to the Hon.*



## Le Couteur of S. John's Manor House, La Hougue Boëte.



AT what period the founder of the family of Le Couteur settled in the island is not known; but the fact of the name being found in the *Extente* of 1331, proves it to have existed here from an early Norman period.

The first of this branch, of whom records are preserved in family documents, was a clergyman, living *temp.* Elizabeth, who had the honour (no inconsiderable one in those days) of preaching before the Queen. The original MS. of this sermon was until recently in the possession of his descendants, together with very interesting memoirs of Jacques Le Couteur, the Receiver of the King's Dues.

The family numbers among its members two Deans of Jersey, besides others who have held high positions in the local Church and State.

The Very Rev. Philip Le Couteur enjoyed a wide reputation as a divine and a man of letters; a very valuable collection of autograph letters written between the years 1659-62, exists at the Manor, addressed to him by several eminent ladies of the Court of Louis XIV., the Maréchalle de Turenne, the Princess de Bouillon de la Tour d'Auvergne, with many others. These letters are couched in terms of the warmest friendship, and esteem for his talents and character.

Another eminent man was the Rev. Francis Le Couteur. He first entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he obtained an exhibition, and afterwards was elected Fellow of Exeter College. He resided some time at Oxford, but after taking orders, he accepted a curacy at Shrewsbury for a few years. His taste for travelling had led him to decide upon making the tour of Europe with a young gentleman, a design which was frustrated by the fracture of his thigh; he therefore returned to Jersey, where he was preferred to the living of S. Martin, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Grouville. One of the most stirring incidents in his life was the share he took in repelling the Invasion of the French under the Baron Rullecourt in 1781. As he did not reside at S. Helier, he had not the opportunity of joining those who nobly refused to sign the capitulation of the Island, but by his decided conduct and contempt for "red-tapeism," he mainly contributed to the recovery of the battery of Platte Rocque, which the enemy had surprised *en passant*. Placing two guns, his own property, in position on the beach, he sunk two of the enemy's ships, and incited the lieutenant commanding a detachment of His Majesty's troops immediately to attack the battery, and disregard the articles of the capitulation, of which notice had by this time been received. The officer remonstrated, and alleged that his commission would be forfeited, should he act in disobedience to his commanding officer. "Then I myself will indemnify you for its loss," said the patriot, and the battery was taken forthwith. This conduct was not the less brave, when it is considered that had Rullecourt held the island, his treatment of a Protestant clergyman, active in resisting his invasion, probably would not have served as a model of lenity. With him also originated the plan of the excellent military roads, which now intersect the Island, although the chief credit of this improvement is popularly given to Lieutenant-General George Don, who adopted and carried out Mr. Le Couteur's suggestions. To him, again, is due by his scientific experiments, the merit of having made the cider of the Island, at one time the staple article of home consumption, very superior in point of manufacture to what it previously was; a labour to which, with other improvements in local agriculture, he devoted, amid other and pressing duties, more than thirty years of his life. He published, in 1801, a work on the subject, which he dedicated to Sir J. Sinclair; one which has since been translated into English, and which may be met with in the early editions of "Pitt's Survey of Worcestershire."

His son, Francis-John Le Couteur, Esq., who was born in 1773, received an academical education under the Rev. John Dupré, whom he left to visit Paris, for the purpose of studying jurisprudence. While there, he was a spectator of the horrors of the Reign of Terror, and relying upon the fact of his being a British subject, he still remained in the French capital, even after the reception of several warnings. He was finally, therefore, made prisoner, and confined



with other victims of Robespierre. After experiencing continued and increasing severity, he ultimately was exposed to the imminent peril of appearing before that Tribunal, the only fiat of which was death. However, in the interim, Robespierre died, and Mr. Le Couteur was set at liberty, but not before his constitution had received, from the perils he had undergone, a shock from which he never recovered. After his arrival in Jersey, he published a detailed and affecting account of his sufferings, and with it some very pleasing pieces of poetry, composed during his captivity. He subsequently became a distinguished and eloquent member of the Jersey bar, and was, in 1817, appointed Solicitor-General of the Island, an office which he held until 1823, when ill health compelled its resignation. As is remarked above, Mr. Le Couteur was eminent as a poet, to which he added an extensive and critical acquaintance with English and French literature, and to which his retentive memory led him to refer, and to quote with a taste and pathos as rare as it was delightful. Polished and courtly in manner, and disinterested in friendship, his memory is still held in veneration by those who had the privilege of knowing him.\*

The family is now represented by his twin sons, EDWARD-GEORGE LE COUTEUR, ESQ., Seigneur of S. John's Manor, La Hougue Boëte, Colonel, R.J.M.; and FRANCIS-JOHN LE COUTEUR, ESQ., LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, R.J.M.



MANOR HOUSE OF S. JOHN, LA HOUQUE BOËTE.

\* *Vide* "Cæsarea; or, an account of the Island of Jersey," etc.

The Manor House, which is approached through a long and stately avenue of firs, is built in the Italian style, with the arms of its present and former owners ornamenting the façade, and is pleasantly situated in the midst of the pleasure grounds, which are, in style and extent, unequalled in Jersey. At one time it is supposed to have been ornamented on the North with a large piece of water; for the water-gate still exists, and tradition speaks of the time when the transit to the parish church was made in a boat. The estate probably derives its name from a family named Boët or Boiste, which held property in the parish anterior to 1331, as appears by the *Extente* of that year, and in which the name is feminized to Boistel. In support of this supposition it may be remarked, that at a short distance from the house, stands a Hougue or Tumulus, that still belongs to the estate, although the surrounding land has long been alienated, and which is still called in the vernacular, "*La Tête du Fief*."\* The Manor has descended successively through the families of De Barentine, Lempriere, Journeaulx, Le Febvre, De Carteret of Trinity, and Le Maistre, to its present possessor, as the annexed Pedigree will show.†

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\* These Hougues, Tumuli, *Mottes*, or Mounds, from their number, formed at one time an important feature in Jersey landscape. They have been attributed to a Celtic period, but they more probably belong to a later age, and may have been used to mark the spot of family sepulture, in the days when private chapels were the only religious edifices in the island. Although Poingdestre, in his MS. history of Jersey, mistakes them for *Specule*, or watch-hills (erections which the undulating surface of the island renders unnecessary), they are now, by common consent, classed, like the Pyramids of Egypt, the Cairns of Scotland, the Barrows of England, and the funeral mounds existing in almost every known portion of the globe, among sepulchral remains. That one, so celebrated as La Hougue 'Bie, or La Hougue Hambic, has, by tradition, a distinct monumental cause assigned for its construction (*vide* p. 58); and very probably, were these mounds carefully examined, traces of their purpose might be found in the shape of stone coffins, images, and the like. That the practice of burying images, etc., was not unknown in Jersey in the earlier days of Christianity, is proved by the following extract from a paper read before the Philosophical Society, by J. Ward, in 1748:—"In pulling down a very old house in Jersey, in 1748, a small brass image was found deposited in a hollow of the wall, near the foundation. It is said to have represented St. Roc; it held a ball in its hand, and was supported on a pedestal." (*Vide* Additional MSS., Brit. Mus., 6230.)—These erections are also sometimes termed *Mottes*, which, as the learned Le Bœuf remarks, is their generic appellation in France. A small semi-isolated, verdure-capped rock, on the south-east coast of the island, is designated La Motte, and has given its name to one of the suburbs of S. Helier. (For details of these interesting structures, *vide* Additional MSS., Brit. Mus., Plut. CLXXXIV. A.; Sir R. Colt Hoare's *Tumuli Wiltunses*; Dr. Duncan Macpherson's *Antiquities of Kertch*; Hall's *Ireland*, &c., &c.)

† Roll of the Seigneurs of S. John's Manor, La Hougue Boët.

Philip De Barentine in 1360.  
 Raoul Lempriere } jointly in 1367.  
 Guille Payn        }

Drouet Lempriere in 1397, when the estates of De Barentine being divided between himself and Guille Payn, the Manor was apportioned to the former.

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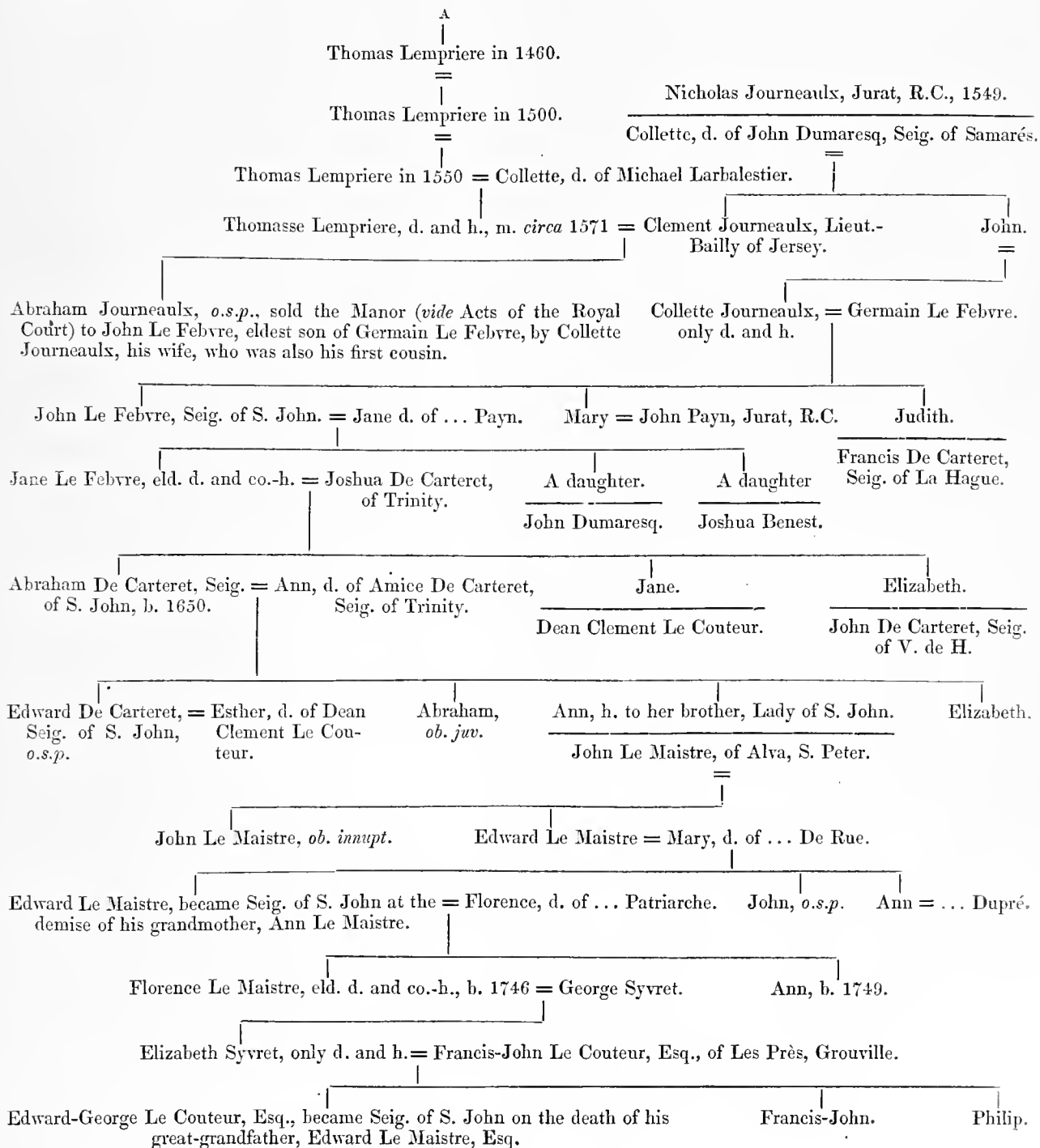
John Lempriere in 1434.

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A

ARMS (as borne by EDWARD-GEORGE LE COUTEUR, ESQ.): Argent, three owls, sable: Quartering: Argent, three trefoils, sable, a crescent for difference, for PAYN: Sable, a lion, rampant, argent, a crescent for difference, for SYVRET: Argent, a chevron, gules; on a chief, azure, three estoiles, or, a mullet for difference, for LE MAISTRE: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent, a martlet for difference, for DE CARTERET: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent, for D'ALBINI: Sable, two shin-bones, in saltire, argent, the dexter surmounted of the

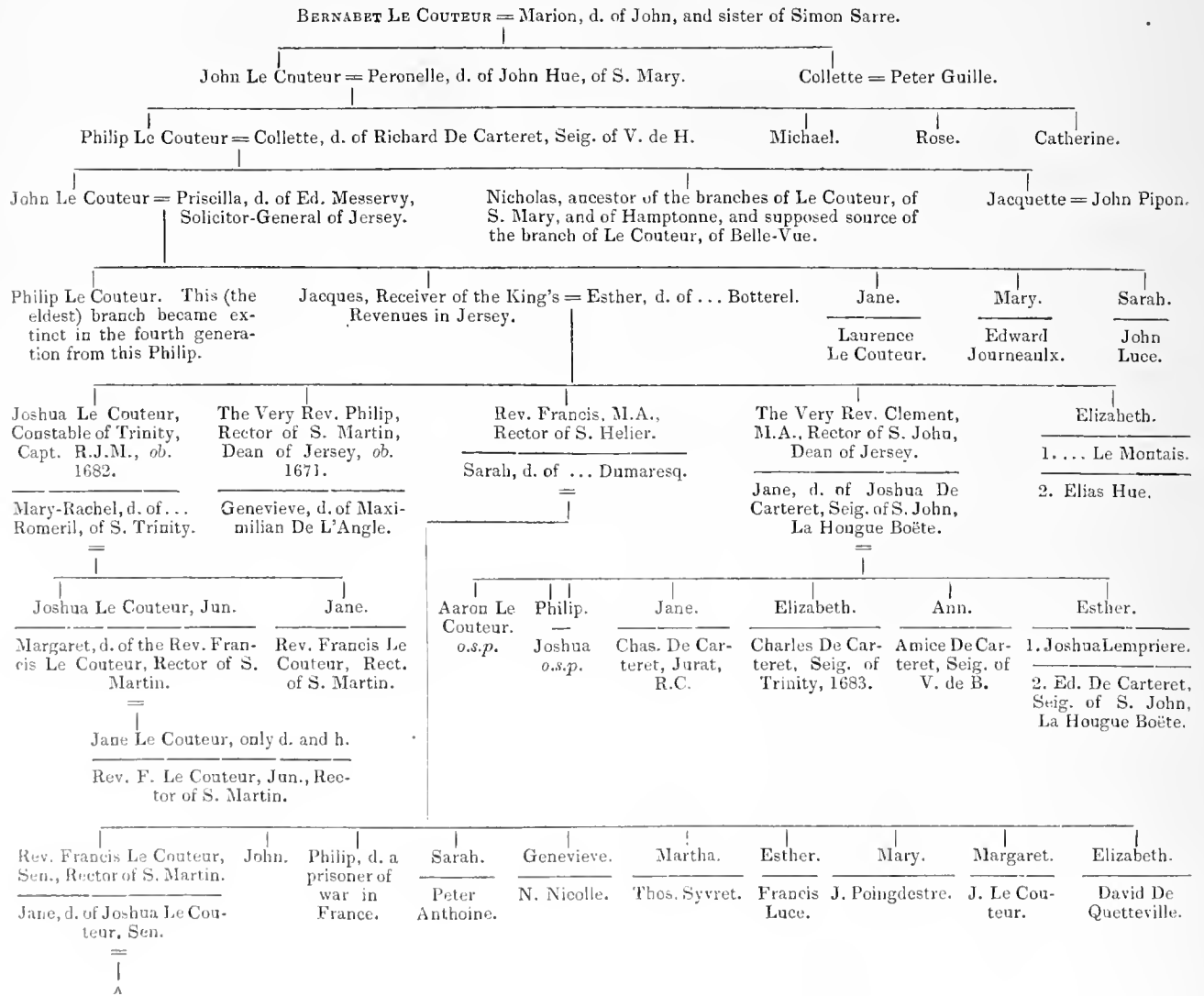


sinister, for NEWTON: Azure, three lions, rampant, or; a bordure, sable, for DE CAUX: Argent, a saltire, gules, between four fleurs-de-lis, azure, for HARLESTON: Gules, two bars, ermine; in chief, three martlets, or, for SARRE: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent; in base an annulet, or, for difference, for DE CARTERET: Gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE: Azure, nine billets, or, for DE S. MARTIN: Gules, three escallops, or, a label of three points, argent, in chief, for LE FEBVRE: Azure, a lobster, in fesse, or, for JOURNEAUX: and, Gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE. Impaling: Sable, on a bend, argent, three lozenges of the field, for CARRINGTON.

CREST: On an ivy wreath, erect, or, an owl, sable.

MOTTOES: La Vita il fin e'l di loda la sera; (over the Crest) Boni virtutis amore.

**Pedigree of Le Couteur, of S. John's Manor, La Hougue Boëte.**

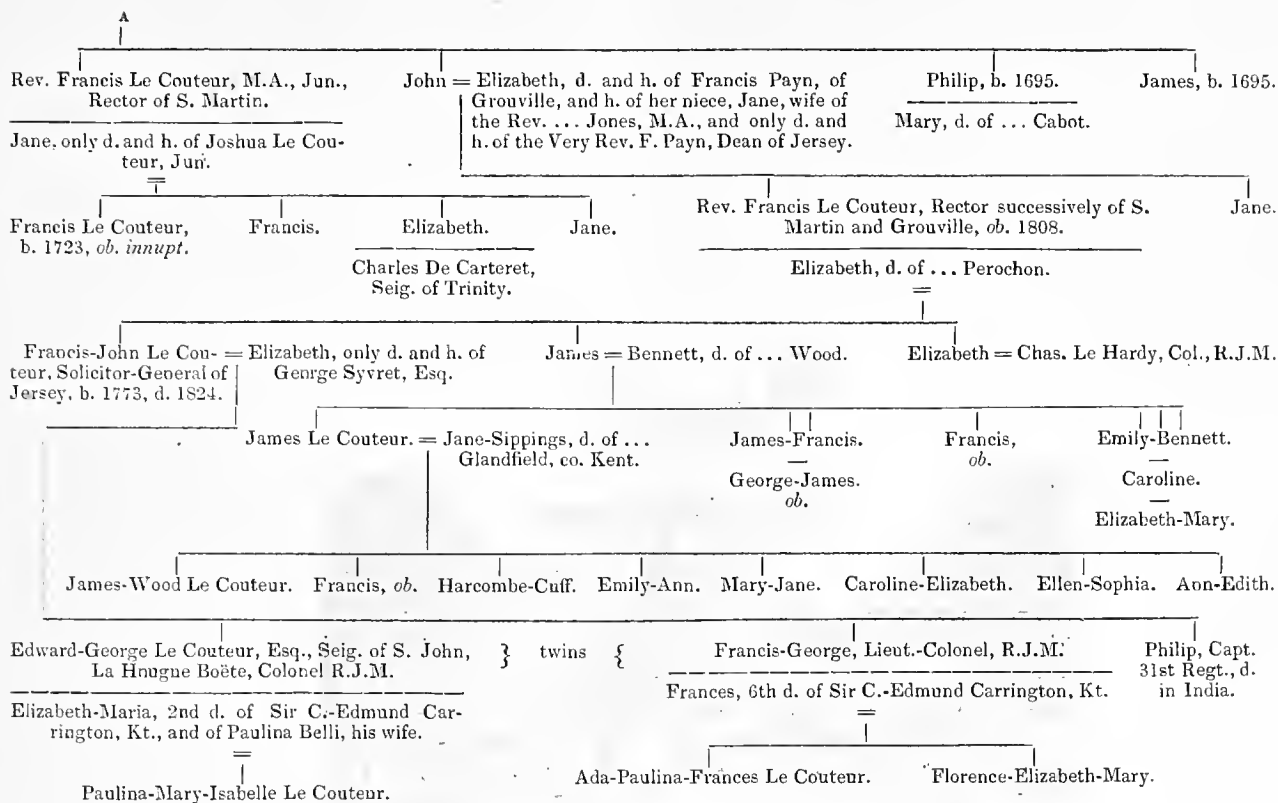






John Le Cromier, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



**Le Cronier.**

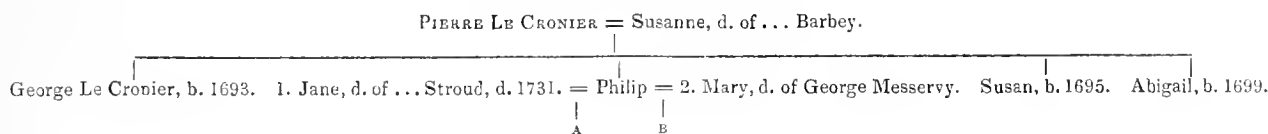
**T**HIS is one of the numerous families which owes its settlement in the island to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is represented by JOHN LE CRONIER, Esq., M.D.

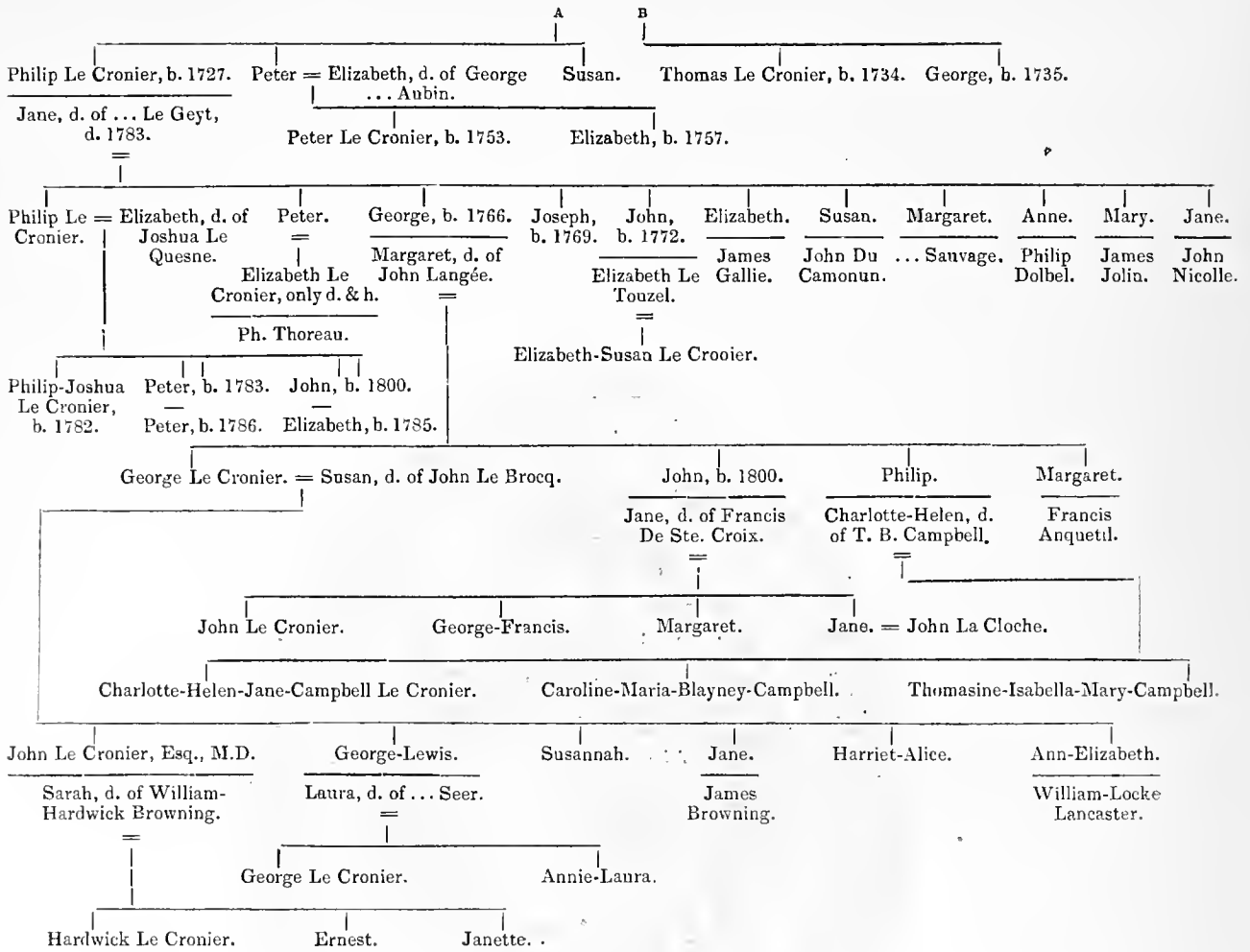
ARMS (as borne by JOHN LE CRONIER, ESQ.): Or, a chevron, azure, between three mullets of seven points, sable. Impaling: Argent, three bars, wavy, azure, for BROWNING.

CREST: A mastiff, ppr.

MOTTO: Je garde ma foy.

**Pedigree of Le Cronier.**





**Le Feuvre.**



NOTHING," says de la Chesnaye des Bois, in his great and comprehensive "*Armorial of France*," "is more common than the name of Le Févre, in the various provinces of the Kingdom. That of Normandy furnishes several, for besides others, are chronicled the names, pedigrees, and arms of Le Févre of Argentan, Valognes, Carentan, and Rouen."

The name is Latinized *Faber*, i.e., Smith; and it seems to answer, by its frequency in France, to our own most familiar English patronymic.

In Jersey, this name occurs from a very early period, being mentioned in official instruments of the XIII. century. A branch of the family appears to have settled at Southampton, in the XVII. century, John Le Feyvre, of that town, then being the representative of this section.







The name has, at various periods, and in various localities, been spelt Faber, Febure, Febvre, Feubvre, Feyvre, and so on, as far as the ingenious rules of permutation and combination can go. In Jersey, the same peculiarity of accent that has corrupted Morant into Mourant, Coutance into Coutanche, Ranulfus into Renouf, etc., has rendered its most usual orthography, Le Feuvre.

Of the various insular families of this name, one for some centuries located in the parish of S. Peter, is the most important. It numbers among its members a Jurat of the Royal Court, *temp.* Cromwell. The Rev. George Le Fevre belongs also to this family. He passed his academical career at Pembroke College, Oxford, with distinction, and subsequently performed the duties of Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris, for many years. Here, his self-denying labours, and benevolence, endeared him to a large circle of our countrymen resident in or visiting the French capital. His son, Sir George-William Le Fevre, chiefly resided on the continent, and filled, for fifteen years, the post of Physician to the British Embassy at S. Petersburg. On his return to England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and received the honour of knighthood. Of his wanderings in Europe, he has left an interesting and clever *souvenir* in his "Diary of a Travelling Physician," to which literary labour he added others of a professional nature. Obituary notices of Sir G. W. Le Fevre appear in the various medical serials of 1846. His brother, Dr. Henry-Belfield Le Fevre, for some time practised in Paris, where he was well known in literary and scientific circles, and is the author of several valuable communications to the Academy of Sciences of that city.

In Jersey, the family is represented by PHILIP LE FEUVRE, Esq., of La Hougue, and by GEORGE-WILLIAM LE FEUVRE, Esq., of Les Nièmes, both in the parish of S. Peter. In England, by HENRY-BELFIELD LE FEVRE, Esq., of Exeter. And in America, by the REV. CLEMENT-FALL LE FEVRE, of Hazlewood, Milwauker, Wisconsin, U.S.

ARMS (as borne by the REV. PHILIP-ALFRED LE FEUVRE, M.A.): Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mullets, pierced, sable;\* a label of three points, for difference. Quartering: Sable, on a chief, indented, argent, three martlets of the field, for LE BAS: Or, a gonfalon of three pendants, gules, fringed vert, for D'AUVERGNE: Per fesse argent and or; in chief a dexter hand issuant, ppr., cuffed of the second; in base a mullet of the first, for POINGDESTRE: Argent, a lion, rampant, sable, armed and langued, gules, for BALLEINE: Sable, a chevron between three eagles, displayed, argent; on a chief, or, a rose between two fleurs-de-lis, gules, for REMON: and, Azure, a chevron between three escallops, or, for LE MIÈRE.

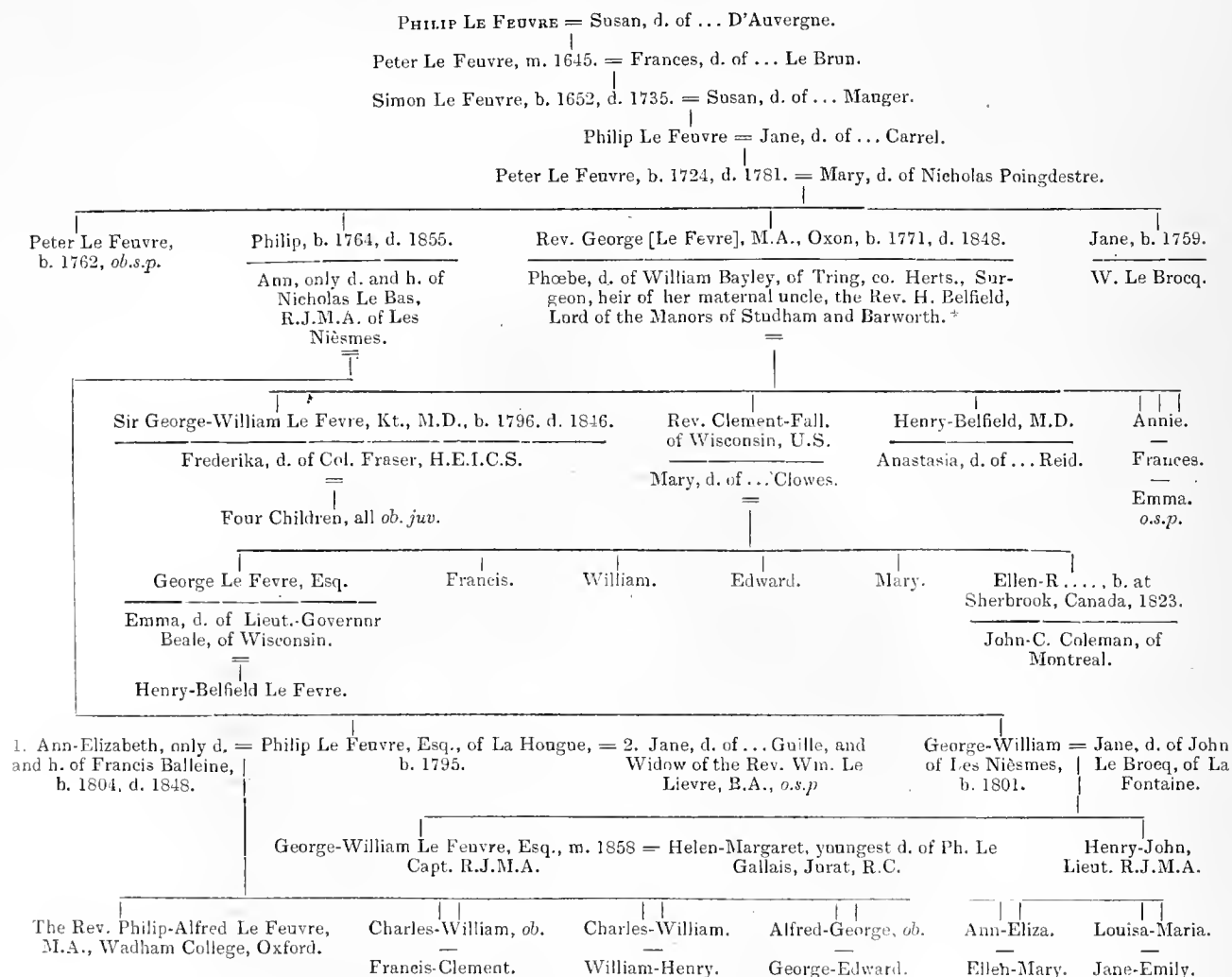
CREST: A triple-eared stem of corn, ppr.

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\* Chevrons and mullets, with variations of tincture and number, form the staple charges in the arms of the families of Le Févre of all parts of France. Of these, several exist, or have existed, in Normandy, Artois, and the Boulonnais. Of the last-named family, the famous Jacobus *Faber* Stapulensis, the Luther of France, was a member, and is claimed as coming from the same source as the Le Feuvres of Jersey.



## Pedigree of Le Feuvre of S. Peter.



## Le Gallais.



HIS family, which is supposed to have migrated hither from Britany, has been naturalized in the island from a very remote period.

It is divided into several branches, which, although the connection between them is not precisely ascertained, are universally allowed to derive from one common source. One of these is represented by MATTHEW LE GALLAIS, ESQ., Seigneur of Surville.

\* The family of Belfield, of Hertfordshire, is now extinct, and was a junior scion of that of Belfield, of Clegge-in-Roehdale, co. Lancaster. It was one of much consideration in the former county, where it possessed the manors of Studham and Barworth, as aforesaid. Its pedigree exists at the College of Arms, and is given at length in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. i., p. 497. By the marriage of Ellen Belfield, the eventual heiress of her family, with William Bayley, Esq., of Tring, its representation became vested in her descendants, of whom three (her daughters Eleanor, Harriet, and Phoebe) married, curiously enough, into as many Jersey families—those of Dupré, Falle, and Le Fevre.

ARMS OF BELFIELD, of Studham: Ermine, a mullet, gules, on a chief of the last, a label of five points, argent.

CREST: A demi tiger, argent, armed and tufted, or, pierced through the body with the broken staff of a flag, the latter hanging between his fore paws, and party per fesse, argent and azure.



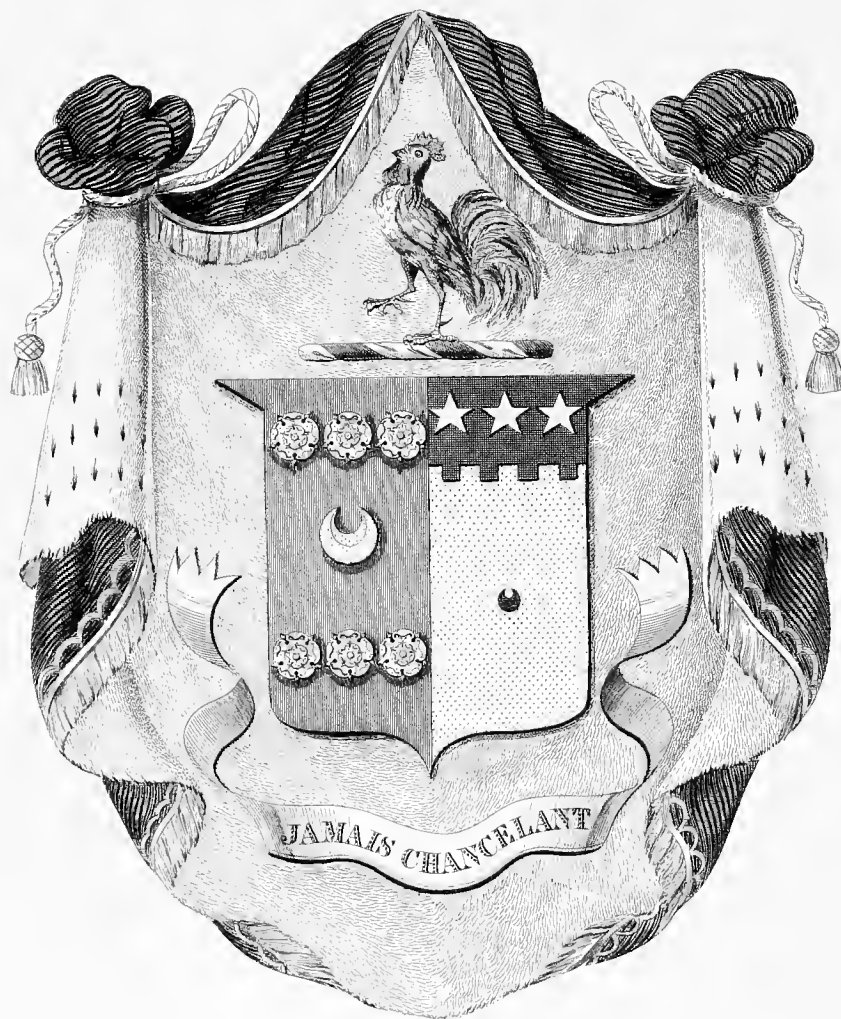
Matthew Le Gallais, Esquire.

SEIGNEUR OF SURVILLE.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Wen*







PHILIP LE GALLAIS, ESQUIRE.



Another, now settled at La Moye, in the parish of S. Brelade, formerly possessed an estate at Ronge Bouillon, in the parish of S. Helier; an estate which, as stated by the two *Extentes*, or Royal Rent Rolls of the XVIIIth century, owed to the Crown the somewhat fanciful dues of two cabots of wheat rent, two capons, two hens, and fourteen eggs. This branch is represented by PHILIP LE GALLAIS, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, and Stipendiary Magistrate of the Police Court.

A third is represented by MR. JOHN LE GALLAIS, son of Nicholas Le Gallais, who, through his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heiress of Thomas De Gruchy, of S. Trinity, represents also a branch of that family.\*

ARMS (as borne by MATTHEW LE GALLAIS, Esq.): Gules, a crescent, between six roses, or, three in chief and three in base. Quartering: Argent, three trefoils, sable, for PAYN: Gules, four fusils, conjoined, in fesse, argent; a crescent, in base, for difference, for DE CARTERET: and, Per fesse, argent and or; in chief, a dexter hand, clenched, ppr., cuffed of the second; in base, a mullet of the first, for POINGDESTRE. Impaling: Azure, three crescents, or, for NICOLLE.

CREST: A cock, statant, ppr., the dexter foot uplifted.

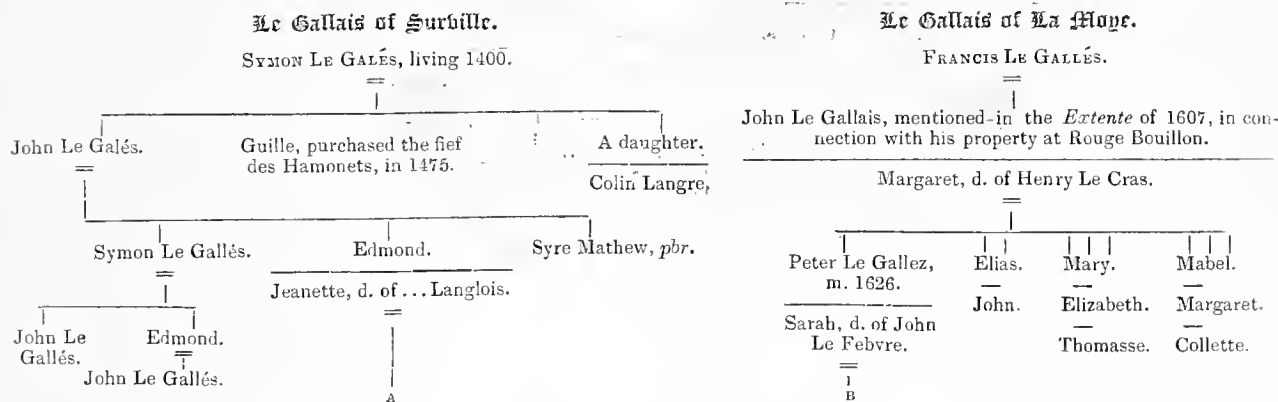
MOTTO: Jamais chancelant.

ARMS (as borne by PHILIP LE GALLAIS, Esq.): Same Arms, Crest, and Motto. Impaling: Or, on a chief, embattled, sable, three mullets, argent, a crescent for difference, for AMY.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN LE GALLAIS, GENT.): Same Arms and Crest. Quartering: Or, fretty azure, for DE GRUCHY.

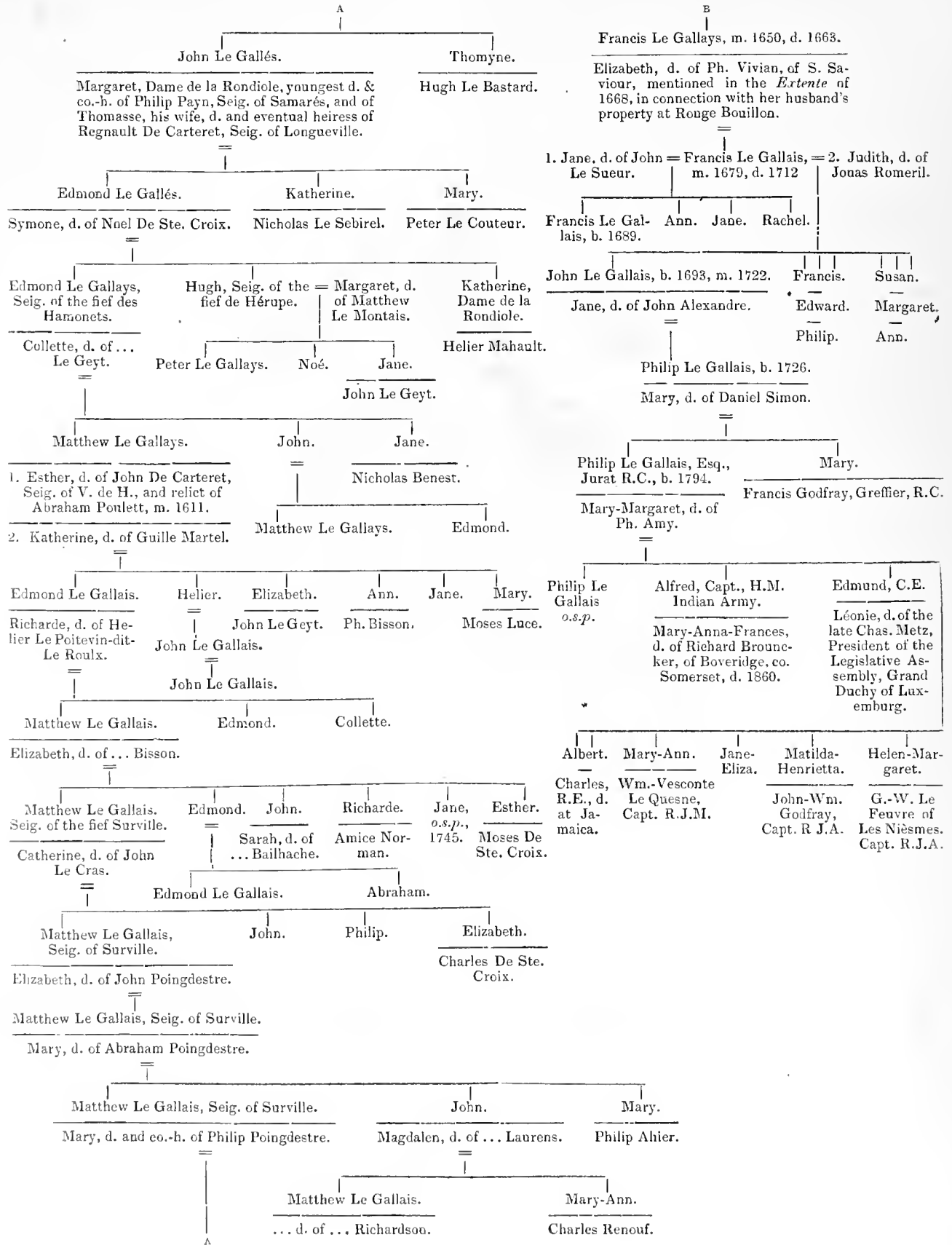
MOTTO: Semper Fidelis.

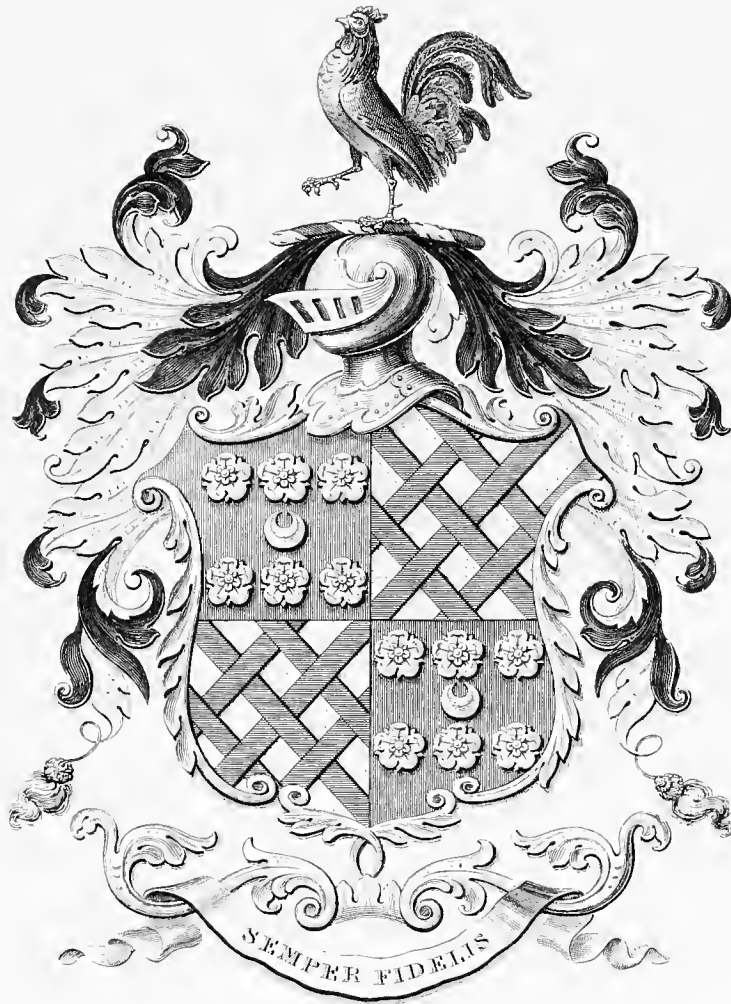
Pedigree of Le Gallais of Surville, and of La Moye.



\* The brother of Elizabeth De Gruchy, another Thomas, was formally recognised by Marshal Grouchy, on his visit to Jersey, as a descendant of the De Grouchy family, a branch of which, many centuries since, settled in the island. Among other tokens of countenance and favour bestowed by the Marshal on his newly-discovered kinsman, were a long correspondence, couched in most friendly terms; portraits of himself and wife; and a gold seal, bearing the arms of the family. The annexed fac-simile of the signature of that great general is full of interest.

*Le Maréchal Grouchy*



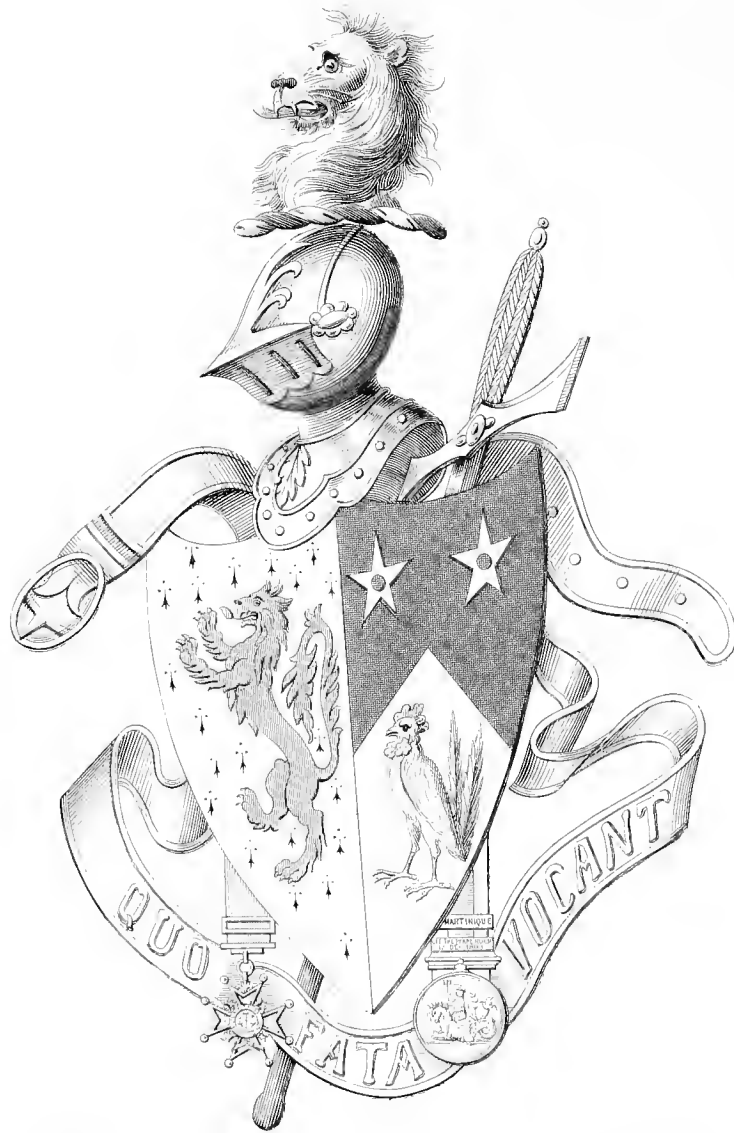


John Le Gallais.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*

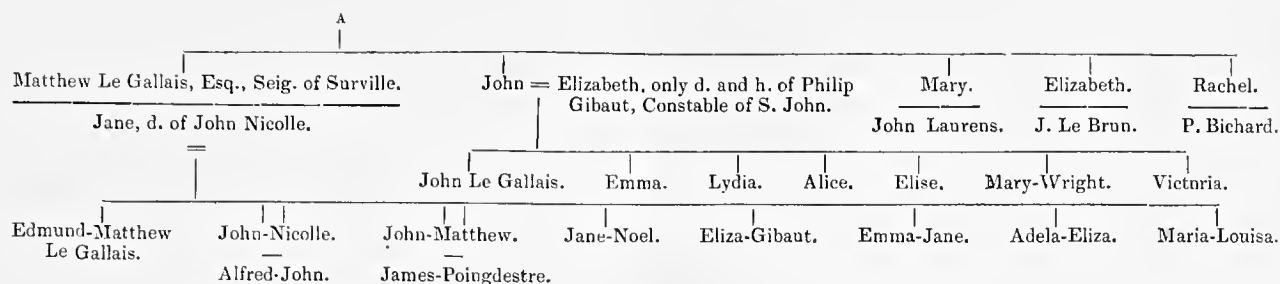






Admiral George Le Gent, A. B.

*In whom the Plate is Preserved to the Hon.*



## Le Geyt.

**C**ONCLUSIVE evidence of the antiquity of this family exists by the mention of its name in the *Extente* of 1331. It appears also in various official documents of the Island, showing that its owners held positions of trust and emolument, at different periods, in their native island.

Philip Le Geyt, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, was one of those brave and devoted men, who, forsaking property and employment in the service of their exiled and then powerless king, Charles II., retired in defence of his crown to one of the last strongholds left him in all his dominions—Elizabeth Castle. His son, the eminent-legal commentator, speaking of this event, says, "I can add, upon good authority, that my late father retired to Elizabeth Castle in the King's service, when the island was captured in 1651 by the Parliamentary forces of England; that, during the siege of the Castle, my father's residence was sacked, thus involving the loss of all his furniture; and further, that, by the articles of the reduction of the Castle, he was obliged to pay two years' value of his income."

His son, Philip Le Geyt, Esq., was born in 1636, and is well and deservedly known for his able comments upon the Laws and Customs of Jersey; indeed their value is so justly appreciated, that, in 1846, they were published at the expense of the States of the Island. His biography, written by M. Sorsoleil, was elegantly translated by Dr. Shebbeare, and prefaces the second volume of his critical and learned *History of Jersey*.\* He was eventually

\* Dr. John Shebbeare, well known in Jersey as the author of the work mentioned above, was born in 1710, at Shebbeare-Towne, in the parish of Abbotsham, Devon. He studied physic, and took the degree of M.D. at Paris, in 1752. He married Susannah Cornish, by whom he had two children, the Rev. John Shebbeare, Rector of Horndon, Essex—who died without issue—and Elizabeth, the wife of Capt. Charles Le Geyt, H.M. 63rd Regt. (in which he fought at the battle of Minden). It was in this island, while on a visit to his daughter, that its history was written by him. The family, which has been settled for centuries in Devonshire, in which exist a parish and hundred of the name, claims descent from the ancient Earls of Bridgewater, and from Bishop Hooper, the Martyr. Dr. Shebbeare was chiefly known as a political writer, and commenced his labours in that direction with a novel called "The Marriage Act," which, from its attacks on the Ministry, procured his imprisonment. In the following year, 1755, he published his "Practice of Physic," in two volumes. In the same year, appeared the best of his performances, "Letters on the English Nation, by Battista Angeloni, a Jesuit," in two volumes. But what rendered him the most popular, was a series of "Letters to the People of England," begun in 1755, and continued to 1758. They were so eagerly read by the people, and so obnoxious to the men in power, that on the publication of the Third Letter, in 1756, warrants were issued for the arrest of both author and publisher; this, however, came to nothing until January, 1758, when, by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, all copies of a Seventh Letter were seized at the printer's, and a prosecution commenced against the

sworn Lieutenant-Bailly of the island, a post which he filled with equal honour and dignity. He was, says his biographer, "a man of the ancient stamp of virtue; uniform in his different phases of life, and always equal to himself. In him, knowledge, politeness, and probity, were the inseparable companions of the love of religion and zeal for justice." He died on the 31st of January, 1716, aged eighty.

Philip Le Geyt, Esq., the nephew of the preceding, was, shortly after his uncle's death, appointed Lieutenant-Bailly of the island.

The grand-nephew of the first Lieutenant-Bailly, Philip Le Geyt, and grandson of the last-named—Robert Le Geyt, Esq., was for some years Wood-reeve to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and was first-cousin of the late Vice-Admiral Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Burch, Rector of S. Mary, Dover, and of Mongeham, Kent.

His son, VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE LE GEYT, C.B., is the present representative of the family. He married, in 1812, Rose-Marie, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Heath (two of whose brothers, and their brother-in-law, Dr. Drury, were successively Head Masters of Eton and Harrow, during the interesting period of the education there of Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and other celebrated characters), and by whom he has had issue eleven children. An ancestor of the mother of Admiral Le Geyt, whose name was Dejovas, came over as a volunteer with William III., was with him in all his battles, and was wounded at the battle of the Boyne.\*

author. Tried, and found guilty, the Doctor received sentence to pay a fine of £5, to stand in the pillory at Charing Cross, December 5th, to be confined three years, and to give security for his good behaviour. He duly stood in the pillory, amidst an immense concourse of people, none attempting to injure him, and, being a friend of Mr. Beardmore, the Under Sheriff, was permitted to stand unconfined, attended by a servant in livery, holding an umbrella over him. Beardmore, for this courtesy, was fined £50, and imprisoned for two months. During Shebbeare's term of imprisonment, which lasted the full time of the sentence, and during which he was treated with much severity, he published proposals for a "History of England," which never appeared. Soon after his release, he received a pension of £200, procured from the King by Sir John Philips. About the same time, Dr. Johnson (his friend, and whose names are frequently associated) was pensioned in the same sum, upon which a wag observed, that the King had pensioned a *He-Bear* and a *She-Bear*. An acquaintance says, "In attacking his opponents he was pointed and severe, and his warmth of temper sometimes hurried him beyond the bounds of liberal argumentation. He was no inconsiderable proficient in the use of irony and ridicule; his style was flowing, animated, and nervous, his diction equally spirited and forcible. My knowledge of the Doctor for a series of years, authorises me to assert that in the several duties of father, husband, brother, relation, and master, his behaviour was worthy of imitation." After writing several other works than those mentioned above, he died at his residence, in Eaton Street, Pimlico, in August 1788, at the ripe age of 78. The family is represented in England by CHARLES-JOHN SHEBBEARE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Surbiton Hill, Kingston, Surrey.

ARMS of SHEBBEARE: Vairé, azure and argent; a chief, or; over all, on a bend argent, three mullets, sable.

CREST: A lion, rampant, ppr., holding, in the dexter gamb, a laurel wreath.

\* The following record of the gallant Admiral's services is extracted from O'Byrne's Naval Biography:—"He entered the Navy in March, 1791, on board the 'Colossus,' 74, Capt. Henry Harvey, lying at Spithead. Being discharged in the following August, he next, in March, 1792, joined the 'Hussar,' 28, Capt. Rupert George, and sailed for the Halifax Station, where he assisted at the capture of two privateers, 'Républicaine' and 'Jou-jou.' On the former of those vessels being brought into the Service, and named the 'Prince Edward,' and the command given to Lieut. John-G. Saville, Mr. Le Geyt was appointed master's mate, and in that capacity witnessed, on the 7th of May, 1795, the capture, by a force under the orders of Capt. the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, of two French ships, 'La Prévoyante,' of 24, and 'La Raison,' of 18 guns. After their surrender, he went on board 'La Prévoyante,' and aided in fitting her with jury masts. That frigate being subsequently added to the British Navy, Mr. Le Geyt continued in her, under the command of Capt. John P. Beresford, until the spring of 1796; and was twice sent into port in charge of detained vessels. He then removed to the 'Resolution,' 74, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral George Murray, under whom he was further present, 28th August, 1796, at the capture of the French frigate 'Elisabeth.' On the 5th of the following November, Mr.







*By whom this Plate is presented to the work*

ARMS (as borne by VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE LE GEYT, C.B.): Ermine, a lion, rampant, gules. Impaling: Per chevron, sable and argent; in chief, two mullets of the second, in base a heathcock, ppr., for HEATH.

CREST: A lion's head, coupé, ppr.

MOTTO: Quo fata vocant.



## Le Gros.

**H**IS name shares the antiquity common to all cognomens derived from personal accessories, and occurs very early in the annals of the Channel Islands. It frequently appears in the official Records of Guernsey of the XIII. century. In 1204, John Le Gros was a Jurat of the Royal Court of that island; and in 1248,

Le Geyt was nominated Acting-Lieutenant of the 'Rover,' 16, Capt. George Irvine, in which vessel (being confirmed to her the 27th of January, 1797) he remained (assisting-internediately at the taking of 'Le Jean Bart,' a noted privateer) until wrecked in a fog in the Gulf of S. Lawrence, in August, 1798. On his return, immediately afterwards, to England, in the 'Resolution,' Capt. William Lechmere, our officer, who had then been for upwards of six years on the Halifax Station, was at once, at the request of Capt. John Holloway, of the 'St. George,' 98, appointed to that ship. Removing, as Second-Lieutenant, in March, 1799, to the 'Tamar,' of 46 guns, and 281 men, Capt. Thomas Western, he proceeded soon with the flag of Lord Hugh Seymour to the West Indies, where, besides contributing to the reduction of Surinam, he served at the capture, among numerous other vessels, of 'La Républicaine,' French national corvette, of 32 guns, and 175 men (after a close action of about ten minutes, a loss to the enemy of nine killed and twelve wounded, and to the British of only two wounded); also of that of 'Le Général Massena,' ship privateer of 16 guns (pierced for 18), and 150 men; and of a schooner privateer of 10 guns and 50 men. Towards the close of 1801 (having been, the last year and a half, First-Lieutenant of the 'Tamar'), Mr. Le Geyt joined the 'Leviathan,' 74, bearing the flag, at Jamaica, of Sir John Thomas Duckworth, who promoted him, on the 28th of May, 1803, to the command of the 'Stork,' 18—an act which the Admiralty approved. While in that sloop, in which he continued upwards of nine years, Capt. Le Geyt received a public Letter of Thanks from the Governor of New Providence, for conduct during an expected attack on the Island, and subsequently a Vote of Thanks from the Chamber of Commerce: he effected also the capture, on the 24th of February, 1804, of the French national schooner 'Coquette,' of 2 guns and 95 men, after a chase of 265 miles (*Vide* 'Gazette,' 1804, p. 518), and, on the 30th of the ensuing month, of 'L'Hirondelle,' privateer, of 3 guns, and 44 men. On the 23rd of March, 1805, he cut out, from Cape Roxo Cula, the Dutch privateer, 'Antelope,' of 5 guns, and 54 men. In August, 1806, he was sent with a small squadron, consisting, besides his own vessel, of the 'Supérieure,' sloop, and the 'Flying Fish' and 'Pike,' schooners, to attack a number of small vessels located at Batahano, in the Island of Cuba. Although the 'Stork,' from her draught of water, was unable to approach within 30 leagues of the place, the objects of the expedition were nevertheless fully accomplished by the other vessels, aided by her boats, under the command of Capt. Edward Rushworth. In 1807, Capt. Le Geyt was ordered with convoy to England, whence, in 1808, after he had been for some months employed on the Guernsey station, he took out the Pope's Nuncio to the Brazils. Returning next to the West Indies, he united in the blockade of Martinique, and was so employed until its surrender. While off that Island, on the 12th of December, 1808, he co-operated with the 'Circe,' 32, Capt. Francis-Augustus Collier, and the 'Morne Fortunée' gun-brig, and displayed much coolness and intrepidity in silencing the fire of two batteries, and of a body of troops which protected an enemy's schooner, aground between the Pearl Rock and Town of St. Pierre; and he then, in company with the 'Circe,' and 'Express' schooner, commenced an action with four adjoining batteries, under which lay two other vessels, one of which, 'Le Cygne,' corvette, 16 guns, was in the end destroyed. In April, 1809, being on a cruise with the 'Circe,' then commanded by Capt. Edward Woollecombe, the 'Stork' fell in with a French squadron of three line-of-battle ships and two frigates, steering for the Saintes. With the intelligence of this, she was immediately despatched to the Commander-in-Chief, and the result was the capture of the 74 gun ship, 'D'Hauptout.' On the 12th of August, 1812, Capt. Le Geyt, at that time on the Cork Station, was at length advanced to Post-rank. The Vice-Admiral was nominated a C.B. on the 4th of July, 1840."

Since the above was written for press, the veteran has passed away from us, full of years and honours. Peace to his manes!

Peter Le Gros, or Grosse, appears as one of the Inquisitors appointed to declare before the Justices-Itinerant, the services, customs, and liberties, of its people.

In 1292, the name appears in Jersey, in an instrument dated on S. Clement's Day, in that year. By the *Extente* of 1331, Guille Le Gros appears as one of the twelve sworn men called upon to declare the King's rights and dues in the parish of S. John. In the latter part of the XVI. century, a member of the family settled in England, who is described, in a deed under his hand and seal, concerning certain property which he held at Peckham, as Peter Le Grose, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Isle of Jersey.

Another of the name settled in Serk, soon after its colonization by the Seigneur of S. Ouen, and was possessed of one of the forty freeholds of that island. Several of his descendants were "Juges et Capitaines de l'isle de Serc"; one of whom, John Le Gros, was Judge there, and married Elizabeth Le Pelley of Guernsey.\* He left one son—who died without issue—and three daughters: Mary, wife of Mr. Philip Slowley; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John De Jersey; and Susan, wife of Mr. Nicholas Le Pelley; which latter subsequently purchased the Seigneurie of Serk of the descendants of James Milner, Esq., of Weston Green, Surrey, who became its possessor in 1721, by purchase of the trustees of Sir Charles Carteret, Bart.

In the churchyard of S. Saviour, is a cenotaph to the memory of Capt. John Le Gros, R.N., an officer of no mean reputation; he married a sister of Admiral D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, and left an only daughter, who died unmarried.

Among the various branches of this widely diffused family is one which settled, in the beginning of the XVII. century, in the parish of S. Helier, in the person of Elias Le Gros, who enjoyed a small estate there, in right of his wife, Mary Dumaresq. From him descends GERVAIS LE GROS ESQ., M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, the Greffier of Jersey.

Another branch has been located for several centuries in the parish of S. Trinity; one of whose sections is represented by JOHN LE GROS, ESQ., M.R.C.S., ENG., L.R.C.P., EDIN.

JOHN LE GROS, ESQ., Constable of S. Laurence, represents a third branch of the family.

ARMS (as borne by GERVAIS LE GROS, ESQ., M.A.): Azure, three lions, rampant, or; a chief, argent. Impaling: Argent, a lion, passant, gules, a mullet for difference, for LE QUESNE.

CREST: A dexter arm, embowed, ppr., vested gules, holding by the blade a sword, point downwards, argent, hilted, or.

MOTTO: In Deo confido.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN LE GROS, ESQ., of Clare Street): Same Arms, Crest, and Motto as the preceding. Quartering: Gules, an escarbuncle, or, for JOUBÈRE: and Argent, a hind, trippant, sable, on a mound, vert, for ROBICHON. On an escutcheon of pretension: Paly of six, or and gules, a bend, sable, guttée d'eau, for BRITTON.

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\* In 1659, Capt. Waterhouse, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, bids "his respected friend, Mr. John Le Gros, Judge of Sarke Isle, take care of the militia, and keep the said isle for his Highness, the Lord Protector of England."—*Vide* "Scrambles in Serk." London, 1861.

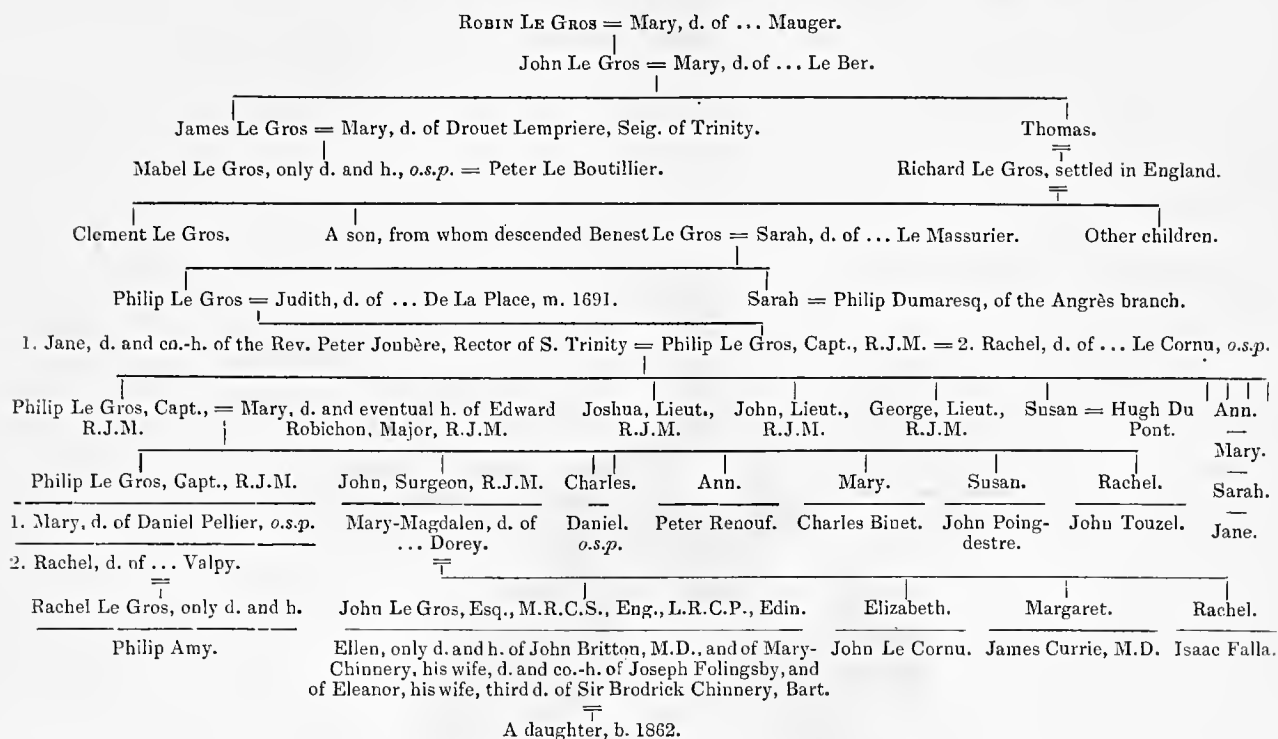




LIEUT COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS LE MARDY.

H. M. INDIAN ARMY.

## Pedigree of Le Gros, of S. Trinity, now of Clare Street.



## Le Hardy.

**H**ISTORICAL mention of this family occurs very shortly after the disjunction of Normandy from the English crown.\* It was then represented by two brothers, who appear to have suffered largely for their allegiance to England, by the loss of their possessions in the Duchy. But this, their descendants soon repaired, by the acquisition of lands and social importance in Jersey, where most of the highest judicial offices have, at various periods, been filled by members of the house of Le Hardy.

One of these, Clement Le Hardy, was constituted Lieutenant-Governor and Bailly of the island by Henry VII., as a reward for most important and seasonable services he had rendered that monarch when Earl of Richmond, after his first and unsuccessful attempt to possess himself of the crown of England. Henry, being separated from the rest of his fleet by a storm, landed privately in Jersey, with the intention of staying there until permitted by the French King to reside in his dominions. He was here sheltered at the house of Clement Le Hardy, who protected him, and subsequently conveyed him safely to Normandy at the hazard of his own life, and notwithstanding a proclamation issued by Richard III., for apprehending the Earl, had been promulgated in the island.†

\* ARMS of LE HARDY, of Normandy. Gules, a chevron, brisé, between four lions, assis, argent; two in chief, and two in base.

† The house in which the Earl of Richmond received such opportune shelter was situated at S. Martin. It was sold

Many of its later members highly distinguished themselves in the British Army and Navy, among whom was Sir Thomas Hardy. He entered the Navy under the patronage of Admiral Churchill, who procured for him a Lieutenant's commission. He successively served off Guernsey and Norway, and soon after the accession of Queen Anne, commanded the "Pembroke," of 60 guns. After the failure of the expedition to Cadiz, whither he accompanied Sir George Rooke, he happily, through the vigilance and tact of his chaplain, Mr. Beauvoir, became the principal cause of the important success at Vigo, at which Sir G. Rooke was so highly pleased that he chose him to be the bearer of the despatches concerning it to England, and in consequence of which he was knighted, received a reward of one thousand pounds, and was promoted to the "Bedford," of 70 guns, in which he accompanied Sir Cloudesley Shovel to the Mediterranean, and the next year was in the expedition under Sir G. Rooke, in which he distinguished himself at the battle off Malaga. In the early part of 1706, he served under Sir Stafford Fairborne, whom he attended in his expedition to the River Charente, and afterwards in the more successful one against Ostend. In the latter part of the same year, Sir Thomas was appointed as Commodore in command of a small squadron to protect our Channel trade, where he was fortunate enough to capture a very mischievous privateer, of 20 guns. In the July of the next year, he was ordered to escort to a given latitude, and under certain restrictions, the outward bound Lisbon fleet. His conduct in the execution of these orders excited against him much popular clamour, which, however, did not in the smallest degree affect his reputation. He was subsequently employed in various commands, and was promoted, in 1710-11, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and continued in active service until 1715, after which he does not appear to have been in command, but died in retirement in 1732. A monument to his memory exists on the S. side of the great entrance in Westminster Abbey, and is here engraved by gift of the Rev. Clement Le Hardy, M.A., Rector of S. Peter.\*

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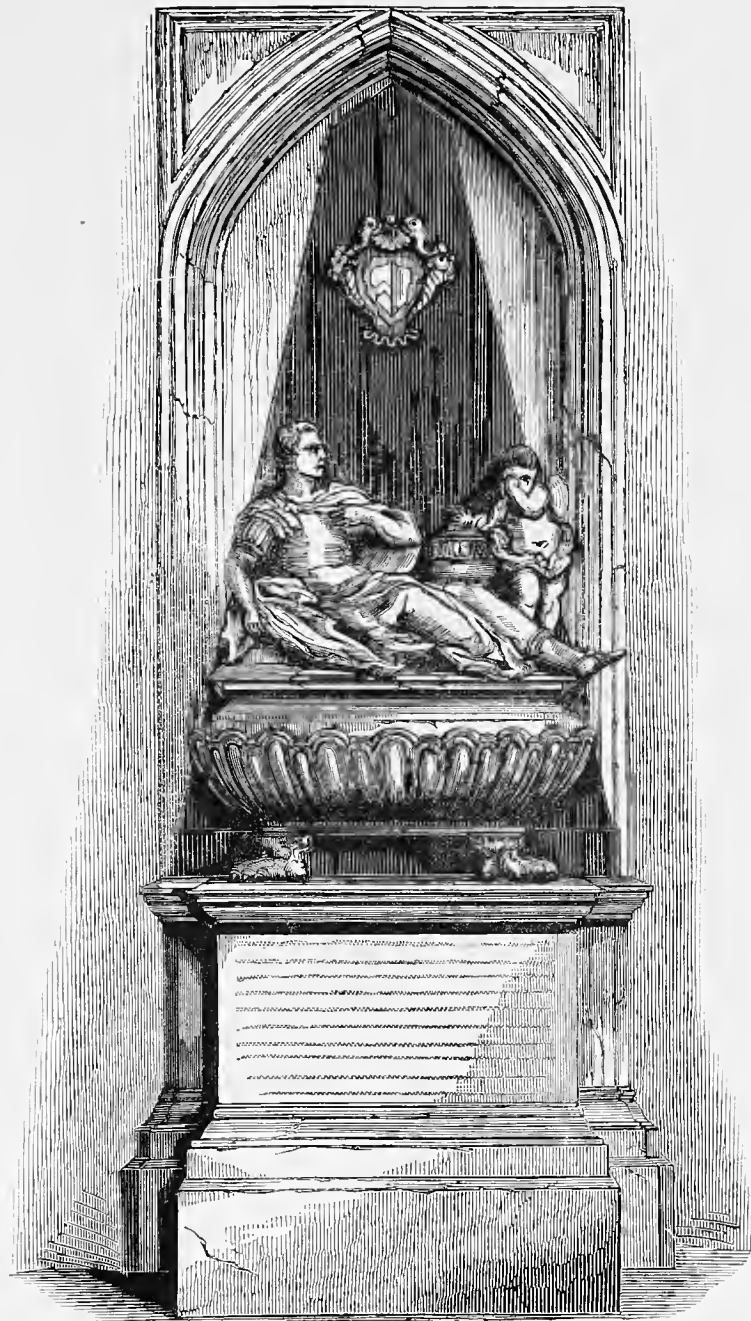
by Sir Thomas Hardy, and demolished by its new possessor, in the beginning of the present century. It was a fair specimen of a Jersey house of the better kind, in the olden time. To frustrate the attacks of the Norman freebooters, who occasionally, in war time, made a *razzia* upon the property of the islanders, all its windows were secured by iron gratings. The doors, which were of immense thickness, were studded with huge nails, and the outer ones were double.

\* Inscription on the Monument erected to the Memory of Sir Thomas Hardy, in Westminster Abbey. "Near the West door of the Choir, lieth interr'd the body of Sir Thomas Hardy, Kt., who died the 16th of August, 1732, in the 67th year of his age; and, according to the directions of his will, was buried in the same grave with his wife, who died the 28th of April, 1720.

"He was born in Jersey, and descended from Clement Le Hardy, who removed from France and settled in that island and was made a Justice (commonly call'd there a Jurat) in 1381, and was succeeded in the same office by his son and grandson. His great grandson, Clement, was made a Lieutenant-Governor, and had the office of Bailiff (or Chief Magistrate of the island), with the Seigneurie de Meleche, conferr'd upon him for life by Henry VII., as a reward for the most important service he had rendered him when Earl of Richmond, after the disappointment he had met with in his first attempt upon England, when, being separated from the rest of his Fleet by a storm, he landed privately in Jersey, intending to stay there till he could obtain leave from the French King to come into his dominions, and was shelter'd at the house of the said Clement, who protected him, and convey'd him safely to Normandy, at the hazard of his own Life, notwithstanding a Proclamation from Richard III., for apprehending the said Earl, had been publish'd in the island. His Descendants have on all occasions distinguish'd themselves to the utmost of their power by their loyalty and fidelity to the Crown.

"Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose Memory this Monument is Erected, was bred in the Royal Navy from his youth, and was made a Captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rook, he commanded the 'Pembroke,' and when the Fleet left the Coast of Spain to return to England, he was order'd to Lagos Bay, where he got Intelligence of the Spanish Galleons being arrived in the Harbour of Vigo, under convoy of 17 French Men-of-War, commanded by Mons. Chateau Renaud, upon which he sail'd immediately in quest of the English Fleet, and notwithstanding he had





Monument to the Memory of Sir Thomas Hardy, Kt.,  
on the right of the West, or Principal, Entrance to Westminster Abbey.

*This Plate is Presented to the Work by the Rev. Clement Le Hardy, M.A.*



The Right-Hon. Sir Charles Hardy commenced his Naval career with services in the German Ocean, the West Indies, and the Baltic. After which, he was stationed in the Mediterranean, in command of the "Stirling Castle," under Admiral Hopson and Sir Charles Wager. He returned to England with the latter, in April, 1728, and was, in the same month, in 1742, promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, just before which promotion he received the honour of knighthood. In December, 1743, he was further promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and, in the same month, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Early in 1744, he was sent to command a squadron of eleven ships of the line, ordered to the Mediterranean, to convoy a considerable number of victuallers and store ships for the relief of the fleet in that sea. From contrary winds, however, they were detained at Lisbon, where they were blockaded by the French, until relieved in July by Admiral Batches, who proceeded with him to Gibraltar. During his absence, in June, 1744, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red, which promotion he did not long survive, dying in November in the same year, with the universal reputation of being a truly honourable and just man.\*

Sir Charles Hardy, Kt., eldest son of the above, having rendered distinguished services to his country during a long naval career, was honoured with the command of the Channel Fleet in the year 1779, being then Admiral of the White. He died in the following year.

The English branch of the family is represented by THOMAS-DUFFUS HARDY, ESQ., F.S.A., Her Majesty's Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records; and that of Jersey by LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES-FRANCIS LE HARDY, H.M. Indian Army.

ARMS (as borne by LIEUT.-COLONEL LE HARDY): Sable, on a chevron between three escallops, or, as many griffins' heads of the field. Quartering: Azure, a chevron, or, between three cinquefoils, argent, for DE BEAUVOIR: Gules, three escallops, or, a crescent for difference, for DUMARESQ: and Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis, for difference, for DUMARESQ; Impaling: Argent, three leaves, vert, for IRVING.

CREST: A dexter arm, embowed, in armour, gauntlet, ppr., garnished, or, holding a griffin's head, as in the arms.

MOTTOES: Sic Donec.† (Above the Crest), Le hardy ne querre pas querelle.

been several days separated from it, by his great Diligence and judgment he joy'n'd it, and gave the Admiral that intelligence which engag'd him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the forementioned Galleons and Men-of-War, were either taken or destroyed. After the success of that Action, the Admiral sent him with an account of it to the Queen, who order'd him a considerable Present, and Knighted him; some years afterwards he was made a Rear-Admiral, and receiv'd several other marks of Favour and Esteem from Her Majesty and from her Royal Consort, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England.

"He married Constance, daughter of Colonel Hook, Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, a lady of great virtue and merit, by whom he had several children, three of which surviv'd him—a son and two daughters; the eldest married to George Chamberlayne, of Wardington, in the County of Oxford, Esq.; the son and youngest daughter unmarried."

\* *Vide* Charnock's "Biog. Naval." A portrait of the Admiral, with those of Sir Thomas Hardy, his brother, John Le Hardy, Esq., Advocate, R.C., John Le Hardy, Esq., Attorney-General of Jersey, in 1729, Thomas Le Hardy, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel 65th Regt., and some female members of the family, eminent for their beauty, are in the possession of J.-Jervoise-Le V. Collas, Esq.

† The family holds a tradition that these words were spoken by the Earl of Richmond, upon leaving Clement Le Hardy upon the French beach. Giving his staunch and brave retainer a ring, as an earnest of future favours, he said—"Thus—until,"—a promise and a prophecy both subsequently amply fulfilled.





<p>John Le Hardy, Constable of Groenville, Jurat, R.C., 1725.</p>	<p>Mary, d. of Mich. Lempreire, Seig. of Diéland.</p>	<p>Charles [Hardy], Capt., R.N.</p>	<p>Jane, living 15 April, 1694.</p>	<p>Rachel.</p>	<p>Rev. John Lempreire, Rector of Groenville.</p>
<p>Harriet Hardy.</p>	<p>Wm. Hughes, Esq.</p>	<p>Priscilla.</p>	<p>John Gorbey of Greenwich.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, Sophia.</p>	<p>Louisa.</p>
<p>John Le Hardy, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Oxon., b. 1729.</p>	<p>Charles, <i>o.s.p.</i></p>	<p>1. Mary, d. of ... Le = John Jurat, R.C., b. 1717, d. 1775.</p>	<p>2. Catherine, d. and co-h. of Elias Dumaresq.</p>	<p>Mary, b. 1714.</p>	<p>Rachel, <i>o.s.p.</i></p>
<p>John Le Hardy, R.N.</p>	<p>Philip, Jurat, R.C.</p>	<p>Thomas, Constable of S. Saviour, Major, R.J.M., d. 1788.</p>	<p>Frances, eld. d. and eventual co-h. of George Dumaresq, of Pontorio, and of Frances, his wife, d. of Elias Dumaresq, Seig. des Angres, (<i>Vide Fed. of that family.</i>)</p>	<p>Mary, b. 1742.</p>	<p>Catherine.</p>
<p>George Le Hardy, M.D.</p>	<p>Thomas, Major, R.J.A.</p>	<p>Philip.</p>	<p>Mary.</p>	<p>Jane.</p>	<p>Sophia.</p>
<p>Esther, d. of ... Remon.</p>	<p>Mary-Ann, d. of Rev. ... Clothier, of Gillingham, co. Somerset.</p>	<p>Dumaresq, R.N.</p>	<p>John-Edward Lee, Capt., H.M. Foot.</p>	<p>David Falle.</p>	<p>... Beaumont, Surgeon, H.M. Army.</p>
<p>Esther Le Hardy.</p>	<p>James.</p>	<p>Rev. John Lee.</p>	<p>William.</p>	<p>William.</p>	<p>Eliza-Caroline-Seymour.</p>
<p>Charles-Francis Le Hardy, Esq., Lieut-Col., H.M. Indian Army, m. 1849.</p>	<p>Louisa-Elizabeth, b. 1852.</p>	<p>Thomas-Philip, Commander, R.N.</p>	<p>Rev. Clement, M.A., Rector of S. Peter, b. 1807.</p>	<p>Mary-Ann.</p>	<p>Elizabeth-Jane.</p>
<p>Thomas Le Hardy, b. 1854.</p>	<p>John, bapt. 8 = June, d. of Philip De Carteret, = Edward Tonzel, Dec. 1676, Lieut., R.N., <i>ob. inapt.</i>, 1672.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, d. of ... of Westminister.</p>	<p>Louisa-Jane, d. of Col. De La Garde.</p>	<p>Mary-Ann, d. of Col. De La Garde.</p>	<p>Charles Burling, Lieut., 41st Regt.</p>
<p>Thomas Le Hardy, bapt. 24 July, 1605, to 1729. <i>Ob.</i> before 18 Sept., 1751, m. at Coates, in Gloucestershire, 28 Oct., 1716.</p>	<p>Thomas bapt. at S. Laurence, 19 Aug. 1725, Lieut-Col. 63th Regt. of Foot, M. at Exeter. Possessed the Hale estate near Houghton. D. 19 June, 1794, and bur. at Stockbridge, Hants.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, b. 1721, <i>ob. inapt.</i>, Resided in England with her brother, Col. Hardy.</p>	<p>Jane, b. 1722, <i>o.s.p.</i></p>	<p>Constance, b. 1723. (<i>Qy.</i> if not identical with Constance-Charlotte.)</p>	<p>Philip-Chouet De Vammorel, of Jersey. Left four children, two sons and two daughters, viz., Philip, Lieut.-Col., H.M. Army, <i>ob. inapt.</i>, John, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., and Elizabeth and Charlotte, all <i>ob. inapt.</i></p>
<p>John Le Hardy, b. 1717.</p>	<p>Thomas bapt. at S. Laurence, 19 Aug. 1725, Lieut-Col. 63th Regt. of Foot, M. at Exeter. Possessed the Hale estate near Houghton. D. 19 June, 1794, and bur. at Stockbridge, Hants.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, b. 1721, <i>ob. inapt.</i>, Resided in England with her brother, Col. Hardy.</p>	<p>Jane, b. 1722, <i>o.s.p.</i></p>	<p>Constance, b. 1723. (<i>Qy.</i> if not identical with Constance-Charlotte.)</p>	<p>Philip-Chouet De Vammorel, of Jersey. Left four children, two sons and two daughters, viz., Philip, Lieut.-Col., H.M. Army, <i>ob. inapt.</i>, John, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., and Elizabeth and Charlotte, all <i>ob. inapt.</i></p>

Jace-Marinel, d. 1827, *inapt.*

Constantia-Charlotte, d. 22 Dec., 1846. Will proved in Prerogative Court, Doctor's Commons. Bur. at Hooiton, Devon, near her mother.

