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THE
Herald and Genealogist.

EDITED BY

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

HON. MEMBER OF THE SOCIETIES OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND AND
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
SOCIETY AND OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

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THE labours of the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST are ended, and the work is brought to a close by the completion of the present Volume. Nearly the whole of it was already in type and had been revised by him before his death. One or two articles more or less advanced were found in manuscript among his papers and have been finished in accordance with the hints derived from his notes. Little else has been added except the Memoir of his Life, in which the writer has endeavoured, to the best of his power, to give a succinct account of the work in which he had been engaged without intermission from an early age until his lamented death. It is hoped that the circumstances will be held to be a sufficient excuse for any imperfection which may be found in those articles which have not had the benefit of his final revision.

The eight volumes of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST have, it is believed, fully redeemed the promises made at their commencement. The genealogical articles are of sterling value, and such topics connected with either heraldry or genealogy as the events of the day have brought into prominence have been treated in a manner which will give them something more than a temporary interest.

Above all things strict historical truth has been the chief aim of the Editor of this publication, and, if in aiming at this he has

felt bound to refuse to sanction unsubstantiated claims, it has been from no desire to give offence, but from that conscientious devotion to Fact without which the labour of the Herald or Genealogist is worse than wasted and more contemptible than vanity itself.

25, PARLIAMENT STREET,

April 18, 1874.

The Herald and Genealogist.

THE WALTERS OF SURREY, TEMP. GEORGE II.

In the reign of George II. there were three distinct families of the name of Walter, who had large estates in Surrey. 1. Walter of Bury Hill in Dorking and of Stalbridge in Dorset. 2. Walter of Worcester Park in Maldon. 3. Walter of Godalming.

Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* contains some scattered notices of all these families, but gives no connected account of any of them. I have therefore put together what notes I have about them, in the hope of eliciting further information from some one with better opportunities of research.

I. WALTER OF BURY HILL.

PETER WALTER the usurer is one of those unhappy persons who are doomed to immortal infamy, for his meanness will never be forgotten whilst Fielding and Pope are read. He is portrayed by Fielding as Peter Pounce, the knavish clerk of a West-country justice of the peace, and Pope, in a well-known couplet, associates him with some notorious rascals and the devil. It would seem that his infamy was not limited to the vices inherent in his odious profession, for, if we may trust the editor of the *Parliamentary History of England*, he barely escaped the pillory in 1737 on a charge of downright forgery, which was almost brought home to him. It must be doubted, however, whether Peter Walter was so contemptible a character as we suppose in the eyes of his contemporaries: for it is certain that he was a man of good education and connexions, was a Member of three Parliaments, and clerk of the peace for Middlesex, and resided at Stalbridge Park, a noble seat in Dorsetshire, which he purchased from the Earl of Cork.

The first notice that I have found of Peter Walter is in 1693, when he was scarcely thirty years old. He was then the clerk of Richard Newman, esq. of Fifehead Magdalen in Dorset, and the

husband of his niece Diana. Richard Newman, esq. was one of the principal gentry of Dorset and a justice of the peace, and he must have had a good opinion of his nephew-in-law, for in 1694 he made him the executor of his will. I cannot identify Diana from the printed pedigrees of Newman, but it is significant that the christian name of her only son was Paget,¹ and that her grandson Peter Walter devised Stalbridge in remainder to Lord Paget of Beaudesert.

Peter Walter sat in the two Parliaments of George I. as M.P. for Bridport, and in the first Parliament of George II. as M.P. for Winchelsea. During his twenty years of Parliamentary life he steadily supported the King's Ministers by his votes, for he was a staunch Protestant and a friend of the Hanoverian succession. His political patron was the Duke of Newcastle, who made him the steward and auditor of his estates, and rewarded his services in 1724 with the lucrative place of Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex. His being allowed to retain this quasi-judicial office until his death makes one hope, for the honour of the public service, that he was not so notoriously guilty of perjury as the editor of the *Parliamentary History of England* (ix. 483) would have us believe. But that same generation had seen Sir John Trevor presiding at the Rolls for many years after he had been expelled from the House of Commons for scandalous dishonesty.

Peter Walter died 19 Jan. 1746, at the age of 82, leaving an estate which was computed at 300,000*l.* an enormous sum in those days. His only child Paget Walter had died in his lifetime, and his five children inherited their grandfather's wealth.

PETER WALTER, the eldest of these grandchildren, was the principal heir, and had been M.P. for Shaftesbury since 1741. He enlarged the park at Stalbridge, and inclosed it with a stone wall five miles in circumference. He died in 1753, at the age of 36, and left a daughter Anne, then 15 years old. But by the provisions of his will she did not succeed to his estate, for he devised Stalbridge Park to his brother Edward in tail male, with remainder to Henry Bayly, afterwards Lord Paget and Earl of Uxbridge. Anne Walter, thus disinherited, married Joseph

¹ He is misnamed Peter in the new edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, vol. iii. p. 671.

Bullock, esq. of Caversfield, Bucks, and died 2 Aug. 1828, at the age of 89. She too had an only daughter Amelia, the heiress of Caversfield, who married the Honble. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, and was the mother of the present Dr. Bullock Marsham, the Warden of Merton College, Oxford.

EDWARD WALTER succeeded to his grandfather's estates in Surrey, where he built the mansion of Bury Hill, near Dorking. He was M.P. for Milborne Port 1754-76, and married Harriet, daughter and coheir of George Lord Forrester of Scotland. He succeeded to Stalbridge in 1753; but, as his sons all died young, Stalbridge Park, on his death in 1780, passed under his brother Peter's will to the Earl of Uxbridge. It remained with that family until 1854, when the Marquess of Anglesey sold it to the Marquess of Westminster. Edward Walter left an only child, Harriet, who married 28 July, 1774, James 3rd Viscount Grimston, and their son was created Earl of Verulam.

The other members of this family are sufficiently set forth in the pedigree annexed:—

Peter Walter, esq. of Stalbridge, Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex 1723; M.P. for Bridport 1714-27, and for Winchelsea 1727-34; died 19 Jan. 1745-6, aged 82; bur. at Stalbridge 29 Jan. Will dat. 26 Dec. 1744, proved 29 Jan. 1746.	Diana, niece of Richard Newman, esq. of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset; occ. wife 1693.
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Paget Walter, esq. son and heir apparent; died in his father's lifetime.	Elizabeth, sister of Sheldon Mervyn, esq. of Manston, Dorset.
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Peter Walter, esq. grand-son and heir, of Stalbridge, M.P. for Shaftesbury 1741; bur. 13 Oct. 1753, at Stalbridge.	Christian, dau. of . . . died 31st Dec. 1789, aged 78, M.I. at Caversfield.	Edward Wal-ter, esq. bro-ther and heir, of Stalbridge; M.P. for Mil-borne Port 1754-76; died 25 Oct. 1780.	Harriet, dau. and coheir of George Lord Forrester of Scot-land.	Sheldon Walter, esq. of Tremaley, co. Corn-wall; died . . . Jan. 1751 un-mar.	Mary Walter, died unmar.; bur. 6 March, 1751, at Stal-bridge. Elizabeth, unmar. 1745,
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Anne Walter, dau. and heir, aged 15 in 1753; died 2 Aug. 1828, aged 89. M.I.	Joseph Bullock, esq. of Caversfield; died 13 April, 1808, aged 75.	Harriet Wal-ter, dau. and heir; mar. 28 July, 1774; died 7 Nov. 1786.	James Viscount Grimston.
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BULLOCK-MARSHAM, of Caversfield, Bucks.

EARLS OF VERULAM.

II. WALTER OF WORCESTER PARK.

JOHN WALTER, ESQ. the steward of the Duke of Grafton, purchased from his Grace in 1731 the estate of Worcester Park, in the parish of Maldon. He may have been related to his contemporary Peter Walter, to whom he bore a singular resemblance in many circumstances of his career. Peter and John Walter were both attorneys and stewards of great noblemen, both were money-scriveners and grew rich by usury, both lost their only sons and were succeeded by their grandchildren, and both died in old age within a few months of each other. It may be added that both used the same arms, a fess dancettée between three eagles displayed, the ancient coat of the Walters of Wimbledon and the Baronets of Sarsden.

It has been supposed by some editors of Pope that John Walter of Worcester Park was the person intended in the well-known lines:

“The fool, the vain, the mad, the evil,
To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.”

because the name is here spelled Waters without any exigences of rhyme, whereas in another passage, where Peter Walter is clearly intended, Pope says:

“What’s property, dear Swift? you see it alter
From you to me, from me to Peter Walter.”

But no inference can safely be drawn from the mere spelling, for all the families of Walter constantly spelled their names Waters. The marriage of Sir John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is thus entered in the register of Isleworth: “1622. July 18, Sir John Waters, Kt. and Lady An Bigs maryed.” And there are many other similar instances in the 17th and 18th centuries. This naturally rose from the fact that the *l* in the name of Walter has from time immemorial been silent in the pronunciation. Readers of Shakespeare will remember that Lord Suffolk started at the name of *Walter Whitmore*, because it had been prophecied that “by *Water* he should die.” (*Henry VI.* Part II. Act iv.)

John Walter died at Worcester Park 14 April, 1745, when his estate descended to his two granddaughters. His only son, Sir George Walter, had died in his father's lifetime on 2 Aug. 1742. He was knighted at the coronation of George II., at which he walked in the procession as Duke of Aquitaine. He had three wives, of whom the second was Catharine, daughter of Sir William Boughton, Bart. who died in 1733 and has a monument at Maldon, but his first wife was the mother of his two daughters who inherited their grandfather's estate. The younger of these coheiresses died unmarried 8 July, 1749. Her sister Frances Walter married in 1742 the Rev. Joseph Clarke, an author of some reputation, who sold Worcester Park, and died 30 Dec. 1750, leaving nine children.

John Walter, esq. Steward of the Duke of
Grafton, bought Worcester Park in Maldon,
co. Surrey, in 1731; died 14 April, 1745.

1 w. = 2 w. Catherine, dau. of = Sir George Walter, Kt. son and = ... Cowper,
Sir William Boughton, heir-apparent, knighted at the mar. 22 Sept.
Bart.; died 1 Nov. 1733, coronation of George II.; died 1733.
aged 33, M. I. at Maldon. 2 Aug. 1742.

.... Walter, Frances Walter, co- = Rev. Joseph Clarke, son of Rev. Joseph
coheir; died heir; mar. settlement = Clarke, D.D. Rector and Patron of
unmar. 8 July, dated 8 Sept. 1742. Long Ditton; died 30 Dec. 1750.
1749 Sold Worcester Park.

III. WALTER OF GODALMING.

JOHN WALTER, esq. of Granada Hall, in Barbadoes, settled in England in the reign of Queen Anne, and bought large estates in Surrey. His chief purchases were at Busbridge, Godalming, and Bisley, where he bought the Duke of Cleveland's estates in 1715. He was elected M.P. for Surrey in 1719 and again in 1722, and died 12 May, 1736. His wife Lucy Alleyne belonged to one of the principal families in Barbadoes; and he had many children, of whom John Abel Walter, his eldest son, married Jane Nevill, the daughter of Lord Abergavenny. The pedigree of this family is included in Berry's *Genealogies of Hampshire*, and therefore need not be repeated here.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

Upton Park, Poole, 5 Dec. 1872.

STIRLING OF CADDER.

The representation of this family in the male line has been claimed for the present Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart. in "*The Stirlings of Keir, and their family papers,*" compiled by Mr. William Fraser, and printed for private circulation in 1858.

To establish this claim it would be necessary to prove, first, that John de Strivelin (of Rathoran, *jure uxoris*), living A.D. 1338, grandfather of Luke, who acquired half of Keir in 1448, was son and heir of Sir William, a younger brother of Cadder; second, that no descendants in the male line exist of any of the eight lords of Cadder from Sir Alexander, who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, to Andrew, last of Cadder, who died in 1522.

A counter claim is made for the family of Stirling of Drumpellier, and in 1818 its representative was served heir male of his ancestor Robert Stirling of Lettyr and Bankeir, said to be identical with the Robert Stirling who at his death in 1537 was confessedly heir male of Cadder. This identity was strongly argued, and much telling evidence adduced by the late John Riddell, advocate, in his "Comments in refutation of pretensions advanced for the first time, and statements in a recent work, 'The Stirlings of Keir and their family papers,' with an Exposition of the right of the Stirlings of Drumpellier to the representation of the ancient Stirlings of Cadder," 1860, also printed for private circulation.

Mr. Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier had his *status* as heir male recognised in 1818 in the Lyon Court, and the undifferenced coat of Cadder, with supporters, allowed to him. This judgment of the Lord Lyon, fortified by prescription, must be held valid; at any rate, my object is not to enter into the details of this *vexata quæstio*, but to point out what has hitherto been entirely overlooked, that there may be direct descendants of the unfortunate lady of Cadder in existence.

The ward and marriage of Janet, only child of Andrew Stirling of Cadder, she being in pupillarity and her mother dead, were granted in 1529 to Sir John Stirling of Keir, the concurrence of Robert Stirling, her nearest kinsman on the father's

side, having been obtained. In 1534, Sir John married her to his eldest son James. This alliance was evidently forced upon the lady, for in a few months she presented a petition to the Lords of Council, in which she speaks of her "pretendit matrimony," and complains that her husband and his father had compelled her to alienate part of her lands, and kept her in confinement. In July 1535 a decret in her favour was pronounced, finding all such alienations invalid.

In January 1541, by a decree of the Commissaries of St. Andrew's, the marriage was declared null and void, on the ground of consanguinity, and a few weeks after Janet became the wife of Thomas Bishop. She had by James, afterwards Sir James Stirling of Keir, a son, John of Wester Bankeir, who was deprived of the succession to Keir, and, although twice married, seems to have left no issue.

It has been said that Bishop was a tailor, a servant of the Keir family, and paramour of Janet Stirling during the subsistence of her first marriage. Of the last allegation there is no actual proof, and probably the other statements are made too broadly.

He was son of a burges of Edinburgh, possessed of some property in the locality, where the family had resided for a length of time. The name is an uncommon one in Scotland, and I have only found the following scanty notices:

John Bischape or Bisschop appears as owner of land in the Canongate of Edinburgh 1426, 1437, 1447.

Mr. Riddell quotes a charter by James Stirling of Keir in 1540 to Mr. Thomas Marjoribanks, afterwards Lord Clerk Register, of lands near Ratho in the county of Edinburgh, there partly held by Thomas Bisshop: I find Burnewynd in the parish of Ratho, probably the same lands, held in 1611 by James Bisshop, as appears from a charter by Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk.

In 1561 James Bischope witnesses at Edinburgh a charter by the Master, Prebendaries and Chaplains of Trinity College.

A century later Mr. David Bishop was master of the Grammar School of the Canongate, and in 1658 his wife Barbara was served heir of her father, John M'Michael, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh.

I. ROBERT BISHOP *alias* HUNTRODDIS, burghess of Edinburgh, father of Thomas, may perhaps have been a tailor, although that designation is not given to him in any notice I have met with. He held lands in the Canongate, possibly by inheritance from John Bishop living in 1426, and had at least two children,

Thomas,

Agnes.

Mr. Riddell quotes a crown charter of the year 1575, granting certain lands to Agnes Bishop, which had belonged to her brother Thomas, and were vested in the Crown by his forfeiture, and calls her "probably his heir and last of his race." There is nothing in the document or in the nature of the transaction to warrant such an inference. Thomas was alive, but an outlawed traitor and in exile, and the Regent, as an act of grace and favour, granted part of his property to his maiden sister, who, it may be presumed, led a life more in accordance with her birth and position as daughter of a citizen of Edinburgh than with the adventurous career of her brother. She was alive as late as 1611, when there is a special service of Agnes Bishop *alias* Huntroddis to her father Robert Huntroddis *alias* Bishop, burghess of Edinburgh, in a piece of land there.

II. THOMAS BISHOP, who does not seem to have used the name of Huntroddis, was a notary public, sheriff clerk of the county of Dumbarton, and "servitor" to Stirling of Keir. He was a man of education and ability, and, as we shall see, rose to fortune first in Scotland and again in England. His position, as an agent employed by Stirling of Keir, made him acquainted with the lady whom he afterwards married; and we find first a disposition of the lands of Ochiltree in his favour by Keir, at the desire of Janet Stirling, who had resigned them into the hands of her superior, who then granted infeftment to James Stirling of Keir, but under the condition that Bishop shall resign them in favour of Janet Stirling as soon as sentence of divorce is pronounced between her and James Stirling. Next, in February 1541, a disposition by this James to "Thomas Bischoop, his servitor, spouse affidat of the said Jonet Stirling," of the same lands, with sums of money, &c., and the marriage of the said Janet, as a consideration "for his help and labour in solliciting and furthering the conveyance made by her of her heritage to the said

James." Keir also promises to use his diligence for getting a remission from the King to Bishop "for his alledged lying with the said Jonet whilst she was the said James's wife."

Bishop next appears as secretary to the Earl of Lennox, who, after being defeated at Glasgow by the Regent Arran, sent him to England with offers to aid Henry VIII. in bringing about a marriage between his son the Prince of Wales and the Queen of Scotland. On this occasion Bishop negotiated the marriage of his master with Lady Margaret Douglas, the King's niece, and obtained letters of naturalization in England 1544, July 6, in which he is designed *armiger*. He was at this time outlawed for not appearing to be tried "for the slauchter of umquhile Andrew Johnston," and his open espousal of English interests led to his forfeiture in Scotland 1545, October 1. His wife followed his fortunes and had a licence from the Regent to travel to England; her moveable property was afterwards escheat; but they seem to have retained some hold on the estate of Ochiltree, as there were actions as late as 1562-3, Stirling of Keir against "Thomas Bischop pretendit heritable possessor of the lands of Uchiltree." In June 1567 Bishop seems to have intended to go to Scotland in the retinue of the Earl of Lennox, as Robert Melville, in a letter to Cecil, mentions this and speaks favourably of him.

He next appears as having frequent intercourse with the Bishop of Ross and Lord Boyd, adherents of the captive Queen Mary; and in February 1569 the Earl of Shrewsbury caused him to be arrested near Burton-on-Trent when going to Lichfield, and sent him up to London to be examined before the Privy Council. In his answers he spoke of his frequent public employment by Henry VIII. and protested his loyalty to Elizabeth.

Bishop was sent to the Tower, and while there interrogated as to his share in the authorship of a poem in defence of the Queen of Scots against the Regent Moray. His imprisonment lasted till 1576, when Walsingham wrote to the Lieutenant of the Tower, saying that the Queen had consented to his release.

In January 1581 he addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, with suggestions as to the affairs of Scotland and France.

After the execution of Mary, Bishop had a remission from James VI., returned to Scotland, and was dead before 1611,

the date of the service of his sister Agnes, by which she completed her title to the heritable estate of her father.

Notices of Bishop's public life are given by Mr. Riddell, in his work already mentioned, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, Sir Robert Melville's *Memoirs*, Sir James Balfour's *Annals*, and elsewhere; but it is to the *Heralds' Visitations* of the county of York that we are indebted for an account of his descendants. He acquired the position of a landowner there by a grant made by Henry VIII. of the manor of Pocklington to his "well-beloved servant" Thomas Bishop and his heirs male. His wife, the mother of his children, is in the *Visitation* of 1584 called "widow of the Lord Kerr in Scotland," and in that of 1612 "relect of the Lord Skeere of Scotland," while Bishop is said to be "descended out of Scotland," and "descended of the familie of his sirname in Scotland," so that of the identity of both there is no room for doubt. They had issue—

1. Robert.

2. Francis, died s. p.

3. Thomas, died s. p.

1. Margaret, married Edward Conyers of Heskett in Blackmore, co. York.

III. Robert Bishop of Pocklington married a lady of the name of Norton from Suffolk, and had—

1. John.

2. Robert, married the widow of — Hyde of Elvington, co. York.

1. Mary.

IV. John Bishop was four years of age in 1584, married Isabella, daughter of Roger Southaby of Pocklington, and had four children living in 1612—

1. Thomas.

2. James.

1. Ann.

2. Margaret.

No arms were entered.

Perhaps some one familiar with the local and family history of Yorkshire may be able to add to the preceding genealogy. My opportunities of investigation being confined to Scotland, I can

only, before concluding, point out two errors connected with the Bishops of Pocklington. Thomas has been said to have been at one time a trader at Yarmouth; this has probably arisen from identifying him with a family of Bishop whose pedigree for six generations is entered in the Visitation Books for Norfolk, and at least three of whose members, contemporaries of Thomas of Pocklington, resided at Yarmouth. In 1610 "Captain Bischof," an English pirate, is mentioned in the trial before the Court of Justice of the Admiralty at Edinburgh of thirty pirates who had been taken, and were all convicted and hanged; this may have been one of the Yarmouth family.

When Sir Edward Bishopp, whose father was created a Baronet in 1620, entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, he went no further back than his great-grandfather "—— Bishop from Yorkshire," father of Thomas of Henfield, attorney to Robert Sherburne Bishop of Chichester,¹ 1508-35, who died in 1552. His son Sir Thomas, first Baronet, had a grant of arms from Cooke Clarenceux King of Arms reg. Elizabeth, and the family is now extinct in the male line, but represented as heir-general by Lord de la Zouche.

In Betham's *Baronetage* and Playfair's *British Family Antiquity* appeared a pedigree of much greater pretension, which has apparently been arranged for the family by some complaisant genealogist, who at least knew that Pocklington had been possessed by their namesakes. The nameless immigrant from Yorkshire appears as William, town clerk of Chichester, eleventh in descent

¹ Bishop Sherburne, who became prebendary of Henfield in 1499, annexed that prebend to his bishopric, and demised the estate to Thomas Bishop, in whose family it has descended to the present day. Parham was purchased by Thomas Bishop of Henfield, afterwards the first Baronet, in 1597. (Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 269, and Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, p. 202.) The first Baronet died in 1626, at the age of 68, according to the pedigree, *ibid.* p. 205, but according to Wotton's *Baronetage*, 1741, vol. i. p. 406, he was born in "1549 (1548?) 4 Edw. VI." which would make him 78 at his death. His father, "Thomas Byshopp, esquire," who was buried at Henfield in 1552 (Rape of Bramber, p. 272), is identified in the pedigree with Bishop Sherburne's *attornatus ad jus regni*. If this was so, the old lawyer must have married late in life. His wife was Elizabeth, widow of William Scott of Essex, and natural daughter of Sir Edward Belknap, Privy Councillor to King Henry VII. The first Baronet was knighted by King James I. at Theobalds, May 7, 1603, not by Queen Elizabeth, as stated in the *Baronetages*.

from Robert Bishopp of Pocklington, son of Walter Bishopp who came from Gascony to England with Henry II. and married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Pocklington of Pocklington, of Saxon descent! Intermarriages of these Bishoppes, but with a total absence of dates and a great paucity of Christian names, with Metham, Hedworth, *Conyers*, Fenwick, Talboys, &c. are then paraded.

The true origin of the connection of the Bishops with the manor of Pocklington, already given, refutes this fiction.

S * * *

REVIEW.

THE RISE OF GREAT FAMILIES, OTHER ESSAYS, AND STORIES.

By Sir BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, Author of *Vicissitudes of Families, &c.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1873. Post 8vo. pp. 371.

No one has attained the art of writing in a popular manner upon heraldic subjects more successfully than the present Ulster King of Arms, and no existing writer has had greater experience in such matters, or has access to better sources of information. His name is now equally distinguished for books of pleasant reading, as it has long been for books of necessary reference, and the present volume of miscellanies will be a very acceptable sequel to those which his friends and admirers have before perused.

It consists of essays, stories, and anecdotes—the stories true stories, but all the more interesting because they are true—the most important being the story of Pamela, the wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald; “The Aberdeen Romance,” a recent very romantic piece of family history; “The Midwife’s Curse,” an episode of the great Rebellion, relating to the Jersey family of Payne; and “The Forester’s Daughter,” the title of an unequal and secret match made in the South of Ireland during the last century. In all these we are glad to recognise rather a conscientious care for accuracy in particulars than an inclination to sacrifice truth for the sake of effect.

The subjects of the more important essays are—“The Rise of Great Families,” “The Extinction of the Posterity of Illustrious Men,” “Rival Pretensions at various Periods,” “The Perplexities of Precedence;” and “Historical Galleries,” the last suggested by the very successful Loan-collection lately formed at Dublin.

To the Portrait Gallery of the Dublin Exhibition of 1872 pictures were sent of men heretofore scarcely realised, and considered by many as mythical as the early annals of Ireland. The Dublin Portrait Gallery was a great success. For once, at all events, there was formed a neutral meeting-place in Ireland, where all parties and all creeds, northern and southern Irishmen, lovers of art and of their country's intellectual greatness, from Belfast and Cork, from Derry and Kilkenny, could come together around a common centre of national interest, admiration, and instruction. The birthplace of Ussher, Berkeley, Swift, Burke, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Plunket, and Moore; of Ormonde, Sarsfield, and Wellington; of Grattan and O'Connell; the land of adoption of Raleigh and Spenser, Bedell, Petty, and Ware, and the field of distinction of Sidney, Mountjoy, Strafford, and Cornwallis—Ireland was rich in materials, and no pains were omitted to render those materials available. It was as encouraging as it was gratifying that England, not less than Ireland, contributed with unsparing hand. Althorp in Northamptonshire, Knowle in distant Kent, Howick in Northumberland, Bowood, Knowsley, and Chatsworth vied with the Irish provinces in helping on the national effort. The mansions of the resident nobility sent up valuable portraits, the more secluded homes of the gentry enriched the collection with pictures that had never before left their owner's halls, and even America contributed from across the Atlantic. Nor did the O'Donnells, of Spain, forget the land from whence they sprang. In the words of an accomplished critic, the Dublin Portrait Gallery "for the first time did justice to the genius of Ireland."

Inspired by this triumphant success, Sir Bernard Burke starts the idea of a COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL HISTORIC GALLERY in each of the Metropolitan cities, London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, commemorative of great events and great men; and then he proceeds to make a proposition which may be more easy of accomplishment, particularly as it is now one that has already been productive, in several instances, of very gratifying results.

The success of the Loan Portrait Galleries of South Kensington and Dublin suggests another more extended application of the idea—the formation of Local Loan Portrait Exhibitions in the chief towns of our most important counties, each county to exhibit portraits of personages of distinction, county-men by birth or parentage. Who can turn over the pages of our grand County Histories, the folios of Surtees, Ormerod, Nichols, or Whitaker, and not at once admit that such Local Portrait Galleries could be formed? Yorkshire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire, Durham, Somersetshire, Lancashire, Kent, and Northumberland, will each afford ample materials; and Devon is so rich in eminent persons born within her precincts that it required a whole volume by Prince to record her *Worthies*. Many a curious story of neglected biography would be illustrated, and many a name, associated with some stirring event, now almost forgotten, would be advantageously recalled to people's minds. There would thus be diffused among all classes, the educated and uneducated alike, a taste for and knowledge of the history of their country. From the peculiar pride which every Englishman feels in his own locality, from that feudal attachment which is still his characteristic, I am satisfied that, if the plan which I suggest were once originated, it would readily be carried out.

These suggestions deserve general attention; and looking forward, in particular, to the meeting of the British Archæological Institute at Exeter in the present year, we trust that, on that occasion, the portraits of the worthies of Prince will be well represented, accompanied by the many other Devonian worthies who have flourished since Prince wrote.

Among those portions of Ulster's volume which consist of detached anecdote, there is much that is of original value. We would particularly point to the paper on the Duke of Wellington—his birth, birth-place, and early home. His early home was Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, regarding which some highly interesting historical particulars are collected, including a description of its present desolated and ruinous state, written by Mr. John P. Prendergast, after a visit paid in July 1872. Dangan Castle has been often named as the locality of the great Duke's birth; otherwise his nativity has been assigned to the town of Trim; and again to two distinct houses in Dublin. His birthday also has been doubtful, and, what is more, has been mistaken even by the Duke himself.

The 1st of May 1769 has been heretofore universally accepted as the Duke's birthday, and was kept as such, the present Duke of Wellington informs me, by his father. In consequence of this, one of the Royal princes, born on that particular day, has been named Arthur, in graceful compliment, I believe, to the Duke. Besides, in 1815, the Countess of Mornington, the Duke's mother, in answer to an inquiry, states that her son Arthur was born on the 1st of May 1769; and in the pedigree registered in the *Lords' Entries*, Ulster's Office, the same date, 1st of May 1769, is given as that of the Duke's birth.

Strange that all this testimony should be contradicted! but so it is; for the following entry has been found in the parish register of St. Peter's, Dublin, authenticated by the signature of ISAAC MANN, *Archdeacon*:—

Christenings. 1769, April 30th, Arthur son of the Right Hon. Earl and Countess of Mornington.

The child must have been born before he was christened; and it follows that there is no reason to discredit an announcement in *Exshaw's Magazine*, that assigns his birth to the 29th of April; which is further confirmed by an entry in an apothecary's day-book, showing that medicine was furnished for him on the 30th. So, then, let all chronologers henceforward place the birth of Arthur Duke of Wellington on the 29th April, 1769. By other investigations Ulster has ascertained that the actual place of the hero's birth was No. 24, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin,—a house still standing, and now

occupied by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities,—of which a vignette view is presented to us.

In p. 348 we are sorry to find Ulster speaking of the general “neglect and loss of Parish Registers” in Ireland. This, and the destruction of public and private documents in times of civil commotion, impedes the investigation of Irish personal and family history. The great storehouse of information is the Bermingham Tower at Dublin Castle.

This Tower is the only remnant of antiquity in the Castle, and was formerly its prison. Here in one room is shown the very cell from which Hugh Roe O’Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnel, effected his escape in 1591. With all the traditions clustering around its mediæval walls, the place has been wisely chosen for its present use, and is appropriately the home of the documents which refer to the public and private history of the country.

Of the records of Ulster’s Office I may be permitted to say a few words. Among them is to be found a series of MSS. entitled *The Records of the Rolls*, compiled about one hundred years ago by the famous John Lodge, Keeper of the Bermingham Tower, which contains, in twelve folio volumes, a description of all the grants of land in Ireland made by the sovereign to the subject. The actual grant is not only given, but the full description of the grantee, the sub-denominations of the lands, the acreage, the conditions, &c. In proof of title to land, tithes, fisheries, &c. and often in proof of pedigree, this collection is invaluable, guiding the litigant to the best sources of evidence.

Another valuable series of volumes is entitled *Will Books*, and includes pedigrees of persons named in the wills preserved in Dublin from the earliest period.

One of the most curious of the purely heraldic MSS. is the collection of *Funeral Entries*.¹ In former times, and up to the end of the seventeenth century, when a great personage died, a funeral entry was made, giving many important genealogical facts. Some of these entries are illustrated by heraldic drawings and emblems, and by contemporary representations of processions, costumes, &c.

Several modern *causes célèbres* have been settled by reference to the records of Ulster’s Office. The protracted litigation for the Tintern Abbey estates in the co. Wexford, and the various contests the late Mr. Rosborough Colclough had to go through, attracted much public attention. After years of law and trouble, and enormous expense, Mr. Colclough was well nigh in despair, when, at the eleventh hour, a clue was discovered in *The Book of Converts* in the Office of Arms, which led to the required evidence establishing the legality of the marriage of an ancestor, and thus finally determining the case.

Again, the heirship of the undivided property of the late Sir Charles Hastings, Bart. of Willesley, co. Derby, was traced through Ulster’s Office to a poor farmer in Westmeath, who recovered and divided with his cousins the property in dispute.

¹ Several examples, relating to the Temple family, will be seen in our vol. iii. p. 404. (EDIT. H. and G.)

Still more recently, after the death of the late Mrs. Gerrard, of Gibbstown, information which discovered her heirs turned up among Ulster's records.

The succession to Irish Peerages is invariably established by the proofs derived from *The Lords' Entries* in the Irish Office of Arms. Indeed, in many instances without such evidence it would be impossible to satisfy the Committee for Privileges, or any legal tribunal. In the Taaffe case, which was tried a few years ago, Lord Taaffe would have been considered an alien, and no decision could have been had, unless a statement made by his ancestor, Nicholas, Viscount Taaffe, in these Lords' Entries, in the year 1766, had been forthcoming, to the effect that both his sons were born in London, a statement which took the claimant out of the category of aliens.

Regarding the Irish Peerage in general, Sir Bernard Burke encourages, more than we would have anticipated, views of a radical change:—

Of all Peerage institutions, none requires more urgently the attention of the Legislature than the Peerage of Ireland. At present, the Whig Lords, being in a minority, have no share whatever in the representation of the Irish Peerage, although that representation was given to them as compensation for the loss of their seats in the House of Lords. Possibly such a plan as this might remedy the evil: No new election of Irish representative Peers should be held until there were three vacancies, and then each Irish Peer should be allowed two votes only. This arrangement would enable the minority, about one-third in number, to elect one out of the three representative Lords to be chosen.

Again, no more Irish Peers should be created. Far from being a boon, such creation is an injury. It is the shadow instead of the substance. An Englishman or a Scotchman meriting a peerage is made a Peer of the United Kingdom, with a seat in the House of Lords; but an Irishman of equal desert is (when there happens to be a vacancy) given an Irish title, that operates, like the sentence of a court martial, to disqualify him from future public service.

Justice will never be fully done until every Scotch and Irish Peer is restored to a seat in the House of Lords, a right granted in his original patent. To this object legislation ought to be directed.

In reply to a portion of these arguments we think it might be urged that "an Irishman of *equal* desert" to those English or Scotchmen who are summoned to the House of Lords, *is*, usually, created a Peer of the United Kingdom; and as recent examples, which have occurred during the present reign, there are all the following:—

1839. Mr. Villiers-Stuart created Lord Decies.

— Mr. Brownlow created Lord Lurgan.

— Mr. Spring-Rice created Lord Monteagle of Brandon.

— Sir John Keane created Lord Keane.

— Mr. French created Lord de Freyne, and again in 1851.¹

¹ Lord de Freyne obtained a second patent of peerage, also of the United Kingdom, in 1851, with remainder to his brothers, who both succeeded to the

1841. Sir John Parnell created Lord Congleton.
 1863. Mr. White created Lord Annaly.
 1867. Sir Hugh Cairns created Lord Cairns.
 1868. The Rev. William O'Neill created Lord O'Neill.
 1869. Mr. Fitzpatrick created Lord Castletown.
 — Mr. Greville-Nugent created Lord Greville.
 1870. Lord Chancellor O'Hagan created Lord O'Hagan.
 — Sir John Young created Lord Lisgar.

All these eminent Irishmen have been created Peers of the United Kingdom by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Must we not therefore conclude that the Peerages of Ireland are bestowed upon Irishmen having certain claims to that distinction, but not "of equal desert" with those men, whether Irish, Scotch, or English, most eligible for the function of active senators? Again, in several instances, an Irish peerage, even of very new creation, has proved an introduction to a peerage of the United Kingdom, as—Lord Talbot de Malahide, created a peer of Ireland in 1831, a peer of Parliament (as Lord Furnival de Malahide) in 1839, and again (his nephew the present peer) in 1856; Lord Carew, a peer of Ireland in 1834, a peer of Parliament in 1838; Lord Clermont, a peer of Ireland in 1852, a peer of Parliament in 1866; Lord Athlunny, a peer of Ireland in 1863, a peer of Parliament in 1866; besides some dozen or fifteen other cases in which an Irish peerage of older date than those now mentioned has become the stepping-stone to the House of Lords, during the present reign, a feature of the royal prerogative which, it appears to us, would be unwisely terminated by the wholesale and indiscriminate admission of all the peers of Ireland at once.

Thus an Irish peerage, being *ab initio* the legal qualification for the post of a Representative Peer, is proved to be also otherwise no irreparable disqualification for "future public service" in the House of Lords; whilst, as everybody knows, from the prominent example of our late Premier, Lord Palmerston, if not from other instances of continual occurrence, an Irish Peer may act a very important part in the House of Commons, though he cannot be returned by an Irish constituency.

Only a page before the extract we have given, is this passage:—

A remarkable circumstance in the Peerage is the frequent occurrence among

dignity, and his nephew the present Baron is consequently the fourth peer of the creation of 1851: the first peerage having become extinct on the death of the grantee in 1856.

the Peers of Ireland of *English, Welsh, and Scotch* families holding Irish titles, and designating those titles from places in Ireland, where they do not possess an acre of land ; for instance, the descendant of the Scottish house of Duff bears the title of Earl of Fife *in Ireland* ; the representative of the ancient Sussex family of Turnour holds an Irish Earldom under the designation of Winterton *of Gort*, although Winterton is in Norfolk, and Gort in Galway, where the Turnours never had a footing ; and the Yorkshire Dawnays, of Cowick, were created centuries ago [in 1680] Viscounts Downe, although then or since no Irish land owned a Dawnay for its lord.

The truth is that there was once a time when an Irish title was a peerage *in partibus*, conferred as a mere titular distinction, regarded as of somewhat higher estimation than a baronetcy, much as in more recent times the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, or at present the Order of St. Michael and St. George, may be ranked as something better than ordinary knighthood. But surely no "justice to Ireland," or to themselves, requires that these hybrid titular peers should be pitch-forked indiscriminately into the House of Lords.

There are some ancient Peerages of Ireland which are considered rather dormant than extinct, and the revival of which Ulster appears to contemplate, in addition to those now upon his Roll. The main doubt in regard to them is whether they belong of right to the Heir General, like the ancient Baronies by Writ in England, or to the Heir Male. Upon these dignities the following remarks are made :—

If the disputed question as to Irish baronies in fee be ever decided by the House of Lords, the precedents of the Slane and other similar titles incline one to think that judgment will be given for the HEIR MALE. Should this anticipation be borne out, many an ancient dignity would be restored to the peerage of Ireland. DELVIN would fall to the Earl of Westmeath ; a Bermingham would inherit ATHENRY ; and Lord Dunboyne become Lord LE BOTILLER, of a creation as old as 1324. Other old baronies might be claimed and established.

The Barony of POWER, of Curraghmore, created by patent 13th September, 1535, seems to belong to Mr. de la Poer of Gurteen, M.P. for co. Waterford. The title was assumed and borne so late as 1725. In *The Historical Register* of that year is this announcement :—"20 August, dyed at Paris, the Lord Power, a Peer of the Realm of Ireland, aged about eighty years." This is the same person that Dr. King mentions in the *Anecdotes of his Own Times*, a curious gossiping book, written when the doctor was seventy-five years old, in 1760. "I remember (says King) a Lord Poer, a Roman Catholic peer of Ireland, who lived upon a small pension which Queen Anne had granted him ; he was a man of honour and well esteemed, and had formerly been an officer of some distinction in the service of France. The Duke of Ormonde had often invited him to dinner, and he as often excused himself. At last the Duke kindly expostulated with him, and would know the reason why he so constantly refused to be one of his guests. My Lord Poer then honestly confessed that he could not afford it ; 'but (says he) if your Grace will put a guinea into my hand as

often as you are pleased to invite me to dine,¹ I will not decline the honour of waiting on you.' This was done, and my Lord was afterwards a frequent guest in St. James's Square."

In regard to another reform suggested by Ulster King of Arms, in which political considerations have no part, we shall not show that want of gallantry as to offer a word of objection to his proposals, but which on the contrary we heartily indorse:—

It has always struck me that the churlish regulation of modern heraldry, which precludes a Knight from bearing his wife's arms *within* the ribbon or collar of his order, is an anomaly. The wife of a knight shares the precedence title, and dignity of her husband. Why then should she be debarred participation in the heraldic bearings and the beautiful garter that encircles them? This exclusion is not of ancient date. The old stall-plates of the knights afford proof of the contrary, and give several instances of husband's and wife's arms impaled *within* the garter.

In the monument at Stanton-Harcourt there is not only the garter tied round Lady Harcourt's left arm, but at the head of the tomb appear the bearings of her husband, impaling *within* a garter the lady's own arms.

What time could be more appropriate for the revival of the old usage than the present? The return of ladies to our national chivalry would be emblematic of a Royal Lady's rule, and their decoration would impart brilliancy to the British court.

Her Majesty, in granting to the widows of the gallant men who fall in their country's service the style and precedence of the dignity and rank that their husbands had fairly merited, and would have got had they lived, has already prepared the way for the restoration I venture to suggest. My proposal is, that each of the wives and widows of the Knights of the various chivalrous orders of this empire shall be accorded the privilege of wearing an **ARMLET** of velvet, coloured as the ribbon, and embroidered with the motto, of the Order of her husband.

Elsewhere (p. 61) Ulster renews the claim of Baronets to some "designating mark of distinction"—worn at present only by that smaller division of those who are Baronets of Nova Scotia. This, particularly if it was accompanied by the authoritative confirmation of all true baronetcies, and the expulsion of those which are surreptitiously assumed, would be a measure to be hailed with general acceptance and approval.

¹ This anecdote now seems to require the explanation, that it was owing to the tyrannous custom of *vales* being exacted by a numerous troop of greedy servants that a poor man, in the early part of the last century, could not easily afford to share in the hospitality of great houses.

A LIST OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK IN 1604. Transcribed from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library, and edited with Genealogical Notes by EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A., Editor of the "Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642," &c. London: John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly. 1872. Small 4to. pp. viii. 168.

This list of Recusants and Noncommunicants in Yorkshire in the year 1604 is preserved among the Rawlinson collection in the Bodleian Library, we presume a contemporary MS., though the Editor does not distinctly say so. He states, however, that he is not aware of any other existing copy. Of the authenticity of the record there can be no doubt, nor of its historical and genealogical value.

The Editor does not appear to have ascertained any information of the particular circumstances under which the return was compiled. The inquiry would probably be made under the joint authority of the Council of the North and the Archbishop of York. In an account of the arrest and martyrdom of Robert Thorpe, a priest who was executed at York in 1591 (quoted by Mr. Peacock in p. 125), the narrator, a Lady Babthorpe, who relates the story nearly thirty years after, when she was a nun at Louvaine, says, "To my remembrance it is twenty-nine years since we were committed to Sheriff Hutton Castle: the President (of the North) was then the Earl of Huntingdon, and the Archbishop's name was Piers, who had been a priest."

At the date of the record before us Dr. Piers had been succeeded as Archbishop (in 1594) by Dr. Matthew Hutton, but the zealously Protestant Earl of Huntingdon continued Lord President, and the following passage in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, which Mr. Peacock evidently has not met with, presents a remarkable picture of the position of those who remained faithful to Rome, in the North of England, at the close of the fifteenth century.

Richard Fenton, esquire,¹ who lived at Burgh Wallis in the latter years of Elizabeth, was a sufferer on account of his religious profession. He was one of upwards of fifty Catholics of Yorkshire who were prisoners in the Castle at York in 1600. Many of them were gentlemen of principal account,—Middleton of Stockeld, Stillington of Kelfield, Danby of Cave, Rosse of Ingmanthorpe, Gascoign of Thorp. It was the policy of the Lord President of the time [the Earl of Huntingdon] to compel these gentlemen to attend Protestant preachers in the Castle Yard, on the points of controversy between the Catholic and the Reformed. Sometimes the Archbishop [Hutton]

¹ At p. 55 of the volume before us, but without any marginal note, there occurs among the residents of the town of Doncaster the name of "Jennet Fenton, widow, late wief of Richard Fenton, esq. deceased, recusant of late years." The date of Mr. Fenton's death is not mentioned by Hunter.

himself preached. There is a curious account preserved of their behaviour. It is printed in the Appendix to the *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*. Mr. Fenton, at the conclusion of one of the sermons, stood up, and in the name of himself and his brethren desired the Lord President that he would allow them, being laymen, the assistance of a learned man of their own persuasion to reply to the preachers. This not unreasonable request was ultimately declined.

It is vain to look, in the annals of those days, for ideas that will harmonise with our modern conceptions of toleration ; but, if the whole subject is viewed historically, it will be perceived it was not only the evil example of Rome herself as it had been developed in England in the reign of Mary, but it was also the unceasing machinations of the Spanish interest that provoked this repression and retaliation, and that it was only by constant vigilance, if not by equal severity, that Elizabeth was able to maintain her throne, for, even when she had been seated thereon for thirty years, Spain launched forth its armada against her. The Editor in his preface condemns the severity of the penal laws, which fell cruelly enough, no doubt, upon individuals, but which were continually provoked by their religious and political advisers, confining himself to some general reflections of this complexion, and to making the two following particular remarks :—

Firstly, that although this list does not include the whole of the places within the county of York, almost all the old historical families of the shire are represented therein ; and, secondly, that the inquisitorial proceedings of the government officials were not confined, as so many fancy them to have been, to persons who from their high position had it in their power factiously to oppose the government in Church and State, but that poor farm-labourers, servant-maids, tailors, and fishermen were, as much as their social superiors, the objects of strict scrutiny.

This latter practice appears strange to us now merely because our state of society is so very different. At the commencement of the reign of James the First all the bonds of feudal dependence were much stronger than at present, as well with tenants and tradespeople, and with servants of every grade ; and the strength and influence of a great man still consisted much in the number of his humble neighbours who were ready to rise at his bidding. Little more than thirty years had then elapsed since “the Northern Earls” had raised the standard of rebellion ; and, prevailing through all the ramifications of their kinsfolk and adherents for some months, had generally restored in the circuit of their own influence all those observances of the Church of Rome which were an obvious symbol of their political objects.

The term “*reteyned*,” which occurs in nearly every page of the

present record, is significant of this feature of feudal dependence. It is applied to persons lodged or harboured in the house, as we should now say, either children or visitors, workpeople or servants, and among them, no doubt, were many of those Jesuits or missionary priests who, under feigned names and in disguised characters, then travelled from place to place to encourage and console the persecuted adherents of the ancient faith, and to obstruct and resist in every possible manner the efforts made by the constituted authorities, ecclesiastical or civil, to enforce a general conformity to the Established Church. Thus, in the parish of Ripley—

They present that there hath beene at dyvers tymes within these xij monthes resort of strangers, as it is verily thought of Semynary priests, to Newton Hall. And one of y^e priestes is named by the name of Salter, and to that house do resort in great companys many of the recusantes aforesaid. In which house it is thought there be sundry conveyances and secret dennes. (p. 49.)

Again, at Newland in Howdenshire, there was living one Thomas Killingbecke, “an obstinate recusant and dangerous seducer.”

And there hath resorted to the said Thomas Killingbeckes house one Ellis professinge himsef a joiner, but likely to be a Jesuite or Semenarie, by his seducinge of the people, and the reverent confidence which thes persones reposed in him.

At Sherborne, in the West Riding, one “Agnes Rawson, widow,” supposed by Mr. Peacock to have been the daughter and heiress of William Gascoigne, esq. of Shipley, who was married to William Rawson of Bradford, is reported as “a notorious Recusant,” and “a nourisher and maynteyner of Recusants.” This zealous lady is presented as having

had semynaries or Jesuytes dyvers tymes resorting to her house, and that some of her servants have confessed that they have found dyvers things in her barne, as cope, chalice, bookes, and such like thinges as they use for masse, but the names of the preistes they know not.

The whole return from Brandesby will give a more perfect idea of the substance of the record :—

BRANSBIE.

Mrs. Vrseley Cholmeley, Richard Cholmley esquier, William Rawden, Anne his wife, Isabell Martyn wife of Ralph Martin laborer, Jane Eston servant to the said Mr. Cholmley, Edward Chapman, Recusantes many yeares.

Elizabeth Martyn servant to William Rawden, Roger Best, William Martin, Jane Ellis servant to Richard Cholmley esquier, Rachell wife to Xpofer Hebden yeoman, Thomas Masterman, Sissaley Rawden widow, Elizabeth wife of Richard Thornton laborer, Edward Chapman servant to Richard Cholmley, Bridgett

Aslaby servant to Richard Cholmley, William Duke apprentice to Richard Houlswathe, Anne Cottingham, Anne Wardell servants to Vrsley Cholmley,—Recusants since 25 Marcii 1603 [*i.e.* the day of the King's accession]¹ and not before.

Strang persons reteyned, Memorandum that many straing persons repaire to the house of M^{rs} Vrsaley Cholmley which come not to the church, and there hath been Seminaryes kept in her house.

Secret Marriage, Richard Cholmley Esquier maryed with Mary Hungate in the presence of John Wilson, William Martin, Hugh Hope, and Christopher Danyell, in a fell, with a popishe priest, as they heare.

Here we have a very characteristic incident of those days of persecution. The marriage had been "secret," not, so far as appears, to the relations of either bride or bridegroom, but to the community at large, in order that it might be celebrated by some venerated priest, who would have incurred personal risk by coming openly to the nuptials. He was probably watched at the time by spies, and he therefore consented to a meeting with the bridal party "in a fell" or unfrequented moor of the neighbouring country, and there the wedding knot was "secretly" tied.

The bride was one of the daughters of William Hungate esquire, of Saxton, near Pontefract, and sister to Sir William and Sir Philip Hungate, the former knighted when King James I. visited York in 1617, and the latter subsequently created a Baronet in 1642; and the present contemporary record confirms the point that her name was really Mary, although other genealogical accounts are very contradictory in that respect. In the Yorkshire Visitation of 1665-6 we read that Richard Cholmeley, second son of Roger Cholmeley esquire of Brandesby, "married Mary daughter of Will. Saxton [*an error for Hungate*] of Saxton, in co. Ebor. obijt sine prole" (Surtees Soc. edit. p. 220); but in the pedigree of Hungate (*ibid.* p. 296) the daughters of William Hungate, esquire, are described as: 1. Eliz. wife of Gilbert Stapleton, of Carleton in co. Ebor., esquire. 2. Mary, wife of Sir Henry Browne, of Kiddington, in co. Oxon. *bart.* 3. Catharine, wife of — Cholmeley of Bransby in co. Ebor.; afterward of Sir William Howard, younger son to the L^d William Howard, of Naworth Castle, in co. Cumbr." Upon which these remarks may be made, 1. That Elizabeth is not named in the pedigree of Stapleton (p. 265), where the wife of Gilbert Stapleton esquire, by whom he continued the line of the family, is Eleanor (in p. 289 called Helen)

¹ At Melsonby (p. 86) are named fourteen persons, "all fallen awaie since the deathe of y^e late Quenes Majestie."

daughter of Sir John Gascoigne of Barnbow. 2. The Visitation is certainly wrong in styling Sir Henry Browne a baronet, for he was the grandfather of the first baronet of Kiddington; and, 3, the names of all the three sisters are certainly transposed.

For we find, on more substantial evidence than that of a Heralds' Visitation, that the daughters of William Hungate, esq. by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger Sotheby, gent. of Pocklington, and their respective marriages, were as follow: 1. Elizabeth, married first to Sir Marmaduke Grimston, knt. of Grimston and Goodmanham, knt., who died in 1604; and secondly to Sir Henry Browne, of Kiddington, co. Oxford, knt.¹; 2. Mary, married first to Richard Chol-

¹ Sir Henry Browne, who was one of the younger sons of Anthony Lord Viscount Montague by his second wife Magdalen, daughter of William Lord Dacre of Gillesland, according to the Baronetage of 1741 (iii. 9) "married two wives; 1. Anne, daughter of Sir William Catesby, of Ashby Legers in com. North'ton, Knt., by whom he had no male issue. His second lady was *Mary*, daughter of Sir Philip Hungate, of Saxton, in co. Ebor., Bart. relict of Sir Marmaduke Grimston, of Grimston in Holderness, in com. Ebor. Knt., by whom he had a son, Sir Peter Browne, Knt., who died at Oxford, of his wounds received at the battle of Naseby, in the service of King Charles I., leaving issue, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Knollys, of Grove Place, in com. South'ton, knight, two sons, Henry and Francis." To the words "Mary" and "Naseby" in this passage, is appended this marginal testimony, *Ex infor. Dom. Car. Browne, Bar. 1727*; but it is remarkable that if Sir Charles Browne, who was the great-grandson of Sir Henry, stated his great-grandmother to have been *Mary*, and the *daughter* instead of the sister of Sir Philip Hungate, he thereby committed two errors, whereas in Wotton's *English Baronets*, printed in the year specified (1727, vol. ii. p. 5), she had been correctly named Elizabeth, though incorrectly described as "Elizabeth Lady Hungate."

The marriages of two of the sisters Hungate are further proved by the following passage from the will of their uncle Robert Hungate of York, and Sand Hutton, esq.

10 May, 1619, Robert Hungate, esq. councillor-at-law. Item, I give to the honourable knight Sir Henry Browne my nephew, and to the Lady Elizabeth Browne his wife, my neice, to either of them a double jacobin as a remembrance of my love, and to their two daughters, my neeces, my golde cheyne equallie to be devided betwene them, and to Peter Browne, their sonne and heire apparent, 50 double jacobins towards the furnishing him with bookes. To my nephew Cholmelay of Bransby esquier, and to my nece his wife, or either of them, one double jacobin."

For these important evidences, so clearly unravelling statements heretofore much confused and entangled, our readers are indebted to the collections of R. H. Skaife, esq. of York. It should be admitted, however, that the pedigree of Hungate in Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis* is in the main correct, whilst later books have not followed its accuracy: more particularly, in Burke's *Extinct*

meley, of Brandsby, esq. who died intestate 1604 (administration 3 April, 1604), and secondly to Sir William Howard, of Brafferton, co. York, knt. who died in 1644; and 3. Catharine, who died without issue; the wife of Gilbert Stapleton, of Carleton, esq. who died in 1636, having married secondly Elenor Gascoigne, as already mentioned.

When the return before us was made, Sir Marmaduke Grimston was not yet dead, though his will was proved on the 13th August in the same year, 1604;¹ and it is now clear that "The Ladie Grimston" his wife, who had been "non-Communicant for one yeare past," (p. 136) was one of the Hungate sisters, and afterwards became Lady Browne of Kiddington.

At this time also, from Saxton, Margaret the wife of William Hungate, esq. William Hungate, gent. Johanna his wife, (who was daughter of George Middleton, of Leighton, co. Lanc.) Philipp Hungate, and Katheren Hungate were returned as Recusants, and William Hungate, esq. (the father) as a Noncommunicant (p. 25). The youngest daughter, we see, was as yet at home, unmarried: and before leaving the family we have now further to say that Mr. Peacock has fallen into a mistake in stating in his note that "She married Christopher Babthorpe of Drax." This confuses her with her aunt of the same name.²

Baronets the three ladies first named are placed as daughters of Sir Philip Hungate instead of sisters.

¹ It is dated 26 Nov. 1603. Marmaduke Grimston, of Grimston, knight. My manor of Little Smeaton to "my most deare, faithfull and lovinge wife dame Elizabeth Grimston." All my manors, lands, &c. in Yorkshire and elsewhere, to Thomas Grimston, my next brother and heir, remainder to my nephew Marmaduke G., son of my brother John G., rem. to my heirs male. "I give unto my father Hungate and my mother either of them two angells; to my brother Mr. Wm. Hungate a black stoned colt w^{ch} now runneth in my parke; to my sister Hungate, my sister Chamlay, and my sister Katheren, either of them an angell; to my brethren Philip, Roger, and Robert Hungate, everie one an angell. I give unto my kinde aunt Farfaxe [Jane Hungate, wife of Nicholas Fairfax] a spurriall." Executors, my wife and my uncle Edmund Hungate, esq. [Pro. 13 Aug. 1604, by the executors.]

The utter inaccuracy of the pedigree of Grimston in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1665 (Surtees Soc. edit. p. 121) is shown by its containing nothing in correspondence with the data here presented. In fact, a generation of the family is omitted.

² The daughters of William Hungate, esq. of Saxton, (will dated 8 Feb. 1582-3, proved 28 March 1583) by his wife Anne daughter of Thomas Stillington, esq. of Acaster Selby, were:—1. Catherine, wife of Christopher Babthorpe;

The returns of "secret marriages" abound throughout the book. In one case (p. 107) William Sympson, cordwayner, of Loffhouse, and "Elizabeth Gibson, his supposed wife," had been "married (as themselves confes) by a priest in York Castell,"—that is to say, as we understand it, by one of the priests that were now prisoners at York; not, as the editor is inclined to heighten the picture by imagining, that the marriage took place within the prison whilst the parties themselves were confined there, and which the plain construction of the entry may be taken to imply. In another case (p. 115), "Xp'ofer Butiman, a poore man, Barbara his wife, confes they were maryed, but will not tell where;" and continually married couples are reported, the time and place of whose marriage were unknown to their Protestant neighbours.

In like manner there are many entries of *Private Baptisms* :—

Francis Yong of Arkenden and Margaret his wief (secretlye marreyed) hath had v children secretlye baptised. (p. 33.)

Robert Thomson (of Danby) had a child secretly baptized, after the popishe manner as is supposed, but where, when, or by whom they cannot tell. (p. 103.)

Alexander Wilson caused a child to be baptized secretly and not at the church, but wher, when, or by whom they knowe not. (*Ibid.*)

Robert Hoggard, of Lockerhouse, had a childe named Joan baptized about the first of the month by a popish priest, as is supposed, for he confeseth there was water and salt used. (p. 96.)

At Rokeby a married woman is denied her due designation, for her name is first returned as "Katherine Cootes, spinster, a recusant since Martinmas 1602;" and afterwards these entries ensue :—

Secret Mariag.—Thomas Brenche reporteth he is married to the said Katherine Cootes, but by whome or when they know not.

Private Baptisme.—Thomas Rookebie, knight, and his lady had a young childe within these 3 monethes. Thomas Brenche and his said supposed wife had a young child within these 3 monethes: neither of these baptized at the parishe church.

Sir Thomas Rokeby, of Rokeby and Mortham, had married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Lawson, of Brough. They were both included in the same return as Recusants. John Rokeby, esquire, the father of Sir Thomas, had been in the Fleet Prison, *religionis causâ*, in 1584.

At Naburne, near York, was resident John Palmes esquire, who

2. Margaret, wife of William Paver; 3. Jane, wife of Nicholas Fairfax; 4. Isabel, wife of Leonard Foster of Smawes near Tadcaster; and 5. Anne wife of John Anlaby of Etton. His sons were, 1. William; 2. Robert, whose will has been quoted; 3. Edmund; and 4. Ralph, who married and had issue.

with his wife Johan, daughter of Sir George Dawney of Seazey, were Recusants, and among those "retained" in their house was Sir George Palmes, their son, and Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Babthorpe of Osgodby.

The said George Palmes, knighte, and Lady Katherin his wife have bene called by waie of Sitacōns into the Consistorie courte at Yorke, to prove there mariage, vehemently suspected to have been married by some popishe priest, but how it is it is not knowen, and they are presented to have bene secretlie married.

Their continued adherence to the Church of Rome is shown by two of their daughters being described as nuns in Flanders at the time of the Yorkshire Visitation in 1665.

At Osgodby, in 1604, Sir Ralph Babthorpe (who was knighted when King James first arrived at York in 1603), and Sir William Babthorpe (when knighted we do not find), were both non-communicants, together with Grace, wife of the former,¹ and Ursula, wife of the latter (p. 140). Many others of the same family occur in this volume.

At Thornton Stewart, in Richmondshire, are returned as recusants, "Mrs. Margaret Scrope wedowe, Henry Scrope, Xpofer Scrope gentlemen;" and, among the widow's servants, "Marie Beseley." Afterwards follows this sentence—

Secret Mariage.—Xpofer Scrope, Marie Beseley. It is reported they should be married, but by whom or who were present not known. (p. 64.)

Now the widow was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Simon Conyers, of Danby upon Yore; and Henry and Christopher were two of her younger sons. Her late husband, Henry Scrope, of Speñithorn, co. York, was a grandson of Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Henry third Earl of Northumberland. The marriage of Christopher Scrope with Mary Beseley (of Skelton) certainly took place, for it is recorded in the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665, though she is there named "Margaret Beesley;" and the subsequent Scropes of Danby descended from this marriage.

In another page (118) we find more of the Beseley family. It is at Overton near Sheriff Hutton :—

¹ Grace was dau. and heir of William Burnard of Knaresborough. After Sir Ralph's death, in 1617, she became a nun at Louvaine. She is the Lady Babthorpe mentioned in our introductory remarks. Ursula was a daughter of Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby. co. Lincoln, esq. Sir William Babthorpe, her husband, disgusted with his condition at home, sold his estates, went into the Spanish service, and is said to have been slain in an action with the French, near Ardres, in 1635. See the Babthorpe pedigree in Burton's *Monasticon Ebor.* p. 437.

Xpofer Baine, Jane his wife, Bridget wife of Edward Beseley gentleman, Recusants for 20 years last.

Katheren wife of Richard Tarte, a Recusant 3 yeares.

Secret marriage. William Beisley, Anne his wife, secretly marryed about Lammas last.

Edward Beseley gentleman, William Beseley, Anne his wife, Recusantes since 25° Marcii 1603, and not before.

Recusant reteyned. Edward Beseley reteyneth Edward Whalley *alias* Goodreck, a Recusant, since Lammas last.

Now, this seems to unfold a case where the influence of Rome was increasing. The mother had long been a Recusant,—for twenty years or more; but her husband, and William, who was probably her son, had been only recovered to the fold during the new reign, and not improbably influenced by the alliance which the son had formed with a popish bride. Edward Whalley *alias* Goodreck was very likely the priest who had been harboured in the house ever since that marriage was made.

On the whole there seems reason to suspect that this Visitation originated from a belief that since the accession of the new King the Roman Catholics were again holding up their heads in the North, and again growing in number: and there are several passages in the returns which show that such a belief was in some measure founded on facts.

We have now stated enough to indicate to the genealogist the value of this volume, to which the editor, by the aid of his two daughters, has appended complete indices. We ought not to omit to notice with commendation the editor's valuable genealogical notes, and also several on the etymology of personal names, which are remarkable for the novel information they convey.

It may be added that in the volume of the works of the Surtees Society entitled *Depositions from York Castle*, published in 1861, there are several Lists of Yorkshire Recusants indicted in the reign of Charles the Second. They are dated March 25, 1664 (p. 119); July 17, 1665 (p. 133); March 1665-6 (p. 136); July 6, 1669 (p. 166); July 8, 1670 (p. 179); for Northumberland, 1677 (p. 226); and lastly, the most interesting of all, a List of Prisoners at York, March 10, 1684-5, written on the accession of James the Second, and saying all that could be said in their favour.

HERALDIC CHRONICLE FOR 1871.

[The plan upon which this Chronicle is compiled is set forth in our Vol. II. p. 363. It does not undertake to record merely personal honours; but is confined to the Creations, Revivals, and Extinctions of Hereditary Dignities; the Extinctions of Ancient Families; Changes of Surname and Arms; the deaths or promotions of Heralds, with brief biographical notices of them and of other eminent Genealogists; and other matters immediately connected with Heraldry and Genealogy.]

Jan. 1. A new rate of taxation came into force in regard to **ARMORIAL BEARINGS**, of which these are the particulars:—

Every person wearing or using any Armorial Bearing, Crest, or Ensign, by whatever name called, and whether registered in the College of Arms or not, is liable to the payment of Duty, as follows—

	£	s.	d.
If painted, marked, or affixed on, or to, any Carriage	2	2	0
If otherwise worn or used	1	1	0

Any person keeping a Carriage hired by him is liable to payment of the higher duty for any Armorial Bearings thereon. Payment of the higher duty of £2 2s. will authorize the use of Armorial Bearings in any manner.

Exemption. It is not necessary for the Licensed Proprietor of a Public Stage or Hackney Carriage to take out a License for the use of the Armorial Bearings painted on such Carriage.¹

¹ In this and some other of the conditions of this law it would seem as if a studied contempt was cast upon hereditary Armorial Bearings, and on any personal or exclusive right thereto. Any person is licensed to display what arms he pleases, “whether Registered in the College of Arms or not,” so long as he pays the tax to the Exchequer. Any Trader, bearing the name of Campbell, Hamilton, or Howard, or any other equally proud name,—which, at the same time, he may assume at his pleasure,—may usurp the Armorial Bearings of an ancient house, and even be exempt from tax on that account, so long as he confines himself to dragging it through the dirt as a Trade Mark! Alas, for these degenerate days of rampant Liberalism! The following letter, published in *The Times*, further illustrates the spirit of the governmental authorities:—

“Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
“London, W.C. Jan. 8, 1871.

“Sir,—The Board having had before them your application of the 4th inst. submitting specimens of devices in the nature of armorial bearings used in the course of trade, I am directed to acquaint you that, if the use of these devices be strictly confined to trade purposes, the Board will not insist upon the party taking out a licence to use armorial bearings in respect of such uses only.

“It is to be understood, however, that if any devices of the character in question be used on private address cards, on letter paper for general correspondence, or in any manner apart from trade purposes, licences to use armorial bearings must be taken out. I am, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“Christopher Pedler, Esq.

“W. M. ROSSETTI.

“Mayor of Bideford.”

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue do not require Licenses to be taken out by any officer, or individual member, of a Company, Corporation, or Society using officially any Armorial Bearings for the use of which the Company, Corporation, or Society have taken out a License. Nor by any Trader in respect of the use of Armorial Bearings or Devices solely as trade marks, and in the course of trade.

Jan. 24. DIED, in his 58th year, HENRY HARROD, esq. F.S.A. author of *Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*. 1857. 8vo. He was a native of Aylsham in that county, for many years a solicitor at Norwich, and for twelve years hon. secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society: to whose Papers he made various contributions. Latterly he had communicated several valuable memoirs to the Society of Antiquaries of London (see further in Lord Stanhope's Anniversary Address of April 23, 1871).

Jan. 24. The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Gilbert-Henry Lord Aveland to exercise the office of LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND, as Deputy to Clementina Elizabeth dowager Lady Aveland and Charlotte Augusta Annabella dowager Lady Carrington.

Feb. 2. Ralph Carr, of Hedgeley, Northumberland, and Dunstan hill, co. Durham, esq. D.L. eldest son of John Carr, of Dunstan hill, esq. by Hannah, daughter of Henry Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, co. Durham, all deceased, in compliance with the will of his cousin Cuthbert George Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the army, to take the name of ELLISON after Carr, and bear the arms of Ellison quarterly with Carr.

Feb. 16. John Sanderson of Wakefield, gent. and Sarah Anne his wife, daughter of Henry Greaves, late of Hemsworth, by Mary his wife, only sister of David Smirthwaite, late of Wakefield, esq. all deceased, to take the name of SMIRTHWAITE only.

Feb. 28. William Thomas Jonas Alcock-Stawell, second son of William St. Leger Alcock-Stawell, of Kilbritten Castle, co. Cork, esq. Lieut.-Colonel North Cork Rifle Militia, to take the name of RIVERSDALE after the surnames of Alcock-Stawell, and to bear the arms of Riversdale quarterly with the arms of Alcock-Stawell, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of the Right Hon. Ludlow, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, deceased. (*Registered in Ulster's Office at Dublin.*)

March 4. Raymond Saville Browne of Aughtentain, co. Tyrone, esq. to take the surname of LECKY after Browne, and use the arms of Lecky, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his grand-uncle, Conolly McCausland, of the city of Londonderry, esq. deceased. (*Registered in Ulster's Office.*)

March 13. William Tournay Allen, of Brockhill, in par. of Saltwood, Kent, gent. in compliance with the will of his maternal aunt Mary Tournay, late of Brockhill, to take the name of TOURNAY instead of Allen, and bear the arms of Tournay.

March 21. Jonas Lindow *Burns*, of Hazel Holme, in the parish of Kin-
nside, co. Cumberland, esq. only surviving son and heir of Isaac Burns, of
Ingwell, in the parish of Hensingham, esq. by Agnes, youngest daughter
of Jonas Lindow, of Cleator, and sister of Samuel Lindow, late of Ingwell,
esq. deceased, to take the name of LINDOW after Burns, and bear the arms
of Lindow.

March 27. Thomas *Sell*, of Westminster Road, Lambeth, gent. son of
Thomas Sell, of Finsbury Pavement, deceased, by Mary Ann, his wife
(formerly Mary Ann Peters, spinster, now relict of William Collins, de-
ceased,) in compliance with the will of the said William Collins, to take
the name of COLLINS after Sell.

March 29. Hannah Georgina Elizabeth d'Audebert, wife of Alfred
d'Audebert, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent. and late widow of Augustus
de Butts, Colonel Madras Engineers, on behalf of her only son Augustus
Edward de Butts, Cornet 17th Lancers, that he, in compliance with the
will of William Wharton Burdon, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, esq. shall take
the name of BURDON instead of de Butts, and bear the arms of Burdon
quarterly with de Butts.

March 30. William Amhurst Tyssen-Daniel-Amhurst, of Amhurst, co.
Kent, and of Didlington Hall, Norfolk, esq., Francis Tyssen-Daniel-Am-
hurst, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and Amelia Tyssen-Daniel-
Amhurst, of Didlington Hall, spinster, to discontinue the surname of
Daniel and continue to bear the surnames of TYSSEN-AMHURST only.

April 19. Thomas Edward John *Jones-Parry*, a minor of 14 years, only
son and heir of Robert Lloyd Jones-Parry, late of Aberdunant, co. Car-
narvon, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, M.A. Oxon, D.L. and High
Sheriff of Anglesey 1862, who was the eldest son of Thomas Parry Jones-
Parry, late of Llwyn Onn, co. Denbigh, Commander R.N. and Margaret
Hooper his wife, only child of Robert Lloyd, of Tregayan, co. Anglesey,
esq. Vice-Admiral R.N. in compliance with the will of the last-named to
take the name of LLOYD only instead of Jones-Parry, and bear the arms
of Lloyd.

April 20. Hamilton Llewellyn *Jackson*, of Upway, co. Dorset, esq. son
of Thomas Jackson, late of Fanningstown, co. Limerick, esq. in compliance
with the will of his aunt Catherine Barbara Jackson, of Fleethouse, co.
Dorset, spinster, to take the name of GOULD only, and bear the arms of
Gould quarterly with Jackson.

April 24. Reginald Windsor Sackville-West, Baron Buckhurst, to dis-
continue the name of *West* and bear that of SACKVILLE only; and to bear
the arms of Sackville.

May 4. The Rev. John Maunsell *Massy*, of Barna, co. Limerick, and
St. Hubert's, co. Cavan, Rector of Kinawley, and Emily Sarah, his wife,
elder daughter and now senior co-heiress of the late Rev. John Isaac
Beresford, to take and use the surname of BERESFORD in addition to and
before the surname of MASSY, and bear the arms of Beresford quarterly
with the arms of Massy, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of

the said Emily Sarah's late brother, George Robert Beresford, of Machie Hill, co. Peebles, esq. late Captain 88th Regiment, Knight of the Legion of Honour. (*Registered in Ulster's Office.*)

May 12. Rowland *Heathcote*, of Hatfield, co. York, gent. in compliance with the will of his uncle Lieut.-Col. Rowland Heathcote-Hacker (formerly Heathcote,) of East Bridgeford, co. Notts. and Chesterfield, co. Derby, to take the name of HACKER after Heathcote, and bear the arms of Hacker.

May 17. Created a BARONET of the United Kingdom: the Right Hon. James Moncrieff, of Kilduff, co. Kinross, Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland.

May 19. Robert *Briggs*, of Accrington, co. Lanc. gent. and Mary his wife, only dau. and heir expectant of Samuel Bury of Accrington, gent. to take the name of BURY after Briggs.

May 22. Sir Robert Edward *Wilmot*, of Osmaston and Catton, co. Derby, Bart. eldest son and heir of Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton (formerly Wilmot), Bart. by Anne-Beating, eldest daughter and co-heir of Eusebius Horton, of Catton, esq. (in compliance with the will of the said Eusebius Horton) to take the name of HORTON after Wilmot, and bear the arms of Horton in the first quarter with those of Wilmot.

May 24. Created a BARONESS of the United Kingdom, Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, of Stratton Street, and of Holly Lodge, Highgate, both in the county of Middlesex, spinster, youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremark, co. Derby, and Ramsbury, co. Wilts, Bart. by Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq.—by the title of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of Highgate and Brookfield, co. Middlesex.

May 31. George William *Mounsey*, of Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, co. Middlesex, Borran's Hill in the parish of Sebergham, Cumberland, and of Lincoln's Inn, esq. barrister-at-law, son of George Gill Mounsey, of Castletown House, in the parish of Rockliffe, co. Cumberland, esq. by Isabella his wife, daughter of John Heysham of Carlisle, M.D., and sister of James Heysham of Borran's Hill, esq. (in compliance with the will of said James Heysham) to take the name of HEYSHAM after Mounsey.

June 6. Robert *Thompson*, esq. Capt. R. Art. Assistant Commissioner of Berar, Bengal, son of John Thompson formerly of Westport, co. Mayo, now of the Grange, Stillorgan, co. Dublin, gent. and grandson of Robert Thompson, of Ardkill, co. Londonderry, by Martha Smyth his wife, sister of Samuel Smyth of Westport aforesaid, esq. J.P. to take the surname of SMYTH before THOMPSON. (*Registered in Ulster's Office.*)

June 12. Richard *Roney*, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the army and Fort Major and Adjutant at Jersey, and Rose Anne Roney, his wife, second but eldest surviving daughter of John Dougal, of Ratho, co. Edinb. esq. (in compliance with a deed of entail made by the said John Dougal,) to take the name of DOUGAL after Roney and the designation of Dougal of Ratho, and bear the arms of Dougal.

(*To be continued in our next Part.*)

THE OLD OFFICIAL HERALDRY OF DURHAM.

By W. H. DYER LONGSTAFFE.

At the dissolution of monasteries there were in the first window of the south aisle of the choir of Durham Cathedral four escutcheons, viz.: (1) S. Cuthbert's, (2) S. Oswald's, (3) Our Lady's, and (4) S. George's, under figures of those saints.¹

Tonge, in his Visitation of 1530,² gives the following coats:—

1. *B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A.* "These ben the armes of the monastery of Durham—and these armis present ys the armes of Saint Cuthbert."

2. *G. a plain cross between four lions rampant O.* "These be the armes of Saynt Oswold, and the armes to the monastery of Saynt Oswold" [Nostel].

Dugdale in 1666,³ in describing the Durham glass "in australi fenestra alæ australis," does not mention either of the above coats, but he does give these two:

3. *A. a plain cross G. as usually depicted as the arms of Saint George.*

4. *B. a heart G. winged O. transfixed by a sword in pale proper, primâ facie the arms of Our Lady.*

(1). The bearings ascribed to S. Cuthbert are also impaled by Tonge with *B. three combs A.* as "the armes of the reverend father in God Cuthbert Thunstall, Bysshop of Duresme." The cross is consistent with the "*cross of yeallowe cloth, called Sancte Cuthbert's cross,*" which the fugitives to his sanctuary wore on their black gowns,⁴ and with a simpler shield, *B. a cross patonce O.* found on the neck-band of one of the Durham copes.⁵ And the full coat was with Bishop Neville's in Leake church,⁶ and is in the hall window of the prior's house at Durham, now the deanery.

(2). The bearings ascribed to S. Oswald are consistent with the arms of "S. Oswald" in the windows of Nostel Priory;⁷ with the arms of the monastery of Oswald's-tree, *hodiè Oswestry*;⁸ with a shield found in company with Nos. 1 and 4 in Durham deanery,

¹ *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society), Appendix, p. 97.

² Printed for the Surtees Society, 1862.

³ Church notes in Herald's College.

⁴ *Rites of Durham*, p. 36.

⁵ Preserved in the Dormitory.

⁶ Dugdale's notes of the glass there.

⁷ Hunter from Dodsworth.

⁸ See the Dictionaries.

formerly the prior's house, and with the arms given for "Dunelm," in the episcopal heraldry on Archbishop Chicheley's monument in Canterbury Cathedral.¹

(3). The red cross of S. George needs no comment.

(4). Such a bearing for Our Lady is consistent with some representations of her. *Mater Dolorosa*, in coarse allusion to Luke ii. 35, has a sword piercing her heart, and to the Virgin as the woman of the Apocalypse "were given two wings of a great eagle." The bearing, as already noticed, is in the glass of the deanery.

But the subject of the four shields suggests inquiry, and is not without its difficulties.

(1). The Bishops, at least since the Reformation, have constantly borne the charges and tinctures of the first shield, but made the cross plain as in No. 2. And the City of Durham now wears the simpler coat of the plain cross without the lions, in like fashion as to colour.

(2). A beautiful Edwardian seal of the monastery of Bardney in Lincolnshire,² a place intimately connected with the posthumous history of S. Oswald, gives *a cross patonce between four lions rampant affrontée* on a shield beneath the saint. And the same coat occurs on the seal of two of its priors, with this difference only, that the lions are not affrontée.

(3). The banner of S. Cuthbert, containing a relic of the saint, was *A. a cross G.* and there are some evidences of the use of a red cross at Durham of a formée, urdée, patonce, or plain shape. And the arms of the city, on some old maps and views, were *S. on a plain cross A. another plain cross G.*—or *S. a plain cross G. fimbriated A.*

(4). This coat seems only to occur on works of the period of Prior Thomas Castell, and has been considered by Raine and others to be his personal coat.

Reasonable doubts, as to whether form of cross, nature of tinctures, or presence of lions, were the leading distinctions between the arms ascribed to SS. Cuthbert and Oswald, and touching the heraldry and crosses, for war and for peace, having arisen in the minds of both the editor of *The Herald and Genealogist* and

¹ Willement, *Heraldry of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 54.

² Engraved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, N. E. Seals of Benedictine Abbies, Pl. viii. 3.

myself, I have ventured upon a chronological summary of the evidences, and I have introduced some cognate subjects.



SAINT CUTHBERT.



SAINT OSWALD.

In the following remarks I adopt the term *plain cross* in its ordinary modern meaning of a cross formed like that of S. George. The term *cross patée*, having been diverted from its original meaning of a cross patonce, is avoided altogether. The original term *cross formée* is alone used for the spreading cross now improperly termed *patée*. The term *cross flory* is avoided, it being indiscriminately applied to crosses patonce and crosses flurté. The terms *crosses patonce* and *crosses flurté* are retained, the first being well understood as a cross branching out into pointed trefoil ends, the latter having a stop and then a termination like the upper half of a fleur-de-lis. The term *cross urdée* in its sense of a cross of the patonce plan, but without its indentations, is kept. The term *cross moline* is also retained, the distinction between *fer de molyn* and *croise recersale* in the rolls being misty, and the former expression being hopelessly committed to non-cruciform shapes of the mill-rind.

S. EDWIN, the first Christian king of Northumberland, fell in battle on 12th Oct. 633.¹ And from that day were the years of S. Oswald reckoned, although he did not actually succeed until a year afterwards.

Not only in war were S. Edwin's standards (*vexilla*) borne before him, but in peace he was preceded by his *signifer*. Also, when he walked along the streets, that kind of standard (*vexilli*), which the Romans call *Tufa*, and the Angles *Tuuf* (var. *Thuuf*),

¹ Bedæ H. E. ii. 20.

was borne before him.¹ The Tufa, mentioned by Vegetius, quoted by Smith, was a tuft of feathers affixed to a spear.²

In later days, when it was thought proper to allot armorial bearings to Saxon saints and kings, we read that *B. a cross flurté O.* were the arms of Edwin.³ The Eboracensians ascribe a coat in the lantern of York Minster, *Three crowns, two and one* (S. Oswin? or S. Edmund? according to tincture) to S. Edwin, and another, next to it, *Three crowns in pale* (Ireland?) to S. Oswald. Speed gives for Ælla and S. Edwin his son, both sprung from Deira, *a lion rampant*, and for Ida, Æthelfrid, and Oswald, all Bernicians, *Paly of six*.

S. OSWALD'S *paly* coat seems to have been derived from a notion that he "had a bannerroll of *Gold and purple, interwoven paly or bendy*, set over his tomb at Bardney Abbey in Lincolnshire."⁴ That his *vexillum* was set over his tomb, is indeed stated by Beda,⁵ but he merely says that it was made of *Gold and purple (auro et purpura compositum)*.

The place where Oswald, before his decisive conflict with Ceadwalla, the British king, near Hexham, "*signum Sanctæ Crucis* erexit," was venerated in Beda's time.⁶ The cross had been hastily made. In after times many were healed by chips "*de ipso ligno sacrosanctæ Crucis.*" And before Oswald set up "*hoc sacræ Crucis vexillum*" no sign of the Christian faith, no church, no altar, had been erected in Bernicia.⁷

In 635 he originated the see of Lindisfarne under S. Aidan, first bishop, and the substituted church of Durham regarded the king as "fundator sedis episcopalis Lindisfarnensis quæ nunc est Dunelmensis, representing him"⁸ "with a fair cross in his hand," "with a cross on his breast," "with a ball and a cross in one hand, and a sceptre in the other."⁹ The monks professed to have his ivory sceptre, his ivory horn, and portions of his coat of mail, and of the cross which he erected.¹⁰ They also showed the cross of S. Aidan of black jet. Oswald was slain in 642.

¹ Bedæ H. E. ii. 17.

² Stevenson's note.

³ Leigh's *Accidence of Armorie*. Compare the arms of S. Cuthbert.

⁴ Camden's Remaines.

⁵ H. E. iii. 11.

⁶ H. E. iii. 2.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Cardinal Langley's glass in the Galilee at Durham.

⁹ Descriptions of the Durham glass.

¹⁰ Segbroke's *List of Relics*.

OSWI, his brother and successor, has ascribed to him by Speed the coat of *A plain cross between four lions rampant*, the imaginary arms afterwards ascribed to S. Oswald.

ECGFRID, his son (670—685), is the first king of Northumberland of whom we have certain coins, and they present an irradiated *Cross* and LVX. He was the king who founded the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, and presented S. Cuthbert to the See of Lindisfarne. The saint died in 686, and, after eleven years' burial, was exhumed, in the reign of his successor Aldfrith.

ALDFRITH (685-705), EADBERHT (738-759), ALCHRED (765-774), ETHELRED (774-778), and ELFWOLD (779-788), all give a peculiar quadruped, believed to be a Lion, on their coins.¹ The stycas, which succeed, are most uninteresting in their want of design; and the crosses on the coins of the Danish King, Cnut alias Guthred (883-894) who settled the see of Lindisfarne at Chester le Street, and his successor Siefred (894-901), some of them with a crosslet and some with an extra bar, like patriarchal crosses, are only interesting as occasionally presenting jewels in their angles like the cross found on the body of S. Cuthbert. Other Danish coins of Northumberland, with Pagan symbols, &c. do not elucidate our subject.

S. CUTHBERT'S body, as is evident from its accompaniments and other circumstances, was accessible during a portion of the Saxon æra, but had not been inspected for some time before the days of the Conqueror. Among Athelstan's rich gifts to it, occur a cross artificially constructed of gold and ivory (*crucem auro et ebore artificiose paratam*), two horns fabricated of gold and silver, two *vevilla*,² and a lance. Are these the commencement of the history of the **Banner of Saint Cuthbert**?

In 998 the body was translated, and placed in the new church at Durham, and, about 1030, received the accession of the remains of Beda. A Saxon poem,³ describing the city and men-

¹ Hawkins's *Silver Coinage* and Rashleigh's *Remarks* in *Num. Chron.* 1869.

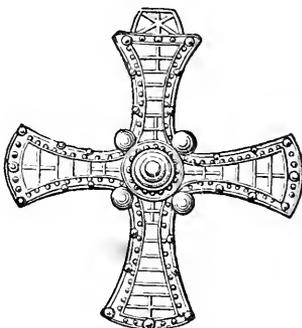
² *Historia de S. Cuthberto*, Sur. Soc. in *Sym. Dun.*

³ *De Situ Dunelmi*, ib. 153. Waring (*Lindisfarne, Gospels*, iv. xxxii.) proposes an *h* before *leo*, converting the word into *hleo*, protector.

tioning them as there, enumerates, next to Cuthbert himself, "the clean [pure] king's head, Oswald's, *Lion of the English (Engla Leo)*." At that time there was with the remains "a chalice, small in size, its lower part representing a *lion* of the purest gold, which bore on its back an onyx stone, made hollow by the most beautiful workmanship, and, by the ingenuity of the artist, so attached to the back of the lion, that it might be easily turned round with the hand, although it might not be separated from it."¹ This, when afterwards found, was replaced, but has since disappeared.

"No one ever presumed to touch or explore the robes which are immediately contiguous to his flesh,"² and no mention is made, by the historians of his translation, of the pendant cross which also escaped the investigators at the Dissolution. It was found in our days "deeply buried among the remains of the robes which were nearest to the breast of the Saint."³

This cross is formée, golden, and set with squarish garnets or red glass, which compose most of its face. There is a large circular knob in the centre, and a small one in each angle, and the ends of the limbs are convex in their outline. The lower limb has been broken off and roughly reunited in old time, and the original loop by which it had been suspended is covered by another one of differing gold. It resembles, I am told, Kentish



GOLD CROSS FOUND ON THE BREAST OF SAINT CUTHBERT, 1827.

(From Ornsby's *Guide to Durham*).

¹ Raine's *S. Cuthbert*, p. 81. *Hist. Translationum in Sym. Dun.* i. 193.

² Reginald.

³ Raine, 311.

objects of Saxon date.¹ The general shape, a cross formée with circular knob, continued to the Conquest, and occurs on shields in the Bayeux Tapestry.²

In 1083 Bishop WILLIAM I. (St. Carilef) brought some Mer-
cian monks, who had been in
the county ten years, into
Durham, and reconstituted the
church after monastic usages.
He commended them to SS.
Mary and Cuthbert, and deli-
vered over the church to them,
and them to the church.³ The
legend of the simple seal of
the Prior and Convent of Dur-
ham, which they used until the
Dissolution, is clearly of the
time of William the Conqueror,
the Æ agreeing with coins of
him and not with those of his
successors. The annexed cut
of this seal is not quite so accu-
rate as I could wish, but will
give a fair notion of it. The
insertion of the centre with the cross of Henry II.'s Tealby type,



¹ It is engraved in Raine's S. Cuthbert, and elsewhere, but not very successfully. The foregoing engraving is sufficient for my purpose.

² "Do you know the golden altar of S. Ambrose's Church at Milan? It was executed at a time when, as you know, the work of our Saxon artists was prized all over the continent, *i.e.* about 835. It bears the name of the artist, *WOLVIN' MAGIST' PHABER*, and this name is certainly a Saxon one. The subjects represented upon it are quite in the character of those in some Anglo-Saxon MSS. On each end of the altar there is a cross very closely resembling that you found in the coffin of S. Cuthbert. In my mind this has raised a suspicion that the cross is a work of the same time, if not by the same hand, and that it was placed in the coffin when the monks fled from Lindisfarne." D. H. H. to J. R. 1855. The drawing inclosed shows a cross formée with central knob and jewels in the angles, the whole being placed in a diamond-shaped compartment like the red cross in the church of Saint Mary the Less at Durham hereafter mentioned.

³ Symeon Dunelm.

plus four gems in the angles, has rather disturbed the legend, and some of the letters have been lengthened to reach the inner circle which is more in slight angles than the engraving shows. The formula resembles that of the early round seals of Nostell and Bardney, which have S. Oswald sitting, and read SIGILLVM SANCTI OSWALDI.¹

The Bishop died in 1096, and was buried in the Chapter House. The seal engraved by Surtees for him is an imitation of Bishop William II.'s, and is attached to a spurious foundation charter of Durham.

During the succeeding vacancy of three years is placed the story,³ that Edgar the heir of Scotland, by the advice of S. Cuthbert, took his banner from the monastery of Durham in asserting his right against Donald. *Sancti Cuthberti vexillo levato*, an English soldier, Robert fitz-Godwin, inaugurated a bloodless victory. Whereupon Edgar gave Coldingham to the monks, and Berwick to the bishops of Durham. But Robert fitz-Godwin, while building, by license of his king, a castle in Lothian, on land given him by Edgar, was seized, by neighbours and the barons of Durham (*baronibus Dunelmensibus*) on bishop Flambard's suggestion. Edgar was at the English court, took Robert back in liberty, and resumed his gift of Berwick.

But we have other evidence that the Banner of S. Cuthbert had an early existence. It must always be remembered that the accessories of miraculous stories were sufficiently truthful to make them pass. Reginald of Durham,⁴ writing in the middle of the twelfth century, speaks of the exhibition of "Beati Cuthberti Reliquias" as a common expedient to check fires, with which the city of Durham was frequently troubled. One of them, which had destroyed the lower part of the town and seized the apartments of the inner hall of the castle, between the battlements of which wooden barriers were placed to arrest the progress of the flames, was stopped by the following expedient. "*Vexillum Beati Cuthberti cum sacris corporalibus in lancea suspendunt.— Quidem etiam—ibi pixidem secus illud cum eucharistia tenuit.*"

¹ Monasticon, N. E. Seals of Benedictine Abbies, pl. viii. l. and vol. vi. p. 91.

² *History of Durham*, Plate of Seals.

³ Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, i. 278.

⁴ Vol. i. of the Surtees Society's publications.

The notion at the Dissolution of Monasteries, as we shall see, was, that the banner then in existence had been made by Prior Fossour after the Battle of Neville's Cross. If this was so, he must have copied an older standard. It was of red velvet, "indented in five parts." In its midst was the corporax, wherewith the Saint had covered his chalice, which relic the Prior was said to have put "like unto a banner upon a spear point," for the battle in question. "Which corporax cloth was covered over with *white* velvet, half a yard square every way, having a *red cross* of red velvet on both sides over the same holy relic."¹

This design was foreign to Fossour's day, but identical with that of the Conqueror's standard in the Bayeux Tapestry, of Stephen on his great seal, and of one of the saintly banners on the celebrated standard which gave name to the battle near Allerton.

RANULPH (Flambard) became Bishop of Durham in 1099. His is the first of the series of vesical seals which were used civilly and ecclesiastically by the Bishops of Durham until the reign of Edward III. Their mitres (Ranulph himself has none) have no palatine coronet. They give no shields of arms until the reign of Edward I.

In 1104, S. Cuthbert's body was examined and translated. Reginald states on that occasion three of his old robes were removed, and their places supplied with others of similar nature but greater beauty. These are believed to be the robes which were found on the saint's remains in 1827, and are preserved in the Chapter Library. They present, among other objects, rabbits, porpoises, solan geese, eider ducks, and gryphons supporting an urn. The earlier monk says nothing of the removal of the robes, and only mentions the addition of the most costly pall the brethren could find in the church. But, referring to the plates in Raine's *S. Cuthbert*, a knight on horseback with his hawk has a very Norman aspect. Mr. Street considers the works to be Oriental. "The drawing of one robe," he says, "is quite unlike Saxon drawing." "It is clear that Eastern workmen did occasionally introduce the human figure to suit the wants of their customers." The reader may see his paper in Part I. of the *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of*

¹ *Rites of Durham.*

Durham and Northumberland, and Dr. Raine also considers that these robes were prepared for the contemplated removal of 1104. For our purpose the precise date is immaterial. The rabbits, porpoises, and solan geese, products of Holy Island and its sea, are considered as some evidence that the robes were specially manufactured for S. Cuthbert's body. Still more to that point are the eider ducks.

“**Abes illæ Beati Cuthberti** (writes Reginald in the twelfth century) specialiter nominantur. Ab Anglis vero *Lomes* vocantur. Ab Saxonibus autem et qui Frisiam incolunt *Eires* dicuntur.”¹ In 1417–8 the monks of Durham had a pillow of *Cuthbert downe*. Harrison, in 1577, speaks of the “birde which the people call **Saint Cuthbertes Foules**, a very tame and gentle creature, and easie to be taken.” Yet, although the monks in 1446 had a dorsal “with *the Birds of S. Cuthbert and the Arms of the Church*,” I cannot venture to say that these famous ducks of the saint were ever used heraldically.

The same remark must apply to the *Entrochi*, “the sea-born beads that bear his name”; also to the *Dun-Cow*,² of a tradition which only commences in the “Rites of Durham,” of the sixteenth century; and to the *Otter*, which, according to Mrs. Jamieson, was S. Cuthbert's emblem some time or other, in reference to a miracle narrated by Beda.

Bishop Flambard died in 1128, and was buried in the Chapter-House. The **Gryphons** on the new robes placed upon Saint Cuthbert have already been mentioned. The Bishop's mortuary includes “a *green cope with great gryphons*, which is called the *Cope of S. Cuthbert*, because in it he was carried from the little church into the choir in the time of that Bishop Ranulph.”³ The seal of his son Radulph gives a *gryphon* as a device.⁴ The mortuary of Bishop Pudsey (1153—1195) included a black chasuble with *gryphons* and *stars* gilt, a white cope embroidered with *gryphons* and *stars*, a red alb with *gryphons* and *flowers* in large

¹ Reginald, p. 62.

² There is a curious chapter (lxxxv.) in Reginald about a bull offered as an oblation to S. Cuthbert in Cuthberticis churche (Kirkeudbright). A *bull* or *cow* appears on a mediæval gravestone at Durham, and apparently on Castell's gateway. The old and new representations of the *Dun-Cow* on the exterior of the Nine Altars are well known.

³ 1 Testamenta Dunelm. 2.

⁴ 3 Surtees, 385.

circles, a great one of *green* with *gryphons*, and one of *blue* with *gryphons*, *lions*, and *flowers* in little circles.¹ The Rev. Wm. Greenwell of Durham has a portion of a robe which Dr. Raine, its previous possessor, stated had been taken from the tomb of Bishop William in the Chapter House. From its style it may rather be referred to Bp. William II. S. Barbara (1142—1152), Pudsey's immediate predecessor, than to S. Carilef. It has *gryphons* and *lions*, both *passant*, alternately dexter and sinister, but facing each other. It might be difficult to state the colour. On an officialty seal of the Church of Durham, of the thirteenth century, S. Cuthbert sits on a chair formed of two *gryphons* looking reverse ways. The first stall on the south side of the chancel in Darlington Collegiate Church, which, according to the arrangements at Auckland, Durham, and Lanchester, would be the Bishop's, has the miserere here engraved.



I presume that this doubly-sceptred king between *gorged gryphons* is intended for S. Oswald, king of Bernicia and Deira, and that the Dean's seat on the north side would present the other local saint, Cuthbert, to whom Darlington church (built by Bishop Pudsey) was dedicated. These stalls present the arms of Cardinal Langley (1406—1437) as the evidence of their date. In 1383, the shrine-keeper at Durham enumerates among his relics two claws of a *gryphon*, and no fewer than eleven eggs of *gryphons*, one of which was ornamented and cut in two.² In the

¹ 1 Test. Dun. 3.

² Raine's S. Cuthbert. In a volume of Inventories of C. C. C. Camb. 1376-1470, we find, "Sixth, a cup (cowpa) made of a vulture's egg with a case of guerbulie (boiled leather), the cup being in English called *gripyshey*, and it has a foot and cover silver-gilt with a silver-gilt ball on the middle of the foot. Seventh, another cup,

British Museum is a horn of the Egyptian Ibex (*Cabra Nubiana*) more than two feet in length, on the silver rim whereof is engraved, in letters not older than the sixteenth century—

+ GRYPHI VNGUIS DIVO CVTHBERTO DVNELMENSIS SACER.¹
Casley mentions a cup, four feet long, with the same inscription, as being in the Bodleian Library.²

The **Green**³ colour of *S. Cuthbert's cope* with the great *gryphons* corresponds with that of Bp. Pudsey's great *green alb* with *gryphons*. He also had a *green cope*, bordered with *flowers* and *stars*, and a *green alb* with lines and flowers. Bishop Philip of Poitou (1197—1208) had a *green cope* with *lions* and flowers. Bp. Richard II., Poor, (1228—1237) had a chasuble embroidered of *green samette*. Bp. Walter Kirkham (1249—1260) had two chasubles of *green*, one with *lilies*, the other plain, with two plain copes of the same suit. The later bishops rarely had green robes. The great Bp. Bury (1322—1345) had, however, "cloth of gold, of *green* colour, for his tomb,"⁴ and Bp. Hatfield's (1345—1381) coronet of leather, for passages at arms, was covered with *sea-green* velvet.⁵ The *red cross formée* at S. Mary's the Less, in Durham, has a field of *green* between its arms, and the arms of Bp. Hatfield and of S. Cuthbert in the Deanery glass are both on circular panels of *green*. I had almost forgotten that the chasuble of Bp. William I. himself (1081—1096) in a portrait of him drawn in B. ii. 13 of the Capitular Library (a book presented by him) is *green*.⁵

Bishop Flambard also had a chasuble of **Blue** colour. The

like to the first one, made of a vulture's egg, in English called *gryppishey*, with a silver foot and a cover silver-gilt, but it has no case of *guerbulie*." Mr. Riley (Historical MSS. Commission, Report i. 66,) remarks: "One of the above cups (being in reality the egg of a bird much larger than a vulture) is still in the possession of the college, with its boiled leather case as well."

¹ "One (talon) 4 foot long in the Cotton Library has a silver hoop about the end whereon is engraven GRIPHI UNGUIS DIVO CUTHBERTO DUNELMENSIS SACER." (Maundeveile's Travels, p. 325, ed. 1727.)

² I have mislaid the references to my authorities for the text.

³ I am told that green has some ritualistic meaning.

⁴ See the mortuaries in 1 Test. Dun. He also had a *green* cloth with white cocks and green ones interwoven.

⁵ Raine's S. Cuthbert, 129.

⁶ Raine's Auckland, 8.

ring of gold, ornamented with a *sapphire*, which was on S. Cuthbert's finger at the Dissolution of Monasteries, and is now at



Ushaw College, near Durham, was probably placed on him at the translation of 1104. Bp. Galfrid Rufus (1133—1140) had a cope called *Zaphirus*. Bp. Hugh Pudsey's (1153—1194) alb with *gryphons, lions, and flowers*, was *blue*. The colour does not, I think, occur again until the mortuary of Bishop Antony Bek, who had a vestment of *blue* satin, with "*flour de lies*" and other *flowers* and *stars* interwoven, eight of *blue* cloth with which celebration is made in the week of S. Cuthbert, three albs of cloth of gold of *blue* colour, with branches of trees and flowers, and birds upon the branches pecking at the flowers, and a great cloth of gold of *blue* colour for his tomb. Bp. Lewis Beaumont (1318—1333) had a vestment of *blue*, and a bed of *blue* with his arms and the arms of Lord de Vesey. This perhaps belonged to Isabella de Beaumont who married Vesey. The field of the Beaumont arms was *blue*. Blue does not occur in the mortuary of Bp. Bury (1322—1345) at all. Bishop Hatfield (1345—1381), whose arms were on a *blue* field, had a bed with five curtains of samytte and satyn of *blue* colour, with images of S. George, *et viij. tapecia lanea ejusdem lecti et coloris cum Wodwysse*¹ in armis

¹ The subject of these *Wodwysse*, which appear to have been wild men wearing the red cross of St. George—in *armis ejusdem*, will occur again in connection with those arms.

ejusdem intextis. It is not necessary to pursue the subject. *Blue* was the field of the arms of S. Cuthbert and of Our Lady, who was drawn in a mantle of that colour. It was the colour of most of the Prior's fittings in 1446,¹ and there are some interesting traces of the green colour. "Panni de *viridi* pro tapetis ante altare—unus pannus *blodius novus* pro tapeta ante altare—bankueres paliata de *viridi et rubeo*—costeræ paleatæ de *viridi et blodio* cum diversis animalibus intextis in eisdem, pro aula de Pyttingtoun."

The mortuary of the next Bishop, GALFRID RUFUS, consecrated 1133 (for there had been a long vacancy), who died in 1140 and was buried in the chapter-house which he had rebuilt, gives a chasuble, alb, stole and maniple, all of *black*, and **Black** and **White** vestments occur not only in the mortuary of his great predecessor Bp. William I. (1082—1095) but occasionally with his successors. I have no inclination to investigate ecclesiastical laws of colour. But I observe a will of 1463 mentioning "v. men clade in *blak* in wurshippe of *Jh'us v. woundys*, and v. women clad in *whith* in wurshippe of *our Ladyes fyve joyes.*"² The Black Cross with the Five Wounds in it was adopted by the Northern rebels in the Pilgrimage of Grace and the Rising of the North, as we shall hereafter see.

On the death of Bp. Rufus, the see was usurped by his chaplain WILLIAM CUMIN, a partizan of the Empress Matilda. He forged the papal seal; he had the seal of the chapter of Durham in his hands, and he sent letters as he pleased and to whom he pleased sealed with the chapter seal. He affected to bestow lands.³ Now, the grants of the Bishops of Durham, like those of other Bishops, non obstante their eventual claim to be counts palatine, had, for validity against their successors, to be confirmed under seal by the chapter. We may be pretty sure that Cumin's supporters would demand such confirmations in the usual way, and equally certain that they would be repudiated by the chapter when the new Bishop WILLIAM II. S. BARBARA, who, elected in 1143, was not enthroned until 1144, entered into possession.

¹ See the Inventory in Hist. Dunelm. Scriptorum Tres, Sur. Soc. cclxxxvi. *Blodius* therein is *Indicus* of the mortuaries. On these renderings of *blue*, vide Dr. Rock.

² 3 Rock, 291.

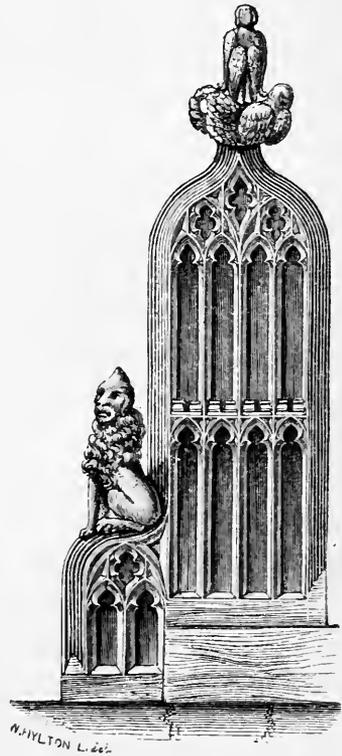
³ All this appears from the continuator of Symeon.

The grantees, if allowed to retain their acquisitions at all, would have to take free and genuine confirmations at fines. Possibly all prior episcopal charters under the circumstances would be resealed. We know that Richard I. from mercenary motives compelled Crown tenants to take confirmations under his second seal, his first having been lost in his journey, as it was alleged. For such sealing, and the removal of all taint of improper application of the seal by Cumin, a new seal would be necessary. And this, I conceive, was provided by an alteration of the old one, the retention of its early legend, the removal of its centre, and the substitution of the cross which was presently to appear on the new coinage of the realm.

In S. Barbara's time, also, the monks prepared a new edition of their foundation charters, with additions and advantageous improvements. A seal, closely resembling S. Barbara's, was made to serve as S. Carilef's.

The Bishop died in 1152, and was buried in the Chapter House, and as his robe seems to have been that previously mentioned, which presents **Lions** with *gryphons*, I will here sum up the occurrence of lions at Durham before their occurrence in the arms of Bp. Hatfield (1345—1381), and I place in the margin a Darlington stall end of Langley's period. The leonine name of S. Oswald, and the leonine chalice found with S. Cuthbert, have already been referred to.

The new Bishop HUGH DE PUTEACO (1153—1195) had a *blue* alb embroidered with *gryphons*, *lions*, and *flowers* [Query, if for SS. Cuthbert, Oswald, and Mary?] in little circles. His successor, Bp. Poictou (1197—1208), had a *red* cope brodered with *great lions*, and a *green* one with *smaller lions* and *flowers*. Bishop Bek's



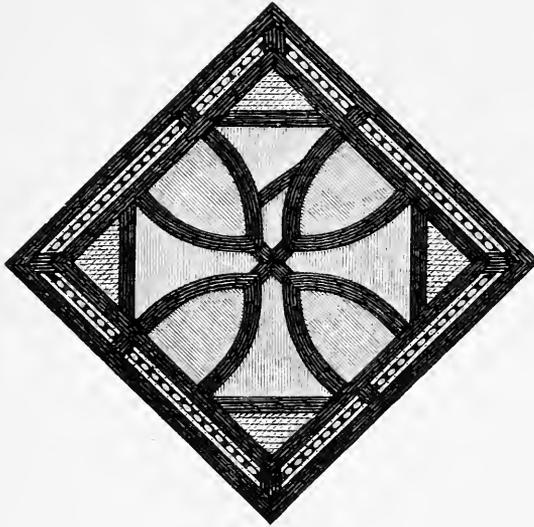
episcopal seal (1283—1310) has, like S. Mary's Abbey at York, a *lion* of England at its top. On Bishop Kellaw's (1311—1316), SS. Cuthbert and Oswald stand on *lion's* heads. Bishop Beaumont (1317—1333) gives his paternal coat of a *lion rampant among fleurs-de-lis*, and the arms of England and Jerusalem on his seals. There were two *lions* under his feet in his splendid brass. Bishop Bury (1333—1345) also used the arms of England and a single *lion* of England over his head. A similar *lion passant guardant* occurs on each side of S. Cuthbert (holding S. Oswald's head) on his Chancery seal. He gave to the church six pieces of cloth of gold *marmorei coloris* with *lions* and *stags* of *green* colour interwoven.

I will also sum up in this place the occurrences of a **Red Cross** for Durham before the plain cross of S. George in its present shape was used there. That on S. Cuthbert's standard has already been noted. For this Bishop Pudsey there is, rightly or wrongly, ascribed a coat which has rather a genuine appearance, and may have been the real arms of some of the bishops.¹ In a MS. of "L. R." begun by him in 1769, given in 1809 to his grandson John William Smith of Barnard Castle, and now in my possession, is a collection of the arms of the Bishops of Durham compiled with some care. For Pudsey he gives *Per saltire O. and B. a cross formée G.* This, whencesoever derived,² seems preferable to the disagreeable blazon in Speed's Northumberland (of which county Pudsey was Earl), 1610, copied by Hutchinson, *Per saltire O. and A. a cross formée B.* The seal of the bishop's son Henry Pudsey gives a *gyronny* shield, which may or may not be armorial. The same MS. under "letters used in antient MS." gives a T inclosing a shield: *A. a cross formée G.* The late Mr. Wm. Trueman of Durham, a collector of objects found there, secured a small bronze pendant, bearing the remains of enamel. The legend + AVE MARIA GRACIA, in Lombardics, surrounds a

¹ Bishop Bek's cross moline is the first proven coat for a Bishop of Durham. Some modern attributions for all the prelates from Carilef downwards may be seen in Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*.

² I might, if I looked at this coat only, say that I have seen the tincture G. in a map of Northumberland from an old folio edition of Camden, but, honestly, I can only remark that at first B. was represented, as G. is now, by perpendicular lines.

ground of *blue*. On this is a shield. No enamel of the field is left, but the bearing is a *Red cross*, the upper and lower limbs



GLASS. S. MARY THE LESS.

whereof are *formée*, and the transverse ones *patonce* or *urdée*. In the south-east window of the chancel of S. Mary the Less, Durham, on a *green* ground, is a *red cross formée* placed on a square panel set diagonally. The angular spaces at the ends of the cross are not vert, but tawny, and the whole is inclosed in a border of yellow beads. This glass is mostly ancient.¹

Although the red cross, which was over the corporax cloth of the standard, was probably *formée*, and the pendant would suit the dedication of the cathedral to SS. Mary and Cuthbert if the cross referred to the latter, I cannot make up my mind to identify it very closely with that saint, whose cross in later times seems clearly to have been yellow. Supposing it to have been on the standard, it may be deemed to have been the war-cross of the Haliwerfolk, but it in no material respects differs from those of the Kings. It (as they) may be nothing more than predecessor in shape of the later cross of S. George; or it may be the cross of S. Oswald, who was represented in the Durham glass "with a

¹ Canon Raine tells me that his father, Dr. Raine, Rector of St. Mary the Less, told him that some of the glass in the church came from other sources, but that this cross was among the glass which belonged to the fabric, and that it was in the west end.

faire cross in his hand,"¹ "with a cross on his breast," and "with a ball and a cross in one hand and a sceptre in the other."² This would be very consonant with its use in war, S. Cuthbert's cross being used in peace; just as we shall find S. Oswald's arms and S. Cuthbert's being respectively preferred for the Palatine and Episcopal seals. The shape of the cross, as compared with the plain cross on Oswald's arms, is not contradictory, as the Bardney variation of a cross patonce shows. I may here mention that there are two crosses patonce on a very early tombstone at S. Oswald's church at Durham.³ The reader will find variations in the form of the cross of S. Michael in the sequel.

Bishop Pudsey had a chasuble of red samete nobly embroidered *cum laminis aureis et bizanciis* et multis magnis perlis et lapidibus pretiosis, another red one, a red stole and maniple embroidered with kings and towers, a red cope and a white one, both broidered with *gryphons* and *stars*, a red alb with gilt *eagles having two heads* in little circles, a red alb with *gryphons* and *flowers* in great circles, and another red one. His successor Poictou had two red copes, one with great *lions* the other with *stars* and *birds having two heads*, two red chasubles, one *cum laminis aureis* et *lapidibus preciosis*, the other called *the tree*, and two red albs with *Apostles*. Bp. Richard I. de Marisco, *Marsh* (1218-1226), had "ij capas, unam *bisdmata*, quæ dicitur *curta, rubea samette*," and a red chasuble of samette, which was called *Marrays*, probably, like his seal, having the representation of a rushy *marsh*. Bp. Farnham (1241-1249) had a red chasuble of samette for celebration on Palm Sunday, two tunics of the same cloth with orfrays

¹ He is the patron saint of Methley church, and there, over the south porch, in the Decorated Period, is represented with a sceptre ending in a cross formée or botonnée. —*Churches of Yorkshire*.

² Rites of Durham.

³ A comparatively modern seal of the Burgesses of Barnard Castle, which was steadily maintained to be no part of St. Cuthbert's franchise, gives a large *cross formée* with *crescent* and *estoile* in its upper quarters. The device looks as if copied from an older seal. The dedication of the church is to S. Mary.

Some years ago Lister and Sons of Newcastle had a matrix, said to have been found near Durham, presenting a design of thirteenth century character. A knight in chain mail and surcoat was fighting a lion. The work was later and better than that of the seals of the southern Nevilles which give a similar group. The knight's shield had a *cross formee*, and the legend was IE · TENG · MASPE · TRENCHAVT · PVR · OCIR · LE LIVN · RAVMPAVNT (*i.e.* Je tiens mon espé trenchant pour occir le lion rampant).

and gilt *lilies* and a *red* alb. Bp. Kirkham (1249-1260) had a *red* cope. Bp. Bek (1283-1310) had divers *red* vestments, ornamented with the Nativity of Christ, his Passion, the passions of martyrs, saints, gilt platys, archangels, and the coronation of S. Mary (the design of his splendid counter-seal). Let me go no further. Pudsey's *gryphons and stars* might allude to SS. Cuthbert and Mary, and so his *gryphons and flowers*; and Poictou's *lions* might be S. Oswald's, but it is plain that a *red* field received any subject at Durham as elsewhere. Bishop Skirlaw, in 1406, left to the high altar there a best *red* cloth with the five joys of the Virgin, and in 1446 the monks had a *red* velvet chasuble broidered with crowned M's.

The **Stars** and **Flowers** of Pudsey's mortuary, the *stars* and **Lilies** and *flowers* of Poictou's, the *lilies* of Farnham's and Kirkham's, the **Fleurs de lis** and other *flowers* and *stars* of Bek's, all seem to refer to the Virgin. It would be tedious to enumerate the occurrences of such emblems on the Durham seals. The **Crescent** comes in with the second seal of Bp. Marsh (1218-1226). It contains a *cross* on that and on the seals of Bp. Poor (1228-1237), Bp. Kirkham (1249-1260), and Bp. Stichill (1260-1274). Sometimes the *crescent* incloses a **Rose** or *star* of five or six points, as in the privy seal of Bp. Poor. *Roses* or *stars* and *crescents* alternately form the diaper of Bp. Poor's seal. *Estoiles* or *stars* only accompany the Virgin and Child on some seals of Bps. Kellaw (1311-16) and Beaumont (1317-1333). The subject of the *rose* will have to be taken up again armorially, under Cardinal Langley; but before I leave it in its early state, let me say that, as with the Bishops, so with the Priors. No armorial bearing of an official character occurs on their seals until the episcopate of Bishop Hatfield, in the reign of Edward III., when, as on his barbarous palatine seal, a sudden declension in art took place. Nothing can exceed the beauty of Bishop Bury's seals. The seal of Prior John Fossor (1341—1374) who came into office in his days, is also possessed of great merit. The reader may see it, imperfectly, in Surtees's plate xii. fig. 1, with *roses* beneath, and *fleurs-de-lis* above, SS. Cuthbert and Oswald. There is no armory, unless the *annulets* of the diapered field are the *sable annulets* of his relations the Forcers of Kelloc. The seal of

his successor, to be noticed in due time, is heraldic and vulgar.

For, albeit the Durham seals had, as yet, shown little armory, the perfection of it, as of all mediæval things, had already passed away. The mystery of the early devices, the chastity of early heraldry, the struggle how to perpetuate best an affectionate or a fortunate marriage, were gone. The quartering of an heiress-wife's arms, the impaling of a husband's by a wife entitled to dower, remained. An early Perpendicular church is a good thing, but far below the Nine Altars, or the Percy Shrine. Henry the Seventh's Chapel and the Heralds' College did not yet exist. But, already, the fine gold had become dim.

Bishop Pudsey died in 1195, and was buried in the Chapter House.

Bishop PHILIP DE POICTEU, his successor, introduced a small vesical counter or privy seal, which, like the episcopal seal, gave his effigy and title. He died in 1208, excommunicate, and was not interred in consecrated ground, and the see was not filled up until 1217.

Bishop RICHARD I. DE MARISCO altered the character of the counter seals. His privy seal and the succeeding ones, until Edward III.'s time, when they became heraldic, had saints and religious legends, and require a knowledge of the obverse for the fixing of their dates.¹ His second episcopal seal introduces architecture, in the shape of a bracket on which he stands.² He died in 1226, and was buried in the Chapter House.

Bishop RICHARD II. POOR, translated 1228, calls himself II. on his seal,³ a practice also adopted by King Henry III. on his coins, but neglected by his successors, much to the discomfort of numismatists. Bishop Robert II. Hali-Eland (1274—1283), calls himself "R. II.," and Bishop Richard III. Kellaw (1311—1316) in the time of King Edward II., has "III." above the canopy on his episcopal seal.

Bp. Poor's body was buried in 1237 in the Chapter House. Bedford quotes a seal of Richard, Bishop of Durham, "Ric. Poor fort." MS. Ashmole, 833, f. 419, with the arms: *On two bars six crosses patée* " [*formée?*].

¹ Kellaw's is an exception as to the legend, which gives his name and title.

² Surtees, Plate I. No. 7.

³ Ibid. No. 8.

Bp. NICHOLAS DE FARNHAM, in 1240, added to the episcopal seal sunk panels containing heads,¹ which continue with his two successors. He died in 1257, having resigned the bishopric in 1249, and was buried in the Chapter House.

Bp. WALTER DE KIRKHAM (1249-1260), was buried at Durham, but it appears from a tombstone at Howden that his *viscera* were interred there.

The heart of Bp. ROBERT I. DE STICHILL (1260-1274) was buried in the Chapter House.

Bp. ROBERT II. DE HALI-ELAND (1274-1283) altered the type. S. Cuthbert for the first time appears with the head of S. Oswald in his left hand.² He was buried in the Chapter House.

Bishop ANTHONY DE BEK (1283-1310) is the first bishop for whom, both in rolls of arms and seals, we have a clear private coat. There is also an appearance of livery colours, his mortuary including nine vestments of "a cloth of white, blue, and red in stripes, with a cross of his arms interwoven, which are called a *fer de moline* (de uno panno albi, indici, et rubei coloris palliatis, cum unâ cruce de armis ejusdem intextis quæ dicuntur *ferrum molendini*)."³ What we call a *cross moline* is meant, as is shown by the bishop's seals.

In his days there is repeated mention of the *vevillum Sancti Cuthberti* being borne by a monk of Durham in Edward I.'s wars with Scotland.³

In 1307 he was made titular patriarch of Jerusalem, and at his death the church obtained his "gilt silver patriarchal cross." Dr. Rock doubts whether patriarchs ever had a *processional* cross of this form. He mentions occasional instances of its being worn by archbishops and by S. Peter. And he asks whether Bek's was really processional or "short and stemless and so made as to hang against the wall; or with a foot, that it might stand somewhere about the altar in his domestic chapel for a badge of Bek's titular dignity."⁴ Bek's magnificent patriarchal seal⁵ shows the cross at

¹ Surtees, Plate I. No. 9.

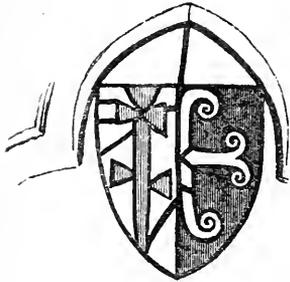
² Plate II. No. 3.

³ *Vide* Rymer's *Fœdera* and Greystanes's *History*.

⁴ *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 219.

⁵ Engraved in Surtees, Plate V. No. 1. The five ermine spots on the cross not having been properly understood are misrepresented as something like rosaries.

each side of the bishop, who holds no processional cross. It is short, with a pricket, as if for fixture into something. The seal also gives it as a finial to the canopy. The early seal of S. Giles's Hospital at Keyper, near Durham, founded by Bp. Flambard, and refounded by Bp. Pudsey, (which presented a cross formée with central quatrefoil knob, like that on the conventual seal, but longer in its lower arm, as if it were a standing cross,) was succeeded before Bek's time by another, which presents, why, I hardly know, a *patriarchal standing cross*. In both this and Bek's seal the upper bar is shorter than the lower one, being doubtless, as Dr. Rock remarks, a representation of the title set upon the cross by Pilate's orders.



There is another very interesting example of Bek's patriarchal cross in the Early Decorated window in the west end of the north aisle of Howden church, which belonged to Durham, where his private arms are dimidiated with a rose-coloured *patriarchal cross* on a tawny pink ground. Possibly the glass has been a little tampered with, but its original character is evidenced by the form of the cross moline, which, according to the patriarchal seal and rolls of arms, ought to have five ermine spots upon it for difference. Not having these evidences before me when I visited the church, I may have overlooked traces of the spots.

Bp. Bek was buried in the chapel of the Nine Altars at Durham.

His coins are the first of the Durham Mint which are distinguished by episcopal marks. He used for that purpose his cross moline. His successors, Bps. Kellaw, Bury, and Hatfield in the times of the Edwards, and the bishops who struck money in the Tudor period, used to twist one arm of the cross on the reverse into the shape of the head of a *pastoral staff*.

On the episcopal seal of Bishop RICHARD III. DE KELLAW (1311—1316), the tabernacle work which had appeared at the sides of Hali-Eland and Bek, rises above the head of the bishop, and so continued until the time of Bp. Hatfield, when the main

figure of the bishop was transferred to the newly-introduced palatine seal. Kellaw was the last bishop of Durham who was buried in the Chapter House.

Bp. LEWIS DE BEAUMONT (1317—1333) was buried under two enormous blue slabs in the choir. Their sumptuous brass work had many coats of arms,¹ but no official ones.

I fear that all the old official evidences adduced in the foregoing pages may hardly be considered as of an heraldic nature. But their connection with heraldry must be judged by the sequel.

(*To be continued.*)

Note. The various seals to which reference is made in this paper are attached to the documents which belonged to the Prior and Convent of Durham, and are preserved in excellent order by the Dean and Chapter. An instructive series of Royal and Episcopal Seals is displayed to the public in the Dormitory. The pre-Reformation seals are to some extent represented by the Plates in Surtees's History of Durham, to which references have been made. Impressions of most of them, taken from the casts made by the late Mr. Doubleday, may be procured from Mr. Robert Ready of the British Museum.

REVIEW.

Pedigrees of the County Families of Lancashire, compiled by JOSEPH FOSTER, and authenticated by the members of each Family, the Heraldic Illustrations by J. Forbes-Nixon. London: printed for the Compiler by Head, Hole, and Co. Farringdon Street and Paternoster Row. 4to.

This is a very important genealogical work, and one which, if the design is pursued, will assume still more important proportions: for, starting with Lancashire, the compiler has in view nothing less than "PEDIGREES OF THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF ENGLAND," of which this is offered as "Volume I."

It has originated, it appears, from what may be termed an accident, or rather a lapse on the part of other publishers. The *History of Lancashire*, by the Messrs. Baines, was first published in 1836, including a considerable number of pedigrees of the leading families of the county palatine. In 1870 a new edition was issued, but this was compressed into two volumes, and that result was in part effected by the omission of all pedigrees. Such an injudicious course was naturally unpopular with many persons who are best disposed to purchase expensive works of county history; and the prevalence of that sentiment suggested to Mr. Foster that he would supply the deficiency. In this enterprise he has evidently met with considerable encou-

¹ There are drawings of them in Dugdale's notes.

agement, judging from the amount he presents of genealogical information of recent date, which could only be procured by communications from the families concerned: besides which we observe he acknowledges the assistance of some gentlemen whose names are previously well known as those of intelligent and experienced local genealogists.

These genealogies, detached from any manorial or territorial history, form a book somewhat differing from any previously published,—except perhaps Berry's *County Genealogies*,¹ for it consists entirely of tabular pedigrees, necessarily of various dimensions, as the information to be detailed may require; its mechanical arrangement clear and handsome, and very creditable to the printers, whilst the armorial illustrations by Mr. Forbes-Nixon are spirited and effective, engraved in their tinctures,—but which does not in many cases entirely compensate for the absence of blason, for there are many objects in modern coat-armour that must be obscure without verbal explanation, besides which we may remark another omission, that quarterings are not described even by names.

We have received the book at too late a period to be able to enter into particular genealogical criticism, which we must therefore defer; but we may state that the families to which Mr. Foster directs his attention are those now existing and flourishing. These he sets forth in all their branches ancient and modern; compiling them from the Heralds' Visitations, and other reliable sources either printed or manuscript, together with the fullest original information he can collect as to the junior members of the latter generations. We are sorry, however, to see that he still helps to keep up the silly practice of suppressing the dates of the births of young ladies, and placing all the daughters of a family after the sons, by which a certain amount of useful knowledge is unquestionably lost. Altogether, the articles of this volume amount to 125: but several include shorter pedigrees of other collateral families.

Mr. Foster already announces that he is preparing for publication the pedigrees of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. Those of Yorkshire families are to form two volumes, and those of Cheshire and Derbyshire together one volume. Looking forward to the further prosecution of his undertaking, he proposes in course of time to produce the "Pedigrees of the County Families of England, complete in about fifteen volumes." This is more than we expect to live to see; but we need only add that we shall joyfully welcome any number of volumes so well filled as is this of the Pedigrees of Lancashire. It is published by Mr. Foster himself (21 Boundary Road, Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, N.W.) in royal 4to. at Three Guineas, and in Imperial 4to. (the larger tables mounted on linen,) at Five Guineas.

¹ Berry's series was published between the years 1830 and 1844. He began with the county of Kent, proceeded to Sussex, Hampshire, Surrey, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, Essex, and Hertfordshire—in all eight counties.

DEBRET's Illustrated Peerage, and Titles of Courtesy, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1873.

DEBRET's Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knightage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1873.

DEBRET's Illustrated House of Commons, and the Judicial Bench. 1873. Compiled and edited by ROBERT HENRY MAIR, LL.D. (Three uniform volumes, published by Dean and Son, Ludgate Hill, London.)

The plan of these annual volumes has now been for some years settled, and we have on former occasions explained it. Though each is complete in itself, they form a consistent and correspondent whole; each being really composed of two principal Parts, which the title-pages describe. This year there are no alterations of the general arrangement of the work, though the alterations which the changes of human life occasion are, as usual, numberless: and have with great diligence been entered in their several places.

Regarding the heads of families only, the Obituary of the year 1872 includes the name of 24 Peers, 34 Baronets, and 20 Knights—the last number, the editor remarks, being barely half the average. By the death of Baron Audley, one peerage went into abeyance; another became extinct by the death of Viscountess Beaconsfield; and on the demise of the Marquess of Londonderry the Earldom of Vane merged in the Marquesate. The peerages conferred during the year were four,—Napier (previously a peer of Scotland), Ossington, Hanmer, and Selborne; five Baronets were created,—Gibbons, Gull, McDonnell, Pollock, and Rose. Besides, nine gentlemen were sworn members of the Privy Council; and thirty-seven received the honour of Knighthood.

The Bench of Bishops for a second year has remained intact; but a former spiritual peer, Dr. Hinds, sometime Bishop of Norwich, died in 1872, at an advanced age.

In anticipation of knighthood being conferred on the three new Judges,—Messrs. Archibald, Denman, and Pollock, their biographies appear in the Knightage; but in one of these cases a retrograde step will have to be taken next year, as it is understood that Mr. Justice Denman (and his wife) remain content with the rank already enjoyed by them from his being the younger son of the late Lord Denman.

In regard to these new judges, it is remarkable that all three are sons of former judges, and that Sir Thomas Archibald and Sir Charles Pollock are brothers in law, the latter having married a sister of the former. The arms of Sir Charles Pollock should be altered next year, for he has no right to the Baronet's hand or the supporters of his brother Sir Frederick. But we must not enter into armorial criticism, because our present space will not allow it, and we should have a great deal to say. It may be sufficient to remark that where new engravings are required, they are generally of an improved character, but there is very much in the "illustrations"

of Debrett that still requires amendment, not only as to art, but as to accuracy.

One very remarkable existing circumstance which we notice in the Baronetage is that there are four dowager Lady Burrards though only one Baronet of the name,—whose wife is a fifth Lady Burrard. These are—the widow of the 3rd Baronet, the widow of the 4th, and the widow of the 5th; there is also the widow of Sir Charles Burrard of another creation, who died in 1870, when his baronetcy became extinct.

Upon Disputed and Doubtful Baronetcies, regarding which the Editor speaks with caution and considerate precision of statement, we must reserve our remarks to another opportunity.

Index to the Visitation of the County of Yorke, begun A.D. MDCLXV. and finished A.D. MDCLXVI. By William Dugdale, Esq. Norroy King of Armes. Compiled by GEO. J. ARMYTAGE, Esq. F.S.A. and printed by Private Subscription. London: James Bain, 1, Haymarket, and James Newman, 235, High Holborn. 1872. 8vo. pp. iv. 40.

It is an obvious omission in this title-page that it is not stated to be an Index to the *printed* Edition of the Yorkshire Visitation of 1666, as published by the Surtees Society in 1859: though that oversight is remedied in the introductory lines of its brief Preface. The Surtees volume was reviewed by us in our vol. II. p. 435, and we then expressed very decidedly our conviction how greatly its value was impaired by the absence of an Index. It has been understood that this defect would probably be removed upon the Surtees Society publishing another Visitation, when one index would be made to serve for both. Mr. Armytage, however, whose zeal in regard to Visitations has been shown by the work he has done for the Harleian Society, has not had the patience to wait for this eventuality: and there are doubtless many who, like himself, will be glad to be at once supplied with so necessary an aid in their genealogical inquiries. Not that this Yorkshire Visitation is altogether to be trusted. There was a time when the reputation of the Heralds' Visitations stood so high, that their evidence was thought to be perfectly undeniable, and as claiming to be received in courts of law on a par with that of parish registers. Experience has now taught a very different lesson: and it so happens that the few genealogical inquiries which were suggested to us on perusing Mr. Peacock's recent book of the *Yorkshire Recusants of 1604* exposed to our observation several serious errors in this very visitation (see pp. 24, 25 of our present Part).

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Chetham Society has just issued the Third and concluding Part of DUGDALE's *Visitation of Lancashire in 1664-5*. The Rev. Mr. Canon RAINES, with his wonted literary skill, has prefixed a most interesting preface in the form of a *Life of Sir William Dugdale*, to which we shall not fail to pay further attention.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Some Account of the Ancient Monuments in the Priory Church, Aber-gavenny. By OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., President of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. 4to. pp. 87, with Thirteen Photographs. (Of this beautiful work we shall hope to give a full account hereafter.)

A History of the Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire. By the Rev. CHARLES JOHN ROBINSON, M.A. Vicar of Norton Canon, and Chaplain to the Earl of Caithness. London: Longmans and Co. Hereford: printed and published by James Hull, High Town. 1873. 4to. pp. 318.—Mr. Robinson has another (pictorial) title to this book, “The Mansions of Herefordshire and their Memories;” which is equally appropriate with that above copied, as suggesting the very readable and pleasant style in which the whole is composed. It is a corresponding volume to his “History of the Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords,” which was reviewed in our vol. vi. p. 448. It is illustrated with views of nearly twenty old mansions, most of them remarkable for their architecture, and some of them now no longer standing; and with a map of the county. To some of its contents of general interest we shall direct attention hereafter.

Public Ledger Almanac 1873. A present to us from GEO. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, and very acceptable from the information it conveys, statistical and historical, relative to the United States of America. It is named after a successful newspaper, to which this testimonial (among many more) is given: “The number of persons now employed on the Philadelphia Ledger is three hundred and fifty-six. The establishment is one of the largest and completest possessed by any daily newspaper in the world. Mr. Childs, its publisher, deserves its great success.—*New York Ledger.*” A valuable page of “Necrology of Philadelphia” details the deaths of 56 leading citizens, among whom are Major-Gen. George G. Meade, “the Hero of Gettysburg,” Nov. 6, 1872, aged 57; Wm. G. Mason, engraver, July 13, 1872, aged 75; and Thomas Sully, historical and portrait painter, Nov. 5, 1872, aged 91. In p. 56 one of Mr. Childs’s 356 workmen has turned Lord Herbert of Cherbury into Lord Herbert of “Cherbourg,” but we beg to say that he was not a Frenchman, though somewhat French in his philosophy.

The Surtees Society has issued to its members “*The Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the City of York; with an Appendix of illustrative documents, containing some account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, without Micklegate-Bar, in the suburbs of the City.*” The

original is in the Lansdowne Collection of MSS. and is one of very few existing remains of a class of books that must once have been almost as numerous as merchants' ledgers, since every important place had its religious guild, and some places many. For example, at York, besides this Guild of Corpus Christi, there were at least four others co-existent; namely, that of St. Christopher and St. George, that of the Holy Trinity in Fossgate, that of the Blessed Mary and St. Anthony, and that of the Mercers' (or Merchants') Company. When such guilds were in estimation they attracted to them most of the neighbouring gentry and beneficed clergy: who, from motives of charity or good-fellowship, probably did not refuse to subscribe (to use our modern phrase) not only to one but to several guilds.