Charles, bapt. in the Chapelry, Queen's St., in the parish of St. Andrew, Bath, 2 Feb., 1783. Lieut., 80th Regt., or Staffordshire Volunteers. Commission dated 3 July, 1791. D. in the E. Indies, 1804, *inapt.*

Charles, bapt. in the Chapelry, Queen's St., in the parish of St. Andrew, Bath, 2 Feb., 1783. Lieut., 80th Regt., or Staffordshire Volunteers. Commission dated 3 July, 1791. D. in the E. Indies, 1804, *inapt.*

Thomas-Bartholomew-Price Hardy, son and heir, b. 21 June, 1778. Privately bapt. at East Challow, Berks, 14 July, 1778. Received 18 Aug. Major, R.A. D. 27 Jan., 1814, in the W. Indies.

1. Amelia-Eliza, d. of Dr. Duncan McGlashan. D. in childbirth, 1799.

Charlotte-Savery, bapt. 5 June, 1781, at S. Stephen's, Norwich. M. at Hampstead, 1805. D. at Sydenham, 5 April, 1850.

Ralph-Price, Esq., of Sydenham, Kent, second son of Sir Charles Price, Bart.

Rev. Daniel Lysons, Rector of Rohnarton, co. Gloucester (Fide Fed. of Lysons).

William Hardy, Esq., = Eliza-Caroline-Seymour, youngest d. of Capt. J. E. Leab. B. 26 July, 1816.

Alexander-Charles Hardy, b. 6 Mar., 1802, d. 15 Mar., 1814. Youngest d. of Esq., b. 22 May, 1804, d. of Chas. McDowell, Esq. F.S.A., Deputy-Keeper of H.M. Records.

1. Frances-Olley, youngest d. of Chas.-Savery, Andrews, Capt. 24th Regt. Foot, b. 23 Oct., 1800, d. 2 Aug., 1844, May, 1804.

Christiania-Sarah, b. 18 Dec., 1805, d. 1 April, 1807.

Peter Hardy, Esq., = Harriette, youngest d. of Chas.-John Campbell, Major Gen., and Mary his wife, d. of Chas.-Savery Andrews, Capt., 24th Regt. of Foot.

Ralph-Price Hardy, son and heir, b. 29 Aug., 1838.

Iza Hardy, b. 11 Oct., 1850.

Frances-Charlotte Hardy, b. 9 Sept., 1834. Alfred-J. Horwood, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

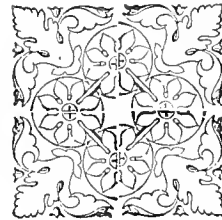
William-John Hardy, b. 29 Sept., 1857, bapt. in Savoy Chapel.

Thomas Hardy, b. 20 Nov., 1710.

Charlotte, b. 27 Aug., 1716.

Constance, m. 27 May, 1732, d. 1772. George Chamberlayne, of Wardington, Oxford, M.P. for Bucks, d. 1757, having assumed the name of Deaton.

Elizabeth Chamberlayne, sole d. and h., living 1783 = Wenman Coke, Esq., of Longford, Derby, d. 1776. Thomas-William Coke, Esq., of Holkham, Norfolk, created Earl of Leicester.







*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



## Le Maistre.



THE family of this name is of very ancient settlement in the island, and although, in the opinion of the best-informed of its existing members, it has no connection with an aboriginal house of Le Maistre, one of whose representatives, Colin Le Maistre, appears as a land owner of the parish of S. Peter, in the *Extente* of 1331, its founder is supposed to have migrated from France so early as the latter part of the XVI. century. For deeds, dated 1526, relating to the property of one Peter Le Maistre, are still extant.

To the famous family of Montl'herri is given the credit of producing the father of the Jersey stock—a family whose founder was Gautier le Maistre, prevost of Paris in 1245, and to which belonged the celebrated Gilles le Maistre, president of the parliament, and de Saci, the French translator of the Bible. Des Bois speaks of the sons of Jacques le Maistre, brother of this Gilles, as among the earliest French Reformers, and of their consequent persecution by their powerful relative.\* One of the brothers migrated to Provence, and there founded the family, which, upon its elevation to a Marquisate, assumed the name of "*De*" *Maistre*.†

The *Mercure de France*, of August, 1773, says of this house that it is of "ancienne Noblesse de Robe," and one that has ever retained its fidelity to the Crown, even in the midst of the greatest revolutions. The same publication records the list of its worthies, during the reigns of twenty-two Monarchs, and among the men we find those of high rank, in law, statecraft, and the army, while the women shine in the only career then open for them—religion.

Félibien speaks of several other members of this family, who, taking an active part in the civil and religious struggles which convulsed their native country, were compelled to emigrate, and so were entirely lost sight of. From some of these, we may reasonably suppose the English families of Maister and Master derive their origin. The opinion that the insular branch derives its descent from the same source is much strengthened by the fact that other sections of the same family, found in several of the then separate provinces of France, bear arms almost identical with those borne by Le Maistre of Jersey.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Jersey in 1846, Miss Mary Le Maistre, daughter of the then Seigneur of S. Ouen, had the honour of being appointed, as his representative, by a Committee of the States of Jersey, to receive the Queen on her landing.

The career of the house in the island has been a prosperous one; members of it have, at various periods, been Seigneurs of S. Ouen, La Hougue Boëte, and Quetivel.

The family is represented in its eldest branch (that of S. Ouen and Quetivel), by EDWARD-

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\* "Les révolutions arrivées dans l'état par suite des erreurs de Calvin, et qui commençaient déjà à se faire sentir, les desunirent d'avec Gilles, leur oncle, et cette différence de religion en fit deux familles qui ne se reconnurent plus." *Vide* Des Bois. vol. ii.

† *Vide* Des Bois.

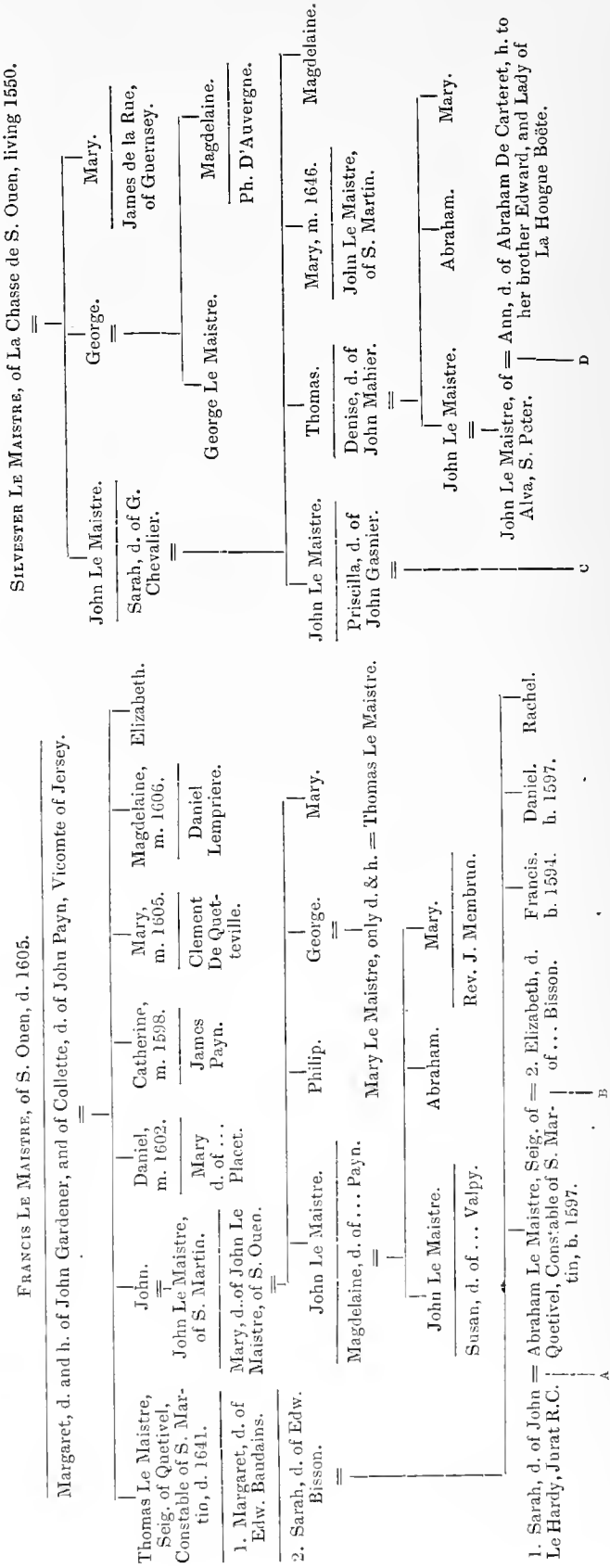
CHARLES MALLEET-DE CARTERET, Esq.; in a junior one, settled at S. Aubin, by the REV. WILLIAM-BRINE LE MAISTRE, M.A.; and in a third (that of La Hougue Boëte), by EDWARD-GEORGE LE COUTEUR, Esq., Seigneur of that fief.

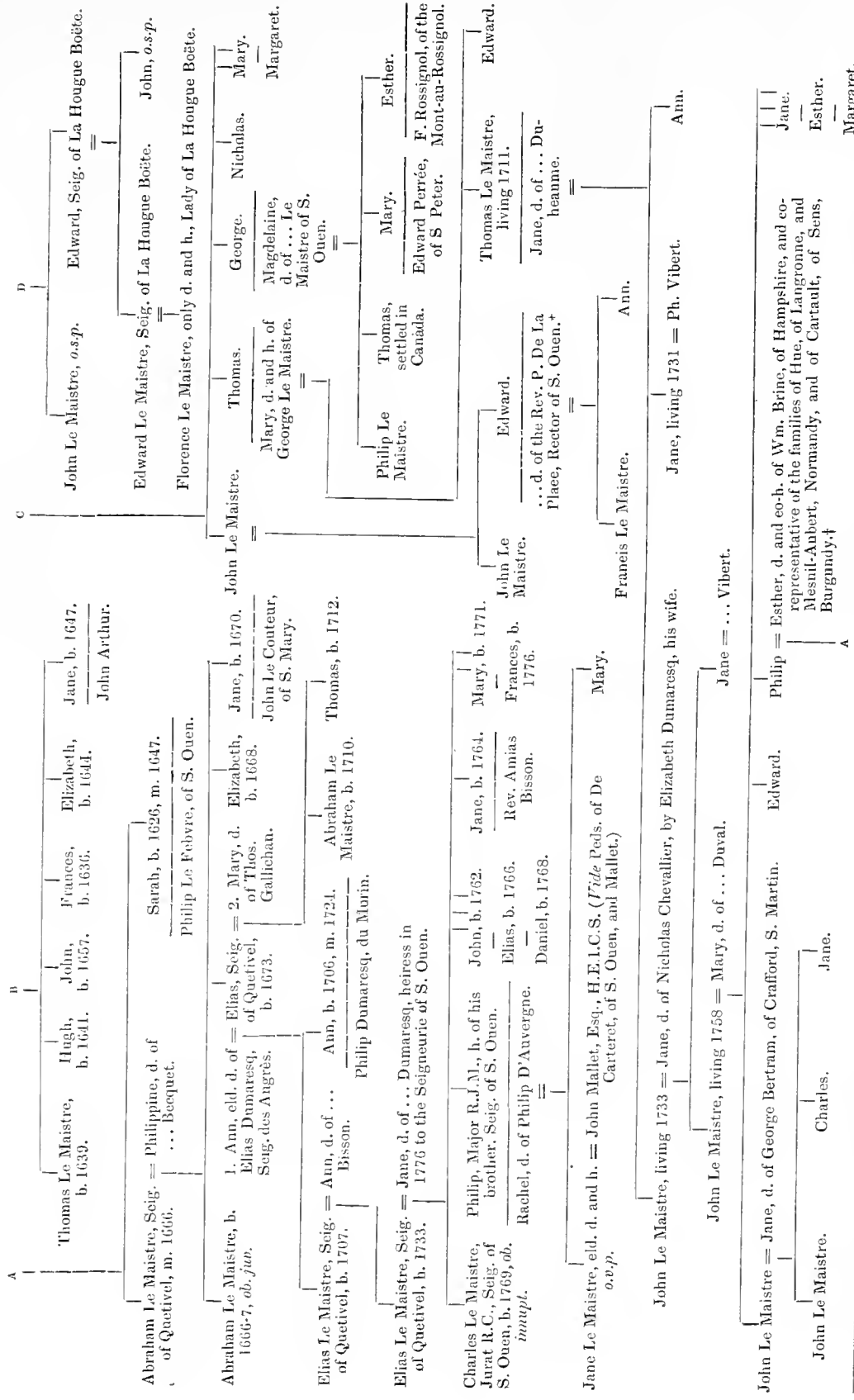
ARMS (as borne by the REV. WILLIAM-BRINE LE MAISTRE, M.A.): Argent, a chevron, gules, charged with a crescent, for difference; on a chief, azure, three estoiles, or; in base, a marigold (locally termed "*la fleur du Maistre*"), closed, ppr. Quartering: Argent, three trefoils, sable, a martlet, for difference, for PAYN; Azure, a lion, rampant, or, billeted of the field, for BRINE; Azure, an eagle, displayed, or; in chief, two mullets of the second, for HUE; and, Azure, a lion, rampant, or, collared argent, for CARCAULT.

CREST: A dexter arm, embowed, in armour, ppr., holding in the hand a rose-wreath (Another, a wreath of laurel), also ppr.

MOTTO: Ferme et fidèle.

**pedigree of Le Maistre of Quetivel; of S. Aubin; and of S. John La Hougue Boëte.**

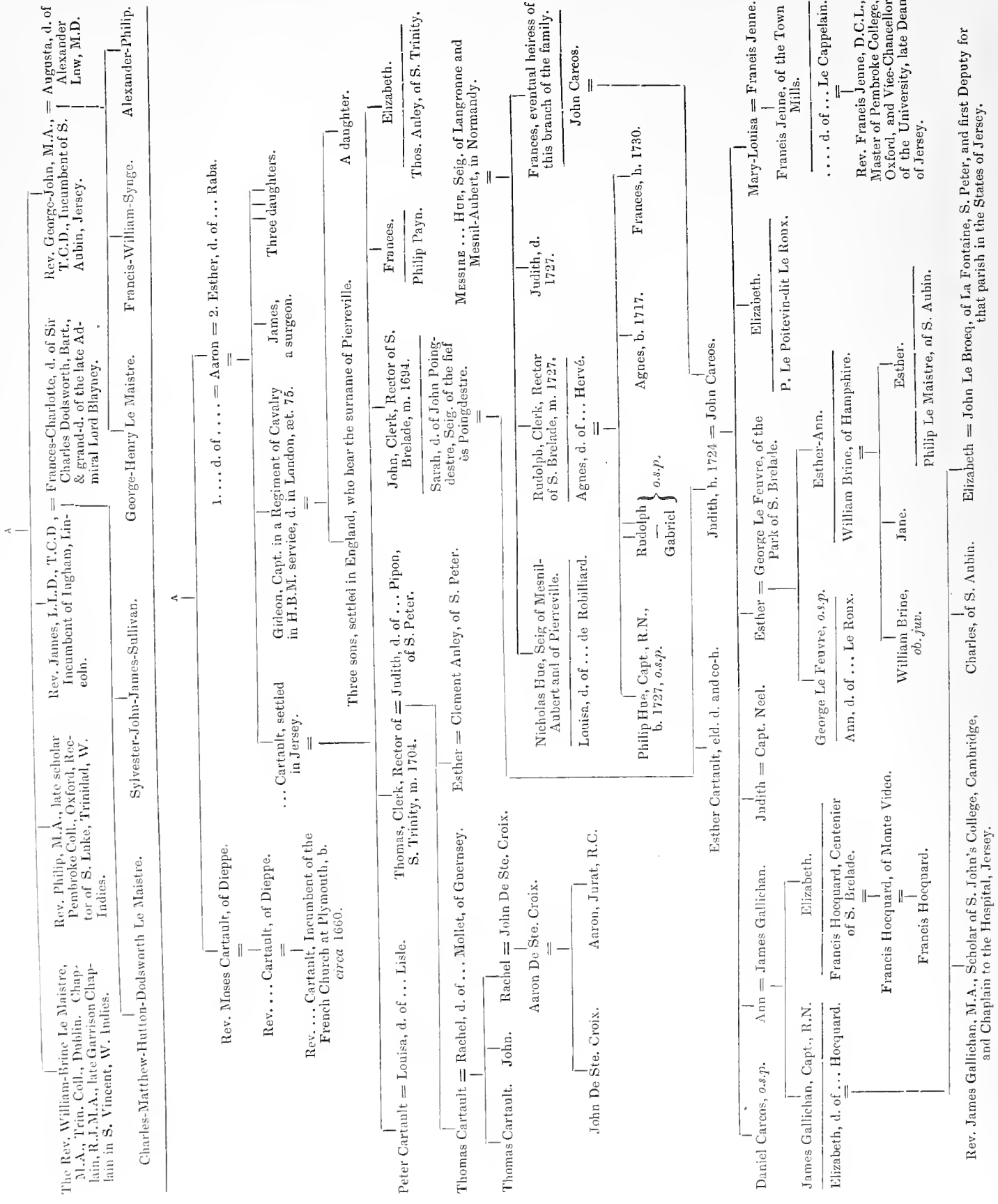




\* This Rev. Peter De La Place, of "La Place," S. Ouen, and Rector of the parish, was suspended by the Dean of Jersey, on account of his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. Dean Hue also declined to admit the supreme jurisdiction of the Diocesan.

† **Pedigrees of Cartault, of Burgundy, and of Hue, of Normandy.**  
 Showing their connection with the Le Maistre, and other Jersey families.

The Rev. MATTHEW CARTAULT, of Sens, in Burgundy, Minister of the French Reformed Church at Dieppe. A member of a family anciently of much consequence in the S. of France, and allied, as recorded by the Père Anselme and des Bois to the family of Montmorency at the period of the sway of the first Dukes of Burgundy.

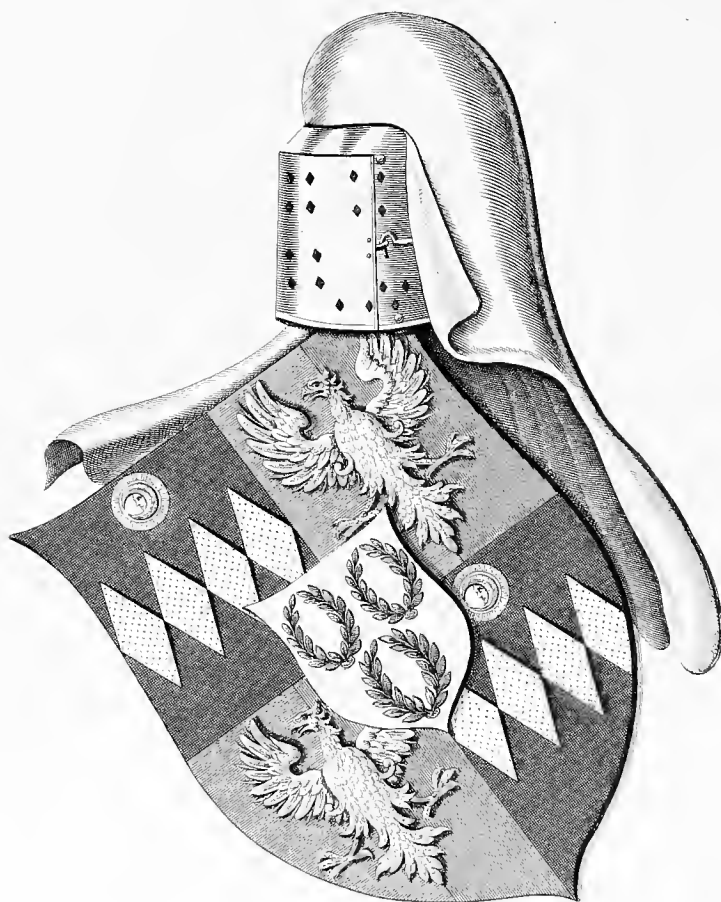


Rev. Francis Jenne, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, late Dean of Jersey.

Philip Le Maistre, of S. Aubin.

Elizabeth = John Le Broeek, of La Fontaine, S. Peter, and first Deputy for that parish in the States of Jersey.





FRANCIS JOHN LE MONTAIS. ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*

much broken English as the Island could then supply, and yet, within four years of this period, he had published his "Classical Dictionary," a work that will ever embalm his name among the learned. And while earning a reputation with the pen instead of the sword, yet displaying a degree of talent, energy, and perseverance which proved him no unworthy descendant of his race. He subsequently completed his education with Dr. Valpy of Reading, to whose advice and kindness he always expressed himself deeply indebted. At Pembroke College, Oxford, he further prosecuted his studies, and, graduating gradually, became D.D. in 1803. He was successively Head Master of the Grammar Schools of Bolton, of Abingdon (a Crown Living, to which he was appointed in 1800), and of Exeter. In 1792, he published the first volume of his "History of Herodotus, translated from the Greek, with Notes," but Mr. Beloe having issued an entire edition of the Father of History, that reason is supposed to have determined the learned doctor to discontinue his own version. In 1808, he issued his "Universal Biography" in quarto, and in the same year an abridgement of it in octavo. In 1811 he was presented to the Rectory of Meeth, N. Devon, now held by his son, the Rev. Everard Lempriere, and, in 1824, ended a useful, erudite, and benevolent career, to the grief not only of his personal friends, but of that large circle to which his works had made his name familiar. This branch is represented by Dr. Lempriere's sons, the eldest surviving of whom is the Rev. FRANCIS-DROCUS LEMPRIERE, Rector of Newton-Petrock, Devon.

The section of LEMPRIERE OF S. JOHN, LA HOUGUE BOËTE, founded by Raulin Lempriere, became extinct in its eldest branch by the marriage of his great-granddaughter, Thomasse Lempriere, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lempriere, and Lady of S. John, with



GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY QUEEN ANNE TO CAPT. JAMES LEMPRIERE, R.N. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

Clement Journeaux, Jurat of the Royal Court, and Lieutenant-Bailly of Jersey, through whom the representation has devolved upon Edward-George Le Couteur, Esq., the present seigneur.

In younger branches it is represented by the families of Payn, Hammond, and Anley. To the section represented by Capt. Anley, of Maitland, S. Clement, belonged Capt. James Lempriere, R.N., a most distinguished officer of the reign of Queen Anne. For his services against the French he was presented by the Queen with a magnificent gold medal (weighing forty sovereigns) and a chain, and honoured with a letter of instructions signed by her majesty.\* The medal, which on the obverse has an effigy of the Queen, and on the reverse the arms of, and an eulogy on, the recipient, together with a characteristic portrait of the veteran, are now at Maitland in the possession of Capt. Anley, having descended, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Lempriere, with Philip Nicolle, of S. Clement, to their present possessor.

From Thomas, a younger son of Drouet Lempriere, Seigneur of Trinity, to whom the Seigneurie of Diélament had descended as a patrimony, is derived the branch of LEMPRIERE OF ROZEL. The grandson of this Thomas was the famous Michael Lempriere, the Republican Bailly and Champion, and the Seigneur of Maufant. His lot was cast in dark and troublous times, in which his courage and straightforwardness stood him in good stead. Participating in the feeling then generally prevalent in the island, that the De Carteret family possessed too large a share of insular official appointments and emoluments, he was induced, as a reformer, mainly by this reason, to espouse the republican cause; opposition to, and defiance of, a local rival for fame, and not disloyalty to the king, being his mainspring of action. In these views, once adopted, he was firm and unwavering; and forsaken, in the moment of trial, by almost all his colleagues, he was the only one who dared, alone, to traverse by his presence and arguments, the united force of his opponents, and to beard the powerful Sir Philip De Carteret in his own peculiar domain, the Royal Court House. Although the leaders of the rebel party in Jersey have never been looked upon with that condonation and indulgence extended to their more fortunate coadjutors in England (a favour which, as a whole, their motives little deserved), yet even his enemies admitted, on all hands, that in weal or woe, Michael Lempriere did, to the best of his power, his duty both to himself and his countrymen. Indeed, he may with much propriety be called "the Hampden of Jersey"; for when a weak compliance with the order of the day would at once have secured to him personal immunity and the enjoyment of his estates, he preferred honourable exile to the adoption of views foreign to his conscience. During his official rule as Bailly (a preferment given by Charles I. and continued by Cromwell†), too much commendation cannot be given him for the unexceptionable justice shown in the judgments of his Courts,‡ and he has earned the gratitude of every local antiquary from his rule of keeping the public records in a systematic manner, and of having them transcribed legibly. As a proof of the estimation in which his genuine worth of character was held by the king, it may be stated that although he had been the very heart and soul of the Nonconformist party, he was fully and freely pardoned by Royal Proclamation,§ when others of his colleagues, by no means

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\* *Vide London Gazette.*

† *Vide Deed of the Royal Court, of Sept. 9, 1643, in which Michael Lempriere is styled "Bailly of Jersey, under our Sovereign Lord, Charles I."*

‡ *Vide Durell's "Falle. History of Jersey."*

§ *Vide Hoskins' "Charles II. in the Channel Islands."*



conspicuous for rampant republicanism, were excepted by name. Nor ought another trait in his character to pass unrecorded. Having much interest with the Protector, and being perfectly acquainted with the laws and customs of his country, he exerted all his influence to mitigate the rigour of the military occupation which threatened the island after its subjugation by the republicans; and he had the generosity to so far conquer private feeling as to obtain from Cromwell, for all the small, and consequently needy, proprietors an entire exemption from the impost levied on the estates of loyalists. The benevolence that dictated this intercession reflects as much credit on his character as a man as its success does on his talents as a diplomatist.

The son of this Michael Lempriere, another Michael, who represented but a junior branch of his section of the family, became its heir-general, and Seigneur of Diélament, by the successive deaths of two of his cousins without heirs. From him descended three generations, all distinguished by their positions in the Royal Court and Militia of the island, and by gifts and talents which seemed almost hereditary. The English Government recognised, by highly flattering letters, and the States of Jersey, by Acts of the Court, the services rendered by these members of the family, and their staunch loyalty during the French war. And it increased in wealth, if not in consequence, by the recent acquisition, by marriage, from the Corbet family, of the Seigneurie of Rozel, and from the same heiress a fourth share of the large S. Ouen estates.

Of these, CHARLES LEMPRIERE, Seigneur of Rozel, Chief Magistrate and President of the States of Jersey for upwards of thirty years, was esteemed the representative Jerseyman of his day. The bare enumeration of the offices he filled in connection with his native island would fill pages, and a detailed account of his career, volumes. His public actions bore chiefly on the great necessity of the times—the protection of Jersey from French invasion. He is found in London as a Deputy, procuring arms and artillery for the militia, of which he was subsequently the great disciplinarian. Then as establishing, at his own sole expense, a system of secret intelligence in France, whereby information of the greatest moment was obtained, regarding the forces and intentions of the enemy at Cancale Bay, Brest, S. Malo, and Havre-de-Grace. He procured, for all the operations of the British Navy that required them, pilots for the French coast, and, in 1758, he subsidized the shipping of Jersey from his private purse, and organized an expedition to the island of Chausey (now again being fortified, to the dismay of the English press, by Napoleon III.) under Lord (then Commodore) Howe, when the existing fortifications were entirely destroyed, and the Chammel swept clear of French cruisers. Honoured with the friendship and approbation of the Earl Granville, the Marquesses of Bath and of Landsdowne, and of the Privy Councillors of his time, and with the gratitude and respect of his countrymen, death closed his memorable and patriotic exertions, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

His son, WILLIAM-CHARLES LEMPRIERE, who succeeded his father in his estates and the greater part of his public employments, injured a delicate constitution by a too rigorous fulfilment of military duties, in almost daily inspecting the fortifications then in course of progress throughout the island. He died at Penzenas, in Languedoc, in 1783, in the flower of his age.

His son, the late PHILIP-RAOUL LEMPRIERE, ESQ., Seigneur of Rozel, was a Jurat of the Royal Court from 1819 to 1835, and was Colonel of the N. Regiment of Militia. In early life he thought of settling permanently in England, and to that end purchased the estate of Clere Park, Hants, but subsequently sold it and returned to Jersey, busying himself in improvements in his Seigneurie,

and in the cultivation of polite literature, to which he was much addicted. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Poingdestre, Jurat of the Royal Court, by whom he had seven children. Charles, a Major in H.M. 53rd Regiment, who died at Madeira in 1855. William, of whom presently. Henry, of the Royal Artillery. Philip, died young. Emily, who died in 1833. Helen, who married the Rev. Augustus-James Brine, of Boldre, Lymington, Hants (who, July 30, 1860, assumed the surname and arms of Knapton, as descended from Anne, sister and co-heiress of William Knapton, of the family of Knapton, of Brockenhurst, Hants\*). And Maria.

The Rev. WILLIAM LEMPRIERE, M.A., is the present Seigneur of the fair domain of Rozel. He has shown great interest in restoring all the objects of antiquity on his estate, and is the President of a Society devoted to Constitutional Reforms in the Laws of, and their Administration in, Jersey. He married Julia-Anne, daughter of Thomas-Moore Wayne, Esq., of South Warnborough, Hants, by whom he has issue five children.

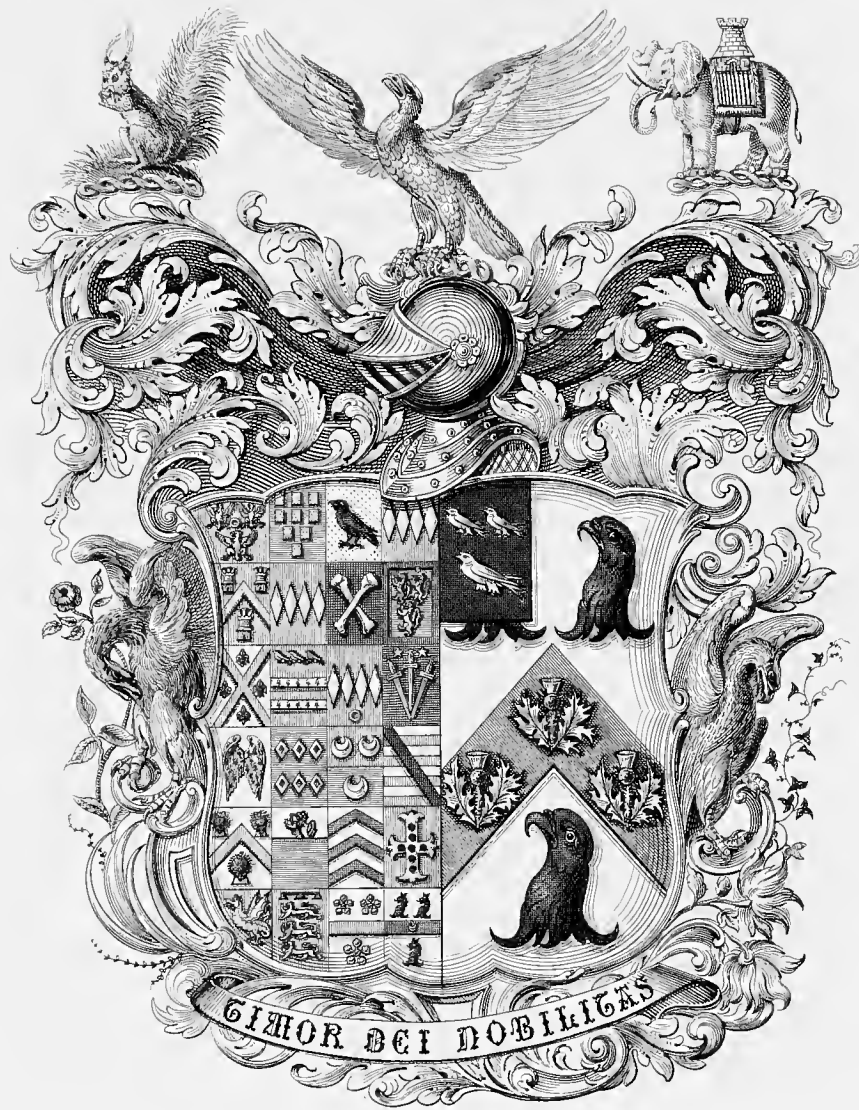
The late Captain William Lempriere, R. H. Artillery, was a brother of the late Seigneur of Rozel; and after his retirement from the service, settled at Ewell, Epsom. "He served the campaign under Sir John Moore, including the actions at Sahagun and Benevente, and the famous retreat to Corunna. In 1814, he served in the South of France, and was present at the battle of Thoulouse; after which he served in the American War, and assisted in the battle of Bladusberg, capture of Washington, and in the operations with the army in the Chesapeake, and before New Orleans. In 1815, he served in the Netherlands, and was attached to the Prussian army, in reducing the fortresses on that frontier." † He married Harriet, daughter of Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., by whom he had thirteen children, the eldest surviving of whom, and the representative of this section of the family, is Captain GEORGE-REID LEMPRIERE, R.E., who has seen service in the Crimea and the Circassian Coast, and who married Jane-Hannah-Morgan, daughter of Colonel Anderson, and has issue four children.

The great-uncle of the present Seigneur of Rozel, and the only brother of William-Charles Lempriere, Seigneur of Rozel, Jurat of the Royal Court, Lieutenant-Bailly of Jersey, and Colonel of the North Regiment of Militia, was Thomas Lempriere, who was Commissary-General of Musters of H.M. Forces in Jersey and Guernsey, and who was also an Advocate of the Royal Court, and the successor of his brother as Colonel of the North

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\* The family of Knapton was settled, and resided, for many generations at Brockenhurst, in the county of Southampton, as recorded in the several Visitations of Hampshire. The Manor of Roydon, in this parish, with other manors and lands in South and North Hants, was held by it. Of this house were James, and his sons, John and Paul Knapton, the eminent publishers and booksellers of London, and also George Knapton, painter to the Society of Dilettanti, and Surveyor and Keeper of the King's paintings, in the reign of George II. (*Vide* Horace Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting.") It was connected by marriage with the families of De Bitton (otherwise Button), Burrard, and others in the vicinity of Lymington. (*Vide* the Pedigrees of Button and Burrard—Berry's "County Genealogies," Hants.) Several members of the family filled the office of Mayor of the Borough of Lymington, and the name frequently occurs on the roll of its burgesses. (*Vide* Records of the Borough of New Lymington, by Charles S. Barbe.) William Knapton, only son and heir of Odber Knapton, Mayor of Lymington, in 1727 and 1728, and grandson of William Knapton of Brockenhurst, perished in the prison of Calcutta, commonly known as the Black Hole, in June, 1756. His sister Anne, who, with others, thus became his co-heiress, married William Dansey, Esq., of Blandford, whose daughter and co-heiress, Martha-Maria, became the wife of Rear-Admiral Augustus Brine. The only issue of this marriage, the Rev. Augustus-James Brine, M.A. Oxon, and J.P. for the county of Southampton, assumed, as stated above, the name of Knapton, in consequence of his co-representation of this family.

† *Vide* Harts' Army List.



Captain George Reid Kempriere, R.E.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



## Le Montais.



O family traditions indicate the spot whence this house migrated to the island, where they have been located for some centuries.

In 24 Henry VIII., 1533, John Le Montais served among forty-eight other men of the island, four from each parish, to inquire into the state of the defences of Jersey. This John was chosen as one of the representatives of the parish of S. Mary.

Clement Le Montais, who lived at the period of the Great Rebellion, was an ardent Royalist, and assisted Sir Philip De Carteret to convey Charles II. and Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, to France, besides supplying his prodigal monarch most liberally from his private purse.\* His son,

Elias Le Montais, of the parish of S. Peter, Jurat of the Royal Court, served on a Royal Commission with Sir Christopher Lewknor and Sir Edmund Walker, Knights, and Edmund Wyndam, Thomas Coke, and William Loving, Esquires, who were appointed by Letters Patent 1 Charles II., to dispose of part of the Government Revenues in the island. He was also specially commissioned, in 1666, "to be Storekeeper of Prizes and Prize Goods within His Majesty's Island of Jersey." He purchased from his uncle, Sir George Carteret, Bart., an estate at Mont de Vigne, in the parish of S. Peter, on the 10th of October, 1666, which has, ever since, continued in the possession of his descendants.

The family is now represented by JOHN-DE JERSEY LE MONTAIS, Esq., of Mont de Vigne, and by FRANCIS-JOHN LE MONTAIS, Esq., of Les Augérez, both in the parish of S. Peter.

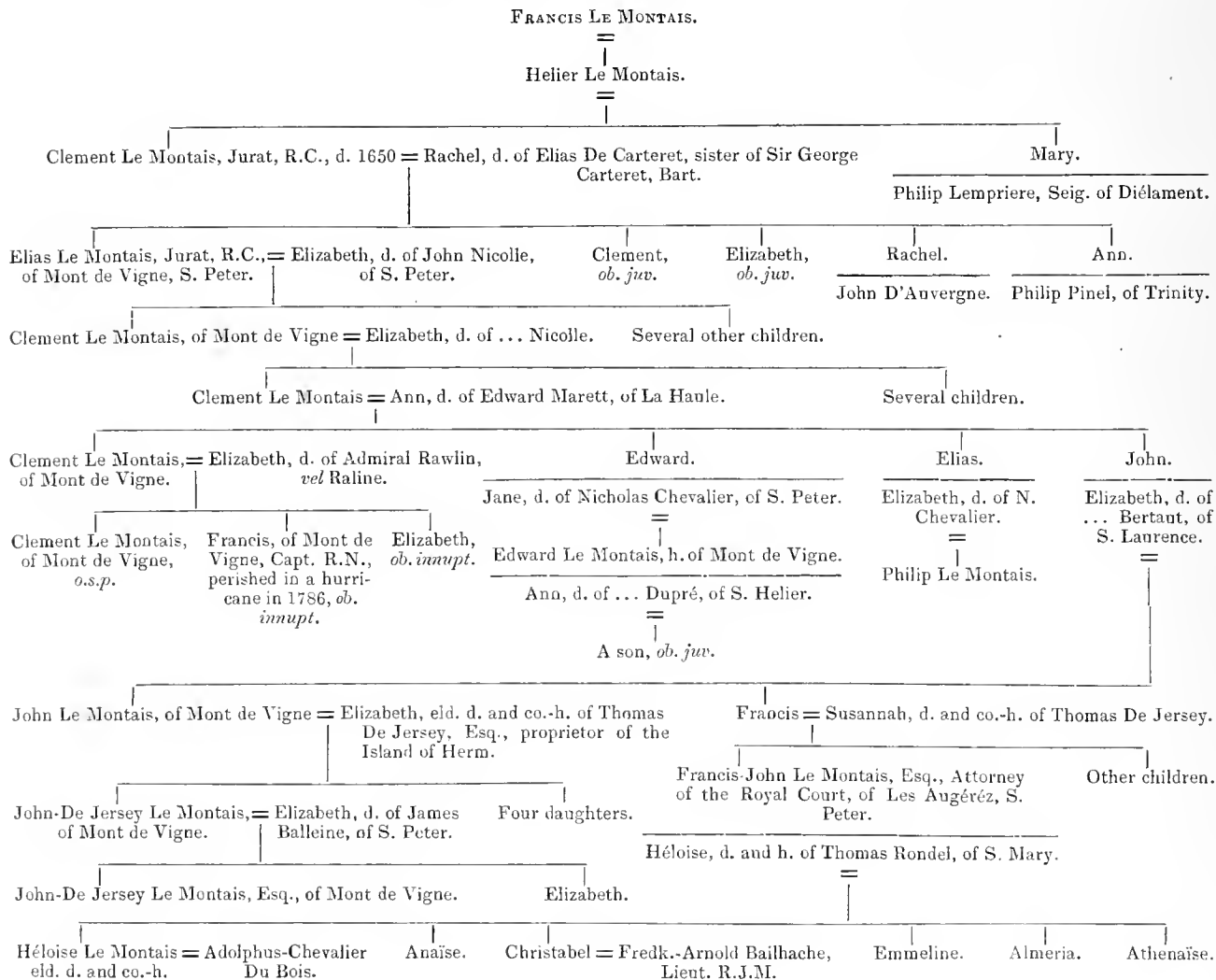
ARMS (as borne by FRANCIS-JOHN LE MONTAIS, Esq.): Sable, four fusils, in fesse, or; in chief an increscent of the last. Quartering: Per pale, azure and gules, an eagle displayed argent, for DE JERSEY. On an escutcheon of pretension: Argent, three laurel leaves, vert, for RONDEL.

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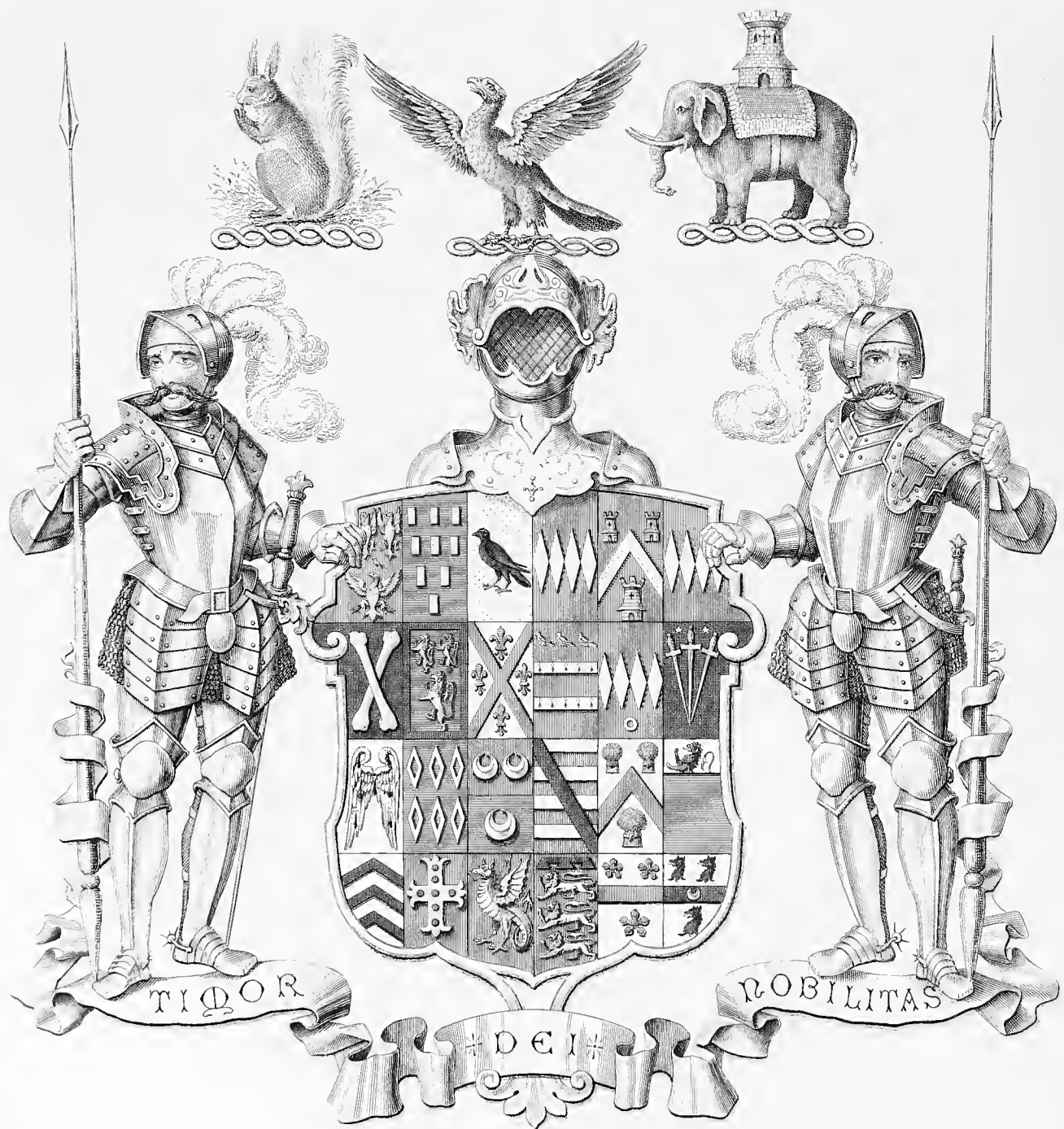
\* "The people" (of Jersey) "in support of the Royal Cause, were not only prodigal of their lives, but of their fortunes. They lent large sums for the support of the King here, and afterwards in his exile in France. And yet, Gentlemen, our present Lieutenant-Bailly tells us, forsooth, that our ancestors were poor. My respected friend, who sits by me, Mr. Le Montais, now possesses in his family account-book, entries of sums of money lent at this period to the King by his ancestors, a debt which it is his pride shall ever remain uncanceled. One of his forefathers accompanied the King from hence to France, and in an open boat—all the remains of the Royal Navy of England. With a faithful De Carteret still the *fidus Achates* at the helm, and Le Montais at the prow, and with the great Lord Clarendon by his side, the monarch sought a refuge in foreign climes." *Vide* Observations of Edward Allen, Esq., Barrister-at-law, before the Royal Commissioners in 1811, p. 55. Unfortunately for the learned counsel's knowledge of history, neither Lord Clarendon nor De Carteret accompanied the Prince (not monarch then) on the occasion in question. The former remained behind the Prince, when he left for France in 1646, resided in Jersey two years afterwards, and was on the Continent the entire period of the second visit paid by the Prince of Wales to the island. *Vide* "Life of Clarendon," State Papers of the period, and Dr. Hoskins' "Charles II. in the Channel Islands."



Pedigree of Le Montais.







The Reverend William Lempriere. D.A.  
 SEIGNEUR OF ROZEL.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*



## Lempriere.

**I**N the earliest records preserved to us of the Normans, after they had acquired a local habitation and a name, the patronymic of this family finds a frequent place. It has not escaped the mutations in orthography common to surnames in use at this remote period, and it is found variously chronicled as l'Empereur, Lempreur, Lemprere, de Lemperiere, de Lempriere, and Lempriere; and, in Latin, *Imperator*, from which imperial designate all the other renderings, no doubt, resolve themselves. In this, its earliest form, the name, although very rare, exists in England; in the *Times* of January 12, 1861, the death of one John Emperor is recorded. An innovation in spelling this name, affected by some branches of the family—that of placing a grave accent over the penultimate è—gives an erroneous notion of the root of the word, and is falsified by this derivation.

With regard to the derivative, a fanciful tradition makes the source of the family the very chieftain to whom Rollo delegated the disagreeable duty of saluting the foot of Charles the Simple, when he was formally admitted into his dukedom; and the legend infers that the haughty clumsiness of the Scandinavian warrior, in upsetting the king, earned for him the *soubriquet* borne by himself and his descendants. But, be this as it may, the early Norman historians bear ample testimony to the rank and possessions of the family.

It undoubtedly takes its rise from the same source as the house of *l'Empereur de Morfontaine*, of the provinces of Champagne and Brie. D'Hozier, in his "*Registre II.*," mentions that Michael l'Empereur, Seigneur of Morfontaine, and an officer in the Light-Horse of the King's Guard in Ordinary, proved the nobility of his family by documents that carried the name back to the middle of the fourteenth century, the owners of which were dignified by posts in the state only given to the most talented as well as the most influential of the aristocracy. Des Bois also concurs in bearing witness that this house possessed, from a very early period, the attributes of ancient nobility, and instances in support of his assertion that from the fourteenth century its members were permitted the use of a seal—a certain mark of antique noblesse. Jacques l'Empereur, who was, between the years 1356 and 1360, "Trésorier des Guerres du Roy, et du Duc de Normandie," gave several receipts to the Treasurer-General of the Revenues of Languedoc, to which were attached his seal, which represented a shield—Gyronny of twelve pieces; on a chief, a double-headed eagle, displayed. In 1364, this same Jacques l'Empereur, in the quality of Treasurer of the Duke of Berry and of Auvergne, "chargé pour ce Prince des cinq cens francs d'or, que le roi JEHAN avoit ordonné par ses lettres à prendre chacun mois par ledit Seigneur Duc ou son certain mandement pour soutenir son état en Angleterre, où il étoit ostager." Among the descendants of this eminent person, who remained in France, are found the names of Renaud, Michael, Nicholas, and others most in use by the members of the Jersey family.

In the middle of the last century, Thomas Lempriere, Esq., Seigneur of Chesnel, an Advocate of the Royal Court of Jersey, and Commissary of Musters of H.M. Forces in Jersey and Guernsey—a man of much erudition, of antiquarian tastes, and of vast industry—compiled a voluminous MS. tome, containing genealogical and biographical memoirs of his family from

the earliest period of its history, illustrated with copious extracts from Norman and Jersey State papers. In this he was assisted by the researches of a learned French antiquary, M. de Lempriere, of Rennes, Britany, who supplied him with important memoranda relative to the pre-insular history of the Lemprieres. To these labours were added those of the erudite Dr. Lempriere, of Exeter, who succeeded in tracing the ancestors of the family for some six generations higher than had been done by his predecessors.

From the information thus collected is learned that the family of de Lempriere possessed in the Duchy of Normandy the extensive seigneuries and lands of Lempriere, Pontrilly, Gourbesville, Rauville, Quierqueville, la Carpennerie, Croville, Belle-Fontaine, Cauquigny, S. Refaire, Bois-Gingant, Durrelle, Courseville, Duiteville, la Grandière, and others. In Jersey, besides the estates hereafter mentioned, which Raoul Lempriere and his brother-in-law, Guille Payn, purchased of the De Barentine family, various branches of the name have held the fiefs of Godeaux, Hérupe, Ecouqueville, Bouteville, Buisson, Surville, Houquette, Lempriere, Covey, Maufant, Chesnel, des Près in S. John's parish, Petit Rozel in S. Saviour's parish, with Morville, Robilliard, and de Lecq in S. Ouen's parish.

According to the genealogies referred to—

EVERARD DE LEMPRIERE, or L'EMPEREUR, was born in Normandy, *circa* 970, and was sent by Robert, King of France, son of Hugh Capet (the founder of the Capetian dynasty), with other French barons, in 1026, to treat with the chiefs of Lorraine, concerning the annexation of that province to the kingdom of France. His son,

OTHO DE LEMPRIERE, born *circa* 1015, distinguished himself with other Norman nobles in the wars of Italy. He was present at the storming of Beneventura, June 18, 1053, when Pope Leo X. was taken prisoner. William of Normandy (the Conqueror) rewarded his various services in statecraft and in the field, by a grant of lands in the Cotentin. He died in 1060. His son,

RODOLPH DE LEMPRIERE, born *circa* 1050, was engaged in the First Crusade under Peter Gautier, better known as Peter the Hermit, in 1096. He remained several years serving in the wars in the Holy Land, and died soon after his return to his native country, in 1110. His son,

PHILIP DE LEMPRIERE, born *circa* 1072, married Claudia de la Riviere, a daughter of an illustrious Norman house, derived by Ordericus Vitalis, Le Bœuf, and other historians, from Rudolph, son of Robert, Count of Evreux, by Herlue, his legitimate wife.\* This Robert was great-grandson of Rollo. His son,

THEOBALD DE LEMPRIERE, born *circa* 1099, appears as one of the courtiers of Louis VII., King of France, who succeeded to the sole sovereignty in 1137. His son,

GUY DE LEMPRIERE, born 1121, was the father of the famous

JOHN DE LEMPRIERE, born 1142, who was Seigneur of Pontrilly and numerous other seigneuries in Normandy. In 1163, upon his coming of age, he was constituted Vicomte of Valognes.† He was one of the barons of the Third Crusade, under Richard Cœur de Lion,

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\* ARMS OF DE LA RIVIERE, of Normandy: Argent, three pellets.

† From an *Arrêt de la Cour des Aides*, of Normandy, dated 1163, we learn that "John de Lempriere, Vicomte of Valognes and Seigneur of Pontrilly, was considered and acknowledged noble, living nobly, and serving in the wars."

and was present at the memorable siege and surrender of Acre, in the Holy Land, in 1191. He married Alice, daughter of the Seigneur de Tollevast, and by her had issue,

RAOUL DE LEMPRIERE, so named after his ancestor Rollo, or Raoul, Duke of Normandy, was born *circa* 1170, and succeeded his father in his estates in Normandy. He married a daughter of the Baron de Sottevast, and left issue,

JOHN DE LEMPRIERE, Seigneur of Pontrilly, born *circa* 1202; married Florence des Riviers, daughter of Zachariah, Seigneur of Amfreville. He was killed at the siege of Avignon, in France, in 1227, while serving in the army of Louis VIII. of France. He had three sons. Nicholas, the eldest, who married Jane Lucas, of a Norman Seigneurial house; Oudard, who was a priest, and *Curé de Valognes*; and—

RAOUL LEMPRIERE, said to have founded the great insular family of his name in Jersey, by settling in the island about the year 1270. Here he obtained a fief named after himself, as well as another, that of Covey, situated at Rouge Bouillon. In 1309, John de Fresingfield and Drogo De Barentine, Justices Itinerant in the Island of Jersey, called upon this Raoul, who had reached a patriarchal age, to compound for having erected a *Colombier*, or dove-cote, without license of the King. His son,

THOMAS LEMPRIERE, was Seigneur of Lempriere and Covey. By the *Extente* of 1331, it appears that this Thomas owed a rent termed *Grèverie* to the King, and that the fine inflicted on his father for the dove-cote was levied also on him.\* His son,

RAOUL LEMPRIERE, was the first of his name conspicuous in insular history. The fact of the family possessing a fief of its own name, as well as that most cherished and important feudal privilege of rank—a *Colombier*—argues a social position which justifies, and accounts for, the brilliant career of this Raoul. The *Extente* of Guernsey, also, of 1331, mentions “*feu ès Lempriere*,” as a Crown escheat; and this would seem to certify an ancient as well as an important connection of this family with both islands. In 1360, Raoul Lempriere purchased, jointly with Guille Payn, the whole of the Seigneuries and estates held by Philip de Barentine, consisting of the Manors of Rozel, Samarés, Diélament, les Augrès, Longueville, S. John la Hongue Boëte, with others of minor importance. In 1353, he became a Jurat of the Royal Court—a judicial function which has uninterruptedly been filled by one or more of his direct descendants for the elongated period of fourteen generations—a circumstance

\* “S. HÉLIER. *Thos. Lempriere* por le feu ès LEMPRIERE qu’il tient, c’est affavoir trente acres de terre avec ses appartenances, doit ancienne rente appelée *Grèverie*, à la feste S. Paul. Par an . . . . . 40 fols.

“Derechef y celui même *Lempriere* por. le feu *Covey*, avec ses appartenances at avec ses parchon’rs, doit à la feste S. Paul semblable rente . . . . . 10 fols.

“*Thomas Lempriere* por, un *Colombier* à Rente au père dud’t. *Thos.* par *Jean Fresingfield* et ses compagnons Justiciers.

“Itimant parce qu’il avoit fais faire sans licencié de *Notre Sire le Roy*, comme led’t. *Colombier* soit maintenant trebuché en bas. Et doit à la feste S. Michel par an, un livre de Poivre.

“Le feu ès *Lempriere* que *Thos. Lempriere* tient maintenant, doit demy relief quand le cas advient, et doit trente fols tournois.”

*Vide* l’*Extente* faite en l’Isle de Jersey de ses deutez et appartenances à *Notre Sire le Roy*, par Inquisition faite pardevante Robert de Nortonne, et Guille De La Cour, par le Commande de *Notre Souverain le Roy*, par Lettres Patentes signées de son Signe Manuel, en l’an de l’Incarnation de *Notre Seigneur JESUS CHRIST, 1331*, et en année du Règne du Roy Edward III. la Troisième.

perhaps without parallel in Jersey family history. The Lemprieres have given to the island one Governor, one Lieutenant-Governor, five Baillies, three Lieutenant-Baillies, two Attorneys-General, four Solicitors-General, and twenty-five Jurats. In 1362, this Raoul was preferred to the then important and onerous post of Bailly of Jersey, an office then of very high dignity and power, and one which had but been just separated from the sole higher and more powerful preferment of Governor or Warden of the island. Dr. Lempriere states that from this time the family discontinued the prefix *de* before its name, and that also it abandoned the arms peculiar to the Norman branch, and adopted, with a change of tincture, those of De Barentine. That manorial arms ever existed in Jersey, or that they were adopted, in this instance, for the reason assigned, is difficult to imagine; although it is just possible these arms appeared on a broad seal passed before the feudal courts, power; and were thus adopted, is interesting to note that, from family of l'Empereur, of North the eagle, and it is not pushing imperial symbol was originally imperial cognomen. On the signet appears a fox courant, a badge ants.\* His son,



SEAL OF RAOUL LEMPRIERE,  
1367.

used to authenticate documents then of much consequence and officially, by the new Seigneur. It their earliest known history, the mandy, has borne for cognizance supposition too far to suppose the adopted to keep pace with an used by Raoul Lempriere in 1367, never assumed by his descend-

DROUET LEMPRIERE, was Seigneur of Rozel, Diéclament, S. John, la Hougue Boëte, les Augrès, and other fiefs, and was one of the Jurats of the Royal Court in 1409. Urged by patriotic zeal to recover the Island of Guernsey from the French, who then held it, he assisted to raise the almost incredible sum of six thousand four hundred marks, to which he himself liberally contributed, accompanied his followers to the assault of the island, and was killed in the moment of victory. A huge two-handed sword, still preserved in the manor-house of Rozel, is said to have been his. His sister, Jeanette, married Peter Le Marchant, of Guernsey, an ancestor of the present Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., of Chobham Place, Surrey.† His son,

JOHN LEMPRIERE, Seigneur of Rozel and other fiefs, was Receiver-General of the King's Revenues in Jersey and Guernsey, under John, Duke of Bedford, during the minority of Henry VI.‡ He was afterwards Bailly of the island.§ His son,

RENAUD LEMPRIERE, Seigneur of Rozel, when the French, by the supine treason of the Governor of the Island, John Nanfan, gained possession of Mont-Orgueil Castle for Pierre de Brézé, Count de Maulevrier, was conspicuously active in harassing the invaders, which he was enabled to do with the more success, owing to the proximity of his estate to the head-quarters

\* *Vide* deeds passed before the Royal Court, dated Saturday after the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 1353, and Wednesday before the Nativity of our Lady, 1362.

† *Vide* Pedigree of Le Marchant, College of Arms.

‡ According to an instrument dated 1 September, 1430.

§ According to a deed of the Royal Court, dated the Tuesday after the feast of S. Lucia, 1434.

of the enemy.\* And in the grand attack, by which the expulsion of the enemy was triumphantly effected, under the united leadership of Richard Harleston, and Philip De Carteret, Seigneur of S. Ouen, he fell gallantly fighting at the head of his contingent. His son,

JOHN LEMPRIERE, Seigneur of Rozel, was Governor of Jersey, by Patent, in 1500, a Jurat of the Royal Court in 1504, and Judge-Delegate (or temporary chief magistrate, on the death of the Bailly, until his successor is appointed) in 1524. In 24 Henry VIII., 1533, Commissioners were appointed by the King to inquire into the state of the government and of the defences of the island: these were "John Lemperour, R. Ffoster, Robert Kyrke, and John Dummarke" (Dumaresq) "or three or two of them."† His services were rewarded by Henry VIII., by a grant of part of the government revenues of the island, that escheated to the crown on the dissolution of religious houses, whose patrons held the great tythes. Dying without issue, in 1534, Rozel, its manor and dependencies, devolved upon his only sister,

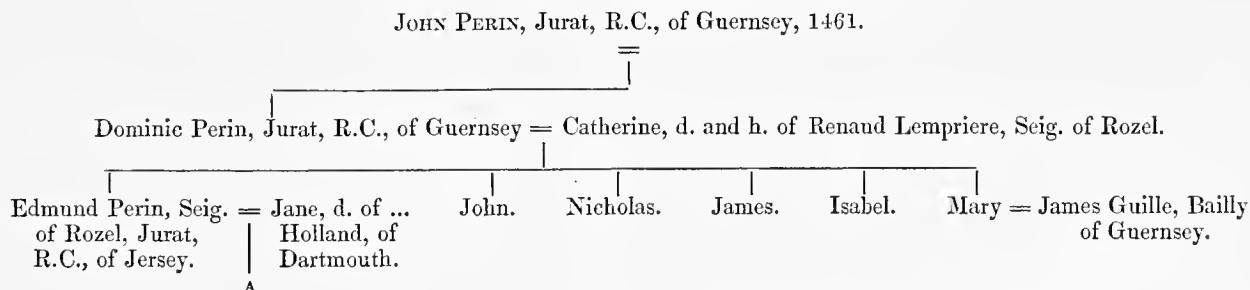
CATHERINE LEMPRIERE, Lady of Rozel, who married Dominic Perrin, a member of a Guernsey family, whose descendants became seigneurs of Rozel for four generations. The fief was then sold to Sir Philip de Carteret by Abraham Perrin, in 1625, and after a tenure of the estate of some years by this former family, it was sold to a member of the house of Corbet, a branch of which ancient English house had settled and become naturalized in the island.‡

\* The following quotation from an Issue Roll, 30 Henry VI. (1452), will show that it was not for want of means or money that the castle was lost, and that the character for treachery he has gained in local records was fully deserved. "To John Nanfan, Esq., whom the Lord the King ordered and appointed to be the Keeper and Governor of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, with the appurtenances, and of the castles and other places within the same, retained in the King's Service, by indenture made between the said Lord the King, and the said John, for him to have continually in the said islands, castles and places, 130 archers, well and sufficiently arrayed, as to them doth belong; for and during the time and term of half a year, to begin on the day of the muster of the archers made by the said John; viz., the 9th of August, in the thirtieth year of the present King, etc., for the first quarter of the said half year. By writ, etc., £295 15s." The family of Nanfan is of great antiquity in Cornwall, whence they afterwards removed to Worcestershire. John Nanfan, above mentioned, was a person of great consequence in his day; he was lord of Brutes-Morton and Berrow, in Worcestershire; an esquire of the King's body; Governor of Jersey, Captain and Commander of the Castle of Conque, in Normandy, and the Seigneurie thereto appertaining; and Keeper of Cardiff Castle, in Wales. He had besides four manors in Cornwall and large revenues in Wales, and lands in Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire. These estates have now descended to the Earl of Bellamont. One of the Nanfan family is said to have been mainly instrumental in the rise of Cardinal Wolsey. ARMS: Sable, a chevron ermine, between three wings displayed argent.

† *Vide* Bib. Cott., British Museum, Titus B. viii. 14.

‡ The family of Perrin was formerly one of rank and influence in Guernsey, but at present the name is found only among some humble fishermen of the island.

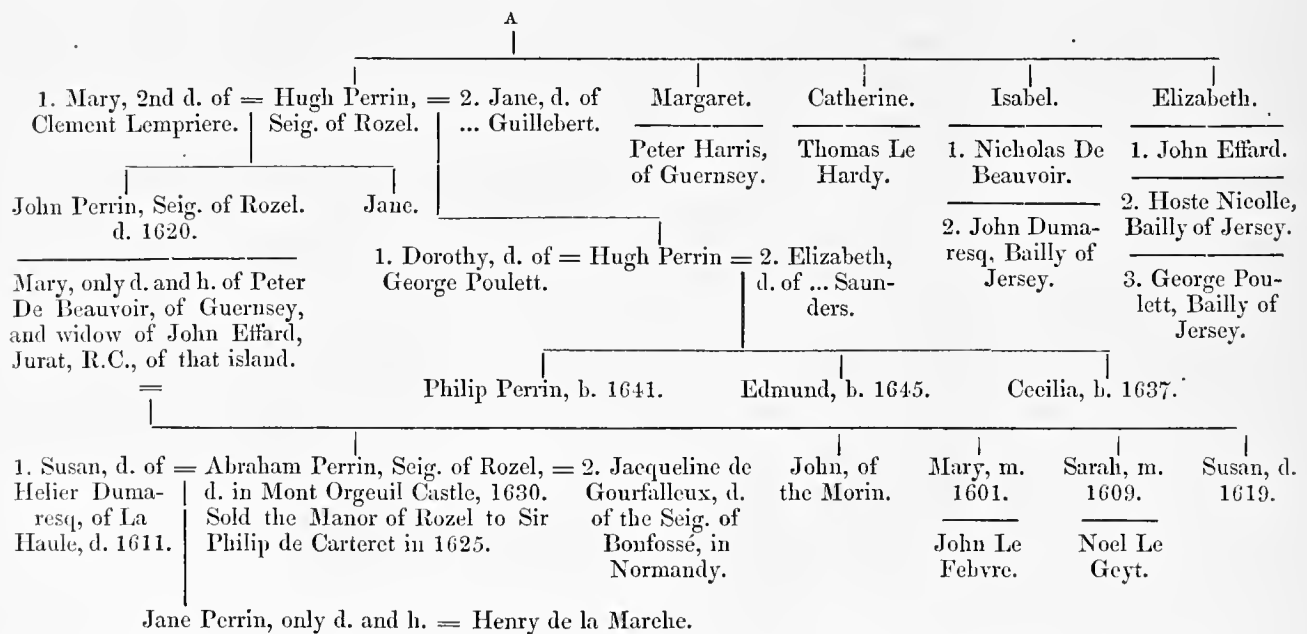
#### Pedigree of Perrin, of Guernsey, and of Rozel, Jersey.



Finally, and as if by poetic justice, Rozel eventually returned to a younger branch of the Lemprieres by the marriage of one of its members with the heiress of James Corbet, the owner and seigneur of the state. With Catherine Lempriere expired the eldest branch of this family, the deeds of the members of which had shed lustre not only on themselves but on their native island.

The representation of the family in the male line was continued by George Lempriere, who, by his marriage with the sister and heiress of William De S. Martin, founded the branch of LEMPRIERE OF TRINITY. And by his brother, Raulin Lempriere, the Seigneur of S. John, la Hougue Boëte. Both these persons were uncles of Catherine Lempriere.

The fief haubert of Trinity departed from the branch that held it, as soon as that of Rozel did from the eldest section of the family, for the great-great-granddaughter of George Lempriere, Catherine, the only child and heiress of Gilles Lempriere, Seigneur of Trinity, by her marriage with Amice de Carteret, carried her estates to that branch of this powerful family. In junior sections, however, members of this house still exist; the eldest of which is represented, amongst other brothers, by the Rev. DANIEL-MATTHEW LEMPRIERE, B.A., Chaplain to the hospital and prison of Jersey. To a younger division of the same branch belonged the Rev. John Lempriere, D.D., by far the best known of his name in England. He was born in 1765, at the family estate of *Les Monts Noirons*, at Mont-au-Prêtre. He left Jersey at the age of nineteen, with only as much classical learning as the village schoolmaster could teach, and with about as



ARMS OF PERRIN (according to the Pedigree of Guille, of Guernsey): Gules, three greyhounds, in pale, argent.

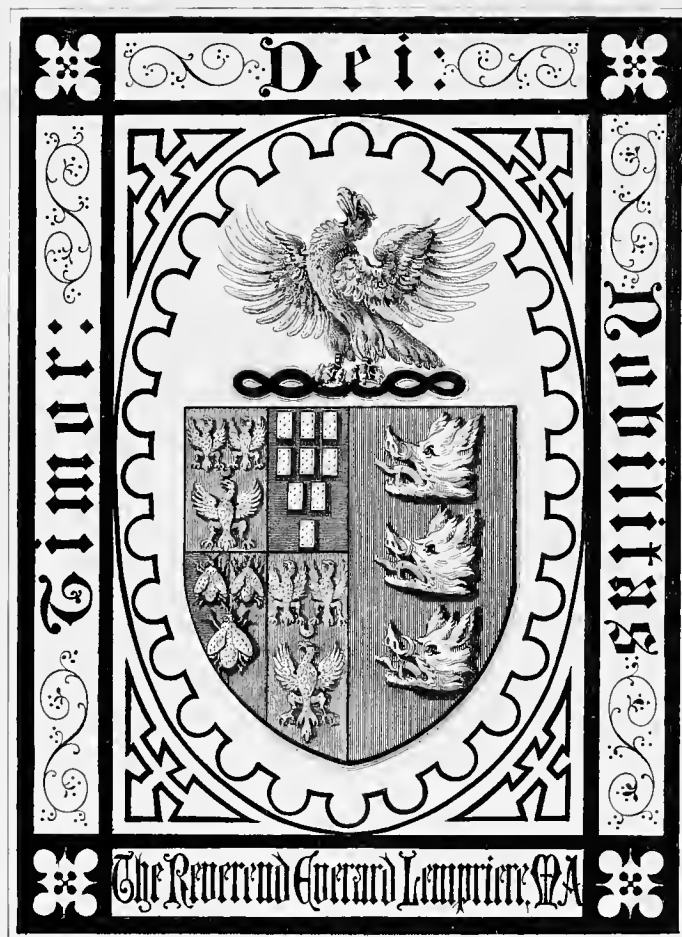
ARMS OF EFFARD, of Guernsey: Vert, three birds, argent.

ARMS OF GOURFALLEUX: Azure, a castle, maçonné sable, surmounted with two pennons, argent.

This Henry de la Marche, by his marriage with the heiress of Abraham Perrin, made some claim to the Seigneurie of Rozel, and was severely censured by an Act of the Royal Court of Jersey, November 24, 1668, for having aspersed the character of Sir P. De Carteret, in no measured terms, in order the better to ground his pretensions. The family of de la Marche was of Guernsey origin, where they were ardent Republicans during the Rebellion. It is now extinct.

ARMS OF DE LA MARCHIE: Barry of twelve, argent and azure, over all, a lion rampant, gules.





*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



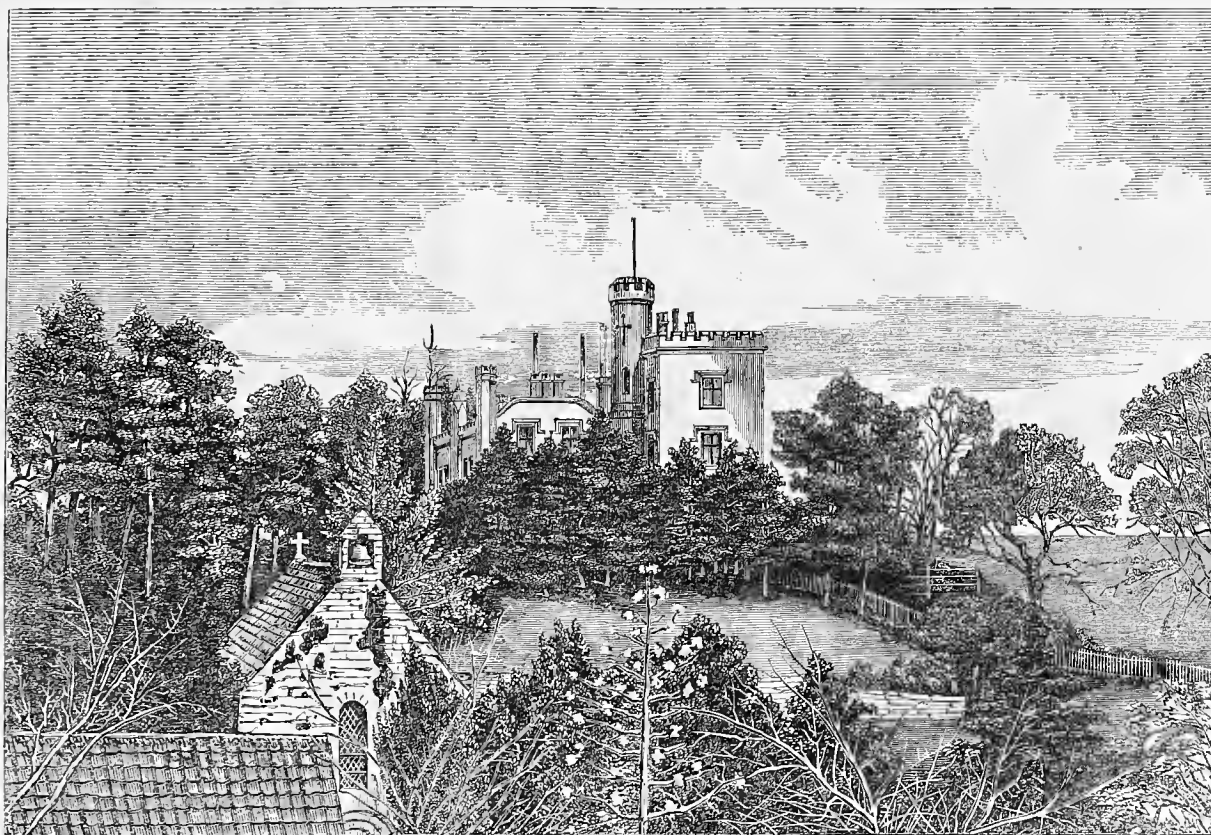


VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE OURY LEMPRIERE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



Regiment of Militia. He was Seigneur of Chesnel, Pesnel, or Paynel—a fief so called from its first probable owners, members of the family of Paynel. His eldest son, Vice-Admiral GEORGE-OURY LEMPRIERE, married Frances, only daughter and heiress of William Dumaresq, of Pelham, Hants, where he is now located, and is the representative of this portion of the family. He entered the Navy in 1797, served under Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the “Loire” he was subsequently engaged in various single actions with French frigates and other craft. He was present at the taking of Guadaloupe under Sir Alexander Cochrane. He was nominated Commander in 1813, and in the following year was selected by Sir Herbert Sawyer as his Flag-Captain on the Cork Station. He was promoted to the ranks of Post-Captain in 1825, Rear-Admiral in 1854, and Vice-Admiral in 1858. Among other ships, the Admiral has served in the “Russell,” the “S. Joseph,” the “Africa,” the “Trent,” and the “Ganymede.” By his wife, Admiral Lempriere has issue four children. Audley, who at nineteen was Captain in H.M. 77th Regiment, and who, under the loving soubriquet of the “Boy Captain,” won, by his gallant bearing, his high-bred courtesy, and kindness of heart, the affections of his brother-officers and of his men. It was a sad day for his regiment, when he laid down his life for his country in the trenches before Sevastopol; and I depict below all that remains (save his memory in the hearts of his friends, and those were all who knew him) to show Audley Lempriere was once among us. “Those whom the gods love, die young.” Algernon-Thomas, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, Barrister-at-law; and two daughters, Ellen and Harriet.



MANOR HOUSE OF ROZEL.

The Manor House of Rozel, which has been thrice rebuilt, is most pleasantly situated in the parish of S. Martin, overlooking the sea and the opposite coast of France. To the seaward the grounds are laid out as a park, and are studded with timber as fine as any in the island, which is not, by the way, celebrated for the large growth of its trees. Towards the land, the chapel, with its quaint belfry, stands in a sheltered nook, in front of gay parterres, and a smoothly-shaven lawn, which is bounded by a *vivier* or fish-pond. The stream from this pond flows through a beautiful valley, the *côtils*, or hill-sides, of which are thickly covered with saplings. These manifold changes of scenery give an indescribable charm to the grounds, and make them appear of far larger extent than they really are. The house itself is a square, battlemented structure, surmounted by a tower; and close at hand is the outward and visible sign of feudal prosperity in the shape of the *Colombier*, or dove-cote, which, as usual, is round, with a pointed roof, and like the keep of an ancient castle, mounts guard over the stables, which are built in a hollow, on the site of the ancient manor-house, erected in common with all ancient Jersey dwellings, on the lowest level, *pour l'abri*.

The manorial chapel is dedicated to S. Ann, and was, after the Reformation, like all similar structures, degraded to the base uses of a barn. The late Seigneur restored the edifice in very correct taste, beneficed a chaplain, and caused service to be regularly performed there. In his memory, a window to the West has been inserted, after a design by Winston. It is composed of three medallions, one above the other. Above and below each, are angels holding scrolls, on which are inscribed the beatitudes. On the upper medallion is represented the "Sermon on the Mount"; on the centre one, "Christ blessing little Children"; while the third portrays "Christ washing the Disciples' feet." Beneath this window is a brass, bearing the following inscription, in old Roman characters usual in the eleventh century (the probable date of the erection of the Chapel):—

**"In memoriam Philippi Raoul Lempriere, qui annis LXXXV honorate perfectis id die Novembris, A.D. MDCCCLX, mortalitatem exiit. Hoc sacellum ab ipso restructum et usui Christiano redditum, occidentali fenestrâ conjux moriens ornandum curabit."**

Rozel is one of the five Fiefs Haubert of the island, and "is held by Knight's service, wardship, and homage; and for the which fief and manor is owed 60 *sols*, 1 *denier* of relief, with the grand-fergeantry of acting as the King's Butler, during the stay of our Lord the King in the island, and for the which the holder of the said fief shall receive the emoluments due to the King's Butler aforesaid; furthermore, he is bound by the tenure of the said fief to meet the King, horsed, so far in the sea as the water may reach to the girths of his saddle, and so likewise to take him at his departure; and he oweth suit to the King's Court at every opening of the same, at the three Chief and Principal Pleas of the year."\*

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\* *Vide* the various *Extentes* of the island. In 1846, on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Jersey, Philip-Raoul Lempriere, Esq., as Seigneur of Rozel, claimed the right of performing the homage above mentioned to the Queen, whenever she might be pleased to revisit the island. His right was graciously admitted, and confirmed in a letter addressed to him, dated Windsor Castle, September 29th, 1846, and signed G. W. Anson.

Perhaps this fief may derive its appellation from some connection of a former possessor with the village of Rosel, in Normandy. There is also a considerable fief in Guernsey of the same name. In that island a family of de Rozel was

ARMS (as borne by the REV. WILLIAM LEMPRIERE, M.A.): Gules, three eagles, displayed, or; a martlet for difference. Quartering: Azure, nine billets, or, for DE S. MARTIN: Or, a raven, sable, for CORBET: Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, for DE CARTERET: Gules, a chevron between three towers, triple-towered, or, for S. OUVEN: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent, for D'ALBINI: Sable, two shin-bones in saltire, argent, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, for NEWTON: Azure, three lions, rampant, or; a bordure sable, for DE CAUX: Argent, a saltire, gules, between four fleurs-de-lis, azure, for HARLESTON: Gules, two bars, ermine; in chief three martlets, or, for SARRE: Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent; in base, an annulet, or, for difference, for DE CARTERET: Sable, three swords in pile, argent, points downwards, hilts and pomels, or; two mullets in chief for difference, for POULETT: Argent, two wings, conjoined, ermine, for RAYNEZ: Azure, six mascles, argent, three and three, for CREDIE: Party per fesse, gules and azure, three crescents, argent, for AUMERAL: Barry of eight, argent and gules, over all a bend, sable, for BOURTON: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three garbs, vert, for BOSCO: Azure, on a chief, argent, a demi-lion, coupé, gules, for DENIBAND: Argent, three chevrons, sable, for ARCHDEACON: Gules, a cross, fleury, or, charged with seven roundels, sable, for LATIMER: Gules, a wyvern, with wings erect, argent, for LE BRENT: Gules, three lions passant, in pale, argent; over all, a label of three points, sable, for GIFFARD: Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils, gules, for POUTRELL: and Argent, a fesse between three wolves' heads, erased, sable, a crescent for difference, for SEALE.

CRESTS: 1. An eagle, rising, ppr., for LEMPRIERE. 2. On a mound, vert, a squirrel, sejant, cracking a nut, ppr., for DE CARTERET. 3. An elephant, argent, armed, gold, on his back a castle, triple-towered, of the last, trappings, or and sable, for CORBET.

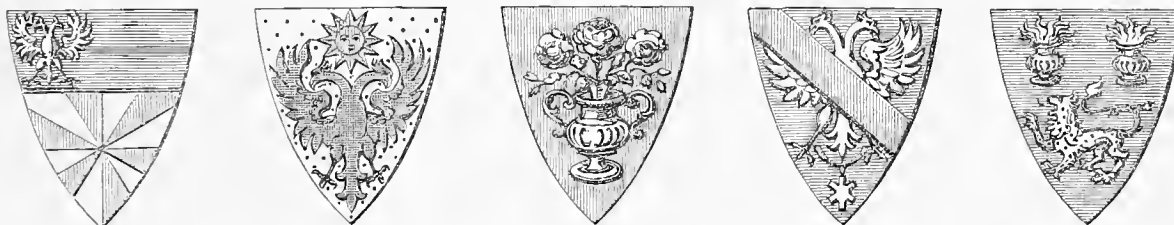
MOTTO: *Timor Dei Nobilitas.*

SUPPORTERS: Two knights, fully armed, visors raised, ppr.\*

once numerous, and only became extinct at the close of the last century. Rosel as a patronymic, is also known in England, the representatives of which have long been settled at Ratcliffè, Nottinghamshire.

ARMS of DE ROSEL, of Guernsey: Argent, three roses, gules, barbed and sceded, ppr.

ARMS of ROSEL of Ratcliffè: Argent, on a bend, vert, three roses, or. *Vide Collectanea Topographia et Genealogica.* Vol. 8, pp. 327—345.



ARMS BORNE BY VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE LEMPRIERE FAMILY IN FRANCE.

\* It may easily be supposed that in a family of such antiquity as that of Lempriere, its various members in France and Jersey have made, at various times, considerable changes in their armorial bearings. The original arms of the family are those in the first shield of the illustration: Gyronny of twelve, argent and gules; on a chief azure, a double-headed eagle, displayed, argent, placed to the dexter. These arms, according to the Armories of Berry and Burke, appear to have been borne by a family named Lempreu, or Lempreur, in England. The next shield bears the arms of Lempereur, Seigneurs de Cantière in the seventeenth century: Or, a double-headed eagle, displayed, sable; in chief, a sun, in its splendour, gules. The third escutcheon, represents the bearings of Lempereur, of Portbail, and also of Lempriere, Seigneurs of

ARMS (as borne by Capt. GEORGE-REID LEMPRIERE, R.E.): The same Arms (an annulet for difference), Crests, and Motto. Impaling: Argent, on a chevron, vert, between three hawks' heads, erased, sable, as many thistles, slipped and leaved, of the first; on a canton of the third three martlets, argent, for ANDERSON.