The Register contains the names of upwards of 16,850 persons who joined the fraternity during its comparatively short existence of not quite a century and a half. Individuals of the highest rank, both ecclesiastical and civil, enrolled themselves as members. Among these were the archbishop of York, the bishops of Carlisle, Durham, Exeter, and Hereford, the abbats of York, Fountains, Rievaulx, Selby, and Whitby, the priors of Bridlington, Kirkham, Newburgh, Nostell, and Watton; Richard duke of Gloucester afterwards king of England, his mother Cecily duchess of York, Francis viscount Lovel, the lords Clifford, Latimer, and Scrope; and sir Richard Bingham, sir Thomas Fulthorpe, and sir Ralph Poole, justices of the king's bench. (Preface, p. xii.)

In one year, 1473, the large number of 592 persons were admitted to the guild. We may be sure that it was more than usually popular because it undertook the management of the Corpus Christi Play, upon which Mr. Davies has collected so many interesting particulars in his volume entitled *York Records*.

Such a register as the present is therefore in some respects like a parish register, as it shows when certain persons,—and their wives, for the wife was enrolled by name with her husband, were living, and may therefore often be of considerable genealogical service. From 1409 to 1437 there is, besides, an Obituary of the brethren and sisters, with an account of such legacies as were bequeathed to the fraternity by some of them. In a volume of more than 300 pages, this book contains many thousand names; indeed, we should say that few of the inhabitants of York are absent, from the year 1409 to 1546 inclusive: when we add that it is not only very carefully edited by Mr. Robert H. Skaife, but enriched with a great abundance of biographical notes from wills and every other available evidence, it will be perceived that it is an acquisition of great value to family history as well to the elucidation of that remarkable class of religious communities which was the last to flourish in England before the Reformation, and the history of which has hitherto been but little investigated.

It happens that we have received nearly at the same time a comparatively small publication on another foundation of the same kind, *The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Hythe*. By H. B. MACKESON,

F.G.S. (London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 8vo. pp. 31.) Among the records of the corporation of Hythe, Mr. Mackeson, who is preparing for publication a History of that town, has found a Register of this Guild, extending from 1466 to 1532, and he has made the most of the curiosities of its contents. It was altogether an humble fraternity in comparison with that of Corpus Christi at York, but Mr. Mackeson has worked out his materials, to the extent of his subject, with zeal and industry not unworthy to be named on the same page with Mr. Skaife, including an alphabetical list of all the members of the Guild, though they do not apparently include any of rank or eminence.

Gough's *History of the Parish of Myddle, co, Salop.* which was left by its author (no relation to the future Editor of Camden's *Britannia*) in MS. under the quaint title of "Human Nature displayed in the History, Antiquities, and Memoirs of Myddle, by Richard Gough, Anno Ætat. suæ 66, A.D. 1700," was printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps at his private press at Middle Hill in the year 1834. But as he printed very few copies, and of them sold but few, at Five Guineas, the print is now nearly as scarce as the MS. The present Rector of Middle, the Rev. Prebendary Egerton, has undertaken to revise a new edition, collating it with the original now in the possession of Mrs. Bickerton of Newton on the Hill. It will be a quarto volume of about 170 pages, uniform with the "Garrisons and Old Mansions of Shropshire"; price to subscribers 21s. to be published by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, Shrewsbury.

KNIGHTHOOD AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN? Sir Gilbert Houghton the second Baronet of Houghton Tower, co. Lancaster, (since written Hoghton, and latterly de Hoghton,) is said to have been 39 years old at the death of his father in 1630. (Baronetage, by Wotton, 1741, i. 19). If so, he was born in 1591; and yet he was knighted at Whitehall on the 21st July, 1604. (Philipot's Catalogue of the Knights of James the First.) The age attributed to him in 1630 is consistent with the ages assigned to his father and mother, which are very exactly recorded; for his father was born in Sept. 1570 and his mother in May 1569. They are not therefore likely to have been married before 1590. No preceding English monarch had been so ready to make Knights as James the First, and yet I should not have expected to find a lad of thirteen knighted by him. Wotton (*ubi supra*) says July 21st, 1606: but Philipot's authority is scarcely to be disputed. I wish therefore to inquire, Are there any other examples of knighthood being at that time conferred at so early an age? for, whether Sir Gilbert's age was thirteen or fifteen it appears equally extraordinary. At the creations of the Bath the Knights were of all ages, and some mere boys, but

only when selected from the higher families of the peerage: and at the Coronation in 1603 I believe all had been full-grown men.—J. G. N.

Is there any rule in genealogical science for the adoption, use, and inheritance of Family Names in all cases of consanguinity and descent by affinity or marriage?

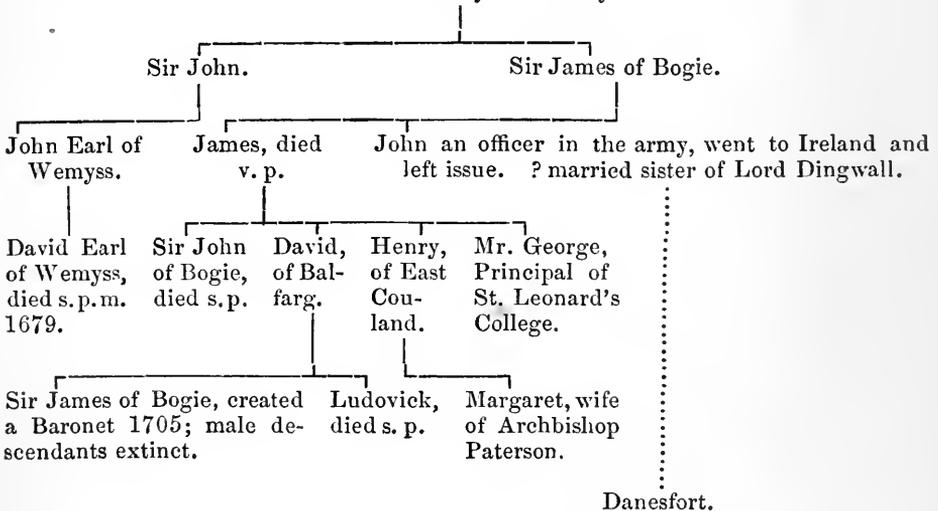
Lisbon.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

This is one of those questions which we usually prefer to recommend to the tribunal of the authorised advisers at the Heralds' College. But at the same time it is so vaguely framed that we fear no authority could give a definite answer in the terms proposed. Rules are founded in law upon precedents and practice, and we are not aware that at any period there have been any established regulations "in genealogical science" for the adoption of Names; whilst it is well known that in practice a great variety of pretexts have been alleged for such changes. Our correspondent does not limit his inquiry to this or any other country; but if in any country such rules have been established, we shall be glad if another correspondent can furnish the information required by our NEW SUBSCRIBER.

THE WEMYSS BARONETCY (Vol. VI. p. 479) Is your correspondent *in re* Wemyss following up the descent from a son of Sir James of Bogie, which may be suggested as not improbable? If that descent could be proved, it appears that Wemyss of Danesfort may be heir male of the family, and perhaps as such entitled to a Baronetcy.

Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss.



It is stated that the title is destined to heirs male whatsoever, which may be the case, although very unusual at so late a date. It is at present assumed by a John Wemyss resident in India, cousin and heir of a gentle-

man who assumed it some 40 years ago. They state themselves to descend from a brother of Mrs. Paterson who had been disinherited by his father. There is, however, I think distinct evidence that Margaret Wemyss was an only child. In 1659 she was served heir general, not heir of provision, of her father. Lamont in his invaluable *Diary* gives details as to her marriage and sale of East Couland,—nothing of a brother.

S * * *

THE ETYMOLOGY OF TWISELL.—In p. 50 of our last volume we pointed out the ingenuity of the armorial insignia of Birtwesill in punning, or canting, upon a *burt* and a *weasel*; and there added the remark that the family name was derived from Burdoswald in Cumberland. To the latter statement, however, we were misled by Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*. The true locality from which the family name originated is in the parish of Whalley in Lancashire; and it occurs in many ancient charters as Bridtwisell and Briddetwisell. Its meaning is by no means certain, although the historian of Whalley, Dr. T. D. Whitaker, says, "The real sense of the word is, a boundary frequented by birds." (*History of Whalley*, Third Edit. p. 271; Fourth edit. vol. ii. p. 58.) There are several other *twisells*; as Entwisell, which gave name to a family of long standing, and Extwistle, also in the Parish of Whalley, on the etymology of which Whitaker writes thus: "The most probable account which can be given of the formation of this word is, that, the first syllable being dropt, as in *'twixt* Poet. from *betwixt*, in the haste and indistinctness of vulgar pronunciation, the same process afterwards took place as in the change from Saxon to Belgic, and that from *Twixtle* were formed *Twistle*, *Twisle*, or *Twisel*. *Twistle*, therefore, is a boundary, and *Extwistle* the boundary of oaks from *ac*, *plur.* *acas*, *quercus*. And it is remarkable that the two deep cloughs which bound this domain, have, till some very late depre-dations, abounded with fine trees of the species to which it owes its name." (*Hist. of Whalley*, Third edit. p. 377.) Again, Dr. Whitaker, p. 165, asserts that Oswaldtwisle was "the boundary of Oswald." It is not however at all clear that "twisell" meant a boundary. There are three *Twisells* in the county of Northumberland, one in the parish of Bam-borough, another in Norham, and the third in the parish of Morpeth: but it is remarkable that Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, though fond of local etymology, does not seem to have hazarded an opinion on this word. In Halliwell's Dictionary we find "*Twissel*, a double fruit; also that part of a tree where the branches separate. *Twistle*. That part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock." Will these meanings, applied either to land or water, assist in describing the localities above mentioned, and the etymology of their respective names? As Whitaker mentions "two deep cloughs" at Extwistle it seems possible that this hitherto unexplained local name meant a double or winding valley.

THE BELHAVEN PEERAGE.—In this case the Sheriff of Chancery in Edinburgh has pronounced the following interlocutor :

Edinburgh, 3rd February, 1873.

The Sheriff, in respect of the interlocutor of the Lords of Council and Session pronounced on the 20th day of July, 1872, and in terms of the instructions therein contained : Finds it proved that the petitioner is the great-grandson and nearest and lawful heir of the body of James Hamilton, first proprietor of Stevenston, in the county of Lanark ; finds it also proved that James Hamilton, first of Stevenston, was the brother of William Hamilton, of Wishaw, who was the great-grandfather of the late Lord Belhaven and Stenton ; and that the petitioner is thus the nearest and lawful heir male whatsoever in general of the said Lord Belhaven and Stenton, as claimed in the petition ; and therefore serves and decerns in terms of the prayer of the said petition ; and finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) JOHN M'LAREN.

[The petitioner is Mr. James Hamilton, of Albany Street, Leith, recently clerk to a wine merchant.]

COX PEDIGREE.—In *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. v. p. 86, C. J. R. says he shrewdly suspects that “ Sir John Cox, Knight, a naval captain under Prince Rupert and the Duke of York, who was killed in one of the fights with the Dutch, is a very mythical hero.” If, however, he will look at Thoresby’s *Leeds*, page 23, Whitaker’s edition, he will see that Mary daughter of “ Sir John Cox, admiral, slain at sea 1672,” was second wife of Robert Midgley of Leeds, who died 16 Oct. 1723, æt. 70. She did not marry till after 1706, and must have been able to tell Thoresby who her father was. The battle was, I suppose, Solebay, 28 May, 1672, where the Duke of York commanded the English Fleet.—C. B. N.

THOMAS FAIRFAX OF YORK AND HULL.—Who was Thomas Fairfax ? who at the time of his marriage in 1714 entered into a bond to secure to his wife 100*l.* per ann. a charge on the customs of Hull, and who was also seized of lands in the county and ainsty of York. And who was his wife ? He was party to indentures 1717 and 1728 with his wife and her trustees. Their only issue was a daughter Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Middleton, whose marriage license I have found in the Faculty Office: “ 16 Oct^r 1759. David Middleton of the par. of St. Ja^s Westminster, in the co. of Middx. widower and Elizth Fairfax of the par. of St. Neot’s in the co. of Huntingdon spinster aged 30 years and upwards.” She is described as Mrs. Middleton widow, when plaintiff to a chancery suit in 1760; and her husband was probably son of David Middleton, clerk of the peace for Westminster, who died Sept. 29, 1729.—W. N.

THE ARMS AND CRESTS OF WARREN OF POYNTON
AND WARREN OF STAPLEFORD.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Your very interesting bibliography of Watson's *Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey*,¹ was properly supplemented by some remarks on the high aims of ambition to which that sumptuous work owed its origin, and by an explanation of the considerations both legal and genealogical which rendered those aims futile. You have shown that the boasted descent was vitiated by illegitimacy, and that a junior male line, even if perfectly pure in blood, could not have inherited a dignity which, according to the usage of the middle ages, was always liable to pass to a female heir, and which, in this instance, had actually so passed, in due course, to the Houses of Arundel, Mowbray, and Howard; for the Earldom of Warren and the Earldom of Surrey were, after all, but one,—named in one case from the personal, and in the other from the local name.

It now seems strange to us, by whom this condition incident to ancient dignities is better appreciated and recognised, that Sir George Warren and his abettors in the last century could be deceived by the presumptuous conclusions they so confidently cherished.

Again, when the armorial coat of the Warrens of Poynton is considered, with its "*canton of Neirford*," we wonder how any one could entertain a doubt of their descent from the last Earl's *compaigne* of that name.

I believe, however, that this apparent paradox is explained by the fact that the canton of Neirford had long ceased to be acknowledged for what it was, and to this point, as it appears to me, you have not devoted sufficient attention in your paper. In your quotation (vol. vii. p. 216) from the *Retrospective Review*, it is directly asserted (by the Historian of South Yorkshire) that the distinction in the arms of the Warrens of Poynton was *a lion rampant ermine*, which was the arms of Neirford, and that such distinction was a corroborative proof of their descent from the last Earl of Warren by his known mistress Maud de Neirford.

To those who duly appreciate the testimony of our ancient armory, this argument is at once convincing: but it is evident that it had not

¹ Vol. VII. pp. 193-219.

received the consideration it properly claimed from the previous eminent writers whom you have quoted;¹ and even the Historian of Cheshire, in the passages you have extracted in p. 214 of vol. vii., as an exposition of the various genealogical alternatives for the descent of the Warrens of Poynton, fails entirely to bring it to view.

As for Watson himself, and John Charles Brooke, it was their game (as the phrase is) to take the canton to be a *canton of Mowbray*, and consequently to set forth, in some way or another, a descent from Mowbray whereby it might be shown to have that meaning.

In truth, the armorial element played a very great part in this memorable controversy; and, knowing your desire to revive a due respect to armorial evidence, because nothing is really more important in historical investigations in which genealogy is concerned, I would invite the attention of yourself and your readers to this remarkable feature of the question involved in the claims put forward on behalf of Sir George Warren of Poynton, and his satellite Sir John Borlase Warren of Stapleford.

Originally, we may be sure, there was no shame felt by the lord of Poynton in acknowledging himself to be the son of Maud de Nereford, whose paternal coat he so prominently displayed on his shield. On the contrary, it would rather be his boast that he was a Bastard of Warren, considering how great a personage the Earl of Warren was. Such birth was then neither concealed, nor in low estimation; and not only then, but for many subsequent generations, it was the well-known practice, both in England and on the continent, for persons of similar birth to be designated as the Bastards of Burgundy, of Clarence, of Falconbridge, &c. &c. It is evident then that by the *canton of Nereford* the parentage of Sir John de Warren was unreservedly admitted.

But it is also apparent how the meaning of the canton was lost, and how easily it came to be misinterpreted. The coat of Nereford differed very little indeed from that of Mowbray. The field of both

¹ Earlier in the last century, however, it was perfectly well known to Blomefield the historian of Norfolk, who, under Boton (folio edit. 1769, iii. 604), states distinctly that Maud de Nerford "was concubine to William Earl Warren, and had by him these two sons, who took the name of Warren, the Earl having no legitimate issue; and Sir Edward Warren, knt. had the manor here:" adding, in a note, that "He (Sir Edward) and his descendants bare Earl Warren's arms, and Nerford's in a canton, to shew his extraction from the Earl Warren and Maud Nerford." Blomefield notices the arms of Warren "with the canton of Nerford," in the churches both of Boton and Skeyton, though in the former case he inadvertently terms the lion "argent" instead of ermine.

was gules, and the charge of both a lion rampant: the lion of Mowbray being argent, and that of Nereford ermine. If drawn on a small scale, the ermine spots would be very slightly visible. And yet even Watson himself (vol. ii. pp. 69, 93) admits that they were visible upon a seal of Sir John de Warren,—for he does not deny that there was such a person, the natural son of Maud de Nerford the concubine of the last Earl.¹

This seal is described as having been appendant to a charter dated 11 Edw. III. in which the grantor styled himself, Ego Johannes de Waremma miles, ac filius [nobilis viri D'ni] Johannis de Waremma Comitis Surr. [et Sussex.] dedi Henrico de Chessham civi London. terras in burgo de Dorchester. Carta dat. A^o xj Regis Edri. tertij. (Vincent's Miscellanea, B. 2 in Coll. Arm. fol. 76 b—not 77 b, as printed by Watson.) The tricking there given I have lately examined, and the lion is clearly covered with ermine spots. I also supply from the same authority the additional words within [].

At p. 103, Watson describes another seal of Sir John Warren, probably a son or grandson of the former, but now placed in the author's genealogical deduction of the Warrens of Poynton, viz. one attached to a deed dated 4 Rich. II. *Checky, in a canton a lion rampant*, “which proves” (he adds) “the antiquity of the arms borne at this day by the family.” For this he quotes the Harleian MS. 2131, and I there find a copy of the document at f. 146, which is stated (by Randle Holmes) to have been “Sealed in red wax wherein is printed the Armes of Mr. Warren of Poynton, Checkie with a Canton wherein is a lion rampant.” Here the ermine spots are not recognised.

¹ At p. 67 of his vol. ii. Watson says, “The children he had by Maud de Nerford were John de Warren and Thomas de Warren, and by her, or some other concubine, he had William de Warren, Joan, Catherine, and Isabel. The doubt here expressed concerning this William arises from his not being mentioned in the deed of entail 10 Edw. II. with the above John and Thomas.” [This document will be found in Watson's book, ii. 14.]

Watson (or rather J. C. Brooke) proceeds, in the same place, to give the armorial distinctions of the three bastard sons:—“William bore for his coat armour *Checky or and az. a chief argent*. Miscellanea MS. B. 2 [f. 78].

John sealed with *Checky, in a canton a lion rampant ermine* (as more fully discussed above).

The difference of Thomas is less distinctly stated, and on less reliable authority. “I have seen in an ancient MS. the arms of a Sir Thomas Warren, viz., *Checky or and azure within a bordure ingrailed sable*. A pedigree belonging to Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. gives him *Checky or and azure, over all a sinister baton sable*.” (p. 70).

Another piece of armorial evidence advanced by Watson (p. 95) relates to the period of the siege of Calais in 1347. It appears that there was a Sir William Waryn serving on that occasion, who would be probably the bastard Sir William. He is said to have differenced his coat by a chief argent (as mentioned in the last note); but in the possession of Dore Norroy was a roll,¹ made by Glover about the year 1587, in which the name of this Sir William was accompanied by a shield, Checky or and azure, on a canton gules a lion rampant argent. As, however, the arms on this roll were not contemporary, but rested on the authority of Glover only, we can only regard this item as the natural sequence of the more elaborate Elizabethan productions we have presently to describe.

But before so doing it is necessary to take some notice of further armorial evidence alleged to have been derived from seals. At vol. ii. p. 106, at the end of the account of Nicholas de Warren of Poynton and Stockport, whose "death happened about 1413," is this statement:—

In the possession of Sir George Warren are two brass seals, on one of which are the arms of Warren (as already described) in the first quarter; in the second and third, those of Stafford of Wickham; and in the fourth, those of Stockport of Stockport. Inscrip. SIGIL NICOL WARREN DOM DE POYNTON. On the other, the same arms, and SIGIL NICOLAI DE WAREN DE POINTO—.

And again, at p. 111, it is said, at the end of the account of Sir Lawrence, son of Nicholas:—

Sir George Warren has a brass seal with arms, as under the account of Nicholas de Warren, and this inscription—*sigillu laurance waren*.

Now, it is painful to question, not merely the judgment, but also the honesty, of any of the parties concerned in the production of the book; but yet I do not hesitate to say that if those seals had been genuine ancient seals, Mr. J. C. Brooke would have recommended that engravings of their impressions should have been placed with the other seals that are represented in the plates. If Sir George Warren really possessed the seals of "brass" which are described in the passages now quoted, there is every reason to suspect that their fabrication was of late date, and that their workmanship would not have

¹ Probably the same roll which was afterwards in the possession of James West, esq. and from which Edward Rowe Mores printed in 1748. In his copy (p. 96) the name of Sir William Waren occurs as the captain of 4 knights, 15 esquires, 15 archers, and 8 Welshmen—total 42. (I should like to learn where this roll is now preserved.)

borne a critical examination ; for certainly the quarterings described, alleged to have been common to them all, and also the legends, in which there is, on the other hand, an inconsistent variety of form, are, to say the least, exceedingly suspicious.

It seems that we may attribute to Lawrence Bostock, an ardent Cheshire genealogist in the reign of Elizabeth, the responsibility of awakening the contemporary squire of Poynton to the latent glories of his race. Lawrence Bostock was himself a cousin of the Warrens, and the pedigree which he composed displays his own descent as well as theirs. It is said to have been completed in the month of August 1576, and will be found in the College of Arms, stored by Vincent in his Collections for Cheshire (Vinc. 120).

When Glover went in visitation to Cheshire in 1580, he would be prepared with this amount of information;¹ and on that occasion the squire of Poynton accepted his services to provide an authenticated Pedigree, which was subsequently preserved by the family, and no doubt regarded with all due confidence and veneration.

Watson, at p. 8, sets forth its long title, showing that it was formed by Glover at the request of John Warren of Poynton esquire, after a scrutiny of the family archives, and signed by him and his superior officer, William Flower, Norroy, when they came in their visitation to the family mansion on the 18th September, 1580.² It is this pedigree which Watson follows, and deduces at length, in his subsequent pages, from 83 to 137,—in the vignettes to which, throughout, the arms of Warren are of course engraved with the canton as if “of Mowbray.”

But, notwithstanding the authority of a King and Herald of Arms, thus avouched under sign-manual, and left in the possession of the family, this pedigree was never entered, as of record, in the office of the College of Arms. When Glover returned to his fellows in London, and the Visitation of Cheshire in 1580 was placed among the College books,³ the Warren genealogy was made to commence thus (at p. 42):—

¹ There is no pedigree of Warren in the Visitation of Cheshire made in 1566.

² The rough draft is preserved, in mutilated and detached portions, in the Harl. MS. 2012.

³ “The Visitation of Cheshire made by Robert Glover, Somerset Heralld and Marshal to Will'm Flower, Norroy King of Armes, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1580,” which is bound in the volume lettered “Glover's Visitation of the North 1569 and 1575,” and marked with a cross-crosslet.

principle which has done so much to impair the significance of English armory during its latter period,—I mean the practice of forming coats for new families out of the material of older coats that

f. 62.) This is quoted by Watson, ii. 115, but with the strange error of stating that it was “settled by Camden, Claren. in 1634,” although Camden had died in 1623. Watson also there states that “in a fine pedigree, on vellum, of the Napiers of Luton Hoo, by Segar, Garter,” the quarterings of Warren, Eyton, Colevill, Stockport, and Stafford,—those of the Warrens of Poynton, were in 1 Charles I. allowed to Sir Robert Napier of Luton Hoo, Bart. in virtue of his descent from John Warren of St. Alban’s: another gross example of the prostituted heraldry of that period.

Edmondson, however, blasons “Warren of St. Alban’s” somewhat differently, viz. Checky or and az. on a canton gu. a lion rampant ar. all within a bordure erm.; with the crest, a lion’s jamb erased ar. grasping an eagle’s leg erased at the thigh or (for even the Stanley badge must be pilfered, without the least pretence, by these manufacturers of patchwork).

At the Visitation of Hertfordshire in 1634 a gentleman named “Edward Warren *alias* Waller” was living at Ashwell in the same county, and in the Visitation Book at the College of Arms (C. 28) there may be seen his pedigree having his autograph signature *Edw. Warren alias Waller*. He bore for his arms Checky, a bordure engrailed sable, on a canton gules a lion double-queued ermine (differenced by a fleur de lis or). These arms had been displayed a few years before at the funeral of his brother “Henry Warren *alias* Waller of Ashwel, co. Hertford, Captayne of the Artillerie Garden, and one of the Captaynes of the Cittie of London,” who died at his house in Watling Street, on the 27th Oct. 1631, and was buried at All Saints, Bread Street. (Funeral Certificate, I. 23.)

Another Hertfordshire family of Warren bore Checky, on a canton three crowns within a bordure of Cornwall, as (imperfectly) described by Clutterbuck, i. 509, from a monument at Tring, dated 1640: but perhaps this coat is to be identified with that in Edmondson, *Warren*, [London, and of Walterstaff in Devonshire] Ar. three maseles sa. betw. two bars counter-compony or and az. on a canton of the second three ducal crowns or, all within a bordure gu. charged with eight bezants.—Crest, a greyhound sa. seizing a hare proper. Gr. March 14, 1623.

At Tewin in Hertfordshire, on the monument of Richard Warren, said to have been “*ortus Comitibus de Warren et Surrey*, natus A.D. 1686, obiit 1768, April y^e 2^d,” there occurs, Checky or and azure, on a canton gules a lion rampant argent,—the Poynton coat unvaried. (Clutterbuck, ii. 229.)

Edmondson, in his Ordinary, says that Warren of Burgh Castle in Suffolk also bore the same coat undifferenced, with this crest, Out of a ducal coronet gu. a pyramid of leaves ar. (the panache crests are frequently turned into leaves instead of feathers.) This, I presume, was the family of the celebrated Richard Warren, M.D. physician to King George the Third, who was born at Cavendish in that county in 1731, the third son of Dr. Richard Warren, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and died in 1797.

There are many more coats for the name of Warren, which may be seen in the Ordinaries of Edmondson and Burke. Most of them have something to do with *Checky*, which the heralds seem to have taken as the recognised heraldic symbol for the name; but I will only add one more, which is ascribed to a “Warren of London,”

have belonged to former families of the same name, without any real or probable descent or connection. Among the numerous coats thus fabricated for the name of Warren, we find, as of course, even the *ermine* spots of Nerford in some measure introduced, as well as every other charge or tincture of the ancient arms. The grant made in 1634 is of no further authority than any other of the class now characterised.

In 1687 William Davenport, son and heir of William Davenport of Bramall, near Stockport, esq. married Margaret second daughter of John Warren, esq. of Poynton, Judge of Chester,¹ by Anne daughter and heiress of Hugh Cooper, esq. of Chorley. Cooper bore Argent, a bend engrailed between two lions rampant sable; on an escutcheon at Bramall three plates were charged on the bend; and we are told by Watson (ii. 151) that on the same escutcheon Warren was merely Checky or and azure, *without the canton and lion*. So that at this time, it would seem, the canton was near vanishing altogether.

In the practical mind of the Judge of Chester there was probably no over-weening estimate of the position of his family among the ancient houses of Cheshire. Indeed he, or his son Edward, left that county for Lancashire, and Dr. Stukeley² speaks of the latter as "Mr. Warren of Dinkley," near Preston, noticing his regard for the Roman antiquities of Ribchester. So completely had he deserted Poynton, that in his will dated at Chorley Oct. 10, 1717, he desired to be buried either at Stockport or in the Talbot chapel at Blackburn,³ —in the vault of his wife's ancestors. Altogether, we need not imagine that the "Warrens of Poynton" entertained more than a vague impression, or tradition, that they were in some way descended from

—Gules, a lion rampant argent, a chief checky or and azure. Crest, a dragon's head coupé gules. This, it will be observed, is another hash of the ingredients furnished by Warren of Poynton; although in ancient days it would have stood for *Mowbray*, with a chief of Warren, and been pregnant with some true genealogical import.

None of the Warrens, so far as I find, have condescended to bear conies, or rabbits, in allusion to their name; but John Earl of Warren and Surrey (ob. 1347) on the reverse of his great seal engraved in Watson's Plates, did not disdain this emblem. The conies are there running in and out of their holes, surrounded by deer and swans and various birds indicative of the sports of the field: forming a view not only of a warren but of an ancient park and all its accompaniments that might have been a worthy embellishment of Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley's interesting volume on Deer Parks.

¹ See pp. 282, 363 of our last volume. (EDIT. II. & G.)

² *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 36.

³ Watson. ii. 157.

the old Earls of Warren, without deriving from that tradition any aspirations to the peerage, until the middle of the last century.

It was in 1761 when George Warren esquire, then the squire of Poynton, was nominated for one of the Knights of the Bath to be made at the coronation of King George the Third, that he was especially reminded of his ancestral claims, whether real or imaginary. As a Knight of that Most Honourable Order he became entitled to have Supporters assigned to his arms: and he prayed that they should be wyverns, alleging in his letter addressed on the occasion to the Deputy Earl Marshal that he "claimed to be lineally descended from the family of Warren who were ancient Earls of Warren, and who bore for their supporters two wyverns argent, the inside of their wings checky or and azure, as appears by the records of the College of Arms." The handsome engraving of the achievement of Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, which forms a plate in Watson's book, shows these Supporters accordingly.

In the foregoing assertion that "the ancient Earls of Warren bore for their supporters two wyverns," Sir George Warren is not to be justified, except so far as the expression may have been put into his mouth by bad professional advice. We now know very well that the ancient Earls of Warren had never displayed "two supporters," for the plain reason that in their days supporters were not yet invented. The foundation of Sir George Warren's statement (as we shall see hereafter) is a drawing, not earlier than the Tudor period, in which, according to the picturesque pattern of that time, a single wyvern is drawn sejant, as the *tenant* of a banner of Warren.

But, besides, the like wyvern, seated on a chapeau, was deemed to be the ancient Crest of Warren. Watson (vol. i. p. 13) cites for this the following statement of Laurence Bostock :

William Earl Warren and Surrey bore on his shield checky or and azure; on the crest of his helmet a chapeau gules turned up ermine, on which is a weever passant argent, the wings checky or and azure volant, the sight of the helmet opened, mantled or and azure. In this order it was set out in the glass windows of the Duke of Norfolk's house near London called the Charterhouse, where I, L. de B., took this trick or note, July 17, 1575. (Harl. MS. 2074.)

The same crest is also drawn in the MS. Coll. Arm. Vincent 152, p. 75, and thence engraved in Watson's book, i. 13. Which Earl was meant by Bostock he does not say; but it may be presumed that he meant the Earl who died in 1240, about which time such wyverns

were not uncommon as crests, though¹ none of the seals of the Earls of Warren represented in Watson's book exhibit an example.

Lawrence Bostock, then, suggested that a wyvern with chequy wings was the true and original crest of Warren; and, backed by the official authority of Flower and Glover, it was adopted by the family of Warren of Poynton. Yet, at some later date, they must have resumed the crest derived from their marriage with Stanley of Latham, for Sir George Warren himself continued to use it, even when Watson's book was written, and in the handsome plate of his achievement there, engraved by Basire, and already mentioned, he is content to display it, whilst "Sir John Borlase Warren of Stapleford, Baronet," had already possessed himself of the wyvern, as shown in the corresponding plate of his achievement.

The peculiar crest of the Warrens of Poynton² is described in the pedigree made by Flower and Glover as "a grype's foot silver in a bush of ostrich feathers, in a crown of gold." It is perfectly obvious whence the grype's or eagle's foot was derived. John Warren esquire of Poynton³ (ob. 1431,) in the 10th Hen. V. (1422) married Isabel

¹ As on the reverse of the seal of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester (used in 1250), where he appears on foot combating the lion of Scotland as the Constable of that kingdom. (*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. fol. xxviii. fig. 3; Laing's *Ancient Scottish Seals*, pl. ii.)

² In Watson's book are two portraits of Sir George Warren's lineal ancestors—and it is remarkable that among the many plates they are the only portraits in the work. The originals of both were not at Poynton, but at Bramall. One represents John Warren, esquire, at the age of 40, in 1580; the other his son Sir Edward Warren, who died in 1609. Each picture has at the upper corner a shield of arms, alike in a quarterly arrangement of the five coats of Warren, Eton, Colville, Stockport, and Stafford; but the father's picture has the crest of feathers and eagle's foot, and the son's that of the wyvern; "which shows (remarks Watson, ii. 143) that the family have varied this at their pleasure, using either of them as their fancy directed." In accordance with this notion, the vignette above Mr. Watson's Dedication of his book to Sir George Warren has the wyvern crest. It seems, however, not improbable that the wyvern crest was really adopted between the dates of these two portraits, at the suggestion of Laurence Bostock, already named.

³ Watson and J. C. Brooke make the following statement (vol. ii. p. 137) regarding the crest of Warren of Poynton: "In the pedigree of the family by Flower and Glover it is said that this John Warren bore on his hearme *a grype's fote silver in a bush of ostriche feathers, in a crown of gold*, the same as was used by Sir John Warren who was knighted in 1487, [grandson of John Warren and Isabel Stanley,] as I find in a MS. list of arms for Cheshire, written before the said John Warren was knighted (which MS. was bought of the widow of March King of Arms by Garter 6 Hen. VII.) and belonging in 1583 to Robert Cooke Clarencieux, at present to John

Stanley, daughter of Sir John Stanley¹ of Latham, and there is no cognisance of the days of old better known than the eagle's foot of the Stanleys and Lathams.² Now, what had been used as the crest of Warren was a coronet and panache of feathers, such as was borne by many families before crests became appropriated to particular persons and families, and among others by Mortimer;³ and it will be remembered that Watson in his book (vol. i. p. 18) compares these two *panache* crests of Mortimer and Warren, and even seems to consider that they tend to confirm the common origin attributed by Camden and others to the two families. This subject has been discussed by Mr. Planché, Somerset Herald, in a paper "On the Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of the Family of Mortimer," in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, March, 1868.

A memorandum I have observed in the Harl. MS. 2012, f. 40 b, shows further how the crest of Warren of Poynton gradually settled down into its later form. It is there drawn as a plume of five feathers within a coronet, and *above* the plume⁴ the eagle's foot: the coronet

Arden of Stockport, esq. In Vincent's Cheshire in the Heralds' office the family crest is *a griffin's (or eagle's) talon or, in a bush of ostrich feathers proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet of the first*. In the same office is the original from whence Flower and Glover entered their pedigree of the Warrens [this refers to the MS. Vincent 120], and the swan feathers are therein said to be the crest of the Earls of Warren, and the ostrich ones with eagle's talon that of Warren of Poynton. I have also seen, about this time [reg. Eliz.] the wivern for crest on the seals of this family, which is still used. These (*sic*), as well as the arms, are evidently borrowed from the Earls of Warren, and show the connection of Sir George Warren with that ancient noble family." On this statement it is obvious to remark: 1, that the distinction drawn between swan and ostrich feathers is imaginary and pure trifling; 2, that the plume of feathers, or *panache*, in every instance, is, as the wyvern had been in earlier times, a general, not a peculiar or family crest, notwithstanding that Watson elsewhere (vol. i. p. 18) compares it with the panache, or what he terms the crest, of Mortimer; 3, that the grype's or eagle's foot was, as I have already said, derived from the marriage of a Warren of Poynton with Stanley of Latham; and 4, that the wyvern, though "evidently borrowed" from the glass in the Charterhouse or some other old representation of it, had as evidently not descended by hereditary succession, but was what might be termed a revival from the antique.

¹ Styled "Knight of the garter," by Watson, ii. 112: from confusing him with his father of the same name, who was K.G. (ob. 1414.)

² There is a paper upon this Cognisance by Mr. Planché the present Somerset herald in the VIth volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Association*.

³ See the seal of Edmund Mortimer Earl of March engraved in our vol. iv. p. 411, where his shield is supported by two lions sejant, their heads covered with helmets surmounted by coronets and tall plumes of feathers.—(EDIT. II. & G.)

⁴ The word "over" in the grant of 1634 before quoted had no doubt the same

gules, the feathers argent. The memorandum is this : “ *son Crest ov le Badge* in som scales :” that is to say, that a seal or seals had been found in which the Badge of the eagle’s foot accompanied the Crest of the feathers. Subsequently, the eagle’s foot was set down *amidst* the “bush” of feathers, instead of being placed above them.

Now allow me to pursue, if I am not too tedious, the coat-armor of the WARRENS OF STAPLEFORD. Sir John Borlase Warren¹ was exceedingly anxious, in every way, to establish the belief of his presumed consanguinity to the Warrens of Poynton, and in armorial matters he may be observed to conform himself, as far as possible, to their models.

Your note at p. 209 of vol. vii. has already shown that his family were originally Warings, and though this at ii. 118 of Watson is merely spoken of parenthetically as a “mistake” of Thoroton the historian of Nottinghamshire, you have given substantial proof that such was really the fact; and shewn that these Warings bore the totally different coat of *Azure, a chevron between three lions passant or.*

It is stated by Watson, ii. 117, that William Warren (or Waring) having purchased the manor of Thorp Arnold in Leicestershire about the year 1526, removed to that place from Cortlingstock (or Costock) in Nottinghamshire. He either rebuilt or much enlarged the manor-house at Thorpe Arnold, and it is affirmed that “the arms of the Warrens of Poynton were both carved and painted in this new building; the same also appears on the seals of old deeds, marriage settlements, &c. yet remaining in the family.” (p. 118.) One should have had greater confidence in these assertions, had they been less general, and at all exemplified.² However, again we are told that “On the

meaning which I now express by the word *above*. It might afterwards be understood as meaning *upon* (viewing the crest as in a drawing or picture), and so the leg was placed *amidst* the feathers.

¹ The Buckinghamshire family of Borlase from which Sir John Borlase Warren was descended had usually written their name Borlase, and that is the orthography in the printed text of Watson’s book. Sir John appears, however, to have preferred Borlase, and in his pedigree engraved on copper-plate, and the accompanying plate of his armorial achievement, both dated 1785, he is named Sir John Borlase Warren.

² Nothing relating to the manor-house of Thorpe Ernald occurs in Nichols’s *History of Leicestershire*, nor any armorial or other memorials of the Warings in his account of the church; but they are called *Waring* only, from William above-mentioned, who died in 1541, until they sold the lordship in 1640 (vol. ii. pp. 368, 369). It is added, that from Arthur Waring, who soon after settled at Stapleford in Nottinghamshire, “is descended the present gallant naval officer Sir John Borlase Warren, who was created a Baronet in 1775, and honoured with the order of the Bath in 1794.”

enlargement of the manor house at Stapleford the arms of the Warrens of Poynton were painted and carved there, as they had been at Thorp Arnold." (p. 120).

But it appears from a painter's workbook, now preserved in the College of Arms, that the arms used in 1697 at the funeral of Arthur Warren, esq. of Stapleford, who had married Anne, sister and coheir of Sir John Borlace, bart., were materially differenced from those of the Poynton family. They are drawn—Checky or and azure, a bordure sable, on a canton gules a lion rampant double-queued argent,¹ impaling, (for Borlace), Ermine, on a bend sable two hands and arms issuant out of clouds proper, reuding a horse-shoe or; "*an atchievement for Mr. Chandless*" (probably the undertaker). H. 6 Coll. Arm. fol. 91.

This coat differed from that of the Poynton family, both in the added bordure and in the double tail given to the lion; and it will not be improper to affirm that it no more indicated real descent from the ancient Warrens than did any other of the coats of the 16th and 17th centuries which I have already noticed as having been allowed to various other families of the name.

Sir John Borlase Warren was born on the 2nd September, 1753, and returned to parliament for the borough of Great Marlow at the general election of 1774, shortly before he came of age. It is not surprising that being in that position he had sufficient influence to claim the same rank which had been held by the ancestors from whom he derived his baptismal names, and that consequently before another year had elapsed he was created a Baronet, by patent² dated May 20, 1775.

Sir John Borlase Warren assumed supporters some years before he became a Knight of the Bath: and in order to do this with authority he appears to have repaired to the Lyon Office at Edinburgh, where his arms were registered in the year 1780 in the following terms: 1. and 4. Checkie or and azure, for Warren, *in a canton gules a lion rampant argent, for Moubray (sic)*; 2. and 3. Borlace. Crest, a wyvern argent, with expanded wings, the insides of which are checkie argent and azure, on a chapeau gules turned up ermine. Supporters, two wyverns with wings expanded argent, each holding a banner of the

¹ The same document was the authority for the statement before made on this point in the note at p. 209 of vol. vii., but there the canton was too hastily accepted as "the canton of Neirford."

² His engraved pedigree in Watson's book gives the date as May 20, the Baronetage as June 1, 1775.

ancient arms of Warren, viz. : Checkie or and azure. Thus he followed very closely the example of Sir George Warren, merely distinguishing his shield by the quartering of Borlace, and his supporters by the additional banner held in their paws.¹ With respect to the wyvern crest I shall have more to say presently.

This atchievement, impaling the arms of Clavering (his wife) with the motto *LEO DE JUDA EST ROBUR NOSTRUM*, is engraved at large in Watson's book, in a plate dated August 20, 1785.

So, the large engravings, given as plates of Watson's book, for atchievements of Sir George Warren and Sir John Borlase Warren, display different Crests. Whilst Sir George continued to use the old crest of the Warrens of Poynton derived from their alliance with Stanley of Latham, Sir John had gone a step beyond, and adopted the wyvern which Laurence Bostock had assumed to be the ancient crest of the Earls of Warren.

But, as Sir John Borlase Warren was anxious to conform, in this particular as in his other armorial insignia, to the usage of the presumed Head of his family, we find him subsequently eagerly claiming the old crest of Warren of Poynton, on the ground that it had been used at the funeral of his great-grandfather in 1697.

It must have been a matter of especial gratification to Sir John Borlase Warren when, in 1794, he found himself following the steps of his putative cousin Sir George Warren as a member of the Order of the Bath. This honour was conferred upon him in recognition of his services as a naval officer. He thus became more strictly entitled, according to the usage of England, to the distinction of Supporters; but it was not until the year 1802, when he received a diplomatic mission to Russia, and was on that occasion sworn a Privy Councillor, that his armorial insignia were finally settled at the College of Arms. There was previously, as I have heard, a long correspondence with Sir Isaac Heard regarding them. On the 7th of May in that year his arms were registered as already described, altogether like those of the

¹ This was evidently adopted from the drawing in Vincent 152, Coll. Arm. p. 97, where such a wyvern is shown tenant a banner of Warren (as engraved in Watson's plate, vol. i. p. 13). It did not occur to Sir John Borlase Warren that the beasts of ancient armory were never required to bear shields and banners both at one time : but modern heralds have put this double duty upon them in other instances ; see the arms of the Marquess of Ailesbury, Lord Viscount Hardinge, &c. and particularly the sinister supporter of the Earl of Clancarty,—a stag, which though constrained to observe a guardant posture, yet in that stiff and non-natural attitude has to shoulder " bend-wise " a banner of Le Poer.

Warrens of Poynton, but with this minute addition, that a golden crescent was placed between the paws of the lion: and the same coat was at that time granted to the descendants of his father John Borlase Warren. The supporters were admitted as he had borne them already, with their banners; but the crest was a matter of greater difficulty. At first it was directed to be as follows: an Eastern crown, between the rays two oak-leaves or, issuant therefrom a double plume of ostrich feathers proper, in the centre an eagle's leg inverted sable.

But Sir John was not contented with this crest: and after a hard struggle he succeeded in procuring, on the 5th August following, a fresh grant, which, upon the plea that his family had for more than a century past borne for crest a plume of ostrich feathers with an eagle's leg inverted out of a ducal coronet, and which he wished to use, but not finding the same registered to his family in the College of Arms, and *it being against the rules of office to GRANT ducal coronets*,¹ still, it appearing by a painter's work-book² that the said Crest was used at the funeral of Arthur Warren the great-grandfather of the petitioner in Nov. 1697,—thereupon the coveted distinction was exemplified to the claimant, viz. Out of a ducal coronet or a double plume of ostrich feathers argent, in the centre an eagle's leg inverted sable.

Sir John Borlase Warren died a full Admiral in the year 1822. Whatever may have been his professional and personal talents,³ it is clear that as regards his ancestral claims in the Warren line, he was merely a pretender; yet his substantial success in most respects is remarkable, for he was cordially accepted by Sir George Warren of

¹ The heralds objected to grant *ducals* coronets properly enough, but they should have objected altogether to the term "ducals coronets," which had itself originated entirely from misapprehension. Crests arising from ornamental collars or circlets of metal had been used from very early times, before even any special coronets had been assigned to Dukes or any other grade of the peerage: but there was no sensible reason for terming them ducal coronets. Though this term is still by no means abandoned, the more suitable term of *crest-coronet* has recently in many cases been adopted. It is ruled also that a *crest-coronet* should have three leaves only, whilst a Duke's coronet has five.

² *i. e.* the same before cited: but the crest is there drawn thus: In a coronet four feathers (only,—ranged in one row,) alternately or and azure, and *above* them the inverted eagle's foot. (H. 6, f. 91.)

³ There is a memoir of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren in *The Annual Biography and Obituary*, 1823, vol. vii. pp. 144-158. Its genealogical passages are brief; as to the Warrens the only remark is that "Sir John was related to the family in Cheshire, and descended from the ancient Earls of Wareneue, belonging to the Plantagenet family."

Poynton as a cousin, he was accepted by the historian of the family, and ultimately he was accepted, as regards his armorial bearings, by both the established authorities of Scotland and England.

It is evident that he materially abetted Sir George Warren in his visionary pursuit of the highest ancestral honours. His policy was such as he may be supposed to have found recommended, in a metaphor not unsuited to his professional ideas, by the lines of Pope :—

So let my faithful bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale!

and he followed this course with true sailor-like pertinacity and correspondent success.

Yet a striking comment upon the vanity of all human wishes, in these matters, may be made on the eventual result, that Sir George and Sir John Borlase Warren, each losing their only sons, both died at last without heirs male, though both alike desiring that the great name of Warren should be adopted by their testamentary heirs. But these particulars you have already noticed in p. 209 of your previous volume.

Yours, &c. N. H. S.

BRANCHES OF CARY, OF COCKINGTON, TOR ABBEY,
AND FOLLATON, CO. DEVON.

My last paper on the Cary family¹ shewed that in the division of his Devonshire estates Robert Cary bestowed his mansion and manor of Cockington on Thomas, the second son of his first wife.

George, the eldest of the many children of Thomas Cary, succeeded at the age of 26 to an estate already augmented by the prudence of his father, and destined to be largely enriched in the course of his own more distinguished and prosperous career. Prince gives him a prominent place amongst his *Worthies of Devon*, and as the most eminent member of the Devonshire branch of the Carys, his life undoubtedly affords rich materials for the biographer. It must suffice here to refer to some of its main facts which escaped the notice of Prince.

George Cary found a richly endowed wife of his own age in Wilmot, the young heiress and sole eventual representative of a line of the Giffards, whose pedigree, unnoticed in the published histories of Devon, is found among the Cary papers, compiled with minute care and proved by complete evidence in the handwriting of her husband. While yet a child of 14 the hand of Wilmot Giffard was bestowed on John Bury, esquire, of Collaton, Devon, but the marriage remained unconsummated for seven years, when proceedings for its dissolution were referred to the arbitrament of Lewis Pollard, esq. on behalf of Bury, and, on the lady's part, to Robert Cary of Clovelly, who had married her mother, Margaret, the widow of John Giffard of Yeo. Archbishop Parker signed the final sentence, and while both were yet under 21, George and Wilmot Cary entered upon a more fortunate union of twenty years. Of the four children of this marriage only the eldest son, George, survived their mother, and he afterwards fell childless in the Irish wars. Meanwhile

¹ *Herald and Genealogist* (Part XXXI.), vol. VI. p. 7.

George Cary, the father, had become intimately associated with some of the greatest men and especially with the eminent lawyers of the Elizabethan era. Sir William Cordell, the Master of the Rolls, names him in his will, dated 1580, as one of the trustees of the hospital he had founded at Long Melford in Suffolk; and, in 1586, we find George Cary appointing as trustees of certain of his own manors Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Edmund Anderson the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, William Peryam another Justice of the same Court, John Popham then Attorney-General, and Edward Drewe and John Hole esquires. Prince refers to Sir George Cary as a lord justice of Ireland, but the evidence of his having been a member of the legal profession is not absolutely conclusive. Be this as it may, it is clear that his talents were more prominently exercised in military and administrative than in legal affairs. In 1584-5 he is found in active correspondence with Walsingham as Commissioner in charge of the defensive works at Dover Harbour in conjunction with the famous Sir Richard Grenville.¹ Afterwards, as a Deputy Lieutenant of Devon, he was engaged in organizing the forces of his own county to resist the Spanish invasion. Here he remained till, in May 1588, the great Armada passed up channel beset by the nimbler vessels of Drake and Hawkins. In July, the *Roebuck*, one of the ships fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh and commanded by Captain Jacob Whyddon, brought a Spanish prize into Torbay. Mr. Cary and Sir John Gilbert of Compton took charge of the captured vessel, and, forwarding its ordnance to the Queen's navy, lodged the crew at their own heavy cost in the great barn of Torre Abbey, which has ever since borne the name of the Spanish Barn. Late in the year 1588 George Cary received at Plymouth tidings of the stranding in Hope Bay near Salcombe of the *St. Peter the Great*, one of the two hospital ships of the Spanish Navy.² At the end of a rapid ride of twenty miles, his first care was to disperse the country folk, who were already busily plundering the wreck, and, having secured the prize in the Queen's name, he took order for the disposal of the crew and the recovery of the remnants of the

¹ *Domestic Series of State Papers*, 1581-90, vols. 203, 213, 215, 217.

² *Domestic Series of State Papers*, vol. 218.

cargo. The ordnance was saved, but the plate and treasure had already fallen a prey to the wreckers, and the drugs and "potecary stuff" of 6,000 ducats' value were spoiled by water. Of the crew of 30 sailors, 100 soldiers, and 50 other persons, who had sailed in the *St. Peter* from Spain, 140 succeeded in reaching the land in safety. Separating twenty officers from the rest, Mr. Cary left eight with Sir William Courtenay of Ilton Castle, and himself took charge of the crew including the surgeon and apothecary, assigning out of his private means an allowance of one penny per diem for each prisoner's subsistence until her Majesty's pleasure should be known. Then, leaving the further care of the matter to Anthony Ashley the Clerk of the Council, who took up his quarters with Sir William Courtenay, Mr. Cary retired to his home at Cockington, whence, on the 5th Nov. 1588, he dated his report of the proceedings to the Privy Council.

It is not necessary to dwell on the facts recorded in Prince's *Worthies* respecting the part taken by Sir George Cary in the government of Ireland at one of the most stormy periods of that country's history, nor need we repeat what Prince has fully narrated of his charitable endowments for the relief of the Cockington poor; but may here note that his name first appears as a knight upon the Rolls of his Manor Courts in the latter part of the 40th Elizabeth.¹ This tardy recognition of his services to the State probably coincided with the date of his appointment to office in the Irish government; for on the 1st March 1589 we find Chamberlain writing to Dudley Carleton that "Sir George Carie of Cockington (by Plymouth) is named to be Treasurer of Ireland in Sir Henry Wallop's place, but whether he be to my lord's [the Earl of Essex] liking, or no, I know not."² The election of Sir George Cary by the Queen herself is evidenced by Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, in his *True Remembrances* containing the narrative of the events of his life to the year 1632, and in which he relates the circumstances leading to the displacement of Sir Henry Wallop from the treasurership.³ "There-upon she directed her speech to her lords in her council there

¹ According to Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, he was knighted in 1597.

² Letters of John Chamberlain. Camd. Soc. Pub.

³ Collins's *Peerage*, vii. 139.

present, and commanded them presently to give her the names of six men out of which she might choose one to be Treasurer of Ireland; her election falling upon Sir George Cary of Cockington." After holding this post for about ten years Sir George Cary was advanced, on the accession of James I., to the higher dignity of Lord Deputy; but, after the lapse of a year, he surrendered the government of Ireland into the hands of another Devonshire worthy, Sir Arthur Chichester, and retired to end his days at Cockington.

In 1607-8 he contracted another marriage with Lettice, daughter of Robert Rich, 1st Earl of Warwick, who, after his decease, was remarried to Sir Arthur Lake, Bart. Sir George's death is stated by Prince to have occurred 19 Feb. 1615, but he certainly survived two years later, for the Court Rolls of his Manors prove him to have been living between Nov. 1616 and April 1617, and it was not till Feb. 1617 that George Lord Carew was able to write to Sir Thomas Rowe,—“My olld shakinge kinsman Sir George Cary, somtymes Lord Deputy of Irland, is dead, and his wife is now a riche widdow.”¹

Sir George Cary was enabled to make large additions to the fair estate derived from his father and his first wife, and, at the time of his death, his rent-roll must have been one of the amplest in Devonshire. He purchased the Westhill estate in St. Mary Church in 1578, and in 1595 he bought the manor of that name from the Fords of Bagtor. The manor of Coffinswell was sold to him by Sir Thomas Prideaux in 1606, that of Stokenham near Start Point by Thomas Amerideth in 1608. The barton of Stantor was acquired in 1610 by purchase from his neighbour and brother-in-law, Sir William Kirkham of Blagdon in Paignton.

A large portion of these possessions, including the manor and mansion of Cockington, fell to the share of his namesake and adopted heir George, the youngest but one of the sons of his brother John Cary of Dudley, co. Stafford.

This George Cary married Elizabeth, a daughter of the now ducal House of Seymour. The contents of a deed printed in the Appendix show that, in early life at least, George Cary displayed tendencies to extravagance, which excited his uncle's misgivings. He nevertheless handed down the Cockington estate, at his death

¹ Letters of George Lord Carew, (Camd. Soc.) p. 86.

in 1643, to his eldest son and heir, the gallant but unfortunate Sir Henry Cary.

On succeeding to the ancestral manors, Sir Henry served the office of Sheriff of Devon, and, having raised a regiment in defence of the monarchy, was knighted by Charles the First at Crediton in July 1644.¹ When Fairfax captured Dartmouth in the following year, Sir Henry Cary, with his regiment and twelve guns, held the fort of Kingswear on the opposite side of the harbour. On the fall of the town and its castle, Sir Henry obtained favourable terms of surrender, and was permitted to march away under engagement not to appear again in arms against the Parliament.² His pardon was accompanied by a heavy fine, and, on the final ruin of the royal cause, he found himself compelled to resign his manor of Cockington and other possessions, and subsequently to emigrate, with his motherless family, to Virginia. Here the researches of American genealogists, now earnestly directed to the subject, may succeed in tracing some of his descendants. Prince relates that, on his subsequent return to England, "he was reduced to great necessities; insomuch, before he died, which was near about the return of K. Charles II. he was obliged for his bread to the charity of well-disposed gentlemen." Prince adds that the younger brothers of Sir Henry became soldiers of fortune, and died, as he thinks, "beyond sea, without issue." One of them, George, served as a captain of horse under his brother, and finally assisted in the restoration of monarchy. Prince supplies a more copious account of another brother, Robert, a learned scholar and divine, who, having entered at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1631, became B.A. in 1635, M.A. in 1638, and LL.D. in 1644.³ On returning from foreign travel he was presented by the Marquis of Hertford to the rectory of East Portlemouth, Devon. In the civil wars he had joined the Presbyterians, but expressed so warm an attachment to Charles II. at the Restoration, that he was made Archdeacon of Exeter. Ejected from that office in 1664, he

¹ Symonds's Diary (Camd. Soc.), p. 54.

² Sprigge, 165-177. Vicars, iv. 348-352. Rushworth, Pt. I. vol. i. 96-99. Whitelock's Memorials, 195. Oldmixon, 300.

³ Wood's Athen. Oxon. ii. 625.

retired to his rectory of Portlemouth, where he died in 1668, leaving, as the result of his literary labours, a curious work, entitled *Palæologia Chronica*, a chronological account of Antient Time, in three parts: I. Didactical; II. Apodeictical; III. Canonical. Performed by Robert Cary, D.LL. Devon. London: Printed by J. Darby, for Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard. MDCLXXVII.¹

Robert, the fourth son of Dr. Robert Cary, succeeded to the vicarage of St. Gwennap in Cornwall, 17th August, 1680, and, resigning it in 1693 for the living of Sidbury in Devon, died there January 1706. The destruction of the parish registers by fire about 20 years ago deprives us of the opportunity of learning from that source whether he married and left descendants.

We return to the line of the CARYS OF TOR ABBEY (Table IV.), who sprung from the union of Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, the favourite nephew and principal secretary of the Lord Deputy, with Margaret Blackhurst.

The later years of Sir Edward were sorely embittered by persecution at the hands of a puritanical government through his adoption of the Roman Catholic creed, which has ever since been firmly held by his descendants at Tor Abbey. At the age of 80, Sir Edward closed his harassed life at Stantor in 1654, and was buried in the chancel of Marlton church with his wife, who survived him but four days.²

Eight years after his father's death, Sir George Cary, then of Newparke, co. Hants, purchased Tor Abbey from John Stowell, of the Inner Temple and of Bovey Tracy, co. Devon, and thus acquired the present mansion and demesne of the family adjoining the manor of Cockington, which had been lost though the misfortunes of Sir Henry Cary, the gallant defender of Kingswear Fort at Dartmouth against the victorious assault of Fairfax. Sir George had also espoused the cause of Charles the First, by whom he had been knighted at Greenwich on the 3rd July,

Philos. Trans. No. 132, p. 808.

² The barton of Stantor, in the parish of Marlton, adjoins the manor of Cockington, and both now belong to C. H. Mallock, esq. whose ancestor, Rawling Mallock, succeeded Sir Henry Cary in the ownership at the Commonwealth. The few existing remains of the ancient mansion at Stantor are converted into houses for cattle near the modern farm homestead.

1632; but of the part he took in the civil strife little is known beyond the fact of his appointment on the 31st March, 1645, as one of the Commissioners to treat with Fairfax for the surrender of Exeter. Like his father, Sir George Cary suffered severely as a "Popish Recusant," in the sequestration of his estate. His remains had rested for ten years in the family vault in Tormohun church when his widow witnessed the landing of William of Orange on the opposite side of Torbay. On the 7th Nov. 1688, the Prince despatched an officer with some troops to search Tor Abbey for arms, while he himself led forward his motley army to night quarters near Newton Abbot, where he was entertained at Ford House, then, as now, belonging to the ancient family of Courtenay. One who was present thus relates what took place at Tor Abbey at this time:¹ "Nor shall it be forgotten what was faithfully acted at this lady's house immediately on our arrival in Torbay. There were a priest and some others with him upon a watch tower, to discover what our fleet was, whether French or Dutch. At last they discovered the white flags on some of our men-of-war; the ignorant priest concluded absolutely we were the French fleet, which with great impatience they had so long expected; and, having laid up great provisions for their entertainment, the priest ordered all to the chapel to sing *Te Deum* for the arrival of their supposed forces; but, being soon undeceived on our landing, we found the benefit of their provisions: and instead of *vostre serviture, Monsieur*, they were entertained with *yeen, mynheer, can you Dutch spraken*, upon which they all run away from the house but the lady and a few old servants."

From the commencement of the last century the annals of the Cary family are of a more domestic character. At this date the flourishing watering-place, whose numberless villas crown the hills round about Tor Abbey, was represented by a few cottages with their little herb-gardens on the steep slopes, while beneath clustered the dwellings of fishermen, whose boats lay within the shelter of a rude pier which gave their hamlet its name of Torquay. The hospitalities of the Abbey were well maintained by Edward Cary, then a widower and the father of a young and

¹ Harl. Misc.

numerous family. In spite of the discouragement of the squire, Sam Isacke, son of the Chamberlain of Exeter, became a frequent guest, and managed to secure the affections of his eldest daughter. Designed for his father's profession of the law, Samuel inclined more to the sports of the field, and it was shrewdly suspected that he procured at the gaming-table the means of supplementing the moderate paternal allowance. Finding their affair was being canvassed by the gossips of the neighbourhood, the young people accomplished a secret marriage, and the bride immediately after resumed her accustomed place as the female head of her father's establishment. He, still ignorant of the proceeding, left home a few weeks later to visit his neighbour and friend, the Lord Clifford of Ugbrooke. During his absence, a maid servant, groping her way down stairs in the gloom of a winter's morning, discovered that a back door, the way to which led through a cellar of the abbey, had been left open. Presently it was found that Mistress Anne's chamber was vacant, and in a window was stuck a letter addressed to her father. With this, a young farmer of the neighbourhood, John Jeffrey by name, was dispatched at once to Ugbrooke, where the parent read the brief explanation of the catastrophe in his daughter's handwriting, thus :—

SIR,—The cause of my disobedience is Love, and therefore I hope you will pardon me, for I was some time since married to Mr. Isacke, and cannot in conscience tarry any longer from him.

I am your dutiefull daughter,

ANNE ISACKE.

The breach thus established with the lady's family was further embittered by law-suits over money matters, and, four years after the marriage, we find the young couple depending for shelter and maintenance on the bounty of old Mr. Isacke, in his house at Exeter.

George, the second son of Sir George Cary of Tor Abbey, lived in London. He was addressed by his brother Edward, in 1704, at the Three Crowns in Drury Lane, and in 1728 he is found described as of St. Giles, Middlesex. Another brother, John, accompanied the Dowager Queen Katharine, widow of Charles the Second, to her native country in 1692, and, having

married a Portuguese lady, and died in 1732 at Lisbon, left a family, of whose descendants nothing is known.

George, the eldest son of Edward Cary, was fortunate in his marriage with Anne, the highly-gifted third daughter of Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, but, leaving no issue, the family estates descended to George, the elder of the two sons of his brother William, a merchant of Dartmouth. The second son, Edward, married an heiress of the ancient house of Fleming of Coniston and Rydal, after whose early death he purchased, in 1788, the Follaton estate by Totnes, which has ever since been the home of this branch of the Carys. Tor Abbey descended, as the pedigree tables will show, to its present possessor, Robert Shedden Sulyarde Cary, esq., under whose care the family estate has been greatly improved in value, extent, and importance.

We have now followed down to its living generations what, in the absence of contrary evidence, is assumed to be the elder branch of the Carys. It remains for future contributions to these pages to throw light on the history of the families settled at Clovelly, and Woodstock, and, it may be, to discover that a premier line still exists in the descendants of the Carys of Cary, whose latest known records are found in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620.¹

It should be stated in conclusion that such of the early particulars in the accompanying Pedigree as are not proved by the evidence cited in the Appendix, are mainly derived from an ancient document in the possession of a member of the Cary family, entitled "The Pedigree of the Ancient and Most Noble Family of Cary, originally of Castle Cary, in the County of Somerset, from whom are sprung the several branches of Cary of Launceston, Cockington, Torr Abbey, and Clovelly, as also the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earls of Dover and Monmouth, the present Viscount Falkland in Scotland, and the Barons of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire. Faithfully collected from the Books and Records of the College of Armes, and other Authentick Testimonies, and deduced down to this present year, 1701."

To this Pedigree additions have been made from time to time, though somewhat incompletely, by members of the family through

¹ See Table II. of Pedigree, vol. VI. p. 29.

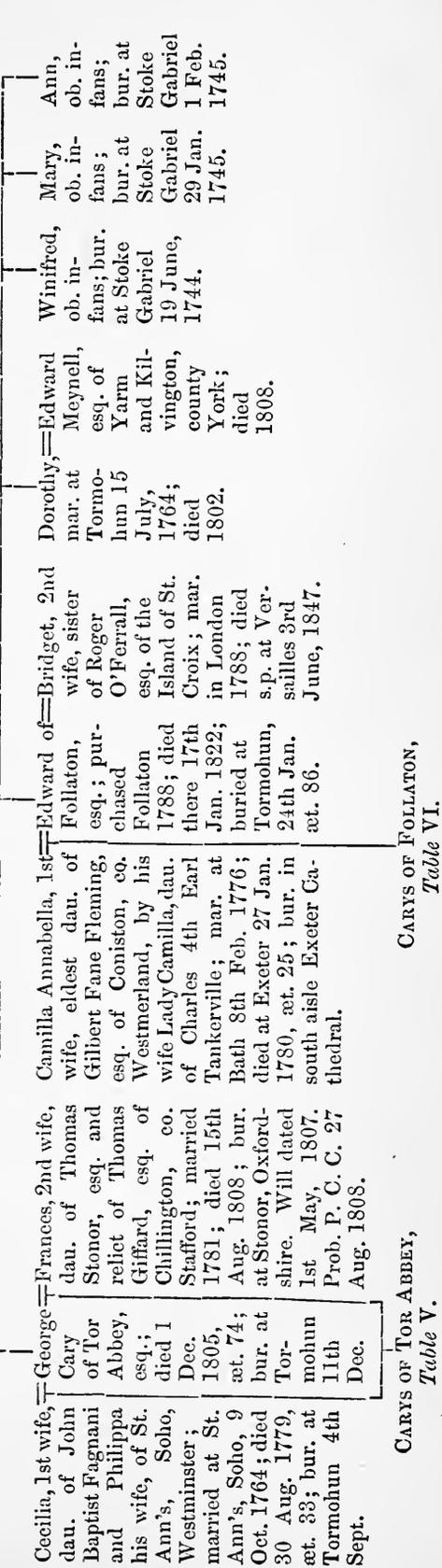
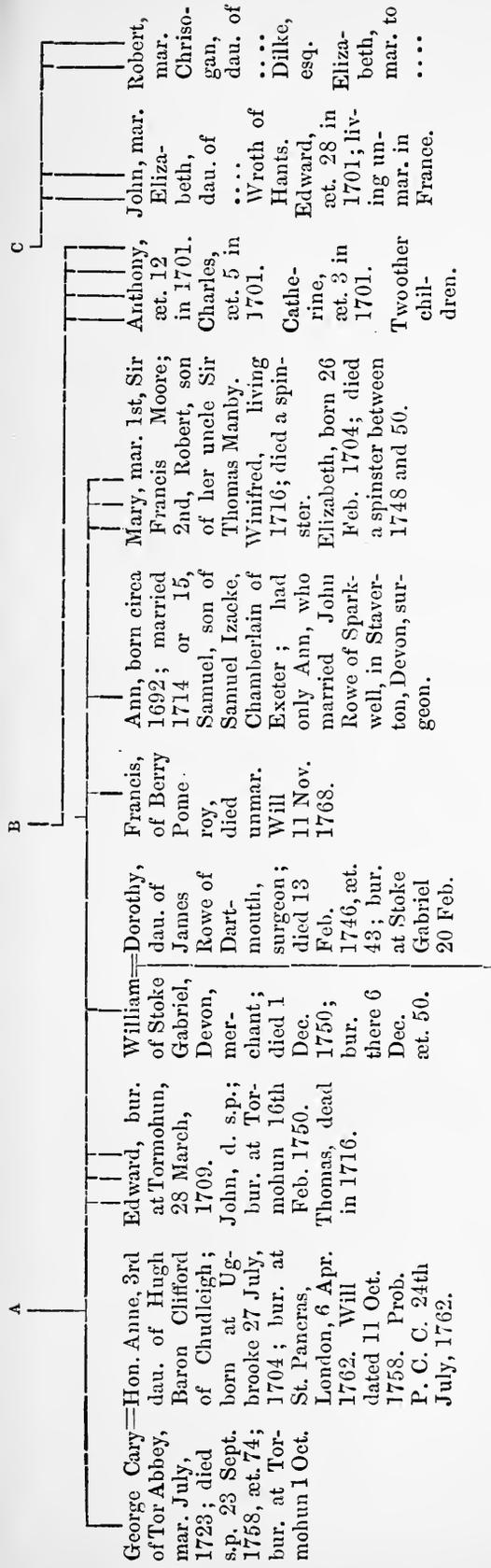
whose hands it has passed. The labours of that precise and learned antiquary the late Rev. Dr. Oliver of Exeter, and the investigations of C. H. Mallock, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and the late Mr. Clarence Hopper, have materially aided the present work. I desire also especially to acknowledge the ever ready and courteous assistance of the Rev. C. J. Robinson, Vicar of Norton Canon, and the facilities afforded by the clergy of the various parishes whose registers have been examined.

ROBERT DYMOND.

Exeter.

THOMAS CARY, of Cockington, esq.; died 27 March, Mary, dau. of John Southcott, of Indio, in Bovey Tracy, Devon, Clerk of the Peace for Devon.

<p>Sir George Cary, Wilmot, 1st wife, dau. Lettice, 2nd wife, Richard, Gregory, Joan, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>knt. of Cockington; born 1540-1; died s.p. at Cockington 19th Feb. 1614; bur. there. Lord Deputy of Ireland.</p>	<p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p>	<p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p>	<p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p>	<p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p> <p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p>
<p>George, slain in Ireland 1586 s.p.; bur. at Cockington?</p> <p>Thomas, Ann, died s.p. 1625; 1st wife of Sir Richard Edgumbe, of Mount Edgeumbe; died 23 Mar. 1638, aet. 74.</p>	<p>Catherine? mar. Buxton.</p> <p>Other children died young.</p>	<p>Edward, ob. infans.</p> <p>Sir Edward, of Stantor, in Marldon, Devon, where he died 14th June, 1654, aet. 80; bur. in Marldon church 21 June, 1654.</p>	<p>Thomas, of Moushall, co. Stafford; died 1644.</p> <p>Margaret, dau. of Blackhurst, co. Lanc.; died 19th June, 1654, aet. 85; bur. in Marldon church 21 June, 1654.</p>	<p>A daughter. CARYS OF TOR ABBEY, OXFORDSHIRE.</p> <p>Francis. Ignatius. Margaret, mar. 1649; died 1st April, 1712, aet. 99; bur. at Mel-ford 5 May, 1712.</p> <p>Henry, 5th son of Sir Roger Martin, knt. of Long Melford; bapt. there 30th April, 1618; died s.p.; buried there 28 Aug. 1677.</p>
<p>John, of Dudley, dau. of Arthur. Robert, Dorothy. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Kirkham. Grace, mar. Sir William Kirkham, of Blagdon, in Paington. Margaret. Joan, m. Wm. Weekes, or Wykes, of Bindon, in Axmouth, Devon.</p>	<p>Robert, Thomas, John Wood. Katherine, bur. at Bradford 2 July, 1581.</p>	<p>George, Elizabeth, 1st wife, Dorothy; bur. at Cockington; Sept. 1634.</p> <p>Edward, dau. of Sir Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, bur. at Staff. 23rd July, 1643.</p>	<p>George, Elizabeth, 1st wife, Dorothy; bur. at Cockington; Sept. 1634.</p> <p>Edward, dau. of Sir Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, bur. at Staff. 23rd July, 1643.</p>	<p>CARYS OF COCKINGTON. Table VII.</p> <p>Jane. Magdalene. Lucy, living unmar. 1654.</p>



CARYS OF TOR ABBEY, *Table V.*

CARYS OF FOLLATON, *Table VI.*

Henry George—Emily Munro, sole child and heir of Robert Shedden, esq. of Brooklands, Bavarian cha- pel, Warwick Street, Lon- don; mar. at St. Maryle- bone church 12 July, 1827; d. at Tor Ab- bey 2 Sept. 1840; bur. at St. Marychurch, Devon, 9 Sept.

Bernard, Lt.—Eliza, dau. of Castelli, esq. H.M. Consul in S. Ame- rica; living 1872.

Lucius, Lieut. of Wal- moden Guiras- siers; born 24 Oct. 1809; died in Hun- gary Nov. 1854.

Amelia, dau. of Count Starhen- burg of Orssy Koyosa, and Samos Ysuka, in Hungary; mar. at the cha- teau, Noggy Orossy, 8 Jan. 1839.

Hugh Valen- tine, a priest.

John.—Fanny, dau. of Ordodi, Hun- gary.

Sophia Char- lotte, mar. at the Catholic chapel of All Souls, Lang- ham Place, London, 1828; living 1872.

Charles Sto- nor, esq. died at Holmwood Place, Berks, March 1840, leaving issue.

Frances, born 6 June, 1804; living 1872.

Mary Anne, mar. Joseph Ordodi in Hun- gary.

Georgina, ob. in- fans.

Mary ob. in- fans.

Blanche, living in Paris 1872.

Robert Shedden Sulyarde Cary, now of Tor Abbey, esq.; born at his maternal grandfather's, 55, Wim- pole Street, London, 22 June, 1828; bapt. at St. Marylebone Church and Warwick Street Catholic chapel; mar. Margaret Mary, at the Catholic cha- pel, Spanish Place, Lon- don 15 Dec. 1866; living 1872.

Henry Fraser Lovat, born at Tor Abbey 4 Nov. 1833; died there 25 Oct. 1838; bur. at St. Marychurch 1 Nov.

Lionel Stuart Traquair Munro, Lieut. Rifle Brigade; born 25 Jan. 1837; wounded in the Crimean War and died at Malta 9 Nov. 1855.

Henry James Lucius Cary, Edith Millicent Kirkpatrick, born at Aldershot 6 Jan. 1872.

Lucius Falk- land Bran- caleone, Rifle Brigade, born at Tor Abbey 1 Feb. 1839; bapt. at Tor Abbey 16 March, 1839; living 1872.

Lionel Stuart Traquair Munro, Lieut. Rifle Brigade; born 25 Jan. 1837; wounded in the Crimean War and died at Malta 9 Nov. 1855.

Bertha Eliza- beth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Winslow Phil- lips; mar. at Catholic cha- pel, Torquay, 2 April, 1868; living 1872.

Millicent Maria Johnes, born at Tor Abbey 3 Nov. 1829; mar. 4 Feb. 1854, living 1872.

John Stuart, son of John Coxon, esq. of Flesk Priory, Killarney; died at Yarmouth 1862, leaving two sons and a daugh- ter.

Edith Agatha Dottin, born at her grandfa- ther's, Brooklands, Hants, 19 Mar. 1831; living unmar. 1872.

Henrietta Margaret Emily, born at South- ampton 10 Jan. 1841; died at Bevois Mount, near Southampton, 7 March, 1842; bur. at Saint Marychurch, Devon, 16 March.

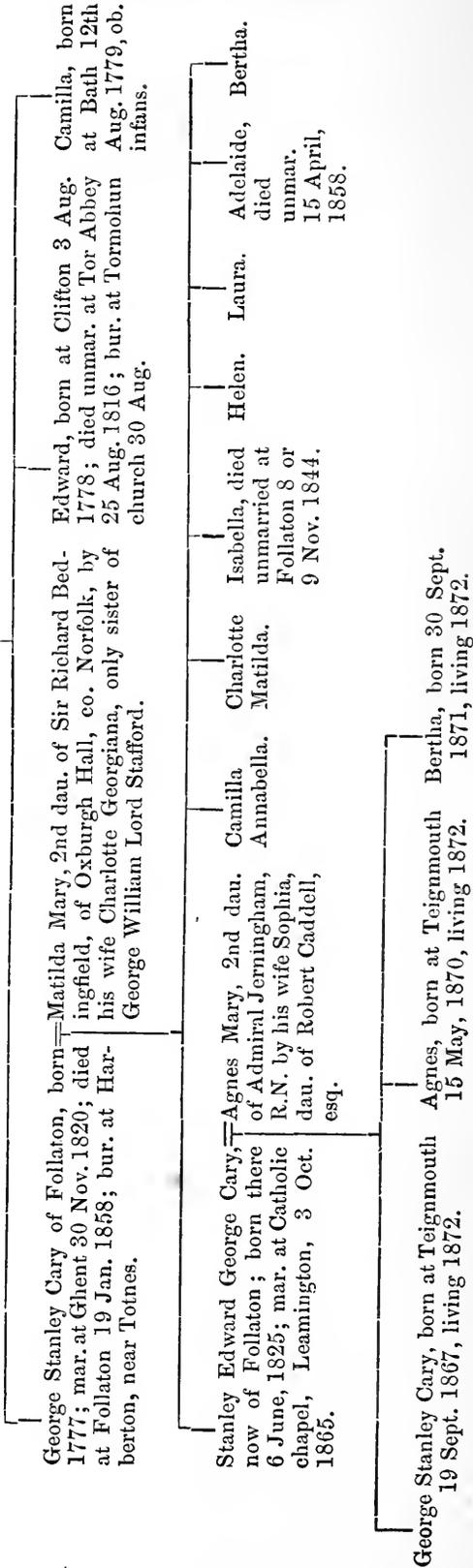
Sulyarde Bernard, Emma. Eliza. } Blanche Julia, married. Marie. Anna.

Henry John. Joseph. Robert.

Bertha Matilda, born at Aldershot 16 Feb. 1870, living 1872.

TABLE VI.—CARYS OF FOLLATON.

EDWARD CARY, esq. purchased the Follaton estate, = Camilla Annabella (Fleming),
 near Totnes, 1788. See Table IV.
 1st wife.



APPENDIX.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

*On a Brass in the Floor of the Chancel of Tormohun Church, Devon.*¹

[Hic] tumulatur Wilmota Cary uxor Georgii Cary
[de C]ockington Armigeri filia ex uxore heres
[Joha]nnis Giffarde de Yeo Armigeri Quæ postquam
[filio]s duos filiasq' tres ex marito suscepit in
[Dom]ino obdormivit xxi die Junii, Anno d'ni 1581.

From a Slab on the Chancel Floor of Marldon Church, Devon.
Sub hoc tumulo jacent EDWARDUS CARÆUS, Auratorum Equitum insignis Decus, et UXOR ejus MARGERIA, senile admodum Par, singulari Numinis favore, tam in exitu, quam decursu vitæ donatum; Cum enim annos ultra quinquaginta conjugali fœdere traduxissent, octogenariam animam reddente Edwardo corripitur et morbo haud invite Margeria, ceditque mox consimili fato, superesse viro nescia. Sic uterque vixit, sic uterque moritur, difficile dixeris num vivos magis coluerit Patria, an mortuos luxerit. Quid plura? Hoc uno tantum infelices exitûre quod infelicem Patriam suâ morte reddidisse videantur.

Obiit uterque Anno Dom. 1654, ille 14 Junii, ætatis suæ 80 : illa vero 19 ejusdem Junii, ætatis suæ 85.

On a Tomb in the Chancel of Tormohun Church, Devon.

Here lies buried the body of Sir GEORGE CARY, Kt., who died on the 27th of May, in the year of our Lord 1678.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Colonel Theodore [Cary] one of the sons of [obliterated] Cockington House [Devo]nshire, brother to Sir Henry Cary. A Judge. (Arms : On a chev. 3 roses, in sinister chev. a mullet. No tinctures.) —*Gent. Mag. Feb. 1864.*

On a flat Marble Slab in the Chancel of Marystow, Devon.

Here lyeth the Honorable Mary daughter of the Right Honorable

¹ An engraving of this fine brass is given in a paper contributed by W. R. Crabbe, esq. F.S.A., to the *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*. It represents Wilmote Cary and her three daughters in the costume of the period. The hands of all are joined in prayer. The inscription, which was in black letter, and the effigies of two sons have been destroyed. Four shields of arms have the bearings of Cary, Brian, Holway, and Orchard, impaling Giffard and others.

Edward Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast, Viscount Carrickfergus, first wife of Thomas Wise, Esquire, of Sydenham, second of John Harris of Radford, Esquire, and third of Sir Henry Cary, Knight. She died 27th May 1657.¹

On Tablets in the Church of Stoke St. Gabriel, Devon.

WILLIAM CARY,² ob. 1 Dec. 1750, æt. 50. DOROTHY his wife, daughter of James and Mary Rowe, ob. 13 Feb. 1746-7, æt. 43.

On a Gravestone in S. Nave Aisle of Exeter Cathedral.

Here lieth the body of CAMILLA ANNABELLA CARY, wife of Edward Cary, Esq. who departed this life January y^e 27th, 1780, aged 25.

On a Mural Tablet in Tormohun Church.

✠ Near this place lies interred the body of GEORGE CARY, Esq. of Torr Abbey, in the county of Devon, who for his Religious and Charitable Dispositions was esteemed in Life and lamented in Death. He departed this life the 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1758, in the 74th year of his age. This Monument was erected to his memory by his widow the Honorable Ann Cary, R.I.P.

On a similar Tablet in the same Church.

In the adjoining vault are the remains of EDWARD CARY of Follaton, Esq. who died 17th January, 1822, in his 87th year.

On Mural Tablets in the Chapel at Tor Abbey.

Sacred to the memory of GEORGE CARY, Esq. who departed this life 1st of December, 1805, aged 74; also of CECILIA his wife, who departed this life 30th of August, 1779, aged 33. As a tribute of duty, love and respect, from their affectionate son George Cary, Esq.

On the walls of the same chapel there are also tablets inscribed to the memory of GEORGE CARY, Esq. who died 1828, his brother JOHN and SOPHIA his wife; to EDWARD CARY of Follaton, who died 1816, and to HENRY FRASER LOVAT CARY. All these confirm the facts and dates given in the Pedigree.

¹ There is a fine portrait of this lady by Cornelius Jansen in the old mansion of Sydenham, in Marystow, and an old couplet in the Tremayne family records

“Thrice happy Mary
Wise, Harris, Cary.”

² Styled *Merchant* in the Register of Burials.

In Arlington Church, Devon.

Piæ memoriæ MARIE ANNÆ CHICHESTER, conjugis suæ, Johannes Palmer Chichester hoc marmor mœrens posuit, obiit 31st die Octobris, anno millesimo Septingentesimo nonagesimo primo, ætatis decimo nono. Placita enim erat Deo anima illius ; propter hoc properavit ducere illam de medio iniquitatis. *De Lib. Sap. cap. iv.*

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.

Burial.

1762, April 6. The Honorable Mrs. Cary.

BRADFORD, DEVON.

Baptism.

Robert Cary was baptized y^e 15th day of May, 1572.

Burials.

Katherine Cary buried y^e 2^o of July, 1581.

Robert Carey, gen. buried y^e 22th of Aprill, 1610.

Thomas Cary, buried the 27th of October, 1581.

COCKINGTON, DEVON.

Baptisms.

1629. Richard Cary the sonne of Dudley Cary and Dorothy his wife was bap: the 8th of Septemb:

Bridgett Cary the daughter of George Cary, Esq. and Eliza his wife was bap: the 20 of January.

1640. Grace, daughter of Henry and Amy Cary, Esq. was bap: the 17th of Ja: 1640.

Edward, sonne of Henry and Amy Cary, Esq. was bap: the 9th of June 1642.

ffrancis (*sic*) daughter of Robte and Anne Cary, gent. was bap: the 20th of Septemb: 1642.

Henry, sonne of Dudley and Anne Cary, gent. was bap. the 26th of July 1643.

1643. Henry, sonne of Henry and Amy Cary, Esq. was bap: the 26th of Septemb.

Henry, sonne of Robte and Anne Cary, gent. was bap: 14th of Octob. 1643.

Mary, daughter of Robert and Anne Cary, was bap. the first of decemb. 1644.

Anne, daughter of Dudley and Anne Cary, was bap: the 30th of March 1645.

Lucius, sonne of Robert and Anne Cary, was bap: the 28th of Decemb. 1645.

Richard, sonne of Sir Henry and Dame Amy Cary, was borne the iith and bap: the 27th Aprill 1646.

Margarett, daughter of Robert and Anne Cary, was bap. the 3rd of decemb. 1646.

Dudley, sonne of Dudley and Anne Cary, was bap: the 8th of Ja. 1646.

Lucius, sonne of Robert and Anne Cary, was bap. the 6th of Janu. 1647.

William, sonne of Dudley and Anne Cary, was bap. the 18th of March 1648.

Rob^t sonne of Mr. Rob^t and Anne Cary, was bap. 23 Sep. 1649.

Hastings, sonne of S^r Henry and Dame Amy Cary, bap. 16th May 1652.

Gertrude, daugh. of Rob^t and Anne Cary, Esq., bap. 21 July 1652.

ffrancis, daugh. of Dudley and Anne Cary, bap. 1 March 1652.

Burials.

1633. Wm. Cary, sonne of Dudley Cary, was buried the 13th May.

1634. Dorothy Cary, buried 11th Septemb.

ffrancis, sonne of S^r George Cary, buried 23 March.

Henry Cary, buried the 8th of July 1641.

George Cary, Esq., buried the 23 of July 1643.

Lucius Cary, buried the 25 of June 1646.

The Lady Amy Cary was buried the 16th of June 1652.

Anne Cary was buried 24th of Octob. 1653.

PORTLEMOUTH, DEVON.

Burial.

1688. Doctor Robert Cary, Rector of this P[']sh, was buried on the 19th of September 1688. (Affidavit of burial in woollen only.)

SIDBURY, DEVON.

Burial.

170⁶/₇. 12 Jan. Mr. Robert Cary, minister, buried.

Pulman's MSS. penes Coll. Arm.

TORMOHUN, DEVON.

Baptism.

Eliz. y^e Daughter of Edward Cary Esqr. was borne y^e 26th of February 1704.¹

Marriages.

Edward Meynell and Dorothy Cary, by licence 15 July 1764.

John Palmer Chichester of Arlington, Devon, Esq., and Mary Cary of this parish, spinster, by licence 8 June 1790.

Henry Stonor of San Lúcar in Spain, bachelor, and Frances Cary of this parish, spinster, by licence 4 Novr. 1795.

Burials.

1678. Sir Gorg Cary was burid the 4th day of June.

1696. Dame Elizabeth Cary, y^e wife of Sir George Cary, Kt., was buried y^e 3rd day of January 1696.

Mr. . . . Cary child was buryed 13th of June 1698.

Edward, the son of Edward Cary, Esq., of Torrabby, was buried March the 28 in the yeare 1709.

Dame Mary Cary, the wife of Edward Cary, Esqre., was buried Aprill the third in the yeare 1709.

Edward Carey, Esq., was buried y^e 21 day of July 1718.

1750. Feby. 16, was buried Mr. John Cary, gent.

1758. Octr. y^e 1st, was buried George Cary, Esqre.

1766 [*sic*, but qq. 1768], June 18, was buried George, the son of George Cary, Esq.

Edward, the son of George Cary, Esq., and Cecilia his wife, buried 13 July 1773.

Cecilia, the wife George Cary, Esq., was buried y^e 4th of Sepr. 1779.

George Cary, Esq., of Torrabby, buried y^e 11th December 1805.

Mr. Edward Cary, buried y^e 6th March 1806.

Charles Cary, formerly of Tor Abbey, died on the passage home from the East Indies, buried 2 May 1832, aged 46.

¹ Being Roman Catholics, the members of the Cary family were not baptized at the parish church, but a page at the end of the Register Book is devoted to a list of the dates of birth and baptism of the numerous children of George Cary, esq., by his two wives, between 1769 and 1789. The insertion of these is probably due to their father's desire to secure a public record of these events. On the next page of the Register, in the hand-writing of the late Henry George Cary, esq., are entries of the dates of birth and baptism of his sons Henry Frazer Lovat and Lionel Stuart Traquair Munro.

ST. MARYCHURCH, DEVON.

Burials.

Henry Frazer Lovat Cary, son of Henry George and Emily Munro Cary, 1 Nov. 1838, æt. 4 years and 11 months.

Henry George Cary, of Torre Abbey, 9 Sept. 1840, æt. 39.

Henrietta Margaret Emily Cary, his daughter, 16 March 1842, æt. 1 year.

MARLDON, DEVON.

Baptism.

1641. Scholastica, y^o daughter of Thomas Cary, Esquire, baptized . . . of ffebu.

Burials.

1654. Sir Edward Cary was buried 17th of June.

Margery, the wife of Sir Edward Cary, 21 of June.

1657. Mary, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Cary, 11th of ffeby.

LIBER MISSIONIS TORRENSIS.¹

1789, Julii die 29^o. Horâ tertiâ matutinâ baptizata est a me Georgina Cary, ceremoniis propter periculum morbis omissis Et Augusti die 2^o suppletæ sunt ceremoniæ omissæ.

1790, Junii 8^{vo}. Nuptiis solemnioribus cum benedictione conjuncti sunt Joannes Palmer Chichester armiger de Arlington et Maria Cary.

1791, Octob. 31. Mortua est in Arlington ritè munita Maria (Cary) Chichester, filia Geo. Cary.

Anno 1792, Februarii 28, Viaticum administravi, et die sequente extremam unctionem Edwardo Cary, filio G. Cary.

1795, Novemb. die 4^o. Matrimonio conjuncti sunt, me ministro, in capellâ Torabbatiæ, Henricus Stonor et Francisca Cary.

1802, Die 27 Novemb. Obiit in Isca Danmoniorum [Exeter] Henricus Stonor de San Lucar.

1804, die 25 Octobris. Mortua est in San Lucar D^{na} Francisca Stonor, filia D. Geo. Cary Torabbatiæ.

¹ The ancient refectory of the Norbertine canons of Torre Abbey was in 1779 converted by Mr. George Cary into a Catholic Chapel, and until 1854 it was the only one in the neighbourhood of Torquay. The baptisms and other events in which their ministrations were employed were recorded from 1788 to 1853 in this *Liber* by the successive priests of the mission, and hence it forms a valuable source of genealogical proofs.

Eodem die obiit in Castello de la Biche [Bitsch] prope Verdunum in Galliâ Gulielm' Cary frater superdictæ F. Stonor.

1805. Georgius Cary obiit die prima Decembris.

1806. Edward Cary obiit prima die Martis.

1816. Edward Cary, 2nd son of Edward Cary, Esq., of Follaton, died at Tor Abbey in consequence of a fall from a gig on the 25th of August, and was buried at the church of Tor in Mr. Cary's vault.

The book also records the following :—

1828, July 18. Death of George Cary, Esq., of Tor Abbey, at his house in Holles Street, London. Buried in the family vault at Tor Church.

1828, June 22. Birth of Robert Shedden Sulyarde Cary in London. Baptized — July by the Rev. — Wilde, chaplain of Warwick Street Chapel.

1829. Birth Nov. 3, and baptism 2 Decr., at Tor Abbey of Millicent Maria Johnes Cary.

1833. Birth Nov. 4, and baptism 26 Nov., at Tor Abbey of Henry Fraser Lovat Cary.

1837. Birth Jan. 25, and baptism 8 May, of Lionel Stuart Traquair Munro Cary.

1838, Oct. 25. Death at Tor Abbey of Henry Fraser Lovat Cary.

1838. Marriage of Lucius Cary, Lieutenant of Walmoden Cuirassiers, son of John Cary, Esq., to Amelia, daughter of Count Starhenberg, at Chateau Noggy Orossy, Hungary.

1839, Feb. 1. Birth at Tor Abbey and baptism same day of Lucius Falkland Brancaloneo Cary.

1840, Sept. 2. Death of Henry George Cary, Esq., of Tor Abbey.

FROM THE ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS.

1650. Maynard's Composition—Mentions Sir Edward Cary of Marldon, co. Devon, knight, æt. 80, and his son Thomas—Relates to a deed of 1624, by which John Cary, gent. conveys Stantor.

1653. *Re* William Leigh of Northam—Deposition of Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, knight.

1653. Petition of Sir E. Cary of Stantor, knight, mentions that he had a house in Exeter and goods therein in 1646.

Abstract of Indenture 1612 between Sir George Cary of Cockington mentions his brother John Cary and John's two sons Edward and Dudley. Recusancy of Sir Edward Cary—Quotes Indenture of 1624 between John Cary of Long Melford, co. Suff., gent. and others. Also

Indenture of 1625 between John Newton and others and Thomas Cary son of Edward Cary of Bradford, co. Devon.

1654. Deposition of Thomas Cary of Stantor, co. Devon, gent. æt. 39, that he was present and saw Sir Edward Cary and Sir George Cary seal and deliver a bond dated 21 Dec. 1653.

Depositions with interrogatories annexed mentioning Sir Edward Cary of Marlton, deceased, and Sir George Cary his son and heir.

1654. Richard Cary of High Holborn, co. Midd., mentioned in papers connected with the Fortescues, 15 Jac 1.

1654. Certificate that Sir Edward Cary was sequestered 20 May, 1646, as a Papist; that he had a daughter by a former wife and, by his widow, Sir George Cary and a younger son.

Interrogatories and depositions, *inter quas* that of Edward Cary of Marlton, co. Devon, æt. 29, who deposes to the recusancy of Sir George Cary.

Deposition of Lucy Cary of Melford, co. Suff. as to her lending money to her cousin german Sir George Cary of Newparke, co. Southton., and to her knowledge of Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, knight, who died at Stantor, and was buried at Marlton 14 June 1654.

5 Dec. 1654. Deposition of Sir George Cary of Newparke, co. Southampton, knight, that he had by Indenture of 1 July, 1654, demised to Sir W. Courtenay, knight, William Kirkham, Esq., and Christopher Maynard, the Manor of Aishwater and other manors, &c. in Devon, upon trust to pay his father's debts and to raise £1,000 each for Cecilia, daughter, and George younger son of deponent. Goes on to state that he had Cecilia by a former wife and two sons by Elizabeth his present wife, viz., Edward eldest and George younger son—that they have no other provision than the £1,000 each—that Cecilia was under 12, that George was born March 1653, and that both are living—That Sir George Cary, knt., and Lady Lettice his wife, mentioned in said deed, were deponent's great-uncle and aunt, and have been deceased 30 years, and that deponent's father Sir Edward Cary died 14 June, 1654, at his house at Stantor, and was interred in Marlton church.

Deposition of a servant of Sir Henry Cary, that on the 15 June 1646 the latter's mother and following brothers and sisters were all living in the house with him:—Robert, Edward, John, Theodore, George, Walter, James, Francis, Elizabeth, Bridget.

Petition of Sir H. Cary, showing that, being very young at the

time of the troubles, he was persuaded to take up arms for the King, and was made High Sheriff of Devon and commander of Kingswear Fort, near Dartmouth. Prays to be admitted to composition.

Petition of Henry Carye of Cockington, Kt., delinquent against the Parliament in 1646. Autograph signature. Marked as received 29 April 1651. Shows that he compounded for his delinquency in 1646, had satisfied the fine, and sued forth his pardon under the great seal, notwithstanding which he is lately sequestered in his estate, &c. Prays copy of the charge (if any) against him that he may make defence, and, if none, that he may be discharged and his sequestration taken. Order inscribed: *Petitioner to have copy of the charge, and liberty to make defence.*

Petition of Sir Henry Cary, showing that, about five years since, his whole real and personal estate was inventoried and secured [sequestered] by order from the Committee for Devon, for which, according to the articles of Exeter, he compounded, paid the fine, and sued forth his pardon, &c., whereupon his estate was restored to him; notwithstanding, however, petitioner's good behaviour and peaceful demeanour towards the present authority, by an order of 8 April last, petitioner's estate was re-secured and his rents stayed, he being ignorant of any offence since his composition. Prays that his estate may be discharged, or that he may know the charge against him, so as to make defence thereto. Order inscribed thereon 26 June 1651. *The Commissioners in the country are to give the heads of the charge, and certify what they know about the matter.*

FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

24 Decr. 1647. *Resolved*, That this House doth accept the sum of £1,985 as a fine for the delinquency of Sir Henry Carey of Cockington, in the county of Devon, Knight. His offence, that he was in arms against the Parliament; he surrendered upon the Articles of Exeter; his estate in fee in old rents per annum £285 5s. 8d.; in demesne per annum £326 13s. 4d.; for 800 years per annum £10; out of which issues per ann. for one life £400; which leaves the fine at a tenth, £1,985.

An Ordinance for granting a pardon unto Sir Henry Carey of Cockington, in the county of Devon, Knight, for his delinquency, and for taking off the sequestration of his estate, was this day read; and upon the question passed; and ordered to be read to the Lords for their concurrence.

STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC. CAR. II. 48, 49, vol. xlvi. 49.

Petition of Capt. George Cary to the King. Shews that he was a faithful servant of the King's father in all the late wars, and since the restoration has been in his Ma^{ties} Lifeguard until the late reducement. Understands that two more officers have been added to the waiters at the Custom-house, and that there is a necessity for adding another searcher. Prays for the office, as petitioner was always bred up in the customs.

1660. Dec. 12. A certificate under this date signed, The: Cary, H. Cary, and others, exhibiting that Mr. George Cary, merchant, did faithfully serve the late King as captain of horse under his brother Sir Henry Cary; that he suffered much in his estate for his Ma^{ties} interests, and was largely instrumental in the restoration.

1660. June 8. A Certificate signed by James Proger, that Capt. George Cary is one of the gentlemen "listed and now rides in y^e squadron of the Hon^{ble} Sr Tho. Sandys under the command of Charles Lord Gerard, Capt. of his Ma^{ties} Life Guard of cavalry."

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.

Amongst the Tor Abbey papers is an agreement, dated 21 Dec., 1674, between Sir George Cary and Sir Thomas Bond of Peckham, knt. and bart., on the occasion of an intended marriage between Edward the eldest son and heir apparent of the former with Mary Charlotte sole daughter of the latter. This marriage could not have taken place, and the lady wedded Sir William Gage, the second baronet of Hengrave, Suffolk.—Vide *Collect. Top. et Geneal.* vol. iii. p. 167.

16 January, 1681. Edward Cary and Mary youngest daughter (then under age) of Richard Barres alias Pelson, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Esq. and the Rt. Hon. Anne Countess of Sussex, his wife. Trustees, Charles Earl of Shrewsbury, the Hon. Charles Bertie, and George Bradbury. By this marriage considerable property in Wilts and Westminster was added to the Cary estate.

10 Oct. 1697. George Blount, esq., brother of Sir Walter K. Blount, of Sodington, co. Worcester, and Constance youngest daughter of Sir George Cary, late of Tor Abbey, deceased, Kt. Trustees, Sir W. K. Blount and the Hon. H. Arundel, brother of Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour. Refers to C. Cary's mother as living.

14 and 15 January, 1707. Serjeant Thomas Gibbon, of Exeter, widower, and Margery Cary. Trustees, Hugh Baron Clifford of Chud-

leigh, Sir William Drake of Ash, Devon, bart., and Sir Thomas Manby of Essex, knt. The Gibbon estates were in Offwell, Widworthy, and Shute, Devon. Mentions Thomas Gibbon, junior, son of the serjeant.

11 May, 1723. George Cary, Esq. and the Hon. Anne, daughter of the R^t Hon. Hugh Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. Trustees, Hon. Hugh, son of Lord Clifford, John Courtenay, jun. and George Courtenay of Molland, Edward Blount of Blagdon, and Nicholas Cove of Green, all in Devon, Esquires. N. Cove was a lawyer and steward of Mr. Cary. A Nicholas Cove married at Tor church, 27 Feb. 1733, Susanna, daughter of Rawlin Mallock of Cockington, Esq.

8 October, 1764. George Cary and Cecilia, spinster, only child of Philippa Fagnani of St. Ann, Soho, widow and administratrix of John Baptist Fagnani, heretofore of St. Paul, Covent Garden, merchant, dec^d. Trustees, the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan of Mamhead, Devon, and William Kitson of Shiphay, Devon. The deed mentions the death of George Cary, Esq. in September, 1758, *sine prole*, leaving the Hon. Anne, his widow; the will of said Anne Cary, dated 22 June, 1759, and her death in March 1762; also the marriage of Dorothy Cary and Edward Meynell since the last-named date, and the death of the bride's father in 1749, whereby she became entitled to two-thirds of his "very considerable personal estate," amounting to £9,000. The Cary estate in Wilts was also settled on her.

22 May, 1781. George Cary, Esq. and Mrs. Frances Giffard, "formerly Frances Stonor, spinster, widow and relict of Thomas Giffard, late of Chillington, co. Stafford, deceased." Trustees, the Hon. Hugh, son and heir-apparent of Hugh Lord Clifford and Charles Stonor of Stonor, co. Oxford, Esq.

4 February, 1806. George Cary, Esq. and Elizabeth Franklin of Green Street, St. George's, Hanover Square, spinster. Trustees, Albemarle Bertie Rear-Admiral, and Thomas Fitzhugh of Stanhope St. May Fair.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

From Family Documents at Torre Abbey.

7th August, 1614. Sir George Cary of Cockington, K^t, "beinge myndfull of the ffraylty of man's ffleche always declyninge, the neces-
sitye of deathe continually approachinge, and the uncertenty of his dissolucion sudenly stealinge on hym; and withall knowinge itt expedyent in the tyme of healthe to dispose of my temporall affairs,

That so beinge freed of all Terrene and worldly cares att my last ffarewell and passage hence, I may give myselfe wholly unto spirituall and ghostly matters for the health and eternal comfort and ioy of my Soule, Doe therfor att this present, beinge of whole mynde and perfect Remembrance (Thankes be unto Almighty God) make and ordayne this my last Will and Testament. . . . I doe willingly & with a free hart give againe unto the hands of God my Creator my Spirit." . . . desires "in convenyent tyme to be buried in the Chapell of Cockington, in a vault there, wherein two of my children doe Lye interred." £100 on the day of his funeral to the poor of Cockington and the adjoining parishes. Desires that there should be erected "in the said Chapell in memory of me a decent & comely monument." £100 per ann. for three years to the poor of the said parishes whom he weekly relieved. £100 to the poor scholars of Oxford University, and a like sum to those of Cambridge. And whereas he had covenanted with the R^t Hon. Lord Rich to leave after his death "unto the Lady Lettice Cary, my deare and most Beloved and esteemed Ladye & wife," goods to the value of 2,000 marks, in satisfaction thereof he gives her all his goods, &c., in Allington House, Middlesex, and also £3,000, the debt of £100 due to him under the bond of her brother Sir Robert Rich, all apparel, jewelry, &c., formerly given her, and the following articles of plate in Cockington House, viz., "my best basin and ewer gilt, and two of my best silver potts gilt, belonging or used in service with the same, on greate broad silver cuppe gilt with his cover commonly called the Catte, fower standinge silver boles gilt with their covers gilt, the forme of a Swanne standinge on the toppe of every of the said covers, Three standinge silver cuppes gilt with their covers gilt on every on of which covers standeth a piramidist on the toppe. Two other standynge cuppes gilt with their covers gilt usually standinge in the Cupboard in her chamber . . . my two greate Saltes with on cover gilt, & the trencher salt gilt commonly used with the same. . . . twelve silver dishes of fower several sorts or sizes, on dozen of silver plates, on dozen of silver gilt spoones, on silver warminge panne, six silver candlesticks. . . . my best and fayrest Turkey carpett. . . . the hanginges, Bedsteades, Beddinge, and furniture of three several chambers. . . . to weete, of the chamber over the greate p'lor, of the chamber wherein I usually lye, & of the chamber wherein she her self doth usually lye, wishinge that my meanes weare such as I might, accordinge to my desire, in a more bountifull measure answer her love & care of me." Legacies

follow of £200 “to Mrs. Elizabeth Riche, my wife’s gentlewoman” for “her carefull & diligent attendance on me in the tyme of my sicknes,” “to my cosen Sr Thomas Reynell a peice of plate of 20 marks price,”—“to my cosen William Cary, Esquire, a peice of plate of Tenne pounds price,”—“to Jane Reynell, daughter of my cosen Richard Reynell, Esq.” £100, to be paid on her marriage day,—“to my nephew Edward Cary of Dongarvon, in the kingdome of Ireland, my second best basin & ewer gilt, with my second best payre of silver potts belonginge unto the same,”—“to his (Edward’s) sonne George Cary, my deepe washinge bason of silver parcel gilt,”—to the said Edward and George his leasehold rectory, parsonage and sheaf of Dongarvon, subject to the annual payment of £150 at Allington House to his widow for her life,—all his goods at Cockington House not previously bequeathed to the successive owners of the said house under his deed of settlement,—directs the sale of a tenement in Paington,—augments his previously paid annuity of £65 to his brother Richard Cary to £200 for life,—his leasehold rectories, parsonages, and sheafs of Paington and St. Mary Church, and of the Barton and Grange of Shephay to the said Edward and George Cary subject to the yearly payment of £120 to his widow for her life toward the annuity of 1,000 marks formerly granted for her jointure,—to Charles Hiat, gent. a peice of plate of 20 nobles value,—to his servants Gilbert Collyns and Thomas Paddon £10 each,—to each of his other servants one year’s wages, besides other allowances,—appoints as executors his wife Lady Lettice Cary, Richard Reynell, and John Bingley, Esq. of Westminster, and his nephew Edward Cary of Dongarvon, and gives to each £100,—he entreats his executors “as they will answer att the dreadfull day of judg^{mt}” to carry out his will. Signs with a feeble hand in the presence of six witnesses. The seal appendant bears quarterly the arms of Cary, Brian, Holway, and Orehard.

At District Court of Probate, Exeter.

13 July, 1609. Robert Cary of Bradford, Devon, gentleman, sick of body but of perfect remembrance, bequeathed to his son Robert £40, to be paid in annual instalments of £10, to enable his executors to find him in food, lodging, and apparel. After a bequest to his said son of all his wearing apparel, he leaves the residue to his loving wife Dorothy, whom he appoints sole executrix, and appoints his trusty and well-beloved sons-in-law, John Wood and Robert Vigurs, gents.,

and his trusty and well-beloved servants William Elyett and Edward Blackforde to be his overseers.

At Doctors' Commons.

(*Harvey* 173.) Dated 14 May, proved 26 Nov. 1639. John Cary of Long Melford, co. Suffolk, gent. To his two eldest sons John and Thomas all his books, to his son Edward "God's blessing and mine," with £10. Mentions his other children, Francis, Margaret, Jane, Magdalene, Ignatius, Lucy and Willigrege Cary. To his executors, Sir Roger Martin, of Long Melford, and Christopher Hopper of London, gents., £100,—to the poor of Long Melford 40s.

(*Allchin* 34.) Dated 14 June, proved 26 September, 1654, Sir Edward Cary of Marldon, co. Devon, Kt. To his son and sole executor Sir George Cary, the manors of Meeth, &c. To his son Thomas sundry lands, &c. in Inwardleigh. To his grandchild Benedict Carie, his tenement in Morthowe, now in the possession of Edward Hext. To the poor of Marldon "four dwelling-houses which I built for them near the church there," also small pecuniary bequests to the poor of this and nine other Devonshire parishes in which he held lands. "To my well-beloved wife all my goods and implements of household which are in my chamber where I lie." To his cousin Francis Southcote £10, and to James Blackhurst an annuity of £4, and his sister Jane Williams £6 per annum. Mentions his brother John Cary and John's son Edward, to whom he leaves his grey nag. Witnessed by "Francis Southcote, Lucie Cary, Edward Cary."

At Principal Registry of H. M. Court of Probate.

25 June 1688. Administration granted to John Cary, husband of Jane Cary, late of Woodstock, co. Oxon, deceased.

At Doctors' Commons.

8 April 1696. Administration of Lady Elizabeth Cary of St. Mary-le-Savoy, co. Middlesex, granted to Edward Cary Esq. and Lady Elizabeth Manby al's Cary (wife of Sir Thomas Manby), the eldest son and daughter.

From Family Papers at Torre Abbey.

Oct. 1718. Administration of Edward Cary of Torre Abbey to his eldest son George.

10 Nov. 1745. Will of George Rowe of Sandridge in Stoke Gabriel, Devon, merchant, gives his brother-in-law William Cary £700 in satisfaction of his debt, and to his niece Dorothy Cary £1,400.

21 Feb. 1746. Attested copy Will of George Cary of Torre Abbey, Esq., devising his estates to Sir William Courtenay, John Chichester, and Nicholas Cove, in trust. Mentions his brothers John, William, and Francis, and William's son George. To his wife Ann £2,300, and all plate and goods that came to her from Ann, Lady Clifford deceased. To the poor of Tormohun £100. Acknowledges the assistance rendered by his wife in extricating his affairs from difficulty by judicious management of property derived from her own family.

18 March, 1748. Attested copy Will of John Cary of Chescombe in Marldon, Devon. To his brother George Cary ten guineas of gold. To his brother Francis Cary, and sister Manby, and sister Elizabeth Cary 100 guineas each. To John Beaumont 15 guineas. To his servant Elizabeth Hill £30, and £5 to buy mourning. To his nephews George and Edward, and niece Dorothy (children of his brother William), and to his friends James Towers of Paington, chirurgeon, and George Taylor of Totnes, gent., a mourning ring each of one guinea value. Similar rings to his sister-in-law Ann Cary, to Rawlin Mallock the elder, and Richard Mallock, gent., and Mrs. Alice and Frances Mallock. To his godson Richard Copplestone £5, and the residue to his brother and executor William Cary.

24 June 1751. Mary Manby, widow, of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, describes herself as executrix under the will of Elizabeth Cary, late of the same parish, spinster deceased. The will is dated 10 March 1749. Refers to her sister and brother Winnifred and Thomas Cary as deceased.

11 Nov. 1768. Will of Francis Cary of Berry Pomeroy, Devon. Bequeaths to his nephew Edward Cary of Torre Abbey £100. To his niece Dorothy, wife of Edward Meynell of Bishop's Hill, co. York, £10. To his niece Anne Rowe, widow of John Rowe of Sparkwell, Devon, surgeon, £10. After sundry small bequests to servants and £5 to the poor of Tormohun, he leaves the residue to his beloved nephew and sole executor George Cary Esq., of Torre Abbey.

Will of Ann Cary, widow, dated 11 Oct. 1758, proved C. P. C. 24 July, 1762. A codicil dated 22 June, 1759, provides for her nephew and niece Edward and Dorothy Cary, who were both under 21.

STUDENTS ENTERED AT THE INNER TEMPLE.

1561. Richard Cary of Cockington. [Third son of Thomas and Mary Cary].

1565. Robert Cary of Cockington. [Probably the second son of the same].

1593. Robert Cary of Ide. [Possibly the son of Robert and Dorothy of Bradford].

1628. George Cary of Bradford. [Not identified in the Pedigree.]

PRIVATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 10 GEO. 2, c. 24.

An Act for the sale of part of the settled estates of George Cary Esq., &c. Recites the marriage settlement of Edward and Mary Cary, dated 16 January 1681; also an indenture dated 1 May, 1681, mentioning John, Charles, and Norbert; Frances, Margery, and Constance, brothers and sisters of Edward Cary; also an indenture of 18 Dec. 1716, mentioning that there was living issue of the marriage of Edward and Mary Cary five sons and four daughters. The Act further recites that Mary Cary's undivided moiety of lands, &c., in Leicester was sold in Edward Cary's lifetime, also that Edward Cary died in 1718, leaving three younger sons, John, William, and Francis, and an eldest son George.

FROM CALENDARS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Eliz. 7-8, No. 66. Jane Allington, widow, George Carye and Edward Cordell, executors of Sir William Cordell, Kt., late Master of the Rolls, *Plaintiffs*, and Dame Mary Cordell and George Moore, *Defendants*. Suit for discovery of effects, &c. Premises, Manor of Melford, co. Suff., of which Sir William Cordell was seized, and which he devised to his wife (Deft. Mary) for life, and the said William was possessed of a house at the Rolls, London, and of a house at Melford.

FROM MUNIMENTS AT TORR ABBEY AFFORDING PROOFS OF PEDIGREE.

Letters. Stantor, 10 Aug. 1650. Sir Edward Cary to his steward John Ratenbury, the Town Clerk of Okehampton. Addresses him as "Good cosen," and after sundry business details, "wishing you much health and happynes, I rest

Yr loving though poore kinsman,

EDWARD CARY."

“To the R^t Wor^{ll} my very worthy friende Sir Edward Cary,
Kt. at Stantor.

Rt. Wor^{ll}. my humble duty remembered I have taken security [and so on about leases]. I intend, God willinge, to ryde for London upon Monday come senight if you please to command me ought. I was yesterday at Holloway to see my mother Stephens.¹ She desired me to remember her to yo^rself and my Lady Cary. . . . And even so, with my due remembrance to my Lady Cary and my cosen Thomas Cary, take my leave. Yo^r wor^{ps} in all duty and service,

“JOHN RATENBURY.

“Okehampton, 28 October, 1634.”

Edward Cary to his mother Lady Elizabeth Cary. Addressed
“For the Lady Cary att Torr-Abby, neare Totnesse, Devon-
shire.”

“London, March 22, 1687.

“MADAME,—Yesterday my sister had your Lad^{spp} in answer to hers and myne togeather from my Lady Blount’s, who with her family went out of towne this morning to be att the lying-in of her daughter Lasborough [?] in Norfolk; she says she shall be with us some time this summer in Devonshire. The Court being out of towne and Lent time, heer is not the least news, and for any new intrigues or perticular concerns I heer not the least word of any. The greatest talk everywhere is of whose new lampoons are going, for the humour is very much of late on that straine, and all sorts of ladys are put in with all the scandall our witty sparks and blads can invent. Everybody that weare in France are comming over as fast as they can, and my uncle’s of yesterday to my cosen says they shall be coming home in May. My wife and neice present their most humble dutys to your Lad^{spp} and also all our relations. . . . Reference is made to the payment of ‘my brother Kitt’s portion’ and to the settlement of accounts with Lady Cardigan, who had an interest in his wife’s Wiltshire estate at Pewsham, and finally ‘begging your Ladsp^p’s blessing,’ I rest

“Madame, your most dutiful child,

“ED. CARY.”

John Cary at Torre Abbey to his father Edward Cary, then in
London.

“Torr, April ye 3rd, 1715.

“HONORED SIR,—Your’s with the speech I received on Ladyday, for which I return you ten thousand thanks, and cannot express the joy and

¹ Mary Cary married to Humphrey Stephens, a former steward of the Cary estates.

gladness to hear that you and my brother are so well after a long and tedious journey, which I am sure has been a great fatigue to you. I was yesterday at Sir Thos. Carewe's, where Lady Carewe asked very kindly for you and my brother, and her ladyship drank your health in a glass of wine, as did all the rest of the company. And I heard that there was a highwayman that robbed on Halldown, and has robbed a man of Newton of ten pounds, but we do not hear that he hath robbed anyone else. This day came into Torbay 5 or 6 Swedish men of war, among which one has a white flag. So will not further enlarge, having no more news to write you, so conclude myself your dutiful son and servant to command,

“JOHN CARY.

“All my brothers and sisters and myself tender our duty to you and our service to our uncle and brother and all the rest of our family in London.

“Honored Sir, I desire if you please that you will bring me down a Long Wig, which I shall take as a mighty token of your blessing.

“This minute my sisters received yours and my brother's letters, for which they return many thanks.”

A letter; dated London, April 8, 1732, addressed to “Geo. Cary, Esq^r att Torr Abby p^r Totnes bagg, Devonshire.” The writer, John Malson, the agent of Mr. Cary's Westminster property, refers to sundry payments to “your unkle,” who must have been George Cary of London, and adds in a postscript, “Your sister Manby, understanding I was to write to you, ordered me to give their loves to you, and to let you know that your Aunt Drew died last w[ee]k of a cancer in her breast.”

Anne Cary (employing her second son Charles as amanuensis) writes from Lisbon 9 Sept. 1732, “To George Cary, Esq. att his house at Torr Abby, Devon,” whom she addresses as “D^r Nevew.” She refers to the recent death and good qualities of her husband, who had left her with five children, “of which two are married and the other three are yett at home with me.” Then entering on business matters, refers to the “two portions of my dec^d brothers Chas. and Norbert,” and in alluding to the carrying out of the will of Sir George Cary states that “Mrs. Constance Cary rec^d her share of the s^d portion to equip her at her marriage.”

Long letter dated Torr Abby, Aug. y^e 18th, 1741, from Wm. Cary to his “D^r Bro^r” George Cary, directed “A Monsieur Monsieur Cary chez Madame Goddard, marchande, à Soissons, France.” Mr. and Mrs.

Cary having suffered from fever, the writer advises their return to their native air, and expresses sorrow "for y^e death of our Cosⁿ Lady Falkland, who I find was taken off in y^e same distemp^r." Regard for space compels the omission of a long and interesting postscript on local affairs, and describing a deer hunt and a visit of a party of the Courtenays of Powderham to Torre Abbey.

A bundle of deeds and papers relating to the divorce of John Bury of Collaton, Devon, Esq. and Wilmote his wife (*née* Giffard), shew that the marriage was solemnized when they were but 12 years old, and that they never cohabited. To avoid further costs of the pending suit for a divorce, or, more properly, of nullity of marriage, it was agreed by Lewis Pollard, Esq. on Bury's part, and Robert Cary, Esq. on the part of the wife (whose mother Margaret, widow of John Giffard of Yeo, he had married), to refer the case to the arbitration of Sir John Seintleger and Sir John Chichester, Knts. These, by their award dated 2 May, 3 Eliz. arranged the terms on which the divorce should be suffered to proceed and provided for the settlement of Wilmote's capital mansion of Yeo and other property on her attaining 21. The sentence of Archbishop Parker, with his seal annexed, dated 22 July, 3 Eliz. recites evidences of the physical incapacity of Bury taken before Robert Fisher a canon of Exeter Cathedral. Robert Cary, then aged 48, deponed that Bury was born 22 June, and Wilmote on the 1st Aug. 1540—that they were married about the end of November, 1 Mary; remembers the date because he, being then a Burgess in Parliament, returned in that month to his house at Clovelly. Besides some medical testimony, evidence was given by Robert Pollard of Southmolton, Esq. *æt.* 55; John Coffin of Portedge, Esq. *æt.* 24; Margaret, wife of the above R. Cary and mother of Wilmote Giffard, *æt.* 44; also by Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Denys of Holcombe Burnell, *æt.* 28; Mary, wife of George Kirkham of Blagdon, *æt.* 33; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Carew of Anthony, Esq. *æt.* 37; Maria, wife of the above J. Coffin, *æt.* 19, who states that J. and W. Bury had then been married 7 years. Bury himself depones that he had been injured by a kick from a horse when young. It is worth noting here that Westcote's *Devon*, p. 496, states that Bury afterwards married and had issue by a daughter of Mountjoy. In a deed of 4 Sept. 3 Eliz. (possibly executed in anticipation of her re-marriage to George Cary), Wilmote Giffard recites the sentence of divorce from Bury "to whom contrary to the laws of God and the Ecclesiastical Canons I was, in my tender years, unfortunately

maryed," and that in case of her death her father-in-law, R. Cary, would hazard the £1,400 he had paid on her behalf under the award of 2 May, 3 Eliz. and conveys to the said R. Cary, William Millaton, Esq. her uncle in-law, John Bevill, Esq. and her brother-in-law John Coffyn, Esq. all her manors, &c. in Alvyngton, Parkham, Littleham, Abbotsham, Bideford, Dolton, &c. &c. in trust.

In a Bill in Chancery, 6 Feb. 7 Edw. VI. Thomas Cary of Cockington complains "to the Rt. Honble. and Rev. Father in God Thomas Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of England," that his "elder brother" John Cary of Okehampton had on the 7th Nov. 36 Hen. VIII. sold to Thomas the Manor of Northlew, but that, nevertheless, John and his son and heir apparent Robert Cary persisted in granting leases of parts of the manor.

In a draught (on paper) Roll of a Court of Bradford Manor, in North Devon, dated 24 February, 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, John Bury and Wilmote his wife are named as lord and lady, and inserted amongst the entries of the proceedings of the Court are the following genealogical notes.

John Bury, son of Richard Bury, Esq. nat. fuit 12 June, an^o Dni m^odxl. Wilmot Giffard, daughter of John Giffard of Yeo, Esq. was born 1st Aug. in the same year.

Richard Bury, Esq. died 5 May, 35 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1548 [3?]. At an Inq. p.m. 13 Aug. same year, John his son was found his heir. John Giffard of Yeo, Esq. died 19 March, 32 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1540, and that Wilmot his daughter had on the 22 Dec. 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, attained the age of 14 years.

6 March, 9 Eliz. Grant by Thomas Cary of Cockington, Esq. to Robert and Richard Cary, gents. "filiis meis," of the Manor of Northlew to hold of the chief lord of the fee. George Cary is a witness.

20 Sept. 9 Eliz. Lease by Robert and Richard Cary, gents. to George Cary of Cockington, Esquyre, brother of the said Robert and Richard, of the Manor of Miltowne, commonly called Northlew, at a nominal rent, with a covenant not to convey the reversion in fee except to the said George.

7 April, 9 Eliz. Agreement between George, Robert, and Richard Cary, by which George was, on the request of Robert and Richard, to release to them and their heirs his right and title in the Manors of Grendell and Salterton, and *inter alia* Robert and Richard were before Michaelmas next, to enter into a bond in £4,000 to assure to George

Cary an estate in fee simple in the Manor of Northlew, lately purchased of Robert Goslynge, draper of London, by Thomas Cary his lately deceased father.

4 April, 23 Eliz. Sir William Courtenay and George Cary of Cockington, Esq. to Thomas Hampton and Wilmot his wife, executrix of Thomas Hawse her father. Grant of a life annuity of 100 marks, payable out of the Rectory of Paington and Chapel of Marldon, if George Carew, Dean of Exeter, should so long live.

6 April, 23 Eliz. Release of the same by Sir William Courtenay to George Cary. Witnessed by Robert Cary and George Kirkham.

19 July, 24 Eliz. Release by George Carew, Dean of Exon, and Ann his wife, and George Carew al's Harvye of St. Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex, Esq. to Edward Cary, Esq. "one of the grooms of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber," of their interest in the Rectory of Paington and Chapel of Marldon. Witnesses, Richarde Cary and John Russell.

12 Nov. 24 Eliz. George Cary of Cockington, Esq. to Thomas and Wilmote Hampton. Deed relating to the same property, witnessed by "Robert Cary of Bradford."

25 Sept. 1581. Presentation to John, Bishop of Exeter, by Richard Reynell, Esq. Robert Cary of Bradford, and Thomas Cary, gents. of Thomas Weymouth, to the Rectory of Ashwater.

4 May, 26 Eliz. Engrossment not executed, declaring the uses of a recovery to be suffered of the manor of Northlew. Parties, George Cary of Cockington, Esq. and Launcelot Cary of Okehampton, Gent. of the one part, and Sir William Courtenay, Sir Robert Denny, and John Chichester, Knights, and William Kyrckhame of Blackdon, Esq. of the other part. Uses, first of said George Cary, with remainders in succession to George his son, Richard, John, Gregory, and Arthur, his brothers, Launcelot Cary, and Richard, brother of Launcelot, and finally, to the heirs of George Cary.

28 Oct. 28 Eliz. Entailing deed between "George Carye of Cockington, Esquire, of the one part, and Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, her Ma^{ie} principall Secretarye and one of her Ma^{ie} moste honourable pryve counselle; Sir Edmond Anderson, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Courte of Comon Plees att Westminster; William Peryam, one of her Majesty's Justices of the said Courte of Comon Plees; John Popham, Esquier, her Majesty's Attorney-Generall; Edward Drewe and John Hole, Esquiers, of the other part," conveying G. Cary's manors of Cockington, Chilston, Ash-

water, Northlew, Bradford, Meeth, and Goodley in co. Devon, and his lands in Morthoe, Crediton al's Kirton, Yeo, Parkham, Littleham, Whilborrowe, Trew St. James [Somerset], Woolston, Emlett, Smallcombe, Holleighe, Estradworthy, Hookewaye, Hethford, Escott, Blackgrove, Yedcombe, Seriamute (?), Bowood, Yeo, Bradworthy, and Abotesham in Devon; upon trust for the parties named in the former engrossment, but omitting Launcelot Cary and his brother Richard.

8 Oct. 36 Eliz. Depositions taken at Totnes by Commissioner of the Court of Chancery in a cause between Wylliam Ball, Richarde Gill, and Michaell Berder, Complaynantes, and George Carye, Esquier, Defendant. William Bruton, Chapter Clerk of Exeter, æt. 84, produces extracts from books of the Chapter from 1522, relating to leases of St. Marychurch Tithes, and showing that John Cary held the lease in 1545; and that the Dean and Chapter had, on the 22 June 1489, granted a lease to the Abbot and Convent of Tor. Reference is also made to a lease dated 8 May, 1548, to John Rudge-waye of Tor, of the same tithes which the last Abbot of the dissolved Monastery of Tor had held under the Chapter, and which the said Abbot had before the dissolution assigned to Thomas Carye of Cockington, Esquier, who had surrendered to the Chapter.

14 Nov. 37 Eliz. Agreement on the sale by Thomas Forde of Ilington, Devon, to George Cary of Cockington, of the Manor of St. Marychurch, Devon. Mr. Serjeant Heale was to draw the conveyance.

28 Feb. 38 Eliz. George Cary of Cockington, Esq., to Richard Cary of the Inner Temple, London, Gent. Assignment of the Rectory of Paignton and Chapel of Marldon.

5 Aug. 3 James I. Indenture between Robert Cary of Bradford, co. Devon, Gent., and Sir George Cary of Cockington, Kt., whereby R. Cary grants to Sir George the interest in fee of himself and his wife Dorothy in the capital mansion, barton, and demesne of Bradford, with all work and due days of the customary tenants of the manor of Bradford, and the church-house adjoining the churchyard, and Bradford corn mills, with the suit of grinding of the grist of all the tenants. Consideration £2,000, to be paid before the feast day of St. John the Baptist next ensuing.

10 Sept. 4 James I. Conveyance in fee by Sir Thomas Prideaux of Nutwell, co. Devon, and Johane his wife, to Sir George Cary of Cockington, Kt., and Richard Reynell of London, Esq., of the manor of Coffinwell (except the mansion-house and certain fields) and in-

cluding two tenements called Aller and Holbeame Meadow. Consideration £1,800.

20 May 6 James I. Conveyance in fee by Thomas Amerideth of Townstall, co. Devon, Esq. his son Edward and his brother Lewes, Gents., to the Rt. Hon. Robert Lord Rich Baron of Leeze, co. Essex; Richard Waltham¹ of Exeter, Esq.; and Richard Reynell of Ford, co. Devon, Esq., trustees of Letitia wife of Sir George Cary of Cockington, of the manor of Stokenham, co. Devon. Consideration £5,600. By a later deed, dated 20 Nov., 16 Jas., the trustees conveyed the reversion to the use of Edward Cary for life, with divers remainders over.

14 Sept, 10 Jas. Deed endorsed in the handwriting of Sir George Cary of Cockington "A Renocation of certaine lands contayned in my first conveyance." Commencing "To all christian people to whom this present writing indented shall come, Sir George Cary of Cockington, in the county of Devon, Knight, sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting," and proceeds to recite a deed dated 20 Oct., 7 Jas. I. between the said Sir George of the first part, Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castell, co. Devon, Bart. (by the name of Edward Seymour, Esq.), Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, Kt., Sir Thomas Denys, of Holcombe Burnell, Kt., Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Castle, Kt., Sir Thomas Reynell, of West Oggwell, Kt., Sir Edward Giles, of Bowden co. Devon, Kt., William Bastard, of Gerston, Richard Reynell, of Ford, Richard Waltham, of Kenn, co. Devon, Esqrs. John Bingley, of Westminster, Esq., and Tristram Stephens, of Northlew, gent., whereby Sir George undertook to convey to the above parties his manors, lordships, rectories, advowsons, lands, &c, therein mentioned, *i.e.*, the manors of Cockington and Chilston, Marychurch, Coffinswell, Northlew, Ashwater, Bradford, Abbotsham, Meeth, Crediton Galliard, Goodley, Northam, Frithelstock, and Feniton, the rectory of Tormohun and Cockington, and the advowsons of Ashwater, Meeth, Goodley, and Feniton, and also all his manors, lands, &c., in the parishes, villages, towns, &c., of Stantor, Paington, Marlton, Whilborough, Kingsearswell, Dalton, Hookway, Yea, Trew St. James [Taunton], Woolfardisworthy, Yeadecome, Puddington, East Worlington, South Emlett, St. Mary Down, Holleigh, Buckland Brewer, Cockmaton, Bideford, Parkham, Alwington, Littleham, Morthoe, Parnacott, Pyworthy, Hethford, Eastcott, Blackgrove, Mounhouse, Lifton, Tophill, Radford, Overlarkworthy, Bridgewotton,

¹ Waltham was Recorder of Exeter, and lived at Trehill in Kenn, near that city.

Salterton, Goveshayes, Woodbury, Sowton al's Clist Fenizon and Honiton's Clist in co. Devon, the manor of Stockland co. Dorset, and a messuage, &c., in Wellington co. Somerset, and all other in England except the mansion called Allington House in Holborn, London, to the use of his nephew George Cary for life, and witnessing that the said Sir George "for and in respecte of the disobedyent, unrulye, and disorderlye caryage of George Cary, gent., his nephew, unto whom the aforesaid premises by way of remaynder are by the said recited deed lymitted and appointed, and for and in respecte of his idle and unthriftie courses, all which have given unto the said Sir George Cary great doubte and fear that hee the said George Cary his nephew (if he bee not otherwise restrayned) will in time consume, mispend, and wast that great estate which hee, the said Sir George Cary, meerely out of former love and affecion hath conferred upon him; for the preventing whereof in parte, and as much as lyeth in the said Sir George Cary, and to the intent that he the said Sir G. Cary may be the better enabled to advance and preserve Edward Cary and Dudley Cary, gents., two other of his nephewes, the said Sir G. Cary doth in the presence of Sir Robert Riche of Wallington, co. Norf., Kt., Nathaniel Riche of Leeze, co. Essex, Esq., Richard Savery of Willing, John Fowell of Totnes, Robert Savery of Willing, co. Devon, Esqrs., and Chistopher Brooking of Totnes, merchant, revoke the uses of the recited deed except as to the manors of Cockington and St. Marychurch. Sealed with the Cary arms and quarterings.

3 Oct. 8 James I. Conveyance by Sir William Kirkham of Blackdon, Devon, Kt. to Richard Reynell of Ford, Esq. and Tristram Stephens of Northlew, gent. of the tenement called Stantor in Marldon, Devon. Consideration £300 paid by Sir George Cary of Cockington, Kt.

By the Marychurch Manor Rolls it appears that the last Court held for Sir George Cary was on the 21st Nov. 14 James I. The next on 17 May 15 James I. was held for Letitia his widow, Richard Reynell, John Bingley, and Edward Cary, Esqrs.

12 and 13 January 161 $\frac{7}{8}$. Lease and release between Edward Cary of Bradford, Devon, Esq., as executor of his uncle Sir George Cary and Edward Cholwich of Harberton, Devon, gent. of the manor of Northlew.

20 Nov. 1618. Conveyance of the manor of Stokenham by the Rt. Hon. Robert (Rich) Earl of Warwick, Richard Waltham, and Richard Reynell to Edward Cary of Bradford, Esq., reciting Ameri-

deth's conveyance of 20 May, 6 James I. and deed of 20 January, 9 James I. by which Sir George provided that within three months after his decease the trustees should convey the premises to the use of Lady Letitia, his wife, in augmentation of her dowry, with remainder to Edward Cary his nephew, and son of his brother John, &c. and reciting the death of Sir George, &c.

Valor sive extentus (on a long parchment roll written on both sides) of the manors, &c. lately belonging to Richard Cary, Esq. deceased, and which at his death descended to John Cary Esq. his brother and next heir; which said Richard Cary died 25th May, 19 James I. the said John being of the full age of seventy years and upwards, as proved by Inquisition taken at the Castle of Exon, 3 May, 20 James I. and on the 17th day of June, 19 James I. the said John applied for a special licence under the King's hand to hold the manor of Grendell or Grendon and Salterton in Woodbury, the manors of Cockington, Chilston, St. Marychurch, Coffinswell, Northlew, Ashwater, Bradford, Abbotsham, Meeth, Goodley, Northam, Frithelstock, Feniton Malherbe, Prescott and Crediton Galliard, with their appurtenances, &c. all in co. Devon. Also rents in a great number of specified Estates and the Rectories of Tormohun and Cockington, the advowsons of Ashwater, Bradford, Meeth, Goodley and Feniton in Devon. The manor of Stockland, &c. in Dorset and messuages in Wellington in Somerset.

16 March, 21 James I. Lease by Edward Cary "of the Cytie and County of Exon," Esq. to Peter and Stephen Dyer of Paington, of a close called Under Yolland, and reciting a former lease of the same dated 1 Sept. 4 James I. by Sir George Cary deceased, "late fermor of the manor of Preston."

26 July, 2 Charles I. Assignment by Edward Cary of Stantor, Esq. and George his son and heir apparent to Sir John King, Kt. of the manor of Stokenham and manor and advowson of Ashwater, Devon, and of the Rectory and Sheaf of Dongarvon, co. Waterford, provided the said George Cary should ratify the same within one month after coming of age.

The Ashwater Manor Rolls describe the lord as Edward Cary, *Esquire*, for the last time at the Court held 27 December, 3 Charles I. At the next court held 7 April, 4 Charles I. he is styled Sir Edward Cary, *Knight*.

Commonwealth. Two bills in Chancery addressed "To the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners for y^e custody of y^e Greate Seale of

England," filed by Sir Edward Cary of Stantor against Upton, Drew, and others, tenants of lands at Shiphay in St. Marychurch, Devon, who, taking advantage of the suspension of the Ecclesiastical Courts, had refused to pay tithes. Plaintiff being deprived of other means of redress appeals to Chancery. Mentions calves as worth 20s. each, to 150 lambs as worth £37 10s. and to 200 fleeces of wool as worth £30.

A small scrap of paper evidently containing a record of the dates of birth of children of Sir George Cary of Torre Abbey.

george 16: march 5 [3]

John 7 dec: 57

Eliz. 6 Oct: 59

frances 9 June 67

Mary [Margery?] 23 Oct. 72

Constance 27 Aug. 73.

14 Nov. 1657. Sir William Courtenay and other trustees to Sir George Cary. Release of lands, &c. granted for payment of debts. Provides for raising £1,000 each for Cecilia the daughter, and of George the younger son, of the said Sir George, and £500 each for every other child which should thereafter be born to the said Sir George.

17 Nov. 1657. Sir George Cary of Newparke, co. Southampton, Kt. to Christopher Maynard of Totnes, merchant. Assignment of leases under which Sir George held the Rectories of St. Marychurch and Paington for the lives of himself and his brother Thomas. George Blount a witness.

29 December, 1662. Conveyance by John Stowell, of Parke in Bovey Tracy, esq., to Sir George Cary of Newparke, co. Southampton, Kt., of the mansion house, site, and demesnes of the late dissolved monastery of Torre alias Torre Abbey, &c., formerly in the occupation of Sir Hugh Pollard, Kt., Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Seymour, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Londonderry, Sir Robert Parkhurst, Kt., all deceased, and of Sir Robert Parkhurst, the son of the latter, and now of the said J. Stowell.

13 February, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$. Appointment by Sir George Cary of Torre Abbey, Kt., of attornies to receive seizin of the tithes of St. Marychurch, granted to Sir George by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, by lease dated 10 Dec., 16 Chas II., for the lives of the lessee and of his sons Edward and George. John Cary a witness.

2 May, 1674. Deed endorsed by Sir George Cary, "The counter of my security to my brother Southcote in order to the Rectory of

St. Marychurch." John Southcote is described as of Buckland Tout-saints, gent.

1675. (?) From a paper containing observations in the handwriting of Sir George Cary, apparently to supply particulars as to title. "Mr. Edward Cary was second nephew unto S^r George Cary, long since deceased, and reputed ever to have been the father of the present S^r George Cary. The estate was given by his uncle S^r George Cary unto his sayd nephew Mr. Edward Cary, during his naturall life, and after his decease to his eldest sonne, which is the present S^r George Cary" "Mr. George Cary is noe other than the present S^r George Cary, who, by the importunities of the late Lord Francis Earle of Rutland, whose niece he married, was by King Charles the First knighted at Greenwich, not alike against his inclinations." "Mr. Edward Cary was the second nephew to that S^r George Cary long since deceased; he was three yeares Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and three years after that Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and this Mr. Edward Cary was then principall Secretary unto his uncle S^r George Cary."

5 Dec. 1678. Lease of Tremlynch in St. Marychurch by Dame Elizabeth Cary and Edward Cary to R. Sprague. Elizabeth Cary is a witness.

21 and 22 March, 1678. Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir George Cary, Kt., deceased, and Edward the eldest and George the second sons of the same, to trustees. Conveyance of several manors, &c., for payment of debts and raising £5,000 for younger children. Recites Will of Sir George, dated 15 April, 1678, devising to his wife and sons, Edward and George, his manors, &c., for discharge of debts and raising £5,000 for his daughters Elizabeth, Frances, Margery, and Constance, and his four younger sons Christopher, John, Charles, and Norbert.

Paper endorsed (probably in 1709) by George Cary, who died 1758. "My onkle Norbett's accounts and aunt Drew," containing an account of sum due from Norbert Cary's estate for his "dyet, funeral expences, suit of clothes, &c." Below are memoranda signed by Thomas Manby, Christopher Cary, and Frances Cary, 3rd April, 1697, and by George Blount, 26 Oct. 1698. By another account it appears that the shares of Charles and Norbert Cary, the deceased sons of Sir George, were divided amongst their mother, brothers and sisters, and that Charles must have died 12 years before Norbert. This paper affords evidence that Thos. Manby and Geo. Blount had

previously married the daughters of Sir George Cary, but that Frances's marriage to Thomas Drew had not yet taken place.

From a schedule in the handwriting of Nicholas Cove, steward of the Cary estates.

Oct. 1718. Letters administration to G. Cary, Esq. to his father.

Jan. 1721. Administration to Geo. Cary, Esq. to his brother Thomas.

April 1721. Administration to Geo. Cary, Esq. to his sister Winifrede.

10 Aug. 1723. Receipt from Mr. Drew in full for his lady's portion, and his share of Mr. Charles and Mr. Norbert Cary's.

3 April, 1697. Mr. Christopher Cary's Release to his brother Edward.

25 June, 1684. Mrs Eliza Cary's Release to her brother Edward of her portion.

2 May, 1724. Mr. John Cary's full discharge to his nephew George Cary, Esq. for his portion given by Sir George Cary.

4 Sept. 1735. Mr. John Cary's widow's acquittance of her husband's share of Mr. Charles and Mr. Norbert Cary's portions.

26 Aug. 1723. Mr. Manby's release of his dividend of Mr. Thos. and Mrs. Wine Cary's effects. George Cary and Peter Cary (?) are witnesses.

7 Jan. 1722. Mr. William Cary's ditto.

3 Jan. 1722. Mr. Isacke's release of his share of Mr. Thomas Cary's estate (signs Saml. Isacke of city of Exeter, junr.).

12 May, 1705. Bill filed in Chancery by Thomas Drew, of Harvington Hall, in the parish of Chaddesley Corbett, co. Worcester, and Frances his wife, one of the daughters of Sir George Cary, late of Torre Abbey, Kt. deceased, against George Cary, Esq. arising out of the will of Sir George, and referring to the various members of the family, as already mentioned.

Papers relating to a suit of *Gibbon v. Cary*, showing that Mr. Gibbon died September 1713.

7 Jany. 171 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Isacke et Uxor v. Cary*. Depositions in Chancery.

These supply the history of the stolen match between Samuel, son of Samuel Isacke, the chamberlain of Exeter, and Ann, eldest child of Edward Cary, Esq., of Torre Abbey. They shew that Isacke was an attorney of no estate, except "one little house worth about 40s. a year in the citty of Exeter, which his father had given him to make him a free voater upon certaine elections in the said Citty"—that he

neglected his business and "sometimes uses hunting and sometimes shooting"—that he had secretly married Ann Cary three years before the date of the paper—that about three weeks after the marriage Ann fled from her father's house in the night by a back way, leaving by an extinguished candle the note already printed in p. 88. Among the deponents is George Cary, of Tormohun, gent., æt. 18.

17 April, 1728. In Chancery. *Moore v. Bealing*. The deeds constituting a mortgage of Torre Abbey for £1,500 are certified to be held by Mr. Pigott as trustee of Lady Moore, the Plaintiff. (This was Mary, daughter of Edward Cary, who was married first to Sir Francis Moore.)

8 Aug. 1728. Assignment by George Cary, of St. Giles Middlesex, gent., uncle of George Cary, of Torre Abbey, Esq., to the said G. Cary, of all his interest in the fortune of his sister Margery Gibbon.

19 Feb. 1729. In Chancery. *Gibbon v. Cary*. This Bill, relating to the marriage portion of Margery Gibbon, deceased, was filed by George Gibbon against George Cary, Esq., and states that he was eldest son and heir of Edward Cary, Esq., the eldest son and heir of Sir George Cary, both of Torre Abbey, and that Margery was wife of Thomas Gibbon, serjeant-at-law, the deceased father of the plaintiff. There is a bundle of papers relating to this suit, including several letters addressed to George Cary, Esq., of Torre Abbey, by E. Manby (son of Sir Thomas Manby), a lawyer who seems to have had the conduct of the defendant's case. He addresses Mr. Cary as "Dr Cousen," and on the 4th Feb. 17 $\frac{2}{3}$, refers to the recent death of his father, and to his having by his will left his share "of Aunt Gibbon's fortune to my brother Robert and me." He had also written to "my uncle in Portugal" [John Cary]. In another letter the same writer refers to his "uncle John in Portugal," and in one of 13 Oct., 1730, he observes "my uncle Drew [who married Frances Cary] was seized yesterday morning with an apoplectick fitt and dyed in a quarter of an hour."

27 Jan. 1730. The answer of the defendant George Cary to the above bill states that his father Edward Cary was one of three brothers and three sisters left surviving the said Margery Gibbon, who had died without issue.

18 June, 1736. Agreement for a settlement of the above suit. It appears that, in the absence of issue of Margery Gibbon, the Plaintiff claimed her marriage portion as administrator of his father Thomas Gibbon, who had survived his wife, but that G. Cary the defendant

claimed it as administrator of Margery Gibbon. G. Cary was to pay G. Gibbon £1,326, and each party to pay his own costs.

Michaelmas Term, 1749. In Chancery: Geo. Cary Esq. ads. John Cary, gent. This Answer of George Cary, the Defendant, refers to a deed of his parents Edward and Mary Cary in May 1688, by which Thomas Wyndham and Edward Blount, Esqrs. were appointed trustees of the wife's estates in Wilts, Leicester and Middlesex; also to sums of £800 each settled on Frances, Margery, and Constance Cary, and £400 each on John, Charles and Norbert Cary.

13 Jan., 1752. In Chancery: George Cary *v.* Anne Rowe. Deposition of Francis Cary of Berry Pomeroy, Gent., shewing that on the death of his brother William Cary, Anne Rowe the Defendant "possessed herself of his effects in a very unbecoming manner, abused his brother's relations, and acted quite disagreeable to the interest of his children," that she was unfit to have the guardianship of William's daughter Dorothy, an infant; and deponent considers his eldest brother George, the Plaintiff, the fittest to be Dorothy's guardian; being "a gentleman of a large fortune and good character, and being able (and as this deponent believes, intending) to advance his said deceased brother's children as may be expected in a family where there are no other children of the name."

17 May, 1759. Release of Claim of Francis Cary and others to the effects of John Cary. Parties: Francis Cary of Berry Pomeroy, Gent.; Mary Manby, late of St. George-the-Martyr, co. Midd., but now of . . . co. Essex, widow; John Rowe of Sparkwell in Staverton, co. Devon, surgeon; and Ann his wife, only child of Ann (Cary) wife of Samuel Isacke, deceased. Recites that John Cary of Chescombe in Marldon, Devon (see p. 32), gave 100 guineas each to F. Cary, M. Manby, and Elizabeth Cary (who died before him whereby her legacy lapsed), and appointed his brother William executor, who dying in testator's lifetime, the residuary estate lapsed and became divisible between George Cary, late of Torre Abbey; the said Francis Cary and Mary Manby; and George, Edward, and Dorothy, children of the said William Cary. Also recites Administration to George Cary to estate of his deceased brother John, which, being insufficient, George Cary nevertheless paid all the debts and some of the legacies beyond the amount of John's assets.

13 July, 1764. Release by Dorothy Cary of Torre Abbey, spinster, to her brother George Cary of Torre Abbey, of all claim to her share of the estates of her father William Cary, and of her uncles George

and John. Reciting that George Cary had by his will charged his estate with £10,000, the interest to be paid to his widow the Hon. Ann Cary for life, and the principal to be divided at her death as she might by her will direct amongst her nephews George and Edward, and her niece the said Dorothy; also reciting the will of said Ann Cary, dated 11 October, 1758, giving £4,000 to the said Dorothy "her dear beloved god-daughter and niece," on her giving this release, and that the said Dorothy accepted the bequest subject to this condition. She therefore (with the consent of her intended husband Edward Meynell of Kilvington, co. York, Esq.) discharges her brother George.

15 June, 1785. In Chancery. *Rowe v. Cary*. John Rowe, late of Kingston, Devon, but now of New Norfolk Street, Hanover Square, Middlesex, Esq. prays an enquiry into the accounts of a partnership between himself and his kinsman, George Rowe of Kingsweare, Devon, Newfoundland merchant, which was to expire at Ladyday 1748, if both should so long live. George died 17 November, 1745, leaving his sister Dorothy, then the wife of William Cary of Kingswear, gent. his residuary legatee and sole executrix. Dorothy having died in 1746, her husband became George Rowe's legal representative, and took possession of his property. Difficulties arose between the Plaintiff and William Cary, on whose death in December 1750, intestate, his brother George of Torre Abbey, as his administrator, became George Rowe's legal representative and guardian of William Cary's two sons, George and Edward, and daughter Dorothy, all under age.

11 March 1814. Manor of Hampstead. Surrender by Thomas Seymour to John Cary, Esq., and the latter's admission as tenant of a house at West End, Hampstead, in which he then resided. Consideration £1,200. Court fees £112 2s.

SURVEY BOOK OF THE MALLOCK FAMILY AT COCKINGTON.

10 Jan^y 1653. Dudley Cary, gent. held by grant of Sir Henry Cary, K^t, a tenement (including a house) at Livermead [in Cockington] for the lives of Henry Cary, Dudley Cary Jun^r, and William Cary, children of the aforesaid D. Cary the elder, 1653. Grant of tenement to Edward Cary, gent. by copy of Court Roll.

ADAM OF MARYBURGH.

The genealogy of this family as given in Douglas's Baronage, p. 255, seems to be one of those which must be classed as "doubtful." It begins with various notices of persons of the name whom it does not pretend to connect with one another, but an examination of the authorities referred to shews that these Adams are just as little to be believed in as the more regular pedigree which follows.

Sir Duncan Adam, knight, is said to have witnessed a donation to the monastery of Soltray in the reign of Alexander II., and a reference is given to the chartulary of Soltray, Soltre, or Soutra, which, I may remark, was not a monastery, but a church and hospital "for the relief of pilgrims and poor or sickly people." No Sir Duncan Adam is there to be found, but among the names of witnesses are *domino Henrico de Abirnyte et domino Duncano filiis Ade militibus*; that is to say, two brothers, sons of Adam, the elder taking his name from his lands, the younger being simply Duncan son of Adam. These brothers are also witnesses to a charter of Malcolm Earl of Fife to the Abbot and monks of Dunfermline, thus, *Henrico de Abirnithe, Duncano filio Ade*.

Alexander Adam is stated to have been a contemporary of Alexander III., but as no authority is given his existence need not be discussed. For "Duncan Adam who flourished in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and had four sons, Robert, John, Reginald, and Duncan Adams," from whom "all the Adams, Macadams, Adamsons, and Adies in Scotland are descended," the chartulary of Dunfermline is made responsible. They are not to be found named there, however; but there is a genealogy of John son of Adam resident at Kinglassie, Adam being son of John Scoloc, whose father and grandfather were respectively Alan Gilgwer and Patrick Scurfarauch.

Nisbet, who is referred to a little lower down, apparently, as stating that the younger Duncan accompanied Sir James de Douglas in his expedition with King Robert's heart, and "upon

this occasion added the cross crosslets to his armorial bearing," says nothing in the least resembling this; he quotes from the Haddington Collections a letter of manumission by Robert I. in the fourteenth year of his reign, in favour of Adam (not Duncan) son of Adam and his four sons, Robert, John, Reginald, and Duncan, persons in a somewhat lower grade of life than "brave Scots gentlemen" bearing arms to which cross crosslets could be added to commemorate a journey undertaken to the Holy Land.

Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops is next impressed into the service of the Adam family to vouch for "Reginald or Ronald Adam, Bishop of Brechin, probably elder brother of Duncan." No Ronald or Reginald appears in that list at all. There is Adam, Bishop from 1328 to 1349, without any surname, but a suggestion is made in a footnote that he might be "Adam of Aberbrothock" who appears in the *Rotuli Scotiæ* as clerk to Alan Bishop of Caithness and Chancellor of Scotland; in the preface to the *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis* his real name Adam de Moravia is given.

There are then mentioned several families of Adam, Adie, Adamson, and Macadam, which really existed, but do not as our author asserts all carry "the same figures in their armorial bearings."

The earliest grant in the Lyon Register of an Adam coat is in 1731 to James Adam of Whitslaid, co. Selkirk, Argent, three passion crosses gules; he is probably identical with James, son and heir of John Adam, writer in Edinburgh and macer of the Court of Session, who died about 1713. James had acquired Whitslaid a few years before the registration of his arms, from John Scott; and died in 1738, leaving a son John, who was succeeded by his sister Agnes, widow of John Lauder of Carol-side, co. Berwick: so this family soon ended in the male line.

The M'Adams of Waterhead, a family of good position in the stewartry of Kircudbright, bear three arrows; their more ancient bearing, one arrow, is said to be cut in stone on their tombstones and house; they claim descent from a younger son of the chief of the Macgregors.

The Adamsons of Craigcrook, co. Edinburgh, and the Ædies or Edies of Monecht, co. Aberdeen, both families founded by

burghesses, the former in the sixteenth, the latter in the seventeenth century, bore cross crosslets, and the Ædies had the crest and motto which were afterwards appropriated by the Adams of Blair-Adam.

The lands of Craigcrook were acquired in 1542 by William Adamson, burghess of Edinburgh, and held by his descendants till 1659, during which time the family intermarried with Napier of Merchistoun, Brown of Fordell (twice), Macgill of Rankeillor, &c. Their arms, cut on the gateway of the courtyard at Craigcrook with the date 1621, were a mullet gules between three cross crosslets fitchée azure, with a crescent or for crest, and the motto *Virtute crescit*. It is probable that Patrick Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrew's 1576, who died in 1592, was of this line.

It is a pity that one family of the name of Adam, who really can be traced as small landowners for at least three centuries, is left out; they were resident in the parish of Galston, co. Ayr, and one of them, George Adam, a mason, was beheaded for murder at Edinburgh in 1580. They possessed before this time a small property called Brewlands, near Galston, which descended to John Adam, who died about the year 1757, when his grandson, John Sawyer, a cooper in the Gorbals of Glasgow, was served heir to him.

Reginald Adam, according to the "MS. of the Blair-Adam family," in the reign of Robert II. "joined a body of his countrymen under the command of Sir James Douglas, who, together with John de Vienne, Admiral of France, made a successful incursion into Northumberland. It was Reginald's fortune to bring off a lady named Catherine Mowbray, daughter of an English knight, who being of uncommon beauty, he soon afterwards married her." Ridpath in his "Border History" does not allude to Reginald and his prize, and Hume of Godscroft in his "House and Race of Douglas and Angus" also overlooks this incident.

The lineal descendant of the marriage, John Adam, is said to have lost his life at Flodden; he is the first of six generations of Adams of Fanno and Queensmannour in the county of Forfar, the sole authority given for whose existence is "Attestation from the magistrates of Forfar taken from their books, penes magist.

Adams de Maryburgh." One would greatly like to see this document, and to know how the descent of a family from 1513 or earlier to about 1700, with the names of the wives and children of its different members, was revealed to the worthy magistrates of that quiet old royal burgh.

I have searched in vain for any notices of these Adams; none of them is to be found named in the Acts of Parliament as commissioner of supply, member of the committees of war, justice of the peace, officer of militia, or in any other capacity. The only special retour in which the name is mentioned in the county of Forfar down to the year 1700 is in 1620 of George Adam *in* Ballegarno as heir of his uncle, James Adam, in the half of a tenement in Dundee. The index of retours does not give the lands of Fanno or Queensmannour at all; these names do not appear in Thomson's large County Atlas, nor in the modern County Directories of Scotland. Neither the Adams nor these lands are named in the Chartularies of Brechin or Arbroath, nor in Jervise's Memorials of Angus and Mearns.

In the Acts of Parliament in 1669 mention is made of the widow of John Adam as having occupied part of the lands of Torsappie as a tenant.

This total absence of evidence where it might be expected to be found can lead to but one conclusion, that these lairds of Fanno and Queensmannour never existed at all.

VIII. of the genealogy is William Adam, an architect resident in Edinburgh, who was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard, 29 June, 1748. A very handsome monument was erected to his memory in 1750 by his eldest son John, and in 1827 this was repaired and lengthy inscriptions commemorative of various members of the family were put up on white marble mural tablets by the Right Hon. William Adam.

The older inscription supplies only the dates of the birth and death of William Adam; I have searched the registers of Forfar and Edinburgh, but no entry of the baptism of this William, said to be son of John Adam and Helen Cranstoun of Lord Cranstoun's family, is in either. As the magistrates of Forfar attest his parentage, that is the locality in which one would expect him to have been born.

The architect married Mary Robertson, aunt of Principal Robertson, and had a large family, of whom Robert and James rose to eminence in their father's profession, and both held the appointment of architect to the King. In 1773 they commenced the publication of plans and elevations of the principal works designed by their father and by themselves, among which were the Register House and University in Edinburgh, Portland Place and the Adelphi in London, Hopetoun and Gosford Houses in Scotland, Sion House and Luton in England, and many others of importance. These form a series of 105 plates, and are much valued, the work, in three imperial folio volumes, fetching a high price. The biographical notices of Robert Adam agree in making the date of his birth 1728, but differ as to the locality, one saying Edinburgh, another Kirkaldy, but his baptism is not registered in either place. The family at this time, in spite of their alleged descent from a line of Forfarshire landowners, had no right to bear arms, for a grant was made to William in 1765 more allusive to his profession than his descent: Vert, a Corinthian column proper between two cross-crosslets fitchée or; crest, the original (*sic*) of a Corinthian capital proper; motto, *Divino Palladis arte*. In 1765, however, John of Maryburgh, also an architect, the eldest son, was allowed to drop these bearings entirely, and to take (quartered with the arms of Robertson, why it might be difficult to say as his mother was not an heiress) Argent, a mullet pierced azure between three cross-crosslets fitchée gules; crest, a similar crosslet, and a sword proper in saltire; motto, *Cruce mihi grata quies*. These, with the single exception of the mullet in the shield, are the bearings registered about 1673 by David Ædie of Monecht.

1756 in Pan
Oct 2 1755

A further change in the coat armorial of the family was made in 1815 for the following reason: John Adam of Maryburgh married Jean Ramsay of the family of Woodston in Kincardineshire. In 1758 Alexander Littlejohn, who had a few years before inherited Woodston from his uncle John Ramsay, executed an entail containing a clause binding all successors to the estate to bear the arms of Littlejohn. No such arms, I may remark, existed at the time; but in 1761 this deficiency was supplied by

7. a grant to the entailer, of Argent, three arrows gules, the middlemost paleways, the other two saltireways, points downwards, banded together, vert; accompanied with six trefoils slipped of the last, two in chief, two in fess, and two in base. Mr. Littlejohn died soon after, and was succeeded by Thomas, son of Thomas Forbes of Thornton, who did not long enjoy the property, and at his death in 1769 was succeeded by John Adam, architect in Edinburgh, the husband of Jean Ramsay.

Although the Baronage says that William the first architect "purchased many lands, particularly those of Blair in Kinrossshire, where he built a house and a village to which he gave the name of Maryburgh," it is to be presumed that this property was of very moderate extent, as he did not take his designation from it. On the tombstone and in the general service of his son John (who has no designation), to him in 1748 he is styled simply architect in Edinburgh. In 1754, however, the son, as John Adam of Maryburgh, architect, is served heir special to his father, William Adam, architect in Edinburgh, in *one-fourth* of Blair of Crambeth, and in the south half of the hill of Dowhill, co. Kinross. Again, in the services in 1770 and 1777 of this John to Thomas Forbes of Woodston, he is designed John Adam, architect in Edinburgh.

In 1792 he died, and his son is served heir special *cum beneficio inventarii* to him, William Adam of Woodston, M.P., to his father, John Adam of Maryburgh.

Mr. William Adam obtained a private Act of Parliament in 1803 empowering him to sell Woodston, and purchase lands in the counties of Kinross and Fife adjacent to Maryburgh, which were called the Blair-Adam estate, and to which the entail of Woodston with all its obligations was transferred. To enable him legally to fulfill these obligations Mr. Adam, then the Right Hon. William Adam of Blair-Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland, Baron of Exchequer, and a Privy Councillor, obtained the sanction of the Lyon Court to bear the arms of Littlejohn quartered with the Adam coat granted in 1765, that of Robertson being very properly dropped.

Mr. Adam married a daughter of the tenth Lord Elphinstone and had a large family, among whom were, John, a member of

council in Bengal, and in 1823 acting Governor General of India, who died before his father; Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. who died in 1853; and Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. of Blair-Adam, father of the present William Patrick Adam of Blair-Adam, M.P.

It was the Lord Chief Commissioner who by his success in political life rather than as a lawyer raised the family to the position it now occupies. The establishment of the Jury Court of Scotland is described by Brougham in 1814, writing to Earl Grey, as a "glaring job," and of the Chief Commissionership with a salary of 4,000*l.* given to his kinsman Mr. Adam, he goes on to say, "the place may suit him, but that he can suit the place is impossible," as his practice at the bar was diminished to a mere nothing, and he had not seen a jury for years. Mr. Adam had arranged to have the auditorship of the Duke of Bedford's estates transferred from himself to his son, and "gets a court erected where he may preside without an absolute rebellion of the bar after having in vain attempted to find something for himself in London, where the profession never could have submitted to it."

There was so little to do in this newly established Court that the following riddle by some wit of the Edinburgh Parliament House was at once felt to be full of point: Why is the Jury Court like Paradise? Because it was made for Adam.

S * * *

THE OLD OFFICIAL HERALDRY OF DURHAM.

(Continued from p. 55.)

Bishop RICHARD IV. de AUNGERVILLE alias de BURY (1333—1345) advanced the position of the see considerably. He introduced a circular seal of modest proportions for his chancery at Durham, and instead of the book-wise register of his predecessor Kellaw for acts in the supposed palatinate and out of it, episcopal and civil, we find many of Bury's civil acts in chancery rolls which gradually expanded into imitations of the royal patent and close rolls.

None of his own charming seals give the **Coroneted Mitre**,



but there is no mistake about its assumption, as it is the only object on the small seal of his sheriff, John de Menevill, above the initials I. M. The *coronet* resembles the crowns on the coins of the Edwards. It is here engraved from an Indenture made at Gateshead die Mercurie in festo Purificacionis B. Mariæ V. anno pont. d'ni Ri de Bury Dunelm. Ep'i sexto (Feb. 2, B. 1339-40), stating that Walran de Lomley, mayor of Newcastle, delivers to John de Menevill, sheriff of Durham, the body of Symon Scot, taken in Newcastle "pro raptu Agnetis filiæ Hugonis de Hely in villa de Gatesheued infra etatem existentis."



It appears that this shrievalty device continued with Bury's successors. Another example is attached to the following instrument:—

Pateat &c. me Robertum de Laton vic. Dunelm. assignavi &c. Robertum de Skelton &c. subballivos meos &c. ad deliberand. Willelmo de Kellawe averia sua &c. tociens quociens ea capi contingerint apud Harbarws et Kellawe per Petrum Teilyoff [Tillioll] militem. In cujus &c. sigillum meum apposui. Dat. Dunelm. die Lunæ prox. ante festum S. Petri in Cathedra anno pont. nri. Dunelm. quinto (*sic*).

The year was 5 Fordham, and the date would be Jan. or Feb.

1385-6, as if Laton (sheriff 1381-1384) was reinstated after Thomas de Boynton, 1385, between him and William de Bowes, who was appointed 29 Apr. 5 Fordham.

The next bishop of Durham, Thomas de Hatfield, carried matters much further. The episcopal seal, which under Bury had arrived at unequalled beauty and truth of portraiture, lost the episcopal effigy. The new chancery seal was replaced by a coarse imitation of the royal seals of England, with the bishop armed, on horseback, in his feudal aspect, on the obverse, and *in pontificalibus*, seated (as Bek only had been before, and that only on an episcopal seal,) on the reverse. And the saintly counter-seal of vesical shape became a circular privy seal with armorial bearings. Bury's *coronet* never disappeared. It surrounds Hatfield's and Fordham's mitres on the obverses of their palatine seals. In the shrinekeeper's account of 1383 (two years after Bishop Hatfield's death) two lines have been erased, and their space is occupied with "Item, here are wanting a *coronet of leather, covered with sea-green velvet*, belonging to Bishop Thomas Hatfield, for passages of arms."¹ The mitre seems to be omitted in the crests of Bishops Skirlaw and Langley, Fordham's successors (1388—1437). The *coronet* is there, of three trefoils and two pearls as before. On Bishop Langley's (1406—1437) stalls in Auckland church, a *coronet of fleurs and plain crosses* occurs above his private coat and also above a shield with a plain cross. Bishop Neville (1438—1457) restores the mitre on his palatine seal, with a *coronet* of seven trefoils. Bishop Dudley (1476—1483) gave five only, but on his privy seal these are much enriched and four plainer ones are inserted between them, making a very beautiful object. The subsequent *coronets* are comparatively coarse and need not be minutely traced. In the Tudor period crosses formée are introduced as in the royal crowns. After the Reformation the coronet frequently occurs on privy seals and behind the armed horseman on the obverses of palatine seals rightly, and on episcopal seals and reverses of palatine seals wrongly. But in this later period, as a rule, the Bishops strangely omit the *coronet* from their helmets on the obverses of their palatine seals. The *coronet* on the episcopal and privy seals (now again vesical)

¹ Raine's S. Cuthbert, p. 129.

of Bishops Trevor and Egerton is a beautiful one of five enriched trefoils. One of Bishop Cosin's mitres in the castle of Durham does not spring from the *coronet* but is encircled by it. The more ordinary form (with three trefoils only) is placed on a shield at the side of that prelate's portrait, in Basire's sermon at his funeral in 1672. But on the obverse of his palatine seal, which differs from the general series, the helmet is surmounted by an *earl's coronet* and plumes. Bishop Trevor's, if rightly engraved, as prefixed to his life in the Allan Tracts, presents the same *coronet*, which also occurs on plates and cuts which need not be enumerated. It arose from a notion that the bishops were Counts-palatine of Durham and *Earls* of Sadberge, a demesne manor and wapentake in the county of Northumberland (in which Durham was also a franchise), which Bishop Pudsey had acquired with most of its knights' services in the reign of Richard I. The subject is not worth much investigation. The idea was older than Cosin's time. Hegge, in 1625, speaks of Pudsey's purchase of "the *Earldom* of Sadbury," and there are probably much earlier instances, arising from Sadberge, in common with other smaller franchises, being sometimes called a *county*, a term as elastic as that of *shire*. It is curious to compare the first occurrence of the *crowned mitre* on a *sheriff's* seal with Drayton's marshalling of the *counties* :

To be embarked when every band comes down
 Each in their order as they mustered were,
 Or by the difference of their armings known
 Or by their colours; for in ensigns there,
 Some wore the arms of their most ancient town,
 Others again their own devices bear.
 — a *flaming lance*, the Yorkshiremen for them;
 As those for Durham, near again at hand,
 A *Mitre crowned with a Diadem*.¹

Bishop Bury died in 1345, and was buried in the south-east corner of the Nine Altars in his cathedral. He seems to have had

¹ "Expect not that to make this Bishoprick uniform with other counties, I should present a catalogue of the Sheriffs thereof. For the Princely Prelate of this Bishoprick (his seal not Oval like others, but Round, the more princely proportion; and, as I remember, gave a *Crowned Mitre* for his Crest,) was himself always paramount Sheriffe."—*Fuller's Worthies*.

some sort of authority for his chancery seal, as one was provided for the vacancy on his death.¹

Bishop THOMAS HATFIELD (1345–1381), as already mentioned, went the length of making a coarse imitation of the great seals of the realm.² His introduction of the “magnum sigillum clausum ad similitudinem sigilli regii in cancellaria sua usitati,” and the continuation of it by his successors, constituted one of the charges in parliament against Bishop Langley in 11 Hen. VI.

The history of the palatine coronet, which occurs on this seal, has already been traced, and before passing to other objects occurring in Hatfield’s time it will be convenient to consider the palatine **Plumes**.

There is no trace of a feathery crest for a Bishop of Durham prior to Hatfield’s palatine seal.³ The object given by him strongly resembles that presented in the seal of William de Latimer (1372). Latimer’s crest proceeds out of a sort of flower-pot continuation of his helmet. Hatfield’s issues from a coronetted mitre. The two are presented side by side in Montagu’s *Heraldry*, p. 49, and Latimer’s crest is engraved alone in Boutell’s *English Heraldry*, p. 143. Each of the designs in question, as engraved, looks like one gigantic feather or fern-leaf. They are totally different from the ordinary panaches, whether of the feathers of ostriches or of other birds.

The succeeding bishops wore differing crests, evidently private, and Cardinal Langley’s (1406–1437) “crowne of gold above his helmet, and within the crowne the crest, being a *bush of ostrich feathers*, finely sett forth in *redd and green* painted glasse,” above the altar of SS. Oswald and Lawrence, in the chapel of the Nine Altars at Durham, and in the cardinal’s palatine seal, where it resembles an ordinary panache, can hardly be regarded as an exception. Bishop Sherwood’s (1485–1492) crest on his palatine seal is possibly a *plume*. Bishop Fox’s (1494–1502) looks

¹ 19 Edw. III. No. 120. De sigillo pro officio cancellarii Ep. Dunolm. Sede vacante. Rymér’s Syllabus.

² The effect of the document of 1355, mentioned in Rymér’s Syllabus as “pro Episcopo Dunolm. de jurisdictione brevia sigillandi,” is that the Bishop’s writs should run in the manor of Crayk, co. York, as they did in the Bishoprick of Durham.

³ Surtees, Plate IV. No. 1.

like *three small feathers erect, with four others appearing from behind*. That of Bishop Bainbrigge (1507–1508) is similar, but smaller. Bishop Tunstall (1530–1559) gives no crest above the mitre at all; and no palatine seals of his predecessors Ruthall and Wolsey, showing a corresponding part of the seal, have occurred. In the Parliament Roll of 1515, published by Willement, the mitre of the Bishop of Durham is coronetted, and seven ostrich feathers are placed within its cavity.

Bishop Matthew (1595–1606) gives a *plume of five ostrich feathers* behind his helmet, and the seal prepared, about the same time, for issuing such processes as, after the time of Henry VIII. were to be issued in the county by the Crown, gives a similar plume of *eight feathers*. This seal is still in use. All the subsequent bishops appear to have used these *plumes*, and there is no material difference between their appearance on the palatine seal of Bishop Matthew and on that of Bishop Van Mildert, with whose death the palatinate, such as it was, in name expired. That last palatine seal is now in the British Museum. The *plumes* on the palatine seal of Bishop Morton (1632–1659) are unusually spirited. There is one distinction between the episcopal helmets of the pre-Reformation school and those of the modern church militant. The post-Reformation folk omit the mitre above the helmet in their equestrian portraits.

The form of the *plume* when used above the shield may be seen at the close of the first volume of Hutchinson's *Durham* (1785), where *five feathers*, disposed in a semi-circle behind the mitre, rise from an earl's coronet.

We have not any instances of **Impalements** of the official and private arms of the Bishops of Durham until the time of Bishop Fox (1494–1502), although such *impalements* had to some extent been used by the Archbishops of York and Canterbury in the latter part of the 14th century. It is indeed said that Bishop Hatfield gave a banner at the Siege of Calais, displaying "the paternal arms of his family, viz. *Ermine, a chevron S. IMPALED with the See of Durham.*"¹ But if this is derived from one of

¹ Collier's Ecc. Hist. i. 572, per Hutchinson's *Durham*, i. 300; 4 Ant. Rep. 1809, 443.

the rolls of the persons present at the siege, other copies give *E. a chevron S.* without the impalement, and the arms themselves can hardly be sustained. Nicolas, in his preface to his edition in 1828 of the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II., observes that it is very doubtful whether the blazon of the arms existed in the original of the Calais Roll. The coat is that of the Hatfields of Holderness according to their Elizabethan pedigree. But Bishop Hatfield's seals give for his shield and trappings *a chevron between three lions rampant*, and, as to the tinctures, irrespective of present appearances on his noble tomb, we have the evidence of Dugdale's Church Notes, and an earlier writer, Theophilus Brathwaite, c. 1655, that they were **B. a chevron O. between three lions rampant A.** The bishop's privy seal gives *lions* as supporters. His chalice, having on its boss "*scuta armorum ejusdem Episcopi cum iij leunculis argenteis*," is hardly evidence, for Bishop Skirlaw also had three cups, each standing on *three lions*, and the priory in 1446 had one standing on *three gilded leopards*.

On first consideration no reason might suggest itself why the chevron might not be taken from the Holderness coat, with the tinctures altered, and the lions added from the arms of the church of Durham, to distinguish Bishop Hatfield as a younger son. But it must be remembered that he names no Holderness relatives in his will. He leaves his worldly wealth to Thomas de Woodstock, whose wife was heiress of the Bohuns, and to his own nephew, John de Popham, whose name savours not of Yorkshire. John de Bohun Earl of Essex was the patron of our Thomas Hatfield in his early days, having presented him to the living of Dibden in Essex in 1332, and is said to have been some relation¹ of him, although the Bishop's bequest may have merely been one of gratitude. This John de Bohun died in 1335, seised of *Hatfield in Essex*, and he had no connection with Holderness. The Bohun arms were *B. a bend A. cotised O. between six lions rampant O.* The clergy, even when of high family, as in Bishop Bury's case, generally took the name of their birthplace, which only occasionally coincided with the surname of their parents. In this case, however, it is remark-

¹ 1 Hutchinson, 300.

able that in the rolls preserved by Charles (Harl. MS. 6589) we have among the chevrons, between Sir Thomas Dagworth¹ and Sir de Gumnoys, this entry: "Et SR. DE HATFELD p. de Sable un cheveron d'Or et trois lionceaux d'Arg. et un molatt Sable en point le cheveron." Changing the field from black to blue, and omitting the mullet, these are Bishop Hatfield's arms. They occur also in a collection of arms from rolls prefixed to Robert Surtees' copy of Glover's Ordinary. There they are given, for "Tho. Hatfeld," between Thomas Russell and Thomas Hesterton. The suggestion of these things is that Bishop Hatfield came from a Hatfield in the South, and brought his arms with him.

The subject is complicated further by the posthumous history of the arms worn by Bishop Hatfield. During the episcopates of Bishops Fordham, Skirlawe, and Langley, his immediate successors, we see nothing of them, but Bishops Neville, Booth, and Dudley (1438-83) used the *chevron between three lions rampant* under *S. Oswald's* image at the dexter side of their seals *ad causas*, which present *S. Oswald's* coat, *the plain cross between four lions*, at the sinister side under *S. Cuthbert*; the private arms of these prelates being under the central figure of the Virgin. I can only conjecture that the heraldry is taken from some seat made in Hatfield's time, whereon justice in the causes was administered, on one of the shields of which the personal arms of the reigning bishop were painted on each change of episcopate.

So far, at all events, the coat is thoroughly episcopal. Yet

¹ This name, unusual in the North, occurs in Hatfield's Rolls. In 19 Hatfield there was a recognizance from Robert Gray of Neubiggyng to the Bishop and Thomasia widow of John de Dagworth. In 20 Hatfield it was stated that Thomasia de Dagworth had received a grant of the custody of some of Thomas de Esshe's lands. Thomas of *Woodstock*, to whom Bishop Hatfield left his chattels, was son of Edward III. and married Eleanor, elder daughter and coheir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and was murdered in 1397. His wife's father was nephew and heir of Humphrey de Bohun (who died 1361), and heir of John de Bohun mentioned in the text. John de Bohun had a sister Alianor, married first to James Butler, Earl of Ormond, and secondly to Thomas de *Dagworth*, whose son Sir *Nicholas* is a witness to Hatfield's will. In 1382, Sir Nicholas Dagworth, in the name of Thomas [of Woodstock, afterwards] Duke of Gloucester, John Fordhome, Bishop of Ely [Hatfield's successor], and Isabella [de Coucy] the King's daughter were sponsors together. (Beltz's Garter, 191.)

some (the editors of the *Monasticon*¹ amongst others, if we may believe the initial letter,) have supposed that the sigillary and monumental coat was not Bishop Hatfield's private coat, but the bearing of the priory. I have a note, "Priory of Durham, arms of, according to Reyner in his *Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia*, *A chevron between three lions argent.* Grey's MSS." Then we have the modern dictionaries giving for Durham MONASTERY, *B. a cross between four lions rampant O. (var. A.)*; for Durham PRIORY, *B. a chevron between three lions rampant O.*; for Durham SEE, *B. a cross O. between four lions rampant A.*; and for Durham DEANERY, *B. on a cross O. between four lions rampant A. the letter D S.* These last coats occur together under old views of the cathedral, with the *lions O.*

The notion about the priory having Hatfield's coat may be founded upon its occurrence in the large window of the hall in the prior's house, now the deanery. The coloured glass is poor and coarse, and consists of four roundels containing shields with ogee ends.

I. Dark purple. Arms: *G. a plain cross between four lions rampant O.* [S. OSWALD.]

II. Green, with tracery as diapering. Arms: *B. a chevron O. between three lions rampant A.* [BISHOP HATFIELD.]

III. Green, with tracery as in No. II. Arms: *B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A.* [S. CUTHBERT.]

IV. Golden rays from the shield. Arms: *B. a sword in pale A. hilted and pomelled O. transfixing a heart G. winged O.* [OUR LADY, or PRIOR CASTELL.]

Judging from the seals of Hatfield and the early armigerous priors, neither the shape of the shields nor the bad character of the glass is sufficient to prove that it is of late date; but on the whole the work very likely is Castell's, and unfortunately he was a restorer and given to imitating the Decorated style. It is always difficult to say whether he is copying, or attempting to renew a dead style, or paying compliments, or really exemplifying the feelings of his own day.² The deanery glass, therefore, must not be accepted as strict proof of anything more than that the coats contained in it were well known and respected at Durham.

That the arms ascribed to S. Cuthbert, *B. a cross patonce O.*

¹ Edition 1817, i. 219.

² To "the works of Prior Castell," enumerated by me in *Archæologia Æliana*, vi. 201, must be added the beautiful ceiling in the deanery.

between four lions rampant *A.* were the real arms of the priory as early as Hatfield's time, is plain from the seals of the priors who succeeded Fossor. But before proceeding to them, the continuation of the history of the **Crosses without lions** claim our attention.

During his episcopate the Battle of Neville's Cross was fought. Knighton, who wrote soon after it, speaks of the monks singing *Te Deum* on seeing the victory from the summit of the bell tower of the cathedral, and of the special faith of the English in the sign of the Cross which was borne with other ensigns before their army. That this was the standard of S. Cuthbert is probable enough, but we need not accept all the statement in the *Rites of Durham*, written soon after the Dissolution. According to it Prior Fossor was commanded in a vision

to take "the holie corporax cloth, which was within the corporax, wherewith Saint Cuthbert did cover the chalice when he used to say masse, and to put the same holie relique, like unto a Banner (*var.* Banner Cloth), upon a speare point," and to repair to the Red Hill, and there to remain with the relie during the whole of the battle. "Shortelie after the said prior caused a goodly and sumptuous Banner to be maid, and, with pippes of silver, to be put on a staffe, being fyve yerds longe, with a device to taik of and on the said pipes at pleasure, and to be kept in a chyste in the Ferretorie, when they weare taken down. Which Banner was shewed and carried in the said abbey on festival and principall daies. On the highte of the overmost pipe was a faire pretie Crosse of silver and a wand of silver, having a fyne wroughte knopp of silver at either end, that went overthwart the Banner Cloth, whereunto the Banner Cloth was fastened and tyed, which wand was of the bignes of a man's fynger, and at either end of the saide wande there was a fyne silver bell. The wand was fast by the myddle to the Banner staffe, hard under the Crosse. The Banner Clothe was a yerd brode, and five quarters deape, and the nether part of it was indented in five parts, and frenged, and maid fast withall about with read silke and gold. And also the said Banner Cloth was maid of read velvett, of both sydes most sumptuously imbrodered and wrought with flowers of grene silke and gold. And in the mydes of the said Banner Cloth was the sayde holie relique and corporax cloth inclosed and placed therein, which corporax cloth was covered over with *white* velvett, half a yerd square every way, having a *Red Crosse* of read velvett on both sydes over the same holie relique [here the writer seems to return to the banner as a whole], most artificialle and cunynge compiled and framed, being fynely fringed about the edge and scirts with frenge of read silke and golde, and three litle fyne silver bells fast to the scirts of the said Banner Cloth, like unto sackring bells, and, so sumptuouslie finished and absolutely perfitted, was dedicated to holie Saint Cuthbert, of intent and purpose that the same should be alwaies after presented and carried to any battell, as occasion should serve; and which was never caryed or shewed at any battell, but, by the especiall grace of God Almightye, and the mediacione of holie Saint Cuthbert, it brought home the victorie.

That Prior Fossor renovated the old standard at this period, placing the Norman design the opposite way, is likely enough. I need not pursue its history more than heraldry demands; but its *red cross*, to whatever it alluded, fitly commences a summary of the remaining evidences as to Crosses in connection with Durham, whether of any local bearing, or connected with SS. Michael and George. I begin with the latter class.

The church of S. Michael at Durham, where the body of Bp. William I. temporarily rested,¹ is now unknown, but the churches of the Bishop's demesne manors of Houghton and Heighington are dedicated to that archangel.

An early seal of the borough of Alnwick presents the patron saint of its church, S. Michael, with a shield bearing *a cross patonce*, with reference to which it is to be observed that *G. a cross patonce A.* composed the arms of the Vescies Lords of Alnwick; but on the great seal of King Henry V. S. Michael has a *plain cross*.² Bearing this variation in mind and that Bp. Hatfield had a blue bed with images of S. George,³ we come to the

¹ Bedford's Symeon, 247.

² 1348. Ego Willelmus de Insula, Magister Domus de Farne, recepi de domino *Michaell* de Chilton tunc procuratore ecclesie de Norham 10*l.* S' WILLELMI DE INSULA. *A figure supplicating S. Michael, who bears a shield charged with a plain cross.* (Raine's North Durham, Appendix, 127.)

³ Bishop Hatfield, in his will, bequeathed "domino Thomæ de Wodestoke, Comiti de Bukyngham, lectum meum broudatum cum signis de *wodwese et arboribus.*" And the same bishop's mortuary includes "lectus cum v cortinis de samytte et satyn *indici* coloris, cum ymaginibus *S. Georgii* martiris armatis, et viij tapecia lanea ejusdem lecti et coloris cum *Wodwyss* in armis ejusdem intextis." Chambre says that Hatfield gave to the church "unum lectum de *blodio* brudato cum *woodwise*, cum multi tapesiis et cortinis de eadem secta." With reference to these wild men of the woods and S. George, I would quote a passage from a volume of inventories (1376-1470) of C. C. C. Cambridge, which Mr. Riley, in the Historical MSS. Commissioners' First Report, p. 66, translates thus :

"The fourth set of vestments consists of a bed and 'coverlyt,' and 'boster' (bolster), and 'powdrer' (? pillow), and three 'ridelys' (curtains), the set of which is of white linen cloth, and dyed (*steynatæ*), after the following fashion, namely: There is a man whose name is '*Wodewose*,' standing by a tree, and extending his hand to his crest, and upon his shield is written thus, '*Had I wyst*;' and on the other side there is a woman standing, '*Swodewose*' by name, and extending one hand to her breast, and near her other hand is this writing, '*And y wyst*;' and between them, the man and the woman, namely, there is a tree, and upon the tree there hangs a shield, the 'chawme' (field) of which is *white*, and there is a *red cross* painted in the middle of the shield. And Master Thomas de Eltisle, master of the college, gave all

cases where we have the two warlike saints or their respective arms together.

In the first window, from the east, of the north aisle in York Minster the following figures occur in the border, on each side of the arms of England. At the dexter "a knight in white banded mail ornamented with the yellow stain, wearing a coiffe de mailles and having a spear, belted sword, rowelled spurs, and long surcote displaying *G. a cross A.*" At the sinister "a knight in yellow banded mail without a spear, but in other respects like the last, on whose surcote is displayed *A. a cross G.*;"¹ but I hardly like to found any argument on this glass.²

On the reverse of the palatine seals of Bishops Fordham, Skirlaw, and Langley (1381-1437) the bishop is seated between figures of SS. Michael and George, each saint having a shield charged with a *plain cross*. Bishop Neville (1438-1457) changed the type. The two saints remain, but S. George has no shield, and S. Michael's has some fanciful device.³ The same may be said of his shield on the palatine seal of Bishop Dudley (1476-

those six pieces, that is to say, the whole set of bedding, to the college, upon whose soul may the Most High have mercy. And also upon one 'ridel' (curtain) there are six pairs of men and women, that is, twelve men and women, that is to say, six men and six women. And on the 'powdrer' (pillow) there are nine pairs of men and women, making eighteen in all; and on each side of that 'powdrer' there are added three pairs, that is, three heads of men, with bodies, and three heads of women, with bodies, and three *tops of trees, with the trunk, with a shield of S. George* thereon, and the same words. And at the foot of the same 'powdrer' there are three pairs, namely, three heads of women, and three crests and *trees* with a *shield of S. George*, and the same words. And the 'cuverlit' contains three pairs of men and of women, and the tester consists of one 'ridel,' each 'ridel' being as well 20 (feet) in length as in breadth."

"The latent meaning of the above description, so curiously worded too, it is probably impossible to guess," says Mr. Riley.

Several families of Wood (as those of Barnsley, co. York, Baronets, now extinct.) bear Azure, three naked woodmen or savages carrying clubs and shields *A. charged with a cross G.*

¹ Winston and Walford.

² The glass is obscure to the naked eye. The red surcote has the lower limb of its white cross very long, and in 1641 it was drawn as *A. two pales G.* The red cross seems to be on a shield rather than on a surcote. In 1641 it was drawn as a *double-headed eagle S.* I feel equal reluctance in mentioning a shield in the opposite window, the first of the south aisle, *V. a plain cross G.*

³ Surtees, Plate IV. Nos. 5, 6.

1483). On Bishop Sherwood's (1485-1492) the warlike saints have disappeared.

On the gateway of Raby castle a shield with a *plain cross* is placed between the arms of Neville and Latimer. All three shields are within garters, and the builder, John Neville, husband of Elizabeth Latimer, was a knight of the order and died in 1388. His son Ralph, the great Earl of Westmerland, was also a K.G., and the occurrence of the plain cross beside the saltire of Neville on the ten stone brackets which supported the old leaden roof of the chancel of Gainford church,¹ and above the doorway there,² and upon the great gateway of Hilton castle³ may possibly be explained by that circumstance. The instances following are more interesting.

Dugdale, in 1666, saw in glass in windows of the 14th century in the Neville aisle of Staindrop church, *G. a plain cross A.*, and *A. a plain cross G.* together beside Neville.⁴ In glass at Woodhouse Chapel, Leicestershire, of Henry VI.'s period, Burton saw *A. a crosse G.*, but does not mention the only shield with a plain cross which is now there, and which is *G. a plain cross A.* Were both there?⁵ At Brancepeth church is a coved piece of wainscot bearing the Stafford knot of the countess of the fourth Earl of Westmerland, and among its coats are *A. a plain cross G.* and *G. a cross patonce A.* placed together. This fourth earl was also a K.G. All over the curious post-reformation roof of Brancepeth chancel are these shields, copied or imitated, doubtless, from the wainscot from some preceding roof: 1. *a plain cross*; 2. *a cross patonce within a bordure*, the first of these being the most plentiful.⁶

¹ Surtees, iv. 9.

² Walbran's Gainford, 28.

³ Surtees, misled by the mouldings of the crosses at Hilton, thought that the plain one was the interlaced osiers of Bishop Skirlaw.

⁴ See the description in Surtees.

⁵ There was much interesting Neville Armory in the same glass. See the description of it by J. G. Nichols, 1860.

⁶ In the church of Sheriff Hutton, a great seat of the Nevilles, which passed with Middleham and Barnard Castle to Anne Neville the wife of Richard III. there are the remains of an altar-tomb of alabaster with canopied niches on its sides. The only arms upon it are two great plain red crosses. The effigy is that of a coroneted youth, and the villagers call him "Little Crumpling." Crumpling means "a diminutive or deformed person," and crump, "crooked, crump-back, &c. crumpled or

Upon a little seal *ad causas* of Bishop Hatfield S. Cuthbert stands between two shields. That to the sinister is his own coat, which we shall presently consider. That to the dexter presents a singular cross, which is difficult of description. The plate vi.



of Seals in Surtees' Durham does not accurately represent it. If a *cross formée* in wood were taken, and the ends were pared down by a knife into round ones, something of the figure would be obtained.

Without offering any opinion whether this was the old *red cross*, or the *yellow cross*, which is sometimes found separately from the lions, I shall, towards elucidation of this point, here enumerate the occurrences after Hatfield's time of crosses alone in connection with Durham, and in cases where S. George and S. Michael will hardly explain them. It should not, *in limine*, be overlooked that Bishop Fordham (1381—88), Hatfield's successor, instead of giving Hatfield's *B. a chevron O. between three lions rampant A.*, gives for himself *S. a chevron between three crosses patonce O.*

Shields, with a *plain cross only, without lions*, occurred on Cardinal Langley's (1406—1437) new gateway at Durham,¹ which was used as a gaol. And at Auckland, in the church, the same prelate, upon the stalls, gives two coronetted shields, one with his own arms, the other with a *plain cross*. The seal of Bishop Neville's vicar-general, used in 1438 and afterwards, gives S. Cuthbert with S. Oswald's head in his hand, between a shield with a *plain cross* on the dexter, and one with a *plain*

crooked." Nomenclator, p. 44. (Halliwell.) Thus L'Estrange, "When the workmen took measure of him, he was *crump*-shouldered, and the right side higher than the left." The villagers know nothing about the identity of Little Crumpling, but the monument is of the architecture of Richard's period, and I know not to whom to ascribe this superior monument save to his son, who, though he did not die at Sheriff Hutton, could easily have been taken thither. Dr. Raine initiated the idea some years ago. Taking the father's peculiarity of shape into consideration, it does not appear a necessity that the son was also deformed. We should, at the present day, possibly, have called him Little Crouchback. It must not be disguised that the lad is in a civilian's dress, full of folds, and that "crumply" means wrinkled; but the name and the coronet are remarkable, and the monument is probably that of the son of Richard, irrespective of them. The crosses may either be of S. George or Burgh.

¹ Old Richardson shows them on his fine aquatint of this noble structure now destroyed.

cross between four lions rampant on the sinister. At Auckland Castle Bishop Ruthall gives a similar shield with a *plain cross*. It has a rest for the lance, but this also occurs in some of his other coats both at Auckland and Durham.

So much for the plain cross up to a certain period. As to the cross patonce, there is on the band for fastening around the neck of a cope of blue cloth of gold, of late fifteenth-century workmanship, preserved at Durham, a regular shield *B. a cross patonce O.* Bishop Dudley (1476—83) quarters with his two lions passant a *cross patonce* in the second and third quarters. This is generally considered to be, and probably is, the Malpas coat, *A. a cross patonce B.* quartered by the Dudleys,¹ but it is very remarkable that Bishop Sherwood (1485—1492), on the reverse of his palatine seal, under his feet, and on his trappings on the obverse, places a *cross patonce* in the first and fourth quarters of his armorial insignia. Moreover, on the same reverse the shield to the dexter of the bishop presents a *cross patonce* alone, that to the sinister containing the bishop's own coat.

In the stained glass at *S. Cuthbert's* church on Peasholme Green, York, were these shields: *B. a cross patonce O.*² and *A. a plain cross G.*

Aske the rebel, when in the Tower, 11 April, 28 Hen. VIII. deposed thus:—

The Lord Darcy gaf him a *crose with the V. woundes in it*. Who y^t was the furst inventor of that bage Aske cannot say. As he remembreth, that bage with a *Blake crose* came furst with [in consequence of, as the sequel showeth] them of *Seint Cutbert Baner*³ [its last, and, if only in the first rising, not unsuccessful appearance beyond Tyne and Tees]. Why al men wore the seyde *V. woundes* or els the bage of *Ths* was for this cause. Mr. Bowes, befor our furst meting at Doncastre, scrymaged with his company with the scoweres of the Duke of Norfolk host. Then one of Mr. Bowes's own servaunts rane at a nother of his own fellows *because he had a crose on his bake* [evidently confounding some cross worn by the Bishoprick men with *S. George's* cross of the royal army], and went he had been on the partie of the Duke host, and ther with after killyd his own fellow. For that chance ther was a cry al men to have the bage of *Ths* or the *Fyve Wounds* on him both befor and hynd them.

¹ See his Episcopal Seal in Surtees, Pl. III. No. 4; and his Private Seal in Pl. V. No. 7.

² Drake's *Eboracum*. It must of course he remembered that this, as a private coat, was that of Ward.

³ Aske elsewhere says, that the Lords Neville, Latimer, and Lumley, and 10,000

On the arrival of the pardon Aske “pulled of his bage and crosses with *v. wounds*, and in semblable maner did all the lordes ther and all other ther present, saying all these wordes, “We will all wer no bage nor figure but the bage of our soveryng lord.” The five wounds, cross-wise, are on the ceiling in Durham monastery, but they had no special connection with it.

Why (interrogates Henry VIII. of Lord Darcy,) did you gyve badges of the *Five Woundes* of Christ? Was not that badge of *V. woundes* your badge, My Lord Darcy, when ye were in Spayne? Were those badges new made, or the same wich ye gave in Spayne? Could you not have disposed the said badges afore theis insurrections? Whether kept ye thaim styлле for that purpose? If they were newe made, who made and embrodered them, when, and in what place, for what intent? If ye were sodenly taken in of the comons whether it is like that than ye had leisir to make suche badges? Did you cause your souldiours and servantes within Pomfret castell, or without, to wear those badges in the Kynges part afore ye were joyned with the rebellys? Why brought you forth those badges when ye were joyned with the rebelles rather than afore when ye shewed yourself to stande for the Kinges part?¹

In the Elizabethan Rising of the North “the Nortons’ ancient had *the Cross with the Five Wounds* our Lord did bear.”² But on 3 Dec. 1570 Sir F. Leek writes to the Privy Council that he was informed how that “all theyr force, both horsemen and footmen, do wear *red crosses*;³ and we are also told by an anonymous writer of a letter in the State Paper Office, that Oswald Wilkinson jailor of York had, before the rebellion, worn the badge of the rebels, viz. “*a gold crucifix* about his neck.”⁴

“*St. Cuthbert’s Standard* of Duresme, to make their foes to flee,” was one of the local objects of faith which the King, in Holme’s metrical account of Aske’s rebellion, is made to tell the rebels, “thanked be God,” were “spied.” It is said to have fallen after the Dissolution into the hands of Dean Whittingham’s wife, who burned it,⁵ apparently before the Rising of the North in 1569.

At the time of the Dissolution every person accepting sanctemen came “with the Banner AND [*var. OR*] *the armys of Seint Culbert*.” The various readings of his examinations prevent our determining whether he thought the Red Cross was the Saint’s *arms*, or whether the arms ascribed to him by Tonge appeared in addition.

¹ State Papers.

² Ballad in Percy’s Reliques.

³ Sharp’s Memorials, p. 91.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 363.

⁵ *Rites of Durham*.

tuary at Durham was "to have a gowne of *blacke* cloth maid with a *cross of yeallowe* cloth, called *Sancte Cuthbert's Cross*, sett on his lefte shoulder of his arme, to the intent that every one might se that there was a frelige graunted by God and Sancte Cuthbert."¹

The Weardale Survey of Bishop Toby Matthew (1595-1606) is sealed in its corner with SIG. AVD. M. S., an unequally octagonal seal which contains a shield of the period bearing a *cross patonce*, and surmounted by a mitre without any coronet. The present seal of the auditor is a copy of it, with H.W. at the sides of the shield instead of the M.S. of the older one.

The rest of the post-Reformation evidences of Durham crosses without lions are principally connected with the City, and perplexing enough they are.

There had been three boroughs at Durham, all governed by bailiffs appointed by the bishops and priors as their respective lords: the prior's old borough of Durham or Crossgate, his new borough of Elvet, and the bishop's borough of Durham, which lay between the other two, severed, except as to Framwellgate, by the Wear. That river winds round the peninsular priory, cathedral, and castle, which long claimed to be exempt from burghal jurisdiction. Durham, however, was no place to support two or three sets of companies. New Elvet was decreed in the 16th century to be in the city, and Framwellgate, which seems, to some extent, to have been considered as separate, was formally joined to the city by the episcopal charters of Pilkington in 1565 and Matthew in 1605, confirmed by the Crown in 1606. Both charters give power to have a common seal. No early seals of any of the boroughs have occurred to me. The present one is a large silver seal presented by Matthew Pattisonne, the son of a burgess, in 1606. This S. COMVNE CIVITAT. DVNELMIE presents St. Cuthbert standing under a debased Gothic canopy, with S. Oswald's head in his hand. Above the canopy are an estoile and a crescent, and on each side is the shield of England only (without France) surmounted by a mitre. These arms, which are the only ones appearing on Bishop Bury's seals, and the subjects of the seal altogether, suggest their derivation from some much older seal, and this must be considered in con-

¹ *Rites of Durham.*

nection with the coat under S. Cuthbert. It consists of a *plain cross charged with another plain cross*,¹ and the same coat, apparently of stone, uninctured but in relief, is let into the city police court. It is a year older than the seal, being dated 1605, when Matthew's charter was granted. Beneath it, and attached to it by a ribbon, is a wreath containing a *plain cross between four martlets*,² all uninctured. The local notion is, that these are the arms of some one who restored the corporation buildings in 1605.³

Speed, however, in his bird's eye plan of Durham city (1608) gives the Cuthbertine coat *B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A.* in the same way as he gives the arms of other towns. Lea, in introducing the plan into Saxton's map of the county, copies Speed. Gwillim (1679) also gives that coat for Durham City. But, of course, the city had no right to use the arms of the church purely and simply, and we must assume either that Speed had made an error, or that the arms in the evidences of 1605 and 1606 are not those of the city, and that he introduced the arms of the cathedral as all he could do. In the Lambton codex of Hegge's Legend of S. Cuthbert (1625), in my possession, there is a plan of the city strongly resembling and perhaps conventionalised from Speed's, and there is also a larger view of the abbey, but no arms are given. Before 1701,⁴ the mayor's unequally octagonal silver seal had been introduced. It contains nothing but a shield charged with one *plain cross*, without trace of fimbriation.

But to revert to the cross upon cross; that coat, uninctured, with 1636 above the shield and R.A. at its sides, for Ralph Alison, mayor, occurs on the silver badges or armlets worn by the mayor's sergeants. And in the mayor's chamber is the same old coat in relief, but coloured, within the last few years, with the field *B.* and both crosses *O.*, to resemble *B. a plain cross O.* the arms now worn.

In the Road-book engraved on copper-plates by Eman. Bowen, entitled BRITANNIA DEPICTA, or OGILBY Improv'd, 1720, at

¹ Is it possible that the upper cross betokens Framwellgate? Durham would keep the field.

² Or are these the arms of Framwellgate? There may be another explanation. MS. Rawl. 123, gives *A. a cross patonce between four martlets S.* for Bishop Bury. (Bedford.) The same coat is in Glover's Ordinary for "Bury."

³ Ex inf. J. R. A.

⁴ Impression in that year.

p. 19 "ye Arms of ye City of Durham" are represented as *S. on a plain cross A., another plain cross G.*

In 1745 the Bucks' stiff¹ "prospect" of the city was published. It gives the double crosses, with the same tinctures. Smaller plates, copied from that of the Bucks, have the same. In 1749 a map of the county, "printed for J. Hinton," presents the same coat as "the arms of Durham." But in 1754, the large plan of the city, by T. Forster, gives as "the City Arms:" *B. a plain cross A.* It is observable that, in this example a slight bordering or fimbriation, as a matter of drawing, is added to the cross, as if it had been derived from one resembling Bucks', but no tincture indicative of one cross above another is shown.

Among the additional armorial bosses placed in the roof of S. Nicholas' church, Newcastle, in 1783, there is one for the "Tyne Bank," consisting of two shields: 1. *G. a sheriff's castle A.*; 2. *A. a plain cross G.* These appear to mean the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. My description of the first coat may be grotesque, but the coat itself is so. There is a strange modern notion that all counties have arms. Each sheriff, as a rule, had a seal with a castle, supposed to be the demesne castle of the *comes*, for whom the sheriff was *vicecomes*. Durham itself had such a seal.² There must have been a fancy that such a practice existed in Northumberland alone; and what every sheriff used was assumed to be a proper coat for that particular county.

Three years afterwards, in 1786, Ritson, that most honest antiquary in his own way, writes to Harrison thus:

Will you have the goodness to look over my *Bishopric Garland*, and suggest any alterations or remarks which may occur to you for the improvement of a second edition. The *Northumberland* and *Yorkshire Garlands* are in great forwardness. The Bishopric arms on the title page, you will observe, differ from those at the conclusion. The first I got cut myself, and suppose I thought them correct at the time. You know best whether they are or not.³

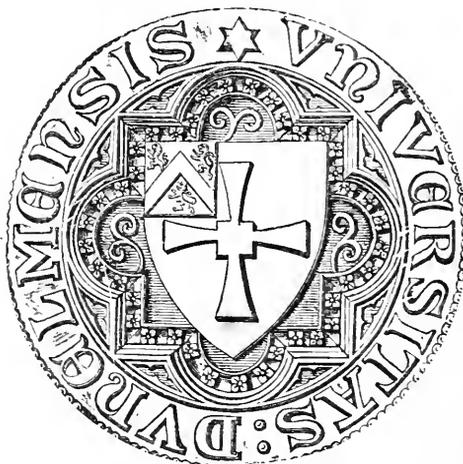
¹ I have a pretty view, at a little earlier date, from much the same spot, by Francis Place. The difference of treatment is marvellous.

² Bishop Barnes orders that "all writs passing out of the county court shall pass under the *seale of the castle*, to be assigned for that purpose to such persons and to noe other as shal be lawfully deputed by Sir Wm. Hilton, knight, head sheriff within this county of Durham."

³ Nicolas' *Life of Ritson*, i, 110.

Both editions of the *Bishopric Garland* are rare; I only have the second edition, and presume that it represents Ritson's matured conclusions. Its date is 1792, it has no tailpiece, and on the frontispiece are two shields, surmounted by a sword and a crozier in saltire, and a mitre. The coats are, 1. *B. a plain cross O.* (fimbriated *A.*—this probably is merely Bewick's notion of uniformity,) *between four lions rampant A.* [for the see, obviously]: 2. *S. on a plain cross A another plain cross G.* [the arms given by the Bucks for the city]. The *Northumberland Garland*, published the next year, has a cut upon the title-page on the same principle. The sheriff's castle, ascribed as arms to the county of Northumberland, is accompanied by those worn by Newcastle modern.

Raine engraves on the title-page of his *Saint Cuthbert* the design of a brass matrix in the Chapter Library, of the history of which I know nothing. It is a coarse inaccurate imitation of the Priory seal (given above, p. 7), and no document, I believe, bears an impression from it. In this seal the centre of the cross is transformed from a jewelled quatrefoil into a mere square, making the cross *a cross formee quadrata*. This cross was assumed for the armorial shield of the new University of Durham, with a canton of Bishop Hatfield's arms.



From Ornsby's Durham.

Some thirty years ago, mayhap a little more, there was a grand City of Durham Cricket-club. Its chosen members were in white or cream-coloured dresses, with great *red crosses* thereupon, and

they were soundly beaten by the rustics of my native village. But as, on inquiry at Durham, I find that the cricketers were called the Albion Club, their attire might merely refer to Saint George, who was for England in the general, Durham city included. In the year of grace 1870 I saw an almanack in Sunderland, distributed by some building society which at that time purported to benefit the county, and it adopted the arms given for the city by the Bucks.

And finally, as to Durham crosses sans lions, I observe that, in 1866, a Durham newspaper reported, in seeming gravity, as follows:

At Chester le Street church "over the main entrance" was "a banner with *the cross of S. Mary and S. Cuthbert.*" In the cathedral, dedicated, before the Reformation, to SS. Cuthbert and Mary, and after it to Jesus and his Mother, there were "two S. Andrew's crosses" [which, considering the works of the Nevilles, were not out of place, *non obstante* Dean Waddington's destruction of their badges in glass]. At *S. Margaret's* church were "appropriate devices, such as *Latin, Greek, and S. Andrew's Crosses,*" &c. *S. Oswald's* Church presented "two banners, one bearing upon it a *S. Oswald's Cross,* and the other a plain Latin cross,—two *S. Cuthbert Crosses,*" &c.

To an inquiry as to the form and colour of these crosses there was no reply.

By Bishop Baring's episcopal seal it appears that the Bishops of Durham still use the palatine arms with the plain cross. Considering 6 Will. IV. cap. xix. *section 9*, and that the Bishops still hold Auckland, I am inclined to think that this is not an improper practice.

I now come to the regular coat **B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant.**

It has already been stated that the pretty seal of Prior Fossor (1341-1374) has no trace of arms. Bishop Hatfield reigned from 1346 to 1381. The seal of Prior Robert Barrington de Wallworth (1374—1386) is a poor thing. It presents S. Cuthbert sitting between two shields, both giving the coat *a cross patonce between four lions rampant.* Thus it would appear that the coat of the church, attributed to S. Cuthbert, *B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A.* existed in Bishop Hatfield's time. There is no trace of it on his seals or monument. It occurs on the sinister side of his own coat in the deanery glass, while on the dexter side are the arms of S. Oswald. I next find it, un-

tinctured, in the cloisters of Durham, which were in progress on the death of Bishop Skirlaw, in 1405. John de Hemingburgh (1391-1416) was then prior. I have not seen his seal, but it must have been identical with Prior Walworth's. Walworth had obtained the use of the mitre and staff, and the seal of Prior John Washington (1416-1446) seems to be Walworth's altered; the sinister shield presenting the personal arms of Washington, and the kneeling prior having a mitre and pastoral staff. In the inventory after his death we find "*the arms of the church of Durham*," "the arms of John Wessington late prior," and a "dorsal with the *birds of S. Cuthbert* and *the arms of the Church*." This brings us into the time of Bishop Neville (1437-1457), when we have in the east window of Leek church, in Allertonshire (a liberty belonging to him), *B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A. accompanied by his personal coat.*¹ In the time of Bishop Booth (1457-1477) we have a rude sequestrator's seal with S. Cuthbert holding S. Oswald's head, the bishop's personal coat only appearing below him. I have an electrotype fac-simile of a seal similar in all respects except that *the cross patonce between four lions* takes the place of the coat of Booth. In the initial T of *Titulus Eccles' Cath' Dunelm'* in the obituary roll for Prior Ebchester, 1488, this coat occurs. In 1494 Thomas Castell became prior, and we have it on the roof of the abbey gateway which he built, and most beautifully wrought on the carved ceiling of his official house, now the deanery.

Up to this time it is difficult to connect the coat heraldically with the bishops, although there is no reason why they might not sometimes use it with reference to their great predecessor S. Cuthbert, or to their cathedral. But during Castell's priorate a great change takes place.

In 1509 Thomas Ruthall became bishop, and his episcopal seal is the first seal of a bishop of Durham which gives the *cross patonce between four lions rampant*.² It is on the dexter side of the kneeling bishop, his own coat being on the sinister. His palatine seal retains the Oswaldine form. On Auckland dining-room the latter does not occur for Ruthall, but the Cuthbertine coat occurs both alone and impaled with his personal coat. An-

¹ Dugdale's Notes, 1665.

² Surtees, Plate III. No. 6.

other good specimen of the impaled coat exists on a stall now in the chapel of Durham Castle. An imitation stall, and of poorer work, perhaps Cosin's, stands opposite to it, and, for appearance sake, the arms are reversed. This has given rise to two notions, one that *Wolsey* impaled his arms with those of the *Crown*, and placed them on the dexter side; the other that the carver was working from a matrix of one of Ruthall's seals. In Tunstall's time we have the Cuthbertine coat impaled with the combs of his family arms on Durham Castle, and on the *reverse* of his *palatine* seal.¹ On the same reverse, however, there are two single shields, one with the Oswaldine, the other with the Cuthbertine coat, and on the obverse the Oswaldine coat only occurs, and in an unimpaled form. On his episcopal seal the *Cuthbertine* coat occurs under *S. Cuthbert* and the *Oswaldine* one under *S. Oswald*. And then we have the express entries in Tonge's visitation:



SAINT CUTHBERT.



SAINT OSWALD.

These [the impaled coat of *B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A.* impaling *B. three combs A.*] be the armes of the Reverend father in God Cuthbert Thunstall, Bysshop of Duresmè.

These [*B. a cross patonce O. between four lions rampant A.*] ben the armes of the monastery of Durham, which ys founded by the Bysshop of Durham in the honour of Saint Cuthbert, and these armis present ys *the armes of Saint Cuthbert*.

The same authority under Nostel Priory states that

These [*S. a plain cross between four lions rampant O.*] be the *Armes of Saynt Oswald*, and the armes to the monastery of Saynt Oswald, by cause the monastery ys edified of hym."

The saint was doubtless honoured with coat armour as early as Saint Cuthbert was, and this, his shield, occurs in the dexter post

¹ Surtees, Plate VI. Nos. 3, 4.

of honour at the side of Hatfield's shield in the deanery glass. The saint-king's coat, however coloured, appears from the first to have been preferred by the princely prelates of Durham to that of the saint-monk's, which was more accepted by the priors. In the window already mentioned as being in the deanery hall, the undifferenced coat of S. Oswald appears next to Bishop Hatfield's arms, and on the monument in Canterbury Cathedral of Archbishop Chicheley, who died in 1443, among a selection of arms of sees, we have *G. a cross between four lions rampant O.*, inscribed **Dunelm.**¹ And yet, in the east windows of the cathedral, beside the personal coats of Bishop Skirlaw and Langley (1388-1437), a differenced coat with Cuthbertine colours occurs at an earlier date. Among Dugdale's notes of the glass it occurs thus:

14. Langley, differenced by a plate.

15. France and England.

16. **B.** a plain cross humettée **O.** between four lions rampant **A.**

17. Bishop Skirlaw (1388-1406).

18. Cardinal Langley (1406-1437), with his usual difference of a mullet.

The humettée form of the cross is also found in the engravings of Bishop Fox's monument at Winchester, where the arms of his quondam see of Durham are given; but his seals for Durham do not agree as to this shape of the cross. Attempts at differencing S. Oswald's arms do not seem to have been peculiar to Durham, as Bardney Abbey had long since adopted a different form of cross,² yet Nostel (with, if the dictionaries³ speak truly, Oswestry)

¹ Willement's Canterbury Cathedral, p. 54.

² See p. 2. The seal in Surtees, pl. xii. 3, described as that of Galfrid de Hemmingbrough, Abbot of Abingdon, is unattached to any document. It really reads *S. Galfridi de Hemyngh[y] abb[atis de Bar]denay*. The arms are *A cross patonce between four lions rampant and Semee of fleurs de lis (not shown in the plate) a lion rampant, over all a bend*. Geoffrey de Hemmingby, Abbot of Bardney, died in 1435. The seal was altered, merely in name, for Johannes de Haymville (or some such word), who does not occur in the Monasticon list. Radulphus Hom (?), Abbas Abendonæ, in 1432, sealed with *a cross patonce between four martlets*.

³ They also give *G. a cross between four lions rampant A.* for Fountains Abbey, and another coat *B. three horse-shoes O.* This last coat is in the east window of Richmond church, and, although they are not found on any seal, they occur on the steeple of

was wearing the same coat as Durham. However this may be, certain it is that in or before the episcopacy of Bishop Ruthall (1509-1523) an Oswaldine coat, undifferenced by any humettée terminations of the cross, but with Cuthbertine colours, was fully introduced. In the Parliament Roll of 1515, published by Mr. Willement, the dexter side of that bishop's coat is **B. a plain cross G. between four lions rampant A.** This is the distinctive coat of the see of Durham.

That the coat was fully understood to denote the Bishoprick is obvious from its occurrence behind King Henry VI. on the fine seal *sede vacante* (*sic*, the see calling out for a bishop!) preserved in the British Museum. It may be that the differenced shield, however much it failed in its purpose, was intended to apply to both saints, S. Cuthbert being represented as holding S. Oswald's head. Its occurrence in connection with the monastery is exceedingly rare. It is placed indeed on Castell's ceiling in the Prior's house or Deanery, but perhaps, like other objects there, only by way of compliment or historical sentiment. It seems to be also found under S. Cuthbert with the head, in 1439; on a seal of an official of *the Prior's* peculiar archidiaconate of his own churches. Dr. Raine's impression from this seal, which reads *S Archidiaconatus: p m*, is labelled by him "Officialis Prioris Dunelm'. 1439." The first appearance of the Oswaldine arms, *sede plena*, on a seal is on that of the vicar-general, formerly considered to be earlier, but really used

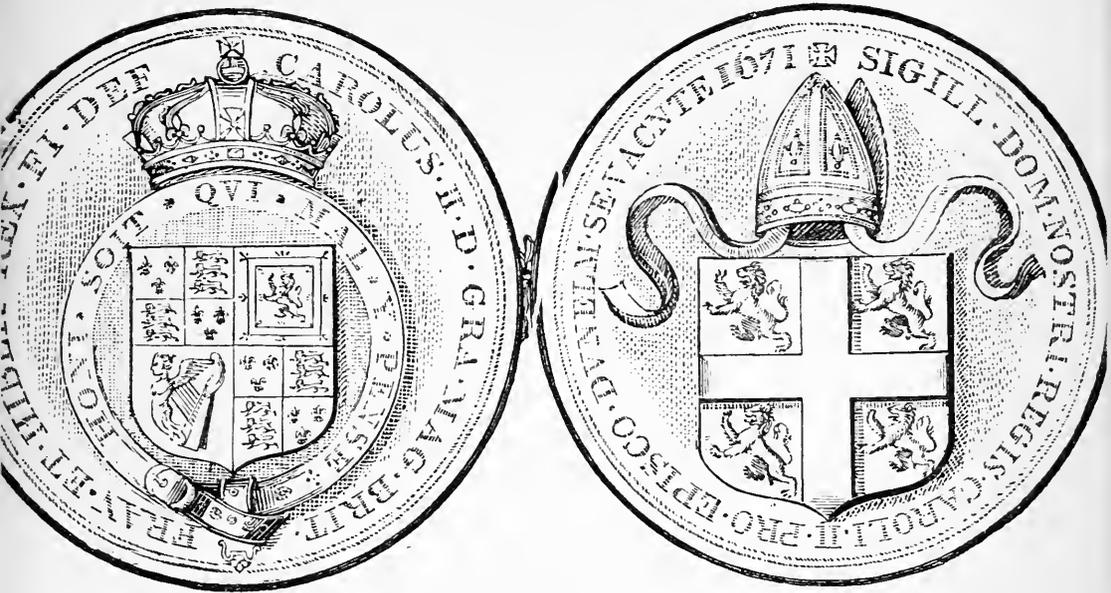
the abbey church, and on a tile. On the tile they are accompanied by the words *Benedicite fontes Domino*, and it has been suggested that originally the *horse-shoes* were *fountains*. In 1410 Abbot John de Ripon uses a counterseal with the same inscription, but it surrounds the shield containing the *cross between four lions rampant*. In 1502-3 Abbot Huby had licence to build a chapel at Wynkesley, "*ubi, ut dicitur, S. Cuthbertus aliquamdiu—ducebat vitam.*" An inscription is preserved there: *Soli Deo honor et gloria, in honore Dei, et Sancti Cuthberti et Oswaldi.* This abbot built the steeple at the abbey, whereon he placed the horse-shoes and another very singular coat, "*a cross flory, between a mitre and key erect in chief, and a key erect and mitre in base.*" (Walbran.) Among the seals found in the ruins, Burton gives two small ones with these arms: 1. *A chevron (charged with five crosses formée) between three horse-shoes.* 2. *A chevron charged with three horse-shoes.* Tonge assigns the coat of *B. three horse-shoes O.* to the monastery.



from 1438, during Bishop Neville's episcopacy. There S. Cuthbert, holding the head of S. Oswald, sits between two shields, 1. *A plain cross*; 2. *A plain cross between four lions rampant*. On the peculiar seals of Bishops Neville, Booth, and Dudley (1438-1483), where Bishop Hatfield's arms are given, those arms are placed to the dexter, under S. Oswald, and the Oswaldine coat is under S. Cuthbert, although that saint does not hold the head of the other one in these cases. But they prove nothing, for on Bishop Dudley's episcopal seal, where Hatfield's arms are absent, the Oswaldine coat is under S. Oswald, and Dudley's *two lions quartered with a cross patonce* (Malpas or S. Cuthbert) under S. Cuthbert. The Oswaldine arms do not appear on any palatine seal of a bishop until we reach that of Bishop Fox (1494-1502), who impales them on the obverse, as on his tomb at Winchester. On the reverse, S. Oswald being absent, they are under the Virgin, who occupies the dexter side, Fox's pelican being under S. Cuthbert. Senewes (1502-1505) in his episcopal seal has the Oswaldine coat under S. Cuthbert, his own under S. Oswald. Bainbrigge (1507-1508) arranges his palatine seal like Fox, and Ruthall (1509-1523) seems to follow suit, while on his episcopal seal he places the Cuthbertine coat under both Cuthbert and Oswald.

Notwithstanding the predilection of Bishops Ruthall and Tunstall for the Cuthbertine coat, they retained the Oswaldine one on the obverses of their palatine seals. And in the sculpture of the Auckland dining-room, while Ruthall impales S. Cuthbert only, Tunstall impales S. Oswald only. I speak from my own notes.

Since the Reformation, the same has been usually borne by the Bishops, and it appears on the King's seal for the County Palatine and for the Commonwealth and for Cromwell on Simon's magnificent seals *ad brevia sigilland'* for the county of Durham. When we compare Charles II.'s seal, *sede vacante*, in 1671, with James I.'s order for one with the same inscriptions in 1617—"for the Bishoprick and co. pal. of Durham, to be used during the vacancy of the Bishoprick," we see that this coat was alluded to when James ordered the reverse to consist of "the arms of the Bishoprick, with a mitre on the escucheon." The rarity of its



SEAL OF KING CHARLES II. SEDE VACANTE.

occurrence for the monastery extends to the dean and chapter. It occurs on their wretched bookplate, which reads "Eccles. Dunelm." the two words differing in character, as if the plate had been engraved in blank to receive the name and arms of any church.

Sometimes, as in Heylin's "Help to English History, 1671," the *lions* are stated to be *O*. This is the present colouring in Bishop Egerton's arms on the roof of S. Nicholas' church, Newcastle, placed there in 1783. The authority, probably, is Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, 1661, Lib. 3, p. 68: "The See of Durham beareth *Saphyre*, a *cross* between four *lions rampant Topaz*."

The Cuthbertine coat is rarely found for the bishops personally, and when we do find a blazon for it, in connection with them, it is generally differenced by making the *lions O*. Philipson, printing the Visitation of 1575, gives the impaled official coat of Bishop Pilkington as *B. a plain cross between four lions rampant O*. But in a note he says that

In the visitation the arms of the see are depicted *Azure*, a *cross flory* [i.e. *patonce*] between four *lions rampant or*. At Durham, in various ancient and modern sculptures, and on the monument of Hutton at York, as well as on the great seals of Pilkington's successors, the plain cross is adopted. It is therefore for antiquarians to determine which is the true coat of the see.

The same peculiar coat is emblazoned on Bishop Cosin's charter of 1671, incorporating the free masons and other crafts at Gateshead. The Cuthbertine coat, in whatever manner coloured, appears in Bishop Barnes's beautiful seal for his spiritual chancellor in 1577, on the reverse of Bishop Hutton's palatine seal, on Bishop Morton's privy seal, and on the screen of the chapel of Durham Castle. It also occurs in the seal of the bishop's consistory court, made in 1750. The previous seal, used in 1731, presents a more unusual form, that of *a plain cross coupéd and flurté between four lions rampant*.

In the senate-room of Durham University is a fine mantel-piece, brought from a house in the Bailey, which presents two specimens of the arms of Bishop James, that to the dexter side impaled with the Cuthbertine coat, that to the sinister with the Oswaldine one. In both the field is blue, the cross gold, and the lions silver.

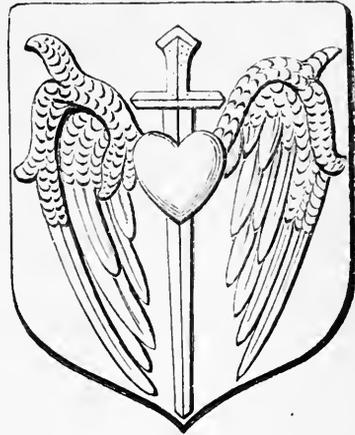
There is a spirited example of the Cuthbertine coat, coloured, and supported by a female (the Virgin?) in the centre of the Nine Altars' chapel in Durham Cathedral. The work is of Cosin's time. The same coat forms the stamp for the bindings of the cathedral books.

Before leaving the subject of the cross and lions, it must be noted that very modern *Archdeacons* of Durham have affected to impale the Cuthbertine coat undifferenced with their personal arms on seals and fonts. The lists of bishops and deans (if plodders of the school of Le Neve, Randall, and Torre think it worth while to keep them up, since the interference with the estates of church corporations and of their customary tenants), may possibly prevent the occurrence of any practical inconvenience from this improper practice.

It remains only to consider the insignia which may refer to THE VIRGIN.

It has already been stated, that it is difficult to know when Prior Castell's performances are copies of earlier works and when they are inventions of his own. The coat **B. a heart G. winged G. transfixed by a sword in pale ppr.** occurs in the Deanery glass after the shields of S. Oswald, Bishop Hatfield, and S. Cuthbert, and it only is *rayed*. There is no clue to the date of the glass

in the south aisle of the choir wherein *our Ladyes escutcheon* followed that of S. George. In one of Billings's plates shields with the cross of S. George and a chevron appear in this window; but they are on a small scale and cannot be depended upon as to detail. Old glass and old stone have vanished thence. The new glass is plain. There is no authority for ascribing the coat to Prior Castell beyond the evidence of works done in his time. It does not occur in Glover's Ordinary. The Prior's epitaph would rather point to his having borne the canting coat given for the name:



At Brancepeth (see p. 164).

Mortuus hoc tumulo Thomas sub marmore duro
Castellus recubat, pietatis *turris athena*—
 ——— structuris tum probe notus.

His devotion to Our Lady is plain from the inscription under his kneeling effigy in the great window which he restored: “*Virgo tuum natum fac nobis propitiatum.*”

He acceded in 1494, and was prior for 25 years, and he is expressly stated by Chambre to have rebuilt the east gateway of the abbey from the ground. In the vaulting of the gateway are two shields: one with the *cross patonce between four lions*; the other, the *heart winged and pierced*. The very beautiful roof¹ in the deanery, formerly the Prior's house, whether *in situ* or not, is divided into two sections. There does not seem to be much system in the arrangement of their bosses. In one section are shields bearing respectively a monogram of *t r*, the initials of the Prior, and the *plain cross between four lions* of S. Oswald. The other produces the two coats of the gateway. Thus in three instances they are in close proximity, and may well be intended as the arms of the SS. Mary and Cuthbert, to whom the church

¹ Gale supposed the date of this ceiling to be the reign of Richard II. from the occurrence of a chained Hart upon it. But the animal is really an Antelope, a Lancastrian beast, the occurrence of which in Henry the Seventh's time is intelligible enough.

was dedicated.* There are two other instances of the *winged and pierced heart* in the county of Durham. One is in the south Neville chapel of the chancel of St. Brendan's church, Brancepeth. There it occurs in quasi-Decorated panelling against the south wall. The chapel is, I believe, in an old plot of the church, called that of Our Lady, but I have no evidence of any chantries at Brancepeth beyond S. John's chantry and Jesus' altar, which was somewhere on the south side of the church. Billings has engraved a most intricate array of cotemporary patterns, which occur on a coving of wood fixed above the chancel arch at Brancepeth, and all such work there was probably brought from Jesus' altar in Durham Cathedral, before which Castell was buried, and close to which was the Nevilles' altar. Above Jesus' altar was "the most goodly and famous rood that was in all this land." The bringer was, in all likelihood, George Cliffe, rector of Brancepeth, prebendary of Durham, and formerly a monk there. The other instance of the device is on a stall-end, in the same reactionary style, in S. Paul's church, Jarrow, a cell of Durham. There it occurs without a shield, and very beautifully fills up the poppy-head.

In the section of the ceiling in the Deanery which contains the Oswaldine coat there are some devices: a lion rampant within a border of leaves, a chained antelope, a *fleur de lis*,¹ and a *rayed rose*.² The two last may either be regal or saintly. The rose is small. There are other *roses* without the rays, and a *rose* occurs on the boss above the shield containing the winged and pierced heart on Castell's gateway, on which we also have the device of a *sun* within a *Mary-gold*. I promised, on p. 51, to take up the subject of the **Rose** again with Cardinal Langley. I have not found, however, that any object would be gained by enumerating the bishops after Hatfield, as the list will better be continued in some treatise on their private coats, which begin with him. But as to the *rose*, I have to note that on Langley's Auckland stalls Mr. Hodgson Fowler, the architect of the chapter of Durham, has observed a shield containing a *rose*. Langley

¹ The connection between this lily and the Virgin has been already alluded to.

² "A rose with glory, which must not be confounded with the Tudor Rose en Soleil." (*Hints* by the Cambridge Camden Society.)

uses his own badge, a mullet, for the purpose of powdering the field of his palatine seal; but his predecessors, Fordham and Skirlaw, had powdered with *roses*, and his successors, Neville, Dudley, and Sherwood, diapered with them, beautifully. Bishop Booth has a *rose* in the centre of the coins struck by him at Durham in the early part of the reign of Edward IV. Bishop Dudley, his successor, gives a small *rose* within his crozier head, and Bishop Sherwood seems to do the same, unless the object in his is a sun. On Bishop Fox's monument at Winchester there is a *collar of double roses*¹ surrounding his impaled coat of Durham. *Collars of roses* surround the impaled arms of Bishops Ruthall and Tunstall, and the unimpaled Cuthbertine coat on Auckland Castle; and of the same date there, some objects like *roses* occur under the plain cross (without lions), and above and below another example of the Cuthbertine coat. In the bede roll of 1488 for Prior Ebchester, the *titulus* of Durham monastery is repeated. The first T, as already noticed, contains the Cuthbertine coat. The second one "seems to represent a *branch of a rose tree, with a rose in blow*, coarsely delineated and shaded with a pen."² By the statutes of the new chapter, drawn up in Bp. Tunstall's time by himself and other commissioners, "eight poor men, such as are disabled by war or age, or otherwise reduced to poverty," are to be appointed by royal mandate, and maintained by the church:—the poor men to wear a *rose* of *red* silk upon the left shoulder, and never to appear in public without their livery gowns. Queen Elizabeth, in the seal for the vacancy of 1576, sits on a side saddle, fronting the spectator, and holding a sceptre with her right hand, and a *slipped rose* in her left one. This may only be a Tudor rose; and the fine *rayed rose* in which Bishop Barnes places his impaled coat in a seal of 1577 has no reference to his church, but is derived from his private arms.

Bishop Hatfield, as we have seen, used *lions* as quasi **Supporters** on his privy seal. Bishop Fordham used *angels* for the same purpose. Bishop Langley's shield is held by a single *angel*. Ruthall at Auckland gives *angels*. Tunstall, at the same place, gives *angels* with cocks between them and the shield, and cocks

¹ According to the Antiquaries' plate of 1789.

² Dr. Raine.

alone. On Durham Castle he uses cocks alone. They refer to a well-known badge of the Tunstalls.

D'ne=con=l'ua=laur'=Ep'm=Dune=lm' appears on a scroll entwined round an initial **J** of the Chancellor's Receipt Roll of 16 Booth (1472-1473). In April, 7 Dudley (1483) John Raket, clerk of his chancery, winds round the initial **W** of a document passing under the palatine seal the following words in scrolls: *d'ne saluū—fac Edward'—quintū verū—Regem—Anglie—et Francie—d'ne conf'ua—Will'm Dud—ley Ep'm—Dunelm'—in dilecc'o'e—dei & p'x'—p'fecte—stare*. On 20 March, 6 Sherwood (1489) the same person writes: *dieu—garde—moun—f' Joh'n—leueske—de Du—resme—Space—& grace—q'd Raket*, and on 20 November, 6 Fox (1500) : *d'ne—saluū—fac—Henric'—sept—imū—Regem—Angl'—& Franc'—d'ne—conf'ua—Ric'm—Fox—Ep'm—Dunelm'—prime—Exces—trens'—deinde—ad Battonie—nsem—postea—ad—Dunelm'—& deinde—ad—Wyn-tonien—sem*. In a Master Forester's roll of 3-4 Sherwood (1486-1487) *d'ne saluū fac Ep'm* in like manner occurs on a scroll round an initial **J**. "And I have observed [says Dr. Basire in his *Dead man's* (Bp. Cosin's) *Real Speech*, 1672] for this forty years, that at the General Assizes and Sessions, the Publick Cryer concludes in this usual form, *God save the King and my Lord of Durham.*" Such exclamations, however, were by no means exclusively in favour of royal and palatine personages. Raket in another initial of the document relating to Bishop Sherwood remembers the prior: *d'ne—saluū—fac Jo—h'em—priorē Eccl'ie—Dunelm'*, and the posy or device of Robert Peirson, Vicar of Sockburn, in 1567 was *God save the Bul of Westmerland*.¹

Up to the Restoration, there is no trace of any continuous sigillary or heraldic **Motto**. Each bishop had his own set of words. Bishop Cosin (1660-1672) introduced on the obverse side of the palatine seal, round the armed figure on horseback, the words: **Propterea accipite armaturam Dei, et galeam salutis assumite, et gladium Spiritus**. This continued in the same place until the cessation of such seals in 1836.

There may be earlier instances of the *Crosier and Sword* sal-

¹ Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion.

tirewise behind the shield than those of Bishop Trevor's time (1750-1752). "Prelates (says the *Glossary of Heraldry*) having temporal jurisdiction as the Bishop of Durham had, may bear a crozier and sword saltirewise behind their arms; the hilt of the sword should be uppermost." In this fashion they occur in Jeffery's County Map of 1768 and Ritson's Garland of 1792, with the sword to the dexter. But in the tailpieces to Allan's Tract on Bishop Trevor, 1776, and Hutchinson's Durham, vol. i. 1785, the crozier occupies the post of honour. Under the former there is the motto *stola et ense*, under the latter (for Bishop Egerton) *ense et stola*. It is derived from an old saying. Gibson, in his edition of Camden in 1722, says: "Though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present, yet the Bishops of Durham did and may sit in court in their purple robes upon the sentence of death; whence it used to be said, *Solum Dunelmense Stola jus Dicit et Ense*." Spearman, in 1729, speaks of the "united power of the *Sword and Gown*, as appears found [not by me] in Bracton, *Dunelmia Sola judicat Ense et Stola*." "Those privileges, now remaining in the county palatine, are too great for a subject; and as little become a clergyman as a suit of armour would, when he officiates at the altar. Nay, it would be even as much out of character as to see a Bishop ride with a *martial air*, accoutered with a *sash* or *military scarf*, and in a *lay habit*, to a review of the troops in *Hyde Park*." The Flying Post, of 14 June 1722, explains these italics of Spearman. "The Bishop of Durham [Talbot, the "Prince of Durham," "Great Prelate," and "Grand Prelate" of the correspondence of that time,] appeared on horseback at a review in the King's train in a lay habit of *purple*, with jack-boots, and his hat cocked, and black wigg tied behind him, like a military officer."¹ Surtees (vol. i. No. xvi.) gives the maxim as "*Solum Dunelmense Stola judicat et Ense*."

The hoods of students of the University of Durham are lined with *purple* or *violet*, in allusion, I have understood, to the *palatine purple*.

¹ "Though not immediately connected with the city, I did not know where better to place this curious picture from Malcolm's Anecdotes, p. 431." Surtees' Durham, vol. iv., Durham City, p. 11.

I conclude with a quotation by William Lee, who greatly lacketh a successor.

“TANQUAM REGES ET PRINCIPES MITRAM GESSERIT LOCO
CORONÆ IN SIGNUM SUÆ REGALITATIS.”

Postscript.—In March 1871, two oblong octagonal dishes, as if for meat, were sold among the effects of Mr. Wilkinson, at Oswald Hill, Durham. They were thick and glazed, and on their white ground were drawings in blue. On the edges were flowers, and in the centre was a circle, surrounded by branches and shell-like bordering, after the manner of the fancy shields in old book plates. In this circle, on a blue ground, was a *cross flurté*, dotted all over, as *Or*. Beneath the circle was a bending figure of a man in a hat and jacket, among trees, and below them, the figures 1538. These and all the details were inconsistent with such a date, but one of the dishes had been mended and was of no very modern manufacture, and I should be inclined to think that the design was modified from an older one.

Dugdale, in his church notes for Yorkshire, gives from the east window of Burton Agnes the two coats of *A. a plain cross G.*, and *G. a plain cross A.* He also gives, from Hull church, *A. a plain cross G.*, and the strange coat *Quarterly G. and A. a plain cross A.*, touching which I suspect that the ruby glass of two quarters had perished and been supplied by ordinary white glass.

Valete.

Gateshead, Jan. 1872.



PEDIGREES OF THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF
LANCASHIRE.

Compiled by JOSEPH FOSTER.

The nature and general character of Mr. Foster's important undertaking have been described in our former notice, at p. 55; but our space did not there allow us to give any account of the contents of his Lancashire volume. This we shall now proceed to do.

We stated before that the families of which he presents distinct notices are in number 125, but that the descents of many others which have eventually coalesced with the main subjects of his tables are included. It will be understood that his object is to set forth the existing aristocracy of Lancashire, not extinct families, except in those cases where extinct families have existing representatives.

The pedigrees of the Peers and most of the Baronets belonging to the county are included; and, besides Stanley, Egerton, and Molyneux, Bridgeman and Kenyon, Lancashire still cherishes many ancient houses of high historic fame, as (among others, some of whose names will be presently mentioned,) there are Assheton, Blundell, Chadwick, Hornby, Nowell, Ormerod, Patten, Radclyffe, Standish, Starkie, Towneley, Walmesley, Weld, and Whitaker. All these are of old nobility, though without hereditary titles.

Rather more than half a century ago Dr. Whitaker wrote, "Such is the scarcity of titles in this county, it would be impossible to assemble four Baronets in Lancashire at present." (*History of Whalley*, edit. 1818, p. 309). Dr. Whitaker perhaps intended to write "more than four", for so many are the Lancashire Baronets which we muster for the year 1818, viz. Hoghton of Hoghton Tower and Gerard of Bryn, both of the very first creation in 1611, Cunliffe of Liverpool, created in 1759, and Hesketh of Rufford, created in 1761; not reckoning Bridgeman of Great Lever (1660), which is merged in the Peerage of Bradford. But in 1873 the Lancashire Baronets are nearly four times the number they were in 1818, in consequence of the following creations:—

1831. Anson of Birch Hall¹

1831. Birch of the Hazles.²

¹ Mr. Foster's pedigrees do not include those of Anson, Tempest, and Edwards-Moss.

² A small portion of the pedigree of Birch occurs in his pedigree of Heywood.

1838. Heywood of Claremont.
 1841. de Trafford of Trafford Park.
 1846. Feilden of Feniscowles.
 1849. Kay-Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe.
 1863. Brown of Liverpool.
 1866. Tempest of Heaton (before created in 1841, and extinct in
 1865; see our vol. iv. p. 191).
 1868. Edwards-Moss ¹ of Roby Hall and Otterspool.
 1869. Fairbairn of Ardwick.
 1869. Earle of Allerton Tower, near Liverpool.

Of these, Anson is a cadet of the Earl of Lichfield's family, and Trafford and Tempest are of ancient nobility; but the majority are the offspring of the great commercial prosperity which has in this century enriched the county of Lancaster. Besides, this county also claims Sir Thomas Bazley, a Baronet created in 1869, long President of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, and M.P. for that city. Mr. Foster gives his pedigree; but at his creation he was styled "of Tolmers in Hertfordshire."

Lancashire may fairly indulge in some patriotic pride in reviewing its new Nobility, and more particularly when the name of Peel is added to those already mentioned. The first Sir Robert Peel built up his great fortune at Bury in Lancashire, though before he was created a Baronet in the year 1800 he had already seated himself in the domain of the ancient barons Basset at Drayton near Tamworth. When we open the broad pedigree of Peel contained in Mr. Foster's volume ¹ we contemplate a marvellous display of wide-spread prosperity. From Robert Peel of Peel Fold near Blackburn, the father of the first Sir Robert, are descended more than thirty families in the male line, all having children in the present generation; whilst another branch, as numerous as an ordinary family, is descended from Joseph Peel of Fazeley, co. Stafford (ob. 1820), an uncle of the first Sir Robert. The eldest representative of the whole race, Capt. William Henry Peel, of Trenant Park in Cornwall, retains, besides, the old designation—"of Peele Fold." This is a small estate in the township of Oswaldtwisle, near Blackburn, which is now rendered for ever famous as the cradle of the Peels.

¹ Some years ago a "Pedigree of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel and the Peels of Lancashire" was produced by Mr. John Davies, a printer of Manchester. We have never seen it, but feel sure that it would bear little comparison with the pedigree before us, though described at the time as "a beautifully executed genealogical tree."

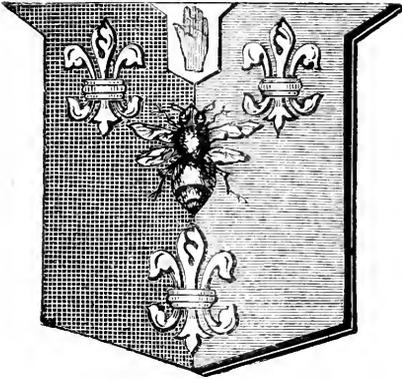
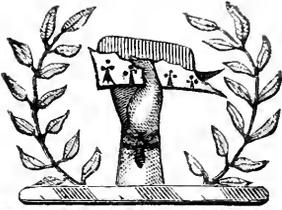
In these pedigrees we find also the names of three eminent statesmen of our own day, Gladstone, Cardwell, and Wilson-Patten; as well as those of many men who have done much public service, in parliament, in municipal government, and in scientific discovery. Sir William Fairbairn, F.R.S., a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, was created a Baronet in 1869 expressly in recognition of his services rendered to the workers of iron; his late brother, Sir Peter Fairbairn, was knighted by her Majesty at Leeds on her visit to that town during his mayoralty in 1858; and his nephew, Sir Andrew Fairbairn (son of Sir Peter), received the same honour when her Majesty opened the new Town Hall at Leeds in 1868. This family is a migration from Glasgow, and originally from Roxburghshire.

There is a pedigree of Brancker, which is that of the late Sir Thomas Brancker, Mayor of Liverpool in 1830; and we may notice that he is presumed to descend from a younger brother of Sir William Brouncker of Erlestoke in Wiltshire, and of Sir Henry Brouncker, Lord President of Munster, whose son was created a Viscount of Ireland by Charles I., and was father of the second Viscount, for fifteen years President of the Royal Society.

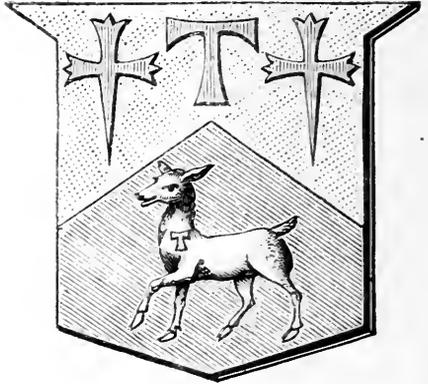
In other pages we find the names of Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, F.S.A., the distinguished author, with two cousins almost as well known in the paths of geography and medicine; of Dr. Hornby, the present Head Master of Eton; of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Eastern traveller; of George Ormerod, the veteran historian of Cheshire; and others that must be regarded with general interest.

We may add that in the pedigree of Sandys, which includes that of Birket of Birket Houses, we find the name of the Editor himself. Mr. Joseph Foster is the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Foster of Sunderland, who was an elder brother of Mr. Myles Birket Foster, a distinguished and well-known member of the Old Water-Colour Society. Myles is an old name with the Birkets, and previously for many generations an old name with the Sandys'. In the same table also occurs the name of the late Mr. Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, who, through the families of Davies and Noy, was, it will be recollected, a coheir of the Barony of Sandys of the Vine.

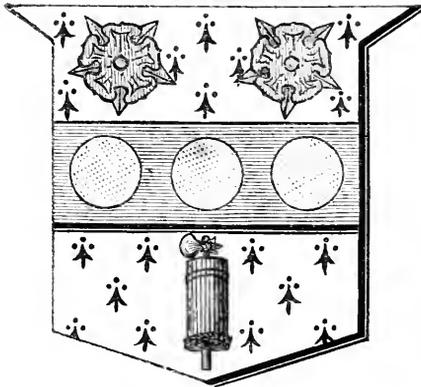
In the modern armory of Lancashire there is a somewhat favourite charge, which in its import is as creditable as any other badge whatever of honourable distinction. We allude to the Bee. The first Sir Robert Peel, whose motto was *INDUSTRIA*, placed a bee upon the chief



BAZLEY.



CROSSLEY.



RATHBONE.

of his armorial shield, and a shuttle in the paws of the demi-lion, his crest. Sir Thomas Bazley, a cotton prince of more recent days, has also adopted a bee, an emblem of similar perseverance, and of similar success. We give the engraving of his arms, as a specimen of Mr. Foster's armorial illustrations, and add their blason: Per pale azure and sable, a bee volant or between three fleurs-de-lys argent. Crest, a cubit arm proper, charged with a bee volant or, the hand holding a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, the whole between two branches of oak vert. This was formed, we perceive, upon a former coat of Bazley, which we find in Burke's *General Armory*, as, Azure, three fleurs-de-lys argent; with Crest, a hand holding a chapeau between two branches of laurel in orle. Again, we may remark that a bee plays a similar part in the arms of Fort of Read Hall, another Lancashire family, two of whose members have represented the borough of Clitheroe; and again in that of the coat of Horrocks, granted in 1825 to Samuel Horrocks, esq., M.P. for Preston, which has a bee volant between two shuttles or. Bees also figure in the armorial shields of the towns of Blackburn and Burnley, accompanied in the former case with the very appropriate motto, ARTE ET LABORE.

The "Roman Fasces" is another, but less happy, resource of modern heraldic composition. This is not a device very accordant in character with our armorial system. It savours too much of the classic taste of "the First Empire," and seems to remind one of Brutus and his Republicans. It has, however, we believe, been occasionally adopted for some of the London aldermen,¹ as symbolic of their magisterial functions: and, with a similar meaning, we presume, it is given to the family of Rathbone of Liverpool; which, after having for a century and a half occupied a prominent place among the merchants of Liverpool, now furnishes a representative for that town in Parliament. These arms are Ermine, on a fesse azure, between two roses in chief gules, barbed and seeded, and the Roman fasces erect in base proper, three bezants. Crest, the Roman fasces fessways, in front of a lion's head proper, gorged with a collar argent, charged with two roses gules. There are more ingredients in this composition than are pleasing to our taste. The fasces would have looked more shapely under a chevron than a fess; and their repetition, laid prostrate, before the crest, might, we think, have been spared.

The arms of CROSSLEY are designed with far greater taste. Though a comparatively modern coat,² it is not crowded with charges,

¹ See the arms and crest of the late Sir Francis Graham Moon and of the present Sir James Clarke Lawrence.

² We believe it was granted to John Crossley, esq. of Scaitcliffe in 1821: and yet

whilst it is anything but common place : Per chevron or and vert, in chief a tau between two crosses potent fitchée gules, in base a hind trippant argent, charged on the neck with a tau gules. Crest, a hind's head argent, charged on the neck with a tau gules, and holding in the mouth a cross potent fitchée azure. The crosses and the tau cross of Saint Anthony typify at once the surname and the baptismal name of Anthony which has been maintained in every generation of the family for three centuries. A late head of this family was John Crossley, esq. F.S.A. of Scaitcliffe, who died in 1860; and it is now represented by his grandson Crosleggh Dampier Crossley, esq. who assumed the name in 1864.

These examples show the spirit with which the armorial embellishments to Mr. Foster's pedigrees are executed, by Mr. J. Forbes-Nixon. We cannot approve the unmeaning corners of the shields, but this bad pattern of fifty years ago appears to be already condemned, as it is occasionally abandoned. There are besides several plates of arms and quarterings, engraved and lithographed; and we cannot but notice, as an important defect in regard to the armorial bearings throughout, that quarterings, and the few impalements that occur, are none of them named.¹ We have already mentioned the omission of blason, and, if Mr. Foster pursues his undertaking, we would suggest that the usual description of armorial bearings, both by names of families and by blason, should be supplied.

Like other editors similarly situated, Mr. Foster, in conducting his important enterprise, must be on his guard not to receive all that is offered to him without some caution and consideration. In one instance he has already been betrayed much too far, oblivious he bore it somewhat differently, viz. Per chevron or and azure, in chief a tau between two crosses potent of the second, in base a hind trippant argent (*not charged with another tau*). In Burke's Armory—but not in any older authority that we have found, there is this simpler coat assigned to Crossley of Scaitcliffe: Per pale or and azure, in chief a tau gules between two crosses potent of the second. The family of Crossley is itself of high antiquity at Scaitcliffe and Todmorden, up to the reign of Edward III. : but whether bearing any arms we cannot ascertain.

¹ The arms of Colonel Whitehead of Uplands hall, displayed in a plate, are totally different from those in the woodcut accompanying the pedigree. None of the charges are in common: but we presume the arms in the plate (which we do not find described in Burke's *General Armory*) may have been granted to the Colonel's father the late Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Whitehead, (K.C.B. 1835,) as there is an embattled chief charged with an Eastern crown between two swords inclosed in wreaths of laurel. This is a case in which some explanation is evidently required

Again, we observe that the crest of Hulton is correctly drawn in the woodcut, but not in the plate. It is, Out of a coronet or, a hart's head *guardant* argent, horned gules, between two branches of hawthorn proper.

of the sentiment quoted in his Preface from the Historian of Northumberland, that "The day is past to publish apocryphal pedigrees," for he has admitted into his book the perfectly fabulous genealogy of Coulthart, which has already been so often put forward by a gentleman resident at Ashton-under-Lyne, but was thoroughly exploded in 1865 in the book entitled *Popular Genealogists*, and has been repeatedly exposed since.¹ The whole of that extravagant romance is now displayed once more to our astonished eyes, not varied from its first composition by the late ingenious Mr. Knowles.² Only, on the present occasion, Mr. Coulthart is content to exhibit the shield granted to him by the College of Arms in 1859,³ of a fess between one colt courant and a water-bouget in base; but yet the reader is still assured that the Coultharts have ever borne *three colts courant* as part of their armorial ensigns from the time of King Malcolm Kianmore! ignoring the fact of the *exposé* above mentioned having shown that this coat of three colts was purloined from the English family of Colt.

There is, unavoidably, some inequality in the composition of Mr. Foster's pedigrees, according to the completeness or imperfections of the materials placed at his disposal; and possibly some other matters may be detected of a somewhat apocryphal character. In this light we are disposed to view the greater part of the pedigree of Whitehead. Captain Richard Whitehead, too, the *presumed* ancestor, was a Captain on the side of the Parliament, not of the King, temp. Charles I. Incidental errors will happen, such as styling the heir of Towneley "in holy orders," though he is an officer in the army; and the Rev. Mr. Molesworth still Vicar of Rochdale, as "the late"; but the general character of the work is that it shows evidence of accurate revision as well as diligent inquiry and fullness of detail.

¹ Our readers will recollect how often we have taken the pains to point out the ubiquitous efforts of this indomitable gentleman,—ever recurrent like his favourite colts, which ought now to be thoroughly well known, did not authors freshly undertaking to write on heraldry and genealogy approach their work without sufficient preparation or inquiry. See our vol. iii. pp. 150, 352; vol. iv. p. 178.

² Mr. George Parker Knowles, "genealogist and heraldic artist," of Manchester, was the fabricator of the Coulthart pedigree and of its armorial embellishments. See our vol. iii. p. 150, vol. iv. p. 179.

³ See our vol. iii. p. 353.

THE LAWRENCES OF AMERICA.

I. THE LAWRENCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

II. THE LAWRENCES OF NEW YORK.

1. A Genealogical Memoir of the Family of John Lawrence of Watertown, 1636, with brief notices of others of the name in England and America. Boston, 1847. Pp. 64.
2. Genealogy of the Ancestors and Posterity of Isaac Lawrence. By FREDERIC S. PEASE of Albany. Albany, 1848. Pp. 20.
3. Genealogy of the Ancestry and Posterity of Isaac Lawrence and Centennial Meeting of his Descendants, November 27, 1851. Albany, 1853. Pp. 76.
4. A Genealogical Memoir of the Families of Lawrences, with a direct male line from Sir Robert Lawrence of Lancashire, A.D. 1190, down to John Lawrence of Watertown, A.D. 1636. With notices of others of same name in different states. By [Miss] MERCY HALE. Boston, 1856. Pp. 20.
5. The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence of Wisset in Suffolk, England, and of Watertown and Groton, Massachusetts. Boston, 1857. Pp. 191.
6. Historic Genealogy of the Lawrence Family, from their first landing in this country, A.D. 1635, to the present date, July 4th, 1858. By THOMAS LAWRENCE, of Providence, Rhode Island. New York, 1858. Pp. 240. (Note.—Pp. 177-234 are a reprint of No. 3, concerning Isaac Lawrence, &c.)
7. The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence, of Wisset in Suffolk, England, and of Watertown and Groton, Massachusetts. Boston, 1869. Pp. 332.
8. Holgate's American Genealogy. Albany, 1848. (See pp. 201-227, article Lawrence.)
9. Bond's Watertown Genealogies. Boston, 1855. (See pp. 330-332, 817-850, 1080-1081.)
10. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (See the numbers for January, July, and October, 1872.)

The preceding list will be accepted as proof that the American families of the name of Lawrence have been zealous in preserving their history, if not always wise in their adoption of materials.

The books, however, may be divided into two classes, each treating of a distinct family. Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 7 relate to the descendants of John Lawrence of Watertown in Massachusetts; Nos. 2 and 3 relate to a sub-division of the same, Isaac Lawrence being a great-grandson of John. Nos. 6 and 8 record the families settled in New York, and springing from ancestors distinct from the Massachusetts colonist

It will be safe to assume that No. 7 contains the substance of all the earlier treatises in this branch, and to confine our criticisms to its pages. It may be mentioned, however, that when the first book was

published, nothing was known of the parentage of John Lawrence, of Watertown and Groton. The family had continued to hold its place for about two centuries without furnishing any very prominent members, until, in the first half of the present century, the brothers, William, Amos, Abbot, and Samuel, became distinguished as merchants and manufacturers. The prevailing interest in the subject of genealogy then took possession of some one of the Lawrence family, and the wealthy members furnished the means for examinations in England. The results were first given to the public in 1855 in Bond's *Watertown Genealogies*, and it is certain that John Lawrence, the emigrant, was the son of Henry Lawrence of Wisset, in Suffolk. Mr. H. G. Somerby, who discovered this fact, prepared also a pedigree of the Lawrences of Wisset and Rumburgh, co. Suffolk, which is printed in Bond's book, in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. x. and in various other works.

It is due to Mr. Somerby to say, that he has traced the family with great diligence and success through six generations prior to Henry, to Thomas Lawrence of Rumburgh, who died in 1471. Here, we fear, the authentic pedigree must cease, though the family in its publications since 1855, and notably in this genealogy of 1869 (our No. 7), proceeds to annex the Rumburgh Lawrences to the ancient line of Ashton Hall in Lancashire. We do not hold Mr. Somerby responsible for this, as the most that he asserts is, that a *pedigree* of the Lawrences of Ashton Hall says that the Lawrences of Suffolk come from this stock. But we are constrained to doubt the value of such authority because the connecting link is "Nicholas Lawrence of Agercroft," whose fourth son John is called the father of Thomas of Rumburgh.

It seems to be pretty well established in our volume iv. p. 533, that Nicholas L. of Agercroft never existed, and that he was the invention of Isaac Lawrence. It is true that apparently there was a grandson of Sir Robert Lawrence, named Nicholas, but the same authority that gives his name says that he died s. p.

It seems very clear, then, that the Lawrences of New England, descended from the family at Rumburgh, in Suffolk, have yet to prove their connection with far-away Lancashire, and apparently their known ancestors did not use coat-armour.

The NEW YORK family of Lawrences claim a very different origin. They asserted in Holgate's *American Genealogy*, a pretentious volume recording some few of the old families in New York, that three brothers, John, William, and Thomas Lawrence, came thither, and

that "these three brothers, as well as Henry Lawrence (Cromwell's President) were all descended from John Lawrence, who died in 1538, and was buried in the Abbey of Ramsey." It is also said that their wills on record bear the arms of the St. Ives family of Lawrence. These statements are repeated in the Lawrence Genealogy (No 6 in our list); and again, in the *New York Biographical and Genealogical Record* for July 1871, it was stated that the Barclays, Livingstones, and Lawrences of New York, each of them had "a proved pedigree of more than 700 years," and that the three emigrant brothers "were cousins of Henry Lawrence," the famous President of Cromwell's Council.

But by this time it became necessary to prove the truth of these repeated assertions, and in the same periodical for January 1872 there appeared an article questioning the correctness of the pedigree.

It was clearly shown that in 1635 there embarked for New England John Lawrence aged 17, William L. aged 12, Mary L. aged 9, with John Tuttell, a mercer, Joan T. and four children, and that John Tuttell was the step-father of these Lawrences. These emigrants had a certificate from the minister at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, and we may suppose that they were from that parish or vicinity, but a search there has, we are informed, been fruitless.

This article brought forth a rejoinder in July from one of the family, as already noticed in our last volume, p. 570, which, though characterised by much warmth, did not touch at all upon the real point of the controversy. Mr. Watson Effingham Lawrence (who is since deceased) merely said that more than fifty years ago he examined the seal affixed to one of the ancient wills, and then "the cross-raguly and the fish tail could be distinctly traced," though at present as he was informed "the seal was nearly or quite obliterated." He stated also that Henry Lawrence the President had an uncle William who settled at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, whose sons were the emigrants. For this no authority was given, and it is totally at variance with the received pedigrees. Take, for example, the one published in Hoare's *South Wiltshire*; Sir John Lawrence of St. Ives is put down as an only son, though junior branches are carefully recorded in earlier and later generations. It is clearly the duty of any one claiming so near a relationship to the main line of the Lawrences of St. Ives to furnish indisputable proofs of it.

At present, however, the known facts are simply these:—that John and William Lawrence came to America in 1635; probably they were

brothers, and possibly they had a third brother Thomas; an early settler, John, left no descendants of the name, his three sons dying childless. William was the progenitor of the family in and about New York, and Thomas seems also to have numerous descendants. There is not a single fact to show where these Lawrences were born or their parents' names, and for all that can be seen they might as well be called cousins-german to Oliver Cromwell as to Henry Lawrence.

In the *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. p. 465, is a pedigree of a family apparently claiming to be allied to these three brothers. It begins with a Thomas, born at St. Alban's, in 1666, whose grand-daughter's will is proved in 1831!

There is clearly some error in this, but until the author gives more details it cannot well be examined. One fact can be confirmed—a John Lawrence married Elizabeth Francis. She was born 1733; died 1800; was daughter of Tench Francis, junior, and grand-daughter of Tench Francis, uncle of the well-known Sir Philip Francis (see *The Shippen Papers*, Philadelphia, 1855, xlii-xlvi.), and her daughter married James Allen, as recorded in our vol. iv. p. 465. The second marriage of Mrs. Allen to a John Lawrence is not recorded in our books, though of course not impossible. It is certainly desirable to know more of this Thomas, the emigrant, and we would ask: 1st. Is his baptism recorded in 1666 at St. Alban's, and if so are there other entries of the name? 2ndly. Where in New England did he settle, where marry, and where were his children born? 3rdly. Can an abstract be given of the will of Lawrence Lawrence of Jamaica, so as to prove his connection with the New England settler?

In the controversy in the *New York Record*, besides the question as to the ancestry of William Lawrence, there was another point, which the late Mr. Watson Effingham Lawrence resented and argued with great bitterness. It was in regard to the name of the wife of Joseph Lawrence, oldest son of William L. *The Lawrence Genealogy* (1858), at p. 30, said that she was "Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Townley," and that her sister married "Francis Howard of Corby, afterwards Baron Howard of Effingham, and who, on the 8th of December, 1731, was created first Earl of Effingham." Also, that Joseph Lawrence had a grandson named Effingham "in compliment to this Earl." In the Jan. 1872 number this was shown to be an error, so far as it concerned the Earl of Effingham, who had no Townley wife. In July, Mr. W. E. Lawrence attempted to correct

the story by saying that it was Francis, fifth Baron Effingham, who married a Townley. This has also been proved to be an error, in our pages (vol. vii. p. 571).

It seems, moreover, that there is no evidence whatever as to the name of Joseph Lawrence's wife. Why that of Townley should have been assigned to her remained to be accounted for. It was natural that, as there was an Effingham Lawrence born in 1760, his descendants should cling to the idea that they were related to the Lords Effingham; but as none of these noblemen married into the Townley family, it was hard to account for the indignation provoked by any insinuation that Joseph Lawrence's wife was not a Townley.

The *Lawrence Genealogy*, and some facts which have recently come to light, explain this. It seems that the Lawrences believed that this Mary Townley was the heiress to an immense estate, which was to devolve upon them. On p. 120 of the book we read :—

The Townley estate is of many millions, and situated in Lancashire. The Lawrence estate is in Chancery.

And again, after many confused and absurd statements, not expressed in the most approved grammar :—

The two above named estates, Townley and Standish, descends (*sic*) to the Lawrence family, by intermarriage in the following manner, to wit :—Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Standish, Esq. and Philippa Howard became before her death the sole heiress of her grandfather, Henry Howard, sixth Duke of Norfolk. The said Cecilia Standish married Sir William Townley; by said marriage the property became vested in the Townley family; and by defect of heirs descends to Mary Townley, who married Joseph Lawrence."

Such are the false statements which have imposed upon the credulity of the silly bondholders who have entered upon this speculation; and, although (as the *Buffalo Express* informed them,) Mr. Somerby, the American genealogist resident in England, had ascertained for them that there are no Townley estates except those in the hands of the rightful heirs, we are not surprised to hear that they do not readily forego the expectations they have been allowed to entertain during many years. We are now told that Mr. Jasiel Lawrence, not content, has accused his former associate, Mr. Carr, of defrauding him out of moneys received for the sales of bonds, and of making this disclosure in bad faith. In another Buffalo journal the editor writes :—

Mr. Lawrence now claims to have established his case beyond question. In fact he writes us that he has advices from England that an amount has already been paid on his claim.

But we have now said enough upon a matter which is sure to die away into oblivion, though its history is very characteristic of that stage of American genealogy in which the pride of ancestry is reinforced by mercenary motives. We return to the simple question of pedigree, and the conclusions which appear to have been honestly, though mistakenly, entertained by the late Mr. Watson Effingham Lawrence; who shortly before his decease repeated his belief that Francis Lord Howard of Effingham really had a wife Dorothea Townley who accompanied him to New York with her sister Mary, the future wife of Joseph Lawrence.

To sum it all up — the marriage of Joseph Lawrence is nowhere on record, so far as is known. There has never been a document produced, or the record of any tradition, previous to the present generation, to show that his wife's maiden name was Townley. It is known, however, that William Lawrence's widow married Col. Richard Townley of New Jersey, and that consequently Joseph Lawrence had a step-brother Effingham Townley. These facts would explain the name of Effingham Lawrence, and even any tradition, did one exist, that the Lawrences and Townleys were connected.

But in the face of such credulity on the part of the genealogist of the Lawrences, who can doubt that he was equally misinformed about the origin of his family? He invalidates even his testimony as to the seals legible to him fifty years ago, and to whose existence he was the sole witness. We may certainly dismiss all his claims to be related to Henry Lawrence, the Lord President.

Of the two American families it may be said that the New England one has a proved pedigree as far back as A.D. 1450, and may eventually be joined to some other recognised line. As to the New York family, it begins with the emigrant, and is chiefly memorable genealogically for the incapacity of its historians and the fabulous size of its pretensions.

THE HOSPITALLERS' MOTTOES.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Referring to my letter printed at p. 369 of your sixth volume, and to the letter signed W. vol. v. p. 530, I wish to ask if you can help me to any independent authority for the reading *SANE BARO*. As to the interpretation thereof, I do not much care who first hit on it.

“Truly a Baron” was too tempting not to be jumped at by somebody.

The only authority you cite in your note at the end of W.'s paper is that of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, by Thomas, who notices the beam at Temple Balsall where the motto occurs with the arms of Docwra. The arms, as you observe, are blundered; so also, I suspect, is the motto.

In the British Museum is a fine cartulary of the Priory of the Hospitallers (Cotton. MS. Claudius, E. vi.) containing transcripts of leases made at various chapters held at Clerkenwell between 1503 and 1526, during the priorate of Thomas Docwra.

In the initial letter C of the word *CAPITULUM*, fo. ccxxx. *recto*, the scribe has illuminated a shield of the arms of Docwra, from the sinister chief of which proceeds a scroll with the motto *SANE BORO* in Roman capitals; and at foot of fo. i. *recto* is drawn the same coat of arms with the same motto in a scroll beneath the shield. The words *SANE BORO*, in a mixed character, are separated, preceded and followed by “roundels charged with pallets,” taken from Docwra's arms.

Now until some equally good and authentic evidence is produced for the reading *SANE BARO*, besides Thomas's version of the Balsall carving, I shall take leave to assume that either the carving, or the printed version of it, is a blunder for *SANE BORO*; for the evidence of the cartulary is first-hand, and the book was written at Clerkenwell probably under Docwra's eye. Further, I think it must be admitted that this motto was personal to Prior Docwra, as it occurs in combination with his arms both in the MS. just noticed and at Temple Balsall, (though recorded as *SANE BARO*). Whence Mr. Willement derived his *SANT BORO* does not appear, but he also attributes it to Docwra. There is what would seem to be another form of this motto vouched by respectable, but second-hand, authorities. This is *SANS BORO*, formerly on Clerkenwell Gate, if we may trust Dingley, *History from Marble*, p. ccclij; and an anonymous MS. ascribed by Mr. R. B. Phillipps to Brome *circa* 1720 (for the reference to which I have to thank you and the Rev. J. C. Robinson,) states that this motto occurred with the arms of Sir Lancelot Docwra, Master of Dinnmore, 20 Hen. 7. The reading *SANCTE BORO* at Dymmore rests only on the authority of a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of a not very critical period.

Next, let me ask, who first started the idea of *SANE BARO* being an “official motto”? I know no other instance of such a thing (as old as 1505): and cannot help thinking the notion to be a mere consequence

drawn from the assumption that the words are Latin—*truly a Baron*.

Until very lately I was unaware whether the notion that the Prior of the Hospital in England was "Primus Baro Angliæ" rested on any surer or earlier foundation than the loose statement of Camden, in the chapter of "Degrees of Men in England," where, at the end of a list of abbots and priors who used before his days to be summoned to Parliament, he adds (in Gibson's English version) the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, "commonly styled Master of the Knights of St. John: who would be accounted the first Baron of England;" or, as Gough not very happily puts it, "commonly called Grand Master of the Knights of St. John, and claiming to be the first Baron of England." From a marginal note in Gibson I presume that the passage is translated from the Latin edition of 1607. I have had no opportunity of verifying this; but it is remarkable that it does not occur at all in the earlier Latin editions which I have been able to consult. In particular it is wanting in the edition of 1600.