ARMS (as borne by Capt. ARTHUR-REID LEMPRIERE, R.E.): The same Arms (an annulet for difference), Crests, and Motto. On an escutcheon of pretension: Argent, a griffin's head, erased, sable, a crescent for difference, for GARDNER. Quartering: Ermine, on a fesse, sable, three pheons, argent, for ATKINSON.

ARMS (as borne by Vice-Admiral GEORGE-OURY LEMPRIERE): The same Arms (a fleur-de-

Querqueville, in 1540: Gules, a two-handled vase, and issuant therefrom three roses, argent, leaved and stemmed, vert. The fourth shield presents the arms of L'Empereur, of Morfontaine: Azure, a double-headed eagle, displayed, argent, debruised of a bend, gules; in base, a cross of six points, suspended by a red ribbon. The arms of Lempriere, of Montigny, in Normandy, are: Azure, two vases, argent, in chief, and issuant therefrom, flames, ppr.; in base, a lion passant, or. A family of L'Emperiere (the ancient form of L'Imperatrice), now extinct, bore three crowns (colours not indicated). The seal of John Lempereur, of May, Normandy, engraved in D'Anisy's "Chartes de Calvados," bears a tree, but this, no doubt, was intended rather as a personal device, than as an heraldic charge.

Upon comparing the arms given above with the fac-similes of the seals here presented of various of the members of the Jersey family, it will be observed that the eagle is evidently the predominating charge, and that the bearings of the continental and the insular families coincide in a manner which bespeaks, strongly enough, their common origin.

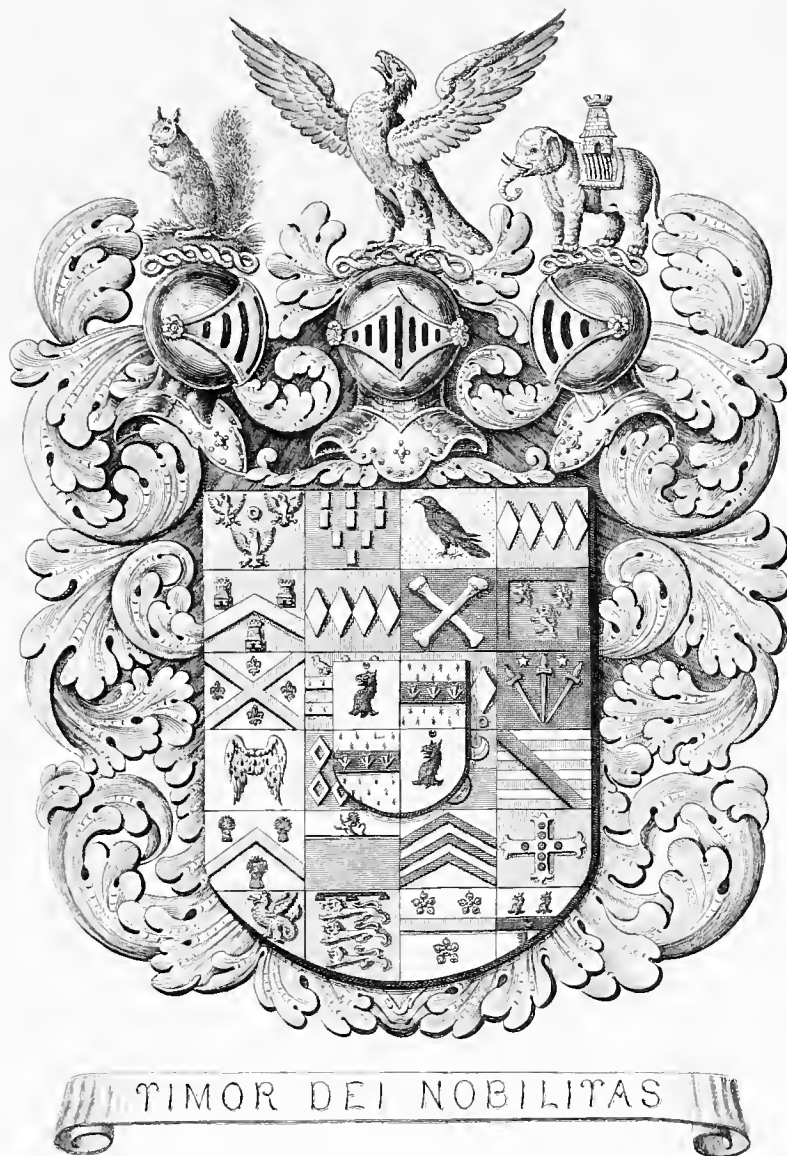


SEAL OF THOMAS LEMPRIERE, BAILLY OF JERSEY IN 1497; SEAL AND AUTOGRAPH OF HUGH LEMPRIERE, JUDGE-DELEGATE IN 1614; AND SEAL OF THOMAS LEMPRIERE, JUDGE-DELEGATE IN 1581. (ACTUAL SIZES.)

On a buttress to the N.W. of S. Saviour's Church, exists the oldest sculpture of the arms of the Jersey branch. The three eagles are still sufficiently distinct, although much mutilated by time, and the stone on which they appear evidently formed portion of a far more ancient structure than the present. On the bell of the parish church of S. Trinity, cast in the seventeenth century, are the arms, crest, and motto of the Lemprieres. The crest differs from the one at present in use, being an eagle displayed, as in the arms. By a seal at present in the possession of Capt. Anley, who represents a branch of the house descended from Capt. James Lempriere, R.N., it appears this branch bore for crest—a demi-eagle displayed. In other descriptions of the crest, a dove, rising, supplants the eagle. The charges of the shield have not escaped a variation of tincture, for while they are most generally, and most properly borne, or, some branches of the family emblazon them as argent.

Capt. James Lempriere bore on his medal the characteristic motto—"True to my Trust;" on the seal of his family appears—Non Generant Aquilæ Columbas. It is almost superfluous to observe that the motto borne by the Rozel branch is the original one.





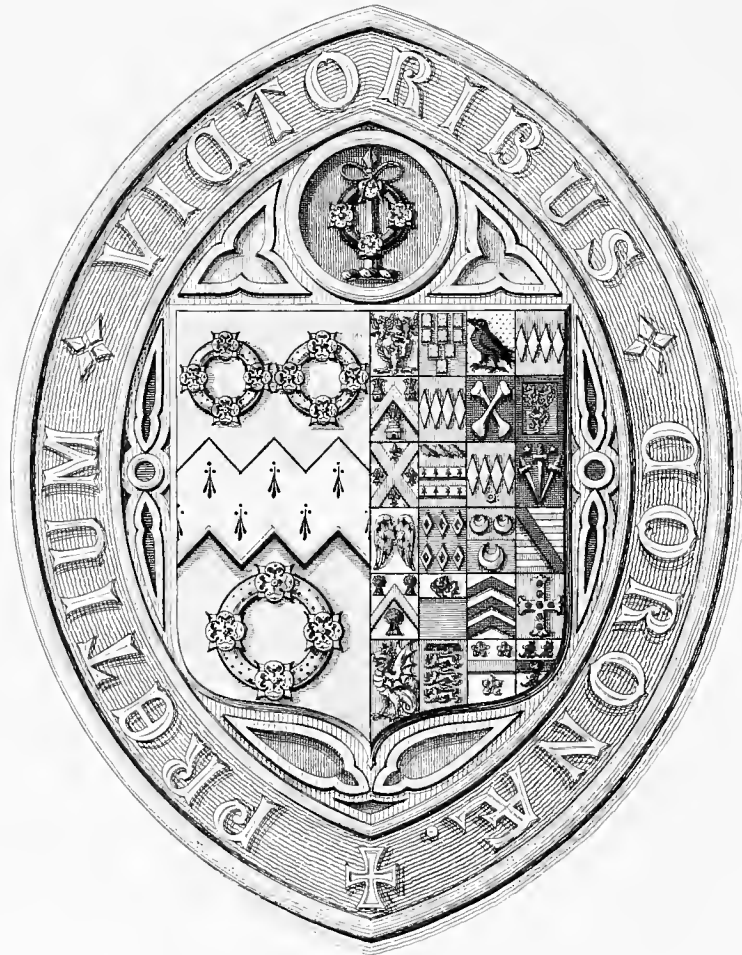
Captain Arthur Reid Dempriere, R.E.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*









The Rev. Augustus James Knapp, Q.A.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*

lis for difference), Crests, and Motto. On an escutcheon of pretension: Gules, three escallops, or, a mullet for difference, for DUMARESQ: Gules, three escallops, or, a mullet for difference, for DUMARESQ: Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT: Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, for PAYN: and Ermiues, a cross-bow, drawn, charged with an arrow, all argent, for LARBALESTIER.

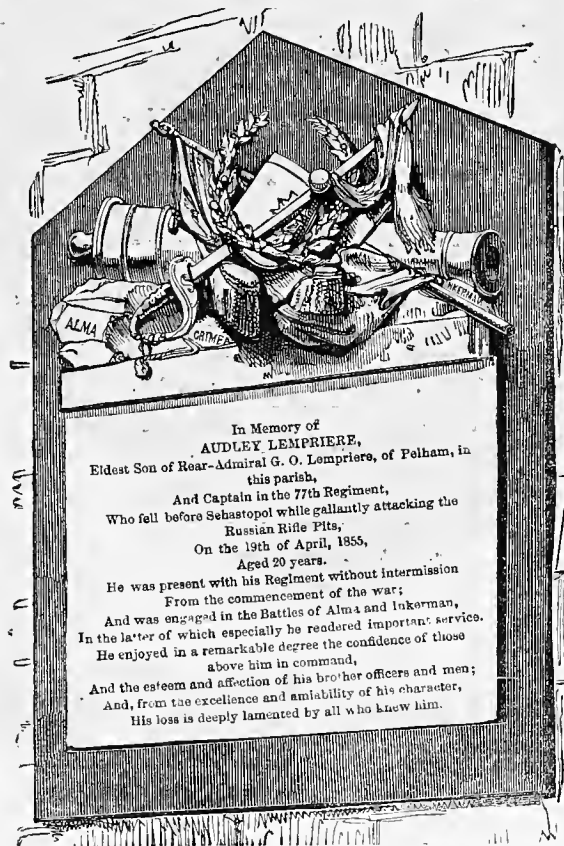
ARMS (as borne by the Rev. EVERARD LEMPRIERE, M.A.): Gules, three eagles, displayed, or; a crescent for difference. Quartering: Azure, nine billets, or, for DE S. MARTIN: and, Per pale, azure and gules, three bees, or, for DOREY. Impaling: Gules, three boars' heads, erased, in pale, argent, for FOULKES.

ARMS (as borne by the Rev. AUGUSTUS-JAMES KNAPTON, M.A.): Gules, a fesse, dancetté ermine, between three chaplets of roses, or. Impaling: The arms of Lempriere of Rozel.

CREST: A spear erect, ppr., therefrom pendent by a ribbon, or, a chaplet, gules, adorned with four roses, gold.

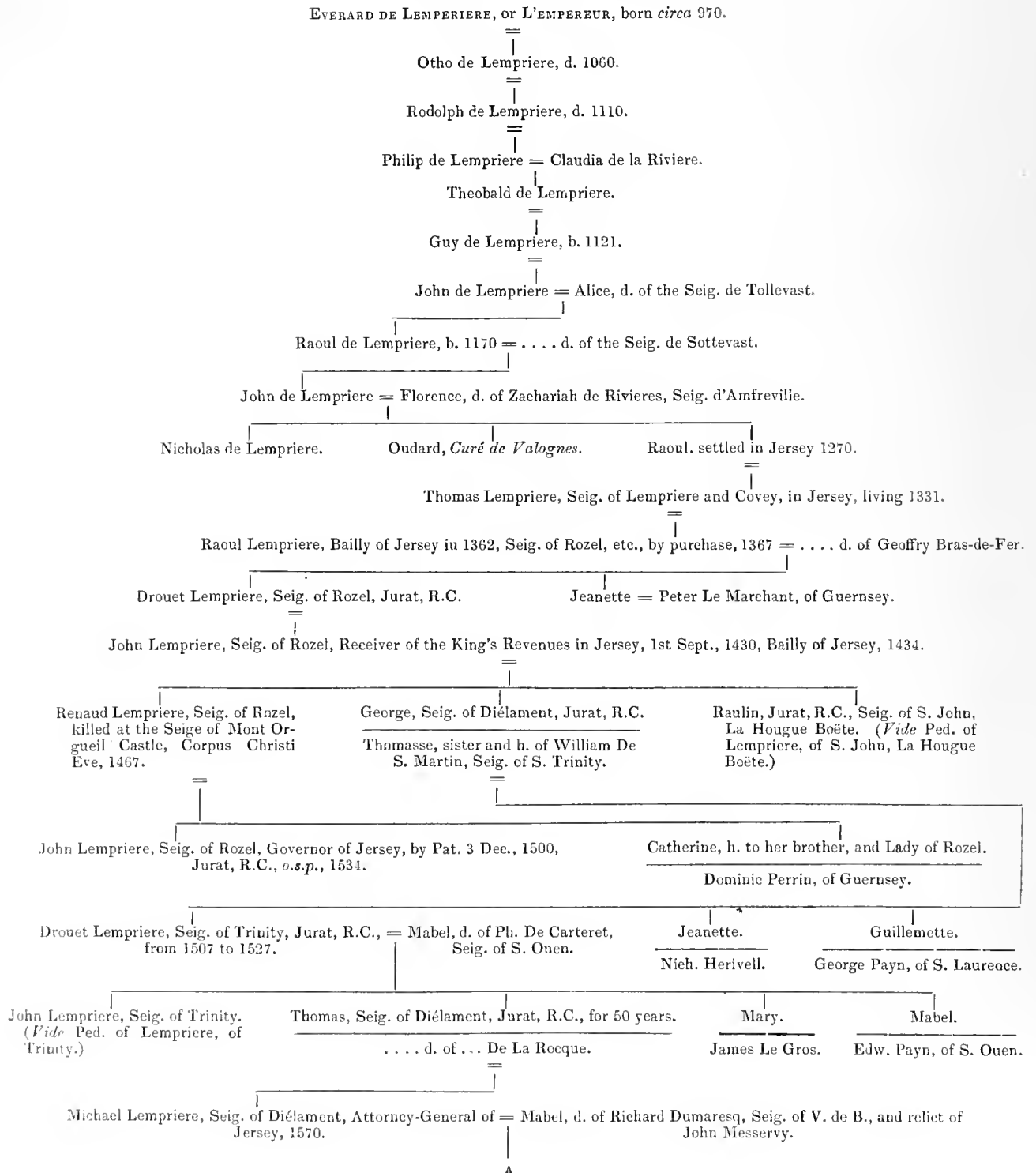
MOTTO: Pretium Victoribus Coronæ.\*

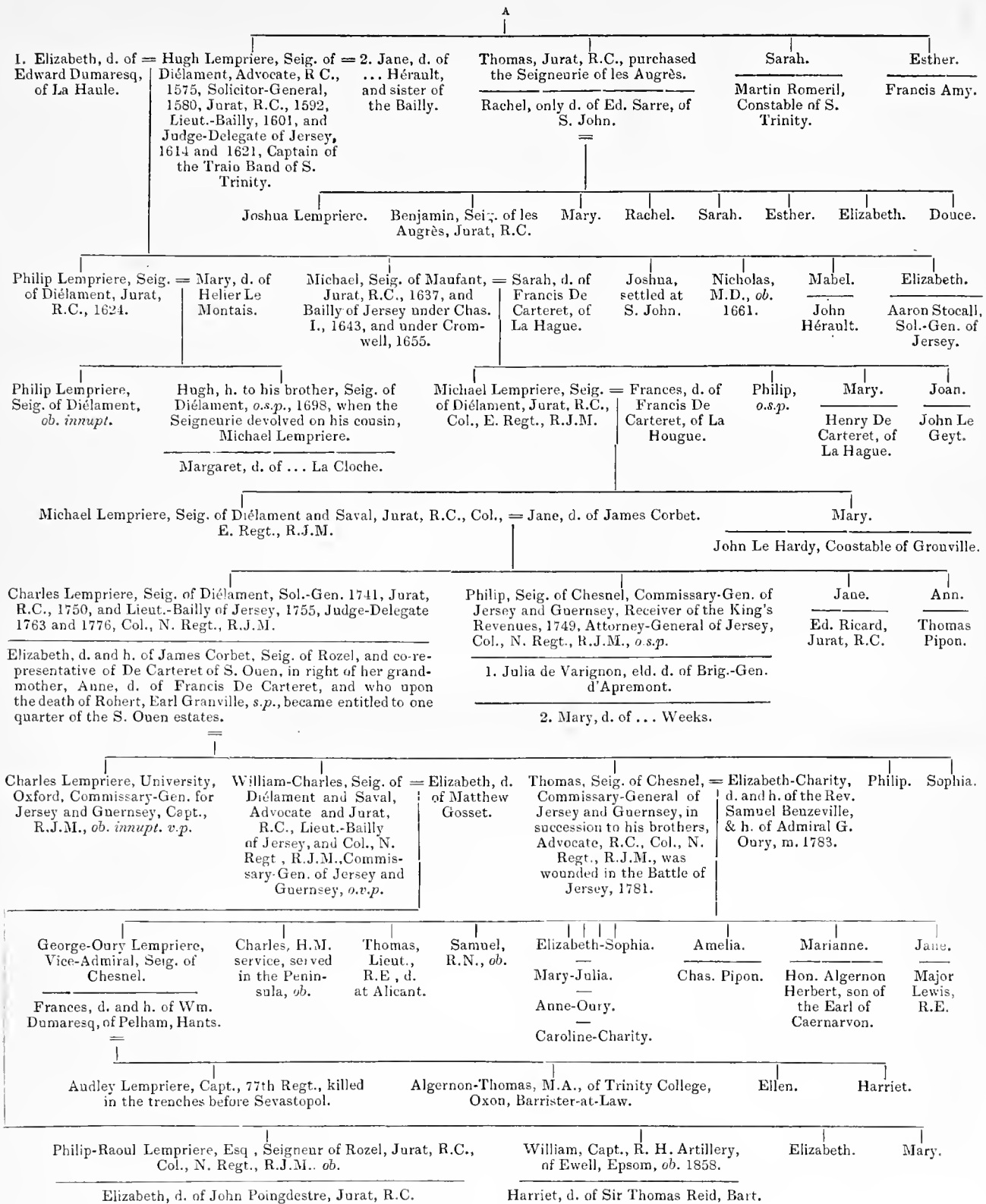
\* *Vide* Virgil, "Æneid," Liv. v., l. 110—"Viridesque coronæ et palmæ, pretium victoribus."



MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. AUDLEY LEMPRIERE, IN  
NEWTON-VALENCE CHURCH, NEAR ALTON, HANTS.

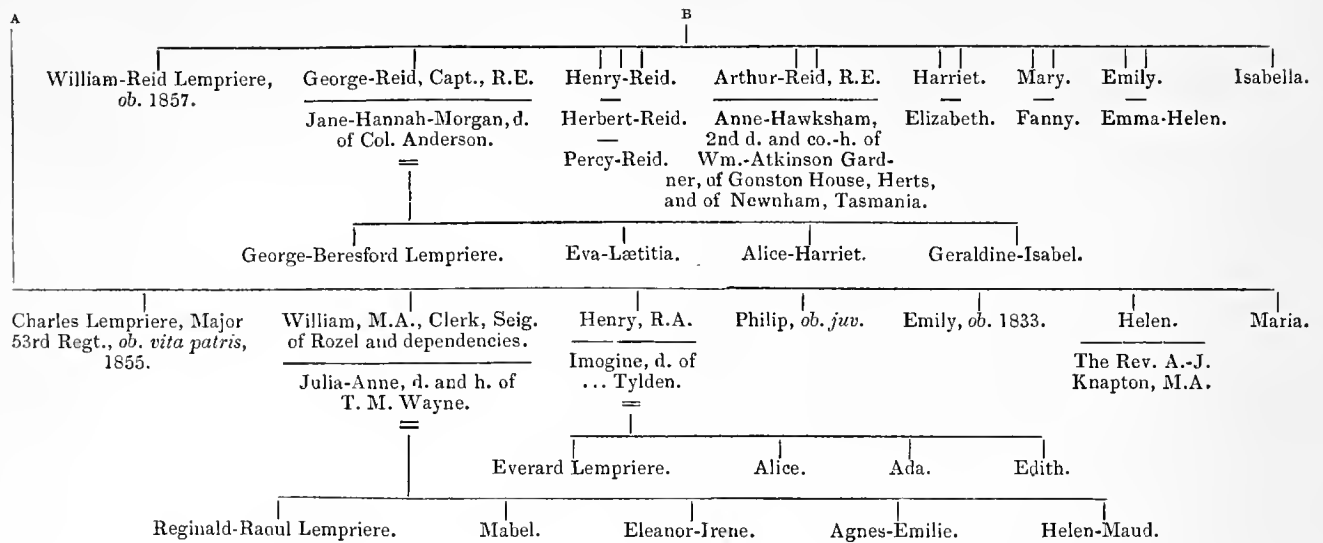
## Pedigree of Lempriere, of Rozel.



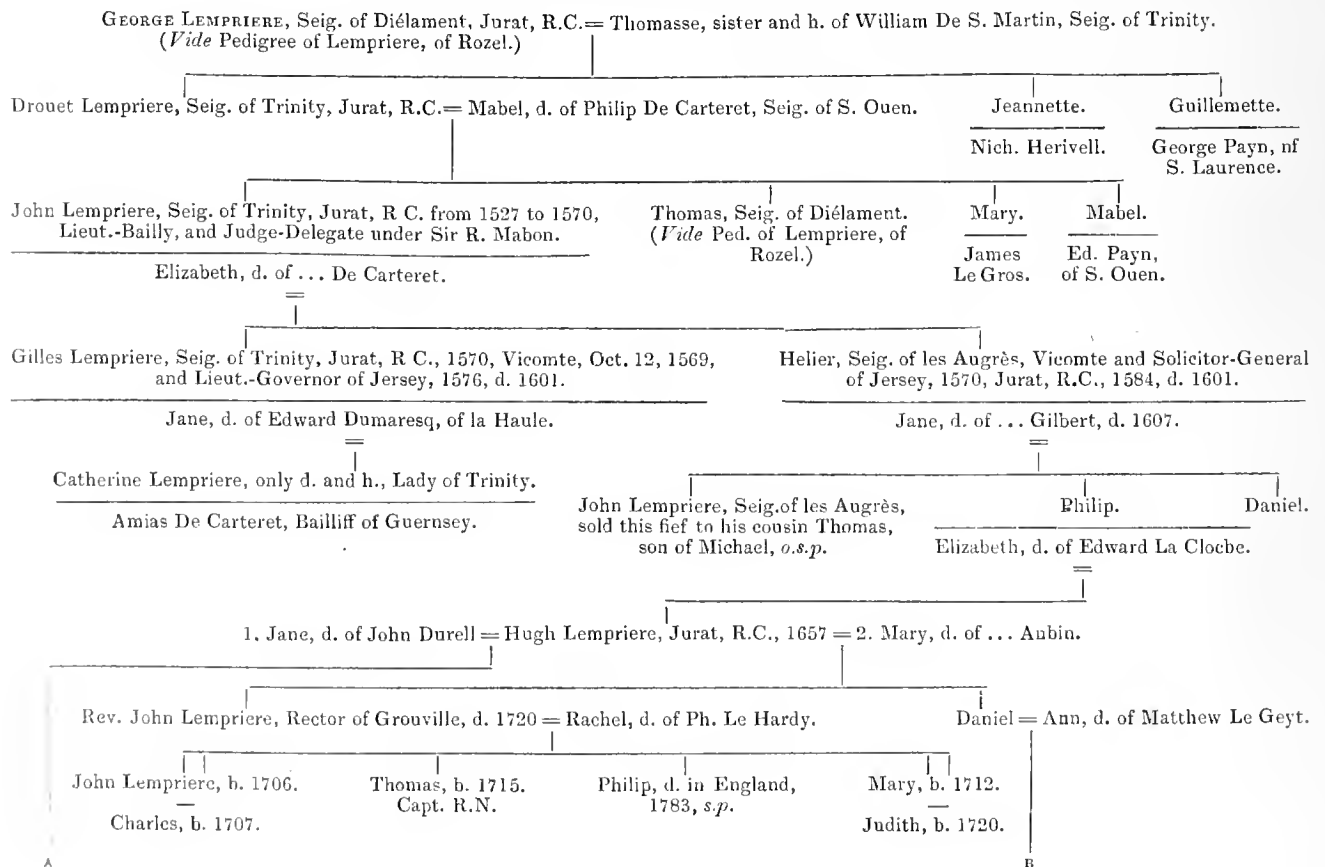


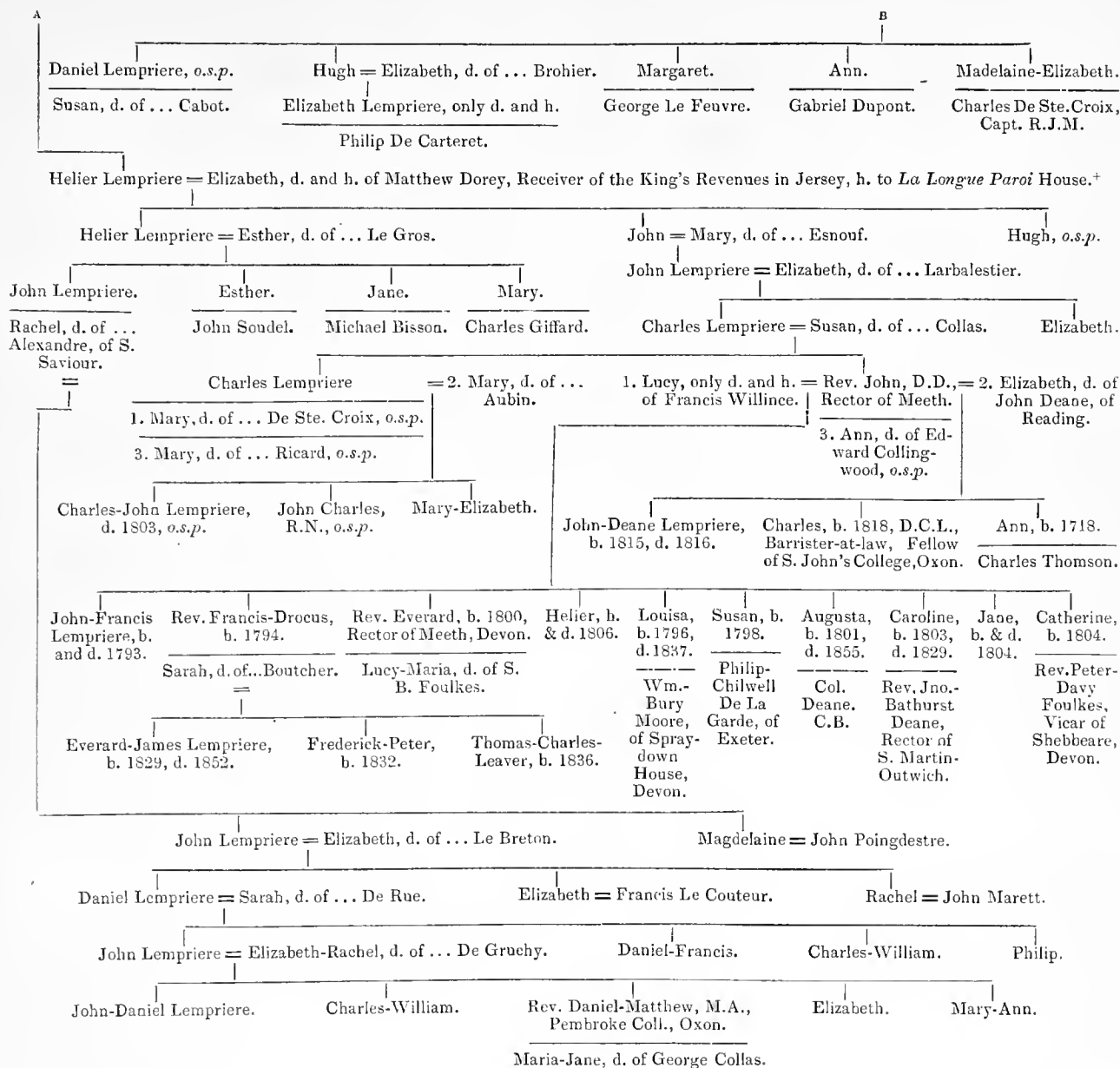
A

B



**Pedigree of Lempriere, of S. Trinity.**



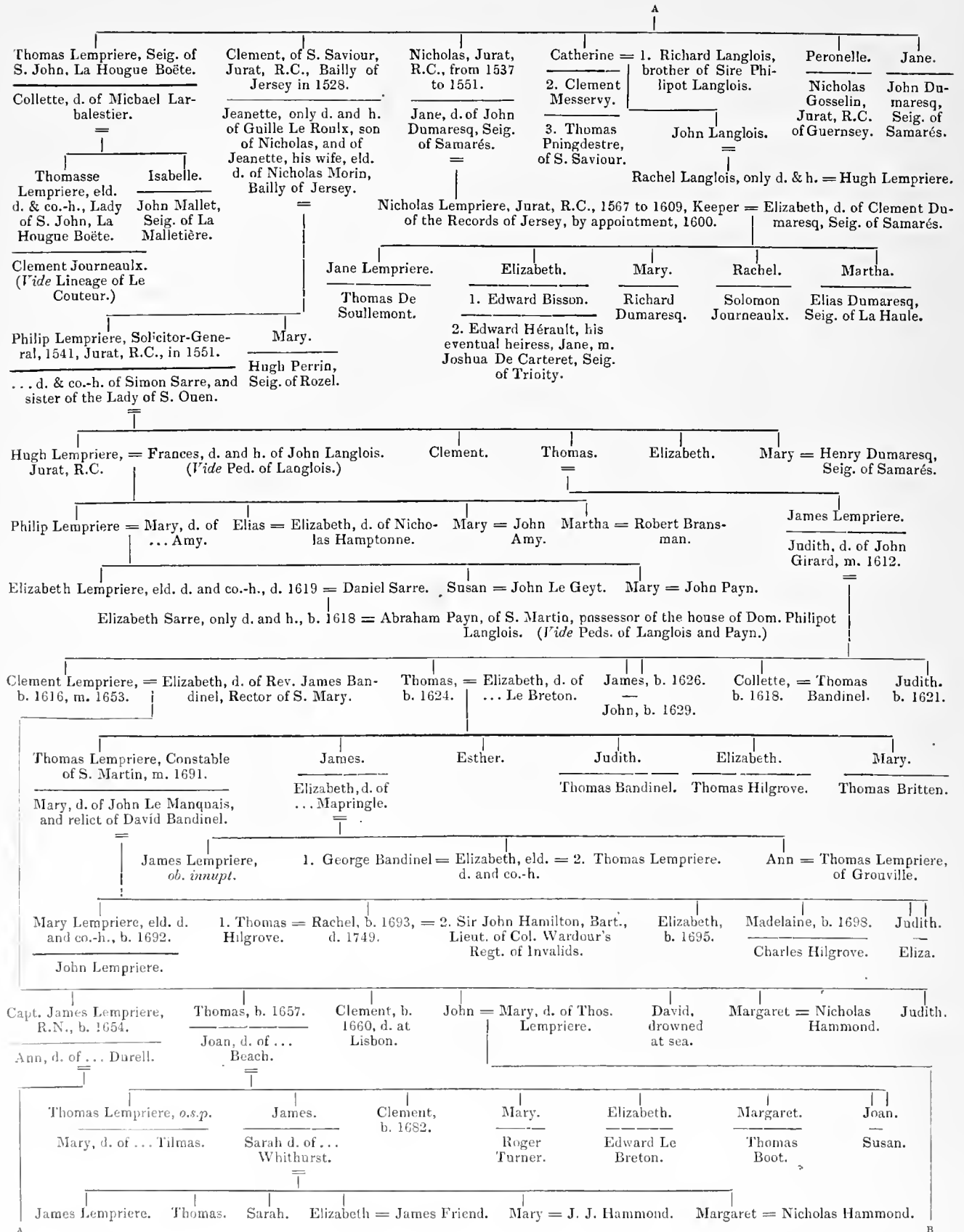


**Pedigree of Lempriere, of S. John, La Hougue Boëte, and of S. Helier.**

1. Jeanette, d. of ... Nicolle = RAULIN LEMPRIERE, Seigneur of S. John, La Hougue Boëte, and of the Manor of S. Helier, since termed of Tehy, sold the latter to Perrotin Tehy, in 1476, Jurat, R.C., d. 1492 (*Vide Ped. of Lempriere of Rozel.*)

Thomas Lempriere, Seig. of S. John, La Hougue Boëte, Jurat, R.C., 1492, Bailly of Jersey in 1495 = Jeanette, d. of Guille Hamptonne, Jurat, R.C.

\* This family appears to have flourished in England, in the counties of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Wiltshire, as Dore or Doore; in Jersey as Dorey; and in France as Doré, possibly identical with that ancient house chronicled by Des Bois as revelling in the various patronymics of Aurat, Daurat, Doras, Dorat, and D'Oría, and always latinized *Auratus* or *Dauratus*.



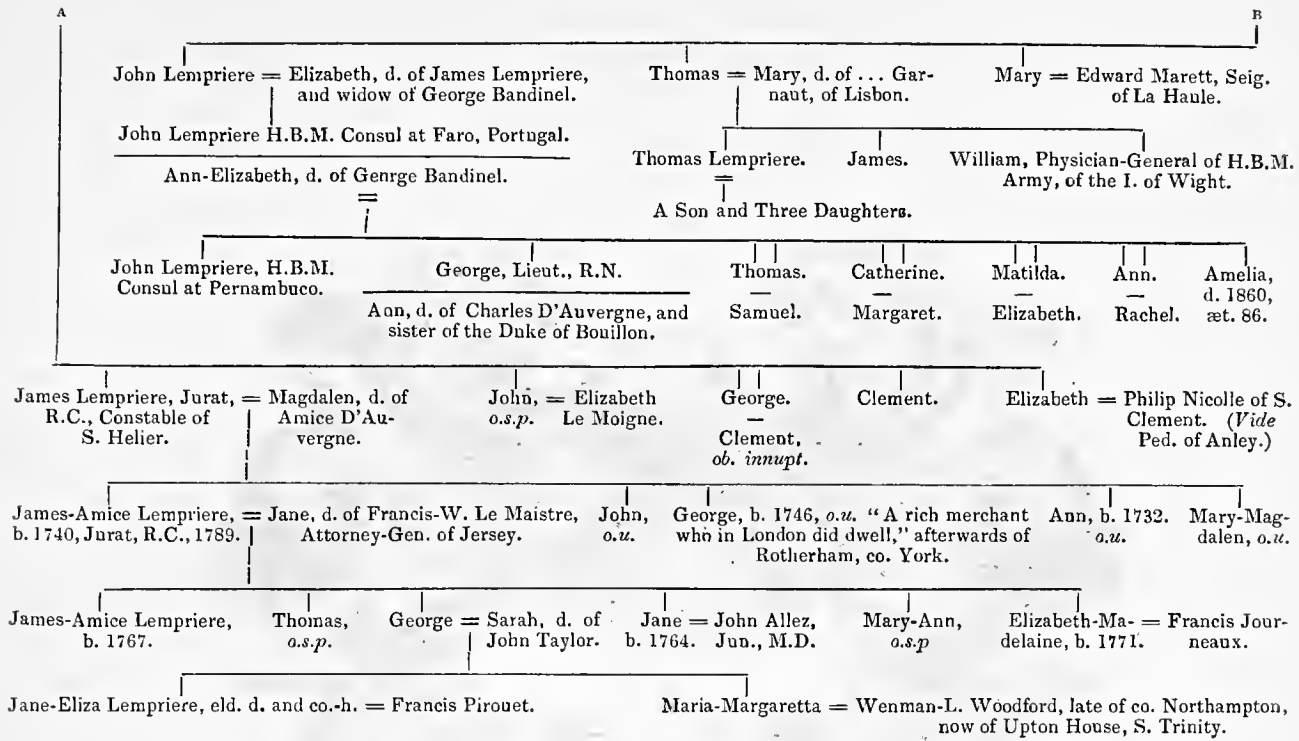






Nicholas Le Quesne, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



## Le Quesne.

**T**HE old Norman family, or rather families, of Caineto, Kaineto, or Quesneto, have existed from a very early period both in England and Jersey. Raoul de Kaineto was at Hastings with the Conqueror, and his grandson, William, is said to have made prisoner King Stephen, at Lincoln. From this source spring the various English houses of Chesney, Kaines, and others of less note. A fief, named after this family, existed in Normandy in the time of Philip-Augustus, for in the roll of his fiefs it appears that "Domina de Quesneto tenet Quesnetum per servicium unius militis." Sir Edmund de Chesney was Governor of the Channel Islands in 1366, where his family flourished for some generations.

The Jersey house of Le Quesne had settled in the island, and had attained social importance there, long prior to this date, for, in 1318, at the Pleas held at S. Helier on the Tuesday after the feast of S. Denis, Gautier *Le Quen* appears as one of the Jurats of the Royal Court, and in the *Extente* of 1331, Colin Le Quesne is recorded as one of the Surveyors of the King's Dues in the parish of S. John, at that time styled S. John de *Caisnibus*.\*

\* *Vide* the Archives preserved at S. Lo, Normandy.

At the period of the Rebellion, John Le Quesne, of the parish of S. John, suffered for his loyalty by paying the impost levied on the Royalists by the Republicans, as appears by an instrument dated November 26, 1655, and signed by Colonel Robert Gibbon, Governor, and Michael Lempriere, Bailly, of Jersey, under the Protector.

Several members of the family settled in London during the last century. The burial of Mrs. Elizabeth Le Quesne occurs in the Registers of the parish of S. Benet Fink. In 1739, Sir John Le Quesne, Knight, was an Alderman of London, and in the Registers of S. Peter le Poor, is noted his marriage, by the Bishop of Norwich, with Miss Mary Knight, of Hampshire, a lady with a dowry of twenty thousand pounds.\* He died in 1741. In the latter Registers are also noted the deaths of David Le Quesne, in 1753, and of Mrs. Susanna Le Quesne, in 1760.†

The eldest branch of the family is represented by JOHN LE QUESNE, of Mont à l'Abbé; and a second by NICHOLAS LE QUESNE, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, of Rouge Bouillon.

To a younger branch belonged the late Nicholas Le Quesne, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, who died in 1847. The late Charles Le Quesne, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, was his eldest son. He was the author of "A Constitutional History of Jersey," and other works connected with the island, and was an active and intelligent member of the States.

ARMS (as borne by NICHOLAS LE QUESNE, Esq.): Argent, a lion, passant, gules, a crescent for difference. Impaling: Argent, a lion, passant, gules, a mullet for difference, for LE QUESNE.

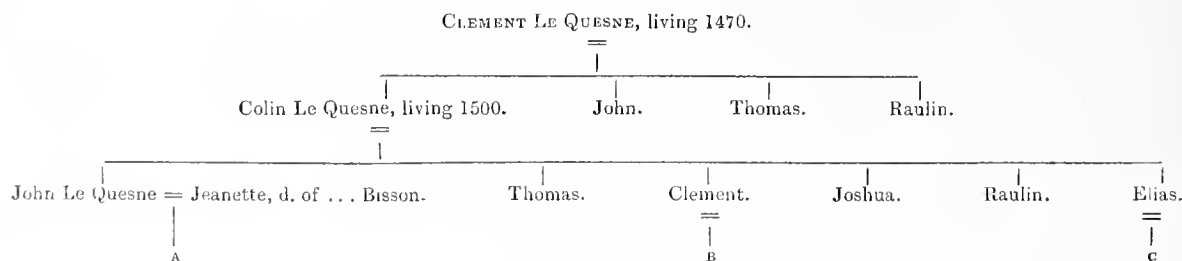
MOTTO: Suis ducibus ubique fidelis.

ARMS (as borne by GIFFARD-NICHOLAS LE QUESNE, Esq.): Argent, a lion, passant, gules, a mullet for difference. Impaling: Per fesse, or and sable, a pale counterchanged; in chief an ermine-spot of the first, between two trefoils, slipped, of the second; in base a like trefoil between two like ermine-spots, a crescent for difference, for SIMEON.

MOTTO: Suis ducibus ubique fidelis.

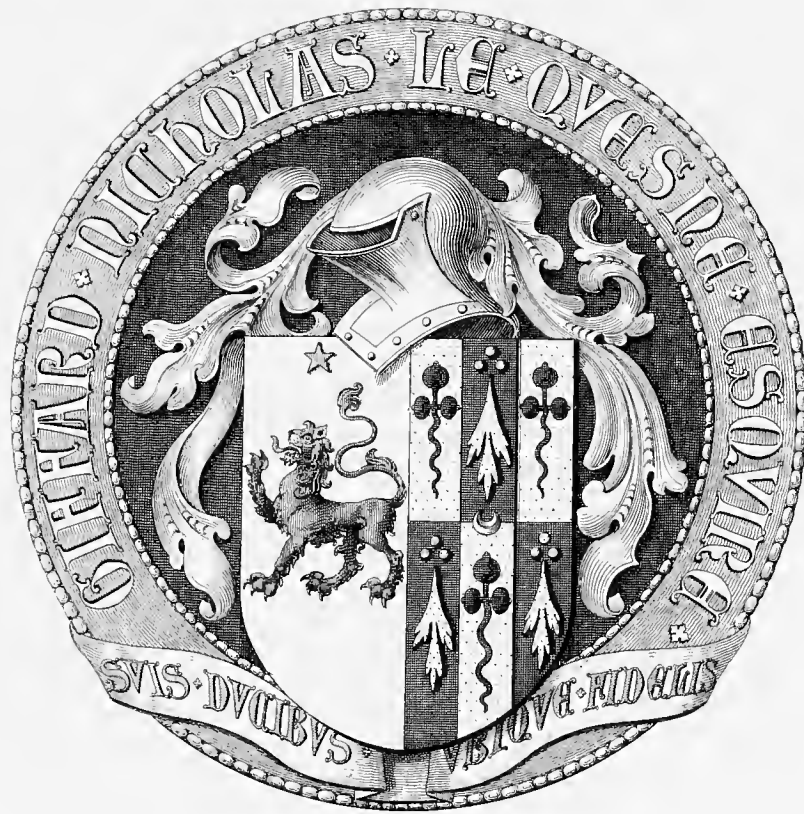
ARMS (as borne by JAMES LE QUESNE, Esq.): Same Arms, Motto, and Impale, as borne by Giffard-Nicholas Le Quesne, Esq.

### Pedigree of Le Quesne.



\* Vide "Gentleman's Magazine," April and May, 1738.

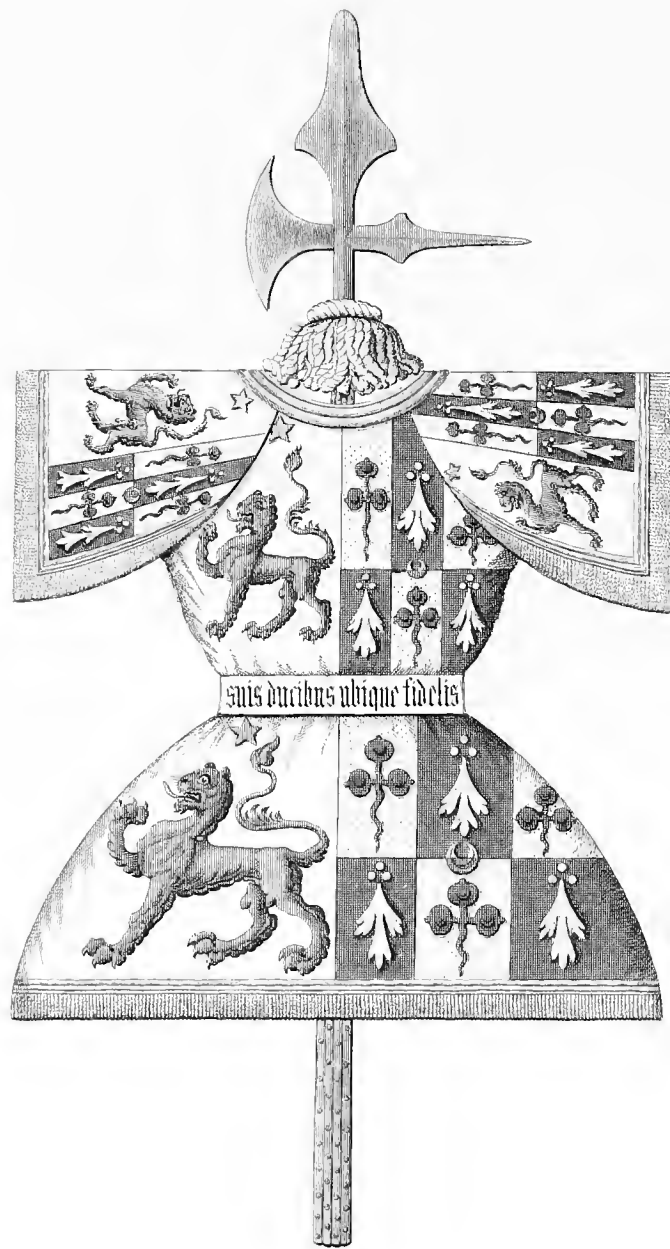
† Vide "Notes and Queries," January 12, 1861.



*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



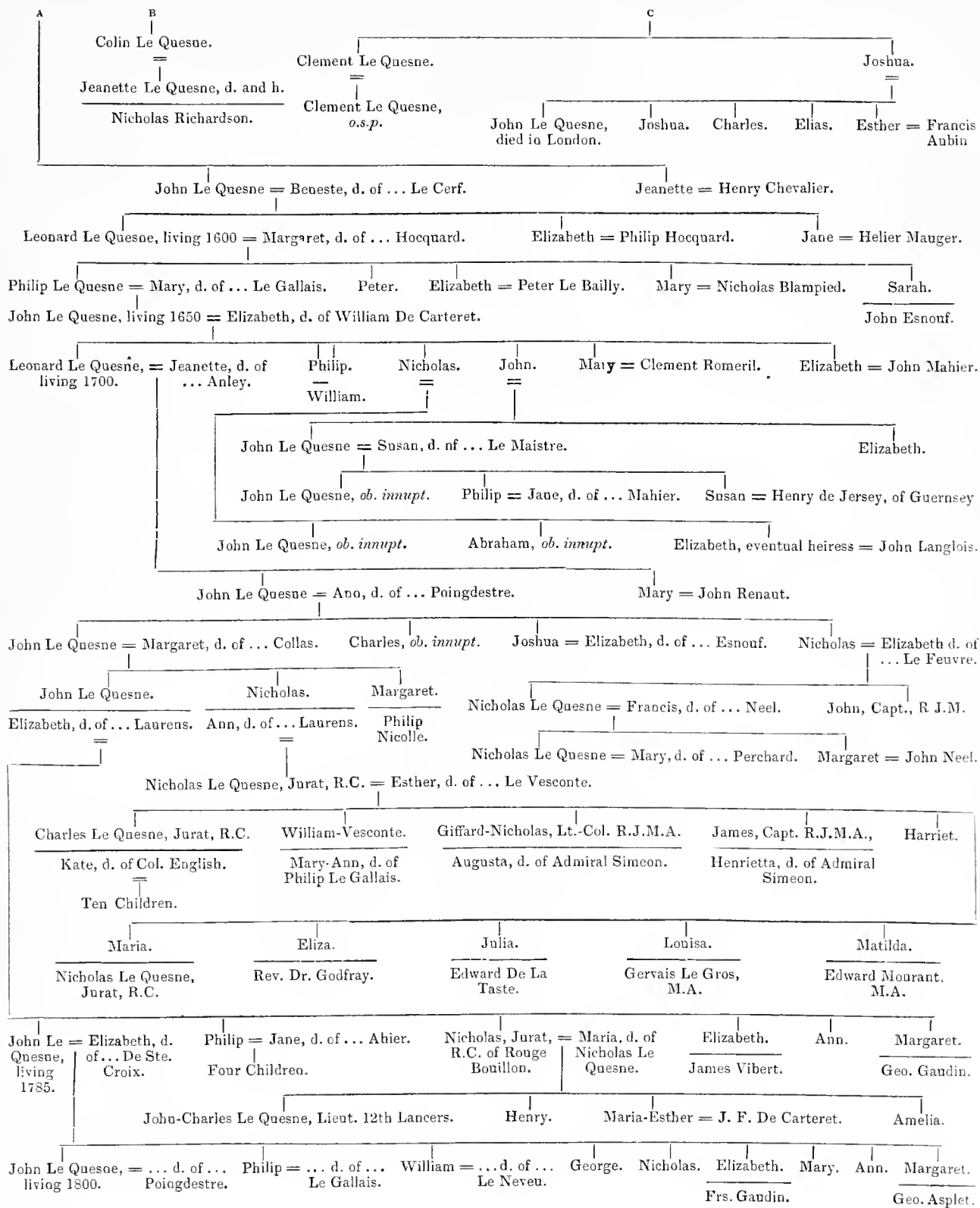




JAMES LE QUESNE, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*





## Lerrier.

**I**N the province of Anjou, few, if any, *Sirautés* have a greater antiquity than that of Lerrier.

Among the partizans of the Duke of Orleans in the struggles for pre-eminence, terminated by the decisive battle of S. Aubin-du-Cormier, so fatal to the pretensions of the Duke, was Joseph-Marie Desouches, Escuyer, Seigneur of Lerrier, Vaucoulers, and other fiefs. In the charge that caused the final rout of the Bretons, three of his sons sealed their convictions with their blood; and the Seigneur of Lerrier, seeing naught save ruthless persecution awaiting the advocates of the losing side, took ship at a neighbouring port, and set sail for Jersey. He was accompanied by his wife, and an only surviving and infant son.

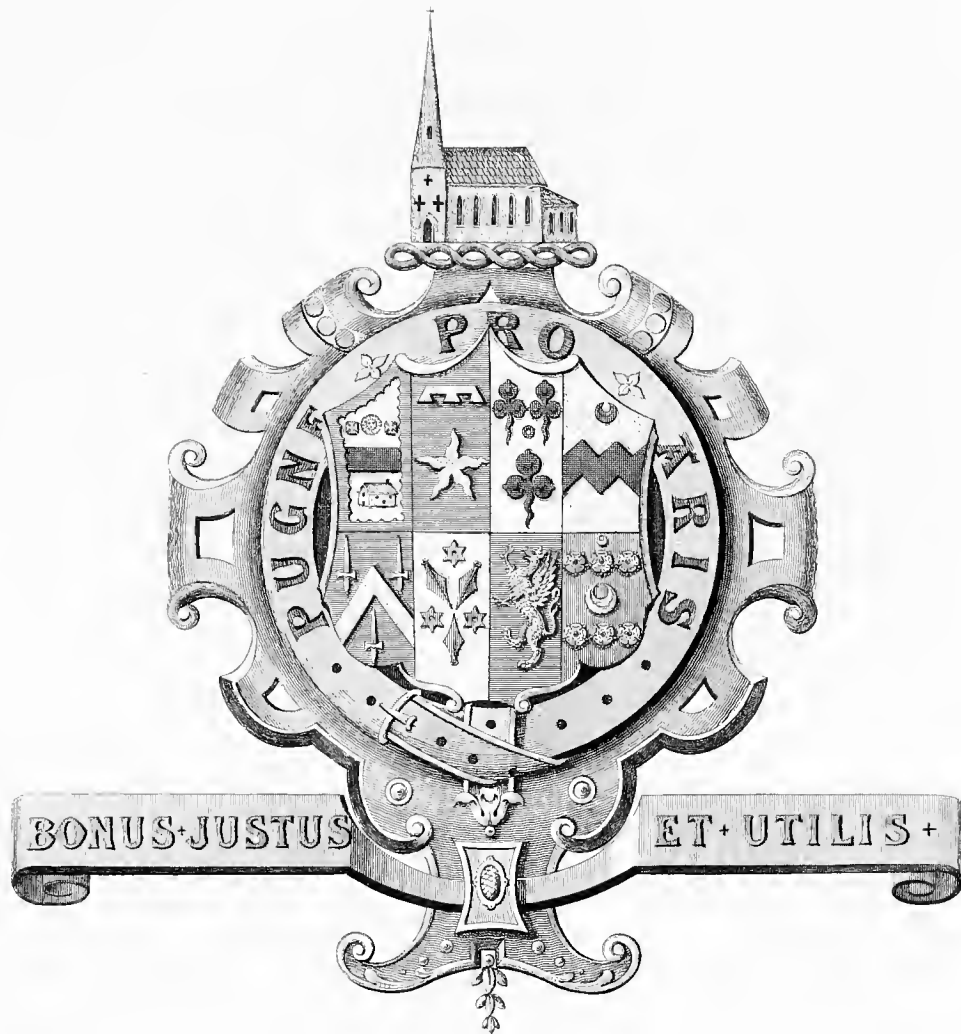
Here, by the sale of some family jewels, he purchased, in 1495, an estate at S. Saviour, leaving for confiscation all his rich manors in France. This estate remained, for several generations, in the possession of his descendants.

The family which, in two branches, represents the very ancient Norman house of Gascoing, Seigneurs of Ver, Valencey, Launcey, de la Motte, and Jère,\* is represented by JOHN-FRANCIS LERRIER, ESQ.; and in a junior branch by DURELL LERRIER, ESQ., Jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey, whose varied and extensive acquirements, impartiality in the administration of justice, and private virtues, justify the respect and confidence with which he is regarded by all classes of his countrymen.

ARMS (as borne by DURELL LERRIER, ESQ.): Argent, a fesse, sable; in chief, the sun in splendour, or, between two crosses, patée, vert; in base, a cottage, ppr.; the whole within a bordure,

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\* From M. De Gerville's "Ancient Castles of La Manche" is learnt the following particulars of the Gascoing family. Between Bréchal and Gavray, near the junction of the rivers Sienne and Airou, is the parish of Ver, which has given at least one follower of Duke William in his victorious campaign in England. Forty years before the Conquest, Ver formed a portion of the Ducal domain; it is named among the lands given in dowry to the daughter of King Robert, by Richard III., Duke of Normandy. By the mention of the river Sienne, it is evident that it could not have been the other spot of the same name, with which it is sometimes confounded. But it is sometimes urged that Ver, in the Diocese of Bayeux, has perhaps as good a right to figure as the cradle of a family (VERE) which, from the Conquest to the commencement of the XVIII. century, formed one of the most illustrious houses of England. But, by the "Red Book of the Exchequer," we find that, in the reign of Henry II., Raoul de Ver owed knight's service, and if this left any doubt between the Arrondissement of Coutances and that of Bayeux, it would be decided by the "Register of the Fiefs of the Election of Coutances," drawn up in 1327 by the Grand Bailly of the Cotentin, and by the "Book of the Fiefs of Philip-Augustus," compiled about 1208. By the statement of Fiefs of the Election of Coutances, it appears that in 1327, the family of Louvel had replaced at Ver, that of the ancient Seigneurs; that it was a Grand Fief-Haubert; and that in war time, it owed service at the Castle of Gavray. After the family of Louvel, the fief of Ver was held by another equally ancient — that of de Gascoing. These two families have equally distinguished themselves in England and Normandy. The intrepid judge, who had the courage to arrest and imprison the future Conqueror of Agincourt, was himself descended from the same family as that of Gascoing of Ver. This family continued there until a few years before the Revolution, when its heiress married M. le Forestier-de Mobece, whose son (by another wife) is the present proprietor.



Durell Levrier, Esquire.

*By whom this plate is presented to the Work*



engrailed, azure. Quartering: Azure, a star of five points, or; in chief a label of three points of the last, for DE LA PLACE: Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, an annulet for difference, for PAYN: Or, a fesse, dancetté, sable, a crescent for difference, for LE VAVASSEUR-DIT-DURELL: Azure, a chevron, or, between three swords, in pale, argent, hilted of the first, for GAUTIER: Argent, three spears-heads radiating from the fesse point, between as many mullets of six points, pierced, gules, for DE GASCOING: Azure, a griffin, segreant, or, for LOUVEL: and, Gules, a crescent between six roses, or, three in chief, and three in base, a crescent for difference, for LE GALLAIS.

CREST: A chapel ppr.

MOTTOES: Pugne pro aris. Bonus, justus, et utilis.

**Pedigree of Lerrier.**

JOSEPH-MARIE DESOUCHES, SEIG. OF LERRIER = Constance, d. and h. of ... De La Place, and co-representative of the family of Payn. from whom descended

Andrew Lerrier = Perrotine, d. of ... Richard, d. 1561. Genette, d. 1544.

John Lerrier, b. 1542. Andrew, b. 1545. Peter, b. 1561. Mary, b. 1541. Jane, b. 1556. Anne, b. 1557. Perronelle, b. 1559.

Catherine, d. of Peter Le Maistre of St. Peter, m. 1567.

Peter Valpy. Noah Le Mailler.

1. Richard Mourant, m. 1593.

2. John Tourgis, m. 1602.\*

Andrew Lerrier, b. 1575.

Rachel, b. 1572, m. 1603.

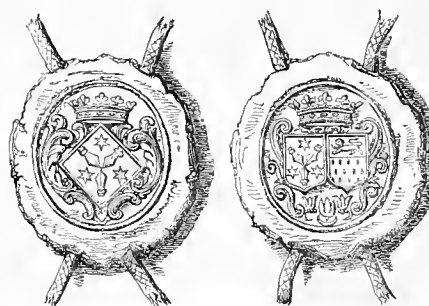
1. Martha, d. of ... Dorey.

Thomas Mourant.

2. Martha, d. of ... Neel.

A

B



IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS OF DE GASCOING, IN THE POSSESSION OF JUDGE LERRIER (ACTUAL SIZES.)

Pedigree showing the connection of the families of De Gascoing and Louvel with that of Lerrier.

Messire JAMES DE GASCOING, b. 1667, Seig. of La Halle.†

Gabrielle, d. and h. of ... Louvel.

William-Leonard De Gascoing, Seig. of La Halle. Charlotte-Jane. Mary-Susan. Louisa-Petronille.

Louisa-Frances, d. of ... le Tresor.

John-Baptist Ascelin, o. s. p.

ob. inuupt.

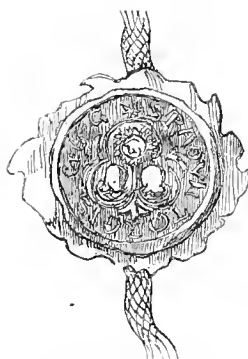
Francis Gautier.

C

D

\* The family of Tourgis has been settled from time immemorial in the Channel Islands. Richard Tourgis selected from the *optimates patriæ* by of the islanders to the English Crown. Court of Jersey, xxviii. Edward I. in 1330. Members of the family appear during the compilations of the Extentes Tourgy is now fortified by the modern Turgis are to be found as names of ARMS of TURGIS of Normandy: azure, three escallops of the field.

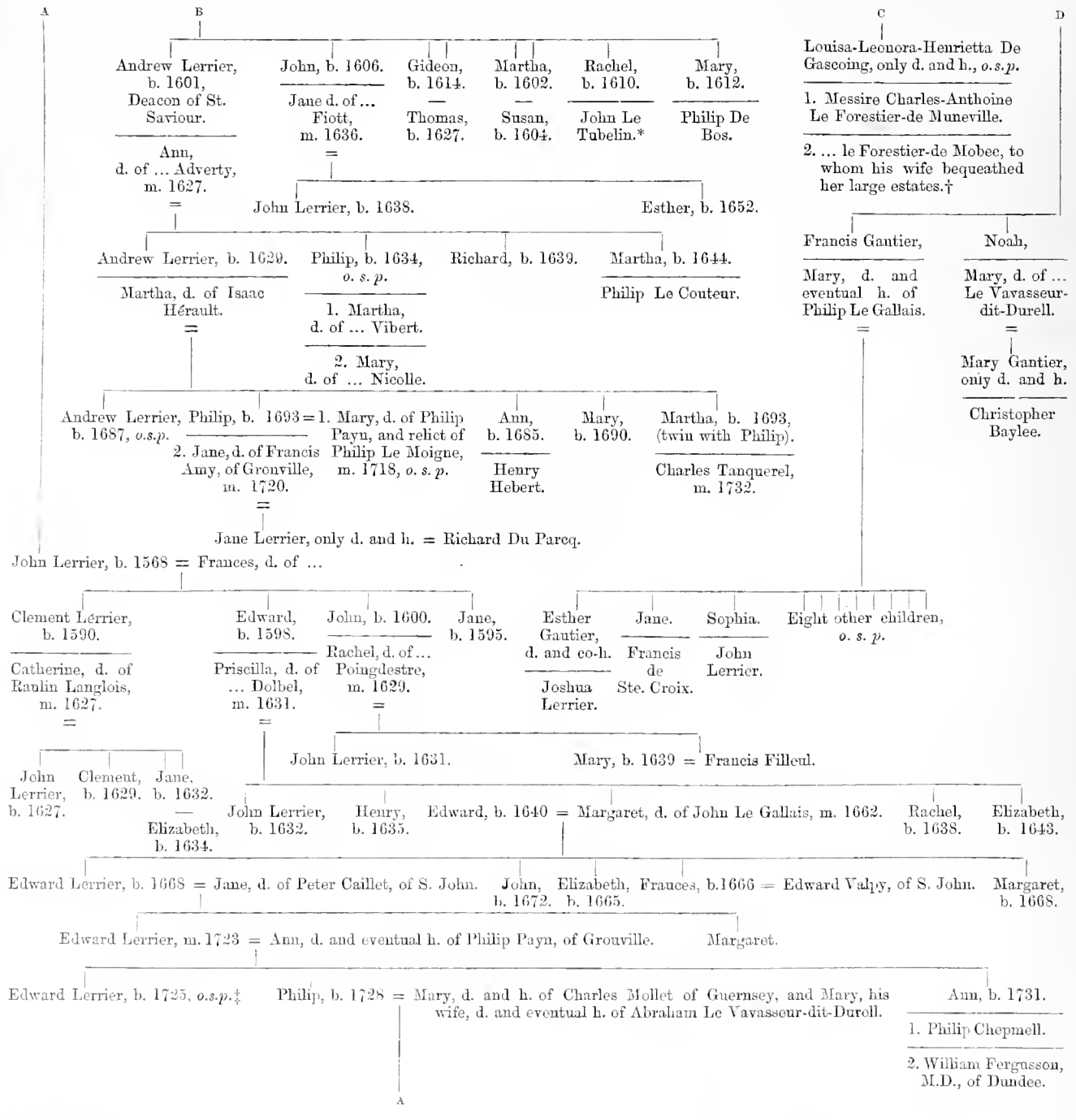
† The Seigneurie of Valencey, a Barony, on which were dependent Monumentale et Historique de l'Arron-



SEAL OF RADULPHUS TOURGIS, BAILLY OF JERSEY (ACTUAL SIZE).

settled from time immemorial in the (Turgis) was one of the Jersey hostages King John, as a pledge of the allegiance Nicholas Turgys was Jurat of the Royal Radulphus Tourgys was Bailly of Jersey on the juries of parishes in both islands of 1331. A locality in Alderney termed name of Fort Tourgie. Turgeis and English families bearing arms.

Or, on a bend, between three mullets, possessed also by this gentleman, was several minor fiefs.—*Vide* La Revue dissement de Coutances.



\* The family of Le Tubelin was formerly located in the Parish of S. Saviour, where several of its members were important landowners, and where a district still retains the name of *La Ville des Tublins*.

† ARMS of FORESTIER-DE MOBEC, of Maubec and Ozeville, in Carentan: Argent, a lion, sable, armed, langued, crowned, or.

‡ This gentleman was a man of remarkable energy and moral courage, which was nobly displayed in the rescue of his nephew and ward, William Chepmell, from the fangs of the proselyting French Government. Interesting in the course of his suit the celebrated David Hume, the Duke of Richmond, of the English Embassy, M. de Miromesnil, afterwards *Garde des Sceaux de France*, and even Louis XV., Mr. Lerrier had, after many most vexatious delays, the satisfaction of delivering his youthful and orphan relative from the machinations of the monks of the "House for New



The Reverend Abraham Le Sneur.

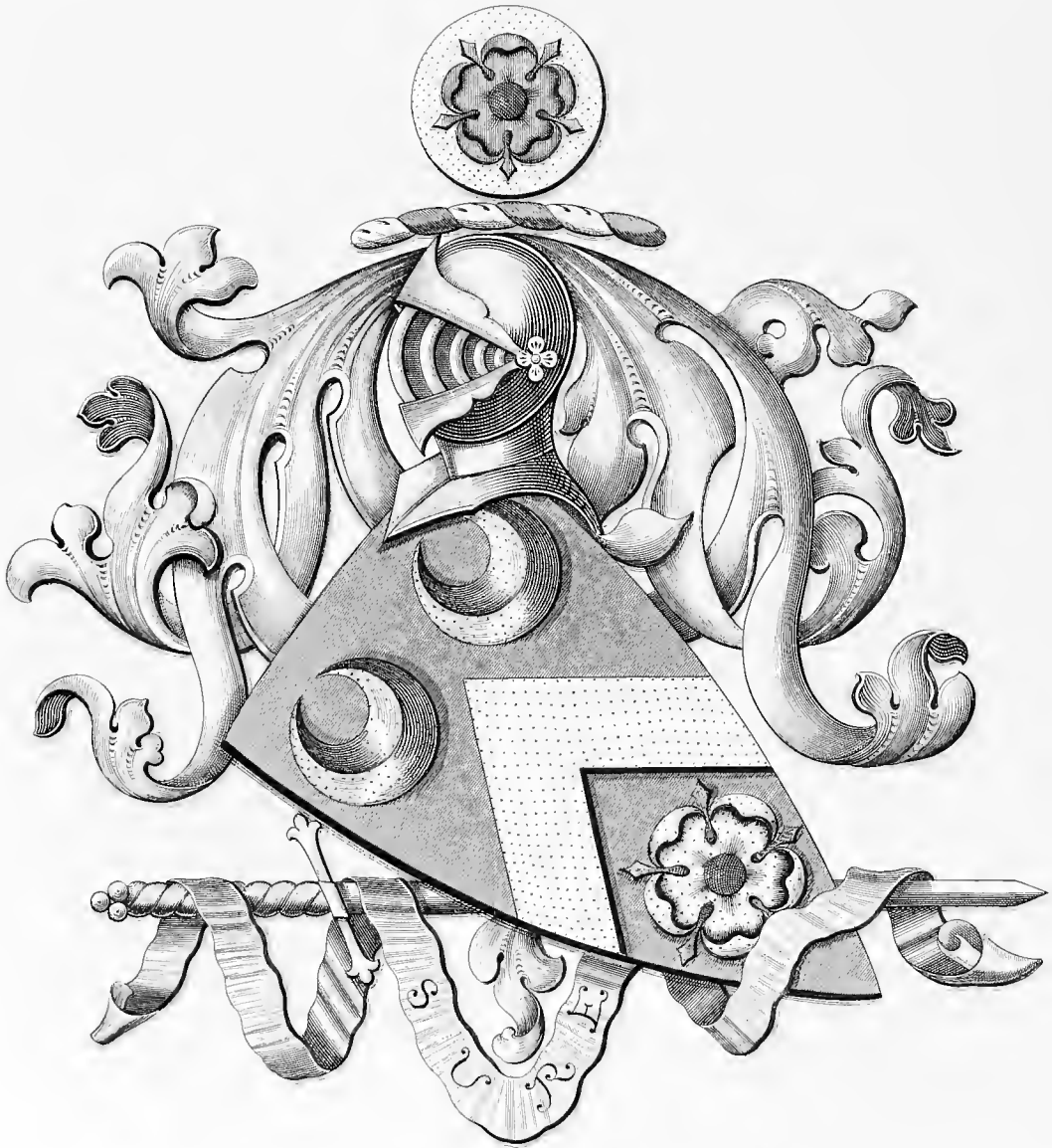
RECTOR OF CROUVILLE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



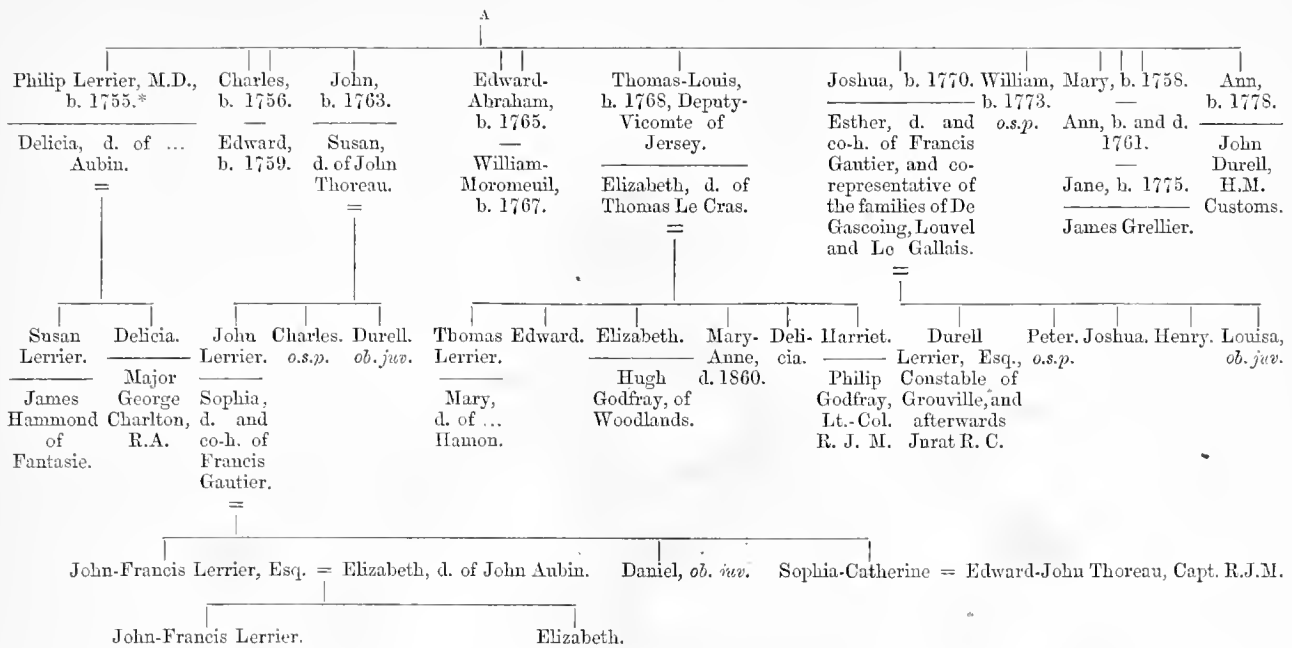






Philip Joshua Le Sueur, Esquire,  
H. M. CUSTOMS.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*



## Le Sueur.

**D**ES BOIS, in his great Armorial of France, says of this name that it belongs to a “famille très ancienne en Normandie, qui s’est, dans tous les temps, comme aujourd’hui, conciliée l’estime générale de tous les nobles et gens de distinction de son canton. Elle ne s’est alliée qu’à des maisons nobles.”†

The advent of the local branch into Jersey was probably caused by one of the earlier political or religious disturbances in France, which drove many members of ancient French families to seek an asylum in the island. Here it became connected with many of the best houses of Jersey, and amongst others, with those of Le Hardy, Poingdestre, Pipon, Hilgrove, Dumaresq, Messervy, and Gibaut.

One of its most noteworthy members, was the late Peter Le Sueur, Esq., constable of S. Helier, whose public services and energetic patriotism were so fully recognised by his countrymen, as to cause them to erect to his memory the only monument existing in the island, to record its obligations to the unremitting exertions of a public servant. This monument, a plain obelisk, in the Egyptian style, was erected in 1857, in one of the principal thoroughfares of S. Helier.

Converts,” at Caen, where the lad, at that time about ten years of age, was pursuing his education, and into which house he had been surreptitiously inveigled.—*Ex. inf.* the Rev. Havilland-Le Mesurier Chepmell, D.D.

\* The Baron de Rullecourt died after his defeat, 6th January, 1781, in Dr. Lerrier’s house, Royal Square, close to the scene of action.

† *Vide* Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France, par Des Bois, vol. xii. p. 567.

Branches of the family are represented by the REV. ABRAHAM LE SUEUR, Rector of the parish of Grouville, and by JOSHUA-PHILIP LE SUEUR, Esq., of H. M. Customs.

ARMS (as borne by the REV. ABRAHAM LE SUEUR): Azure, a chevron between two crescents, in chief, and a rose in base, or. Impaling: Or, a cross, formée, between four eagles, displayed, sable, for DIXON.

CREST: A bezant, charged with a rose, gules.

MOTTO: Sure.

ARMS (as borne by PHILIP-JOSHUA LE SUEUR, Esq.): The same Arms, Crest, and Motto.

## Le Touzel.



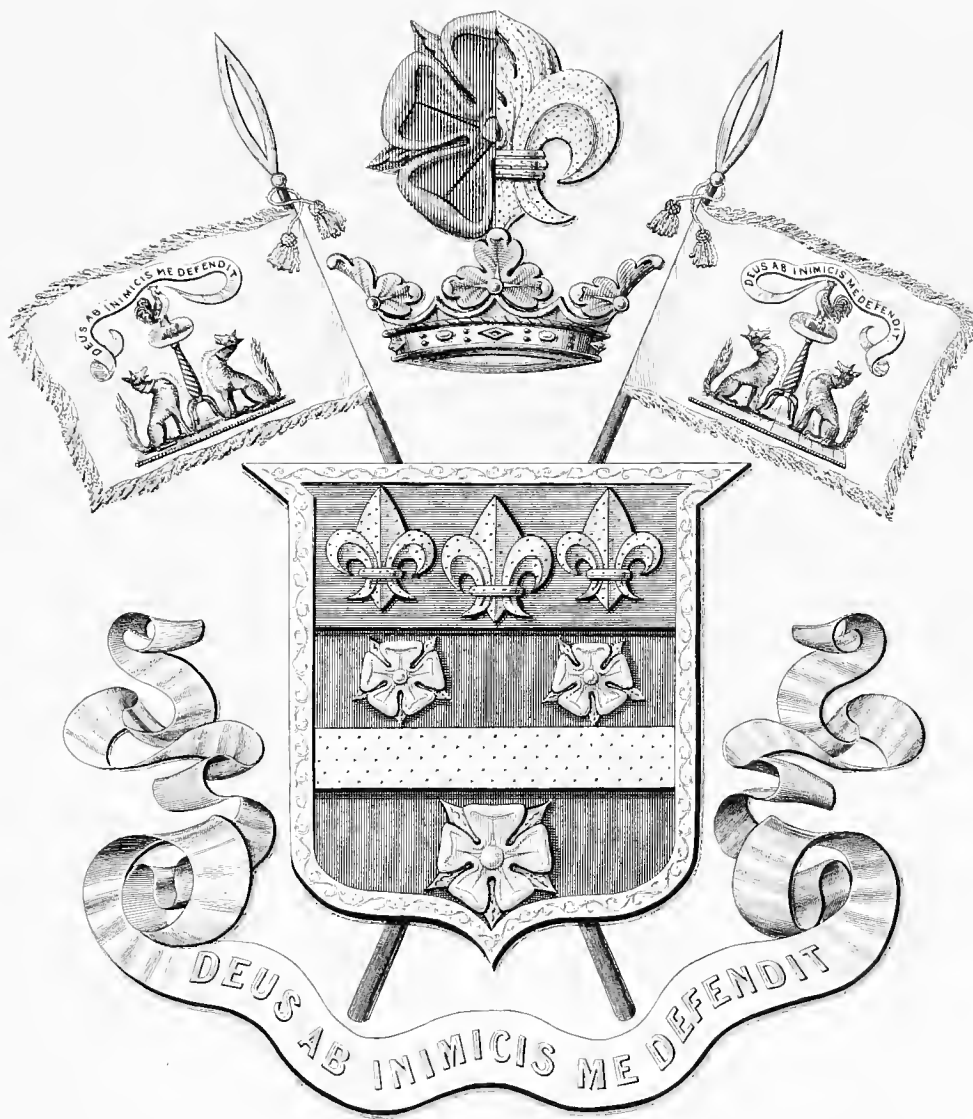
THE family of Le Touzel adds one to the long roll of those which the French religious dissensions of the seventeenth century forced to seek toleration in Jersey. It is in no way connected with a family named Touzel, which is of much earlier settlement in the island, and which belongs to the humbler class.

The original name of the family now noticed was Le Touzey, and its members possessed from time immemorial the Seigneurie of Maillot, in the Parish of Ste. Croix-Grantonne, between Bayeux and Caen. Des Bois, in his great Genealogical History of the French Nobility, records that Denis Le Touzey, Seigneur of Maillot, was recorded "*noble d'ancienne race*" in 1463, by Commissary Montfault. Oliver Le Touzey, Seigneur of Maillot, changed his name, "*par Lettres du Prince,*" in the seventeenth century, and adopted that of his fief. He and his brother, James Le Touzey-de Maillot, were engaged in the compilation of the Visitation of the Nobility of Normandy in 1666, under M. Chamillart or Chamillard, Intendant of the Generality of Caen.\* Another branch of the same family, residing in the parish of Tenquerolles, Sergeantry of Préaux, in the Election of Caen, and from which the Jersey branch is derived, are also recorded in the same work, and their connection with the parent stock demonstrated.

The arms borne by all sections of the family are remarkable, being a combination of the roses of England with the lilies of France; and these no doubt were conferred on one of its Norman members for successful military or diplomatic service. †

\* A MS. copy of this laborious work is in the library of the author.

† Although unrecorded, some such romantic history may be attached to these arms, as appertains to those of the family of de Goulaine, one of the most ancient Seigneurial houses of Britany. Alphonsus de Goulaine having, in 1091, succeeded in concluding a pacific treaty between Philip I. of France, and William II. of England, these kings, in perpetual memory of the share he took in this important and auspicious event, permitted the Sire de Goulaine to bear the arms of both kingdoms dimidiated, with the motto—"A cetuy-ci à cetuy-la j'accorde des couronnes." The badge borne by the Jersey branch of Le Touzel is emblematic of the persecution endured by the Huguenot members of the family from their Roman Catholic relatives: and of the worldly success and prosperity accorded to the descendants of those who resigned all for conscience sake. The Bible, of Calvin's edition, the sole companion of the first settlers in Jersey of this family, is still a cherished heirloom in the house of the eldest branch.



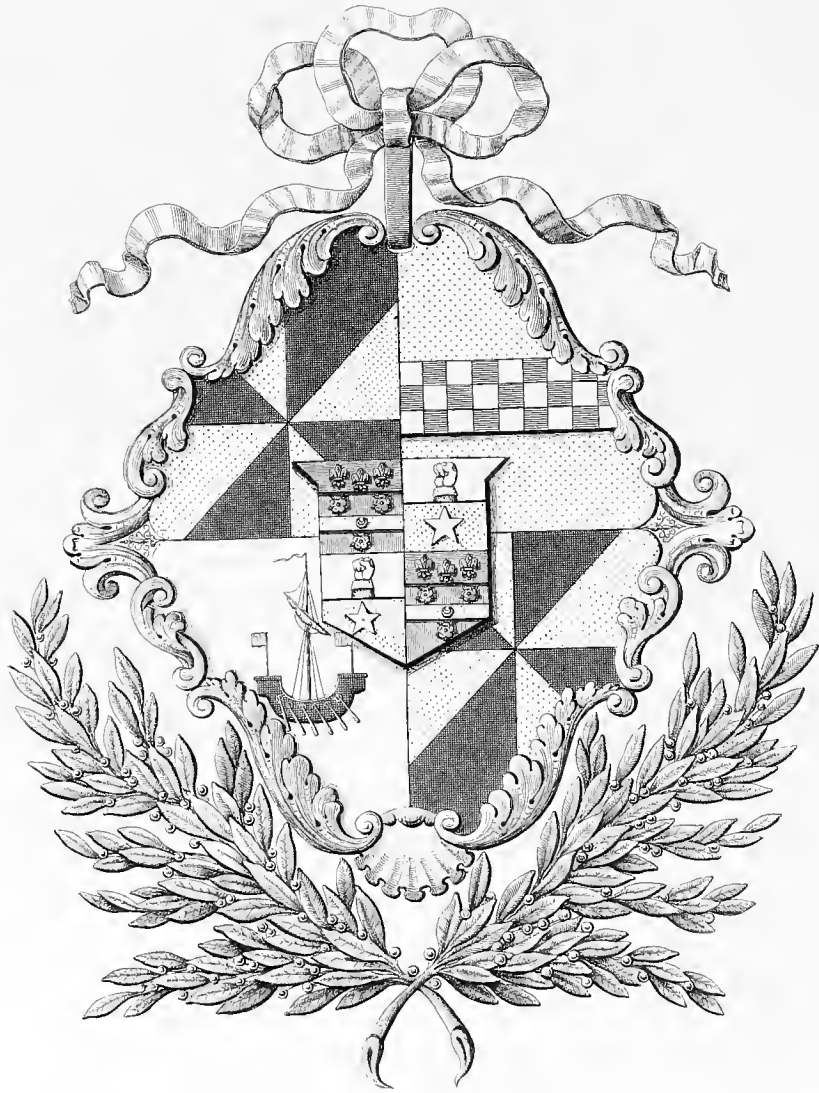
JOSHUA JOHN LE TOUZEL, ESQUIRE.

LIEUT. COLONEL, R.J.M.A.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*







Mr. James Campbell.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



The family is now represented by JOSHUA-JOHN LE TOUZEL, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel R.J.M.A. ; and by ESTHER, only daughter and heiress of John Le Touzel, Esq., and wife of Major James Campbell.

ARMS (as borne by JOSHUA-JOHN LE TOUZEL Esq.): Gules, a fesse, or, between three roses, argent ; on a chief, azure, three fleurs-de-lis of the first.

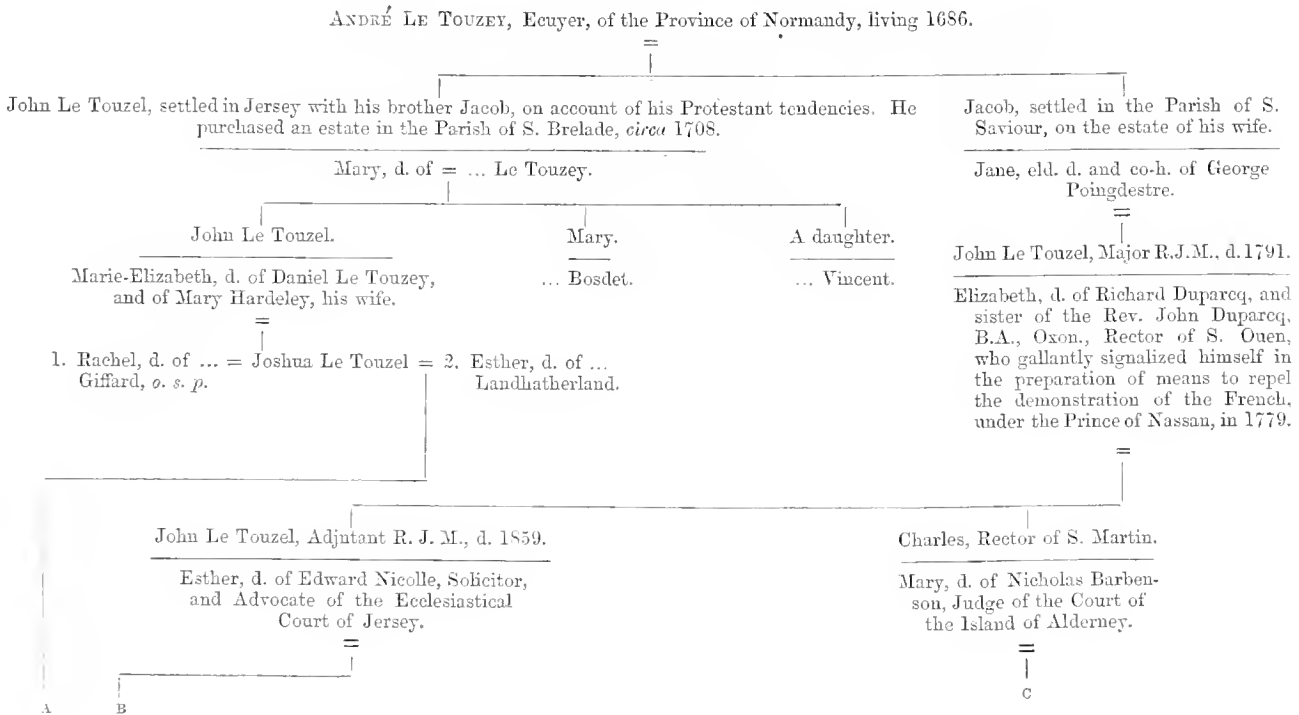
CREST : Out of a ducal coronet, a demi rose, gules, and a demi fleur-de-lis, or, conjoined.