Whilst these remarks, however, were passing through the press I have examined the Patent Roll 1 Edw. IV. pars 2^{da}, m. 13, being one of the records (the other, 10 Edw. IV. pars 1^a, m. 13, seems to be a mistake,) on which, as well as the passage in Camden, Anstis mainly relies (Appendix to Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*, p. 113, ed. 1724, quoted *Herald and Gen.* v. 534) in support of his statement that the Prior was called Primus Baro, &c. and that he sat at the head of the Barons in Parliament. The record in question is of a licence under the Great Seal teste'd Nov. 17, 1 Edw. IV. authorising John Langstrother, preceptor of Balsall, and Cinthio dei Orsini (Cincius de Ursinis, præceptor prioratus Urbis,) to execute a commission from James de Mylly, Master of the Order, and the Convent of Rhodes for visitation and survey of the revenues of the English possessions of the hospital, with a proviso that such visitation, &c. is not to be exercised to the prejudice of Robert Botyll, prior of the hospital in England, who is expressly called "Primus Baro Regni nostri Angliæ et consiliarius noster carissimus." The title is certainly remarkable: was it ever given to any other Prior of England previously or subsequently?

Anstis in support of his other statement, that the Prior "formed no part of the clergy," gives a marginal note referring to "Te¹ Bret Playdoie 27," whatever that may mean.

One thing however is certain, that from the time of Henry III. to

¹ "Te" in 2nd Edition of Fiddes.

that of Edward IV. at all events, the Prior was always summoned to Parliament among the spirituality, along with the Prior of the Gilbertine canons of the order of Sempringham, and (until their suppression) the Master of the Templars, by writs *consimular* to those addressed to the Prior of Canterbury and other prelates, abbots and priors.

I have never read that the Hospital held its possessions in England *per baroniam*, nor is it *à priori* likely that it did so hold: but, supposing this were so, the Prior cannot, I venture to think, have been a Baron in any other sense than the Bishops who actually held by this tenure, or those parliamentary Abbots who are said so to have held their lands, and who, if we may trust Anstis, are drawn with "Baron's caps" in a procession roll in the Ashmolean Collection.

Those of your readers who have taken an interest in this question may recollect that in my former letter I expressed some doubt whether ANI BORO was an independent motto, or only a corruption of SANE BORO.

Lately, however, by the kindness of Sir Albert Woods, Garter, I have obtained a tracing of Sir Richard Weston's standard from the book in the Office of Arms, the description of which Bentley printed in *Excerpta Historica*. On this standard the motto is ANI BORO plainly and clearly: and as this book, if not contemporary, is of considerable antiquity, I am willing to accept it as good authority, and to admit that ANI BORO was Sir Richard's motto, and also that of Prior Weston, for I am told that on close inspection of Storer's engraving the words on his tomb are ANY BORO. Schnebbellie certainly gives them so in his print 1787 in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*.

If then SANE BORO was a motto personal to Docwra, as now seems likely, it may well be that ANI BORO was a motto personal to the Weston brothers, which was your correspondent W.'s proposition. I still should like to know how old "the tradition" or "legend" (vol. v. pp. 531, 532,) may be, accounting for the assumption of the Weston crest of a Saracen's head.

Meanwhile, SANE BARO having I hope been eliminated from the different readings, and rejecting for the present SANS RORO, as resting on second-hand evidence, we have

ANI BORO (Weston),
 SANE BORO (Docwra); and
 SANE¹ THELE O THEOS (Sheffield)

¹ I read SANE, not SAVE, because I prefer the testimony of Cole's drawing from the Shingay Window, where the motto is in capitals, admitting of no mistake between N and V, to that of the printed books which have *sauæ* and *savæ*.

and my original remark (vol. vi. p. 372) remains in full force, namely, that the three mottoes (all used by Hospitallers) are connected by common words, evidencing a common origin, and requiring an uniform interpretation to be sought in one and the same language.

While on the subject I may perhaps be allowed to notice with reference to Sir Thomas Sheffield's motto that, soon after my communication to you appeared, I was favoured by a letter from a gentleman for whose learning I have every respect, suggesting that the whole and not merely the last two words of that motto were capable of interpretation as Greek. He proposed to read SAN ETHELE O THEOS, or in Greek character *σαν ἐθελη ὁ Θεος*: *σαν* being (he informed me) a *modern* Greek form of the classical *ἀν*.

Against this I will only observe:—

1. That the division of the words in the windows of Shingay and elsewhere was SANE THELE NOT SAN ETHELE.

2. That my correspondent furnished me with no *example* of *σαν* for *ἀν*, and that I fail to find the word in such Modern Greek Lexicons as I have been able to consult.

3. That (without going deeply into a philological or orthographical argument,) there are grounds for doubting whether the Greek *η* (ΗΙ) would be represented, by a person in the sixteenth century turning Greek into Roman letters, by the letter E.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

C. SP. PERCEVAL.

THE HEIRESS OF BRADSHAIGH OF HAIGH.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Since my *Memoir of the Family of Edwin* appeared in your useful periodical in October 1869 (vol. vi. p. 54), I have met with information which enables me not only to add another link to the chain of family descent, but also at the same time to furnish a correction to the account of the Bradshaighs of Haigh, as given in Baines's *History of Lancashire* (4to. 1836), vol. iii. p. 554. On this double ground I must therefore trespass a little upon your valuable space.

Baines says, both in the text and accompanying tabular pedigree, that "Sir Roger Bradshaigh, the fourth Baronet, who died s. p. m., had by his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Bellingham, an eldest daughter Elizabeth who married Alexander Lindsey, sixth Earl of

Balcarres." But this is a blunder so serious and withal so inexplicable that one wonders how it could ever have been perpetrated.¹

To show that it is an error, and to prove that the Lancashire historian has not only mistaken the generation in which the marriage with the Earl took place, but even twice over the parentage of the Countess of Balcarres, it is merely necessary to refer to the Palmer MSS. in the Chetham Library (vol. E. p. 50), to the standard genealogical works of Collins, Debrett, and Burke, to the *Crawford Peerage Case*, and *The Life and Times of Selina Countess of Huntingdon* by a member of the houses of Shirley and Hastings. From these sources we find that Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart., who in 1695, although then under age, was chosen M.P. for Wigan, married Rachael daughter of Sir Edward Guise, of Elmore in Gloucestershire, and by her had issue, besides the Sir Roger above named who married Dorothy Bellingham, three other sons who died s.p., and two daughters, Elizabeth and Rachael. The elder, Elizabeth, was married in 1731 to John Edwin, fifth and youngest son of Sir Humphrey Edwin, as is stated in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vi p. 62, line 7. Their only surviving daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Edwin, became the wife of Charles Dalrymple, Esq. of North Berwick, (grandson of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, brother of John second Viscount Stair,) and by him had an only child and heiress Elizabeth Dalrymple, who was married, 1st June 1780, to her cousin Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres, Lord Lindsay of Cumbernauld, &c. On failure of the issue male of the Bradshaighs in 1787, the Countess inherited the estate of Haigh, which yet remains with her descendant the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. She died 10th August 1816, having had issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, James, who on his father's decease in 1825 succeeded as seventh Earl of Balcarres, was in 1826 created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Wigan, and in 1848 he established his right to the dormant Earldom of Crawford.

By way of further explanation it may be added that a Charles Dalrymple, who was evidently the individual above referred to, married in September 1758 (as already mentioned in my *Memoir*) Martha, daughter of Charles Edwin, the third son of Sir Humphrey; which lady, it will be perceived, was cousin to his former wife.

10 *January*, 1873.

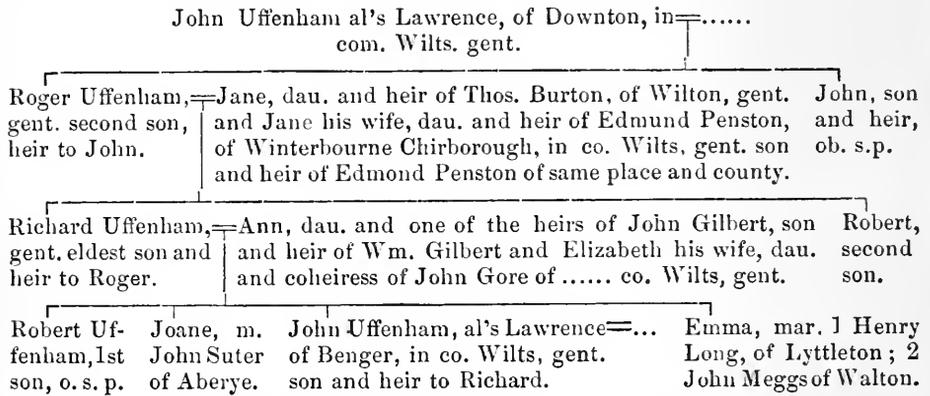
JAS. EDWIN-COLE.

¹ We find a corrected statement in the new edition of Baines, 1870, ii. 185. (*Edit.* H. & G.)

UFFENHAM ALIAS LAWRENCE.

It may be of interest to some of our American cousins who desire to claim from the old stock in the mother country if I send the following, taken from Sir Thomas Phillipps's edition of the *Visitatio Comitatus Wiltoniæ*, 1623. Many of the pedigrees are only those of 1565, and, as Sir Thomas Phillipps in printing does not distinguish between these distinct visitations, there is no internal evidence to show to which date the following pedigree should be assigned.¹

Sir Thomas Phillipps gives no tricking of arms nor the blazon. The year 1693 is the date of Dale's MS., where he names Lawrence of Tisbury and Sarum, adding "see Dorsetshire *et quere* Lancashire." If the family were at either of these places at that date the parish registers should connect them with a family whose pedigree was entered seventy years before. The pedigree as under gives names and matches which do not appear in the Dorset Visitation :



There is no date to the above, and I cannot connect it with any particular branch. There is at Doctors' Commons the will of Ric. Lawrence al's Uffenham, dated 1558.

The Downton Lawrence Visitations in the Harleian Collection are 888, fo. 20b, 1092, fo. 75, 1565, fo. 34, 1111, fo. 82, 1153, fo. 83, 5184, fo. 50, 1181, fo. 41 b, 1443, fo. 251.

The name of Uffenham was probably derived from Offenham in Worcestershire. At Bengeworth, the next parish to Offenham, there was a family of Lawrence, and in 1617, 20 Oct. Edward Lawrence of Cumbarton was there married to Susanna Parsons of Pearsonus Uffenham.

In the papers of the Commissioners on confiscated estates, during Parliamentary rule, occurs the name Giles Lawrence, of Bengeworth near Worcester, gent. connected with Giles Lawrence of Yanworth, co. Glouc. (Royalist Composition Papers. Second Series, xlvi. 309.)

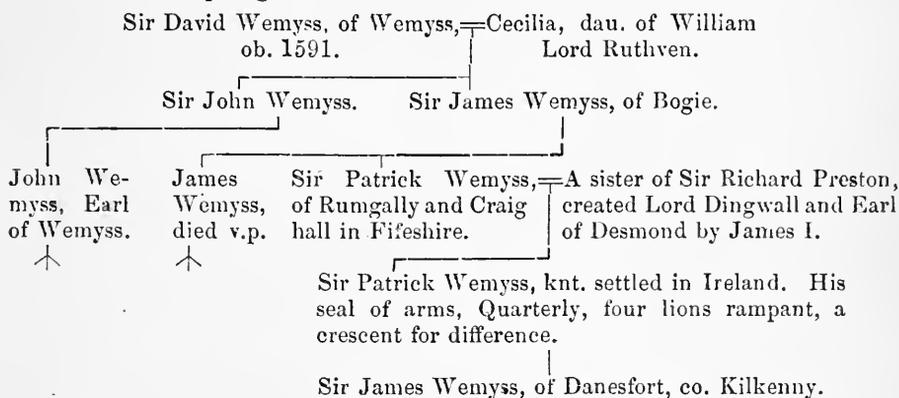
¹ We find that Mr. Matcham has printed this pedigree in his *History of the Hundred of Downton*, (Sir R. C. Hoare's *South Wiltshire*), p. 68, and he says that it "appears in the Visitation of 1623," but we do not find that he has otherwise noticed the family.—EDIT. H. & G.

There is among the same records a long list of Lawrences whose property was confiscated at the same period. This may account for the sudden termination of some of the branches of the family.

Tong.

R. GWYNNE LAWRENCE.

The WEMYSS BARONETCY.—Your correspondent S * * * (p. 62 *supra*) seems to be in error as to the son of Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, who married the sister of Lord Dingwall. Papers in the possession of the Wemyss family of Danesfort, co. Kilkenny, seem to show that the father of Sir Patrick Wemyss who settled in Ireland was another Sir Patrick, who married Lord Dingwall's sister, and not Sir John. I append a tentative sketch of the pedigree :



If any of the readers of *The Herald and Genealogist* could give the names of Sir Richard Preston's sisters, and their matches, it would settle the question.

Inisnag, Stonyford, March 26, 1873.

JAMES GRAVES.

In his previous communication, vol. vii. p. 479, Mr. GRAVES puts Sir Patrick Wemyss, first of Danesfort, as son of — Wemyss, a native of Scotland, and — Preston his wife, and asks for information as to Sir Patrick's Scotch ancestry. He now calls Sir Patrick son of another *Sir Patrick*, whom he styles of Rungally and Craighall. According to Douglas's *Peerage*, the founder of the Rungally or Rungay family was Patrick, fifth son of Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, and younger brother, *not son*, of Sir James of Bogie. The dates of the marriages of the brothers and sisters of this Patrick range from 1574 to 1598, so that as far as time is concerned he might have been father of Danesfort, who died in 1661, but is there proof that he was?

Lamont says that in 1658 Wemyss of Rungay, then a young man, sold the estate for 16,000 merks to Mr. James McGill, minister at Largo: he adds that Rungay held of the laird of Craighall.

Craighall did not belong to the Wemyss; it was purchased by Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate, from the old family of Kynynmond, and is still in the possession of his descendants.

S * * *

EARLY MARRIAGES AND EARLY KNIGHTHOOD.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—The article on the Pedigree of Fowler of Barnsbury at p. 559 of your last volume appears to me to contain some matters that are not a little surprising.

Let it be understood that I do not take it upon me to impugn the accuracy of the pedigree, but, if the dates be accepted as correct, it is worthy of a note that the family of Fowler must have been remarkable for a propensity to contract very early marriages.

We are told that Edmond Fowler (iv), the father of the first Sir Thomas, “died 16 Feb. 1559-60, when his son and heir Thomas was found by inquisition held on 3 June, 1560, to be aged 3 years 5 months and 5 days.” Sir Thomas (v) was therefore born on Dec. 29, 1556; or (if by “when” the writer mean at the date of Edmond’s death,) on Sept. 11, 1556. Yet Mr. Waters proceeds to inform us that Sir Thomas married his first wife on March 18, 1571-2. This would make him only 15 years 2 months and 20 days old at the time of his marriage (or, if we take the earlier date for his birth, 15 years 6 months and 7 days old).

This Sir Thomas the elder had two sons, both by his second wife, viz. Sir Thomas the younger (vi) and Sir Edmond. The first of these, Sir Thomas Fowler, Knt. and Bart. had a son (also named Thomas) who was baptized 2 Jan. 1602-3 (p. 560). Now, if we suppose the infant to have been baptized on the day of his birth, his father Sir Thomas must have married not later than April 1601. But the first wife of Sir Thomas the elder (v) “was buried 25 April, 1586.” Let us admit the possibility that the disconsolate widower married his second wife, Jane Charlet, within the year of the death of his first boyish flame, viz. in 1586. Even in that case Sir Thomas the younger (vi), the first son of this second marriage, could not have been born earlier than 1587. And as we have seen that this same Sir Thomas must have been married not later than April 1601, it follows that at the date of such marriage the young gentleman was barely 14 years of age.

When compared with this precocity displayed by the elder brother, the tardiness of Sir Edmond Fowler to enter into the bonds of matrimony may be commended. Yet, as the younger issue of the first Sir Thomas’s second marriage, Sir Edmond could not have been born before 1588. We can, therefore, scarcely regard him as entirely exempt from the amiable weakness of his race when we read that he “married 10 Feb 1606-7” (p. 560), that is, at the age of eighteen. Thus we have a father marrying at the age of fifteen, and his two sons following suit at the age of fourteen and eighteen respectively. *Chacun à son goût.*

I have made a note; I will venture to add a query. We are told that Sir Thomas Fowler the younger—born, as we have seen, not earlier than 1587—“was knighted at Whitehall before the coronation of James I. July 23, 1603” (p. 560), that is, before he was sixteen years old. I would beg

to inquire whether we have many instances, at the date referred to, of the honour of knighthood being conferred at so early an age?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

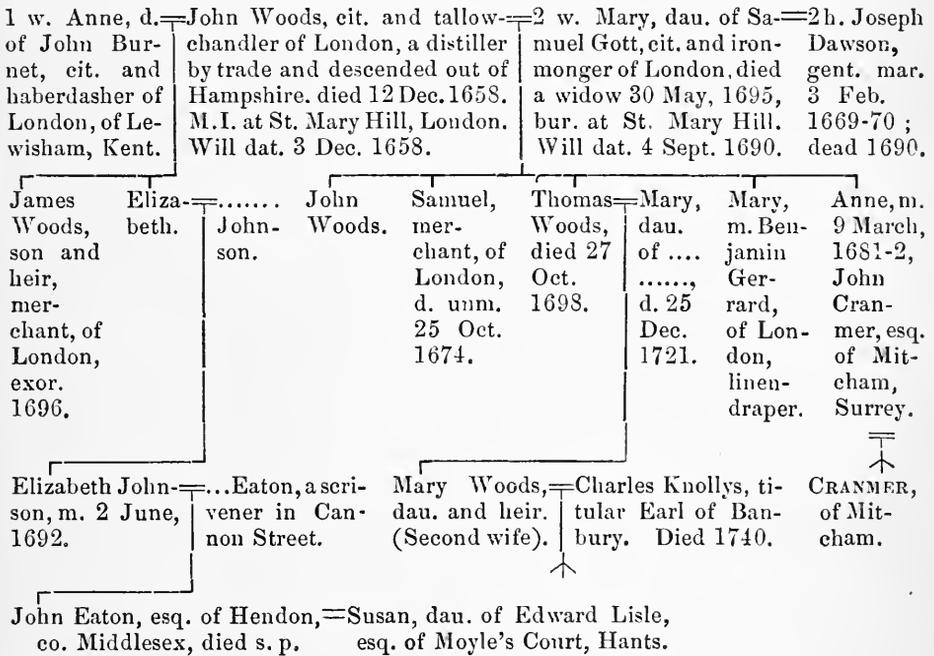
Felmingham, Norwich, 27 February, 1873.

H. T. GRIFFITH.

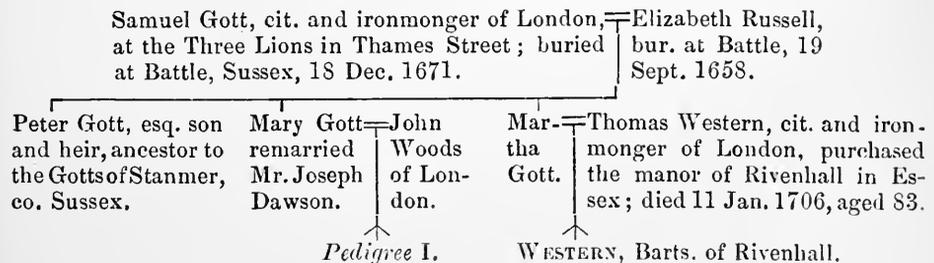
NOTE.—We received the present letter before the publication of our last Part, and consequently before our correspondent could have seen the paragraph in p. 61 headed “KNIGHTHOOD AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN?” It seems now not improbable that a little further research would ascertain the truth of our surmise, that, besides Sir Gilbert Houghton and Sir Thomas Fowler the younger, many of the Knights made soon after the accession of King James the First were at that time still under the age of one-and-twenty.—(EDIT. *H. & G.*)

I should be glad to know more about a family of Woods, of whom I have found many particulars amongst the family papers of the Cranmers of Mitcham. For the sake of convenient reference I have thrown together in the shape of a pedigree what I know already about this family and their connexions.

TEWARS.

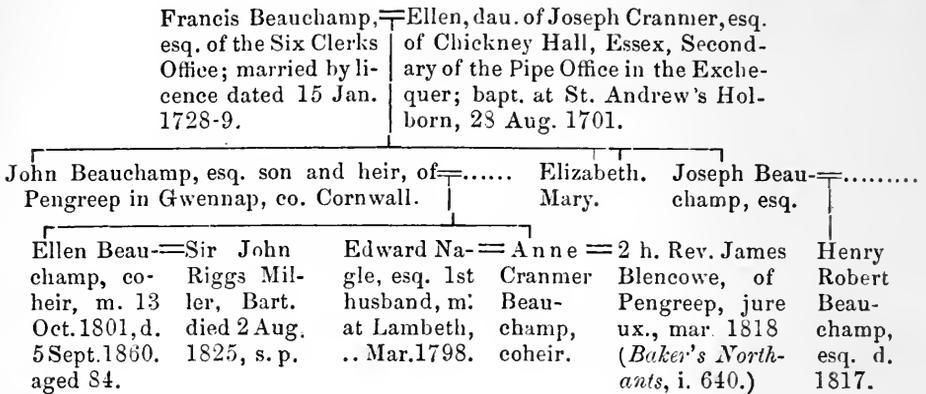


PEDIGREE II.



Pedigree I.

What is known about the Beauchamps of Pengreep in Cornwall, of whom some particulars are subjoined? TEWARS.



THE ETYMOLOGY OF TWISELL ELUCIDATED BY HAUTWISELL.—In writing our note on the etymology of TWISELL (p. 63) we did not advert to one of the places in Northumberland in the name of which it forms a component part,—Haltwistle, or Hautwistle as it has sometimes been written, but in ancient documents Hautwyselle and Hawtewysle. (*Hodgson*, III. ii. 33, 217). Haltwhistle is one of the parishes which Mr. Hodgson described, and, as we might expect, he speculates upon its etymology. “In all old authorities (he remarks,) this name is commonly written Hautwysel, Hautwisel, or Hautwysill. It is of difficult derivation. Is it Saxon, from *Hau* and *Twysel*; or Norman, from *Haut*, high, *wes*, watch, and *hill*? My late friend Mr. Hedley, of Chesterholme, bid me not ‘venture to doubt’ its Norman origin, as referring most unquestionably to the earthwork to the south-east of the village, where the inhabitants had kept watch and ward, and on the top of which there are still remains of an entrenched inclosure for the safeguard of themselves and their cattle on any sudden inroad of their Northern enemy.” (*History of Northumberland*, II. iii. 117.) It did not occur to Mr. Hodgson to compare this with the other Northumbrian *twisells* to which we referred in the page above-mentioned, and his derivation of *wes-hill* does not account for their initial T; but his description of Hautwisell goes very far to confirm the idea we put forward, that a *twisell* is a double or forked valley. The Castle hill at Hautwisell is “a natural diluvial bank cut off from the ground to the north-east by the glen of the Haltwhistle burn.” . . . “Like the mound on which [the castle of] Bellister stands [not far distant] and Tomnaheurich on the plain of Inverness, it is a natural mass of diluvium of the age of the higher banks on each side, and left by the currents that swept away the intervening deposit.” It stands somewhat less than 400 feet above the level of the river at Newcastle bridge. (*ibid.* p. 117). The first syllable may therefore well be Norman, with the meaning which the historian suggested for it, and we conclude that the castle stood on an eminence between two natural declivities.

DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES.

COOPER OF FAILFORD, CO. AYR.

This is one of those which, notwithstanding the careful weeding out of similar performances by the learned Editor of the *Landed Gentry*, has retained its place in his last edition, and thus still courts exposure.

As will be seen, the family owes its rise to successful trade in the city of Glasgow towards the close of last century, but this respectable origin is not sufficiently magnificent, and one of the heroes of the "Ragman Roll" is claimed as Patriarch. The pedigree is given in the second volume of Paterson's *History of the County of Ayr* (1852) with rather more detail than in the *Landed Gentry*, so I shall quote from the former work.

The introductory paragraphs are chiefly derived from Playfair's *Baronetage*, a work of no great authority. It is stated that "Simon Couper, the first ancestor on record of the Coupers of Gogar, swore fealty to Edward I. anno 1296." A long leap is then made to a "James Couper, alive in 1592," whose son Adam, "one of the principal Clerks of Session," acquired about that time the estate of Gogar, near Edinburgh; and after some other particulars concerning this "Gogar" Family, who are believed to have obtained a Nova Scotia Baronetcy (which has descended in a very doubtful manner, and seems to have expired about 1850), we are introduced to the ancestor of "Failford."

This personage was "William third son of Sir John Couper of Gogar, Baronet" (and No. IV. of the Lineage), stated to have been "born 22nd May 1629." This individual "served as an officer of dragoons in the time of the Commonwealth. He married Christian Scot, and settled in the county of Dumbarton. Robert Couper is witness to the baptism of two of his children." The retired soldier had several children.

V. "John Couper the elder son resided at the Tower of Banheath in the county of Dumbarton. He married in January 1676 Christian Gray, by whom he acquired property, and who survived him. He died in March 1687," and was succeeded by his "eldest surviving son

VI. "John Couper, born 25 August 1677. He also resided at the Tower of Banheath. In November 1708 he married Margaret Thom,

a relative of the Rev. William Thom of Kirkdale, minister of Govan, celebrated for his wit and eccentricity, and had issue" [who will be noticed presently].

Now here we would stop to inquire what authority there is for all this particularity of detail? On which side in the civil war did the dragoon officer draw his sword? In what capacity did his son and grandson, the two Johns, reside at the Tower of Banheath? In what record are the births, deaths, and marriages of those respectable but obscure people to be found?

The registers of the parish of Lenzie or Kirkintilloch, in which Banheath is situated, are not extant prior to the year 1709; so that, unless these dates can be substantiated by family records, they can neither be proved nor disproved by any other means. Regarding Banheath (anciently *Badenheath*) it may be observed that this estate was an old possession of the Boyds of Badenheath, cadets of the noble family of Kilmarnock. The last of the name, Robert Boyd of Badenheath, died in 1611;¹ and the estate, after being a short time in the hands of Lord Boyd, passed into the family of Elphinstone, whether by succession or purchase I am not aware. The late Lady Keith (Comtesse Flahault) was "Baroness Keith of *Banheath*," a title created in the person of her father Admiral Lord Keith, and, though the old Tower of Banheath has now passed out of their family, it belonged to them till 1803 or later. Of course from the manner in which this place is mentioned in the "lineage," the inference is intended to be drawn that these Coupers were *owners* of Banheath or Badenheath; whereas if they really did live there it must have been as tenants, or in some inferior capacity, under the Boyds or Elphinstones.

The last-mentioned John had a numerous family, with three of whom only the lineage concerns itself. The eldest of these "the Rev. John Couper, born 12 Nov. 1709, was settled as a clergyman in the county of Lincoln, where he resided long. He considered himself [on what ground is not said] entitled to the Baronetcy of Gogar, and was

¹ This person, who, according to Robertson's *Ayrshire Families* (vol. i. p. 108), was the third brother of Robert fourth Lord Boyd, had acquired Badenheath by marrying the heiress of the same name. His elder brother Lord Boyd had been at an early age "rentalled," *i.e.* entered as tenant, by Archbishop Dunbar of Glasgow in the adjoining estate of Bedlay, belonging to the See. At the spoliation of the Archbishopric, after the Reformation, the Lords Boyd secured these and many other lands, which remained in their family until their forfeiture in the Rebellion of 1745.

proceeding to claim it, but [considerately] desisted therefrom on the appearance of Sir Grey Cooper, claiming descent from an elder branch." This reverend gentleman, rather inconsistently one might say with his pretensions to the title, changed, in imitation of the baronet, the spelling of his honest Scottish surname *Couper* to that of *Cooper*, and died at Glasgow in 1789, leaving "his property which was considerable [but the nature of which is not stated] to the children of his brother William." The brother, who is numbered VIII. in the lineage, was a merchant in Glasgow, in the Directory of which city for 1787 we find his name "William Cooper, merchant, Curries' Close, High Street." By successful trade he augmented, perhaps commenced, the family fortunes, and in 1786 acquired by purchase the estate from which his successors take their designation. He too seems to have been smitten with his elder brother's change of surname, and "entailed the name of Cooper on his successors along with his lands." From which era they held, and doubtless still hold, a respectable position among Ayrshire landowners.

A somewhat imposing paragraph respecting the arms concludes the pedigree. The facts, as disclosed in the Lyon Registers, reveal an amusing instance of gradual adaptation of arms. The first to obtain a coat was "Alexander Cooper of Failford and Smithston," son of the merchant, who in 1805 obtained from the Lord Lyon a modification of the coat of an English family of the same name, viz. "Argent, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant gules three crescents of the field within a bordure chequé argent and azure. Crest. On a wreath argent and azure an oak-tree with a branch borne down by a weight. Motto—RESURGO." The next applicant for heraldic honours was this gentleman's brother "Samuel Cooper of Failford, Smithston, and Ballindalloch," who in 1839 obtained from the Lyon Office right to quarter the arms of Ritchie and Crawford for his wife, and, in addition to his brother's shield and crest, right to use the crest of Couper of Gogar, being "a dexter hand holding a garland of laurel, both proper," and that family's motto, "Virtute." Lastly this gentleman's son "Alexander Cooper of Failford and Smithston, and of Solsgirth," in 1852 obtained leave from the Lord Lyon, in addition to the above insignia, to quarter the shield of Couper of Gogar, viz.: "Argent, a chevron gules charged with another ermine between three laurel slips vert," differenced by a bordure, on the ground of "being believed to be descended from that family." Thus, the owner of this composition claims, armorially, male descent both from English and Scottish

Coupers or Coopers, which can hardly be correct in the same male line.

FULLERTON OF THRYBERGH PARK, CO. YORK.

In the lineage of this evidently respectable Yorkshire family, as given in the last edition of Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry*, there is a very important error or misrepresentation at the link connecting it with the ancient house of Fullarton of that ilk in Ayrshire. This gap may no doubt be capable of explanation; still, as it is a vital point in the pedigree, and unless substantiated by authentic records quite cuts off, *as there stated*, any connection between the two families, it is proper to bring it under the notice of the present representative of Thrybergh.

The lineage, commencing with "Alanus de Fowlertoun," who lived before the middle of the 13th century, proceeds with unbroken links to his lineal male descendant "James Fullerton of that ilk" at the beginning of the 17th, and is undoubtedly substantially correct, being simply that of the *Ayrshire* Fullertons, who, it is truly remarked in the opening paragraph, "can claim an ancient and unbroken line of descent," possessed by but few families. Their earliest known ancestor in Scotland was one of the knights of Walter FitzAlan the first High Steward, and their possessions in Ayrshire were held directly under that afterwards royal family. For six centuries they held a high position among the Barons of Ayrshire. Readers of Burns will remember the allusion in *The Vision* to "Brydone's brave Ward," the last of the direct male line, Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton.

This gentleman, who was an eminent public character, sold in 1805 the bulk of his ancient domain to the Duke of Portland, and died in 1808. A collateral relative succeeded him in the representation of the family, and by marriage with his predecessor's daughter had numerous children, in some of whom it doubtless rests.

To return to the "lineage" after this digression :

James Fullarton of that ilk married Agnes daughter of John Fullarton of Dreg-horn by Jean his wife daughter of John Mure of Rowallan, and had (with a daughter married to James Blair of Lady Kirk, co. Ayr,) three sons :

1. James [ancestor of the main line already noticed].
- 2nd. John [ancestor of the Fullartons of Dudwick, Aberdeenshire, now extinct].
- 3rd. William, of whose line we treat.

This William, who was a clergyman and minister of the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, acquired the lands of Craighall, co. Ayr, and

had an "eldest son, Robert Fullarton, of Craighall, living in 1660;" which last (besides a "younger son John, who went to India,") had "an elder son and heir Robert Fullarton of Craighall" with whom we shall pause, for here the difficulty occurs. This second Robert is said to have had five sons: "John his heir, Robert, William, Adam, and George." John the heir is said to have married twice, and by his second wife "a Miss Weston of West Horsley Place, co. Surrey," to have had

"I. John his heir.

"II. Weston, died unmarried, and a daughter Judith" [through whose marriage to Savile Finch esq. of Thrybergh it is explained that the Thrybergh estate came by bequest into the Fullerton family.]

"Mr. John Fullerton (it is stated) went to India and escaped the general massacre of the English at Gedda on the Red Sea, and was succeeded at his decease by his elder son, the Rev. John Fullerton, many years Rector of Stratford-on-Avon." He died in 1800, and from him the present representative descends.

Now, whether Mr. John Fullerton, the eldest of the second Robert (of Craighall's) five sons, went to India or not, it is perfectly certain that his marriage and other relationships have been misrepresented by the compiler of the Thrybergh pedigree, as can be shown on most undoubted authority.

His true history is as follows: he was proprietor of the estate of Carberry in the shire of Edinburgh. His wife was Elizabeth Coult, by whom he had no issue, which disposes of his elder son the respectable Rector of Stratford on Avon, who must be fathered somewhere else. In 1774 he entailed his estate on the daughter of his brother William Fullerton of Carstairs, co. Lanark. By this lady, whose name was Elizabeth, and who was the wife of the Hon. Captain Elphinstone, the estate of Carberry has descended to the present Lord Elphinstone, who bears the surname and quarters the arms of Fullerton of Carberry. Still, as his ancestress's brother the Laird of Carstairs left numerous descendants, Lord Elphinstone is not the representative of this branch. The late Lord Fullerton, a judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, was one of these, and left descendants. In Robertson's day (the compiler of the *Ayrshire Families*) 1824, the representative of "Fullerton of Craighall, latterly of Carstairs, Lanarkshire," was "Robert Fullerton, esq. Governor of Prince of Wales' Island" (*Ayrshire Families*, vol. ii. p. 107). I am not aware where this gentleman's descendants are to be found.

From all these authorities it is pretty clear that the pretensions of "Thrybergh" to *represent* the above branch of this ancient family and even to *descend* from it are very ill founded. The Yorkshire family state their arms to be "Argent, a chevron between three otter's heads erased gules. Crest, a camel's head erased proper. Motto, LUX IN TENEBRIS." These, however, are the arms of the family of Craighall, or Carstairs, as appears from the following good authority. Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 14, says—

Robert Fullarton of Craighall, W.S. and Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at Leith, eldest son of Robert Fullarton, esquire, of Craighall, who was son of Mr. William Fullarton of Craighall, a third lawful son of the family of Fullarton of that ilk, so matriculated in the Public Register of the Lyon Office, and thus blazoned, viz.: Argent, a chevron between three otter's heads erased gules. Crest, a camel's head and neck erased proper. Motto, LUX IN TENEBRIS. The crest and motto of the principal family.

These were registered by this gentleman about 1725 in the Lyon Office, and, while the short genealogical deduction perfectly corroborates the pedigree now under discussion *prior* to the doubtful link, it fails to give any countenance to the pretensions of Thrybergh. It will therefore be necessary for this last family to prove descent from "Craighall" before using its arms, their claim to do which is not recognised at the Lyon Office. Even if they do make good their descent from one of the brothers of John Fullerton of Carberry, (of whom there were several,) the arms would require considerable alteration by way of difference. As the links are so comparatively recent, they will surely be able to "mend their Bill" without much difficulty, and it may be hoped will do so without delay.

WOOD OF OTTERSHAW PARK.

All Scotsmen, and indeed most Englishmen who have paid attention to the early history of their country, must be familiar with the name and exploits of the gallant Sir Andrew Wood, which are inscribed indelibly on the naval records of Great Britain. And therefore, however respectable and honourable the family may be which claims to represent this eminent sailor, it is all the more necessary to subject these to a rigid scrutiny. In the last edition of the *Landed Gentry*, George Wood, Esquire, formerly of Ottershaw Park, Surrey, now of Feltwell Lodge, Norfolk, and Testcombe, Hants, is "considered to be the representative of the ancient family of Wood of Largo, Fifeshire;" and we shall accordingly proceed to examine how far this claim is adequately sustained by this gentleman's "lineage."

It begins in this rather vague and inexact fashion. After referring to Sir Andrew as "the brave and loyal Admiral of Scotland," we are informed that his "*descendant*" the Rev. Alexander Wood, an Episcopalian clergyman, married Jean Brown, only grandchild and heir of the Rev. Robert Kerr, of Cessford, and left by her four sons. The youngest of these, Mark, married in 1707 Jean daughter of W. Mercer of Potterhill, co. Perth (of the family of Aldie); and his elder son Alexander Wood of Burncroft, Perth, "became heir, in lineal succession, on the failure of the issue male of his cousin-german, John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man. He inherited some property from his mother, married in 1747 Jean daughter of Robert Ramsay, Esq. of the Ramsays of Banff," and died in 1778, leaving five sons.

Three of these sons certainly rose to distinction; in this respect rivaling the three eminent brothers, Sir Frederick, Sir David, and Sir George Pollock.

The brothers Wood were—

- (1) Colonel Sir Mark, of Gatton, Surrey, created a Baronet in 1808.

Of this gentleman, who it is understood rose in the Indian Service, which has been the path of fortune to so many Scotsmen in former days, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, noting his death on 6th Feb. 1829, aged 82, says, "that he was descended from the Woods of Largo, to the honours *and estates* of whom he succeeded on the death of the Governor of the Isle of Man."

- (2) Admiral Sir James Atholl Wood, Knight, K.C.B., commanded the 'Latona' at the taking of Curaçoa in 1807, died s. p. And
- (3) Major-General Sir George Wood, K.C.B. of Ottershaw Park, co. Surrey, who died in 1824, after a long career under Cornwallis, Wellesley, and Moira, leaving George his heir chief of the name, who "succeeded to the representation of the family," on the death in 1837 of his cousin Sir Mark Wood, the 2nd Baronet.

This is the gentleman mentioned above, and, while it is undoubted that he descends from a gallant and worthy stock, we shall proceed to show on what grounds his representation of Largo is very questionable.

The lineage is traced through "James Wood of Lamblethame," the grandson of the Admiral. This personage, who was also styled

“ of Grange,” was the third son of the *second* Sir Andrew Wood. He married Janet Balfour, granddaughter of Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, and died in 1596. He had several sons—

- (1) Thomas, pre-deceased his father s. p.
- (2) Alexander, his heir.
- (3) James, who died in 1597.
- (4) William, alive in 1606. This last had a son David, who is said to have settled at Earlsferry, a small seaport in Fife.

II. Alexander, the heir, married before 1597 Elizabeth fourth daughter of Sir David Wemyss, of Bogie, by whom he had

III. James of Grange and Lamblethame, married Margaret Munro, and died in 1669. His son

IV. James Wood, fiar of Grange, “ Rutemaster ” in Prince Charles’s Lifeguards, raised a troop of horse for the King’s service; married in 1644 Elizabeth sister of Dr. William Nisbet of Dean, and died (before his father) in 1655, leaving two sons, James born in 1644, and John born after 1650. Whether the latter left issue is not mentioned. The elder brother

V. James Wood succeeded to Grange on his grandfather’s death in 1669, and sold it soon after.

These particulars are taken from a very interesting and generally accurate work, *The East Neuk of Fife*, by the Rev. Walter Wood, 1862, which is compiled from authentic records, and where pretty full genealogies are given (pp. 266 and 281) both of the principal family of Wood of Largo, and its cadet Wood of Grange and Lamblethame. Nowhere is there any record of the Rev. Alexander Wood, the Episcopalian clergyman of the present lineage, who, as he died [circa 1690, according to the former edition of the *Landed Gentry*, though this date is now omitted,] leaving a son old enough to be an under-Secretary of State (?) in 1705, must have been a contemporary of the last three James Woods mentioned in our authentic pedigree of Grange. No doubt, as there are one or two younger sons of this family whose progeny are unaccounted for, the rev. gentleman may possibly have been descended from one or other of them; but this bare possibility, which is a mere suggestion, is a very different thing from his descendant claiming to be chief of the name of Wood. Even *Playfair*, who was not at all scrupulous in making up pedigrees, only begins the present one with “ Alexander Wood, of Perth, in the county of Fife ” (*sic*). This was the father of Sir Mark Wood of Gatton.

The chief family of Wood of Largo, in whose hands that estate

remained till 1611, when it was sold to the Durhams, appears to have had various younger sons in the latter end of the sixteenth century, and there is no reason why the representation may not remain in some one of their descendants. It will probably be said that, as the arms of Wood with the supporters afterwards mentioned, have been three times matriculated in the Lyon Office, 1, by John Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man in 1775; 2, by Sir Mark Wood in 1809; and 3, in 1845 by the present representative of the family, all in the character of male representatives of Largo, the question is *probatio probata*, and exception cannot now be taken to the lineage; but it must be remembered that 1775 and 1809 were periods of great laxity in Scottish pedigrees and grants of arms. For this we have the high authority of Riddell and Seton. The latter indeed explicitly states (*Scottish Heraldry*, p. 77,) that of the first two volumes of the Lyon Register of arms, "certain portions of the former, which extends from 1672 to 1804, and the whole of the latter volume," extending from 1804 to 1822, "abound with highly questionable grants of supporters." At that era, in fact, it was quite a question of money. Supporters, as we shall see, had no place in the *bonâ fide* escutcheon of Largo. The evidence, too, if there ever was any, produced in support of the first grant of 1775, is not now to be found.

The arms so obtained are as follows, "Argent, an oak tree eradicated proper. Crest, a ship under sail, the especial badge of Wood of Largo, having been added to the coat armorial of Admiral Sir Andrew Wood in memory of his victory over the English Fleet in 1489. Supporters, two sailors proper, limited to the chief of Largo. Motto, TUTUS IN UNDIS."

Though these arms may be what were granted in 1775 to the governor of the Isle of Man, they are different in some important respects from the real arms of the admiral. These as given by Nisbet, *Heraldry*, I. p. 362, were "Azure, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base or between two ships under sail argent, as admiral to King James III. and IV. under whose reigns he defeat (*sic*) the English at sea. King James III." (continues the worthy herald,) "gave to Andrew Wood, Master of His Majesty's *Yellow Kervil*, the lands of Largo in wadset, and in the year 1482 he got a grant of them heritably and irredeemably in consideration of his good services: whose issue male continued in possession of the lands of Largo until the reign of King Charles I." There is not a word here about the

two sailor-supporters, "limited to the chief of Largo." These are the invention of a later age and were unknown to the gallant old sailor. Sir Andrew, it may be observed, was the first *landed* man of his family, being the son of a Leith shipmaster, and had risen to eminence by his skill in seamanship, for which he received lands and honours from the two sovereigns under whom he served. The arms which he obtained were a modification of those belonging to the principal family of his name—the Woods of Bonnyton in Angus—to whom however he does not seem to have been related. Nisbet (*loc. cit.*) gives the arms of "Sir John Wood of Bonnyton" as "Azure, an oak-tree growing out of a mount in base proper between two cross crosslets fitché or, with the badge of a Nova Scotia Baronet; and for crest a savage from the loins upward, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding a club. *Supporters*, two savages, each having a Batton (*sic*) and wreathed with laurel, as the crest. Motto, DEFEND." This family thus carried supporters. It was extinct however before 1775, and thus the "governor of Man," while adopting the tincture of its oak-tree, possibly thought he might do the same with its supporters, habiting them as sailors!

On the whole I think it has been shown that we are far from having absolute proof that the gentleman whose lineage has been examined is the undoubted representative of Sir Andrew Wood. He may be consoled perhaps by the reflection that the name and fame of the gallant seaman are yet fresh in the recollections of his countrymen and nowhere more than in the county or "kingdom" of Fife, where Largo is situated. When I visited it many years ago it was the residence of Admiral Sir Philip Durham, one of the few survivors of the "Royal George." The curious old tower, part of Sir Andrew's fortalice, said to have been constructed by the hands of his English captives, still stands in the grounds, and the natives still point out the traces of the canal along which a barge conveyed the veteran to his parish church. Another sailor on whom the genius of an Englishman has conferred even wider fame—Alexander Selkirk¹—hailed from this

¹ It is perhaps not generally known that the Robinson Crusoe of Defoe died a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His drinking-cup and sea-chest are now in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, to whom they were presented, some years ago, by Sir David Baxter, Bart. of Kilmaron, Fifeshire. A very interesting description of these articles, and some particulars of Selkirk's early life, will be found in the eighth volume of the *Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries* (pp. 256—262).

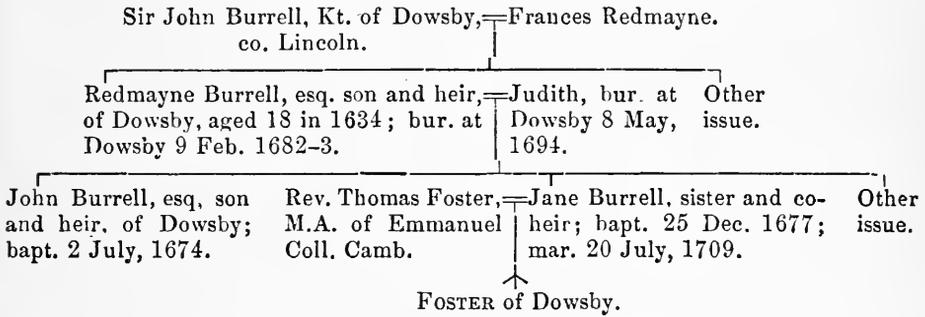
little seaport. Between these two surnames—*Wood* and *Selkirk*—it is not likely that the bay of Largo will soon sink into oblivion.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

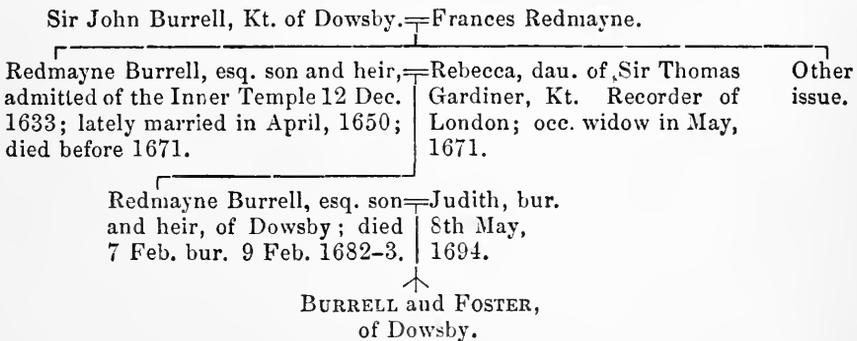
BURRELL AND FOSTER, OF DOWSBY, CO. LINCOLN.

The pedigree of Burrell, in Blore's *History of Rutlandshire* (p. 50), contains a grave error, and it is always worth while to place on record the correction of errors in books of established reputation.

Blore assumes that Redmayne Burrell, the son and heir of Sir John of Dowsby, is identical with Redmayne Burrell who was buried at Dowsby 9 Feb. 1682-3, and accordingly states the descent thus:



Whereas in fact a generation has been omitted by Blore, and the pedigree ought to stand as follows :



I take this opportunity of recording from wills and deeds the antecedent genealogy of the Rev. Thomas Foster, who married the coheir of Burrell, and who had inherited a good estate of his own in Dowsby. His descendants, who still flourish at Dowsby, are set forth by Blore:

Daniel Foster, of Dowsby, yeoman, died 1680. . . .
Will dated 17 Nov. 1680.

Thomas Foster, gent. son and heir, of Dowsby and Sempringham, co. Linc.; bur. 25th May, 1681, at Sempringham.	Mary, dau. of Matthias Brown, M.D. of Horbling, co. Lincoln; occ. wife 1668; bur. 7 Oct. 1680.	John Foster, 1680.	Deborab, wife of Cust, 1680.	Bridget, wife of Smith, 1680.
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Rev. Thomas Foster, son and heir, of Dowsby; mar. 20th July, 1709, Jane, sister and coheir of John Burrell, esq.	Edward, bapt. 16 Oct. 1674; bur. 28th Feb. 1675-6, at Sempringham.	Mary, wife of Clark in 1702.	Bridget, bapt. 18 Dec. 1676; unmar. 1702.	Elizabeth, bapt. 2 Jan. 1677-8; died before 1688.
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Blore's *Hist. of Rutland*,
p. 50.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

ROBERT SMYTHE OF THAMES DITTON

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

There are two monumental brasses of the 16th century in the church of Thames Ditton, which have hitherto attracted little notice. They are thus described in the *History of Surrey* by Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. *463:—

On a stone, on brass plates, are the portraits of a man kneeling at a table, and of a woman; behind the man are three sons, and behind the woman three daughters, all kneeling: and underneath—

Here under lyeth the bodies of ROBERT SMYTHE, gent. and of KATHERYN his wyfe, daughter to Sir Thomas Blounte of Kinlett, knyght, which Robert dyed the 3rd daye of September, 1539, and the sayd Katheryn dyed the x daye of July, 1549.

On the same stone are also the portraits in brass of a man with fourteen sons behind him, and of a woman with five daughters behind her, all kneeling; and underneath—

Here under lyeth the bodies of WILLIAM NOTTE, Esquyre, and ELIZABETH his wife, daughter to the above-named Robert Smythe and Katheryn his wyfe, which William dyed the 25 daye of November, 1576, and the sayd Elizabeth dyed the xv daye of May, 1587.

Above are the arms and crest of Notte: On a bend between three leopard's heads three martlets. Crest, An otter with a fish in his mouth in a tussock of reeds.

The text of Manning and Bray tells us nothing about Robert Smythe and his wife, and next to nothing about their son-in-law William Notte; nor do I find the Smythes of Thames Ditton in Mr. Grazebrook's "Catalogue of the 250 families of Smith or Smythe entitled to bear Arms."

Katherine Blount, the wife of Robert Smythe, is ignored by Sir Alexander Croke, the genealogist of the Blounts, but was evidently one of the twenty children of Sir Thomas Blount, who died in 1523, by his wife Anne Croft. She was therefore aunt to Elizabeth Blount, Lady Tailboys, the mistress of Henry VIII. and the mother of Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset. William Notte was lord of the manors of Long Ditton and of Imbercourt in Thames Ditton, and had other estates in Surrey, some of which remained in his family for several generations, although their descent is not traced by Manning and Bray. He evidently was related to the Notts of Sheldesley in Worcestershire, who intermarried more than once with the Blounts of Kinlet, but is not mentioned by Nash in his pedigree of Nott. However, some one more conversant with Worcestershire genealogies may be enabled to identify him from the details of his will. It would appear that out of the nineteen children commemorated on the monument only four survived him.

WILLIAM NOTT of Thames Ditton, co. Surrey, esq. Will dated 10 Dec. 1575. To the repairs of Thames Ditton church 6s. 8d.; to my wife Elizabeth Nott my manor of Long Ditton and my lands in Surrey, subject to annuities of 10*l.* per annum to each of my sons Anthony and Thomas Nott. To my son Thomas Nott at 21 my leasehold lands in Goltho, co. Lincoln, and 100*l.* in money. To my daughter Elizabeth Nott 100*l.* at 21, or on her marriage. To my son-in-law Henry Standish a silver bowl, and to my daughter Elizabeth his wife sundry plate and bedding. To William, Margery, John, Anne, and Margaret Standish, the five children of my said daughter Elizabeth, 5*l.* each at 21. The residue to my wife Elizabeth, whom I appoint my executrix, with my son Anthony. My cousins and friends William Dixe, Nicholas Bristow the elder, and Alexander Whitehed, Esqs. to be overseers of my will.

Codicil dated 12 Dec. 1575. My 40 years' lease of the manor of

Spanbye, co. Lincoln, to the five children of my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Henry Standish. My wife Elizabeth, and my two sons Anthony and Thomas Nott, and my daughter Elizabeth Nott, to be my only executors. (Will proved in C. P. C. 7 Dec. 1576)

Elizabeth Nott, the widow, survived her husband more than ten years. Her will mentions several connexions of her family, and may throw some light on her father's parentage.

ELIZABETH NOTT of Thames Ditton, late wife of William Nott, esq. deceased. Will dated 13 May, 1587. To be buried near my husband in Thames Ditton church My youngest daughter Elizabeth Nott to have rooms in the manor-house of Imworth, alias Imber, which I now occupy, so long as she shall be unmarried, and also 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in money. The residue to my son Thomas Nott, whom I make my sole executor. To my cousin Alexander Whitehead a gilt bowl. To my daughter Elizabeth Standish bedding, &c., and to six of her children 50*l.* each at 21, and to her youngest son Richard 40*l.* at 21. To my nieces Margaret and Grace Smythe 5*l.* each at 23. To Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Cowper, my cousin Humphrey Blount's wife, Thomas Brown son of my nephew Walter Brown, and to my cousin John Croft a gilt spoon each. To my nieces Ursula and Elizabeth Grey 20*s.* each. My son-in-law Henry Standish and my friends Rowland Maylard and Samuel Pomphett to be overseers of my will. (Will proved in C. P. C. 9 June, 1587.)

It will be observed that William and Elizabeth Nott had two daughters named Elizabeth. The elder married twice, and has a monument at Weybridge. (Manning and Bray, ii. 790.) The younger Elizabeth married after 1587 Robert Roper, esq. of Heanor in Derbyshire, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was the uncle of the antiquary Samuel Roper, esq. the friend of Dods-worth, and the early patron of Dugdale, and sprang from a family of great antiquity in Derbyshire, who derived their descent from Hascuit Musard, a Domesday Baron. Thomas Roper, a cadet of the Ropers of Heanor, was raised to the Irish Peerage as Lord Baltinglass.

It is known that Samuel Roper collected the evidences of his family, but with a carelessness not uncommon amongst great antiquaries he neglected to place on record the result of his

researches; and I have been unable to find any genealogy of the Ropers of Heanor except a skeleton pedigree, almost without dates, in Dodsworth's MS. collections at Oxford (xli. 70), which has hitherto never been printed. The sons of Robert Roper died without issue, but his daughter Rebecca became the third wife of Sir William Villiers, Bart. the eldest brother of George Duke of Buckingham. She is erroneously stated in the *History of Leicestershire* (Nichols, vol. iii. p. 198) to have died without issue; but it is certain that she was the mother of Sir George Villiers and of four daughters, as I have set forth in the pedigree annexed. Sir William Villiers was notoriously indifferent to titles of honour, and was with difficulty persuaded to accept a Baronetcy, but he had no such scruples about increasing his fortune, and in 1628 acquired by his brother's grant the barony of Dromahaire in the English plantation of Leitrim. This noble estate comprised 6,500 acres of arable and pasture land, and 5,114 acres of wood and bog, with many seignorial privileges, and from its romantic situation on the banks of Lough Gill has always attracted the admiration of travellers. But an English Baronet of the seventeenth century set little store on the possession of an Irish principality, and would have considered its charms dearly purchased by the sacrifice of a single manor in Leicestershire. Sir William Villiers therefore devised by his will his estate in Ireland to his wife Rebecca for the benefit of their four daughters, and it was sold for a trifling sum, on 3rd March, 1664-5, by Sir George Villiers to Sir George Lane, afterwards Viscount Lanesborough, to whose descendant, Mr. Lane Fox, it still belongs.

Lady Villiers was executrix to her husband in 1629, and married secondly Captain Francis Cave, a younger son of the Caves of Ingarsby in Leicestershire. He died at Brooksby before 28 April, 1646, for on that day his widow Lady Villiers renounced the right of administrating to his personal estate. By her second marriage she had an only child Elizabeth, who married about 1660 William Wollaston, esq. the younger, of Shenton in Leicestershire. Their only surviving son Francis Wollaston died in 1684 at the age of 17, when his father was induced to disregard the natural claims of his two daughters and to devise his great estate to a cousin, who was neither his male

heir nor his next of kin. The fortunate devisee was afterwards known in literature as the author of *The Religion of Nature*, and was the ancestor of the existing family of the Wollastons of Shenton. He was the writer of the well-known narrative of the Wollastons, which was published in the History of Leicestershire and reprinted in the first volume of Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*. It has much literary merit, but some of the genealogical details are demonstrably inaccurate, and the critical reader will suspect that it was written to justify the capricious preference of an unnatural will. The two daughters, whose fortunes were limited by their father's will to 10,000*l.* a-piece, had never disobliged him, and the elder of them, Lady Chester, had special claims on his affection; for she continued to live at Shenton after her marriage, and all her children were born there. Shenton Hall was literally her home from her cradle to her grave. Her sister Rebecca married John Wilkins, esq. of Ravenston, who was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1693. She survived her only child, and by her will dated in 1712 founded the hospital at Ravenston. Their mother Elizabeth had Shenton Hall for her, life and survived all her children, for she was buried at Shenton on 28 March, 1717.

For greater clearness I have embodied these details in a tabular pedigree. I hope that some one with better opportunities of research will fill up the blanks which I have been obliged to leave.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

Upton Park, Poole.

KNIGHTHOOD IN MINORITY (pp. 61, 191.)—In the "True Remembrances of Richard 1st Earl of Cork," occurs the following:—"My second son Richard born at the College of Youghall, the 20th of October 1612: He being Viscount of Dungarvan, was knighted in my house at Youghall, the 13th of August 1624, by the Lord Falkland, Lord Deputy General of Ireland."

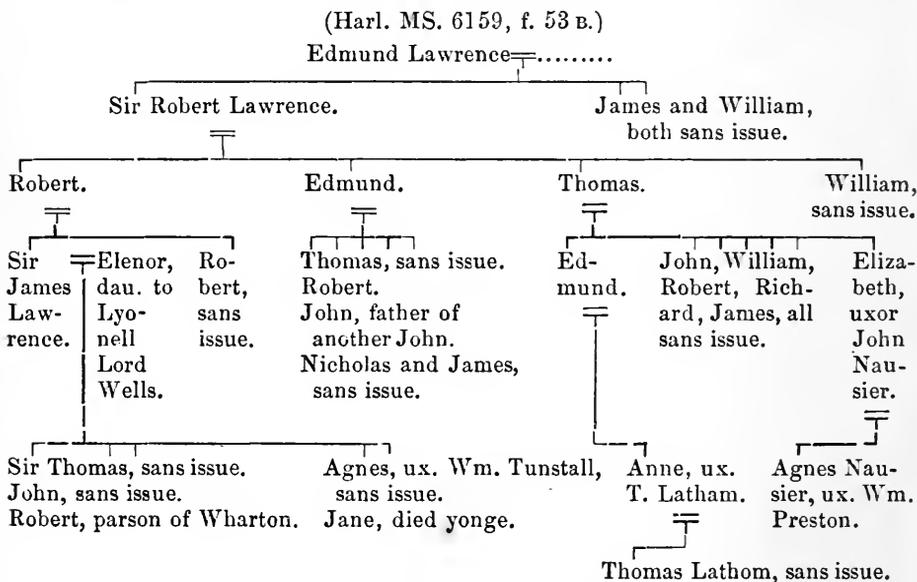
In Collins' Peerage (1768) vol. 7, p. 145, it is stated that Roger Boyle afterwards Lord Broghill and Earl of Orrery "was knighted before he was seven years of age, viz. on April 7, 1628."—EDMUND M. BOYLE.

LAWRENCE OF ASHTON, CO. LANCASTER.

Before inserting the communications which we have received regarding the family of Lawrence of Ashton Court in Lancashire, and its branches real or assumed, it may be well very succinctly to give a statement of some of the points at issue.

This family, for which a very high antiquity has been claimed, as a Norman-French family name originally Laurans, of Montpellier, in Languedoc, has a proved existence in Lancashire, owing to their possession of Ashton Court, from Sir Robert Lawrence, who died in 1440, to the time of John Lawrence of Ashton Court, killed at Flodden in 1513, when, as will be clearly shown, that property went to coheiressees—his aunts—while certain real estates went to the heir at law of Sir Robert, one Launcelot Lawrence.

In a volume of the Harleian Collection (No. 6,159) which is a copy of the Visitation of Lancashire in 1567, with additional pedigrees, the following pedigree of the family appears: ¹—



In the next century several families of mark existed in other counties—notably the Lawrences of Hertingfordbury in Hertfordshire; the Lawrences of St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, whence descended Sir

¹ This has been published in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* as a Visitation pedigree, but at the Visitation of Lancashire in 1567 the family of Lawrence had ceased to flourish in that county, and no pedigree occurs for them in the authentic edition of that Visitation, printed for the Chetham Society in 1870.

Henry Lawrence, President of Cromwell's Council; the Lawrences of Creech Grange in Dorsetshire, a distinguished member of which was Sir Oliver Lawrence, who married Lady Anne Wriothlesley, sister to the Earl of Southampton. Besides these, and distinct from them, were the Lawrences of Sevenhampton in Gloucestershire.

These families either claimed descent from the family of Ashton Court themselves, or descent has been claimed for them: that descent being traced either through the second son of Sir Robert, Thomas of Yealland Hall, or Edmund third son of Sir Robert.

The Lawrences of Sevenhampton claim through Robert, eldest son of Sir Robert, and father of Sir James; but, as Sir James's sisters were coheiresses of his son killed at Flodden in 1513, this is clearly an error, and, if descended from the family at all, they must come from either Thomas of Yealland or Edmund.

We have then, according to the pedigree of 1567, as the only sources of descent (William the fourth son having died unmarried):

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas. — Mabilia Redmayne of Yealland
Redmayne Hall. | 2. Edmund. — |
| ├───┬───┤ | ├───┬───┤ |
| 1. Edmund. 4. Robert. | 1. Thomas. 4. Nicholas. |
| 2. John. 5. Richard. | 2. Robert. 5. James. |
| 3. William. 6. James. | 3. John. |

The Creech Grange Lawrences claim descent from Nicholas fourth son of Edmund Lawrence; while it has been asserted that the family of Hertingfordbury descended from Richard fifth son of Thomas of Yealland; that John the second son was abbot of Ramsay and uncle to John of St. Ives, ancestor to Sir Henry Lawrence of St. Ives. It has also been supposed that Sir Oliver was descended not from Nicholas but Richard Lawrence and the Hertingfordbury branch. As to the descent of the family in Lancashire before the time of Edmund Lawrence in 1362 little or no proof has been adduced. They are said to have married an heiress of Washington, and unquestionably they have in all the coats of arms given of the family quartered the arms of Washington. A pedigree of the family in Fosbrooke's Gloucestershire asserts that Sir James Lawrence (1253) married Matilda, daughter and heir of John Washington of Washington; that his son John Lawrence levied a fine of Washington and Sedgewick 14 Edw. I. (1283); and that his son John Lawrence presented to Washington in 1326, and died 1360. This pedigree, however, is in other particulars extremely erroneous and has not been verified. The arms, *Argent, a cross ragulé gules*, are also asserted to have been granted

at the siege of Acre to a Sir Robert Lawrence by Richard I. 1191; Cf. Add. Cat. 5527, Brit. Museum for earliest mention of the name.

After these remarks, we proceed to give insertion to the following letter from a gentleman who has for many years devoted his attention to the genealogy of this family:—

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Much has been published lately, both in your work and in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, regarding the family of Lawrence.¹ My present object is to lay before those interested what I have collected respecting their earlier descents, supported by the evidence hereafter detailed.

1. William Lawrence. Held lands at *Ashton* (Ashton— dau. on the Ribble, near Preston) in right of his wife 1311. and coheir of Heydock² Burgess in Parl. 1326, with other knights and squires of Lancashire summoned to fix the value of the ninth of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs to be given to the King 1341. (qu. of Cotham.)

John, of Ribbleton, Ashton, Preston, Laton, and—Margaret. Thornton. Son and heir, succeeded 1368.

William Lawrence, son and heir, born 1381, aged 18, 1399.

We find also about the same period:—

William Lawrence, Seneschal of Henry—Alice de Stapylton, dau. of Sir Nicholas Earl of Lancaster 1344; Steward of de Stapylton by Sybil, dau. of Sir John de Blackburnshire 1351. Bella Aqua by Laderine, dau. of Peter Brus of Skelton by Helwyse de Lancaster.

Sir Edmund Lawrence.³ Had the manor of Ashton near Lancaster 1362—Mary.⁵ from his grandfather Sir Nicholas Stapylton. Summoned to a Parliament at Westminster about the affairs of Ireland 1362, having been in Ireland with his cousin William de Windsor⁴ in 1361.

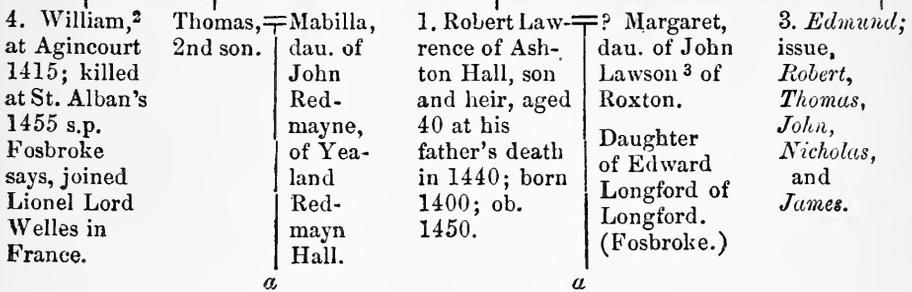
¹ There is a continuous line of the Laurans family in France: from Arnold de Lauran 1110 to Raymond de Lauran 1309. They lived at the Castle of Lauran near Montpellier in Languedoc: in 1124 their property was ceded to the Count of Besiers and Carcassone, "Donation du Chateau de Laurent par Arnault de Lauran et Pierre et Arnaud ses neveux." About this time the L. family was first heard of in England: it is probable that the founder of the English L's came over with the Earl of Richmond, who married a Princess of Provenc. In 1236 Peter de Lauran had married Matilda dau. of his sovereign Count Amery III. of Clermont Lodere. Cf. *Cheney du Bois*, tome 8. (2 edition, 1774.)

² *Heydock* or *Eyedock* of Haydock, a Lancashire family: the main line ended by marriage of the heiress into the family of Legh of Lyme. One branch, of Cotham (v. Edmondson,) bore Argent, a plain cross sable, in dexter chief quarter a fleur de lys of the second. Cotham, Ashton (near Preston) and Ribbleton lie together. According to Baines (*Hist. of Lancashire*) William Laurence and Laurence Travers (of Tolketh) held half of Ashton on the Ribble in 1308 in right of their wives.—EDITOR.

[Notes continued on opposite page.]

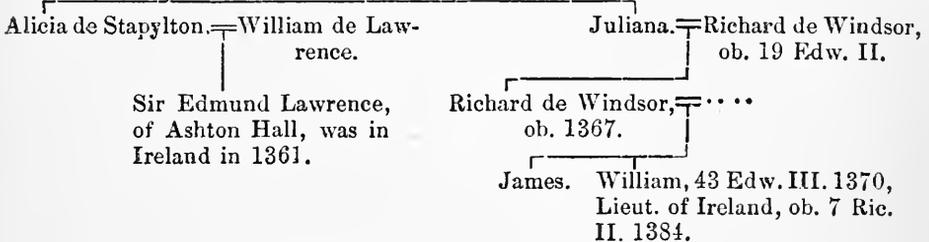
On Sir Edmund's death, the manor passed to Sir Robert Lawrence, whose descendants I give from the authority adduced:—

Sir Robert Lawrence,¹ of Ashton Hall, Escheator of Lancashire 5 Hen. IV. = 1403; Sheriff of Lancashire 7 Hen. V. (1420) and 5 Hen. VI. (1427). Proved his arms 1419, 1427, 1429; obiit 18th Hen. VI. (1440).



³ In the division of the honor of Lancaster between the Bruces and Lindsays, the Bruces had the Marquis and Lumley fees and the Lindsays the Richmond fee. The manor of Ashton is said, however, to have passed through the Lindsays and de Coucis to Philippa daughter of Ingelram de Couci (who married Isabella daughter of Edward III.), wife of Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford, made Duke of Ireland by Richard II. and this Philippa Duchess of Ireland is said to have held Ashton, Scotforth, &c. in 1399. (Vide Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. ii. p. 475.) Had Edmund a sub-fee? and at the fall of Richard II. in 1399 did the Laurences begin to hold *de Rege* of Henry IV. on his accession in the same year? as Sir Robert Lawrence is apparently settled in possession of Ashton before 1404. It is possible that William, who married Heydock, 2ndly married Stapylton.—Ed.

⁴ Sir Nicholas de Stapylton. = Sybil de Bella Aqua, dau. of Laderine Brus
and granddau. of Helwyse de Lancaster.

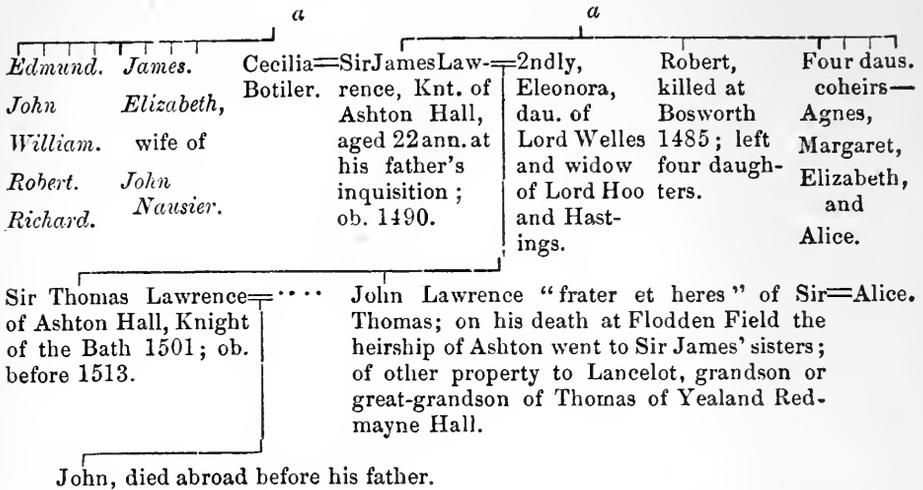


⁵ According to some pedigrees *de Ashton*. Perhaps to account for her husband holding Ashton Hall. He was summoned by a precept addressed to the Sheriffs of Nottingham and Derby commanding them to convene the heirs of Camville holding lands in Ireland to attend a council at Westminster to deliberate on the affairs of that kingdom. Banks, iv. 211.—Ed.

¹ Said by Fosbroke to have married Margaret Holden.

² This William was in the retinue of Sir Hugh Harrington at Agincourt, and this Sir Hugh married Margaret daughter and coheir of Robert Lawrence of Claughton.

³ *Qy.* Lawson or Lawrence.



There were two John Lawrences, if not three, contemporaries at the time of the battle of Flodden, 1513, when John Lawrence, second son of Sir James of Ashton, was killed; one was this John of Ashton; another was in the Yorkshire body, and is mentioned in Hall's Chronicles; 3. John of Ramsay.

On the death of this John, brother of Sir Thomas and son of Sir James, in 1573, the property came to the heirs of Robert Lawrence, father of Sir James, and so passed into other families, except a portion which went to the heir male of Sir Thomas of Yealand Hall, his second son.

I give a quotation from the inquisition on the death of John of Ashton Hall, which shows this clearly.

Launcelot Lawrence was in 1513 next male descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence, and head of the family.

Robert Lawrence of Yelland Hall, Lanc. married Ann, daughter of Thomas Bradley of Bradley, and dying 2 Philip and Mary, left Anne Lawrence, married to Walter Sydenham, third son of Sir John Sydenham of Brampton, Somersetshire, and brother of Sir John Sydenham who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Amias Paulet.

(Ducatus Lancast. vol. 2, p. 337.) Thomas Bradley, plaintiff, as lessee of Walter Sydenham and Anne his wife, as heir of Robert Lawrence at Yelland Hall, Yelland Redmain Manor, against George Middleton, seized in fee as defendant.

Thus far have my researches gone. The Ashton Hall line ended in female issue, likewise that of the next male heir Lancelot Lawrence; so also the Hertingfordbury branch, merging into the Vernon family,

and the Creech Grange family into that of Bond. What cadet branch may now represent the family is doubtful. One has only to look at the Confiscation Papers in the Record Office to see how *very many* members of this family suffered during the Civil Wars. Of *our own* branch it is stated on an old MS. pedigree that some members of this family having had their property confiscated for recusance temp. Chas. II. being staunch Royalists, Thomas Lawrence retired into Wales to escape molestation and persecution from the Parliament. At the Restoration application was made by the family for the restoration of their patrimony, but the very poverty to which they were reduced rendered them insignificant, so that they could no longer support King Charles's measures. This caused the King ungratefully to reject their suit: some few Royalists only were indemnified, but the greater part still remained unbefriended, while some of the King's most bitter foes were bribed into silence. Thus many an old and loyal family sank into comparative oblivion, proving the truth of that taunt, that the Act of Indemnity was an act of indemnity to the King's enemies, but of oblivion to many of his most loyal supporters and friends. As regards the claim of the Lawrences of Gloucestershire, I need only refer to Sir James Lawrence's letter, which you republished in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. pp. 529-536.

Dr. Jackson Howard, in his *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. i. p. 206, gives the pedigree from the Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682, and in it is contained as follows: "William Lawrence of Sherdington in com. Glouc. ob. circ. 1638, æt. 70 et supra. Heir male to Sir Robert L. kt. who lived 1454." Knowing that Dr. Howard received a copy of this visitation "from one of the family," and as he did not go to the fountain-head, I would ask whether those words are an addition of some subsequent hand, or do they exist in the original visitation? The first part is, strange to say, in Latin, the latter "heir male, &c." is in English. I am at present investigating the descent of Nicholas Lawrence, through whom we trace our descent; this will be at your service another time, when supported properly by evidence.—Yours,

Tong Vicarage.

R. GWYNNE LAWRENCE.

EVIDENCE.

(1.) John Lawrence, living 14 Edw. I. 1286. He levied a fine of the manor of Washington and Sedgewick 1283. Presented to the church of Washington 19 Edw. II. 1326.

(2.) Dodsworth's Collections, vol. 87, fol. 25.

Inquisition, a^o 22 Ric. II. 1399 - "Who said upon oath, that John son of William Laurence defunctus, a^o 42 Edw. III. (1368), feoffavit Laurencium de Myerch (? Myerscough) cap. . . de omnibus terris suis in Ribbleton, Ashton, Preston, Laton et Thornton q. . . feoffavit Margaretam uxorem dicti Johannis. Idem Johannes obiit die proximo ante diem Ascencionis 21 Ric. II. (1398) et Willielmus filius predicti Johannes est hæres et ætatis 18 annorum."

(3) Gulielmus Laurence Seneschallus domini comitis Henrici 1344. Steward of Blackburnshire 24 to 27 Edw. III. (1351 to 1354.)

(4) Edmund Laurence summoned to a council at Westminster on the affairs of Ireland 1362 (35 Edw. III.); in 1361 accompanied his cousin William de Windsor to Ireland. v. Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England.

(5) "35 Edw. III. Edmundus Laurence tenuit manerium de Ashton ad terminum vitæ suæ ex dimisione (by demise or grant) Nich'i de Stapyhton militis avi sui."

Cf. Whitaker's Richmondshire, ii. 475. Dugdale's Baronage. Rymer's Fœdera. Burke's Extinct Peerage. Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England.

(6.) Sir Robert Laurence, sheriff of Lancashire 7 Hen. V. (1420) and 5 Hen. VI. (1428). Escheator of Lancashire 5 Hen. IV. (1404). Proved his arms 1419, 1427, 1429. Obiit 18 Hen. VI. (1440).

(7.) A *William* Laurence was in the retinue of Sir . . . de Harrington at the battle of Agincourt, fought on Friday, Oct. 25, 1415. Hugh Harrington married Margaret, daughter of Robert Laurence of Claughton; Alexander Smyth married her sister. Harleian MSS. 782, fol. 77. Killed at St. Alban's 1455 s.p.

(8) Robert Laurence, ætat. 40 at his father's inquisition; ob. 28 Hen. VI. (1450).

(9.) Petition, John Standish against John Laurence, among documents of Hen. VII. (1485—1509).

(10.) Sir James Laurence, aged 22 at his father's inquisition; ob. May 31, 5 Hen. VII. (1490).

Inquisitions (Harl. MSS. 2085, f. 443 to 527). From 4 Hen. IV. (1403) to 38 Eliz. (1596).

(11.) Inquisition, 5 Hen. VII. (1490), p. 449, 450. "Jacobus Laurens miles, *Ashton* de Rege, man^r de Kernford, advoc. ecclesiæ de Warton, maner. de Bolton in Lonsdale, maner. de Heysham, maner. de Overton, maner. de Middleton, Skerton, Stobford, Elsal, Stodeigh,

Craghouse, Foxton, Lancashire, Carleton, Soreby. Thomas Laurens est filius et hæres ætatis 40." (? 34).

As the first husband of Eleanor Welles, Lord Hoo and Hastings, died 1455, her son by Sir James Laurence (she being his second wife) could not have been forty years old in 1489 or 1490.

Cf. also Duchy Roll, v. III. Inqⁿ 29; v. VI. n. 41; v. VII. n. 36; v. III. Inq. n. 27; III. m. n. 9, for further information as to these manors and the family.

(12.) Sir Thomas Laurence, Knight of the Bath 1501.

(13.) Johannes Laurence armiger frater et hæres; ob. 9 Sept. 5 Hen. VIII. (1513).

In Dodsworth's collections, 98, fol. 56, he is said to have died 5 Hen. VII.

(14.) John Laurence is said (Harl. MSS. 3526) to have been slain (at Flodden) in a great battle against the Scots 9th Sept. 1513.

NOTE.—There were two John Laurences at this time, one of Ashton Court, killed at Flodden, the other in the Yorkshire body of troops mentioned in Hall's Chronicle; if there had only been one the historian who mentioned him would hardly have omitted to mention his death.—*Vide* Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's remarks on the discrepancy of the various pedigrees.

(15.) At the death of John Laurence, 1514, Lancelot Laurence of Yelland Hall was declared to be eldest male descendant of Sir Robert Laurence. "Bolton, Middleton, et Heisham ad usum cujusdam Lancelott et heredum masculorum Rob'ti L. militis defuncti."

Dodsworth, v. 149, fol. 65, from a transcript in the custody of Richard Westmore, arm. 1628.

"Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod sup. . . . hujus inquisitionis in evidentiis ostensum fuit quod predictus Johannes Laurence obiit nono die Sept. 5 Hen. VIII. et quod Johannes Butler de Rawcliffe arm. Margareta Rigmaden vidua nuper uxor Nicholai Rigmaden armigeri, Johannes Skillicorne, et *Elizabetha uxor Ricardi Hesketh ac filia et heres Cuthberti Clyfton* armigeri tunc fuerunt consanguinei et heredes *ejusdem Johannis Laurens* armigeri propinquiores, vizt. dictus Johannes Butler ut filius et heres Jacobi Butler filii et heredis Elizabethæ sororis Jacobi Laurens militis, et predicta Margareta Rigmaden ut una sororum dicti Jacobi Laurens, et predictus Johannes Skillicorne ut filius et heres Agnetis alterius sororum dicti Jacobi Laurens patris predicti Johannis Laurens, et Elizabetha Hesketh ut filia et heres dicti Cuthberti Clyfton filii Roberti

fili Aliciæ alterius sororum et heredum predicti Jacobi Laurens patris predicti Johannis Laurens; et quod Johannes Butler est ætatis 25 annorum, Margareta Rigmaden ætatis 60, (obiit 12 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII. [1517] predicti,) et quod Thomas Rigmaden est filius et heres ejus et æt. 24, Johannes Skillicorne æt. 40, Elizabetha Hesketh æt. 16 ann.

“Juratores dicunt super sacramentum quod predictus Johannes Laurens non tenuit de domino Rege nec de aliquâ personâ aliqua maneria nec tenementa in comitatu Lancastriæ, sed dicunt quod quidem Robertus Plessington die ante obitum ejusdem Johannis Laurens fuit seisitus in dominio suo ut de feodo inter alia de maneriis de *Ashton*, com. Lanc., Kerneford, Bolton in Lonsdale, Overton, *Middleton*, Skerton, Scotford (? Stobford), Stodagh (Stodeigh), Elsal, Forton (Foxton), *Lans.* (Lanc.), Warton in Lonsdale, Carleton et Sawerbey (Soreby) in Amondeness et de medietate domini sive manerii Ellal—qui nuper fuit perquisitum de Henrico Plessington milite in Ellal in comitatu predicto, ac de quibusdem terris in Hutton, Silverdale, Elswick et Stalynum, una cum advocacione Ecclesiæ de Warton.”

[Note, in the Creech Grange pedigree Robert, a brother of Sir Thomas and John, sons of Sir James, is given as parson of Warton, with a fourth brother James, that died young.—ED.]

“Appen: cum unâ [acrâ] in Kernsford vocatâ Salter acre (*qu.* Psalter acre?): et quod predictus Robertus Plessington, sic seisitus, feoffavit et deliberavit Ricardo Asheton, Johanni Hoxwood (? Hawkwood) armigeris, Edmundo Asheton de Langley clerico, et Edmundo Asheton armigero maneria de Asheton in Lonsdale et Carnepond in comitatu Lancastriæ prefato Ricardo Asheton et heredibus et assignatis suis ad usum predicti Johannis Laurence et ejusdem Aliciæ tunc uxoris suæ nunc uxoris Thomæ Bothe armigeri durante vita ipsorum Johannis et Aliciæ, et post mortem eorundem Johannis et Aliciæ in usum predicti Johannis Butler, Thomæ Rigmaden, Johannis Skillicorne, et Elizabethæ uxoris dicti Ricardi Hesketh et heredum suorum; et dicunt quod predictus Robertus Plessington generosus die et tempore obitus Johannis Laurens fuit seisitus in dominio suo ut de feodo ut prefertur inter alia de . . . messuagiis . . . acris terræ, 500 acris pasturæ, cum pertinentiis in Bolton, Middleton, et Heysham, annui valoris xiii et amplius, ad usum predicti Johannis Laurens durante suâ vitâ et post ejus decessum ad usum cujusdam Launceloti et heredum masculorum de corpore Roberti Laurens militis defuncti legitime creatis, et pro defectu hujusmodi exitus ad usum predictorum Johannis Butler,

Thomæ Rigmaden, Johannis Skillicorne, et Elizabethæ uxoris dicti Ricardi Hesketh, modo uxoris Ricardi (*qu.* Gulielmi?) Molyneux, et heredum suorum."

(16.) Thomas Laurence (Lanc. Visit. 1567. Harl. MS. 6159, fol. 53, 13.) third son, but probably second son of Sir Robert (the sheriff), married Mabel, daughter and heir of John Redmayne of Yealand Redmayne Hall.

(17.) Edmund Laurence (Inquis. 2 Hen. VIII. 1511, p. 461), Manor of Yealand Redmayne, Warton, Manor Barton in Lonsdale. Johannes filius et heres.

(18.) Inquis. 4 Hen. VIII. (1513) p. 461. Edwardus Laurence, Yelland Redman, Warton in Lonsdale. Johanna filia et heres.

(19.) Inquis. 25 Hen. VIII. (1535) p. 481. Lancelot Laurence, Yelland Redmain, Warton, Heysham, Bolton, Skerton, Dylake, Middleton, Hutton, Flockborrow, Silverdale, Rawthworth. Thomas Laurence filius et heres, æt. 13 an. There is a will of Lancelot Lawrence at Canterbury, No 92, . . . Hen. VIII.

(20.) Inquis. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 475. Thomas L. Yeland Redmain, Warton, Bolton, Skerton, &c. except Rawthworth. Thomas L. filius et heres, æt. 2 an. (Dodsworth says, Thomas L. est frater et heres, æt. 20 ann. *i.e.* to Lancelot L.)

(21.) Inquis. Phil. et. Mar. Robert Laurence, Yeland Redmayne, Warton, &c. &c. Anna filia et her. æt. 10. Cf. Ducatus Lancastriæ, vol. ii. p. 337, 9 Eliz.

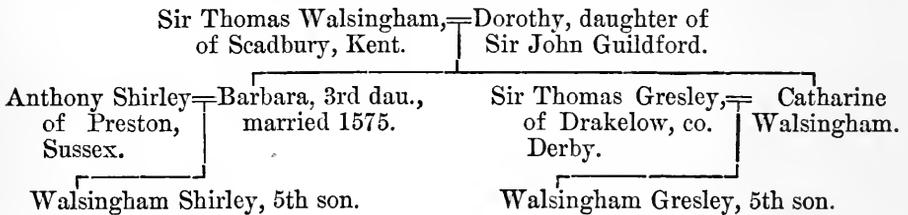
WALSINGHAM AS A BAPTISMAL NAME.

At the time when no more than one name was given in baptism (but subsequently we believe to the Reformation), on occasions when it was desired to commemorate maternal descent, and sometimes perhaps from other motives, it became a favourite practice to confer on the child, whether male or female, the surname of some ancestor, relative, or friend, without any other ordinary scriptural or personal name. Examples are abundant, and will readily occur to our readers, — such as Lord Guildford Dudley, Lord Chideock Paulet, Sir Carew Raleigh, Sir Conyers Clifford, Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Sir Clippesby Crewe, Sir Symonds Dewes, Sir Heneage Finch, &c., &c.

It has been remarked that perhaps the most favourite of such names was DUDLEY, and for some years past, as instances have come in our way, we have made notes of them, which we intend to bring together shortly in an article to be called "Dudley as a baptismal name."

We are inclined to imagine, though we have at present no absolute proof, that Dudley became a favourite name in compliment to the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and we have lately met with some names which suggest the idea of the like regard directed towards her illustrious statesman Walsingham. But, if we are right in this idea, we ought also to look for Cecil as a baptismal name, for certainly Lord Burghley must have had many devoted admirers among his contemporaries, though perhaps his posthumous reputation may be considered to have grown in the estimation of posterity proportionately more than that of his sagacious contemporary.

Two junior members of families of distinction, born before the death of Sir Francis, were named Walsingham; but they derived the name from their maternal descent, and they were cousins, being grandsons of Sir Thomas Walsingham.



Walsingham Shirley was baptised at Preston, July 28, 1589; and was buried in 1637 in the church of Hawnes, co. Bedford, with this epitaph: "Here lieth the bodie of WALSINGHAM SHIRLEY deceased, late minister of this parish, who died the 13th of June, 1637."*

Walsingham Gresley was attached to the embassy of the Earl of Bristol in Spain, and remained with that nobleman until his death. He was a correspondent of James Howel.† He, like his cousin, was buried in a county distant from that of his birth, for he has the following epitaph in the church of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, placed upon his gravestone by his noble and affectionate master:—

* *Stemmata Shirleiana*. 4to. 1841, p. 234. *Collectanea Topographica et Geneal.* iii. 87.

† See *Epistolæ Ho-elianæ*, 1737, p. 136; Wotton's *Baronetage*, 1741, i. 124. See also a letter of his to Sir Thomas Pelham, dated Madrid, January 22, 1610, printed in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 144, and *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 215.

Hic jacet WALSINGHAM GRESLEY, filius Thomæ Gresley militis de Drakelow, in com. Derby, qui Jo. Comiti Bristol apud exteras nationes domique prosperis ac adversis amore ac fidelitate insigni inservivit: in ejus rei memoriam hoc ei Monumentum posuit. Obiit 4^o Novembris, Anno Dom. 1633^o, ætatis suæ 48^o.

(Arms of Gresley, with a crescent for difference.)

It is in neighbouring districts of the adjoining counties of Surrey and Sussex that several examples of the baptismal name Walsingham have recently occurred to us. In the parish register of Newdegate, co. Surrey, we have found the following entries, the name in two cases being given to females:—

1580. Walsingham Wheler, daughter of William Wheler, bap. 24 April.

1586. Walsingham Gardiner, son of John Gardiner, bap. 28 Aug.

1594. Walsingham Harryden, son of William H. bap. 10 Nov. ; buried 4th April, 1607.

1602. Walsingham Kerrington, dau. of Thomas, bap. 11 April.

1608. Joan Wheler, bastard dau. of Walsingame Wheler, buried 30 Oct.

Edward Michell of Stammerham in the parish of Horsham, had a son named Walsingham, who was baptised in 1658, and died in 1713. (Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 367.)

Walsingham Saunder is mentioned in the *History of Surrey*, by Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 190. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Saunder of Charlwood in that county, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, 4 Edw. VI., by Alice, daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham. Sir Edmund was the father of Sir Thomas before mentioned.

Had this name occurred at an earlier period, the notion might have been advanced that it was connected in some way with the popular pilgrimage to Walsingham in Norfolk,—as an acknowledgment perhaps of children being granted in pursuance of the vows of pilgrims: but it is our belief that baptismal names before the Reformation were entirely limited to the well-known range of John, William, Thomas, &c., and that the name of Walsingham is evidently derived from the family name, and possibly to be attributed to the motive first suggested.

NOTES ON THE BRODRICK FAMILY,
VISCOUNTS MIDLETON.

There has lately been printed in that useful collection, *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, "Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of Brodrick, extracted from the Records of the College of Arms." The work consists of two parts, — "The Brodrick Genealogy," which is said to have been entered at the College of Arms, by Sir Alan Brodrick, about the year 1680; and a well-authenticated pedigree, illustrated with facsimiles of autographs, commencing with Sir Thomas Brodrick of Wandsworth, knt., who died in 1641-2, and extending to the present time. It is only with regard to the first pedigree that I propose to make a few observations.

This pedigree begins with George de Brodricke, who is said to have lived in the time of William II., and ends with the children of Sir Thomas Brodrick before mentioned, the undoubted ancestor of the Midleton family.

At the end of the genealogy are various extracts from deeds and writings, illustrated with woodcuts of seals of arms; and the first observation which strikes one is the extraordinary conciseness of these authorities, by which, if genuine, a descent of no less than twenty generations is proved to the satisfaction of the compilers of the pedigree, named Thomas Clarke and William Smith, who declare that they have diligently and faithfully copied both deeds and seals from the originals, but they do not tell us where these were, and they also somewhat vaguely refer to ancient glass windows and monuments as further evidence of the arms and quarterings. The deposition professes to be sworn before Robert Aylett, the 14th of April, 1649. Who this person was I have been unable to discover; and of course the identification of "William Smith" and "Thomas Clarke" is a difficult problem without any note of locality or profession, except the assertion that they were respectively aged about 25 and 37 years in the year 1649.

George de Brodricke, as we have said, stands at the head of the pedigree. It may be sufficient, perhaps, to remark of this worthy, that the Christian name of George appears to have been unknown in England in the eleventh century, that local names at so early a date were very uncommon, and that there is no such place as Brodrick in England, though, as the family has been supposed to come from Normandy, we ought perhaps to look across the channel for the original seat of the house.

The next three generations of the Brodrick genealogy are vouched for by a deed of Walter de Brodrick, by which he grants certain lands in Allerton to the church of St. Mary, and the monks there serving God; but unfortunately the name of this monastery is omitted, so that it is not possible to test the accuracy of the deed by a reference to the cartulary of the church or monastery which is said to have been benefited. But by a short extract from a deed of John de Brodrick it would appear that the monastery in question was that of Saint Mary at York; the names, however, of neither William nor John de Brodrick are to be found among the benefactors of that house preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

We next come to a deed of Sir William de Brodrick, knt., dated at York in the first year of Edward II., who mentions the name of his father, Sir Henry de Brodrick, knt., of Knetonn, in the county of York; but the names of neither of them appear in any lists of knights of the Edwardian period with which I am acquainted. To this deed is appended a wood-cut of a seal representing a knight on horseback, with a shield of his arms, two spear-heads. There is no inscription, but it may be observed that both edges of the band which must once have contained it, were ornamented with the cable pattern, a very unusual if not unknown ornamentation at that early period (1 Edward II.) It is possible, however, that the cable may unwittingly have been altered from the circular dots so usual at this time, remembering that the seals are supposed to have been copied in 1649. The next seal, which is appended to a deed of Robert de Brodrick, grandson of Sir William, and which deals with lands about Richmond in Yorkshire, presents a greater difficulty. The spear-heads are represented as *embrued* as at present borne by the noble family of Brodrick Viscounts Midleton, or, as Gwillim describes them, *guttee de sang*. But I apprehend no instance can be given of such a bearing in the reign of Edward III. The same late-invented bearings are given upon other seals supposed to be made in the fifteenth century, and of which wood-cuts have been made from the drawings on the pedigree of Messrs. Clarke and Smith, which, if genuine, would certainly go far to prove an ancient lineage of gentry, as the deeds themselves would appear to warrant the pedigree which has been deduced from them. These documents relate to property in Richmond, Midleton, Huddeswell, Nesham, Allerton, and Middleton, in Yorkshire, whereabouts the Brodricks appear certainly to have been possessed of some property in the time of Elizabeth and James I., which was sold by Allen Brod-

rick of Gray's Inn, Esq. in the 24th of Charles I. One of the last of these deeds is in English, dated the 27th of September, 31st Henry VIII. [1539], and is a very extraordinary document. It commences as follows:—

Be it known to all men by these p'sents, that I John Brodrick of Richmond, and Dorothy my dear wife, who is the daughter and heire of her ffader, William Igarford, sometime of Dublin in the kingdome of Ireland, and also of Jone her mother, who was heire of Edward Caperley of the same kingdom, &c.

Now, Ireland was not created into a kingdom till the 33rd of Henry VIII. Before that time it was called the Dominion of Ireland. This looks as if this deed was made at a subsequent period to the date above given. To it is attached a seal with the embrued spear-heads, impaling two coats divided per fess, in a manner never practised, I think, in the reign of Henry VIII., which I conclude to be the arms of Igarford and Caperley, and which are given with the other quarterings of the family; Igarford bearing Checky or and sable, a bend ermine, and Caperley Argent, a fess gules between eight ogresses, a crescent for difference. No such coats appear in any list of arms to which I have had access. It was this John Brodrick who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. who was great-grandfather of William Brodrick His Majesty's Imbroderer, as he is called in this pedigree, and father of Sir Thomas Brodrick. The embroiderer is often mentioned in the State Papers in the reign of James I. The office of King's Embroiderer was, as it appears by a docket dated the 17th of May, 1603, granted to him in reversion after John Parre, at the very beginning of this reign, and he seems to have been in possession in the following year, 1604. There are other notices among the Domestic State Papers which show that large sums of money passed through his hands for embroidering red coats with roses and crowns for certain servants of the household, "the beef-eaters" of those days; and thus, as I think we may probably infer, was laid the foundation of the fortune of this respectable family, which afterwards rose to very considerable eminence in the sister kingdom.

On the whole I cannot but arrive at the opinion that the earlier part of this pedigree rests upon very inadequate foundations, that the deeds and seals are of very doubtful authenticity, and that the conclusions to be gathered from them throw much doubt upon "The Brodrick Genealogy," and upon the labours of Messrs. Smith and Clarke.

E. P. SHIRLEY.

Lower Eatington Park, May 19, 1873.

FAIRFAXIANA.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—In the genealogies of the Fairfaxes, at p. 153 of your Seventh Volume, it is stated in a footnote that the first Viscount Elmley married secondly Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Ford, knight, of Butley, co. Suffolk, widow of Sir William Bamburgh of Howsham, co. York. The marriage articles exist in the Muniment Room at Langton, and run as follows :

1624 January 1, } Indenture quadrupartite between Sir Thomas Fairfax of
2 Charles. } Gilling, kt. of the first part, Mary Bamburgh of Howsham
widow, late wife of Sir William Bamburgh late of Howsham, kt. and bart.
of the second part, Sir Thomas Norecliffe of Nunnington, kt. and now High
Sheriff, Sir Thomas Savile of Howley, kt., Sir Richard Young of London, kt.,
Sir Richard Darley of Buttercrambe, kt., Thomas Wharton of Gillingwood, esq.,
and Seth Skelton of Osmundthorpe, co. York, gent. of the third part, and Sir
Thomas Laton of East Laton, kt., Henry Stapleton of Wighill, esq., Robert
Stapleton of Wighill, esq. son and heir of the said Henry, and John Ibson of
York, gent. of the fourth part. In consideration of a marriage shortly to be
had between the said Sir Thomas Fairfax and Dame Mary Bamburgh, Sir
Thomas settles his lands at Walton, Bickerton, Follifoot and Thorpe Arch, in the
county of the city of York, covenants to levy a fine and secure them for her
jointure, and gives her power to dispose of £200 by her will.

Witnesses : - R. Brend, Tho. Clarke, Tho. Hebblethwayt.

Deed to keep covenants dated same day.

The will of Sir William Bamburgh is dated 25 January 1622-3, and was proved 14 January 1623-4. He died seized of the manors of Howsham, Crambe, Foston, Harton, Barton, and Eddlethorpe, and about 7820 acres of land in these manors, and in the townships of Thornton, Flaxton, Claxton, and Acklam. Courthope and Burke, in their works on the Extinct Baronets, both state that the title of Baronet became extinct with him, but this is erroneous. He names his two sons in his will, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Thomas, aged 16 years 5 months and 16 days on the 18 July 1623, the day of his father's death, who made his will 13 May 1624 (proved 4 Oct. 1624), and died without issue 3 June 1624, leaving his brother Sir John his heir, then aged 11 years 5 months and 5 days. He died a minor 12 December 1631, leaving his sister Katherine, widow of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, and then wife of Sir John Hotham, Kt. and Bart., his nephew Thomas Wentworth of North Elmsall (son of his deceased sister Mary), and his nephew William Robinson, of Newby

(son of his deceased sister Anne, or Amy) his coheirs. These five children, joined by their sisters Elizabeth and Susannah Bamburgh, whose wills are dated respectively 5 March 1624-5, and 5 April 1625, planted what are still known as the "Lady Ashes," on the Norcliffe estate in Howsham. They were all buried in the chancel of their parish church of Scrayingham, of which the early register is lost, except Mary Wentworth, who died 30 Jan. 1623-4, at South Kirkby, and Amy Robinson, buried 15 April, 1624, at St. Crux, York, where she is called Anne. Her son William Robinson was dead 15 April, 1646.

It seems probable that Sir Thomas Fairfax lived at Howsham, and took part against his step-daughter's second husband, Sir John Hotham. The following paper is at Langton :

11th Charles, 1635.

Proceedings in the Court of Wards and Liveries.
Norcliffe v. Sir John Hotham.

Thomas Norelyff, esq. son and heyre of Sir Thomas Norelyff and of Dame Katherine his wife, who was the sister and co-heir of Sir John Bamburgh, bart. deceased, prays that he, being about eighteen years of age, may not be married without the consent of his grandmother the Lady Fairfax—that Sir John Hotham's answer reflecting on the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Fairfax and Dame Mary his wife be expunged, viz. : "that his wife was a woman of as much (if not more) judgement, witt, and honesty, to dyrecte her acc'ons then anie of her family."

Katherine Bamburgh died 22 August 1634, aged 31, having borne nine children to her first husband, and four to her second, who married at Etton 7 May 1635, his fifth wife Sarah Anlaby. Viscount Elmley made his will 22 Oct. 1634, and it was proved at York 2 January 1636-7. For the following abstract of it I have to thank the Rev. James Raine, Canon of York :—

Sir Thomas Fairfax, of the Castle of Gillinge, Knight, Viscounte Fairfax of Emely. To be buryed at Walton if conveniently it may, and there to be no funerall pompe but onely £10 distributed to the poore of Walton and £10 to the poore of Gillinge. I have payd unto my sonne Henry Fairfax £1200 in parte of his porcion, I give him £1800 more and the lease I hold of the Lord Bishopp of Duresme of Eavenwood Parke, co. Duresme. To my son William Fairfax one anuytie of £120 out of my mannor and lands in Acastir Malbis. To my sonne Nicholas Fairfax £50 per annum out of the same. I have already settled my mannor in Coniston in Holderness upon my said sonne William. I have payd unto my sonnes John and Jurdain Fairfax £400 each, to be employed in ther severall stocks, they being bounde apprentizes to marchantes in London. I give each of them £500 more. My lease of the grange and ferme of Thorpe in the Willowes and my parsonage of

Sherif-hutton under the Lord Archbishop of Yorke to him who shalbe my heire and succeed me in the inheritance of my Castle and Mannour of Gilling. To my deare and lovinge wife £100, and my best coach and foure of my best coach horses. To Dame Mary Laton my daughter £5 to buy her a ring. To my daughter Stapleton, and my sonnes Henry, William, Nicholas, John, and Jurdaine, and my daughters Pailer, Morley, and Ingram, £5 a peice to buy them ringes to weare for my sake. To my heire £500 to inhable him the better to fynde his office, and sue out his Liverye, and to defende such sutes as he shalbe put unto after my death. Sir Thomas Laton, kt., and Robert Stapleton, esq., my sonnes in law, and my Cosin John Ibson, supervisors.

Codicil. Dec. 1636.

Whereas William Fairfax my grandchild, sonne and heire apparent of Thomas Fairfax my eldest sonne, is now an infant of tender yeares, to the end that he may be educated a Protestant, I comit the custody of him to Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth and Henry Fairfax my second sonne, hartely desireinge his Lordshipp that he with the said Henry Fairfax my sonne will take care of him and look to the bringinge of him up a Protestant. I leave the said William £1200 to educate him. I desire my executor Henry Fairfax to bestove the some of £20 in some peece of new plait which I hereby will and require him to give unto the said Viscount Wentworth as in remembrance of the honor and respect I did ever beare him, beinge confident that his Lordshipp, whom I doe so hartly honour, will, out of his noble and kind affeccion towards me, both wish and seeke the preservacion of my house and posteritye. To Nicholas Fairfax my fowerth sonne an annuity of £32 granted to be paid by Sir Thomas Metham for £400 I have lent him. To my grandchild William my furniture att Gilling, and that at Walton, after the death of Dame Mary my wife.

Codicil. 17 Dec. 1636.

Certaine thinges which I require my sonne Henry to performe. I give my said executor my pyed horse and my gray geldinge. To my sonne Thomas my blacke plush sute and cloake, and a blacke velvet sute and cloake, and my read scarlet coat with gold lace and buttons, and two paire of new silke stockings with garters and roses. To my sonne Nicholas my two little wrought velvet sutes and cloakes, and a Cholmeley sute and cloake, deroy-coullerd, laid with gold buttons and loops. To Mr. Brend my new blacke satten sute and cloake lyned with plush.

He died 23 December 1636, æt. 62, and was buried in the chancel of Scrayingham. On the floor of the chancel is this inscription: "Obiit THOMAS VICE COMES FAIRFAX apud Howsham, jam nunc sub hoc marmore sepultus. Etiā caro mea habitabit secure. Psalm. xvj. 9." With the arms of Fairfax.

A larger memorial is on the north wall of the chancel:

P.M.S.

Quem presentem admirati sumus,
Sacram grati memoriam veneremur
Verè prænobilis illustrissimique
THOMÆ VICE-COMITIS FAIRFAX DE EMMELEY,

Ille plenus honorum dierumque
 Vitam cœlitibus similem duxit,
 Morte in eorum numerū translatus,
 Ætatis 62.

Año Dñi 1636, 23 Decemb.

Superstitem reliquit scobolē ¹ numerosam,	
Thomam	Mariam
Henricum	Catharinam
Gulielmum	Margaretam
Nicholaum	
Johannem	Janam
Jordanum	Dorotheam.

Horū Henricus natu secundus nō moerore

Dicato hoc monumento

Conspicuum reddidit Posteritati

Paternum meritum filialemque pietatem.

Inscripsit Vice-Comitis consanguineus

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONIUS.

He made Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth and Henry Fairfax his executors, and an inventory is extant (at Langton) of all jewells, plaite, household stuffe, oxen, kyne, sheepe, horses, and other goods at Gilling Castle, which he bequeathed to William Fairfax his grand-child, and likewise of all the jewells and plate at Walton or elsewhere which were, with the consent of the said Lady Viscountesse Fairfax, delivered over to the said Thomas Lord Viscount Fairfax, father of the said William.

Mary Viscountess Fairfax is said to have died 23 March 1638-9, in an indenture of 18 June 1639 between the King and Thomas Wentworth, esq. her grandchild, then a minor, though married. But her will was proved 22 March 1638-9, her executors being Thomas Norcliffe, esq., and his sister Ann wife of Zacharias Steward. She gave legacies of plate to Thomas, Benjamin, Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catherine Norcliffe; to Anne, wife of Zachary Steward of Lofthouse; to Frances and Jane Hotham; to Thomas and Mary Wentworth, and to Mr. William Robinson. Also to her cousin Mrs. Skelton (daughter of Israell Ford of Hadleigh, co. Suffolk), buried 11 Dec. 1658 at Thorne, where her husband, Seth Skelton of Osmundthorpe, whom Sir Thomas Bamburgh, bart. calls cousin in his will, was buried 2 May 1648. She gave legacies in money to John Norcliffe, Edmund Bigot, gent., and Ann his wife; Sir John Bouchier of Beningbrough, kt.; to Mrs. Kate Leigh, to Sir Thomas Wentworth,

¹ Thus in the original. In several words in modern Italian a *c* has been thus inserted after the initial *s*.

kt., of Empsall. To Sir Richard Younge of London, knight and baronet, and to Dame Martha his wife, sister of Sir William Forde of Butleigh, kt. Lady Fairfax left tenn pounds in money and nine dozen and tenn diamond buttons. She also gave a legacy to Thomas Bamburgh, eldest son of her late husband's brother Humphrey. She does not name Sir John Savile, kt., whom her husband calls Uncle. To Mr. Thomas Norcliffe, her executor, she bequeathed one gilt bason and ewer, and two parcell-gilt livery pots, 157 ounces; six dublers, 240 ounces; seven more little dublers, 181 ounces; five dishes, two pie plates, and nine sawcers, 142½ ounces.

From her inventory (at Langton) it appears she had a house in Blake Street, York, with twelve rooms in it, and 1,282 ounces of plate, valued at £320 10s., not given by legacy. She gave by will to her grandchildren and three cousins 1,850 ounces 3 quarters of plate, valued at £462 13s. 9d., *i.e.* five shillings an ounce. Total of her effects £1,286 14s. 1d.

Sir John Bouchier had married Ann daughter and heir of William Rolfe, of Hadleigh, co. Suffolk. Their daughter Bridget, wife of William Bethell, D.D. Rector of Kirby Overblows, co. York, whose present representative is Sir William Codrington, Bart. became, 8th Oct. 1827, by the death of Margaret relict of Giles Earle, heiress in blood to the family of Bouchier, more than a century and a half after her death, which took place 12 Sept. 1662. It may be well to point out here an error in Thoresby, Whitaker's edition, p. 123. He makes the last John Bouchier, who was born 10 Aug. 1710, and died at Bath in May 1759, marry Mildred daughter of Robert Lane Fox, Esq.; whereas he married Mildred daughter and coheir of Richard Roundell, of Hutton Wansley, Esq., who died his widow 12 Dec. 1796. His only child, Mildred, born 6 Feb. 1740-1, married 15 May, 1760, Robert Lane Fox, and died at Bristol 3 December of the same year, without issue.

Of Viscount Elmley's children, the Honble. Lady Katherine Ingram of Rowsby, widow of Sir Arthur Ingram, married at Langton 12 July 1657 William Wickham, esq. of Langton, who was baptized 8 March 1624-5 at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and was second son of Henry Wickham, D.D. Archdeacon of York, by Annabella daughter of Sir Henry Cholmley, Knight. Her sister the Honble. Lady Dorothy Ingram had one child by her first husband John Ingram, brother of the above Sir Arthur Ingram, named in her husband's will, proved at Canterbury 24 Oct. 1635, which says "I

would have my bodie decently buried with torches in the night.”¹ She married 2ndly, at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, 28 March 1639, Sir Thomas Norcliffe of Langton, son of Katherine Bamburgh mentioned above, who was buried 8 January 1669-70, at Langton, where his widow was buried 18 June, 1686. On the floor of the chancel is the following inscription :

“Here lies interred the body of the Lady DOROTHEA NORCLIFFE, daughter of Thomas Lord Viscount Fairfax of Emely in Ireland, and wife to Sir Thomas Norcliffe of Langton in com. Ebor. knt. by whom she had one son and seaven daughters, vizt. Thomas, Alatheia, Dorothea, Elizabeth, Jane, Catherine, Anthonina, and Frances. She died the 17th day of June, 1686, ætatis 66.”

Her will is dated 16 Sept. 1684, and says,

I give to my only son the little I have. “To his eldest son Fairfax Norcliffe, begging above all things he may prove a vertuous man and sincere Christian, and then the God of all mercy will stablish this family in him tho at present it seems lost in my view, all the furniture as it stands at Langton, and the pantry plate, that is, a great silver cann and a little one was his grandfather Norcliffe’s, six salts, six of the newest spoons, and two silver tumblers, all I have.” My dear daughter Frances Norcliffe to be sole executor.

Witness: Watkinson Payler.

Sir Thomas Norcliffe was executor of the will of his wife’s nephew William third Viscount of Elmley ; as appears from a bond for £2,000, dated 18 Dec. 1654, from Sir John Goodricke of Ribston, co. York, Knight and Barronett, to keep the covenants mentioned in the indentures of the same date, made between himself and the Rt. Honble. the Lady Elizabeth Viscountess Emeley his wife, late widdow and relict of the Rt. Hon. William Fairfax, late Viscount Emeley, deceased, of the one part, and Sir Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton, Kt. executor of the last will of the said Lord William of the other. The indenture is at Langton, as well as the bond, and states that :—

“Whereas Thomas Lord Viscount Emeley, grandfather of the said Lord William, did by his last will devise unto the said Lord William his grandchild the sum of £1,200, to remayne in the hands of the Lord Viscount Wentworth and Henry Fairfax his executors, to bee by them employed for the educac’on and bringing upp of his said grandchild in the Protestant religion in the custody of them or one of them untill he should attain the age of one and twenty yeares or bee married, under this condic’on neverthesse that if the father or mother of the said Lord William the grandchilde should refuse to deliver him to bee soe brought upp and educated by the said Lord Viscount Wentworth or

¹ Samuel Duffield, clerk, Vicar of Sherburn in Elmet, in his will of 24 June 1731, desires to be buried in the evening with torches and candles.

the said Henry Fairfax, then the said bequeast to bee voide, and the said £1,200 to bee and remaine to the said Henry Fairfax, etc., etc. And whereas he was not delivered up, and the said Henry Fairfax took upon him the execution of the said will, and sithence made his last will and thereof constituted Frances Fairfax his wife executrix, and shortly after died, and the said Frances tooke upon her the execution of the said will of the said Henry. And whereas, after the death of the said Lord Thomas the grandfather, the father and mother of the said Lord William did not deliver him the said Lord William to the custody of the said Lord Viscount Wentworth or Henry Fairfax, contrary to the direcc'on of the said will, etc. And whereas the said Lord William by his last will did give to his wife the said Lady Elizabeth all sumes above his debts, legacies, and funeralls, and made Sir Thomas Norcliffe and John Troutbecke of city York, gent., executors. And said Lady Elizabeth having issue of her body by the said Lord William only Katharine, did in Trinity Term 1652, exhibit her Bill in Chancery, which Bill the said Frances Fairfax answered and denied that the said £1,200 doth belong to the estate of the said Lord William. And whereas Sir Thomas Norcliffe, in consideration of £575 paid by the said Frances, at the special request of the said Lady Elizabeth hath signed a Deed of Release which bears date the 15th day of December instant, Now said Sir John Goodricke and Viscountess Elizabeth his wife promise to hold him Sir Thomas Norcliffe harmless for the £1,200 and executing of the said Release, &c., &c.

JOHN GOODRICKE.

Witnesses : Gilbert James, Hugh Smith, James Hickman.

Sir John Goodricke died 1670. His first wife was Catherine Norcliffe (bapt. 31 Aug. 1620, at St. Mary's Castlegate, married 7 Oct. 1641 at Holy Trinity Micklegate, York,) daughter and coheir of Stephen Norcliffe, esq. of that parish, brother of the first Sir Thomas Norcliffe. In Dugdale's Visit. Ebor. 1666. ed. Surtees Society, p. 159, she is wrongly called Elizabeth, which was the name of her sister, bapt. 21 Oct. 1612, married 26 Dec. 1632, Sir James Pennyman. Bart. of Marske, and was buried at Ormesby, 8th April, 1678. Their mother Elizabeth, daughter of John Udall, Esq. of York, was married 28th May, 1610, at Nunnington, became a widow 11th January, 1622-3, remarried 4th April, 1624, Sir Richard Scott, kt. of Barnshall, who died in Ireland 17 July, 1638, æt. 55, and to whom his step-daughter Catherine Norcliffe erected a monument in the parish church of Ecclesfield.

The following is an abstract of the will (at York) of Sir John Goodricke's widow, daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq. of Stulton, co. Suffolk :

1692, June 4. Elizabeth Lady Viscountess Dowager Fairfax of Moulsham Hall, parish of Chelmsford, co. Essex. My debts to be paid, and especially £200 settled on my grandson Benjamin Mildmay, esq. 25 Nov. 1674. My daughter Katherine Lady Dowager Fitzwalter executrix, she is to have mourning, and her

two sons. She is to have all my rents. My son John Goodricke, esq. to have mourning, and his wife, and all his children, for which mourning I give him £40. To my grandchild Anamariah Goodricke £50. My kinswoman Mrs. Jane Beard £10, and to Mr. Charles Beard her son a ring. To my kinswoman Mrs. Anne Finch £5. Proved 23 Sept. 1692.

It appears from family papers at Langton that there had been frequent dealings between the families of Norcliffe and Fairfax:—

1619, April 29. Thomas Fairfax is witness to a deed whereby Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Knight, sells the rectory of Wressell, co. York, to Thomas Fotherby and Robert Stapylton, for £1,200.

1619, July 20. Thomas Fairfax is witness to a lease of his water corn mill in Langton, from Sir Thomas Norcliffe of Nunnington, Kt. to Richard Wrangham, for ten years, at £13 6s 8d. yearly rent.

3 Charles, Mich. Term, 1627. Thomas Fairfax of Gilling, Kt. is plaintiff in a fine affecting Sir Thomas Norcliffe's manor of Hunburton, lands in Hunburton, Churwell, Beeston, Morley, and Batley, and tithes in Gildersome.

1631, Oct. 25. Dame Katherine Norcliffe, late wife of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, late of Nunnington, Knight, deceased, enters into covenant with Sir Thomas Fairfax of Gilling, Viscount Elmley, and Sir John Bamburgh of Howsham, Baronet. To this deed John Fairfax is a witness.

1641, Dec. 21. William Fairfax of Ugthorpe, co. York, Esq. and Nicholas Fairfax of Gilling, Esq. as trustees under the marriage settlement of the Lady Dorothea Norcliffe, take the manor of Langton, lands, etc.

1650, Dec. 5. Sir Thomas Norcliffe conveys to the Hon. Nicholas Fairfax of Gilling, Esq. and Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newsam, Kt., in trust, his manors of Langton and Gomersall, and his purparty of the manors of Howsham and Hunberton.

1655-6, March 21. Thomas Ingram, Esq. of Temple Newsam, recites that Sir Thomas Norcliffe had given bond for £400 to the Rt. Honble. Charles Lord Fairfax, Viscount Elmley.

1670, July 2. The Rt. Honble. Charles Lord Viscount Fairfax is one of the trustees to preserve the contingent remainders of an entail made on the marriage of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Knight (only son of the above Sir Thomas and the Lady Dorothea Fairfax), with Frances Vavasour, only daughter and heir of Sir William Vavasour, late of Copmanthorpe, Knight and Baronet, deceased. This lady's mother,

Olivia (daughter of Brian Stapylton Esq. of Myton, by Frances daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, born at Lacock Abbey, Wilts, in 1620, and buried at Chelsea, co. Middlesex, 20 Nov. 1714) was own cousin to Robert Stapylton of Wighill, first husband of the Lady Katherine Fairfax above named.

As he died 12 March 1634-5, it was probably her brother Robert Stapylton who appears on the monument at Scrayingham.

The following is an abstract from York of the will of this Charles, fifth Viscount Fairfax, whose only child Alatheia married William 3rd Baron Widdrington.

1711, June 4. Charles Lord Fairfax Viscount Emla, to my sister-in-law Mrs. Apolonia Yates £500, in trust for my grand-daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Langdale. and £100 to her own use; my grand-daughter Mrs. Mary Widdrington £50 in plate, 15 broad pieces of gold, and 10 double Lois d'or, and all the halfe broad pieces of gold in a purse in my cabinett; my grandson Peregrine Widdrington 40 guineas; to my great-great-grandson Mr. Marmaduke Langdale £100; my cousin Charles Fairfax of York £10. My grandson Mr. Charles Widdrington and my nephew Mr. Charles Fairfax, son of my late brother Mr. Nicholas Fairfax, to be executors. To my friend Mr. Francis Tempest £20.

Proved 17 July 1711.

For leave to make the following extracts from Yorkshire Parish Registers, I have to thank the present Incumbents, or their Predecessors.

Beverley, St. Mary's.

1707. Sept. 28. Nicholas Fairfax, gent. bur.

Bossall.

1625. Nov. 28. Mr. John Clemitt and Mrs. Katherine Fairfax, mar.

1636. Nov. 16. Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.

1641. Dec. 16. Melleard, dau. of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.

1646-7. Jan. 11. Lucretia, dau. of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.

1649. May 31. Nicholas, son of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.

1638-9. Jan 28. Francis, son of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.

1646. April 26. Francis Fairfax, gent., bur.

Durham, St. Giles's.

1684. April 8. Robert, son of Robert Fairfax, bapt.

1687-8. Feb. 28. Nicholas, son of Robert Fairfax, bapt.

1724. Sept. 28. Alice, dau. of Robert Fairfax, bapt.

1679. April 13. Dorothy Fairfax, bur.

1680. May 27. Jane Fairfax, bur.

1682-3. March 1. Robert Fairfax, junior, bur.

Ellerburn.

1683. April 24. Mr. Samuel Hassell, and Madam Catherin Fairfax, mar.
 1670. Aug. 23. Melior, dau. of Mr. Isaac Fairfax, bapt.
 1680. Aug. 31. Mr. Thomas Fairfax,¹ bur.
 1681. Sept. 27. Dorothea, dau. of Mr. Isaac Fairfax, bur.
 1682-3. March 15. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.
 1687. Aug. 1. Mr. Isaac Fairfax, bur.

Elvington.

1681. Nov. 27. Henry, son of Thomas Fairfax, bapt.
 1683. Dec. 9. George, son of Thomas Fairfax, bapt.
 1687. Sept. 4. Isaac, son of Thomas Fairfax, bapt.
 1717. Aug. 2. Simon, son of George Fairfax, bur.

Gateshead, co. Durham.

- 1697-8. Feb. 20. Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.

Hatfield.

1730. May 27. Thomas Fairfax, esq., and Elizabeth Simpson, gentlewoman, married.

Hull, St. Mary's.

1691. Sept. 27. Mr. William Fairfax, and Mrs. Hessell,² mar.
 1715-6. March 6. Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax, bur.

Malton,³ St. Michael's.

1680. July 14. Henry, son of Bryan Fairfax, esq. bur.

Riccall.

- 1673-4. Feb. 18. Charles Fairfax,⁴ gent. bur.

Thornton-le-Dale.

1672. Sept. 8. George Jackson of Whitby and Lucretia Fairfax, mar.
 1675. June 1. William Smith, clerk, and Anne Fairfax, mar.

Westow.

1632. May 28. Thomas Fairfax⁵ and Elizabeth Mountaine, mar.

¹ P. 391, vol. vi. *Herald and Genealogist*.

² Mar. licence Oct. [Sept. ?] 27, 1691, for William Fairfax of Hinderskelfe, gent., and Frances Hassell.

³ P. 399, vol. vi. *Herald and Genealogist*, for Walton read Malton.

⁴ P. 401, vol. vi. *Herald and Genealogist*.

⁵ P. 391, vol. vi. *Herald and Genealogist*.

Whitby.

1623. Sept. 24. George Fairfax and Margery Killdale, mar.
 1625-6. Jan. 15. George Fairfax and Ann Haddock, mar.
 1641. July 27. Henry Fairfax and Ellis Carliell, mar.
 1658. Apr. 12. Henry Fairfax of Dunsley, husbandman, and Ann Frankland, mar.
 1669. Nov. 9. Thomas Fotherby and Mary Fairfax, mar.
 1714. Sept. 14. Peter Graves and Margaret Fairfax, Newholme, mar.
 1631. Oct. 3. Henry, son of Henry Fairfax, bapt
 1637. June 18, William, son of Henry Fairfax, bapt.
 1641. Oct. 10. William, son of Henry Fairfax, bapt.
 1648-9. Feb. 2. Charles, son of Thomas F., gent. of Dunsley, born.
 1650. Dec. 21. Thomas, son of Thomas Fairfax, gent born.
 1652. Nov. 24. William, son of Thomas Fairfax, born.
 1654. Nov. 3. Anne, dau. Thomas Fairfax, Esq. of Dunsley, born.
 1659. July 5. Elizabeth, dau. Thomas Fairfax, born.
 1681. Nov. 27. Henry, son of Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bapt.
 1683. Dec. 9. George son of Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bapt.
 1667. Sept. 4. Isaac, son of Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bapt.
 1695. Aug. 10. Guy,¹ son of Capt. Robert Fairfax, bapt.
 1696. Sept. 8. Charles, son of Mr. W. Fairfax of Ruswarp, bapt.
 1697-8. Jan. 2. Christian, dau. of W. Fairfax of East Row, bapt.
 1698. June 26. Thomas, son of Thomas Fairfax, bapt.
 1698. July 3. Thomas, son of William Fairfax, bapt.
 1699. Nov. 26. Charles, son of Thomas Fairfax jun. Dunsley, bapt.
 1701. April 27. Ann, daughter of Thomas Fairfax, Dunsley, bapt.
 1704. June 4. George, son of Thomas Fairfax, Dunsley, bapt.
 1709. June 26 Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bapt.
 1610-1. Jan. 18. Roger Fairfax, bur.
 1624. Apr. 15. Margery Fairfax, bur.
 1627-8. Mar. 6. Margaret Fairfax, bur.
 1638. May 29. Frauces, wife of Henry Fairfax, bur.
 1648. Mar. 30. Jane Fairfax of Whitby, bur.
 1648. May 12. Henry Fairfax of Dunsley, bur.
 1654-5. Jan. 13. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. bur.
 1655. Nov. 17. Sarah, dau. Thomas Fairfax, Esq. bur.
 1677. June 24. Timothy, son of Charles Fairfax, gent. Whitby, bur.
 1680. May 23. Ellice Fairfax of Dunsley, bur.
 1682. Sept. 13. Henry, son of Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bur.

¹ Should be inserted on p. 616, vol. vi. *Herald and Genealogist*.

1695. May 17. Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.
 1695. Aug. 11. Guy, son of Capt. Robert Fairfax, bur.
 1696. Mar. 28. Mary, dau. Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bur.
 1704. Sept. 24. Mrs. Mary Fairfax, widow, bur.
 1708. May 11. Isaac Fairfax, bur.
 1708. Sept. 1. Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, bur.
 1729. Sept. 20. Ann, dau. of George Fairfax of Dunsley, bur.

York, All Saints, Pavement.

1632. March 26. John Farrafax, bur.

York, All Saints, North Street.

- 1614-5. Feb. 9. Francis Fairfax, of Acaster Malbis, gent., and Elizabeth Wilkinson, widow, of this parish, mar.

York, St. Cruz.

1641. Sept. 28. Thomas Persane and Jane Fairfax, mar.
 1656-7. Mar. 3. Ann Fairfax, bur.

York, St. Helen's.

- 1626-7. Feb. 4. Mr. Henry Fairfax,¹ Parson of Ashton-under-Line, and Mary Cholmley, daughter of my Lady Cholmley of this parish, mar.
 1634. May 11. Christopher Smailes and Elizabeth Fairfax, mar.
 1734. March 30. John, son of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. bapt.

York, Holy Trinity, King's Square.

1692. April 15. John Moore and Magdalen Fairfax, mar.
 1622. April 24. Elizabeth dau. of William Fayrefax, Baker, bapt.
 1620. May 21. William, son of William Fayrefax, Baker, bur.
 1662. Sept. 23. Mr. John Fairfax, died at Alderman Taylor's, Pottekery.

York, Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.

1587. Nov. 6. Francis Fairfax and Anne Fairfax, mar.
 1611-2. Jan. 12. Jane, dau. of William Fairfax, bapt.
 1636-7. Feb. 23. Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax, wife of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.

York, Holy Trinity, Micklegate.

1736. July 12. Matthew Brown and Ellenor Fairfax, widow, of Wetherby, married.
 1739. Aug. 14. Thomas, son of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. bapt.

¹ P. 339, vol. vi. *Herald and Genealogist*.

1744. May 15. William, son of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. bapt.
 1604. Nov. 21. Esabell Fayrefax, bur.
 1721-2. Feb. 22. Mrs. Ann Fairfax, bur.
 1738-9. Jan. 1. Mr. Henry Fairfax, bur.
 1740. Sept. 3. Mrs. Ann Fairfax, bur.

York, St. John's.

1677. Dec. 28. Old Mr. William Fairfax, bur.
 1694. July 30. Mrs. Mary Fairfax, relict of Mr. W. F. senior, bur.

York, St. Margaret's.

1631. April 22. William Fayrefax, bur.

York, St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

1653. Sept. 28. Thomas Fairfax, gent. and Mrs. Anne Conyers, mar.
 1728-9. Mar. 19. William Fairfax of Amotherby, and Isabella
 Newsom of Burroughbridge, mar. by licence.
 1794. June 9. Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq. of Gilling Castle, and
 Mary Goodricke, mar. by licence.
 1654-5. Jan. 3. John, son of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.
 1658. May 7. Ann, daugh. of Mr. Thomas F., attorney-at-law, bapt.
 1659. Sept. 30. Edward, son of Thomas Fairfax, gent. and attur-
 ney-at-law, bapt.
 1660-1. Feb. 12. Conyers, son of Thomas Fairfax, gent. bapt.
 1795. April 23. Mary Ann, dau. of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq.
 of Gilling Castle, by Mary, second sister of Sir Henry Good-
 ricke, bart. bapt (born 16 April).
 1796. June 14. Charles Gregory, son of C. G. Fairfax, Esq. bapt.
 1797. Oct. 6. Henry, son of C. G. Fairfax, Esq. bapt. (born 27 Sept.)
 1802. Oct. 24. Lavinia, dau. of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq.
 and Mary Goodricke, bapt.
 1804. Dec. 15. Harriet, dau. of C. G. Fairfax, Esq. bapt.
 1628. July 8. Ursuley, dau. of Sir Ferdinando Fairfax, died in
 this parish, and was buried in the parish church of Bishophill
 the Newer.
 1655-6. March 3. An infant of Thomas Fairfax, gent. bur.
 1656. Dec. 27. Mary, dau. of Thomas Fairfax, gent. buried in
 the church.
 1658. Aug. 16. Ann, dau. of Thomas Fairfax, gent. bur.
 1661. May 23. Mrs. Ann Fairfax, wife of Thomas F., gent. bur.
 1661. June 2. Edward, son of Thomas Fairfax, gent. bur.

York, St. Martin's, Micklegate.

1702. Dec. 7. Mary, dau. of Mr. Nicholas Fairfax, born.

York, St. Mary's, Castlegate.

1675-6. Feb. 12. Mary, dau. of Mr. Charles Fairfax, bapt.

1678 April 28. Charles, son of Mr. Charles Fairfax, bapt.

1680. Nov. 5. William Miles, son of Mr. Charles Fairfax, bapt.

1664. July 15. Alice, dau. of Richard Fairfax, bur.

1604. Aug. 1. Ann, dau. of Richard Fairfax, bur.

1677. May 13. Mary, dau. of Mr. Charles Fairfax, bur.

1681. April 25. William Miles, son of Mr. Charles Fairfax, bur.

1707. June 23. Ann, wife of Charles Fairfax, Esq. bur.

1710-1. Feb. 6. William Fairfax, prisoner, bur.

York, St. Mary, Bishophill, Junior.

1605. Oct. 18. William Fairfaxe of Holgate, bapt.

1631. Aug. 29. Uxor Fairfax, bur.

York, St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior.

1638. May 24. Mr. Henry Arthington and Maria Fairfax, mar.

1630-1. March 10. William, son of Sir William Fairfax, bapt.

1638. Aug. 1. Maria, dau. of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.

1640. April 6. Elizabeth, dau. of Captaine Fairfaxe, bapt.

1619. July 1. Mrs. Christian Aske, bur.

1678. Dec. 21. Mrs. Mary Ardington, wife to Mr. Henry Ardington of Ardington, and sister to Lord Thomas Fairfax of Appleton, buried in the great quire.

1716. Sept. 27. Mrs. Mary Fairfax, bur.

1735. Oct. 18. The Lady Fairfax, buried in the quire, within the altar rails.

1740. Nov. 15. Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas F., buried in the quire.

1744. Sept. 3. Mr. Thomas Fairfax, buried in the quire.

On a fly-leaf are the following entries :—

Ex antiquo Registro sive Kalendario Johan'is Grimshaw¹ Medietatis hujus Ecclesie Rectoris in Papiro transcript: 1655.

Anno Dni. 1567. Inprimis Ferdinando filius Thome Fairfax Armigeri baptizatus fuit sexto die Aprilis.²

¹ John Grimshawe, Rector from 1583 to 1601, baptized a son, Philip, 8 April 1592, buried a daughter, Junia, 23 Dec. 1601. Married 2 Nov. 1600, Isabel Alexander. He married, at St. John's, York, 29 Nov. 1583, Katherine Butrye of Nether Poppleton.

² P. 397, vol. vi.