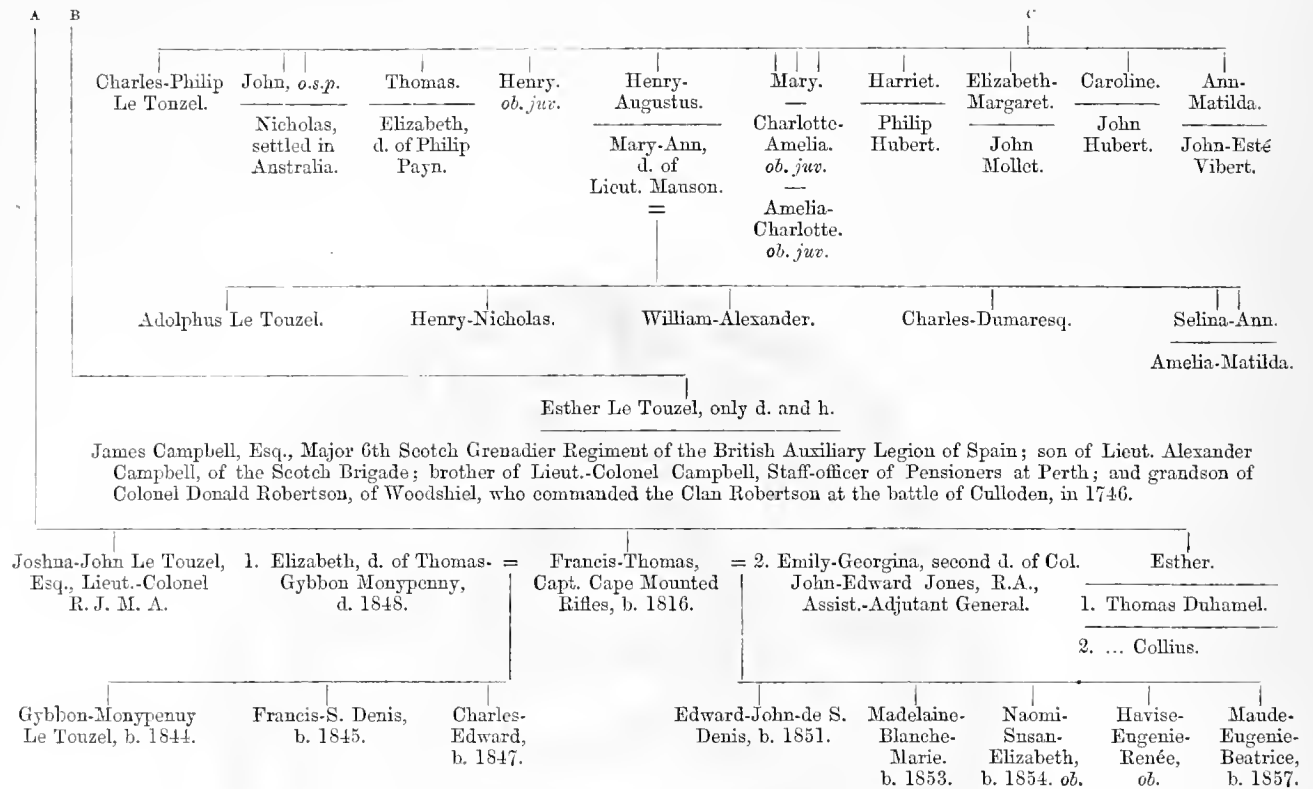
BADGE : On a table between two foxes, sejant, collared and chained, a loaf and thereon a cock, statant, all ppr., the latter having in his beak a label bearing the—

MOTTO : Deus ab inimicis me defendit.

ARMS (as borne by MRS. JAMES CAMPBELL): Gyronny of eight, or and sable, for CAMPBELL. Quartering : Or, a fesse chequy argent and azure, for STUART : and, Argent, a lymphad sable, oars in motion, flags, flying, gules, for LORN. On an escutcheon of pretension: Gules, a fesse, or, between three roses argent ; on a chief, azure, three fleurs-de-lis of the first ; a crescent for difference, for LE TOUZEL. Quartering : Per fesse, argent and or, in chief a dexter hand, clenched, issuant, vested azure, cuffed or ; in base, a mullet of the first, for POINGDESTRE.

### Pedigree of Le Touzel.





## Low.

**A**S will be seen on reference to the pedigree, this family, of Scotch extraction, has been settled in the island for two generations. Although of so recent establishment here, its alliances with, and co-representation of, several local families, fairly entitle it to a place on the roll of Jersey gentry.

Its present representative is ALEXANDER LOW, Esq., M.D., Surgeon of the V. Regiment, Medical Inspector-General, R. J. M., and the first Deputy to the States for the parish of S. Brelade.

ARMS (as borne by ALEXANDER LOW, Esq.): Vert, three wolves, rampant, argent. Quartering: Argent, a lion, passant, sable, for DE VILLENEUFVE: Per chevron, gules and or; in chief, two mullets, argent, for PIPON; and, Argent, on a chief, sable, three lions' heads, erased, or, for RICHARDSON. Impaling: Paly, azure and gules, a fesse, argent, between a crescent, or, in chief, and a trefoil, slipped, of the third, in base, for ALEXANDRE.

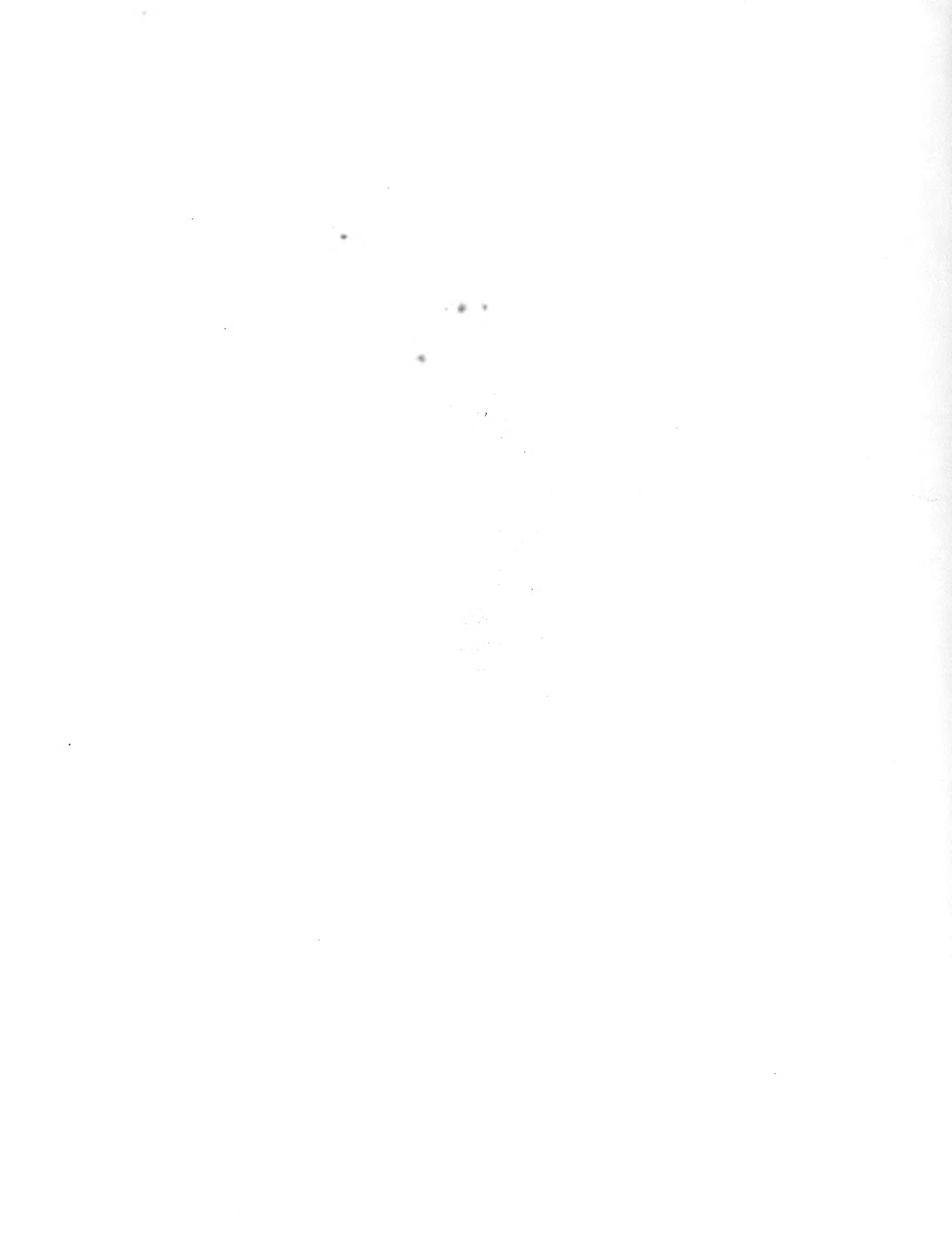
CREST: Out of a mural crown, argent, a dexter arm, holding a dart in bend, ppr.

MOTTO: Fortitudine et fide.

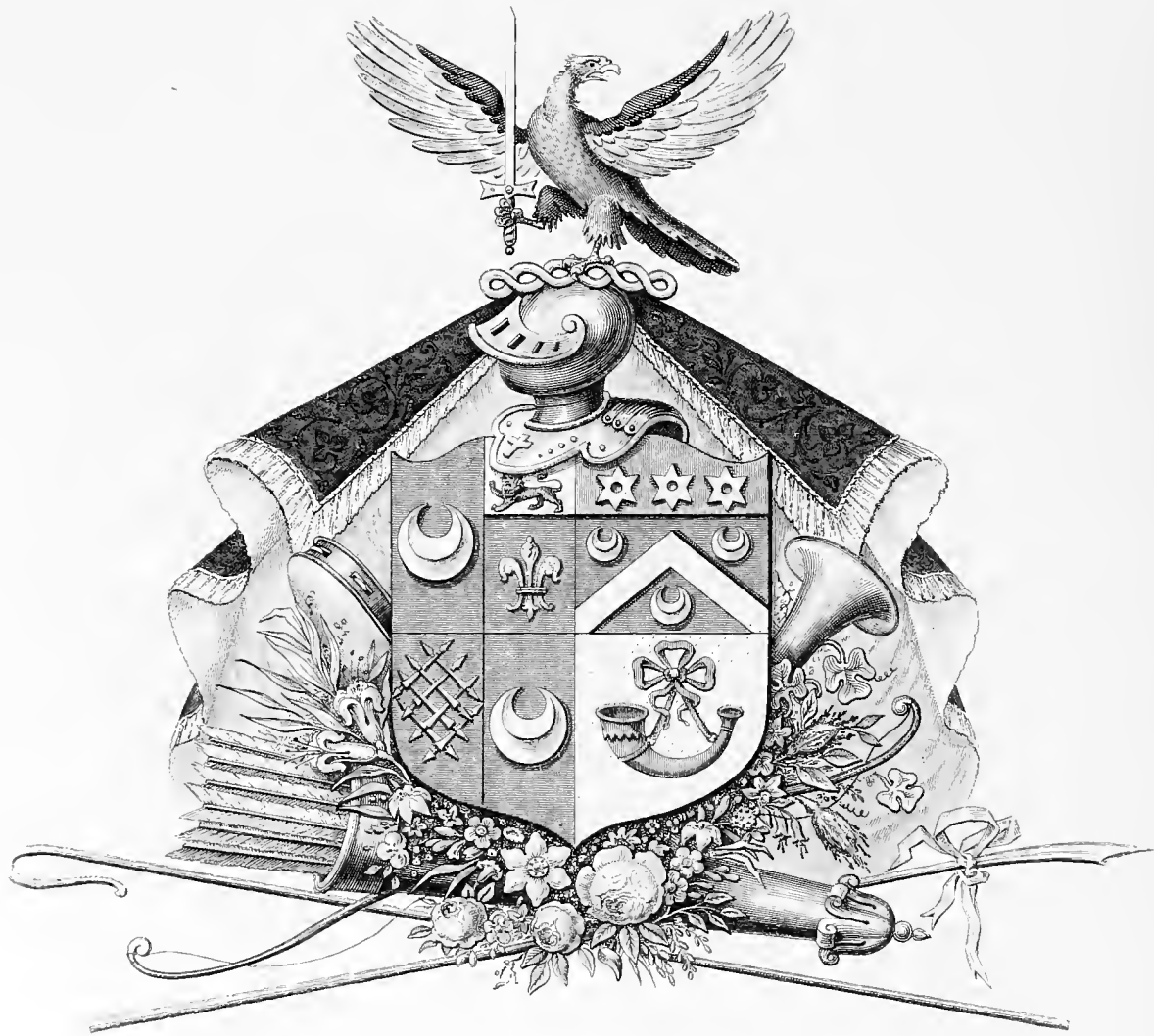


ALEXANDER LOTT, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*





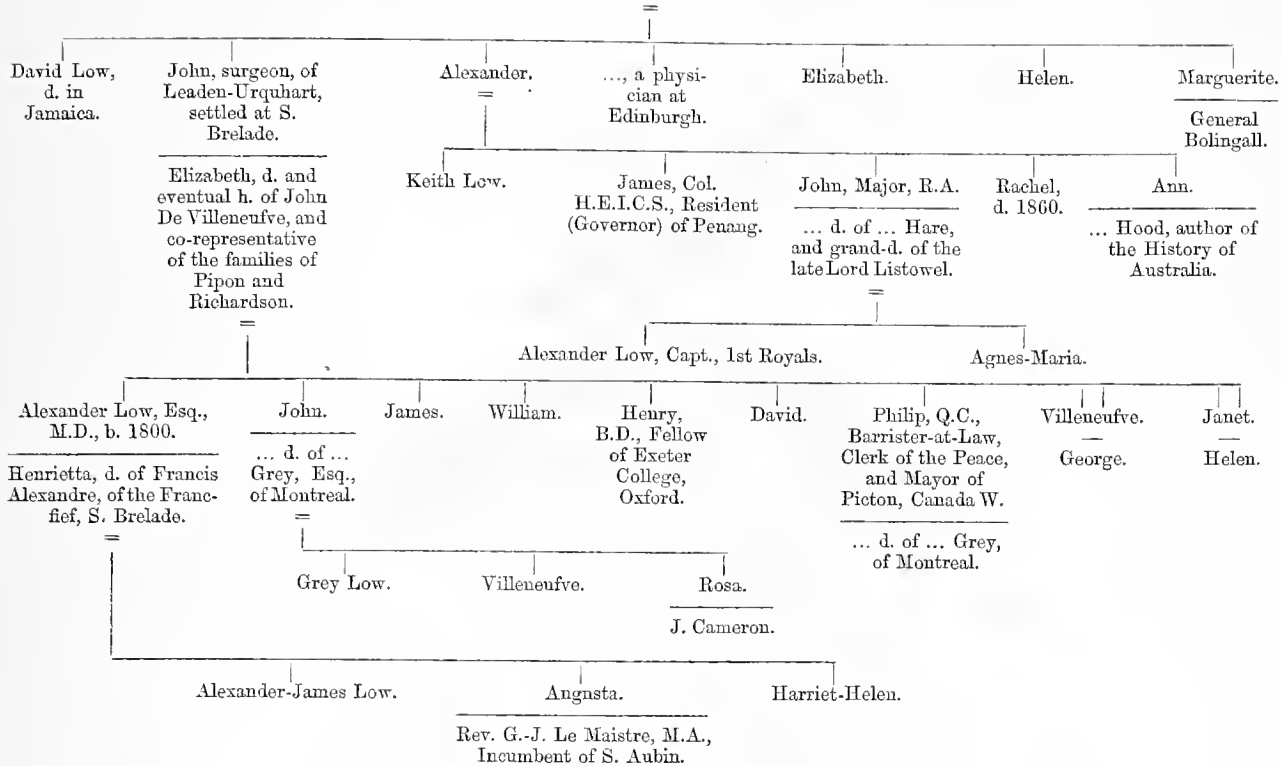


FRANCIS EDWARD LUCE, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*

## Pedigree of Low.

JAMES Low, of Leaden-Urquhart and Orchevie, was originally of Armfield, all in Fifeshire, N.B.



## Luce.



THE family of Luce, settled in the parish of S. Lawrence prior to 1500, claims to have migrated from Wales, and to be a branch of the famous Norman house of Lucey, or Lucie, settled in England since the Conquest.

This house represents a branch of the family of Le Brocq, and that of Le Bailly, of S. Mary, to which latter belonged the philanthropic "Jeanne Le Bailly," the wife of Thomas Denton, Esq., of S. Aubin, whose benefactions to the poor of the island, and to the parochial hospital of S. Brelade, has rendered her name sacred among her countrymen.

The present representative of the family is FRANCIS-EDWARD LUCE, Esq., of S. Laurence.

ARMS (as borne by FRANCIS-EDWARD LUCE, Esq.): Azure, a crescent, argent. Quartering: Azure, a fleur-de-lis, or; on a chief, argent, a lion, passant, guardant, gules, for LE BROcq; and Azure, fretty of tilting-spears, or, for LE BAILLY. Impaling: Azure, a chevron, or, between three crescents, argent; on a chief, gules, as many stars of six points, pierced, of the second, for LANGLOIS; and, Or, a bugle-horn, stringed and virolled, gules, for ORANGE.

CREST: An eagle with wings displayed, regardant, holding in the dexter claw a sword erect, all ppr.

**Pedigree of Luce.**

**Pedigree of Le Bailly of S. Mary.**

GEOFFREY LE BAULLY = Peronnele, d. of ... Malzard.

John Le Bailly, living 1514. Peter. Collette.  
 Jeannete, d. of ... Le Collette, d. of Edmund Grochie.  
 ... Chevalier.

Peter Le Bailly. Nicholas. John = Collette, d. of ...  
 Peter Le Bailly = Catherine, d. of ... Arthur. Other children.

1. Rachel, d. of Ben. La = Nicholas Le = 2. Sarah, d. Peter.  
 Cloche, of Longueville, Bailly, of ... Le  
 relict of Heber De Carteret, stable of S. Marinel.  
 Attorney-General of Mary, b. 1638, Le Brocq.  
 Jersey. d. 1713.

Peter Le Bailly, *o.s.p.* Nicholas, Jane, *o.s.p.*  
 Susan, d. of ... *ob. inapt.* Peter Le Mary Jane, *o.s.p.*  
 Le Geyt. *ob. inapt.* Bailly, d. *ob. inapt.* 1744, *s.p.* Thomas Denton.

Mary Le Bailly, b. 1701, d. 1785, = Francis Luce, eventual h. of her branch of the family.

Frances Luce, *eld. d. and co-h.* Mary.  
 Edward Luce. Peter Mauger, Advocate, R.C.

Francis-Edward Luce, *ob. jure. 1740.* John, Constable of S. Laurence, Capt. R.J.M., b. 1745, d. 1818.  
 Esther, d. of ... De Quetterville, d. 1834.

John Edward Luce, b. 1777, d. 1811, Capt. R. J. M. Francis, *ob. inapt.*  
 Elizabeth, d. of Pl. Payn, of S. Laurence.

John Luce, b. 1803, d. 1832, Lieut. R. J. M., *ob. inapt.* 1. Jane-Mary, d. of John Langlois, = Francis-Edward, b. 1806 = 2. Louisa, d. of John Orange.  
 John Luce, b. 1836. Francis-Edward Luce, b. 1848. Edward, b. 1851. Jane-Mary, b. 1849. Louisa-Anu, b. 1858.

PERRIN LUCE, living 1510 = Alice, d. of ... Gibbauld.

Martin Luce.

Ranlin Luce, an elder of the Church = Jane, d. of ... Grossier, of S. John. Uclver, *ob. inapt.*  
 John Luce = Sarah, d. of ... Le Conteur, of S. John.

John Luce, d. 1706, Lieut. Train Band = Susan, d. and Elizabeth. Jane. Judith.  
 of S. Laurence, and Centenier of that b. of ... Le Philip Le Matthew Du Pont,  
 parish for thirty-three years. S. Ouen. Brocq. of S. Laurence.

Francis Luce, m. 1688, d. 1725. Edward. Sarah. Elizabeth. Susan. Rachel.  
 Esther, fourth d. of the Rev. Mary, d. of ... Clement Philip De Ste.  
 Francis Le Conteur, rector of De Veuille. Pinel, Le Gros. Croix, of S. Heber.  
 S. Heber. = of S. John.

Edward Luce. John, Philip. Peter, Mary.  
 Frances, *eld. d. and ob. 1751.* ... d. of ... De Carteret, of S. Peter. James Vibert, of S. Ouen.

Clement. Margaret, b. 1696. Mary. Esther. Susan, Elizabeth.  
 Jane, d. of Abraham De Ste. Elias Le Philip Le Edward  
 ... Esnouf. Croix, of S. Heber. S. Heber. Maestre. Bechevaise, of S. Mary.

Sarah. Jane. Anu.  
 John Arthur. Daniel Pellier. Edward Mourant, of S. Saviour.

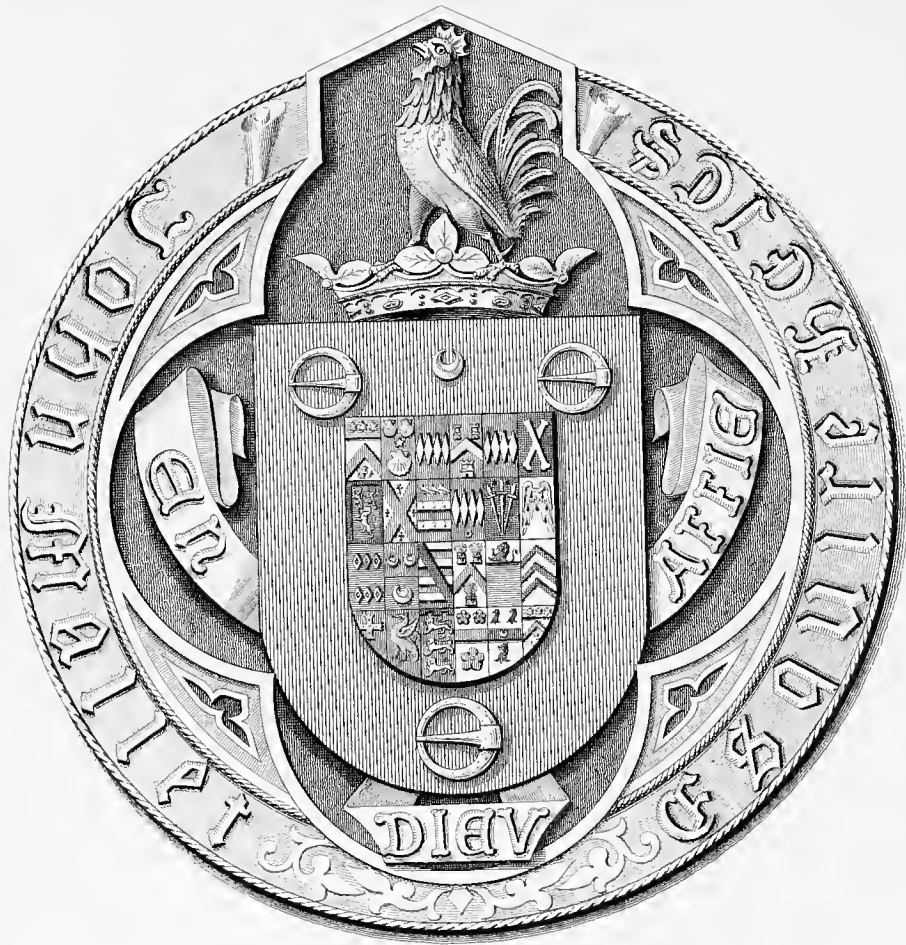
Frances, b. 1735. Mary, b. 1737, d. 1821. Jane, b. 1742.  
 Charles Philip Langlois. Matthew Manger, of Mont-à-L'Abbe.

Esther, *ob. jure.* Elizabeth-Mary, b. 1780, d. 1804. Esther-Jane.  
 Richard Le Feuvre, of S. Laurence. 1. Heber Langlois.

2. Rev. Thos. Orange, Rector of S. Laurence.







*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*

## Malet.

“**T**HIS Norman name is among the earliest to be found in the Anglo-Norman records connected with the island, and in the island itself; like that of the house of Harcourt, with which that of Malet-de Gravelle has been allied in early Norman times, it is one of the oldest Norse names on record, and has been written *Malet* and *Mallet* indifferently;\* and is found associated with events of historical importance and interest, in England and France, which are comprised between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries. Its first bearer was one of those hardy freebooters, who quitted the North with Rollo,† and, as one of his chief captains, obtained large grants of land in Normandy; whose immediate descendants, becoming lords of the great and powerful *Sirauté de Gravelle*,‡ near Harfleur, founded one of the great Norman houses, which became distinguished in both England and France.§ According to the ancient tradition of the family now treated of, one of its junior branches also flourished in the insular portion of the duchy, in Jersey, in the eastern parish of Grouville, (or, as it was anciently written, *Groville*,) where it held lands and a Seigneurie from the earliest times, on many portions of which it bestowed the hereditary patronymic, which is still retained, after the lapse of many centuries.

“The Manor-House, from the first period to the commencement of the seventeenth century,

\* A branch of this family, whose surname in latter times was written Mallet, has, by poll-deed executed under the hands and seals of the two surviving sons and of the eldest grandson of the late Rev. John Mallet, Rector of the parish of Granville, enrolled in Chancery and also enrolled in the Royal Court of Jersey, reverted to the earlier manner of spelling.

† *Vide* “*Histoire de la maison d’Harcourt*,” vol. I., p. 826.

‡ *Vide* “*Notice historique et généalogique sur le maison de Malet*,” p. 376.

§ In England, in addition to William Malet, who led a third part of the Conqueror’s army at Hastings, Robert, his descendant, was Chamberlain to Henry I., and held two hundred and sixty-seven lordships and manors, which immense possessions were confiscated by this sovereign for the attachment of that baron to the claims and fortunes of Robert Courte-heuse, Duke of Normandy; and with them those, still more considerable, of the Earl of Mortain, the king’s uncle, who had likewise espoused the same cause, were bestowed as a rich appanage on Stephen, Earl of Blois, afterwards King of England; Malet’s great baronial residence was at Eye, Co. Suffolk, remains of which are still said to exist. William Malet, lord of Shepton-Mallet, and other lordships also bearing his name, in Somersetshire, was one of the twenty-five great barons who signed Magna-Charta, and Robert Malet was named one of its conservators in the reign of John. And in the present day Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., of Wilbury House, Co. Wilts, Her Britannic Majesty’s Minister-Plenipotentiary at Frankfort, perpetuates the descent of the English branch, which has been genealogically treated by Sir William Betham, of Dublin, and which has produced members alike remarkable and distinguished for their brilliant talents in diplomacy and other branches of the public service. Whilst in Normandy, William Malet, second of that name, Sire de Gravelle, joined the first great crusade led by Godfroi de Bouillon and Robert, Duke of Normandy, in 1096. Robert Malet, second of that name, fought at the battle of Bouvines, 1214, and married Allix, daughter of Robert, third Comte d’Alençon, and of Adèle of Burgundy, thus descending in the female line from the royal house of France. Robert Malet, third of that name, Sire de Gravelle, Knight-Banneret, Baron de Gravelle, sold to Philip-Augustus his rights and claims to a portion of the Comté d’Alençon by contract passed in January 1220, and from this period dates the annexation of this province to the French crown; in 1226, he was summoned with Richard d’Harcourt to the death-bed of Louis VIII., and was one of the state-witnesses of the coronation of his son, Saint-Louis. Guy Malet, Sire de Gravelle, fought at the battle of Rosebecq, and was knighted on the field for his valour; in 1415, he also fought at the battle of Agincourt with Geoffroy de Boucicault and the Sire de La Trémoille. John Malet, sixth of that name, Sire de Gravelle, Lord of Marcoussis, Montaigu, Bois-Malherbes, Ambourville, and Tournefuge, and Chamberlain to the Dauphin, married Marie de Montauban, daughter of Bonne Visconti, of the ducal house of Milan, and was made prisoner in England, having joined the large body of forces raised by Pierre de Brézé, Comte de Maulevrier, Hereditary Seneschal of Normandy, to assist the fallen fortunes of

bore the name of the Maison de Mallet,\* and, among other compounds of the surname, may be mentioned the Moulin de Malet,† an early dependency of this Seigneurie, situated at the foot of the Mont Malet, which forms the western extremity of the short range of hills extending to

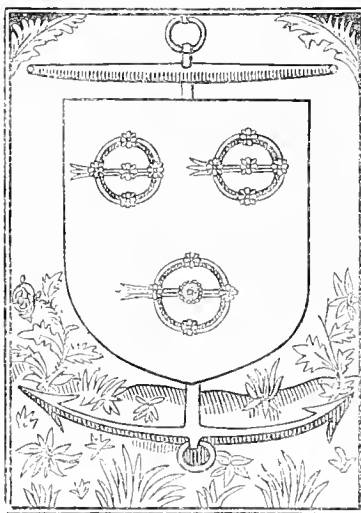
Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., after the loss of the bloody and fiercely contested battle of Towton, in Yorkshire, which took place in 1461. Louis Malet, Sire de Gravelle, Lord of Séez, Bernay, Montaigu, Marcoussis, Governor of the provinces of Normandy, Picardy, etc., was one of the most distinguished men of his age, and the friend and minister of three successive kings, Louis XI., Charles VIII. and Louis XII.; his talents and services, in the cabinet and in the field, raised him to posts of the highest importance and distinction in the state, which he retained to his death; he took a prominent part in the celebrated battle of S. Aubin-du-Cormier, near Rennes, gained by the illustrious Sire de La Trémoille, in which the Duke of made prisoner; and was created Admiral Brest, led by the Maréchal de Rieux, combined fleets of England and Britany, Charles VIII. to Naples, and assisted largely from his own private fortune; successor, Louis XII., the domains of Paris, were conferred upon him by 1513; but he munificently refused these his last wishes with the following request *ès bailliages les plus grevés de son vingt-dix-mille livres tournoys, a fin que pour moi.*" He died at his Château de buried in the church of the Cordeliers, his history of Charles VIII., says, *roi,*" and Philip de Commines, in his derating influence in this king's councils. de Gravelle forms part of the celebrated of France in the palace of Versailles. Malet, Dame de Gravelle, who married Chartres, Prince de Chabannais, Grand Malet, who married, firstly, Charles Maréchal, Amiral, et Grand-Maitre d'Illiers;—and Anne Malet, Dame du Balsac, Seigneur d'Entragues. The Sires de Gravelle became extinct; a younger branch is now represented by the Marquis Olivier de Malet, fourth lineal descendant of the branch of de La Garde, founded in 1695 by the marriage of its heiress by Anthony de Malet, a younger son of the branch of La Jorie, in Limousin, established in the latter part of the fourteenth century by William Malet, after the death of his elder brother, John III. Malet, Sire de Gravelle, who was beheaded at Rouen, 5 April, 1356, with the Comte d'Harcourt and other lords, by John, King of France, for having abetted the death of Charles de Laçerda, of the royal house of Castille, Grand Constable of France.

\* "Item, les deferts de la MAISON DE MALLET, à sçavoir, tout le clos de *Bourbon*, excepté le champ au long des jardins," etc. —*Vide Terrier of the parish of Grouville, vingtaine des Marais*; drawn up in 1601, in the baillifship of Sir George Poulett.

† "Et similiter dicit, *Willielmus des Mareys*, quod compertum est per presentamentum juratorum parochiæ de Grouville quod ille redditus quinquingenta solidorum datus fuit domino regi, per illum qui fuit dominus MOLENDINI MALET, per sic quod homines domini regis qui vellent molere possent ad molendinum illud, et non potest didici et redditus ille non continetur in predictâ cartâ domini regis RICARDI; petit judicium ut prius si clamare possint ab antiquo."—*Placita de quo Warranto de insulâ de Jersey, anno 2 Ed. II.*

This rent of 50 sols, due on the Moulin-de-Malet, affords a remarkable instance of the extreme antiquity of some of the insular crown dues; it was conferred, with others in the island, by the Conqueror and his spouse, Matilda, on the Abbey of La Trinité, at Caen, built by the latter, and also known as the "Abbaye-aux-dames," and was claimed in 1180 from Robert Malet, Seigneur of La Malletière. At the Reformation it was transferred to the Crown, to which it is still due, and is, perhaps, an unique case of a money-rent continuously paid, during eight centuries, on a property, unchanged in any particular, save that of proprietorship.—*Vide "Stapleton's Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ,"* vol. I. p. 76.

Arma Ludouici de  
Grauilla Archimarini Francie.



Hec sunt arma quibus celo fere incluta tollit  
Nobilitas generis o Iodoice tui.

ARMS OF LOUIS MALET, SIRE DE GRAVILLE.  
(FAC-SIMILED FROM A CONTEMPORANEOUS  
ILLUSTRATION).

Orleans, afterwards Louis XII., was of France in 1489; and at the siege of with five-and-twenty ships defeated the consisting of sixty sail; he accompanied that monarch, during that expedition, and for another considerable loan to his Melun, Corbeil, and Dourdan, near Letters-Patent given at Blois, 8 May, considerable grants, and accompanied to the king:—"Qu'il lui plaise diminuer royaume la dite somme de quatre- le povre peuple prie Dieu pour lui et Marcoussis, October 30, 1516, and was which he had founded. S. Gelais, in "Qu'il estoit le plus fort du conseil du memoirs, also alludes to his prepon- The portrait of this great and last Sire collection of the Admirals and Marshals As he left three daughters only, Louise Jacques de Vendôme, Vidame de Maitre des Eaux et Forêts;—Jeanne d'Amboise, Seigneur de Chaumont, de France, secondly, René, Seigneur Bois-Malherbes, who married Pierre de elder branch of the noble and illustrious

the neighbouring village of Gorey, and still retains its original name of La Malletière,\* the corruption, most probably, of Mallet-Terre or Terre-de-Mallet.

“ The fief, held *in capite* of the Dukes of Normandy, likewise still bears from this family, for which it was created, the name of Fief de Mallet, or de La Malletière, and was held in 1170 by Robert Malet,† from whom the present branch derives its descent.

“ Wace, the insular poet, records at length the prowess of William Mallet, whose bravery contributed greatly to the victory of Hastings, and whose services were rewarded with immense grants of lands and manors taken from the vanquished Saxons :

<p>‘ <i>Guillame</i> ke l'en dit MALLET, Hardiement entrels se met ; Od l'espée ki resflambie ; As <i>Engleiz</i> rent dure escremie ; Mais fon escu lui estroerent, Et fon cheval foz lui toerent, Et il meisme eussent mort,</p>	<p>Quant vint li <i>Sire</i> de <i>Montfort</i>, Et <i>Dam Willame</i> de <i>Vez-Pont</i> ; Od granz maifnies ke il ont, Le rescontrent hardiement. Mult i perdirent de lor gent ; MALLET firent monter maneiz, Sor un desfrier tot freiz.’</p>
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*Roman de Rou.*

“ After the loss of the Duchy of Normandy, in 1203, hostages were ordered to be taken by John from the Channel Islands, as a measure of precaution, and to enforce the adhesion of the inhabitants of these slender remains of this great domain to his crown and government ; and among those chosen from the chief families of Jersey, was William Malet, son of the before-named Robert, who fulfilled this condition on behalf of his father, who appears to have been incapacitated, by age or sickness probably, from discharging this honourable and onerous duty. He was detained six years in England, and was placed, alone, under the charge and safeguard of Henry Blond, mitred abbot of the great and wealthy monastic house of Benedictines,‡ at Gloucester, dedicated to S. Peter.

\* “ Item, les vieux deferts, à sçavoir, la pièce sous les côtils de LA MALLETIÈRE, depuis le bout de l'ouest du Hommet deçà à une blanche pierre qui sépare la dite pièce de la pièce de *Jean du Parc*,” &c.—*Same terrier, same vingtaine.* Vide EXTENTE of 1607, parish of Grouville

† Vide “ *Stapleton's Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normannicæ Sub regibus Angliæ*,” p. 76.

Some claim appears to have been made upon this early seigneur connected with his property or feudal service, the precise nature of which it is now impossible to determine, but which would seem to have involved him in some temporary difficulty, as this fief has been classed among the *forfaitures*, or escheats to the Crown, not unfrequent at this period, in consequence of the return of Jersey seigneurs to French allegiance and interests, resulting from the final separation of the Channel Islands from their parent duchy. Whatever may have been the nature of this difficulty, it is certain that the period of its occurrence was nearly twenty-five years anterior to the *Echet des Normands* ; that Robert MALET held his fief and lands in the reign of John ; and that they were possessed by the elder branch in the seventeenth century.

“ In the *Extente* of 1331, Gûille de La Hougue is mentioned as holding the *fief de La Maletière* ; but the probability is that he was a Malet who also held the adjoining fief and had assumed the name of La Hougue. Such changes in surnames were far from uncommon in ancient times ; of which two instances connected with the name of Malet may be cited. Ogerus de Pugeys, one of the four knights of the Lord Malet, lord of the honour of Eye, in Suffolk, received from this Norman Baron, after the Conquest, the manor of *Bedingfield*, in consequence of which he assumed the name of *Bedingfield*, of Bedingfield. And Sir John Peyton, Knt., Governor of Jersey *temp.* James I., was also the lineal descendant of the same William Malet, whose ancestor, becoming possessed of the manor of Peyton Hall, in Suffolk, assumed that surname.’

‡ “ The cathedral of S. Peter was formerly the minster of the mitred Abbey of Benedictines, and its patronage was changed to that of the Holy Trinity, on the creation of the see, September 3, 1541 ; the building was begun in 1047,

“The liberation\* of these insular hostages, who had repaired to England in 1208, took place in 1214. But, on his return to Jersey, William Malet found his father dead and his lands and Seigneurie under seizure by the Bailly of the island, Hasculfus de Suleny.† He, therefore, petitioned the Crown, as one of its tenants in chief, and Henry III., (who, during the course of his long reign, manifested an extreme desire to preserve the Channel Islands by encouraging the good-will and attachment of their inhabitants, and spared no pains, whether by large and repeated grants of supplies of arms and munitions for their defence, or by lending a ready ear to the complaints and petitions for redress laid before him by them,) ordered a Commission of Inquiry‡ to be issued under Philip de Albin, Warden of the islands, and, on proof of irregularity of procedure, immediate restitution to be made.

“Fifty years after, this Seigneurie, (as appears from an enumeration of fiefs and their reliefs made by the Jurats of the then recently instituted Royal Court to the King’s commissioners, Wiger and Broghton, n. Edward I.,) is thus designated; ‘Item, dicunt quod *feodum Malet* debet dimidium relevium.’

“Many of the earlier Christian names of the insular branch were identical and contemporaneous with those borne by the parent-stock; those of Robert and William are found in Jersey

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and enlarged at subsequent periods; the eastern window is said to be the largest in England, containing 8,927 square feet of glass; the cloisters, a paradise of architecture, and for extent and tracery unsurpassed, are on the north side, and during the civil wars, were used as stables by the Parliamentarians; in the south alley is the lavatory; and the ‘carols,’ or recesses, where the monks wrote and illuminated missals and chronicles, remain perfect as when first erected. The chapter-house was built in 1088.”—*Vide a “Description of Gloucester Cathedral.”*

\* Rex Priori Wintonensi salutem. Sciatis quod propter fidelitatem et bonum servitium proborum hominum nostrorum de insulis de Gerefey et Gernese quietos eis clamavimus obsides eorum, ita quod libere possint reverti in partes suas. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod Colinum Parvum obsidem suum quem vobis committi fecimus custodiendum libere abire permittatis. Et in hujus, &c.; Teste me-ipsō apud Havering, anno regni nostri XVI<sup>mo</sup>.

Eodem modo scribitur Engelardo de Cygone de obsidibus insularum de Gerefey et de Gernere, de Johanne et Radulfo obsidibus eorum; et de Gernere de Henrico et Willielmo obsidibus eorum, et vicecomiti Nottinghamensi pro Ricardo Baldwinensi, Johanne, Ricardo, et Roberto obsidibus predictorum.

Eodem modo scribitur Abbati Gloucestrensi de Willielmo Malet obside eorum; Maiori Wintonensi et probis hominibus ejusdem ville de Colino Normanno, Ricardo Turgis, Ricardo Warino, et Johanne obsidibus eorum; priori et conventus S<sup>t</sup>i. Albani de Radulfo Galitano, Abbati de Ramfeie de Roberto Hurmano.—Teste eodem, datâ eâdem, anno eodem.—*Rot. Pat. Johannis XVI<sup>o</sup>—1224.*

† This Bailly, although of Norman descent, appears to have been a member if not chief of one of the greatest of the Breton feudal houses; the Sulenys being, through an ancestress, Yseult, daughter of Jean de Dol, Comtes de Combourg and Dol. Several of the lords of this great house, which proudly ruled “*Dei gratia*,” bore the same name and surname anterior and subsequently to the period referred to in the text. The magnificent *château fort* of Combourg, still perfect in all the attributes of feudal strength, affords a striking proof of the exalted position of its ancient lords, and of the impregnable character of the castles of the great nobles of those days. It became subsequently the property of the ancient and noble house of Chateaubriand; and the illustrious author of that name, who became its possessor by the death of an elder brother, passed much of his early youth in this grand and gloomy fortalice, and sold it to a near relative of the same name.—*Vide Dom. Maurice, Histoire de Bretagne.*

‡ . . . . . } Rex Philippo de Albino salutem. Mandamus vobis quod diligenter inquiri faciatis per probos et legales De inquisitione { homines de insulâ de Gerefey si ROBERTUS MALET factus fuit die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo de terrâ suâ quam tenuit in Gerefey dum WILLIELMUS MALET filius suus fuit pro eo obses in Angliâ; et si idem WILLIELMUS MALET propinquior heres ejus inde fit, et si Hasculfus de Suleny terram illam factus in manum nostram dum fuit ballivus de Gerefey solâ occasione mortis predicti Roberti, eo quod tenuit de Domino Johanne Rege, patre nostro, in capite; et si confiterit vobis per inquisitionem predictam quod ita fit, tunc sine dilatione prefato WILLIELMO MALET de prefatâ terrâ patris sui plenam factinam habere faciatis.—Teste Henrico, apud Westmonasterium, &c. V<sup>o</sup> die Junii. *Rot. Claus. vij<sup>o</sup> Henrici III.* 1223.

in the reign of John; they were also borne in Normandy at the same period; and likewise by members of the branch which established itself in England at the Conquest. This branch, early in the thirteenth century, ceased to form part of the line of the Sires de Gravelle in Normandy, since feudal possessions in England, and that duchy no longer continued to be held on equal terms and tenure by Anglo-Norman barons after the battle of Bouvines, which took place in 1214, and established its final separation from England. But the Jersey family continued in possession of the Seigneurie and the Maison de Mallet, which latter remained unchanged in name until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it lost its ancient owners by the marriage of Isabella,\* the daughter and heir of Henry Mallet,† Seigneur of La Malletière, La Hague,‡ and Les Esperons,§ who was the last representative of the elder branch.

“In 1602, Helier de Carteret|| became possessed, by purchase from this Isabella Mallet, of the fiefs of La Hague and Les Esperons, which, from a declaration of dues and tenures made in 1489, were at that time held by her ancestor, John Mallet, Seigneur of La Hague, La Malletière, and Les Esperons; the two latter fiefs having been in the possession of this family upwards of a century.

“Anterior, however, to the extinction of the elder branch in the person of Isabella Mallet, a second son, John, leaving the Maison de Mallet, now called les Près,¶ established himself in the neighbouring parish of S. Martin. From him descended lineally the late Reverend John Mallet, Rector of his original ancestral parish of Grouville during forty-eight years, who died in 1851, aged 85, and was highly esteemed not only for his erudition, but respected for his stern integrity, private and public worth. This gentleman was also a lineal descendant, maternally, from the same Isabella Mallet above spoken of; and is now represented by the heir of his eldest son, the Seigneur of S. Ouen, and by his two surviving younger sons, ROBERT-PHILIP, M.A., OXON, whose eldest son, Adolphus-Robert, Ensign H.M. 38th Regt., died at Lucknow, in 1858, shortly after the capture of that town by the late Lord Clyde; and WILLIAM-EDMUND, whose only son, Laurens-Matthews, Lieut. R.N., now senior Lieutenant of H.M.S. “Assurance,” entered the navy in 1850, and has served throughout the whole of the late Crimean campaign, for which he has received the Order of the Medjidie and the Crimean and Turkish medals. He also served in China, where, by the explosion of a Chinese junk, he was blown up and very severely burnt; for this service he has also received the Chinese medal; and

\* “The fee of the MALLETIÈRE, which the heir and daughter of HENRY MALLET now holdeth, 30 fols for half relief.” Vide EXTENTE of 1607, parish of Grouville.

† “John Fourneaulx, in the right of his wife, daughter of *Ifabella*, the daughter and heir of HENRY MALLET, for *Renaud Gault*, 15 fols.”—*Ibid*, parish of Grouville.

‡ This seigneurie, which came into the possession of this family by the marriage of its heiress, was anciently held by its tenure to provide a jail for the king’s prisoners, and its seigneurs were responsible for their safeguard; “JEAN MALLET, à caufe de sa femme, pour le fieu de *Pierre de La Hague*, doit plein relief, fçavoir, 60 fols, avec douze fols pour une paire d’esperons et fuite de cour.”—*Vide* “*Chroniques de Jersey*,” p. 38.

§ This fief, which also bore the name of fief ès Ricards, was held by the ancient and honourable tenure of the annual presentation of a pair of spurs; “John Fourneaulx, in the right of *Ifabella*, the daughter of HENRY MALLET, of *Grouville*, for a pair of spurs for the fee ès Ricards.”—*Vide* EXTENTE of 1607, parish of St. Peter.

|| “*Helier de Carteret*, having the right of *Ifabella*, daughter of HENRY MALLET, holdeth LX vergées of ground called the fee of *La Hague*, for the which he payeth, for the full relief, LX fols and fuit of court.”—*Ibid*, parish of S. Peter.

¶ The tract of meadow land in front of this manor house would appear to explain its present not inappropriate name, which was bestowed upon it when it passed by marriage from the possession of the family whose name it originally bore; it was rebuilt in 1631, and still retains a fine and massive specimen of a stone newel staircase of the first manor, mentioned at p. 22 of the introduction.



during his service in H.M.S. "Falcon," on the West Coast of Africa, whilst repelling the attacks, on the river Gambia, of a large body of natives, he received a gun-shot wound in the face; and, for enforcing the rights of the English and other merchants trading in that settlement, he received their thanks, and those of the Governor of Sierra Leone, Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.\*

"Several members of this Norman family appear to have made the church the subject of their peculiar choice in the olden time, among whom, in addition to the late Rector of Grouville, Sire Thomas Mallet was Dean of Jersey in 1515; Sire Anthony Malet Vice-Dean, and Rector of Grouville in 1519; and Sire Francis Mallet, Rector of St. Trinity in 1558. And Richard

AUTOGRAPH OF ANTONY MALET, VICE-DEAN  
OF JERSEY AND RECTOR OF GROUVILLE.

AUTOGRAPH OF RICHARD MALLET,  
JURAT R.C.

Mallet was Jurat of the Royal Court from 1524 to 1557; whilst, in the present century, it has given six of its members to the naval and military services, evincing thus its attachment for "la robe et l'épée." In its elder and younger branches it has also formed alliances by marriage with some of the principal insular families, among which are those of La Hague, Dumaresq in several branches, Lempriere of S. John, La Hougue-Boëte, De Carteret, and the house of St. Ouen. The celebrated Sir George de Carteret, Bart., of Hawnes, co. Bedford, one of the most distinguished scions of that house, too, was the maternal great-grandson of Isabella Mallet, Lady of La Malletière, La Hague, and Les Esperons;† but, following the Norman custom, it does not bear any quarterings of arms.

\* (Copy.)

"Government House, Sierra Leone, 2nd May, 1861.

"SIR,—In acknowledging your letter dated last month, transmitting Lieut. Mallet's report of proceedings in the Boom river, I have to express my obligations for the prompt and judicious manner in which your measures were taken for the protection of British subjects and their property in the Sherboro'.

"May I request you will convey to Lieut. Mallet my deep sense of the spirit and ability he exercised in carrying out your orders; and I have no hesitation in stating the presence in the Sherboro' of the small force under Lieut. Mallet, and the fearless and energetic manner in which he acted, will, for the future, tend to secure the safety of the persons and property of our traders there.

"To Commander Heneage, H.M.S. 'Falcon,'  
"Sierra Leone."

"I have the honour to be, Sir,  
"Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) "STEPHEN J. HILL, C.B., Governor.

† Isabella Mallet—John Journeaux

Collette Journeaux, only daughter, m. firstly

Hugh Dumaresq, (*Vide* Ped. of Dumaresq du Morin.)

Elizabeth Dumaresq, m. 8 June, 1608, in the Island of Serk.

Elias De Carteret, Attorney-General of Jersey.

Sir George Carteret, Kt. and Bart., Governor and Bailly of Jersey (*Vide* Ped. of De Carteret, Baronial branch).



“The arms of the Norman house of Malet-de Gravelle were recorded, in the list of Norman barons drawn up in 1096\* and deposited in the Cathedral of Bayeux, by William Malet, second of that name, Sire de Gravelle, whose name occurs after those of the Comtes d’Eu and d’Harcourt. The supporters, two griffins, date at least from 1355, having been borne by John III. Malet, Sire de Gravelle, who married Eleonora, daughter of Guy de Chatillon, Comte de S. Pol, Grand Butler of France, and of Mary of Britany, daughter of John II., Duke of Britany, and of Beatrix of England, daughter of Henry III., as is attested by an existing impression of his seal attached to a document,† dated June xxvi., 1355. They are still borne by the Marquis de Malet, present head and representative of this ancient and noble house, who, in a letter‡ addressed to a member of this family, expresses in congratulatory terms the gratification he has derived from the knowledge of the existence of so ancient a branch in Jersey. It is one of the few in France which has constantly written its name without the prefix of the particle *de*,

\* Imperial Library, Paris, MSS. 9816 and 9816<sup>3</sup>.

† At this early period, this name was written *Mallet* and *Malet*, and the document alluded to in the text, which is deposited in the *Cabinet des Titres*, in the Imperial Library, Paris, and is a receipt for payment from the state, bears *Malet*; whilst another similar document, also in the same collection, dated two years anterior to the first (1353), from another member of the same house, also named John, whose seal bears three buckles and a label of three points, gives *Mallet*.

The floor of the great Guard Chamber of the Abbaye-aux-Hommes, at Caen, was formerly paved with encaustic tiles, of which there were originally an immense number; on them, however, were depicted but twenty-four coats-of-arms, frequently repeated; from which it may be inferred that none but the chief of the Norman houses received the honour of having their armorial ensigns recorded in this celebrated and royal building, and, from their early date, it may also be inferred that they composed the first *tile-armorial* on record. The arms are France; Bertrand, Vicomtes de Roncheville et Briquebec, etc.; Tancarville, Hereditary Chamberlains of Normandy; *Mallet-de-Gravelle*; Mathan, Seigneurs de Mathan, etc.; du Marché, Seigneurs d’Hermanville, etc.; Harcourt; Le Bray; Lucy; Malherbe aux Lions; La Haye, du Cotentin; Reviers, alias Vernon; Barons de Creuly, of the race of the Dukes of Normandy; de Briqueville; de Tilli; Paynel, Seigneurs of Fontenay-Paynel; de Tilli de S. Germain; de Thieuville; Molley-Baeon; de Meullant, Seigneurs de Courseules; de Ste. Marie; de Say, Seigneurs d’Aunay; ancient arms of the town of Caen; and one unknown.—*Vide “Essais Historiques sur la Ville de Caen, par l’Abbé de La Rue, etc.”*

Among the achievements which adorn the *Salles des Croisades* of the palace of Versailles, due to the munificence of the late king of the French, Louis-Philippe, the arms of the Norman house of Malet-de Gravelle are recorded; they also received, in the thirteenth century, the signal honour of being admitted among the armorial bearings which form part of the decoration, in gold and enamel, of the celebrated *Cassette de S. Louis*, made to contain the scourge and hair shirt which ministered to the austere discipline of that pious monarch. This valuable and rare specimen of mediæval art had been preserved in the church of Dammarie-les-Lys, near Melun, after the demolition, in 1793, of the abbey of Notre-Dame-la royale-du-Lis, founded by S. Louis, and to which it had been presented, with its contents, as a precious relic of the sainted king, by his grandson, Philippe Le Bel; it has recently been purchased by the state, and presented by the Emperor Napoleon III. to the museum of the Louvre, and now forms part of the collection comprised in the *Musée des Rois*; on the lid and sides are the escucheons of the following sovereign and noble houses:—France; Castille; Jerusalem; Hugh IV., Duke of Burgundy; Robert de Courtenay, Grand Butler of France; Amauri, Comte de Montfort, Grand Constable of France; Robert III., Comte de Dreux; Pierre de Dreux, surnamed Mauclerc, Duke of Britany; Baldwin IX., Count of Flanders; Thibaut VI., Count of Champagne, King of Navarre; *Robert III. Malet, Sire de Gravelle*; Henry II., Comte de Bar; Henry III., King of England; Matthew II., de Montmorency, Constable of France; Guilleaume de Beaumont, Marshal of France; Jean de Beaumont, Great Admiral and Chamberlain; Raoul, Sire de Coucy; Alphonse, Comte de Toulouse; Philippe, Comte de Dampmartin; Richard d’Harcourt; one unknown coat; and six wanting.

“Eufin cette liste de noms illustres inscrits sur la cassette royale se complète par les blasons de *Mallet, Sire de Gravelle*, et de Richard d’Harcourt, qui servirent de temoins au couronnement de S. Louis.”—*Vide La Cassette de S. Louis, Edmond Ganneron. Paris, 1855.*

‡ In the original, the two modes of writing his name are underlined; and, speaking of his arms, he says:—“ . . . les miennes, comme celles de tous les *Malet* ou *Mallet* ayant pour berecean Gravelle, près le Hâvre et Harfleu, et restés

assumed by the parent-house only since the latter part of the seventeenth century.\* The name itself is generally believed to have been bestowed upon an early Scandinavian member, on account of his great personal strength and prowess in wielding the iron mace, a ponderous and formidable weapon called *Mall* in the Norse tongue."

ARMS (as borne by the late JOHN MALLET, Esq.): Gules, three buckles, or; a crescent, argent, in chief, for difference. On an escutcheon of pretension: Argent, a chevron, gules; on a chief, azure, three estoiles, or; in base, a thistle, slipped, ppr., for LE MAISTRE. Quartering: Gules, three escallops, or, a mullet for difference, for DUMARESQ: Gules, four fusils, conjoined, in fesse, argent, for DE CARTERET: Gules, a chevron between three towers, triple-towered, or, for S. OUEN: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent, for D'ALBINI: Sable, two shin-bones in saltire, argent, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, for NEWTON: Azure, three lions, rampant, or; a bordure, sable, for DE CAUX: Argent, a saltire, gules, between four fleurs-de-lis, azure, for HARLESTON: Gules, two bars, ermine; in chief, three martlets or, for SARRE: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, argent; in base, an annulet, or, for difference, for DE CARTERET: Sable, three swords, in pile, argent, points downward, hilts and pomels, or; between the former, two mullets for difference, for POULETT: Argent, two wings, conjoined, ermine, for RAYNES: Azure, six mascles, argent, three and three, for CREDIE: Party per fesse, gules and azure, three crescents, argent, for AUMERAL: Barry of eight, argent and gules, over all a band, sable, for BOURTON: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three garbs, vert, for BOSCO: Azure, on a chief argent, a demi-lion, coupé, gules, for DENIBAUD: Argent, three chevrons, sable, for ARCHDEACON: Gules, a cross, fleury, or, charged with seven roundles, sable, for LATIMER: Gules, a wyvern, with wings erect, argent, for LE BRENT: Gules, three lions passant, in pale, argent, over all a label of three points, sable, for GIFFARD: Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils, gules, for POUTRELL; and Argent, a fesse between three wolves' heads, erased, sable; a crescent, for difference, for SEALE.

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet, a cock, statant, ppr.

MOTTO: En Dieu affie.

ARMS (as borne by LAURENS-MATTHEWS MALET, Esq., R.N.): Same Arms, Crest, and Motto, as the preceding.

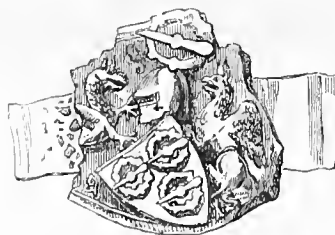
ou revenus en Normandie, après la conquête de l'Angleterre, sont bien de gueule à trois fermeaux, ou boucles, d'or, ainsi que vous le verrez sur le cachet de cette lettre.

" . . . Je serais heureux de vous recevoir, Monsieur, et de faire connaissance avec un membre de notre nombreuse tribu, si un voyage vous amenait en France," etc.—*Extract from letter of the Marquis de Malet, dated 8 July, 1857.*

\* "La maison de Malet est du très petit nombre de celles qui ont constamment conservé leur nom primitif et



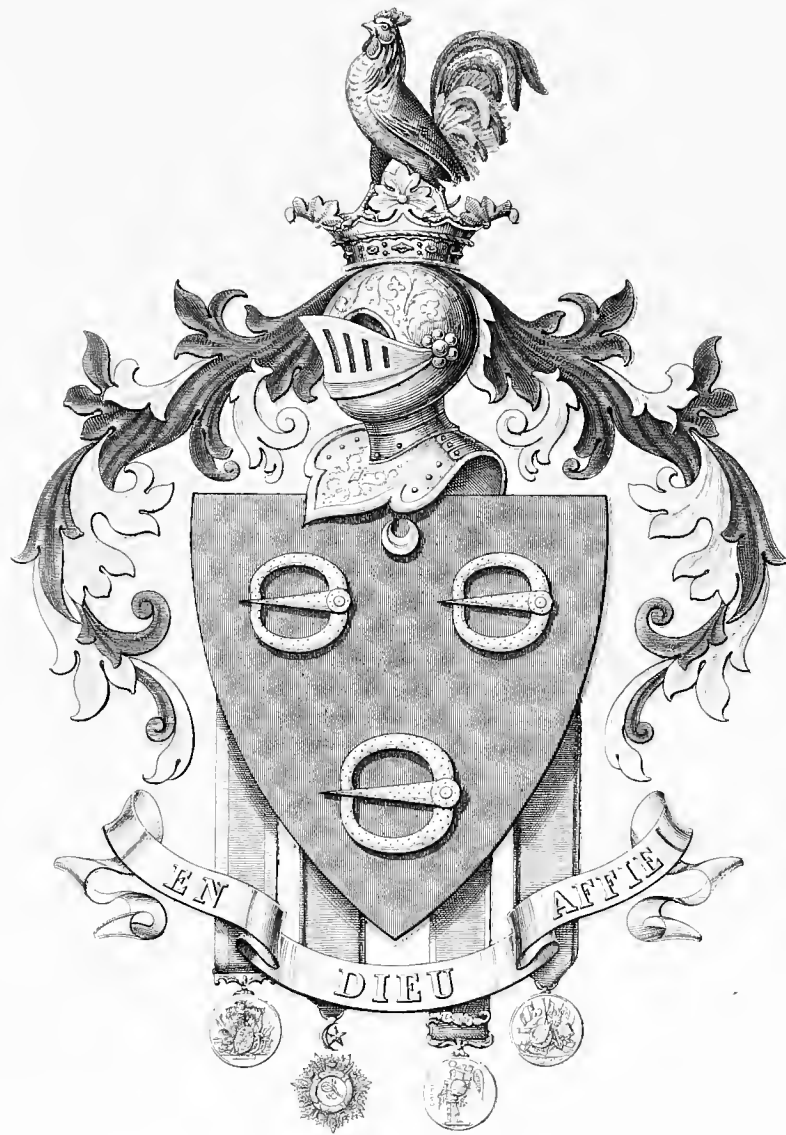
1. SEAL OF JOHN III. MALET,  
Sire de Graville. 26TH JUNE, 1355.



2. SEAL OF ROBERT IV. MALET,  
Sire de Graville. 18TH MARCH, 1380.



3. SEAL OF WILLIAM MALET,  
Seigneur de Crasmenil. 4TH JUNE, 1399.



Laurens Matthews Malet. Esquire. R. N.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the World*



Pedigree of Malet.



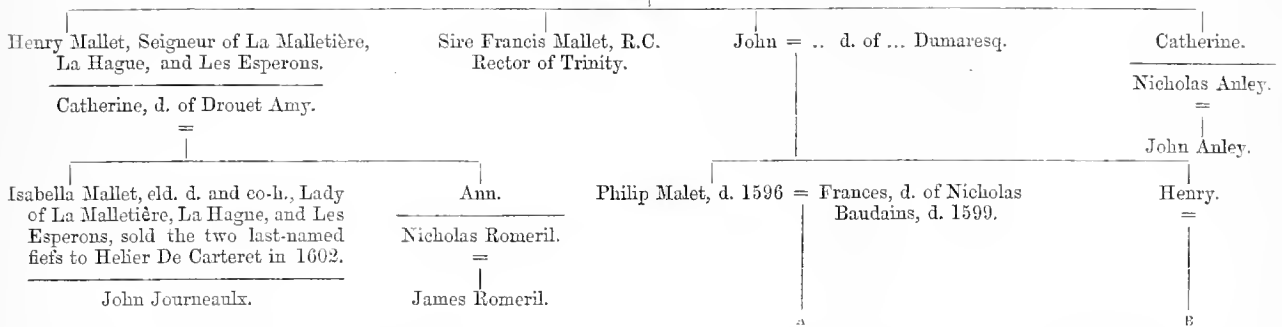
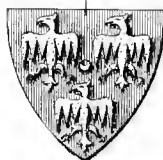
ROBERT MALET held the lands and Seigneurie of La Malletière, in the Parish of Grouville, *in capite*, of the Dukes of Normandy, in 1170.

William Malet, Seigneur of La Malletière, sent to England as a hostage for the Island, in the stead of his father, in 1208, and placed under the charge of the Abbat of Gloucester; he returned to Jersey in 1214. From whom descended—

William Malet, Seigneur of La Malletière and La Hougue. From whom descended—

John Malet, Seigneur of La Malletière, and, in right of his wife, Seigneur of La Hague and Les Esperons in 1490. From whom descended—  
Richard Mallet, Seigneur of La Malletière, La Hague, et Les Esperons, = Catherine, d. of John Dumaresq, Seig. of Vinchelés de Bas and of Gorge.  
Jurat R.C. from 1524 to 1557.

John Mallet, Seigneur of La Malletière, La Hague, and Les Esperons = Isabella, d. and co-h. of Thomas Lempriere, Seig. of S. John. La Hougue Bûete.



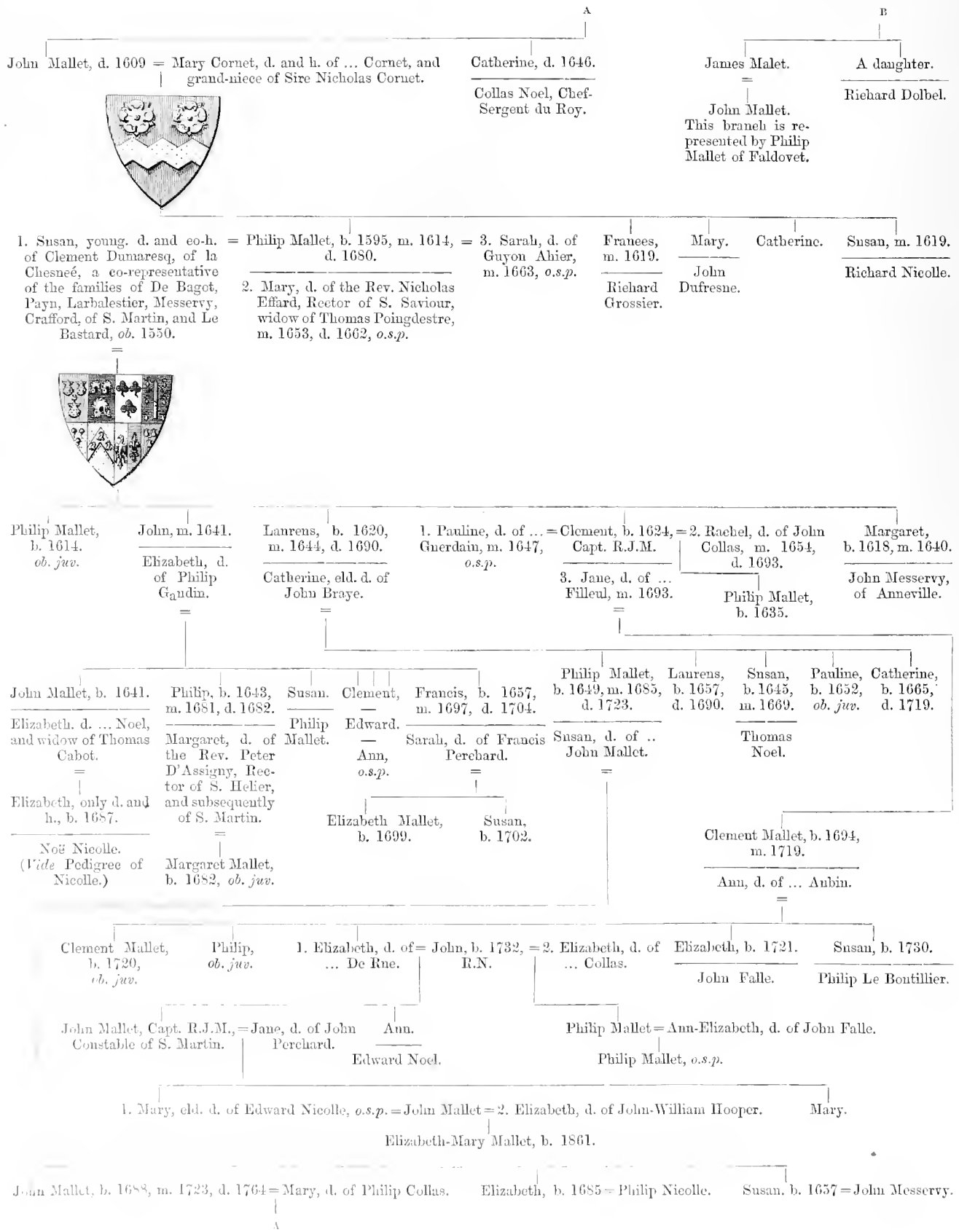
patronymique sans y joindre la particule *de* autrement que comme indicative de possessions seigneuriales.—Vide “*Notice Historique et Généalogique sur la Maison de Malet*,” p. 450.



4. SEAL OF JOHN V. MALET, Sire De Graville, Grand Maître des Arbalétriers de France.—15TH OCTOBER, 1417.

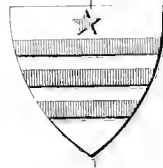


5. SEAL OF LOUIS MALET, Sire de Graville, Grand Amiral de France.—31ST JULY, 1474.



John Mallet, b. 1724, *ob. juv.* | John, b. 1725, *ob. juv.* | John, b. 1726, = Rachel, d. of m. 1764, d. 1797 | Philip, b. 1731, *o.s.p.* | Laurence, b. 1735, *ob. juv.* | Mary, b. 1728, *ob. juv.*

The Rev. John Mallet, b. 1766, m. 1793, d. 1851, Rector successively of S. John, S. Peter, and Grouville. = Elizabeth-Ann, sole d. and h. of John Marett, and widow of Richard Babington.



John Mallet, H.E.I.C.S. | Edward, Capt. H.M. 61st Regt., *o.s.p.* | Robert-Philip Mallet, *now* Malet, M.A., Oxon. Ann, d. of Peter Simonet, of Radier, Lt.-Col. R.J.M., and Constable of Grouville. | William-Edmund Mallet, *now* Malet. Ann-Elizabeth, d. and co-h. of John Matthews, Major R. J. M., d. 4th August, 1863. | Elizabeth. Charles De Carteret, of Vinchelés de Bas, Major H.E.I.C.S. | Mary. Philip De Quetteville, Lt.-Col. R. J. M. A., Constable of S. Helier.

Laurens-Matthews Malet, b. 1835, Lieut. R.N., Order of Medjidie, Crimean, Turkish, and Chinese Medals, m. August 27th, 1864. Elizabeth-Margaret, second d. of the late Pearse Crosbie, of Ballyheigue Castle, Co. Kerry, Esq. | Ebza-Susanna, b. 1836. Richard-Ramsay Armstrong, Lieut. R.N., Legion of Honour, Order of Medjidie, Crimean and Turkish Medals. | Clara-Ann, b. 1840. Robert-Philip Armstrong, Capt. H.M. 23rd Regt., Royal Welsh Fusileers, Crimean Medal, *ob.* 1863. | Edith-Villeneuve, b. 1843. | Alice Spawforth, b. 1844.

Adolphus-Robert Malet, b. 1837, Ensign H.M. 38th Regt., *o.s.p.*, 1838, Indian Medal. | Alfred-Simonet, Clerk in Holy Orders, b. 1839. | Stanley-Edwin, b. 1841. | Frederick-De Carteret, b. 1843. | Maria-Octavia, b. 1848.

John-Paington Mallet, Seigneur of S. Ouen, Lieut. H.M. 47th Regt., b. 1837, d. 1856, *innupt.* | Edward-Charles Mallet, *now* Malet, b. 1838, Seigneur of S. Ouen, late of H.M. 25th Regt. Assumed by S.M., the name and arms of De Carteret, of S. Ouen. Indian Medal. | Rachel, d. 1855, *innupt.*

Elizabeth, sole d. and h. of Abraham Poingdestre.

Marie Malet-De Carteret, b. 1862.









*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*







*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*

## Marett.



HIS family is probably of Norman, certainly of French, origin, and is not, as is sometimes supposed, a branch of the English family of Marriott, although the name and arms of both are somewhat analogous.

It has been settled in the island from a very remote period ; for, in 1295, Ranulph Maret, priest, son of Peter Maret, was collated by Edward I. to the rectory of S. Helier, as a recognition of, rather than a compensation for, the serious losses sustained by himself and family on the occasion of an incursion of the French, sometime previous to that date.

By the *Extente* of 1331, it appears that Thomas Maret held the fief *ès Ferans*, in the parish of S. John, for which he owed, in the quaint language of this Record, “Vingt deniers, une gueline, et un pain.” There was also, at this early period, a fief termed Maret, in the same parish.

DOM. AUDREY MARET was Prior of S. Clement in 1363, and is mentioned in an Act of the Royal Court, of the date of Tuesday before the Nativity of Our Lady, in that year.\*

DENIS MARET was *Cousteur* of the Parish of S. John, as is shown by a deed dated 22 August, 1545.

NICHOLAS MARET was Rector of the Parish of S. John in the reign of Edward VI., and was prominent among the earliest promoters of the Reformation in the island. On the accession of Queen Mary, he sought a temporary refuge in France ; but, on her death, returned to Jersey, and resumed his sacerdotal duties. He is supposed to have been the brother of Laurence, and the uncle of Vincent Maret, the deacon of the same parish.

PHILIP MARET, who was Advocate-General of Jersey in 1608, afterwards became Solicitor-General there. Owing to a dispute with the Bailly, John Hérault, he was deprived of the latter office in 1616. This did not, however, prevent his subsequent election to the office of Jurat of the Royal Court, into which he was sworn on the 12 March, 1628. In May, 1632, he was appointed by Sir Thomas Jermyn, Lieutenant-Governor of the island, during the absence of Captain Thomas Rainsford. He died in January, 1636-7, and was buried in the parish church of S. Brelade.

PHILIP MARET, son of the preceding, was a victim of the parliamentary excesses in Jersey ; for, having protested against the exactions and tyranny of the then Governor, Colonel Robert Gibbon, was by him committed as a close prisoner to Mont Orgueil Castle. He contrived to obtain his liberty on bail sometime afterwards, when he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to obtain redress from the Protector. The Restoration, however, relieved Mr. Maret, with the Royalists of Jersey generally, from the exactions and persecutions to which they were subjected by their political antagonists. Philip Maret died without issue in 1675-6, leaving no inconsiderable property, part of which was inherited by his paternal relatives, and the remainder, including the estate of Avranche, a view of which is appended to this lineage, devolved upon his half-sister, Susan Dumaresq, widow of Elias Maret. From this lady the seat has descended to

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\* Now in the Archives at S. Lo, Normandy.

Peter Maret, Esq., the present Seigneur. A characteristic portrait of Philip Maret is preserved at Avranches.

FRANCIS MARETT (as, about this period, the surname was written) was Seigneur of Avranches, and an Advocate of the Royal Court. He was afterwards preferred to the office of Receiver of the King's Revenues in Jersey, and finally elected Jurat, a dignity he enjoyed until his death, in 1762. His eldest son,

FRANCIS MARETT, Seigneur of Avranches, was sworn an Advocate of the Royal Court, in January, 1765. He then became Jurat, and fulfilled the duties of that post for several years. In early life he travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a man of varied information, and critical taste in science and art. He died in 1801, and, leaving no issue, the bulk of his property descended to his nephew,

PHILIP MARETT, Seigneur of Avranches, who was successively Advocate, Jurat, and Lieutenant Bailly of the Royal Court. As Constable of the parish of S. Lawrence, and as Jurat, he was a member of the insular States for little less than half a century, and had the honour of being deputed by that Assembly to defend the interests of the island, on several important occasions. He was for many years Colonel of the S. Laurence battalion of the R.J.M. His son,

PETER MARETT, Lieutenant-Colonel R.J.M., is the present Seigneur of Avranches, and the representative of the eldest surviving branch of the family.

PETER-DANIEL MARETT, brother of Philip, entered the service of the Honourable East-India Company in 1799, and obtained an ensigncy in 1st Madras Native Infantry. He was stationed at Vellore in 1806, the scene of the first mutiny of the native troops, and narrowly escaped being put to death by the revolted on that occasion. He attained the rank of major in 1817, but from ill-health was compelled to retire shortly afterwards from the service. He returned to his native island, where he continued to reside until his death in 1838. His son,

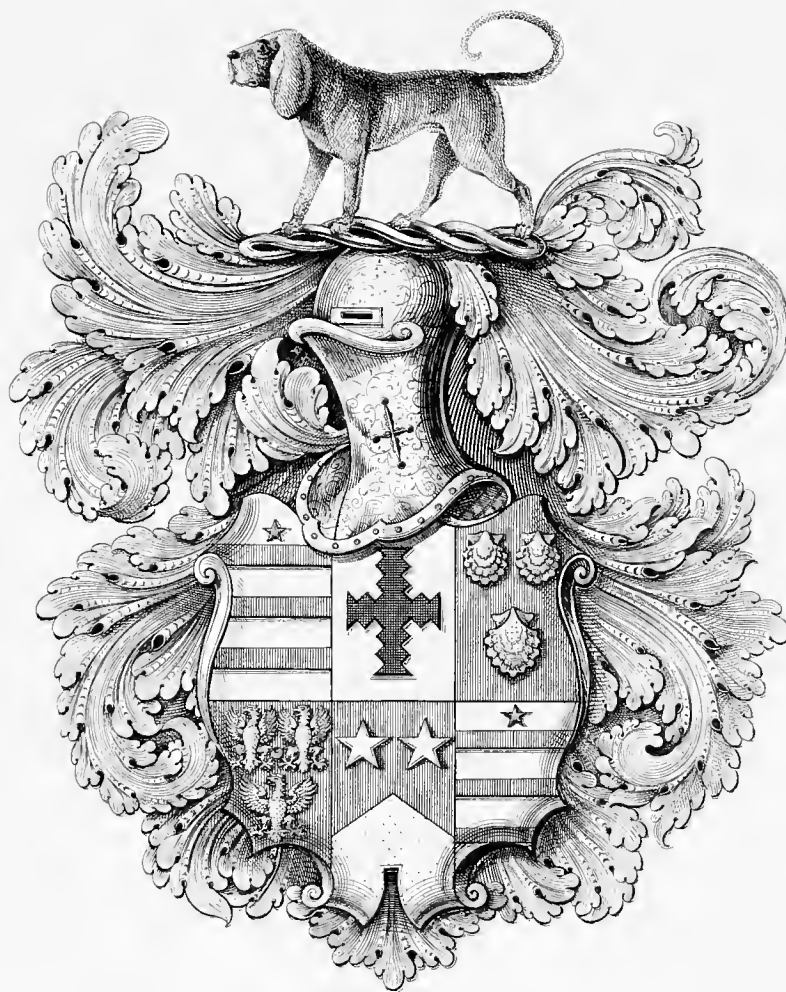
ROBERT-PIPON MARETT, Esq., who represents a junior section of this family, is Advocate-General of Jersey, and who during his period of office as Constable of S. Helier has done very much to improve and beautify the chief town. He is also favourably known as the author of a life of Le Geyt, the insular legist.

ARMS (as borne by PETER MARETT, Esq.): Argent, three bars, gules. Quartering: Argent, a cross, indented, sable, for ROMERIL: Gules, three escallops, or, for DUMARESQ: Gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE: Gules, an anchor, erect, or; on a chief of the second, three roses, of the first, a crescent for difference, for MAUGER: and Azure, a crescent, argent, for LUCE. Impaling: Argent, three trefoils, sable, a mullet for difference, for PAYN.

CREST: A talbot, ppr.

ARMS (as borne by ROBERT-PIPON MARETT, Esq.): Argent, three bars, gules, a mullet for difference. Quartering: Argent, a cross, indented, sable, for ROMERIL: Gules, three escallops, or, for DUMARESQ: Gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE: and Per chevron, gules and or, in chief two mullets, argent, for PIPON.

CREST: A talbot, ppr.



ROBERT PIPON MARETT, ESQUIRE.