1571. Aug. 28. Mrs. Anna F., dau. of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. bapt.
 1608. Ursula Fairfax, nata fuit apud Bishophill, sepulta ibidem
 7 June, 1628, in choro Domini Fairfax.
 1619. July 1. Mrs Christian Ask, younger sister to the first
 Thomas Lord Fairfax, was buried in the great quier.
 1638. May 24. Mr. Henry Arthington of Arthington, Esq. and
 Mary daughter of Sir Ferdinando afterwards Lord Fairfax, mar.
 1638. Aug. 1 Mary, dau. of Thomas now Lord Fairfax, bapt.
 1640. April 6. Elizabeth, yonger daughter of the said Thomas then
 Captaine Fairfax, was baptized.
 1655-6. March 9. The Lady Dorothy Constable, elder daughter of
 Thomas first Lord Fairfax, and widdow of Sir William Constable
 of Holme, in y^e East Rydinge of y^e county of York, Baronett,
 dyed the nynth day of March 1655-6, and was buried the
 eleaventh in the middle and upper part of the great quier neare
 y^e place wher their only child was interred 1608.¹ And the said
 Sir William Constable dyed in Westminster the tenth day of
 June next precedinge, and he was buried in the chappell built by
 King Henry y^e Seventh within the said abbey.

York, St. Michael, Ousebridge end.

1666. June 4. Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bapt.

York, St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

1632. Dec. 18. Henry Fairfax and Elizabeth Fothergill, mar.
 1633. Oct. 30. Henry, son of Henry Fairfax, bapt.
 1656-7. Jan. 20. Arthur, son of William Fairfax, bapt.
 1636. Sept. 12. Henry Fairfax, bur.
 1637. July 8 Thomas, son of Henry Fairfax, bur.
 1672. Nov. 18. Katherine, dau. of William Fairfax of Newton near
 Tadcaster, Esq. bur.
 1676. Dec. 14. Mr. Charles Fairfax, buried at St. Olave's.²
 1696. May 6. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.
 1710. April 10. Mr. Thomas Fairfax, bur.

¹ The Register is entirely deficient from 1604 to 1614 inclusive.

² The discrepancy in the dates I account for by supposing that the mortuary fee due to the Curate of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, as minister of the parish in which he died, was paid on 14 December, notwithstanding that he was buried elsewhere. Many terriers affirm the right of the Incumbent to mortuaries, and even to a fee from every funeral passing through the parish. I can give an example which

York, St. Olave's.

- 1698-9. Jan. 17. Mr. Richard Headlam of York, minister, and Susanna Fairfax of y^e same, married by licence.
 1612. Dec. 10. Thomas Fairfax of Bootham; bur.
 1676. Nov. 4. Mr. Charles Fairfaxe of Minster Yard, buried in St. Olives in the quire. ¹

York, St. Saviour's.

1645. April 8. William Smailes and Elizabeth Fairfax, mar.
 1611-2. Feb. 29. Edmund, son of Edward Fairfax, bapt.
 1610. Aug. 24. A child of Mr. Fayrefaxes, bur.
 1610-1. Feb. 4. Charles Fayrefax, bur.
 1612. June 17. Thomas Fayrefax. bur.
 1613. June 3. Elizabeth Fayrefax, bur.

York, Archbishop's Registry for Marriage Licences.

1664. April 30. Thomas Fairfax of City York, gent. and Mary Anderson.
 1686. July 26. William Fairfax, Esq. of Newton Kyme, and Mrs. Susanna Coates.
 1690. Sept. 26. Walter Stanhope of Leeds, gent. and Mrs. Ellen Fairfax.
 1691. Oct. 7. William Towry of Kirkby Grindalyth, Esq. and Mary Fairfax.

C. B. N.

will interest those who possess Mr. Skaife's Burials in York Minster, in the Yorkshire Archæological Journal, 1870, Part iii. p. 227; from the Register of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York :

"1635. Sept. 3. A Ladie that died at Healey Mannerr was brought to Yorke Minster to be buried, and paide to every parish Minister and clerk 10s." This might prove an expensive item in the funeral charges. It is recorded in the same Register respecting Thomas Bolles of Osberton, co. Notts, Esq. [Will dated 15 March, 1634-5]. "1635. April 13. Mr. Bowles of Towthroppe was carried after he was dead into Nottingham shire to be buried, and paide for him to the Minister and Clerke of every parish where they through went 6s. 8d." I am all the more inclined to believe that this is the true explanation, because I often find the same persons entered in two Registers in the city of York, and not always on the same day of the month. Thus the Register of St. Michael-le-Belfrey says:

"1631-2. Jan. 17. Mr. Sargeant Newton, buried in the high Quire."

And from St. Olave's :

"1631-2. Jan. 20. "Mr. John Newton died in the Manner, and was buried in Belfrays, but paid dues to St. Olive's. *Alias* Sergeant Newton."

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF KERR IN SCOTLAND.

X. KER OF BLACKSHIELLS, CO. HADDINGTON,
FORMERLY OF KNOCK, CO. BANFF.

I. Andrew Ker, or Car, graduated in 1607 at the University and King's College of Aberdeen, was admitted minister of the parish of Glenbucket, co. Aberdeen, 1618, translated to the adjoining parish of Cabrach after Nov. 1633; in 1634 he appeared as a witness as to the depredations committed upon the Laird of Fren draught by sorners and broken men of the Clan-Gregor and others, and was allowed 100 Scots for his expenses by the Lords of the Secret Council. He returned to Glenbucket at an advanced age, and died soon afterwards in 1662 or 1663.

II. Alexander Ker, his son, was born 1627, and graduated at the University and King's College, Aberdeen, 1647. In June 1651 the parishioners of Grange, co. Banff, presented a petition to the Presbytery of Strathbogie, asking that Mr. Alexander Ker might be their minister, but this was thought precipitate and irregular, and it was ordained that he should preach at Grange the following Sabbath, and a report be made as to the feeling of the people. Ker produced "testificats from Alford quher his mouthe had bein opened," and from Aberdeen where he had studied divinity, which were found sufficient. The Marquess of Huntly having given a full and hearty consent, and the parishioners having again petitioned in his favour, Mr. Ker was admitted 8th Jan. 1652, after a delay caused by "the storme being great and the countrie exceedingly troubled with the Englishe." He was summoned before the Privy Council in June 1689 for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, nor praying for William and Mary, and for praying for the restoration of James the Second, but he was acquitted on a declaration by his parishioners that he had given obedience. In March 1672 he acquired the lands of Knock of Strathylay, in Banffshire, and soon after recorded his arms in the Lyon Register as "Mr. Alexander Ker of Knock descended of the Familie of Fernihirst."

He married first Anne Gordon, and her arms are impaled with her husband's on the tombstone he erected in memory of her and their four children, who died young. These are, three boars' heads coupéd, with no additional charge or mark of cadency. The inscription is over the shield as follows: "Hic cōquiescēt in doñno Aña Gordona uxor pietissīā D: Al^{ri} Keri syñystæ Grangen: natæque 4 eodem busto." This is cut in stone of a blueish colour, with a narrow raised margin, on which is cut "Associatæ Agust 16, 1666," which would appear to be the date of Mr. Ker's second marriage, to Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Burnett of Shethocksley, co. Aberdeen, and Margaret Skene his wife, of the family of Skene of that ilk, who survived him till May 1728. Mr. Ker died in 1693, and is interred at Grange, where there is an oval mural monument to him, erected by his son and widow, of Portsoy marble, set in a carved free-stone border, and bearing this inscription¹:—

ALEXANDER KER, doctus non doctor, ecclesiæ hujus ab instaurata religione pastor secundus, verum officii fideli exercitio nemini secundus, vir magni ingenii ac indefessi laboris, donis omnibus foris domique mystæ necessariis abunde refertus; veritatem, pietatem, charitatem voce, vita, exemplo docuit, coluit, promovit. Hic ubi vires exantlavit exuvias deposuit anno dom: 1693, ministrii 43, ætatis 66.

Memento mori.

III. William Ker, writer in Edinburgh, son of Mr. Alexander Ker, was born in 1669, and died in 1734. He married Isabella daughter of Adam Innes of Towiebeg, and Isabella his wife, daughter of Alexander Ross, D.D. rector of the University of Aberdeen.

IV. Alexander Ker of Blackshiells, Keith, and Costerton, the eldest son, born 1696, was a wine merchant at Bordeaux, and after retiring from business lived at Montpellier, where he died in 1769. Mr. Ker married Eleanor daughter of James Craig, writer to the signet, of Dalnair, co. Stirling, and Costerton, co. Edinburgh, and Magdalen his wife daughter of Chaplin of Colliston, and had by her, who died at Bordeaux—

¹ I am indebted to the Reverend John Russell, Grange, for a careful sketch and description of this rather remarkable monument to his predecessor in the parish.

1. James, born 1st September 1750.
2. John William, born 12th August 1752, banker in Paris, died unmarried.
3. John Charles, Major in the army, drowned on the passage to the West Indies, married and had issue.
1. Isabella Magdalen, born 26th December 1755, married William Herries, banker, without issue.

V. James Ker of Blackshiells, was served heir male general to his father 1772, December 24; married 31st July 1777 Mary daughter of — Bull, commander of a vessel in the East India Company's service, who was murdered by the natives in India, and by her, who was maternally descended from the family of Nairne of Greenyards, and who died 14th September 1822, had—

1. Mary, born 15th May 1778, died 3rd January 1790; and four sons :

1. James, born 3rd February 1781.
2. John, born 7th April 1783, Staff Officer 8th Bengal Native Infantry and Quarter-Master of Brigade, killed before Bhurtpcrc 22nd February 1805.
3. William Herries, born 10th January 1785, afterwards of Blackshiells.
4. Alexander, born 30th December 1786, died in Portugal 2nd April 1809.

On the death without issue in January 1812 of his cousin-german General Sir James Henry Craig, K.B. Governor of Canada, Mr. Ker and his cousin-german Alexander Fraser-Tytler of Woodhouselee, a Senator of the College of Justice, became coheirs of the family of Craig of Dalnair and Costerton.

Mr. Ker died 9th December 1819.

VI. James Ker of Blackshiells married in January 1810 Liliás daughter of John Campbell, Receiver-General of Customs for Scotland, brother of Sir Islay Campbell, of Succoth, Bart. Lord-President of the Court of Session, and had by her, who died in May 1854—

1. James, born 21st June 1817.
2. John Archibald, born 19th September 1818.

1. Mary Nairne, married A. Plummer, M.D. and died 21st April 1871.
2. Elizabeth Houstoun.
3. Isabella Madeleine.

Mr. Ker died in September 1846, having a few years previously sold Blackshiells to his brother William.

VII. James Ker, Captain 19th Regiment of Foot, fell at the battle of Inkerman in November 1854.

VII. John Archibald Ker, present representative, formerly an officer in the Department of Public Works, Ceylon.

VI. William Herries Ker, Ceylon Civil Service, acquired the family estate of Blackshiells from his elder brother, married Madeline, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Rickart-Hepburn of Rickarton, co. Kincardine, and died 18th December 1842, having had six daughters:

1. Mary Anne, born 29 January 1824, died unmarried 15 September 1851.
2. Isabella Cecilia Jane.
3. Elizabeth Madeline Catherine.
4. Alexina Christina Emma.
5. Wilhelmina Jemima Louisa, born 11 January 1837, died 22 September 1852.
6. Harriet Hepburn, born 2 October 1839, died 28 February 1854.

VII. Misses Isabella Cecilia Jane Ker, Elizabeth Madeline Catherine Ker, and Alexina Christina Emma Ker, are now joint owners of Blackshiells.

Arms: Azure, on a chevron argent between two holly leaves proper (for *Burnett*) in chief and an unicorn's head erased of the second attired or in base three mullets gules.

Crest: An unicorn's head as in the arms.

Motto: VIRESCIT IN ARDUIS VIRTUS.

The arms of Craig, which the family has a right to quarter, are: Erminois, on a fess parted per fess embattled gules and azure three crescents argent.

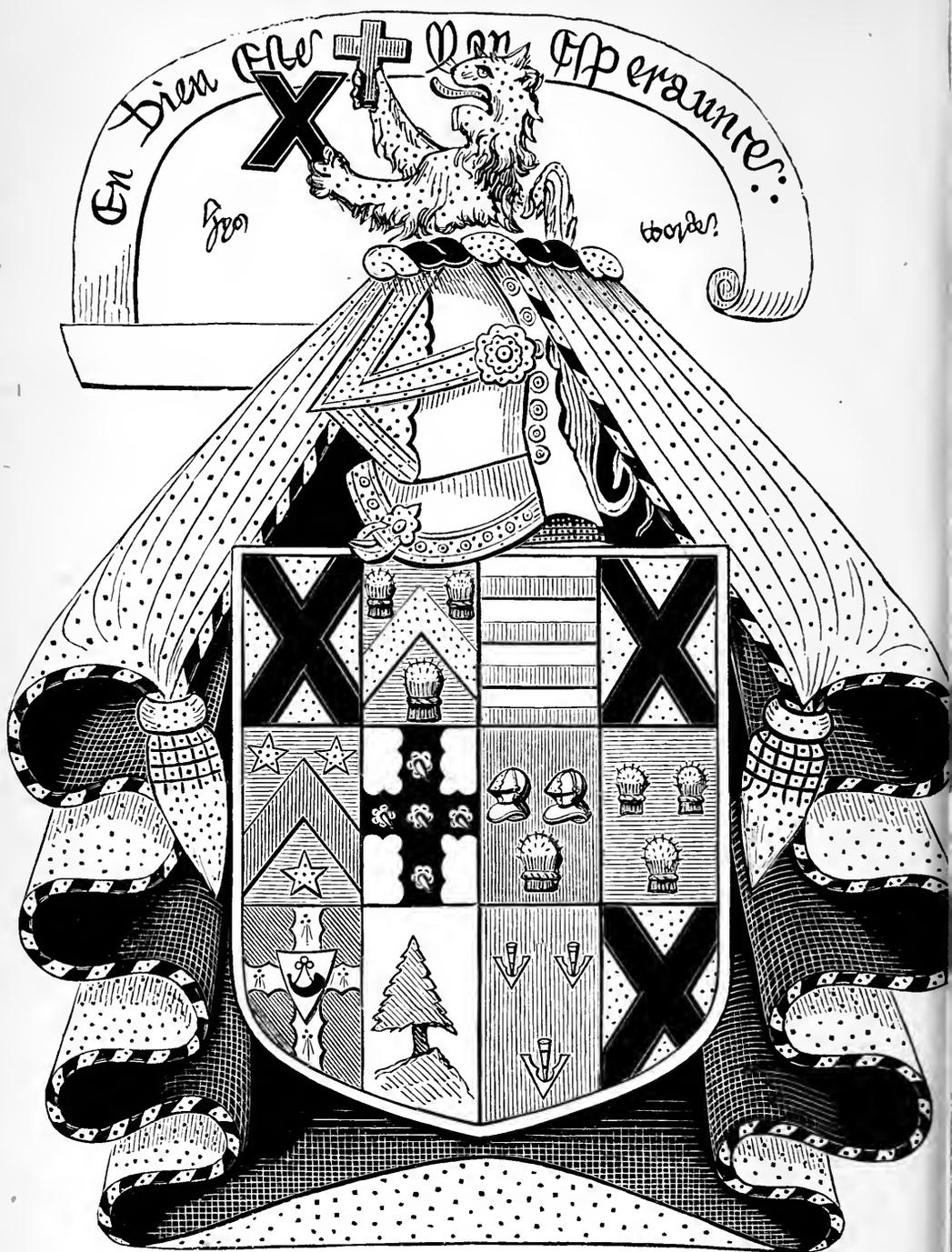
The Ker coat, as allowed by Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon, is a very singular one; the tincture of the field is azure, although that was early abandoned for gules by the Fernihirst family, who bore a stag's head, not an unicorn's, in base.

I am almost inclined to think that Fernihirst may have been inserted instead of Cessford in the Register through a clerical error. Not only are the arms nearly those of Cessford, but the cadets of Fernihirst, at the period when the first of this family must have gone north, are few and known. Andrew Ker must have been born about 1587, his father probably about 1550, which is only seventy years after the family of Fernihirst was founded.

The Blackshiells' family have sometimes used the Burnett motto: *VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS*, and a third holly leaf in place of the unicorn's head in base. The arms on the monument at Grange, as used by Mr. Alexander Ker before registration in the books of the Lord Lyon, are three mullets on a chevron, with an unicorn's head in base, and no mark of difference.

In a collection of coloured drawings with MS. descriptions of coats of arms by the late Mr. Deuchar, seal-engraver in Edinburgh, the bearings of Ker of Blackshiells occur, with a note "altered in 1823," as Vert, on a chevron between three holly leaves argent as many mullets gules; crest as before, but with the Burnett motto, *VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS*.

S * * *



1. Hellesby ; 2. Hatton ; 3. Crispyn ; 4. Hellesby (as male ancestor of Acton) ;
5. Acton ; 6. Frodsham ; 7. Cholmondeley ; 8. Blondville, Palatine Earl ;
9. Kingsley (with the Horn of Delamere Forest on an escocheon of pretence) ;
10. Sylvester ; 11. Malpas ; 12. Hellesby.

ANCIENT ARMORIAL QUARTERINGS

AND NOTES ON TWO ANCIENT ROLLS OF HELLESBY, CO. CHESTER.

By THOMAS HELSBY, ESQ. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

The rules of the ancient Heralds in the quartering of coat armor are sometimes very difficult to understand. From time immemorial their custom seems to have been to appropriate quarterings a modern Herald would consider inadmissible, and yet it can scarcely be affirmed that the rules of our day are not precisely those of the most ancient times. Still it would appear as though there existed little scruple in the minds of some to disregard all law in the matter, and to fill up any odd quarters in a shield with the coats of families in any way, even remotely, connected with the family whose quarterings they were assembling. I say that it appears so, because, by the rules of all time quarterings were exclusively used for the purpose of showing a representation by blood of families which have become extinct in some particular line, and whose heiresses or coheiresses only have been left to carry on the descent; and the proof of this is, that where a family of one or more descents acquired certain quarterings, and then became absolutely extinct—that is, in the female as well as male line—and the next heir or representative was of some elder or younger line of the original stock, such heir would not thereby become entitled to those quarterings, however large the estate to which he had succeeded.

It might be supposed that this was well understood in olden times when we find such a firm rule in existence as that a man could not emblazon his banner with any other coat than his own proper paternal coat, except in the case of a coat acquired through some ancestress who had brought with her an estate, and whose arms had been regularly quartered with, and permanently borne and formed part and parcel of his own—such, for example, as that of the Savages of Rock-Savage, who quartered the coat of Danyers.

Nevertheless, it is not at all improbable that the Heralds of two or three centuries ago occasionally introduced into escocheons ordinary quarterings, either through some feeling of pity that they should be left out and lost, or as “padding” to make up a grand achievement, or to fill up some odd corner with the improper view of shewing the descent of the estates with which those quarterings themselves

originally came, thus possibly following an example that may have been set by the Heralds of the earliest times when the sale of coat-armor was in vogue. For there can be no doubt whatever, from charters still extant, that formerly, when these ensigns were not simply for ornament, but for use—and for much greater use than they can ever again become—a man could even sell his armorial bearings with or without his lands. In default of heirs such purchases, like coats inherited, would descend, as at present, to his heiresses, and pass by marriage—at law always accounted a “valuable consideration”¹—to the husband for life and to the issue of the heiress. It appears to me that before heraldic law became in any way settled, and when traffic in coat-armor was allowed, that the descent of armorial bearings was governed pretty much by the general law of the land affecting a fee simple. For since they could pass by grant and they descended like land, or rather like many continental titles, supposing an heiress died issueless her coat with all its quarterings must naturally descend with her fee-simple to her next heirs, however remote and however little their blood representation of those whose quarterings descended to the deceased heiress. But, to follow up this argument to its legitimate end, supposing the heiress’s lands had been reduced into the absolute possession of the husband (as at a little later period they could be) by fine and recovery, in the absence of a similar reduction by grant of the arms, they must certainly go to the wife’s heirs (whoever they might be), and not necessarily follow the land—the husband being only entitled to his life estate in them by “the courtesy of England.” But, presuming their “reduction into possession” by some formal legal instrument during “coverture,” I see no rule (always bearing in mind the period of which I am writing,) to prevent their continued user as a “purchase” by marriage, to be borne either quarterly or on an inescutcheon on the husband’s and his heir’s shields among the rest of the family quarterings,—nay, he might adopt them in lieu of his own proper coat. All this naturally follows from the false practice of purchase, which, however, was of limited extent, and obtained for a comparatively short period (as I am unaware of any charter 500 years old conveying a coat of arms to a purchaser,) at a time when the adoption of coats had not become so general, but was confined to the major nobility and the greater Barons of the minor nobility—those, for example, who were obliged to take knighthood

¹ Because, I suppose, by the hard necessities of the times, men and women in their childhood were thus bought and sold.

upon them or fine for it. Supposing, however, that the practice of purchase existed for a much longer period than I think can be shown, it could never be considered to have any validity now, although all the ancient powers of the Heralds were revived to-morrow. On the whole, therefore, if my deductions from the practice of sale and purchase be sound, the result is that the most ancient Heralds would really have been right in admitting quarterings of the character in question—that is, not only those where the consideration was pecuniary, but also where it was marital, and the later Heralds only wrong in continuing a practice the reason for which had long become extinct. But even in this case, however improbable and however vain the speculation, the Herald of two or three centuries ago may have had the clearest evidence before him in the shape of a formal conveyance of the very coats he was quartering, or he followed some painting of the time when such quarterings would be perfectly correct, and which we now carelessly suppose were used without warrant for the vain purpose of making up as many squares in a shield as a backgammon board.

I throw out these considerations for what they are worth, with a view to the introduction of a milder example of some of the practices in question, as shown in the accompanying engravings of two quartered shields appendant to two ancient pedigree rolls of my own (printed in the *Miscellanea Genealogica*, edited by Dr. Howard, F.S.A. and the *Reliquary*, edited by Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A.) of which I have long thought it worth while to make a note. The pedigree edited by Mr. Jewitt is a small and very early roll of about the time of Henry VII., and was evidently engrossed for some law-suit or intended law-suit of the period. The shield bears the twelve quarterings shown in the first engraving; whilst that printed in the *Miscellanea* is a much larger roll dated 1645, and bears the twenty-five quarterings shown in the second engraving.

The large roll for the most part seems a copy of the smaller, but evidenced by numerous abstracts or rather half-copied charters written under the several descents. There are, however, many errors in both, the principal of which I wish to rectify in these pages before pointing out the several misquarterings of the shields. Fifth in descent in the older roll, Beatrix fitz Alan Sire de Hellesby married an Egerton, whose arms are described as Gules, three pheons *sable* instead of *argent*, but this, I have been reminded, may have arisen from the tarnishing of the silver. Fourth in descent in the more modern roll

“Ricardus de Hellesby, frater d’ni Alani fil. Ric. de Hellesby,” 54 Hen. III. also marries an Egerton, a fact not mentioned in the older roll. In both rolls, temp. Edw. III. and Hen. IV., “Syr Thomas de Hellesby, miles, fil. Syr Ric.¹ de Hellesby de Acton, mil.” is made to marry a “Thuchett dom. de Awdlegh,” and impales Gules, a fret or, a bordure argent. I am inclined to think Audley an error for Whitley. A charter (*penes me*) dated at Tarvin 4 Ric. II.² shows Johan’ Tuchett de Whettlegh granting lands in Teruin to Thomas de Hellesby miles, no doubt his son-in-law. The Touchetts Lords Audley sprang from the Whitley Touchetts about this very time, which may have facilitated the mistake; but there does not appear, according to Ormerod, to have been at that time any John Touchett (excepting of Buglawton, who was the father of the first Touchett of Audley), but only a Robert and a Thomas. The Touchetts of Whitley bore Ermine, a chevron gules.

Returning to Alan, lord of Hellesby and Chorleton. He was not lord of Acton in Delamere, but only of a third, which appears to have been granted to his son Adam de Hellesby de Acton, and to have passed from him by exchange to his elder brother Sir William de Hellesby, a Crusader, not nephew as in the pedigrees, for I have evidence that there were not two Sir Williams father and son, as there stated, but that one of them, the husband of Alice de Fytton, must have been a collateral. The five daughters and coheirs of the Crusader terminated the elder line, which became represented by the Thorntons of Thornton,³ Beestons of Beeston, Griffyns of Bartherston, Hattons of Hatton, and Traffords of Trafford, co. Lanc., and their descendants. But Adam de Hellesby also acquired

¹ I have a charter of this Richard dated 2 Ric. II. whose fractured seal of white wax still bears the coat of which an engraving is placed in p. 256.

² This charter bears an unique indorsement. In a fifteenth-century hand is written:

Hauice vxore p’fat’ Ric’ et fil’ Will’ dom’ de Horthull.	}	Ric’ de Hellesby mil’ (pat’ Thomas infra script’) fil’ & heres Adam’ fil’ Alan’ d’n’s de Hellesby.	Thomas infra script’ coniux filia Johan’ Thuchett infra script’. Will’ cleric’. Angelin’ vx’ Vernon’. Ran’fus de hellesby de Acton de quo Johan’ de quo Rad—de quo Will’ qui nunc est videlicet an° d’ni m° cccc ^m lxxvij°.
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³ Dr. Ormerod describes “Acton” as held temp. Ric. II. of the Abbot of Vale Royal by Sir Piers de Thorneton in right of his wife, Lucy de Hellesby, but this could only be in respect of the third to which I refer.

another third of Acton by his wife, the daughter of his remote cousin, Ranulph de Acton *alias* Hellesby, and this appears to have descended with lands in Hellesby, Chorleton, Kingsley, Alvanley, and other places to his posterity. As to the remaining third of the lordship of Acton, it also early became the inheritance of another younger line of the family, in existence as late as the fifteenth century; whilst other lands in Acton, Hellesby, and Northwich—including a salt mine, acquired by marriage with an heiress of the Northwiches—went to another younger branch, whose eldest line became extinct temp. Hen. V. by the decease of Alan de Acton, who left two daughters, one of whom carried these lands, or some of them, to her son by her husband Lawrence de Dutton. Whilst another scion of these Actons had a grant of lands temp. Edw. III. in Over Alderley (the ancient fee of their collateral ancestor Nigel of Halton and his descendants the Lacies,) where they became ancestors of the Actons of Alderley, who lived there till as late as the end of the seventeenth century.

Several other junior branches of Hellesby also permanently retained this second surname, of which there was a Nicholas¹ de Acton temp. Hen. VI. who by his wife, a daughter of Molyneux of Sephton, co. Lanc. and widow of John Hatton of Hatton, was the father of Robert Acton of Hatton; and at different periods there were several closer alliances with Hatton and Hellesby.¹

In Henry the Sixth's time, as appears by charter, Robert de Hellesby, a younger brother of Ranulph de Hellesby (who died in 1468) was given by another charter, of which I have recently seen a copy in Randle Holmes's Collections, Harl. MSS., a power of attorney by Sir John Savage (ancestor of the Savages, Earls Rivers), to deliver seizin of certain lands in Hellesby to a trustee; and Lucy, the sister of a former Sir John Savage of Clifton (afterwards Rock-Savage), was the wife of John de Hellesby, the father by her of Ranulph, Robert, and others.

Through the before-named Adam de Hellesby of Acton, this

¹ I may also make a memorandum of a marriage of Nicholas Frodsham with a Rutter (a family also closely connected with the Hellesbys). The name of Nicholas was perpetuated in both these families through that match, and about Hen. VII. or VIII. time a Nicholas Rutter of the Kingsley stock became progenitor of the Rutters of Gloucestershire, and of the Overburys, one of whom, Sir Thomas, died in the Tower. I may also add that Margaret, the granddaughter of John de Hatton and his wife — Molyneux, married Randle Rutter of Weversbrooke, temp. Hen. VI.

younger line of Helsby became the male heirs of the family, and which appears practically to have left the old residence at Helsby in the days of Elizabeth, and settled in Kingsley, Alvanley, and other townships in the same parish. Dr. Ormerod, in his *History of Cheshire*, confines himself to tracing the descent of the principal manor from charters that came in his way, and the inquisitions, heraldic visitations, and collections are very mengre, simply shewing a few descents of the younger lines. The somewhat scattered lands of the latter were the subject of frequent settlements (some of which are in my possession, and in which the Beestons, Venables, Traffords, and Egertons appear from time to time as trustees, some of whom also held lands of their own in some of the townships), so that for many generations there could be little alienation of the property, but which, in the progress of ages, certainly rather declined than increased. But, besides the manors referred to in the pedigrees, I gather from all the MSS. I have ever read, particularly the Cartulary of the Abbey of St. Werburg, that the earlier collateral branches were interested in those of Hapsford and Elton (adjoining townships in the parish of Thornton), and Bacford, and became the ancestors of families bearing the local name, and from the heiress of Elton descended the Frodshams of Elton. At the same time the before-mentioned junior branches of Helsby and Acton also continued to hold lands in the same places, some of the former down to quite modern times, for a strip of parchment I have, evidently cut from a settlement and dated the beginning of last century, mentions among the parties a William Helsby of Happsford, gent. who, or whose son, is to marry a Mary Grey of Bucks. Of course it is possible that this man, or his father, was only a purchaser, but I record it as one of the little lights that crop up out of obscurity to show that, if no evidence has been discovered since Hen. VI. days of the family having anything in Hapsford, one bearing the family name, and whom I cannot identify, did hold lands there as late as A.D. 1700.

But to return to the quarterings, more properly the subject of this paper, and respecting which I wish also to record some corrections, which none into whose hands these rolls may hereafter fall will probably trouble themselves to make, if even a single antiquarian journal shall then exist, in view of the rapid changes that are renewing national juvenility.

The 10th quarter in the earlier shield contains the coat, according to Ormerod, of Sylvester of Stourton—Argent, a tree on a mound

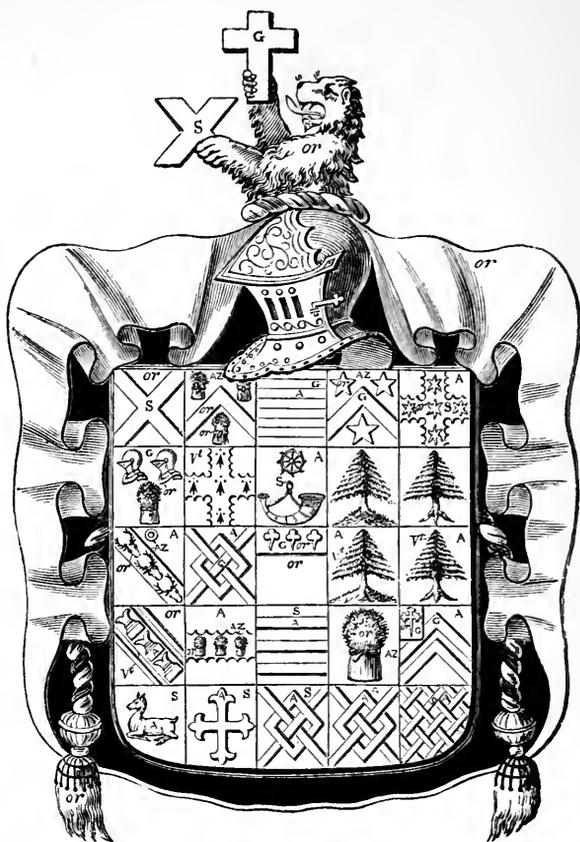
vert, and in the 9th and 10th and 14th and 15th quarters of the later shield, a similar coat is given, together with another, Argent, a tree eradicated vert, apparently for Alexander le Clerc (*vel* Stourton of Stourton). These first quartered coats seem to have been introduced by the heiress of one of the Cholmondeleys through the Kingsleys, and the others by an heiress of a younger Stanley of Hooton. The Cholmondeleys, however, were really not entitled to any such quarterings.¹ It seems that Le Sylvester, Lord of Stourton, and Hereditary Chief Forester of Wirrall, in Cheshire, left an heiress married to Alexander le Clerc, or (as described below the shield) Stourton of Stourton, by whom she had two daughters only, respectively married to Kingsley of Kingsley, Hereditary Chief Forester of Delamere; and Bamville of Stourton, who had issue Sir Philip de Bamville of Stourton, knt., who married a Venables of Wincham, and left by her several daughters and coheirs, one of whom married a Stanley of Hooton. Kingsley, however does not appear to have had any issue by his marriage; but two of his daughters and coheirs by his first wife were respectively married to Cholmondeley and Le Roter *vel* Thornton. There was therefore no blood descent from the Stourtons on the part of Cholmondeley and Le Roter, but only on that of Stanley. I believe, nevertheless, that the lands and honours of that family were partitioned, and descended to the several husbands of the coheiresses, Kingsley taking certain lands, capable of being traced up to the Stourtons, and Bamville as well lands as the chief forestership of Wirrall, which still exists in the chief house of Stanley—though forest there is none—and in whose possession is the original quaint silver-bound horn of office.²

I may also take this opportunity of some further remarks on other quarterings.

In the second quarter is Hatton of Hatton, who brought in Crispyn (a Norman Baron). Crispyn is here described as, Barry of eight argent and gules (an error no doubt copied from the earlier roll), whereas it should be, Lozengy per fesse argent and gules.

¹ A friend has just sent me a pedigree from Harl MS. 2187, which says Kingsley had issue by Stourton, a coheiress, the wife of Randulphus de Thornton in le Mores. It is not unlikely that what in so many cases appears to have been a breach of the rules of the heralds has, in fact, arisen entirely through their quartering from erroneous descents. *Qy.* however, whether Dr. Ormerod (whom I am vouching) or No. 2187 is correct.

² See the engraving in Ormerod's History of Cheshire.



1. Hellesby ; 2. Hatton ; 3. Crispyn ; 4. Acton ; 5. Frodsham ; 6. Cholmondeley ;
7. Kingsley ; 8. Kingsley (Official Coat as Hereditary Chief Forester of Delamere) ; 9. Sylvester ; 10. le Clerc (*vel* Stourton) ; 11. Stanley of Hooton ;
12. Audley ; 13. Bamville of Stourton ; 14. Sylvester ; 15. le Clerc ; 16. Hooton ; 17. Leftwich ; 18. Haughton ; 19. Grosvenour of Holme ; 20. Moberley ;
21. Downes ; 22. Pulford ; 23. Harrington ; 24. Flemyng ; 25. Cancefeld.

The fifth quarter is intended for Frodsham of Frodsham ; but *quere* whether this does not belong to the flourishing branch at Elton, and Argent, on a bend engrailed gules (some have *vert*) three estoiles (or mullets), is not the proper coat for the elder line ?

In the twelfth quarter Audley is given, I presume, as the elder paternal coat of the Stanleys ; but *quere* whether the Audley coat was borne previously to that of the Stanleys, though perhaps there can be no impropriety in its use here to show the Stanley descent ?

But in the twentieth and twenty-first quarters we come to a more important point. The herald here emblazons Moberley and Downes

as brought in by Grosvenour. The facts were these : the heiress of Downes of Chorley became the second wife of a Mobberley of Mobberley, by whom she had daughters coheiresses to their mother, but not to their father, because by another *venter* he had issue male. The herald therefore quartered the coat of the heiress of Downes and the coat of Mobberley as well, as though she were also heiress to her father. I submit however that, to show the paternal blood, the Mobberley arms should have been borne on a canton on the quartering of Downes.

In the twenty-fourth quartering Flemyng, I think, instead of the fret, should bear Argent, three bars azure, in chief three maunches gules—the coat of the Barons of Wath, co. York, and of a branch settled in Lancashire.

Finally, had much care been taken in collecting all the quarterings, many more would have been found ; but for the present, till a further opportunity presents itself of making a permanent record of all that should have been emblazoned, I may content myself with the remark that the first half-dozen, which were acquired as early as Hen. III. time, should have been, after 1. Helsby, 2. Mobberley,¹ Argent, two chevrons gules, on a canton of the last a cross-crosslet fitchée or ; 3. Hatton ; 4. Wolfaith Fitz-Ivon (in some erroneously Fitzoo?) of Halton (as male ancestor of Hatton and brother of Nigel Baron of Halton) ; 5. Crispyn of Normandy ; and 6. Normanville of Normanville sur Iton in Normandy, Arg. on a fesse between 4 barrulets gules three fleurs de lis of the field

Nigel of Halton came in at the Conquest, and Fitz-Nigel his son died A.D. 1133, an equally early period with Normanville for coat-armour ; both these coats may therefore have been assigned by the Heralds of after ages to these particular individuals for the purpose of distinguishing the marriages in question in family genealogies, but if I recollect aright I have seen copies of seals of Fitz-Nigel bearing in pale three fusils—a sort of long oval lozenge.² The field was red and its charges gold.

Wolfaith is assigned the same coat as Nigel, as though it came from their father, Ivo, Viscount of Côtentine in Normandy. Two Nigels de St. Sauveur, father and son, were successively Viscounts

¹ This on the authority of Dr. Ormerod, who in one of his later works on the Ardernes, adds after Hellesby, Mobburley, and Normanville, which he discovered in a thorough investigation of the subject. But *qy*: I see no quoted authority for it.

² This fusil is drawn upright in Edmondson (Plate III. fig. 20) but he is unable to name it.

till A.D. 1092, when the son died. So qy: whether Ivon was brother and heir of the honors of the last Nigel, who left two daughters as coheiresses apparently of his lands only, and these married a Tesson and a Pratis, some of whose name settled in Cheshire at the Conquest, and singular enough, the Vernons and Rivers also descended from one of these Neel de St. Sauveurs, whose first known ancestor Richard de St. Sauveur conquered Britany for Rollo.

The fashion of the helmet on the shield of the older roll, as well as the stiff mantling, would appear to point to a form of a century later, but there are several samples of helmets to be found of this particular shape as having existed in the fifteenth century, whilst the mantling may well have been drawn as early as that date by one "in advance of his times." But my own opinion is that, as the vellum presents erasures, it once contained copies of charters for legal purposes, which were scraped out in Hen. VIII. time, or later, to make way for the emblazonry.



Seal of Richard de Hellesby, 2 Ric. II.

SIR WILLIAM DICK OF BRAID, KNIGHT,

AND THE PRETENSIONS OF HIS DESCENDANTS TO A BARONETCY.

One of the prominent figures in Scottish History 1620 - 1655, was the gentleman whose name heads this article. In *Douglas' Baronage*, pages 268 to 274, is given a lengthy account of his descendants in five branches, each having an article appropriated to it. These notices, and others based upon them, abound in mistatements, the chief being that a Baronetcy was conferred on on Sir William, and are also defective by reason of omissions. The allegations as to the Dicks being of Danish extraction, and that Dick in this country has the same origin as Van Dyke, or lords of the Dykes in the flat countries of Germany, may be left on one side; but the specific statement, given on the authority of Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*, that William de Dyck was Alderman or first Magistrate of the city A.D. 1296 is untrue. Maitland gives the name as William de Dedyk, but he is mistaken. In 1296 "William de Dederike," burgess and alderman of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick-on-Tweed.

I have no where met with the name of Dick till late in the fifteenth century, and can trace none of them as landowners further back than the middle of the sixteenth century. The pedigree in the *Baronage* commences with:

I. James Dick, a merchant-burgess of Arbroath 1539, contemporary of Sir Alexander Dick, Archdeacon of Glasgow, who had a charter of some lands in Peeblesshire 1548. He was rector of Manor in that county, and the first man of the name who made any figure, but there is nothing to connect him with the Braid family or with James.

II. Alexander Dick, stated without proof or reference to be the son of the Arbroath burgess, was, we are told, a man of property in Orkney and provost of the cathedral church there. There certainly was such a person; on the 9th December 1561, Mr. Alexander Dick, Provost of Orkney, and two chaplains there, found caution to underly the law on 15th April following for convocation and gathering of our Sovereign Lady's lieges to the

number of four score persons in September last, and searching for Henry Sinclair of Strone and Mr. William Mudy with intent to slaughter them. George Crawford of Leifnorris in Ayrshire was surety for this turbulent ecclesiastic, which goes some way at least to show that he belonged to that shire rather than to Arbroath; I find the name in Ayrshire before this date, and there were Dicks of Barbieston near Leifnorris a little later, and afterwards Dicks of Glasnock in the same parish.

III. Mr. John Dick. This John was the father of Sir William, but no proof is offered that he was son of the Provost. It is certainly said that he succeeded him in lands in Orkney, but I take the liberty of believing that this is arranged with the object of giving the family a continuous position as landowners in these islands, which they did not hold till later; in the rentals of 1595 and 1614 the name of Dick is not to be found.

The first connexion of this family with that quarter was in 1628, when Sir William had a tack of the crown lands there. The truth probably is, that John belonged to a respectable family of Edinburgh burgesses and lawyers.

In 1516 William Dik was a notary public there; in 1535 one of the same name was treasurer of the city; in 1539-40 John Dikke, owner of a tenement at the West Port; in 1583 Gilbert Dik, burgess of Edinburgh, writes to Sir Francis Walsingham, thanking him for the courtesies and relief granted to him in England. This Gilbert Dick or Dik was dead in 1593, having had four sons, of whom the eldest, Gilbert, inherited from his father and his brothers William and Andrew lands and tenements in Edinburgh, Leith, and Broughton.

The fourth brother married the heiress of David Coupar, a burgess of Coupar, and had a son, Walter Dick, writer to the signet, who was a minor under the guardianship of his uncle Gilbert in 1598. To the same family belonged apparently Mr. Alexander Dick, son of Alexander Dick, writer in Edinburgh and proprietor of lands in *Broughton* 1638-1643. This Alexander acted as law agent of Sir William Dick.

John Dick, called (I cannot tell why) Mr. John, was a merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, and "married Margaret Stewart, descended of the ancient family of Rosythe."

This statement might have been made more definite, as Margaret was daughter by Margaret Bellenden his wife, of the family of Bellenden of *Broughton*, of William Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, and sister of Sir Lewis Stewart, advocate, of Kirkhill and Strathbrock, Linlithgow. They had a daughter, Katharine, omitted in the *Baronage*, who married Henry Morrison, merchant and bailie of Edinburgh, and had issue. The Morrisons were like the Dicks a family of wealthy merchant-burgesses of Edinburgh, and rose a little earlier.

Henry's sister Elizabeth was wife of Sir William Dick; Mr. John Dick, fiar of Braid, married the widow of his cousin-german Sir John Morrison of Dairsie, Fife; and Sir Andrew Dick of Craig house married the heiress of Henry Morrison, a rich merchant in Edinburgh, also a near relative. Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange in East Lothian, a senator of the College of Justice 1626-1631, was brother of Sir William Dick's wife. These Morrisons are repeatedly designed of Saughtonhall in the *Baronage*, but I cannot find that they ever held that property; after being possessed in whole or part by the families of Bellenden, Lautie, Somerville, and Mudie, it was purchased in 1660 by the ancestor of the present Sir J. G. Baird, Baronet.

IV. Sir William Dick of Braid, near Edinburgh, was a merchant and banker, provost of Edinburgh 1638-1639, and represented the city in Parliament.

The references to him in the acts of Parliament, memoirs, and histories of the period are numerous, but in no instance is he styled a Baronet. He was knighted between 10th August and 17th November 1641, was a member of the Committee of Estates 1644 to 1651. It would occupy too much space to go into the details of Sir William's career; he farmed the Excise and Customs duties of the kingdom, also the import duty on wine, and was tacksman of the crown lands composing the Earldom of Orkney. A contemporary writer says that the government could not have been carried on at all, but for the enormous sums advanced by Sir William. As early as 1643 there is mention that his credit was hazarded by the non-payment of money assigned to him in part-payment of his loans, and repeated acts were passed in his favour under which he seems to have got but little; one

of them has the *salvo* that the sum specified is to be paid as speedily as public pressing necessities permit.

For one loan of 200,000 merks, twelve of the peers of Scotland became security to Sir William, and besides the conduct of the government of the day to him, which much resembled that of some of the American Republics in our own time, a specially iniquitous transaction was carried through for their benefit. In 1647, at a time when his resources were exhausted, an act of parliament was passed to relieve those noble lords of their liability, on the ground that the money had not been borrowed for their own use but for the public service. This ruined the once wealthy banker, as he still remained bound for the sums he had borrowed on his own security to save the national credit. He became bankrupt, and made over what remained of his property to his creditors, who long held it, and carried on suits to recover the sums that the twelve peers had guaranteed; they, or their heirs, were however finally liberated from the obligations of their bond by an act of parliament 1681. As late as 1695 an act was passed to enable Sir James Stuart, late Lord Advocate, to acquire from the creditors of Sir William Dick a garden and orchard near Sir James' house in Edinburgh, which are described as having lain waste for many years, the inclosures being destroyed and most of the trees broken down.

Sir William died in London in his 76th year, a prisoner for debt, in 1655. In August 1642, while still in opulent circumstances, he had fortunately made some provision for his sons, five in number; by making over to them considerable estates in land, or sums of money.

V. Mr. John Dick, fiar of Braid, the eldest son, was an advocate and sheriff-depute of Orkney 1628. In 1630 he had a grant of a seat in the cathedral church of St. Magnus, Kirkwall. His wife, Nicolas, widow of Sir John Morrison of Dairsie, daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, younger brother of the first Lord Kinloss, is not named in the *Baronage*. He died in 1642, before the ruin of his father, leaving at least three sons, of whom only William is mentioned in the *Baronage*,—1. William; 2. John (Mr.), had, January 3rd, 1672, a ratification of his right to a seat in St. Magnus church; 3. Andrew.

VI. Mr. William Dick, styled of Braid, had a grant of an impost on tobacco after the Restoration, but it was withdrawn after a time; it is not the case, as stated in the *Baronage*, that he had a pension of £132. In 1669 Parliament granted him protection against arrest for the debts for which he was liable as representative of his grandfather; this was renewed in 1672; and again in 1681 upon his petition, in which he mentions that not only had he inherited nothing from his grandfather, but that he had sacrificed £8,000 sterling, which had come to him from other relations, towards the payment of Sir William's creditors, and had little or no means of subsistence for himself and his family, who were reduced to a mean condition. In no place did he ever style himself or was styled by others Sir William, and it is very certain that if a baronetcy had been conferred on his grandfather, Mr. William Dick would have assumed the title after the Restoration. The connexion, which had long been a nominal one, of the Dicks with the estate of Braid had ceased in 1676, when a crown charter of the barony was granted to John Broun of Gorgiemilne, ancestor of the present Archibald Broun of Johnstounburn, advocate. William Dick seems to have thought himself injured by the actions of his uncle as executor of Sir William, for there is a printed petition by him without date, *The Suffering Case of William Dick, Esq., Grandson and Heir of Sir William Dick, with others of his Family, by the intolerable oppression of Sir Andrew Dick, an unnaturall branch thereof; humbly tendered (for redresse) to the Honourable Members of the Parliament of England.*

VII. William Dick was left an orphan at an early age. In 1695 Parliament recommend to his Majesty the case of Elizabeth Duncan relict of Mr. William Dick designed of Braid, she being a poor widow hardly able to educate her son, this William, then a boy of sixteen. In 1707 he was an ensign in the Footguards, and there is another recommendation, in which it is admitted that at the Restoration the just claims of Sir William Dick's family and creditors on the Parliament of England amounted to 36,803*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* sterling, and on the Estates of Scotland to 900,000 merks, together probably equal to 400,000*l.* at the present value of money.

William Dick rose to the rank of captain, was at the battle of Almanza, and afterwards settled in the state of New York, where he is said to have acquired some landed property and to have "assumed the title of Baronet as heir male of his great-grandfather Sir William." This is not the case. He left an only child Agnes, who in 1747 was served heir general of "her father William Dick, captain in the Independent Army of the State of New York."

On Captain Dick's death the representation of the family passed to his cousin Dick of Frackafield; but, that family being altogether ignored in the Baronage, it will be more convenient to delay a statement of their descent till after the junior branches have been accounted for.

CRAIGHOUSE.

V. Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouse, near Edinburgh, second son of Sir William, had lands in Orkney, and was sheriff after the death of his brother John. The statements about this Sir Andrew and his descendants are rather incorrect; it was to him that the pension of 132*l.* was granted by Charles II. He was executor of his father Sir William, and had in 1681 a parliamentary protection against arrest by the creditors. His own fortune was lost by a large loan to the Earl of Morton on the security of a wadset over the lands of the Earldom of Orkney, but in 1695 after Sir Andrew's death the Earl's right to these lands was reduced, and neither interest nor principal paid. Sir Andrew in his petition to Parliament speaks of utter ruin, poverty, and imprisonment. Besides the sons mentioned he had

VI. Andrew, an advocate, who in 1683 married the Honourable Clara Ruthven, daughter and heir of James Baillie second Lord Forrester by Lady Jean Ruthven his second wife daughter and coheir of Patrick Earl of Forth and Brentford, but had no children.

VI. Lewis, who was eventually heir of his father, is said to have been a captain in the army and afterwards Sir Lewis (?). In 1698 he is designed Mr. Lewis Dick in his service to his brother Andrew, and I find no trace of knighthood.

VII. Nicolas, only child of Captain George Dick, married William Hall, portioner of the Pleasance, Edinburgh.

Sir Andrew Dick of Prestonfield, Baronet, married (VIII.) Janet Dick, heir-general of her great-grandfather Sir Andrew of Craighouse, and had only two daughters, of whom the last survivor Miss Ann Dick received payment of the pension of 132*l.* up to the time of her death in 1845 at a very advanced age.

GRANGE.

V. William Dick of Grange, third son of Sir William of Braid, was a merchant in Edinburgh. The preface to the *Liber Conventus S. Catherine Senensis* contains notices of his property and of his wife's family. She is said by Sir Robert Douglas to be "descended of the ancient family of the Macmaths of that ilk."

There never was such a family. The lady was one of two daughters and coheirs of Edward Macmath, a merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, and widow of Thomas Bannatyne, also a merchant-burgess.

Three daughters of William Dick are given, but there was another named Elizabeth, who died unmarried. The peerage and the *Records of the Family of Leslie* make the Christian name of the eldest, who married James Leslie of Lumquhat, Janet, not Margaret.

VI. William Dick of Grange married twice into the noble family of Leslie, his first wife being grand-daughter of Andrew Earl of Rothes, his second, grand-daughter of Patrick Lord Lindores, and both by the death of their brothers eventually heiresses.

Anne and Janet, children of the first, inherited the estates of Newton, Birkhill, &c. in Fifeshire, from their uncle John Leslie, and sold Newton in 1698 to the Countess of Rothes. Janet possessed Birkhill: her first husband Mungo Carnegie was a son of Sir Alexander Carnegie, of Pitarrow, Baronet. She married secondly Alexander Alison, W.S. and left her property to her stepson John Alison of Birkhill

Catherine, only daughter of William Dick's second marriage,

was in 1704 served heir of entail and provision general of her uncle Colonel Sir James Leslie, married J. Christie of Newhall, and had issue.

VII. William Dick of Grange died in 1757 leaving one child,

VIII. Isabel Dick of Grange, who executed an entail of the estate immediately after her father's death, and died the following year. She married Sir Andrew Lauder of Fountainhall, Baronet, and was succeeded under the entail by her third son, who assumed the surname of Dick, but on inheriting the title and estate of his father's family became Sir Andrew Dick-Lauder. Grange remains in the possession of his great-grandson Sir Thomas North Dick-Lauder, Baronet.

HEUGH AND PRESTONFIELD.

V. Mr. Alexander Dick of Heugh, fourth son of Sir William of Braid, is erroneously said to have been succeeded by his eldest son Sir James of Prestonfield. He was dead in 1663, and was succeeded by his eldest son Mr. William Dick, who was living in 1687, when he was served heir general of his mother Helen, daughter of Sir James Rothead of Innerleith, Baronet. Heugh is in East Lothian, and formed part of the great estate of North Berwick, acquired in 1633 from Sir John Horne by Sir William Dick at the price of 143,000 merks, and erected into a barony by crown charter in his favour 1634.

VI. James the younger son was a wealthy merchant in Edinburgh, acquired Prestonfield, Corstorphine, and other estates, of which he executed three several entails in 1699, 1710, and 1720. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was created a Baronet in 1677. Having no sons, he had a renewed patent in 1707, with remainder to his heirs of entail. Lady Dick was not a daughter of Paterson of Dunmure, but of a younger son of that family.

VII. Janet Dick their only child, married Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, co. Ayr, Baronet, and their second surviving son became—

VIII. Sir William Dick, Baronet, of Prestonfield, in terms of the entail, and of the second patent of baronetcy. On his death,

without issue, in 1746, the title and estates passed to his younger brother Alexander Cuninghame of Clermiston, afterwards Sir Alexander Dick, Baronet, whose descendants are William Cathcart Smith-Cuninghame of Caprington, heir of line of Sir James Dick 1st Baronet, and Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham of Prestonfield, Baronet, who recently sold the Corstorphine estate, heir male of Janet Dick, and heir of entail of Sir James Dick.

CONSUL (SIR) JOHN DICK.

V. Louis, the youngest son of Sir William Dick of Braid, was great-grandfather of—

VIII. John Dick, H. M. Consul at Leghorn. On the 14th March 1768, this person was served heir male before a jury at Edinburgh of Sir William Dick, and thereafter was generally styled a Baronet. This is one of the most singular assumptions that has ever taken place. No patent of baronetcy is recorded, or is in the possession of the family. Sir William Dick certainly was a man in public life in every sense of the word; a wealthy banker, a large landowner, a Member of Parliament and of the Committee of Estates, his name is everywhere to be met with, and occurs not less than ninety times in the acts of the Parliament of Scotland, but never with the style of Baronet, nor is that style given to or assumed by his descendants for a hundred and thirteen years. The only authority given for the title is “*Chamberlain’s State of Britain* ;” this work, the proper title of which is “*The Present State of England*,” up to 1707, and after that “*The Present State of Great Britain*,” was a publication commenced in 1667 by Edward Chamberlayne, and carried on by himself and his son John, not annually, but sometimes at longer intervals, till 1755, containing lists of titles, and offices, and other matter. The editors no doubt fell unintentionally into the error, but their error confers no rights upon the persons whom it designates incorrectly.

There was printed in London in 1656 *The lamentable estate and distressed case of the deceased Sr William Dick in Scotland and his numerous family, and creditors for the Commonwealth.*

No style of Baronet here. This work, which is in folio, with illustrations, is now very rare and valuable, and has been sold at sums varying from 20*l.* to 30*l.* It is illustrated by three rather well-executed engravings. The first represents Sir William on horseback at the head of a company of foot-soldiers in 1640, apparently engaged on the siege of a fortified place; the second shews him a prisoner for debt seated in chains with several members of his family surrounding him, the women and children in tears; the third gives a view of his dead body lying in a coffin but unburied. The petition of his family states that it so remained for upwards of six months, and that his children and grandchildren fifty in number had only been saved from starvation by the goodness of the Lord Protector in granting them some small help. There is always some difficulty in proving a negative, so I shall quote three formal documents in which Sir William Dick is designed Knight after the date of the alleged patent of Baronetcy.

1. A letter dated at St. Andrew's 12 Dec. 1645 from the Parliament of Scotland signed by the Earl of Crauford-Lindsay the President and addressed "To our assured Friend Sir William Dick of Braid, Knight," in which his services to his country are acknowledged, and a promise is made that all possible means shall be used to obtain money, and give him satisfaction.

2. An assignation 21 April 1646 by Captain Louis Dick, in which he designs himself "lawfull sonne to Sr Will: Dicke of Bread, Knight."

3. A Petition presented to the Parliament of England in 1656 by the family and creditors "of the late deceased Sir William Dick in Scotland, Knight."

(Sir) John Dick was much blamed for the share he took in the scheme by which Count Orloff entrapped by a pretended marriage and carried off from Leghorn in 1771 a beautiful adventuress who styled herself Princess Tarakanoff, and claimed to be a child of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia and Alexis Count Razumouski, to whom H. I. M. was privately married. The consul died without issue in 1805; another is added to the many errors in circulation as to the Dick family by Playfair in his *British Family Antiquity* and by Anderson in the *Scottish Nation*

styling him a Knight of the Bath, an honour never conferred on Mr. Dick.

Having cleared off all the younger members of Sir William Dick's family, I now return to the ancestor of the present representative.

VI. Captain Andrew Dick was appointed by commission dated 30th July 1669 Steward Principal and Chamberlain of Orkney and Shetland; he is in this document called son of the late Mr. John Dick fiar of Braid. He sat in Parliament for the shire in 1678; married Francisca Nairne, and was alive in 1700, when as grandson of Sir William of Braid he petitioned Parliament for a protection. In 1672 his elder brother William made over to him the seat in the Cathedral of St. Magnus acquired by their father.

VII. William Dick of Frackafield near Lerwick in Shetland was baptised at Kirkwall 1679, November 5th, his father being still steward of Orkney. His son

VIII. Robert Dick of Frackafield became head of the family, and presented a petition to the King in council praying for payment of the debts due to his ancestor Sir William. He married Jane Dickson, and left a son

IX. Charles Dick, of Frackafield, who succeeded to the estate, which was of no great value, heavily encumbered, and in 1770 his father's creditors instituted proceedings against him and obtained a decree of ranking and sale 19th July, in terms of which Frackafield was sold in 1774. During the lifetime of Consul Dick Mr. Charles Dick and his father seem to have taken no steps to establish their position, although they were aware that the Consul was a "usurper," and he is so styled in correspondence on the subject of the family rights.

After (Sir) John's death without issue, however, Mr. Charles Dick in 1805 submitted a memorial to counsel with the view of being served heir male to Sir William, and one of his queries is as to the necessity of reducing the service carried through in 1768 by Mr. John Dick. After the sale of the property Charles Dick lived in London. He married Martha Montgomerie 11 Oct. 1760, and had William born 8 Dec. 1765; and Page Keble born 29 Sept. 1769.

X. Major William Dick, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, was served heir male of his ancestor Sir William of Braid 15 Jan. 1821, and thereafter styled himself a Baronet. The evidence in support of his descent is satisfactory. It included the inventory of titles of Frackafeld dated 21 July, 1774, and signed by Thomas Miller, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, which proves the pedigree from Captain Andrew Dick to Charles last of Frackafeld inclusive. Major Dick died 17 Dec. 1840, and was succeeded by his brother

X. (Sir) Page Keble Dick of Port Hall, near Brighton, who married Nancy daughter of Richard Partridge of Birmingham, and died in 1851 leaving an only son

XI. (Sir) Charles William Hockaday Dick, born in 1802, who according to Walford's *County Families* is sixth Baronet, the title having been created in 1638. Douglas's *Baronage* gives no date of creation. Debrett's *Baronetage* 1873 gives 1642 as the year of creation, and makes Sir Charles tenth holder of the title. According to Dod's *Peerage and Baronetage* for the current year he is the fourth Baronet in enjoyment of the honour, but eighth in order of succession. Lodge agrees with Debrett as to the date of creation. Burke's *Peerage* does not admit notices of this family.

A short time ago a paragraph in the "Morning Advertiser" on *A Pauper Baronet* stated that Sir Charles Dick is "in such poverty that he has long supported himself by acting as custodian to the Brighton Museum, and now in extreme old age is entirely destitute, — unable to do more than keep the sticks and umbrellas of visitors at the door of the gallery."

This having been copied into the "Edinburgh Courant" of 2nd March, attracted the attention of the Prestonfield family, and on the 12th that paper contained a letter from the law agents of Sir Robert Dick-Cunyngham, which does not throw much light on any part of the subject. They believe in the existence of a baronetcy, are ignorant of the service in 1821, and give a wrong date for that of the Consul.

There were published at Brighton in 1864 two pamphlets: *Particulars of the Claims of Sir Charles W. H. Dick, Baronet, on Her Majesty's Government for 52,418l. 12s. 4d. and 132l.*

per Annum and the Restoration of 16,000 Acres of Land (the land, I presume, is to be looked for in Nova Scotia); *Personal Particulars of the Claims of Sir Charles W. H. Dick, Baronet, on Her Majesty's Government for 83,988l.* 12s. 4d.

(Sir) Charles Dick does not seem to possess the financial skill of another "claimant" whose name has recently been constantly before the public, but surely Government could not be blamed if some provision were made, even at this date, for the descendant of one who was ruined by his trust in the good faith of the authorities of his time.

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HUMAN LONGEVITY.

Human Longevity, its Facts and its Fictions, including an Inquiry into some of the more remarkable instances, and suggestions for testing reputed cases: illustrated by examples. By WILLIAM J. THOMS, F.S.A. Deputy Librarian, House of Lords. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1872. 12mo. pp. xii. 320.

Few creeds or superstitions have attained a greater share of credulity than that of which the volume before us is the subject: whether this has arisen from the hopeful clinging to life which is part of our instinctive being,—from the admiration and respect, or at least compassion, that venerable Old Age claims and wins,—or simply from that love of the marvellous that has so often lent a blind but willing faith to other miraculous and preternatural stories. Yet the fancy is opposed to every rational conclusion of the naturalist and physical philosopher, not merely in the advanced science of a Buffon or our own Owen, but even if we go back to the observations of centuries long past, when the royal psalmist David declared that the ordinary age of mankind was three-score years and ten, and when the writer of the Book of Ecclesiasticus remarked that "The number of a man's days are at most one hundred years." (xviii. 9.)

Some men are so strong that they reach four-score years; and more perhaps now than in former ages, from the increased comforts of advanced civilisation and the improvements of medical science. Even that period may be extended, in a calm and undiseased condition, to ninety, or a hundred; but, if any reach one hundred and five, it is indeed one in the thousand, or one in a thousand times that number.

Yet such, as we have said, has been the credulity, first of gossips,

then of newsmongers, and lastly of chroniclers and historians, that scarcely a year has elapsed since all these propagators of information have been at work, and in communication, in which several instances have not been placed upon record of deaths approaching or exceeding 120 years.

Finding that Naturalists and Physiologists, even of the highest qualifications, have been too ready to accept the stories thus presented to them, and thereon to build theories which such stories if well-founded might reasonably justify, Mr. Thoms determined to undertake the investigation of this subject in the true spirit of historical inquiry, requiring such proof as lawyers and historians are accustomed to require. In this task he has now proceeded for several years, and after various occasional essays in *Notes and Queries*, in *The Times*, and other periodical publications, he produces the book before us, containing the result of his researches up to the present stage of the question.

The three most extraordinary cases that have attained currency and belief among the "Annals of Longevity" in our own country are those of—

Died 1604, The Countess of Desmond	.	140	years.
„ 1635, Thomas Parr	.	152	„
„ 1670, Henry Jenkins	.	169	„

Each of these has been adopted, and sanctioned it may be said, though improperly, by monumental evidence: the Countess, by a portrait now at Muckross Abbey, claiming (in its inscription) to have been painted in 1614 (really nine years after her death), Parr by his epitaph in Westminster Abbey, and Jenkins by a posthumous monument erected in 1743.

Mr. Thoms devotes successive chapters of his book to the examination of these three cases.

The Countess of Desmond was first made famous from a passage in Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World* (1614):

I myself knew the Old Countess of Desmond of Inchiquin, in Munster, who lived in the year 1589, and many years since, who was married in Edward IV.'s time, and held her jointure from all the Earles of Desmond since then: and that this is true all the noblemen and gentlemen of Munster can witness.

And again in the *Itinerary* of Fynes Moryson (1617):

In our time the Irish Countesse of Desmond lived to the age of about 140 yeeres, being able to go on foote foure or five miles to the market towne, and using weekly so to do in her last yeeres; and not many yeeres before she died she had all her teeth renewed.

Upon these two passages all subsequent accounts of the Old Countess, from Lord Bacon and Archbishop Usher down to the days of Pinnock's Catechisms and Penny Cyclopedias, have been founded, with various imaginary embellishments: of which the most ornamental are derived from the *Historic Doubts* of Horace Walpole and the poetry of Thomas Moore.

Such popular writers sail down the stream of "the romance of history" in a way too imposing to be withstood by the patient investigator of truth. The facts, however, which have been ascertained regarding the old Countess of Desmond are simply these:—She was Katharine, daughter of Sir John FitzGerald, of the Decies branch of the FitzGeralds, by Ellen, daughter of the White Knight. Her husband was Sir Thomas of Desmond, who became Earl of Desmond in 1529: her husband's former wife, Gyles or Shela, was living in 1505,¹ and most probably for some years longer. Therefore the marriage of the Old Countess did not take place until long after the death of King Edward IV.; nor perhaps her birth either—her dancing with Richard Duke of Gloucester being nothing but an imaginative

¹ Mr. Thoms has quoted (p. 96) a paper on the Old Countess of Desmond, communicated by Mr. John Gough Nichols to the 51st volume of *The Dublin Review*, Feb. 1862 (an abstract of which, also by Mr. Nichols, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, III. i. 301), and (p. 100) he remarks, that "Mr. Nichols shows most clearly (p. 69) that in 1528, the twentieth of Henry VIII., forty-five years after the death of Edward IV., she was not married." Unfortunately, Mr. Thoms has overlooked a correction of this statement, made by the Marquess of Kildare in *Notes and Queries*, III. i. 377, viz. that the record upon which Mr. Nichols relied, relative to "Gyles ny Cormyk, wyfe to Sir Thomas of Desmond," the Earl's former wife, belongs to 20 Hen. VII. (1505) instead of 20 Hen. VIII. (The passage was afterwards published in fac-simile in the *Kilkenny Archæological Journal*.) Mr. Nichols acknowledged this correction (*ibid.* p. 377), but remarked, that, though the Earl was fifty-one in 1505, his second countess was probably very much younger, particularly as she became a mother. If she was five-and-twenty at her husband's death in 1537, which is very possible, she would be 92 at her death in 1604, instead of 140. Her husband was, perhaps, nearly fifty years her senior.

The late Richard Sainthill, of Cork, who had previously written on The Old Countess of Desmond, and pursued his inquiries with more zeal, perseverance, and liberality than with the best judgment, would not relinquish his early adherence to her longevity, and, even after all the investigation that has been above described, endeavoured to maintain his view in a book, entitled "The Old Countess of Desmond: An Inquiry (concluded), When was she married?" (8vo. 1863.) We have again read this over; but have gathered no additional information. She could not have been married until her predecessor was dead or divorced: and when either event happened is not known. But she was married at an age sufficiently early to give birth to a daughter of her own name, afterwards the wife of Philip Barry Oge.

embellishment given to the story by Horace Walpole. So far Sir Walter Raleigh was wrong; but, as her husband died in 1537, she might well be called The Old Countess when Sir Walter Raleigh saw her in 1589, having then been a widow for fifty-two years, during which time three subsequent Earls of Desmond had lived and died.¹ Her death took place in 1604: but *not*, upon any good evidence, by "falling from a cherry-tree!" as was sung by Tom Moore. She had then actually passed a widowhood of sixty-seven years: but what may have been her age on her bridal day will perhaps never be more nearly ascertained than by the particulars now collected.

Of the "Old, Old, very Old man THOMAS PARR," there is a poetical life by Taylor the Water-Poet, of which Mr. Thoms gives a reprint in his appendix. Its incidents, however, must be regarded as purely poetical: and the little that is actually known of Thomas Parr is comprised in the following passage, which introduces the report made upon an autopsy of the aged man's corpse by the great William Harvey:

Thomas Parr, a poor countryman, born near Winnington, in the county of Salop, died on the 14th of November, in the year of grace 1635, after having lived one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months, and survived nine princes. This poor man having been visited by the illustrious Earl of Arundel, when he chanced to have

It should, however, in justice to the researches of Mr. Sainthill, be mentioned, that the addition made to the Countess of Desmond's history in Sir W. Temple's *Essay on Health and Long Life*, that the ruin of the House of Desmond reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take a journey to London to solicit relief at court "at a time she was above a hundred and forty," is satisfactorily explained and accounted for by several documents which Mr. Sainthill procured from the State Paper Office, and printed at length; as they prove that anecdote really belongs to a subsequent Countess of Desmond, Elenor, widow of the rebel Earl; which unfortunate lady came to supplicate Queen Elizabeth in the year 1587, and obtained a pension of 200*l.* Mr. Thoms in his introductory remarks on the Old Countess (p. 95) seems to have *intended* to introduce some mention of this important discovery by his allusion to *Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de Crequi*, 1710—1800, the compiler of which formed "his supposed Centenarian memoir-writer" by starting with the birth of one Marquise and ending with the death of another; but, from some accident, Mr. Thoms has omitted any notice of Elenor Countess of Desmond.

¹ James, the thirteenth Earl, died 1537 (not 1535, as in Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, edit. Archdall, i. 71); James, the 14th, in 1558; and Gerald, the 15th, in 1583, having been attainted in 1582. It will be seen that the *Peerage* incorrectly makes another Earl, John (ob. 1536), in consequence of the error in date above corrected.

business in those parts (his lordship being moved to the visit by the fame of a thing so incredible), was brought by him from the country to London; and, having been most kindly treated by the Earl, both on the journey and during a residence in his own house, was presented as a remarkable sight to his Majesty the King.

Dr. Harvey attributed the death of this prodigy, so soon, as it may be said, after its discovery, to the change made in the old man's habits of life, and it is obvious that this view was correct:—

The cause of death seemed fairly referrible to a sudden change in the non-naturals; the chief mischief being connected with the change of air, which through the whole course of life had been inhaled of perfect purity,—light, cool and mobile, whereby the præcordia and lungs were more freely ventilated and cooled; but in this great advantage, in this grand cherisher of life, this City is especially destitute; a City whose grand characteristic is an immense concourse of men and animals, and where ditches abound, and filth and offal lie scattered about, to say nothing of the smoke engendered by the general use of sulphureous coal as fuel, whereby the air is at all times rendered heavy, but more so in the autumn than at any other season. [*Such was London in 1635, just one generation before the Great Plague of 1665.*] Such an atmosphere could not have been found otherwise than insalubrious to one coming from the open, sunny, and healthy region of Salop; it must have been especially so to one already aged and infirm.

And then for one hitherto used to live on food unvaried in kind, and very simple in its nature, to be set at a table loaded with a variety of viands, and tempted not only to eat more than wont, but to partake of strong drink, it must needs fall out that the functions of all the natural organs would become deranged.

So “the old, old, very old man” was quickly killed with kindness, and most honourably buried in the south transept of Westminster Abbéy, where his gravestone (recently recut by order of the present Dean,) records him as having been born in a^o 1483, and to have lived to the age of “152 yeares.” As it happens, the register of the Abbey contains no record of his interment: neither does the register of Alberbury, the parish of his birth, mention any of his family. Mr. Thoms has made every possible inquiry in Shropshire for authentic facts as to Parr, but has discovered none. There are repeated statements of his posterity having also, in various instances, attained very extraordinary ages; but they must be all false if Mr. Thoms is correct in adopting the conclusion (p. 92) that “Parr left no children.” Such, indeed, is the testimony of the account of him written whilst he was still “on exhibition” at Arundel House in the Strand, to the effect that all his issue had died in infancy:

He hath had two children by his first wife, a son and a daughter. The boy's name was John, and lived but ten weeks; the girl was named Joan, and she lived but three weeks. (Introduction to the poetical life of *The Old, Old, Very Old Man*, by John Taylor, 1635.)

The reputed age of HENRY JENKINS far exceeded that attributed to Thomas Parr, or indeed to any other Englishman. When examined at a trial at Catterick on the 15th April, 1667, he was described as "Henry Jenkins of Ellerton upon Swaile, in the county of York, labourer, aged one hundredth fifty and seaven, or thereabouts;" and to a lady named Ann Savile, who wrote down what he told her,¹ he "said to the best of his remembrance he was about 162 or 163."

The current traditions about Henry Jenkins are collected in a pamphlet, entitled "Evidences of the great age of Henry Jenkins, with notices respecting longevity and long-lived persons. Richmond: printed by John Bell, Finkle Street. 1859. 8vo. pp. 32." His deposition when he declared himself to be about 157 in 1666-7 was published in Part II. of *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, 1869, in "A Notice of Henry Jenkins, the Yorkshire Centenarian: by the Rev. James Raine, M.A. Canon of York."

The marvels of Jenkins's story,—that he had carried arrows to Northallerton at the time of the battle of Flodden, that he had been butler to Lord Conyers before the Reformation, and remembered the Abbot of Fountains often drinking with his lord heartily, &c. &c. rest, as Mr. Thoms remarks, entirely upon his own relation to Miss Savile. They are paralleled again and again by more recent impostures; yet, when the Royal Society had placed its *Imprimatur* upon them, at the suggestion of Dr. Robinson, "a distinguished naturalist and court physician" (Bell's Evidences, &c. p. 14), it is not wonderful that the good people of Yorkshire, "proud (remarks Mr. Thoms,) as they justly are of everything connected with their county," determined, some seventy years after the death of Henry Jenkins, to make boast of him as a compatriot. By public subscription an obelisk was erected at his grave, in the churchyard of Bolton on Swale, and a black marble tablet was placed in the church, which bears a grandiloquent inscription written by Dr. Thomas Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.² Jenkins "had this *justice* done his memory 1743," quoth Dr. Chapman; but we should say that strict justice

¹ A narrative originally communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Tancred Robinson in 1696, and printed in *The Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xix.; reprinted in Mr. Thoms's Appendix, p. 288. Mr. Thoms (p. 68) says, "It is believed, on reasonable grounds, to have been written about 1662 or 1663;" but as all the particulars are so shifting in date, and so illusory, we should place it more probably between 1667, the date named in the text, and the death of Jenkins, Dec. 6, 1670.

² Joseph Taylor's *Annals of Health and Long Life*, 1818, p. 59. Mr. Thoms (p. 79) prints the epitaph, but without giving the name of its author.

has not been awarded him until just one hundred and thirty years later. It is not to be passed unnoticed that the contemporary vicar of Catterick, the very Charles Anthony in whose favour Jenkins appeared as a witness in 1667, and whom Canon Raine characterises as a "strict, exact man, and evidently a very careful parish priest," left no authority in his register for the monstrous fable that afterwards passed the coinage of the Master of Magdalen: he simply recorded Jenkins and his wife in the following entries:

1667-8, Jan. 27. Margaret, wife of Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton, buried.

1670, Dec. 9. Henry Jenkins, a *very aged* and poore man, of Ellerton, buried.

Mr. Thoms has thoroughly unmasked two recent impostors; the one, Thomas Geeran, who died in the infirmary of the Brighton Union Oct. 28, 1871; and the other, Lieut. Frederick Lahrbush, who died, we believe, in 1872, if he be not still living.

THOMAS GEERAN claimed to be 106; and had long traded on the benevolence of credulous people at Brighton, where his life and photograph were published. With great pains and perseverance Mr. Thoms has ascertained that this old scoundrel was really identical with Michael Gearyn, a native of the county Kerry, who enlisted in the 71st Foot March 3, 1813, then stating his age to be twenty-five. He deserted on the 10th of the following month, so that all the tales of his services from 1799 to 1819 were barefaced lies; and his age at his death, so far from being 105 or 106, was only about 83. (pp. 131-154.)

The career of FREDERICK LAHRBUSH is still more disgraceful, because passed by a man of a higher grade in society, and one able to reap greater advantages from his false pretensions. He imposed upon the citizens of New York, who commemorated his supposed 104th birthday on the 9th March 1870, by a public breakfast; his 105th in 1871, and again his 106th in 1872. His story was bolstered out by statements that he had entered the British Army on the 17th Oct. 1789, and served with the 60th Rifles for 29 years, when, after seeing much active service, and having been present on many memorable occasions, he sold out a Captain's commission in 1818. He said his birth had taken place in London on the 9th of March 1766. The facts proved to be,—that he was a *born* German; that his name first appeared as an Ensign in the 60th Regiment in 1810; his Lieutenant's commission was dated Oct. 29 in that year; he never had a Captain's commission to sell, but, after only nine years' service, was *cashiered* as "Lieutenant De Lahrbusch, 60 F." (*Army List*, 1819.)

To those of our Transatlantic friends who have copies of the *Historical Magazine and American Notes and Queries* for April 1867, we recommend that they make note of these facts opposite the article which is there inserted from the pen of General James Watts de Peyster, of New York, who was Lahrbush's leading dupe, and was induced to weave the German's lies into the narrative which is there published. (This investigation occupies Mr. Thoms's pp 207—224.)

Another "old soldier" was "the Rev." GEORGE FLETCHER of Poplar, reported in the weekly return of the Registrar-General to have died in Feb. 1855, at the age of 108 (see his portrait in *The Illustrated London News* for March 10 of that year). He was latterly a Methodist preacher: but had served in the 23rd Foot from Nov. 1785 to March 1792, when he *deserted*, and in the 3rd Foot Guards from 1793 to 1803, when he was discharged. This man, among his imaginary achievements, had fought at Bunker's Hill, a battle ten years before his first enlistment, and when he was actually only eleven years old. At his discharge (his desertion having been condoned under the effect of a Royal Proclamation of Feb. 1803) he had the craft to represent his first term of service as fourteen instead of seven years, and to advance his age from thirty-seven to forty-nine. Those twelve years he retained to the end of his days, and thus an old man of 92 was converted into a Centenarian of 104!

Another case which has been very anxiously if not thoroughly investigated is that of ROBERT BOWMAN, of Irthington in Cumberland, who at his death in 1823 was regarded by the vicar of that parish as "aged 118 years,"—who has a tombstone in the churchyard inscribed

ROBERT BOWNNESS, Yeoman, of Tollington, died 18th June, 1823, at the patriarchal age of 119 years.

and to whose memory a stained glass window has been inserted in Irthington church by his youngest son. Bowman's story was first published in the *Carlisle Patriot* in 1817, six years before his death. Its truth was accepted by Dr. Barnes, "long the principal physician in Carlisle," who published an account of him in 1821, and again after his death in 1824. The Rev. C. G. Vernon Harcourt, Canon of Carlisle, was indignant at Mr. Thoms's incredulity in this case, and brought forward a cloud of witnesses of the highest respectability and rank, who, like himself, had readily credited Dr. Barnes. Mr. Sidney Gilpin, a surgeon of Carlisle, at Mr. Thoms's suggestion, inquired into the case with much perseverance, and at last, to Mr. Thoms's surprise, expressed his belief in the man's asserted age. But Mr.

Thoms, who has been taught greater critical caution by his many experiences, remarks that, "so far from confirming or establishing the identity of the Robert Bowman baptized at Hayton in the year 1705 with the Robert Bowman who died at Irthington in 1823, the evidence adduced by Mr. Gilpin seems to have a directly opposite tendency." Had they been one person, the same register would have contained the baptism also of his brother ¹ Thomas, who died in 1810, and was supposed to have been then either 99 or 101. Further, the fact (recorded on the tombstone) that Robert Bowman's *eldest* son died in 1844, aged 84, having therefore been born in 1760, makes it improbable that the father had entered the world so long before as 1705.

Several other modern instances of asserted Longevity are treated by Mr. Thoms more summarily but not less successfully. We can only briefly recapitulate them :

Date of Death :

1860. Mary Downton, of Allington, Devon	...	...	...	not 106, but 100.
1862. John Pratt, of Oxford ²	...	...	...	,, 106.
1863. Mary Billinge, ³ of Liverpool	...	...	...	,, 112, ,, 91.
1868. Richard Purser, of Cheltenham	...	...	...	certainly not 112.
1869. Maudit (or Matthew) Baden, of Wilcot, Wilts	...	...	...	not 106½.
,, (then living). Jonathan Reeves, of Bath	...	...	...	,, 104, ,, 80.
1870. Mary Hicks, of Isleworth, Middlesex	...	...	...	,, 104, ,, 97.
,, George Smith, of Ashted, Surrey	...	...	...	,, 105, ,, 95.
1871. George Brewer, of Portsea	...	...	...	,, 106, ,, 98.
,, Edward Court, of Torpoint	...	...	...	,, 110, ,, 95.
,, John Dawe (called Day), of Quethiock, Cornwall,	not 108 to 116,	...	...	,, 87.
,, Robert Howlison, of West Linton, co. Peebles	...	...	...	103, not proven.
1872. William Bennett, of Inchicore, Ireland...	...	...	...	not 105, but 95.
,, Joshua Miller, of Morpeth	...	...	...	,, 111, ,, 90

Chapter ix. contains four cases of Centenarianism—and no more, which are *admitted*, after his customary inquiries, by our scrupulous

¹ This is a good and useful test,—to identify not only the christian names of parents, but the actual families of their children. It was sagaciously suggested by Mr. Newton, of Liverpool, in the case of Mary Billinge: "The proper plan, it appears to me, to prove or disprove the correctness of these dates would be to ascertain whether entries corresponding to the names of *her sister and brother* appear also in the register at the corresponding dates; and with the names of *the same parents*." (p. 110.)

² A Life of Pratt, "now in his 106th year," was published by Mr. Tyerman, a medical practitioner at Oxford.

³ The tombstone of this wonderful old woman in Toxteth Park Cemetery still records that she was 112 years and 6 months. Her case occupies Mr. Thoms, pp. 34-38, 105-113.

Author. It will be interesting to state, in a summary way, some of the leading particulars which Mr. Thoms has collected respecting them.

Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, of Bridehead in Dorsetshire, who died in the year 1841, was the youngest daughter of Francis Chassereau, esq. of Marylebone, who came to this country at the age of 14, from Niort in France, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She was born in Long Acre on the 13th Nov. 1739, and baptized the next day in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields. On the 27th Oct. 1764 she was married to Robert Williams, esq. the banker, for many years M.P. for Dorchester: he died in 1814, at the age of seventy-nine. In 1820 she was couched for cataract in both eyes by Alexander the celebrated oculist, and perfectly restored to her sight. Several specimens of her subsequent handwriting are preserved. In her 90th year she, as a sponsor, held a great-grandchild at the font; and when in her 93rd she returned thanks, even standing, to her grandson's tenantry when he attained his majority. Still later, she presided at the breakfast-table, and performed many domestic duties. She died at Bridehead Oct. 8, 1841, being then within a month of 102, and having retained her memory to the last. The inscription to her memory, which was written by her son-in-law the Rev. John William Cunningham,—himself for fifty years the well-known Vicar of Harrow,—is printed in the new edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, but we are sorry to find in an abridged form.

Mr. WILLIAM PLANK, for 56 years an inhabitant of Harrow, in Middlesex, was the son of James and Hannah Plank of Wandsworth; where he was born on the 7th Nov. 1767, and baptized ten days after. For a year he was a schoolfellow of the late Lord Lyndhurst, at the school of Mr. W. Franks, in Clapham. He was bound apprentice to an elder brother, a calico-printer, at Salters' Hall, March 22, 1782; admitted to the livery of that Company in 1789; was for many years the "Father" of the Salters' Company, and probably also the "Father" of the City of London. He died at Harrow Nov. 19, 1867, having survived his century eighteen days.

Mr. JACOB WILLIAM LUNING is, after all, the oldest veritable centenarian that Mr. Thoms is able to present to us: and even he is only a naturalised, not a native-born, Englishman. He was born at Hamelvörden, in Hanover, May 19, 1767, the son of the resident clergyman, Meinhard Conrad Luning. Through his mother Magdalena Dorothea (*née*) Pratje, he is said to have descended from Christina sister to

Martin Luther. He married at Spalding in Lincolnshire, August 4, 1796, Eleanor daughter of Captain Sands, and by her he had fifteen children. From 1790 to 1858 he was engaged in subordinate mercantile duties in the city of London, and in 1859 he was elected a member of Morden College, Blackheath; where he died June 23, 1870, aged 103 years, 1 month, and 4 days:

—and then came out a piece of evidence of the most conclusive kind, namely, that at the age of 36 he had insured his life in the Equitable. No man ever makes himself older than he is when effecting an insurance, and few live seventy-seven years after it. . . . The bonuses had raised his original policy of 200*l.* to 1,292*l.* 10*s.*

Mrs. CATHERINE DUNCOMBE SHAFTO, of Whitworth Park, Durham, was born Feb. 10, 1771, and baptized on the following day at St. Andrew's Auckland, being the third daughter of Sir John Eden, of Windleston, Bart. by his second wife Dorothy, only daughter of Peter Johnson, esq. of York. She was married, in 1802, to Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq. who was M.P. for the city of Durham in 1804-9, and died in 1848, aged 72. She had five sons and one daughter, her eldest son being Robert Duncombe Shafto, esq. formerly M.P. for the Northern Division of the county. She died at Whitworth Park, March 19, 1872, aged 101 years, 1 month, and 9 days: having always enjoyed perfect health and unimpaired intellectual faculties.

It will be observed that these examples are from the higher walks of society, and it strikes us that, after all, there may be more real, though less imaginary, longevity in that position. As he has dissected without mercy the old soldiers and vagabonds, may we not invite Mr. Thoms to investigate with similar historical care the instances on record of persons of superior rank? He has noticed scarcely any of the last century: except that incidentally (p. 49) a remarkable rectification occurs as to CHARLES MACKLIN, the well-known comedian: to whom there is a tablet in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, recording his death at the age of 107 years! In 1859 his coffin-plate came to light, to contradict the monument, for it was inscribed "Mr. CHARLES MACKLIN, Comedian, died 11 July, 1797, aged 97 years." This is a correction for Peter Cunningham's *Handbook of London*, and several manuals of biography.

It was once said, by Sir R. Baker in his Chronicle, and by his copyists, that Sir William Powlet, the first MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, and Lord Treasurer, had lived for more than 106 years and three quarters; but his age is more correctly stated at 97 by Camden, and by Fuller in his Worthies.

HENRY HASTINGS, of Woodlands in Dorsetshire, the eccentric scion of the Huntingdon family in the seventeenth century, has had his life prolonged to 110;¹ but his epitaph at Horton in Dorsetshire shows that he died in 1650, aged 99.²

Dr. William Mead, a physician, died at Ware, Oct. 28, 1652, it is said,³ "at the astonishing age of one hundred and forty-eight years and nine months." How is this story to be met? and what is to be said of Hamond Lestrangle, esq. ob. 1756, æt. 107; Mrs. Lowther, ob. 1757, æt. 106; George Kirton, esq. ob. 1764, æt. 125; and the Hon. Mrs. Watkins,⁴ ob. 1790, æt. 110? Or again of the Cardinal de Salis, Archbishop of Seville, ob. 1785, æt. 110: whose history, from his exalted rank, must surely be well known. There is also an Hiberno-Spanish General, Don Carlos Felix O'Neile, said to have died in 1791, at the age of 110, and of whom a brief biography is given in Easton's *Health and Longevity*, 1823, p. 118.

To descend again to the lower rank of society, has Mr. Thoms ever inquired into the case of PHŒBE HESSEL? It is one of great notoriety, from its being commemorated on a tombstone in Brighton churchyard, which asserts that she was born at Stepney in 1713, served for many years as a foot-soldier, was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and, having lived long at Brighton, where she was relieved in her latter days by the bounty of King George IV. died on the 12th December, 1821, aged 108. There must be scores of books which retail this story; and, so far as appears, it is as yet undisputed.

These and other claimants for the glory of Longevity will no doubt start up, be supported by earnest advocates, and continue to give Mr. Thoms considerable trouble if he chooses to combat with them. At present he is immoveable from these "canons which may safely be laid down in cases of alleged Longevity; namely, that when the supposed Centenarian is believed to be a hundred, or a year or two over, some error may not unreasonably be suspected; but when the age is extended beyond, say 106, error so certainly exists, that no trustworthy evidence can be produced in support of it." (p. 193.)

¹ Taylor's *Annals of Health and Long Life*, 1818, p. 126.

² Nichols's *Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. iii. p. 393; and Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*.

³ Taylor's *Annals of Health and Long Life*, 1818, p. 64.

⁴ "The Hon. Mrs. Watkins of Glamorganshire." Of this lady wonderful anecdotes are related both in Taylor, p. 104, and Easton, p. 108: but we have not traced the claim she had to her titular distinction.

THE NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY. Part I. (1873.) Edited by WALTER RYE. (Issued to Subscribers only. Seven Shillings and Sixpence. One Hundred Copies only printed.) Norwich: Samuel Miller and Co. 1873. 8vo. pp. 284.—This is a new undertaking, the conditions of which are explained upon its wrapper, of which we have now given a copy. Its contents consist partly of public records, partly of other historical documents, and partly of genealogies. We will describe them in their sequence, and thereby we shall furnish an adequate idea of the very important materials for the History of Norfolk and its families which are thus gathered together, and which only require the very complete indexes, which we hear are intended for Part II., to render them exceedingly useful to future writers on the antiquities of that County.

1. A reprint of the Norfolk returns of the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 1166-7.¹ This record was formed in 12 or 13 Henry II. from the returns made by the King's tenants in chief, when they were required to contribute to the Aid then collected for the Marriage of the King's eldest Daughter. (See Thomas's *Handbook to the Public Record Office*, 1853, p. 168.)

2. It is therefore an appropriate prelude to extracts from a record of the like character made for the Aid collected in 20 Edw. III. on the occasion of Knighting the King's eldest son. These are arranged according to the thirty-two hundreds of Norfolk, and occupy pages 13-106. These extracts have been transcribed from *The Book of Aids* in the Public Record Office at the expense of John R. Daniel Tyssen, esq.²

3. The Account of the Bursar of Hempton Priory for the year 1500-1, communicated by Mr. John L'Estrange. (Pp. 107-140.)

4. Early Life in the Manor of Burnham, by Walter Rye. (Pp. 141—152.), Its materials are derived from court rolls. The following postscript

¹ There is considerable confusion in the *literary history* of this record, as stated in the introductory observations. It is remarked that "the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* has only been printed once, more than a hundred years ago;" and it is added in a note, "By Hearne. London, 1771." But it was in 1728 that the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* was first edited by Tom Hearne, who died in 1735. It was reprinted in 1771, "Londini, typis et impensis W. et J. Richardson:" with a supplement of Antient Charters and other Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the History and Antiquities of Great Britain, taken from original manuscripts and previously inedited. These occupy 108 pages, and are very "miscellaneous," quite after the fashion of Tom Hearne himself. The collector and editor was Sir Joseph Ayloffé, who had also superintended in the year before a reprint of Hearne's edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, adding thereto a similar appendix. Sir Joseph also revised through the press the reprint of Hearne's *Curious Discourses*, 1771.

² Among Sir Joseph Ayloffé's additamenta to the 1771 edition of the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* are some documents relating to an Aid of this kind made so late as the year 1609, on the Knighting of Henry Prince of Wales. They consist of the Instructions issued by the Privy Council to the Commissioners appointed to levy the Aid, and two documents respecting its collection in two of the Hundreds of Huntingdonshire.

regarding the surnames of the inhabitants may be thought deserving of a wider circulation:—

A word or two as to the nomenclature of the villagers must close this short sketch of their history. Their names were, during the fourteenth [fifteenth?] century, obviously [in the process of] making from day to day, and many a family must have owed its patronymic to a *happy nickname* flung at its progenitor by some local wit, and unanimously adopted by his neighbours. Like a chapter of *The Pilgrim's Progress* reads a roll which tells us of men called Goodheart, Hardy, Sincere, Turncoat, Dullman, Dearbought, Gathergood, Toogood, Goodcock, Piemaker, Freshbread, Whitebread, Hardbeans, Makehaste, Drawsword, Wagpoll, Greenhood, Smoothhead, Newcomein, Truelove, Makemaiden, and Rake. Yet all these, and more of the same sort, were common names among the tenants of this manor.

A very few were Norman,—Le Cursun, le Neve, Cressy, le Fevere, Bygot, and Maunvyle being all I can find; while the majority of the remainder were Danish, as Haldeyn, Sweyn, Helkere, Alger, Thurkes, Thurloe,¹ Niker, Loker, Jennesson, Thomesson, &c. Hilda was long a common Christian name. (P. 156.)

5. The Guilds of Lynne Regis. A valuable collection of documents relating to foundations of that class, which have recently received considerable attention from various writers. Mr. Rye has ascertained that no less than seventy-five guilds existed at different times at Lynne, besides others in its suburbs, and doubtless more that are now wholly forgotten. (Pp. 153—183.)

6. Traces of Norsk and Danish settlements in Norfolk; by Walter Rye. (Pp. 184—194.)

7. The Strangers at Lynn in 1572; with notes by Stanley Edwards. (Pp. 195-198.)

8. Musters at Lynn in 1573; with notes by Stanley Edwards. (Pp. 199—203.)

9. An architectural description of Cromer Church,² extracted from the notes and sketches made by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich in the years 1817, 1821, and 1827, with notes and illustrations by Francis Rye. (Pp. 204-214.)

¹ Mr. Rye, we suppose, classes Thurloe as a Danish name from its being composed of the syllables Thur-low, the tumulus of Thur, Thor, or Thyr. He must be well aware—though he does not mention the fact to his readers—that it is the local name of two contiguous parishes, Great and Little Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, from whence the family will have been originally derived. The family of Thirlowe or Thurlowe were for many generations at Burnham, and Mr. Rye appends a series of extracts, extending from 34 Hen. VI. to 15 Charles II., relating to them, as interesting from their being “the ancestors of the Lord Chancellor.” They will certainly improve the early genealogy of Thurlow in future Peerages, and they seem to show that the actual residence of the family, which Burke in his current Peerage repeatedly names as “Burnham Ulp,” was really Burnham Thorpe.

² See in our vol. vii. p. 70, our notice of Mr. Walter Rye's Account of the Churches of Shipden and Cromer, 1870. 8vo.

10. Collections for a history of the FAMILY OF CUBITT, of Norfolk; communicated (in part?) by George Cubitt, Esq. M.P. (Pp. 215—266.)

This article is introduced by the following observations, from the pen, as we presume, of the Editor:—

It would perhaps be more correct to call the Cubitts a clan than a family, both from their being settled almost exclusively in East Norfolk, from their constant and most perplexing intermarriages, and from their universal belief that all the Cubitts come of one race, and are akin to one another as well as united in friendship.

Mr. Rye does not attempt to trace the origin of the name,¹ but we have little hesitation in pointing to Cowbit, a parish near Crowland in Lincolnshire. He proceeds to say that “Comparatively numerous as they now are, the name occurs but very rarely in early Norfolk records.” Before the fifteenth² century he has found it only in three instances: Robert Cobit—very like Cowbit—occurs in a plea roll 34 Hen. III.; Henry Cubyt in 56 Hen. III.; and in 1381 a Cubit was one of the companions of John the Litester, and was killed by Bishop Spencer near Ickingham. In p. 237 he introduces another—John Kybyt, querent to a fine for Honing, 2 Ric. II. The name is again spelt Kybyt and Kubight at North Walsham in the reign of Henry VIII. (p. 243).

The great increase of the name may fairly be attributed to the soundness of the stock, which is nearly always prolific—a Cubitt with a small family being quite the exception to the rule. That the stock is a good one, besides being fruitful, is sufficiently evidenced by the facts that, besides the doubtful honour of the ringleader in rebellion just referred to, the name has supplied several mayors of Yarmouth, who founded a numerous and wealthy family, and in the present generation a Mayor of London, and two M.P.’s, a very celebrated Engineer, and a well-known Agriculturist.

The gentleman last alluded to is William Cubitt of *Bacton Abbey*, a farm in which his ancestors have been resident from the year 1703. Mr. Rye’s account of this branch (p. 216) would bear amplification.

George Cubitt, esq. of *Catfield*, the twentieth and youngest child of Benjamin Cubitt gentleman, of the same place (ob. 1762), became a Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk, and died May 17, 1835. He had almost as numerous a family as his father, and his eighteen children with their alliances

¹ Lower is, as usual, when he has recourse to conjecture for his etymologies, not very happy as to CUBITT:—“I cannot explain this somewhat common and well-known surname, unless it be a diminutive or corruption of a personal name, which seems to be supported by the existence of the patronymical CUBISON. Jamieson has ‘Cube, Cubie, probably the abbreviation of Cuthbert.’ If this conjecture be correct, Cubitt and Cuthbert are most likely identical.” *Patronymica Britannica*, p. 78. But Cuthbert is decidedly of the North Country, Cubitt as we see of the Eastern counties of England. The abbreviation of Cuthbert really familiar in the North is Cuddy; while Cubison is perhaps a patronymic from Cobb, for the various interpretations of which see Lower.

² Misprinted “fourteenth.”

are all described (pp. 222—226). It seems that the gentleman who died in 1762 acquired or assumed arms, but the person who copied them from the family monuments at Catfield gives but an imperfect blason in p. 224: viz. A bent bow in pale with an arrow in fesse. No crest is mentioned, but we find in Washbourne's *Book of Family Crests* (edit. 1838) for Cubit and Cubitt of Norfolk, An arm in armour, embowed, throwing an arrow. The *arm* alludes to the name, as do the two arms in the crest of Cubitt of Denbies (described hereafter), for English heralds have been accustomed to blason a human-arm (Lat. *cubitus*) coupé at the elbow as a *cubit-arm*.

The Cubitts of Catfield, and those of *Honing*, are among the families now set forth in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

The "very celebrated Engineer" will be generally recognised. His family had resided at *Dilham* at least from the reign of Henry VIII. when Clement Cubight occurs there in a subsidy roll 1546 (p. 227). Sir William Cubitt was the son of Joseph Cubitt, a miller at Bacton, (but of the *Dilham* family,) by Hannah Lubbock. He spent his early life with Messrs. Ransome the eminent agricultural implement makers at Ipswich; and distinguished himself particularly as a millwright, which led to his well-known invention of the treadmill for criminal punishment. His most important engineering works were the navigation through Lake Lothing to Norwich, and the South Eastern Railway. In 1851 he superintended the construction of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park, and received the honour of Knighthood on that account. He was elected F.R.S.; died Oct. 13, 1861, aged 76;¹ and was buried at South Repps in Norfolk. Sir William Cubitt was twice married: first to Abigail Sparkhall of Taverham, daughter of Bower Sparkhall and Hannah Cubitt of Neatishead; secondly to Jane Tiley, sister to Mr. William Tiley, brewer, of Reading. By his first wife he had issue one son, Joseph, and two daughters, Hannah-Sparkhall, married to the Rev. Richard Hamond Gwyn, Rector of South Repps in Norfolk, and died in the present year, leaving three sons and three daughters; and Anne, married to the Rev. Corbould Warren, and died Oct. 20, 1864, leaving two sons and five daughters.

Joseph Cubitt succeeded his father as Engineer of the South-Eastern Railway, and was F.R.S. He died Dec. 7, 1872, having married Ellen Moore, niece to Lady Cubitt; by whom he has left issue one son, William, and two daughters, Grace, married to Captain Gordon, and Alice-Kate, married in 1865 to Sir Arthur William Mackworth, (6th) Bart. of Glenusk, co. Monmouth, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Lady Cubitt (Sir William's second wife) died Feb. 10, 1863, having had issue only two children who died in their infancy.¹

¹ There is a biographical memoir of Sir William Cubitt in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1861, p. 577.

² We have supplied the greater part of these particulars, in addition and correction to those stated by Mr. Rye.

It is the *Frettenham* branch of the Cubitts which has produced (as Mr. Rye remarks,) a Lord Mayor of London and two Members of Parliament. It is conjectured that Mr. Thomas Cubitt who settled at Mayton hall, Frettenham, before 1677, may have been the youngest son of William Cubitt of Gimingham, where there were some of the name at the close of the reign of Elizabeth. Jonathan Cubitt, formerly of Buxton in Norfolk, the great-grandson of Thomas above-named, removed to London, and died about 1806. He was the father of Thomas, William, and Lewis. The last-named was an architect of some celebrity.

William Cubitt, born at Buxton, in 1791, was in early life for a short time in the navy, but subsequently joined in business with his younger brother Thomas in Gray's Inn Road. He was elected one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex 1847, Alderman of Langbourne Ward 1851, and he filled the office of Lord Mayor for two years, the latter that of the Great Exhibition. He was also President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company; and M.P. for Andover 1847—1861. He died at Penton Lodge, near that town, Oct. 28, 1863, aged 72. He married in 1814 Elizabeth second daughter of Mr. William Scarlett: and she died in 1854, having had issue one son, Thomas, a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, who died unmarried in 1841, and five daughters. The latter are not named in the genealogy before us; but we remember that one of them, Laura, is the widow of Sir Joseph Francis Olliffe, M.D. Physician to the British Embassy at Paris; Maria is the wife of Sir William Henry Humphery, Bart. late M.P. for Andover, second son of the late Alderman John Humphery, M.P.; and Emma is the wife of John Humphery, esq. the elder brother of the Baronet.

Thomas Cubitt, the eldest brother, was born at Buxton near Norwich, Feb. 25, 1788. After a voyage to India, he settled in London, and established the large and well-known workshops for carpentry in Gray's Inn Road. One of his first important buildings (commenced in 1815) was the London Institution in Moorfields. He afterwards became a builder on his own account at Islington, Barnsbury, and Highbury; and, as time went on, a manufacturer of first-rate houses, on the most extensive scale, on the estates of the Duke of Bedford on the north side of London, the Marquess of Westminster in Belgravia, and other large districts at Clapham Park in Surrey and Kemp-town near Brighton, as well as the humbler buildings of Cubitt's-town in the Isle of Dogs. Finally, after having been employed at Buckingham Palace, he was not only the builder, but the designer and architect, of Her Majesty's marine palace at Osborne in the Isle of Wight. Having now reared, as the well-deserved reward of works so unprecedented and advantageous to the community, a very large personal fortune, he purchased from Mr. Denison, formerly M.P. for Surrey, the estate of Denbies near Dorking, and entirely rebuilt the mansion which there stands on a remarkable eminence, in a style much resembling that which he had pur-

sued at Osborne. His great workshops near the Thames at Pimlico are now occupied as Government stores.

Mr. Cubitt died at Denbies, Dec. 20, 1856, in his 68th year; and a long memoir of him, compiled by his old friend the late John Britton, F.S.A. was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for the following February.

Mr. Cubitt left three sons, 1. George Cubitt, esq. of Denbies, one of the present Members for West Surrey, who married in 1853 Laura daughter of the Rev. James Joyce, formerly Vicar of Dorking, and sister to the late Rev. William Henry Joyce, also Vicar of Dorking, by whom he has issue; 2. William Cubitt, esq. of Fallapit House, co. Devon; and 3. The Rev. Charles Cubitt, Vicar of Great Bourton near Banbury. Of his daughters, Mary is the wife of the Rev. Charles Parker, Vicar of Bodiam, Sussex, formerly Vicar of Ranmere near Dorking; and Sophia was married in 1853 to Edgar Alfred Bowring, esq. M.P. and C.B., fourth son of the late Sir John Bowring, F.R.S. and M.P. but died in 1857. Mr. Bowring was re-married in 1858 to Ellen, daughter of Lewis Cubitt, esq. of London and Brighton.

Mr. Cubitt of Denbies bears the same arms as his late uncle the Lord Mayor.

Ermine, a lion's head erased azure. *Crest*, a dexter and a sinister hand issuing from clouds combating with scymeters proper.

11. The last article of this Miscellany is entitled *Notes on the Early Pedigree of Walpole of Houghton*, but it includes various detached notices of other persons of the name, and it appears to us by no means clear that all the persons so assembled together were of one race, or even from one locality. The compiler does not advert to the circumstance that, besides two contiguous parishes near Lynn in Norfolk,—Walpole St. Andrew's and Walpole St. Peter's,—there is also one of the same name in the county of Suffolk. So, those Walpoles who occur at London, where there was an eminent family of goldsmiths so named in the reigns of the Edwards, or in other parts of the country, may have come from any of the three parishes. One of the manors of the Norfolk Walpole was held before the Conquest by the Church of Ely, and the story is as old as Camden that it was given by its Saxon owner when he made a younger son, Alwin, a monk there.¹ The ancestors of the Earls of Orford were of Walpole St. Peter's, "as appears (writes Arthur Collins in his Peerage of 1741,) by antient charters in the custody of the Noble and Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, who, out of his great regard to literature, and to the memory of his ancestors, favoured me with the perusal of them." From those charters Collins formed the genealogy of the family, which has retained its place in all subsequent books of the class; but the writer before us observes that, "Their posses-

¹ There is no charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici* to support this statement.

sions never seem to have been very large. In the reign of Henry I. they consisted only of a knight's fee and a quarter, which may be roughly estimated at six hundred acres, and I do not see that they increased for several centuries." It was a Sir Henry de Walpole that died early in the fourteenth century who appears to have acquired the manor of Houghton, situated about twenty miles from Walpole (on the other side of Lynn); which subsequently became the well-known mansion of his great descendant.¹ His son of the same name was a leading man of the county, frequently knight of the shire for Norfolk, and in 17 Edw. II. 1324, occurs among those certified into Chancery to bear ancient arms from their ancestors. (Cotton MS. Claud. C. II.) We do not find those arms in any of the old armorial rolls; but their similarity is pointed out by the writer before us to the arms of Baynard, which occur in the Roll temp. Edward II. under Norfolk as "Sire Robert Baynard de sable a une fesse et ij cheverons de or," and the same in the roll temp. Edward III. (edit. Nicolas, p. 27) though Mr. Rye (or his contributor) gives different tinctures, viz. the field argent and the charges azure. He says that, according to Blomefield, the family of Cornherd certainly took their arms, *Azure, a fess between two chevrons or*, "in imitation of their superior lords the Bainards." A charter of Henry Walpole (attached to a deed 1407) was confirmed (according to Collins, 1741, iv. 317) by "a fair seal" of arms, "a fess with three cross-crosslets, between two chevrons." This has been blasoned in later times as "Or, on a fess between two chevrons sable three cross-crosslets of the first." It is remarked by our genealogist (p. 267), that the Walpoles "may have been offshoots or subtenants of the noble family of the Bainards, who were once the fifth largest landowners in Norfolk, where they held fifty-two lordships, including the manor of Tilney, which is adjacent to Walpole." It is certainly a case where feudal alliance may be presumed from the coat-armour, if not descent.

These Walpole evidences are ("Part I.") to be succeeded by a second portion in a future Part of the Norfolk Miscellany: and as we learn from another quarter that the pedigree of Walpole, with illustrative documents, will be one of the next occurring in the Norfolk Visitation now in the course of publication by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, there seems a good probability that the genealogy of this truly historical family will soon be moulded into a trustworthy shape.

The Heraldry of Smith in Scotland, with Genealogical Annotations: being a Supplement to Grazebrook's *Heraldry of Smith*. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1873. Small 4to. pp. 32.—The very exact and well-arranged work to which these pages are intended as a Supplement was noticed by us at p. 377 of our Sixth volume: and this Supplement is

¹ It passed with the heiress of the third Earl of Orford to the family of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The Houghton Gallery of Pictures was sold to the Czar of Russia.

quite of the like excellent character, and indeed formed on the same plan. The author (a stranger to Mr. Grazebrook,) states in his preface that these collections are the fruit of twenty years' research, and his signature is F. M. S.—the initials as we are informed of the late Captain Francis Montagu Smith, of the Royal Artillery, who is recently deceased. This is a melancholy illustration of the maxim *Vita brevis, Ars longa*: but it is well that, after forming his collections for twenty years, Captain Smith should have no longer deferred a provision for their permanent preservation.

We are also at no loss to guess who is the gentleman at the Lyon Office who has afforded his valuable aid, and who so thoroughly deserves the acknowledgment that his "extensive knowledge of heraldry is equalled by the kindness and readiness he manifests to assist all who are interested in such matters." A list of fifteen MSS. which have been made to contribute their information on the subject is prefixed.

We observe that Mr. Grazebrook (in his Preface, p. vii.) asks, "Does not Sir Bernard Burke tell us that *all the Smiths in Scotland* are descended from Neil Croomb, third son of Murdoch, of the clan Chattan, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion, six hundred years ago?" Now, we do not find that Capt. F. M. Smith makes any allusion to Neil Croomb, and so we suppose that Neil is a legendary hero that does not deserve to be recognised by sober genealogists.

The present list contains, in all, thirty-four coats, arranged in three divisions. The First Part contains those which are registered in the Books of the Lyon Court, and which can therefore alone be legally borne in Scotland,—twenty-one in number; the Second, four coats borne by ascertained families or individuals, but not so registered; and the Third, nine coats *attributed* to the surname by various writers.

WE should be performing our duty as reviewers very inadequately were we to notice only within our present space Mr. GRAZEBROOK'S more recent work on the *Heraldry of Worcestershire*, which has now reached us in two quarto volumes of considerable size, and forming together upwards of 800 pages. It is really more than the mere "Heraldry of Worcestershire;" it is rather the Genealogy of the county past and present, in a condensed form. We shall look forward to speak of its merits more effectually in our next Part.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COX. (p. 61.) Another daughter of this officer appears in the pedigree of Rhodes: in which it is stated that George Rhodes of Sotherton, LL.B of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1678, married "Hannah, daughter of Sir John Cox, Knight, Admiral, shot at sea 1672." They were the parents of George Rhodes of York, apothecary, who by Sarah daughter of John Peckitt, Alderman of York, was father of Miss Sarah Rhodes, who died in February 1813, aged 85 all but one month.—C. B. N.

THE KNOLLES OR KNOLLYS FAMILY OF ROTHERFIELD GREYS,
 OXFORDSHIRE : MRS. LETTICE KNOLLES *née* PENNYSTON
 —HER PARENTAGE, FAMILY CONNECTIONS, AND SUBSEQUENT MAR-
 RIAGES.

BY THOMAS WHARTON JONES, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., &c.

In the article in the last volume of *The Herald and Genealogist*, on the descent of Sir Francis Knolles's father, Robert Knolles, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII., one question of inquiry was, what relationship, if any, existed between Sir Robert Knolles, the famous commander in the French wars of Edward the Black Prince, and Sir Thomas Knolles who was Lord Mayor of London in 1399 and again in 1410. When the article was written, I had not been successful in finding the wills of Sir Robert Knolles and Sir Thomas Knolles. I have now had the opportunity of seeing those documents in the library of Lambeth Palace, and for reference to them I am indebted to the obliging courtesy of Mr. Charles Bridger.

Sir Robert Knolles left two wills (Archbishop Arundel's Registers, vol i. ff. 245-9) the one in Latin, dated October 21, 1399, and the other in French, dated May 20, 1404. Both were proved at Lambeth in February 1407.¹ Sir Robert leaves his property chiefly for religious and charitable uses, and provides for prayers for his own soul, the soul of his very dear wife Constance, and all Christian souls. He does not refer to any children.

In the will of 1404 Sir Thomas Knolles is named first in the list of executors ; and though he is not referred to as a relation,² there is nothing said to indicate that no relationship existed.

¹ Probate was granted to John Drew, Parson of Harpley in Norfolk, and Sir Robert's clerk or chaplain.

² Sir Hugh Brow who is said to have been a nephew of Sir Robert Knolles and his Lieutenant in the French wars, is named by Sir Robert one of the supervisors of his will of 1399, but without reference to any relationship. As another supervisor of his will, Sir Robert Knolles names John Lord Cobham, who was Sir Robert's co-adjutor in the building of Rochester bridge, who was popularly called the "good

Sir Thomas Knolles's will with codicil (Archbishop Chichele's Registers, vol. i, ff. 450-452), dated May 20, 1435, was proved at Lambeth July 11, 1435. From this date of his death and from the date of his first mayoralty, an approximate inference may be drawn as to the age of Sir Thomas Knolles. Supposing him to have been fifty years old in 1399, he might have been, as previously suggested, the nephew of Sir Robert Knolles who at that date was 84 years of age. It is said that Sir Robert Knolles was the son of a Richard Knolles and his wife, the sister of Sir Hugh Calveley, a comrade of Sir Robert in the French wars; but as Sir Hugh Calveley and Sir Robert Knolles appear to have been nearly of the same age, it is as likely, in the midst of so much uncertainty, that Richard Knolles was Sir Robert Knolles' brother, and was the father by his wife Eva, the sister of Sir Hugh Calveley, of Sir Thomas Knolles the Lord Mayor.

Sir Thomas Knolles appoints his son Thomas the principal executor of his will. Besides Thomas, the only other son mentioned is William, who, it has been seen, was a merchant in Bristol, and died in 1442 without issue. Sir Thomas also mentions Robert and Richard the sons of his son Thomas. Robert, the elder son, we have seen succeeded to North Mymms estate on the death of his father in 1445, but, leaving no issue male, his daughter the wife of Henry Frowick came into the property.

What became of Richard, the second son, I have not ascertained by any documentary evidence; but there is every probability that, as already suggested, he had for his wife Margaret D'Oyley and that they were the *grand-parents* of Robert Knolles, the Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII.

Before proceeding further with the history of Robert Knolles himself and making acquaintance with his descendants, we stop to notice the family connections of his wife and her subsequent marriages.

Mrs. Lettice Knolles was the second daughter of Sir Thomas Pennyston of Hawridge and Marshall, Buckinghamshire, and his wife Alice, who was a daughter of Richard Bulstrode of

Lord Cobham," and who was afterwards barbarously burnt in St. Giles's Fields, for maintaining the doctrines of Wickliffe. Sir Robert Knolles also mentions Sir William Gascoyne the Chief Justice of the King.

Hedgerley, esquire, in the same county. Sir Thomas Pennyston, again, was the son of Sir Richard Pennyston and his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Philip Harris and his wife Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Marshall.

Mrs. Lettice Knolles was left a widow in 1521, and married, secondly, Sir Robert Lee of Burstone, co. Bucks, Knight of the Body to King Henry VIII. and Sheriff of Bucks in 1521. This was also Sir Robert Lee's second marriage.

Sir Robert Lee was a son of Sir Richard Lee of Quarendon, co. Bucks, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Saunders, Esq. of co. Oxford.

By this second marriage, Dame Lettice Lee, previously Mrs. Lettice Knolles, and *née* Pennyston, had issue.

Sir Robert Lee's will is dated Oct. 8, 1537, and was proved soon after (P.C.C., Dingley, fo. 27). In it he directs his burial to take place in Ailesbury Church, and after making liberal provision for his soul's health, in the orthodox fashion of the time, he mentions the Lady Lettice his then wife, Anthony Lee his eldest son, and Francis Lee his second son, who were issue of his first marriage. The other children he mentions were by his wife the Lady Lettice, viz., his son Bennett Lee, and his daughters Jane, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Sir Robert also mentions his brothers Bennett and Roger Lee.

The Lady Lettice took for a third husband Sir Thomas Tresham of Rushton, co. Northampton; but of this marriage, which was his second, there was no issue.

“Sir Thomas Tresham was zealous (says Fuller in his *Worthies*) in proclaiming and promoting Queen Mary to the Crown, for which she was always very grateful,” but he is mistaken in saying that Sir Thomas left no issue. This error, which has been elsewhere repeated, may have arisen from Sir Thomas' first marriage being overlooked; or, perhaps it was owing to the impression that a Lord Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem could not have been a married man at all. It will be seen immediately that Sir Thomas Tresham was made Lord Prior only when he had become a widower for the second time.

Dame Lettice Tresham died before Sir Thomas. In her will,

dated June 28, 1557, and proved June 11, 1558 (P.C.C., Noodes, fo. 28), she directs her burial to take place in the church of Rothwell; leaves £20 to her "bedfellow Mr. Tresham," and makes bequests to her children by Sir Robert Lee, whom she enumerates as Margaret Lane, Bennett Lee, and Elizabeth Fachell. Her daughter Jane, it is to be presumed, was then dead.

She does not mention any of her family by her first husband, Robert Knolles. Her sons, Sir Francis and Henry Knolles, were at the time Protestant refugees, residing at Frankfort or Geneva.

As supervisor of her will Dame Lettice Tresham appointed her "son, Sir Henry Lee," but this must have been Sir Henry, her step-grandson, the son of Anthony Lee, the eldest son of Sir Robert by his first marriage.

The first wife of Sir Thomas Tresham (the Lady Lettice's third husband) was Mary, the youngest daughter and co-heir of Lord Parr of Horton, uncle of Queen Catherine Parr. By her he had, besides a daughter, Isabell, two sons, John and William, both of whom Sir Thomas refers to in his will as deceased, but as having left issue.

The children of his elder son John, whom he mentions, were two sons, Thomas and William, and two daughters, Mary and Isabell.

The children of his younger son William, again, Sir Thomas enumerates as a son, Thomas, and two daughters, Mary and Lettice.

The will of Sir Thomas Tresham, now a widower, is dated Nov. 28, 1557, and was proved May 4, 1559. (P.C.C., Cheyney, fo. 19.) In the introduction to it, he recites that King Philip and Queen Mary, having re-established the religious order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England, had, on the recommendation of Cardinal Pole, and out of their accustomed goodness, constituted him Lord Prior, but that preparatory to accepting the appointment he made his will, in order that he might have the free disposal of his property, which, according to the ecclesiastical law then in force, he would not have had after his entrance into a religious order.

Amongst the particular friends whom Sir Thomas Tresham names as executors of his will was Thomas Mulsho, esq. This gentleman had been the father of William Mulsho of Gotehurst or Gayhurst, co. Bucks, whose only daughter and sole heir, Mary, married Sir Everard Digby, and was mother of Sir Kenelm Digby. It was this Sir Everard Digby who was executed for participation in the Gunpowder plot.

To Sir Thomas Tresham, as Lord Prior, Queen Mary re-granted, *inter alia*, the manor and advowson of Radnage in the Hundred of Desborough, co. Bucks, which had previously belonged to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, but which, on the dissolution of Religious Houses by Henry VIII. in 1540, became vested in the Crown. The last presentation to the rectory of Radnage by a Prior of St. John, was made by Sir Thomas Tresham on the 3rd Jan. 1558 to William Grate (or Gaté?). On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the manor of Radnage reverted to the Crown.

Isabell, the daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, the Lord Prior, by his first wife, married Thomas Catesby, the son of Anthony Catesby of Whiston, Northamptonshire. Her will is dated June 24, 1580, and was proved February 16, 1580-1 (P. C. C., Darcy, fo. 7). Having directed her burial to be in Whiston church by the side of her husband, she mentions children and grandchildren, and appoints her son Thomas Catesby executor.

John Tresham, to whom Sir Thomas, the Lord Prior, refers in his will as his elder son and heir deceased, married Ellinor, daughter of Anthony Catesby of Whiston, sister of his sister's husband, and had the four children—two sons and two daughters—mentioned above.

The elder son Thomas was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth in 1575, but "being zealous in the Romish persuasion," to use the words of Fuller, he afterwards brought down upon himself fines and imprisonments for recusancy. He died in September 1605. This Sir Thomas Tresham (grandson of the Lord Prior) married Muriel, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, and had issue both sons and daughters. His eldest son Sir Francis showed his disaffection to Queen Elizabeth by joining in the Earl of Essex's rising, and his disaffection

to King James by entering into the Gunpowder plot. Like Sir Everard Digby and Ambrose Rokewood, he was, from devotion to the Roman Catholic cause and hatred of the reformed faith, persuaded by his cousin Robert Catesby to contribute a large sum of money to help on the nefarious design of blowing up King, Lords and Commons. It was Francis Tresham, however, as is supposed, from whom the warning to his brother-in-law Lord Monteagle¹ emanated either directly, or through Anne Vaux or through Mrs. Abington² of Hindlip, a sister of Lord Monteagle, which led to the discovery of the plot.

By the intercession of Lord Monteagle, Sir Francis Tresham was not executed, though he was detained a prisoner in the Tower, where he died soon after. Mr. Thomas Abington of Hindlip, in whose house the Jesuit father, Henry Garnet, was found concealed, was also, by the intercession of Lord Monteagle, not rigorously proceeded against.

In consideration of his having been the instrument of discovering the plot, Lord Monteagle's intercession was thus effectual in saving his two brothers-in-law—his own wife's brother and his own sister's husband—from the extreme penalty to which they were sentenced.

Francis Tresham's grandmother (his father Sir Thomas' mother), it is above mentioned, was a daughter of Anthony Catesby of Whiston; but Robert Catesby, the contriver of the Gunpowder plot, belonged to a different line of the family, viz., that of Catesby of Catesby. He was the son of Sir William Catesby and his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Throckmorton, and consequently cousin, on his mother's side, of Francis Tresham, whose mother, we have seen, was another daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton.

Sir William Catesby, the father of Robert just mentioned, had suffered fine and imprisonment for recusancy under Elizabeth, like his brother-in-law Sir Thomas Tresham.

¹ Lord Stourton, another brother-in-law of Francis Tresham, did not attend Parliament on the 5th of November. On account of his having thus absented himself, Lord Stourton was suspected of complicity in the plot and heavily fined. He may have received a warning similar to that sent to Lord Monteagle and quietly acted on it.

² Or Habington.

William, the second son of John Tresham (the elder son of the Lord Prior), was of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen Elizabeth.

Of the daughters of his elder son John deceased, whom Sir Thomas Tresham, the Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, mentions in his will, the younger, Isabell, married George Walton of Stoughton, and the elder, Mary, became the second wife of William, third Lord Vaux of Harrowden. Lord Vaux was, in 1581, prosecuted in the High Commission Court, along with Sir Thomas Tresham, Sir William Catesby, and other recusants, being suspected of complicity in the Jesuit plots of that year.

The will of this Mary, widow of William, third Lord Vaux of Harrowden, was proved in 1597-8. (P. C. C., Lewyn, fo. 61.) In it she appoints her brother, Sir Thomas Tresham, and her nephew, Francis Tresham, executors, and mentions her children then living, and her grandchildren the issue of her eldest son George deceased. Her eldest grandson was Edward, fourth Lord Vaux—he who married Elizabeth, the widow of William Lord Knolles, Viscount Wallingford and Earl of Banbury.

William, third Lord Vaux, by his first marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Beaumont, Esq., of Grace Dieu, co. Leicester, had a son Henry, who, having renounced his inheritance, became a monk, and died in his father's lifetime, and three daughters. Of the latter, the youngest, Anne, with her sister, Mrs. Brooksby, played a conspicuous part in the Popish intrigues of the time, especially by mixing herself up in a singular manner with the movements of Henry Garnet, the Jesuit father, who was executed for participation or alleged participation in the Gunpowder plot.

William, the younger son of the Lord Prior, who, as well as his elder brother John, died in their father's lifetime, left (as above mentioned) a son, Thomas, and two daughters, Mary and Lettice. His wife was Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Sir Robert Lee by his second marriage.

It has been above seen that Dame Lettice Tresham, in her will, enumerates her children by Sir Robert Lee as Margaret Lane, Bennett Lee, and Elizabeth Fachell.

Margaret's husband, according to the entry of the Lee family in the Heralds' Visitation of Buckinghamshire, was Thomas Lane, of the county of Gloucester.¹

The name of Elizabeth's husband was properly Vachell. He was Walter Vachell, of Colley near Reading, Berks, Esq. This was Elizabeth Lee's second husband, her first having been, as above stated, the William Tresham to whom Sir Thomas, the Lord Prior, refers in his will as his second son, deceased.

Elizabeth Vachell, previously Tresham and *née* Lee, was of course half-sister of Sir Francis Knolles; but in some writings she is erroneously mentioned as a Knolles or full sister of Sir Francis.

Bennett Lee, whom Dame Lettice Tresham mentions in her will as one of her children, was her ladyship's only son by Sir Robert Lee; but Sir Robert Lee by his previous marriage had two sons, of whom the elder was Anthony, whose son Henry appears to have been the "Sir Henry Lee" whom the Lady Lettice nominates overseer of her will.

Bennett Lee of Bagginton, son of Sir Robert and his second wife Lettice, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Pakington of London, mercer, and his wife Katherine daughter and co-heir of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Baldwyn and his wife, daughter of William Dormer of Wycombe, Bucks, esq.

A son of Bennett Lee and his wife Margaret was Captain Thomas Lee who, having engaged in the insurrection of his relative the Earl of Essex, was tried for treason, and being convicted was executed February 16, 1601-2. Bennett Lee being half-brother of Sir Francis Knolles, this Captain Thomas Lee his son was cousin of the Earl of Essex's mother Lettice,² daughter of Sir Francis Knolles.

¹ The manor house of Mattesdon, and appurtenances that belonged to the Priory of Llanthony, were granted in 1542 by Henry VIII. to the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester, and were by them sold, with the King's licence, to Thomas Lane, Esq., a few months after. An estate at Hampen was held of the Archbishop of York by Thomas Lane, who died in 1545, leaving it to his son Thomas, then eighteen years of age. Livery of the manor of Homesdown and Nether Homesdown was granted to Thomas Lane in 1549-50. (Rudder's History of Gloucestershire. Cirencester, 1779. Folio.)

² Countess of Leicester, previously Countess of Essex, and latterly the wife of Sir Christopher Blount, uncle of the Lord Mountjoy.

Besides Captain Thomas Lee, his cousin on his mother's side, Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, his cousin on his father's side, and Sir Christopher Blount, his stepfather, the Earl of Essex numbered among his associates¹ Robert Catesby, Francis Tresham, and some others who were afterwards concerned in the Gunpowder plot.

For their participation with Essex, Catesby and Tresham had to pay large fines. No doubt they entered into the stupid enterprise in the hope of turning it to the advantage of their own cause.

To return to the history of Robert Knolles and his family.

The notices of Robert Knolles, the Gentleman Usher, and first husband of Lettice Pennynston, which I have been able to collect, are in the form of various grants made to him by king Henry VIII. and are as follows:²—

1509, 15 Nov. For Robert Knolles: Annuity of £20 during pleasure.

1511, 10 Feb. For Robert Knolles, Gentleman Usher of the Chamber: Grant in fee of the manor of Upclatford, called Rock's manor, and of all lands in Upclatford, Hants, in the King's hands by attainder of Sir Richard Empson.

1514, July 9. For Robert Knollys, Gentleman Usher of the Chamber, and Letitia his wife: Grant in survivorship of the manor of Retherfeild Grey, Oxon, with advowsons, &c., at the annual rent of one red rose at Midsummer.

1515. Grant of Annuity of £24.

¹ When the trial of the Earl of Essex was concluded and the Lords were rising, the Earl, addressing the Lord De la Warr and the Lord Morley, said, "I beseech your Lordships to pardon me for your two sons who are in trouble for my sake, and whom I love as myself. I protest upon my soul they knew not of anything that was or should have been done, but came to me in the morning and I desired them to stay, and they knew not wherefore."

The son of Lord De la Warr was Essex's cousin, his mother the Lady De la Warr being one of the daughters of Sir Francis Knollys and sister of Essex's mother. The son of Lord Morley again was the Lord Montecagle, through whose instrumentality the Gunpowder plot, we have seen, was discovered.

² Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. Preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England.

1516. Grant of Annuity of 20 marks out of the little customs of London.

1516. Knollis, Gentleman Usher, "going afore to Corffe Castle to see the same repaired against the King's coming—12 days, 40 shillings."

1518, Jan. 25. For Robert Knolles, Gentleman Usher of the Chamber, and Letitia his wife: Grant in survivorship of the manor of Retherfeild Grey, Oxon., also the reversion of a messuage, an "Orreum" (barn of corn), lands, and several fisheries in the Thames, in Retherfeild Grey, parcel of the said manor formerly granted to John Russell; also £3 0s. 8*d.* of rent reserved upon the demise of the said messuage, &c., at an annual rent of one red rose; also grant of the issue and arrearages of the said manor from July 9th, 6 Hen. VIII., on surrender of patent 9th July, 6 Hen. VIII.

Before the date of the original grant by Henry VIII. of Retherfeild Grey in 1514, that manor had been in the occupation of Robert Knolles, as appears from an Inquisition taken at Henley-on-Thames, on the 2nd March 1514, 5 Hen. VIII.¹ It is therein stated that Robert Knolles of Retherfeild Grey, aforesaid, Esq., occupied the manor of Retherfeild Grey from the festival of St. Michael, in the 19th year of Henry VII. (1503) until the date of the Inquisition, and received all the profits; but by what title or right the jurors on their oath are altogether ignorant.

Before Robert Knolles, the manor of Retherfeild Grey was in the occupation of Thomas Hales of Henley, gent., from the Festival of St. Michael in the 17th of Henry VII. until the Festival of St. Michael in the 19th year of the same reign (1503). Before Thomas Hales, again, Thomas Kemys, of Henley, held the manor.

By virtue of the grant in survivorship, by letters patent dated Jan. 25, 1517-8, Mrs. Lettice Knolles, on the death of her husband in 1521, came into sole possession of the manor and advowson of Rotherfeild Greys, &c. That she continued to hold them during her life appears from the mention of Rotherfeild Greys in the will of her second husband Sir Robert Lee, in

¹ See Historical Notices of Swyncombe and Ewelme, co. Oxford. By the Hon. and Rev. Henry Alfred Napier. Oxford, 1858, 4to.

which, among other bequests, he gives her, in addition to the 1000 sheep at pasture on the lands of Rotherfeild Greys, 400 sheep more; and from the fact that her third husband Sir Thomas Tresham, in her right, presented a clerk¹ to the rectory of Rotherfeild Greys in 1557, shortly before her death.

On the death of Dame Lettice Tresham the manor and advowson of Rotherfield Greys would have reverted to the Crown by expiry of the patent under which she held them, had it not been that in 1538, Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated Oct. 4, granted to Francis Knolles, Esq., the eldest son of Robert Knolles, Gentleman Usher, and the said Lettice his wife, the reversion of the property as tenant for life,² immediately after the death of his mother. A grant of the manor and advowson of Rotherfield Greys as tenant in fee tail was afterwards made to Francis Knolles and his heirs male, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1540-1. Under this Act, which was confirmed by a further Act in 1545-6, Francis Knolles' wife, Katherine, daughter of William Cary esq., was named joint tenant for life with her husband.³

In his will dated Nov. 13, 1520, and proved P.C.C., June 10, 1521 (Manwarynge, fo. 11), Robert Knolles orders that, immediately after his death, Lettice his wife is to have possession of Rotherfield Greys, "according to the King's letters patent to him and her."

He refers to lands and tenements he possessed in the City of London, and in the town of Henley-on-Thames in the county of Berks; and directs his executors to lay out 1,200 marks of ready money lying by him in the purchase of additional lands and tenements.

The issues of all this property, and all his goods and chattels, he gives to his wife Lettice, to the intent that she shall keep the

¹ See "The Banbury Peerage in the House of Lords." Folio. London, 1810.

² A grant of the reversion had been previously made to another person (one of the Englefield family), but that grant was annulled on account of some irregularity. See "The Banbury Peerage in the House of Lords." Folio. London, 1810.

³ The Banbury Peerage in the House of Lords. Folio. London, 1810.

children—Francis, Henry, Mary and Jane—who were all under age, and see them kindly and honestly brought up as well in learning as in manners.

On the death or re-marriage of his wife, all the lands and tenements in the City of London he bequeathed to his son Francis, or failing him and his heirs to his son Henry, or failing him and his heirs successively to his daughters Mary and Jane and their heirs.

Again, on the death or re-marriage of his wife, all the purchased lands and tenements and the property in the town of Henley-on-Thames, he bequeathed to his son Henry, or failing him and his heirs successively to his daughters Jane and Mary.