Solicitor-General of Jersey.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*

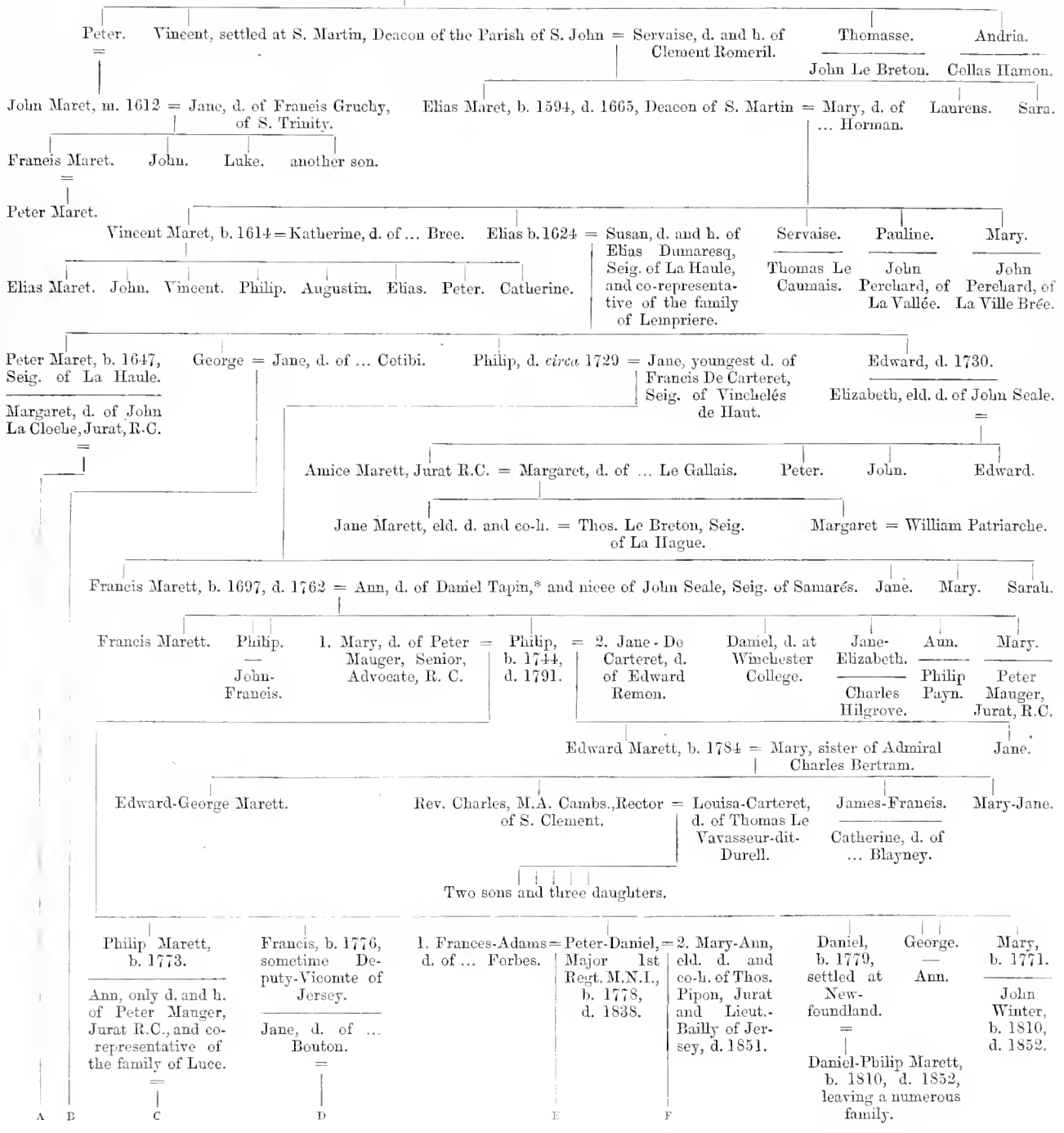




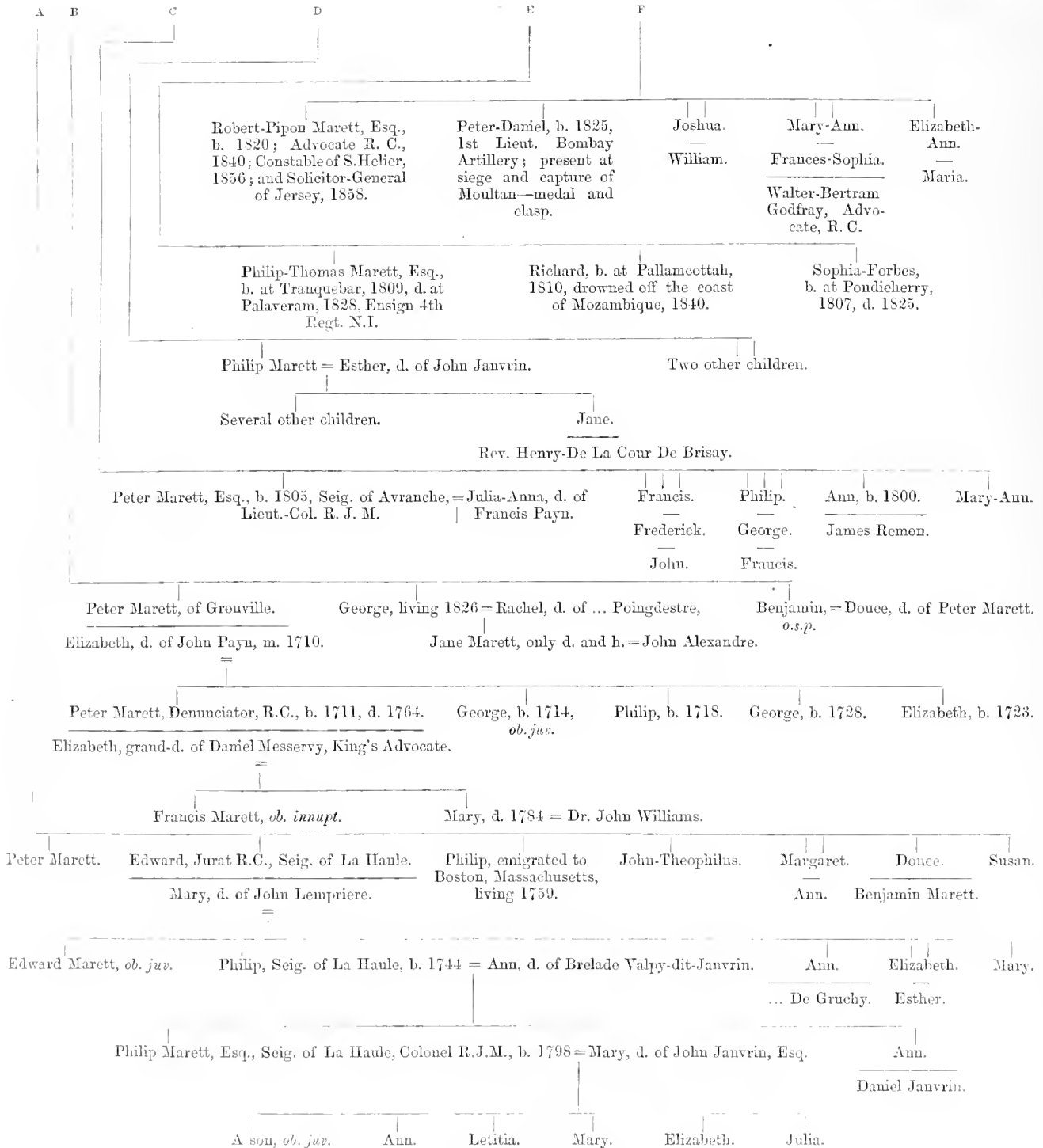
**Pedigree of Marett.**

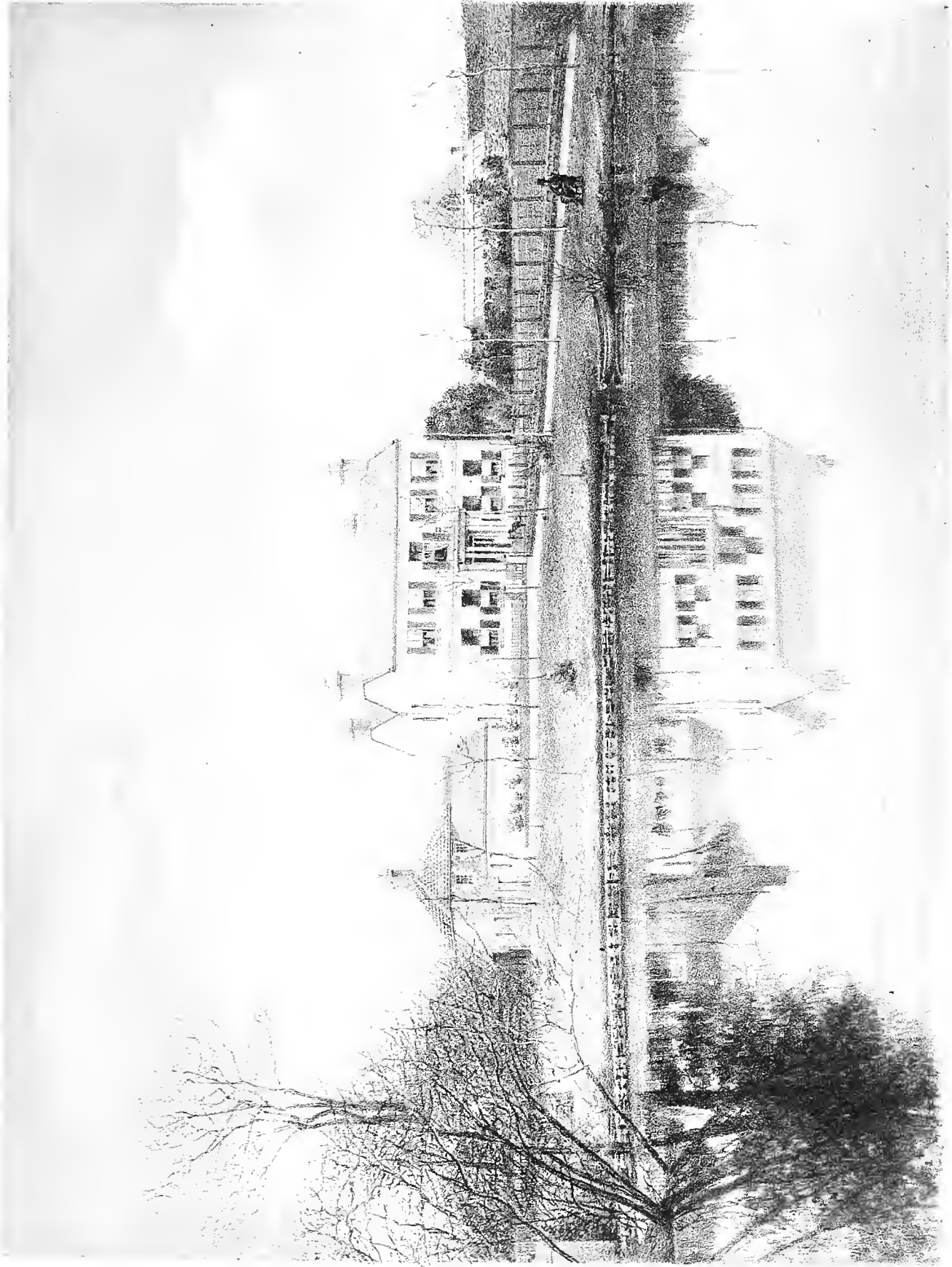
BRANCHES OF S. HELIER, LA HAULE, AND AVRANCHE.

Martin Maret, b. *circa* 1460, was probably the father of—  
Richard Maret, one of the "*fouageurs*" of the Parish of S. John, in 1544, whose probable son—  
Laurens Maret, b. *circa* 1540 = Pauline, d. of Peter Hamen.



\* ARMS of TAPPIN or TAPIN: Argent, three stags' heads, cabossed, azure. CREST: A lion, rampant, or.



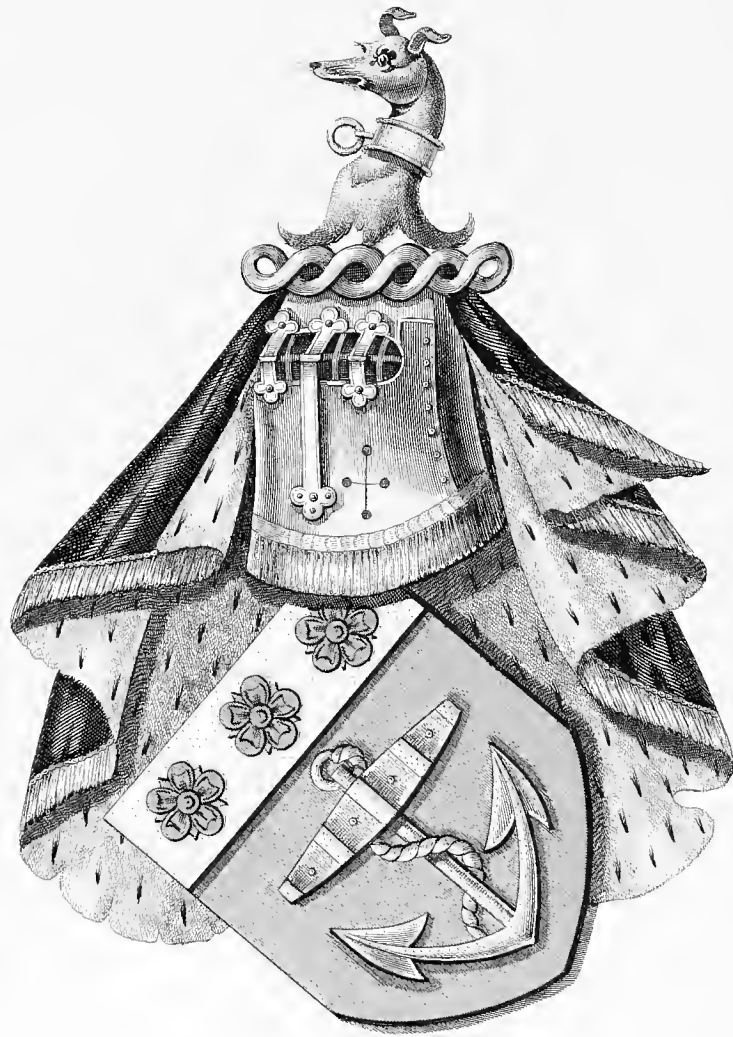


*Branch*  *Paul, & Co.*  
*The residence of* *John Marshall, Esquire.*

*By whom this card is presented to you, please*





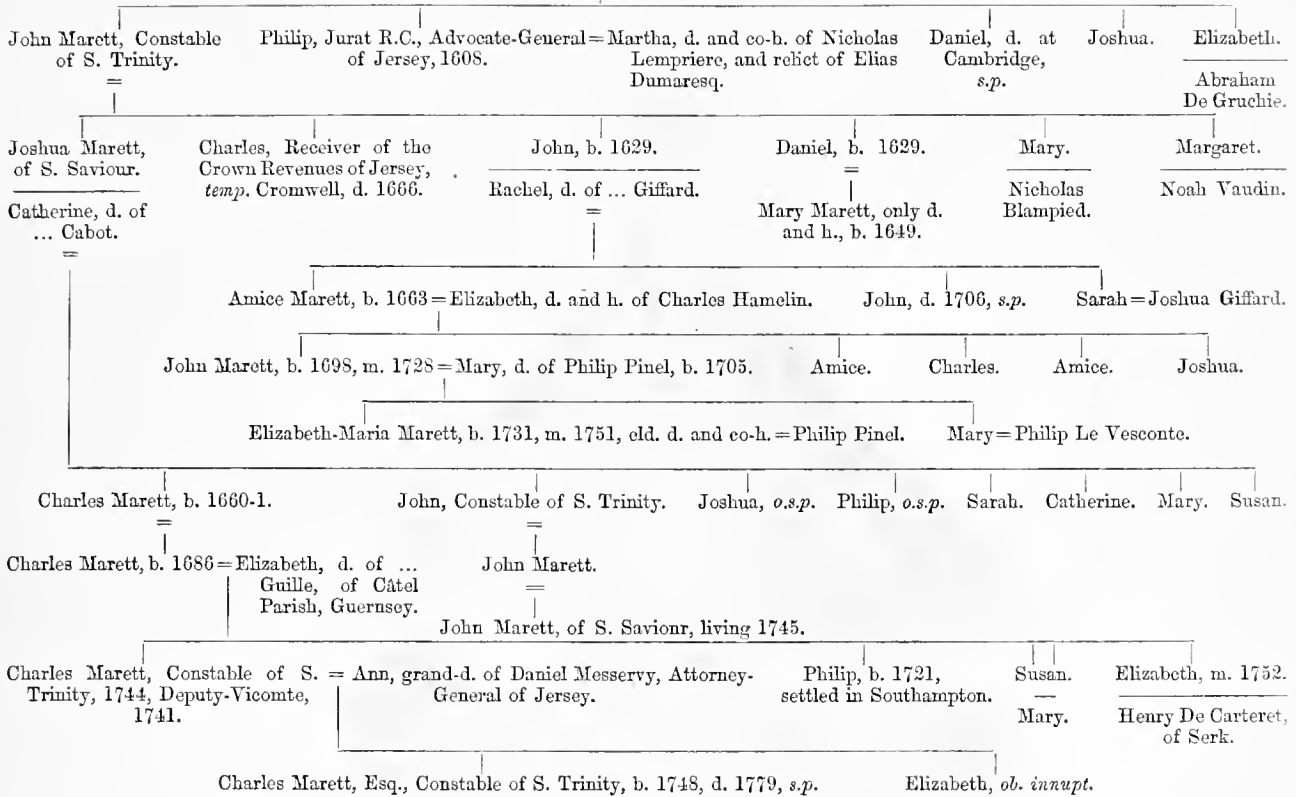


George Manger.

**Pedigree of Marett.**

BRANCH OF S. TRINITY.

CHARLES MARETT = Margaret, d. of ... Le Cerf.



**Mauger.**



ALGER, Mager, or Mauger, is a name that occurs very early in the histories of both Jersey and Guernsey. Tradition, handed down for several centuries, states that the family owed its origin to Malgerius, Malger, or Mauger, Archbishop of Rouen and son of Richard II., Duke of Normandy, who, for his evil life was refused the pallium by the Pope, and for revolt against his nephew, William the Conqueror, was by him degraded and exiled, and retired in 1055 to Guernsey, where he became enamoured of a damsel named Gisella or Guille. From this amour, adds the same tradition, spring the two local families of Mauger and Guille.\*

In 1331 Richard Mauger was a landholder in the parish of Grouville.†

In the reign of Henry V., Jacques Mauger, said to have been a Guernseman, had conferred on him the Seigneurie of Bosques, in Normandy, with the arms thereto belonging, for

\* Vide Poingdestre's MS.; Wace's "Roman de Rou;" Bulkeley's "Hougue Bie de Hambie," etc.

† Vide EXTENTE de Jersey, 1331.

"RICHARD MAUGER pr. la Charruée ès Mauger, doit à la feste S. Michel . . . . . o 12 o"

successfully storming the Castle of Montmartin, on the night of the 25 June, 1419, with his men from the island.\*

The family of Mauger of Jobourg, in Normandy, derives its source from Jersey, as will be seen by the annexed lineage.†

There are several families in England of similar name, and bearing the same arms. One of these, represented by the late JOHN-PEMBERTHY MAGOR, Esq., of Redruth, was settled in very early times in North Wales, where it was sufficiently wealthy and important to give its name to the town of Magor. Thence its members migrated, some to Ireland and others to Cornwall, in which latter county the family possesses the important manor bearing its own name.

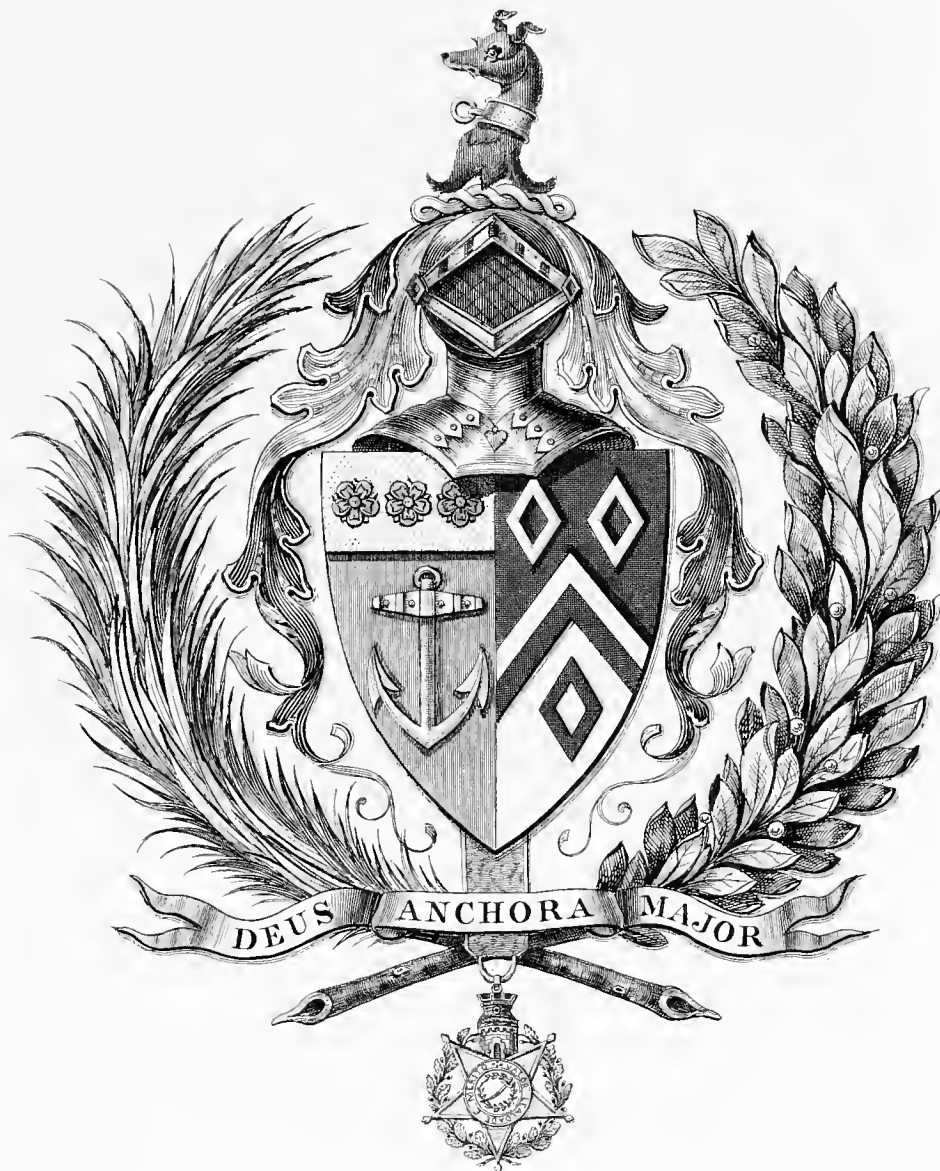
A younger branch of the house of Major, of Hursley, near Winchester, descended from that of Mauger of Handois, in Jersey, is represented by the REV. SEYMOUR-EDWARD MAJOR, B.A.

Branches of the insular family are represented by GEORGE MAUGER, Esq., of S. Lawrence, and by JAMES-MARCUS MAUGER, Esq., Captain R.J.M., of S. Helier.

\* “Jacques Mauger de Somerhuze, la Forest S. Pierre, s'établit à Bosques en Normandie, la Seigneurie du dit Bosques lui étant conférée pour la prise du Château de Montmartin, près Coutances, qu'il prit d'escalade la nuit de la S. Jean, l'an de Grâce, 1419, étant arrivé avec ses gens par mer de Grenfai au port de Hagon. En reconnaissance du dit fait d'armes, le dit Jacques fut octroyé de porter dorénavant lui et ses hoirs légitimes la croix du bienheureux Chevalier S. George, au champ d'argent, et de Coutances (*d'écarteler* ?) ses armes paternelles, c'est à favoir, d'argent, à deux chevrons de fable, de Mauger; au deux et trois, d'un lion, rampant de fable, qui est de Bosques.” This purports to be an extract from “*Le Registre Manuscrit de la Cathédrale de Coutances*,” in the British Museum, as quoted by Burke in his “*Landed Gentry*,” article—Collings; but the only MS. in that library bearing the title is the Harleian MS., 4599, where the passage does not occur. At the period mentioned in the extract, Henry V. was besieging Rouen; and it is not improbable that this capture producing a diversion, favoured the operations which gave the king possession of that city. *Grenfai* is the way in which Guernsey is pronounced by the inhabitants of the neighbouring coast of Normandy. No place called *Somerhuze* is known in the present day in Guernsey. There is, however, in the Forest parish a watch-station, termed “*La Someilleuse*,”—a somewhat sinister title for a look-out. *Hagon* is evidently the sea-port of Agon at the mouth of the small river which flows past Coutances.

† *Extrait de la Généalogie de la famille des Mauger, à Jobourg en Normandie, au Cap la Hague.*—“Le Duc de Normandie, nommé Guillaume le Conquérant, éleva son cousin d'Evreux, nommé Mauger, à l'Archevêché de Rouen, en la troisième année de son règne en Normandie. Le Seigneur Archevêque menant une vie non conforme à sa dignité, attira sur lui la haine du Duc, son bienfaiteur, qui le fit reléguer en l'île de Jersey (Guernsey). Il prit terre en ce lieu avec son frère Gaultier Mauger, sur la côte et paroisse de S. Martin, et après avoir passé quelques années en ce lieu, il fut péri au ras de Barfleur, après avoir prédit sa mort. Son frère Gaultier Mauger eut plusieurs fils naturels, dont deux nommés Léopold et Théodore. Léopold épousa Pauline de Carteret, fille et seule héritière de Samuel De Carteret, écuyer, Seigneur du Castell, et Théodore ne maria point, et laissa deux fils et une fille naturels, l'un nommé Paul, et l'autre nommé Rodolphe, et la fille nommée Cléotide. Les deux fils furent mariés, l'un épousa Sandirez Lampeirier, ou Lampéreur, de Jersey, et Rodolphe épousa Marie Careye de Guernesey. Paul eut plusieurs fils dont deux nommés Alexandre, et Gaultier, comme son premier père, lequel fut chassé de l'île de Jersey, avec deux des fils de Rodolphe, qu'il avait eu de Marie Careye; les autres enfans sortis de Rodolphe furent à Guernesey, demeurer sur l'héritage de leur mère en l'année 1399. Gaultier fit plusieurs acquêts à Jobourg à la Hague, où il établit sa demeure après avoir quitté Jersey, et fut marié à une des filles de Pierre de Mary, Seigneur de Jobourg, en l'année 1418. Gaultier engendra Touffaint et Jacques; le dernier repassa à Guernesey pour prendre possession d'un héritage par succession, et Touffaint resta à Jobourg; de Touffaint naquit Fabien; de Fabien naquit Charles; et Charles engendra Pierre; de Pierre, Charles qui vivoit encore en l'année 1570. A l'égard de Léopold, qui avoit épousé Pauline De Carteret, nous n'avons point pour le présent de connoissance de sa généalogie.” Compare with the foregoing, *Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccles., L. 5, C. 9, 43*: “*Malgerius juvenis sedem suscepit honoris, natali clarus, sed nullo nobilis actu. Hic filius Richardi II. ducis ex secunda conjuge nomine Paphia natus est, et XVII annis, tempore Clementis, Damasi et Leonis paparum, sine apostolica benedictione et pallio, Rothomensibus dominatus est. Voluptatibus carnis mundanisque curis indecenter inhæsit, filiumque nomine Michaelem probum militem et legitimum genuit, quem in Angliâ jam senem rex Henricus honorat ac diligit.*” The French genealogist cleverly saves the reputation of the church by the invention of the Archbishop's brother. The marriages mentioned in the pedigree are unsupported by external evidence, but they are within the bounds of probability. The family of Mauger is numerous at the present time in the parish of S. Martin, Guernsey.





RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, ESQUIRE.

K.T.S. F.S.A. F.R.G.S. F.R.S.L.

ETC. ETC. ETC.



ARMS\* (as borne by RICHARD-HENRY MAJOR, Esq., K.T.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., etc., of the British Museum†): Gules, an anchor, erect, in pale, argent; on a chief, or, three roses of the first. Impaling: Per chevron, sable and argent, a chevron, between three mascles, counter-changed, for THORN.

CREST: A greyhound's head, erased, gules, collared and ringed, or.

MOTTO: Deus anchora major.

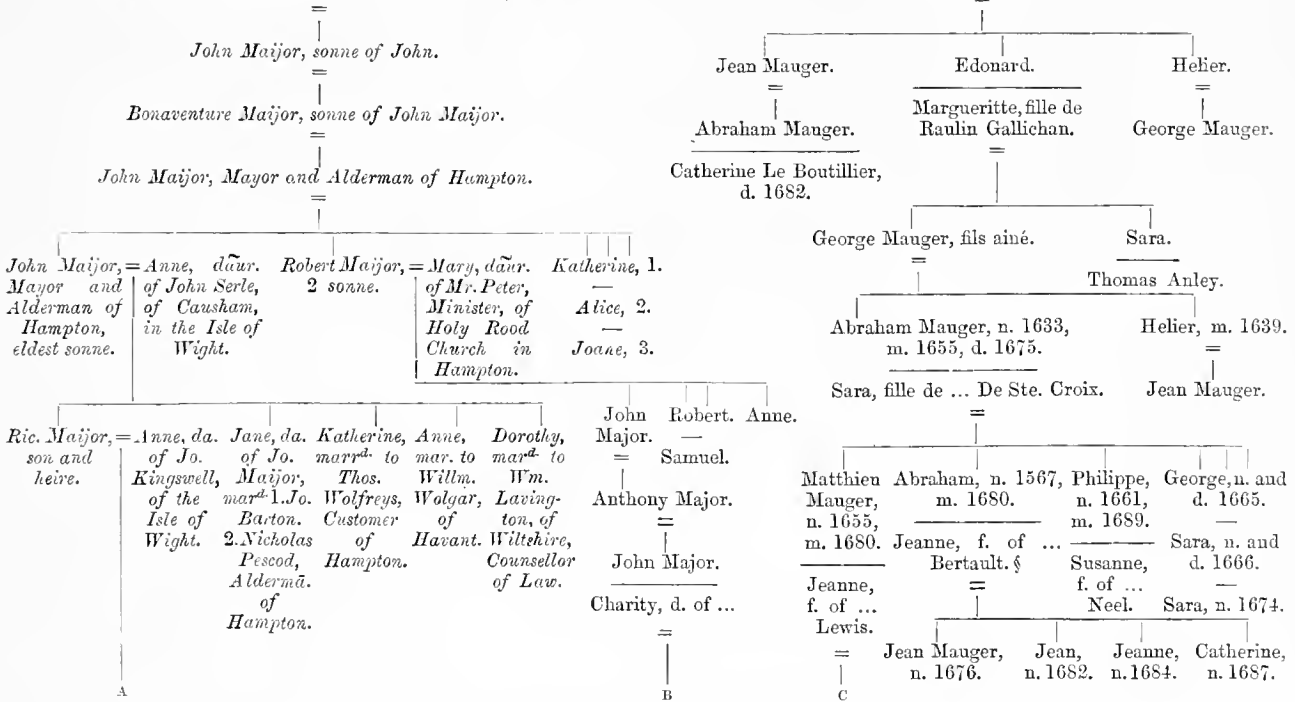
ARMS (as borne by GEORGE MAUGER): Gules, an anchor, erect and cabled, or; on a chief of the second, three roses of the first.

CREST: A greyhound's head erased, gules, collared and ringed, or.

**Pedigree of Manger, of Handois.**

“JOHN MAJOR *als* MAJOR, of the Parish of Handway [estate of Handois] in the Isle of Jersey, descended from Sir Marcus Major, who served in the warres of K. H. 7.‡

GEORGE MAUGER, de Handois, dans la paroisse de S. Laurence, transigea en 1665.

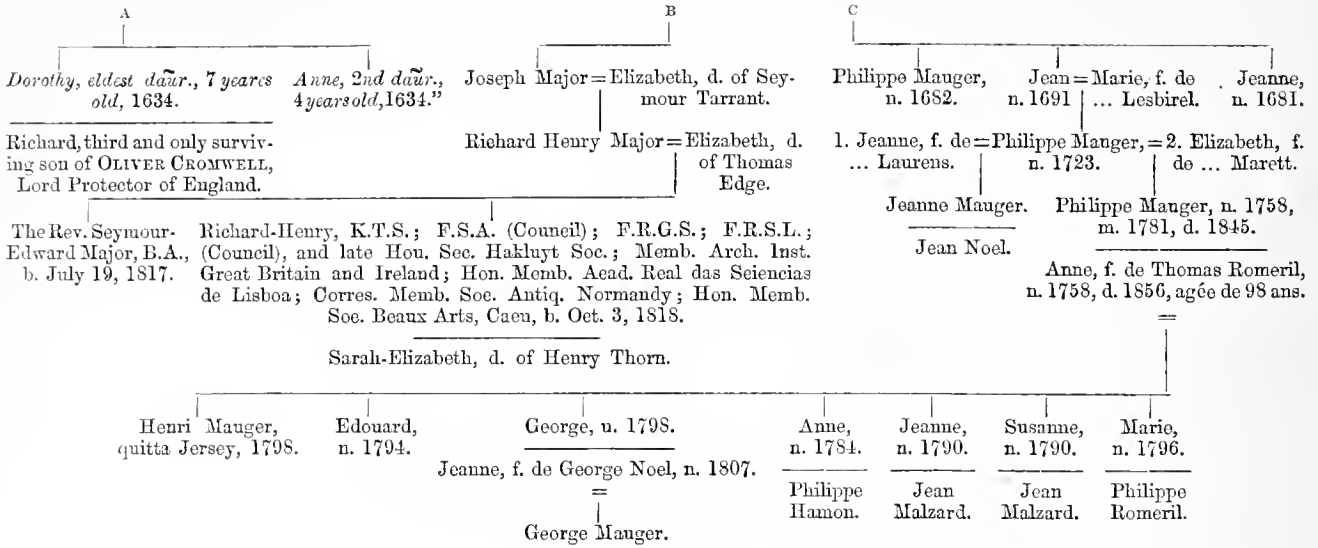


\* A very curious old arm chair, in the possession of a carpenter named Bisson, of S. John's Road, Jersey, bears on the back an excellent carving of the Manger arms, impaled, on the dexter, with—a wolf's head, erased, between three mullets. Crest: A demi-wolf, bearing between the paws a mullet.

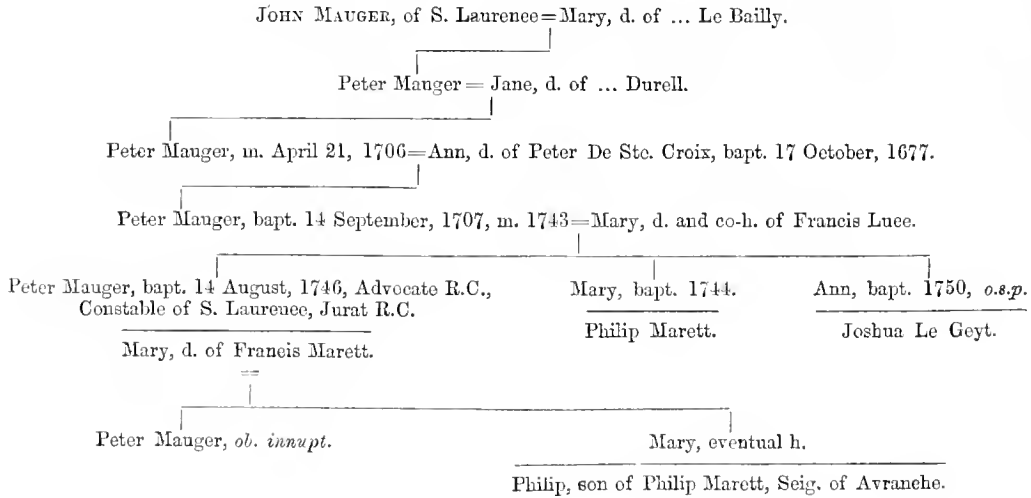
† For an account of Richard Major, father-in-law of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, *vide* “Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell,” vol. ii. p. 427. Hutchins, in his “History of Dorsetshire,” vol. iii. p. 285, mentions that the lordship of Wotton-Glanville had been in the possession of the family of Manger beyond the memory of man. One of the name is mentioned in the Inquisition of 5 Edward II. Sir Stephen Manger, of Rudston, was an early benefactor to the priory of Bridlington, as is recorded by Burton, “*Monasticum Eboracum*,” pp. 149 and 238, and was the ancestor of Sir John Major, Bart., of Worlingworth Hall, Suffolk, whose daughter and co-heiress Ann, by marriage with John Henniker, Esq., carried the name and baronetcy of Major into the family of Lord Henniker-Major.

‡ The portion of this Pedigree in *italics* is extracted from the Visitation Book of the County of Hants in the College of Arms (c. 19, fo. 101), and copied by York Herald, June 28, 1861.

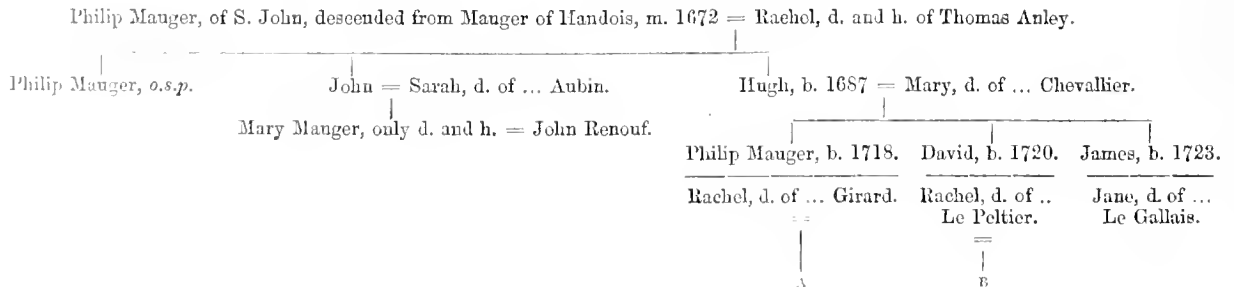
§ ARMS of BERTAULT, of Britany: Or, on a fesse, sable, three plates, between three annulets, gules.



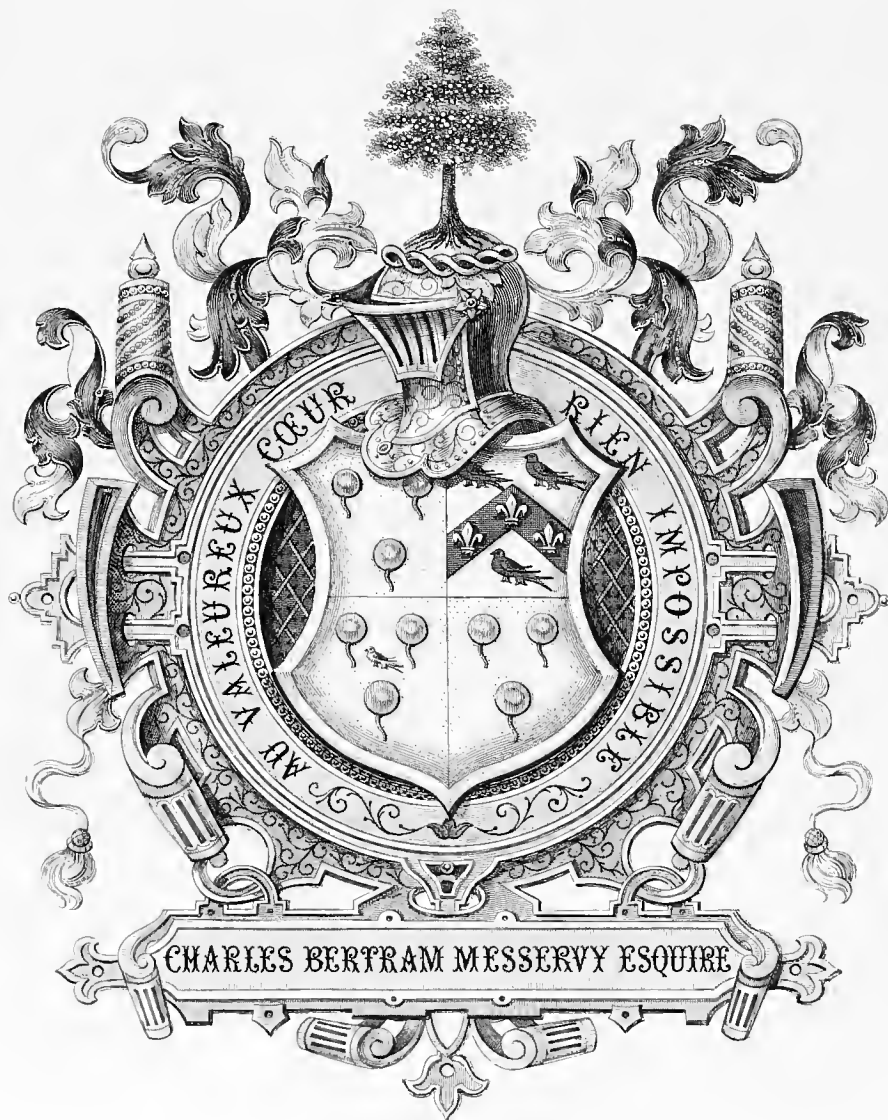
**Pedigree of Manger, of S. Laurence.**



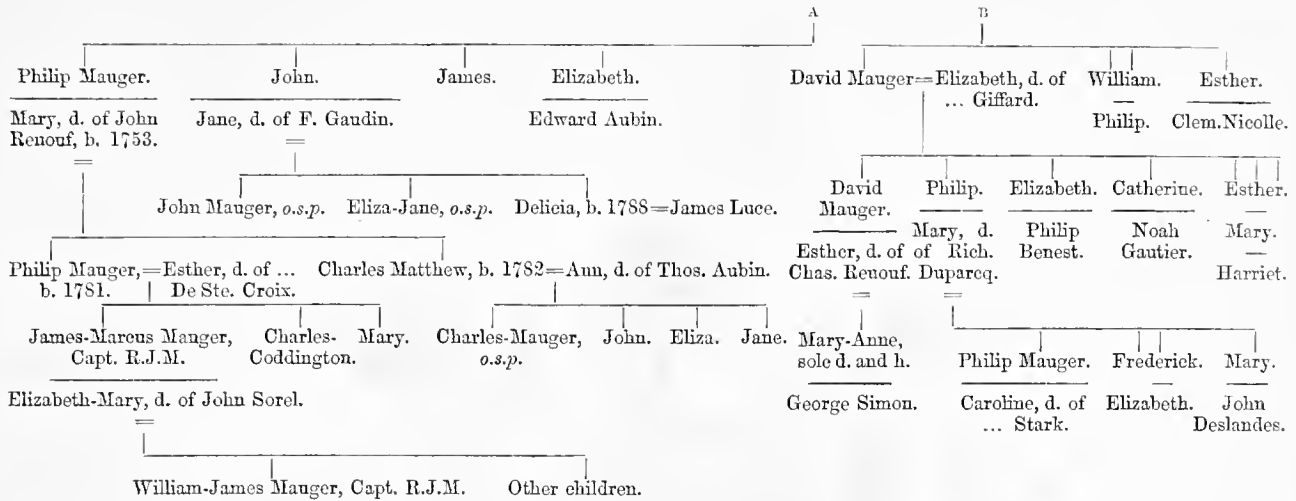
**Pedigree of Manger, of S. John.**







*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



Messervy.



HIS is one of the aboriginal families of Jersey. According to one of its members the name is formed from the obsolete Norman verb *Messervyr*, and consequently means the "ill-used."

In 1331, John Messervy held land in the parish of S. Martin, and was also Seigneur of the fief of Poteraux in that of Grouville.\*

The important fief of Bagot came into the possession of this family by the marriage of Richard Messervy with Mabel, the eldest daughter of Clement Dumaresq, Seigneur of Samarés.

A family, named Messerwy, is settled in England, and is very probably derived from the one now noticed, as both name and arms differ very slightly.†

PHILIP MESSERVY, Esq., and THOMAS-WILLIAM MESSERVY, Esq., are the principal representatives of this ancient and highly respectable insular house.

ARMS (as borne by CHARLES-BERTRAM MESSERVY, Esq.): Or, three cherries, gules, stalked, vert. Quartering: Argent, on a chevron between three martlets, sable, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field, for FALLE; and Or, three cherries, stalked, vert, a martlet for difference, for MESSERVY.

CREST: A cherry-tree, ppr.

MOTTO: Au valeureux cœur rien impossible.

ARMS (as borne by THOMAS-WILLIAM MESSERVY, Esq.): Or, three cherries, gules, stalked,

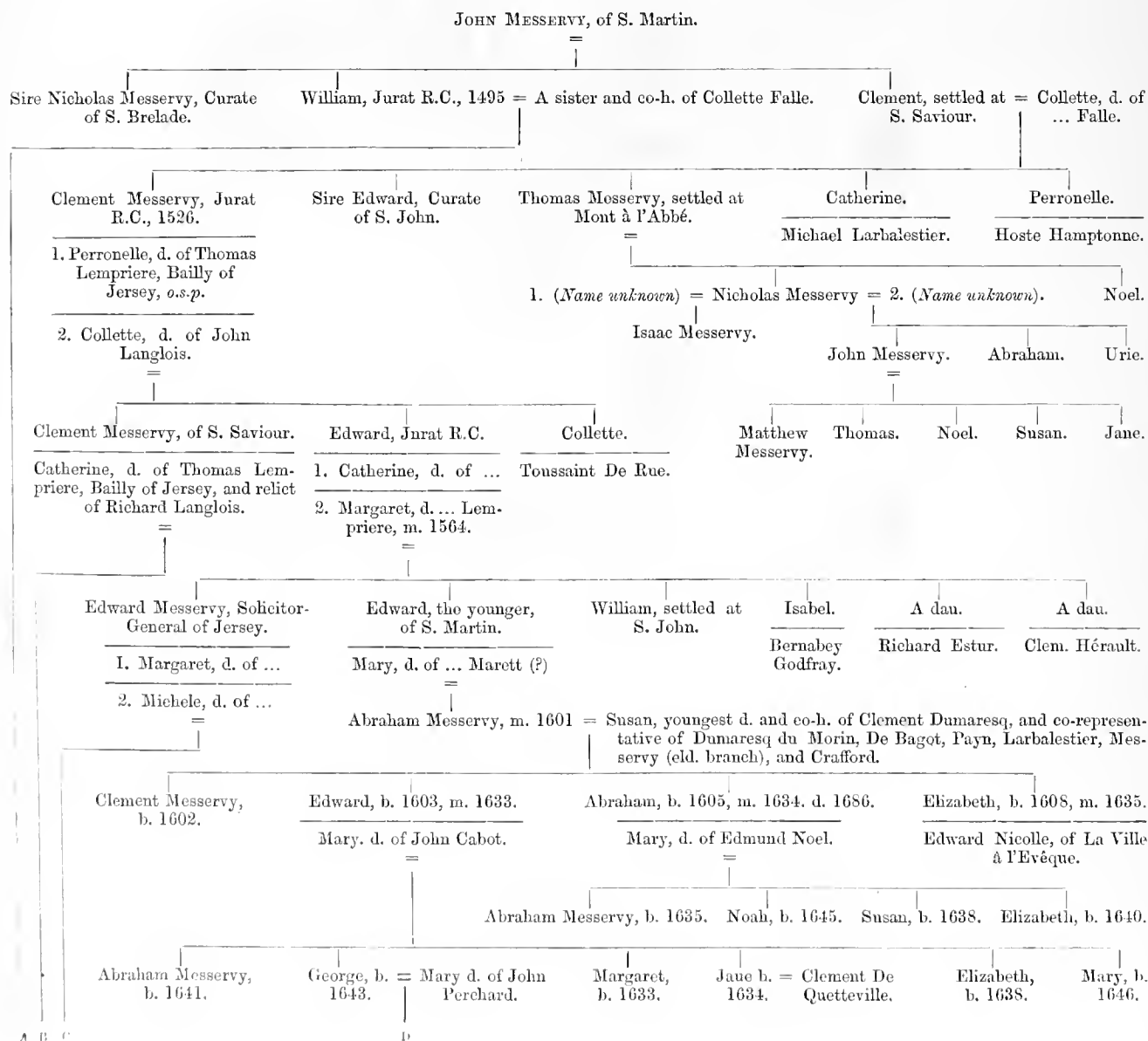
\* Vide EXTENTE de Jersey, paroisse de S. Martin. s. d.  
 "Jean Messervy et parchons. por. une bouvée, par an . . . . . 2 11"  
 Item, paroisse de Grouville.  
 "Jean Messervy por. le feu ès Poteraux, doit à la feste S. Michl . . . . . 12 0"  
 † ARMS of MESSERVY: Or, a chevron between three apples, gules, stalked of the second.

vert, a crescent for difference. Quartering: Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for DUMARESQ; Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT; Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, for PAYN; Ermines, a cross-bow drawn and charged with an arrow, in pale, all argent, for LARBALÉSTIER; Or, three cherries, gules, stalked, vert, for MESSERVY; and Or, on a chevron, vert, three hawks' heads, erased, of the field, for CRAFFORD.

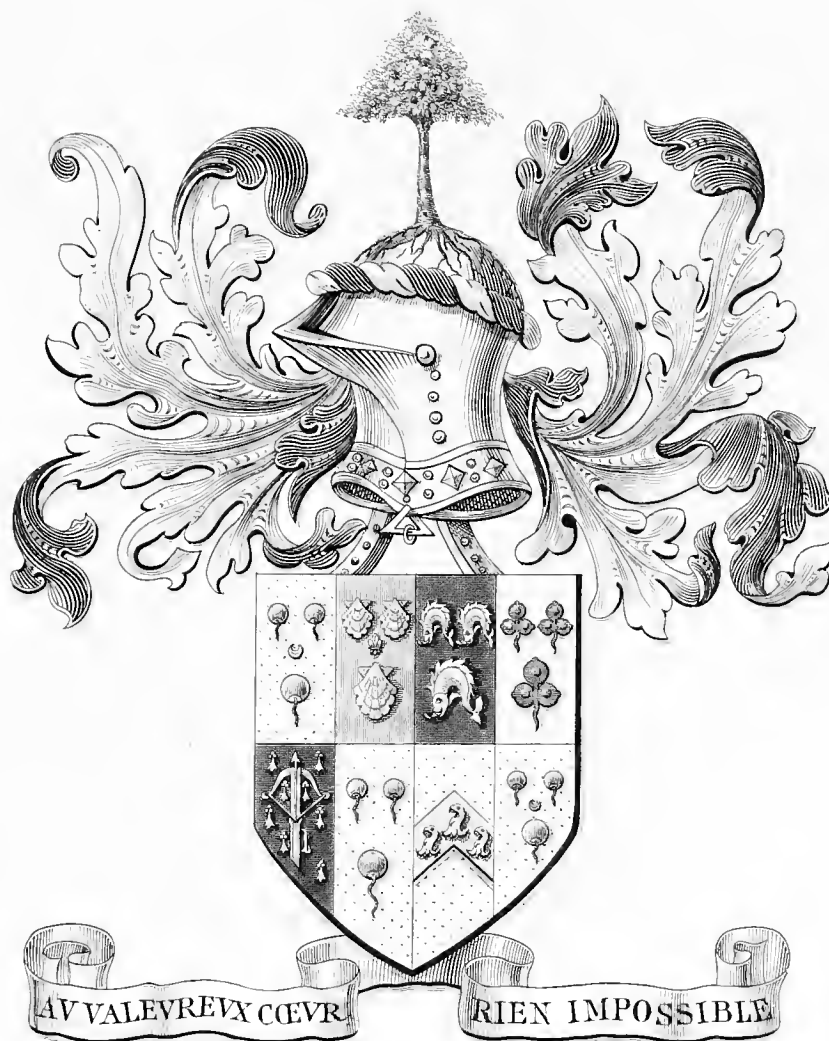
CREST: A cherry-tree ppr.

MOTTO: Au valeureux cœur rien impossible.

### Pedigree of Messervy.







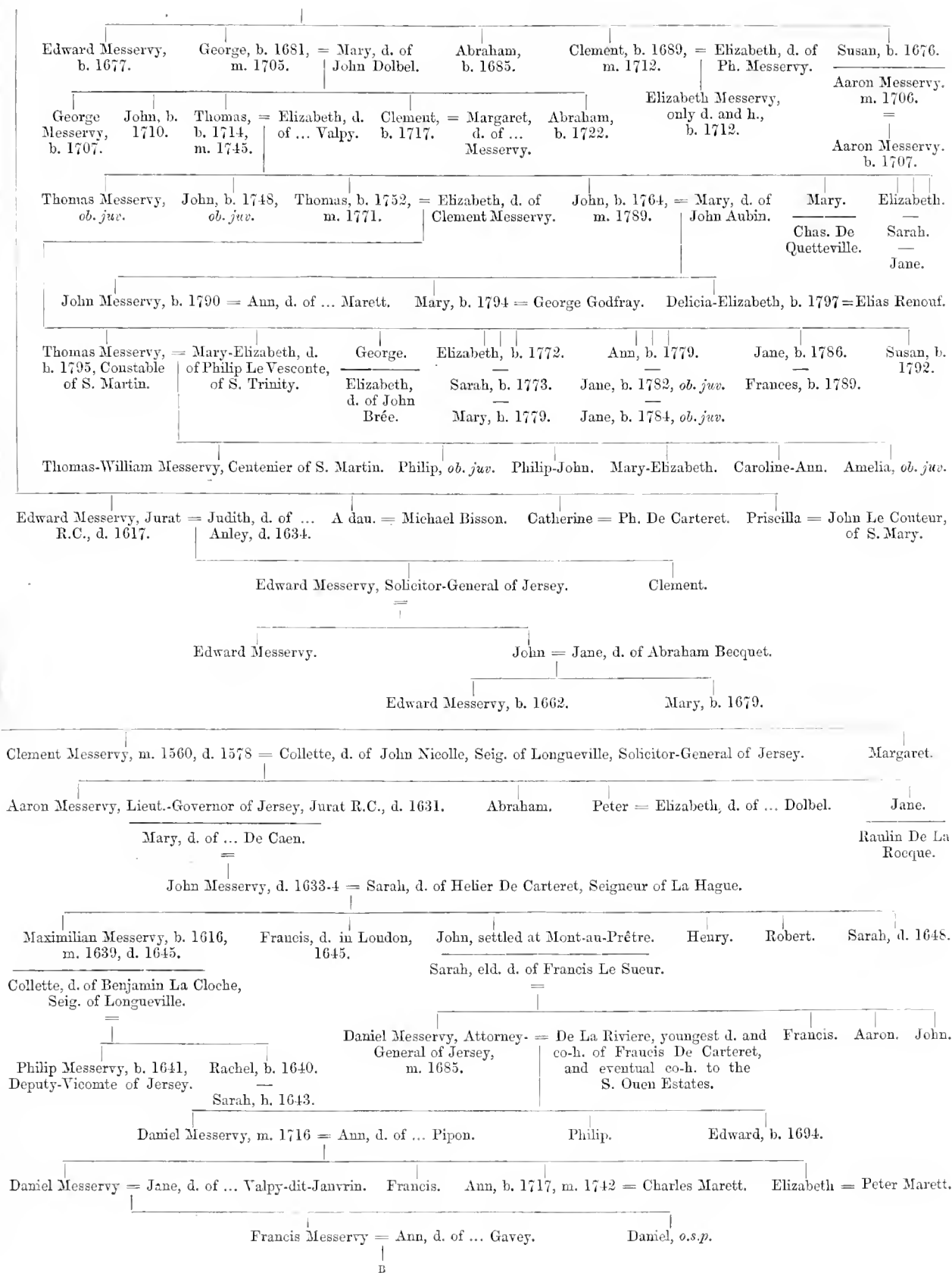
THOMAS WILLIAM MESSERVY, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



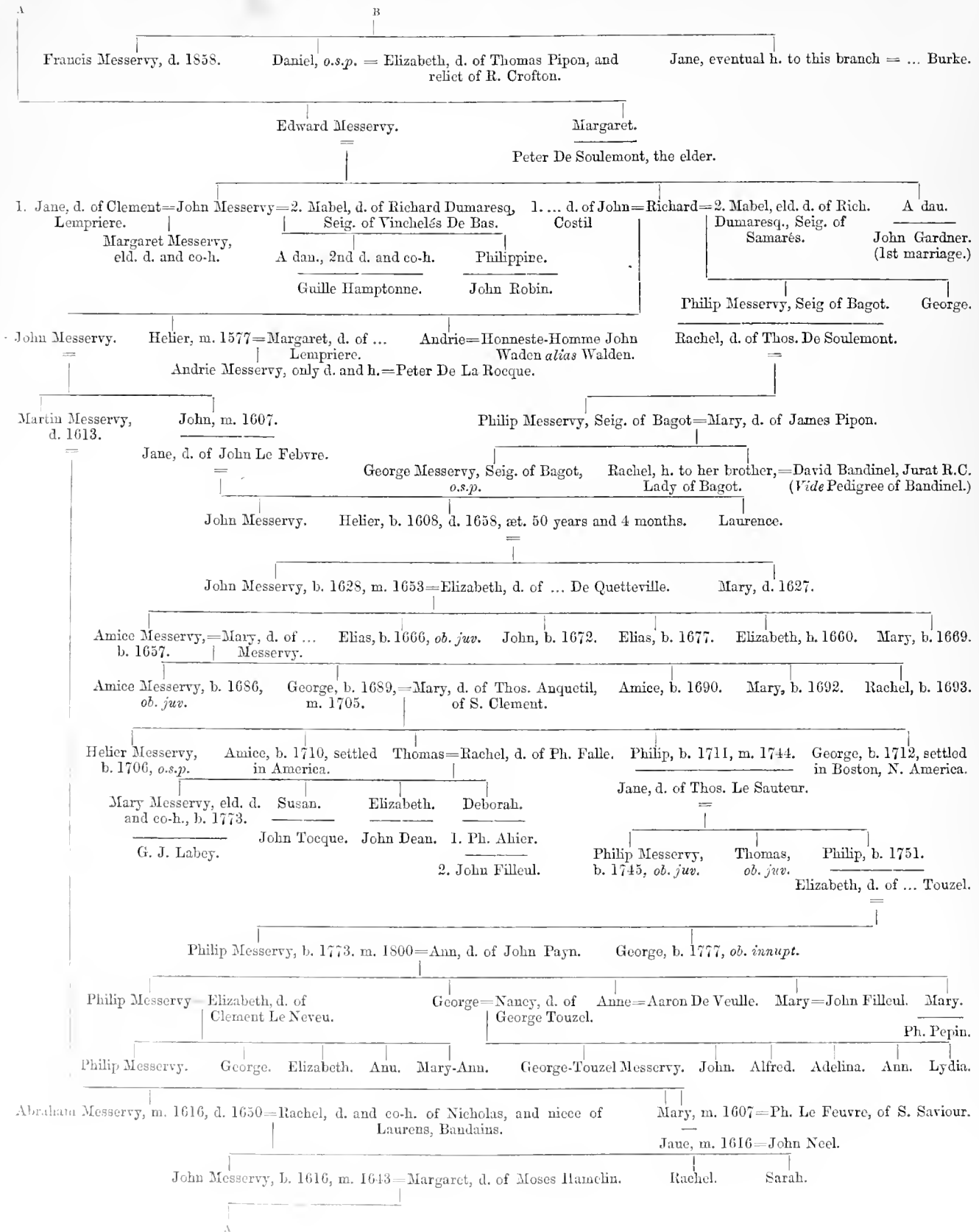
A B C

D



A

B

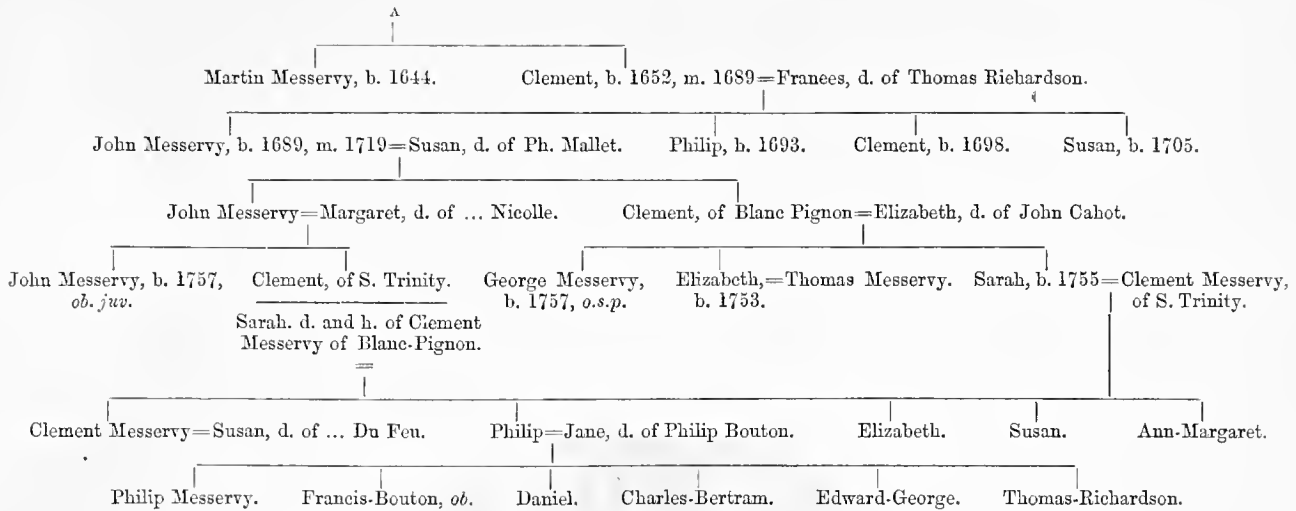






William Henry Qillais, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



### Millais.

**T**HE family of Millais has held, for centuries, a place among the lesser landholders of Jersey. Of earliest Norman settlement in the island, there can be little doubt that the name of Millais existed here long prior to the Conquest of England. Geoffray de Millay, according to some chroniclers, fought under William I. at Hastings, and possibly was the patriarch of the English families of Millet, Milles, and others of similarly sounding names.

“Les Monts Millais,” a bold range of hills to the north-east of the town of S. Helier, and the “Cueillette de Millais,” one of the “gatherings” or *vingtaines* of the parish of S. Ouen, seem to prove that in times beyond not only history, but even tradition, members of this family were among the opulent and powerful “dwellers within the isle.”

In 1331, the *Extente*, or Royal Rent-Roll of Jersey, of that year, shews that Geoffray Milayes owed to the Crown ten sols for a *bouvée* of land held by him in the parish of Grouville. Annexed is a fac-simile of this most interesting entry, copied from the original document, preserved in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane, London.\*

*S Geoffroy milayes p un a boin r a/as p m sa michie . iij . 0 . u . 8 . ad fm pasche . iij . 0 . iij . 8 . r .  
 ad fm sapaulé . iij . 0 . iij . 8 .* *¶ dnm . x . 0 .*

[FAC-SIMILE OF THE ENTRY OF THE NAME OF GEOFFRAY MILAYES, FROM THE *EXTENTE* OF JERSEY OF 1331.]

In 1381, the properties of John and Guille Millays were taxed by the Prior of S. Clement, as appears by the subjoined extract from the Archives of S. Lo, in Normandy.†

\* By the kind permission of T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., Deputy-Keeper of the Rolls.

† *Vide Rotulus frumentorum prioratus de Sancto Clemente, anno iijc et lxxxii*."

"Johannes Perchard por le mefnage qui fuit JOHANNIS MILLAYS . . . . . 1 f.

"Mafura Varenguet. GUILLE MILLAYS . . . . . 11 cabots. 1 carchonnier, 1 anc. id. xx ova."

In 1402, various other members of the family, which then apparently had its head-quarters in this parish, owed several rents to the great Priory of S. Clement, as appears from another extract from the same depository.\*

About the middle of the fifteenth century, the head of this house, who always appears to have been a John Millais, settled in S. Saviour's parish, and is recorded, in 1469, in a MS. register of Sire John Hue, curate of the parish, as owing half-a-pound of wax to the church.†

In 1527, Clement Myllais was Rector of the parish of S. Saviour.

About 1540, John Myllais, by his marriage with the heiress of the Le Jarderay family, became possessed of the estate of Tapon, situated in S. Saviour's parish, of which a view is annexed. This estate remained in the family until the beginning of the present century. It is a dependency of the fief of Gorge or Bagot, and by its tenure the proprietor owed yearly to the Seigneur a pair of white gloves, three hens, three loaves, and a capon.‡ The court books of this fief, as will be seen by the extracts below, shew that the Millais family were somewhat troublesome tenants, and much opposed to the Seigneurial rights, which are, in the present day, regarded with the utmost distaste.§

In 1629, at the period of Dr. Heylin's visit to Guernsey, one of the family, termed by the learned Doctor, Millet, was a beneficed clergyman in the island, and was one of five ecclesiastics who prayed for local Church and State reform. Of his interview with these local pundits, Heylin gives, in his journal, a very humorous and graphic account.||

In 1668, as appears by the *Extente* of that year, John Millais was a tenant of the Crown in the parishes of Grouville and S. Clement.¶

This ancient family is represented by JOHN-WILLIAM MILLAIS, Esq., and WILLIAM-HENRY MILLAIS, Esq., of Kingston, Surrey; by JOHN-EVERETT MILLAIS, Esq., R.A., of Cromwell Place, South Kensington; by HENRY-WILLIAM MILLAIS, Esq., and by THOMAS MILLAIS, Esq., of Jersey.

\* *Vide Rotulus frumentorum prioratus de Sancto Clementi, anno iiije et ijº*

“RADULPHUS MILLAYS . . . . . vij cabotealx, iij carchonniers.

“RICARDUS MILLAYS . . . . . vij „ iij „

“GUILLOT MILLAYS . . . . . i „ iij „

“RICARDUS MILLAYS . . . . . iij camps.”

† In the same document mention is made of “Le clos RICHARD MILÈS, devers l'offel au Gendre.”

‡ *Vide Court Rolls of the fief of Vinchelès de Bas, in the possession of Madame de Vinchelès, vol. I.*

§ *Vide Court Rolls of the fief of Gorge or Bagot, in the possession of Philip Gosset, Esq., vol. I.*

“1631. JEAN MYLAIS, *ca. ux.*, en default vers Aaron Amy.

1634. JEAN MYLAIS, *ca. ux.*, défobeiffant vers le Seigneur.

1638. JEAN MYLAIS, défobeiffant vers le Prévost por. ung chapon, trois poules, trois pains, outre une paire de gants, le tout de rente Seigneuriale.

1660. JEAN MYLAIS en default vers le Seigneur pour la rente Seigneuriale.

1669. MR. JEAN MYLAIS condampné vers le Seigneur pour la rente Seigneuriale.

1682. MR. EDOUARD MILLAIS en deffaut vers MR. JEAN MILLAIS pour le confëiller en l'action que lui fait le Seigneur pour la rente Seigneuriale.

|| *Vide Heylin's "Survey of the Estate of the Two Islands of Guernzey and Jarsey. London, 1656."*

¶ *Vide EXTENTE of Jersey, 1668.*

JEAN MILLAIS, fils Jean, *ca. māt.*, fille de Benjamin Bertran de Grouville . . . . . 3 fols.

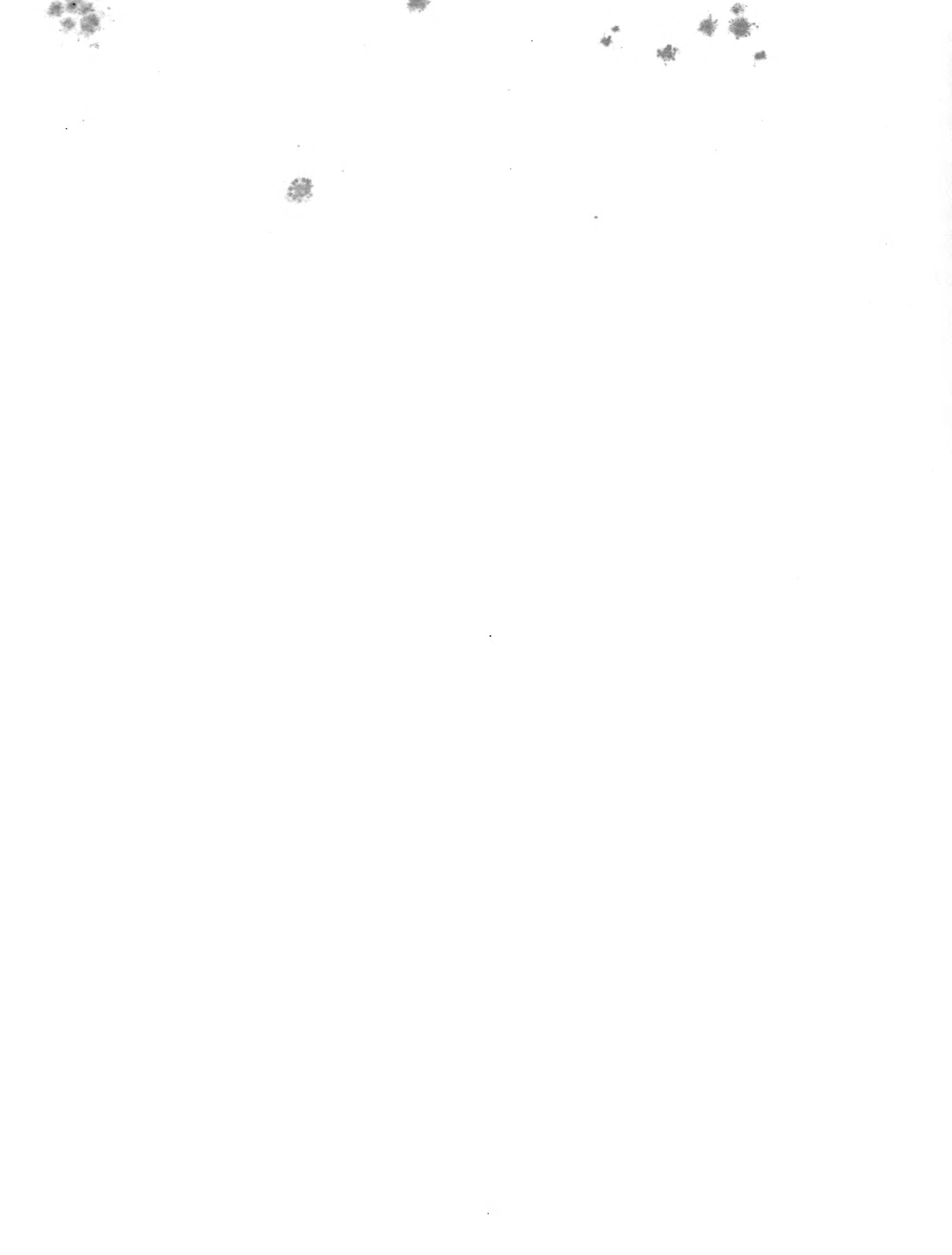
*Item, en S. Clement, ca. māt.* . . . . . 15 fols.

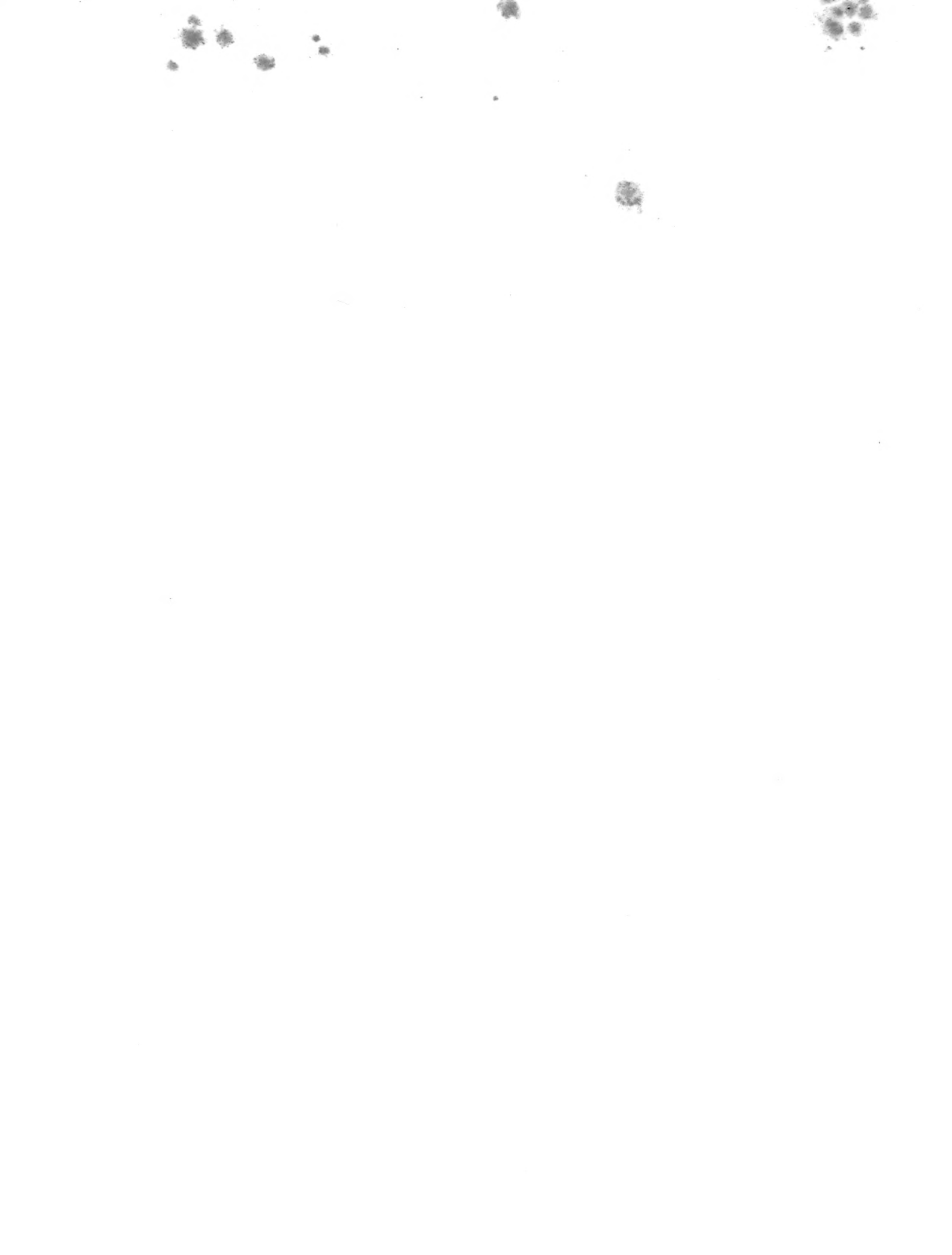


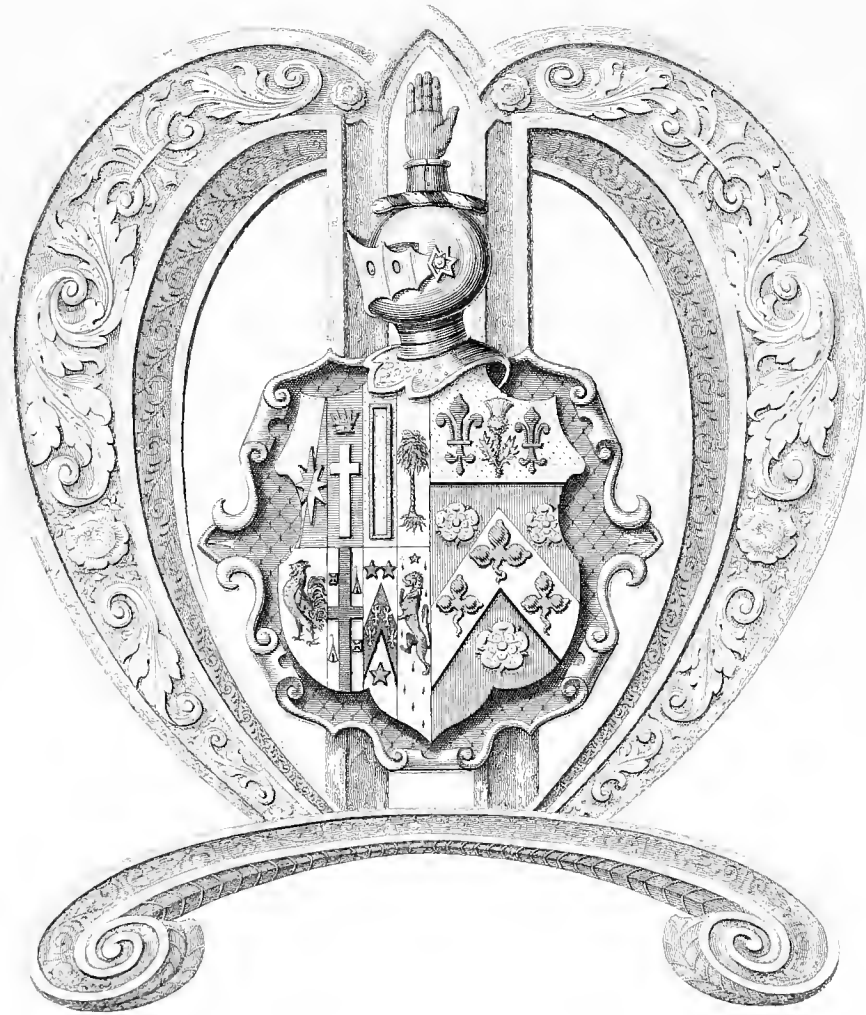


*John Everett Millais*

*By whom this Plate was Designed, Etched, & Presented to the Work*







GEORGE HENRY MILLAIS, ESQUIRE,

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*

ARMS (as borne by WILLIAM-HENRY MILLAIS, Esq.): Per bend, or and azure, a star of eight points, counterchanged.\* Quartering: Azure, a cross-passion, argent, surmounted of an eastern crown, or, for LE JARDERAY: Or, an orle, azure, for BERTRAM: Argent, a palm-tree, ppr., for PALLOT: Argent, a cock, statant, ppr., for FAULTRART: Argent, a cross, sable, between a maltese-cross, gules, in the first and fourth quarters, and a tent of the same in the second and third, for BAUDOIN: Argent, on a chevron, sable, four eagles, of the field, between three mullets, gules, for MORICE-DE LA RIPAUDIÈRE: and Ermine, a lion, rampant, gules, for LE GÉYT. Impaling: Argent, on a canton, sable, a lion's gamb, erased, in bend, or, a crescent for difference, for BOOTHBY.

CREST: A hand, gauntleted and apaumé, in pale, gules.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN-EVERETT MILLAIS, Esq.): Arms and Quarterings as the preceding. Impaling: Gules, a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engrailed, argent, a crescent for difference, for GRAY.

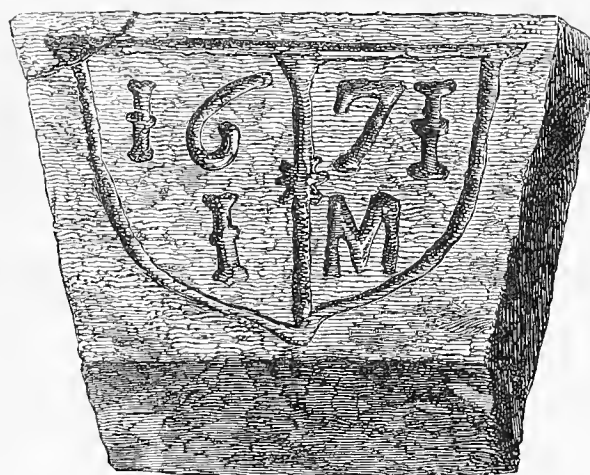
CREST: As the preceding.

ARMS (as borne by the late GEORGE-HENRY MILLAIS, Esq.†) Arms and Quarterings as the preceding. Impaling: Gules, on a chevron argent between three roses, or, as many trefoils, slipped, vert; on a chief of the third, a thistle, of the fourth, between two fleurs-de-lis, azure, for HIGHLAND.

CREST: As the preceding.

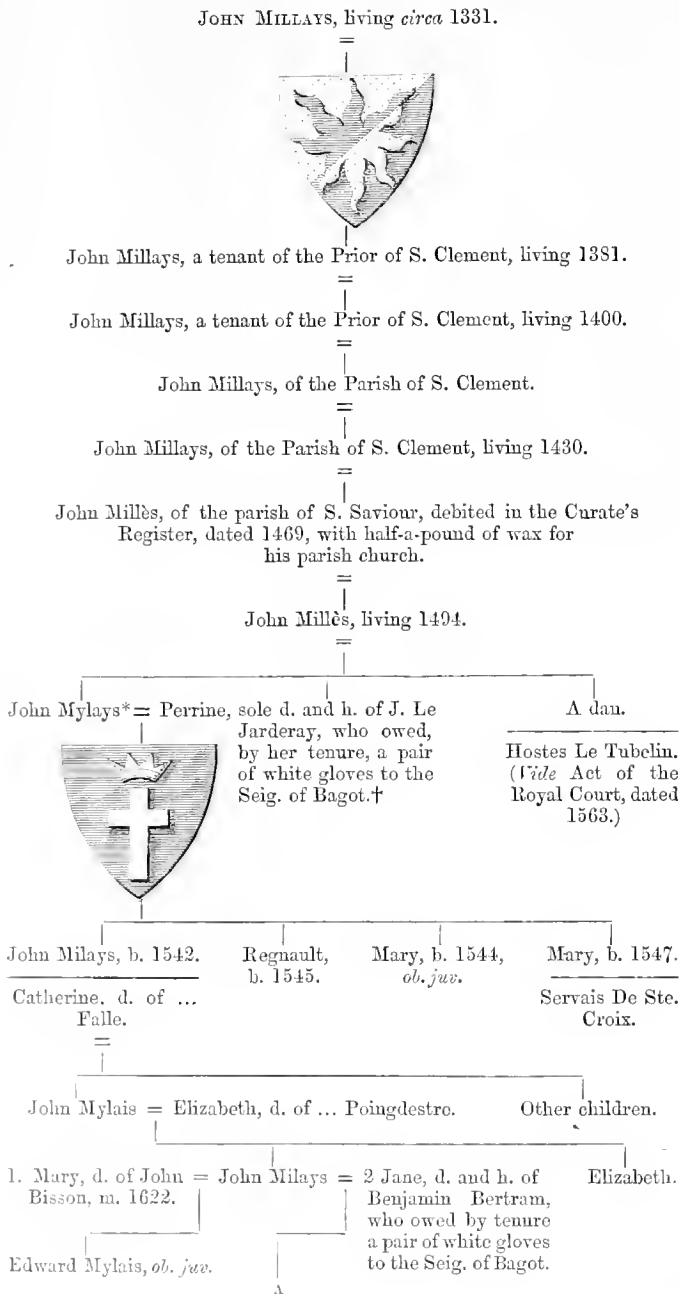
\* The star seems to be the prevailing charge in the shields of those families of continental origin bearing a similar name. Prince Philibert Milet, Bishop of Maurienne, and afterwards Archbishop of Turin, together with Paul Milet, his successor in the diocese of Maurienne, both knights of the Sardinian Order of the Annunciation, bore—Quarterly: Argent, three bars, gules; in chief a demi-lion issuant vert, armed and langued of the second: and, Argent, three bends, gules. And over all, after the manner of foreign heralds, his paternal arms—viz., Azure, on a chevron, or, a crescent, gules, between three STARS of the second. *Vide* Boisseau, "Promptuaire Armorial." Paris, 1658.

† This gentlemen died as these sheets were passing through the press.

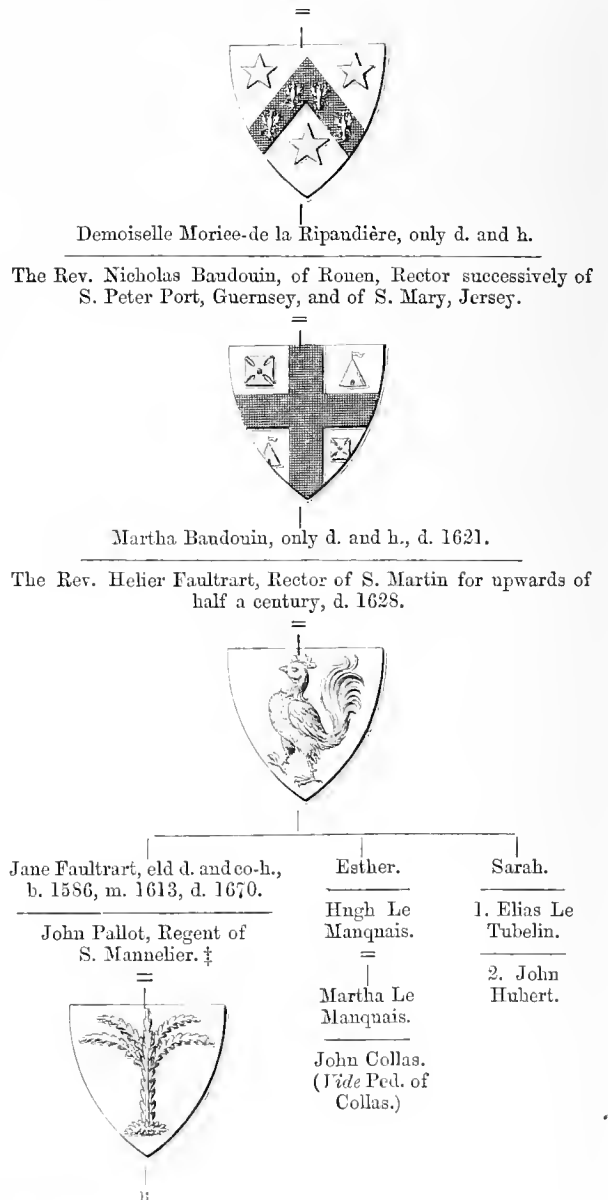


THE OLD KEYSTONE OF THE GREAT ENTRANCE ARCH AT TAPON,  
S. SAVIOUR.

Pedigree of Millais.



MONSIEUR GUILLEAUME MORICE, Seig. de la Ripaudière, in the Province of Anjou, settled in Jersey, *circa* 1560, and became successively Rector of S. Helier, and of S. Mary; in the Churchyard of which latter parish he is buried.



\* John Mylays, as co-representing his parish, was one of the "certains gentz de bien des principaux en chacune poeße. qui ont comparu par ordre de justice et des Etats, ce 19 Octobre, 1542, pour affiter et donner conseil ensemble, pour faire p'vyfion necessaire et requise pour le bien commun et saufegarde de cette Isle."

† The family of Le Jardey was of early settlement in the Parish of S. Saviour, and was apparently of some considerable opulence. J. Le Jardey signed as witness, in 1197, the deed in which Hae, Téhy, and Neel made a grant of lands and rents for the foundation of Grammar Schools in Jersey.

‡ In France, the name of Dr. Pallot is famous as having introduced into the Pharmacopœia bark, or quinine. Having, by its means, cured Louis XIV., when it was used as a secret remedy, the physician received 18,000 livres, 2,000 livres for life, and the grade of Chevalier. This medicine only found its way into England late in the seventeenth century.—*Vide* the *Lancet*, Jan. 2, 1861.

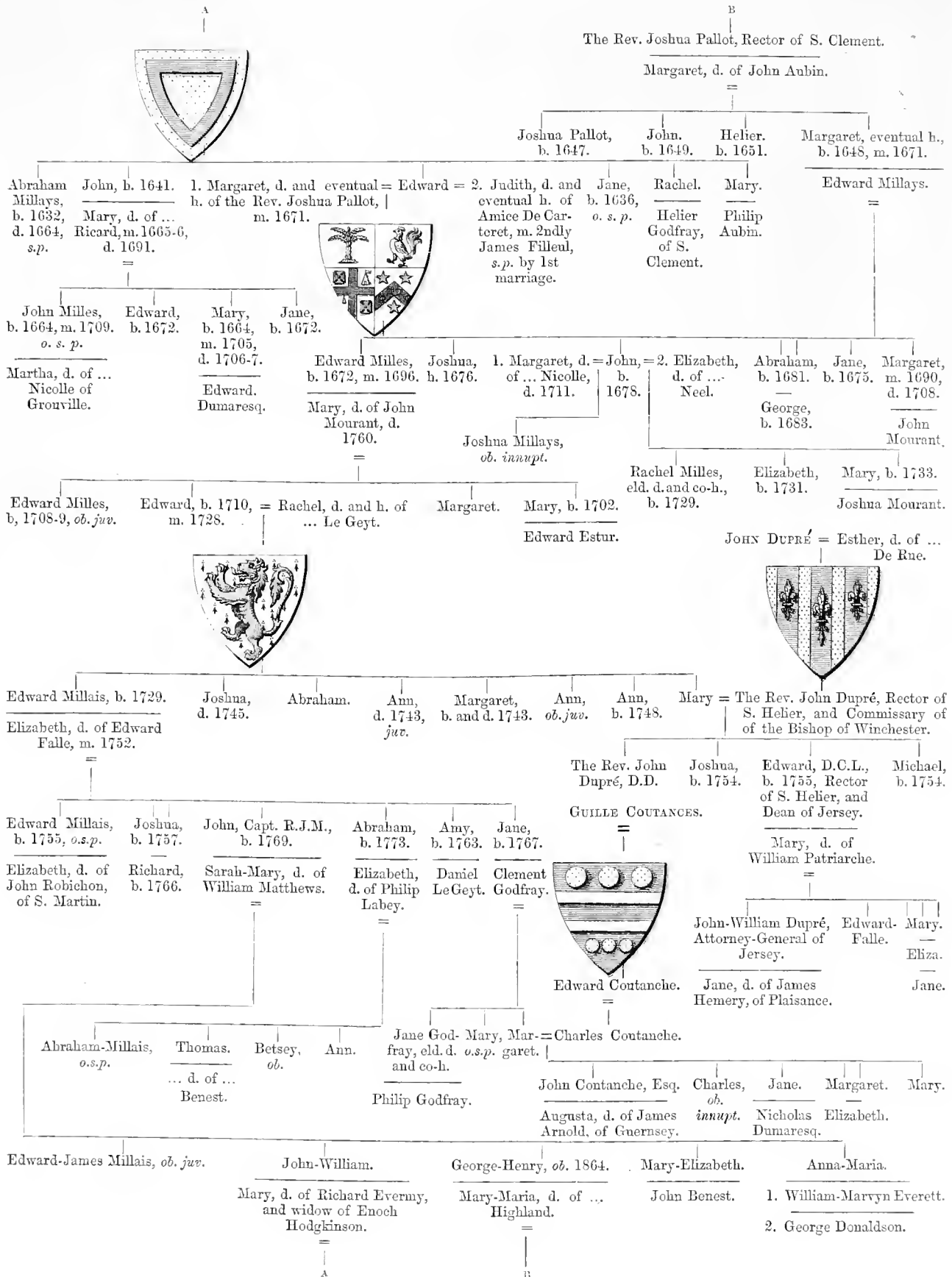


Capon Farm, D.  
of the Millis Family.  
for 3 centuries the residence

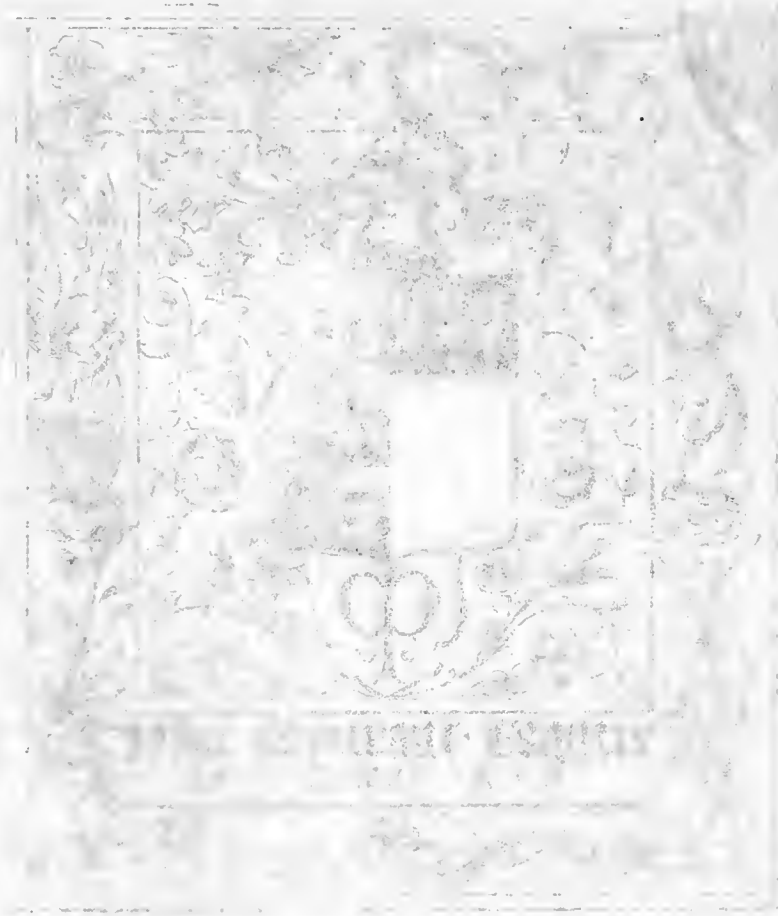
By whom this plate is presented to the Work

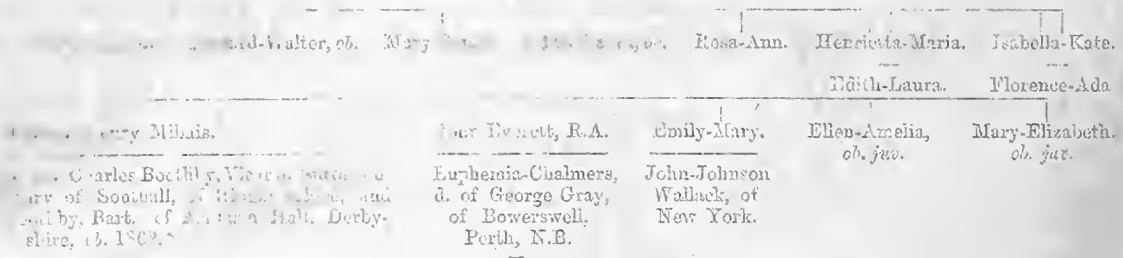












Julia-Agnes Millais, b. 1862.



### Morant



THE Marquis de Magny, in his "Livre d'or de la Noblesse de France" says "la famille de Morant, de très ancienne noblesse de Normandie, s'est répandue et a formée plusieurs branches dans les provinces voisines."† In England, its antiquity and possessions were equally obvious; for Hasted, in his "History of Kent," records that William, Jordan, and Henry de Morant were possessed of the manor and lands of Morant's Court, near Sevenoaks, in the reign of Edward I. (1272).

A member, it is supposed, of the English branch of the family migrated to Jersey in the 15th century, probably at the period of the Wars of the Roses, which then disturbed the peace of England. The earlier registers of the parish of S. Saviour, temp. Henry VIII., shew that the family was then numerous and influential in the island.

John Morant, who was Denunciator of the Royal Court from 1526 to 1548, married Elizabeth, the sister and sole heir of Sir Richard Mabon, Dean of Jersey. His line became extinct in the person of their son John.

John de Hélier Morant, son of Drone, was distinguished by Rev. Philip Morant, M.A.,

† Hist. de la Noblesse de France, tome 10, p. 115. — "L'Esprit de la Noblesse de France," p. 115. — "Gentleman's Magazine," 1769, p. 115.

... and sending a child to the English school at Jersey, ... by Thomas Wright, M.A., ... which ... to Peter Picard an acre of ... which ... W. Ken Morant's Manor-house. It is a ... to the early English houses, and ... the outer door of the house, ... always open by day as a sign of hospitality.



*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*







Edward Mowbray, Esquire, M. A.  
SEIGNEUR OF SAMARÉS.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



whose portrait is now possessed by George Collas, Esq., of Pigneaux House, to whose grandmother it was presented by that learned ecclesiastic on the occasion of his last visit to Jersey. He was the son of Stephen Mourant, and was born at S. Saviour on the 6th of October, 1700. He is well and deservedly known in England as a scholar and a careful antiquary; he was educated at Abingdon, and then entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and took a B.A. degree in June, 1721. In August, 1722, he was nominated, at the recommendation of Queen Caroline, to the office of preacher in the English Church at Amsterdam, a post he retained until 1734. He proceeded M.A., in 1724, and took the same degree in Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1730. He held successively the several benefices of Schellon-Bowels; Broomfield; Chicknel-Smeeley; S. Mary, Colchester; Wickham-Bishops, and Aldham, all in the county of Essex; which were presented to him by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, his particular friend and patron. He resided chiefly at Colchester, of which place he wrote a history, a work still esteemed for its deep antiquarian research; a class of study to which Mr. Morant was peculiarly attached. He was elected F.S.A. in 1751; and, from that year until his death, was a constant correspondent of the well-known Mr. Bowyer and the erudite Dr. Ducarel, on literary subjects. From 1762 to 1766, he was employed in writing his "History and Antiquities of Essex;" and in 1768, the "History of Colchester" was republished, a work incorporated with the general History of the County. As a native of Jersey, he was well-versed in Norman-French, which, in conjunction with his considerable antiquarian attainments, led to his employment in preparing for the press a copy of the "Rolls of Parliament," in which engagement he succeeded, in 1768, Mr. Blyke; and these he continued from the period at which the labours of his predecessor ceased, until the xvi. Henry IV. This task was necessarily an arduous one; but he persevered in it till his death. His connection with the Channel Islands led him to examine the arguments employed by Selden in his "*Mare Clausum*," to prove that England always had the possession of these islands, because she has always maintained the dominion of the narrow seas. Mr. Morant, admitting the former; denies the latter proposition, and states truly that they were part and parcel of the Duchy of Normandy, and were incorporated in that Duchy under the Norman Dukes: this tractate was published in the form of a letter to his early patron and firm friend Mr. Falle, and is prefixed to the last edition of that divine's "History of Jersey." Mr. Morant's other literary labours were mostly translations and compilations in connection with English History. He compared Rapin's "History of England" with Rymer's *Fœdera and Acta Publica*, and generally assisted the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex—whose curate at one time he was—in his edition of that great work. He supplied Dr. Kippis with several lives for the *Biographia Britannica*, and these are distinguished by the mark C. A list of some nineteen works was prepared from his own notes by his son-in-law. In pursuit of his Parliamentary labours he contracted a cold, which terminated fatally, 25th of November, 1770. He was buried at Aldham Church, where a monument was erected to his memory by his only child and her husband, Thomas Astle, Esq., which also records the death of his wife, a lady descended from the ancient families of Stebbing and Creffeld.

It seems curious that two such extensive explorers of books as Mr. Morant and Mr. Falle should have overlooked the frequent mention of the name of Morant in the histories of England and France. In Jersey, the name is invariably spelled Mourant, and Mr. Philip

Morant omitted the superfluous *u*, evidently without knowing the history of the family whence he descended.\*

The manor of Samarés, formerly of great extent, was endowed with many valuable privileges. If a Royal Grant, quoted by Jeune, in his history of Jersey, may be credited as authentic, this fief can claim a longer line of known Seigneurs than any other in the island. By this Grant, the Manor of Sa Maresq appears to have been presented by William Rufus to Rodolphe De S. Hilaire in 1095: William De S. Hilaire, the descendant of Rodolphe, lost the estate by his adherence to the Normans in the fourteenth century.† The fief was then granted to Geoffrey Touzebi, who sold it to Sir John Maltravers. It was subsequently variously inherited or purchased by members of the families of De Barentine, Payn, Dumaresq, Seale, and Hammond, from the representative of which last it was purchased by the present Seigneur.‡

One of the larger fiefs of the island of Guernsey is named Saumarez, and probably, both estates, at a very remote period, had one owner, from whom they derived a common appellation.

\* In a letter written by the historian Falle to Mr. Morant, dated October 23, 1733, speaking of the title-page of his History of that year's edition, he says, "You'll see I have erased the *u* in your name, which indeed I believe to have crept in without reason. Many names in the island I find disfigured in like manner, by adding or subtracting a letter or too. And as to yours, I have a confused remembrance to have read *Morant* in some history. I think it was the name of a chancellor of France. Perhaps I may meet with the place again." In another communication of November 24, in the same year, Falle says, "Looking into the 27th vol. of Fleury, p. 520, I meet with this passage—'A Amiens, Jean Morand, Docteur en Theologie et Chanoine de la dite ville, etc.' This is certainly your name, though wrote with a *d*; for, whether with a *d* or a *t*, the pronunciation is the same."

The patronymic is indeed of very great antiquity, as is proved by its figuring in the famous ballad of "Tristram," supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century, and attributed to Thomas the Rhymmer. "This romance was one of the most celebrated in the Middle Ages; in what language or what country it first appeared seems impossible to be determined. The exploits of the knight were commemorated in France, Italy, Germany, and even in Greece and Iceland; and, after having been circulated throughout Christendom by the minstrels, was at length extended and modified into a prose romance, written originally in French, and afterwards translated into Spanish and Italian; while to the modern English reader it is best known from Sir Thomas Malory's compilation of the *Morte d'Arthur*. In this the giant Morant or Moraunt" (for here the *u* creeps in, though in another place) "is brother to the Queen of Iceland, and is sent over to Cornwall to levy the tribute exacted by the Milesian King, and is there slain by Tristram."—Vide Irving's History of Scottish Poetry, reviewed in the *Athenæum*, October, 12, 1861.

† ARMS (as borne by Guille de S. Hilaire or Hillaire): Gules, two mullets, in pale, or.

‡ Lettre come: en l'an 1364, le jour de Jeudy prochain avant la feste S. Lucas, Evangeliste. EDMOND DE CHENEY, *Guardien des Isles* par le commandement: du Roy d'Angleterre fist enquete par bones: gens dignes de foy, por: quelle cause le *Magner de SAMARÉS* avecqs les appartenances tres., tenemts., vindre en la main du Roy en l' ISLE de JERSEY, de la main de GUILLE. de S. HILLAIRE. Lesquelles bones. gens par leurs serments toutes d'un assent rapporterent qu'il y avoit trent-un ans et plus en temps de paix que ledit *Magner* vint en la Main du Roy d'Angleterre, pr. deffaut d'Homage, et en usa nre. Sire le Roy jusqu'au temps qu'il le decessa à GEOFFROY TOUZEBI, à Heritage pr. payer au Roy, ou à ses Deputés vingt-et-quatre lib. par an. de monnaie courant au pays. Lequel GEOFFROY usa et espleta dudit *Magner*, jusqu'au temps que Messire JEAN MAUTRAVERS l'acquit de lui à Heritage, lequel MAUTRAVERS usa et espleta dudit *Magner*, etc., jusqu' à ce que PHLES. DE BARENTIN l'acquit dudit MAUTRAVERS, et d'Agnes sa femme, lequel PHILIPPE DE BARENTIN tenoit auid. temps ledit. *Magner* et appartenances et l'espleta à Heritage et paya au Roy lesdits. vingt-quatre lib. ITEM, ledit *Magner* 10s. au Prevost du Roy, du Mourier. ITEM, doibt le fit. d. ad (*sic*) *Magner* homage au Roy, quand il vient ou fuy, et doibt l'affie de la Cour es Chefs Plaids de notre Sire le Roy, en la dite Isle. ITEM, ledit *Magner* doibt au Prevost de Notre Sire le Roy, en Grouville, six deniers tournois de ferme. Lesquelles choses nous testifions à tous à qui il appartiendra ou peult appartenir, par ces prnts., Scellés de notre Scell, l'an et jour sus-dits.—*Ex Mss. antiq. in custodia Dom. Acranch.*

Note.—Un Bailli du Cotentin en 1340, assigna 78 livres, 10 sols. 2 deniers de rente, sur la terre de R. de Carteret pour indemniser G. de S. Hilaire de la perte de ses biens, confisqués à Jersey.—Vide "*Annales Civiles, Militaires, et Genealogiques du Pays d'Avranches, par Des Roches.*"



Samar's  Paul, 2002  
The residence of Edward Mount Squire

By whom this plate is presented to the Work



An antiquary of the latter island shows, indeed, good cause for believing that prior to the occupancy of the family of De S. Hilaire, the Jersey manor was possessed by a De Sausmarez; and, if this be correct, the Guernsey fief may have derived its title from its Jersey namesake. The name is latinized *De Salso Marisco* and *De Salinellis*, terms which may indicate the marshy and sea-invaded character of the larger portion of the Jersey estate. The manor of Sausmarez in Guernsey, on the contrary, is on some of the highest land in the island, which would show its nomenclature to be purely arbitrary. The name of the De Sausmarez family has been rendered famous by the achievements of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, who descended from a junior branch, and who was created a peer in 1831, by the title of Baron de Saumarez.

Samarés is one of the five fiefs-haubert of Jersey, and is held *in capite* of the Crown by knight's service: in feudal times the Seigneur had the right of "*haute et basse justice*," and owed homage to the Sovereign, and suit of Court at the opening of the Chief Pleas.\* Among the duties due on account of the fief of Hommet,† a dependency of the fief of Samarés, was the curious one that, should the Seigneur reside on the former fief, the priest was obliged to convey the Lady of the Manor to church on a white horse, "*le jour qu'elle relève de gefyne*," as the *Extente* expresses it.

The principal members of the Jersey family are JOHN MOURANT, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment R.J.M., and EDWARD MOURANT, Esq., M.A., Oxford, Seigneur of Samarés. The branch which the Rev. Philip Morant represented, vests in ROBERT HILLS, Esq., of Colne Park, Halstead, Essex.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN MOURANT, Esq.): Gules, on a chevron, argent, three talbots, passant, sable. Quartering: Per fesse, argent and or; in chief, a dexter hand, clenched, ppr., cuffed of the second; in base, a mullet of the first, for POINGDESTRE: Azure, a crescent, argent, for LUCE: Azure, a fleur-de-lis, or; on a chief, argent, a lion, passant, guardant, gules, for LE BROcq: Azure, fretty of tilting-spears, or, for LE BAILLY: and Sable, a fesse between three escallops, or, for DE LA PERRELLE. Impaling: Argent, on a chief, sable, three lions' heads, erased, or, for RICHARDSON. On an escutcheon of pretension: Azure, three mullets of six points, pierced, or, for DU PARcq.

CREST: A dove, ppr., holding in its mouth, a branch of olive, vert.

MOTTO: Je ne vis qu'en mourant.

ARMS (as borne by EDWARD MOURANT, Esq.): Gules, on a chevron, argent, three talbots, passant, sable, a mullet for difference. Quartering: Per fesse, argent and or; in chief, a dexter hand, clenched, ppr., cuffed of the second; in base, a mullet of the first, for POINGDESTRE:

\* *Vide EXTENTE de Jersey*, 1607.

† A branch of the once powerful Norman Family of Du Hommet settled in Jersey in very early times, and gave its name to this fief, which reverted to the Crown, some centuries since, on the death, without heirs, of the last "*Dame du Hommet*." The residence of the family was demolished about ninety years ago, and the materials employed for building purposes in the town of Gorey. Another branch from the original source, settled at S. Lo, in Normandy, migrated to England, and is mentioned in the "*Red Book of the Exchequer*." ARMS of DU HOMMET: Argent, three fleurs-de-lis, gules.

Gules, three mullets, pierced, or, an amulet for difference, for HAMPTONNE: Argent, a fesse between three wolves' heads, erased, sable, a mullet for difference, for SEALE: Per bend, or and azure, a star of eight points, counterchanged, for MILLAIS: Azure, a cross passion, argent, surmounted of an eastern crown, or, for LE JARDERAY: Or, an orle, azure, for BERTRAM: Argent, a palm-tree, ppr., for PALLOT: Argent, a cock, statant, ppr., for FAULTRART: Argent, a cross, sable, between a maltese-cross, gules, in the first and fourth quarters, and a tent of the same, in the second and third, for BAUDOIN: Argent, on a chevron; sable, four eagles, of the field, between three mullets, gules, for MORICE-DE LA RIPAUDIÈRE: and, Azure, two bars, argent, between six bezants, in fesse, for COUTANCHE. Impaling: Argent, a lion, passant, gules, a mullet for difference, for LE QUESNE.

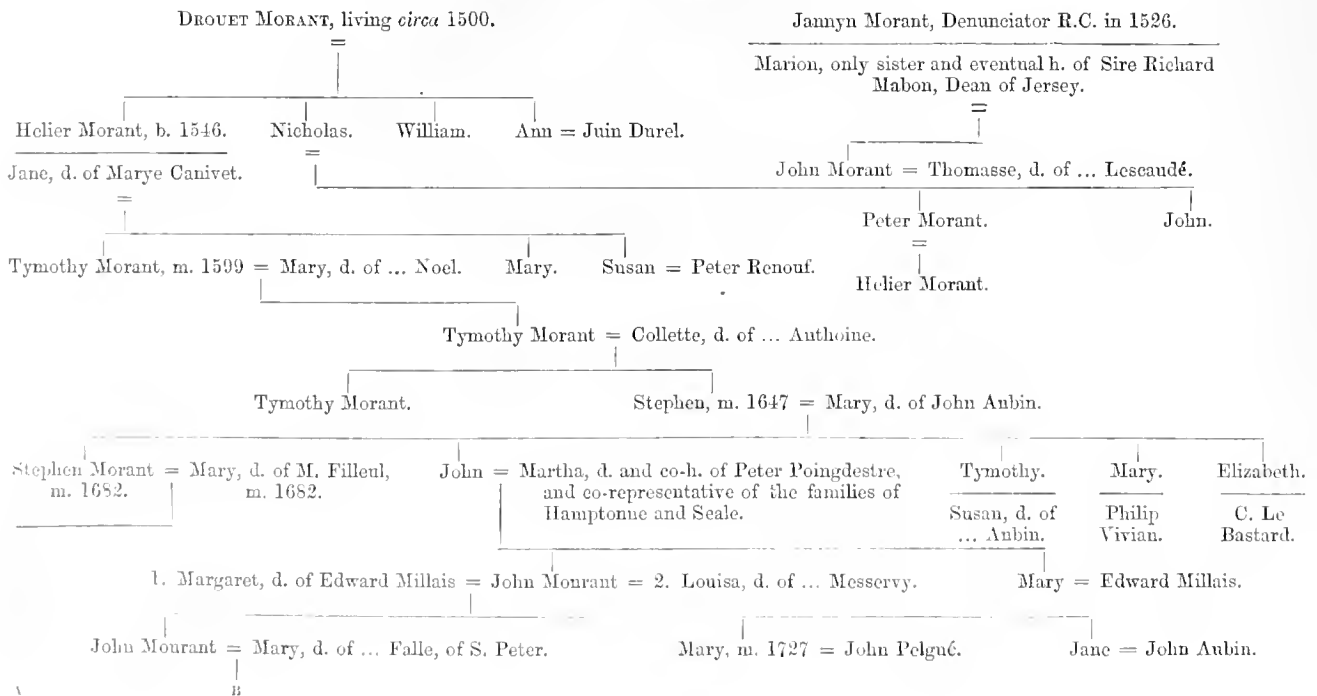
CREST: A crescent, or.

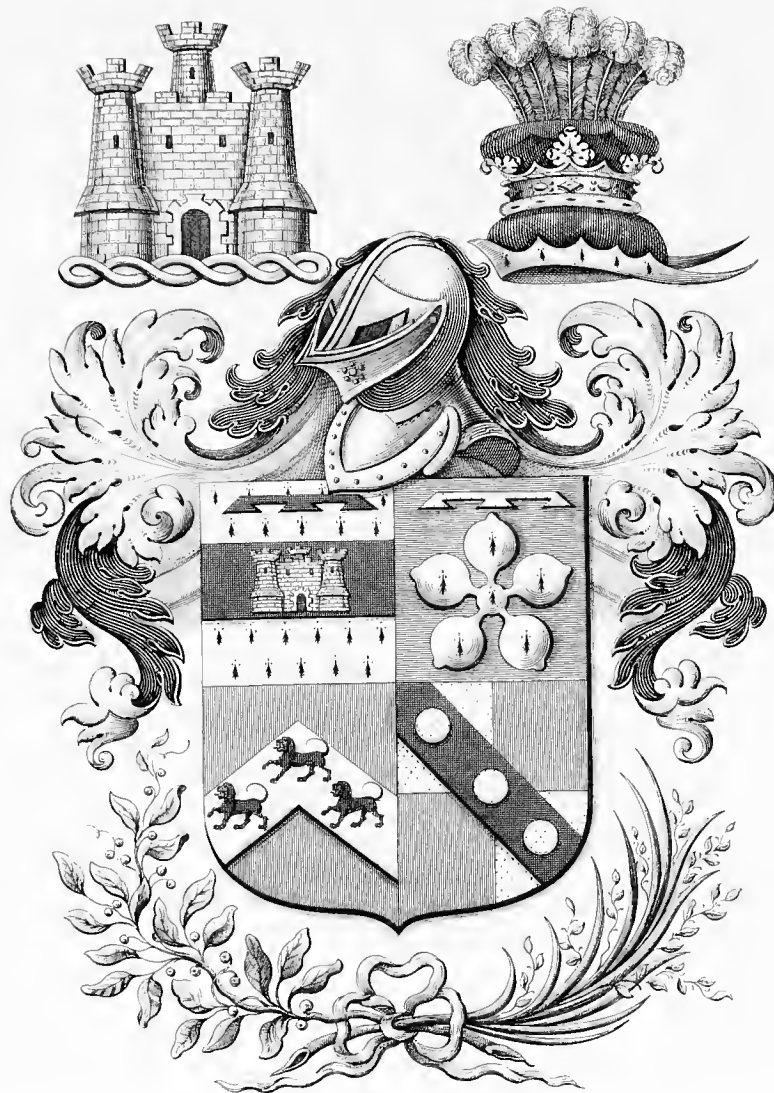
MOTTO: Dieu et la religion.

ARMS (as borne by ROBERT HILLS, Esq.): Ermine, on a fesse, sable, a castle, argent, maçonné of the second; in chief a label of three points, of the same. Quartering: Azure, a cinquefoil, ermine; in chief, a label of three points, or, for ASTLE; Gules, on a fesse, argent, three talbots, passant, sable, for MORANT: and, Quarterly, or and gules; over all, on a bend, sable, three bezants, for STEBBING.

CRESTS: 1. A castle, as in the arms, for HILLS. 2. On a cap of dignity, a ducal coronet, out of which a plume of ostrich feathers, all ppr., for ASTLE.

### Pedigree of Mourant.





Robert Hills, Esquire.

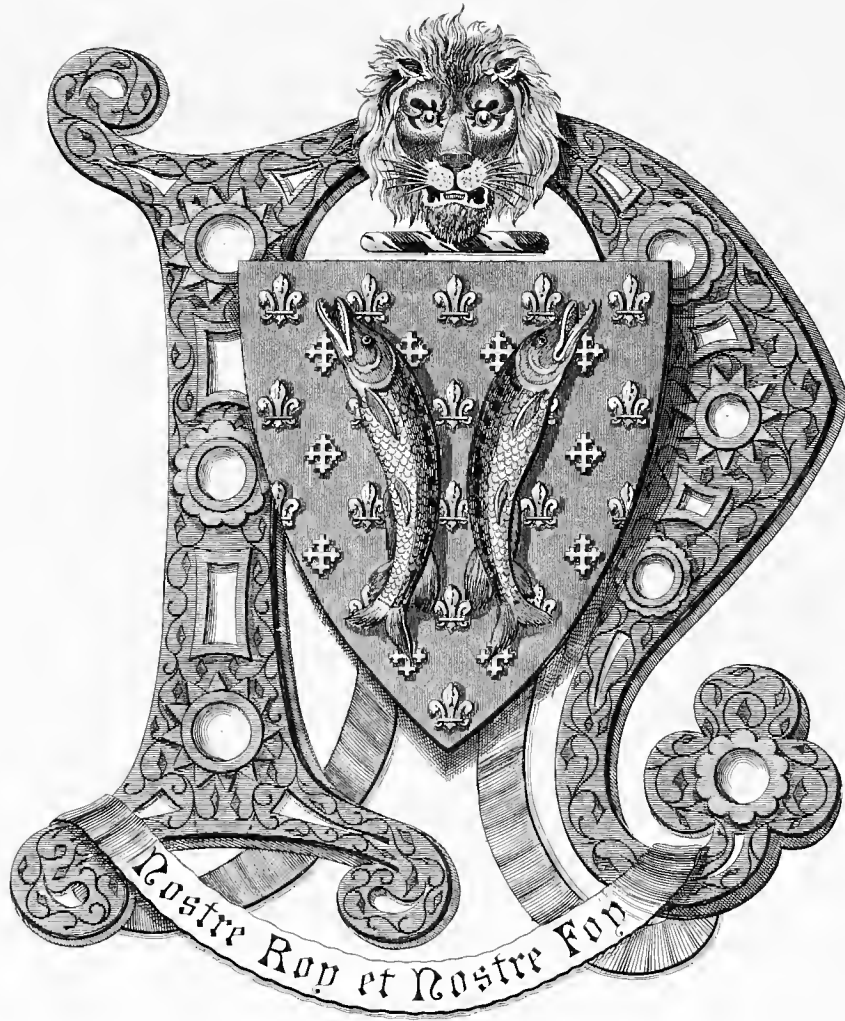
COLNE PARK.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*









ELIAS NEEL, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



same period, one of the jurymen who assessed the King's dues in the Parish of S. Clement.

Several members of the family of Neel were in the church. Sire Geoffroy and Sire John Neel were Roman Catholic priests who flourished in Jersey in the middle of the sixteenth century. The most eminent of these ecclesiastics, however, was Sire John Neel, a graduate of the University of Paris, and subsequently Dean of Prince Arthur's Chapel, who is entitled to the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen as the founder of the two Grammar Schools of S. Magloire (Manelier) and S. Anastasius, in the Parish of SS. Saviour and Peter, Jersey. The epitaph on his tomb, copied from Durell's edition of Falle's History of Jersey, is given below.\*

This very ancient house is now represented in Jersey by ELIAS NEEL, Esq., Jurat R.C., and in a younger branch by ELIAS-ANDREWS NEEL, Esq.

ARMS (as borne by ELIAS NEEL, Esq.): Gules, semée of fleurs-de-lis and crosses-crosslet, alternately, or, two pikes, in pale, embowed and addorsed, argent.

CREST: A lion's head, cabossed, ppr.

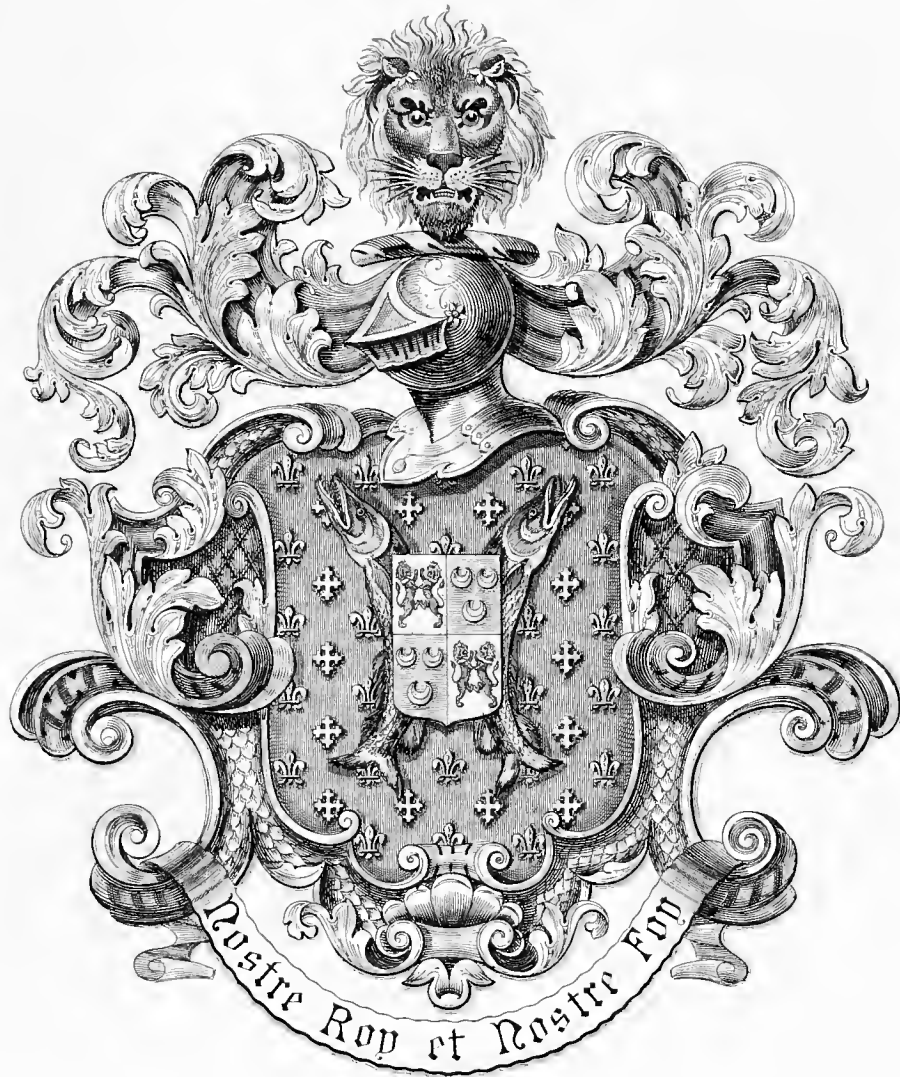
MOTTO: Nostre roy et nostre foy.

ARMS (as borne by ELIAS-ANDREWS NEEL, Esq.): Gules, semée of fleurs-de-lis and crosses-crosslet, alternately, or, two pikes, in pale, embowed and addorsed, argent. On an escutcheon of pretension: Or, two lions, combattant, gules, collared, argent, for TOUET. Quartering: Azure, three crescents, or, for NICOLLE.

CREST and MOTTO, as the preceding.

* "OSSA JOHANNIS NEEL TENET HOC SUB MARMORE TELLUS ;	<i>The following is an old translation in French of the Epitaph.</i>	<i>English Translation, by the Rev. Edward Durell.</i>
SPIRITUI SEDES QUÆSO SIT EMPYREA. GERSEÆ NATO (SEPTEM DEDIT ARTIBUS,) ILLI JURA MAGISTRATUS INCLYTA PARISIIS. INDE THESAURIUS RECTORQUE DOMUS VENERANDI PONTIFICIS WAINFLEET, HICQUE MA- GISTER ERAT. PRINCIPIS ARTHURI POST HÆC, REGIT ILLI SACELLUM SORTE DECANATUS, CUI BENE CARUS ERAT. GYMNASII NATALE SOLUM SPLENDESCERE FECIT BINIS, QUO DISCAS GRAMMATA PER- PETUO. M. SEMEL ET CENIOS* SI TRES TAMEN EXCIPIOS ANNOS, MARTIA QUINTA DIES TER SUA FATA DOCET ERGO PH CELEBRATE PIUM PRECIBUSQUE JUVATE QUO DEUS ÆTHEREA PONNAT IN ARCE SUUM."	NOTA QUOD JOHANNES NEEL ERAT COLLEGI ARUNDELLI UBI SEPULTUS EST CŪ HOC EPI- TAPHIO. "DESSOUBS CE MAREBRE ICY SONT DE JEAN NEEL LES OS ET SON AME EST AU CIEL DANS L'ETERNEL REPOS. ESTANT NÉ DANS JERSEY, DANS PARIS LA GRANDE VILLE IL APRINT LES SEPT ARS AVEC LA LOY CIVILLE DE L'EVESQUE WANEFLET IL SE FIST ES- TIMER COMME MAISTRE ET RECTEUR, ET FUT SON THRESORIER ET PUIS DU PRINCE ARTHUR IL FUT DE LA CHAPELLE ET RECTEUR ET DOYEN QUI LUY FUT TRÉS FIDELLE PUIS DE QUOY MAINTENIR DEUX ESCHOLLES DONNA CE QUE SON PAYS NATAL GRANDMENT HONORA ET EN MILLE CINQ CENTS EXCEPTÉ TROIS ANNÉES LE CINQUIEME DE MARS SA VIE FUT ASSINÉE.	BENEATH THIS MARBLE TOMB NEEL'S ASHES REST— OH! MAY HIS SPIRIT LIVE AMONG THE BLEST! A NATIVE SENT FROM JERSEY'S ROCKY SHORE, HE DREW FROM PARIS LEARNING'S AMPLE STORE. THEN HE DISIENS'D A BOUNTEOUS PRE- LATE'S HOARD, WHEN WAINFLEETE WAS HIS PATRON AND HIS LORD. TILL RAISED BY PRINCELY ARTHUR, TUDOR'S HEIR, THE DEAN ENTRUSTED WITH HIS CHAPEL'S CARE. HE FOUNDED WITH THE SAVINGS OF HIS TOIL TWO SCHOOLS THAT MIGHT ADORN HIS NATIVE ISLE, WHEN FIFTEEN CENT'RIES NEARLY ROLL'D AROUND HIS MORTAL PROGRESS REACH'D ITS UTMOST BOUND. THEN PRAISE THIS GOOD MAN—MAY YOUR PRAY'RS BE GIV'N— THAT GOD MAY PLACE HIM IN THE REST OF HEAV'N!

\* Evidently an unclassical contraction for quingentos.

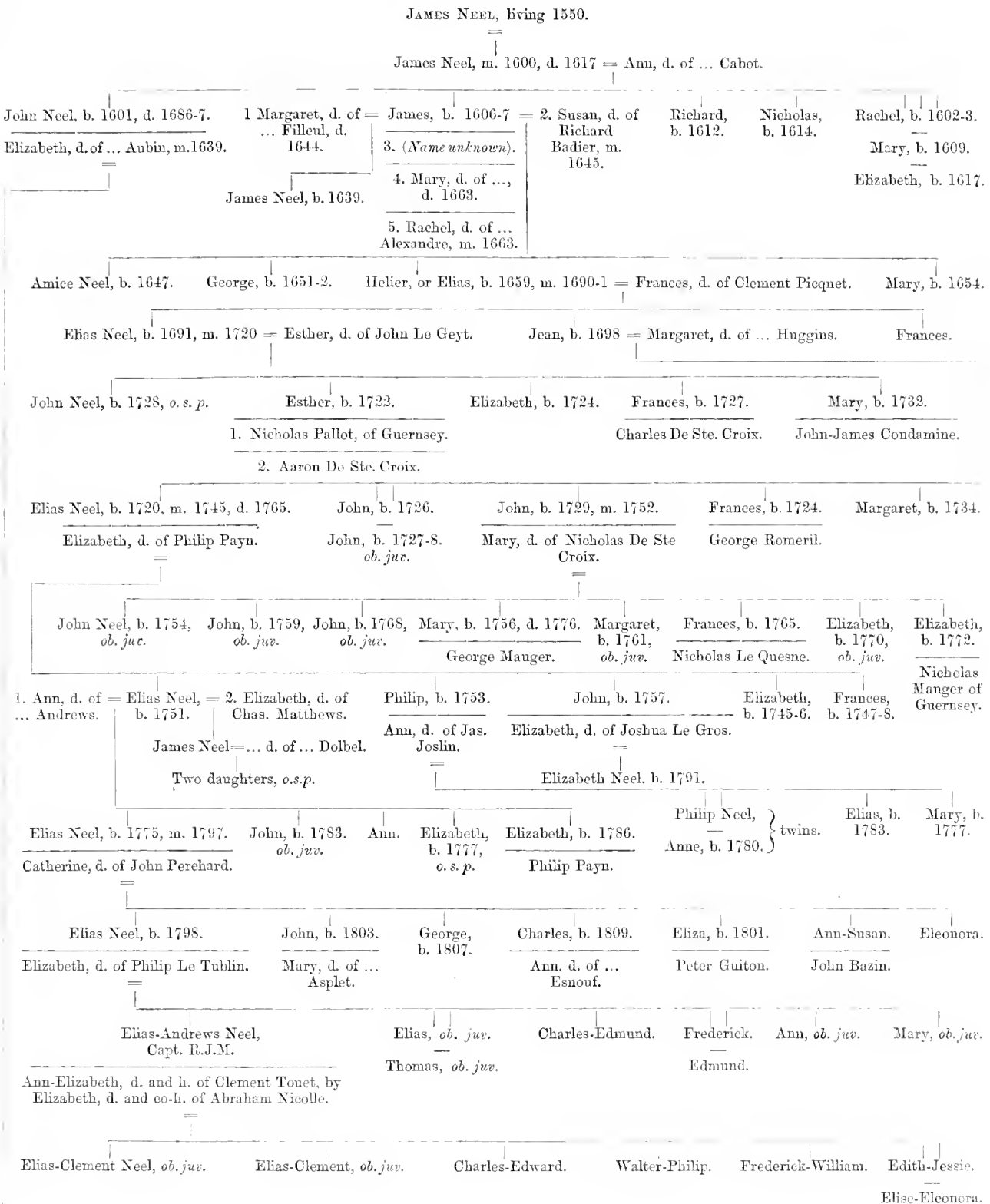


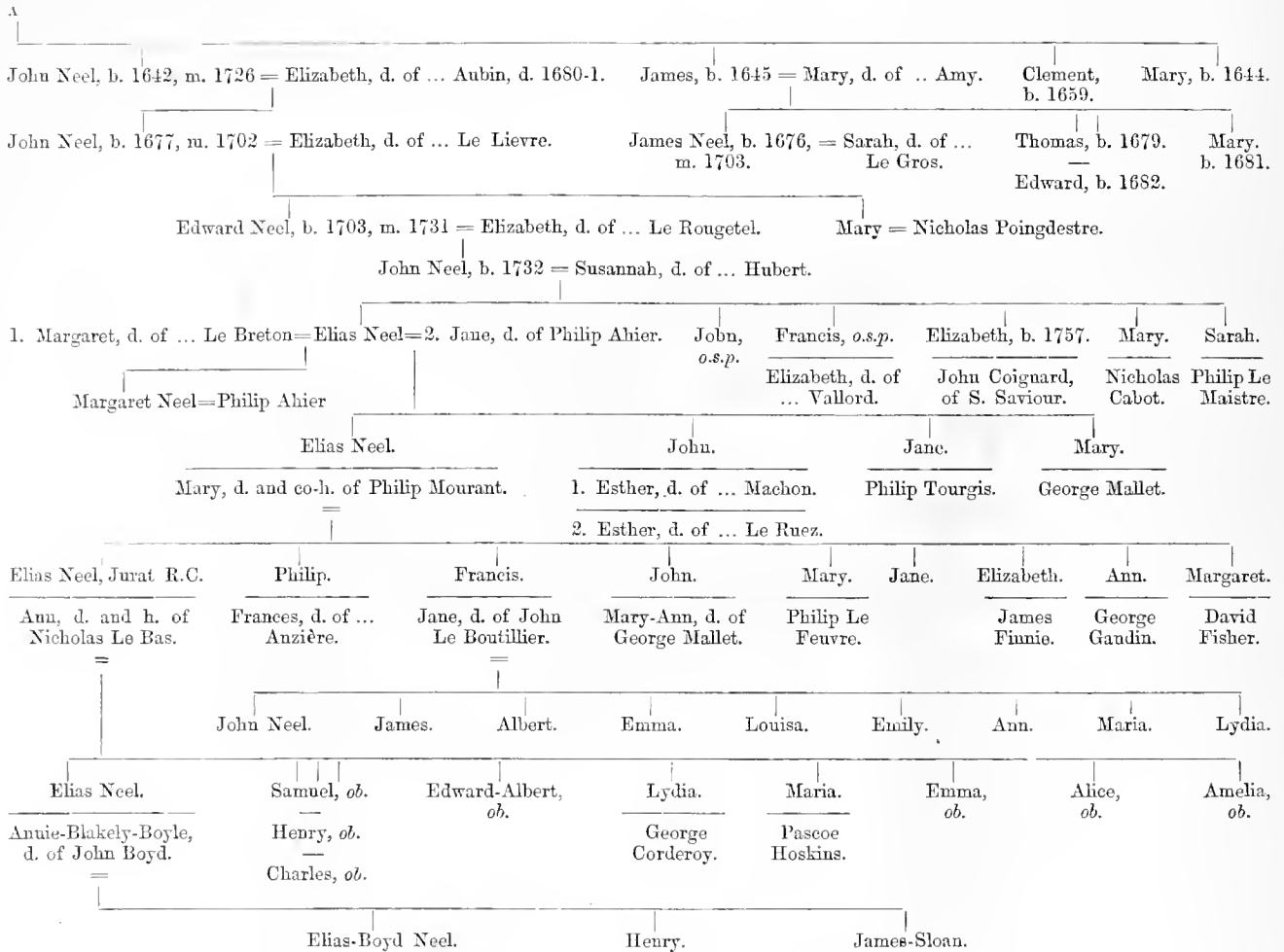
ELIAS ANDREWS NEEL, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



**Pedigree of Neel.**





## Nicolle.



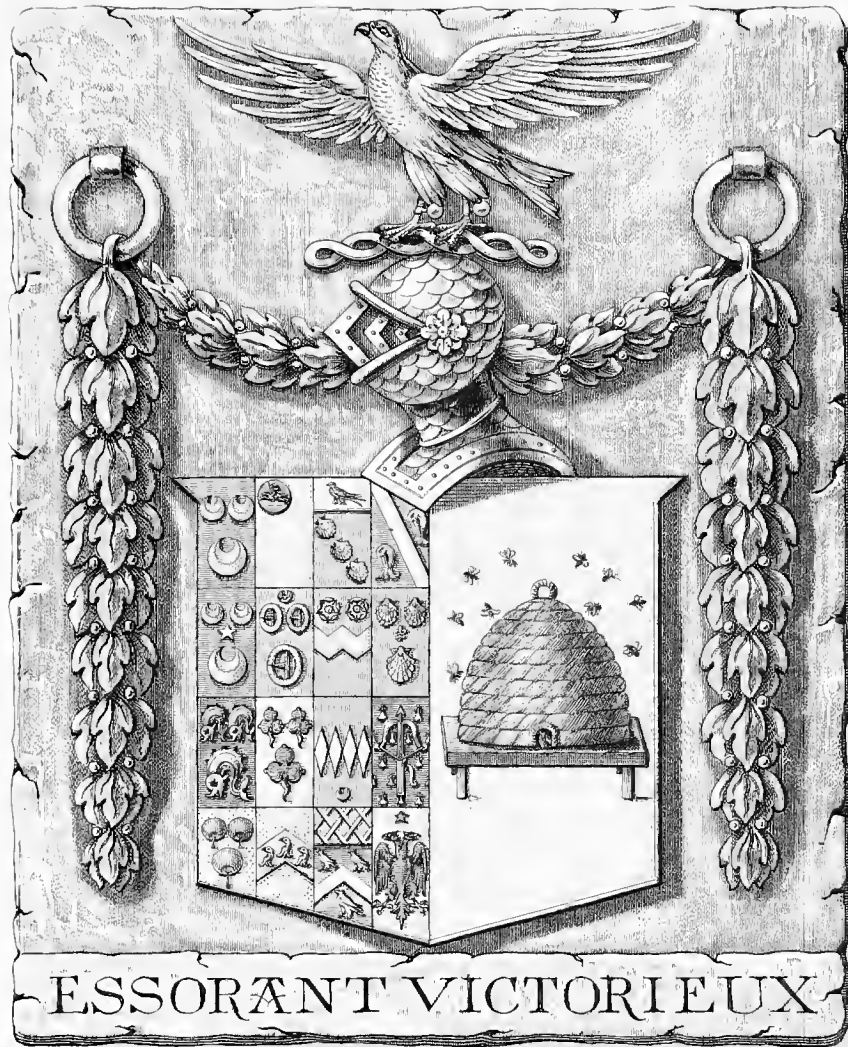
HIS family has no connection with the ancient Seigneurs of Longueville, of the same name, but appears to have existed in the island from the period of the disjunction of the Channel Islands from the Duchy of Normandy.

In 1331, Colin Nicolle held two *bouvées* of land in the Parish of S. Martin, and one in that of S. Mary, while Thomas Nicolle held a *bouvée* in S. Brelade's, as appears by the *Estente* of that year.

The name is found, too, at a remote period in Guernsey, one of the earliest Bailiffs of that island being of this family. Hence springs the branch of Nicoll of Penrose, county Cornwall, as appears by Lysons, and also by a pedigree of the Cornish section exemplified in the Harleian MSS., No. 1051.

The original branch of this house, so long settled in its ancestral Parish of S. Martin, and





FREDERICK NICOLLE, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*







EDUARD NICOLLE, ESQUIRE,

LIEUT. COLONEL, R. J. M.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work*

co-representing most of the influential families of the island, is there represented by EDWIN-HENRY NICOLLE, Esq., eldest surviving son of the late Frederick Nicolle, Esq., surgeon; a younger branch, descended from a member of the parent stock, who settled in Grouville, and whose descendants were subsequently located for several generations in the Parish of S. John, is represented by EDWARD NICOLLE, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, R.J.M., of Midvale, S. Helier.

ARMS (as borne by the late FREDERICK NICOLLE, Esq.): Azure, three crescents, or. Quartering: Or, in the dexter chief a round shield, azure, charged with a knight on horseback, spear in rest, in full career, all argent, for BANDINEL: Gules, three escallops in bend, argent; on a chief of the second, a martlet, sable, for STALLENGE: Azure, a bend, argent, between two pelicans' heads, erased, or, for HORMAN: Azure, three crescents, or, a mullet for difference, for NICOLLE: Gules, three buckles, or, in chief, a crescent, argent, charged with a label of three points, for difference, for MALLET: Gules, a fesse, dancetté, or, in chief, two roses, argent, for CORNET: Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for DUMARESQ: Sable, three dolphins, embowed, argent, for DE BAGOT: Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, for PAYN: Gules, four fusils, conjoined in fesse, a crescent in base, for difference, for DE CARTERET: Ermines, a cross-bow, in pale, drawn and charged with an arrow, all argent, for LARBALESTIER: Or, three cherries, gules, stalked, vert, for MESSERVY: Or, on a chevron, vert, three hawks' heads, erased, of the field, for CRAFFORD: Azure, a chevron between three eagles, argent; a chief, gules, fretty of the second, for GAUDIN: Argent, a double-headed eagle, displayed, wings inverted, sable, armed, gules, a mullet for difference, for COLLAS. Impaling: Argent, a beehive, surrounded with bees, all ppr., for BEATTY.

CREST: A falcon, belled, rising, ppr.

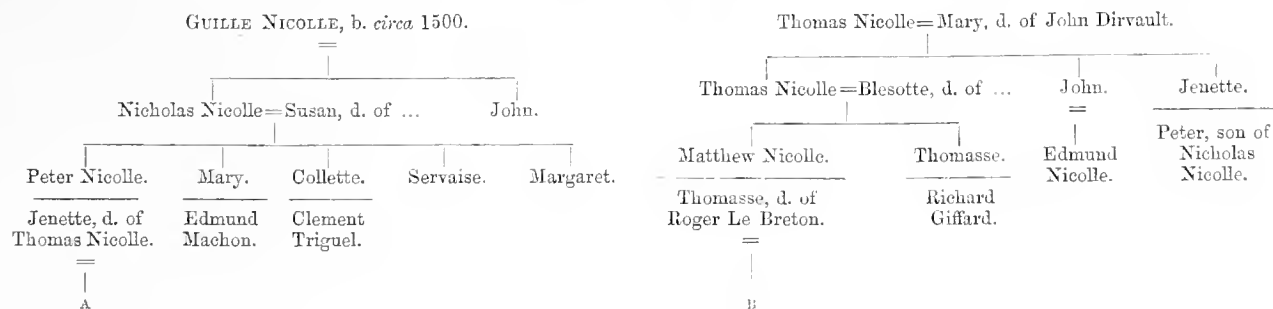
MOTTO: Eссорant victorieux.

ARMS (as borne by EDWARD NICOLLE, Esq.): Azure, a fesse between three lions' heads, erased, argent, charged with as many martlets, sable. On an escutcheon of pretension: Or, a lion, rampant, sable, for MATTHEWS.

CREST: A lion's head, erased, sable, charged with a fesse, argent, and thereon three martlets, as in the arms.

MOTTO: Veritas.

### Pedigree of Nicolle.









GEORGE ORANGE, ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*





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ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE

1871

## Orange.



THE family of Orange has, for some centuries, enjoyed a respectable position in Jersey, and has become connected, by marriage, with several of the best families in its native island.

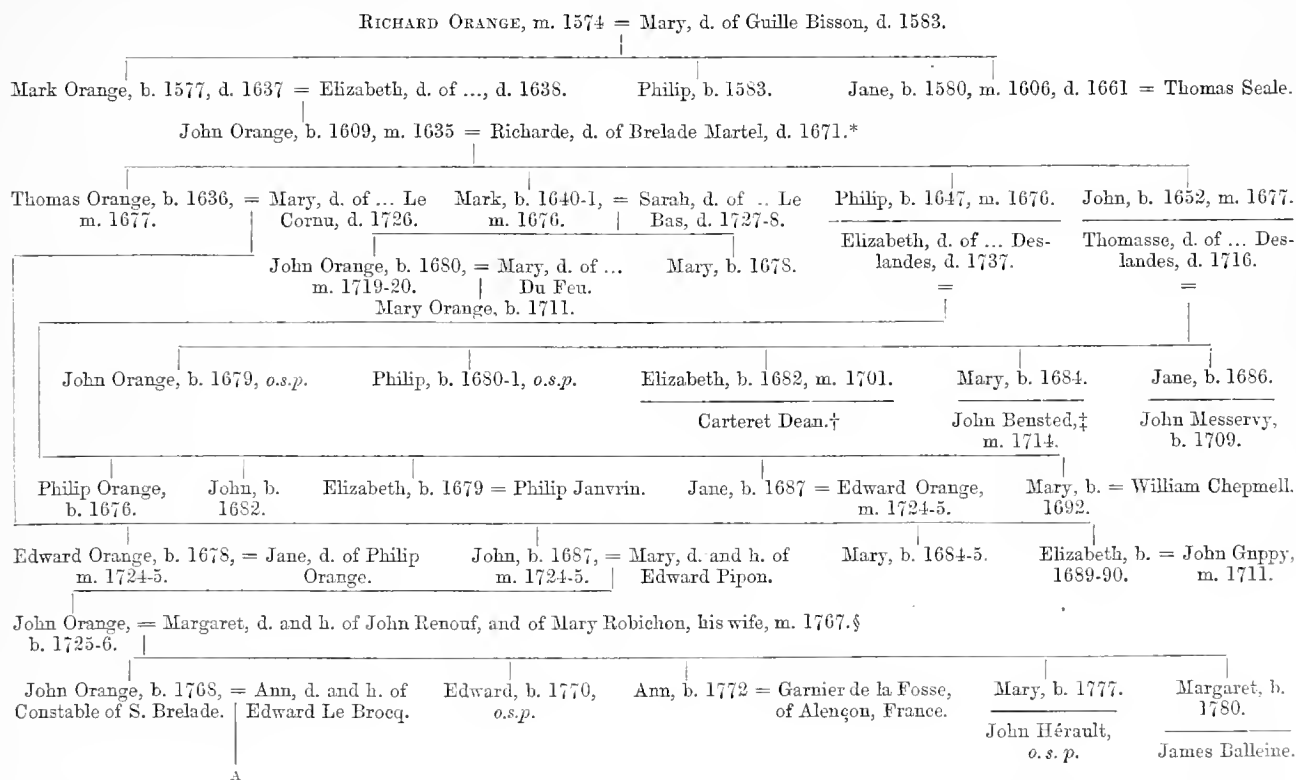
One of its most prominent living members is GEORGE ORANGE, Esq., Deputy-Greffier of Jersey, and Captain R. J. M.

ARMS (as borne by GEORGE ORANGE, Esq.): Or, a bugle-horn, stringed and virolled, gules. Quartering: Per chevron, gules and or; in chief two mullets, argent, a crescent for difference, for PIPON: Gules, a sand-glass, surmounted of a cross patée-fitchée, argent, between six mullets, in pale, or, for RENOUF: and, Azure, a fleur-de-lis, or; on a chief, argent, a lion, passant, guardant, gules, for LE BROCC.

CREST: A bugle-horn, as in the arms.

MOTTO: What God wylls.

### Pedigree of Orange.

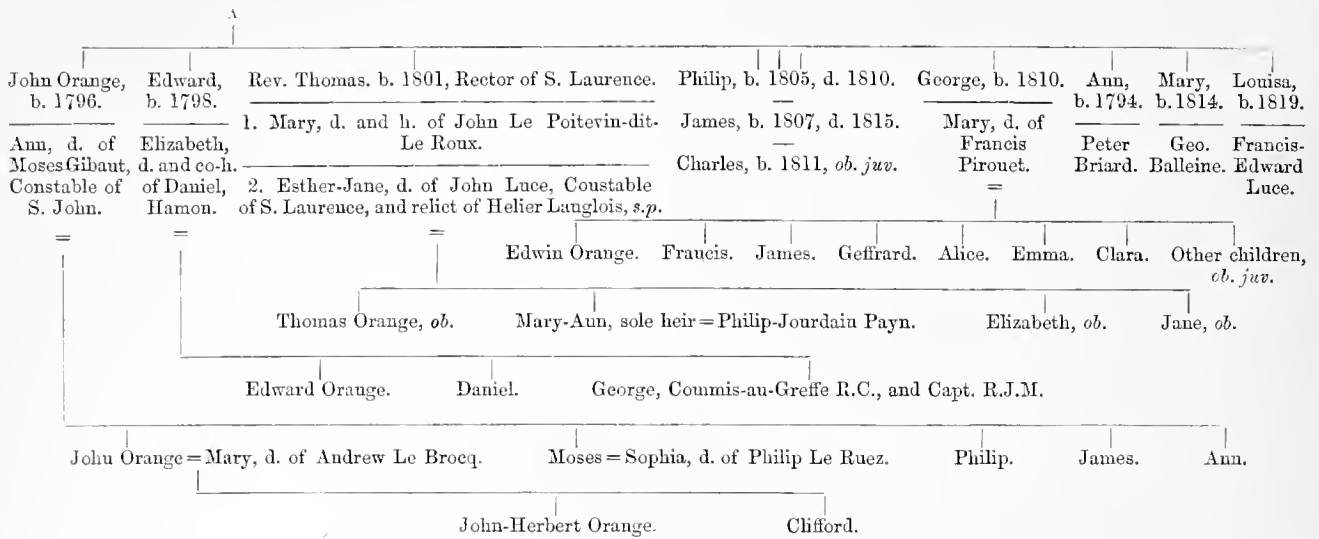


\* ARMS of MARTEL, of Normandy: Or, three mullets, gules. William Martel, Seigneur of Bacqueville, was constituted bearer of the Oriflamme of France, in 1414, and was killed at Agincourt, 1415.

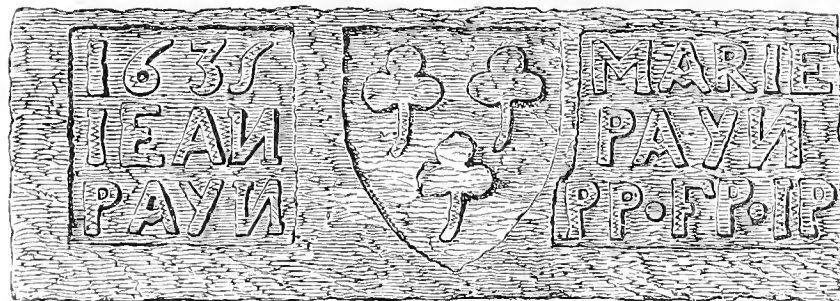
† ARMS of DEAN: Argent, a fesse, dancetté, between three crescents, gules.

‡ ARMS of BENSTED: Argent, on a fesse, sable, a saltire between two martlets, or.

§ ARMS of ROBICHON, of Alsace: Argent, on a mound, vert, a doe, trippant, sable.



Payn.



ARMS OF PAYN, ON THE MANOR-HOUSE OF LES PRÉS, JERSEY.

**P**ERHAPS—nay certainly—this name is the most ancient known in Western Europe. Long prior to the age of genealogical research, before the Saxons had invaded Britain, and before the Scandinavians had occupied Neustria, families or septs bearing the generic name of *Pagani*, descendants of the veterans of old Rome, are mentioned by classic writers. So early as A.D. 350, says the Abbé Fleury, in his “Ecclesiastical History,” the Emperor Constantine, when departing from Antioch against Maxentius, assembled his troops, and designated by this title those soldiers of his army who had not received baptism. The early Norman Romaunts mention as *Pagani* that sturdy remnant of the Romans, which, preferring its own picturesque mythological dogmas, held aloof from the proselyting influence of the Catholic missionaries, whose sway the Scandinavians themselves acknowledged so soon and so implicitly. The *Pagani*, so termed from the *pagi*, or villages, they inhabited, were thus designated by the early Christian writers as those who, after Christianity had become the prevailing religion of towns, still adhered to the old Roman faith.\* The *pagi*

\* *Vie* Isidorus, viij. 10, et Cod. Theod. xvi. 10.



*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*





FRANCIS ABBOTT PAER, ESQUIRE,

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the W. M.*





themselves were known as divisions among which the country-people of the Roman nation were divided as early as the time of Servius Tullius, B.C. 578, and continued to be so down to the latest period of the empire.\* In France, and especially in Neustria, the dialect and manners of the *Pagani* continued distinct to a much later time than is generally supposed. They practised rites and celebrated festivals quite peculiar to themselves, the most famous of the latter being the annual feast of the *Paganalia*.† Dom. Ambroise Pelletier, one of the most careful and intelligent genealogists of France, deduces the word *gentilhomme* from Pagan, for as he says, “Quelques-uns difent que le mot vient de Gentil ou Payen, à caufe que les anciens François qui conquirent la Gaule, qui étoit déjà Chrétienne, furent appellés Gentils par les originaires, parce qu'ils étoient encore Payens.”‡ It would appear, doubtless, that the greatest personages and the greatest feats of this ancient race lived and were performed before the days of historic record, and that it was entering upon old age—hale and vigorous it may be, but still old age—when the great houses of the feudal period were first acquiring a local habitation and a name.

From this origin, beside which the most pretentious Norman or Saxon pedigree dwarfs into insignificance, came the Norman family of Payen. It may be imagined that the conservatism of this remnant of the Roman nation had gradually given way, and that its members, by embracing the new faith, became eligible for the elevated positions their bravery and intelligence demanded. In 1117, Thibaut Payen, afterwards Count of Gisors, was, by the mutual consent of Louis VI. of France and Henry I. of England, entrusted with the guardianship of that town, then the key of Normandy, as the most distinguished and trustworthy warrior of the two nations. In 1118, Hugh de Payen, with Geoffrey d'Adhémar, founded the order of Knights Templars. In 1170, Bertrand de Payen rendered homage to Louis VII., for seventy fiefs which he held of that monarch. Another of the name, of the branch of Montmuse, was the lieutenant of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. In the right aisle of the Chapelle du Trésor at Mont S. Michel are sculptured the name and arms of one of the house, who, in 1400, defended this fortress against the English. De la Chesnay-des Bois, from whose great armorial these facts, among a multiplicity of others, are culled, says, “Les plus anciens Auteurs de Normandie font mention des Seigneurs du nom de Payen, qui tous ont tenu le plus haut rang dans cette province.” Indeed, in the first visitation of nobility and arms made in France by the order of Louis XI., in 1463, Jean Payen, Seigneur de Campagnolles, proved himself, conjointly with several of his relatives, descended from the family of Vassy, an offshoot of the Ducal House of Normandy. French genealogists reserve the superlatives of their flowery language to describe the antiquity, the possessions, and the deeds of the Payens, and of the Paynels, who derive their origin from an identical source.

\* *Vide* Dionysius, iv. 15.

† “Baronius expliquant la signification de ce mot (Payen), dit que du temps des Empereurs Chrétiens, l'idolâtrie commençant à disparoître, et même n'être pas plus permise dans les villes, les Gentils, opiniâtres à ne point discontinuer leur culte et leurs cérémonies, se retiroient dans leurs maisons à la campagne, où ils en faisoient une profession libre avec les campagnards attachés à la superstition de leurs fêtes, qu'ils appelloient *Festa Paganalia*, ou *Feria Paganica*, desquelles Varron fait mention.”—*Vide* Moréri, vol. VII. p. 97.

‡ *Vide* L'Armorial général de la Lorraine et du Barrois, par le R. P. Dom. Ambroise Pelletier, Religieux Bénédictin, Nancy, 1763.

Besides the eminent position the house held in Normandy, there was scarcely a province in France, or a French genealogical work written,\* which did not contain a family of the name, with local variations of spelling, such as Paganus, Pagan, Payan, Payen, Payens, Paien, Payn, Pain, and Paynel, each equally remarkable for the length of its lineage, the valorous deeds of its members, and their share in the policy and statecraft of each century.†

In Flanders, according to Palliot's edition of Geliot's "Indice Armorial," the family of Paynes was one of the most celebrated in that country.‡

In Spain, as well as in Portugal, the house of Payana held a prominent position among the grandes of these countries, and was among the earliest and most eminent of the feudatories of the Castilian kings.§

\* For the histories and arms of the various branches of the Payen family in France, and on the continent generally, *vide* Des Bois, "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France." Handiquet-de Blancourt, "Nobiliare de Picardie." Lainé, "Archives Généalogiques et Histoire de la Noblesse de France." Marc Vulson, "la Science Heroïque." Vallet de Viriville, "Gestes des Nobles François." J. Chevillard, "Nobiliare de Normandie." Louis de la Roque, "Armorial de la Noblesse de Languedoc." A. de Froidefont, "Annuaire de la Noblesse du Perigord." Pithon-Curt, "Histoire de la Noblesse du Comté Venaissin." Caumartin, "Histoire de Champagne." Claude Fauchet, "Origines des Chevaliers, Armoiries, et Héraldits." J. B. Papon, "Histoire Générale de Provence." Waroquier, "Devises Heraldiques." O'Gilvy, "Nobiliare de Guienne et de Gascoigne." J. B. Bouillet, "Nobiliare d'Auvergne." L'Hermite-Souliers, "Inventaire de l'Histoire Généalogique de la Noblesse de Touraine." Palliot, "La Vraie et parfaite Science des Armoiries." P. Moreau, "Tableau des Armoiries de France." T. Boisseau, "Promptuaire Armorial." Pelletier, "la Nourriture de la Noblesse." H. de Bara, "le Blason des Armoiries." Siebmacher, "Wappenbuch." Rietstap, "Armorial Général de l'Europe." A. Favin, "Le Théâtre d'Honneur." Viton de S. Allais, "Armorial de la Noblesse de France." Moréri, "Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique." D. Blondel, "Genealogiæ Francicæ plenior assertio." A. Boudin, "Histoire Généalogique du Musée des Croisades." P. Ménesrier, "La nouvelle methode raisonnée de Blason." Nostradamus, "Histoire et Chronique de Provence."

† ARMS OF PAGAN, of Languedoc: Azure, four bars, argent; over all, two lions, passant, sable. CREST: A hare, erect, ppr. MOTTO: Fortior pugnavi. SUPPORTERS: Two hares, ppr.

ARMS OF PAGANY, of Florence: Or, two bars, azure.

ARMS OF PAGANY, of Nivernais: Or, two lions, affronté, azure, supporting with their fore-paws, a helmet, full-fronted, ppr., surmounted of a fleur-de-lis, gules.

ARMS OF PAYAN, of Provence: Azure, a chevron, or, between three estoiles, argent.

ARMS OF PAYAN, of Dauphiné. As the preceding.

ARMS OF PAYAN, of Toulouse: Barry, or and azure; a chief ermine; the whole within a bordure of Anjou, Sicily, and Jerusalem, of eight pieces.

ARMS OF PAYEN, of Normandy: Argent, three roundles, sable, the first charged with a rose, or. CREST: A Savage, ppr. MOTTO: In arduis fortior. SUPPORTERS: Two Savages, ppr. These arms are borne with variations by the Houses of Vassy, De La Rivière, and others derived from the Dukes of Normandy.

ARMS OF PAYEN, of Lorraine. Martin Payen was ennobled by Letters-Patent of René, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, Duke of Anjou and Bar, in 1475. He bore, gyronny of four; in chief and base, barry, or and gules; in flanche, azure. The bordure in the arms of Payan, of Toulouse, would seem to point to this grant.

ARMS OF PAYEN, of Champagne: Gules, a chevron, or; in chief, two crescents, argent.

ARMS OF PAYEN, of Artois: Or, an eagle displayed, vert, membered and beaked, gules; on a canton of the last, three bars, vair.

‡ ARMS OF PAYNES, of Flanders: Or, five fusils in fesse, gules.

§ *Vide* "Nobiliario Genealogico de los Reyes y Titulos de España, por Alonso Lopez de Haro. En Madrid, año MDCXXII. *Vide* Stemma Regiū Lusitanicum. Jac Wilhelm Imhof, Amsterdam, 1705.

ARMS OF PAYANA, of Spain: Barry, or, and azure.

ARMS OF PAYANA, of Portugal. The same arms; on a canton, gules, a castle, triple-towered, or.

In Italy, Louis the Great, King of Hungary, conceded to the Chevalier Galeotto Pagana, and to all his descendants, a shield, bearing as bordure the arms of France and Jerusalem. This was a reward for the services rendered to that monarch when he invaded Italy to avenge the murder of his brother Andrew, King of Naples. Galeotto Pagana, in the proofs of his nobility rendered on this occasion, traced his descent from the great Norman source, and included, among his lineal ancestors, the famous Pagano de Pagana, who settled in Italy from Normandy, in 1084.\* The House of Pagini was inscribed in the Golden Book of the Nobles of Milan, and the members of the family of Pagany are recorded among the most ancient of the Florentine nobility. †

In the Netherlands, upon the authority of Boisseau, the family of Paisne is second to none in all the requisites of nobility. ‡

In England, knights severally named Payns, § Fitz-Payn, and Paynel, || were with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Several of the descendants of these warriors received summons to Parliament, and became Peers of the Realm; ¶ though the issue of all these barons is extinct in the male line. The barony of Fitz-Payn is vested in the Percy family, and its bearings form one of the principal quarterings in the shield of that lordly house. As an instance of the distinction and position enjoyed by the Payne family in Great Britain, it may be noted that Berry, in his "Encyclopædia Heraldica," records no less than forty-three coats-of-arms borne by various of its branches. This far exceeds the total number of *armigeri* in families bearing the commonest and most widely-spread English surnames.\*\*

\* *Vide* L'Armi overo insegne de' nobili Scritte dal Signor Giliberto Campanile. In Napoli, 1510. *Vide* Teatro Araldico da L. Tettoni E. F. Saladini, vol. VIII.

† *Vide* idem.

‡ *Vide* Boisseau, "Promptuaire Armorial," Paris, 1658.

§ *Vide* "The Brompton Chronicle," quoted by Stow, Leland, and others.

|| *Vide* Fuller's "Church History," and other authorities, in which occur a transcript of the so-called Battel Abbey Roll.

¶ Banks, in his "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," mentions the names of Fitzpayn, Paganel of Dudley and of Bahuntune, Painell of Drax and of Hoo, Kent, with Paynel of Littleton, of Tracynton, and of Otteleye, all Barons of Parliament.

\*\* A humorous writer in "Notes and Queries," of January 10, 1863, thus soliloquizes on the variations in spelling of this name: "The corruptions and contractions in all tongues are dreadfully puzzling to the uninitiated. And the mediæval literati who *could* sign their names, and not simply put a *x*, were no great orthographers. In the numberless passages of his *History of Dorset*, where Hutchins mentions Fitzpaine, the name is never spelt twice the same. It is much like the riddle of a wig—sometimes with a head, sometimes without a head; sometimes with a tail, sometimes without a tail; and sometimes without either. So diversely were the letters placed to compose this word. The 'haughty English' of mediævalism was somewhat improved after the Reformation. Henry VIII. wrote Payne. Penn came in at the Restoration, with Charles II. The Augustan age in England varied the letters again. A courtly wit, writing to a fair lady of this name, who had sent to inquire for his health, answered—

" 'Tis true I am ill, but I must not complain,  
For he never knew pleasure that never knew PAIN !"

This was in the reign of Queen Anne. The first two Georges were poor scribes, and their German text was illegible. With third George came the French Revolution, and *The Age of Reason* of that notorious radical, Tom Paine. So he spelt his name, and here I lay down my—*pen*. QUEEN'S GARDENS." (Rev. Richard Cutler.)

Nor are the deeds and names of this family less celebrated on the western shores of the Atlantic. In America, as will be seen by the annexed extracts from "The Paine Family Register," the name has been known from the period of the first colonization of the States, and there its members have been noted, as in Europe, for their loyalty and patriotism, have done good service, and have acquired fame and wealth, both before and after the disjunction of these colonies from the English Crown.\*

In Jersey, amongst the primeval Norman settlers are found Seigneurs and other high officials,

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\* *Vide* "The Paine Family Register, or Genealogical Notes and Queries." Edited by Henry D. Paine, M.D., Albany, N.Y., 1857-9.

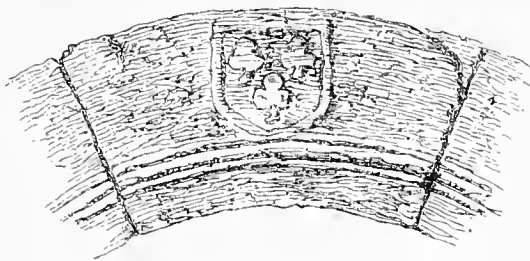
"All these names, viz., Payne, Payn, Paine, and Pain, may readily be traced to the same origin, and are doubtless derived from the same Latin word—Paganus. Such, probably, is also the case with other names found in old English Records, as Paynell, Paignell, Paynin, etc., but seldom seen now. The transition from Pagan to Payne or Paine, will seem more probable when it is remembered that by old writers it is constantly written Paien or Payen, and also Painim, as found in Chaucer, Robert of Gloucester (Bodleian, Harleian, and Cottonian Collections), with other fathers of English literature." Part I.

"It has been stated that General John Payne's mother (Miss Jennings) had a brother and sister who came to this country with her, all under the charge of some English nobleman (possibly Lord Fairfax, with whom it is said by some, our ancestor, William Payne, came), and that a brother of theirs, left in England, died many years since, leaving a large fortune in the hands of trustees, until the principal and interest should amount to some forty or fifty millions of dollars, when they were to advertise for his descendants, and those of his family who could be found. I heard that such advertisement had been made, and am of opinion that if any of the Payne family have any claim to this legacy, it is the heirs of this John Payne."

Colonel Devall Payne was born January 1, 1764, in the county of Fairfax, Virginia, within seven miles of Alexandria. He was the son of William Payne, whose paternal ancestor accompanied Lord Fairfax from England, when he came over to colonize his grant in Virginia. At the time General Washington was stationed in Alexandria, as the colonel of a British Regiment, before the war of the Revolution, an altercation took place in the Court House yard, between him and Mr. Payne, in which Mr. Payne knocked him (Washington) down. Great excitement prevailed, as Payne was known to be firm, and stood high, and Washington was beloved by all. A night's reflection satisfied Washington, however, that he was the aggressor, and in the wrong; and the next morning, he, like a true and magnanimous hero, sought an interview with Payne, which resulted in an apology from Washington; a warm and lasting friendship between the two, formed on mutual esteem, was the result. During the revolutionary war, whilst General Washington was on a visit to his family, Mr. Payne, with his son Devall, went to pay his respects to the great American chief; Washington met him at some distance from the house, took him by the hand, and led him into the presence of Mrs. Washington, to whom he introduced Mr. Payne as follows:—"My dear, here is the little man of whom you have heard me often speak, who had the courage to knock me down in the Court House yard, in Alexandria—*big as I am!*"

"Timothy Paine and Sarah Chandler, his wife, not only feared God, but honoured the king. They belonged to Families often associated together in the remembrance of the present generation, as having adhered through the wavering fortunes and final success of the Revolution, devotedly and consistently to the British Crown. (*President John Adams' Diary and Correspondence, &c. Lincoln's History of Worcester. Willard's Address to the Bar of Worcester Co.*) The residence of this branch of the Paine family at Worcester, may perhaps be regarded as the patriarch of any now belonging to the race. 'Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit,' and is to-day. The house was built long before the Revolution, and has afforded shelter to five generations of the family. It has had, but has long outlived, the reputation of being haunted. Higher up Lincoln-street, and north of the Lincoln Mansion, is 'The Oaks,' the fine old county seat of the Paine family. My father told me it had never changed within his knowledge. It was Timothy Paine, if I remember rightly, who first located himself there: he held various public offices, and before the Revolution was appointed Councillor to the Royal Governor. The people took a more patriotic view of the matter than he did, gathered around his house in great numbers, and thus induced him to relinquish his appointment. My father said he never knew Mr. Paine, but that he knew his son, Dr. William Paine; that he was in England when the war broke out, and for some reason, which I do not remember, did not return home, but joined the British army in the capacity of surgeon. After the war was over, however, he

whose names are written, indifferently Payen, Paien, and Payn.\* Hugh Payen, Valvasor and Jurat, is one of the first officers of the Royal Court of Jersey on record, and from that period to



ARMS OF PAYN ON THE KEystone OF THE GREAT ARCH AT LES PRÉS MANOR.

returned home, and in some way regained possession of his confiscated estate, which has been in the Paine family ever since, a part of which is the splendid hill now covered with wood, which lies east of the house, known as the Hermitage, and which will, one day, be a fortune of itself."—*Carl's Tour, Worcester Palladium*. Part III.

"William, eldest of the ten children of Timothy Paine and Sarah Chandler, graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, in 1768. His name stands the second in a class of more than forty, when they were arranged according to the dignities of families."—*Allen's Biographical Dictionary of the most eminent persons deceased in N. America*.

"Some recent Philadelphia papers announce that on the next anniversary of the declaration of Independence, the 4th of July, a new order of knighthood, called the Order of Freedom, will be established, and the installation take place in Philadelphia. Of this order, the Patron was S. Louis, the Chief the President (for the time being), and the Genealogist, Mr. PAYNE."—*Massachusetts Spy*, June 12, 1783. Part IV.

"In the days when the degree of Esquire lent dignity to the title of Honourable; when the Paines, attired in velvet coats, black satin small-clothes, silver-buckled shoes, laced rufflés, and powdered perukes, sat in the Royal Council of the Province (Worcester), endeavouring there to stem the tide of revolution, which was about to sweep away, for ever, the ancient landmarks of aristocracy and monarchy, with which they were identified, and which they so much revered; when the Chancellors, robed in scarlet gowns, and crowned with flowing wigs, frowned from the supreme bench of the judiciary, upon the first faint rising of the approaching storm, which was to send them forth, shorn of their ancient, and now almost hereditary, dignities—exiles, and wanderers, to a foreign land; in those days Worcester contained but two thousand inhabitants instead of twenty-five thousand, as it does to-day, and only five carriages. The possession of the latter was shared by the Paines with their kinsmen and allies, the Chandlers."—Part V.

"For explanation or apology for the political course pursued by the Paine family, at the most interesting period in their genealogy, and which entailed upon them obloquy and hatred, added to ultimate ruin, and that contempt which invariably attends failure in an unpopular cause, we must refer, among other authorities, to the pages of the accomplished historian of their political martyrdom, and the local annals of the town of Worcester. Though eloquently vindicating their political sentiments, and claims to high personal regard, he nevertheless affects to believe that their posterity would blush to acknowledge such an ancestry, when, half-apologetically, he declares that 'it is not for the purpose of wantonly drawing from oblivion those whose descendants have been among our worthiest citizens, that the names of the Royalists are mentioned in the following narrative.' Proceeding then to chronicle events, in which the Paine family bore a prominent part, and to 'place loyalty and patriotism in their just contrasts,' as if still willing to believe, in the emphatic and unadorned phraseology of early patriotism, afterwards exchanged for language of a far more vehement and expressive character, that '*Every fool was not a Tory, but every Tory was a fool!*'"—*Boston Evening Post*, August 19, 1777.

"We believe that the Paines of Worcester, acting in their individual case, according to the dictates of reason and honour, sought to uphold that form of government which they supposed best secures the love of liberty, protected by law, preserving its people alike from the servitude of despotism on the one hand, and the anarchy of unrestrained freedom on the other, and, in the words of one of the great masters of the noblest of sciences (Blackstone), which he applied to the people of his own country, that country itself the most splendid embodiment of the great truth he inculcates, that they aimed to be 'loyal, yet free; obedient, and yet independent.'"—Part VIII.

\* A local historian, treating of the name, says, "Notons ici, en passant, que du mot latin Paganus, Paganelli, traduit en Français, est venu celui de Payen, qu'on retrouve dans plusieurs documents de l'isle. En retranchant la lettre *e* du mot Payen, ou en fait PAYN, qui est le nom que portent aujourd'hui les descendants de cette famille illustre. Des Anglais ont transposé la lettre *e* à la fin, et écrivent PAYNE.

the last century, as the following long and honourable lists will show, the family has never lacked representatives in the Church or State of its native island:—

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF PAYN WHO HAVE HELD SECULAR OFFICES IN JERSEY.