To his daughters he gave portions in money to be paid them on the day of their marriage, or when they attained the age of twenty-one.

Failing wife and children, Robert Knolles directed that the money intended for the dowries of his daughters, and also the accumulated proceeds of the property to be purchased, should be bestowed in deeds of alms and charity for the health of his soul.

Robert Knolles recommends his soul to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary his most glorious Mother, and to all the holy company of Heaven. He limits his funeral expenses to ten pounds, and makes a bequest to the high altar of the parish church where he may happen to be buried. That he died in London or within seven miles of it, and was buried, according to his directions, in the parish churchyard of St. Helen, within Bishopsgate, beside his mother, would appear from the mention by Stowe of a monument to him in the church. And from the inscription on the monument it would appear that in consideration of his bequest of a suit of copes of white damask bordered with cloth of gold of the value of £20 and of £20 in money, the Prioress and Convent of St. Helen's had bound themselves, as he required, to hold in the parish church yearly a solemn dirge and mass of requiem by the priests and clerks there for his soul, his father's soul, his mother's soul, all his friends' souls, and all Christian souls.

The Executors of his will appointed by Robert Knolles were :—John Roper, gent., Chief Prenotary of the King's Bench ; William Bulstred, esq., and John Hastynges, gent.

This John Roper of Wellhall and St. Dunstan's in Kent, High Sheriff of that shire in the 12th of Henry VIII., Prothonotary of the King's Bench, and Attorney-General in the same reign, was ancestor of the Lords Teynham.

William Bulstred or Bulstrode had been one of the testator's wife's mother's family, or probably her father's half-brother ; her father's mother, Margaret *née* Harris, having married secondly Sir Robert Bulstrode, by whom she had a son Sir William Bulstrode, who was Vice-Chamberlain to King Henry VIII.

A William Bulstrode was in Commission of the Peace for Bucks 1509—14 ; and on the Sheriff Roll, 1513—14.

John Hastynges, of Elford, county Oxon, was the husband of Lettice Knolles' elder sister Jane.

All the three husbands of Lettice Pennyston, it will have been remarked, were devout adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. Luther had but just commenced to make himself heard when Robert Knolles died. By the time Sir Robert Lee died, Henry VIII. had broken with Rome, though he still adhered to the old faith and was as ready to persecute Reformers as the Pope himself. With the accession of Edward VI. the Reformation had free scope in England ; and, among others, Sir Francis Knolles (knighted by the Lord Protector, Somerset,) and his brother Henry were, as we shall see in a subsequent paper, forward in their endeavours to maintain the Protestant doctrines. But on the death of Edward, they both had to fly the land to escape the persecution of Mary.

While her sons by her first husband Robert Knolles were thus refugees from their country for conscience sake, Dame Lettice Tresham's third husband was one of Queen Mary's staunchest and most honoured adherents. A devoted son of the Roman Catholic Church, he was, as we have seen, on his becoming a widower, constituted Lord Prior of the Knights of St. John during the short-lived re-establishment of the Order

in England, by her Majesty's authority. The accession of Elizabeth to the throne brought back the Knolleses to their country, but by that time their mother Dame Lettice Tresham was dead.

Sir Francis Knolles, we shall see, had through his wife the Lady Katherine (daughter of William Cary and his wife Mary the sister of Queen Anne Boleyne) a near relationship to Queen Elizabeth; and, being entirely trusted by her, he was in a position as a faithful friend and wise counsellor to exert a guiding and restraining influence for good on her Majesty—the more strong in that it was quiet and unobtrusive.

REVIEW.

Memorials of the Strachans, Baronets of Thornton, Kincardineshire; and of the family of Wise of Hillbank, formerly Wyse of Lunan, in the County of Forfar. By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Royal Historical Society. London: Privately printed. [Dedication dated March, 1873.] Small 4to. pp. 50, with two folding pedigrees and two plates of arms printed in colours.

The Strachans are a good old race, about whom a great amount of misconception and misstatement has already been printed:¹ and we are sorry to find that Dr. Rogers has only added to the confusion and obscurity.

His book is commenced with the startling assertion that “the district of Strachan (Vale of Waters), in the north-west of Kincardineshire, formed the only county palatine in North Britain,” giving as his authority that a certain “Walterus Comes Palatinus de Strachan”

¹ We may admit that we had written the substance of this article without referring to that on the family of Strachan in Playfair's *Baronetage of Scotland*, 1811, pp. clxvi.—clxxviii. (*British Family Antiquity*). On so doing we find that the principal errors upon which we have animadverted—the County Palatine of Strachan, Walderus for Waldevus, Agneta Quagie, and all, are really Playfair's, and not Dr. Rogers's: but we cannot bring ourselves to offer on this account any apology to Dr. Rogers, who has simply appropriated the details of Playfair's article without acknowledgment, and has neglected to consult the cartularies published by the Bannatyne Club, the Crown Charters of Scotland, and all the other sources of information that have become accessible since Playfair wrote.

is mentioned by Nisbet in his *System of Heraldry*, vol. ii. part iv. 46. It is true that Nisbet gives such a name,¹ but a very little amount of research would have enabled Dr. Rogers to perceive that the person so named could be none other than Walter Earl of Stratherne.

Dr. Rogers next cites a charter "assigned to a date anterior to the year 1165," by which Walderus—this should evidently be Waldevus, or Waltheof, of Strathecan—granted the land of Blackeroch to the monks of St. Andrew's, adding that in the same instrument "Ranulphus is mentioned as the successor of Walderus, his relationship being unstated." Now, these details are as utterly incorrect as the preceding: the charter was expressly granted by Waldevus de Stratheihan, with the consent of Ranulfus, his *son and heir apparent*; and, instead of being anterior to 1165, from the names of some of the witnesses and from the place in the cartulary where it occurs, its date is probably about 1215. (*Regist. Priorat. Sancti Andreae*, Bannatyne Club, vol. 73.)

Dr. Rogers also cites a charter of Dunfermline abbey, whereby John de Strachechyn, son and heir of the late Sir John de Strathechyn, in the year 1278, resigned his lands of Beth Waldef into the possession of King Alexander II., and the King conveyed them to the abbey of Dunfermline: this Dr. Rogers derives we find (though he does not say so) from the *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* (Bannatyne Club, vol. 78); but he has overlooked an earlier charter in the same repository which is witnessed by Sir Waldeve de Strachechin, circ. 1220. The lands of Beth or Beath, near Dunfermline, seem, from a very early period, to have been parcelled out among various holders, who added their names to that of Beath to distinguish their portions, and this Waldeve may have been the first of the family who held the lands Beth Waldef afterwards granted to the monks. In the 16th century we find Dewar's Beath, Mastertoun's Beath, &c.

The heiress of this first line of Strachan is stated by Dr. Rogers to have been married to Sir Alexander Fraser, thane of Cowie, who had for another wife the sister of King Robert Bruce. We are unable, however, to trace any authority for such a marriage.

But at an earlier date, about the middle of the twelfth century, (as Dr. Rogers next alleges,) one Sir James Stratheyhan had obtained the

¹ Nisbet's words are, "We find few or none called Earls Palatines mentioned in our records but *Walterus Comes Palatinus de Strachan*; and Sir George Mackenzie gives this reason why they were so few, Because the Lords of the Regality had the same power."

lands and barony of Thornton, in Kincardineshire, by espousing an heiress named Agneta Quagie. Where can the Doctor have dreamed of this extraordinary name? There was certainly no family of Quagie ever at Thornton: which in the 13th and 14th centuries was held by a family which bore the local name. It has been heretofore stated, but without proof, that the heiress of Thornton married Strachan. However, Alexander Strachan possessed Thornton in 1429: of any earlier date there is no evidence.

There are various charters in the reigns of David II. and Robert II. of lands in the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Kincardine to Strachan, but none of Thornton. The earliest crown charter to any of the family is by David II. in the 36th year of reign (1365) of the lands of Lower Morphie, co. Kincardine, to Alexander de Strathychyne.

We must decline, from want of present space, to examine further into a genealogy so inauspiciously commenced. We therefore pass over the intervening lairds of Thornton, until we arrive at Sir Alexander Strachan, who was one of the first three Baronets of Nova Scotia,¹ created on the 28th May, 1625; and married Lady Sarah Douglas, daughter of William ninth Earl of Angus. He died before 1643;² and his son of the same name, who married for his second wife Margaret dowager Countess Marischal, daughter of James sixth Lord Ogilvie, died in exile at Bruges about the year 1659. As that was his fate, surely he was a Royalist; and yet Dr. Rogers states (p. 20) that his estates were confiscated, because, "along with his relative Colonel Archibald Strachan," he had "joined the Parliamentary forces."

Colonel Archibald Strachan has been repeatedly confused with Colonel Strachan, afterwards Sir Alexander the second Baronet. Archibald is believed to have been a person of comparatively humble origin about Musselburgh, co. Edinburgh. His sister Isabel married in 1634 Thomas Smyth portioner of Inveresk, and their descendant

¹ Playfair (in 1811) designates Strachan as "Premier Baronet" of Scotland, or Nova Scotia, adding however this note: "The title of Gordonstown having for some years lain dormant, the Strachan patent has been considered as the oldest; the Gordonstown patent has however been claimed by Gordon of Letterfurie, and which, when fully established, will be entitled to the precedency." Gordon of Letterfurie assumed the title in 1806 (after a service), and is now generally termed the Premier Baronet.

² Dr. Rogers says "about 1646," but in 1643 his brother John is designated "tutor of Thornton."

the late Captain Francis Montagu Smith, R.A., an honest and intelligent genealogist, (who died during the present year,) was unable to trace the colonel back to any family of landowners.

Sir Alexander the second Baronet died without issue; but the title was assumed by his cousin and heir male, Sir James Strachan, who is styled of Thornton in 1661, and died before 1690.

His son Sir James, the fourth Baronet, was a graduate of Aberdeen and minister of Keith, in Banffshire, but was deprived in 1689, because he would not recognise King William. He died at Inverness in 1715, aged seventy-five; and either before or shortly after his death the connection of the family with Thornton ceased, that estate being acquired by the family of Fullerton.

Of Sir James's two sons, William and Francis, who both are said to have inherited the baronetcy, but little is known. The former is named as "Sir William" in the parish register of Marykirk, where William, his natural son, was baptised. But no other dates occur regarding either brother. Francis, the younger, lived in Paris, and is supposed, whilst there, to have taken orders in the Church of Rome.

After his death, without issue, another branch, descended, like the preceding, from an uncle of the first Baronet, became the eldest line. James Strachan, of Inchtuthill, appears as the largest heritor in the parish of Caputh, co. Perth, in the cess-roll of 1649. He was father of Sir James Strachan, who was knighted on the 8th May, 1685; of Patrick; and of David, Bishop of Brechin.

Patrick, who died at Greenwich, but at what date is not stated, married a daughter of Captain Gregory, R.N. and was father of Sir John Strachan, who was Post-Captain R.N. and commanded H. M. ship Oxford, of 70 guns, in 1771. He became the seventh Baronet on the death of his cousin Francis, at some date not ascertained, but died without issue in 1777.

His younger brother Patrick was also an officer in the Royal Navy, but died before him in 1776, leaving issue (by Caroline, daughter of Captain John Pitman, R.N.) another naval officer, of some historic fame, Sir Richard John Strachan, who attained the full rank of Admiral in 1821. He had succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of seventeen, on the death of his uncle, and was nominated K.C.B. in 1806, after capturing four French ships which had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar. His concern in the Walcheren expedition, when he "waited for the Earl of Chatham," was less triumphant; but Dr. Rogers, after the wont of biographers, throws all the blame upon "the

inactivity and incapacity of the military commander." Sir Richard died in London in 1828, and was the last acknowledged Baronet.

The title, however, has not passed entirely without claim.

About twelve years after the death of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Mr. John Strachan, of Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devonshire, preferred a claim to the representation of the house of Thornton, and passed through a form of service before the *bailies of the Canongate*. In his claim or brief, Mr. Strachan sought to instruct his descent from Roger Strachan of Glichno, brother of John Strachan of Thornton, great-grandfather of the first Baronet. Roger Strachan was set forth as father of Dr. Robert Strachan, physician in Montrose, whose son John was minister of Strachan. George, a son of the minister, was represented as a merchant in Montrose, and father of James Strachan, Lieutenant R.N. father of the claimant. This statement of pedigree, unsupported by evidence, and in entire variance with chronological requirements, being accepted by a friendly jury, and certified by the Canongate bailies, formed the basis of a retour in Chancery, bearing date 8th November, 1841. Mr. Strachan of Cliffden, styled Sir John Strachan, Bart.¹ died 9th June, 1844, leaving two sons. John, the elder, died 20th January, 1854, s.p. James Graham, the younger son, died unmarried.

The son and heir assumed the title,² as his father's successor, though Dr. Rogers does not say so; but, as both sons died without issue, there was an end to the claim, which never would have asserted itself but for the absurd facilities afforded by the law then existing in Scotland.

There was still a junior branch, descended from David Strachan, Bishop of Brechin [1662-1671], which is traced by Dr. Rogers. But James Strachan, Lieut. R.N., great-grandson of the Bishop, died unmarried long before his cousin Sir Richard John Strachan.

He had a sister Margaret, who was married, about 1727, to Alexander Wyse of Lunan, co. Forfar, grandson of Alexander Wyse, of Mains of Thornton, co. Kincardine. This is the family which forms the second subject of Dr. Rogers's book. A great-grandson of Alexander Wyse and Margaret Strachan is Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D. of Hillbank, co. Forfar, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, who is styled by our genealogist "head of the Scottish House of Wise, and through his great-grandmother heir-of-line of the House of Strachan of Thornton." Dr. Wise was "for many years physician in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and held staff appointments at various important stations. He was some time secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal, and

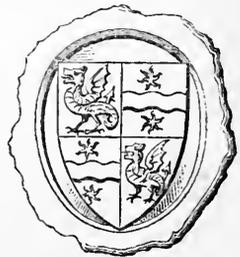
¹ "June 9, at his seat, Cliffden, Teignmouth, aged 93, Sir John Strachan, Bart. of Thornton."—Gentleman's Magazine, 1844, xxii. 106.

² He also died at Cliffden, Teignmouth; and his death is recorded as "Sir John Strachan, Bart." in the Gentleman's Magazine, N.S. xli. 421.

Principal of the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges. He is author of various professional and educational works:" particularly of a *History of Medicine among the Asiatics*. His personal merits are urged as supporting his ancestral claims to a revival of the title of Baronet possessed by the Strachans; and Dr. Rogers, in his Preface, sets forth some but certainly not parallel cases, in which there has been a new creation "in favour of the heir-of-line." Seeing that Dr. Wise is not descended from the first or any of the Baronets, nor has inherited from them any estate, such a claim is too remote to have entered into any one's imagination in regard to hereditary honours in England; but the facts already stated,—that Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, also not descended from the first Baronet, was allowed this dignity, and that it was assumed—*motu proprio* we may say, by "Sir John Strachan" and his son, show how differently such matters are regulated in Scotland, where titles do not so often become actually extinct because there are no existing heirs, as dormant or in abeyance from the difficulty of ascertaining *who* the right heir may be. This very consideration, that an heir-male of Strachan may possibly even yet come forward, weakens the argument which Dr. Rogers has so elaborately advocated; whilst it is further impaired by the circumstance that such a claim as that he advances might have been anticipated in behalf of the descendants of the Admiral, Sir Richard, for we understand that he had daughters, though not sons.

NOTE ON THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

In a communication under the title of "Notes upon the Capture of the Great Carrack," made several years ago to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii., reference is made to some letters from Sir Francis Drake to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, relating to the prize Portuguese carrack taken by the English in the year 1592. Many of these letters (the originals of which are preserved in the Lansdowne MS. 70) bear the impress of Sir Francis' Seal, the engraving on which has a bearing on a dispute which Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, states to have arisen between the Great Navigator and Sir Bernard Drake, the then representative of the family of that surname which was seated at Ashe in Musbury in the county of Devon, touching the assumption by the former of the armorial bearings of the latter. The story related by Prince is as follows:—

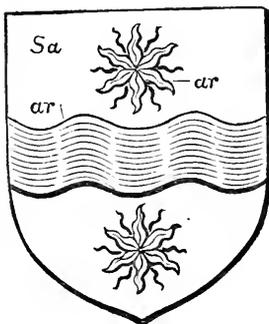


That there fell out a contest between Sir Bernard and the immortal Sir Francis Drake; chiefly occasioned by Sir Francis his assuming Sir Bernard's coat of arms, not being able to make out his descent from his family; a matter in those days, when y^e Court of Honor was in more honor, not so easily digested. The Feud hereupon encreased to that degree that Sir Bernard, being a person of a high spirit, gave Sir Francis a Box on the Ear; and that within the verge of the Court. For which offence he incurr'd her Majesty's displeasure; and most probably it proved the occasion of the Queen's bestowing upon Sir Francis Drake a new coat of everlasting honor to himself and posterity for ever; which hath relation to that glorious action of his, the circumnavigating the world: which is thus emblazon'd by Guillim, "*Diamond, a fess wavy between two pole-stars artick and antartick, Pearl.*" And what is more, his crest is, a ship on a globe under Ruff held by a Cable rope and a hand out of the clouds; in the rigging whereof is hung up by the heels a Wivern gules, Sir Bernard's Arms; but in no great honor we may think to that Knight, though so design'd to Sir Francis. Unto all which, Sir Bernard boldly reply'd, That though her Majesty could give him a nobler, yet she could not give an antienter coat than his.

Prince gives as his authority for the above story Sir Bernard's great-grandson, "Sir John Drake of Trill, Knt. and Baronet, my honored Godfather."

Mr. Barrow quotes it in his *Life of Sir Francis Drake*, but styles it "as absurd as it is improbable," and adds "that it appears to be unsupported by *any* evidence."

The old Devonshire chronicler's tale, though doubtless somewhat embellished, is not altogether so fabulous as Mr. Barrow imagined.



The assumption by Sir Francis of the family coat of the Drakes of Ashe is proved by the seal before referred to, which bears a shield quarterly: In the 1st and 4th quarters the arms of Drake of Ashe, viz., Argent, a wyvern gules;¹ and in the 2nd and 3rd, the coat which was granted to Sir Francis in 1581, viz., Sable, a fess wavy between two stars argent.

The foundation for the statement of Prince as to the grant to Sir Francis of a crest having the arms of Drake of Ashe suspended (not however "by the heels") in the rigging, would appear to be the fact that, although in Cooke's grant [Harl. MS. 1172, and MS. Coll. Arm. Misc. Grants,

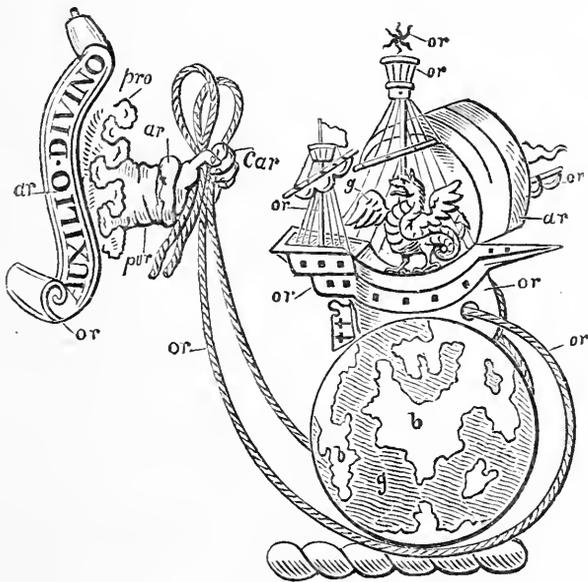
¹ Though now termed a wyvern, there can be no question that the device was originally a dragon, Lat. *draco*, echoing to the name. Dragons were anciently drawn "volant" or winged, as in the badge and supporters of Warren; and were thus identical with wyverns. The Welch or Tudor dragon, however, was without wings: and thus has arisen the distinction between a Dragon and a Wyvern in the blazonry of modern heraldry. (EDIT. H. & G.)

vol. ii. p. 181,] no reference is made to the “wyvern,” its insertion in the rigging was at one time intended, as in the College of Arms there is a document [R. 21, p. 31] apparently a docket of the grant, as follows :—

1581. A confirmacion to Sir Frauncis Drake Knighte, being thus blazed, Sables a fess wavy betwene tow starres argent. The Healme adorned with a globe terrestriall, vpon the height whereof a shippe vnder sayle trayled about the same with golden haulsers by the direction of a hand apperinge ovt of the cloudes, all in proper couler, A Dragon volant sheweth itself regarding the said direction, with these wordes :—
“*Auxilio Divino.*”

Fortunately for the right understanding of the blazon a sketch by Vincent (MS. Coll. Arm. 184, p. 54) is preserved in the College; the drawing represents a “wyvern,” or “dragon volant,”¹ and it also shows an “estoile or” on the head of the mast, which is omitted in the description in the docket.

The crest as drawn by Vincent does not appear to have been borne by Sir Francis Drake himself; but it was used by the descendants of his brother so late as February 1740, as appears from a work-book in the College of Arms, I.B. 18, 139. In an exemplification of the crest in 1813 [Grants, 27, p. 277] it is described as blazoned by Vincent, except that the wyvern and the estoile on the mast-head are omitted.



(Harl. MSS. No. 1154. Vide also Harl. MSS. No. 1172; the latter being a copy of the former, qu. in Cooke's handwriting? Also in Miscell. Grants, Coll. of Arms, vol. II. p. 181.)

Whereas it hath pleased the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty graciously to regard the praiseworthy deserts of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE

knight, and to remunerate the same to him not only with the honorable order of knighthood and by sundry other demonstrations of her Highness' especial favor; but also further desirous that the impressions of her princely affections toward him might be, as it were, immortally derived and conveyed to his offspring and posterity for ever, hath assigned and given unto him armes and tokens of virtue and honor answerable to y^e greatness of his deserts and meete for his place and calling, That is to say a field of *Sable*, a *fesse wavy between two starres Argent*. The hearme adorned with *A globe terrestrial, upon the height whereof is a ship under sail trained about the same with golden haulsers by the direction of a hand appearing out of the clouds, all in proper collour*, with these words *AUXILIO DIVINO*, The said arms with all other the parts and ornaments thereof here in the margin depicted, I Robert Cooke, Esq, al's Clarencieux King of Arms of the east, west, and south parts of y^e realme of England, according as the duties of mine office binds me, have caused to be registered, entered, and recorded for perpetual memory with the arms and other honorable and heroicall monuments of the nobility and gentry within my said province and marches. In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord God 1581, and in the 23th of the prosperous reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, &c.

ROBT COOKE al's Clarenceux Roy d'Armes.

Sir Bernard Drake, between whom and Sir Francis the alleged dispute arose, was the son of John Drake of Ashe, sheriff of Devon 4 Elizabeth, by his wife Amy, daughter of Sir Roger Grenville of Stow, co. Cornwall, and sister to the enterprising and heroic Sir Richard Grenville.

Like his great namesake, Sir Bernard applied himself to sea service; but the information as to his exploits is very meagre. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich conferred the honour of knighthood on him, an evidence that he had done some good service to the State; and Purchas¹ prints the narrative of Captain Richard Whitbourne's Voyage to Newfoundland, who in detailing some events connected with one of his voyages to that then newly-discovered country states that "one Sir Bernard Drake a Devonshire knight" came thither with a commission, and having divers good ships under his command he took many Portugal ships and brought them to England as prizes.

Isaacke in his *Antiquities of the City of Exeter*² gives an account of the cause of Sir Bernard Drake's death, from which it appears that

¹ Ed. fo. Lond. 1625, vol. iv. p. 1882.

² 8vo. Lond. 1677, pp. 137-8.

having been at sea he took some Portuguese ships (probably those referred to by Captain Whitbourne), the men belonging to which he brought into Dartmouth, and caused them to be sent to the gaol near Exeter Castle. The crew, it would seem, were suffering from a contagious disease with which they infected their fellow-prisoners, and “at the Lent assizes in 1585, at which, as justices of the peace, were sitting on the bench Sir Bernard Drake, Sir John Chichester, Sir Arthur Bassett, Robert Cary, and Thomas Risdon, Esquires, a noisome smell arose from prisoners at the bar [who had been infected by the Portuguese], whereof in a very short space the Judge presiding, Serjeant Flowerdew, and the Justices before named died, as well as eleven of the Jury and several others in the City and County.”

Prince¹ states that “Sir Bernard had strength enough to recover home to his house at Ash,” where he died on the 10th April, 1586. He was buried in the parish church of Musbury, in the county of Devon; and in the south aisle of that edifice there is a large stone monument divided by pillars into three compartments, each of which contains two figures (male and female) kneeling to altar-desks in prayer, the centre division containing the effigies of Sir Bernard and his wife, underneath which is the following inscription:—

Heer is the Monvment of Sr BARNARD DRAKE, K^t, who had to Wife Dame Garthrud, the daughter of Bartholomew Fortescue of Filly, Esq^r. by whom hee had three sonnes and three daughters, whereof whear five living at his death, viz. John, Hugh, Marie, Margaret, and Helen. He died the xth of April 1586, and Dame GARTHRUDE his Wief was here buried the xiith of Februarie 1601. Vnto the Memorie of whome John Drake, Esq^r. his sonne hath set this Monument. Anno 1611.”

The only other mention that I have met with of Sir Bernard Drake occurs in Fillegh church, an edifice erected in 1731 at the expense of Hugh Lord Clinton on the demolition of the original church, which he thought was placed too near his house at Castle Hill. With the ancient church all the old monuments appear to have been demolished, since no trace remains of any of them in the present building, except two brass plates which, in October 1847, were nailed to the wall in Lord Fortescue's gallery pew, in an injured condition. It would seem from the inscription on one of the plates that the monument which the brasses once adorned was erected by Sir Bernard Drake to the memory of his brother-in-law Richard Fortescue of Fillegh, who was Sheriff of Devonshire 6th Elizabeth 1563-4, and lineal ancestor of the present Earl Fortescue. This plate represents Sir Bernard equipped

¹ *Worthies*, ed. 1701, p. 246.

in the military dress of the period. On the dexter side of the figure is a shield bearing the arms of Drake of Ash; on the sinister side, a quarterly escocheon is engraved bearing the following coats, viz. : 1. Fortescue;¹ 2. (obliterated); 3. Trewin;² 4. Fillegh.³

On the lower part of the plate the following inscription is cut :—

fforget who can yf (of) that he lyft (lived) to see
ffortescue of ffylleghte the seventhe of that degre
Remembrance of a frynde his brother Drake doth showe
presentinge this unto the eyes of moo (more)
hurtfull to none and fryndlye to the moste,
the erthe his bones, the heavens possese his goste.

Richarde ffortescue died at ffylleghte ye last daye of June 1570.

The other brass portrays Richard Fortescue kneeling at an altar-desk in prayer, and on it is engraved the following inscription :—

Here lyeth Richard Fortescue, of Ffillegh, Esquier, who dyed on the last daye of June, in the yere of our Lorde God 1570.

The arms on this plate are, first (on the dexter side): Quarterly, 1. Fortescue; 2. Denzill;⁴ 3. Fillegh; 4. Trewin; the shield being surmounted by an helmet and mantlings, with a shield for a crest. The second coat (on the sinister side) being 1. Fortescue; 2. Denzill; 3. ; 4. (obliterated); 5. Fillegh; 6. Trewin; 7. (obliterated); 8. (obliterated).

Upon the supposition that the two plates ornamented one and the same monument, a curious instance is afforded of a tomb bearing as well the portraiture of the man whose memory it was intended to perpetuate, as of the person by whom it was erected.

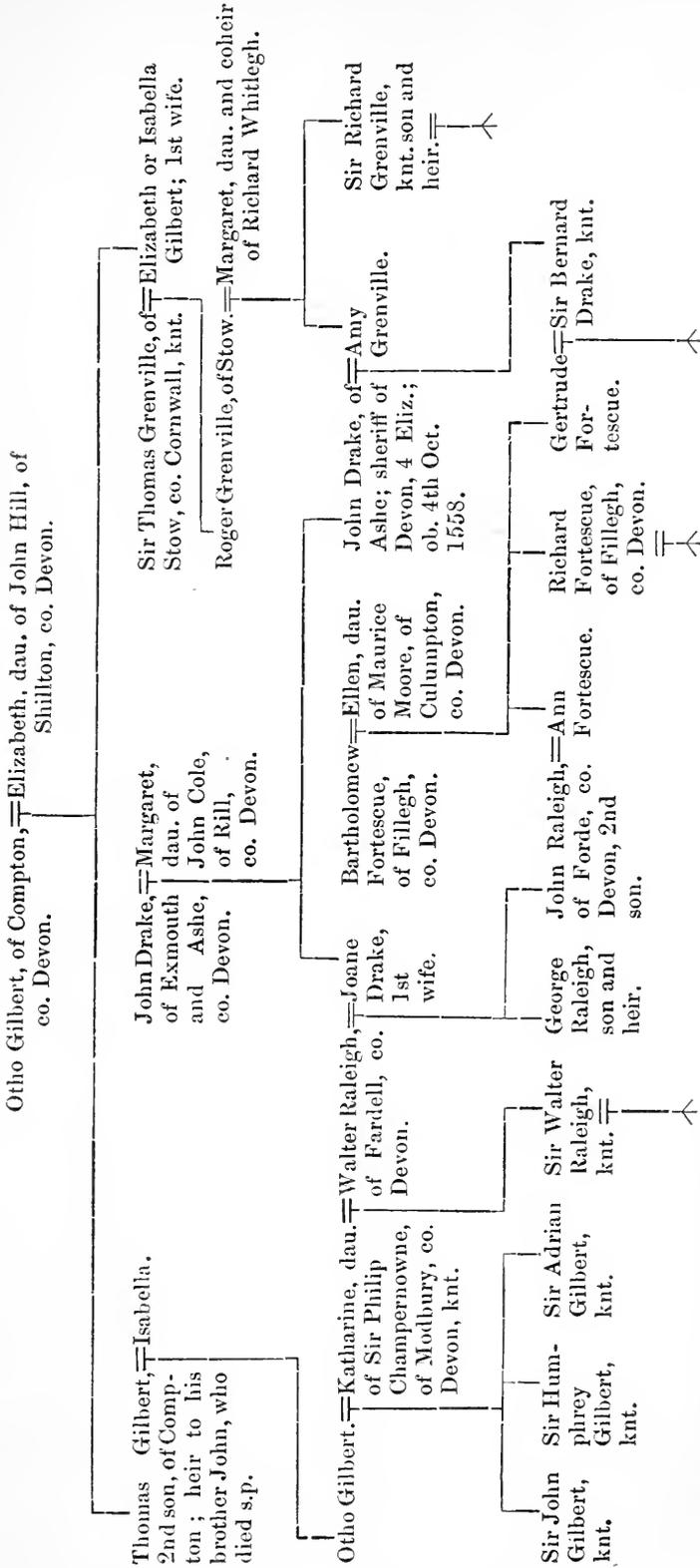
There was a family connection between Sir Bernard Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and other of the Devonshire naval worthies of their time, as will appear from the accompanying sketch pedigree.

¹ Azure, a bend engrailed argent, cotised or.

² Argent, on a bend vert between six cross-crosslets fitched at the foot three crossier staves or. This coat was brought to the Fortescue family by the marriage of Martin Fortescue, son and heir of Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of England anno 1442, with Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Richard Denzill of Wear Gifford and Fillegh, co. Devon, and it was acquired by the latter family from an alliance between Richard Denzill, the grandfather of Elizabeth, with Joan, daughter and heir of William Trewin of Wear Gifford aforesaid.

³ Gules, a fess vairée between six crosses formée or. This coat was also acquired by the before-mentioned marriage between Martin Fortescue and Elizabeth Denzill. The Denzill family acquired it by marriage with the Giffards.

⁴ Sable, within a crescent a mullet in chief argent.



SIR RICHARD PERROTT, A SOI-DISANT BARONET.

“Sir Richard Perrott” was one of the most daring pretenders to title and pedigree in the last century, and his audacity was in several instances attended with extraordinary though transient success. He assumed to be the heir of a Baronetcy created in the year 1716; and in the year 1767 he surreptitiously obtained from one of his Majesty’s Secretaries of State a recognition of such rank and precedence, under the King’s sign manual, which was actually registered in the books of the Office of Arms (I. 32, fo. 58) under the following form :

GEORGE R.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Richard, Earl of Scarborough, Deputy to our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and our hereditary Earl Marshal of England, greeting.

Whereas, to avoid all doubts and disputes about the rank and precedency of our trusty and well-beloved subject Sir Richard Perrott, Baronet, we have thought fit hereby to signify our royal pleasure, and to declare, that the said Richard Perrott, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, shall have and enjoy in all places, assemblies, and meetings, the place, rank, precedency, privileges, and immunities, of or belonging to the degree of a Baronet of this our realm, and to take place and commence as from the first day of July, One thousand seven hundred and sixteen. Our will and pleasure is, that you Richard, Earl of Scarborough, Deputy to our said Earl Marshal, do require and command that this our order and declaration be registered in our College of Arms, to the end that our Officers of Arms, and all others, on occasion, may take full notice and have knowledge thereof, for which this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at St. James’s, the third day of January, 1767, in the seventh year of our reign.

By His Majesty’s command,

H. S. CONWAY.

“Sir Richard” asserted himself to be at once the male heir of the ancient family of Perrott of Haroldstone, co. Hereford, and also to be the representative, through a daughter, of Sir Thomas Perrott, who, as he averred, was about to be created a Baronet in 1611, but had died before the patent had passed for him. He claimed descent from an Owen Perrott, said to be the grandfather of James Perrott of Wellington, and to be the husband of Dorothy, said to be the second daughter of Sir Thomas Perrott. But the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, in his *Notes on the Perrot Family*, 1867, p. 62, informs us that he had searched all the best pedigrees without finding the name of the pre-

tended Owen, or the pretended Dorothy;¹ nor is there any trace of the pretended Baronetcy of 1611. In fact, Sir Thomas Perrott died many years before the institution of the order of Baronets, though the date of his decease is not ascertained by Mr. Barnwell.²

Again a similar story is repeated. The dignity of Baronet is asserted to have been conferred on James Perrott, esquire, of Richmond in Surrey, by King George the First, on the 1st of July, 1716. But for fifty years after its presumed creation no recognition of this dignity is to be found. In the Baronetage of Wotton, published in 1727, there is no account of the Perrott family; and in the list of all baronetcies, extant or extinct, appended to the Baronetage of 1741, the name is not inserted either under 1611 or 1716.³

There are some indications, however, of the assumption of the title before the end of the reign of George the Second. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1759, this occurs among the deaths:—

May 29. Sir Rob. Perrot, bt., at Brussels.

And in the volume for 1769 we find the decease of "Sir Richard Perrot, Dublin." To the latter name "baronet" is not added; but if there was no baronetcy, either of England or of Ireland, who were these persons? Did they actually live and die? Or are these among the *feint* departures of the same extraordinary person who afterwards made himself more conspicuous and notorious? and who, if the anecdotes told of him be true, was much in the habit of imposing upon the credulity of the world by means of the public newspapers.

¹ The only child of Sir Thomas Perrott was named Penelope; she was married first to Sir William Gower, knight, and secondly to Sir Robert Naunton, knight. There is a monument in Letheringham church, Suffolk, to James Naunton, Esq., whereon he is stated to be "sonne of Sir Robert Naunton, knt., and Dame Penelope his wife, daughter and *sole heir* of Sir Thos. Perrott, knt." (See *The Topographer and Genealogist*, ii. 501.)

² His father's death took place in September 1592; and "his own death immediately followed that of his father." In or before 1595 his widow (Lady Dorothy *née* Devereux) had become the wife of the Earl of Northumberland. Craik, *Romance of the Peerage*, 1849, ii. 32, 33.

³ It is equally absent from the similar lists appended to Playfair's *Baronetage*, 1809, and Debrett's *Baronetage*, 1824; but it appears in the lists in Beatson's *Political Index* 1788, and Betham's *Baronetage* 1805, under 1767, "with precedence from July 1st, 1716." The latter writer prints the entry in italics, intending thereby to indicate that it was then extinct. Courthope, in the list given in his *Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage*, 1835, copied it from that in the Baronetage of 1771, under the date of July 1, 1717, but with a caveat that⁺ was "doubtful if a patent ever passed the seal" (p. 245).

“Sir Richard Perrott,” our hero, was certainly the *soi-disant* Sir Richard from the beginning of the year 1767, if not before; and, that being the case, what other “Sir Richard Perrott” could have died, or have pretended to die, in Dublin in 1769?

The earliest Baronetage, or list of Baronets, to which the impostor obtained admission, was, so far as we can trace, that published by Almon in 1769 (in 3 vols. 12mo). There is about the article an air of studied incompleteness, framed in order that it might wear the appearance of being the result of imperfect information, and so be open to future correction from “more competent authority.” This is the whole of it:—

PERROT.

This family is of antient extraction, and has produced many persons of note.

The first of them advanced to the dignity of a Baronet was Sir Robert, by virtue of a sign manuel (*sic*) from his Majesty Geo. I. dated July 1, 1716.

Sir Richard, the present Baronet, married the daughter of ——, and has one son, John.

ARMS: Gules, three pears pendant or, in a chief of the second a demi lion issuant sable.

SEAT: At Richmond in Surry. (Vol. II. p. 374.)

And in the same publication, in a “Catalogue of all the Persons who have been created Baronets of England,” (copied from former Baronetages) is inserted, under the year 1716,

July 1. Robert Perrot of Richmond *Surry.* (Vol. III. p. 257.)

Thus, in two places, the first pretended Baronet of 1716 was distinctly stated to have been named *Robert*, who had been advanced to the dignity of a Baronet merely by virtue of sign manual. And so again in the “List of all the Baronets from their first institution,” appended to Kimber and Johnson’s Baronetage of 1771 (vol. iii. p. 336):—

998. Robert Perrot, of Richmond, Surry, Esq., now claimed by Sir Richard, who has no patent. July 1, 1717. [no longer 1716.]

Edward Kimber, the actual editor of the Baronetage of 1771, from whose pen the remark just inserted “who has no patent,” probably proceeded, and who did not insert any article on this family in the body of his work, was dead before its publication;¹ and its com-

¹ Mr. EDWARD KIMBER had compiled a small Peerage, printed in 1766, and again in 1769; he also wrote a History of England, in one volume 8vo. and the novel “Joe Thomson,” 2 vols. 12mo. (Lowndes, by Bohn, p. 1271.) We have not found the exact date of his death; but Richard Johnson, who completed the

pletion evidently fell into less careful hands. The result was that the agents of "Sir Richard Perrott" found admission for his monstrous genealogy, which is printed in the Appendix to that Baronetage, pp. 458-467. It was thus introduced:—

London, July 18, 1770.

On examination of these volumes, I* perceive that the family of Perrott is omitted; but wishing to do strict justice to all mankind, I now insert a short account of Sir Richard and his family, from a curious pedigree left by him in the hands of the late Mr. Kimber; which shows that the said Sir Richard descends from a princely line, at the head of which stands Brutus, the first King of Britain; &c., &c.

* Mr. T. L. who wrote this account of the Perrott family.

It may be concluded that "Mr. T. L. who wrote this account," or at least wrote this introduction to it, was T. Lowndes, one of the booksellers whose names appear on the title-page. Whether he was actually the author of this precious concoction, or whether he merely "wrote it out," is not clearly stated;¹ but it seems unlikely that it could have been composed by any but the great Sir Richard himself. It is pretended that it was chiefly extracted from a pedigree compiled in the seventeenth century by one Owen Griffiths; but there is every

Baronetage of 1771, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Kimber, who fell a victim, in the meridian of his life, to his indefatigable toils in the Republic of Letters—to him I owe the present plan of this Work: He was the Architect, I only the Builder." Kimber is a very uncommon name. It was that of an apothecary at Windsor, William Kimber, who died August 28, 1782, aged 62, having married a niece of Dr. Bland, Dean of Durham, and Provost of Eton. This Mr. Kimber was esteemed as "an excellent wit:" see him commemorated in the Gentleman's Magazine 1783, p. 638.

RICHARD JOHNSON is described in the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, iii. 604, as "a very useful Corrector of the Press, and Editor for the Booksellers." His tomb in Hendon churchyard was inscribed "To the memory of Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, Citizen, who died Feb. 25, 1793, aged 53. He possessed a good and generous mind; was much beloved as well as being admired for his moral principles and literature." *Ibid.* p. 760. His son of the same name, who died Feb. 11, 1795, aged 38, having saved some money as clerk to Mr. Curtis, a wholesale stationer, bequeathed in his will, dated 1795 (and printed *Ibid.* p. 605), perpetual annuities for five poor widows of liverymen of the Stationers' Company.

Both Kimber and Johnson, therefore, were what were then called "Booksellers' hacks,"—not genealogists by profession or predilection. The former had twenty guineas for correcting the third edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. (*Lit. Anecd.* v. 251.)

¹ Subsequently, in p. 466, he says "Thus have I given a fair extract of that curious pedigree, which Sir Richard very obligingly lent Mr. Kimber."

reason to believe that this Owen Griffiths is himself as mythical a personage as those he is supposed to commemorate. His performance is said to have had this absurdly bombastic heading:—

This Pedigree of the most noble and princely House of Perrott, descended from a most numerous race of Kings, monarchs of Britain, was collected from the British annals, which will bear record of the truth, and that it is no fiction, to the latest posterity : it is most humbly dedicated to the most noble and puissant Prince, Sir James Perrott, Marquis of Narbeth, Earl and Viscount Carew, and Baron Perrott, by his Lordship's poor but most faithful servant, Owen Griffiths, who was wounded by his side in Carew Castle, 1650.

Among the lies told in the course of the ensuing pages is this, that Charles the First had that affection towards Sir James Perrott "that he ordered a warrant for a patent creating him Marquis of Narbeth, Earl and Viscount Carew, and Baron Perrott." But a few lines after it is added that Sir James died in 1641,—in charming inconsistency with his defending Carew Castle in 1650 !

In other subsequent passages the writer is as self-convicting as he is presumptuous and mendacious. He states (p. 464) that "Sir Thomas Perrott was created a Baronet June 24, 1611, but died before his patent could be made out." Again (p. 465), "Sir James Perrott," having been "employed in many capacities by the government, on his relinquishing a balance due to him for the redemption of British slaves, was on the first of July, 1716, created a Baronet, with limitation to the eldest son of his brother Richard, and his heirs male ; but not permitted to take rank from the original grant of this dignity to Sir Francis Perrott, Knight and Baronet, June 29, 1611"—no Sir *Francis* having been before named.

Thus the pretended first Baronet of 1611, and the pretended first Baronet of 1716, have each an *alias* as to their baptismal name : the former is both Sir Thomas and Sir Francis, and the latter both Sir Robert and Sir James ! There was probably more of design than mere blundering in this perpetual ambiguity and mystification.

The Baronet of 1716, whatever his own name might have been, was supposed to have been created with a special "limitation to the eldest son of his brother Richard ;" and it is this "eldest son of Richard," either already born or *in futuro* in 1716, that "Sir Richard Perrott" assumed to be.

This pretender's biography, which was first fully detailed in print (so far as we can find) less than forty years ago,—for but few particulars of his personal history are given in the Baronetage of 1771, is, like the genealogy which precedes it, such a tissue of monstrous

falsehoods,¹ that no portion of it can be at all relied upon; but it may possibly afford some reflection, though a highly exaggerated one, of the erratic adventures of his actual career, and thus supply a fair estimate of his character.

The Baronetcy, as asserted, was granted to "his uncle Sir James Perrott, in 1716," with limitation to himself. This statement places the date of his birth, supposing he was then born, early in the eighteenth century.

He succeeded (we are told) as second Baronet in 1731. He was present at the battle of Culloden in 1745, "in personal attendance on the Duke of Cumberland;"² and he afterwards entered into the service of Frederick the Great of Prussia, who in 1758 conferred upon him so mighty a post,³ that his acceptance of it was forbidden by the English government. In 1767 he obtained from Mr. Secretary Conway—it would be curious to ascertain how—the extraordinary Fiat, or Warrant, recognizing his assumed title, with precedence from 1716, which has been already inserted at full.

We are next told that Louis the Fifteenth of France created him a Baron, "with the privilege of the *tabouret* to his lady,⁴ and the wives of his successors." In 1770, however, he was in England, for in that year he brought up the loyal Flint Address during

¹ It was put forth by another great *humbug*, the late "Sir" Richard Broun, (who made himself a Knight, and his father a Baronet of Nova Scotia: see the particulars in our vol. II. p. 176,) in a little book entitled "*The Baronetage for 1844*. By Sir Richard Broun, Eq. Aur., K.J.J., Hon. Secretary of the Committee of the Baronetage for Privileges." Subsequently, we are sorry to add, it was republished in several editions of Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, and in the edition of the latter work for 1846 we observe mentioned certain documents "in the hands of the present Baronet." It is from these papers we presume that the extraordinary account given of Sir Richard's career was derived.

² These words are not from Broun, but from Burke, showing that the assuming Baronet of 1844 was admitted as a contributor by the latter author.

³ This was something equivalent to the office of Lord High Admiral of Prussia, with powers to subjugate all the seas of the world to that new naval power! The commission, dated 24 Oct. 1758, is printed in Johnson and Kimber's *Baronetage*, 1771, "but not the private instructions, which are, with the former, in the hands of the present Baronet." (Burke, edit. 1846.)

⁴ To the initiated in court etiquette this statement will appear scarcely less absurdly ridiculous than the appointment to be Lord High Admiral of Prussia. The privilege of the *tabouret*, or to be seated on a stool in the Royal presence, was confined to the Duchesses of France and the wives of Grandees of Spain, and attempts to extend it to titular Princesses were jealously resisted. See the *Mémoires du Duc de Saint Simon*.

the Wilkes riots, whereupon George III., as a special mark of favour, directed his son George Prince of Wales, then only eight years of age, to write him an autograph letter. Thus, for a second time, (if the copy of the letter given below be genuine,) this audacious impostor was successful in cajoling and misleading his sovereign.

Not long after, one of the Wilkes mobs "dismantled" the royal favourite's mansion in Gloucester View, Park Lane, and burned its "costly effects" before it. But, in compensation, he received "a medal," a grant of the "ancient manor of Cheslemere," wherever that may be, and sundry other substantial tokens of his sovereign's sympathy and regard.

On the 3rd of March, 1782, when, in consistency with the previous dates, he must have been approaching his seventieth year, he married Margaret Jemima, the daughter of Captain William Fordyce, "Gentleman of the Bedchamber to George the Third," and "great-grand-niece of John, Duke of Argyll;" who two years afterwards gave birth to a son and heir, through whom the family is said to have been perpetuated. But we will not now pursue their history further: for the history of the first "Baronet" is quite sufficient for our present purpose.

The presentation of the Flint Address was the adventure by which our hero rendered himself most famous. It is thus recorded in the historical chronicle of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the month of January, 1770:—

Monday 8. Sir Richard Perrot, Bart. arrived from Wales, with a petition from Flint, addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, expressive of their loyalty, and of their disapprobation of petitions for the dis——n of Parliament.

The concurring accounts that are published in the papers of an infamous adventurer under the above name, involve a mystery, how such a man could procure an Address, and what means he could make use of to obtain countenance at Court to present it; yet that an Address from Flint was presented, and that by one who calls himself Sir Richard Perrot, appears from a letter written by the young Prince, with his own hand, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir Richard Perrot may assure the baronny of Flint that I have delivered the Petition to the King, and am much pleased with the loyalty and affection to the King and to myself expressed by the Antient Britons on this occasion.

GEORGE, Pr. of Wales."

This political escapade naturally set the newspapers to work to inquire into the pseudo-Baronet's antecedents, and the result was anything but favourable to his reputation. We may hope, in charity, that scandal ran somewhat wild in the ensuing anecdotes; but they

cannot be more unfounded than those advanced on the part of the claimant, and we hear nothing of their being even threatened with any prosecution for libel. They were originally published in the *London Evening Post*, and copied in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1770 :—

Particulars of the Noted Perrot, who presented the Flint Petition.

This pretended baronet is plain D—k P—t, the second son of one P—t, a decayed distiller of Mardol, in Shrewsbury ; his elder brother an apothecary, but now practises as a physician at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, by virtue of a diploma from Leyden.¹

About nine years ago he was at Worcester, and boarded in the College churchyard, and thought to have carried off the daughter of a gentleman of fortune to Scotland, to have married her. They soon saw through him, and his scheme was frustrated. There he passed for a Knight of the order of the Eagle of Prussia, his Prussian Majesty, he said, having honoured him with that ancient title for his gallant behaviour in several actions, as a volunteer in that monarch's service. That was his travelling title there.

In 1760 he passed, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, for Admiral to his Prussian Majesty, and pretended a commission² to purchase shipping for that monarch ; but Lord Rockingham, suspecting the impostor, obliged him to decamp.

At York he succeeded better, and having, by some fraud or other, raised money to equip himself, he paid his addresses to a young woman of fortune, and married her. What became of this unfortunate lady is not publicly known.

Mr. Woodfall, in his list of the *Baronets of Great Britain* for this year, takes notice of him, with a very pompous coat of arms, the arms of England, which he has had the assurance to take upon him.³

While at Worcester, he visited one Mrs. G——, of Staffordshire, who was in Worcester Castle for debt, and who is since dead. He got £300 from her,

¹ The father is in the pedigree simply described as Richard Perrott, but his wife as "Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Wyke of Wacton Court in Herefordshire, Esq., paternally descended from Wyke, a knight to whom William the Conqueror granted divers lands on the banks of the Humber, whercon he founded a fair mansion for the reception of weary pilgrims,"—and so on. "They had issue, Sir Richard Perrot, the present baronet, James, M.D., and Eleazer." (Kimber and Johnson, iii. 466.)

² This pretended commission, dated at Berlin, 24 October, 1758, and indorsed "Commission pour S^r Perrott, en qualité de Commandeur de Vaisseaux in Chêf," is printed in the article in Kimber and Johnson, p. 466, with this boastful comment: "A Lord High Admiral of Great Britain could not have been vested with more extensive powers."

³ The history of this armorial assumption would occupy more than a few lines: and it must therefore be deferred. It is quite of a piece with the pedigree ; and yet, notwithstanding its extravagance, has been repeatedly copied, and handed down, at least in part, to the present day.

under pretence of marrying and releasing her from confinement, but no sooner had he got the money, than he left her to starve, and seduced the daughter of a very honest and reputable tradesman, brought her up [to] town, and when he was tired of her turned her off. Her *dernier resort* was to walk the streets, and in that situation is now in the most deplorable state, with a young infant. The poor unfortunate girl had a grandmother who left her £500 in her will, and when she found what way of life the girl had taken to, cut her off with only fifty; the father took it to heart, as well as the grandmother, which terminated in the death of them both.

After this, he paid his addresses to a young lady, entitled to a fortune of £8,000 at the death of her mother. Finding he could not finger the money immediately, he addressed the mother, got them both with child, and by degrees the whole of their fortunes. The mother broke her heart upon the occasion, and the daughter died raving mad in one of the madhouses of this metropolis.

His next intrigue was at S—d—'s W——s,¹ where, being attracted with the beauty and activity of the celebrated Miss Isabella W——n, Mr. R—s—d's mistress who owns the W—lls, he persuaded the girl to leave her keeper, and to live with him. In a few days she returned to R—s—d, with no other view but to abuse him. Mr. R—s—d upbraided her with incontinency, and gave her to understand that he had behaved with honour to her by settling £300 a-year upon her for her life, which irritated Miss Isabella so far as to make her burn the settlement before his face, which terminated in the ruin of the poor girl's family. Mr. R—s—d turned off her father, brothers, and sisters, from the W—lls, and would never suffer them to perform there any more.

He then took an elegant house looking into Hyde Park, and ordered a tradesman to furnish it in every respect suitable to his pretended rank, which was accordingly done. The poor tradesman durst not presume to demand immediate payment of Sir Rich. Perrot, bart. but was some time after informed that he was an impostor; then he employed the gentlemen of the law to attack him for the debt. He immediately flew to the country with his dear Isabella, gave a bill of sale of the furniture to a broker, and caused the following to be inserted in the daily papers:—"Yesterday Sir Richard Perrot set out on a tour to Italy, by way of Paris." This was done as a blind to preserve him from the talons of the vultures of mankind; the scheme did not take, they found him out at Richmond, where he had served another tradesman the same trick, and found means to make off from both. When he had lived upon poor Isabella as long as she had anything of value left, he deserted her. Her generous keeper redeemed all her valuables from a pawnbroker's shop, which consisted in plate and jewels to the amount of £500, and very humanely allowed her a guinea a week, to keep her from starving.

He then proceeded for Montgomery, and came there the day after the last general election, sent for some of the lowest burgesses, and treated them to the amount of five pounds, and told them he was sorry he came a day too late, or he would

¹ This evidently means Sadler's Wells, where a new theatre was erected in 1765, by a builder named Rosoman, whose name is also handed down by Rosoman's Row, Clerkenwell. (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1813, pp. 561, 562.)

have given Mr. Clive a sweat. They laughed in their sleeves at his impudence and ignorance ; they knew him too well, 'twas too near Shrewsbury.

This was the man who was appointed to deliver the Petition, or rather the Address, of the Bailiffs, Corporation, and Borough of Flint.—*London Ev. Post.*

Notwithstanding what has been said above, an evening paper has the copy of a fiat, dated January 3, 1767, as it is said to stand in the Heralds' Office, wherein it is declared, "That Sir Richard Perrot and his heirs male shall have precedence as a Baronet of this Realm, the same to commence as from the first day of July, 1716." This Copy is signed, H. S. CONWAY.

After this exposure had been made, it may be pronounced to have been truly discreditably to Mr. Thomas Lowndes, and the other publishers of the Baronetage of 1771, to have given room in that work to the genealogical romance of the Perrotts. By heralds and genealogists we make no doubt that it was scouted at once : nor do we know that "Sir Richard Perrott" was again recognised in other works on the Baronetage that appeared during the ensuing half-century of the reign of George the Third. On the other hand, we have not ascertained that it immediately received any public criticism—though either in reviews, magazines, or newspapers, such may not improbably have been the case. The next printed notice we have found of it is just forty years later:

With respect to the alleged siege of Carew Castle in 1650, on which occasion the trusty Owen Griffiths was wounded by the side of Sir James Perrott, we learn from Fenton's *Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, 1811, that that castle was garrisoned for the King in 1644, and held out a long siege ; but after the ill success of the royalists at Tenby it surrendered on quarter. The mythical Owen Griffiths however informs us that under the conduct of Sir James Perrott, Carew and Laugharn castles were again garrisoned in the year 1650, at his own expense, with 1,130 men—a statement entirely without foundation. Mr. Fenton refers to "Sir Richard Perrott" and his pedigree in the following terms :

The pedigree this charlatan Baronet delivered in is a most curious travesty of the genuine one appertaining to that family ; with which [*i.e.* the travesty] I have treated my readers in No. 13 [20] Appendix, and may throw some light on the history of a man who blazed on the town about thirty-five years ago, and practised his imposture so successfully, that there exists a fiat of his present Majesty, dated 3rd Jan. 1767, and properly authenticated in the Heralds' Office, for his taking title and rank from 1st July, 1716.

Subsequently, in his Appendix (pp. 73-75), Fenton prints part of "A pedigree of the late Sir Richard Perrott, Bart." but with this note :—

This pedigree was left in the hands of the late Mr. Kimber, and is published in the Appendix to his *Baronetage*; but I have transcribed only such parts as are imposture, for the charlatan made use of the real pedigree of the Perrott family of Pembrokeshire as a *fulerum* to support his fabulous additions.

But it must be added that it is not only those latter portions of the pedigree, which Mr. Fenton has quoted, that are fabricated impostures. The whole of the earlier portions are interlarded with grave mis-statements, like that of the imaginary siege of Carew Castle, several of which are pointed out in *Notes on the Perrot Family*, by Edward Lowry Barnwell, M.A. (printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and also in royal 8vo. 1867, and noticed in our Vol. V. p. 369.)

“Sir” T. C. Banks, in his *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, 4to. 1844, gives an account of the family of Perrot (vol. ii. p. 116) among those he styles *Barones Pretermissi*, because Ralph Perot had summons to attend a parliament at Salisbury 25 Edw. I.; and he betrays such want of judgment as to quote the pedigree from Kimber and Johnson, although with the remark that “there is reason to look upon it as neither correct in point of chronology, or identity of persons and mariages.” But in a note below, after copying its title, as pretended to be written by Owen Griffiths, he condemns it more strongly, in these terms: “This pedigree so entitled, and declaratory of honours which were never granted, one would imagine was rather the fruit of a disordered mind, than the produce of a serious research and faithful representation.” Yet afterwards, in p. 118, Banks admits the pretended Baronetcy of 1611!

It is stated in Burke’s *Peerage and Baronetage* (edit. 1847), that “Sir Richard Perrott” died in 1796; and, after the ample and outspoken reproofs we have now quoted, it would naturally be supposed that this flagrant imposture died away with him. Such, however, is not the actual result. We have been able to trace the persevering assumption of the title, though in obscurity, from time to time, until at length, about five-and-twenty years ago, it again crept into our genealogical manuals, into the works of Burke, Debrett, Lodge, and Thom—but never, we believe, into that of Dod, nor into the list of Baronets given in *The Royal Kalendar* or Red Book. The identity of the assumed dignity is shown by the date of the 1st of May, 1716.

SIR BERNARD BRUCE OF CONNINGTON AND EXTON AND
HIS DESCENDANTS.

The following statement appears in Burke's Peerage, *tit.*
ELGIN :—

Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, married in 1244 Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, 3rd Earl of Gloucester; by whom he had a son, Robert, his heir, and Bernard of Connington and Exton. Sir Bernard was the ancestor of the only cadet branch of the House of Bruce which can boast of royal descent. He was seated at Exton, co. Rutland, and was father of Sir John Bruce, whose only daughter and heir, Jane Bruce of Exton, was wife of Sir Nicholas Green. Her daughter and heir, Joan Green of Exton, was wife of Sir Thomas Culpeper; and her daughter and heir, Catherine Culpeper of Exton, was wife of Sir John Harington. Her descendant in the 4th degree, Sir John Harington of Exton, heir-general of the only cadet branch of the royal Bruces, married Lucy Sidney, daughter of Sir William Sidney of Penshurst, by whom she had a son, John Harington, created Lord Harington of Exton by James the First, whose line failed; and a daughter,¹ Elizabeth Harington, wife of Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton. Through her the three families of the House of Montagu, the Dukes of Montagu and Manchester, and the Earls of Sandwich, Sondes Earl of Feversham, and his descendants, Lords Monson and Sondes, and Cholmley Baronet of Exton, are all descended from the Royal House of Bruce.

This statement is for the most part erroneous. In Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, title COTTON OF CONNINGTON, it is stated that Agnes de Bruce, who married Sir Hugh Wesenham, was daughter of Sir John de Bruce of Connington and Exton, and sole heir to her brother Bernard de Bruce—this also is incorrect.

Several conflicting accounts of this branch of the family of Bruce are given by other writers, all of which with one exception are found to be untrue.

As the descendants of Sir Bernard Bruce are numerous,¹ it has

¹ Sir James Harington (not Sir John, as in Burke), who married Lucy Sidney, left by her three married sons and eight married daughters. M. I. Exton. Wright's Rutlandshire, p. 55.

been thought that a correct pedigree of the Bruces of Connington and Exton would be acceptable.

Robert de Bruce, who married Isabel de Clare, is commonly known as "The Competitor;" it will be convenient so to call him, and to speak of Bernard de Bruce, his alleged son, as Bernard I. The first question which arises is this—Was Bernard I. son of the Competitor or was he his brother? The Visitation of Hunts in 1613 states that he was brother of the Competitor, and Camden adopts that statement.

"Connington was antiently" (says Camden) "holden of the Honor of Huntingdon, and there, within a square ditch, are traces of an antient castle; the seat, as also Saltrey, by gift of Canute, of Thurkill the Dane. On his exile it was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, granted by the King to Waltheof afterwards Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, who married Judith niece of William the Conqueror, and whose daughter Maud conveyed her inheritance in marriage first to Simon de St. Liz, and secondly to David son of Malcolm the First, King of Scotland, and the holy Margaret his wife, niece to King Edward the Confessor, grandchild to Edmund surnamed Atheling, by which marriage the stem royal of the Saxons became united with the blood royal of the Scottish Kings; in whose male line that Earldom and this lordship continued until Isabel, daughter and heiress of David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to Malcolm, William, and Alexander, successively Kings of Scotland, brought them both, by her marriage with Robert de Brus, into that family. She gave this lordship of Connington, with other large possessions, to her second son Bernard de Brus; and after four descents in that stem they were, by the marriage of Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Brus, with Sir Hugh de Wesenham, conveyed into this family; after three more descents, Mary, niece and heiress of Thomas Wesenham, married William second son of Sir Richard Cotton of Ridwere, co. Stafford, from whom Sir John Cotton is lineally now descended."¹

A deed, stated in Wright's Rutlandshire, p. 53, is consistent with either theory. It is dated Wednesday next before (25th April) the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 11 Edw. I. 1285; and by it Bernard de Brus, son of Bernard de Brus of Exton, gave to the church and monks of St. Andrew's, Northampton,

¹ Cotton MSS. cited Beauties of England and Wales, vol. vii. p. 543*.

the church of Exton, and, *inter alia*, the pasture of cattle which they had of the alms of Isabel his grandmother.

But whether Bernard II. were grandson or nephew of the Competitor, he would in either case have had a grandmother Isabel.

There is no trace of any earlier Bernard de Bruce than Bernard I., and, assuming that he was the first of that name, the question may be considered as settled by the fact that in 1263 Bernard de Brus was a Justice Itinerant. He is so named in twelve fines of lands in Rutlandshire levied 47 Hen. III. (Feet of Fines, Rutlandshire, Hen. III. Nos. 56 to 67 inclusive.)

At that time, if he were son of the Competitor, he could not have been more than seventeen years old; for the Competitor did not marry until 1244; and Bernard, being a younger son, could not have been born before 1246. Three years later, viz. in August 1266, a writ of extent issued of the lands "which were of Bernard de Brus our enemy lately deceased," which could not have applied to a youth only twenty years old. (50 Hen. III. Esc. N. 61.)

The next statement that Sir Bernard was father of Sir John, whose daughter married Sir N. Green, is found to be untrue. Two generations are omitted. Bernard I. was succeeded by his son and heir Bernard II., who died on the morrow of St. Edmund the King, November 29 Edw. I. 1300, at which time Bernard III. his son and heir, was 26 years of age. (12 Edw. II. Esc. No. 38.)

Bernard III. died in or before June 1330, leaving two sons, Bernard IV. and John. Bernard IV. the eldest son was 18 years of age in June 1331, when the Inquisition Esc. 4 Edw. III. No. 9, was taken.

Bernard IV. died without issue, when Sir John, his brother, became his heir. (Esc. 24 Edw. III. No. 76.)

Sir John died in 1344 or 1345, leaving four daughters, and his wife *enceinte*. By inquisitions taken after his death it was found that his four daughters, Agnes, Joan, Elizabeth, and Elen, were his heirs *quoad tunc*, but that his widow Margaret was *gravida et prægnans*. A posthumous son was born 19 or 20 Edw.

III. 1346-7, who was named Bernard (Bernard V.), and died the following year.

Agnes his eldest sister and coheir married Sir Hugh Wessenham, and obtained livery of all the lands which were of her brother, as if she had been his sole heir; but her sister Joan or Jane having married Nicholas Grene, asserted her right to an equal share, and eventually partition was made between them, their sisters Elizabeth and Elen having become nuns. The result was that Connington was assigned to Sir Hugh Wesenham and Agnes his wife, and Exton to Sir Nicholas Grene and Jane his wife. (33 Edw. III. Esc. No. 46.)

From this time the male line of this branch of the family of Bruce disappears.

It would seem that Bernard de Brus II. had a brother John who had a son Bernard, for in 14 Edw. II. 1321, Bernard son of John de Brus levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Exton to Bernard son of Bernard de Brus, in consideration of £300 sterlings (Fines Rutland, Edw. II. No. 35,) and a fine of the manor and advowson of Connington to the same Bernard son of Bernard de Brus in consideration of 200 marks silver. (Fines, Hunts, Edw. II. No. 90.)

As these fines were *sur conusance de droit tantum* and not *come ceo* it may be inferred that Bernard son of Bernard was in possession of the estates and that Bernard son of John had only a charge on them. This was probably his father's portion, and amounted to the sums mentioned in the fines, which for that time were very considerable. It may be assumed that this John was brother of Bernard II.

In 1375 Elene, daughter and heir of Bernard de Bruce of Thrapston, released to Nicholas Grene and Joan his wife all her right and interest in the manor of Exton and lands in Hameldon, Cotsmore, and Greteham, and in the advowson of the church of Connington, which were of Bernard de Bruce, grandfather of said Joan; and by another deed of even date the said Elene de Bruce released to Robert Lovetot and Robert de Wessenham all her right and interest in the manor of Connington, and in the advowson of the church of Connington, which were of Bernard

de Bruce, great-grandfather of the said Robert de Wessenham. (Placita coram Rege, Mich. 49 Edw. III. Calendar p. 23.)

No consideration is mentioned in either of these deeds, and, as Bernard de Bruce III. grandfather of Joan Grene and great-grandfather of Robert de Wessenham was conusee in the fines levied by Bernard son of John, this reference in the deeds to Bernard III. seems intended to connect the deeds with the fines as arising out of the same transaction, viz. the purchase by Bernard III. of all the right and interest of Bernard son of John in the Connington and Exton estates, the fair inference is that Elene de Bruce was either daughter or grand-daughter of Bernard son of John.

Before we take leave of the Bruce pedigree a fact connected with it deserves to be mentioned, as I have not seen it elsewhere. It appears from the documents which have been examined in the course of this inquiry that Robert Brus, son of the Competitor and father of King Robert, left a widow Alianora who married for her second husband Richard le Waleys.

This Robert was called Robert de Brus senior,—his son, afterwards King Robert, being Robert de Brus junior. The manors of Connington and Exton were held by knight's service of the Honor of Huntingdon, which Honor was vested in the Competitor and his heirs until it was seized by Edw. I. as forfeited by Robert de Brus junior.

Robert de Brus senior had married the Countess of Carriek, and was in her right styled Earl of Carrick. She died in 1292, and thereupon he surrendered her Earldom to his son Robert junior.

By an Inquisition taken in 1304, after the death of Robert de Brus, senior, it was found that Robert de Brus, Earl of Carryk, was his son and heir, and was of the age of 30 years; he was in fact born in 1274.

By another Inquisition taken under the same writ, it was found that Robert de Brus junior was his next heir. (Esc. 32 Edw. 1. No. 46.)

The date of the death of Robert de Brus senior does not appear.

8th March, 8 Edw. II. 1315, a writ issued on the petition of

Alianora, "now wife of Richard le Waleys, formerly wife of Robert de Brus deceased," to inquire what lands the said Robert de Brus held of the King's father. This writ recited that the petitioner claimed dower of "all the lands which were of said Robert de Brus on the day he died, and which on the death of said Robert were taken into our father's hands, and now are in our hands by reason of the forfeiture of Robert de Brus, son and heir of said Robert. (Esc. 10 Edw. II. No. 67.)

By an Inquisition taken under this writ 10 Feb. 10 Edw. II. 1317, it was found that Bernard de Brus held of said Robert de Brus the eighth part of a knight's fee in Exton, who now holds of the King by reason of the forfeiture of Robert, son of the said Robert. (Same Esc.)

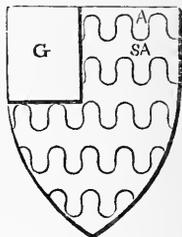
By an Inquisition taken in April 1319, before the Escheator of Hunts, after the death of Bernard de Brus, senior (Bernard II.), it was found that he died in Nov. 1300; that he held the manor of Connington of Robert de Brus, late Earl of Carrick; and the said manor is now held of the King *propter forisfacturam Roberti de Brus proditoris Angliæ*: and further, that the services of the said manor had been assigned to Eleanor wife of Robert de Brus senior, in the name of dower. (Esc. 12 Edw. II. at No. 38.)

By another Inquisition, taken in May 1319, before the Escheator of Hunts, after the death of said Bernard (Bernard II.), it was found that said Bernard held the manor of Exton of the gift of Constantia de Morteyn; that the said manor was held of Robert de Bruys, father of Robert de Bruys who now is; and is now held of the King by reason of the forfeiture of Robert de Bruys who now is. (Esc. 12 Edw. II. No. 38.)

It thus appears that Alianora the wife of Richard le Waleys was widow of that Robert de Brus of whom Bernard de Brus held Exton; that the Robert de Brus of whom Bernard de Brus held Connington was at one time Earl of Carrick, and was father of Robert de Brus, who in 1304 is styled Earl of Carrick, and in 1319 is described as *Proditor Angliæ*; and that the services of the manor of Connington were assigned to Eleanor as widow of Robert de Brus senior, in the name of dower, Robert his son, Earl of Carrick and King of Scotland, being Robert de Brus junior.

We now proceed to trace the descent from Agnes, wife of Sir Hugh Wessenham. Sir Robert Cotton the antiquary was her lineal descendant and eldest coheir, and through her became possessed of Connington. In 1613 he entered his pedigree in the Visitation of Hunts, and traced his descent from Bernard I. de Brus, through Mary, who is there stated to have been daughter and heir of Robert Wessenham. In the extract from the Cotton MS. given above, Camden describes her merely as "niece of Thomas Wessenham," as in fact she was. The statement in the Visitation that she was daughter of Robert Wessenham is untrue,—it has however been adopted by all subsequent writers.

It is strange that such a mistake should have occurred; for the lady in question was buried under a sumptuous monument in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, (the parish in which Sir Robert Cotton lived,) from which he ought to have known that this statement was false; and there were painted windows in his church at Connington which led to the same conclusion. In the same Visitation, printed by the Camden Society, p. 76, is a pedigree of Folville, which seems to have been an extinct family, not brought down later than the reign of Edward III. But the arms of Folville are shewn, viz. Barry nebulé of six, argent and sable, a canton gules.



The lady in question married William Cotton, who was killed at the first battle of St. Alban's, May 1455, and she afterwards became the wife of Thomas Lacy, and of Sir Thomas Bylling, Chief Justice of England. She survived her three husbands, and died 14 March, 1499. Her monument no longer exists, having been removed in or before 1758;¹ but Weever gives engravings of it and of that of her first husband, William Cotton. On her monument the inscription was—

Here lyeth Dame Mary Bylling, late wife to Sir Thomas Bylling, Chief Justice of England, and to William Coton, and Thomas Lacy, which Mary died 14 March, 1499.—Weever, 268, 269.

On one side of her monument (an altar monument) were three shields with the arms of her three husbands, each impaling, not Wessenham, but Folvyll quartering Bruce. In the centre Cotton, impaling quarterly Folvyll and Bruce; on the dexter side

¹ Nichols's Leicestershire, ii. 834.

Bylling, impaling Folvyll and Bruce; on the sinister, Lacy, impaling Folvyll and Bruce. On the top of the monument are four shields: 1. Folvyll, quartering Wessenham. 2. Bruce, quartering Wessenham. 3. Quarterly: i. Folvyll; ii. Bruce; iii. A chevron between three eagles displayed;¹ iv. Wessenham. 4. Folvyll, quartering Wessenham. At the head of the monument are Folvyll and Wessenham quarterly.

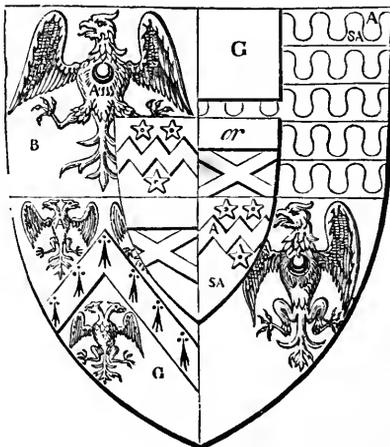
On William Cotton's monument the arms are Cotton impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4 Folvyll, 2 Bruce, 3 Wessenham; so that in every instance in which the arms of Wessenham occur they are preceded by those of Folvyll.

At the time of the Visitation in 1613 there were in the church of Connington the arms of this Lady's three husbands, each impaling, quarterly: 1. Folvyll; 2. Bruce; 3. Wessenham; 4. A chevron ermine between three double-headed eagles displayed.

Also, on another shield, Bruce and Wessenham quarterly.

Also a lady kneeling, bearing on her habit the same arms, viz. Bruce and Wessenham quarterly; possibly these arms and the figure may have been reversed on some reparation of the window.

All these arms are shown in the Visitation of Hunts 1613, which also shews the arms enamelled on an old basin and ewer at Connington in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton, viz. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Cotton; 2. Folvyll; 3. A chevron ermine between three double-headed eagles displayed; with an escutcheon of pretence of Wessenham and Bruce quarterly.



¹ This in the Visitation of Hunts is given as the arms of Robert Wessenham's wife, the alleged mother of Mary.

There is no instance of Cotton either impaling or quartering Wessenham except as subordinate to Folvyll.

It is surprising that, with these arms constantly before him, Sir Robert Cotton did not recognise the fact that Mary the wife of William Cotton was not a Wessenham, but a Folvyll.

With respect to her three husbands, the Visitation of Hunts, 1613, says that Sir Thomas Bylling was her second husband and Thomas Lacy her third.

Mr. Foss was aware that Sir Thomas Billing's first wife did not die until March 1479. He therefore correctly states that Sir Thomas Billing was her third husband; but he makes Thomas Lacy her first husband and William Cotton her second. (Foss's Judges, iv. 418.)

It will be shown that each of these statements is incorrect. Her first husband was William Cotton, her second Thomas Lacy, her third Sir Thomas Bylling.

Sir Hugh Wessenham had by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir John de Brus and coheir of her brother Bernard, a son Robert, who was born in 1363 and died in or before 10 Hen. IV. 1408-9. This Robert had two sons and two daughters, viz. Thomas, Robert, Joan, and Cicely. Thomas enfeoffed certain persons, to the intent that they should settle Connington on Thomas Coton, son and heir of William Coton and Mary late his wife, then the wife of Thomas Lacy in tail male. Remainder to Richard Coton, brother of said Thomas, in tail male; remainder to said Thomas Lacy and Mary his wife with divers remainders over. Thomas Wessenham died in 1459 without issue; whereupon the feoffees entered. Robert Wessenham, his brother, entered upon them and disseised them; but by a deed dated 14 October, 4 Edw. IV. 1464, he released to them all his right. He died on Saturday after Michaelmas Day, 17 Edw. IV. 1477, without issue; and by an inquisition taken in November of the same year it was found that the said Mary Lacy, John Kebell, and Thomas Rydhyll or Rydyll were his heirs, Mary as being daughter of Joan Folvyll, one of the sisters and co-heirs of said Robert Wessenham; John Kebell as son and heir of Ann, the other daughter of Joan Folvyll; and Thomas Rydhyll or Rydyll, as son and heir of Cicely, the second sister and heir of said Robert Wessenham;

and that Mary Lacy was then of the age of 54 years and more, John Kebell of the age of 40 years and more, and Thomas Rydyll of the age of 36 years and more. (17 Edw. IV. Esc. No. 71.)

Sir John Cotton of Connington, fourth Baronet, the lineal descendant and heir-general of Mary Folvyll, died without issue. His only sister and heir, Frances Cotton, married William Hanbury, by whom she had a son who died unmarried, and two daughters who eventually became her coheirs, viz. Mary the eldest, who married the Rev. Martin Annesley; and Catherine who married Velters Cornewall of Moccas, co. Hereford.

The present coheirs of Mary Folvyll are, the Rev. Francis Annesley and Sir George Henry Cornewall, Bart. Mr. Annesley, as the eldest coheir of Sir Robert Cotton, is a family trustee of the British Museum, and as Mary Folvyll was the eldest coheir of Agnes Bruce, who was the eldest coheir of Sir Bernard Bruce, Mr. Annesley is the eldest of all the co-heirs of Sir Bernard.

Neither John Kebell nor Thomas Rydyll has yet been identified.

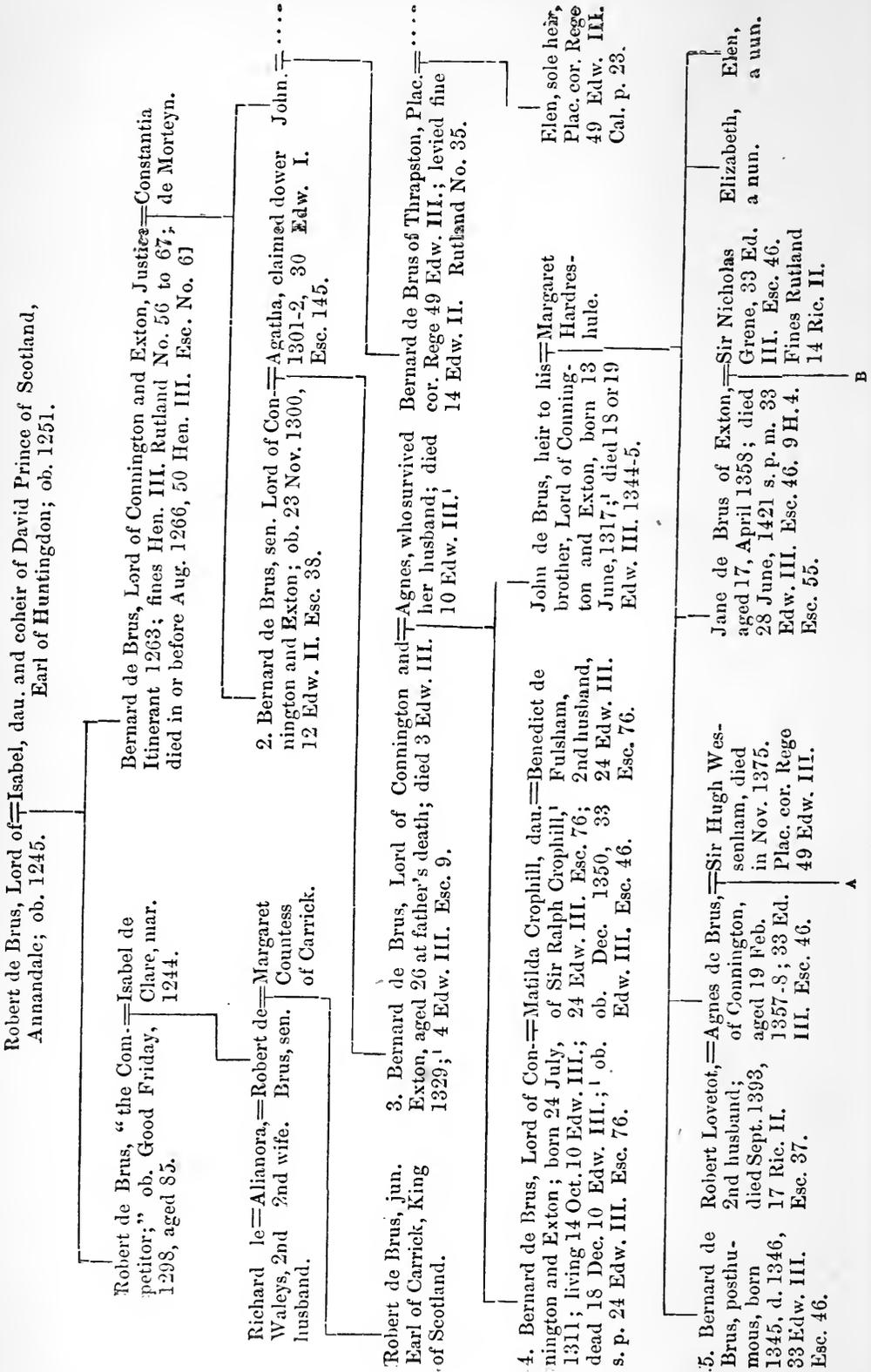
It remains to correct the statement of Sir B. Burke respecting the descent from Jane Green of Exton, wife of Sir Nicholas Green, that her daughter and heir, Joan Green of Exton, was wife of Sir Thomas Culpeper, and her daughter and heir Catherine Culpeper of Exton was wife of Sir John Harington. It appears, from Esc. 9 Hen. V. No. 55, that Nicholas Grene and Joan his wife had two daughters, viz. Elizabeth wife of Sir John de Holand and Alianor wife of Colepeper; that Elizabeth died without issue; that Joan Grene survived her husband and daughters and died 28 June, 1421, leaving John Colepeper, son of her daughter Alianor, her heir; and that the said John Colepeper was at the date of the Inquisitions (June and August 1421) of the age of 40 years and more.

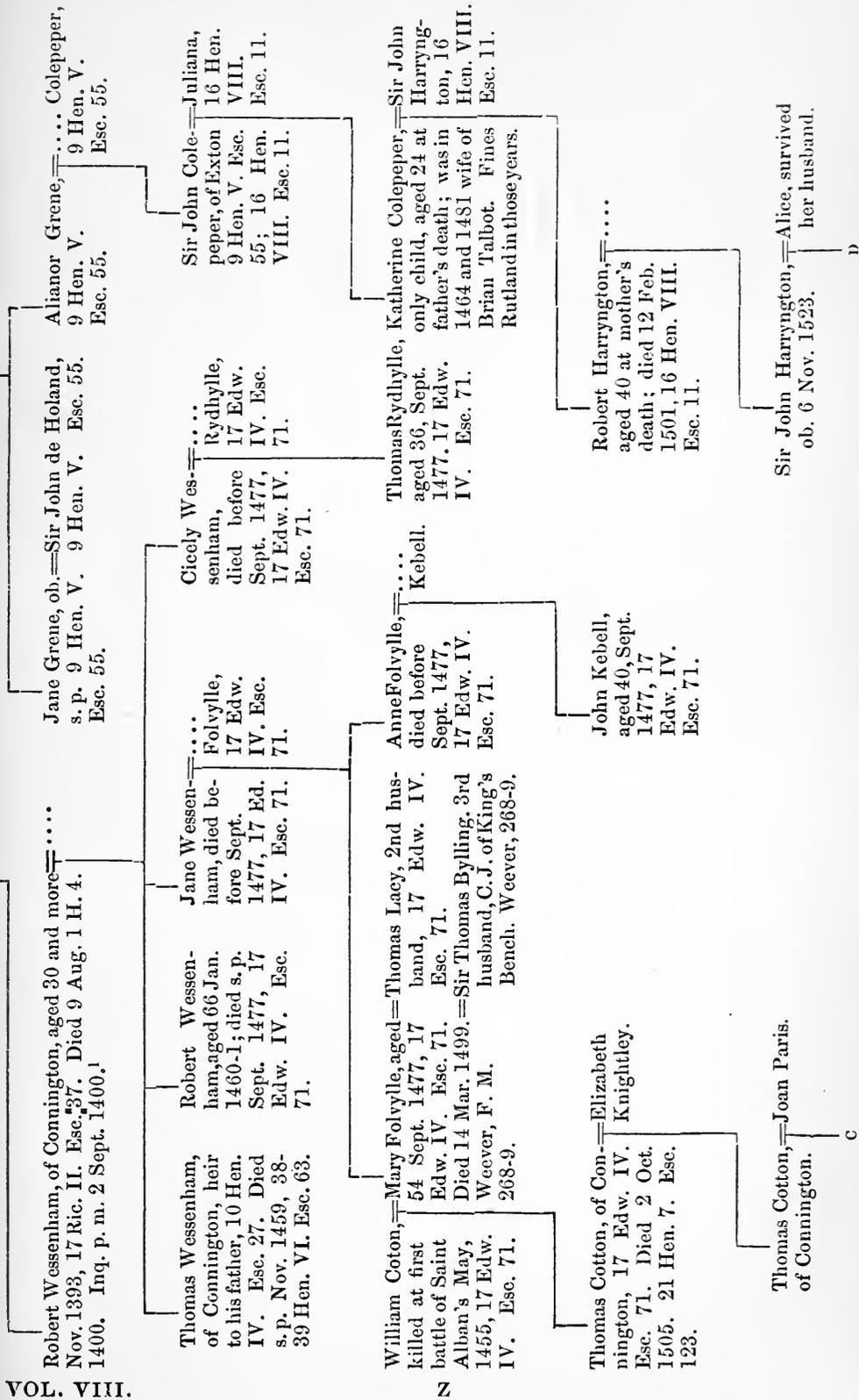
It further appears from Esc. 16 H. 5, No. 11, that John Colepeper and Juliana his wife, being seised of the manor of Exton, by deed of 4th May in the 7th year of Henry VI. 1429, enfeoffed certain persons to the use of said John Colepeper in fee. John Colepeper died leaving only a daughter, Katherine, then of the age of 24 years. Afterwards Katherine married Sir John Harryngton; they had issue Robert Harryngton. Sir John died;

Katherine died, and the use of the manor descended to said Robert Harryngton, son and heir of said Katherine, being at the death of Katherine of the age of 40 years and more. Robert Harryngton died 10 February 16 Hen. VII. 1501, and the use of the manor descended to John Harryngton, as son and heir of Robert, and at the death of Robert of the age of 30 years; afterwards John Harryngton, son of Robert died, viz. 6 Nov. 1523; and the use of the manor descended to John Harryngton, son and heir of said John Harryngton, at the death of his father of the age of 30 years and more.

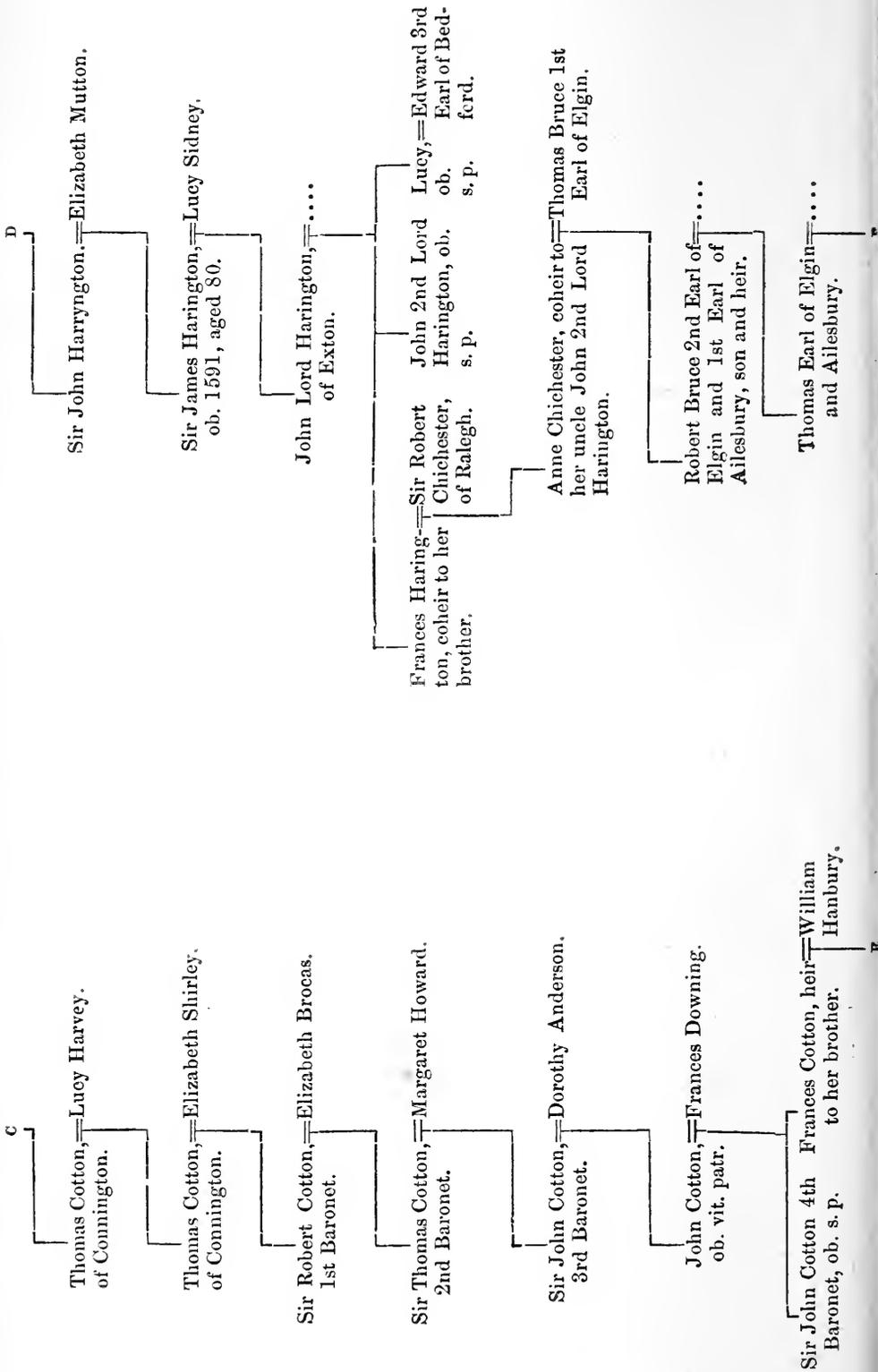
This John Harington was succeeded by his eldest son Sir James, who married Lucy Sidney, sister of Sir Philip, by whom he had eighteen children. The eldest son was created Lord Harington of Exton. He had a son, the second Lord Harington, who died without issue; and ten daughters, of whom Frances, wife of Sir Robert Chichester of Ralegh, eventually became sole heir to her brother. Her daughter and heir, Elizabeth Chichester, married the first Earl of Elgin, and her heir-general is the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

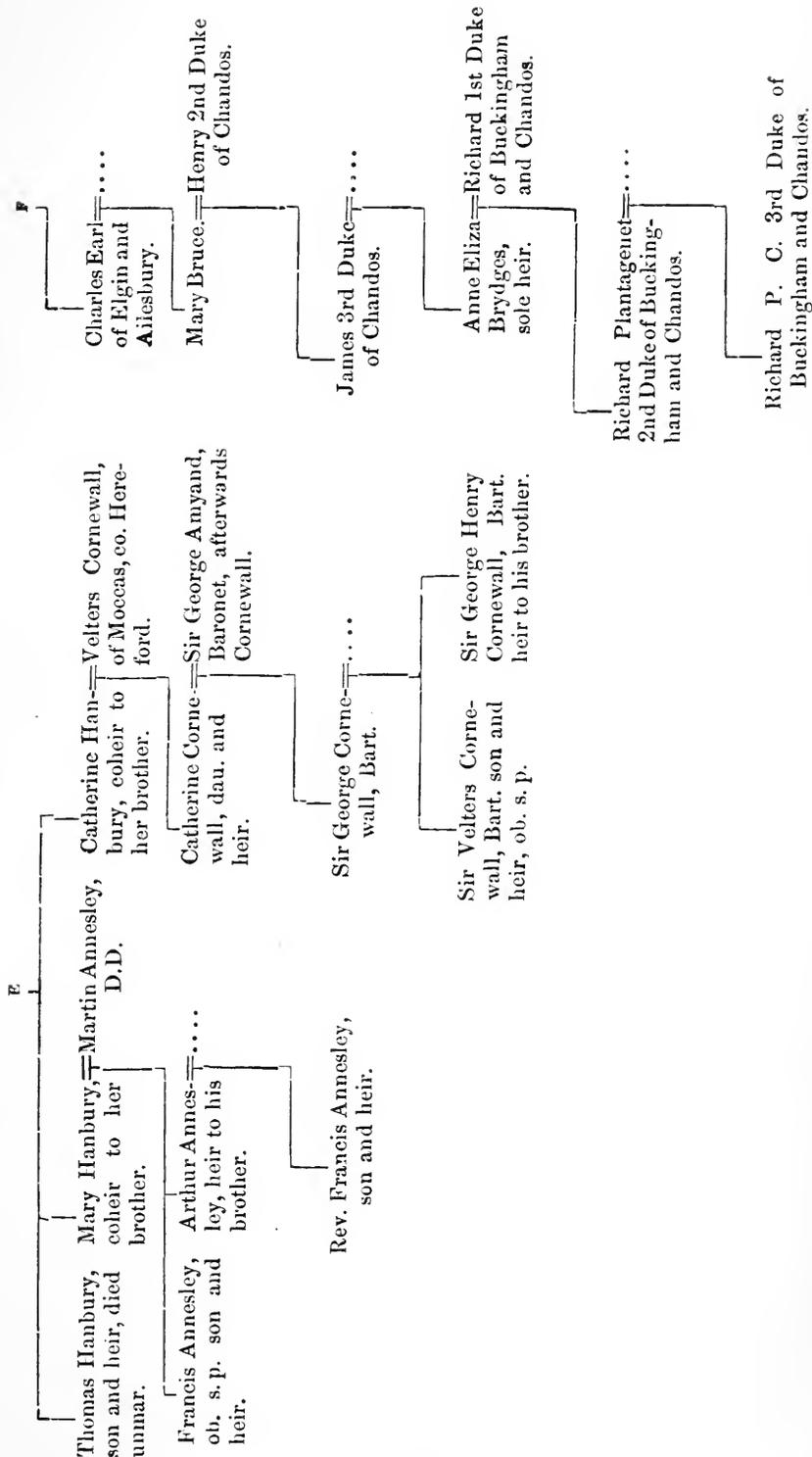
The coheirs therefore of Sir Bernard Bruce I. are Mr. Annesley and Sir George H. Cornwall, as representing Mary Folvyll—the representatives, if any, of Jane Folvyll and of Cicely Rydhyll—being coheirs of Agnes Bruce; and the Duke of Buckingham as sole heir of Jane Bruce, the wife of Sir Nicholas Grene, and youngest coheir of Sir Bernard Bruce.





† Sir Thomas Cotton's MS. 1 Miscell. Geneal. et Heraldica, 337.





EVIDENCES.

Fines in co. Rutland, temp. Hen. III. No. 56 to 67, both inclusive, were levied coram Gilberto de Preston et Bernardo de Brus, justitiariis itinerantibus. Some *in crastino Paschæ*, i. e. Monday next after Easter week, 47 Hen. III. the others on Monday and Tuesday after Ascension Day in the same year. The fine next before these, No. 55, was levied in Easter Term, 46 Hen. III.; the fine next after these, No. 68, was levied in Hilary Term, 50 Hen. III.

50 Hen. III. Esc. No. 61. 20 Aug. (1266).—Breve tantum. Extent. terrarum quæ fuerunt Bernardi de Brus inimici nostri nuper defuncti. Conyngton, Hunts.

32 Edw. I. (1304), Esc. No. 46.—Inquisitiones post mortem Roberti de Brus senioris. Writ dated 1 May, 32 Edw. I. (1304).

Inquisition taken 6 June, 32 Edw. I. Robertus de Brus senior die quo obiit tenuit Manerium de Caldecote de Domino Rege in Capite de Honore de Hunt. Dicunt quod Robertus de Brus, Comes Carryk, et filius prædicti Roberti de Brus, est propinquior hæres ejusdem Roberti, et est ætatis xxvii annorum et amplius. Memb. 4.

Inquisition taken in Middlesex. Robertus de Brus junior est filius et hæres Roberti de Brus senioris, et est ætatis triginta annorum.

10 Edw. II. Esc. No. 67.—Writ dated 8 March, 8 Edw. II. (1315), reciting that Alianora, now wife of Richard le Waleys, formerly wife of Robert de Brus *dudum defuncti*, had petitioned for dower of all lands which were of said Robert de Brus die quo obiit, et quæ per mortem ejusdem Roberti in manus patris nostri capta fuerunt, et nunc pro forisfact. Roberti de Brus filii et hæred. prædicti Roberti in manum nostram existunt. Orders inquiry what lands said Robert die quo obiit tenuit de dicto patre nostro.

Inquisition *inde* taken in co. Rutland, 12 Feb. 10 Edw. II. (1317). Bernardus de Brus tenuit de prædicto Roberto de Brus octavam partem unius militis in Exton, qui nunc tenet de Domino Rege per forisfact. Roberti filii ejusdem Roberti.

Inquisition *inde* co. Cambridge. Robertus de Brus tenuit octavam partem feodi unius militis q. Bernardus de Brus nunc tenet et valet per ann. cc s.

12 Edw. II. (1319), Esc. No. 38.—Inq. post mortem Bernardi de Bruys senioris, taken 2 April, 12 Edw. II. (1319), at Yakele (Yaxley). Bernard de Bruys, senior, on the day of his death held no lands, &c. of the King *in capite* in co. Hunts; but said Bernard held the manor

of Connington de Roberto de Bruys nuper com. de Carryk in Capite per servitium militare, viz. p. tertiam partem quartæ partis feodi unius militis, quod quidem manerium prædictus Bernardus senr. dedit cuidam Bernardo filio suo et hæred. suis in perpetuum. Said Bernard son of Bernard senior is his heir, and was at the death of his father of the age of 26 years. Bernard senior died in crastino St Edmundi Regis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo nono 23 Nov. (1300). Dictum manerium tenetur de Domino Rege per servitium prædictum ppr. forisfacturam Roberti de Bruys proditoris Angliæ, et dicunt quod prædicta servitia prædicti manerii assignata fuerunt Eleanoræ uxori Roberti de Bruys senioris, tenendum nomine dotis.

Inquisition taken at Uppingham, 10 May, 12 Edw. II. The jurors say that Bernard de Bruys senior and Agatha his wife held jointly the Manor of Exton of the gift of Constantia de Morteyn. *Habendum* to them, their heirs and assigns. Said Agatha survived her husband and held said manor after his death until she, in the time of Robert de Bruys, father of Robert de Bruys who now is, of whom said manor was held by knight's service as of the Honor of Huntingdon, enfeoffed Bernard de Bruys, son and heir of said Bernard and Agatha, of said manor, to hold to him and his heirs. And said manor is now held of the King *in capite* by reason of the forfeiture of Robert de Bruys, who now is, by the service of one-eighth part of a fee.

Rot. Orig. Abbr. p. 289, 18 Edw. II. Rot. 26, (1324-5).—Bernardus de Brus finem fecit p. decem marcas pro lic. habend. feoffandi Rob^m de Brus clericum de tertia parte Man'ii de Exton in com. Rotel.

Rot. Orig. Abbrev. p. 289, 18 Edw. II. Rot. 26, (1324-5).—Bernardus de Brus finem fecit p. quinque marcas p. lic. h'enda feoffandi Rob^m de Brus clericum de Manerio suo de Conynton et advocacione Ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ.

Fines, co. Hunts, 19 Edw. II. (1325), No. 117.—In the Octave of St. Michael, Robert de Brus clerk levied a fine *sur done, grant, and render* of the manor of Conyngton and advowson of the church of the said vill to said Bernard and Agnes for their lives. Remainder to Bernard son of said Bernard in tail male; remainder to said Bernard in fee; and this concord was made by precept of the King.

Fines, co. Rutland, 19 Edw. II. No. 48.—In the Octave of St. Michael, Robert de Brus, clerk, levied a fine *sur done, grant, and render* of two-thirds of the Manor of Exton to Bernard de Brus for his life; remainder to Bernard son of Bernard et Matill. uxori ejus in

special tail; remainder to Bernard in fee; and this concord was made by the King's precept.

Fines, co. Rutland, 19 Edw. II. (1325), No. 47.—In the Octave of St. Michael. Inter Bernardum filium Bernardi de Brus et Matill. uxorem ejus querentes, per Alexandrum de Hadenham custodem ipsor. Bernard. et Matill. p. breve Domini Regis ad lucrandum, et Bernardum de Brus deforc.

This is a fine *sur concessit* levied by Bernard de Brus of one-third of the manor of Exton to Bernard son of Bernard de Brus and Matilda his wife, in special tail. Et hæc concordia facta fuit per præceptum Domini Regis.

It appears from 4 Edw. III. Esc. No. 9, that Bernard de Brus, the conusee in this fine, was born in July 1311, and was only 14 years of age when this fine was levied. The fine was therefore levied per præceptum Domini Regis, and the conusees appeared by their guardian, not ad lucrandum et perdendum, but ad lucrandum only.

4 Edw. III. No. 9. Inquisitio p. m. Bernardi de Brus taken in co. Rutland, 18 June, 4 Edw. III. (1330).—Bernardus de Brus tenuit die quo obiit duas partes manerii de Exton de D'no Rege ad terminum vitæ suæ, per finem in curia D'ni Regis inde levatam de dono et concessione Roberti de Brus clerici: ita quod post mortem ipsius Bernardi duæ partes prædictæ cum pert. Bernardo filio Bernardi de Brus et Matill. uxori ejus et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Bernardi filii Bernardi et Matill. exeuntibus remaneant; tenend. de D'no rege. Remainder to said Bernard in fee, which is held of the King *in capite* as of the Honor of Huntingdon "p. forisfactur. Rob^{ti} de Brus; per servitium duodecimæ partis feodi unius militis." And the jurors say that

Bernard de Brus is son and heir of said Bernard, and will be of the age of 19 years on the eve of St. James next.

4 Edw. III. No. 9 (1333). Inquisitio post mortem Bernardi de Brus, taken in co. Huntingdon, 14 June, 4 Edw. III. 1330.—Bernardus de Brus tenuit die quo obiit M. de Conyngton de D'no Rege in capite p. forisfact. Roberti de Brus conjunctim cum Agnete uxore suâ," and one moiety of the advowson for life. And the jurors say that

Bernard de Brus is son and heir of said Bernard and of the age of 18 years and more.

24 Edw. III. No. 76. Writ 20 Feb. 24 Edw. I. (1350).—Inq. p. mortem Matill. who was wife of Benedict de Fulsham, taken at Exton

6 May, 24 Edw. III. 1350, say that Matilda who was wife of Benedict de Fulsham held, *die quo obiit*, the manor of Exton for her life of the inheritance of Agnes and Joan, sisters and heirs of Bernard de Bruys, son of John de Bruys of Conynton: because they say that John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, gave said manor Bernardo filio Bernardi de Bruys et prædictæ Matill. uxori suæ et heredibus ipsius Bernardi filii Bernardi, et quia idem Bernardus obiit sine herede de corpori suo, descendebat jus dicti manerii Johanni de Bruys fratri et hæredi ipsius Bernardi; et post decessum ipsius Johannis descendebat jus, &c. Bernardo de Bruys, fil. et hæ. ejusdem Johannis; et post mortem ipsius Bernardi, descendebat jus, &c. Agneti et Johannæ soror. et hæred. ipsius Bernardi et dicunt quod prædicta Matill. obiit. die Martis prox. post festum Conversionis St Pauli ult. præ. Dicunt quod dicta Agnes est ætatis 10 annorum; et dicta Johanna est ætatis 9 ann.

33 Edw. III. Esc. No. 46. Writ to the Escheator of Hunts, 24 Feb. 32 Edw. III. (1358).—Inquire whether Bernard de Bruys was son and heir of John de Bruys, when he was born, when he died, and who are his heirs. Inquisition *inde* taken at Huntingdon. Bernard son of John de Bruys was heir of said John, and was born anno Regis nunc xix. et post unum ann. integ. obiit, viz. anno xx^{mo} Regis supradicti. Agnes now wife of Sir Hugh Wesenham, Joan now wife of Sir Nicholas Grene, Elizabeth, and Elen, the four daughters of said John de Bruys, were heirs of said Bernard. Afterwards said Elizabeth and Elen took the religious habit at Bolinton, co. Lincoln.

By an inquisition taken at Oakham, 7 April, 32 Edw. III. it was found that Bernard de Bruys died within one year from his birth, and in the twenty-first year of the King's reign. That Agnes wife of Sir Hugh Wesenham is of the age of 19 years, and Joan wife of Sir Nicholas Grene of the age of 17 years. That Elizabeth de Bruys and Elen de Bruys entered the Priory of Bolynton, co. Lincoln, of the Order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, and took the habit of religion in the same, and were there professed and recluse for the last seven years. That the manor of Exton was in the King's hands after the death of John de Bruys by reason of the minority of Bernard son and heir of said Sir John, and on occasion of the death of Matilda who was wife of Bernard de Bruys, brother of said John, which Matilda held said manor for her life of the inheritance of said John de Bruys while he lived, and of said Bernard son of John, which John and Bernard died in the lifetime of Matilda, and she died about Christmas, 24 Edw. III.

It is stated in these proceedings that inquisitions were taken after the death of John de Bruys, by which it was found that his four daughters, Agnes, Joan, Elizabeth, and Elen were his heirs *quoad tunc*, but that Margaret his widow was *gravida et prægnans*. That Agnes had proved her age, and that all the lands of Bernard de Bruys had been delivered to her and Sir Hugh de Wesenham on the false suggestion that she was sole heir.

14 May, 32 Edw. II. Sir Hugh de Wesenham and Agnes his wife were summoned to shew cause why the lands which were of Bernard de Bruys should not be divided between said Agnes and Joan, and on 21 Feb. 33 Edw. III. 1359, a writ of partition issued.

Michaelmas, 44 Edw. III. (1370). Nicholas Grene and Joan his wife levied fine *sur done, grant, and render* of the manor of Exton to said Nicholas and Joan in special tail male; remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of said Nicholas and Joan, and the heirs of her body by Sir John de Holand: remainder to said Nicholas and Joan in special tail: remainder to said Nicholas in fee. Fines, Rutland, Edw. III., No. 63.

Placita coram D'no Rege apud Lincoln de termino S^{ci} Mich^{is} A^o regni Regis Edw. III. post conq. Angliæ quadragesimo nono. Rotel. Hunt. Memorand. quod Elena filia et hæres Bernardi de Bruys de Thrapeston venit hic in cur. die Jovis prox. post festum S^{ci} Ed. Regis isto eodem termino et profert hic in cur. quoddam scriptum quod cogn. esse suum scriptum et petiit illud irrotulari, et irrotulatur in hæc verba: A tous yceux q. cest escript verront ou erront. Elene file et heir Bernard de Bruys de Thrapeston salut en Dieu. Sachetz moi avoir relesse et p. moy et mes heyres à tous iours quitclame a Nichol Grene et a Johanne sa femme tout le dreyt et le cleyme que iay en le manoir de Exton ove les appurtenances en le comitee de Roteland et totes les autres terres et tenementz, fees, et advowesons ove les appurt^s en les viles de Exton, Hameldon, Cotesmore, et Greteham en mesme le comitee et l'avoueson de l'eglise de Connington en la comitee de Hunt^a. Les quels manoir ove le app't'ces, terres, et tent^s, fees, et avoueson avantditz jadis furent a S^r Bernard de Bruys, ayel a dite Johanne qi heir ele est et des q'ux manoir, terres, et tenementz, fees et avoueson avantditz les ditz Nichol et Johanne sont en present tenantz en demeigne, services, et reversion; et estre ceo jeo oblige moy et mes heirs a garrauntir l'avaunt ditz fees et avouesons a les avauntditz Nichol et Johanne et leurs heirs encountre totes gentz a tous jours. En teismoignance de quele chose a cest escript ay mys mon seal par yceux tesmoignes: Mouns^r John Basinges, Mouns^r Tho^s

de Buxton, &c. Escript a Exton le Mardy en le fest de S^t Edmond le Røye. L'an du reigne le Roy Edward tierz puy le Conquest xlix.

Alia ejus relaxatio per quam remisit Roberto Lovetot et Roberto filio et hæredi Mouns^r Hugo de Wessenham totum jus, &c. quod habet in manerio de Conyngton in com. Hunt. et in advocacione ecclesiæ dicti manerii, quæ fuerunt Bernardi de Bruys besaile a le dit Robert filtz le dit Mouns^r Hugh, quod manerium dictum Rob. Lovetot modo tenet per legem Angliæ, reversione inde spectante ad dictum Rob^t fil. Mouns^r Hugon. Facta est hæc relaxatio in verbis Gallicis et est ejusdem dat. cum priore cartâ cum iisdem testibus.

Pasch. 14 Rich. II. (1391.) Thomas Edesale and Joan his wife levied fine *come ceo* of the manor of Exton to Joan who was wife of Nicholas Grene of Exton, for which the conusee gave 100 marcs silver. Fines, co. Rutland, Rich. II. No. 13.

17 Rich. II. (1393). Esc. No. 37.—Writ 23 September, 17 Rich. II. Inq. p. m. Robert Lovetot taken at Conyton Friday after Michaelmas Day, 17 Rich. II. (1393.) The Jurors say that Robert Lovetot held Conyton the day he died of the King as of the Honor of Huntingdon *per legem Angliæ*, of the inheritance of Robert Wesenham, son and heir of Agnes, who was wife of said Robert Lovetot: that Robert Lovetot died on the eve of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist last (20 Sept. 1393): and that Robert Wesenham is heir of said Agnes and of the age of 30 years and more.

10 Hen. IV. Esc. No. 27. [Torn.]—Inquisition taken Thursday next after (6 Dec.) the feast of St. Nicholas Bishop, (1408). The Jurors say that Agnes, who was wife of Sir Hugh de Wesenham, died on [torn off] after whose death Robert her son and heir entered, on whose death jus ejusd. maner. descendebat Thomæ hæred. dicti Roberti: that said Agnes gave it to Thomas Kyrkeby for his life: and that Thomas Kyrkeby died Tuesday next after (11 June) the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, anno D'ni Regis nunc octavo (1407).

9 Hen. V. Esc. No. 55 (A.D. 1421).—Inq. p. m. Johannæ quæ fuit uxor Nicholai Grene de Exton.

Writ for Hunts dated 2 Aug. 9 Hen. V.; for Rutland 30 June, 9 Hen. V.

Huntingdonshire. Inquisition taken Wednesday after (10 Aug.) St. Lawrence, 9 Hen. V. (1421). The Jurors say that Joan, who was wife of Nicholas Grene, and Thomas Wesenham, of Conyngton armiger

held the day of the death of said Joan the advowson of Conyngton in fee simple in following form, viz that Thomas and his heirs should present for one turn and Joan and her heirs for the next, and so *alternis vicibus* for ever. That said Thomas Wesenham presented John Eston, who was admitted, instituted, and inducted. That John Colepeper armiger, kinsman and heir of said Joan, viz. son of Alianor, daughter of said Joan, ought to present to said church *ratione turni sui*. That the Manor of Conyngton and said advowson are held of King *in capite* as of the Honor of Huntingdon: that the said Joan died 28 June last, (1421). Said John Colepeper is her heir: viz. son of said Alianor, daughter of said Joan; and is of the age of 40 years and more.

Rutland. Inquisition taken at Okeham, Thursday next before (13 July) the feast of St. Margaret Virgin (1421.—Recites) a fine by which the manor of Exton was settled on Nicholas Grene and Joan his wife in special tail male: remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of said Nicholas and Joan, and her issue by Sir John de Holand: remainder to Nicholas and Joan in special tail: remainder to said Nicholas in tail: remainder to said Nicholas in fee. And the Jurors say that said Joan died 28 June last (1421) Said Nicholas and Joan died without issue male. Said John de Holand and Elizabeth died without issue of said Elizabeth by said John; and so the manor ought to remain to John Colepeper armiger, as kinsman and heir of said Nicholas and Joan: viz. son of Alianor, daughter of said Nicholas and Joan: said John Colepeper is of the age of 40 years and more.

Fines, Hen. VI. Rutland. No. 4. In one month from Easter, 7 Hen. VI. (Easter Day, 7 Hen. VI. was 27 March, 1429) Robert Dabrichecourt and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine *come ceo* of lands in Cottesmore and Gretenham which were of Bernard Breux to John Colepepir armiger and Juliana his wife and others, for which the conusees gave 100 marcs silver.

38, 39 Hen. VI. (1460) Esc. No. 63.—Inquisition taken at Stilton Friday next before the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 39 Hen. VI. (Jan. 1461.) Dicunt quod Thomas Wesenham die quo obiit tenuit M. de Conyngton in villa de Conyngton. Thomas Wesenham obiit die Lunæ prox. ante (11 Nov.) festum S^{ti} Martini in Yeme ult. præt. Robertus Wesenham est frater et hæres ejusd. Thomæ et est ætatis sexaginta et sex annor. et amplius.

Fines, Edw. IV. Rutland. No. 4. In eight days from the Purification, 4 Edw. IV. (1464), Brian Talbot and Katherine his wife, daughter

and heir of Sir John Culpepyr, levied a fine *come ceo* of ten messuages, &c. in Exton to Gervase Clyfton, for which the conusee gave 100*l*.

Fines. Rutland. Edw. IV. No. 6. In one month from Easter 21 Edw. IV. (1481), Brian Talbot and Katherine his wife, who was wife of Sir John Haryngton, levied a fine of lands in Exton to Robert Hand and Richard Forster.

17 Edw. IV. Esc. No. 71.—Inq. p. m. Roberti Wesenham taken at St. Neot's Tuesday next after All Saints, 17 Edw. (IV. Nov. 1477.)

Recites inquisition taken 1 Aug. 35 Hen. VI. nuper de facto sed non de jure Regis (1457). Feoffment by Thomas Wesenham to John G. and Thomas and others. Thomas Wesenham voluit quod idem Johannes et Thomas et cæteri enfeoffati omnia prædicta maneria illa cum pert. darent Thomæ Coton fil. et hæ. Willⁱ Coton et Mariæ nuper uxoris suæ nunc uxoris Thomæ Lacy; in tail male; remainder to Richard Coton brother of said Thomas in tail male; remainder to said Thomas Lacy and Mary his wife, with divers remainders over:

That Thomas Talbot, being seised of said manor, &c. according to the will, declaration, and intention of Thomas Wesenham, by deed of 14 Nov. 39 Hen. VI. (1460), gave and confirmed to John Nevile, John Fortescue, Richard Coton, John Grenefeld, Thomas Lacy, and others, and to the heirs of said John Grenefeld and Thomas Lacy, so that said John Nevile and others, except John Grenefeld and Thomas Lacy, were seised as of freehold, and Grenefeld and Lacy were seised in fee; and, being so seised, Robert Wesenham, named in the writ, entered unjustly and disseised said John, John, &c. *per quod* said Robert Wesenham was seised of said manor, &c. in fee, whereupon said John, John, &c. re-entered. Said Robert Wesenham, by deed dated 14 Oct. 3 Edw. IV. (1463), released all his right to said Grenefeld and Lacy:

That Thomas Lacy survived Grenefeld, and is seised in fee, and the survivors of the other feoffees are seised as of freehold:

Dicunt quod M. de Conyngton valet viginti et quinque libr. et tenetur de D'no Rege nunc ut de honore suo de Hunt. p. servitium octavæ p'tis unius feodi militis. Robertus Wesenham obiit die Sabbati post festum S^{ti} Mich. Arch. 17 Edw. IV.:

Prædict. Maria, Joh^s Kebell, et Tho^s Rydhyll sunt consanguinei et hæredes propinquiores ejusd. Rob^{ti} Wesenham: viz. p'd'a Maria filia Johannæ Folyville, unius soror. et hæred. ejusd. Rob^{ti}; et prædictus Johannes Kebell, filius Annæ, alterius filiæ ejusdem Johannæ; et prædictus Thomas Rydyll, filius Cecilïæ Rydyll, secundæ sororis et hæred. prædicti Rob^{ti} Wesenham:

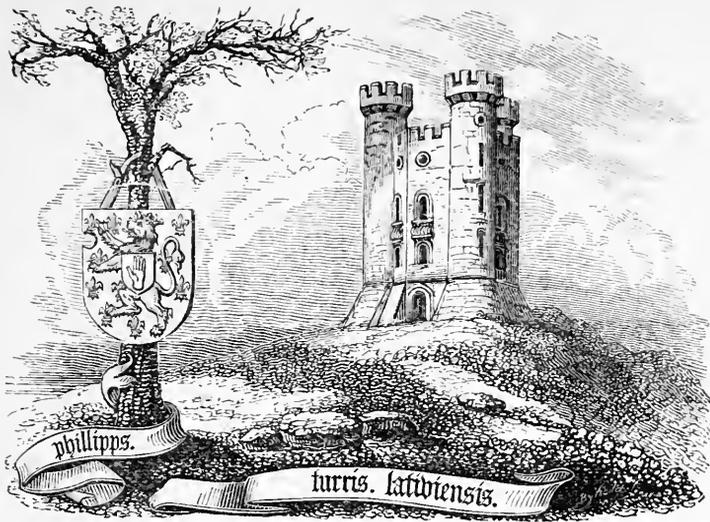
Et prædicta Mária est ætatis quinquaginta et quatuor annorum et amplius. Et prædictus Johannes Kebell est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius. Et prædictus Tho^s Rydyll est æt. triginta et sex annorum et amplius.

16 Hen VIII. Esc. No. 11.—Writs for Northampton and Rutland dated 13 Nov. 15 Hen. VIII. (1523).

Rutland. Inquisition taken 6 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII. (1524), after death of John Harryngton. Sir John Colepeper and Juliana his wife were seised of the manor of Exton, and by deed of 4 May, 11 Hen. VI. (1433), enfeoffed John Rathby and others to the use of said John Colepeper and his heirs. Said John Colepeper had issue an only daughter Katherine. Said John Colepeper died, leaving said Katherine then of the age of 24 years. Afterwards Katherine married Sir John Harryngton. They had issue Robert Harryngton. Said John Harryngton died. Katherine died: and the use of the manor descended to said Robert Harryngton, as son and heir of said Katherine; being at the death of said Katherine of the age of 40 years. Afterwards, viz. 12 Feb. 16 Hen. VII. (1500-1), said Robert Harryngton died; and the use of the manor descended to John Harryngton, named in the writ, as son and heir of Robert, and at the death of Robert of the age of 30 years. Afterwards John Harryngton, son of said Robert, died, and the use of said manor descended to John Harryngton, as son and heir of said John. And the Jurors say that John Harryngton, named in the writ, died 6 Nov. last, (1523). John Harryngton, armiger, is his heir; and was at the death of said John Harryngton of the age of 30 years and more.

Inquisition taken at Northampton, 20 Oct. 16 Hen. VIII. 1524. 16 Hen. VIII. Esc. No. 73.—States a recovery suffered by John Haryngton, named in the writ, and Alice his wife, of the manor of Isham to the use of John Haryngton, then son and heir apparent of John Haryngton, named in the writ, and Elizabeth Mutton, now wife of said John Haryngton the son, in special tail. Remainder to John Haryngton, in the writ named, in fee. John the son and Elizabeth his wife are still living. And the Jurors say that John Haryngton died 6 Nov. last; said John is his heir, and of the age of 30 years and more.

It appears from 16 Hen. V. Esc. No. 11, that John Harryngton, in the writ named, had a son Robert, and left his wife Alice surviving. Comp. No 11 and No 73. He made a will in 15 Hen. VIII.



SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, F.R.S. AND F.S.A.,
AND HIS COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

There is a very brief notice of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps in the popular biographical manual entitled *Men of the Time*, in which he is correctly designated as “an antiquary and genealogist,” and is stated, less correctly, to have “published a large number of antiquarian and archæological works.” Most people would understand this to mean that he was a very voluminous author; but that was not the case—the multitudinous “works” he committed to the press were not his own, and they were more often privately printed than published. It is further added that “The remarkable collection of MSS. he has brought together possesses a world-wide reputation.”

More accurately defined, these are actually the main features for which Sir Thomas Phillipps will be commemorated by future biographers. He will scarcely be classed as an Author, notwithstanding the extraordinary number of “antiquarian works,” or rather records, of more or less value, that he (imperfectly) passed through the press. In this respect he was a very prolific Editor; but his own authorship was limited to a few prefatory pages, scattered here and there,—to a Letter on Parochial Registration written in 1833, (of which 50 copies were printed,) and to little if anything else of which we are aware. The especial function in which Sir Thomas Phillipps surpassed the other Men of his Time was as a Collector of Manuscripts. For one-half of the Nineteenth Century, and somewhat more, he had been indefatigably busy in that capacity; and it is now more than forty years since

the late Joseph Hunter, carried away by an enthusiastic conception of what the Phillippsian collection had even then become, declared that "Sir Thomas Phillipps is a gentleman who, with the spirit of a Bodley, a Cotton, or a Harley, and deserving, like those eminent men, the respect and gratitude of his country, has brought together a collection of the Manuscripts of the middle ages such as never before was assembled in private hands." (Preface to *Notices of English Monastic Libraries*, 1831.)

Though so ardent a genealogist, his ancestry was never inserted in the Baronetages: only in the recent editions of Debrett we find this statement: "This family is a branch of the Picton Castle family before the creation of the Baronetcy of Picton Castle [in 1621], and is believed to be descended from the Pentipark line." The fact is that Sir Thomas was the natural son of Thomas Phillipps, esq. of Broadway in Worcestershire, who devised to him that estate and other property of considerable amount. His father was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1801, and died in 1818. The family had lived at Broadway for three generations, and Sir Thomas traced their ancestry upwards for one or two more to a yeoman living at Pypard in Wiltshire: all which he duly recorded at the College of Arms. In fact, he was as zealously interested in the genealogy of the Phillipps's¹ as if his own birth had been stainless, and as if he had actually proved his descent from Phillipps of Picton Castle.²

Sir Thomas Phillipps was born at Manchester on the 2nd July, 1792. His mother was Hannah, daughter of James Walton, of

¹ Among the works of the Middle Hill Press we find "PHILLIPPS FAMILY. Wills and Inquisitions post Mortem: printed from office copies obtained from the several registries. Folio. *Several volumes.*" We are not aware, however, of copies of these volumes elsewhere than in Sir Thomas Phillipps's own library.

He printed also, "Phillipps of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke, and its branches of Phillipps of Abertowin, Rushmore, Caermarthen, Pentypark and Llangwnor, and Kelsant." 4to. 4 pages. (Printed by Bridgwater, in London, 183..)

"Phillipps of Wanborough and Cliffe Pypard." 3 sheets.

He also reprinted, shortly after his marriage, "An Account of the Family and Descendants of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland to Queen Elizabeth. Evesham: By J. Agg. 1820. 4to, pp. 102." (This had been previously privately printed by Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.) Also a short account of the Life of General Sir Thomas Molyneux. Half-sheet (14 copies).

² The coat of Phillipps of Picton Castle appears on the monument of the Rev. Owen Phillipps of Winchester college (ob. 1678), who was one of the Broadway family: and Sir Clifford William Phillipps, Sheriff of London, who was first cousin to Sir Thomas's grandfather, imagined that he was descended from those of Picton Castle, according to Warburton in his *Middlesex Illustrated*. (Burke's *General Armory*.)

Warley in Sowerby near Halifax. He entered Rugby school at the age of fifteen, and was afterwards a member of University college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1820. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 1st April, 1819, and of the Royal Society in the same year.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated September 1, 1821.¹ He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire; in 1825 he served the office of High Sheriff of that county; and, if we recollect, on more than one occasion he put forward his name as a candidate for parliament: but his political professions, though intended to be of the most popular complexion, never met with any serious response.

In 1861 he was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum,—an appointment the secret history of which it is not in our power to relate: but it is obvious that it was founded upon some anticipations as to the destination of his collections which have not finally been realized.

It is stated that he was a member of the Literary Society at Athens, and of other continental societies.² At home he was Fellow of the Geological and Royal Geographical Societies, and an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature.

¹ Sir Thomas Phillipps seems to have borne, in succession, three different coats of arms:

1. Sable, a lion rampant argent within an orle of fleurs de lis or. Crest, a demi-lion rampant argent, holding in the paws a fleur de lis or. What authority he had for this simpler coat we do not find. It is given in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* for 1834.

2. When raised to the dignity of a Baronet in 1821, the following coat of arms was granted to him:—

Sable, semée of fleurs de lis or, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned gold, and holding in the dexter fore paw a sword erect proper, all within a bordure wavy of the second. Crest, on a mount vert, a lion rampant sable, semé of fleurs de lis or, charged with a bendlet wavy ermine, and holding in the fore paw a sword as in the arms. These arms are correctly blazoned and engraved in Debrett's *Baronetage*, edit. Courthope, 1835.

3. In 18.. he obtained a new grant, assimilating his coat more closely to that of Phillipps of Picton Castle, (which is Argent, a lion rampant sable, collared and chained or. Crest, a lion as in the arms,) viz. Argent, a lion rampant sable, semée of fleurs de lis, collared and chained or, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect proper, within a bordure wavy of the second. Crest, as before?

His motto, throughout, was DEUS, PATRIA, REX.

² It is also stated in Debrett's *Baronetage* (and elsewhere) that in 1866 Sir Thomas Phillipps was Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts: but this was an error arising from confusing his name with that of Sir Thomas Phillipps, knight, Q.C. who was Chairman of that society in 1866.

Sir Thomas Phillipps commenced his antiquarian pursuits in the direction of genealogy and family history, and we have heard that the seed which afterwards grew so largely and so wildly was sown in the following accidental way. Whilst still an undergraduate, he accompanied a fellow collegian, Charles Henry Grove, (afterwards Rector of Sedgehill,) to the house of his father Mr. Grove of Ferne in Wiltshire; where, on young Phillipps's way to his room, he observed in the passage a box from which some old deeds were partly exposed to view. The next morning, on inquiring what they were, he was told by Mr. Grove that they were his title-deeds; upon which Mr. Phillipps begged to be allowed to arrange and put them in order, an offer which was thankfully accepted. The result was the pedigree of Grove of Ferne, which was printed at Evesham in 1819, and which also appears in Hoare's Wiltshire, though Sir Thomas Phillipps's name is not there mentioned in connection with it. It is certain, however, that his genealogical propensities were much encouraged and fostered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who continually in the course of his great work introduced his name with the designation "my friend and coadjutor." In fact, Sir Thomas Phillipps was to take a no less important part in the history of that county than the whole of its Northern division: and for this reason Sir Richard Hoare limited himself to "South Wiltshire." This is distinctly stated in the preface to Sir Richard's first volume, dated in 1822:

Another circumstance has contributed very essentially to my plans, and which will ultimately tend, I trust, to the illustration of the Northern district of our County. In my worthy friend Sir Thomas Phillipps, Baronet, I have found a most active, intelligent, and zealous coadjutor; who, though an inhabitant of Worcestershire, has most kindly undertaken our Northern district of Wiltshire.

This was written when Sir Thomas was scarcely thirty; at a time when Sir Richard Hoare might well indulge the anticipation that another Baronet, whose wealth and apparent zeal might bear some comparison with his own, and who was many years his junior, might have the perseverance to complete the design which he, at an advanced period of life, so industriously and so munificently set on foot, and which he eventually, so far as his own undertaking went, succeeded in accomplishing, though partly by a posthumous provision. Sir Thomas was, however, of a different disposition to Sir Richard Colt Hoare: equally laborious perhaps, and perhaps even better acquainted with those branches of archæology which are considered to belong more immediately to County History, he wanted Sir Richard's

method, and perseverance, and abundant munificence and liberality. Sir Richard had the wisdom to avail himself of the aid of various able assistants, some of whom, where requisite, he generously remunerated for their pains and labour : but Sir Thomas Phillipps hung back in such cases, and too often disappointed hopes that he had raised by proposals at first flattering and attractive. Nor did he, like Sir Richard, conciliate and interest his superiors and equals as well as his inferiors : on the contrary, he expected others to enter into his own views, and, on being disappointed, he resented their inattention and presumed apathy, and frequently abandoned his design as if they were in fault instead of himself.¹

It would, however, be unfair to pass unnoticed the following passage prefixed to the History of the Hundred of Downton by its author, George Matcham, esq. LL.D. (in the year 1834)

But the aid derived from many valuable notes of a gentleman, who, although not resident amongst us, has yet taken a great interest in the topography of Wiltshire, and whose reputation as a diligent and acute antiquary as well as a munificent encourager of archæological research, renders any commendation of mine not only unnecessary but indeed out of place, (the name of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. will probably be anticipated,) demands a more particular acknowledgment. A reference to his extensive collection, made, *propria manu*, from many private sources and from almost every public repository of papers, has often enabled me to recover the track, before lost ; and I am aware that, if I had more closely followed the example of industry and perseverance which he has shown, this account might have been rendered less imperfect.

Sir Thomas Phillipps certainly deserves the credit of having, in a desultory way, provided considerable materials for the history of Wiltshire. As with his other productions, there is really some difficulty in tracing the whole of them, but we have endeavoured to form the following list : —

Collections for Wiltshire. By Thomas Phillipps, Esq. Jun., printed at Evesham in 1818. 8vo. pp. 86.

Collections for Wiltshire. Printed at Salisbury in 1819. Six copies only. 8vo. pp. 72.

An Essay towards the description of the North Division of Wiltshire. By one John Aubrey of Easton Pierse.²

¹ Here is an example, from the Appendix to Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, 1864, p. 236 : Pedigrees of Ancient Wiltshire Gentry, before the Visitations. Folio. "In the press, and stopped in consequence of the refusal of the Wilts 'Modern' Gentry to encourage it." This remark was from Sir Thomas's own pen.

² An efficient edition of Aubrey's Collections for Wiltshire was at length published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in 4to. 1862, corrected and

Part I. 4to. 1821.

Part II. (no title) 60 pages. (Left imperfect.) Title not printed until 1838.

Monumental Inscriptions in the County of Wilton: Collected for Sir T. Phillipps, Bart.—and unfortunately collected, and edited, by very incompetent hands. The disguise in which the Latin inscriptions are generally shrouded forms a pleasant puzzle for those best versed in such compositions, whilst it suggests that collation with the originals, where still practicable, is very desirable, if only in respect to dates. The collection is in two Parts or volumes, the first for South Wilts consisting of 108 pages foolscap folio,¹ in 1821-2: the second, for North Wilts, pp. 286. (Copies were very sparingly distributed.)²

Institutiones Clericorum in comitatu Wiltoniæ, ab anno 1297 ad annum 1810 (*i.e.* to the close of 1809). In two volumes, foolscap folio, pp. 107, the first printed at Salisbury in 1821-2, the second at Middlehill 1824-5. These are institutions to benefices from the registers of the Bishops of Salisbury: confined to Wiltshire, because those for Dorsetshire had previously been published by Hutchins in the History of that county, and it will be seen by reference to remarks made by Hutchins that for various reasons there are certain deficiencies as regards both counties. The book is a mere calendar, without indexes; but it was of very considerable use to Sir Richard Hoare's history, not only as supplying the incumbents of the churches, but often, in its column of patrons, furnishing valuable aid in tracing the descent of manors.