JOHN PAYN, Bailly of Jerfey . . . . .	1446*		
JOHN PAYN, Lieutenant-Bailly of Jerfey . . . . .	1515		
RICHARD PAYN, Attorney-General of Jerfey . . . . .	1532		
JOHN PAYN, Seigneur of Quétivel, Vicomte of Jerfey	1542		
			LIVING
HUGH PAYEN, Valvafor and Jurat of the Royal Court . . . . .	1200	THOMAS PAYN, Jurat of the Royal Court	1483
LAURENS PAYEN, Valvafor and Jurat R. C.	1269	PHILIP PAYN† . . . . .	1484
RALPH PAYEN . . . . .	1269	GUILLE PAYN, Seigneur of Samarés . . . . .	1487
RICHARD PAIEN . . . . .	Jurat R. C. 1274	PHILIPOT PAYN . . . . .	1487
THOMAS PAIEN . . . . .	1292	GEORGE PAYN, Seigneur of Godelière . . . . .	1489
HENRY PAIEN . . . . .	1292	MICHAEL PAYN, Seigneur of Quétivel . . . . .	1519
GUILLE PAYN . . . . .	1318	JOHN PAYN . . . . .	1524
JOURDAIN PAYN, Seigneur of Godelière . . . . .	1329	EDWARD PAYN . . . . .	1531
RAULIN PAYN . . . . .	1350	JOHN PAYN . . . . .	1533
GUILLE PAYN, Seigneur of Samarés . . . . .	1355	RICHARD PAYN . . . . .	1537
RAULIN PAYN . . . . .	1430	PHILIP PAYN . . . . .	1550
JOHN PAYN . . . . .	1442	EDWARD PAYN . . . . .	1618
RAULIN PAYN . . . . .	1442	JOHN PAYN, Seigneur of la Malletière . . . . .	1620
PHILIP PAYN, Seigneur of Samarés . . . . .	1449	PHILIP PAYN . . . . .	1630
THOMAS PAYN, . . . . .	1449	PHILIP PAYN, Seigneur of la Mal-	
GUILLE PAYN . . . . .	1479	letière and Sauteur . . . . .	1669
		CHARLES PAYN, Seigneur of les Nièfmes . . . . .	1788

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF PAYN WHO HAVE HELD OFFICES IN THE CHURCH.

SIRE GUILLE PAYN, Rector of S. Peter (le Defert), Jerfey . . . . .	LIVING 1292	SIRE PETER PAYN, Rector of S. Brelade	1367
SIRE HENRY PAYN, assisted at the "Precepte d'Assise" in Guernfey . . . . .	1331	SIRE STEPHEN PAYN, chaplain and almoner to Henry V. † . . . . .	1414
		SIRE PETER PAYN . . . . .	1509

\* SEAL OF JOHN PAYN,



BAILLY OF JERSEY.  
(ACTUAL SIZE.)

† "Admitted and ordained by y<sup>e</sup> Court, in y<sup>e</sup> caufe of worshipful man, William Hareby, Bailly."  
‡ Stephen Payn was one of the clerks or chaplains of Henry V. (who named and rebuilt Mont-Orgueil Castle) in the beginning of his reign, and was by that monarch made his Almoner by Letters-Patent, dated 16 October, 11 Henry V. (1414) granting to him all deodands by land or water throughout the kingdom, and enabling him to collect them by himself or deputies. For the appointment of these deputies an official seal was required, which is here engraved and described. He appears to have accompanied King Henry V. in his expedition to France, and whilst there was appointed one of the Commissioners to take musters in the city of Lisieux, etc., under date 11 January, v. Henry V. (1418). He was a legatee under Henry V.'s will, and died 17 August, 1419. The seal, one of the most curious of its class, is vesica-shaped, two inches and five-eighths high, the field occupied by a gothic canopy, beneath which stands an ecclesiastic, supporting in his arms the *navis ad elemosinas* (as on the present Lord Almoner's seal), vernacularly termed a "nef," or ship, filled with money, and provided with low wheels, indicating it to be an offertory vessel, to be passed about to gather contributions. Above the niche are the arms

	LIVING.		LIVING.
SIRE RICHARD PAYN, Rector of S. Ouen	1533	REV. PETER PAYN, Rector of Grouville .	1647
SIRE JOHN PAYN, settled in England . .	1538	REV. EDWARD PAYN, B.A., Rector of	
SIRE RALPH PAYN . . . . .	1550	S. Ouen . . . . .	1676
REV. PHILIP PAYN, B.A. . . . .	1600	VERY REV. FRANCIS PAYN, M.A., Rector	
REV. THOMAS PAYN, Rector of S. Laurence	1643	of S. Martin, and Dean of Jerfey . .	1729
		REV. THOMAS PAYN, Rector of S. Helier .	1830
		REV. PHILIP PAYN, Rector of S. Ouen, living	
			1839.

In the oldest record possessed of the King's tenants in Jersey, the *Extente* of 1331, several entries occur of members of the Payn family, proving it to have then been of consequence and wealth.\* In the subsequent *Extentes*, also, several landowners named Payn, are recorded.

The number of fiefs held at various times by members of this house, is perhaps greater than have ever been possessed by any other family in the island. At different periods they have been seigneurs of Oulande, la Godelière, Samarés, le Hommet, la Fosse, Burey, Ponterrin, Gruchy, Montfort, Diélament, les Cras, le Chastelet, Grainville, Quetivel, la Malletière, Sauteur, les Nièmes, the fief Payn in S. Helier,† the fief Jourdain Payn in S. Laurence, and the fief Guille Payn in S. Martin, which last alone remains, of all these "extensive possessions," the property of its ancient owners.

Abraham Payn, born 1616, sometime Constable of S. Martin, emigrated with his son to the neighbouring coast of Devonshire, from causes, it is supposed, connected with the political troubles of the period. From him descended a family which rendered itself conspicuous by the zeal with which its members espoused the Royalist side at the time of the rebellion, and to which belonged Colonel Payne, who succoured, and was the host of, Charles II., after the battle of Worcester.‡ Its chief representative, in the early part of the last century, emigrated to S. Christopher's, and there attaining wealth and influence, was rewarded with a baronetcy, an



SEAL OF STEPHEN PAYN, temp. HENRY V.

of Edward the Confessor; somewhat lower, on the dexter side, are the arms of S. George; and on the sinister the Royal Arms of the Kingdom. The bracket supporting the figure has on it STEPH'S PAYN, and the verge of the seal is inscribed SIGILLUM. OFFICII. ELEMOSINARIJ. REGIS. HENRICI. QVINTI. ANGLIE. This seal is now used as the signet of Greatham Hospital, Durham.—*Vide* "Journal of the British Archæological Association," vol. XVI., p. 343. Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. IX.

\* "*Paroisse de S. Sauveur*.—RICHARD PAYN por: une bouvée . . . . . 8 fols.  
*Paroisse de S. Helier*.—Le fief de Godelière que JOURDAIN PAYN tient maintenant, doit por: demy relief quand le cas échet . . . 30 fols tournois.  
*Paroisse de S. Ouen*.—Auffy notre Siré le Roy a en cette paroisse d'ancienne Echéfte des Normans, du temps de Ntre: Sire le Roy Jehan, un fieu appelé d'Oulande, duquel JOURDAIN PAYN tient la moitié, et paye à notre Sire le Roy d'ancienne Rente par an, appelée ferme, à la feste S. Paul . . . 4 fols.

L'EXTENTE des Moulins, RAULIN PAYN "(entr'autres) juré et fermenté dit par son ferment touchant les Moulins que Notre Sire le Roy a en cette Isle de Jerfey, tant en réparation qu'en valeur ainfy qu'il est plus pleinement contenu ycy dedans, etc."

† The fief Payn extends from Halkett Place to Snow Hill, and from King Street to Hilgrove Lane.

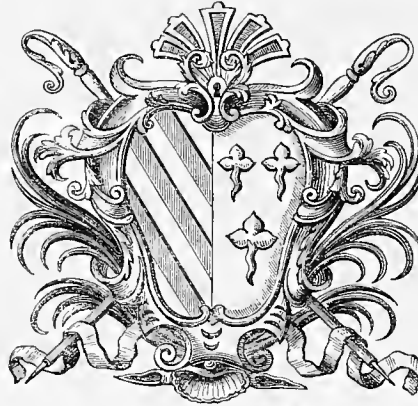
‡ *Vide* "The Naval Chronicle," vol. III.—"After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. fled, with Colonel Payne, to a house on the coast, belonging to the latter, at Ovingdeane, in Sussex; from which coast the King escaped. The family of the Paynes, being Royalists, were then dispersed:

one branch went to the West Indies, and, settling at S. Christopher's, were instrumental in gaining over to the English that part of the island, which had hitherto belonged to the French."



honour which was repeated in the person of another representative of this branch, while a third eminent member of the same family became a peer of the realm.\*

The Very Reverend FRANCIS fordshire, and Dean of Jersey, his countrymen during the last piety, together with the influ- Court, rendered his long life a whom he came into contact. † presented amongst other mem- Esq., of the Colombier, S. Lau- Capt. R.J.M., and Constable of



**Franciscus Payn  
Decanus Insulæ de  
JERSEY.**

A FAC-SIMILE OF THE BOOK-PLATE OF  
DEAN PAYN.

ARMS (as borne by FRANCIS- three trefoils, slipped, sable, a tering: Argent, an eagle, dis- slipped, sable, for BADIER: sable, a crescent for difference,

PAYN, Rector of Swerford, Ox- was one of the most notable of century. His erudition and ence he possessed at the English pleasure and a benefit to all with

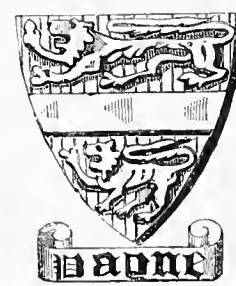
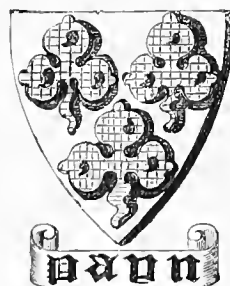
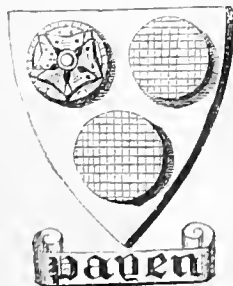
In Jersey the family is re- bers, by FRANCIS-ABBOTT PAYN, rence, and by PHILIP PAYN, Esq., S. Ouen.

ABBOTT PAYN, Esq.): Argent, mullet for difference. † Quar- played, between three trefoils, Argent, three trefoils, slipped, for PAYN: Sable, three eagles,

\* The document, by which this Abraham Payn proved his descent from the Jersey family, has been unfortunately lost. A similar document, by which certain other members of the same family asserted their insular origin, has been given me by an insular antiquary, and is here given as a literary curiosity of the period:—

“Omnes pñtes lrās Inspecturis Vifuris vel auditur<sup>2</sup> Helerius decarteret scutifer baillivus Infule de Jerfeyo sub Illuftris. Dña Maria dei grā Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina fidei Deff<sup>l</sup> et in terra sub . . . . fupremo capite falu<sup>l</sup>. Cõpuit corā nobis apud fcm Heleri<sup>2</sup> Nicollaus payn tam jn suo noie q, noie Yvonis payn frīs ej<sup>s</sup> nautorum i presentia morā trahentū infra Regnū Anglie Supplicans Dictus Nicollaus tam in suo noie q̄ noie Dicti Yvonis frīs sui ut ex nro officio filie lrās nrās testimoniales certificato . . largirent quibz lrīs toties quoties probare poffet predi<sup>2</sup> Nicolau<sup>2</sup> et Yvonum filios Helerii payn ac petronille . . . ej<sup>s</sup> De parochia Divi Laurentii nati et oriūdi jn ifula De Jerfeyo i Dicta prochia. Et post aud. fua supplicand carit . . . . filie cõceffe . . . ut quos testes hujufce rei cognofcendi grā corā nobis adduceret huic est qd predi<sup>2</sup> Nicollau<sup>2</sup> payn et frater ei<sup>s</sup> duodecem vir . . . . prdce Infule corā nobis ut dicitur cõparere fecit quofd parentes quofd vicinos necnon amicos et omnes fide dignos selz Dm̄ Ludovicū gybault Helerii hamptonne Johanne<sup>2</sup> estur Nicollau<sup>2</sup> benoest Johēm maugier Radulphum giffart . . . bellee Philippū blampie Servafium Le geyt Thoñā<sup>2</sup> maugier Johēm Luce et Petrū benoest . . . . testes uō fine affenfu fufcriptor<sup>2</sup> jurator<sup>2</sup> ut moris est examinati et jurati fuerunt fuper fcm Dei evangeliū . . . . Depofuerunt dictos Nicollau<sup>2</sup> et Yvonum payn natos et orūdos effe in ead<sup>2</sup> ifula baptifatos et moratos jn predca proch . . . . Laurentiū et de legitio matrimonio genitos. Jn cuj<sup>s</sup> rei testimoniū cõmune figillū curie predi<sup>2</sup> Infule pntibz lrīs Dignum Duxim<sup>2</sup> appendend. pñtibz gnofz viris Laurentiū Hamptonne e Johē Hue predce curie Jurat<sup>2</sup> et hic fubfcript<sup>2</sup> Dat apud fcm Helerii A<sup>o</sup> D . . mill<sup>o</sup> qūgen<sup>o</sup> qūquage<sup>o</sup> quarto Die ultima menfz martii.—HELYER DECARTERET, Bally. L. HAMPTONNE. J. HUE.”

† For an elaborate obituary notice of the wife of this divine, vide “Gentleman’s Magazine,” vol. LXVIII, 1798.



† It would appear that the arms borne by the branch of the Payne family in England, descended from that of Jersey,

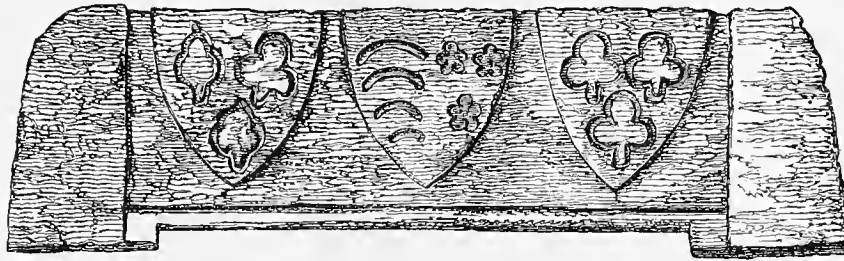


displayed, argent, beaked and membered, or, for DE BARENTINE: and Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, a crescent in base for difference, for DE CARTERET. Impaling: Argent, a chevron between three harrows, sable, for HARVEY.

CREST: A woman's head, coupéd below the shoulders, vested azure, turned up argent, face ppr., hair or, on her head an antique crown, of the last.

ARMS (as borne by PHILIP PAYN, Esq.): Argent, three trefoils, slipped, sable, a fleur-de-lis for difference. Quartering: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mullets, pierced, sable, a crescent for difference, for LE FEUVRE. On an escutcheon of pretension: Argent, three lozenges, gules, for ARTHUR. Quartering: Gules, an hour-glass, surmounted of a cross-patée-fitchée, argent, between six mullets, or, for RENOUF.

CREST: As the preceding.



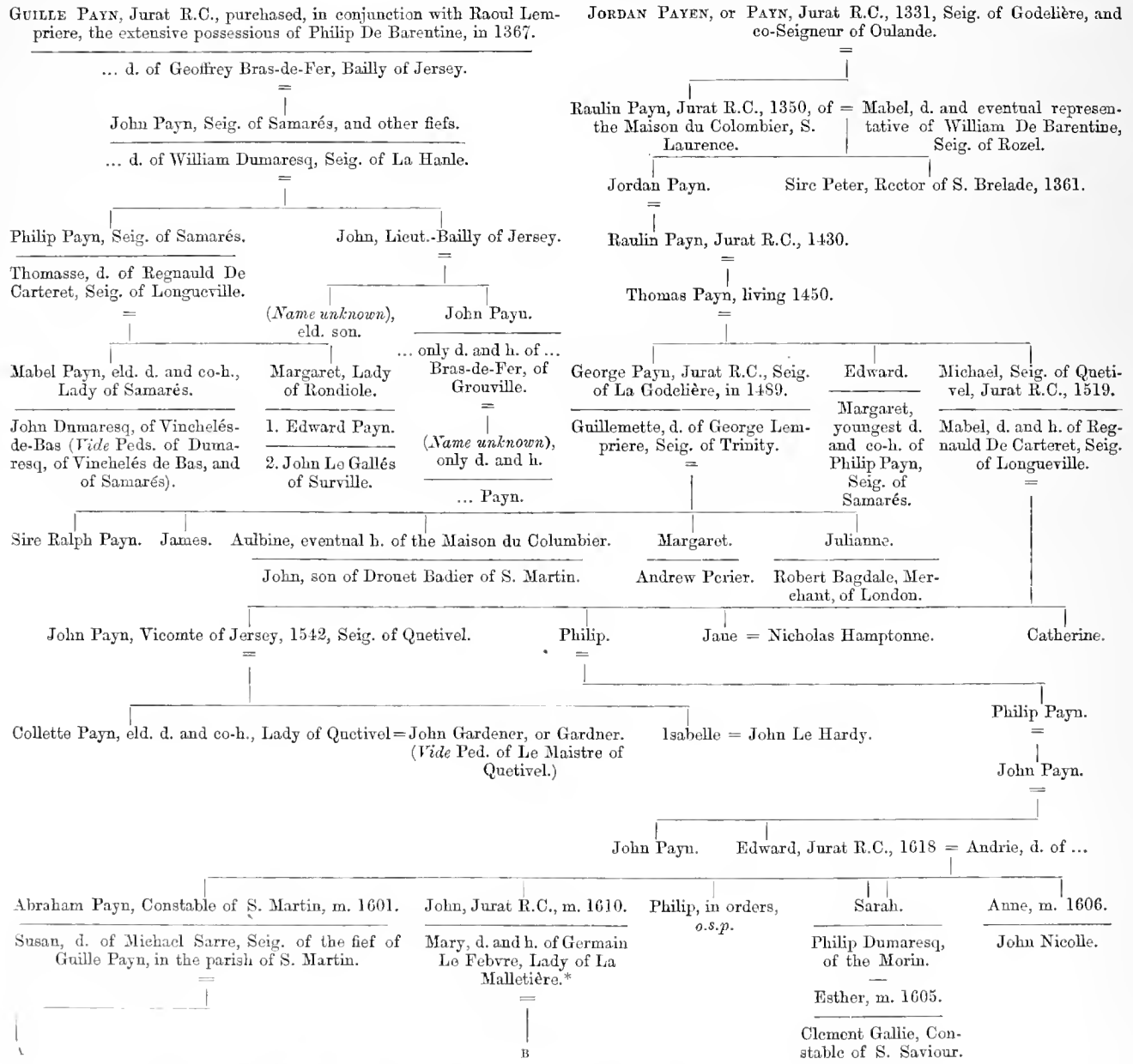
ARMS OF PAYN, WITH OTHERS, UNKNOWN, ON A HOUSE AT GROUVILLE, IN WHICH THE ROYAL COURT WAS HELD AT THE PERIOD OF THE PLAGUE.

were granted by the officers of the College of Arms as a token of their descent from the great *Paganus* source. The Hon. Robert Henniker, in his "Origin, Antiquity, and History of Norman Tiles Stained with Armorial Bearings," shows that the family of Payen bore a shield or, charged with two lions, passant, gules; and adds that, this coat is found in the Great Guard Chamber of William the Conqueror, in the precinct of the Abbey of S. Stephen at Caen, to which the Charter of Henry II. proves members of the family to have been benefactors. Among one of the earliest examples of private armorial seals which has come down to modern times, is one attached to a deed of the year 1187, and appertaining to Gervase De Paganel, which is charged with two lions passant. It is recorded by Dallaway in his "Inquiry into the Origin of Heraldry," p. 13, section 1. From this origin the present Arms of the Payne family evidently are derived.



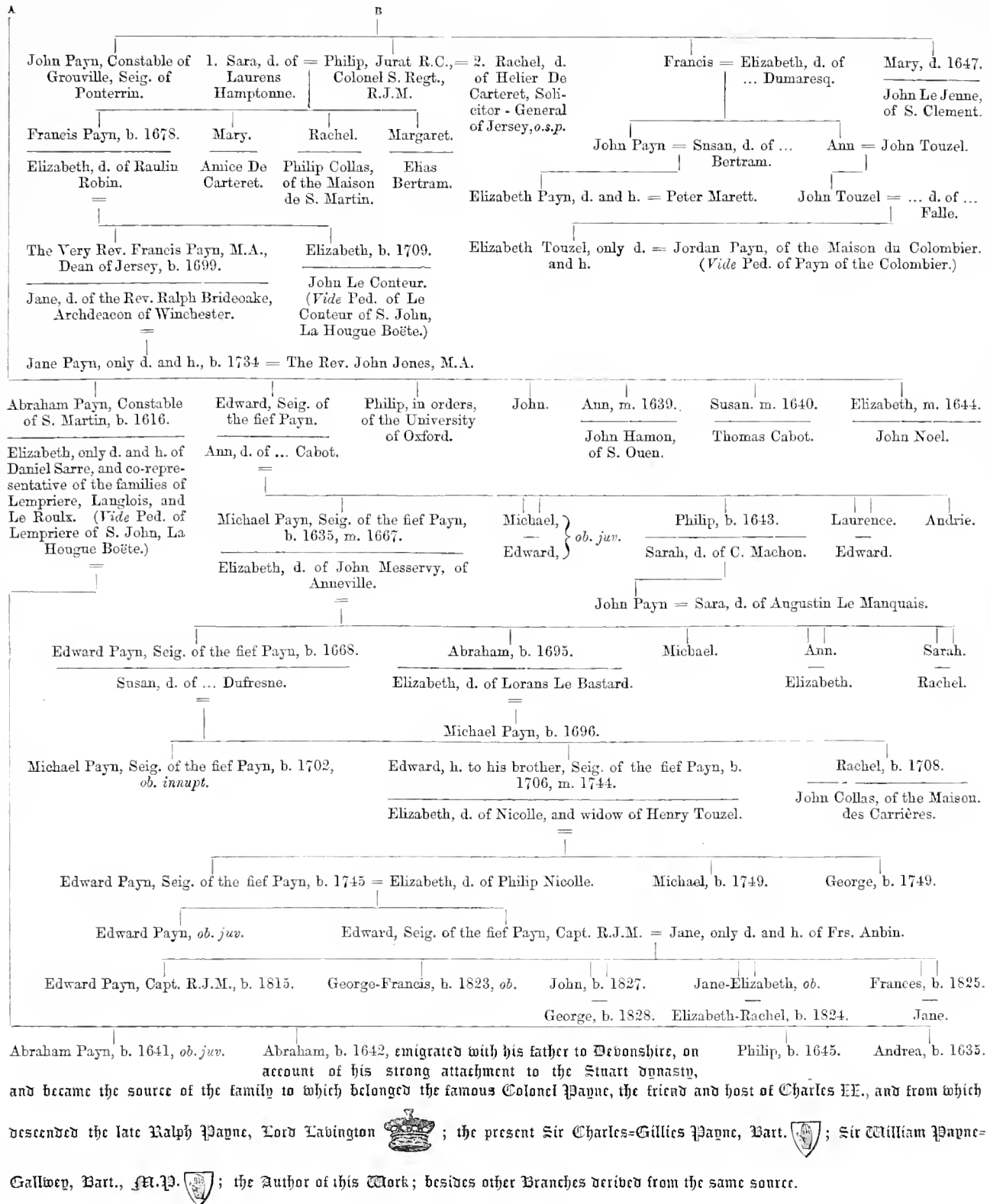
SIGNATURES OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE PAYN FAMILY, ATTACHED TO DOCUMENTS PASSED BEFORE THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY.

## Pedigree of Payn.



\* The following marriage-contract given verbatim from the original, is curious—"En contrãtant alliance et p. meffe de mariage entre JEAN PAYN, fils Edouard, et Marye, fille de Germain le Febvre, defunt, et Collette Journeaux, mēre et tutrice de lad<sup>te</sup> Marie et ce p. le bon conseil et advis des p.chains parents et amys des Deulx p.ties. Ledit Edward Payn en consideration dud<sup>t</sup> mariage aincy accordé donna librement a fond<sup>t</sup> fils la sōme et nombre de mille escus foixante s. p.chacun escu avecq<sup>s</sup> ung liēt et ap.tenances et athes meubles qu'on a acoustumé de doner en ung bon mariage. Et quatre vestes de veçture bæufs et chevaux le tout a luy estre baillé et delivré toutesfois et quantes ql en fera befoing. Partie devant la consoma<sup>on</sup> du sus dit mariage si le cas le Requiert et selon la comodité ql fera necessaire, et le refte touteffois ql en aura affaire. Aquoy for<sup>nir</sup> et delivrer soblige led<sup>t</sup> Edouard Payn sur l'oblig<sup>on</sup> et fourniture de tous fes biens meubles et h<sup>er</sup>taiges p<sup>re</sup>nts et advenir, fait et accordé le quatorzième iour du moys de febvrier. L'an de Grace mill six cents neuf.

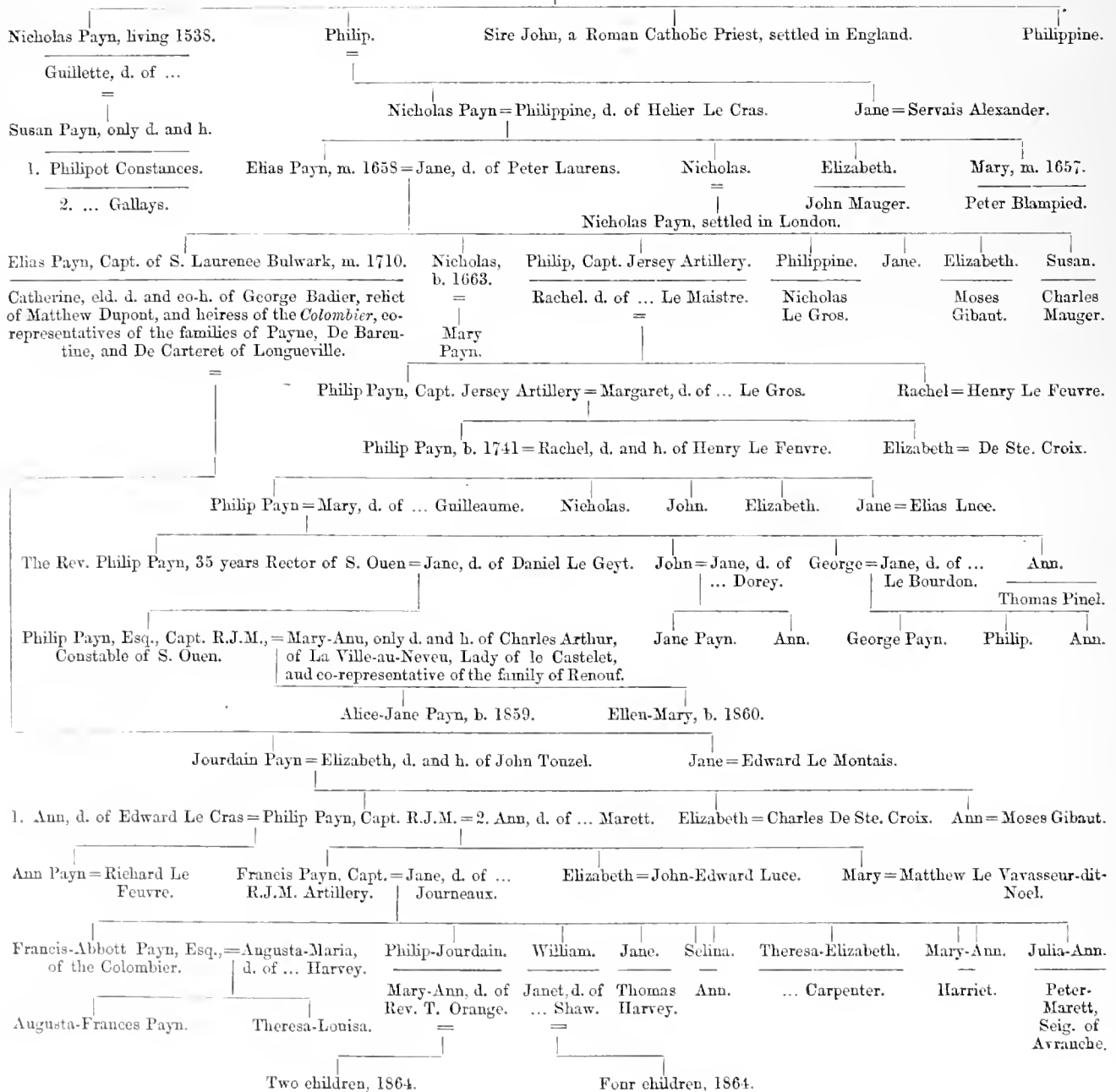
(Signé) "EDOUARD PAYN.  
"RICHARD DUMARESQ.  
"COLLETTE JOURNEAUX."



**Pedigree of Payn, of the Colombier, S. Laurence, and of S. Ouen.**

HELIER PAYN, alias LE NEPVEU, eld. son of Collas Le Nepveu-dit-Payn, and Marion his wife.

Perrouelle, d. of Guille Le Bailly.





The residence of Francis Columbus, Esq.,  
Abell Camp, Esq.,





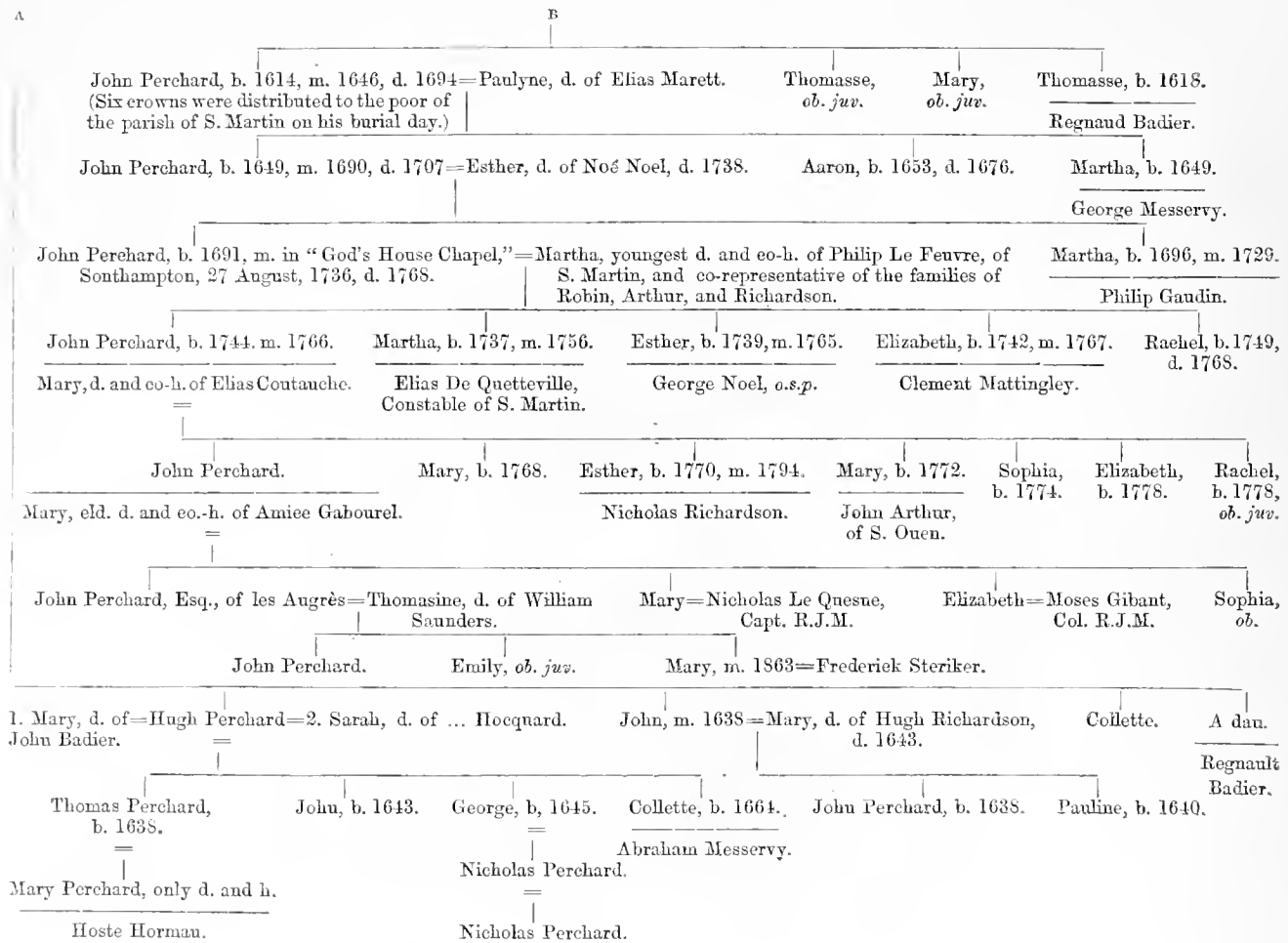


John Perchard, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the*







## Perrot.

**B**ANKS, in his "Extinct and Dormant Baronage," remarks that "this name is of very eminent and ancient degree, being derived, according to the traditional account of the family, from Sir Richard Perrot, Seigneur de Perot, in Britany, who came over with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, and obtained some lands in Somersetshire, near the river Perrot. In England, the name has been variously written—as, Perot, Pirot, Parrok, and Parret."

The authentic record, called the Black Book of the Exchequer, shows that this family had intimate and long connection with that of de Albini. Alan Pirot, held six knight's fees under William de Albini, in Norfolk. Ralph Pirot, XII Henry II. (1145), upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the King's daughter, was named in the certificate of Robert de Albini as holding of him five knight's fees, at which time also John Pirot similarly held one knight's fee in Bedfordshire. The family of Albini was closely connected, about this remote period, with Jersey; and it is probable that the first settler of the name of Perrot in the island was in its service.



George Harbott Perrot, Gentleman.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



It appears by the *Extente* of 1331 that Guille Perrot owed yearly to the Crown the sum of fourteen sols, for a *bourée* of land held by him in the parish of Grouville.

The late Peter Perrot, Esq., in common with the present existing family, did not claim to be descended from this source, but is said to have descended from Jean Perrot, a Protestant refugee, settled in Jersey in the early part of the last century. He was an eminent local politician of the second quarter of the present century. He filled the offices of Constable of S. Helier and of Jurat of the Royal Court. His efforts for the improvement of the island and its institutions are still gratefully remembered by his countrymen. His share in promoting the erection of the splendid harbour of S. Helier was so great, that a service of plate marked the sense the commercial community had of his unwearied exertions.

This family is now represented by Mr. GEORGE-FREBOUT PERROT.

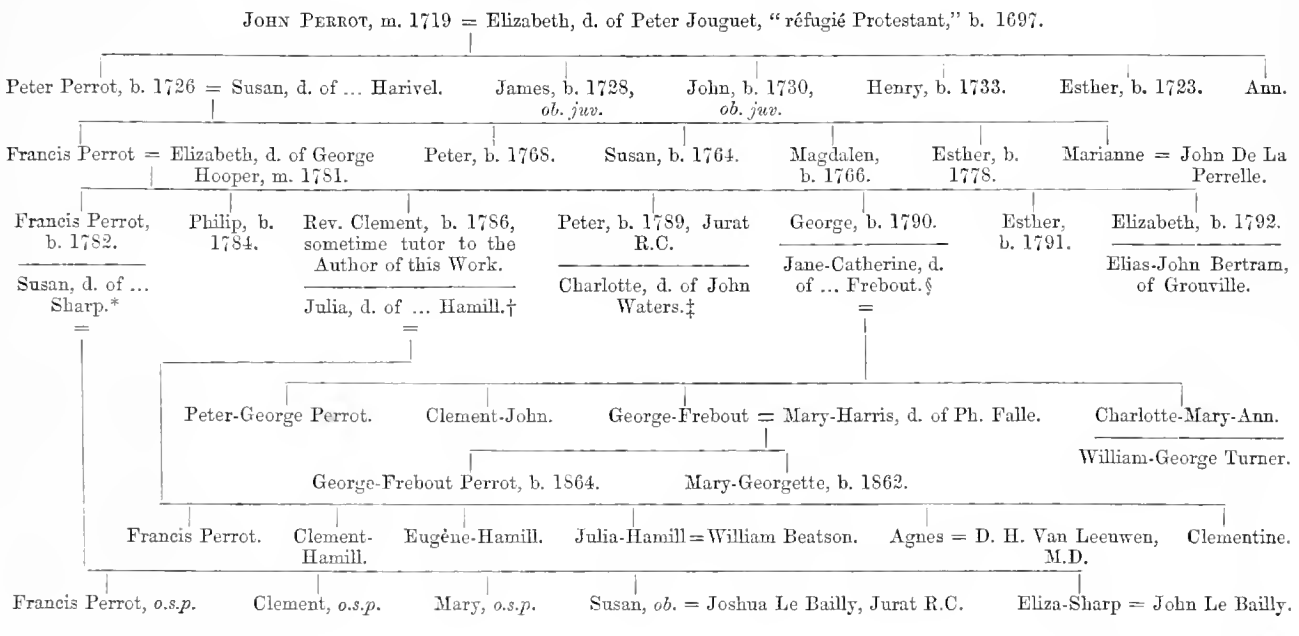
ARMS(as borne by GEORGE-FREBOUT PERROT, GENTLEMAN) : Gules, three pears, argent ; on a chief of the last, a demi-lion, issuant, sable. Impaling : Argent, on a fesse, between three sable, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field, for FALLE.

CREST : A parrot, holding in the dexter claw a pear, all ppr.

MOTTO : Labor non me vincit.



### Pedigree of Perrot.



\* ARMS of SHARP : Argent, a fesse, azure, between two crosses crosslet-fitchée in chief, sable, and a mullet, in base, gules.

† ARMS of HAMILL, of Ireland : Azure, two bars, ermine. CREST : On a ducal coronet, a leopard, sejant, ppr.

‡ ARMS of WATERS : Pale of six, argent and azure, a saltire, wavy, counterchanged.

§ ARMS of FREBOUT : Or, a pale, gules.

## Pinel.

**I**N Normandy, in early times, the family of Pinel ranked very high among the nobility of that province. In the Record, erected by M. Léopold Delisle, and placed in the church of Dives, in Normandy, in August, 1862, of the names of the companions of William I., that of Raoul Pinel finds an honourable place.

In the *Extente* of 1331, several members of the family are mentioned as jurymen or landholders in different parishes.\* By the same record it appears that Thomas Pinel was Seigneur of Melésches, in the reign of John, but that the estate lapsed to the Crown, by the adherence of its owner to the Norman side, at the period of the disjunction of the Duchy from the English monarchy.†

Among the French emigrant nobles who retired to Jersey at the time of the French Revolution of 1789, was Charles Pinel, Chevalier, Seigneur-Comte du Chesnay, and Grand Cross of S. Louis.

CHARLES PINEL, ESQ., of the parish of S. Trinity, represents the family in Jersey.

ARMS (as borne by CHARLES PINEL, ESQ.): Per pale, argent and or, an eagle displayed, standing on a billet, raguly, azure. Quartering: Per fesse, argent and or; in chief, a dexter-hand clenched, issuant, ppr., cuffed, of the second; in base, a mullet of the first, for POINGDESTRE: Argent, three bars, gules, a martlet for difference, for MARETT: and, Gules, a lion, rampant, ermine, ducally crowned, or, for HAMELIN.

### Pedigree of Pinel.

THE REVEREND JOHN PINEL, Rector of Grouville, 1598, d. 1620-1 = Susan, d. of ...

1. Rachel, d. of ... Romeril, of La Fontaine = John Pinel, b. 1604, d. 1665 = 2. Jane, d. of ... Effard, d. 1672.

1. Denize, d. of Philip Le Geyt, and sister of the Lieut.-Baillif of that name, d. 1674.	= Philip Pinel, b. 1627, m. 1671, d. 1688, Constable of S. Trinity.	= 2. Ann, d. of Clement Le Montais, d. 1690.
A	B	Joshua, d. 1650, <i>o.s.p.</i> Jane = Renaud Coustance.

\* "Paroisse de S. Sauveur.

- Geoffray Pinel por. une bouvée, par an . . . . . 8 fols.
- Paroisse de S. Pierre.
- Robert Pinel d'ancienne rente por. ledt. feu d'Orville, doit à la Nativité de Notre Seigneur J.C. . . . . 6 cabots de Froment.
- Paroisse de S. Laurens.

Guille Pinel (entr' autres) dit par son serment comme les fermentés de S. Martin derechef disent que notre Sire le Roy a des tenans en cette Paroisse ainsi qu'il est contenu à plein cy-dedans, etc."

† "Geoffray de Carteret por. le feu de Melésches qu'il tient en ladte: paroisse et en plusieurs autres paroisses en cette Isle, lequel est venu à notre Sire le Roy de l'Echeste de Thos. Pinel, comme de l'Echeste des Normans au temps du Roy Jean, lequel notre Sire le Roy Edouard a affié à Renault De Carteret, chevalier, père dudit Geoffroy, par la lettre sous certaine forme, doit à la feste S. Michel . . . . . 40 livres, 10 fols, et 1 livre de comin."



CHARLES PINEL. ESQUIRE.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*





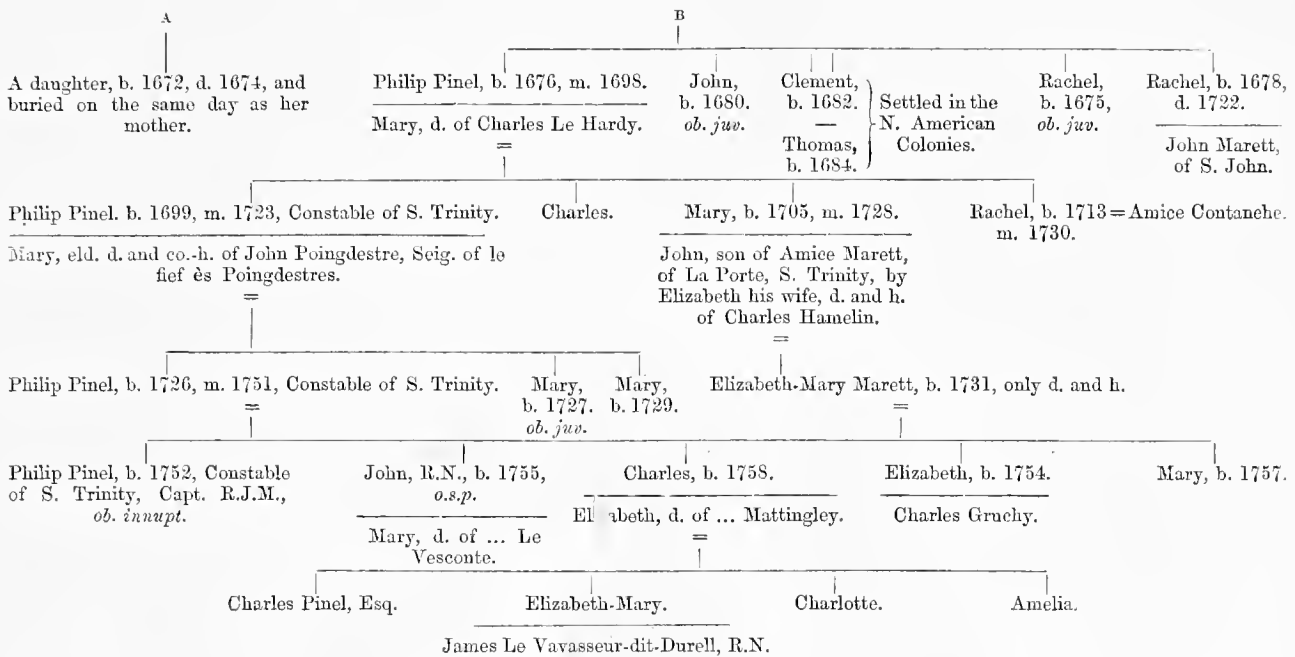




THOMAS OMMANNEY PIPON, ESQUIRE

LATE CAPT<sup>N</sup> 1<sup>ST</sup> DRAGOON GUARDS

*By Whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*



Pipon.



FROM a very early period this family has held the Seigneurie of La Moye, and, more lately, that of Noirmont,\* both in the parish of S. Brelade.

The earliest mention found of its settlement in Jersey is in 1467, when John Pipon was a Jurat of the Royal Court. In 1552, Sire Guille Pipon was one of the

\* Elias Pipon purchased this manor, having obtained the customary permission by Letters-Patent, from Lord Carteret in 1695. On this fief originally existed a priory which gave name to the estate, and which was subject to that of S. Clement, and a cell to the Abbey of Mont S. Michel. In the fifteenth century the monks actioned the tenants of this fief, claiming the privileges of having their mill repaired, their tithes collected, and their wood and wine delivered by their lay subordinates. The following Act of the Royal Court shows the modest claims of the Prior of S. Clement, and the sturdy resistance of the tenantry. It is here inserted as a fair specimen of the Norman-French of the period:—

“Fayt l’an de grace Mil CCCC et j, le jour de Lundi prochain après la feste Saint Mathie, furent prefens en droit a Saint Helier, par devant nous, Colin le petit, luytenant de Giffre Brasdefer, ballif de S<sup>r</sup> le Roy dengleterre, en lisle de Gerfie. cest afaire frere Thomas Roufel, Priour de S<sup>t</sup> Clement, d’une part, et Colin Jullein, homme refeant du fuy de Nermont d’autre, lequel Priour proposa vers ledit Jullein o les autres tenantz dudit fieu luy devoient faire service de porter et carier le boes, les meubles du moullin dudit fuy, en cas que ledit Priour ou qui auroit cause dudit fieu, le voudroient faire essoutenir et maintenir faire dudit moullin comme les hommes de n<sup>r</sup>e S<sup>r</sup> Le Roy font a ses moullins, et porter et carier les campars dudit fuy ou il pleroit a celluy qui auroit cause dudit fieu et le prevoit dudit fieu asssembler et rendre a compte de toutes manieres de redevances deues ou dit fieu, par quoy se, le dit Jullein, le confessoit, ledit priour disoit que ledit Jullein o les autres tenants dudit fieu lui devoient service de fein, de vin, et de buche, a qui auroit cause dudit fieu dedans le fieu, et ledit Jullein avoit esfey refusant de apporter la buche audit priour dedans ledit fieu, parquoy se ledit Jullein le confessoit, le dit Priour vouloit que il en fust amende, et par consequent paier le service dune carete denay, ledit Priour le vouloit prouver et ledit Jullein luy denaia toute son affirmative, et ledit priour offrir a prouver a soufriere. En tesnoing de ce nous avons sceelley ces lettres du seal de la ballie de lisle desusdite, contrefigney du nostre, presents a ce Drouet Lemperiere Clement Le Hardi et J . . . la Hougue jurez du Roy. Donné comme Dessus.”

*procureurs* of the parish of S. Peter, of which he was also, probably, Rector. Robert Pipon collected and transcribed a large number of interesting local acts and charters, which are now preserved in the Lansdowne Collection at the British Museum.

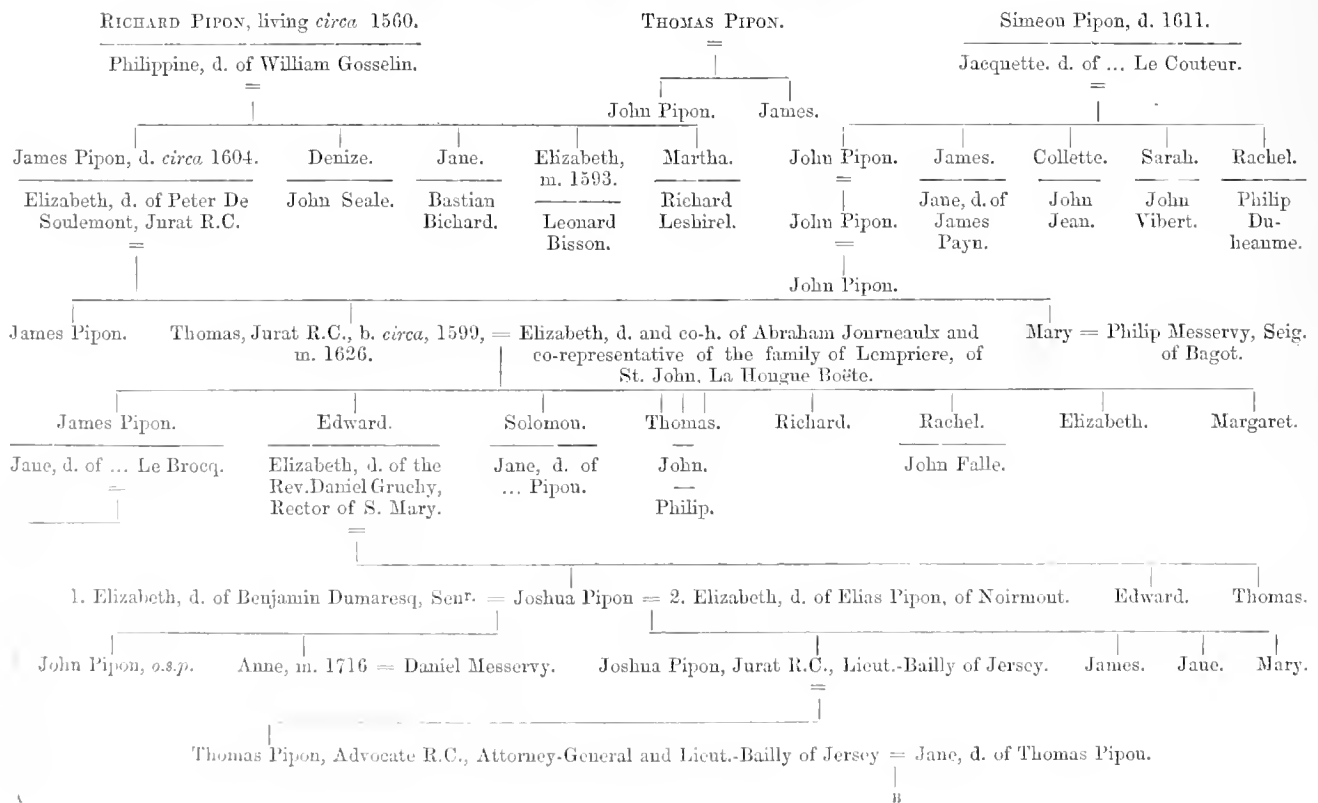
In the parish church of S. Brelade occur a large number of mural tablets to the memories of members of both branches of the Pipon family, many of whom had attained rank in the Army and Navy.

The branch of La Moye is represented by THOMAS-OMMANNEY PIPON, Esq., late Captain 1st Dragoon Guards, of Chaddleshott House, near Wantage, Berkshire. That of Noirmont by COLONEL JAMES-KENNARD PIPON, Inspector-General of Militia, the Seigneur of Noirmont.

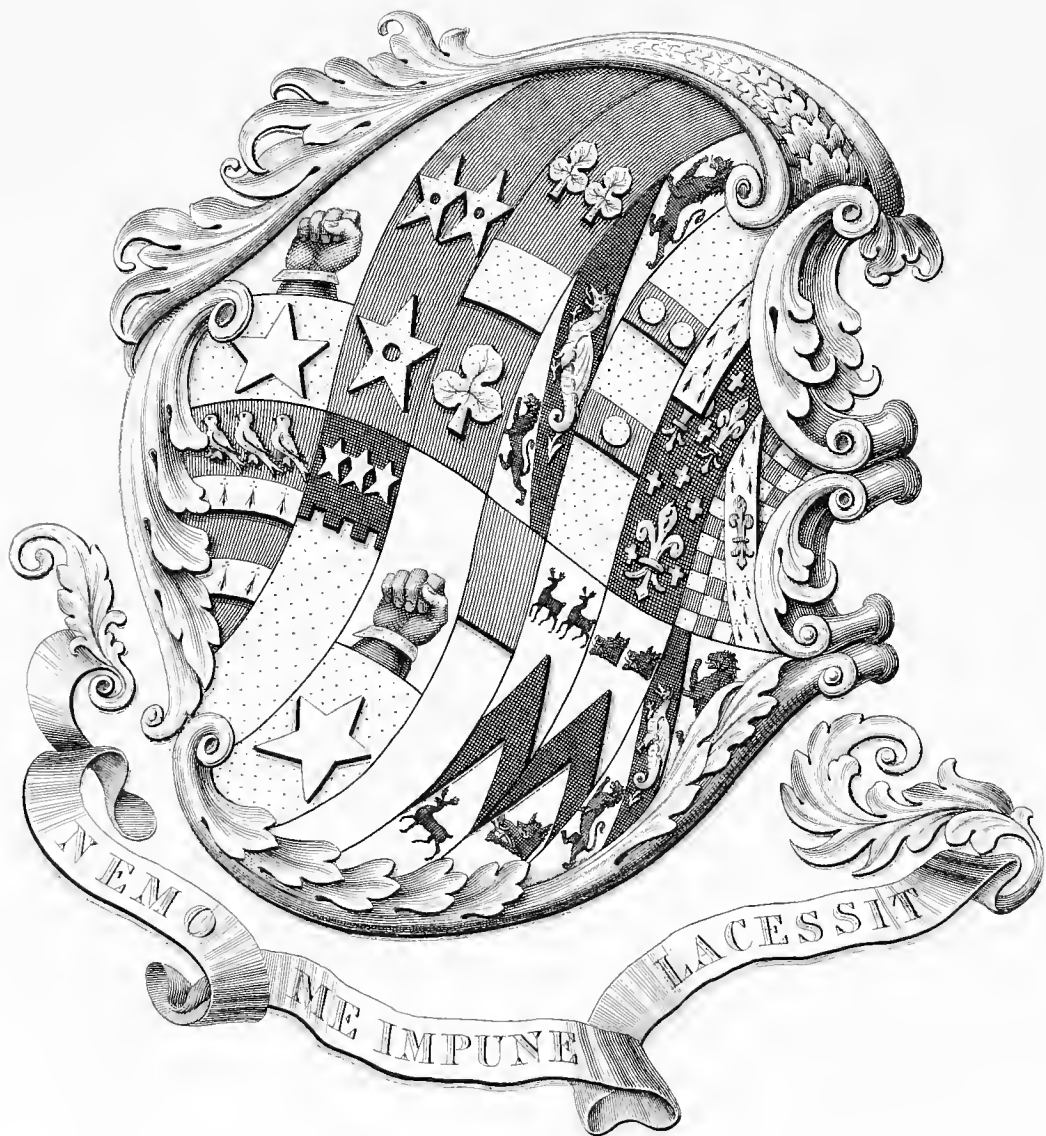
ARMS (as borne by THOMAS-OMMANNEY PIPON, Esq.): Per chevron, gules and or; in chief, two mullets, argent. Quartering: Azure, a lobster, in fesse, or, for JOURNEAULX: and Gules, three eagles, displayed, or, a crescent for difference, for LEMPRIERE. Impaling: Or, a fesse, azure, surmounted of a bend, gules, for ELWES.

CREST: A demi-lion, argent, holding between the paws, a mullet, or. (Another) A squirrel, sejant, ppr.

### Pedigree of Pipon, of La Moye.







*M<sup>rs</sup> Poyndestie?*

GRAINVILLE HOUSE.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the World.*



This family has, for several generations, possessed the fief of Grainville, in the parish of S. Saviour; and it has always held a high social position in its native island.

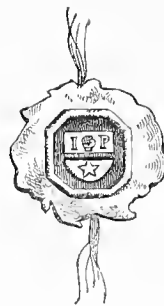
One of its eminent members was John Poingdestre, son of Edward, who was born in 1609. He became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and was one of the first who partook of the benefit, after their foundation, of the Jersey scholarships. He appears to have possessed every quality calculated to adorn public and private life, and these he exercised in the sphere of his eventful career. He was esteemed one of the soundest Grecians of his day, in the penmanship of which language he was an elegant adept. He prepared, for private use, emendations of the text of several Greek poets, which still exist in MS. He held an official appointment, the nature of which has been forgotten, under Lord Digby, Secretary of State to Charles I. He was ejected from his fellowship by the Parliamentary visitors, when he retired to Jersey, and was with Sir Philip De Carteret in Elizabeth Castle, during its siege by the Republicans. He had the honour of being deputed by Sir George Carteret to proceed to France, there to confer with Charles II., on the state of affairs in Jersey. After the ultimate expulsion of the Royalists from the island, he went into voluntary exile, as an earnest of his loyalty, until the Restoration, when he was rewarded by the office of Lieutenant-Bailly, under Sir Edward De Carteret, in 1669. After some years, he retired from this appointment, owing to an alleged informality; but he retained his seat as Jurat until his death.

Among many other works in MS., Mr. Poingdestre left the framework of Falle's "History of Jersey," a copy of which, in the author's writing, was presented to James II., and is now in the Harleian Collection.\* He also wrote a series of articles, not so well known, on the *Grand Coutumier de Normandie*, showing the variation of the Jersey laws from those of the parent Duchy. This was a subject of which the author was perfectly master, and which rendered his judicial decisions models of justice and impartiality. He is buried in the Church of S. Saviour, where a Latin epitaph, penned by Falle, exists to his memory. His portrait is still preserved at Grainville.

For five successive generations, the head of this family sat as Jurat of the Royal Court of the island, the last of whom died in 1831.

It comes from two old words, which Wace often *spur*; from the Latin *pungo*; the second, a *steed* or reasoning, however ingenious, is quite erroneous; the seal of John Poingdestre, Bailly of Jersey in dexter fist. By this seal it would appear that a shield. On the outer wall of a house at Mont-au-another coat of arms is sculptured in bold relief—mullet. CREST: a dexter hand, clenched.

\* "The Harleian MSS. were the property of, the Right Honourable Robert Harley, afterwards a man who, by the greatness of his knowledge in all noble family, collected this immense variety of rare always encouraged learning, and was the Mecænas of tols him and ennobles him with the title of the Univer-chiefest delight, in his leisure from the care he took of the good of the nation in general, was to be constantly among his books, by which familiarity he is said to have acquired so particular knowledge of them all, as to be able, without a catalogue, to go immediately to the least of them all, upon hearing it named, though his library consisted of more than one hundred thousand different authors."—*Vide* Preamble to "The reasons that induced His Majesty to create the Right-Honourable Robert Harley, Esq., a Peer of the Realm."



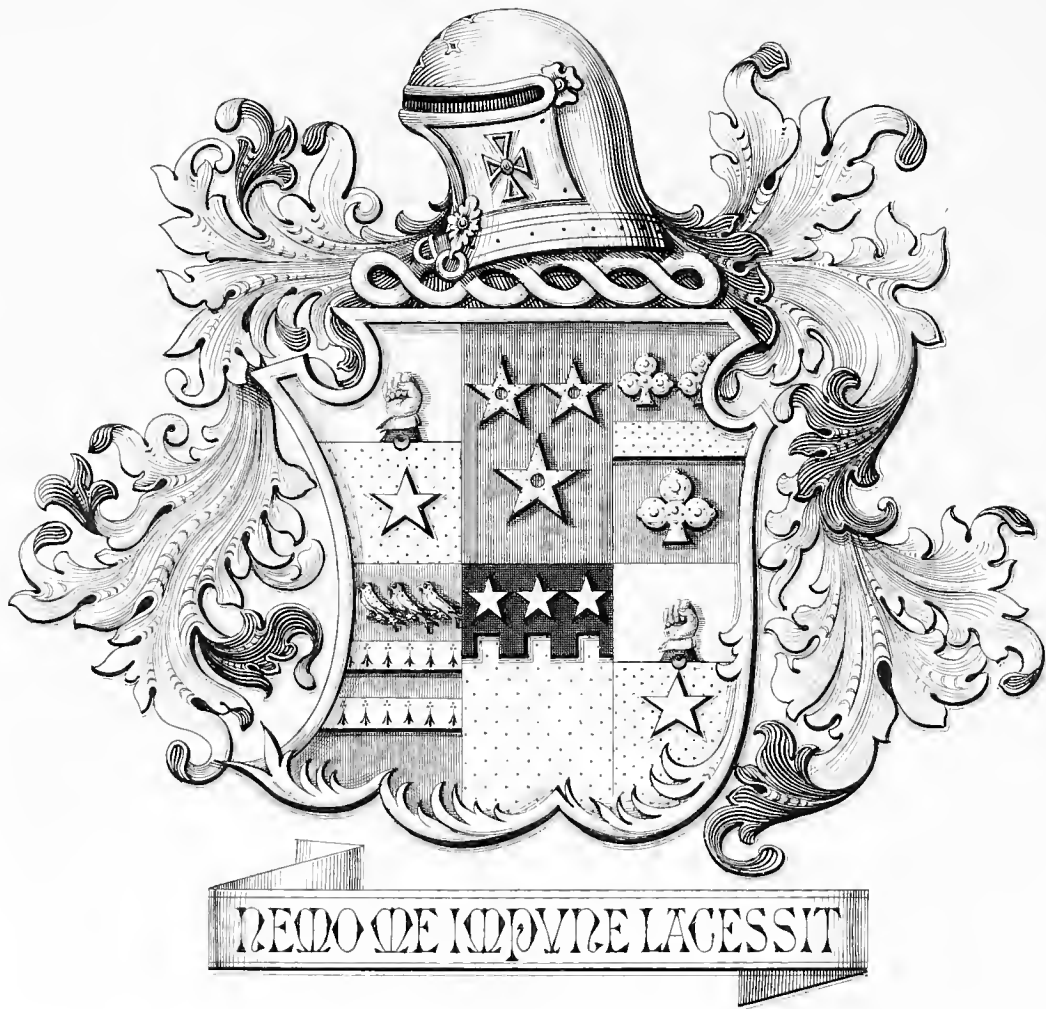
SEAL OF  
JOHN POINGDESTRE.  
(ACTUAL SIZE.)

uses in the '*Roman de Rou*;' the first meaning to *courser*—in French *destrier*, Italian *destriere*." This for, as will be seen by the annexed engraving of 1452, the arms are *parlantes*, and represent the fesse formed originally one of the charges of the Prêtre, formerly possessed by a branch of the family, viz., ... on a fesse, between three roses ..., a

and were munificently presented to the nation by, peer of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of Oxford; branches of learning, and the vast expense of his and valuable papers. He, that noble peer, who learned men in his time; whose patent of creation ex-fity of Oxford on that particular account; and whose







James Hoingdestre, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the work*

The eldest branch of the family is represented by EDWARD-GIBBS POINGDESTRE, Esq., of Grainville House, and a junior branch by the REV. GEORGE POINGDESTRE, of S. ANASTASIUS.

ARMS (as borne by MRS. POINGDESTRE) : Per fesse, argent and or ; in chief a dexter hand, clenched, ppr., cuffed of the second ; in base a mullet of the first. Quartering : Gules, three mullets, pierced, or, for HAMPTONNE : Gules, a fesse between three trefoils, couped, or, for DE LA ROCQUE : Gules, two bars, ermine ; in chief, three martlets, or, for SARRE : and Or, on a chief, embattled, sable, three mullets, argent, for AMY. Impaling : Argent, on a bend, between two lions, sable, a wyvern, extended, of the field, for RUDING : Or, on two bars, gules, three bezants, for CLERKE : Sable, semée of crosses, or ; over all, three fleurs-de-lis, argent ; a canton, ermine, for WATERCROFT : Chequy, or and gules, on a bend, ermine, a fleur-de-lis, gules, for difference, for CLIFTON : Argent, a chief, gules, for WORSLEY : Argent, a chevron between three stags, trippant, sable, for SKRYMSHER : and, Argent, a chevron between three boar's heads, couped, sable, for MUSCHAMP.

MOTTO : Nemo me impune lacessit.

ARMS (as borne by JAMES POINGDESTRE, Esq.) : The same Arms (a crescent for difference), and Quarterings, as the preceding.

CREST : An esquire's helmet, ppr.

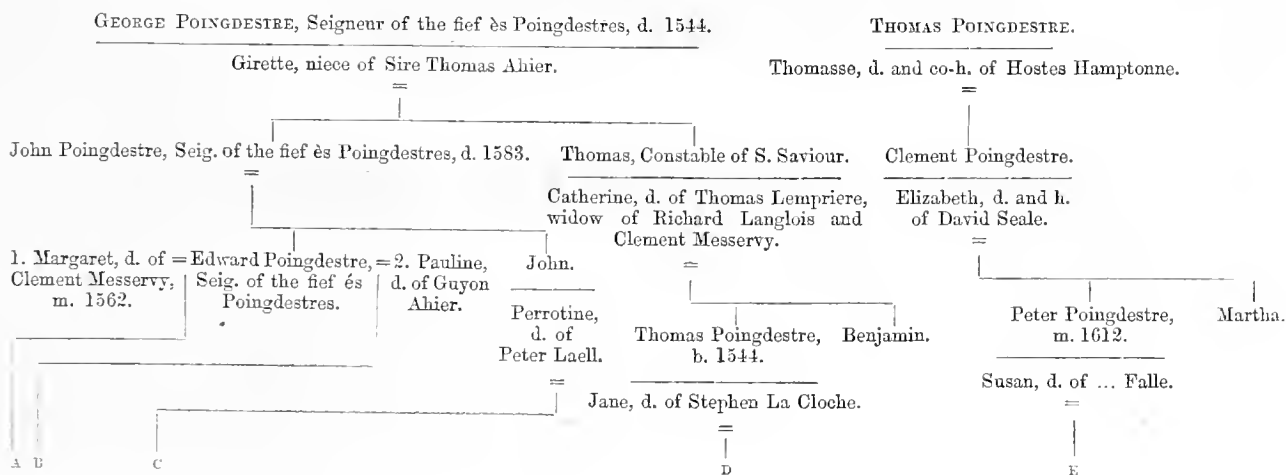
MOTTO : As the preceding.

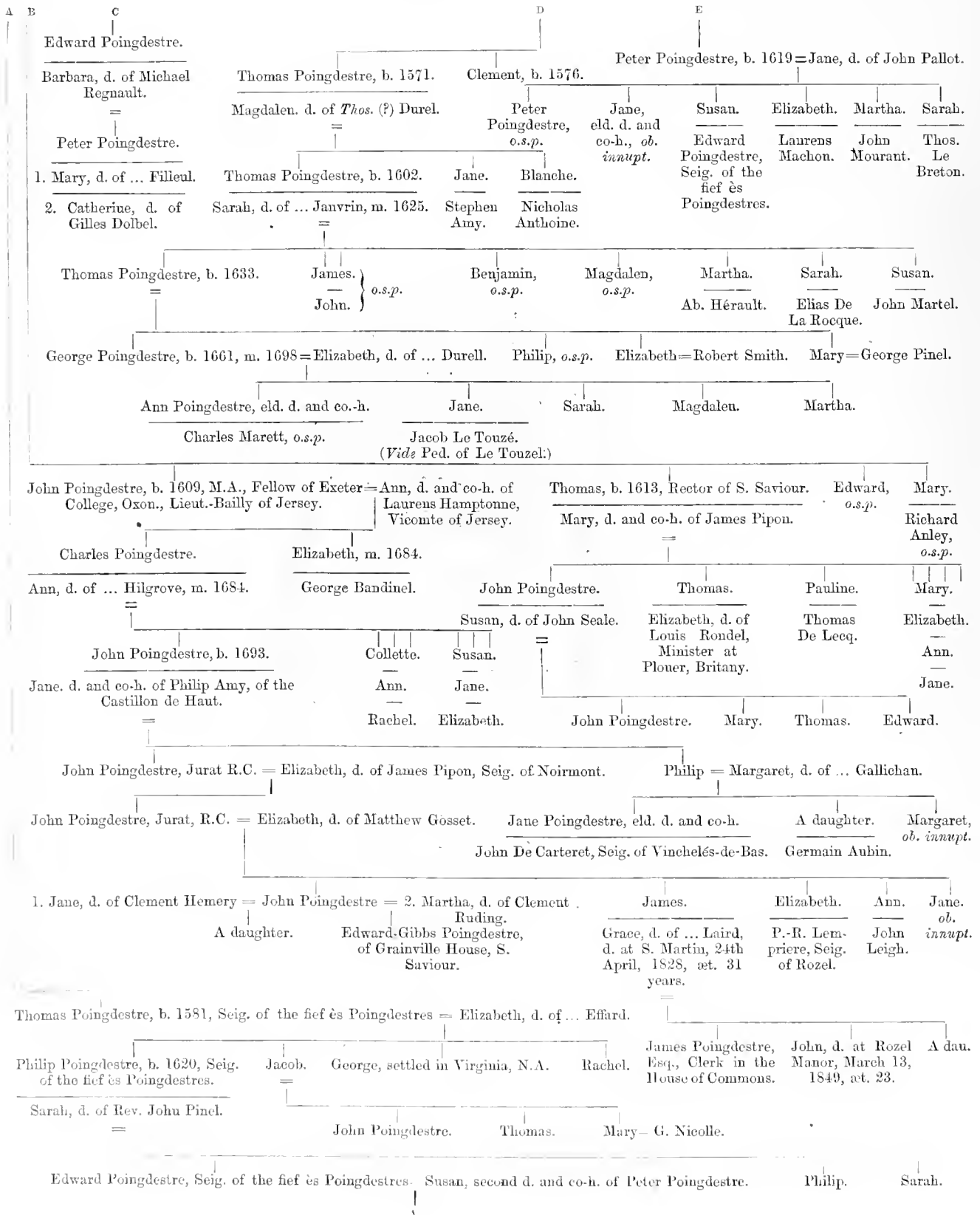
ARMS (as borne by the REV. GEORGE POINGDESTRE, M.A.) : The same Arms (a crescent for difference) as the preceding. Impaling : Argent, a fesse, vert, between three hearts, gules, for SMITH : and, Argent, a fesse, azure, between three mullets, gules, for POORE.

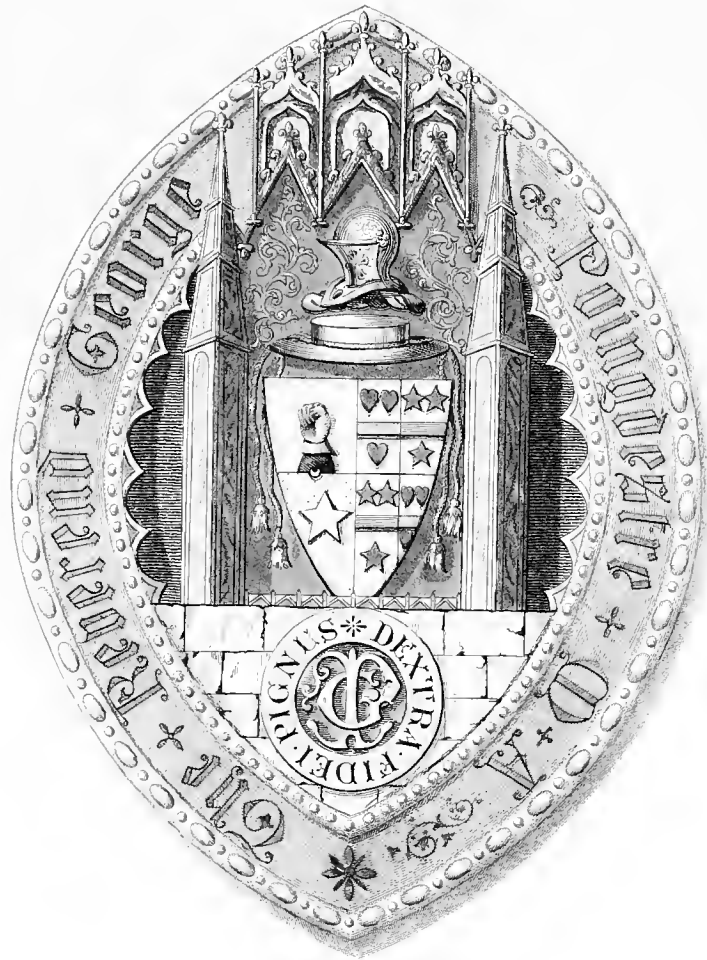
CREST : As the preceding.

MOTTO : Dextra fidei pignus.

### Pedigree of Poingdestre, of Grainville.







*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



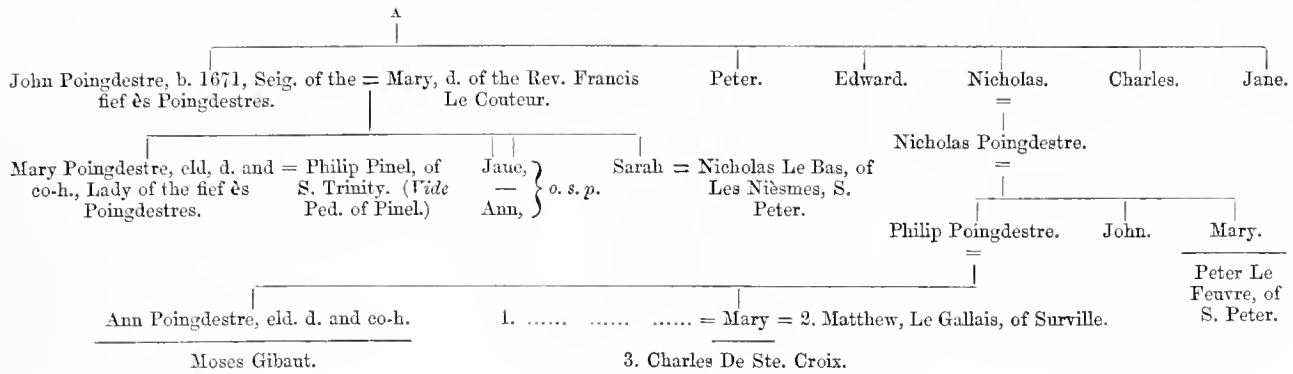




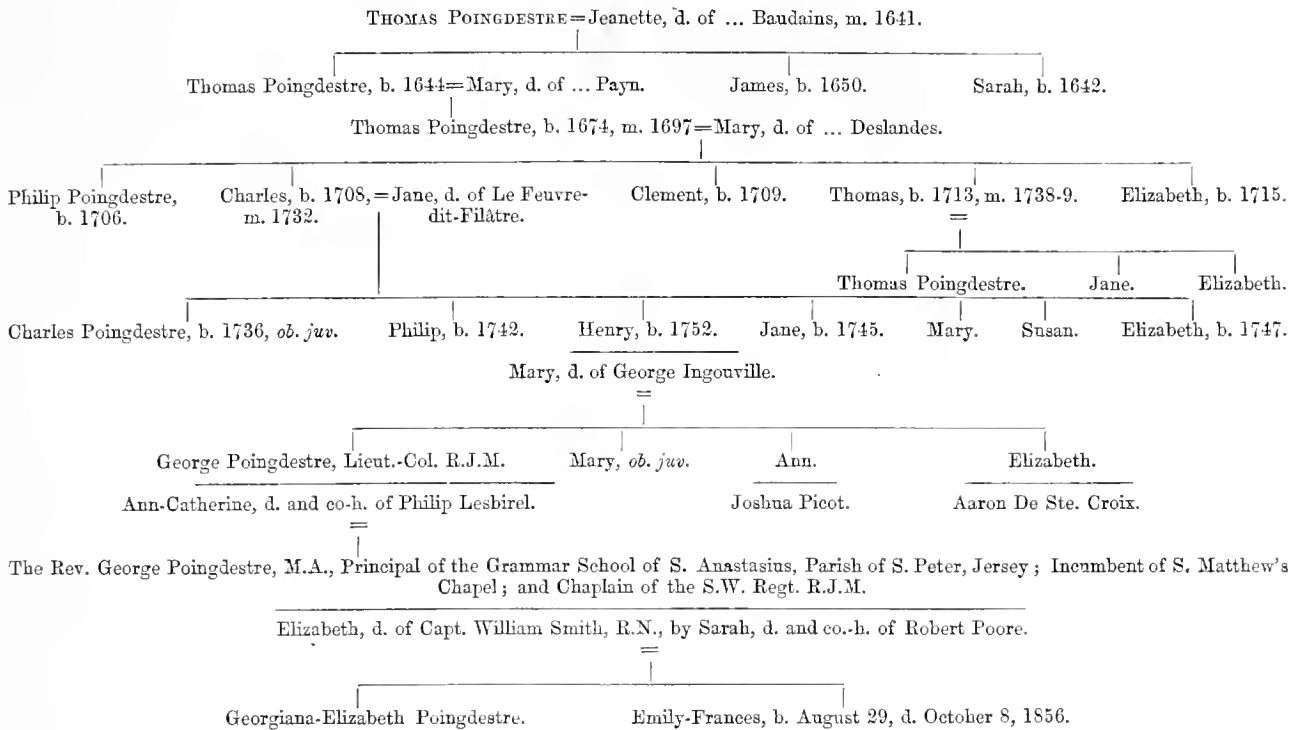
Charles La Cloche Ricard, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*





**Pedigree of Poingdestre, of S. Peter.**



**Ricard.**



ICARD is a surname well known, both in England and France. Thomas Ricard was a colonel in the army of Charles I., and was killed at the siege of Lichfield. His son, Thomas Ricard, *alias* Ricketts, was a captain under Cromwell, and accompanied the expedition, under Penn and Venables, to the West Indies. Guillim, in his "Display of Heraldrie," edition 1660, gives the arms of Alderman Ricard, of London, which differ but slightly from those borne by the Jersey family.

In France, Jacques Ricard, de Genonillac, was General of Artillery, and was killed at the battle of S. Aubin-du-Cormier, 28th July, 1488. Of this family was Jean-Francois Ricard, de Gourdon, Count de Vaillac, and Marquis de Roulaye, who died in Paris in 1696. Francis I. gave the command of the Castle of Madrid to Pierre Ricard, de la Chevalleraie, on account of his signal services at the battle of Pavia.

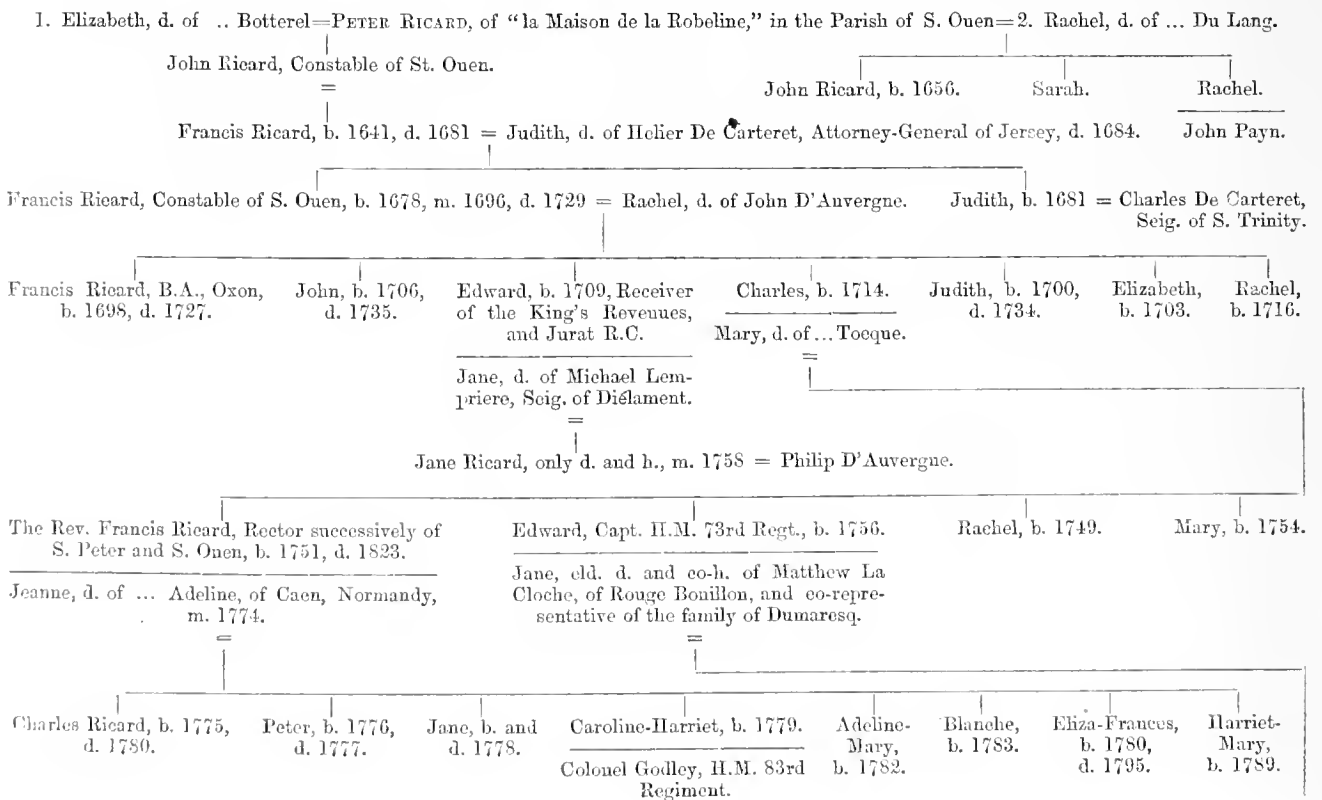
In Jersey, the family has been settled for several centuries. In the parish of S. Peter exists the fief ès Ricards, formerly held by the yearly tender to the Crown of a pair of white spurs.

The representative of the family is CHARLES-LA CLOCHE RICARD, Esq., of S. Helier.

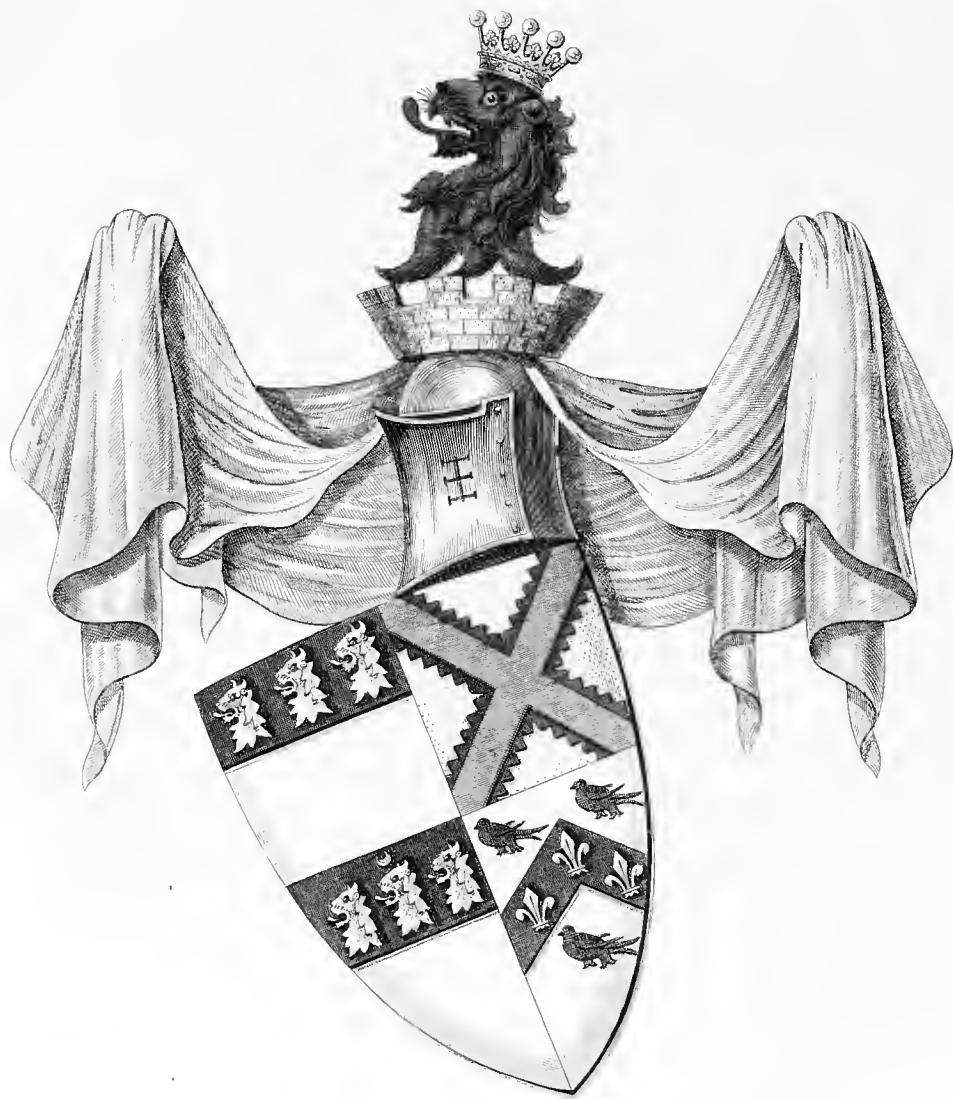
ARMS (as borne by CHARLES-LA CLOCHE RICARD, Esq.): Azure, a chevron, argent, between three roses, or. Quartering: Azure, three church-bells, or, for LA CLOCHE: and, Gules, three escallops, or, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for DUMARESQ. Impaling: Ermine, a chief, azure, over all, on a bend, gules, a sword, argent, point in chief, hilt or, for GLADWIN.

MOTTO: Sapientia donum dei.

### Pedigree of Ricard.







CLEMENT CHARLES RICHARDSON, ESQUIRE

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the MS.*

Richardson  
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**APPENDIX**

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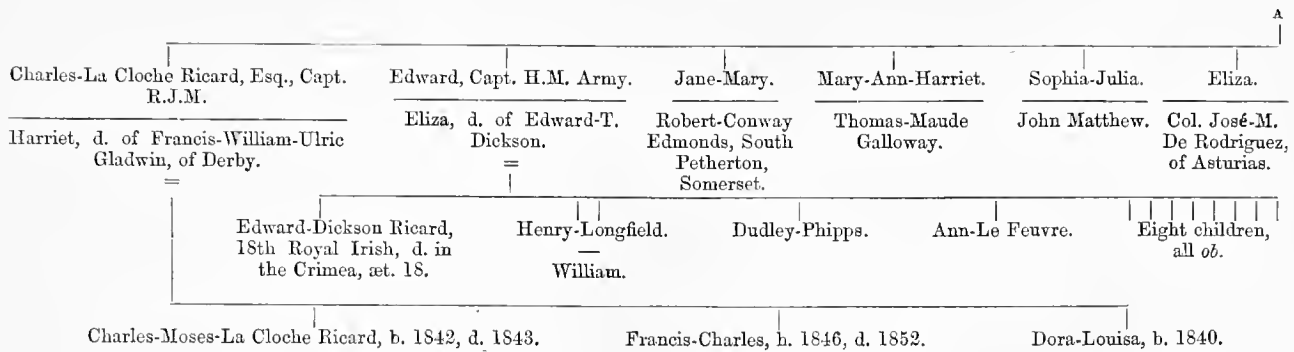
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### Richardson.

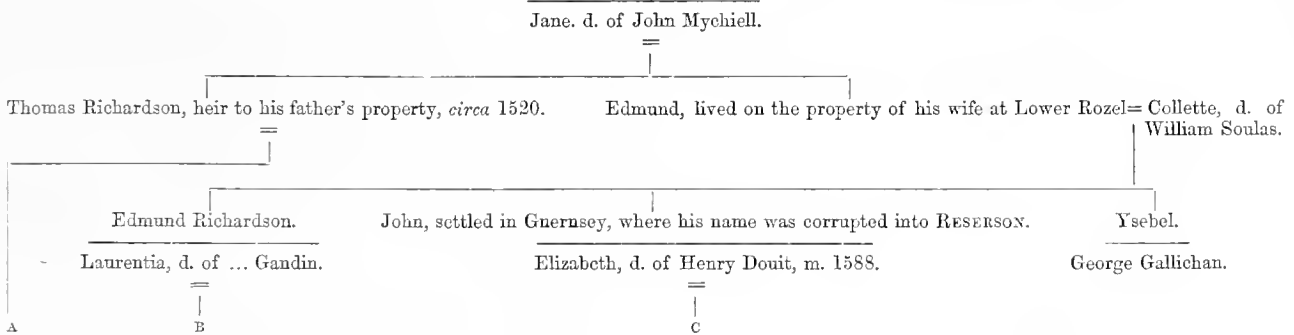
**R**ALPH RICHARDSON, presumed to have been an officer in the army of Richard III., and a native of England, settled in Jersey in the early part of the sixteenth century, and became a tenant of the Seigneur of Rozel. His descendants have flourished in, and been allied by marriage to some of the best families of, both Jersey and Guernsey. In the latter island, the family, the name of which was corrupted, by local pronunciation, into RESERSON, is extinct. In Jersey, CLEMENT-CHARLES RICHARDSON, Esq., is the head of this house.

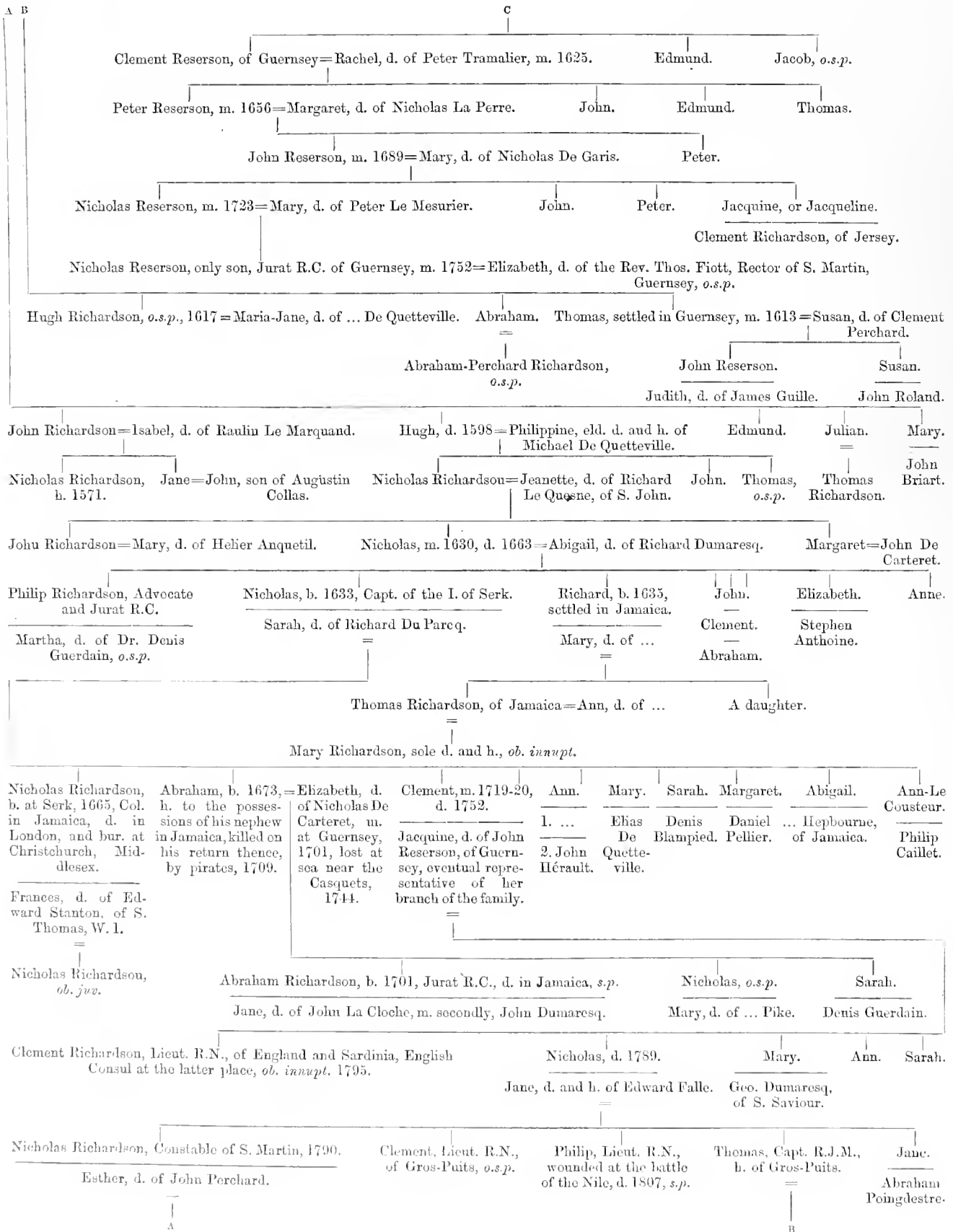
ARMS (as borne by CLEMENT-CHARLES RICHARDSON, Esq.): Argent, on a chief, sable, three lions' heads, erased, or. Quartering: Or, a saltire, azure, dentellé, sable, for DE QUETTEVILLE: Argent, on a chief, sable, three lions' heads erased, or; a crescent for difference, for RESERSON: and Argent, on a chevron, between three martlets, sable, as many fleur-de-lis of the field, for FALLE.

CREST: Out of a mural crown, or, a lion's head, erased, sable, surmounted of an earl's coronet of the first.

### Pedigree of Richardson.

RALPH RICHARDSON, migrated from England, said to have been a Captain in the army of Richard III. He leased, in 1507, of John Lempriere, Seig. of Rozel, certain lands held by ... Le Vuyellart, on the aforesaid fief, containing about 73 vergées.





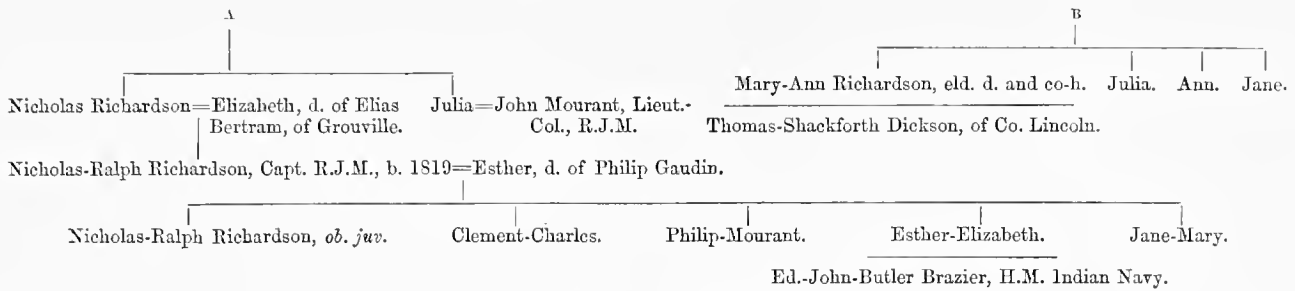






John Robin, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*



## Robin.

**T**HE family of Robin is said by de la Chesnaye-des-Bois, in his Armorial, to be descended *ex Comitibus Robini*, of Rome, “Vivans dans le x siecle avec éclat et splendeur.”\* Guy Robin, the founder of the family in France, accompanied Philip-Augustus to the Holy Land. He was buried at Vienne, in Dauphiné, in a costly tomb, bearing the inscription :—

“CY GYST LI PREUX CHEVALYER, GUY ROBIN, DIT LI ITALYEN.  
PRIEZ POUR L’ASME DE LI, 1223.”

The Jersey branch of the family has been settled in the island from time immemorial. By the *Extente* of 1331, it appears that Raulin Robin was a landowner in the Parish of S. Brelade, and one of the jurymen thereof, deputed to ascertain the Crown dues in that parish : the same record shows Richard and Raulin Robin to have performed the like office in the Parish of S. Laurence.

In 1715, Raulin Robin was Lieutenant-Bailly of Jersey.

For several centuries this family has been located at S. Brelade, in the church of which parish exist a number of monuments to the memory of its members.

On the south wing of the General Hospital of S. Helier are sculptured the arms of Robin, which was built at the cost of this house. It possesses large tracts of land at S. John, in Newfoundland, having been one of the earliest Jersey firms which developed the important fisheries of that territory.

In Jersey the family is represented by JAMES ROBIN, Esq., of Petit-Ménage ; and in England, by JOHN ROBIN, Esq, of Grove Hill, West Kirby, Birkenhead.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN ROBIN, Esq.): Azure, a chevron, or, between three gilly-flowers, ppr.†

\* ARMS of ROBIN, formerly of Rome : Barry of four, or and gules, over all three martlets, sable. CREST : A key, or. MOTTO : Più forte nell’ anversita. SUPPORTERS : Two savage men, ppr.

ARMS of ROBIN, of Nantes, formerly of Poitou : Gules, three spear-heads, points in base, argent.

ARMS of ROBIN, de la Tremblaye, Poitou, and Anjou : Gules, two keys in saltire, argent, between four escallops, the one in chief, of the second, the others, or.

† By a pardonable error in representation, the gillyflowers are sometimes blazoned as *thistles* in this coat, which at first sight they strongly resemble. A very ancient seal, in the possession of John Robin, Esq., and a painting of the arms of Councillor John Robin, of the Parliament of Paris, elected 11 May, 1618, depicted in a MS. intituled “*Catalogue et Blazons de tous les Conseillers du Parlement de Paris, depuis 1600 jusqu’ en 1719,*” decide the point clearly. Some branches of the Jersey family bear for crest, a robin, ppr.

## Seale.



SO early as 1292, Robert Seelle, or Seale, of the Parish of S. Brelade, is mentioned in a legal instrument, as a landowner and a "*gen de bien*," and from that time (and probably from a much earlier one) to the present, some members of this family have been located in the same parish.

In the *Extente* of 1331, Peter Seale is mentioned as the Seigneur of the fief au Prieur, for which he owed to the Crown eighteen deniers. Richard Seale, on the authority of the same document, owed eight sols for a *bouvée* of land in the Parish of S. Brelade.

At the period of the Rebellion this family remained staunchly loyal. John Seale, Constable of S. Brelade, was one of the subscribers to the Proclamation recognizing Charles II. as King, on the reception of the news of his father's execution.\* A female member of the house shared the dangers and privations of the siege of Elizabeth Castle, prior to its surrender by Sir George Carteret.

During the tenure of office of Lord Cobham, the Governor, the Rev. Thomas Seale, then Rector of S. Clement, strenuously and successfully opposed the unconstitutional desire of his lordship to appoint, as Dean of Jersey, a native of France, who then held a benefice in the island. Upon his return from London, whither he had gone the better to represent the hardship, he was publicly thanked, and his expenses defrayed, by the States, for having so ably defended the insular privileges.

The Seigneurie of Samarés was presented by the heiress of the Dumaresqs to John Seale, Esq., in whose family it remained for two generations, when it was transferred, by purchase, to the Hammond family.

A branch settled at a very early period in the county of Northumberland; and to this section were granted, by the learned Camden, 9 July, 1599, the arms, which, with variations, are borne by every division of the family.†

\* *Vide* a fac-simile of this document at p. 179.

† William Camden, the great topographer of Britain, was the son of a house-painter, and born in the Old Bailey, London, 2 May, 1551. He was educated at S. Paul's School and at Oxford. In 1575, he obtained the place of second master at Westminster School, and became head master in 1592-3. From his first appointment, he occupied every vacation in travelling, and, after ten years' labour, first published his "*Britannica*," in 1586. Having principally devoted himself to antiquities and genealogy, he, in 1597, resigned his scholastic chair for the dignity of Clarencieux King-of-Arms. In 1609, he was appointed one of the two historians to the New College, Chelsea; and he afterwards founded, in 1622, the Professorship of Ancient History at Oxford. He died at his house at Chisellhurst, 9 November, 1623, and was buried with full honours in Westminster Abbey. He was an ornament to his favourite pursuit, and a striking instance of an individual, through his own merits, rising to high station and importance, without family, riches, or interest.

Polwhele, in his "*History of Devon*," quoted by Sir Bernard Burke, states that "the family of Sheale, or Seale, early inhabited Northumberland, whose ancestors distinguished themselves by their loyal attachment to the Crown, as well as by their warlike achievements. In 1426 Richard Sheale was a chief in the famous battle of Chevy Chase, and the head of that memorable action. Their arms were bestowed upon Robert Seale for his services in guard of the Queen's person. On the death of Elizabeth the same Robert settled in Jersey; his only surviving son, Thomas, marrying Ann, fourth daughter of Colonel Philip Carteret." A glance at the annexed tabular pedigree (which has been carefully compared, like the majority of the others in this work, with family documents and parochial registers,) will show the several errors of this account. Although, from the rarity of the name in England, it is more than probable that the Northumbrian Seales descended from those of Jersey, it is absurd to suppose the present baronet comes of the former, as



*By whom this Plate is presented to the Work.*









one...  
M...  
S...

Arms...  
wolves...  
fesse, azure, a...  
greyhound...  
hokies, the...

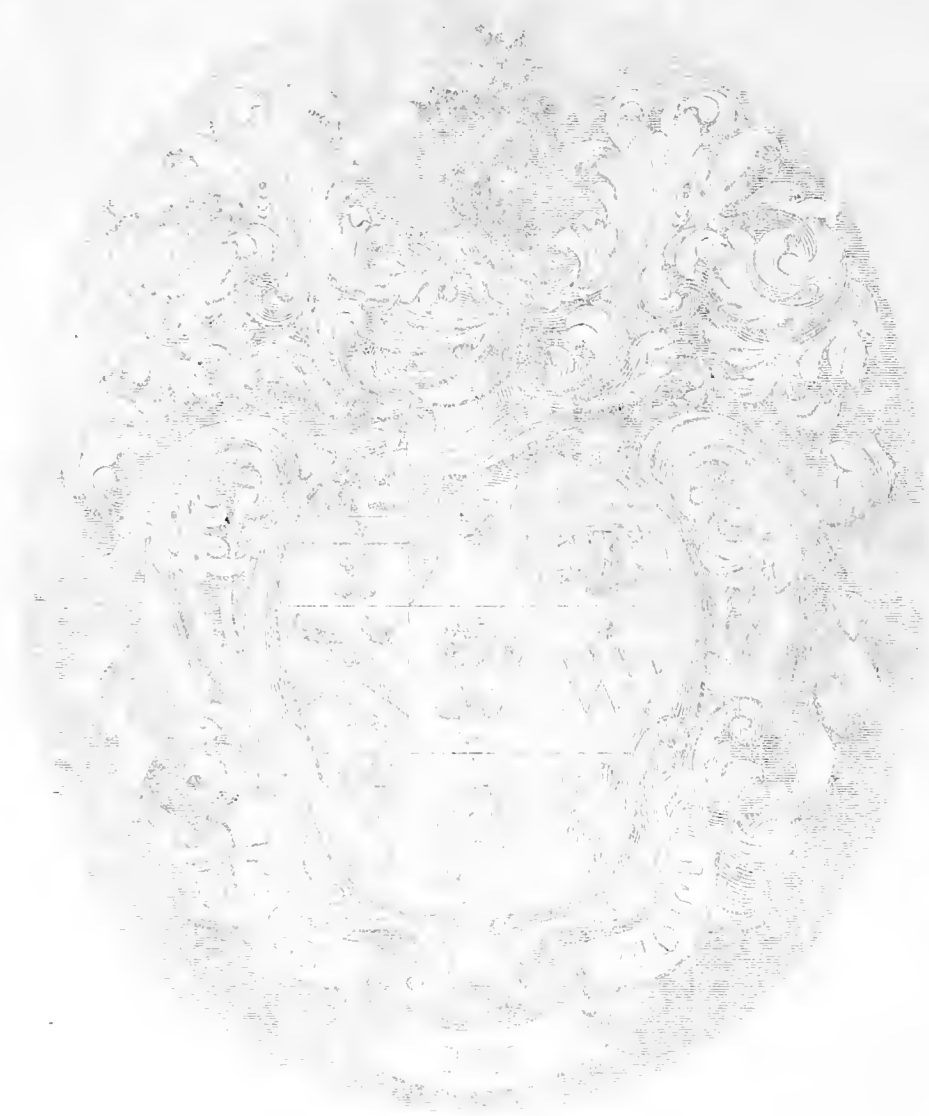
Crest...  
of oak...

Leads...  
rules...

ANTHOPE: ...  
or, for RENOUE: ...  
feld, for FALLER: ...  
fesse, argent, a...  
argent; on a...  
argent, argent...

Arms...  
wolves...  
d...  
Crest...  
MOTTO: In...

...  
U.S. ...  
...



SIR HENRY-PAUL SEALE, BART., of Mount-Boone, near Dartmouth, Devonshire, represents one branch of the family: the Jersey branch is represented, among other members, by JOHN-ALFRED SEALE, Esq., of S. Brelade: and another section is represented by EDWARD-WILMOT SEALE, Esq., of Malmesbury House, East Dulwich.

ARMS (as borne by SIR HENRY-PAUL SEALE, BART.): Or, two barrulets, azure, between three wolves' heads, erased, sable; in the fesse point, a mural crown, gules. Quartering: Or, on a fesse, azure, a rose, argent, seeded of the first, barbed, vert, between two plates; in chief, a greyhound, courant, sable, for HAYNE: and, Ermines, a trefoil, slipped, or, between three round buckles, the tongues pendant, argent, for JODRELL.

CREST: Out of a crown vallary, or, a wolf's head, argent, the neck encircled with a wreath of oak, vert.

ARMS (as borne by JOHN-ALFRED SEALE, Esq.): Argent, a fesse between three wolves' heads, erased, sable, a mullet for difference. Quartering: Argent, a leopard's head, cabossed, gules, between two flanches, sable, each charged with a plate, a crescent for difference, for ANTHOINE: Gules, a sand-glass, surmounted of a cross patée-fitchée, argent, between six mullets, or, for RENOUF: Argent, on a chevron, between three martlets, sable, as many fleur-de-lis of the field, for FALLE: Argent, a lion, rampant, gules, for HAMON: Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, a fleur-de-lis for difference, for DE CARTERET: Azure, a unicorn's head, erased, argent; on a chief of the last, three sinister wings, sable, for CHEVALIER: Sable, a lion, rampant, argent, a crescent for difference, for SYVRET: and, Gules, three hands, apaumé, argent, for LE GOUPIL.

CREST: A wolf's head, erased, sable.

MOTTO: Loyal en tout.

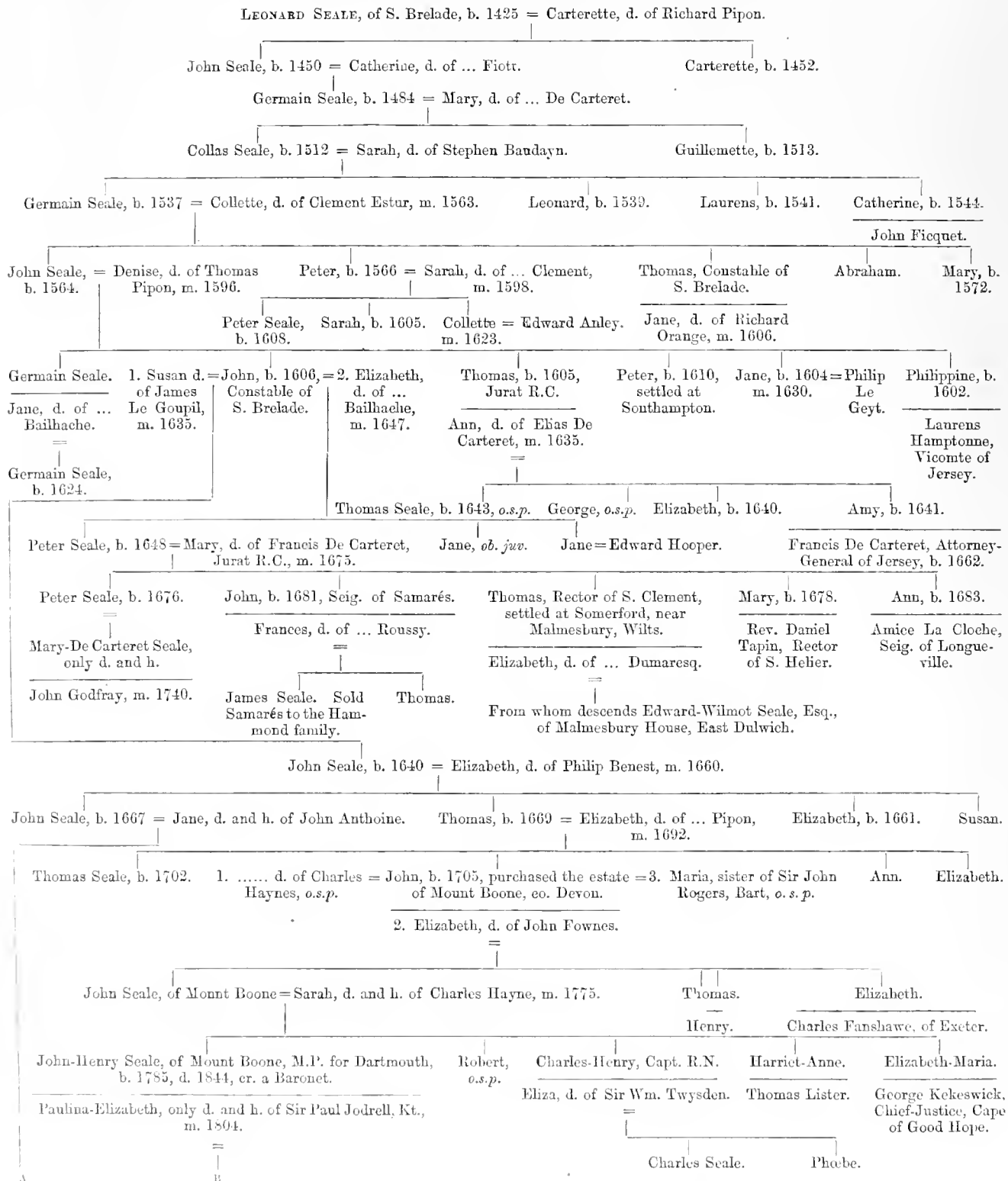
ARMS (as borne by EDWARD-WILMOT SEALE, Esq.): Or, a chevron, azure, between three wolves' heads, erased, sable. Impaling: Or, a lion, rampant, guardant, gules, holding in the dexter gamb a fleur-de-lis, azure, for DUCKER: and, Or, eight shields in orle, sable, for CROOK.

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet, a wolf's head, erased, argent.

MOTTO: Incepta persequor.

his family has, from the most remote period, been settled and possessed lands, and a prominent position, in its ancestral parish of S. Brelade: an absence of documents alone prevents the pedigree from being traced up to the twelfth or thirteenth century.

## Pedigree of Seale.





Boone, Dr.  
Paul Seale, Part

Mount  
The Seat of Sir Henry

By whom this plate is presented to the Work



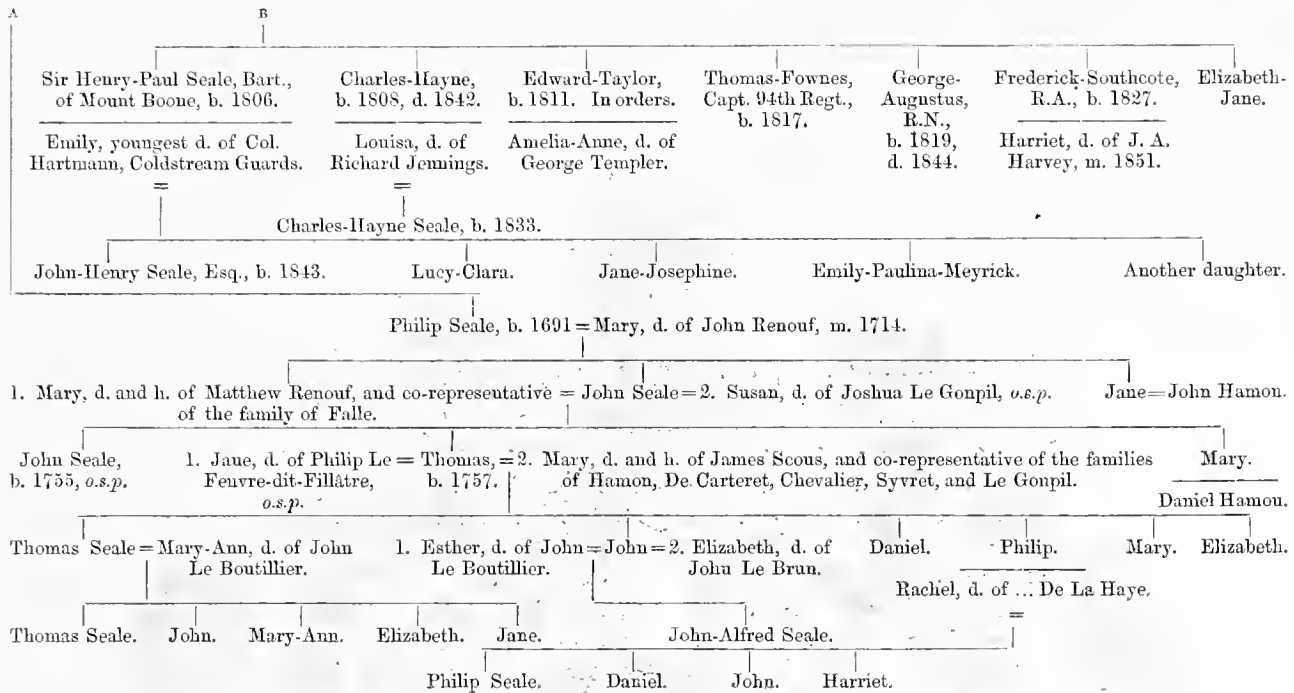




*Edward Wilmot Seale, Esquire.*

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*





## Simonet.



HE family of Simonetta of Italy is one of those princely and magnificent houses recorded in the sumptuous work of the Marquis Litta. It appears, by this book, that from a very early period the family held a distinguished position in Calabria, as well as in other parts of its fatherland, and has given many eminent members to both Church and State.

The establishment of the name in France is due to the attachment of Guiot de Simonnet to his angust mistress, Valentine, Duchess of Milan, afterwards wife of the Duke of Orleans. The Chevalier de Simonnet was premier esquire to this royal personage, and settled in France in 1389. Certain of his descendants, of the province of Champagne, whose nobility was questioned some centuries after, proved their connection with Guiot de Simonnet, and their right to the privileges and immunities of their rank.\*

From the fact that more than one of the *armigeri* of Lorraine derived their right to the

\* "Jacques-Maximilien et Nicolas de Simonnet, Sieurs de Singly et de la Lobbe, en Réthelois, avaient été condamnés contradictoirement comme usurpateurs de noblesse par jugement du 24 Mai, 1668, chacun à 500 livres d'amende, et taxés à 3 livres de taille. Ils en appelèrent au Conseil d'Etat, où, sur la production de leurs titres depuis Guiot de Simonnet, premier écuyer de Valentine, duchesse de Milan, qu' il suivit en France lorsqu'elle vint épouser le duc d'Orleans, en 1389, ils furent maintenus [nobles] par arrêt du 11 Juin, 1671. Les Armes : De gueules, à trois cœurs d'argent, surmontés de trois estoiles du même." *Vide* Lainé, "Archives Généalogiques et Historiques de la Noblesse de France," vol. vi., Nobiliaire de Champagne, p. 91.

title of noble from their descent, in the female line, from this family, it may be concluded that the branch which settled in this province was of some consequence and wealth.\*

Another branch settled in Paris, where one of the name became a Councillor of the Parliament of that city, as appears by a splendidly illuminated MS., now in the British Museum.† Some of these families bore arms nearly identical with those assigned to the Italian house of Simonetta; while others, as is frequently the case in France, had arms granted them totally distinct from those of the stock from which they descended.‡

The branch founded in Jersey nearly two centuries ago, was an offshoot of the Seignorial line of La Grossinière, in Britany.§ Peter Simonet, having embraced the tenets of the Reformed faith, fled his country to avoid the disastrous consequences of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. |

\* "Nicolas Freminez, demeurant à Wraincourt-lès-Clermont, fils de Gérard Freminez, qui en 1521 eut permission de reprendre la noblesse de Marguerite Simonnet, sa mère, et d'en porter les armes. Porte—d'azur, au lion d'or, lampassé de gueules, tenant un bâton nouveau d'or, posé en pal."

† Didier Simonin, Procureur-Général au bailliage de Clermont, obtint du duc Charles III., des lettres expédiées à Bar, le 2 Octobre, 1579, portant permission de reprendre la noblesse et les armes de Jacqueline de Chappé, sa mère. Porte—d'azur, au lion léopardé d'or, armé et lampassé de gueules, tenant un bâton nouveau d'or, en pal; l'écu surmonté d'un armet morné, orné de son bourlet, et lambrequin aux métal et couleurs du dit écu. *Lesquelles armes étaient celles de Collette Simonet, femme de Martin de Chappé, qui était bifaiëul de ladite Jacqueline.*" *Vide* "Armorial de Lorraine et du Barrois, par Dom. Pelletier, fol., Paris, 1758," pp. 267, 752.

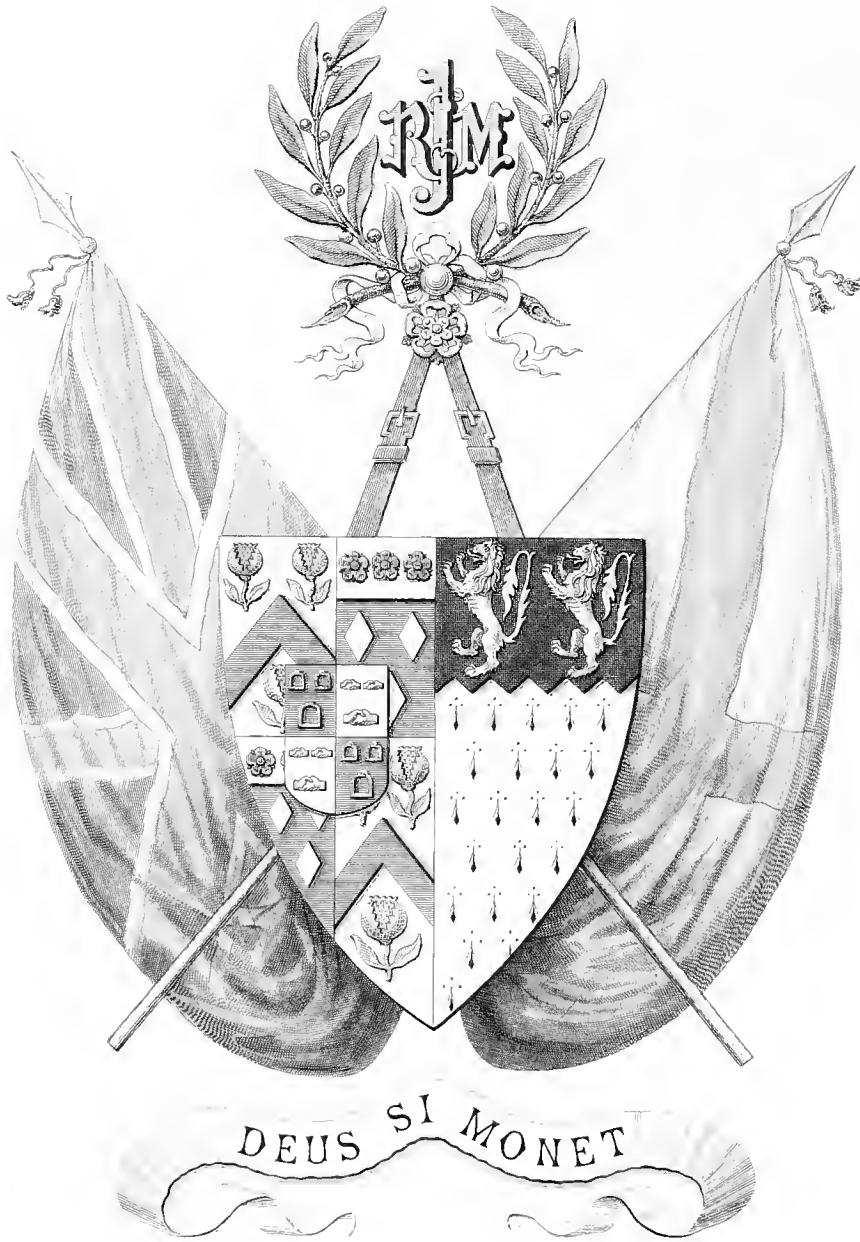
‡ *Vide* "Catalogue et blasons de tous les Conseillers du Parlement de Paris, depuis 1600, jusqu'en 1719." Additional MS., 21434. ARMS of LOUIS-FRANCOIS SIMONET, Councillor of the Parliament of Paris, elected 30th January, 1697: Argent, three martlets, two and one, surmounted of as many barrulets, all sable; on a chief, gules, three mullets, or, the centre adorned of an eastern crown, of the first.

§ ARMS of SIMONETTA, of Calabria, Milan, and Parma: Azure, a lion, rampant, argent, crowned, or, holding a cross-passion, gules. *Vide* "Famiglie Celebri d'Italia, Pompeo Litta, Milan, 1819."

§ *Vide* an extract from "L'Armorial Général de France," recueil manuscrit et officiel conservé à la Bibliothèque Imperiale de Paris, et dressé par ordre du Roy, Louis XIV., de 1696 à 1710.—"JOSUÉ SIMONET, écuyer, Sieur de la Grossinière, Lieutenant des Vaisseaux du Roy, et Capitaine d'une Compagnie franche de la marine, porte—d'argent, au chevron d'azur, accompagné de trois grenades de sinople, deux en chef, et une en pointe."

|| In 1685, appeared the famous *Ordonnance*, very vaguely, and perhaps even incorrectly, known as the "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." The Edict itself was totally untenable, organizing anarchy, and establishing one empire within another. All these objectionable and anarchic regulations were annulled by Richelieu, and nothing of it remained, save the tolerance of the Huguenot religion, and that confined to certain towns and districts. The *Ordonnance* of 1685 revoked this tolerance; forbade all assemblies for the exercise of the Reformed faith; banished all its ecclesiastics from the kingdom in fifteen days; offered to such as would recant, their pensions, augmented by a third, which was to be continued to their wives; compelled the baptism of all children in the Catholic Church; and condemned to the galleys all, except the pastors, who should attempt to expatriate themselves. This, indeed, instead of being a revocation, was a new and cruel enactment, and produced amplifications even more severe. In 1686, a Protestant pastor, French or foreign, was punished with death if taken. Men who assisted or harboured them were sent to the galleys; and women, shaved and kept in confinement; and the sum of five thousand five hundred livres set on each of their heads. Death was the penalty for a Protestant taken in an assembly or act of public worship, which, with other cruelties, are given to the world by Catholic writers, justly horror-stricken at their enormity. Noailles, in his Memoirs, relates that the fugitives who assembled on the mountains were pursued; a premium was offered to each parish that would give up twelve, and three or four pistoles to each soldier who brought in one. *Battues* were made through the country as though wild beasts, and not fellow-creatures, was the prey sought; and the Catholics, in a manner most pitiful to their religious adversaries, made game of those they could not otherwise convert. However, by this intolerance, which really had for its basis more of political than religious animus, Louis XIV. lost 50,000 families of his best and most industrious subjects, of whom it is calculated no less than 3,000 found, about this period, the refuge which the proximity of the Island of Jersey offered to the Protestants of the North of France.





James Matthews Simonet, Esquire,

COLONEL, R. J. M.

*By whom this Plate is Presented. We are*





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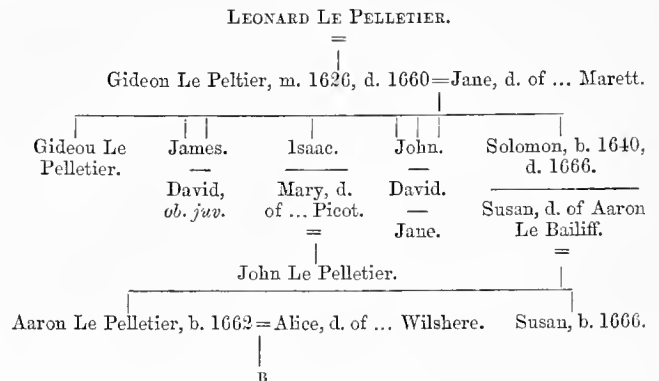
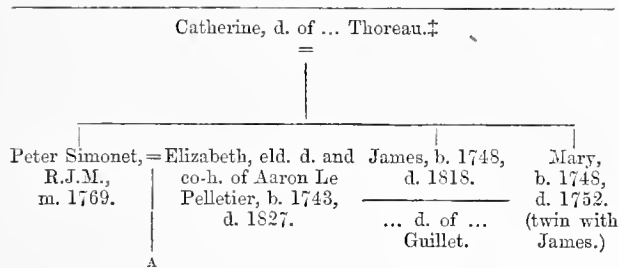
In this island, the family of Simonet has, like those of the major portion of its co-religionists, flourished greatly. It has given, in each generation, officers to the militia of the island, and has shown a praiseworthy loyalty to the Crown. The late John Simonet, Esq., was one of the most talented financiers and speculators the island has ever produced; indeed his talents as a banker would, had they been exercised in a more extended sphere, no doubt have realized a colossal fortune. As it was, he became possessed of much real and personal property, was Seigneur of the fiefs Du Buisson and Débénaires, a Captain in the Militia, and, on the subjects to which he had devoted his attention, was the best and most reliable authority in his native island.\*

The principal member of the family is JAMES-MATTHEWS SIMONET, Esq., Colonel R.J.M., of Queen's Road, S. Helier.

ARMS (as borne by JAMES-MATTHEWS SIMONET, Esq.): Argent, a chevron, azure, between three pomegranates, ppr. Quartering: Azure, three lozenges, argent; on a chief of the last, three roses, gules, for LE PELLETIER. Impaling: Ermine, on a chief, indented, sable, two lions, rampant, argent, for BURR. On an escutcheon of pretension: Azure, three stirrups, or, for PUREFOY. Quartering: Argent, three pairs of hands, coupéd, in friendship, ppr., for SHIREFORD.†  
MOTTO: Deus si monet.

**Pedigree of Simonet.**

PIERRE, or PETER SIMONET, a cadet of a noble Breton house, and descended from the famous family of Simonetta, of Italy, through Guiot De Simonnet, Esquire of Valentine, Duchess of Milan, 1389. Peter Simonet migrated to Jersey in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was buried there, in 1757.



\* His father, Peter Simonet, as a mark of his loyalty and liberality, presented to the local Government, both ordnance and ammunition, as appears by the following:—

“Mr. Peter Simonet offer'd, and with my approbation gave up to the use of the island, two iron guns, six-pounders, with ship carriages and necessary implements, with some ammunition, which were by my order placed in Battery, near St. Lawrence Bulwark, St. Helier's Bay, to be used during the war.

“St. Helier, 13 Oct., 1779. (Signed) “H. S. CONWAY.”

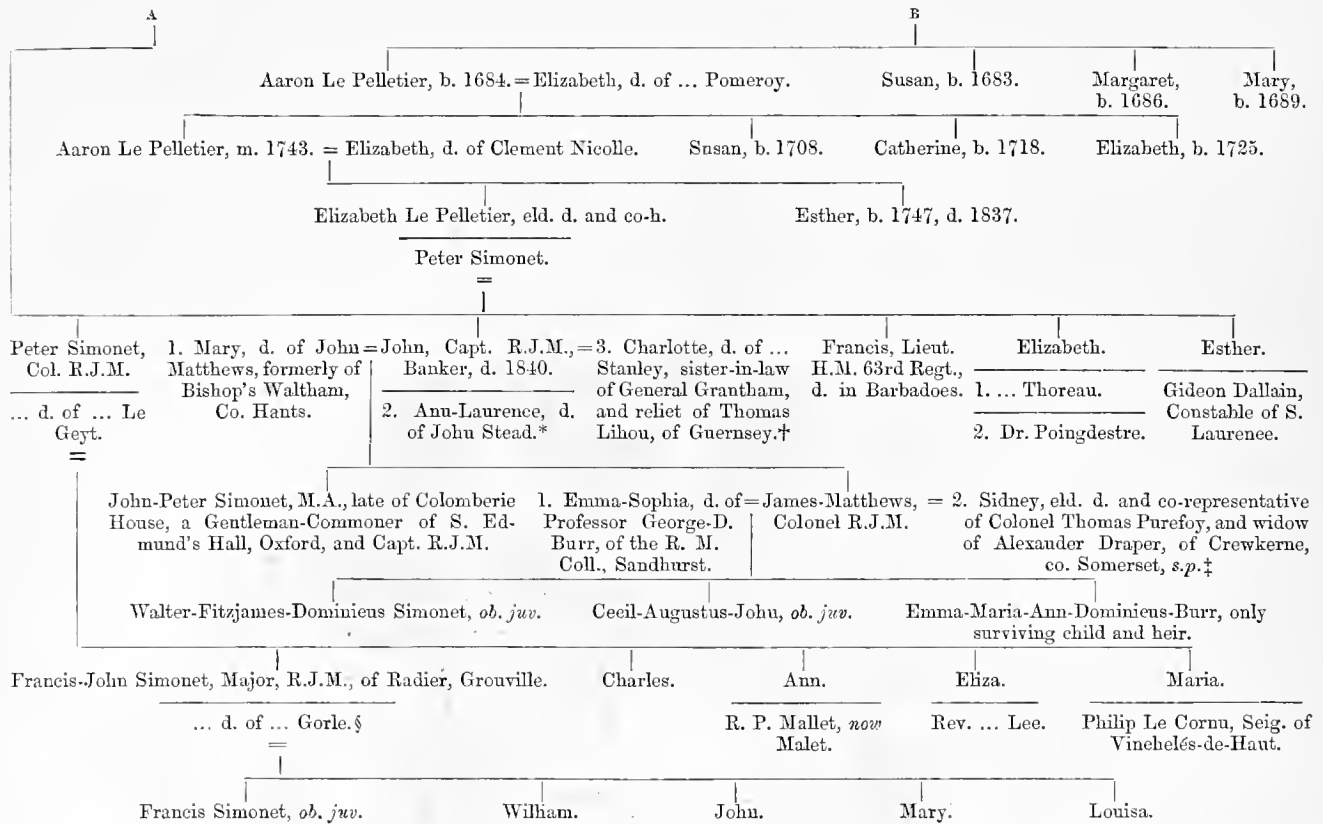
“The above-mentioned six-pounders have, by my directions, and with Mr. Simonet's consent, been removed to the small battery of Rofelle Harbour.

“14 Oct., 1793. (Signed) “J. H. CRAIG.”

The originals of these documents are in the possession of the donor's grandson, Colonel Simonet, and were signed respectively by Marshal Conway, then governor, and Colonel Craig, Commander-in-Chief, of Jersey.

† William Purefoy, of Shireford, living in 1396, was the founder of this family, and married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Shireford, of Shireford. Some branches of the Purefoy family bear the Shireford arms as a paternal bearing. *Vide* Burke's “General Armory.”

‡ ARMS of THOREAU: Azure, three bulls' heads, cabossed, or. Crest: A bull's head.



## Sohier.

**A**CCORDING to that magnificent and rare monograph, "La véritable origine de la très-ancienne et très-illustre maison de Sohier,"|| it appears that Peter de Vermandois was descended directly from Charlemagne through his great-grandson Pepin, the first count of that name. Peter de Vermandois was descended from this Pepin, in the sixth degree, and was surnamed *Sohier*, which signifies the victorious, and from his grand-nephew derived a family of the same name, settled in the Netherlands, which was represented in 1661, by Constantine Sohier, Baron of the Holy Empire, and Seigneur of Warmenhuisen, Crabbendam, and Out-Poelgeest.

It appears from the remarks of the learned author of the above-quoted monograph, that Sohier, variously written Siger, Zegher, Seicher, Sicher, and Seger, is derived from the old German Zeger, which signifies the *victorious*, or according to Grammaye, *modestus honor*.

\* ARMS OF STEAD: Argent, a unicorn, segreant, sable.

† ARMS OF STANLEY: Ermine, a griffin, segreant, gules, crowned, argent.

‡ Colonel Thomas Purefoy married Eliza-Mary, eldest daughter of William-Hogg Lecky, Esq., of Londonderry, who several times represented that city in Parliament, alternately with his wife's cousin, Sir George Hill, Bart.

§ ARMS OF GORLE: Barry of eight, or and gules.

|| Par J. C. D. D. À Leyden, chez François Hacke, 1661. Imperial folio.





GOMIER,

NEW JERSEY AND BOSTON, N.A.



The middle of the sixteenth century was a period rife with religious and political persecution, which seems often to have scattered the house of Sohier. "Hugues Sohier," says the Leyden genealogist, "né en l'an 1550, ne pouvant porter une conscience forcée, comme il vit que le Duc d'Alve voulait introduire, par force, la Religion Romaine, trouva bon d'abandonner sa propre patrie."

It would seem that political rather than ecclesiastical trouble brought the Sohier family to Jersey, as its earliest settlers were of the Romanist faith. The first member, of whom local record is found, is John Sohier, whose name appears in a roll of the Royal Court, dated 1525. Sire John Sohier, Presbyter, is mentioned in a deed of 1547, as guardian to the children of his brother, Maryn Sohier. And in another document dated the same year, the names of Nicholas, John, and Thomas Sohier occur, related undoubtedly to the family which has for centuries been settled in the parish of S. Martin.

In the eighteenth century, the eldest branch of the Jersey family settled in America, which is now represented by WILLIAM-DAVIES SOHIER, Esq., of Boston, U.S.

In Jersey, the head of the family is GEORGE SOHIER, Esq., of S. Martin. A junior branch is represented by the REV. JOHN SOHIER, of Nantes, and another by PHILIP-EDWARD SOHIER, of S. Helier.

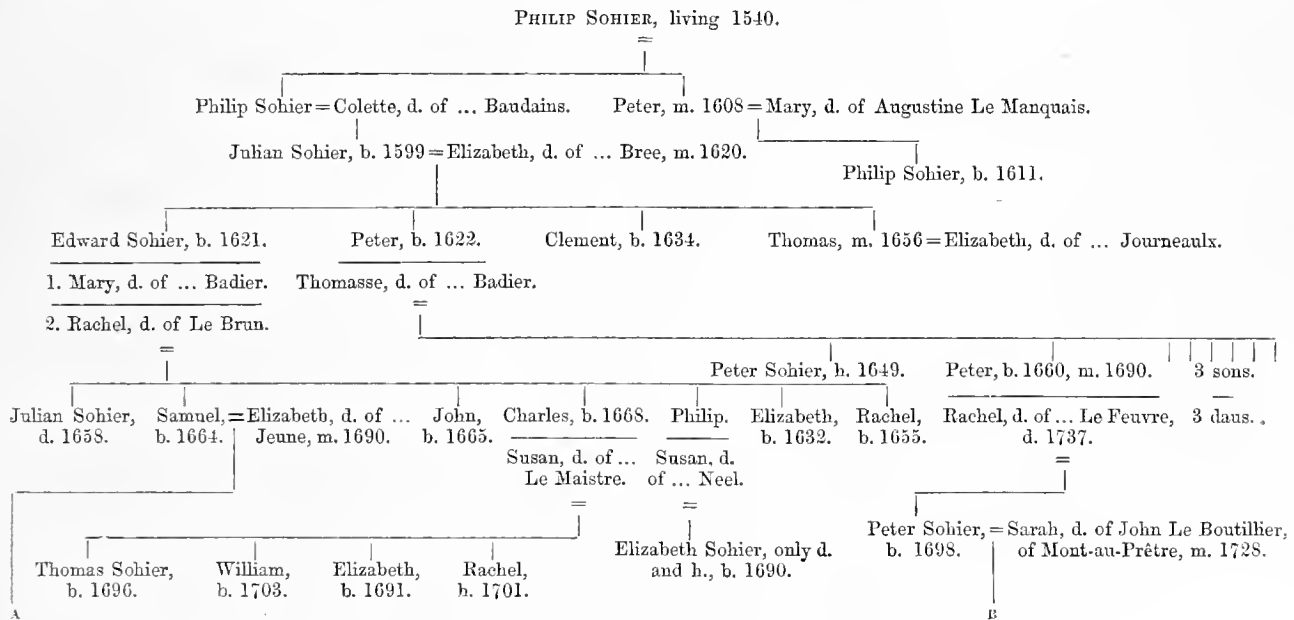
ARMS: Gules, a star of five points, argent.

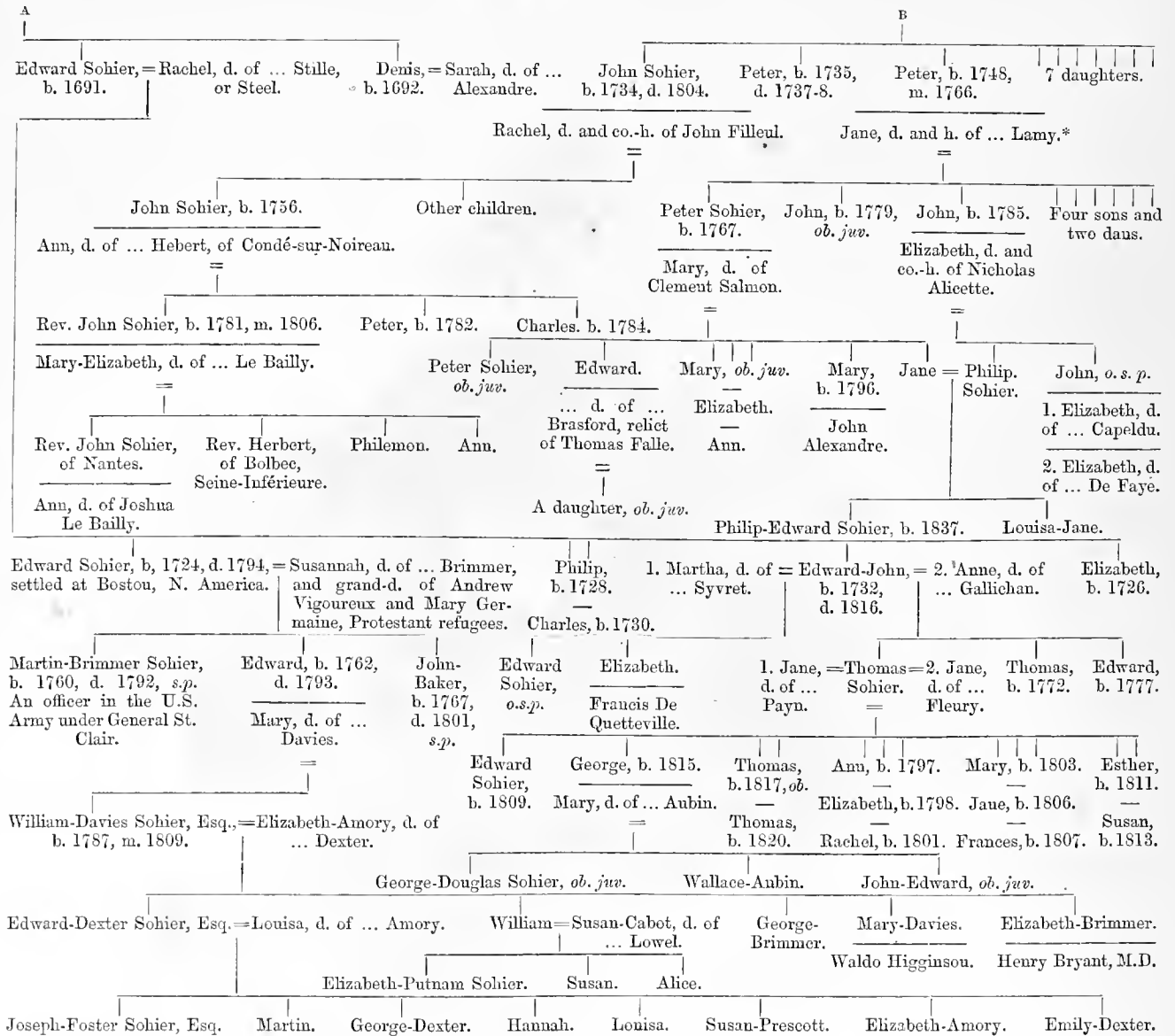
CREST: A cross, argent, between the attires of a stag, ppr.

MOTTO: Stella XPI duce.

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### Pedigree of Sohier, of Jersey, and of North America.





**Sohier.**

**F**AMILY tradition states that the member of this family who settled in Jersey was almoner of the Church of Condé-sur-Noireau, in Normandy, and who, being converted to the Reformed faith, and consequently necessitated to fly his native country, was conveyed to a place of safety in the basket in which the loaves were distributed to the poor of his parish.

\* ARMS of LAMY : Azure, two dexter hands, conjoined in friendship, between five sharks, embowed (*lamies*) 2, 2, and 1, argent. This coat affords a remarkable instance of the *armes parlantes*, as both charges refer to the name of the family. May not the fishes have been introduced into the arms at a later period than the principal charge, and when the term *Lamia* was given to one species of the shark tribe?



Sorely.

*By which family this plate is presented to...*







Richard Valpy, Esquire.

*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*



At the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when this incident occurred, a collateral member of the same family reached England, and settled in Spitalfields, who has representatives now living in the neighbourhood of London.

In Jersey, the principal members of the family are, JOHN SOREL, Esq., the actuary of the Savings Bank; CLEMENT SOREL, Esq., chief agent of the Impôt; and PHILIP SOREL, Esq., Captain and Adjutant of the R.J.M. Artillery.

ARMS: Azure, a partridge, close, or; in chief three estoiles, argent.

CREST: A partridge, as in the arms.

MOTTO: Une foy, une loy.



## Valpy.

**T**HE name of Valpy is of great antiquity in Jersey; mention of the name is made more than once in the *Extente* of that island, of 1331; and by local tradition the family is said to be an offshoot from the House of Volpi, of Italy, a branch of which came to Normandy on the return of the Normans from their Italian expedition, under Roger I., son of Tancred, in the latter half of the eleventh century. The name, in the local dialect, has always been pronounced precisely as if written Volpi.

Des Bois, in his "*Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France*," bears witness to the antiquity of the Italian and French branches of the family. It appears by this work that the family of Volpi or Vulpelli was one of antique nobility, settled at Lucca before the memory of man, whence a branch migrated to Florence in the thirteenth century, and assumed the prenomen of Biliotti, retaining, however, the original arms. The archives of Lucca, Florence, and Como, abound with entries of the names of members of this family, who have filled the highest offices in the secular and ecclesiastical government of their respective cities.

In Jersey, the original branch of the family settled in the parish of S. John, of which Dr. Richard Valpy, Head-Master of Reading School, and his brother, the Rev. Edward Valpy, Head-Master of Norwich School, were members. As sound scholars and as pious divines these gentlemen are too well known in England to need more than a passing eulogy in these pages.

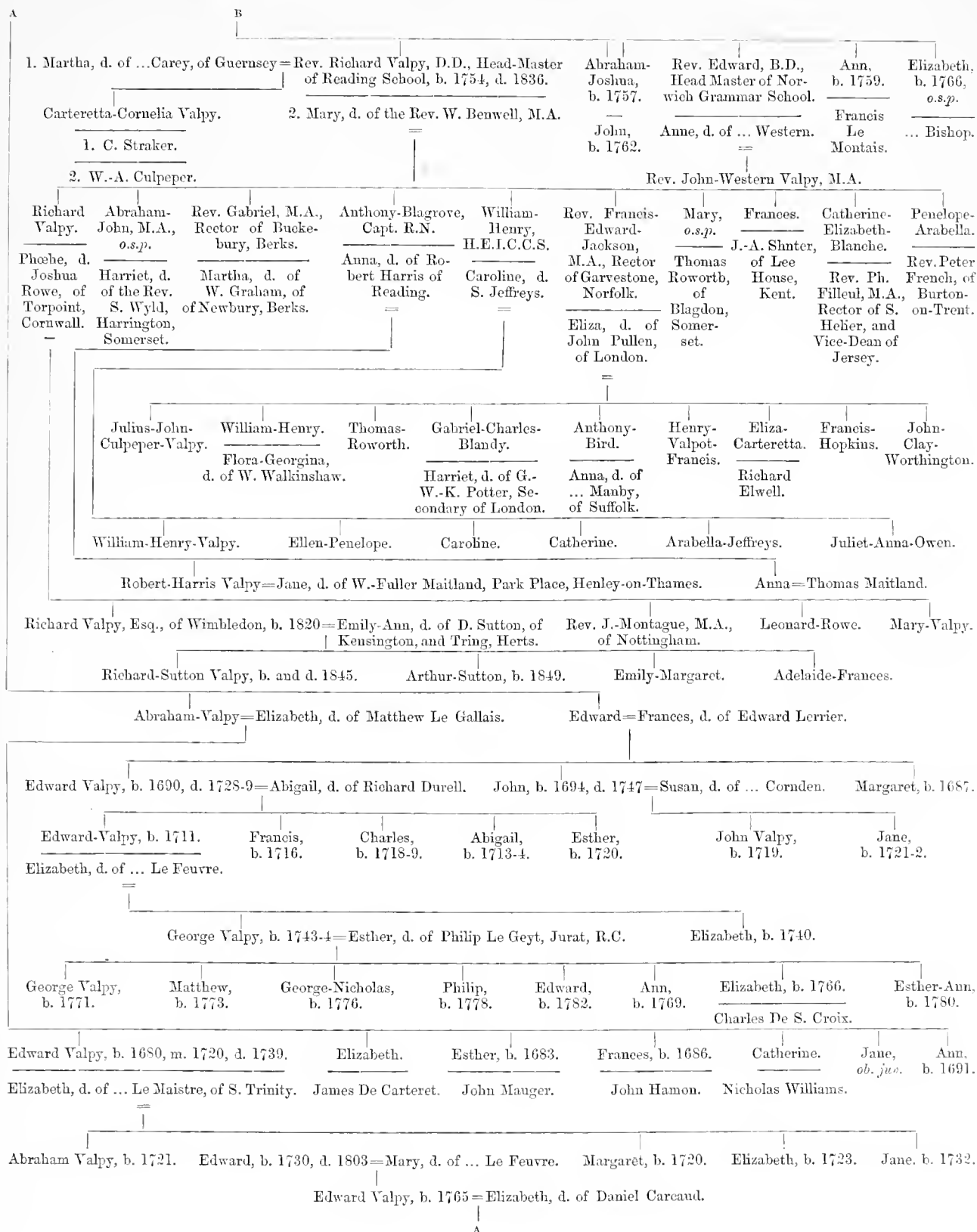
RICHARD VALPY, Esq., of the Council of Trade, and of Heathlands, Wimbledon, is the chief of the English branch. And FRANCIS VALPY, Esq., of S. Martin, Jersey, represents the eldest section of a branch long settled in that parish.

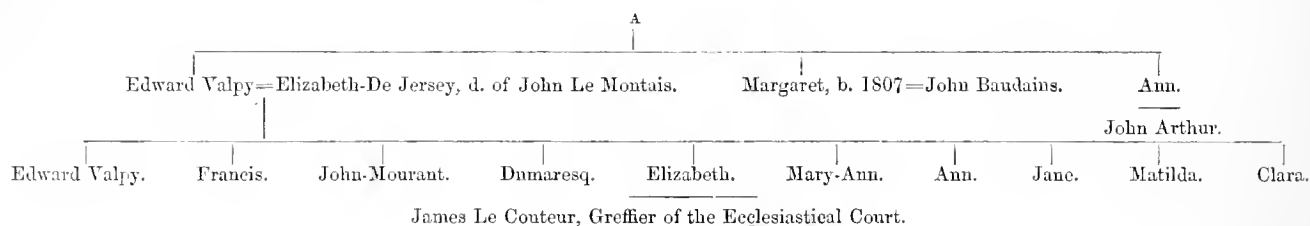
ARMS (as borne by RICHARD VALPY, Esq.): Argent, a digamma, sable. Quartering: Counter-bendy of six, gules and argent, on a chief of the last, a fox, courant, holding in the mouth a cock, both ppr., for VALPY (ancient). Impaling: Or, a lion, rampant, vert, between three crosses-crosslet, sable, for SUTTON.

CREST: A mountain, ppr.

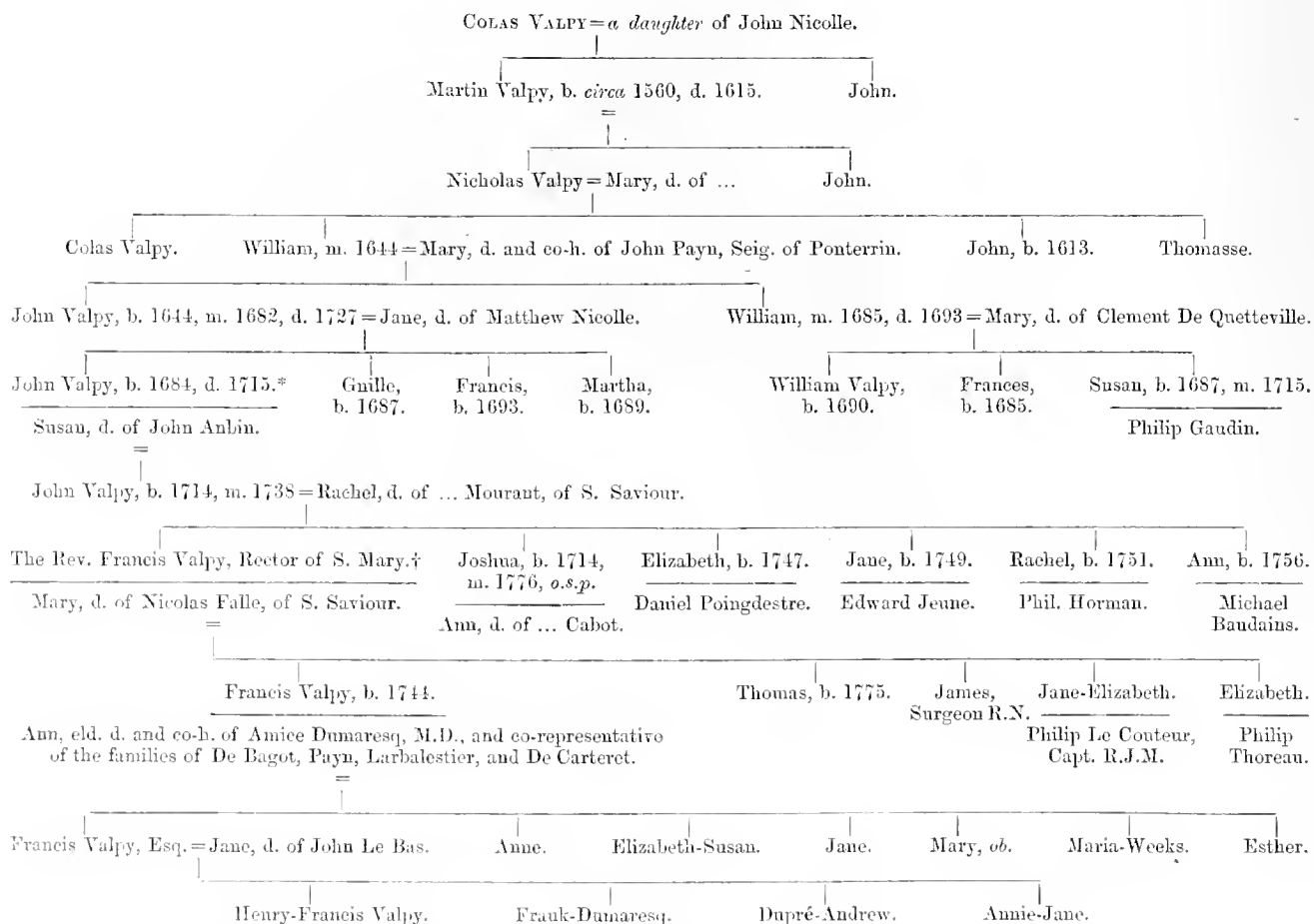
MOTTO: Valet pietas.







### Pedigree of Valpy, of S. Martin.



Leading the rescue of some drowning persons at La Roque, this gentleman perished with the last boat-load that were being brought to the shore, on the 20th June, 1715. The rock where this tragedy took place is still known by his name.

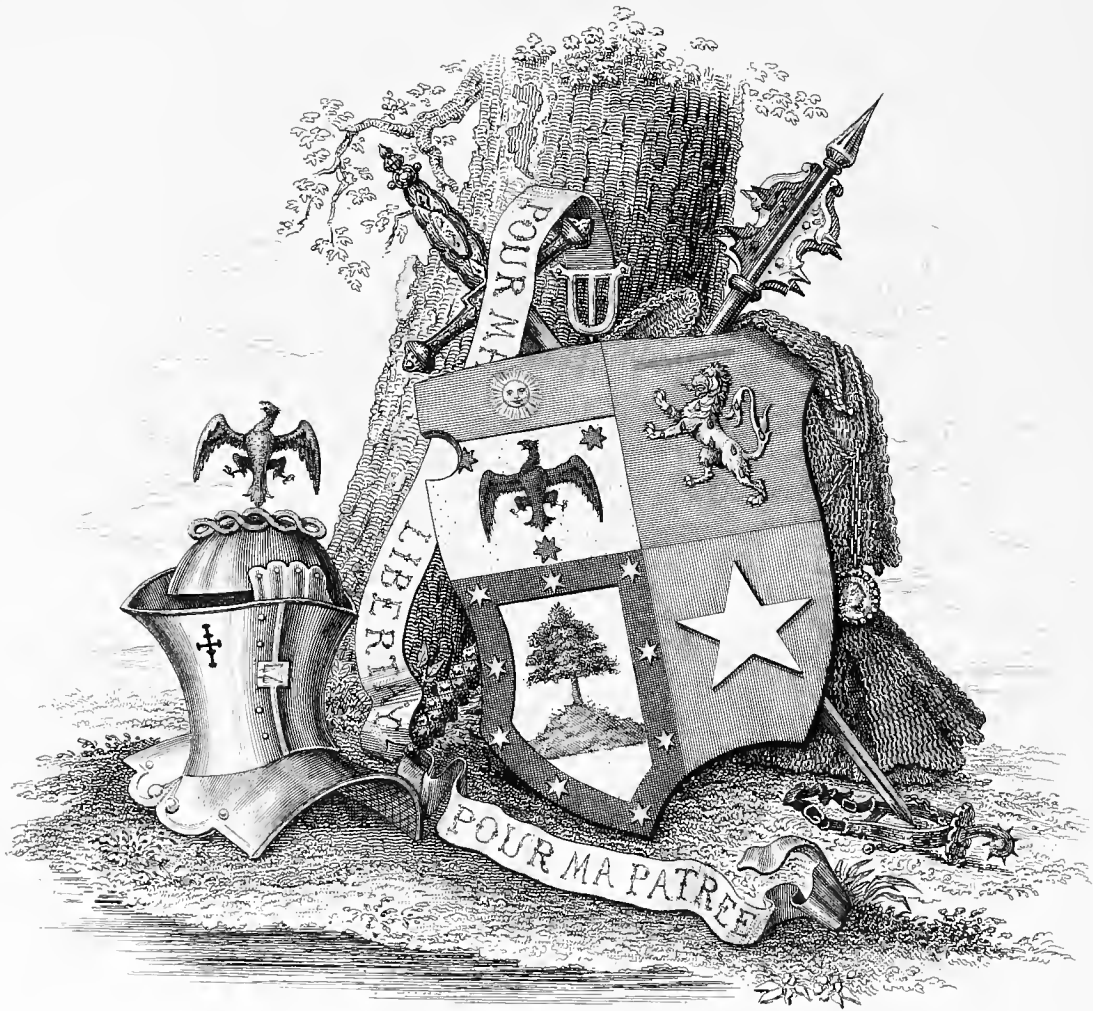
† The Rev. Francis Valpy was a parson of the old "three-bottle" school. Accosted one day by a female member of his flock, after his delivery of a very eloquent and impressive sermon, she remarked, "Ah! sir, the gown hides many defects!" "Does it, madam; pray then let me lend it to you," said the unabashed and facetious pastor.



*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work*







CHARLES VAUDIN, ESQUIRE.



## Vaudin.

**I**T appears that the family the Norman family of des Malmaisons, and De at S. Helier so early as that date is learned that Ranulph jury under Robert Lysset and the Lord the King.

The name has been variously Vaudin; and it is by some said to

Geoffroy Vaudin was one of king's revenues in the parish of S. of 1331. Sire Michael Vaudin, a his countrymen to repel an invasion of the French, who had landed in Bouley Bay, in 1549.\*

The curious seal figured above was engraved for Paul De Vaudin by Peter Mallet, of the Town Mills, in 1564, and cost eleven livres *tournois*, as is recorded in a diary kept by Edward Vaudyn, in 1684. The matrix is unfortunately lost; but the impressions still in existence prove it to have been no mean specimen of the seal-cutter's art as practised in Jersey in the sixteenth century.

A branch of the family has been settled for several centuries in Guernsey.

In Jersey the family is represented by CHARLES VAUDIN, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Ed., and, in a junior branch, by JOHN VAUDIN, Esq., of La Houquette, S. Saviour.

ARMS (as borne by CHARLES VAUDIN, Esq.): Or, an eagle, displayed, between three estoiles of seven points, sable; on a chief, azure, the sun in splendour. Quartering: Azure, a lion, rampant, argent, gutté, gules, for LE BRUN: Or, on a mound, vert, a holly-bush, ppr.; a bordure, sable, entoyre of eight mullets of six points, pierced, of the first, for Bisson: and, Gules, a mullet, argent, for SOHIER.

CREST: An eagle, displayed, as in the Arms.

MOTTO: Povr ma libertay, povr ma patree.

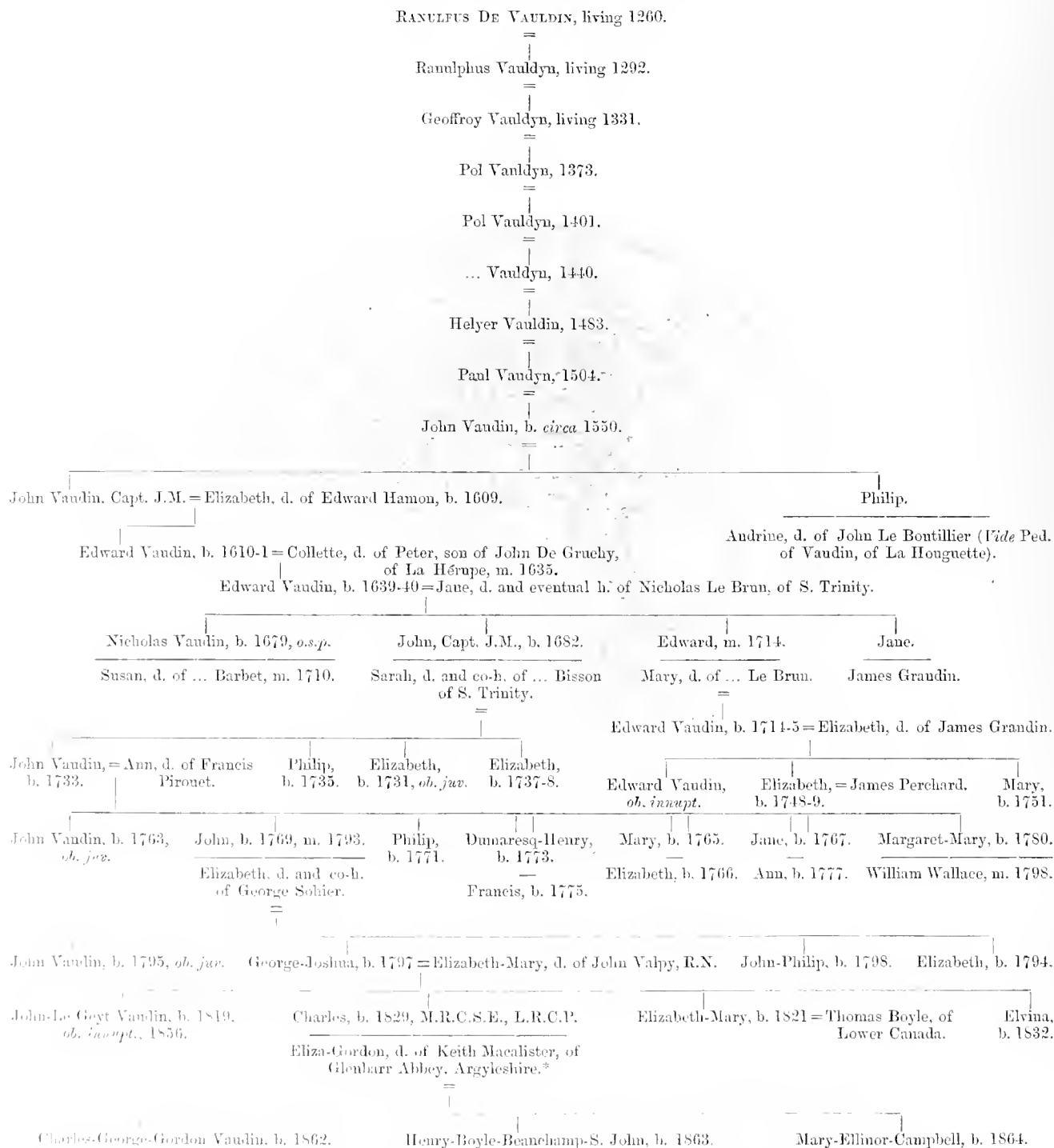
ARMS (as borne by JOHN VAUDIN, Esq.): The same Arms, Crest, and Motto. Quartering: Or, fretty of six pieces, azure, for DE GRUCHY.

\* *Vide* the "Gossiping Guide to Jersey," p. 24. "Among the flain on our fide was found a Popish Priest of this Island, whose love to the English Government and the liberties of his country prevailing above the discontents which the change of religion that was made in that reign wrought on men of his order, made him appear that day in the foremost ranks. An example to be recommended to those of that persuasion in England, who out of an unjust aversion to the present Establishment would call in the French and subject their native country to a foreign power. The poor Jersey priest was much the honest man and the better patriot. — *Vide* "Falle's History of Jersey," London, 1694, pp. 25-6.

Hollingshed, in his "Chronicle," *ad Annum* 1549, page 1055, also makes mention of this warrior priest. Sire Mychel Vaudyn's bravery is also mentioned in "L' Histoire de Normandie," ch. 7, page 284: "Ce brave homme était le premier dans la brèche."

Less than a hundred years ago a granite tablet, with a Latin inscription commemorating the qualities of Sire Mychel as a priest and soldier, existed in the church of S. Trinity on the right of the pulpit pavement, but it has now shared the fate of most Jersey mediæval relics. It is traditionally affirmed by some of his descendants, that besides his own coat, which was cut on the stone as figured in his nephew's seal, he quartered: Two bars, ... in chief three cinquefoils ... A piece of plate of the fifteenth century, in the possession of a member of the family, bears the same device.

## Pedigree of Vaudin, of S. Helier.



ARMS OF MACALISTER, of Glenbarr: Quarterly. 1. Argent, a lion rampant, gules. 2. Or, a hand, in armour, holding a cross-crosslet, fitchée, gules. 3. Or, a row galley, the sails furled, sable, flags flying, gules. 4. On the waves of the sea, vert, a salmon, naiant, in fesse, ppr.

CRESTS: 1. A hand, in armour, holding a cross-crosslet, fitchée, gules. 2. A dexter arm, in armour, embowed and coupé at the shoulder, holding a broadsword in bend, all ppr.

MOTTO: Per mare, per terram.



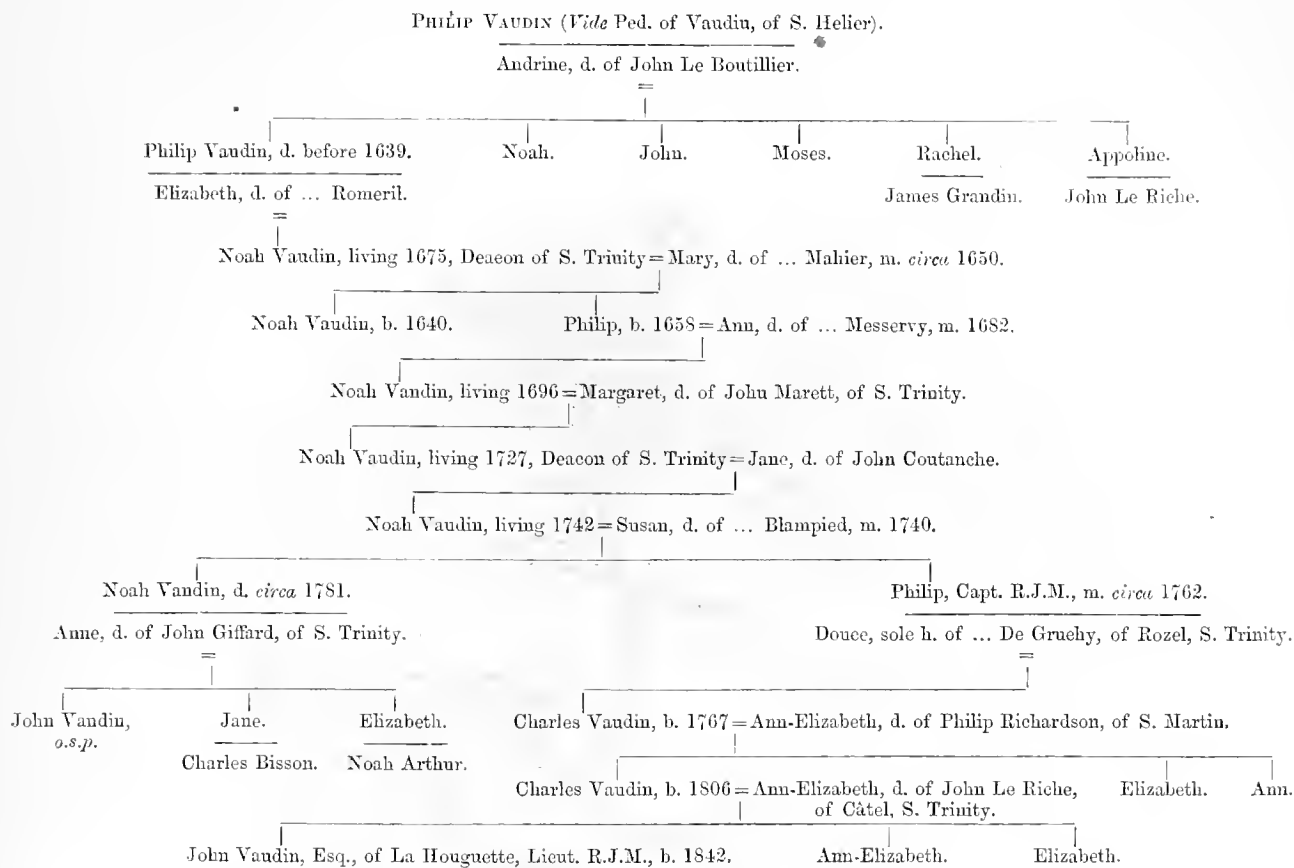






*By whom this Plate is Presented to the Work.*

## Pedigree of Vaudin, of La Houquette.



## Vibert.

**T**HE family of Vibert, Wibert, or Wiberd, is said to be of Tyrolese extraction; and a family settled at the present day in Geneva, named Wiberd, bears the same arms as the Jersey family of Vibert. The insular branch must, however, have been settled in the island from a very remote period; for so early as 1292, Peter Vibert, of the parish of S. Brelade, is recorded as member of a jury serving under Robert de Lysset and the Prior of Wenlock, the Justices-Itinerant of the King of England.

PHILIP-DUMARESQ VIBERT, Esq., who represents the eldest branch of the family, has a contingent claim to the Seigneurie of S. Ouen; and JOHN-ESTÉ VIBERT, Esq., M.A., of Christ-Church, Cambridge, the representative of the junior branch, co-represents, besides, those