Index Registri Cartarum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sarum penes Biblioth. Interioris Templi. 1822, folio, pp. 28.

The Parish Register of Durnford, Wilts. ab anno 1574 ad annum 1650. Salisbury, 1823. 8vo. pp. 49. This is followed by extracts from the register of Highworth in Wiltshire between 1542 and 1663. pp. 8. (10 copies printed.)

Stratton St. Margaret's Register; South Minster and Sevenhampton Registers, 8vo. pp. 16.

Wiltshire Gentry circa temp. Caroli I. et II. from the Harleian MS. Evesham, no date. Folio, pp. 8. (50 copies.)

Cartulary of Malmesbury. From the Cottonian MS. Faustina B. viii. Middle-hill. Folio, pp. 8. (50 copies.) [*Qu.* If afterwards increased to 25 pages in 1829?]

Cartulary of Bradenstoke, from the Cotton MS. Vitellius A. xi. 1833. Folio, one sheet only printed. (6 copies.)

enlarged by the Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A. F.S.A. Rector of Leigh Delamere. At p. viii. of the introduction occurs the following notice of Sir Thomas Phillipps's edition: "A few copies of the Text in its original state, without note, arrangement, or heraldic illustration, were printed some years ago: the first part of vol. A. at the press of J. Davy, Queen Street, Seven Dials, 1821; the second part at Middle Hill, 1838: both, it is understood, by direction of Sir Thomas Phillipps."

¹ The size which Sir Thomas Phillipps usually adopted was foolscap, being suited to his private press. Where the word *folio* occurs, therefore, in the following pages, it will be understood to mean Foolscap folio.

² There is no copy even in the British Museum. The only one we know in London is in the library of the College of Arms. At Stourhead the Part for South Wilts is "interleaved with MS. additions." (*Hoare, Catalogue*, p. 415.) The *Wiltshire Institutions* are more available for ordinary uses, as several copies are accessible.

Visitatio Heraldica Comitatus Wiltoniæ. A.D. 1628. Middlehill, 1828, folio. Unpaged, but containing 258 pages, including title, one leaf of Index, and two leaves of Errata.

Pedigrees of Ancient Wiltshire Gentry, before the Visitations; folio.

Wanborough Court Rolls from 1649 to 28 Car. II. 1829. Fol. (12 copies.)

Survey of the Manor and Forest of Clarendon in Wilts in 1272. London, 1833. 4to. (Printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv.)

North Wiltshire Musters, anno 30 Hen. VIII. from the original in the Chapter House, Westminster. London, 1834. Folio.

Possessors of Knight's Fees and Lands in Wilts, temp. Regum Stephani, Henrici II. et Ricardi I. excerpta ex Pipæ Rotulis. Pp. 4. (8 copies.)

Wiltshire Fines, from Edward III. to Richard III.

Wiltshire Close Rolls, temp. Edw. III. (pp. 4.)

Oratoria ex Roberti Wyvill Registro.—Oratoria ex Registris Waltham et Metford.—Dignitaries of Sarum Cathedral.—Excerpta ex Registris Episcoporum Sarum. Folio, no date; pages 5—28.

Paternal Coats, Crests, and Mottoes of the Gentry of Wiltshire, by Thomas Gore of Alderton, 1663. Copied from his MS. by the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, 1839. Folio.

Compositions, or Fines, of Wiltshire Gentlemen for not taking the Order of Knight-hood at the Coronation of King Charles I.: levied in 1630, 1631, and 1632. Printed in 1855, 2 leaves folio.

Lands leased by Queen Mary during her reign in various Counties, from Harl. MS. 1192. Pro comitatu Wilts. Knights of Wilts and Hants, temp. Edw. I. Extracts from the Register of Winterslow, and from the Churchwardens' Accounts.

He was equally anxious, in his early days, to promote the topography of Oxfordshire: and he printed

Inquiries proposed by Mr. Phillipps to the Nobility, Gentlemen, and Clergy of Oxfordshire, with a view of completing, from their answers, an account of the Antiquities and Natural History of the several Parishes of the County. (Printed at Evesham, 1819.) 2 pp. folio.

Parochial Collections for the County of Oxford: from the MSS. of Anthony Wood, Hutton, and Hinton, 1825. (Folio, pp. 98.) The parishes extend only to letter E. (Printed at Evesham). 150 copies printed.

Oxfordshire Pedigrees, from No. 1557 Harl. MSS. Folio, pp. 98.

Chipping Norton Parish Register. Folio, pp. 4.

For Shropshire he printed

Antiquities of the County of Salop, the Parishes arranged Alphabetically. Folio. 8 pages only; and, of course, a mere beginning.

Human Nature displayed in the History of the Parish of Myddle, written by Richard Gough, A.D. 1700. London, 1834, pp. 80. [A proposition has recently appeared for reprinting this book.]

Sir Thomas Phillipps purchased of Mr. Nichols in 18.. the unprinted *Collections for Gloucestershire* formed by Ralph Bigland,

Garter. This work had been partly printed, and published in numbers by Garter's son, Richard Bigland of Frocester, esq.; commencing in 1780, and proceeding to 1790, when it stopped at the letter N, the parishes being arranged alphabetically. Sir Thomas Phillipps continued the printing, but during the letters O and P only.

Another topographical book of some importance which may here be mentioned is *A Book of Glamorganshire's Antiquities*, by Rice Merrick, Esq. 1578. Printed at Middle Hill. 1825. Folio. Pp. 68. (Fifty copies.)

Sir Thomas Phillipps made it one of his objects to print the *Heralds' Visitations*. He printed those for Cambridgeshire 1619, Hampshire 1575, 1622, and part of 1686, 1854, folio, pp. 28, Middlesex 1663, Northumberland 1615, 1858, folio, pp. 6, Oxfordshire 1574, Somerset 1623, Wilts 1623, and portions of several others, of which we gave a list in our Second volume at p. 188. And yet when the Harleian Society was formed in 1869 for this object in particular, and for the publication of other inedited manuscripts relating to genealogy, family history, and heraldry, he did not give it his name and countenance; nor did he often extend his patronage to the literary efforts of others, though he was disposed to expect, if he did not obtain, such assistance himself.

In 1819 Sir Thomas Phillipps proposed to resume the publication of *The Topographer*, a periodical magazine commenced by Sir S. Eger-ton Brydges and the Rev. Stebbing Shaw the historian of Staffordshire, in April 1789, and continued until June 1791 (forming 4 vols. 8vo.).¹ But he only produced one Number, which is entitled "The Topographer, Numb. I. For March 1821." It consists of 60 8vo. pages: and contains the following articles:

1. Church Notes from Winston, Stoke Charity, Hunton, Weyhill, Abbot's Ann, Monxton, and Quarley in Hampshire, contributed by W. H. of Whitechurch.
2. Church Notes from Kemble, Wilts.
3. Church Notes from Irnham and Corby in Lincolnshire, and St. Colomb in Cornwall, from the MSS. of Anthony Wood 8569.
4. Valuation of Oxfordshire Abbeys, from Harl. MSS.
5. Oxfordshire Visitations, by Lee, 1574 (this occupies 44 pages).
7. Extracts from Hemington Register, in the County of Somerset; with Church Notes from Hemington and Radstock.
8. Excerpta e cartis familiæ de Bamfylde de Poltimore, Devon, 1291 to 1541, with pedigree of Beauchamp of Hache to Bampfield, from Harl. MS. 1559.

Another effort in the same direction was made by him in the year

¹ There was an attempted continuation in 4to. 1792, entitled *Topographical Miscellanies*; but it did not go far. See Upcott's *English Topography*, vol. i. p. xxvii., and Lowndes, (edit. Bohn,) p. 2698.

1833, when the periodical miscellany entitled *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* was commenced under his auspices. In the Prospectus, which is now before us,¹ it was announced that among its chief contributors were expected to be Sir Thomas Phillipps, the Rev. Dr. Bandinel the Bodleian Librarian, Frederic Madden, esq. then Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, the Rev. Joseph Hunter the historian of South Yorkshire, George Baker, esq. the historian of Northamptonshire, and John Gage, esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries. All these gentlemen kept their promises. Certain promises of financial support which were held out by Sir Thomas Phillipps were not at all kept; and the labour of Editorship devolved entirely on the late Sir Frederic Madden.² Sir Thomas Phillipps's signature (the letter P.) is appended to seven articles in the first volume, viz.—

Extracts from a Chronicle of the Abbey of Meaux, containing the genealogies of Scarres, Hyldeyhard, and Stutevylle.

Extracts from Robert Aske's Collections.

Extracts from the Cartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Shrewsbury.

Contents of the Cartulary of the Priory of St. Nicholas at Exeter (continued through four numbers).

Tenants in Capite in Shropshire, circ. Edw. I. from a roll in the possession of Richard Heber, esq.

Boundaries of Pendleton, co. Lancaster.

Charter of William de Stafford, son of Hervey Bagot,—being one of nearly 1000 ancient deeds of Shropshire and of the Priory of St. Thomas near Stafford, sold by auction in 1833, and purchased by Sir T. P.

He also furnished materials towards the "*List of Monastic Cartularies at present existing, or which are known to have existed since the dissolution of Religious Houses,*" which was compiled by Sir Frederic Madden, and extends (in portions) through volumes I. and II. There was a corrected reprint of this in 1839.

¹ We have also an earlier Prospectus, showing that, two years before, the project had been entertained for "a Topographical and Genealogical work to be entitled *Collectanea Topographica*, to appear in Quarterly Parts,"—the First Part in January 1832. It was to be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Hunter, "John Bayley, esq. F.S.A., author of the History of the Tower of London," Mr. Madden, and Sir Thomas Phillipps. In 1833 the valuable volume of *Excerpta Historica* which had then been recently edited by Mr. Samuel Bentley, was taken as the model of the work.

² After the first two or three volumes it passed into the hands of the present writer. *The Collectanea* was completed in eight volumes royal octavo, 1834—1843, and its sequels have been *The Topographer and Genealogist*, in 3 vols. Svo, 1846—1858; and *The Herald and Genealogist*, 1863—1873, now proceeding in its eighth volume.

In the Second Volume:—

Catalogue of Charters in the Winchcombe Cartularies in the possession of Lord Sherborne ;

and, after that, little if any thing more.

Sir Thomas Phillipps also had printed, at other presses than his own,—

Index of [Crown] Leases of Manors and Lands in England, granted since the Reformation, annis 4 and 5 Edw. VI. Edited by Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. From the Original MS. formerly in the possession of Craven Ord, Esq. and now in the Library of Wm. Wynne, Esq. of Peniarth. London : Printed by Gardiner and Son, Princes street, Cavendish square. 1832. Foolscap 8vo. Title. Preface 1 page, and pp. 31. [The term Index is misapplied. It is a catalogue in order of time (the dates commencing in p. 6), and unfortunately it is destitute of an alphabetical index.]

Glamorganshire Pedigrees. From the MSS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Knt, Garter King of Arms. Edited by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [Vignette of the *Turris Lativiensis.*] Worcester: Printed by Deighton and Co. 1845. Title-page. Dedication. “To the Reverend John Montgomery Traherne, Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff, through whose industry we look forward to possessing a complete History of Glamorgan, This Work, in humble aid of his more extensive and valuable labours, is dedicated, with the sincerest respect, by his faithful friend THOMAS PHILLIPPS.”

To finish our account of Sir Thomas Phillipps's literary efforts before we turn to the subject of MS. Collections, it may be further noticed that he persevered in making several communications to the Society of Antiquaries, which are printed in the *Archæologia*, from the xxvth volume to the xxxviith, and to the value of some of which justice was done in Earl Stanhope's anniversary address on Saint George's Day 1872. By the care of the officers of the Society we may be satisfied that these are in a great measure free from his usual inaccuracy.

There was much, no doubt, in theory and intention that was admirable about Sir Thomas Phillipps. He was not a mere Collector, like so many who collect, whether books or pictures, or other curiosities, merely for collecting's sake, to be wondered at for their profusion or ostentation, or to accumulate a valuable property for future profit to themselves or their representatives. He had a great amount of plodding though ill-directed industry, and conceived large schemes for the advancement of the studies to which he was attached, and the preservation of the materials from which they derive their sustenance. He desired to diffuse information as well as to preserve it, but he went strangely to work in his means and operations. He was constantly endeavouring to perpetuate historical records by the art of

printing, for which purpose he set up a private press at Middle Hill:¹ but every thing was done after a self-sufficient and incompetent fashion. Had he taken better advice, employed better workmen, and proceeded more upon method and system, he might have sensibly advanced those branches of literature to which his task was directed: but he was ever inclined to rely upon his own powers, to engage unqualified assistants, and to be a niggard and ungenerous paymaster, and the result was abundant error and perpetual incompleteness. He formed the bad habit of abbreviating² and contracting in his transcripts, in a manner which his printers frequently misunderstood, but which, if he ever took the trouble to correct, it was by furnishing tables of *Errata*—sometimes weeks or months after the sheets had been printed off! The *Errata* to his Wiltshire Visitation occupy four pages folio, at the end of which

The Editor apologizes for numerous errors by stating that the Work was printed by a young printer whilst the Editor was abroad, and could not revise the press.

And so it happened, from one cause or another, again and again: the productions of Sir Thomas Phillipps's press may be generally characterised as at once the most numerous and the most inaccurate that have ever been the result of zeal without care or discretion.

Few tasks have already occasioned, or will continue to occasion, more trouble and embarrassment to the bibliographer, than that of endeavouring to arrange a correct account of the multitudinous and fragmentary productions, whether intended for public or private distribution, of Sir Thomas Phillipps. They are, beyond precedent, without titles, without paging, and without indexes,—*ἀκέφαλα* and *ἀτελέστα*. And yet it may be acknowledged that the inquirer into all that Sir Thomas Phillipps has undertaken, and left unfinished, will find much information in two very useful works,—Martin's *Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*, and Lowndes' *Bibliographers' Manual*.

In the first edition of the former work, 1834, eighteen pages are

¹ We find it stated in Timperley's *History of Printing*, and thence retailed by Allibone, that Sir Thomas Phillipps set up his private press at Middle Hill in 1819, but we are rather disposed to date his so doing at the beginning of 1821.

² Of his abbreviation one very amusing instance fell to our own experience. He directed to Messrs. Nichols in *Parlt. Street*. This the Post Office read as Park Street, and as there were then some score of Park Streets in the town and suburbs, the letter made the tour of the metropolis before the name of Nichols at last conducted it to its right destination, covered with the autographs of all the baffled letter-carriers.

occupied with an account of the productions of the Middle Hill Press down to the year 1833 inclusive,—not titles merely, but with many interesting particulars regarding them.

In Lowndes's *Bibliographers' Manual*, edit. Bohn 1861, there are, at pp. 1856-8, enumerated thirty-eight of Sir Thomas Phillipps's productions, but in the supplemental volume of the same work, 1864, there is a much longer list of the Middle Hill Press, including also what has been printed for him at other presses. The articles here noticed exceed 120, besides a list of sheet pedigrees; it is followed by the titles of 44 more, added from a list given in *Notes and Queries*, No. 13, 1858: and, after all, there is this apologetic postscript,—“The preceding is as complete a list as we have found it possible to make,”—and that notwithstanding the Baronet himself had contributed his aid. See also in the *Catalogue of the Library at Stourhead*, 1840, 8vo. at p. 415, the contents of a volume of Miscellaneous Collections by Sir T. Phillipps, consisting of 21 articles.

It was more extraordinary that as a collector he finally became almost omnivorous. In his early days his object had been mainly the records of local and family history, with a view particularly to the history of Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and other districts for which he entertained an especial interest. But he was gradually led on to the purchase of large masses of heterogeneous manuscripts, and in all languages, which carried him far away from any useful purpose beyond mere collecting. On several occasions he acquired whole libraries of MSS. at one purchase; as, first, that of Professor Van Ess of Darmstadt, next that of M. Chaudin of Paris, and afterwards the very considerable collection formed by Meerman of the Hague.

It was said at one time (about 1836) that he had purchased for 10,000*l.* the entire stock which had been advertised in a miscellaneous Catalogue of Manuscripts by Thomas Thorpe a well-known bookseller in Piccadilly.

His mansion at Middle Hill had long been full to overflowing, when, ten years before his death, he purchased Thirlestane House in Cheltenham, and converted into libraries the galleries which had been previously occupied by the large collection of pictures that belonged to the late Lord Northwick. Here for the present they rest, under the guardianship of his son-in-law the Rev. John Fenwick.

It cannot be justly alleged that Sir Thomas Phillipps was not fully aware of the essential importance of having those keys to his vast



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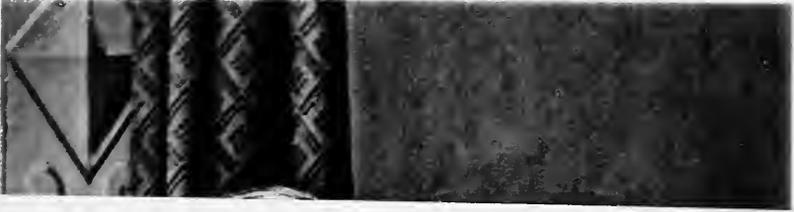
MEMOIR
OF THE LATE
JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

NOTE.—By inadvertence, the pages of Vol. VI. go from 480 to 589; pages 589 to 684 should have been 481 *et seq.* There has been nothing omitted; it is simply an error of pagination.

shortly preceding the Revolution of 1688.¹ It may be of interest to observe that the younger Bowyer and the successive Messrs. Nichols have held the appointment of Printers of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons from the time of Speaker Onslow to the present day.

John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A. the son of John Nichols by his second marriage with Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley in Leicestershire, was from an early age the coadjutor of his father in editing *The Gentleman's Magazine*. He completed his father's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, the sequel to the *Literary Anecdotes*, and, in addition to other literary work, superintended the passage

¹ See the Memoir of John Nichols in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1826, written by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A.



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OF THE LATE

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

THE subject of the present Memoir was the representative of a family, which, while carrying on successfully the business of printing, has for three generations more or less distinguished itself in the sphere of literature and archæological research. His grandfather, John Nichols, F.S.A., was the well-known author of the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, the compiler of one of the greatest of our local histories, *The History of Leicestershire*, and for forty-eight years the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. As a printer, he was the pupil, partner, and successor of William Bowyer, a learned typographer and author, himself the son and successor of another William Bowyer, who carried on the business of a printer in London from a period shortly preceding the Revolution of 1688.¹ It may be of interest to observe that the younger Bowyer and the successive Messrs. Nichols have held the appointment of Printers of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons from the time of Speaker Onslow to the present day.

John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A. the son of John Nichols by his second marriage with Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley in Leicestershire, was from an early age the coadjutor of his father in editing *The Gentleman's Magazine*. He completed his father's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, the sequel to the *Literary Anecdotes*, and, in addition to other literary work, superintended the passage

¹ See the Memoir of John Nichols in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1826, written by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A.

through the press of the greater part of the County Histories which appeared during the first half of the present century, rendering by his great topographical knowledge, and by his industry and attention, the greatest service to their authors. He married, in 1805, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Baker,¹ of Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, surgeon, afterwards of Hampstead, by whom he had fourteen children, of whom, however, six died in infancy. He died on the 19th of October, 1863, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. A memoir of him, from the pen of John Gough Nichols, appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1863, of which a few copies were reprinted, with some additions, for private circulation in March 1864, and illustrated with a photographic portrait taken in 1860.

John Gough Nichols, the eldest son of John Bowyer Nichols, was born at his father's residence in Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, on the 22nd of May, 1806. He was named Gough after the distinguished antiquary Richard Gough, who was his godfather and the intimate friend of his father. While he was yet in his earliest infancy, on the 8th of February, 1808, the printing-office adjoining the house in Red Lion Passage was destroyed by fire, and during its re-building his father took a house in Thavies Inn, Holborn, which became the scene of John Gough's earliest recollections. He used to tell in later days how he once strayed from home there, and was lost for a whole day, being found in the evening, by an acquaintance of his father, sitting in tears on the steps of St. Andrew's church. On the completion of the new building his father resumed his residence in Red Lion Passage, where he remained until his removal to Parliament Street in 1818.

In the early part of 1811 he was placed at a school at Islington kept by Miss Roper. Here he had among his young school-fellows a boy who was his senior by a few months, the son of his father and grandfather's valued friend Mr. Isaac Disraeli, the author of *The Curiosities of Literature*. This son, destined in later years to eclipse his father's fame and to attain the highest distinction not only as an author but as a statesman, was Benjamin Disraeli, the present Prime Minister.

¹ See a Memoir in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1825, ii. 642.

In the summer of 1814 he was sent to the school of Dr. Waite at Lewisham, where he remained until the end of 1816, and in January 1817 was placed at Merchant Taylors'.

In letters written to Mr. J. B. Nichols respecting his late pupil, shortly after his leaving, Dr. Waite speaks highly of his talents and capacity. Unfortunately, however, he was placed, on his entrance at Merchant Taylors', though some years older than many of his schoolmates, in the lowest class in the school, owing to a wish to that effect injudiciously expressed to the Head Master by his father's brother-in-law, the Rev. John Pridden, who accompanied him, *in loco parentis*, on his first going there. This put him at a disadvantage, compared with others of his age, which he was never able altogether to recover, and it was always a point of which he spoke with regret. Dr. James Hessey, who in later years became the Head Master of the school, was at Merchant Taylors' as a pupil during part of the time when Mr. Nichols was there, and we take the liberty of quoting from a kind and sympathetic letter, written by him to Mrs. Gough Nichols the day after her husband's death, the following passage, in which he refers to those old school-days. "Personally I grieve for one who is connected with my very earliest recollections, who took me, day by day, when I was a very little boy, most kindly to Merchant Taylors' school, and with whom I have frequently had friendly intercourse since that distant date, 1823, for fifty years. I remember being struck, even in my childhood, with his kindness, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my respect for his memory."

Journals kept by him during his school-days are still in existence, and indicate already the bent of his mind. He makes notes on churches, and copies inscriptions and epitaphs. The following extract seems worth recording:—"1823, May 7. I went in the evening (for the first time) with my father to the meetings of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies. Saw there (*inter alios*) Sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Hudson Gurney, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Taylor Combe, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Wm. Tooke, &c. &c. We inspected in the library of the Royal Society Wickliffe's copy of his English translation of the Bible, two MS. vols. foliø (about coeval with the invention of printing),

and a Greek MS. of the Testament of the 9th century; that is, as old as the Alexandrian MSS. in the Antiquaries Library."

A letter from Mr. Isaac Disraeli to Mr. J. B. Nichols, dated June 7, 1823, contains this testimony to John Gough's early sagacity. He says, "I am gratified to find that your son treads in your footsteps, by the readiness with which he has been able to ascertain our unknown blunder." It appears that he had succeeded in assigning to its actual writer a letter which the author of *The Curiosities of Literature* had supposed to have been by some other person.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks to which we have alluded, young Nichols made such good progress at Merchant Taylors' that, had his birthday fallen a month or two later, he would have obtained the removal to St. John's, Oxford, which he so much desired. But, with a numerous family growing up, his father did not then feel himself justified in sending him to the University without the aid of the Merchant Taylors' scholarship, and in the summer of 1824 he left school to join in the business and literary labours of his father and grandfather.

Even before his school-days were over John Gough had been the useful assistant of the latter, under whose competent direction he commenced those historical and antiquarian studies in which he afterwards attained such high distinction. His first literary work after leaving school was to help in the compilation of the *Progresses of King James the First*, the latest work of John Nichols; after whose death, on the 26th Nov. 1826, it was John Gough, although his name does not appear on the title, who completed and superintended the publication of the *Progresses* in the year 1828. He began also to take an active part in the editorial management of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he had already been an occasional contributor. From this time to the year 1856, when the proprietorship of *The Gentleman's Magazine* was relinquished by Messrs. Nichols, he continued either as joint or sole Editor to have a large share in the literary direction of the Magazine, as well as contributing to its pages many historical essays of considerable value, and compiling its copious obituary. The writer of a memoir of Mr. Nichols in *The Antiquary*, a publication which not unworthily endeavours to fill in some respects the

place formerly occupied by *The Gentleman's Magazine*, truly observes that this department of the Magazine has "in itself rendered that work invaluable to the future biographer and historian." The direction thus given, however, by Mr. Nichols and his coadjutors to *The Gentleman's Magazine* was less popular than intrinsically solid and valuable, and its proprietors had the mortification to find it not only outstripped in circulation by its modern rivals, but gradually tending to become an actual loss.

In 1829 he published his first separate work, a collection of *Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages*, accompanied by Biographical Memoirs. The fac-similes were engraved by C. J. Smith, from originals, most of which are in the British Museum. In addition to a Prefatory Essay, the volume contains short memoirs of between four and five hundred persons, and exhibits extensive research and historical knowledge in its young author.

In August, 1830, he paid a visit to Mr. Robert Surtees, at Mainsforth, near Durham, at whose suggestion he joined the Rev. James Raine (the historian of North Durham), and his brother-in-law, the Rev. George Peacock, F.R.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, afterwards Dean of Ely, and his sister, Miss Peacock, in a Scottish tour. They visited Edinburgh, Stirling, the Trosachs, Dumbarton, Glasgow, Lanark, Melrose, and Abbotsford (where they were disappointed at finding Sir Walter Scott absent from home), thence returning to Durham and Mainsforth. In a letter to Mr. J. B. Nichols, dated Sept. 17, 1830, Mr. Surtees writes that John Gough has just left them on his return home, and adds: "We are sorry to part with him; but I hope this little northern tour has established an intimacy between us which will only end with my life."

Mr. J. G. Nichols continued a constant correspondent of Mr. Surtees until his early death in 1834; and several of the letters addressed by Mr. Surtees to him are printed in the *Life* by Mr. Raine.¹ On the formation of the Surtees Society, in that year, he was appointed one of its Treasurers; an office which he continued to hold until his death.

In 1831 he published an octavo volume on *London Pageants*,

¹ *Life of Robert Surtees*, published by the Surtees Society, 1852.

which was received with considerable favour. It contained an account of all the Royal Processions and Entertainments in the City of London from the time of Henry the Third, and of the Lord Mayors' Pageants from that of King John to the year 1827.

In June, 1833, Messrs. Nichols commenced the publication in quarterly parts of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, for the collection and preservation of original and inedited materials of value to the topographer and genealogist. Of this work, which was completed in eight volumes in 1843, Mr. John Gough Nichols was one of the original Editors; and, latterly, the sole Editor.

In 1834 we find him engaged in assisting the Rev. W. L. Bowles in the preparation of a History of Lacock Abbey, Wilts. From the correspondence which took place between them relative to this work we extract the following passage from a letter of Mr. Bowles :—

REV. W. L. BOWLES to J. G. NICHOLS.

My dear Sir,

Bremhill, May 16, 1834.

* * * * *

Age, anxieties, and a mind not capable of wandering in the perplexed mazes of heraldic antiquities, or indeed fitted to laborious research of any kind, admonish me that I had better end at Old Sarum and leave to younger hands the conclusion of the History of Lacock.

The pains you have taken must have been infinite, and the accuracy of the information is in itself an important addition to English heraldry and genealogy, and as such might make the first portion of the History of Lacock interesting and most valuable I see no reason why what is written may not directly appear as the *First Part* of the History of Lacock Nunnery, in the county of Wilts, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, assisted by John Gough Nichols, esq., and I shall leave to you to insert or omit what you think proper in the last sheets.

In a subsequent letter, however (Aug. 1834), Mr. Bowles says: "You have given to this interesting chapter, colour, life, and language, as well as historic knowledge, far far greater than anything to which I can pretend. It is, therefore, a matter of difficulty in what manner my name can appear as author of the History of Lacock."

The work was published in the succeeding year as the joint production of Mr. Bowles and Mr. Nichols, under the title of *Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey*.

On December 3, 1835, he was elected a Fellow of the Society

of Antiquaries. He had previously been a constant visitor at their meetings, and on Feb. 3, 1831, had communicated a short paper on a monumental brass plate from Tours, which, as well as many subsequent communications, in the course of his life, to the meetings of the Society, has been printed in the *Archæologia*. As Printer to the Society he carefully read every sheet of that work; and not a few of the authors of the various communications will acknowledge the value of suggestions received from him. A list of his contributions to the *Archæologia* will be found in the list of works at the conclusion of this memoir.

Among the various occasions on which he took a prominent part in the proceedings of this Society may be mentioned the discussion which took place in 1862 respecting the productions of Holbein and his contemporaries, which arose on the discovery of Holbein's will, and of the date of his death, Oct. or Nov. 1543, communicated to the Society by Mr. W. H. Black in 1861. Mr. Nichols contributed a valuable paper on the contemporaries and successors of that painter, whose works are so frequently confounded with his own; and another in the succeeding year on Holbein's portraits of the Royal Family.

He naturally took a great interest in the question which was raised in 1865 by Mr. Herman Merivale, whose death has so soon followed that of Mr. Nichols, respecting the authenticity of the famous "Paston Letters." A paper in their defence having been read before the Society of Antiquaries, on November 30, by Mr. Bruce, the matter was referred by the Society, on December 12, to a Committee of eight Fellows, of whom Mr. Nichols was one, for their investigation. The result of their labours was reported to the Society on May 10, 1866, and published in the forty-first volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 38-74. The facts brought out by this discussion fully established to the satisfaction of the Society, and, among others, of Mr. Merivale himself, the genuineness of the letters.

His active participation in the labours of the Society continued to the time of his death. On the 8th May, 1873, he read a paper at the Society of Antiquaries' meeting on Religious and Social Gilds and the College at Walsoken; and on the 15th of

the same month another paper on some Portraits by Quintin Matsys and Holbein.

The latter of these will appear in the *Archæologia*, and the former in the *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Institute*, to which it was also communicated.

To return to his earlier literary avocations—One of the most important works which passed through the press of Messrs. Nichols during the first years of Mr. John Gough Nichols's connection with it was *The History of Modern Wiltshire*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. In the different divisions of the County Sir Richard availed himself of the assistance of several gentlemen whose names are associated with his own in the authorship of the various parts of the work. Mr. J. G. Nichols undertook the Hundred of Alderbury; and this part, forming the first Part of Volume V., was just finished, but not published, at the time of the death of Sir Richard on May 19, 1838. The Hundred of Frustfield, which had been undertaken by George Matcham, esq., and the History of Old and New Sarum by Robert Benson, esq. and Mr. Hatcher, were still incomplete. The progress of this work occasioned several visits by Mr. Nichols to Wiltshire, of which we may especially note one undertaken in the September following the death of Sir Richard for the purpose of making arrangements for the completion of the history.

In 1838 he published "*A Description of the Frescoes discovered in 1804 in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon, and of the Records relating thereto*," being an account of some very curious mediæval paintings, written to accompany a reissue of the careful drawings by Thomas Fisher, first published in 1808; and a *Description of the Church of St. Mary, Warwick, and of the Beauchamp Chapel; and the Monuments of the Beauchamps and Dudleys*.

In the same year he suggested, and in conjunction with his friends, Sir Frederic Madden, the Rev. J. Hunter, Mr. J. Payne Collier, Mr. John Bruce, Mr. W. J. Thoms, and other gentlemen whose names he has recorded in the passage below quoted, established the Camden Society, the objects of which were announced to be "to perpetuate and render accessible whatever is valuable,

but at present little known, amongst the materials for the Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Literary History of the United Kingdom.”

“By the popularity of this plan” (we quote from Mr. Nichols’s preface to his Catalogue of the Society’s Works, 1872,) “and by the influential advocacy of several powerful friends (among whom the late Mr. Amyot, Treas.S.A., the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, and Mr. Purton Cooper, Q.C., were especially active), the Camden Society rapidly atchieved a triumph beyond the hopes of its projectors. Of its first book, 500 copies having been taken, a second impression was shortly required; and a thousand copies were printed of the other works of the year. By the anniversary in 1839 the members were beginning to exceed the copies thus provided, and it was then determined to admit 1,200 Members, and to limit the Society to that maximum. This large number also was quickly attained, and there was besides a book of Candidates waiting for future vacancies.”

The success of the Camden Society led to the formation of the Ælfric, the Shakespeare, the Percy, the Parker, and several similar societies, most of which it has survived.

Of the hundred and ten volumes illustrative of our national history, issued by the Camden Society up to the time of Mr. Nichols’s death, many were edited by himself. But, as has been observed by the writer of the short memoir in the *Athenæum* (Nov. 22, 1873), “There is scarcely a volume among the long series which does not bear more or less marks of his revision, and more or less acknowledgment of the value of that revision on the part of their respective editors. It was the same with the majority of the writers connected with works on history or genealogy which passed through the press under the careful eyes of Mr. Nichols.”

His first contribution to the Society’s publications was a paper entitled *Notices of Sir Nicholas Lestrangle*, prefixed to Mr. W. J. Thoms’s *Anecdotes and Traditions*, published in 1839. He subsequently edited for the Society the following works: *The Chronicle of Calais*, published in 1846; *Chronicle of the Rebellion in Lincolnshire in 1470*, and *Journal of the Siege of Rouen 1591*, by Sir Thomas Coningsby, 1847; *The Diary of Henry Machyn from 1550 to 1563*, 1848; *The Chronicle of Queen Jane and two years*

of *Queen Mary*, 1850; *The Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell in March 1627-8*, 1853; *Grants, &c. from the Crown in the reign of King Edward V.*, 1854; *Inventories of the Wardrobes, &c., of Henry Fitz-Roy Duke of Richmond, and of the Wardrobe Stuff at Baynard's Castle of the Princess Dowager*, 1855; *The Letters of Pope to Atterbury when in the Tower of London*; and *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation (chiefly from the Manuscripts of Fox the Martyrologist)*, 1859; *Wills from Doctors' Commons* (edited in conjunction with John Bruce, Esq.), 1863; and in 1867 and 1868 *History from Marble, compiled in the reign of Charles II., by Thomas Dingley, Gent.*, of the introduction, notes, and literary illustrations of which, by Mr. Nichols, it is remarked by the Athenæum writer that it may truly be said that they doubled the value of that remarkable book.

In 1862 he published a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society*, comprising the eighty-six volumes which had been issued up to that date, which he subsequently completed and re-issued in 1872 as a *Catalogue of the First Series of the Works of the Camden Society*, one hundred and five in number.

Mr. Nichols's death found him still with work on hand for this Society, having made considerable progress with the *Autobiography of Lady Ann Halket, in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.*, and *Two Sermons preached by Child-Bishops at St. Paul's and at Gloucester, with other Documents relating to that Festivity*, which have been for some time announced for publication by the Society, and the completion of which has now been undertaken, the former by S. R. Gardiner, Esq., the present Director of the Society, and the latter by Edward Rimbault, Esq., LL.D.

About 1840 he contemplated writing an account of the Monuments and Brasses of the Brookes and Cobhams in Cobham Church, Kent. These were at that time in a melancholy state of dilapidation, but Mr. Francis C. Brooke, the present representative of the family, before leaving England in 1839, had commissioned Mr. D. E. Davy to have them put in a state of repair at his expense. Mr. Davy had recourse to the assistance of Mr. Nichols and Mr. Spence, then of Rochester, to whom

the idea of restoration, or rather repair and the prevention of further mischief, had already occurred, and under their superintendence the scattered fragments of the brasses were restored to their places, the inscriptions completed, the stonework of the fine monument of George Lord Cobham repaired, and, at a trifling cost, the whole put in tolerable condition, and the progress of further damage stopped.¹ A much more thorough and complete restoration was afterwards effected by Mr. Brooke between 1862 and 1868, at a cost of nearly 700*l.* The progress of this work occasioned frequent visits to Cobham and much correspondence both with Mr. Spence and Mr. Davy from 1840 to 1843. Mr. Nichols's letters on the subject to Mr. Davy have found their way to the British Museum (Add. MS. vols. xvii. xviii.), and contain much interesting matter relating to these remarkable monuments. From some of these letters it appears that he abandoned his intention of writing his *Memorials of the Cobhams*, on account of his being dissatisfied with the plates intended to illustrate the work.

In 1841 he edited for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society the *Unton Inventories*, with a memoir of the Unton family; and in the same year he commenced the publication of a series of *Examples of Decorative Tiles*, the original purpose of which was to recommend the revival of the art, and to furnish patterns to those who might undertake the manufacture of ornamental pavements. Four Parts of this work were issued, the last in 1845, and in it Mr. Nichols was able to say that its object had been fully accomplished. Messrs. Chamberlain, of Worcester, and Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, had produced a few tiles, and the adoption of this kind of pavement in the restoration of the Temple Church had been already decided upon by the time that the first number had appeared, but a considerable impetus to the revival was given, and the best examples made generally known, by the publication of this work.

In 1843 he undertook, at the request of his kind friend Mr. William Perry Herrick, of Beaumanor, to arrange his valuable series of papers and manuscripts, comprising, *inter alia*,

¹ A short account of the work done at Cobham will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1841, p. 306.

Manor Rolls of Beaumanor as far back as the time of Edward I., and the Exchequer Records of the period (1616 to 1623) during which Sir William Herrick (who purchased Beaumanor) was Teller of the Exchequer. These last were completed and a Calendar of them made in 1858, and the family letters and papers in 1862. A full account by Mr. Nichols of these interesting documents and papers appeared in *The Athenæum* of August 27, 1870. He also directed and superintended for Mr. Herrick the execution of a Genealogical and Armorial Stained-glass Window in the Hall at Beaumanor, a description of which he printed in 1849.

The concluding part of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, published in 1843, contains an announcement of the commencement of *The Topographer and Genealogist*, a work on the same model and of similar contents. The parts of this work, of which six form a volume, were intended to be issued at intervals of two months, but the state of Mr. Nichols's health and the multiplicity of his engagements caused considerable delays, and it was only in 1858 that Part 18, completing the third volume, made its appearance. As we shall hereafter have occasion to relate, he then decided to close the series and to commence *The Herald and Genealogist*.

In 1844 he contributed an historical introduction to a handsome volume, printed for the Fishmongers' Company, *The Fishmongers' Pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, 1616*. A second edition of this work was printed in 1859.

On the formation of the Archæological Institute, under the name of the Archæological Association, in 1844, Mr. J. G. Nichols became an original member, and adhered to that Society on its disruption and the foundation of the rival "Association" in 1845.

While taking a very decided part with the majority of the Central Committee, and contending that they, if not regarded as representing the original Association, were clearly not *seceders*, as termed by Mr. Pettigrew, but were *expelled* by the minority (see *Gent. Mag* 1845, vol. xxiii. p. 631, and vol. xxiv. p. 289), he nevertheless remained on good terms with many archæological friends who took the other side. Mr. Nichols attended most of

the annual meetings of the Institute, and communicated to it many valuable papers.

In connection with the Archæological Institute we must not omit to mention the long friendship in which kindred tastes and pursuits bound together Mr. Nichols and Mr. Albert Way, from its foundation the Director of that Society, who has survived him so short a time. All who partake in any degree of their love for history and antiquities will feel that they have seldom lost within a few months two such valuable associates.

In 1849 he published the *Pilgrimages of Walsingham and Canterbury by Erasmus*, an original translation, with an introduction and extensive notes. This little book met with very general approval, and the impression was soon exhausted. He lately had it in contemplation to issue a second edition, and had revised with this object a considerable part of the text, but his numerous other engagements caused it to be deferred. It is hoped that it may shortly be published.

In the same year, in pursuance of the will of his friend Mr. John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A. Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, who died on the 19th July in that year, he undertook to edit the *Literary Remains* of that gentleman, which were published in 1852 in a handsome 8vo. volume, prefaced by a memoir by Mr. Nichols, and illustrated by a portrait and several engravings.

His health had never been strong, and in 1856 he found the strain of the editorial work of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which, since 1851, he had supported the whole burden, in addition to his other literary undertakings, too great for him. Mr. J. H. Parker having expressed a wish to take up the magazine, the property in it was transferred to him for a nominal consideration, and Mr. J. G. Nichols ceased to be the Editor. As long as it remained in Mr. Parker's hands the high character of the magazine sustained no derogation. Special attention continued to be paid to history and antiquities, and architectural topics became particularly prominent. Mr. Nichols continued to take an interest in the magazine, and among other contributions furnished its pages with the *Autobiography of Silvanus Urban, Gent.*, an interesting account of matters and persons

connected with the early history of the magazine from its first establishment by Edward Cave at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, in 1731, to the death of its founder in 1754.

The use made by Mr. Nichols of the time thus set free from the toil of a monthly publication is seen in his *Literary Remains of King Edward the Sixth*, edited by him in two volumes 4to. for the Roxburghe Club in 1857-8. A great part of the first volume consists of an introductory biographical memoir, evidencing throughout the careful and accurate research for which its author was so remarkable, and the *Literary Remains* themselves are illustrated by copious notes. It is perhaps to be regretted that this work should have been destined for so limited a circulation as the hundred copies printed for the club, and the publication of the Biographical Memoir, in a more popular form, would be very desirable.

In 1859 he wrote an account of *The Armorial Windows in Woodhouse Chapel, by the Park of Beaumanor, in Charnwood Forest*, which was read at the Annual Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society at Loughborough, July 27, and printed for private distribution at the expense of William Perry Herrick, esq. of Beaumanor.

A new edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorset* having been undertaken in 1860 by Mr. William Shipp of Blandford, Mr. Nichols, though not assuming the nominal responsibility of editorship, engaged to give a general superintendence to the work. It had originally been proposed that this should be merely a reprint of Hutchins, but, owing to Mr. Nichols's representations, and in a great measure by his assistance, the *History* has been extended to the present time. The concluding part of this work is now in the press, the whole of the topographical portion having already been published.

In 1860 he edited, for presentation to the Roxburghe Club by Lord Delamere, *The Boke of Noblesse addressed to Edward IV. on his Invasion of France*. In Mr. Nichols's own interleaved copy of this work (in which he has written, "This copy I wish to be presented after my death to the Library of the British Museum") he has prefaced it by this note: "The following passage of a leading article in the *Times* of June 2, 1860, is an evi-

dence how much the invasion of France by Edward IV. is forgotten: 'We have no intention of invading France, and if, since the days of Henry VI. we have ever set foot in France, it has not been to threaten her independence or to substitute one dynasty for another, but simply to keep France from molesting her neighbours and unsettling Europe.' "

In the Introduction to *The Boke of Noblesse* (written to excite the people of this country to commence an unprovoked attack upon their neighbours), after a review of the contents of the work, the story of this forgotten war is told at length, an interesting chapter of History, but, though not actually disastrous, not one which flatters national vanity, and therefore perhaps the more instructive.

At the time of his death he was engaged, and had made considerable progress, in editing for Mr Paul Butler for presentation to the Roxburghe Club a curious old poem, entitled *Throckmorton's Ghost*.

In the autumn of 1861, on the occasion of the visit of the Archæological Institute to Windsor, an arrangement was made that a History of Windsor Castle should be undertaken as the joint task of a number of literary men then there assembled, of whom Mr. Nichols was one. The leading portion of the work was to have been written by Mr. Woodward, at that time Her Majesty's Librarian. The department undertaken by Mr. Nichols was "The Royal Funerals." The proposal was one in which the late Prince Consort took much interest, and, subsequently to his death, on a wish being expressed by Her Majesty to Mr. Woodward that he should undertake such a history, Her Majesty was pleased to express her gratification on hearing that it was already in contemplation. This work was unfortunately never carried out, and on Mr. Woodward's death, in 1869, the plan seems to have dropped; but Mr. Nichols had prepared considerable material for his portion, and it may be hoped that his notes, which are now in the hands of the Dean of Windsor, may ultimately in some form or other be made useful for their intended purpose.

The termination of Mr. Nichols's connection with the management of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, after a continuance for

upwards of thirty years, had been rendered urgently necessary by the state of his health, and had produced in this respect a most satisfactory effect. But it was with great reluctance that he renounced the editorial task, and little more than a year elapsed before we find him planning the establishment of another periodical, which ultimately took the form of *The Herald and Genealogist*. At first it was proposed that this publication should be simply a continuation of *The Topographer and Genealogist*, but at regular two-monthly intervals, as had been originally intended with that publication, and at a reduced price. A proposal to this effect was inserted in the concluding part of *The Topographer*, Vol. III., and dated Dec. 15, 1857, but the plan remained for some time in abeyance, and it was not until September 1862 that the first number of the *Herald* made its appearance. It was received with a good deal of favour, and its eight volumes contain ample evidence of Mr Nichols's industry and research, and his appreciation of these qualities in others, as well as of "HIS OWN EARNEST LOVE OF 'THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH' IN HISTORICAL INQUIRIES, AND AN UNFLINCHING OPPOSITION TO ALL ATTEMPTS TO SET UP UNFOUNDED CLAIMS TO HONOURS AND TO FOIST COOKED-UP PEDIGREES AND GENEALOGIES UPON THE PUBLIC."¹

It is at the particular request of the writer of these words that we have given them especial prominence, inasmuch as they were, he says, intended for the express object of pointing out one of the marked characteristics of the late Editor of this publication, in a field of literature which called forth as much the moral sense of duty as the historical knowledge of the writer.

But, in his insatiable appetite for work, he was only too apt to overburden his own physical powers, and other engagements and uncertain health interfered seriously with the intended regularity of the publication. This again tried the patience of subscribers, many of whom dropped off, and the work has only been continued at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice. At the time of his death seven Volumes and five Parts of the eighth had been published, but the remainder of this Volume was far

¹ Athenæum, Nov. 22, 1873.

advanced and the greater part of it had already been put in type and revised by Mr. Nichols. The publication of the concluding Part has only been delayed in order that it might be accompanied by this Notice of its Editor.

In editing *The Herald* he was frequently in communication with many of those American genealogists who have for some years past pursued their researches, on both sides of the Atlantic, with great industry and intelligence. His pages were always open to American correspondents, and he had the opportunity of making known in this country many valuable American contributions to genealogical literature. In return he was honoured by being elected a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and at the meeting of the latter Society, on December 11, 1873, the President, in announcing his decease, submitted a short memoir of him, prepared by Mr. Whitmore, from which we extract the following passages:—

Here, in America, we have reason to regret his loss as being one of the few English genealogists who felt an interest in the Transatlantic branches of English families. Mr. Nichols was one of the leaders of the new school of genealogists; one of those who seek the truth in all things, and who subject everything to analysis and proof. No longer content to repeat the fables of the heralds of the seventeenth century, the genealogist of to-day traces out and uses the original records which alone are of value.* Of course the judicious liberality of the British Government, both in opening the great Record Offices to the public and in publishing selections from the National Archives, has enabled antiquaries to work with advantages denied to their predecessors. Still the movement began with the students, and Mr. Nichols was one of the leaders in the improvement.

We have every reason, therefore, to lament that our late associate has thus been stopped in his career of usefulness, and to join in the most sincere expressions of regret. To many of us the notice of his death was a shock as great as the loss of any of our immediate circle, and we feel it to be as great a calamity to American as to English literature.¹

The compilation of the Obituary of *The Gentleman's Magazine* was, as has already been stated, a department of that work to which he had given special attention, and to which he attached great importance. Its discontinuance, under the management of Mr. Parker, was regretted by him as a public loss, and suggested the revival of an idea which he had before entertained

¹ *Journal of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1873, p. 122.

of the publication of a magazine devoted solely to contemporary biography and the record of family events. Much against the counsel of his own immediate circle, though not without a good deal of encouragement from literary friends, Mr. Nichols attempted the realization of this idea in *The Register and Magazine of Biography*, the first number of which appeared on January 1, 1869. He yielded, however, so far to advice as not to undertake the task of editor, though he contributed many articles to its pages.

Notwithstanding the almost universal expression of approbation which greeted the undertaking, the amount of public support which *The Register* received disappointed even those whose expectations were less hopeful than those of its projector. After six months' trial Messrs. Nichols abandoned the attempt. Everybody, it seemed, would be glad to be able to refer to such a work in a public library; scarcely two or three hundred would pay sixpence per month to possess or support it.

In 1870 he undertook to edit a re-publication by Messrs. Routledge of Whitaker's *History of Whalley*. It was not at first proposed that any considerable modification of the original work should be attempted; but Mr. Nichols was never satisfied to do anything which he took in hand in an imperfect or perfunctory manner. He had not a very high opinion of Dr. Whitaker's history, and his principal inducement to undertake this task was the hope that he might make the new edition somewhat more satisfactory than the old. The work was so much enlarged that it was thought better to divide it into two volumes, the first of which was published in 1871, and the second, though far advanced, was not quite finished at the time of his death.

Mr. Nichols joined the London and Middlesex Archæological Association on its first establishment in 1855, and was elected a Member of its Council in 1857, and a Vice-President in 1865, which offices he retained until his death. The *Transactions* of this Society also bear witness to his untiring industry and extensive knowledge. A list of his communications to it will be found at the end of this Memoir.

In July 1871 he presided as Chairman at the annual meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, held at Cranley; and at

their visit to Newdegate from the meeting at Charlwood on July 4, 1872, he communicated an elaborate paper on the Newdigate Family, which has since been printed in the Society's Proceedings, having been revised for the press by him in the summer of 1873. He was also an Honorary Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The biography of a student and man of letters affords little to tell of a personal character. Mr. Nichols's habits were influenced by the fact that his health was never robust. In his younger days especially he led a very quiet and retired life. As a bachelor he resided in his father's house; and he remained unmarried until his thirty-eighth year. In a life marked for the most part only by successive labours of the pen, even an excursion on the neighbouring continent was an event. On August 18, 1841, he started with his friend Mr. John Rivington for a short tour on the Continent. They went from London to Hamburg by steamer, thence by Wittenberg and Magdeburg to Berlin and Dresden, visiting the Saxon Switzerland, and returning by Weimar, Leipzie, Frankfort, the Rhine, and Antwerp. His letters and journals give a full and interesting account of this excursion, which, to his regret, was the only one he was ever able to make in Germany—though he made several and sometimes lengthened visits to France.

Retiring as were his habits, he did not decline to take part in such business as his literary or other associations naturally threw upon him. He was elected in 1836 a member of the General Committee of the Royal Literary Fund, of which his father was, as his grandfather had previously been, one of the Registrars. From this time to the close of his life he continued to take an active part and interest in its affairs. He was appointed a member of the Council in 1845, a trustee of the Newton Estate in 1850, and again elected on the General Committee in 1852, retaining that office until his death. He had also been from the year 1845 one of the Trustees of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

He was for several years a governor of the Grey Coat School, Westminster, until ousted by the new scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. He was a governor of the Westminster

Blue Coat School, which has fortunately escaped from being reformed out of existence. He had been also for many years a director, and was latterly chairman and treasurer, of the York Buildings Waterworks Company.

John Gough Nichols married, on the 22nd July, 1843, Lucy, eldest daughter of Frederick Lewis, Esq. Commander R.N., by whom he had one son, John Bruce Nichols, B.A., born Nov. 18, 1848, lately of St. John's College, Oxford, and now of Parliament Street and Holmwood, whose name was joined in 1873 to those of his father and uncle as Printers of the *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons*; and two daughters, 1. Lucy-Burgess, who was born June 8, 1844; married June 1, 1869, to Percy Mortimer, Esq., younger son of Charles Mortimer, Esq., of Wigmore, Capel, Surrey, and has issue one son, John Hamilton, born Aug. 13, 1872; and 2. Anna-Eliza, born Aug. 27, 1855, died Sept. 16, 1856.

For four years after his marriage he resided at 27, Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, afterwards for a short time at Wandsworth, and subsequently for a long period at 28, Upper Harley Street, and at Brighton. In 1868 he took a lease of Holmwood Park, near Dorking, a residence belonging to the family of Larpent, from whom he purchased the freehold shortly before his death.

His house was always a cheerful and hospitable home, and seldom without its guests, to whom Mrs. Nichols was a genial and entertaining hostess. In the midst of all the distractions of society he pursued his literary work in a persevering but unostentatious manner, ready however at all times to take a kindly interest in the lighter occupations of those around him.

Several photographs of Mr. J. G. Nichols, taken at various periods, have preserved a not unsatisfactory record of his personal appearance in the later years of his life. The one accompanying this memoir is enlarged from a *carte de visite* by Hennah and Kent, taken in 1866. His portrait at the age of 24 is also contained in a family group in water-colours by D. Maclise, R.A., an early work of that painter, executed for Mr. J. B. Nichols in 1830, and representing his eight children; and a medallion by Leonard Charles Wyon, Medallist and Engraver to Her Majesty's

Mint, from which a number of medals both in silver and bronze were struck, has an excellent likeness of himself and his wife in 1868. He had been from boyhood a great admirer and to some extent a collector of coins and medals, and had long been a member of the Numismatic Society. But such medals as had reference to family history had an especial interest for him, and he had recently been in correspondence with his friend Mr. Richard Sainthill of Cork on the subject of foreign medals struck in commemoration of silver and golden weddings. Mr. Wyon's medal was designed as a memorial of Mr. Nichols's silver wedding, on July 22, 1868, and the reverse has an inscription recording the event.

Throughout the summer of 1873 his friends had observed with regret a decided falling-off in his health and strength. This, however, was not indicated by any diminution of his energy or appetite for work. He continued to bestow an immense amount of labour upon *The History of Whalley* as well as on *The Herald and Genealogist* and other undertakings. To such an extent was this carried as to cause the impression on his medical advisers that he was injuring his health by overwork. On the 5th of August he attended the Court of the Company of Stationers, of which he had just been chosen one of the Wardens, and dined at the Hall, and on the next day he was present for the first and only time at the Meeting of the Stock Board of the Company. He had always taken a great interest in the City Companies. One of his earliest works had been that on *London Pageants*, and he had subsequently written upon subjects connected with the Fishmongers', the Vintners', the Mercers', and other London Companies. The Stationers' Company, with which his name had been long connected, was of course especially interesting to him, and on the occasion of the visit of the London and Middlesex Archæological Association to Stationers' Hall in 1860 he read a paper on its history, which was afterwards printed both in the *Transactions* of the Society and separately. He had frequently expressed his regret that the period at which he might expect to serve the higher offices of the Company should be at a time in his life when he could hardly anticipate health and strength to go through them.

On the 26th of August he was in town for the last time. He was then feeling unwell, and shortly afterwards went down to Brighton, partly in order to avail himself of the advice of his friend Dr. Pickford. Early in October he returned to Holmwood without having much improved; but, in writing to excuse his non-attendance at the Court of the Stationers' Company on Oct. 7, he was able to say that his medical advisers promised him that a fortnight's entire rest would restore him to health. An incapacity to follow out this prescription, vain as the result proved that it would have been, was, however, one of the symptoms of his malady. His family became seriously alarmed, and, on the 14th, Sir William Gull was called in and saw him several times, as did afterwards another London physician. These great authorities concurred in still taking a favourable view of the case; but the patient continued to sink. So late, however, as Nov. 3rd he was able to walk from his own room to another, and to read a proof of the new edition of Mr. Evelyn Shirley's *Stemmata Shirleiana*, on which he wrote a memorandum that he would have read more if he had had it. From this time, however, he rapidly sank; and, after much suffering in the last days, expired about 4 a.m. on the 14th of November, 1873.

A post-mortem examination showed the real cause of his illness and death to have been an internal cancer, supposed to have been of about eight months' growth, and beyond the power of medicine to alleviate or cure.

The writer of these pages might not unreasonably be suspected of partiality were he to attempt to do justice to the personal worth and character of John Gough Nichols. But he cannot refrain from quoting the words of one in no way connected with him by kindred, yet well enough acquainted with him to appreciate his merits:—"I have often thought of his great worth, his retiring modesty, his quiet, unobtrusive ways, his perfect gentleness, his opinion, mildly tendered, often browbeaten, but always true in the end, on a point of learning—in fact, I looked on him as a living lesson of a gentle spirit from which I might draw good."

A large number of friends and dependents followed him to his

last resting-place on Wednesday the 19th of November He was buried in a grave at the east end of Holmwood Church, now marked by a granite slab, and a monumental brass is being prepared, from the design of his friend Mr. Waller, which will be placed in the church, and is intended to bear the following inscription :—

TO THE DEAR MEMORY OF
 JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.
 ELDEST SON OF JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, F.S.A.
 AND GRANDSON OF JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.
 HISTORIAN OF LEICESTERSHIRE,
 BORN MAY 22ND, 1806, DIED
 AT HIS RESIDENCE, HOLMWOOD PARK,
 NOVEMBER 14TH, 1873.

IN TESTIMONY OF HER SINCERE AND DEEP AFFECTION, THIS MEMORIAL,
 DESIGNED BY HIS OLD AND VALUED FRIEND JOHN GREEN WALLER, IS
 ERECTED BY LUCY HIS WIDOW.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

Ecclesiastes, ix. 10.

WORKS OF MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages conspicuous in English History, from the Reign of Richard the Second to that of Charles the Second, with some Illustrious Foreigners. Engraved under the direction of Charles John Smith. Accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs and interesting Extracts from the original Documents, by John Gough Nichols. Imp. 4to. 1829.

London Pageants. I. Accounts of Sixty Royal Processions and Entertainments in the City of London; chiefly extracted from contemporary writers. II. A Bibliographical List of Lord Mayors' Pageants. Royal 8vo. Pp. 125. 1831.

Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey, in the county of Wilts, with Memorials of Ela the Foundress, the Countess of Salisbury, and of the Earls of Salisbury of the Houses of Salisbury and Longespé, &c. by W. L. Bowles, M.A. and John Gough Nichols. 8vo. 1835.

The Modern History of South Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Vol. V. I. The Hundred of Alderbury, by Sir R. C. Hoare and John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Folio. Pp. 223. Date on Title of Part, 1837; on that of Volume, 1844.

Description of the Church of St. Mary, Warwick, and of the Beauchamp Chapel, and the Monuments of the Beauchamps and Dudleys; also, of the

Chantry Chapel of Isabella Countess of Warwick, in Tewkesbury Abbey. 4to. Pp. 40. Seven folio plates. *No date* (1838).

An Abridgement of the same. 12mo.

Ancient Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings in Fresco, discovered in 1804 on the walls of the Chapel of the Trinity at Stratford-upon-Avon, from drawings by Thomas Fisher, F.S.A. with Fac-similes of Charters, Seals, Rolls of Accounts, &c. Described by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Folio. Pp. 14. Plates 1838.

Notices of Sir Nicholas Lestrage, Bart. and his Family Connexions. In *Anecdotes and Traditions*, Edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. Camden Society's Publications, No. v. 4to. pp. ix.-xxxviii. 1839.

The Unton Inventories, relating to Wadley and Faringdon, co. Berks, in the years 1596 and 1620, from the originals in the possession of Earl Ferrers. With a Memoir of the Family of Unton. Printed for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society. 4to. Pp. lxxxviii. 56. 1841.

The Fishmongers' Pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, 1616. Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing, devised by Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper. Represented in twelve plates by Henry Shaw, F.S.A., from contemporary drawings in the possession of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Accompanied with various illustrative documents, and an Historical Introduction by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., Lond. and Newc., Citizen and Stationer. Printed for the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Imp. folio. 1844.

The same. Second edition. 1869.

Examples of Decorative Tiles, sometimes termed Encaustic, engraved in fac-simile, chiefly in their original size, with Introductory Remarks. 4to. Text pp. xxxii. Woodcuts 101 on pp. 97. 1845.

The Chronicle of Calais in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. to the year 1540. Edited from MSS. in the British Museum. C. S. No. xxxv. 4to. Pp. xlii. 228. 1846.

Chronicle of the Rebellion in Lincolnshire 1470. Pp. 28. Journal of the Siege of Rouen, 1591. By Sir Thomas Coningsby of Hampton Court, co. Hereford, pp. 84. In *The Camden Miscellany*, Vol. I. C. S. No. xxxix. 4to. 1847.

The Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London. From A.D. 1550 to A.D. 1563. C. S. No. XLII. 4to. Pp. xxxii. 464. 1848.

Pilgrimages to Saint Mary of Walsingham and Saint Thomas of Canterbury. By Desiderius Erasmus. Newly translated, with the Colloquy on Rash Vows by the same Author, and his Characters of Archbishop Warham and Dean Colet, and illustrated with Notes. 8vo. Pp. 6, xxiii. 248, and frontispiece. 1849.

Description of the Armorial Window on the Staircase at Beaumanor, co. Leicester. Privately printed. 8vo. Pp. 8. *No date* (1849).

The Literary Remains of John Stockdale Hardy, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, sometime Registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester. Edited in pursuance of his will by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. Pp. xxiv. 487. Five Plates. 1852.

The Chronicle of Queen Jane, and of two years of Queen Mary, and especially of the Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Written by a Resident in the Tower of London: with illustrative Documents and Notes. C. S. No. XLVIII. 4to. Pp. viii. 196. 1850.

Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London. C. S. No. LIII. 4to. Pp. xxxv. 108. 1852.

The Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell in March 1627-8; and a Letter found in their House (as asserted) directed to the Father Rector at Bruxelles. 4to. Pp. 64. 1852. In *The Camden Miscellany*, Vol. II. C. S. No. LV. 1853.

Grants, &c. from the Crown during the reign of Edward the Fifth, from the original Docket Book, M.S. Harl. 433; and two Speeches for opening Parliament, by John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor. With an Historical Introduction. C. S. No. LX. 4to. Pp. lxxvii. 96. 1854.

Inventories of the Wardrobes, Plate, Chapel Stuff, &c. of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond; and of the Wardrobe Stuff, at Baynard's Castle, of Katharine Princess Dowager. With a Memoir and Letters of the Duke of Richmond. 4to. Pp. c. 55. In *The Camden Miscellany*, Vol. III. C. S. No. LXI. 1855.

Literary Remains of King Edward the Sixth. Edited from his Autograph Manuscripts, with Historical Notes and a Biographical Memoir by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. 4to. 2 volumes. Pp. cccxl. 636. 1857-8.

The Letters of Pope to Atterbury when in the Tower of London. 4to. Pp. 22. In *The Camden Miscellany*, Vol. IV. C. S. No. LXXIII. 1859.

Narratives of the Days of the Reformation, chiefly from the Manuscripts of John Foxe, the Martyrologist, with two Contemporary Biographies of Archbishop Cranmer. C. S. No. LXXVII. 4to. Pp. xxviii. 366. 1859.

The Armorial Windows erected in the reign of Henry VI. by John Viscount Beaumont and Katharine Duchess of Norfolk in Woodhouse Chapel, by the Park of Beaumanor, in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, including an investigation of the differences of the coat of Neville. Read at the annual meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society at Loughborough, July 27th, 1859. Privately printed. 4to and Svo. Pp. iv. 50, and Pedigree. 1860.

The Boke of Noblesse: addressed to King Edward the Fourth on his Invasion of France in 1475. With an Introduction by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. 4to. Pp. lx. 96. (Presented to the Club by Lord Delamere). 1860.

A Descriptive Catalogue (*in Second Edition* of the First Series) of the Works of the Camden Society, stating the nature of their Principal Contents, the Periods of Time to which they relate, the Dates of their Composition, their Manuscript Sources, Authors, and Editors, accompanied by a Classified Arrangement and an Index, and Illustrative Particulars. 4to., uniform with Camden series, pp. xvi. 72. 1862.

Do. do. The Second Edition. 4to. Pp. xxiv. 92. 1872.

The Family Alliances of Denmark and Great Britain from the earliest times to the present. Illustrated by Genealogical Tables and a plate of the Arms of Denmark. Svo. Pp. 46. 1863.

Wills from Doctors' Commons. A selection of the Wills of Eminent Persons proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1495-1695. Edited by J. G. Nichols and John Bruce. C. S. No. LXXXIII. 4to. Pp. viii. 175. 1863.

The Heralds' Visitations of the Counties of England and Wales. An account of what has been done towards their publication. 8vo. Pp. ii. 60. 1864.

History from Marble. Compiled in the reign of Charles II. by Thomas Dingley, Gent. Printed in Photo-lithography by Vincent Brooks from the original in the possession of Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., with an Introduction and Descriptive Table of Contents. C. S. Nos. xciv. and xcvi. Two volumes 4to. Pp. 196, ccccxvii. 1867-8.

An History of the original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe, in the counties of Lancaster and York, to which is subjoined an Account of the parish of Cartmell. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Whalley. The fourth edition, revised and enlarged. By John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. I. Royal 4to. Pp. lxxvi. 362. 1870.

The following works were left unfinished by Mr. Nichols at his death, but will shortly be completed and issued :—

History of Whalley, Vol. II.

Two Sermons preached by Child Bishops at St. Paul's and at Gloucester: with other Documents relating to that Festivity. For *The Camden Miscellany*, Vol. VII.

Autobiography of Ann Lady Halket in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. For the Camden Society.

Throckmorton's Ghost. For the Roxburghe Club.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS, edited by Mr. J. G. Nichols :—

The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review, from December 1851. New Series, Vols. XXXVI. to XLV. Demy 8vo. 1851-1856.

Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica. 8 vols. Royal 8vo. 1834-1843.

The Topographer and Genealogist. 3 vols. Demy 8vo. 1846-1858.

The Herald and Genealogist. 8 vols. Demy 8vo. 1863-1874.

PAPERS communicated to the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES :—

Description of a Brass Plate from Tours with inscription. Read Feb. 3, 1831. *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII. pp. 427-429.

Observations on Ancient Paintings in St. Mary's Church at Guildford. Read Feb. 16, 1837. Vol. XXVII. pp. 413-414.

Remarks on a Specimen of Ancient Damask. Read March 9, 1837. *Ibid.* pp. 421, 423.

Observations on the Heraldic Devices discovered on the Effigies of Richard the Second and his Queen in Westminster Abbey, and upon the mode in which those ornaments were executed: including some Remarks on the Surname Plantagenet and on the Ostrich Feathers of the Prince of Wales. Read June 4, 1840. Vol. XXIX. pp. 32-59.

Description of the Silver Matrix of the Seal of Thomas de Prayers. Read June 10, 1841. *Ibid.* pp. 405-407.

The second Patent appointing Edward Duke of Somerset Protector, temp. King Edward the Sixth: introduced by an Historical Review of the various measures connected therewith. Read March 21, 1844. Vol. XXX. pp. 463-489.

On an Amity formed between the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent Participation of their Coat-Armour. Read February 22, 1841. *Ibid.* pp. 499-513.

Description of an Ivory Diptych. Read Dec. 9, 1847. Vol. XXXII. p. 456.

Some Additions to the Biographies of Sir John Cheke and Sir Thomas Smith: in a Letter addressed to Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. F.S.A., one of the Authors of the *Athens Cantabrigienses*. Read March 31, 1859. Vol. XXXVIII. pp. 98-127.

Inventory of the goods of Dame Agnes Hungerford, attainted of murder 14 Henry VIII.; with remarks thereon by J. G. N. and the Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A. F.S.A. Read May 19, 1859. *Ibid.* pp. 353-372.

Notices of the Contemporaries and Successors of Holbein. Read March 13, 1862. Vol. XXXIX. pp. 19-46.

Remarks upon Holbein's Portraits of the Royal Family of England, and more particularly upon the several Portraits of the Queens of Henry the Eighth. Read June 4, 1863. Vol. XL. pp. 71-80.

An original Appointment of Sir John Fastolfe to be Keeper of the Bastille of St. Anthony, at Paris, in 1421. With Illustrative Remarks. Read Dec. 8, 1870. Vol. XLIII. pp. 113-123.

Observations on Religious and Social Guilds suggested by the Charters of Confraternity of the Pardon of Walsoken, and the History of the College or Hospital of Walsoken. Read May 8, 1873. To be printed in *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society*, Vol. VIII. (An Abstract in *Proceedings S.A.* Vol. VI. pp. 15-19.)

On certain Portraits by Quintin Matsys and Holbein, in the Collection of the Earl of Radnor, at Longford Castle. Read May 15, 1873. To be printed in *Archæologia*, Vol. XLIV.

PAPERS communicated to the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE:—

A Secret History of a remarkable Passage in the Life of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. Read at the meeting at Winchester, Sept. 12, 1845, but not printed (?)

On the Seals of the Earls of Winchester, and On the Seals of Winchester City, and on the Seals for the Recognizances of Debtors temp. Edw. III. Read at the same meeting on Sept. 13, 1845. *Proceedings, &c. Winchester*, pp. 103-110.

On the Seals for Cloths used by the King's Aulnager. Read at the same time, but not printed (?)

On Precatory or Mortuary Rolls, and particularly one of the Abbey of West Dereham, Norfolk. Read at Norwich, August 3, 1847. *Memoirs, &c. Norwich*, pp. 99-114.

The Descent of the Earldom of Lincoln, with Notices of the Seals of the Earls. Read at Lincoln July 31, 1848. *Memoirs, &c. Lincoln*, pp. 253-279.

The Earldom of Salisbury. Read at Salisbury July, 1849. *Memoirs, &c. Salisbury*, pp. 211-234.

On the Descent of the Earldom of Oxford. Read at Oxford on June 21, 1850. *Arch. Journal*. Vol. IX. pp. 17-28.

The Descent of the Earldom of Gloucester. Read at Bristol, August 2, 1851. *Memoirs, &c. Bristol*, pp. 65-79.

PAPERS communicated to the LONDON and MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION:—

Answer filed in Equity respecting the Park and Common at Haworth, temp. Charles II. *Transactions*. Vol. I. pp. 183-191.

The Brass of John Birkhede at Harrow. Vol. I. pp. 276-284.

Biography of Richard Gough, Esq. Director S.A. (Abstract.) Vol. I. pp. 319-320.

The Ancient Mace or Jewelled Sceptre at Guildhall. Vol. I. pp. 355-6.

Notices of the Stationers' Company, their Hall, Pictures, and Plate, and their Ancient Seal of Arms. Read at Stationers' Hall, April 12, 1860. Vol. II. pp. 37-61.

(This was also separately printed under the title "Historical Notices of the Stationers' Company, &c." for private distribution. Demy 4to. 1861.)

Pictures in the Deanery at Westminster. *Ibid.* pp. 167-168.

Henry de Yeveley, one of the Architects of Westminster Hall. *Ibid.* pp. 259-266.

Notices of Pictures in the Middle Temple Hall, the Parliament Chamber, and Inner Temple Hall, and Pictures at Bridewell. *Ibid.* pp. 65-74.

Notices of John Lovekyn, four times Lord Mayor of London, and Master of Sir William Walworth. Vol. III. pp. 133-137.

The Muniments of the Vintners' Company. *Ibid.* pp. 432-447.

The Biography of Sir William Harper, Alderman of London, Founder of the Bedford Charities. Read Feb. 14, 1870. Vol. IV. pp. 70-93.

Remarks on the Mercers' and other Trading Companies of London, followed by some account of the Records of the Mercers' Company. Read at Mercers' Hall April 21, 1869. *Ibid.* pp. 131-147.

A Triple Civic Marriage in the year 1560 and other Notes in Illustration of Machyn's Diary. Read March 13, 1871. *Proceedings at Evening Meetings*, pp. 30, 31.

PAPERS communicated to the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY:—

Bowyer of Camberwell. *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. III. pp. 220-226.

The Origin and early History of the Family of Newdigate so long as they remained connected with Surrey. Read at Newdigate on the visit of the Surrey Archæological Society, July 4, 1872. Vol. VI.

accumulations which could only be provided by Catalogues of their contents. He began nearly fifty years ago to form and print a general catalogue of his collection. Moreover, he showed his estimation for catalogues by reprinting those of some remarkable foreign collections with which he had no actual concern;¹ and even volunteered to perform the same desirable service for some contemporary collectors.² But his own Catalogue, unfortunately, is chiefly the work of his own hands, superficial and unsatisfactory: whereas he could not have expended a portion of his wealth better than in the employment of diligent and experienced workmen in this department.

It will, however, we are sure, be considered one of the most interesting features of this article that we should give some account of this Catalogue, such as it is:—

Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Phillippica. 1824. pp. 24.

The first sheet describes Nos. 1—386.

The second Nos. 387—761, being all the Van Ess collection, described in four pages.

The third Nos. 762—1034, being the Chardin collection.

The fourth Nos. 1036—1387, ex bibliothecis Yarnold, &c. &c.

The fifth contains the Meerman collection,³ which is continued in the sixth, to No. 2010; after which, Nos. 2011—2156, manuscripts from the abbey of St. Martin at Tournay.

Then follow various MSS. purchased from various libraries, including those of Sir Gregory Page Turner, Muschenbroek, Drury, Engel, Williams, Lloyd, Lang, Allard, Rennie, Ord, Hibbert, Speyer, Lord Guilford, Dr. Parr, Yriarte, Santander, de Alna, Tross, Cooper, &c. &c.

¹ In 1824 he reprinted Huddesford's Catalogue (1761) of Anthony à Wood's MSS. This has since been rendered waste paper by the more complete Catalogue of that collection by the late William Henry Black. In the same year Sir Thomas Phillipps printed a Catalogue of some of the MSS. in the Public Library at Basle; in 1828 three several catalogues of MSS. at Lille, Arras, and St. Omer. See further particulars of these and others in Lowndes' list of Sir T. P.'s works.

² *Catalogus Manuscriptorum in Bibliothecis Angliæ.* Pars 1. 1833. *Contents:* Manuscripts of the Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D. (Bishop of Lichfield) pp. 8; of the Hon. Robert Curzon at Parham, 1837, p. 9; of Wm. Ormsby Gore, esq. at Porkington, pp. 10, 11; of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Cheverel? Herts. pp. 12-24; of the Earl of Kingston, pp. 25-42; Scientific MSS. of James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. 1839, pp. 43-45 (*afterwards cancelled*). Continuation of the MSS. of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, pp. 46-55,—and other supplements more doubtfully appropriate to the same volume, mentioned in Lowndes, *Appendix*, p. 229.

³ Of the Meerman collection a fuller catalogue was printed in 1829, but extending only to No. 634: in 12 pages. (Fifty-two copies.)

Fifty copies were printed of all the sheets, except the first, of which there were only twelve, and one hundred copies of those containing the Guilford MSS.

Besides the Catalogue, the following articles from the collection were printed *in extenso* at the Middle Hill press :

Sir Paul Rycaul's Diplomatic Letters from Hamburgh. 1691. Ex. MSS. Phillipps, 3,073. Folio, pp. 8.

Itinerarium ad Terram Sanctum: per Petrum de Suchen 1336, scriptum 1350 (Germanicè). Middle Hill, 1825. 18mo, pp. 5—78 (not completed). 50 copies.

Neri's Art of Painting on Glass. (A reprint, 100 copies.)

Le Lion de la Chasse: par Gaston III. Comte de Foix, Seigneur de Bearn. From MS. Phillipps 10,298. Daventry, 1844. Small 4to. pp. 16.

Pedigrees of Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokehire, in continuation of Lewis Dwnn, to about the years 1700-10, from the MS. of John Phillipps Allen Lloyd Phillipps, Esq. of Dale Castle, co. Pembroke. Typis Medio-Montanis inpressit Jacobus Rogers. 1859. Title-page. Preface 2 pp. wherein the number of correspondents to whom the Editor returns his acknowledgments shows that this was a work on which he bestowed considerable labour. An alphabetical index of Pedigrees: another of Places; and Errata (4 pp.) Extracts from the Liber Niger or Custumale of the Bishop of St. David's, A.D. 1326 (4 pp.) Then the pedigrees, 44 pp. Foolscap. 8vo.

Heredes ex Inquisitionibus post Mortem, a primo Edwardi I. A.D. 1272, ad decimum septimum Henrici VII. A.D. 1439. Ex MSS. Phillipps, No. 6538. Pars 1. Curante D. T. Phillipps, Bart. Typis Medio-Montanis excudit C. Gilmour, 1841. Foolscap folio. Title-page, preface, and pp. 87.

The first page is headed: "ESCHEATS. Heirs to Estates, found by Inquis. post Mortem. (From Povey's MSS.)" The lists are under reigns, in alphabets of the first letter only, as in the old MS. calendars. As all that is printed extends only to the end of letter C; this well-conceived effort was as abortive as many other of the Editor's projects. He printed only 25 copies.

Pedigree of Blunt, of Heathfield Park, co. Sussex; and of Lidiard Milicent, co. Wilts. It is a single broadside sheet, partly from Harl. MSS., 1425, but continued to the year 1831. (Brit. Mus. 606 k. 18.)

Pedigree of Goddard of Swindon, Clive-Pipard, and Purton [to 1825]. Broadside sheet. (Brit. Mus. 606 k. 18.)

Pedigree of Carewe, of Carewe Castle, co. Pembroke, and Mohun's Ottery, co. Devon, and the Branches of Haccombe, Antony, Bury, and Crowcombe [to 1836]. Broad-sheet, printed in 1836. (Brit. Mus. 606 k. 18.)

In his Collection of Manuscripts¹ Sir Thomas Phillipps has certainly left a rich legacy to posterity—particularly if, like those of Bodley, Cotton, Harley, Sloane, Dodsworth, and Anthony à Wood, it should be hereafter made available for general use; but the course he pursued in collecting was as wild and eccentric as

¹ There can scarcely be found a more striking illustration of the advance in price of ancient manuscripts than the valuation which was made of the Lansdowne Collec-

can be conceived. In this peculiar field of his pursuits no man was more profuse in his expenditure, and yet no man more illiberal and even unjust in his treatment of those with whom he had dealings. In both respects the cupidity of the true Collector was prominently evinced. No sum was too large for the acquisition of a treasure that once attracted his desires, and he seemed to act with a chivalrous generosity in preserving valuable manuscripts from destruction as if they had no other champions but himself. He would not surrender that honour to any competitor, whether private or public, and the purveyors of the national collection had often to relinquish desirable records that they might be added to the buried stores of Middle Hill. The commercial result of this was that manuscripts became greatly enhanced in price, because at sales by auction so certain were the literary brokers that Sir Thomas Phillipps would be the eventual purchaser of any attractive or important lot, that the object of each bidder was to secure the commission, or margin of profit, for himself. That profit, however, was seldom carried so easily as by a morning's attendance at an auction: the subsequent settlement of accounts with the Baronet was in most cases a process of far greater difficulty.

It is only charitable to conclude that the ultimate views of this strange man may have been far more public-spirited than his system or habits enabled him to realise. To literary inquirers he usually expressed much willingness that his treasures should be available for their purposes;¹ but the permission would be accompanied by condi-

tion at the time of its purchase by Parliament in 1807. Mr. Planta, then Principal Librarian of the British Museum, estimated its value after the following wholesale and average manner:—

Burghley and Cecill Papers, 120 lots at 10 <i>l.</i>	1,200
Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10 <i>l.</i>	500
Twenty-seven volumes of original Registers of Abbeys, at 10 <i>l.</i>	270
One hundred and fifty volumes, at 5 <i>l.</i>	750
Nine hundred and eighty-five, at 2 <i>l.</i>	1,970
Forty numbers of Royal Letters, at 5 <i>l.</i>	200
Eight columns of Chinese Drawings, at 10 <i>l.</i>	80
	<u>£4,970</u>

(The Petty Papers, amounting to 15 volumes, being reserved by the family.)

And even the above sum is more than the country gave for that now inestimable collection: for it was transferred at the average of the valuations made by three parties, viz. for 4,925*l.*

¹ "The liberal spirit evinced by Sir Thomas Phillipps on applications to examine

tions that they should be visited at such personal inconvenience as in most cases amounted to prohibition, and even when the visit was paid there were many chances that the objects desired for inspection had been mislaid.

Sir Thomas Phillipps died at Cheltenham on the 6th Feb. 1872, and his last will is dated only five days before, on the 1st of the same month. It was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 19th of June following, when the personal property was returned as under 120,000*l.* The executors and trustees are Samuel Gael, esq., of Charlton Kings, and the Rev. John Haydon Cardew, of Greville Villa, Cheltenham. Amongst other provisions the testator leaves to his wife, Lady Phillipps, "who is otherwise amply provided for by her marriage settlement, the sum of 100*l.* as a mark of his love." He leaves to his trustees his mansion, Thirlestane House, and all other his real estate in Cheltenham, together with his MSS., library, pictures, and effects generally, and all other his personal estate, for the use of his daughter Katherine, wife of the Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, for her life, with remainder to her third son Mansel Thomas Phillipps Fenwick and his heirs in tail male, whom failing, to the use of the first, second, fourth, and every other son of his said daughter Katherine for life, with succession to the heirs of each, in tail male, whom failing, to the right heirs of his said daughter Katherine for ever. His collection of manuscripts, library of printed books, pictures, prints, medals, bronzes, curiosities, plate, furniture, and articles of vertu, to be heirlooms for successive owners, until some person under the trust shall become entitled thereto absolutely. He bequeaths, also, to his said trustees for the use of his said daughter Katherine all sums of money payable under policy of insurance, and all other monies and securities due to him at his decease; together with monies to arise from the sale of lands at Childs Wickham in the county of Gloucester.

He left directions in his will that the Catalogues both of his MSS. and his Printed Books shall be continued by James Roper and his son; also that the printing of the Catalogues of his MSS. and Printed Books shall proceed under the superintendence of Richard Coxwell Rogers, esq. of Dodswell Court; and likewise the printing of Bigland's

any of his MSS. and the readiness with which they are entertained, is well known to the extensive circle of his friends and acquaintance; a spirit, indeed, which always exists in, and distinguishes, a mind deeply imbued with a love of literature." Mr. John Martin, writing in 1833.

Gloucestershire. At the last hour, when the will was brought for his signature, he directed the addition of these two conditions regarding his library, 1. that no Roman Catholic should ever be admitted to it; and 2. that in the appointment of new trustees some literary persons of high character should be selected. He had previously directed the perpetual exclusion of his son-in-law, Mr. J. O. Halliwell and his wife, whose stolen marriage he never forgave.

In regard to the ultimate destination of his Library, it was his evident intention that it should not be dispersed, but eventually be made available for general use. It remains for the present in a handsome and commodious building, in a town centrally situated, and sufficiently accessible: but the difficulty in rendering it largely useful may be found to lie in the absence of an adequate establishment of custodians and attendant officers.

It is probable that an Act of Parliament may be the best method to rectify what is amiss in Sir Thomas Phillipps's own stipulations, and to make his collections as truly available for public use as, it may be presumed, he really desired, though labouring under prejudiced and distorted views. If such an act were to take the course of uniting the collection to those of the British Museum, where custodians and servants are already provided, it would be one to which we think few persons would entertain or offer any objection.

Sir Thomas Phillipps was twice married: first, in 1819 to Harriet, natural daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh. She died in 1832; and Sir Thomas married secondly, in 1842, Elizabeth Harriet Aune, daughter of the Rev. John William Mansel, Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks, and grand-daughter of the late Sir William Mansel, Bart. of Iscoed, co. Carmarthen. By the former lady only he has left issue, namely three daughters,—1. Henrietta Elizabeth Molyneux, married in 1842 to James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. the well-known editor of *Shakespeare* and a long list of literary works—who, since his father-in-law's decease, has taken the name of Phillipps, in conformity with the will of his wife's grandfather; 2. Mary Sophia Bamfylde Foster, married in 1845 to the Rev. John Walcot, Rector of Ribbesford, co. Worcester, and died in February 1858; and 3. Katharine-Somerset, wife of the Rev. John Edward Addison Fenwick, Vicar of Needwood, co. Stafford.

THE POSITION OF THE CRESTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE
GARTER AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, AND OF
THE KNIGHTS OF THE TOISON D'OR AT DIJON.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Every now and then a paragraph appears in the morning papers stating that on a certain day a high official of the College of Arms visited the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor and made the changes in the arrangement of the banners and achievements of the Knights of the Garter necessitated by the death of a member of the Most Noble Order and the nomination of his successor. Please allow me to express my hope that on the next occasion of his visit Garter will give the needful orders for the restoration of the crests to their proper position upon the helmets of the present Knights. There are among them many heraldic anomalies which require correction. The crests which represent animals passant or rampant are at present placed just as they would be depicted upon the panels of a carriage turning their *sides* towards the spectator. Now any one who has examined intelligently a mediæval seal or illumination knows that the animals borne as crests invariably looked towards the front of the helmet, or in the direction in which the wearer was going. On a large number of the helmets at Windsor the crests turn their heads and tails in every direction but the right. Why should the stag of Buceleuch, the silver wolf of Granville or Sutherland, the red lion of Wellington or Cowley, the black bull of Shaftesbury, or the golden lion of Westminster, be represented rather as if turning away from the foe, instead of being ready to meet him face to face? The old "stall-plates" fastened within the stalls below in no case give a precedent for such an anomaly.

Above the stalls of the Chevaliers of the *Toison d'Or* at Dijon the crests of the Knights were made to look towards the high altar, but then the helmets were arranged to face in the same direction; whereas at St. George's Chapel all the helmets are *affrontés*, and a large proportion of the crests turn their tails towards the altar in a manner which is not heraldically correct, though possibly it might be interpreted as being thoroughly Protestant.

Do, Sir, raise your voice also, if needful, to impress upon our worthy officials at the College of Arms the necessity of correcting these matters without delay, though they may be now of long standing, and of thus averting from themselves the reproach once uttered against their predecessors, "You silly people, you don't even understand your own silly business!" I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, JOHN WOODWARD.

St. Mary's Parsonage, Montrose, N.B.

A GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF A BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OF BOURCHIER.

By JAMES EDWIN-COLE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

From the reign of Edward I. to the establishment of the Commonwealth, a period of four centuries, few families equalled and none exceeded in prominence of position, in wealth, or political power, that of Bourchier. Intermarrying with the sovereign house of Lovaine, and with the Plantagenet princesses of England; and distinguished alike in the camp, in the council chamber, at court, and in letters, one or other of its members filled well nigh every important office and dignity in the state. Amongst them were numbered a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, a Justiciar of Ireland and the first lay Lord Chancellor of England, a Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, four Knights of the Garter, a Lord Treasurer, three Barons Bourchier, three Earls of Ewe, two Earls of Essex, six Barons Fitzwarine, five Earls of Bath, and two Barons Berners, besides some others lords of parliament and many valiant knights. Space does not here permit even a sketch of their lives and actions, so that labour must be reserved for a separate work, which the writer purposes at a future date to devote to their consideration. Meanwhile he refers the curious reader to the ponderous tomes of Froissart, Dugdale, and other old historians.

Descended from this illustrious race, whose extensive estates had been carried to other families by heiresses of the senior lines, was Charles Bourchier, who married Barbara, the eldest daughter of Richard Harrison, of Balls, in Hertfordshire, M.P. for Lancaster, by his wife Audrey, eldest daughter of George Villiers, fourth Viscount Grandison. This lady died, 27 December, 1719, in her fifty-first year, and was buried with her husband in the old parish church of Clontarf, near Dublin, where until recently a large and handsome monument, ornamented with the arms of Bourchier, recorded that "they came into Ireland after the Revolution with the Hon^{ble} Gen^l Villiers, father to the present [first] Earl of Grandison, and uncle to the aforesaid Barbara." In his adopted country Mr. Bourchier filled the post of "Agent of the Regiment of Horse commanded by the Lord Windsor;" and on 5 October, 1692, was elected M.P. for the borough of Dungarvan, for which he was again returned on 5 August, 1695; and on 3 December, 1715, he was chosen for the city of Armagh. He died

18 May, 1716, and had issue five daughters and four sons, viz.:— Mary, living unmarried in 1718; Barbara (wife of Richard Prittie, of Dunalley, co. Tipperary, by whom she had issue); Catharine (wife of William Yarner, grandson to Sir Abraham Yarner, by whom she had issue); Anna Maria (first wife of John, Lord Ward, created Viscount Dudley and Ward, by whom she had John, second Viscount Dudley and Ward, who died *s.p.* in 1788); and Arabella Bouchier, who died unmarried prior to 1718. The sons were, Charles, baptized at St. Michan's, Dublin, 3 April, 1695; Francis, baptized there 22 Aug. 1796, who both died young; Edward, the younger surviving son (of whom on p. 370); and Richard, the elder surviving son, known as

“The Honourable Richard Bouchier,” who early in life entered the service of the East India Company. He was appointed Resident at Surat,¹ and subsequently promoted to be Governor of Bombay, where he was mainly instrumental in founding and a chief contributor towards the support of its English Church. By his wife Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Hawkins, of Clayhill in Epsom, Surrey, he had issue, two daughters (Sarah, who died unmarried 10 June, 1796, and Emilia, who died unmarried in her 67th year on 1 Jan. 1800) and two sons, viz.:

I. Charles Bouchier, Governor of Madras, who, after his return to England, built, at a cost of about £53,000, the superb and sumptuous mansion in Shenley, Herts, called Colney-house, of which an elaborate description is given in *The New British Traveller*, by James Dugdale, LL.D. (4^o., London, 1819). He served as sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1788; and married 6 May, 1776, Anne, daughter of Thomas Foley, M.P. for co. Hereford, but died without

¹ About a generation earlier there was another Mr. Bouchier, who was one of the eight members of the council at Surat, and who in 1677 was *locum tenens* for the Deputy-Governor of Bombay. Captain Alexander Hamilton's *New Account of the East Indies* (8vo. London, 1744), and Anderson's *The English in Western India* (8vo. London, 1856), give long accounts of the eventful career of this gentleman, whose name they spell “Boucher” and “Bowcher.” They relate that he and another of his colleagues had the misfortune to become obnoxious to and to excite the jealousy and envy of their chief, the Governor-General Sir John Child; and that to avoid his malignant and vindictive persecutions and to insure their personal safety they were compelled to withdraw from the settlement. Mr. Bouchier escaped to Delhi, and obtained the protection of the Great Mogul, Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided for some time, but afterwards returned to Surat. I have as yet been unable to ascertain what was the degree of relationship between this individual and the above-named Richard Bouchier.

issue at the age of 82, on 2 Feb. 1810. His widow died at Hadham, Herts, 14 May, 1814, in her 80th year.

II. James Bouchier, of Little Berkhamstead, sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1792, who died at Bath 5 Sept. 1816. By his wife Eliza Diana, daughter and coheirress of Rev. Samuel Fowler, Rector of Atcham, co. Salop (she died March 8, 1837, aged 93), he left

i. Charles Bouchier, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, solicitor to the Treasury, and recorder of Hertford, who died unmarried in 1845.

ii. James Claud Bouchier, K.H., a General in the army, Colonel of 3rd Dragoon Guards, sometime of 11th and 22nd regiments of Light Dragoons, who died at Buxton, in Norfolk, 12 Feb. 1859, in his 79th year. He had three sons and two daughters by his wife Maria, second daughter of George Caswall, of Sacomb Park, co. Herts., viz. :

i. Charles John Bouchier, of Speen-Hill-lodge, Newbury, Berks, born 1824, a Captain in the army, formerly in the Carabineers, and afterwards of the 8th Hussars, and Coldstream Guards; who has issue a son Arthur Bouchier.

ii. James Johnes Bouchier, of Felthorpe-hall, co. Norfolk, late Major 52nd regiment of Light-infantry, who has issue a son Cecil Edward Bouchier.

iii. Claud Thomas Bouchier, V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honor, of the Medjidie, &c., Lieutenant-Colonel Rifle-Brigade, served in the Caffir War, and in the Crimean Campaign, and was at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the seige of Sebastopol, the night attack and capture of the Ovens, where he succeeded to the command of the riflemen on the death of General Tryon, for which he was mentioned in the despatches and made brevet Major. He was also present throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, and was at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the battle of Nawab-gunge.

iv. Mary Diana, born at Brayfield, and married 8 Aug. 1849, to the Rev. William James Stracey, M.A., Rector of Buxton with Oxnead and Skeyton, co. Norfolk, by whom she has issue eight children.

v. Susan Ann, married 17 May, 1853, to Rowland Francis Walbanke Childers of Cantley, co. York, by whom she had one son. She died 25 November, 1858.

III. Diana (eldest daughter of James Bouchier, Esq.) married to John Newell Birch of Henley on Thames, but died *s.p.* 1867.

IV. Emma Audrey Bouchier, who died unmarried, and was buried at Fawley, co. Bucks.

Edward Bouchier, M.A. (of whom before on p. 368, 2nd son of Charles Bouchier, M.P.), born 7 April, 1707, was Rector of Bramfield from 1740 to 1775, and Vicar of All Saints and St. John's in Hertford from 1741 to 1771, and a J.P. for co. Herts. He died 17 Nov. 1775, and was buried in Bramfield church. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Gattacre, Rector of Mursley cum Salden, Bucks, who died at St. Alban's, at the age of 75, on 4 July, 1790, he had ten children, viz.:—

I. Mary, born 1 Oct. 1737, married to Rev. James Torkington, D.D., Rector of Little Stukeley, co. Hunts, by whom she had (*inter alios*) James Torkington, who married his cousin Eliza, daughter of Charles Bouchier and Barbara Richardson.

II. Edward Bouchier, M.A., born 6 Sept. 1738, who succeeded his father as Vicar of All Saints and St. John's, Hertford, in 1771, and as Rector of Bramfield in 1775. He died 14 Dec. 1785, and left by his wife Catherine, second daughter of William Wollaston of Finborough, co. Suffolk, M.P. for Ipswich, a son,

Edward Bouchier, M.A., who succeeded his father as Rector of Bramfield, and married, 7 Feb. 1804, Harriet, youngest daughter of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, by whom he had issue (*inter alios*) a son,

Sir George Bouchier, K.C.B., Major-General R.H.A., who served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4, and at the battle of Punniar, for which he received the Bronze Star. During the Indian Mutiny he commanded a field-battery, and was at the actions of Trimmooghat, the siege of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore. His services were repeatedly named in despatches, and he is author of a touching and deeply interesting narrative

of the dreadful scenes of this terrible insurrection, entitled *Eight Months' Campaign against the Bengal Sepoy Army during the Mutiny of 1857*. (8vo. London, 1858.) He commanded the late (1872) Looshai expedition, and by his able, active, and vigorous generalship contributed to its successful termination. He married July 10, 1853, Georgiana-Clementson, younger daughter of John Graham Lough, the celebrated sculptor, and by her, who died at Calcutta, 2 March, 1868, had issue, 1. George-Lough; 2. Edward-Herbert; 3. Ina-Maude-Mary; 4. Mary-Blanche (d. inf.); 5. Arthur-Charles-Francis Clementson. He married secondly, 23 May, 1872, Margaret-Murchison, second daughter of the late Colonel Bartleman, Bengal Army.

- III. Charles Bourchier (son of Rev. Edward Bourchier and Elizabeth Gattacre), born 13 March, 1739, died 28 Nov. 1818. Was Member of the Council of Bombay; afterwards of Sandridge Lodge, of Tittenhanger, and of Hadley-Barnet, Herts. He married firstly, 7 Oct. 1773, Barbara, daughter of James Richardson, of Knock-shinnock, co. Dumfries; and by her, who died at sea 18 Nov. 1784, he had issue,
- i. Charles, and ii. Edward, born in Bombay, and died young.
 - iii. Eliza, born 1777, married, 22 Oct. 1799, to her cousin James Torkington, of the Temple, barrister-at-law, who died Feb. 6, 1852; by whom she had fourteen children, and died about 1856.
 - iv. Samuel Bourchier, born Oct. 1781, was of the H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, and died at Bombay, 1813, leaving issue by his wife, Harriet,¹ daughter of Major-General Robert Lewis, E. I. Co.'s Service (by his wife Mary Prittie, daughter of Richard Prittie and Barbara Bourchier, *see* p. 368), five sons and two daughters:—
 - 1. Robert Francis Bourchier, Captain 4th Bombay N. I., who married, 21 July, 1832, Antoinette Anna Louisa, ninth daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, Capt. R. N., Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon (by his

¹ The widow of Mr. Samuel Bourchier was married to Capt. Robertson, and had issue Nigel Robertson, *ob. s. p.*, and Eliza, married in 1853 to Richard Wiggins, esq. Major-General Robert Lewis was the elder brother of Frederick Lewis, Commander R.N. (*ob.* 1869), whose eldest daughter Lucy is the wife of John Gough Nichols, esq., F.S.A., editor of *The Herald and Genealogist*.

third wife Antoinette, only daughter of Anthoine Pierre Reynes). He died 1837, leaving two children, Harriet E. L. Bouchier and Robert Lennox Bouchier, Captain R. M. A., who married, 14 Oct. 1859, Mary, elder daughter of Philip Hast, Lieut. R. N., by whom he has a son, Philip Lennox Walter Bouchier.

2. Henry Bouchier, in the E. I. Company's Service, died in India, unmarried.
3. George Bouchier, a Lieutenant in H.M.'s 36th Foot, died in 1837, unmarried.
4. John Bouchier, a Lieutenant in H.M.'s 26th Cameronians, died in Bengal, unmarried.
5. James, who died young.
6. Harriet, married to John Burnett, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, son of Thomas Burnett, of Aberdeen, Purse-bearer to the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and nephew to the celebrated Lord Monboddo.
7. Jane, married to Capt. William Chambers, Bombay N. Infantry, second son of Richard Chambers, Esq., of Whitbourne Court, co. Hereford, and had issue one daughter, Jane, married to Captain George Geech.

Mr. Charles Bouchier married 2ndly, 25 Jan. 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Preedy, D.D., Rector of Brington, co. Northampton, by whom he had—

- v. (1) Georgiana, born 1787, died at Boulogne-sur-Mer 8 March, 1862; married to James Garden Seton of the Hanaper Office in the Court of Chancery, by whom she had issue.
- vi. (2) Charles Spencer Bouchier, M.A., Rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, and Vicar of Sandridge, Herts; born 22 Feb. 1791, died 22 July, 1872,¹ married 13 April, 1814, Eliza, daughter of Samuel Harman of Hadley-Barnet, by whom he had issue, Georgiana Anne (wife of Richard Weller Chadwick); Marianne Frances Bouchier, unmarried, twin with John Henry James Bouchier, who died in infancy; Emilia Bouchier, unmarried; and a son, Legendre Charles Bouchier, born at Hadley-Barnet, 13 March, 1815, Colonel 98th Regiment, and sometime

¹ He possessed, as heir-looms, two fine and well-painted portraits of his ancestors Sir John Bouchier, of Benningborough, "the Regicide," and of his wife Dame Anne, daughter and sole heiress of William Rolfe of Hadley, co. Suffolk.

provisional Governor of Demerara. He was present at the battle of Ghiznee, 1839, and subsequently at the storming and capture of Khelat, where he was twice wounded. He was also in the campaigns of Afghanistan and Belochistan. He was commandant of Kurrachee during the mutiny, and by his promptitude and energy wholly suppressed it in that garrison. He married, in 1846, Margaret, daughter of Rev. Thomas Beane Johnstone, Rector of Chilton, Somerset; and, dying at Ramsgate, April 27, 1866, left issue by her a son, Charles Legendre Johnstone Bourchier, and two daughters.

- vii. (3) Caroline, born 16 Feb. 1792, married 31 March, 1814, to Rev. Theodore Dury, Rector of Keighley, co. York, by whom she had a daughter Caroline.
- viii. (4) Richard James Bourchier, born 10 June, 1793, of the Island of Malta; married 1stly Miss Lander, by whom he had three daughters and one son; and 2ndly Dorothy, daughter of Captain Darby of Hadley-Barnet, but had no issue by her.
- ix. (5) Frederick Bourchier, born 16 March, 1795, who died, unmarried, at Malta, 5 March, 1862.
- IV. George Bourchier (son of Rev. Edward Bourchier and Elizabeth Gattacre), born 11 May, 1741.
- V. Frances, born 6 June, 1745, was wife to Rev. William Lloyd, Preacher at the Charterhouse and of Much-Hadham, by whom she had issue.
- VI. Elizabeth, born 6 Sept. 1746, wife of — Howell.
- VII. John Bourchier, born 26 Sept. 1747, Captain R.N. and Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, who served much afloat, particularly in the West Indian Seas. He was especially commended by and received the thanks of the Admiralty for his gallant and intrepid conduct in an encounter, in 1782, between "l'Hector" and two large French frigates; for, notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy, the disabled and shattered condition of his own ship (an old French prize) and a severe wound received in the action, he refused to surrender, and successfully repelled the attack. He died 30 Dec. 1808. He married 1stly Mary, daughter of Rev. Richard Walter, Chaplain R.N., author of *Lord Anson's Voyage Round the World*, and by her, who died 26 Nov. 1789, he had issue—

- I. George Pocock Bouchier, who died young.
 - II. Jane Bouchier, who died young.
 - III. Mary Sophia, born Aug. 1786, married to Rev. Edward Ince, M.A., Vicar of Wigtoft cum Quadring, by whom she had a son, Rev. Edward Cumming Ince, M.A., Vicar of Christchurch, Battersea, and a daughter, Mary Jane Ince, married to her cousin Henry Prescott Pellew Bouchier.
 - IV. Henry Bouchier, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, born Oct. 1787. Whilst commanding H. M.'s sloop "the Hawke" he much distinguished himself by the chasing of a large and well-protected French convoy, which resulted in his driving nineteen of them ashore and capturing four others, one of his prizes being a brig mounting 10 guns. He died at Lille, Oct. 14, 1852, leaving surviving issue by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald (she died at Ostend, Feb. 9, 1852, aged 62)—
 - i. Macdonald Bouchier, commander R.N., born 6 Aug. 1814, married, 5 Dec. 1843, Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Adm. John Hancock, C.B., and by her, who died 1872, he had Macdonald Augustus Henry Bouchier, who died 28 April, 1850, Seton Longuet Bouchier, Mary Eliza Sophia Bouchier, and Alice Gertrude Bouchier.
 - ii. Henry Prescott Pellew Bouchier, Captain P. and O. ship "Bentinck," died 1856, leaving issue by his wife and cousin, Mary Jane Ince, a son, Henry E. Bouchier, sub-Lieutenant R.N. and three daughters.
- Captain John Bouchier married secondly, at St. James', Westminster, December 1790, Charlotte, second daughter of Thomas Corbett, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and of Darnhall, Cheshire, and Elsham, co. Lincoln. By her, who died 5th January, 1839 (having remarried Feb. 27, 1810, Capt. Platt of the Royal South Lincoln Militia and afterwards J. S. Sandars Lang of Keaton, co. Devon), he had issue—
- v. (1.) William Bouchier, Commander R.N., born 1791, died in Canada, 22nd January, 1844; who was author of *A Narrative of a Passage from Bombay to England, describing the Author's Shipwreck in the Nautilus in the Red Sea; Journeys across the Nubian Desert, &c.* (8vo. London, 1834.) He married firstly, in Canada, 8th April, 1821, Amelia, daughter of John Mills Jackson, by whom he had only one child,

- i. Eustace Fane Bouchier, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the Medjidie, &c. Colonel R.E. who served throughout the Kaffir campaign of 1846, during a portion of which he commanded a native levy; and who also served throughout all the operations of the Eastern campaign of 1854—55, including the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and as brigade-major to the Royal Engineers at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He married firstly, Anne Jane, daughter of Charles Stuart Pillans, merchant, of Rosebank, Rondebosch, C. G. H., by whom he had issue, Charles Edward Bouchier, Alfred Heseltine Bouchier, and five daughters. Colonel Bouchier married secondly, in Canada, the relict of Wilmot Seton, of the Treasury.
- Captain Bouchier married secondly Laura, daughter of Richard Preston, of Connaught Terrace, London, and widow of Robert Wrangham Lukin, Lieutenant Bombay army, and had issue by her four daughters and a son,
- ii. Henry Seton Bouchier, lieutenant R.M., who was sometime the British Resident at Lukoja on the Niger. He married, 1868, Jessie Caroline, daughter of Robert Hawkes, Colonel 80th Regiment, and has issue one daughter.
- vi. (2.) Charlotte Margaret, married to Richard Parke, Captain R.M. by whom she had Richard Parke, Colonel R.M.; Frederick Parke, Lieutenant R.N.; Charlotte Parke, Mary Parke, who both died unmarried; and Caroline, the wife of Rev. Philip Prescott, M.A., son and heir-presumptive of Admiral Sir Henry Prescott.
 - vii. (3.) Anne, married to John Spicer Hulbert, of Stakeshill-lodge, co. Hants, and had issue three sons and three daughters.
 - viii. (4.) Caroline, married to George Lamburn Greetham, late deputy-judge-advocate at Portsmouth, but had no issue.
 - ix. (5.) Thomas Bouchier (twin), who, by his wife Anne, daughter of —— Graham, of Deal, had three sons, viz.:
 - i. Edward Bouchier, who perished at sea.
 - ii. William Sutherland Bouchier, master R.N., who was born 15 Nov. 1823, married firstly, 8 Sept. 1850, Minaglover, daughter of J. Aldrich, master R.N., by whom

he had two daughters; and secondly, 1 May, 1856, Mary, daughter of Isaac Halse, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, by whom he has two daughters.

- iii. Thomas Bouchier, master R.N., born 10 Sept. 1827, who was much employed in the several searches for Sir John Franklin's ill-fated Arctic expedition, and died on active service in Victoria, Australia, 9 July, 1866. He married, 22 Jan. 1853, Anne-Bourchier, daughter of J. Aldrich, master R.N., and by her left issue six children.
- x. (6.) James O'Brien Bourchier (twin), who settled in Canada, where he was a justice of the peace, and died in his 75th year, 28 Aug. 1872, leaving issue by his wife, Jeanne, daughter of James Lyall, of Canada West, six daughters and two sons, William Bourchier and John Raines Bourchier, who are both married and have issue.
- xi. (7.) Susanna, born 13 April, 1801, married at Waltham Abbey, 1827, to John Cole, of Easthorpe Court, in Wigtoft, co. Lincoln, by whom she had surviving issue, 1. John Charles Cole; 2. James Edwin-Cole, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; 3. Mary Anne, widow of Hugh Williams, second son of late Henry Williams, of Tre' Iarddur and Tre'r Castell, co. Anglesey.
- xii. (8.) John Bourchier, M.D. died in India, and left by his wife, Sophia, daughter of John Phillips, M.D. of Winchester, an only child, the Rev. Walter Bourchier, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Sibford.
- xiii. (9.) Julius Bourchier, clerk in the Privy Seal Office, died unmarried about 1818.
- xiv. (10.) Frances, born 13 Dec. 1807, married to John Overington, but has no issue.
- VIII. Richard Bourchier (son of Edward, by Eliz. Gattacre), born 11 May, 1749.
- IX. and X. Julia and Charlotte Bourchier (daughter of Edward, by Eliz. Gattacre), twins, born 11 Feb. 1752; one of them was married to — Tonge, of London.

Arms: Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four waterbougets sable. Crest: On a wreath, a Saracen's head in profile proper, couped at the shoulders, habited vert, collared and ducally crowned or, capped gules and tasselled of the third.

Easthorpe Court, Wigtoft, near Spalding,
May, 1873.

THE FAMILY OF CROKER.

The name of Croker has been associated in modern times almost exclusively with literature,¹ and even the political services of the late Secretary to the Admiralty have been forgotten in the interest which attaches to his career as a Reviewer. But John Wilson Croker and Thomas Crofton Croker are but the latest fruits off an old tree which flourished for many centuries in Devonshire before its successful transplantation to the sister kingdom. Prince,² in his *Worthies of Devon*, claims the highest antiquity for the family, and cites in support of its traditional importance "that old saw often used among us in discourse,

Croker, Crewys, and Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came were at home."

We have not been able to trace the family in a connected line from an earlier period than the commencement of the fourteenth century, at which time it was seated at Crocker's Hele in Meeth, a parish situated about four miles from Hatherleigh, on the northern side of Dartmoor. Crocker's Hele continued in the possession of the family till the middle of the seventeenth century, though Lineham, in the extreme south of the county, had then been the seat of the Crokers for several generations. The most eminent member of the family of whom we have any authentic information is Sir John Croker of Lineham, who was Cup and Standard Bearer to King Edward IV. and received from that monarch many proofs of attachment and respect. The date of his knighthood is unknown, but it must have been conferred previous to September 1471, when Sir John Paston thus wrote:—

Sir Thomas Fulforth escaped out of Westminster with 100 spears, as men say, and is into Devonshire, and there hath stricken off Sir John Crokker's head, and killed another knight of the Courtenays as men say. (*Paston Letters*.)

There was no truth in this report so far as concerned Sir John Croker, for he survived many years, and in 1475 received from Louis

¹ Perhaps we ought not to omit all mention of "Sir Christopher Croker, knight and vintner," one of *The Nine Worthies of London* commemorated in the old ballad, and "Sweet Alley Croker" (afterwards Alicia Langley, *see* p. 6), the subject of more modern song.

² Prince was himself connected with the Croker family. Bernard Prince married, circa 1640, Mary Crocker of Lyneham, sister (apparently) of Sir Hugh Crocker, Mayor of Exeter.

XI. of France, whom he visited in attendance on his royal master, an honourable augmentation to the crest which King Edward had conferred on him. (*See Pedigree.*)

Sir John died 14th March, 1508, and was buried at Yealmpton, the parish church of Lineham, where a brass, representing the knight in plate armour, and bearing the following inscription, may still be seen:—

Hic jacet Joh'es Crokker, miles, quonda' ciphorarius ac signifer illustrissimi regis Edwardi quarti, qui obiit xliij die Marcij Anno Domi missi'o quingentesimo octavo.—[Haines's Manual.]

His son was squire of the body to King Henry VII.; and a later descendant, Hugh Crocker, was knighted by King Charles I. in 1644, when he visited Exeter during the campaign with the Earl of Essex.

The main line of the family terminated in an heiress, Mary Croker, who brought Lineham to the Bulteels, of Flete, co. Devon, and from them it has passed by sale to the Bastards of Kitley, its present owners. Junior branches of the family were seated at Ugborough, Exeter, and elsewhere in Devon, and also at St. Agnes in the adjoining county of Cornwall. The last of these is now represented by the Crokers of Ireland, whose ancestors migrated thither in the time and service of Cromwell, and acquired property in the counties of Limerick,¹ Cork, and Waterford. The founder of the Limerick line, Edward Croker, was slain in the Irish rebellion of 1641. He resided at Rawleighstown, which continued to be the seat of his descendants until Ballyneguarde Castle² was acquired by his grandson John Croker, from whom it has devolved in regular succession to the present John Monck Croker, who may be regarded as the head of the family. In the subjoined pedigrees the authority for each statement is as far as possible inserted; but it must be borne in mind that the parochial registers in Ireland are sadly defective, and that it is almost impossible to secure undoubted evidence of many facts without the aid of such

¹ The following Mon. Ins. from Fidamore church, co. Limerick, recites the descent of the Ballyneguarde branch: "Here lyeth the body of JOHN CROKER, late of Ballyneguard, in the county of Limerick, Esq. who was the son of Edward, who was the son of Thomas, who was the son of John Croker of Lynham, in the county of Devon, in the Kingdom of Great Brittain, Esq. by Stroud his wife, who died the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord God 1717, being the 93rd year of his age. (Arms of Croker of Lynham.) Here also lyeth the bodies of John, Thomas, Edward, and Walter, sons, and the body of Elizabeth, his daughter."

² "Ballinegarde Castle is four miles distant from the city of Limerick, in the handes of John Croker, esq. one of his Majt^{ties} Justices of the Peace for the county of Limerick, one of the greatest corne-merchants in the sayd county." *Dingley's Tour*, 1681.

records. The earliest portion of the pedigree is taken from Risdon, Westcote, and Pole, the historians of Devon, and many dates have been supplied from the Yealmpton Registers.¹

C. J. ROBINSON, M.A.

Norton Canon Vicarage, Hereford.

PEDIGREE OF CROKER. No. I.

ARMS: Argent, a chevron engrailed gules between three ravens, two and one, proper, quartering Churchill, Farway (?), and Dawney.

CREST: Or, a two-handled goblet, charged with a rose gules, and issuant therefrom three fleurs-de-lis ppr. (The latter being the augmentation granted by Louis XI.)

William Croker, of Croker's Hele, in the parish of Meeth,
co. Devon; living 1307.

William Croker, of Croker's Hele.

Sir John Croker, of Croker's Hele and of Lineham <i>jure uxoris</i> .	Agnes, dau. and heir of Giles Churchill, of Lineham. [Sable, a lion ramp. arg. over all a bendlet gu.]
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John Croker, of Lineham; living 1396, (Fought at the battle of Agincourt. <i>Betham</i> .)	Dau. and heir of Corim, of Hemerdon, (mar. 1396, <i>Lysons</i> .)
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John Croker, of Lineham. ²	[Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Yeo, of Heanton Sackville, co. Devon.]
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Sir John Croker, of Lineham, Knt. Cup and Standard Bearer to Edw. IV. J. P. co. Devon, 1483; died 14 March, 1508; bur. at Yealmpton. (<i>Mon. Ins</i> .)	Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Rich. Fortescue, of Punsbourne, co. Herts, and Windsor, co. Devon, and widow of John Wood and . . . Elliott.
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1. Joan, dau. of Humphrey Arundel, of Ceely, co. Cornub. o. s. p. (<i>Her. Vis.</i> 1620.)	John Croker, of Lineham, Squire to Hen. VII. Will dated 16 Jan.; prov. at C. P. C. 1 Feb. 1520-1. ⁴	2. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hugh Pollard, of Girston, co. Devon; died 21st May, 1531. (<i>Inq. p. m.</i>)	Sir Hugh Trevanyon, of Caerhayes, co. Cornub. K.B.
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¹ These registers contain several entries relating to the family of William Croker, whose place in the pedigree I have been unable to ascertain. A *Mon. Ins.* states that "William Croker, Esq^r. Counsel at law," died 1 Dec. 1699, aged 30, and was the son of William Croker, of Winsor, gent., who died 19 Jan. 1714, aged 79, and he, it would seem, of another William Croker, gent. The spelling of the name appears to have been very variable.

² There seems to be a generation omitted either before or after this John Croker, who married Elizabeth Yeo.

³ Some pedigrees make Elizabeth Yeo the wife of the Standard Bearer, and omit altogether the marriage with Elizabeth Elliott (*née* Fortescue). Possibly the latter was Sir John's second wife. (See Pedigree of Fortescue of Punsbourne in Lord Clermont's *Life of Sir John Fortescue*.)

⁴ Had licence 28 Nov. 1514, to empark certain lands and heath in his manor of Lynham with free-warren in Lynham, Hemerdon, Brixton, Smalehanger, and Torpike.

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John Croker, of Lineham, et. 5 in 1520; in wardship to Sir Lewis Pollard; living 1548. = Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Richard Strode, of Newnham, co. Devon.

2. George Croker. Elizabeth, mar. Andrew Maynard, of Sherford.

Anne, mar. Edward Drewe, of Newton St. Cyres.

John Croker, of Lineham; died 18 Nov. 1612. Will dat. 19th Dec. 1611; pr. at C. P. C. 21 June, 1613. = Agnes, dau. and coheir of John Servington, of Tavistock, co. Devon.

3. Richard, (of Ugborough, co. Devon.) = 4. Nicholas; [bur. 6 Feb. 1605.] 5. Robert.

6. Edward. 7. Philip, (of Gloucester?). 8. Samuel.

Elizabeth. Mary. Joan. Anne. Agnes, mar. Thomas Burell, of Woodland, co. Corn. Alice, mar. George Keinsham, of Brixton, co. Devon.

2. Thomas Croker. = B. See Pedigree II.

Hugh Croker, son and heir, ob. vit. pat. = Agnes, dau. and heir of John Bonville, of Bampfield, co. Devon.

2. John, o. s. p. George, of Budockshide, mar. Mary Cole, widow, o. s. p. 1632.

3. William, o. s. p. Christopher, of Ramsland. =

Anne, married John Fowell, of Fowellscombe. Frideswide, married Champernoun, of Modbury. Maria, mar. Thomas Southcot, of Callerleigh.

Agnes, mar. John Penkellow. Barbara, mar. Walter Elford.

2. Francis Croker, bur. 13 Jan. 1659. = Thoma- sine . . . bur. 11 May, 1630.

4. Christopher. 2. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Arthur Champernoun, of Modbury, Knt. o. s. p.

John Croker, of Lineham, et. 25, 1612. Entered his Pedigree at the Her. Vis. a° 1620; bur. 16 Nov. 1646. = 1. Joan, dau. of Leigh, and wid. of Gilbert alias Webber. 1634-5. 3. Hugh Croker, of Exeter, knighted in 1644. Will dat. 21 Mar. 1659-60, prov. at C. P. C. 1662. = Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Colleton, Bart. Joan, m. Piers. Elizabeth, m. 1. Rule. 2. Mower. Mary, m. Bernard Prince.⁴

George Croker, of Yeal Hampton; bap. 4 Dec. 1628. = Anstice, d. of Nic. Tripp, of Kingsbridge.

Tabitha, mar. Francis Fox, of St. Germans. = John Croker, of Lineham, et. 10 in 1620; bur. 3 Dec. 1684. = Jane dau. of Sir John Pole, of Slute, co. Devon. Knt. M.P.; mar. 28 Sept. 1657. Agnes, mar. Worthall. Margaret, mar. R. Keer.

1. Dau. and heir of Richard Hillersdon. = Courtenay Croker, of Lineham, M.P. for Plympton 1699; bap. 13th June, 1660; died 1740. = 2. Sarah, dau. and coheir of John Tucker, of Exeter, o. s. p.

Mary Croker, mar. 1 Oct. 1718. = James Bulteel, of Flete, co. Devon.

⁴ John Prince (son of Bernard and Mary) was born at Newnham Abbey, Axminster, and was aged 17 in 1660. He became vicar of Berry Pomeroy, and published the *Worthies of Devon* in 1701.

II. CROKER, OF CO. WATERFORD.

Thomas Croker, of St Agnes, co. Cornwall, (2nd son = Margery, dau. of John Croker, of Lineham, by his wife Elizabeth, John Ghl, of Tavistock, dau. of Richard Strode,) died before 1620.

4. Christopher Croker, (probable ancestor of the Crokers of Lisnabrin, co. Cork.)

- 1. John Croker, of St. Agnes. (Visit. of Devon 1620.)
 - Dau. of Squire.
 - 2. Hugh Croker, of Ballyanker, co. Waterford, Captain of Cap-pouquin Castle 1640. Admin. granted 20 Feb. 1644-5.
 - 3. Edward Croker, of Lawleighstown. See No. III.

Michael Croker, of Trevelias, in par. of St. Agnes.

- Christopher Croker, of St. Agnes.

Michael Croker, of Trevelias; living = Jane, daugh. of Gwynn. (Hals.) circa 1729.

Joan Croker, = Francis St. Aubyn, of Madon, and heir; Iron, (second son of John living at Ma. St. Aubyn, of Clowance,) died in 1721; Mayor of Marazion 1684; second wife. bur. at St. Ives 23 Oct. 1710.

Godolphin Arundel Croker St. Aubyn, of St. Agnes; bapt. 3 Mar. 1700; died unmarried. set. 70, 7 April, 1770; bur. at St. Agnes.

1. John Croker, died 1661 unmarried. Hugh. Admin. to brother proved 6 May, 1668.

James Croker, living 1734, o. s. p.

2. Dau. of ... = John Croker, of Tallow; = I. Aphia, dau. of Serjeant. born 1695; died 1743. Francis Strangeman, of Inkercarry, co. Cork.

CROKER, OF ATRHILL, co. Cork.

Walter Croker, of Tallow; = Sarah, sister of Edward Croker, of Johnstown. Devereux.

1. Catherine, dau. of John = John Croker, Surveyor-General of Ireland; born 1743, died 1814. = 2. Hester, only dau. of Rev. Richard Rathborne by dau. of Admiral Wilson.

Walter Croker, of Tallow, and of co. Tipperary; died 1817.

- 1. Catherine, mar. William Pennell. Margaret, mar. Lovell Pennell.

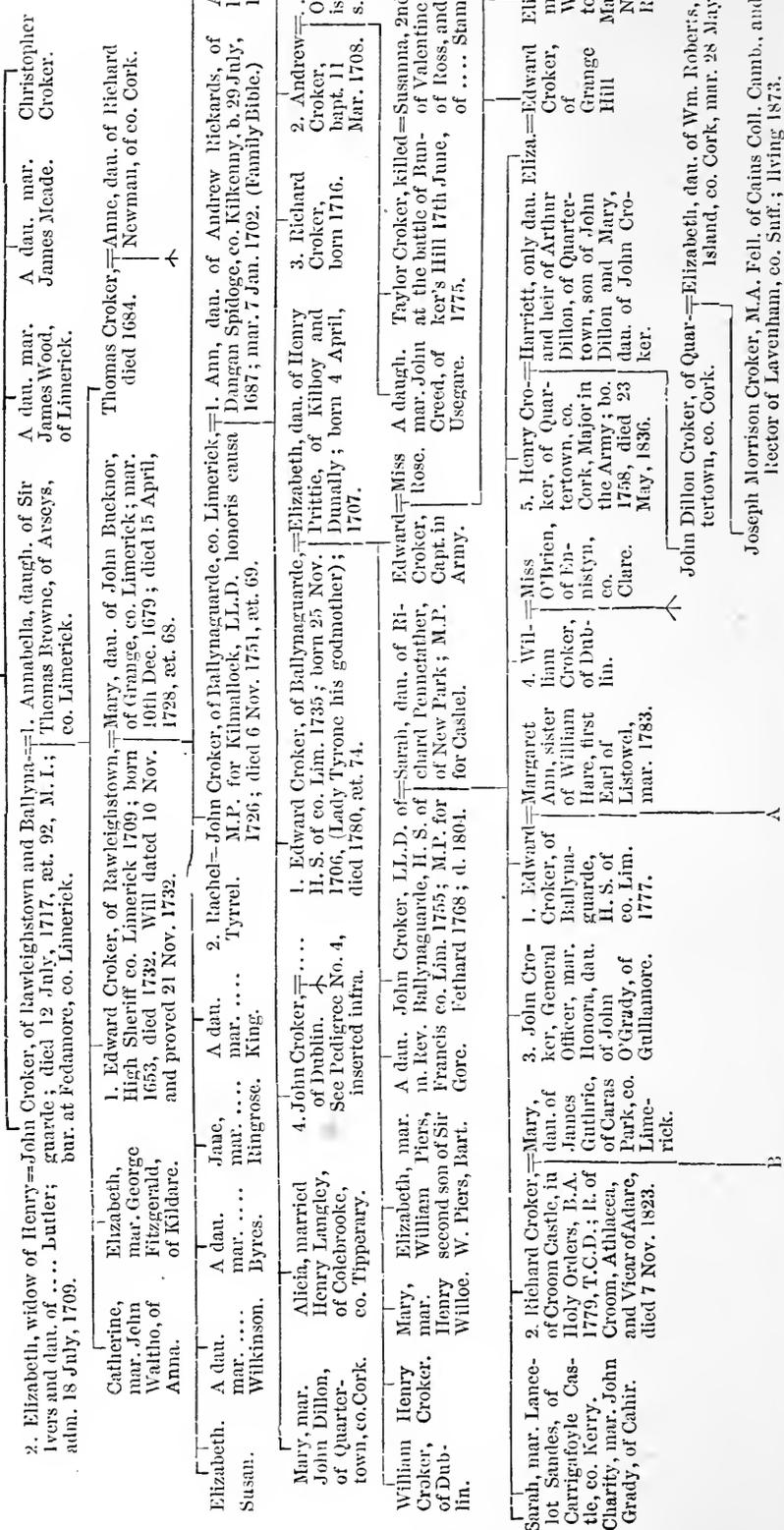
Right Hon. John Wilson = Rosamond, eldest dau. of Croker, M.P., sometime Secretary to the Admiralty, b. 1780; d. 10 Aug. 1857. William Pennell, Her Brit. Majesty's Consul-General in the Brazils.

A son and dau. ob. s. p.

Sarah, mar. 1815, J. T. Bond, P.D., Dean of Ross.

III. CROKER, OF CO. LIMERICK.

Edward Croker, of Rawleighstown, = Dau. of John Downing, co. Limerick; slain in 1641. of co. Waterford.



INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

DEVON, 12 HEN. VIII. No. 22.

Exchequer Series.

By an Inquisition p. m. held at Exon, on the 12th day of April, in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. &c. before Richard Strode, Esq. Eschaetor, and a jury therein named, &c. &c. found that John Crokker, Esqr. was seized in demesne and of fee of the manors of Torpeke, Crokershele, and Cheryton Burnell, with 20 messuages, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 60 acres of woodland, one mill, 50 acres of furze and underwood, and ten mares rent, with the appurtenances, lying and being in Torpeke, Uggeburgh, Crockershyll, Methe, Cheryton Burnell, Cheryton Phypane, Herford, Bordenlyston, Sele Cranworthy, Brodeclyste, Monks hyll, Bouley, Traylysworthy, Shaa, Lytelham, and Exmouthe, in the county of Devon, &c. whereby it appeared by a record of the roll of Mich^{mas} Term, in the 24th year of King Henry the Seventh, that the said manors, lands, &c. were held in demesne and fee for the sole use and benefit of the aforesaid John Crokker, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, &c. &c. &c.

Also that the said John Crokker was seized in demesne and of fee of the manor of Lynham, with the appurtenances, &c. that is, including 11 messuages, 400 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 20 acres of woodland, 100 acres of furze and underwood, and 10*l.* rent, with the appurts. in Lynham, Lotherton, Yalmeton, Bryxton, and Holbeton, in the county aforesaid, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise the manor of Hemerdon, with 15 messuages, 100 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 20 acres of woodland, 2 mills, 200 acres of furze and underwood, and 10 shillings rent, with the appurtenances in South-Shore, Peworthy, Fenton, Longes, Cheryton Episcopi, Suggebroke, in the parishes of Drewystaynton, Crockerswyll, Shepewaysse, Plymouthe, Buckland, Bruer, Padstowe, Godeleggh, Hatherleggh, Stuklond, Plympton St. Mary, and the town of Plympton, &c. &c. (Note.) Then follow the tenures of the aforesaid estates, &c. &c.

The said John Crokker died on the 20th day of June, in the aforesaid year, &c.; and John Crokker is declared to be his son and heir and is of the age of five years.

DEVON. ANNO 23 HEN. VIII. No. 8.

By Inquis. post mortem, held at Exeter, on the 20th day of October, in the 23d year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, &c. &c.

before John Hexte, Esq. Eschaetor of our said Lord the King, for the county of Devon, &c. (and a jury therein named), found that Elizabeth Trevanyon, wife of Hugh Trevanyon, and before wife of John Crokke, Esqr. &c. &c. &c. (Note. Then follows the same description of the manors, lands, &c. as given already in the Inquis. p. m. of John Crokke, 12 Hen. VIII.) And after the decease of the aforesaid John Crokke the said Elizabeth became seized of the said manors, messuages, lands, &c. &c. for her use and benefit during her natural life, and after her death for the use of John Crokke, son and heir of the aforesaid John Crokke deceased, &c. &c. &c. (description of tenure, &c.) The aforesaid Elizabeth died on the 21st day of May last. Lastly, the aforesaid John Crokke, the son and heir, was found to be 17 years of age.

DEVON. ANNO 24 HEN. VIII. No. 22.

By an Inquisition p. m. held at Exeter, in the county of Devon, on the 22d day of October, in the 24th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, &c. &c. before John Pasmere, Esqr. Eschaetor, for our said Lord the King, &c. (and a jury therein named), found that William Crokke, son and heir of William Crokke senior, was seized as in demesne and of fee of 4 messuages, 2 gardens, 60 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of woodland, with the appurtenances in Penquete, Forde, Chalston Magna, Modbury, and in the town of Modbury, in the county of Devon, as was proved by an Inquisition and by deed of Indenture bearing date the 1st day of June, in the 15th year of our aforesaid Lord the King, to be for the use of William Crokke senior during his life, and after the said William Crokke's decease the aforesaid messuages, &c. &c. in Penquet aforesaid for the use of Joan his wife, and the aforesaid messuages, &c. with the appurtenances, &c. in Ford, Chalston Magna, Modbury, and in the town of Modbury aforesaid, for the use of William Crokke his son and heir, and on his death for the use of John Crokke son and heir apparent of William son of William Crokke senior, and should the said John Crokke die without issue, then for the use of Hugh Crokke and the legitimate heirs of his body, &c. &c. &c.

The said William Crokke died the 21st day of March last past. Lastly, the aforesaid Hugh Crokke was found to be son and heir, of the age of 34 years.

DEVON. ANNO 2 ELIZABETH. No. 20. Exchequer Series. ✓

By an Inquisition p. m. taken at the Castle of Exeter, in the county

of Devon, in the 2d year of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, &c. before Leonard Loveys, Eschaetor of our said Lady the Queen, &c. &c. It was proved that John Croker was seized in demesne and of fee in the manor of Hemerdon, 26 messuages, 2 mills, 50 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 120 acres of woodland, 200 acres of common, 300 acres of furze and underwood, with 10*l.* rent, lying and being in Hemerden, Byckford, Ramysland, and Lotherton, in the aforesaid county, and of free warren in all the said manors, and also in Lynham, Hemerdon, Bryxton, and Small Hanger, in the aforesaid county, &c. &c. And the aforesaid John Croker was found seized in demesne and of fee at the time of his decease of the manors of Longen and Hyll, with the appert's in the foresaid county, with 17 messuages, one water mill, 17 gardens, 50 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 200 acres of furze and underwood, and 16 shillings rent, with the appurts. in Longen, Cheryton, Crokkernewell Epis. Methe, Eddersdon, Buxbroke, Sprayton, Sheppeswaysche, Petroxstow, Hatherseye, Torre, Goodleigh, Lyneham, Wysgere, Buckland, Bruer Hyll, Bundeleigh, and Plymouth, in the aforesaid county. Also part of the manor of Craneford, in Beteleye or Bredeleye, with the appurts. in the said county, &c. &c. &c.

The aforesaid manors, lands, messuages, &c. &c. were secured, &c. after the death of John Crokker senior, to John Croker his son and heir, Agnes his wife and the heirs of their body, &c. &c. Lastly, the manor of Lynham, including the rectory of the parish church of Yealmeton, valued at 20*s.* per annum, and truly of the annual value of 23*l.* &c. &c. (Then follow how the various estates were held, &c.) John Crokker died the last day of June, in the year aforesaid, John Croker, is son and heir, being of the age of 28 years.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIS. P. M. CHANCERY. Part 12. No. 61.

Devon.—Inquisition taken at the Castle of Exeter, 7th October, 11 James I. [1613] (in pursuance of the writ annexed), after the death of John Crocker, Esquire, deceased. He was seized in fee of the Manor of Lynham, in co. Devon, and of ten messuages, 400*a.* land, 40*a.* meadow, 200*a.* pasture, 20*a.* wood, 100*a.* furze and heath, and 10*l.* of rent in Lynham, Lotherton, Yealmpton, Harston, and Brixston, in the said county. Also, long before his death, he was seized in fee of the Manor of Longes and Hill, and of twenty messuages, one corn-mill, eighteen gardens, 560*a.* land, 120*a.* meadow, 220*a.* pasture, 40*a.* wood, 200*a.* furze and heath, and 16*s.* rent in

Longes, Cheriton Episcopi, Crockernewell, Crockershell, Meath, Eddersdon, Buggebrock, Craft, Rugrawde, Sprainton, Sheapwashe, Petroxstowe, Hatherleigh, Tordeane, Goodleigh, Wishare, Buckland, Bruer, Bundleigh, Ramsland, and Plymouth, in the said county; and of the moiety of the Manor of Craneford, in Broadeclist, and of free warren in all his Manors and lands of Lynham, Hemerdon, Brixton, and Smallhanger. And so being seized by his charter indented he enfeoffed thereof Roger Fortescue, of Buckland Filley, Esquire, and Christopher Crocker, of Lynham, gent. To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, to the use of the said John Crocker for term of his life, without impeachment of waste, and after his decease to the use of John Crocker junior of Lynham, son of Hugh Crocker, Esq. deceased, and his heirs male by Joan Crocker then his wife, and in default thereof to the heirs male of the said John Crocker junior, and then to his right heirs. By virtue whereof the said John Crocker senior was seized of the premises (except the said warren).

He was also seized in fee of the Manors of Hemmerdon, Bickeford, and Venton, and in twelve messuages, two corn mills, 200a. land, 40a. meadow, 100a. pasture, 20a. wood, 300a. common, 300a. furze and heath, and 5*l.* of rent in Hemerdon, Bickeford, Venton, and Plympton, and by his charter be enfeoffed thereof John Fowell, Esquire, and George Crocker, gent. to his own use for life, then to the use of the said John Crocker, junior, and his heirs for ever. The tenures and yearly values of the premises are set out. J. C. died 18th Nov. last [1612], and J. C. junior is his kinsman and next heir, viz. son of said Hugh, son and heir of J. C. senior.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS.

John Crocker of Lynham, in the countie of Devon, esq., "to be buried in the litell chapell of our blessed lady Saint Mary, within the parish church of Yalh'mpton, where Sir John Crocker, knight, my fader, is buried." To son John Crocker best bason of silver with ewer and other plate. To wife Elizabeth, plate and one dozen spoons, "also the tynne werks within y^e co. of Devon for life to help fynde my children and her. To fader in law Sir Lewes Pollard, knight, a standing cup of silver and gilt to pray for my soul, and V mares if he shall be at my burying and help to carry out this will." To cosin Thomas Copleston V mares and a black gown under similar conditions, and to cousin Jhon Copleston of Yalh'mpton a black gown. "Sir John Hunt, my priest, £6 every year, for five years, to pray for

me, and if he be prevented then to the priest his successor." Residue: one-third to wife Elizabeth, or £100; "also I will that if it fortune my s^d wife to be abyding at Lynham, that at any convenient tyme shall please her to commande the s^d priest to saye masses at Lynham, that he so do, specially remembering to pray for my soule and the soule of my fader and moder; and at every masse to say *de profundis* with a special collet for the soules abovesaid. Residue of all goodes to Sir Lewes Pollard and s^d Thomas Copleston, whom I ordeyn and make my ex'ors with Sir John Hunt, priest." Witnesses: Sir Edmund Crispyn priest, curat of Yahl'mpton, John Blakeford, John Savvill, John Arkesworth, and others.

Will dated 16 Jan. 1520, proved by ex'ors at C.P.C. 1 Feb. 1520.

John Croker, the elder of Lineham, co. Devon, esq., "to be buried in y^e little chappell of the par. ch. of Yalmpton, sometyme called our ladie chappell, where Sir Jhon Croker, knight, and other my auncestors have been buried." To Philipp Croker, wife of John Croker, of the parish of Ugborough, £50. "To George Croker, my sonn, 100 marks, and also one feither bed performed, w^{ch} I myself do use to lye on." To John Croker, son of John Croker, son and heir apparent of Hugh Croker, my eldest son deceased, certain plate &c. "Whereas James Martin of the Inner Temple neare London, gent. ex'or of the will of Christopher Martin his father dec^d, by indenture dat. 2 Jan. 16 of Eliz. sold certain lands in Plympton Marce, I give 3 partes of s^d tent^s to son John, son of s^d Hugh Croker, and residue to s^d John Croker." John Croker to be sole ex'or. John Vowell, esq., and Rob. Tozer, overseers. Will dated 19 Dec. 1611, proved at C. P. C. 21 June 1613.

George Crocker of Crocker's-heale in par. of Meeth, co. Devon, gent. to par. of Meeth 20^s; kinswoman Agnes Woorthall £20 three years hence; goddaughter Joane Crocker of Ramsland £20; godson Obadiah Heiron £10; goddaughter Elizabeth Cole 20 nobles; John Randell 40^s; cosen Joane Cole 40^s; grandchild John Cole one of my silver bowles; his mother Margaret Cole the other silver bowle; cousen Edward Powell the gold ring w^{ch} his father gave me, w^{ch} is now in custodye of my wife; sister Barbara Elford my lute or afferialle, either of which she please to chuse; my loving frende Edward Roules a silver bowle of 3*l.* price; an estate or terme of 50 years (more or less) in Crocker's heale to Mary my kind and loving wife for her life; remainder to my son in law Richard Cole and nephew Francis Crocker,

to be equally divided between them, on condition that they give unto my brother Christopher Crocker of Ramsland his children 20*l.* a piece (except my goddaughter Joane Crocker to whom I have given 20*l.*); residue of estate to wife Mary; she sole exec^x.

Dated 21 Sept. 1630; prd. by exec. at C.P.C. 31 Jan. 1632.

ABSTRACTS OF INDENTURES.

Indenture, dated 5 Aug. 10 James I. (1612) between Anthony Copleston of Pynes, co. Devon. of the one part, and George Crocker of Lynham, co. Devon, gent., of the other, recites that John Crocker of Lynham, esq., dec^d, gave 12 March 37 Hen. VIII. to Robert Yeo, esq., all the lands, &c., called Crocker's heale in parish of Meeth, which Rob^t Morcombe and Elizth his wife, and John Morcombe their son, then held to hold for 90 years, to begin after the expiration of Morcombe's lease. That Robert Yeo devised his interest 7 April 8 Eliz. to John Shibburgh at Shebbeare, and s^d John S. devised it to Anthony Copleston, since dec^d, and Rich^d Westcombe, and that Anthony Copleston (son of s^d Anth. C.) is now rightfully possessed of s^d lands. Anthony Copleston, in consideration of 50*l.* given by said George Crocker, grants to him his interest in the s^d term in *half* the property, reserving all rights w^{ch} had been reserved in the original lease given by John Crocker, esq., dec^d.

By indenture, dated 10 Feb. 12 Charles I., Francis Crocker of Treeby, co. Devon, gent., sells his share of Crocker's heale lease to Richard Cole of Aveton Giffard for 320*l.* The deed recites, that the estate had been settled on George Crocker by his father, John Crocker of Lynham, esq., 11 Dec. 15 Jac. I.

By indenture, dated 11 Aug. 13 Charles II., Edmond Fowell of Harwood, co. Cornwall, esq., leaves to John Cole of Meeth, gent. (who surrenders a lease dated 11 Dec. 14 Jac. I., given by John Crocker of Lynham, esq., dec^d, to George Crocker of Aveton Giffard, gent., dec^d) for 100*l.* the estate of Crocker's heale for the lives of s^d John Cole and Mary his wife.

THE WILL OF DAME JANE LADY BARRE, 1484.

(*Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of
Canterbury, Logge 16.*)

TESTAMENTUM DOMINE JOHANNE BARRE.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. The third day of the monethe of February next folowyng after the Purification of our Lady the yere of oure Lord Mcccclxxxiiij the second yere of the reigne of king Richard the third after the conquest of Ingland, That I Dame Jane lady Barre late the wiff of Sir John Barre knyghte in my pure wedowede in this wise make new my testament in hole and good mynde. First I bequethe my soule to almyghty God and to oure lady his blissid moder and to all the saynts in hevyn, and my body to be buried in the parish church of Newlonde in my chapell of saint John the baptist and saint Nicholas withe my husbond Robert Greyndore. Item I bequethe to the Vicar of the same chirche for my foryeten tythis and he tendirly to pray in his dayly masse and in his pulpitt for my soule dame Jane Barre and for myne husbondis soulis Robert Greyndore and Sir John Barre, my doughter Elizabeth sumtyme counteis of Worcester, my fader and moder Thomas Rigge and Kateryn his [wiffe]. Item I bequethe to the Cathedrall chirche of Hereford to the werke of the same church e iij li. Item I bequethe to the bilding of the new colege of the vicars of the quere xx s. Item I bequethe to the vicars of the same college to pray for my soule and for my fader and my moders soules Thomas Rygge and Katheryn his wiffe, myne husbondis soules Sir Johne Barre, Robert Greyndore, and all my frendis soules xl s. Item my will is that there be ordeyned for my beryng xvj torchis p's every torch v s. and xij tapers, and every taper of ij li. of wax, to brenne at my diriges and massis duryng the terme of all service to the pleasure of God and helthe of my soule and all cristen soules. And my will is that the seid torchis and tapers brenne as well oute of the chirche as in the chirche in tyme of service while they will endure. Item I bequethe to xvj poure men that shall hold and bere the forseid torchis at diriges and massis xvj gownes and xvj hodis of blak cloth and every man of them vj d. in money, with mete and drink for their labour. And my will is that xij pore men and they may be geto have xij gownes and hodis to them of blak cloth and everich of them to have iiij d. in money for ther labour to bere and hold the forseid tapers in tyme of diriges and massis iiij s. for them. Item I bequethe to every prest beyng at my diriges and massis in the day of my beryng

xij d. to every clerk ij d. and to the bedeman a blak gowne and a hode and iiij d. to pray for my soule. Item I will that there be ordeyned mete and drink ynow for all maner people that comythe to my burying, and my will is that all pore men and women have mete and drink and every of them j d. Item I bequethe to helpe to mary pore maydens viij li. Item I bequethe to helpe to make weris¹ and brigges xx li. Item my will is that myne executours kepe my monethis mynde through the yere with the prestes and clerkes of the same chirche where my body shalbe buried. Item I require and charge myn executours that they ordeyne a devoute seculer prest to synge in my chapell at Newlonde in the parish chirche there iij yeres continually for my soule and for my husbandis soules Robert Greyndore, Sir John Barre, my faders soule Thomas Rygge and Kateryn his wiff, my doughter Elizabeth late counteis of Worceter, and for my kyn and alies soules and for all the soules that I am bounde or in dett to do for and for all cristen soules. And my will is that this prest shall sey every day throwe the yere duryng oute the iij yeres vij psalmys and xv psalmys with the Latany Placebo and Dirige with ix lessons and commendacions without so be that sikenes lett hym, and my will is that he have for his labour every yere duryng the forseid terme of iij yeres xij mark Summa xxiiij li. Item my will is and I charge myne executours that ye gete a devoute preste seculer or religious to sey for my soule enspecially duryng an hole yere saint Georges trentalle with all the observaunces and fasting that perteynith thereto and to have in his remembrance my husbandes soulis Robert Greyndore Sir John Barre, my fader and moders soules Thomas and Kateryn, and my doughter Elizabeth, and my frendis and all cristen soules, and the seid prest to receyve for his labour x li. Item I charge you that ye lete say for my soule xv psalters of David and to pay to the prest that shall say them for every sawter vij d. and nede be to geve more. Item my will is that in all haste that may be conveniently after my dethe to be said for my soule and all cristen soules a M^l. massis and every masse j d. Summa xiiij li. xvij s. iiij d. Item my will is that l. poure men and women say for my soule and all cristen soules l. psalters of our Lady and everiche of them to have ij d. and tho that be men to have shirtes and women smokes for their labour. Item my will is that ye lete say for my soule and for my husbandis soules my doughters soule my fader my moders soule and all cristen soules l. massis of the holy Trinite, l. massis of the holy Goost, a l. massis of our Lady in

¹ *Sic orig.* perhaps for *weies* (ways) as in p. 400.

the worship of her v. Joyes, l. masses of the Crosse, l. massis of In nomine Jh'u, l. masses of Humiliavit, l. masses of Requiem, and every prest that saieth theis massis shall sey vij. psalmis and xv. psalmes with the Latany Placebo and Dirige with ix. lessons and commendacions, and every preste that sayeth this observaunces to have for ther labour xij d. a prest, the Summa is xli li. Item my will is to have seid for my soule and all cristen soules l. masses of saint Mighell and all angelis and to geve for every masse iiij d. Summa xvj s. xvij d. Item I bequethe a C. gownes cotes and clokes to clothe poure men and women to pray for my soule and for all the soules that I am in dett to pray for Summa viij li. Item I will that ye ordeyne blak cloth for gownes for jentilmen and jentilwomen and yemen to were on the day of my burying to the value of xli li. and yt nede so mych. Item I bequethe to the auter of saint John the Baptist and saynt Nicholas the which is myne owen chapell in the parish chirche of Newlonde in the Forest of Dene in whome my body shalbe buried In primis a crosse of silver and gilt with a crucifix on the same. Item a sensure of silver. Item a pax of coper gilt. Item a paire of cruettes of silver And I will that the crosse be kepte suerly by my chauntry prest with other stuff longing to my chauntry, and on the day of my husbondis obite and myne to be leid on the herse, and the sensure to do service at diriges and masses. Item my will is that the crosse stond hyc dayes in the yere on the chauntry auter and to be borne after the procession and in no wise to be occupied in non other place ferthir than the same chapell. Item I bequethe to the seid chauntry auter for thapparell of the same auter a pair of vestmentes of yelow velvett enbrowdered. Item a paire of vestmentes of white damaske enbrowdered with flowers of gold and silk. Item a paire of russett saten enbrowdered with grete rosis with a cope of the same cloth and of the same werkes. Item ij clothis of purple and yelowe with an ymage of the Trinite of gold enbrowdered on the one cloth the which most hong above a for the table and the other to hong afor the auter. Item ij redelles of silk chaungeable with frenges of diverse colours. Item iiij clothis of lynen to lye on the auter with ij towelles for the lavatory. Item x li. in money for thapparell of the seid auter. Item a long carpett of the best to lye afor the auter. Item I bequethe to our Ladyes auter in the same chirch a pair of vestmentes of white bustian enbrowdered. Item I bequethe to our Lades prest serving at the same auter to pray for my soule and myne husbondis soulis and all cristen soules xij s. iiij d.

Item I bequethe to the chauntry auter of saint Anne in the parish chirche of Clehungur In primis a pair of vestmentes of blew velvett enbrowdered with my lordis armys and myne. Item a pair of vestmentes of blak saten and the orfreyis of blew velvett enbrowdered. Item a paire of vestments of white chamlett. Item a cope of blak velvett enbrowdered with flowers of gold and silk with an ymage enbrowdered of the Resurreccion in the cape. Item a cope of blake chamlett. Item I bequethe to the chirche of Flaxley in the forest of Dene to the high auter ther a cope of purple velvett enbrowdered with garters of gold and silk, to pray for me and myne husbondis Robert Greyndore, Sir John Barre, my doughter Elizabeth, my sister Dame Joone Lychefeld, for William Walwyn, my fader my moder Thomas and Kateryn, my fryndis, myn kyn soulys. Item I bequethe to thabbot of Flaxley and to his covent to pray tendirly for my soule and for myne husbondis soules my fader my moder my doughter my kyn myne alye my frendis and for all the soules that I or myne husbondis be bounde to do for and for all cristen soules xl mark, herof my will is that every monk of that place that is a preste to have to his owen use xiijs. iiij d. that they shall pray the more tendirly for my soule and for all the soules above rehersed. Item I bequethe to thabbot of Tynterne and to the monkes ther xx mark, herof every monk to have to his owen parte vjs. viij d. for they shall pray the more tendirly for my soule and for myne husbondis soulis my doughters soule my fader my moder my kyn myn alye my frendis and for all the soulis that I or my husbondis be bounde to do for and for all cristen soulis. Item I bequethe to the house of saint Radegunde of Tilisford in Worcetershire xls. Item I bequethe to the Covent of Taunton xls. Item I bequethe to my brederyn of saint Thomas of Acrie in London xx s. Item I bequethe to my brethryn and sisteryn of saint Antony at London xx s. Item I bequethe to the yelde of Ludlow to pray for me and my husbondis xl s. Item to the Grey Freris of Hereford to pray for my soule xx s. Item I bequethe to the Blak Freris of Hereford to pray for me xx s. Item I bequethe to the White Freris of Glouceter xx s. Item I bequethe to the Blak Freris of Gloucetur xx s. Item I bequethe to the Grey Freris of Gloucetyr xx s. Item I bequethe to the Freris Augustyns of Ludlowe xx s. Item I bequethe to the White Freris of Ludlowe xx s. Item I bequethe to the poure folkes of saint Barthilmevis of Gloucetyr iij li. Item I bequethe to the Ancreis at Glouceter to pray devoutly for my soule xls. I am sister to this

houses afor wretyn wherfor my will ys that they pray tendirly for my soule my husbondis soulis Robert and John, my daughter Elizabeth, my fader and moder Thomas and Kateryn, with all cristen soules as yt is rehersed above. Item I bequethe to the auter of saint Kateryn at Bytton in the parishe chirche there a goodly paire of vestmentes of blak chamlett with a cope of the same clothe to serve there, for myne aunceters be buried in that chapell, and the prest to prey tenderly for the soulis of them. Item I bequethe to the parishe chirche of Charlecombe wher I was cristenyd a crosse of copir and gilt to be borne in the procession the which is now in my chapell at Clowrewall. Memd. this is the will of me dame Jane Lady Barre for Thomas Beyman and Alice his wiff First a large hongyng bed of red say with coverlett curtens with all the costeris and bankers of redde that longith thereto to serve the grete chamber of Clowrewall. Item a large federbed with a bolster of feders ij large matras a paire of fustians ij paire of blanketts a large quylt of silk with armys. Item iij payre of large shetes, iij hede shetes for the same, iij long large pelowes of downe. Item iiij long quoshons of diverse colours. Item a payre of aundeyrons with a fyre staf for the chambre, ij chafers of bras to hete water with. Item a large flatt basyn of silver with a gilt holy lambe in the botome, with an ewer of silver for the same basyn, ij covered cuppis of silver. Item ij salt salers of silver and one of them is covered. Item for the chambir next to the grete chamber a white honging bed steynid with branchis and rosis and ive levis with all thapparell of steynid clothis for the same chamber. Item a federbed with a bolster a paire of blanketts with quoshons. Item for the parloure next to the hall In primis a large honging steyned bedde of russet lynyn cloth with costers to the same bedde the which is steynyd with blew gredeirons and rosis with branchis of ive with thapparell of curtens and costeris of the same. Item a blake bedde of say with costers tapettes and quoshons of the same for the seid parlour. Item a federbed with a bolster, a payr of blankettes, ij payr of shets of iij yerdys in brede, ij hed shetes a large long pelowe for the same bedde. Item for the draught chambre with in the seid parlour In primis a hongyng bed of lynen cloth. Item a federbed a payre of blankettes. Item a payr of shetes and a coverlett with two lytle pelowes. Item for the hall ij hongyngs of staynyd clothis one is of the *Whele of Fortune* and anothir is of *Gye of Warwike*. Item a grete paire of aundeyrons for the hall. Item for the chambers a grete depe bason of latone with iij or iiij of other of laton and pewter. Memd. to my cosyne Alice Beyman and to her heyris for the chapell of

Clowrewall In primis a grete portues of Salisbery use. Item a large grete masse boke, a chalis of silver and gilt. Item a pair of vestments of grene damaske. Item a corporas with a caas. Item a pax of silver and gilt. Item a pair of cruettes of silver. Item iij clothis of lynen to ly on the auter. Item a long table of alabastre that is now over the auter. Item an ymage of saynt John in alabastre, another of tree of saint Anne peynted, an holy water stokke of laton with a dayshell to the same, ij short carpetts for knellyng stolis, ij long quoshons of double redde say. Item ij long quoshons of grene and diverse colours With the cofyr in the chapell to put in bokes and vestymentes. Item the hongying of the chapell and a litle paire of organs Item the box of silver in whom ys the sacrament and a cloth to hong afor the auter with redellis Item a paire of candelstykkes of laton for the auter. Item a goodly payre of vestymentes for halydayes. Memd. for the kechyn ij grete standing erokkes standing in a walle. Item a cawdron standing in the wall, ij long rackes, ij long brochis, a long rake with hoks to hong potts on, ij lesse brochis and ij posnetts. Memd. for the brewarne a grete fornesse of bras and of leede. Item a grete cawdron of bras, iij large pannys with other dyverse veshelles of tree. Memd. for the pantree In primis iij long and depe candilstieckkes of laton. Item iij other candilstieckkes of laton for chambers. Item dyverse sorts of napry for the hye borde and for other lowe bordis. Memd. to Elizabeth Cornewale Maistres of Burford. In primis my grete matens booke covered with russett. Item a long rolle with xv oys and other divers prayers. Item a long cheyne of gold with ij Agnus Dei closid in gold one grete another lesse with diverse other reliks closid in gold hanging on the same cheyne for her nycke. Item a long corse of cloth of tyssue redde and the harnys of clene gold. Item a ryng of gold with a grete ruby in hym. Item a depe saltsaler of silver and gilt. Item a good fetherbed with a bolster of feders. Item ij good pellowes. Item a paire of large blankettes a paire of shetes of iij bredis. Item a hed shete. Item a coverlet of grene arasse and diverse colours with a ymage and an unicorn, with testure of the same cloth. Memd. for my nece Elizabeth De la Bere. In primis a long corse of crymsyn silk with harnes of clene gold. Item a matens boke well enlumyned with ymagery and covered with blak saten. Item a good federbed with a bolster of feders, ij long pelowes of downe and everiche of them a yerde in length and more. Item iij paire of large shetes. Item ij bedshetes with a paire of fustians. Item a wrethid cuppe of silver covered. Item a long small saltsaler of silver with ij sponys of silver. Item

I bequethe to Jenet Yve my gentilwoman to pray for me In primis a honging bed of lynen cloth with iij curtens to the same. Item a coverlet of red say. Item a federbed with a bolster of feders. Item a pair of large blankettes iij paire shetes and every payre of two yerdis or di. of brede. Item ij hedeshetes, iij paire of yemen shetes. Item iij pellowes of downe sumwhat lesse than a yerde. Item iij quoshons of russet fustian steyned. Item a flatt basyn of laton with an ewer to the same. Item iij candilstykkes of laton. Item a pott and a posnet of bras. Item a panne of bras, a broche to roste mete on. Item a flat pece of silver with ij sponys of silver. Item xl s. in money. Item I bequethe to Margarete Barton my Gentilwoman In primis an honging bed with the curtens of lynen cloth with a coverlett. Item a fedirbed with a bolster of feders. Item ij pellowes of downe, a pair of blanketts, ij pair of shetes of ij bredis and di. Item a hede shete, ij payre of yemen shets, with a depe basyn of pewter, xl s. in money. Item I bequeth to Margarete Sharp my chamberer to pray for me In primis a honging bed with iij curtens of lynen cloth. Item a coverlett with a good matras. Item a bolster. Item a payre of blanketts, a pair of shetes with a hedeshete, the shetes be of ij yerdis and di. Item ij pair of yemen shetes, ij pellowes. Item a posnet with a litle pewter basyn. Item ij candilstikkes of laton xl s. in money. Item I bequeth to Jenet Hopkyn to mary her and she to pray for me iij li. Item I bequeth to my Jentilwomen and my chamberers that be my servants at my dying all thapparell of my hede and my body in lynen and wollen. Item I bequethe to Margarete Yate Humfrey Smerts wiffe In primis an honging bed of lynen cloth with iij curtens. Item a coverlett with a matrasse. Item a payre of blanketts. Item iij payre of yemen shetys with a hede shete a pelow of downe. Item I bequethe to sir Philipp Beynham my chauntry preste In primis my fayr litle portues of Salisbury use the which is now covered with grene cloth of bawdekyn and lyeth for the most parte in my parlour wyndowe in a bagge. Item my litle cloke that hongith in my parlour in the wyndowe. Item a boke the which is called *Pupilla oculi* the which the seid sir Philip hath in his keping. Item my kalender that is called *Summyr is calender*. Item a grete flatt rose pece of silver with a cover to the same of silver. Item x li. in money. Item I bequethe to sir John Skynner parson of English Byknore a rose flatt pece of silver and gilt iij sponys of silver. Item I bequethe to Thomas Morgan jentilman of Gloucetir a rose pece of silver with v li. in money. Item I bequethe to John Carewent of Newent a rose pece of silver. Item I bequethe to

sir John Mounford a depe round basyn of silver with wynges gravid, a flat ewer of silver for the same basyn And if so be that the seid sir John vex or trouble myne executours my bequest to hym stond as voide. Item I bequethe to maister Thomas Roberts vicar of saint Owens at Gloucetir iij li. Item I bequethe to doctor Spyne the which is a white frer at Bristow xl s. Item I bequethe to sir Richard Boole chauntry prest of Clehungre xxvj s. viij d. Item to sir William Lombe parson of Litle Markille to pray for me xl s. Item I bequethe to sir Thomas Kencheste parson of Staunton in the forest of Dene xx s. Item I bequethe to sir John Tyler vicar of Bitton to pray for me xx s. Item I bequeth to sir Edwarde Kermarden vicar of Clehungre xx s. Item I bequethe to sir Robert Waren sumtyme vicar of Lydney for th'array of his body xxvj s. viij d. Item vj s. viij d. to putt in hys purs. Item I bequeth to sir William Nayler chauntry preste of Lydney xxvj s. viij d. Item I bequeth to sir Hew Gylis vicar of the quere of Herford xx s. Item I bequeth to the chauntry prest of Bitton by Keynsam xij s. iij d. Item I bequeth to the prest that syngith at Charleton fast by Bath xij s. iij d. Item I bequeathe to Humfrey Smert myn old servaunt v li. Item I bequethe to Margarete his wiff to fynd her with iij li. Item I bequeth to William Moton jentilman of Saint Brevels xl s. Item I bequeth to William Walker of Hy medow my bayly xl s. Item I bequethe to Richard Wethir myn old servaunt xx s. Item I bequethe to Thomas Frend myn old servaunt iij li. Item to Lewys of the botry a rose pece of silver ij sponys of silver iij li. in money. Item I bequethe to William Wayte my botler a Frenshe pece of silver. Item a spone xx s. Item I bequeth to John Wring my panter a Frenshe pece of silver with a spone xx s. Item I bequethe to John Vaver myn old servaunt iij li. Item I bequethe to Thomas Aprise xl s. Item I bequethe to Richard Rede my jentilman iij li. Item I bequethe to Pers Luddynton my clerk xx s. Item I bequethe to Edmunde aPowell my clerk xx s. I bequethe to Thomas Traheyron xx s. Item I bequethe to John Birch my Cooke xxvj s. viij d. Item I bequethe to Richard of the kechyn my slawghter man xij s. iij d. Item I bequethe to Thomas my baker xx s. Item I bequethe to John Bayly yeoman of the brewarne xx s. Item I bequethe to John Palmer yeman of my stable xx s. Item I bequethe to George Smert xx s. Item I bequethe to John Gilbert xx s. Item I bequethe to Joan Waver to help her to mariage xl s. I bequethe to Margarete Bayly my launder xij s. iij d. Item I bequethe to Gilmyn Frenshman xij s. iij d. Item I bequethe to Gillam Taylour of the chamber

xiiij s. iiij d. Item I bequethe to Adam Barbour vj s. viij. Memd. yf so be that eny of theis my servauntes now above wretyn departe oute of my service afor my dethe my bequest be to them as none butt voyde and this is utterly my will. Item the residue of all myn other goodis I yeve and bequethe to myn executours that they dispose yt to my will and desire here folowyng I charge you myn executours as ye shall answeere to for almyghty God that ye truly performe my testament as yt is wrete here afor in this boke acording in every thing after myne hole entent and will and that ye defraude no thing there of, but as sone as ye may have leysour after my deth that my will may be fulfillid without delay except yt be to such persones that ye think will troble you. And so be that Thomas Beynam or Alice his wiff sir John Mounford or any other in ther namys will vex or trouble you in the lawe or without the lawe my bequests to them afor wretyn be voide and I charge you delyver them nothing. Item my will ys that all such stuff that remaynyth not bequethid that yt be sold and do for my soule to poure chirchis, to mending and making of evill weyes and brigges, and all maner of simple bedding my will is that ye yeve and departe it to poure folks to pray for my soule and for all cristen soules. And yf so be that myne executours will by¹ any of my stuff not bequethid my will is that they or he have yt afor any other man and beter chepe with eny other person. And as thus avisid now I ordeyne and make myne executours whose namys be wrete with myne owen hand here folowyng And I bequethe and geve to everich of them truly to performe my will for his labour xli. sir Philip Beynam my chauntry prest, sir John Skynner parson of English Bekenor, Thomas Morgan jentilman of Glouceter, John Carwent of Newent, and Thomas Beynam esquier overseer and he to have myn holy water stopp and dayshell of silver.

Probatum suprascriptum testamentum apud Knoll' xxiiij^o die mensis Julij anno domini M.cccc.lxxxv^{to} ac per nos approbatum &c. Et commissa fuit administracio domino Philippo Beynam Joh'i Skynner et Thome Morgan personaliter comparentibus et Joh'i Carent in persona M. Nich'i' Bollis procuratoris sui &c. de bene &c. de pleno Inventario citra festum Omnium Sanctorum proxime &c. ac de pleno et vero compoto &c.

¹ Buy.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF RYE, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE BRANCH SETTLED IN NORFOLK.

(Continued from p. 249, vol. VII.)

1. ROBERT RYE, who, as before stated,¹ I believe to have been the son of William Rye of Runhall, was a person of some importance in the parish of Smallburgh, Norfolk, for, being resident there in the 15th Henry VIII. (1525), he was rated in the Subsidy Roll for that year at 103s. 6d. on account of his personal property.

Ten years later he made his will,² dated the 20th Aug. 1535, as follows :

In the name of God, Amen, the xx^{ti} daye of Auguste, in the yere of o^r lorde god M^cccccxxxv. I Roberte Rye of Smaleberghe, being in hool mynde and good remēbrance, thanked be god, make my testamente and laste wyll. Fyrste I bequethe my soule to almighty god, to o^r lady saynte Mary, to sainte petre myn advowe, and to all the saintes in heven, and my body to be buryed in the Churche yerde of Smaleberghe aforesayde, To whose hieghe alter for my tythes and offeryngs negligently forgotten I bequethe xx^d. It'm to the reparacon of the same churche I gyve xx^s. Item to cristes churche in Norwiche³ xij^d. Item I bequethe to Wyll'm my son v^{li} to be payde at thage of xx yeres. Item to Thomas my son v^{li} to be payd at thage of xx yeres. And if so be the sayde Wyll'm my son departe byfore the sayde Thomas my son, then I wyll the sayde Thomas shal have his parte. And if so be they departe bothe wthin the sayde yeres then I wyll that the sayde money be remaynyng unto my wyef to her owne propre use. Also I gyve to Elen my wyef xv^{li} in money to be payde at the sale of my place c^s, and so furthe yerely c^s tyll the sayde money be full contente and payde. Also to every godson and goddoughter that I have vj^d. Item to Jone Bowre vj^d. Item to Kateryn my s'vunte a cowe of halfe yere olde and more. Also I gyve to Elen my wief all my stuf of howsehold corne and catell, excepte the corne that I have solde to dyvers men to the sume of xxx combe whete and lxxij combe malte and viiij combe barley to be payde betwene this and cristemas. Item I gyve to Elen my wyef a ten^{te} w^t iij acre of londe

See p. 24.

² Reg. Godsalve, p. 164.

³ The Cathedral.

and an halfe by the space of xx yerres, to be repayred wynde thight and watre thight at the costes and charges of the sayde Elen my wyef duryng the sayde xx yerres. Also at thende of the sayde xx yerres I wyll that it remayne to my son Wyll'm. And if so be that the sayde Wyll'm my son departe I wyll that it remayne to my son Thomas. And so be they departe bothe then I wyll that it remayne to theyre use. Also I wyll that myn howse and my londes free and bounde lyeng in Smaleburghe be solde by thandes of myn executo^{rs} to the performacon of this my testamente and laste wyll excepte the tene-mente byfore rehersed. Also I wyl have a preeste to synge for my soule by the space of half yere if it maye be borne of my goodes. Also I wyll that my cofeoffees shall delyver astate ¹ when so ever they be requyred by myn executors to the performacon of this my testamente and laste wyll. All the Resydue of my goodes not bequethed I putte them to the disposicon of myn executors, whome I ordeyne and make Jeffraye Partryk preeste and William Banges of Smaleberghe to dispose them to the moste pleasure of God and p.fight of my soule. These beyng wittenes: John Browne person of Smaleberghe, Wyll'm Wedh'm, Wyll'm Warans, and Wyll'm Wylmonde.²

His directions for the sale of his land were probably carried out at once, for in 37 Hen. VIII. (1546) no one of the name is mentioned in either Subsidy Roll for that year³ as residing at Smallburgh, and his two sons William and Thomas seem both to have migrated 4 or 5 miles N.W. to North Walsham, where none of the name occur on the Subsidy Rolls for 1525 or 1546, nor on any of the Court Rolls of North Walsham until some time later. William Rye the elder brother was of North Walsham in 1562,⁴ when his son Robert was baptized there, and his descendants long remained there. In this pedigree however I will deal only with the descendants of his brother,

2. THOMAS RYE, second son of Robert Rye of Smallburgh who, as he was under 20 at the date of his father's will, must

¹ Estate. The mention of his co-feoffees shows he purchased and did not inherit his property.

² Proved at Norwich 13th Nov. 1535.

³ Norf. Subsidy Rolls, $\frac{151}{339}$ and $\frac{151}{348}$.

⁴ I expect he was the William Rye who was of St. Stephen's Norwich from 1540 to 1562. Vide the registers of that parish, which contain numerous entries of his children. If not, the coincidence of 1562 being the last date in one case and the first in the other is curious.

have been born after 1515, was of North Walsham in 1560. By his wife *Alice* he had—

- i. *William Rye*, baptized at N. Walsham, 26 May, 1560 (of whom hereafter).
- ii. *Elizabeth Rye*, baptized 4 April, 1562.
- iii. *Edward Rye*, baptized 6 June, 1563 (married and had issue).
- iv. *Margaret Rye*, baptized 26 January, 1565 (mentioned as his niece by William Rye, of N. Walsham, in his will d. 1589, *quære* married William Bennett and settled at Cromer?).
- v. *Thomas Rye*, baptized 27 June, 1568, and died same year.
- vi. *Robert Rye*, baptized 24 Oct., 1575 (married and had issue).
- vii. *Alice Rye* (mentioned in her brother Edward's will, 1627).
- viii. ? *William Rye the Younger*, buried at N. Walsham, 1 August, 1583.¹

3. WILLIAM RYE of Cromer must have settled in that place before 1589, when his uncle William Rye of North Walsham, in his will of that date, gives a bequest to the children of William Rye of Cromer conditionally on his forgiving one Edward Rye a sum he had recently lent the latter.

I do not know what caused him to go to Cromer. There was as late as 1851 a brass in Trimmingham church to the memory of William Rye and Margaret his wife.² As Trimmingham is very close to Cromer I once thought this might have referred to him and his wife, but I find that in his will he desires to be buried in the church of Cromer, near the body of his late wife, and leaves 6s. 8d. to the reparations of the church and for the ground to be broken for him.

Such will is dated the 28th Oct. 1603, and, after the usual preamble, by which he commits his "sowle into the hands of Allmightie God, trustinge through the meritts of .o^r only saivor Jesus Christe to receive free remission and forgivnes of all iny sinnes, and to be received also into the Kingdome of God there

¹ If William Rye of Cromer had not been mentioned in his uncle's will next referred to as living in 1589, I should have thought the entry of the burial of "Wm. son of Thomas Rye" referred to the first born son of Thomas. But it was not an uncommon thing for a man to have two sons of the same christian name, and this very William Rye of Cromer mentions his two sons William in his will.

² Miss Fry's Collections. On visiting the church to inspect such brass in 1870, I found it was gone!

to rest in joyes everlastinge, amen," he proceeds to dispose of his property, which was extensive.

He seems to have lived near the School-house Yard, having, as he states in his will, bought a house and some meadow land there. He also owned a tenement called Suffylde, and some free land in the Westfield of Cromer, late Suffilds,¹ a tenement called Davyes and some land attached thereto, a yard abutting on the south part of Cromer church and inclosed with stone walls, an inclosed yard called the "Butt Yard," some land situate at Emma Browne's, some enclosed land at the west end of Cromer town towards the West Field, and some lands in Runton and Cromer which he bought of William Rooke.

He seems to have had at least thirteen children, and it is noteworthy that the names of *all* the eight children of his father Thomas Rye occur among them—a remarkable instance of the way in which the family always adhered to certain Christian names. Such children were—

i. *William Rye the Elder*, to whom he gave the house, &c. near the School-house yard, subject to payment of the legacies to his other children, with a proviso that if he should make default in paying the same, his brothers Robert, Thomas, and Edward in succession should have such property, subject to the legacies. He also gave him his bald gelding.

ii. *John Rye*, to whom he gave 10*l.* payable in three instalments. Both he and his brother William were apparently of age in 1603.

A John Rye, possibly descended from him, was buried at Cromer 4 March 1714.

iii. *William Rye the Younger* (born after 1582), to whom he gave his inclosed land in the west end of Cromer town, and a legacy of 10*l.* to be paid on his attaining 21.

iv. *Thomas Rye* (born after 1582), to whom he gave the Butt Yard, and a legacy of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable on his attaining 21.

v. *Robert Rye* (born after 1582), to whom he gave the land at Emma Browne's, and a similar pecuniary legacy.

vi. *Edward Rye* (born after 1582), to whom he gave his tenement called Davyes, and a similar pecuniary legacy.

vii. *James Rye*, to whom he gave his yard near Cromer church, but no money.

¹ Query is this identical with the present "Suffields," near Cromer?

VIII. *Alice Rye* (born before 1585), to whom he left a legacy of 5*l.*

IX. *Agnes Rye* (ditto), who took a similar legacy and the lands in Runton and Cromer, bought of William Rooke, with remainder, in default of her having issue, to her brother Thomas.

X. *Jane Rye* (born after 1585), to whom he left 5*l.*

XI. <i>Elizabeth Rye</i>	}	(born after 1585), to whom he left 5 <i>l.</i> each
XII. <i>Margaret Rye</i>		and the Suffield property, as joint tenants, with remainder in default of issue to their sisters Agnes and Jane.

XIII. A daughter, who married . . . Shorte, and had a son William Shorte, to whom his grandfather bequeathed 10*s.*

The testator also left a trifling legacy to William Bennett the Younger, who was probably the son of Margaret Bennett who attested his will, and the latter may be the testator's sister Margaret mentioned in their uncle's will in 1589. Agnes Springall, daughter of William Springall, to whom he also gave a legacy, may also have been kith to him, for the Christian name is a favourite one in the family. Other small legacies are left to the widow Whynett of Runton and to Hellen Whynett.

He appointed his son William Rye the Elder his sole executor if he would undertake the office, but if not his son Robert. His supervisors were Bartrum Thompson of Thorpe, John Cowper of Cromer, William Springoll of Runton, and George Burrowes of Gresham, and he directed the rest of his goods, chattels, corn, cattle, implements of household, &c. to be sold within half-a-year of his death, and after payment thereof of his debts for the overplus to be bestowed among such of his children as his executor and supervisors should think most meet, "to be paid them presently where most need was." He signed his will on the 28th Oct. 1603, in the presence of Walter Whytinge, John Saddler, and Margaret Bennett, and, dying very shortly afterwards, it was proved at South Repps on the 14th Nov. 1603.¹

4. EDWARD RYE of Cromer, who was born after 1582, took, as before mentioned, a messuage, &c. called Davyes, under his father's will. Unluckily the Cromer church registers do not begin till 1689, so I cannot prove, but, taking into consideration the extraordinary pertinacity with which Edwards have begotten

Edwards in my family unto the present day, have little doubt, that he was father of

5. EDWARD RYE of Cromer, who in 1673¹ (24 Chas. II.) was taxed for three hearths in the Hearth-tax Subsidy Roll of that year.² Mary Rye, widow, who was buried at Cromer 29th April 1691, was most likely his wife, and the mother of

6. EDWARD RYE the Elder of Cromer, who held lands of the manor of Cromer Weylands, in 1686, on the 29th January of which year he witnessed a surrender of property in that manor. By his will dated 2nd Feb. 1692, and signed in the presence of Richard Payne, Thomas Sadler, and Edmond Jewett; he left his well-beloved wife *Anne* an annuity of 4*l.*, and two bushels of wheat and two bushels of messling yearly. He also gave a legacy to the poor of Cromer, and dying on the 25th April 1698 was buried at Cromer, and his will was proved on the 18th July following. *Anne*, his wife, was buried at Cromer on the 17th June 1702. His children were—

i. *Edward Rye* of Cromer (of whom hereafter), who took under his father's will all his property in Cromer *alias* Shipden, Runton, and elsewhere, subject to the payment of certain legacies, and was sole executor of such will.

ii. *James Rye*, who is mentioned in his father's will as "late of Yarmouth."³ He had two sons, if not more, viz. :

(a.) *Edward Rye*, born between 1671 and 1692, to whom his grandfather in 1692 left 20*l.* to be paid him on his attaining 21. He was alive in 1710, when his uncle left him 5*l.*⁴

¹ Cotemporary with him was George Rye of Erpingham, who by Margaret his wife had a daughter Agnes, baptised 5th Oct. 1645, and (?) a son Henry, buried 7th Aug. 1646.

² At the same time "The widow Rye," possibly his mother, was living at Weybourne, a few miles to the west of Cromer. There was also a Roger Rye at Cromer in 1673, who may have been the father of Roger Rye of Her Majesty's ship the "Newcastle," whose will, dated 8th Jan. 1707-8, refers to his son Arthur of Yarmouth and his wife Lydia. Administration was taken out in 1707-8 to Arthur Rye of Yarmouth, but by whom I do not know.

³ Possibly the James Rye of Ingham who on 20th Sept. 1680 had a licence to marry Martha Atkins at Sutton.

⁴ Possibly the Edward Rye of Aylsham who married Hannah Coburn of Itteringham at Baconsthorpe on 24th Sept. 1729. He died 1749, and his wife in 1757, both at Aylsham, and had issue a son Samuel and a daughter Hannah, born there in 1730

(b.) *James Rye*, born between 1671 and 1692, to whom also his grandfather left 10*l.* on his attaining 21.¹

III. *William Rye* of Cromer, who by his wife *Mary* (buried at Cromer 24 Nov. 1730), had issue—

(a.) *William Rye*, born between 1671 and 1692, to whom his grandfather in 1692 gave 10*l.* to be paid him on his attaining 21. He was alive in 1710, when his uncle left him 5*l.*²

(b.) *Edward Rye*, born between 1671 and 1692, to whom his grandfather in 1692 gave 10*l.* to be paid him on his attaining 21.

(c.) *Alice Rye*, born between 1671 and 1692, who took similar bequests to those left to her brother William. Before 1713 she married John Learner, for on that date her cousin Edward Rye describes her as Alice Learner. She had a large family, baptized at Cromer.

(d.) *Margaret Rye*,³ baptized 1 Sept. 1689 at Cromer, and married on the 26 Dec. 1718 at South Repps to John Ransom, and had issue several children, baptized at Cromer.

In 1776 William Ransom was rated for Ry's house (Cromer Town Books, vol. i.), but this most likely is only a coincidence.

(e.) *Martha Rye*, baptized 22 Mar. 1690 at Cromer. Probably the Martha Rye who on 21 May 1773 received 10*s.* 6*d.* on account of the Cromer Town land rents. (Cromer Town Books, vol. i.)

IV. *Alice Rye*, who was the wife of Edmond Miller before the year 1692, when her father by his will gave her a legacy of 180*l.*

V. (?) *Elizabeth Rye*, who married Richard Harmer at Cromer on the 26 May 1696, and had issue two children, baptized at Cromer.

VI. (?) *Thomas Rye* of Cromer, who by his will dated 16 Nov. 1710, gives a house at Comen (?) End, Cromer, to his "aged wife"

and 1735 respectively. A Judith Rye of Aylsham, spinster, had, more shame to her, two children, Robert and Mary, one baptized, and the other died, in 1767.

¹ Possibly the James Rye of Ingham who married Susan Buxton (sister of Robert Buxton of Filby), and who by his will, dated 3rd Jan. 1713, mentions his son James, then an infant. (Norw. Arch. 1713-14, fo. 104.)

² Possibly the William Rye of Erpingham, who by his wife Margaret had a son William, baptized 19th March 1709.

³ Another Margaret Rye, possibly her aunt, was buried at Cromer 25th March 1717.

for life, with remainder to his daughter *Barbara Rye*. His wife *Rebecca*, however, predeceased him, and was buried at Cromer 28 May 1711. He was buried there 31 Aug. 1719. Their daughter, (a.) *Barbara Rye*, married on the 20 Aug. 1723 at South Repps to John Hurst, widower.

7. EDWARD RYE the Younger, of Cromer, yeoman, (the eldest son of Edward Rye and Anne his wife,) took, as we have seen, the whole of his father's property, subject to the payment of certain legacies. His wife (whose name I do not know) died before 1710, for she is not mentioned in his will, dated the 21st of August in that year—of which will he constituted his son Edward Rye sole executor. He therein leaves a legacy to the poor of Cromer, and to his son

1. *Edward Rye*, he gives all his messuages, lands, &c. in Cromer, *alias* Shipden, Overstrand, Sidestrand, North Repps, Runton, and Gresham, subject to the payment of a legacy of 270*l.* to his other son.

2. *James Rye*, who was to have a power of entry over the Sidestrand property to enforce payment of such legacy. He must have been born after 1671, as he is mentioned in his grandfather's will, dated 1692, as then being under 21.

He died shortly after making his will, which was proved at South Repps on the 5th October, 1711.

8. EDWARD RYE, of Cromer, yeoman (the eldest son of the last Edward,) must, like his brother, have been born after 1671, as his grandfather in his will also describes him as being under age in 1692.

He died young, and by his will, dated 9th Sept. 1713, gave all his property in Cromer to such child or children as *Martha* his wife was then "enscient or bigg withall," with remainder to his brother James and his heirs, subject to the payment of an annuity of 30*l.* to his widow Martha. He also gave certain small legacies to his godson and goddaughter, Edward and Elizabeth Rye, and to Alice Learner. Dying immediately after making his will, he was buried at Cromer on the 12th Sept. 1713.¹

Next year (4th March 1714) a John Rye was buried at Cromer, but I cannot identify him,

9. JAMES RYE, of Cromer, yeoman, the brother of the last-named Edward, was, as shown above, born after 1671. He was of the adjacent village of Erpingham¹ in 1711 and 1714, but returned to Cromer immediately after his brother's death.²

By his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of William Bacon, of Thurgarton,³ and one of the residuary legatees in her father's will dated 2 Aug. 1718, he had issue

¹ He may have come to this village because his cousin William Rye had settled there. Vide note 2, *ante*, p. 33.

² He voted in the election of 1714 for Astley and de Grey in respect of a freehold at Cromer.

The family of Bacon seems to have been settled at Thurgarton from early times, and was most likely an offshoot of the Bacons of Baconsthorpe, which village is only about three miles distant from Thurgarton. In the church of Thurgarton were the arms—Gules, a boar passant argent, on chief a crescent between two estoiles or—which were probably the arms of John Bakon rector of Thurgarton in 1485, to whom there was a stone in Blomefield's time bearing the inscription, "Hic jacet sepultus in grā 't mīa Dei D'nus Joh'es Bakon quōd' rector de Thurgarton qui obt. 1509." Of the same family, probably, was John Bacon who by his will, proved 19 May 1526, required to be buried in the church of Thurgarton All Saints.

I know nothing more of my immediate ancestor

(¹) *William Bacon* of Thurgarton, than that by his will died 2 Aug. 1718 he left all his property in Thurgarton to his eldest son John upon condition to pay 50*l.* each to his other sons William and Nicholas, and mentioned his four daughters Sarah the wife of James Stears, Anne the wife of Peter Mack, Elizabeth the wife of James Rye, and Mary the wife of William Drozier. His son Nicholas may be the Nichs. Bacon of Edingthorpe, a reference to whose will is to be found in the Consistory Index for 1732 as "not duly proved."

(²) *John Bacon*, son of the last William, was also of Thurgarton. His will is dated 16 Sept. 1746. In it he recites Indentures of Lease and Release of 1 and 2 Oct. 1731 between himself and Mary his wife of the first part, Richard Johnson of the second part, and William Bacon of the third part, and refers to his eldest son Robert Bacon, his youngest son William, his grandson William (the latter's son), and his daughter Mary the wife of Edmund Fish. Robert Bacon the eldest son was probably the Robert Bacon of Alby, farmer, mentioned in his nephew's will, died 1792. If so he had four sons, Robert, Thomas, William, and Richard.

(³) *William Bacon* of Thurgarton, mentioned in his father's will, had a son (also mentioned therein).

(⁴) *William Bacon* of Thurgarton, whose will is dated 26 June, 1792, and proved 27th Oct. 1792. By it he leaves all his property in Aldborough which he lately purchased of Catherine Johnson of Dereham to (his uncle?) Robert Bacon of Alby, farmer, for life, remainder to his four sons in tail—with ultimate remainder to a Richard Bacon of Metton, farmer, and the latter's son William in tail.

All his Roughton lands he leaves to John Drosier of Banningham (no doubt a descendant of his great-aunt Mary Drozier), but all his property in Thurgarton, Bas-

1. *Elizabeth Rye*, baptized 14 Jan. 1711, at Erpingham.¹
2. *Edward Rye*, baptized 12 Oct. 1714, at Erpingham.²
3. *James Rye*, baptized 16 Dec. 1717, at Cromer.³
- 4.? *Mary Rye*, buried at Cromer 24 Nov. 1729.

10. EDWARD RYE, of Cromer and South Repps, yeoman, (born 1714,) was of South Repps⁴ in 1741, where he had by his wife *Mary* two children mentioned below. He was buried at South Repps on the 12th Sept. 1751; she, who had predeceased him, having been buried at the same place the 12th of July in the same year. They had issue

1. *Elizabeth Rye*, baptized 8 April, 1741, at South Repps.
2. *James Rye*, baptized 25 Aug. 1743, at South Repps.

11. JAMES RYE, of Thurgarton and Baconsthorpe,⁵ yeoman, son of Edward Rye and Mary his wife, was, as before stated, baptized on the 25th Aug. 1743, at South Repps. He was temporarily resident at Barningham Parva on the 19th May, 1766, when he was married at Baconsthorpe to Hannah, youngest

singham, and Sustead, and all his personalty, he gives to his godson William Roper, son of Snelling Roper, gent. of Colby, for ever.

This last bequest gave the deepest offence to his relatives, who had great ideas of litigating his will. The property so willed away from the family comprises (*i. a.*) a fine farm with a large house by the side of Thurgarton Park to the left of the church, and is now part of the Wyndham estate, having been purchased from the Ropers comparatively recently for (*on dit*) 25,000*l.* Sed quære.

¹ "1711. Elizabeth ye daughter of James Rye and Elizabeth his wife. was bapt. Jan. 14, 1711.

² "1714. Edward ye son of James Rye and Elizabeth his wife, was bapt. October ye 12th 1714." (Erpingham Reg.)

³ 1717. Jacobus filius Jacobi Rye et Eliz. uxoris baptizatus fuit decimo sexto Decembris (Cromer Reg.) I know nothing of what became of him. But he may be the James Rye, mariner, of the good ship the *Onslow*, outward bound in 1759, who by his will of that date left all his property to his wife Elizabeth. (Proved Arch. Cant. 1761.) Or he may more likely be the father of *James Rye* of Felbrigg, whose will is dated 24th March 1765, and who therein bequeaths 130*l.* each to his two brothers, Edward Rye and John Rye.

⁴ I cannot trace what took him to South Repps, but his cousins Margaret Rye and Barbara Rye had been married there in 1718 and 1723.

⁵ His connection with this latter place is owing to his wife having been resident there when he married her. A namesake, and possibly kinsman, of his however had been married here some years before, Edward Rye of Aylsham having married Hannah Coburn of Itringham there, as before mentioned in 1729.

daughter of Nicholas Thaxter,¹ of Bassingham, by Frances his wife (the daughter of Robert Youngman, of East Beckham, by his wife Mary Townshend of Gresham).

He settled at Baconsthorpe shortly after his marriage, and there had by his wife six children, viz.:

1. *Robert Rye*, died an infant, and was buried 15 Nov., 1769, at Baconsthorpe.

2. *Robert Rye*, baptized 6 July, 1772, at Baconsthorpe. He married Mary Wilcox on the 6th April, 1807, at St. James' Westminster. Admitted to the freedom of the City of London as a member of the Needle-makers' Company 8 Oct. 1807. Was living in 1814 and had issue:

i. *James Rye*, born 3 April, 1810, at Deptford.

ii. *Richard Rye*.

3. *Edward Rye*, baptized 24 July, 1774 (of whom hereafter).

4. *Easter Rye*, born 5 April, 1779, married John Chapman of Hanworth, and, dying 14 Jan., 1817, lies buried in Hanworth churchyard, where there is a stone to her memory. She had issue:

i. *James Chapman*, died circa 1820, æt. 21.

ii. *Mary Ann Chapman*, born circa 1805, and married Charles Amies or Amos, by whom she had issue; (a) Easter Amies, wife of William Cooper of Bassingham, (b) Rober Amies, a seaman, (c) James Amies of Kent.

iii. *John Chapman*, born 1810, a blacksmith of Thurgarton, who married Catherine Cawston of Felbrigg, and has issue (a) Ann Chapman, wife of William Groom, of Cowgate Street, Norwich, (b) George Chapman, and (c) Jane Chapman.

5. *Matthew Rye*, baptized 16 July, 1781, at Baconsthorpe, and was buried at the same place on the 7th March, 1802, aged 20.

6. *Hannah Rye*, born 4th May, 1785, was privately baptized next day, and publicly received into the church on the 13th August, 1786.

James Rye died on the 16th January, 1829, at Thurgarton, whilst on a visit there, but lies with his wife in Baconsthorpe churchyard, she having died on the 25th Nov. 1816. The stones to their memory give their ages as 86 and 74 respectively.

12. EDWARD RYE, of Baconsthorpe and Wells-by-the-Sea, in

¹ The Thaxters had been yeomen of Bassingham since 1395. Vide their pedigree from that date in the "East Anglian" for Dec. 1866.

Norfolk, and Chelsea, Middlesex, merchant, (second son of James and Hannah Rye, born 1774,) in early life was of Wells-by-the-Sea, and married on the 15th Oct. 1799, Mary, daughter of John Gibbs,¹ of Wells (by Susannah Cubitt, his wife), at Ha-vealdon, near Ongar, in Essex. He shortly afterwards moved to London, where (after having been admitted to the freedom of the city as a member of the Needlemakers' Company in December 1801,) he carried on the business of a wine-merchant, on retiring from which he settled at Chelsea, where he died on the 21st Sept. 1843. He was buried at Kensall Green Cemetery by the side of his wife, who had predeceased him, having died on the 24 August, 1840. By her he had three children only, viz.:

i. *Edward Rye*, born 2 Feb. 1803, and baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

ii. *George Rye*, born 31 Oct. 1804, and, dying an infant, was buried in the vault at St. Andrew Hubbords, in the city of London.

iii. *Mary Rye*, died an infant.

13. EDWARD RYE, of Chelsea and St. James', Westminster, a solicitor (eldest and only surviving child of Edward and Mary, Rye, and born 1803,) was educated at St. Paul's School and St. Omer in France. He married on 2nd April, 1828, at St. James', Piccadilly, Maria, eldest daughter of Benjamin Tuppen,² of Brighton (by Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Collins of St. Alban's). By her he has had issue

¹ The son of John Gibbs the Elder of Wells, whose will is dated 6th Oct. 1768. My collection for pedigrees of the Gibbs and Cubitt families are so voluminous that I must take another opportunity of printing them.

² The family of Tuppen or Topyn was long settled in Brighton, which is the only place in which I find the name occur. It may possibly be the French *Topin*, for there were several French settlements at Brighton. John Topyn or Tuppyn was of Whalebone Hundred in Sussex (in which hundred Brighton is situate) in 34-5 Hen. VIII. (Subsidy Roll.) John Tuppyn was defendant in a chancery suit as to a messuage in Brighton in the reign of Elizabeth.

i. John Tuppen of Brighton, who married Mary Saunders 3rd July 1732, was the father of:

ii. William Tuppen of Brighton, who was an elder of the Quakers at Brighton and married several times; by his last wife Betty having (*inter alios*):

iii. Benjamin Tuppen, who by his wife Elizabeth Collins had (*inter alios*):

iv. Maria Tuppen, who married Edward Rye as above.

i. *Maria Susan Rye*, born 31 March, 1829; baptized at St. James's; for some time connected with the female emigration movement, especially in Australia and New Zealand, for her services in connection with which she received in 1868 an annuity from the Privy List. Of late years she has had much to do with collecting and personally superintending the emigration of orphan female pauper children to Canada, and has bought a house near Niagara for their reception and called it "Our Western Home."

ii. *Elizabeth Rye*, of Brompton, born 18 July, 1830, and baptized at St. James's.

iii. *Edward Caldwell Rye*, of Putney, born 10 April, 1832, and baptized at St. James's (of whom hereafter).

iv. *George Rye*, born 22 Aug. 1834, was baptized at St. James's, and dying an infant on the 18th Oct. 1836, was buried at Kensall Green.

v. *Mary Ann Cubitt Rye*, of Brompton, born 1 June, 1837, and baptized at St. Luke's, Chelsea.

vi. *Charles Rye*, born 27 May, 1839, was baptized at Chelsea, and, dying on the 21st Aug. 1854, was buried at Kensall Green.

vii. *Walter Rye*, of Wandsworth, born 31 Oct. 1843, and baptized at Chelsea. A solicitor, and author of several antiquarian tracts, &c., including *An Account of Cromer Church* (1870), but better known as an athlete, having won (*i.a.*) the amateur walking championship in 1868, and been honorary secretary to the London Athletic Club during 1869 and 1870. He married on the 25th Aug. 1870, at the parish church of St. Mary, Putney, Georgina Eliza younger daughter of George Sturges¹ of Bishopstoke, Hants, and Shanghae in China, merchant (by Martha his wife the daughter of John Davis of Bath) and has issue:

(a.) *James Bacon Rye*, born 22 July, 1871, at Wandsworth.

viii. *Clara Louisa Rye*, born 14 Sept. 1846, and baptized at Chelsea.

ix. *Francis Rye*, born 9 Nov. 1848, and baptized at Chelsea a solicitor.

14. EDWARD CALDWELL RYE, of Putney (eldest son of Edward and Maria Rye, and born 1832), was educated at King's College, London. A well-known entomologist, his collection of British *coleoptera* being one of the finest, and certainly the best

¹ Son of William Sturges of Bishopstoke, by Jane (Lockyer) his wife.

arranged, in England. He is the author of several entomological works (including *British Beetles*, 1866), and the co-editor of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*. Like his younger brother he was once an athlete of some note, having won the junior sculls at Barnes, rowed over for the senior sculls at Richmond, and rowed No. 3 in the winning senior four at Staines in 1852; but, not training after that year, did nothing further. He married, on the 20th Aug. 1867, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Isabella Sophia, second daughter of George Robert Waterhouse, F.G.S. &c.¹ of the British Museum, by Elizabeth Ann, daughter of George Ludolph Jacob Griesbach. By her he has had issue

i. *Edward Waterhouse Rye*, of whom hereafter.

ii. *Isabella Maria Lilian Rye*, born 25 Aug. 1870 at Lower Parkfield, Putney, and baptized at St. Mary's, Putney.

15. EDWARD WATERHOUSE RYE, born 17 Sept. 1868, at Lower Parkfield, Putney, and baptised at the parish church of St. Mary, Putney. The fifteenth Edward since that name was introduced into the family in the reign of Edward VI. without reckoning many other Edward Ryes of the North Walsham family.

¹ i. John Waterhouse of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, who married Ann Taft, and died 1777, aged 77, is said to have come from Lancashire, but of an Irish family. He had issue (*inter alios*):

ii. Samuel Waterhouse, born 1744, who married, 1767, Teresa, daughter of William Bricknell of Spear Hall, Southampton. He died 1817, leaving issue (*inter alios*):

iii. James Edward Waterhouse of Old Brompton, born 1788, and married, 1809, Mary, daughter of Robert Newman (son of Robert Newman of Cookley, Suffolk, by Anne Chapman), by Mary, daughter of John and Mary Sorrell of Frierning, Essex. He had (*inter alios*):

iv. George Robert Waterhouse, born 1810, a F.L.S. &c., a distinguished naturalist and geologist, and the Curator of the Geological Department of the British Museum. He married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of George Ludolph Jacob Griesbach (by Mary Wright Smith his wife), who was the son of Mr. Griesbach of Bondenwerder, by Sophia, eldest daughter of Isaac Herschel and the sister of Sir William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, and has issue (*inter alios*):

v. Isabella Sophia Waterhouse, who married Edward Caldwell Rye, as above.

Mr. G. R. Waterhouse has many and splendid collections for a pedigree of the Waterhouse family in all its branches.

ARMS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Our attention is directed to this subject by the series of engravings, to the number of two hundred and fourteen, which accompanies one of the divisions of "DEBRETT'S *Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench*. Compiled and Edited by ROBERT HENRY MAIR;" of which the greatly improved edition for 1873 was noticed in page 57 of our present volume.

These engravings are either copies of corporation seals, or representations of the actual or assumed arms of the various cities and borough towns returning members to Parliament throughout the three kingdoms, together with those of the universities. They are familiar to the eyes of those who are accustomed to turn to the pages of Lewis's *Topographical Dictionaries*, for which they were first engraved; but they have received several additions since they were appropriated to their present purpose; and more particularly we now propose to notice some of the seals which have been engraved for certain towns during the present reign, since the measure of municipal reform which took place rather more than thirty years ago.

We shall not have space on this occasion to enter into the whole subject, which is a chapter of Armory that has yet to be written—for we are not aware that any Heraldic author, ancient or modern, has distinctly treated of it: only that in Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, 1780, is an alphabet of "The Armorial Ensigns of Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, &c., in England and Wales," (9 pages), followed by the arms of the Royal Burghs of Scotland (2 pages) "so far as they are registered in the Lyon's Office;" and the same has been transferred to the pages of Berry's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry*, and perhaps some other quarters. In this, however, there is nothing but dry though useful information, unaccompanied by any discriminating criticism, or even intelligent appreciation of the origin or meaning of the several devices and emblems employed. Indeed, this is a department of armory which is as yet very little understood, but notwithstanding, as a species of public property, more often in view than any other.

Some of the seals which we are about to notice are founded upon devices which are of considerable antiquity; whilst others are compositions of the present age.

The Corporation of SANDWICH have in their new seal of 1836 preserved a miniature representation of the obverse and reverse of the ancient seal of the Barons of Sandwich. The obverse (as we should term it) is placed on the sinister side ; and represents shipping. The reverse is the Royal lion passant guardant and crowned; surrounded with this flattering leonine :—

“ Qui servare gregem celi solet indico regem.”

Below are placed the arms of the town, or of the Cinque Ports generally, being the ancient coat of England dimidiated with three ships on an azure field.

The seal of PLYMOUTH appears to be a new one: but its devices are from old precedents. We are able to gather the following description of them from Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, 1780.

Gules, a ship with three masts, sans sails and yard-arms, all or ; on the round top a fire-beacon proper ; the base of the shield being wavy of six argent and azure. This on the authority of a MS. in the British Museum, No. 1399.

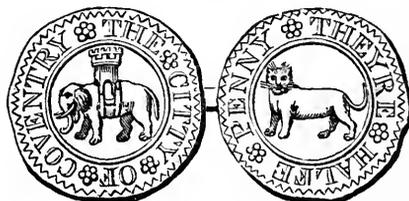
Also, Ar. a saltire vert between four castles sable ; over the arms a coronet composed of eight fleur de lis or ; Supporters—two lions rampant gardant or. Taken from a painting sent to the author by order of the Corporation.

All this may be traced on the seal before us ; but the fire-beacon “on the round top” is repeated behind the tail of each lion ; and again, it seems, by way of forming a crest.

The seal of the borough of LEEDS is dated 1836, but the arms are not of such recent date. They are blasoned by Edmondson in 1780 as Azure, a fleece or, on a chief *sa.* three mullets argent. Crest, an owl ; and supporters, two owls.

The town of BOLTON in Lancashire was incorporated in 1838, and its armorial coat, in its simplicity, is worthy of former times. On a field azure, an elephant and castle.

An elephant and castle is also the arms of the city of Coventry, on a field party per pale gules and vert. The origin of the latter we never learned, and we are as much at a loss with regard to Bolton. We





SANDWICH.



PLYMOUTH.



LEEDS.



BOLTON.



append one of the halfpenny tokens of Coventry, upon which the elephant and castle appears on one side, and a cat, which is now adopted for a crest, on the other.

BLACKBURN was constituted a parliamentary borough by the Burnley Reform Act of 1832; and it received a royal charter of incorporation in 1851. Its arms are emblematic at once of its name, its industrial eminence, and its early senatorial representatives. On the field the wavy fess represents the Black-bourn¹ between three busy bees; on a chief vert is a stringed horn between two fusils, the former derived from the arms of Hornby, and the latter from those of Feilden. William Henry Hornby, esq. was the first Mayor of Blackburn, and for many years one of its representatives in parliament. His colleague was the late Joseph Feilden, esq. Their sons are in the same position at the present time.

The arms which have been designed for the City of MANCHESTER are not deficient either in propriety or in good effect. The field presents the coat of the family of Greslet or Greiley, the ancient lords of the town;² on a chief is a ship sailing on the sea, denoting the occupation of its modern "merchant princes;" while the crest of a terrestrial globe, semée of bees volant, is strikingly typical of the extent of their busy commerce. The supporters are the royal antelope and lion guardant, derived from the insignia of the ancient Dukes of Lancaster. The former is collared and chained, the latter ensigned with a mural crown; and each has the Lancastrian rose on his shoulder.

WARRINGTON became a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act

¹ The fess wavy sable is of ancient date in the private coat of several families of the name of Blackburne.

² The arms of Greily were probably always drawn in this manner, for in one of the earliest rolls, that of Henry III. (edit. Nicolas) p. 8, they are thus blasoned:—

Thomas Greiley de goules à trois bendes d'or embelief—*a clerical error probably for en le chef.*

But in other rolls this peculiarity is unnoticed; as in that of Edward II. among the bannerets:—

Sire Thomas de Greiley de goules à iij bendes de or.

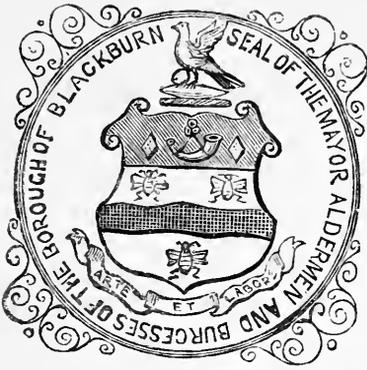
The arms of Byron, who was lord of Rochdale whilst Greiley was lord of Manchester, were also three bendlets (gules on an argent field) and are drawn *enhanced* at the present day; but again, in the roll of Edward II. p. 57, this peculiarity of position is not noticed where the coat of Byron occurs, nor in that of Edward III. p. 35.

of 1832, and received a charter of incorporation in 1847. Its common seal is designed in archaic taste. The shield in the centre, charged with six lions, is that of Vilers, an ancient lord of the place, who is said to have borne—Or, six lions rampant gules. On either side are banners, one of the royal duchy of Lancaster, and the other of the earldom of Chester; above is the modern charter of the town, inscribed “ANNO DECIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ,” behind which are the civic sword and mace in saltire.

The seal of WOLVERHAMPTON is a composition exhibiting an elaborate effort to be historical, and imitative of ancient art, but yet as different from an ancient seal as well can be. It has no circumambient legend, but in its place architectural tracery. There are three shields, of which the central is a modern composition, which we are able to expound from the very best authority, that is to say, the gentleman who made the design, in the year 1848.¹ It is blasoned as follows: Sable, a chevron between two cressets argent filled with burning coals in chief, and the stone column of Wulfranhampton in base proper; on an inescutcheon azure a saltire of the second for Mercia; a canton of St. George for Windsor, charged with the key of St. Peter or. The author intended the sable field to denote the heathenism for which the site of the town is first historically known; the column is that which still stands in the churchyard, a monument of Christian civilization; the chevron is adopted in its traditional (but fanciful) allusion to architecture; the cressets at once to the ancient use of the hill as a beacon station, and to the “Rodney fires” of this form still used by the colliers of the South Staffordshire coalfield; the inescutcheon alludes to the Mercian prince Wulfere converted by St. Chad in the seventh century; the canton to the royal college of Windsor, to which Wolverhampton was annexed from the reign of Edward IV. until 1845; the key of St. Peter to the re-dedication of the church temp. Henry III.

The shield placed on the dexter side is that attributed to St. Wulfruna, a princess of Wessex, who founded the monastery of Wolverhampton in 994; that on the sinister the quartered coat of Gower and Leveson, because the Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor of Stowheath, between which and the deanery manor the town is divided.

¹ We have been favoured by the town clerk of Wolverhampton with a copy of the memoir written by the designer of the seal, Alfred Hall Brown, gentleman; which we should insert entire were it not for its length.



BLACKBURN.



MANCHESTER.



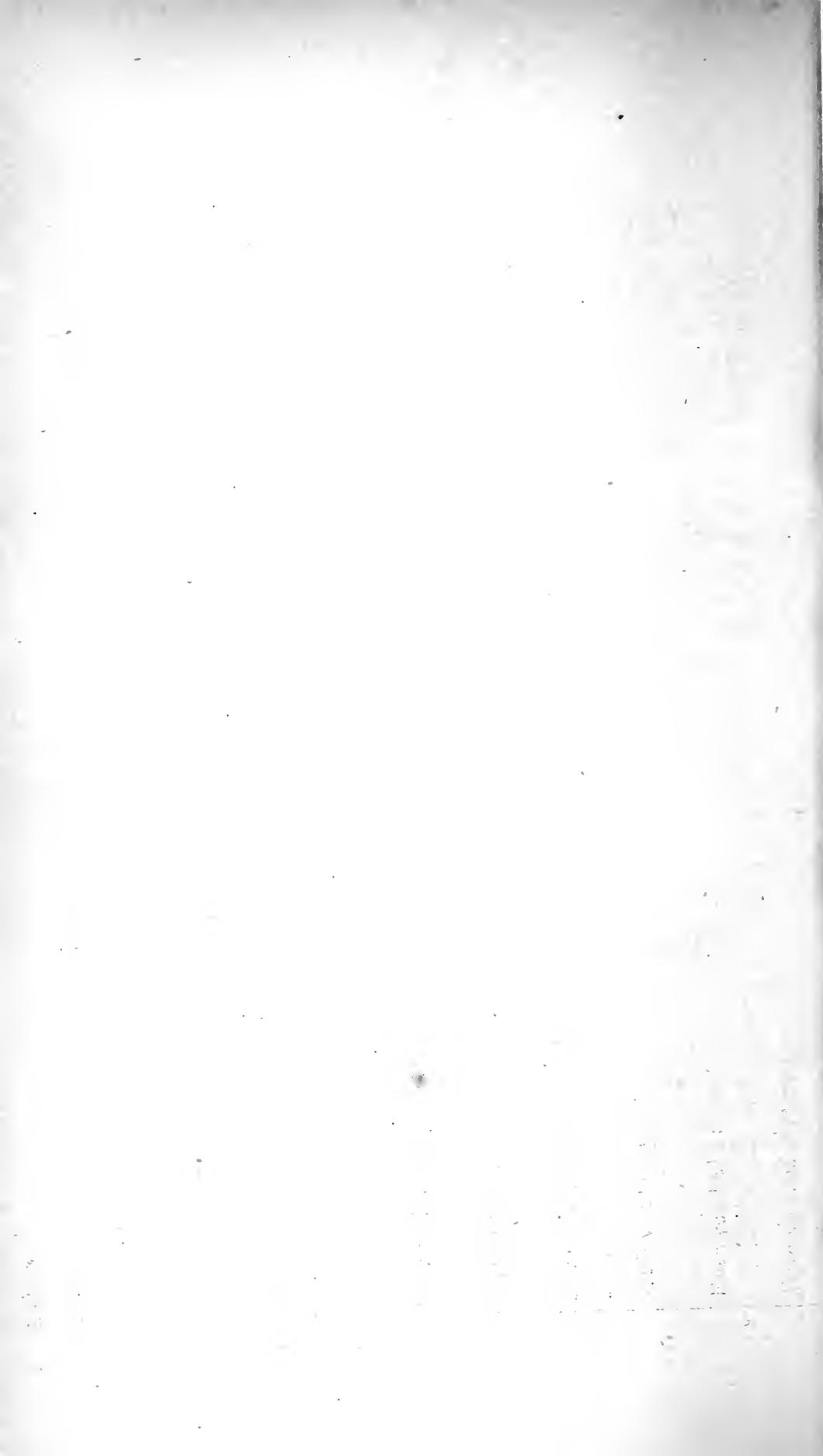
WARRINGTON.



WOLVERHAMPTON.



SHEFFIELD.



The latter is ensigned with a *ducal* coronet; the former with one that is doubtless meant for a *saintly* one, but the pattern of which is too faithfully copied from an undertaker's shop-window. The central shield has a coronet also—of the *mural* type, and which we are informed was intended to have more than a municipal import, being borrowed from the crest of the first mayor, George Benjamin Thorneycroft, esquire,¹ of Chapel House, Wolverhampton, and Hadley Park, co. Salop. Behind are the mace and sword of the town, and above them the Stafford Knot, adopted as the device of the county, whilst the keys (interlaced, as on an antique pontifical ring) are intended to represent the staple manufacture of the town.

Here is quite a picture-gallery of devices, showing considerable research and ingenuity in their designer, but somewhat over-crowded, particularly in the shield of arms, where the charges are piled upon one another in very questionable taste. If the legitimate authorities at the Heralds' College had been consulted, they would probably have advised a more limited selection, and a more simple arrangement.

After a different fashion, the artist employed for the Corporation of SHEFFIELD has gone back to the divinities of classical antiquity. He introduces Vulcan and Mercury very incongruously over-shadowed by the wings of a Christian angel, why there we cannot say, but perhaps only for pictorial effect. Below, in allusion to the name of the town, is a sheaf of arrows, disbanded as ready for use. This, we think, had long been recognised as the device of the town. Altogether, this seal presents a medley, which is not, in our mind, redeemed by the prettiness of its execution.

After writing these remarks, we have turned to the new edition of Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, by the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., in which we find they are anticipated, in nearly the same words. It is there mentioned that the design "was copied, it is believed, from a French medal, the figures of Mercury and Vulcan being substituted for those of Louis Philippe and his Queen—thus presenting the incongruity of an angel (a Christian emblem) extending his protecting wings over two heathen deities."

It further appears that Mr. Hunter had been asked for his advice when the seal was required, and had proffered a design, which was rejected by "the Corporate Seal Committee" on a mistaken appre-

¹ A very eminent ironmaster, father of the present Thomas Thorneycroft, esq. of Tettenhall Wood. Some account of the family and its armorial bearings will be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

hension of its probable expense. An engraving of that design is given by Dr. Gatty, with a long explanatory letter from Mr. Hunter, dated November 28, 1863. Mr. Hunter wisely counselled that the device for the seal should be heraldic, and that it should be granted by the College of Arms as the only proper authority. He suggested, in technical language—Argent, a tower azure between three anvils sable. Crest, on a mural crown argent a martlet gules; supporters, a talbot proper and a lion argent, each charged on the shoulder with two sheafs of arrows in saltire. The tower was intended to typify the old feudal town; the anvils the industry by which it has risen to its present importance. The martlet was from the arms of the Furnivals, by whom the burgesses were first enfranchised; the talbot and lion from the subsequent lords of the place, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Duke of Norfolk. Such was the design of Mr. Hunter, not accepted by the Corporate Seal Committee, although they acknowledged themselves to be “unanimously of opinion” that it was far superior to others that had been offered, “inasmuch as it had an historical and heraldic relation to the borough;” and Dr. Gatty appends the reflection that “it is matter of great and lasting regret that Mr. Hunter’s design was rejected, and the one recommended by the Committee adopted.” We quite agree that it is much to be lamented that Mr. Hunter’s counsel was disregarded; and that the sentiment of his design should not have been pursued. As for the design itself, it is certainly, when drawn out and delineated, by no means attractive. The anvils are objects of no pictorial beauty, and the tower, like that of a chess-board, when pinched in between them, is but a poor symbol of the ancient castle. The legless martlet is unsuitable for a crest; and the sheafs of arrows are misplaced upon the supporters. As in other works of art, the *position* of particular objects should be a directing guide in heraldic design. But the same materials might readily have been better arranged. Supposing a more stately castle were to occupy the centre of the field, the background might be semée of the martlets of Furnival, whilst an anvil would have come suitably upon a chief, as a central charge between two bundles of arrows. In short, Sheffield would have done well to have gone to work somewhat in the same way as we have seen in the case of Manchester.

COUNCILLOR WHELER.

When Sir Samuel Romilly first went the Midland Circuit in 1784—

“At different places we had provincial counsel who joined us. The most remarkable of those was Old Wheler (so we always called him), who lived in the neighbourhood of Coventry, an honest, sensible, frank, good-natured, talkative old lawyer. He had been upon the circuit forty years when I first joined it, and was attending the assises at the time of the Rebellion of 1745. It was some years later, and when I attended the Coventry and Warwick Quarter Sessions, that I became very intimate with this cheerful, open-hearted, kind old man; but I was so much delighted with his conversation and society, that I cannot, upon the first mention of the lawyers whom I found upon the circuit, refuse myself the pleasure of speaking of him. He had read nothing but law, he had lived only among lawyers, and all the pleasant stories he had to tell were of the lawyers whom he remembered in his youth. His stories, indeed, were repeated by him again and again; but they were told with such good humour, and had so much intrinsic merit, that I always listened to them with pleasure.

Among some peculiarities which he had, was a very great dislike to parsons and to noblemen. He often remarked that it would have given him the greatest joy if his daughter, and his only child, had married a lawyer; but he had the mortification, a singular one, undoubtedly, but such it appeared to him, of seeing before he died his two grandsons the presumptive heirs of two different peerages.”
—*Autobiography of Sir Samuel Romilly*, i. 73.

Having been asked who “Old Wheler” was, we have made inquiries, in order to answer that question, and the information that has kindly been communicated to us, will, we believe, explain the *enigmata* that seem to be involved in Sir Samuel Romilly’s anecdotes.

Old Wheler, or “Councillor Wheler” as he was usually designated by his provincial neighbours, was descended from a younger son of the family of Baronets which still enjoys that title—first conferred in 1660.

The third son of Sir Charles Wheler, the second Baronet, was Admiral Sir Francis Wheler, knight, of whom it is recorded¹ that he was lost in the Straits of Gibraltar in 1693, but whose biography we do not find in the pages of Campbell or Charnock. The Admiral

¹ “3. Sir Francis, who, being advanced to the honour of knighthood, was afterwards made governor of Deal Castle, and admiral to king William III., but was cast away in the Straits of Gibraltar 1693, leaving issue by Arabella his wife, daughter of Sir Clifford Clifton, knt. two sons, William, vicar of Leamington, who died Oct. 5, 1738, and Francis, now living.” *Baronetage*, 1741, iii. 144. The information of Sir William Wheler, the Baronet then living, being cited at the foot of the page.

married Arabella, daughter of Sir Clifford Clifton, knt., a younger son of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, co. Nottingham, bart., and had issue the Rev. William Wheler, M.A., who was presented by his cousin Sir Trevor Wheler, bart., to the vicarage of Leamington Hastang in 1716,¹ and died October 5, 1738. He was the father of Francis Wheler, esq., barrister-at-law, otherwise called "Councillor Wheler."

Thinking it very probable that Rugby would be the place of his education, we turned to the register of that school, but we have not found his name, though we met with that of a younger brother.

1732, July 24. Gul. Wheler, Rev. de Leamington, com. Var. Fil. n. mi.

But this is by no means decisive, for two or three years earlier the register is remarkably imperfect: and, indeed, the very mention of William as *filius natu minor* may seem to allude to the elder boy being already at the school.

Mr. Wheler must have married in 1743 or before, for his daughter was in her 93rd year at her death in 1847. His wife was Jane, the daughter of Abel Smith, of East Stoke, co. Nottingham, esq., by Jane, daughter of George Beaumont, of Chapelthorp, co. York, esq. She was the sister of Sir George Smith, who was created a Baronet in 1757, and whose son took the additional name of Bromley in 1778; and also sister to Abel Smith, banker, of Nottingham and London, whose son Robert was the first Lord Carington, created a peer of Ireland in 1796, and of England in 1797.

Mrs. Wheler, however, did not live to see her nephew a peer, for she died in 1761, as appears by an inscription remaining in St. Michael's church, Coventry, which records the names of—

ABEL WHELER, MARY WHELER, and CATHERINE WHELER, children of Francis Wheler, esq., and JANE *his wife*, who died December 2, 1761, aged 44. Abel was born Dec. 12, 1755, and died Aug. 15, 1756. Mary was born Dec. 26, 1756, and died Jan. 19, 1757. Catherine was born Dec. 30, 1758, and died Aug. 24, 1760. Likewise, LOUISA HOOD, granddaughter of the above Francis and Jane Wheler, died aged 4 months, on March 11, 1776.—(History of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, by William Reader, 1830.)

Mr. Wheler remained a widower for nearly forty years, when we find his own death thus recorded in the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

1805, March 8. At Birmingham, aged 85, Francis Wheler, esq. of Whitley, near Coventry, formerly an eminent barrister, and, it is believed, the father of the Bar; but had retired from practice some years, with the most unsullied reputation.

¹ Dugdale's Warwickshire, edit. Thomas, p. 319.

By the ensuing pedigree, it will be seen that the old lawyer was descended from peers of a very ancient race as well as destined to be the ancestor of future peers.

Of his two grandsons, who were heirs presumptive to peerages, one, it will be seen, did not live to succeed to his destined honours, being killed in the Peninsular war, but his son and grandson have both borne the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley.

It is remarkable that this dignity was conferred upon the first Lord Hood, with the designation "of Whitley," in anticipation, as it were, of his posterity residing there. Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., was first created a Baronet in 1778; next created a peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Hood of Catherington (really in Hampshire) in 1782; next, his wife was created Baroness Hood of Catherington, in the peerage of England, in 1795; and lastly, he was raised to the rank of Viscount in England, by the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley, in 1796.

His son, the second viscount, with his wife, the heiress of Whitley, lived there all their lives, and were much beloved for their domestic virtues, and their attachment to rural occupations and pleasures. The viscountess was the same lady who made herself somewhat conspicuous as one of the supporters of Queen Caroline. She lived to the great age of 93, and died at Whitley, December 5, 1847.

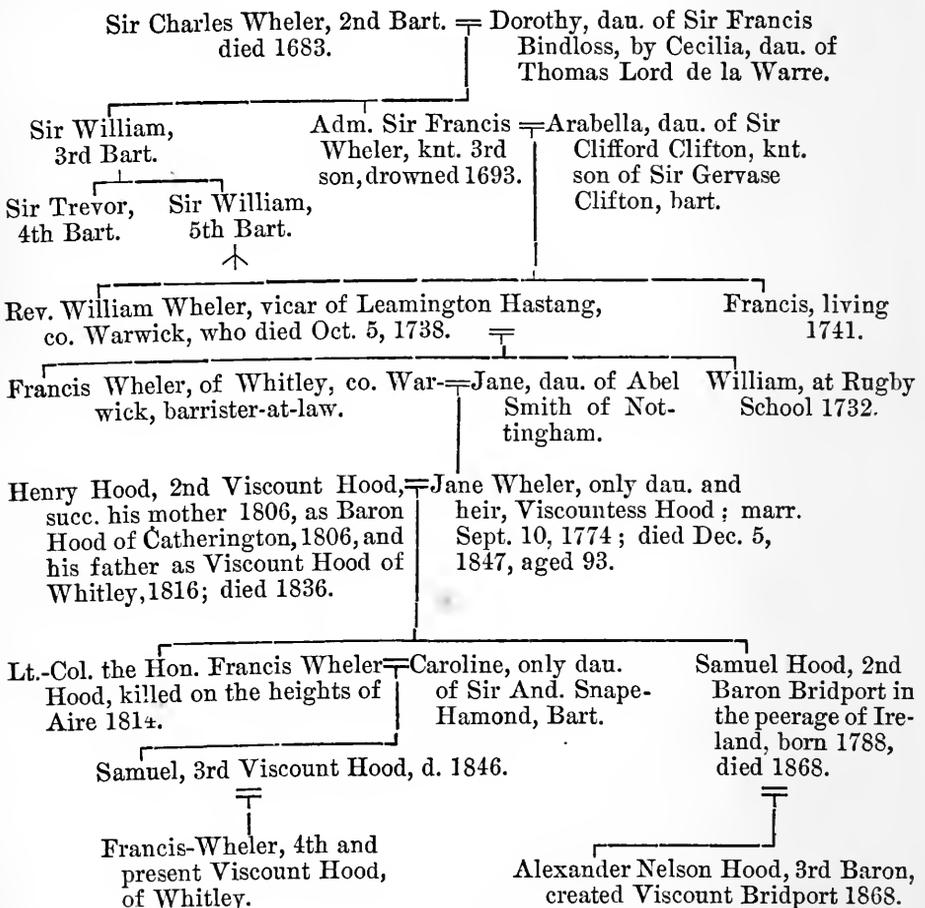
In St. Michael's church at Coventry there is a monument by Chantry representing the death of her second son, the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, and Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Second Division of the forces under the Marquis of Wellington; he was killed in action at Aire in Gascony, March 2, 1814. This was erected by his widow—Caroline, daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart., and sister to Admiral Sir Graham E. Hamond, Bart. and G.C.B. She also resided at Whitley, and died there, March 11, 1858, aged 77. The monument is placed at the west end of the Dyers' Chapel (which is next the south porch, to the right hand) whilst at the opposite corner of the edifice the east window of the Drapers' Chapel (once the Lady Chapel) has subsequently been filled with some beautiful stained glass¹ (by Heaton and Butler) in commemoration of the son of the same lady, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, who fell in the trenches before Sebastopol, October 18, 1854.

Whitley, however, was sold a few years ago to Edward Henry

¹ Its subjects are the Ascension and eight figures of Prophets. An engraving appeared in *The Building News*, Sept. 10, 1858.

Petre, esq. It had for some time previously been called Whitley *Abbey*, but for no better reason than mere fancy. It is an old hall, rather more than a mile out of Coventry, on the London Road, and memorable as the house in which Charles the First was lodged when he unsuccessfully attacked the city in 1642.

The other grandson of the old councillor was also indebted for his peerage to the services of the great naval family of Hood. His great-uncle, Sir Alexander Hood, K.B., like his brother Sir Samuel, had three peerages conferred upon him. The first was a peerage of Ireland, as Baron Bridport, in 1794; the next an English barony, by the same title, in 1796; and the third the dignity of Viscount Bridport (in the English peerage), 1801. To the first only the special remainder was attached, which conveyed it to his great-nephew, Samuel Hood; but the dignity of Viscount has again been conferred on this branch of the family, in 1868, and this is a peerage of the United Kingdom.



DESCRIPTION OF THE WINDOWS OF ETON COLLEGE.

THE windows are respectively placed on the north and south side of the Ante-Chapel. They are of equal size, and consist of fourteen transom lights and tracery.

In the window on the south side, in the three central lights of the upper tier, are the three great and triumphant victories of the Israelites.

1st. The battle of Amalek, above which is Moses praying upon the mount, his arms upheld by Aaron and Hur; whilst Joshua is leading the Israelites to victory in the valley below.

2nd. Gideon's victory. Gideon represented with his three hundred men blowing their trumpets and holding aloft their lamps, whilst in the foreground are the armies of the Midianites in great confusion, and rushing one against the other. At the top of this light is the Angel of the Lord, bearing the fiery sword of vengeance over the hosts of the idolaters.

3rd. The battle of Siceley, in which David is represented as about to fall on the enemy whilst they were feasting. The city of Siceley, which the Amalekites had attacked, is seen in the distance, and the Angel of the Lord holds forth on a scroll the legend of their defeat.

In the central lights of the lower tier are the three great defeats of the Israelites, showing where their want of confidence in God was punished.

1st. The defeat at Ai, where is shown the flight of the three thousand Israelites before the men of Ai, who have just issued from their city, which is seen in the distance.

2nd. The death of Saul, in which Saul throws himself upon his own sword at the sight of the defeat of his army. The armour-bearer is represented hiding his face from the awful sight.

3rd. The death of Ahab. In this group is seen Ahab in his chariot advancing against the Syrians.

In the side-lights of the upper tier, commencing at the top, are the four great prophets of Israel, viz.: Samuel, with his sacrificial altar; Elias, with the ravens bringing him his food; Eliseus, bearing the mantle of Elias; and Isaias, prophesying. Immediately beneath these are the four great kings of Israel, viz.: Abraham, with his vases of

treasure taken from the five kings; David, with his harp, and holding in his hand the head of the giant Goliath; Asa, with his sword and spear, trampling on the enemies of Israel; and Jehoshaphat, with the spoils of the defeated idolaters.

In the side-lights of the lower tier, in the upper part, are the four great judges, viz.: Deborah, singing her canticle of praise and thanksgiving; Gideon, with his fleece; Jephthah, making his oath to the Lord for his victory; Samson, with his feet crushing the lion and holding in his hand the jaw-bone of the ass, wherewith he slew a thousand men.

Beneath these are the four great generals, viz.: Joshua, commanding the sun to stand still; Caleb, with his bunch of ripe grapes; Jonathan, with his spear; and Judas Maccabeus, with his sword and shield.

The whole of the groups and figures are surrounded with a rich bordering of foliage and flowers, and the tracery is filled with angels bearing the spiritual weapons of the Sword of Faith, Shield of Hope, &c., and trampling on the evil spirits in the form of dragons.

Window on north side:—

In the three central lights of the upper tier is depicted the Resurrection of Our Lord. In the upper part of the centre light Our Lord is rising from the tomb, in triumphant majesty, surrounded by a vesica of glory, and bearing in His hand the Banner of Life. In the lower part of the two outer of these lights are the guards of the sepulchre, clothed in armour, affrighted and astonished; in the upper part of the dexter of these lights are St. Peter and John gazing into the sepulchre amidst wonderment at the miracle, and on the opposite side are the three Maries bringing their pots of precious ointments and spices, wherewith to anoint the body of Our Blessed Lord. Above these two latter subjects are angels receiving Our Lord with joy as he arises from the tomb. Immediately beneath the tomb and emblematic of the Resurrection is the great Archangel St. Michael trampling upon the spirit of death. At the foot of these three lights is a scroll with the words, **☉** *grave, where is thy victory?*

In the three central lights of the lower tier, in the upper portion of the centre light, is the Crucifixion of Our Lord, who is represented upon the cross, surrounded by adoring angels who are weeping at his suffering and in amazement at the humility of their Master. Above the cross are the sun and moon veiled in sorrow, and at the foot of the cross the centurion, the first of Christian soldiers, expressing his faith, and bearing a scroll with the words, **☉** *Truly this is the Son of God.* In the

dexter light is St. Peter receiving Cornelius the centurion, and explaining to him the Christian doctrine; in the top of this and the sinister light is the vision of St. Peter of the unclean beasts, &c. let down from Heaven, whereby he understood that Christianity was to include all nations of the earth.

In the sinister light is the centurion beseeching Our Lord to save his son, at the same time expressing his belief in the omnipotence of Our Lord, the Apostles looking on and admiring the faith of the soldier. At the foot of these lights, in three small groups, are shown wounded soldiers in modern dress, attended on the field of battle, in their tents, and in the hospital, by the ministers of religion, and beneath is a scroll with the words, **☉ Death, where is thy sting?**

In the side-lights of the upper tier are the four Evangelists seated, writing their gospels, viz.: St. Matthew, with his symbol the Angel, and above, in a small medallion, the passage from his gospel of the good Samaritan helping the man who fell among thieves; St. Mark with his winged Lion, and the incident of the suicide of Judas, after his treachery and treason; St. Luke with his winged Bull, and above is seen the triumph of Our Lord over Satan, after his temptation; and St. John with his Eagle, holding his ink-horn, and above the passage from the Apocalypse of the Angel of God chaining the Devil in the bottomless pit for the space of a thousand years.

In the four outer lights of the lower tier in the upper part are the patron Saints of the United Kingdom, viz.: Saint George overcoming the Dragon, St. David bearing his crozier, St. Andrew with his saltire cross, and St. Patrick banishing the poisonous reptiles from Ireland. Beneath these we have four great warrior Saints of England, viz.: St. Edward, St. Edmund, St. Oswald, and St. Alban—the proto-Martyr of England, all bearing swords and banners.

The tracery contains angels bearing the emblems of the Armour of Faith.

The whole is treated in the richest possible manner, and is in strict accordance with the period of the architecture.

On the walls beneath these windows are painted two heraldic trees of laurel, on the branches of which are hung the armorial shields of those heroes to whose memory the windows are erected. The whole of this work is done in indestructable oxide colours, the arms being engraved on brass plates and emblazoned.

THE HERALDRY OF GLASS,

AS EXHIBITED IN THE WINSTON COLLECTION.

The late Charles Winston, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law,¹ had devoted nearly thirty years to the study of Painting with coloured glass. Commencing by a careful examination of ancient examples, he carried forward this pursuit with such perseverance into the chemical and practical processes of the art, and by many analyses and experiments had attained such efficient results, that the value of his assistance has been gratefully acknowledged by many of the best manufacturers, both English and Foreign, as well as by all the most judicious amateurs and art-critics. He wrote many essays on the subject: and in 1847 a distinct work entitled, "An Inquiry into the difference of Style observable in Ancient Glass Painting, especially in England; with Hints on Glass Painting," in two volumes 8vo., the second consisting of engravings, entirely from his own drawings.²

Mr. Winston commenced his collection of examples of ancient glass so early as the year 183. : and such was his power of imitation, and his extreme care, that his earliest drawings, in their accuracy and reality of effect, bear comparison with the latest. He appears to have had a natural talent for minute fac-simile. He copied every feature, whether original from the artist's hand, or incidental from the effects of injury and decay. Carefully studying the colours, he had also attained

¹ Mr. Winston was the eldest son of the late Rev. Benjamin Winston, Vicar of Farningham in Kent, by Helen, daughter of Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., and sister to the present Sir John Rae Reid. His father's original name was Sandford; and he assumed that of Winston by a private act of parliament, in compliance with a condition contained in the will of his maternal grandfather, Charles Winston, formerly Attorney-general in Dominica. Mr. Charles Winston was born in 1814, was called to the bar in 1845, and died Oct. 3, 1864; having married, in the previous May, Maria, youngest daughter of the late Philip Raoul Lempriere, of Roxel Manor, Jersey, by whom he has left no children. A memoir of him will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November last.

² A new edition of this work is being prepared by the publishers, Messrs. Parker of Oxford. It is to have the advantage of the author's corrections and additions, and a series of his Letters, describing improved methods of manufacturing and colouring glass for Painted Windows; with some additional coloured plates. Mr. Murray has also announced, as in the press, a volume of Mr. Winston's *Memoirs illustrative of the Art of Glass Painting* (chiefly published in the Transactions of the Archæological Institute and those of the Institute of British Architects), illustrated with coloured plates and wood-engravings.

the power of imitating their hues with wonderful precision: so that his drawings afford the same information as the originals would do, with the great advantage of being brought within convenient focus for visual examination. They are made upon cartridge paper; were in the first instance traced in outline; and then brought to a perfect resemblance of their originals; (as Mr. Waring has observed,) with a surprising firmness of touch, great vigour and truthfulness of manner, and a peculiar feeling for the style of art and workmanship by which each successive period is characterized. The accuracy of their tints is produced by repeated washes of water-colours, the effect of the latter being sometimes heightened by a foundation of opaque white. Some French artists have declared that the peculiar brilliancy of hue thus effected is beyond anything they had before seen.

The collection amounts to the large number of 772 pieces. The indefatigable industry with which Mr. Winston had followed his pursuit may be partly conceived from this number, but not duly appreciated until their elaborate details are examined. For the works of an amateur artist the amount of labour can scarcely have been ever exceeded. It was bestowed without neglect to his profession as a special pleader, and was in great measure from diligent employment of the early hours of the morning: but pursued, his friends allow and deplore, to an extent that was at length fatal to his health.

This valuable collection will, in compliance with Mr. Winston's wishes, be preserved in the British Museum. It has been recently exhibited by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland in the rooms of the Arundel Society, those two public bodies having cordially united at once to pay this mark of honour to the deceased, and at the same time to advance the true principles of the art of Glass Painting.¹

Some of the earliest monuments of Coat-Armour are still preserved in this enduring but fragile material: and their claim on our attention is much increased by the consideration that the requirements of the ancient artist in glass have in some cases evidently affected the compo-

¹ The *Catalogue* prepared for this Exhibition is not remarkable for its accuracy. It is a hasty abstract of Mr. Winston's own catalogue, or rather list of his drawings, made in the order of their execution. A prefatory essay is prefixed from the pen of J. B. Waring, esq. On the 31st of March a very eloquent lecture, founded upon Mr. Winston's researches, was delivered in the same rooms by T. Gambier Parry, esq. a gentleman who, both by his patronage and his personal efforts, has himself contributed very materially to the encouragement of the same art.

sition, or at least the interpretation, of Coat-Armour itself. It was an untractable material with which these workmen had to contend, and they were consequently driven to many artifices that assisted them in producing the desired effects. They had but few varieties of coloured glass, and these were not strictly speaking *painted*, but previously stained as "pot metal," cut into pieces, and put together with bands of lead. It was in fact a modification of the art of Mosaic in a transparent material: and we may add, in passing, that the spirit of Mr. Winston's written efforts upon this his favourite topic has been to advocate *the mosaic system* of glass-work,—combined only with such a proportion of enamelled work as is barely accessorial, such being the style which he considered best suited to produce the finest effects of which the art is capable.

The armorial antiquary may profitably direct his attention to those difficulties of the art of Glass-Painting which evidently affected its representations in ancient times. Small changes could only be introduced with a background of black, and that background has often the effect of a roundel for which it must sometimes have been mistaken. The lead-work continually takes the form and appearance of what in blason is termed Fretty. The tinctures that were once applied have frequently vanished, and have therefore been read as argent or otherwise misinterpreted. By these and similar accidental circumstances the collectors of Church-Notes, including the professional heralds, must have been often led into misapprehensions and errors; and, from such misapprehensions, there is no doubt that many of the varieties of blason, which have had no real fashion or prevalence, have derived their partial and sometimes imaginary existence.

We have already remarked that a study of Mr. Winston's drawings is tantamount to a study of the windows themselves. We therefore think that our readers will welcome the following descriptive notes of their heraldic features. They are arranged in some degree in chronological order.

Mr. Winston, in his principal work, divided the periods of the art of Glass-Painting, in correspondence with those previously adopted for Architecture: viz. 1. *Early English*, from (circa) A.D. 1150 to 1280; 2. *Decorated*, from 1280 to 1380; 3. *Perpendicular*, from 1380 to 1500; 4. *Cinque Cento*, from 1500 to 1550; and 5. *Italian*, styled by Mr. Winston, *Intermediate*, from 1550 to the close of the seventeenth century. This classification, however, is in a measure arbitrary, and applies mainly to this country.

GLASS OF THE FIRST PERIOD.

- SELLINGE Church, Kent,—The King's Arms, Gules, three leopards or (232)
- SNODLAND Church, Kent,—King Edward I., the like (289)
- Alianor of Castile, Quarterly: Gules, a castle or, *Castile*; and Argent, a lion sable, *Leon* (290)
- CHARTHAM Church, Kent,—1285, The Earl of Lancaster, Gules, three leopards or, a label of five pendants azure, each pendant charged with three fleurs-de-lis or; and the Earl of Richmond, a similar coat of England, with a label of five pendants azure (101)
- STANFORD Church, co. Northampton,—1335, Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, England, with a label of three points argent (35)
- France. Semée de lis, the fleurs-de-lis divided at the margin, there being in all twenty whole flowers and eight parts (36)
- Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Azure, a bend argent cotised or between six lioncels of the last (50)
- FROYLE Church, Hampshire,—France, Semée de lis, like No. 36, but the intervening field formed of slips of glass so interlaced in the leading as to produce completely the figure called Fretty in blason (553)
- Edward the Confessor (554)
- Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, England, with a label of five pendants azure (551)
- GREAT DUNMOW Church, Essex,—1300, Duresme, Argent, on a cross gules five fleurs-de-lis or (71)
- HALSTEAD Church, Essex,—1320, Bouchier, Argent, a cross gules between four water-bougets sable (72)
- SHALFORD Church, Essex,—1320, Sackville, Per cross gules and or, a bend vaire (the drawing of the vaire remarkable) (94)
- Poynings, Barry of six or and vert, a bendlet gules (95)
- BRISTOL Cathedral,—1347, Berkeley, Gules, a chevron between two crosses patée argent, a label of three pendants azure (445)
- Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, second son of Maurice Lord Berkeley (501)
- Mortimer, Barry azure and or, inescoccheon argent (502)
- Or, three spread eagles sable (of the second eagle one half only appears): impaling, A diapered field (not now coloured but perhaps originally Gules), on a chevron or three stag's heads caboshed (drawn in outline) (569)
- (south window),—Cobham, of Sterborough. Gules, on a chevron argent three stars sable (442)
- Gules, a lion rampant or (384)
- south window choir (1847), Or, a lion rampant crowned sable (416)
- WESTONBIRT Church, co. Glouc. 1365. Berkeley, Gules, a chevron between ten crowns patée argent (86)
- BRISTOL, Mayor's Chapel,—King Edward III. Old France and England quarterly (515)
- LONGDON Church, Staffordshire,—Stafford. Or, a chevron gules. (Formerly accompanied by the arms of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, 1337 to 1360) (747)

- GLOUCESTER Cathedral,—1327-45, Henry Earl of Lancaster, England, surmounted by a bendlet azure (761)
- Valence and Hastings quarterly, Barruly (762)
- An orle of martlets gules ; and a maunche (764 b)
- ST. ALBAN'S Abbey, Hertfordshire,—King Edward III., Old France and England (407)
- The same, Edward the Black Prince ; the same with a label of three pendants argent (406)
- Lionel of Antwerp Duke of Clarence, The same, a label of three pendants, and on each pendent a canton gules (405)
- John of Ghent Duke of Lancaster, the same, a label of three pendants ermine (406)
- (In all these the same effect before mentioned of the azure field being fretty is produced by the leading.)
- WANLIP Church, co. Leic.—John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, England, with a label of three pendants ermine, impaling Castile and Leon (29)
- of Earl of Cambridge England, a label of three pendants argent, each charged with three torteaux (drawn in outline) (30)
- Duke of Gloucester (31)

DRAKE OF YORKSHIRE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I recently purchased, at a sale of autographs, the Letter of which I send you a copy. It was addressed to the well-known genealogist Mr. Banks, afterwards the *soi-disant* Sir Thomas Banks, the author of the *Dormant and Extinct Baronage* and other kindred works. It was evidently written in answer to some application for information regarding the genealogy of the Drakes, which he had made to Dr. Nathan Drake,¹ of Hadleigh in Suffolk. With what object Mr. Banks had made the inquiry, or what may have been the “conjectures” he had offered to the Doctor, I have not any means to discover.

Yours, &c.

N. H. S.

¹ The name of Dr. Drake was exceedingly well-known in the early part of the present century from his literary essays, published under various titles, and from two works relating to Shakespeare. He was born at York in 1766, and died at the age of seventy, June 7, 1836. A memoir of him will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, N.S. vol. vi. p. 215 ; and an account of his works in Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, edit. Bohn.

NOTES.

The main stem of the Drake pedigree has been published.

The Yorkshire branch, of which the writer of the Letter was a member, was represented at Dugdale's Visitation of that county in 1665 by the Rev. John Drake, the Sub-dean of the collegiate church of Ripon, and his cousin Samuel Drake, D.D. the Vicar of Pontefract. They were the grandsons of two brothers, Gilbert Drake of Halley Green, in the parish of Halifax, and William Drake of Lee, in the same parish; but they were also more nearly related, because Humphrey Drake of Halifax, the father of the Sub-dean, had married his cousin-german Hesther, the aunt of the Vicar of Pontefract. The pedigree will be found in the Surtees Society's edition of Dugdale's Visitation, at p. 59. The family used the arms of Argent, a wyvern with wings displayed gules; but a note is appended by the visiting Heralds, "No proofe of these armes to belong to this family."

SAMUEL DRAKE, D.D., was "æt. 42" at the visitation of Yorkshire in 1665. His wife was the daughter of Robert Abbot of Whitwood, co. York. Having been expelled from his fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, he served during the civil war in the royal army. He was made Vicar of Pontefract at the Restoration, and Rector of Hansworth, co. York, in 1671. He died April 3, 1679. He published a Life of his tutor and friend Clieveland the poet.

SAMUEL DRAKE, D.D. was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1707, M.A. 1711, B.D. 1718, D.D. 1724; Rector of Treeton, near Sheffield, 1728, and Vicar of Holme on Spalding Moor, 1733; he died March 5, 1753, and was buried at Treeton. He was the author of two *Conciones ad Clerum*; editor of a Latin edition of Baldessar Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano*, under the title of *De Curiali*, Libri quatuor, 1713, 4to; and of a beautiful edition of Archbishop Parker's *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, 1730. "For these particulars I must own myself principally indebted to that rich storehouse of the biography of literary men, the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, a work which contains more original information on the history of English literature than has been brought together since the publication of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*." (Joseph Hunter, in his *History of Hallamshire*.) For various other particulars connected with Dr. Samuel Drake see Index to Lit. Anecd. vii. 115.

NATHAN DRAKE, of Market Weighton, E. R. Yorkshire, 16 . . , Vicar of Sheffield 1695 to 1713, a Prebendary of York 1703, Rector of Kirkby Overblows 1713, died at the last place in April 1729. He

published some Sermons: see Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*, edit. Gatty, 1869, p. 271.

FRANCIS DRAKE, the eldest son of the Vicar of Pontefract, was a surgeon at York, and author of the History of that city, which he published in folio, 1736, under the title of "*Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York* By Francis Drake of the city of York, Gent. F.R.S. and Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London." (See further for his biography in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, ii. 87, vii. 115; *Literary Illustrations*, viii. Index, p. 33; Davies's *York Press*, 8vo. 1868, pp. 170, 198, *et passim*.) He married Mary, daughter of George Woodyeare of Crookhill, near Doncaster: she died May 18, 1728, having had issue five sons, of whom three survived her: see her Latin epitaph written by her brother-in-law Dr. Samuel Drake in *Lit. Anecd.* iv. 179.

The Rev. WILLIAM DRAKE, F.S.A., born 1721, was sometime Master of the free school at Felsted in Essex, and Vicar of Isleworth, Middlesex. He was the author of Observations on the English Language and other papers in the *Archæologia*. (See further in *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 87; *Lit. Illustr.* iv. 620.) Died at Isleworth, May 13, 1801, in his 80th year. His portrait, by Nathan Drake, is engraved by Bromley, 1812.

WILLIAM MEUX, esq., younger son of Thomas Meux, esq. (ancestor of Sir Henry Meux, Bart.) by Elizabeth, sister and heir of Sir William Massingberd the third and last Baronet of Gunby, assumed the name and arms of Massingberd. Miss Drake was his second wife. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art. MASSINGBERD.

Nathan Drake (the father of the writer of the Letter) was a painter at Lincoln and York, and a member of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding. (*Lit. Anecd.* vi. 82.) His name is attached to the portrait of his cousin the Vicar of Isleworth, engraved by Bromley 1812; also to that of Francis Drake and Thomas Gent. the two historians of York, both engraved by Val. Green 1771.

He published in 1748 proposals for a S.E. view of Boston church, and in 1751 a S.E. view of the town of Spalding, engraved by Muller (price 5s.)

Hadleigh, Suffolk, Nov. 3rd, 1814.

SIR,—I hasten to acknowledge the favour of your letter. It fortunately happens that few pedigrees have been more correctly preserved than my own; for, according to Watson the historian of Halifax in Yorkshire, "it is such as for antiquity and authenticity will not

often in private families be exceeded. It begins before surnames were in use, and it is extracted from ancient deeds and other evidences, which are still preserved and collected together."

I shall commence at a period a little anterior to the year 1650, confining myself in a great measure to my own immediate branch, though, if necessary, I can send you all the other branches of the same line, with their inter-marriages.

NATHAN DRAKE, of Godly, my great-great-great grandfather, was the second son of William Drake of Halifax in Yorkshire; he was engaged in the Civil Wars, and served as one of the garrisons of Pontefract and Newark Castle, in consequence of which he lost his estate of Godly.

His son, SAMUEL DRAKE, D.D., my great-great-grandfather, was born at Pontefract, and made Vicar there at the Restoration. He married Jane, daughter of — Abbot, and had by her, 1. Francis; 2. Samuel, of Leeds, clerk; 3. Nathan; 4. John; 5. Edward; 6. Anne, married to Laurence Benson, Leeds, clerk; and 7. Elizabeth, married to — Stapleton, D.D.

NATHAN, my great-grandfather, third son of the above mentioned Samuel Drake of Pontefract, D.D. was made Vicar of Nottingham. He married Elizabeth Matterson, daughter of the Rev. — Matternson, Minister of Hunsington, date Nov. 4, 1690, at Waits Hillington, near Kippax, Yorkshire, by whom, 1. Thomas; 2. Nathan, 3. Samuel; and 4. Richard.

SAMUEL, my grandfather, third son of Nathan of Nottingham, was Minor Canon of Lincoln. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress to the estate of — Sugar, Rector of Philliskirk, by whom, 1. Samuel; 2. Nathan; 3. Thomas; 4. Elizabeth; and 5. Judith. Samuel, last mentioned, was Vicar of Gunby; he married Anne, daughter of — Pister, of Lincolnshire, by whom, Edward and Charles, who both died single, and Elizabeth, married to — Sherring, attorney-at-law, of Lowth in Lincolnshire.

NATHAN, of York, my father, second son of Samuel of Lincoln, married in 1763 Mary, daughter of Thomas Carr of York, by whom, 1. Anne; 2. NATHAN, M.D. now residing at Hadleigh, Suffolk; 3. Richard, surgeon, York; and 4. Mary.

N.B.—Thomas, eldest son of Nathan of Nottingham, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Orde, esq. of Felkington. Nathan, the second son, Minor Canon of Lincoln, married Joice daughter of Benjamin Bouchier, and his (Nathan's) daughter Elizabeth married William Massingberd of Gunby, Lincolnshire. His second wife was Frances, daughter of — Clarke.

The other branches of this line intermarried with the following families, viz., Knowles of Pontefract; Quousley of Halifax; Booth of Booth-town, Halifax; Foxley of Ripon; Ridsdale of Ripon; Rigby of Cosgrave, Northamptonshire; Paylin of York; Dixon of Pontefract; Woodyeare of Crookhill, near Doncaster; Wilson of Pontefract; Bernard of Leeds; Rosenhagen; Jackson of Addle, near Leeds; Lascelles of Pontefract; Parsons of Colchester; Fenton; Tancred of Yorkshire; Dalton of Yorkshire; Langley of Hipperholme, Halifax; and the Coates's.

Should this statement lead to the establishment of your conjectures, I shall be greatly obliged by an early communication, and

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours, &c. &c. &c.

NATHAN DRAKE.

H. Banks, Esq. No. 5, Lyon's Inn, Strand, London.

The seal of arms is flattened, but its crest is a double-headed eagle displayed (a modification of the ancient wyvern of Drake); and the motto, AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS.

GEORGE VICTOR DU NOYER, M.R.I.A. AND HIS CATALOGUE OF IRISH COATS OF ARMS.

The last Part of *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* (Volume X. Part iv.) contains a well-earned tribute to the memory of George Victor du Noyer, a zealous pupil and coadjutor of the learned George Petrie, and an indefatigable servant of the Irish Branch of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, during almost thirty years. He was born in Dublin in 1817 of a family originally from Provence.

As an archæologist (it is remarked) the name of Du Noyer will remain honourably associated with the labours of this Academy. His contributions, the numerous sketches which he so spontaneously offered to the Academy, were the fruits of his leisure moments during his geological wanderings. There is not a ruin, not a stone, that he did not faithfully reproduce in his album, fearing to see it disappear, and always with the disinterested intention of increasing our archæological archives. This labour of predilection, the result of that love for everything Irish which he had acquired from his early associations with Petrie, he pursued with zeal up to the moment of his death.

Thus, in his love "for everything Irish," Mr. du Noyer comprehended gravestones as well as natural rocks, and gentilitia as well as architectural antiquities. He took sketches of the coats of arms he observed in his tours, and the memoir we have quoted is preceded by a Catalogue of the contents of the tenth volume of his *Antiquarian Sketches* now preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy: which represent 103 coats of arms chiefly gathered from sepulchral monuments. In an introductory table the dates attached to them are given, as well as the localities where they occurred.

Altogether, it will be perceived, these two volumes furnish a valuable amount of evidence for modern Hibernian armorials,—how far authoritative or not will of course admit of many questions.

But, the blason! we are sorry to say that it is little better than a string of *enigmata*. The following examples are scarcely worse than the rest:

BRADY. A hand appaunée rising from a cuff with estoile in chief. Crest, a cherubim over wreath or helmet in profile; plain for esquire. Motto, *Pietate et virtute*. (Dated 1776, in Cavan old church.)

CAULFIELD. Party per pale: dexter side, barry of nine, argent and gules on a canton (*sic*) a lion passant; sinister side, quarterly, first and third, a lion passant on a field partly per pale engrailed; second and third, crucilée, with a chevron. (Dated 1833, at Donagherry old church, co. Tyrone.)

COOPER. Party per pale: dexter side, in chief, three annulets, in base a crescent over three martlets—two and one; sinister side, party per bend engrailed, in chief an escalope. Crest, a lion's head erased on spike over wreath or helmet and profile; barred for baron or knight. (Dated 1614, in Carrickfergus church.)

FOX. Party per pale: dexter side, a chief void; in base a sceptre in bend between two crest-coronets; sinister side, on a canton, a cross; barry of six ermine, or three bars ermine, with crescent in chief for cadency. Crest, a winged sceptre on wreath. (Dated 1634, at Fox Hall old church, co. Longford.)

SHEE (ROSE). Party per pale; dexter side, quarterly, charged with a Latin cross; first and fourth, three lioncelles rampant—two and one; second and third, three escalops—two and one; sinister side, party per bend indented; a fleur-de-lis in chief and base. Crest, head of St. Hubert's stag, with cross, cabossed, over a wreath or helmet in profile; barred for baron or noble. Motto, *Per cruce ad coronem*. (Dated 1790, at Kilbarrymedan, co. Waterford.)

O'SULLIVAN. Party per fesse and pale; in chief, a serpent coiling round a sword and hand; in pale, between two lions counter-rampant, in dexter base, a sanglier; in sinister, a stag at speed. Motto, *Modestia victrix*. (Dated 1736, at Raisk old church, co. Waterford.)

Never, perhaps, was a more awkward attempt made to write in an unknown language. The industrious and inquiring deceased must have dipped frequently into armorial dictionaries to pick out terms

such as crest-coronet, cabossed, estoile, sanglier, &c.; but it will be perceived that he had not learned the merest rudiments of armorial grammar. After giving his blason a little study, we find the phrase of "party per pale" is used to describe the two impaled coats of a husband and wife; while "party per fesse and pale" means four coats quarterly. Other parts of the description will be intelligible only in proportion to the reader's previous acquaintance with armory, or his access to other sources of information for the coats described; but in some cases the enigma will scarcely be explained without reference to Mr. Du Noyer's sketches, notwithstanding his evident wish and intention to be precisely correct. This is further shown by his care in describing the crests with their accompaniments of wreaths and helmets, but generally mixing up the accessory with the crest itself. The helmets are particularised both as to form and position, and their presumed meaning is added, but this has been spoiled by the punctuation of the printer. An apology is made by the Editor, that "Owing to the sudden demise of Mr. Du Noyer the Paper had not the advantage of his revision." It is evident however that his revision would not have materially improved it: but his loss was rather an opportunity, and a reason for a Society of such standing as the Royal Irish Academy to have looked round for some competent person to have taken his place; and surely, if there was no herald at the Editor's elbow to correct the armorial blason,—which could only have been done by rewriting it, there might have been found at no great distance a Latin scholar who would not have left uncorrected these three mottoes which occur in sequence in p. 411: *Frontis atque fidelis, Per cruce ad coronem, Cervus lacessitas leo*. The first, which belongs to SAVAGE, should begin with the word *Fortis*. The third, "a stag when at bay (*lacessitus*) is a lion," is the motto of SHERIDAN. The second, *Per cruce ad coronam*, belongs to POWER (not Shee), whose arms we find thus blasoned in Burke's *General Armory*: Ar. three lions rampant gu. on a chief az. as many escallops of the first. Crest, A stag's head ppr. attired or, on the top of the scalp a cross brown. (Mr. Du Noyer is quite right in identifying this with "St Hubert's stag.") The impaled coat is SHEE, Per bend indented or and az. two fleur de lis counterchanged. But further than this we cannot explain this Kilbarrymedan puzzle, nor have we any idea what is meant by the "Latin cross."

The arms of BRADY, a hand pointing to the sun, (not an estoile,) have appeared in p. 281 of our present volume, for John Brady, esq.

M.P. for Leitrim, being the first of the Irish coats which are there extracted from Debrett's *House of Commons*.

To the extraordinary coat of Fox we find no clue in Burke; but to any one disposed for armorial nut-cracking, at some very leisure hour, we can cordially recommend the last Part of the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*.

NOTE THIS PEDEGREE OF MY LADYE NEWTON, MY
GRAND-GREATE-GRANDMOTHER.

[Rawl. MS. B. LXVI. ff. 89^b—90^a. "Taken out of an old paper-writinge."]

Richard, as to the kindred that ye and your brethren be unto my Ladie Newton, it is this,—There was a gentleman in Gloucestershire, that his name was Hanham, (soe farr forth as I beare in mynde,) and had two daughters, one her name was Ismayne and the other sister's name I have forgotten, but yf I weare at Nettlecombe, &c. Soe the said Ismayne was wedded to S^r John a Raleigh of Nettlecombe, and had by her John Raleigh, Symon Raleigh, and Jane w^{ch} was wedded to Whalesburgh of Cornwall, by whome she had Thomas Whalesburgh, Ismayne Whalesburgh w^{ch} was wedded to the Lo. Scales and by her gate a daughter called Elizabeth that was wedded to the Lo. Rivers, his sonne and heire called Anthony Wodvile brother to Queene Elizabeth w^{ch} was called Lo. Scales by his wife. Another daughter of the same Whalesburgh and Dame Jane called Amia was wedded to the Lo. Molleyns, by whome she gate a daughter yet alive that was wedded to the Lord Hungerford his sonne and heire, by whome she bare S^r Thomas Hungerford that was slaine at Salisbury, at that tyme wedded to the Earle of Northumberland's sister and by her gate a daughter nowe wedded to the Lo. Hastings, by whome he is and shalbe Lo. Botereux and Lo. Molyne, whose grandmother is yet alive and wedded to S^r Oliver Manningham, knighte.

Another daughter to S^r John a Raleigh and Dame Ismayne was wedded to a knighte in Suffolke called FitzRalfe, and he had a daughter upon his wife nowe yet alive and wife to S^r Roberte Chamberlaine, knighte.

Another daughter of Whallesburgh by the said Dame Jane daughter to S^r John a Raleigh and Dame Ismayne, was wedded

to Hampden in Oxfordsheire and hath much yssue by the same, both men and women, and one of the sonnes called Edmond Hampden is one of the squires for the Kinge's bodye, and hath the rule of Woodstoke and much of the countrey there under the Kinge.

Nowe I leave the said Sr John a Raleigh, his yssue by the said Dame Ismayne, and saye that she was afterward wedded to Sr John Burghwash, knighte of the garter, and by him bare two daughters, one was wedded to Chaucer and gate upon her my Ladie of Suffolke my Lo. his mother that nowe is; the other daughter was wedded to Arundell of Cornwall and by her gate Sr John Arundell, and he begate Sr Thomas Arundelle and Sr Thomas by the Lo. Dinham his sister that nowe is heire. Soe these be commen by Dame Ismaynes.

And as to Thomas Whalesburgh he had a daughter that was his heire w^{ch} was wedded to John Trevilian sometyme squire for Kinge Henrye his bodye, and he had by the same seaven sonnes yet (blessed moughte God be!) alive, wheareof Richard ye be one.

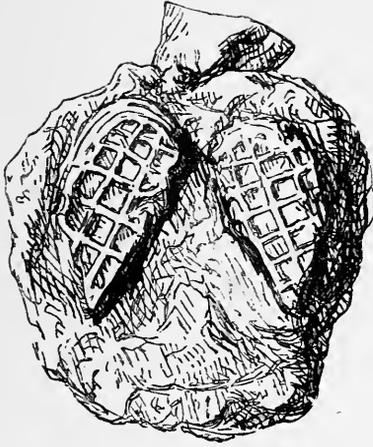
Then the sister of Dame Ismayne was wedded to a worshipfull man called Chedder, auncestor to my Ladie Lisle and to my Ladie Newton, after that Chedder dyed; and she was wedded to Broke of Wycrofte and had yssue the Lo. Cobham or els the Lo. Cobham his father and his brethren and sisters. Of that I will not make me sure; but this that I saie and write I had it of Sr Richard Choke late Justice of the Common Pleas, on whose soule God have mercie; and over that he told me that there was yet alive of the heires of the same in Glocestershire, and bad me spie for them, for peradventure it mighte tourne to my Ladie Newton and her co-opertiners and to my children to profit.

Another copy of this paper is in the British Museum, Townley Collections, G. 44, (from Juke's Collections in the Tower,) now probably in the Record Office. W. C. T. 1867.

THE ARMS OF BANASTRE AND OF LANGTON.

The historians of Leicestershire make only incidental mention of the family of Langton, who, seated at a very early date at West Langton, took their name from that manor. This is to be

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No. 2.



No. 3.



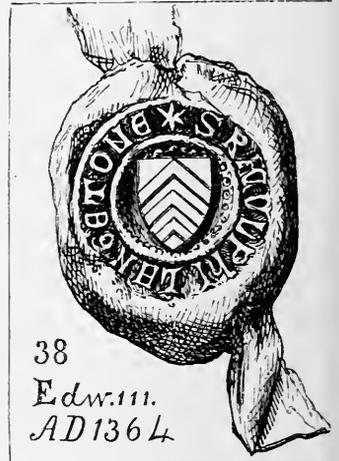
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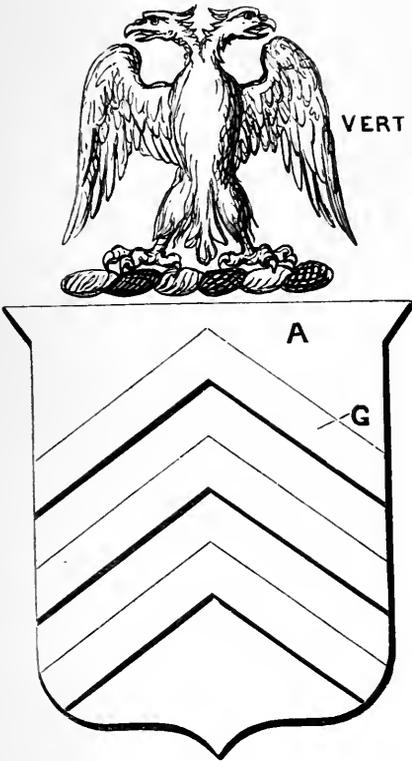


No. 7.





No. 9.



No. 10.



No. 13.

No. 11.



No. 12.



No. 15.



No. 14.



No. 16.



accounted for by their having removed their residence into Lancashire so far back as the reign of Edward the First, under circumstances detailed hereafter. The armorial bearings assigned to them of an eagle displayed with two heads, debruised by a bendlet, were apparently derived from an alliance in Lancashire, and used with a difference of tincture, &c. by cadets of the house. The name seems to have disappeared in Leicestershire, no freeholder bearing it being on the roll of 1630.

Traces are met with in the histories of individual members of the family, but it was reserved to the Rev. J. H. Hill, in the History of the Parish of Langton, published in 1867, 4to. to give a pedigree of the Leicestershire Langtons and of the Banastres, from whom they derived their estates in Lancashire, illustrated by contemporaneous heraldry and references to original evidences. He has, however, also introduced into his work pedigrees of the Langtons of Lincolnshire and of Northamptonshire, who had no connection with the locality in question.

Many of the leaders of the Norman forces, who were rewarded by grants of land in England, were no doubt soldiers of fortune, and had no inherited rank in their own country. Besides names derived from territorial rule or local habitation or birthplace we find others, which are simple patronymics or official titles, while some were evidently merely sobriquets.

In Camden's *Remains* the name of Banastre is latinized as *Balneator*, and suggested to be the title given to an officer connected with the ceremony of the Bath used in conferring knight-hood. The late John Harland, F.S.A. however pointed out that the word is given in the Glossary of Ducange as an ancient *provincial* term (probably derived from the Latin word *Benna*, a vessel or vehicle of wickerwork), having the meaning of a basket or creel, which might be carried singly on the back or slung in pairs as panniers or dossers across a pack-saddle.

Later heraldry might be quoted for the adoption of either of these derivations, as we find "two dossers joinant in fesse" to be a charge in the arms of the Banastres of Darwen, which family are said to have borne in a more ancient coat a "water-bouget."

We possess in the Rolls of Parliament a very early record of the descent of the Banastres. From the period over which it

extends it probably errs by the omission of one generation in the person of Richard Banastre, who appears as a witness to charters of Hugh Lupus and of the first Ranulph, Earls of Chester; but we must leave Robert Banastre to tell his own story, as set forth in his petition to Parliament 6 Edw. I. The gist is as follows:

His ancestor, also named Robert Banastre, came into England with the Conqueror, and had the manor of Prestaŋn (Prestatyn) in Englefeld¹ and many other lands, which the petitioner states that he still held from the time of the Conquest. He died and left a son Robert, who lived in the time of King Richard, and built a tower at Prestatyn, which he describes as still existing.² In his time Owen Prince of Wales overran the country and took the King's castle of Rothelan (Rhuddlan), driving out all the King's people. Robert Banastre then took all his people from Prestatyn into the county of Lancaster, where they were still called "les Westroys" (the western people). Robert died and left three sons: Richard, who died without issue, as did Warin who succeeded him, when the third son Thurstan inherited. At Thurstan's death his son Robert was one year old, and remained twenty years in wardship. He only lived three years after he came of age, and left a son Robert, the petitioner, who was a ward nineteen years; and since he had been lord of land there had always been war until this time. He prays for an inquisition to be taken by English, the Welshmen having already twice refused to go to oath in a mixed jury, as being against their franchises.

Responsio: declaret jus suum et seisinam suam vel antecessorum suorum.

Amongst the many other lands, which the Banastres held, were Mollington and Newton in Wirral hundred, co. Chester, long retained by their descendants. It is said that the first Robert Banastre was one of the Barons placed by Roger of Poitou in South Lancashire, but we lack evidence to prove this. Certain it is, however, that his son or grandson, the father of

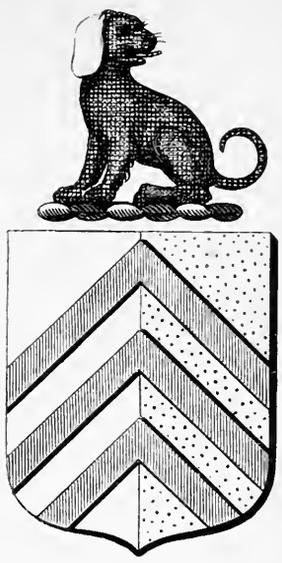
¹ The Saxon designation of that part of North Wales.

² The site of Robert Banastre's castle of Prestatyn is now only marked by a slight elevation in a meadow below the mill.

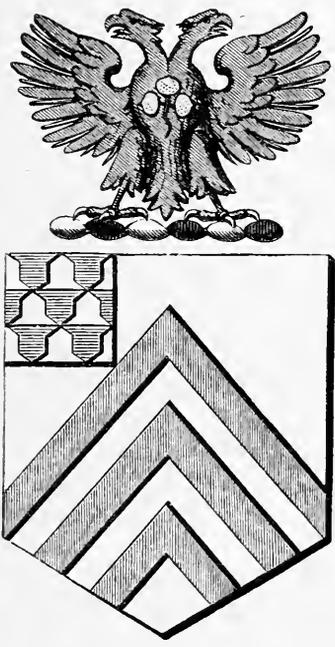
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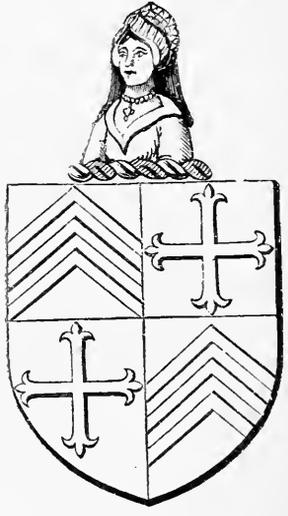
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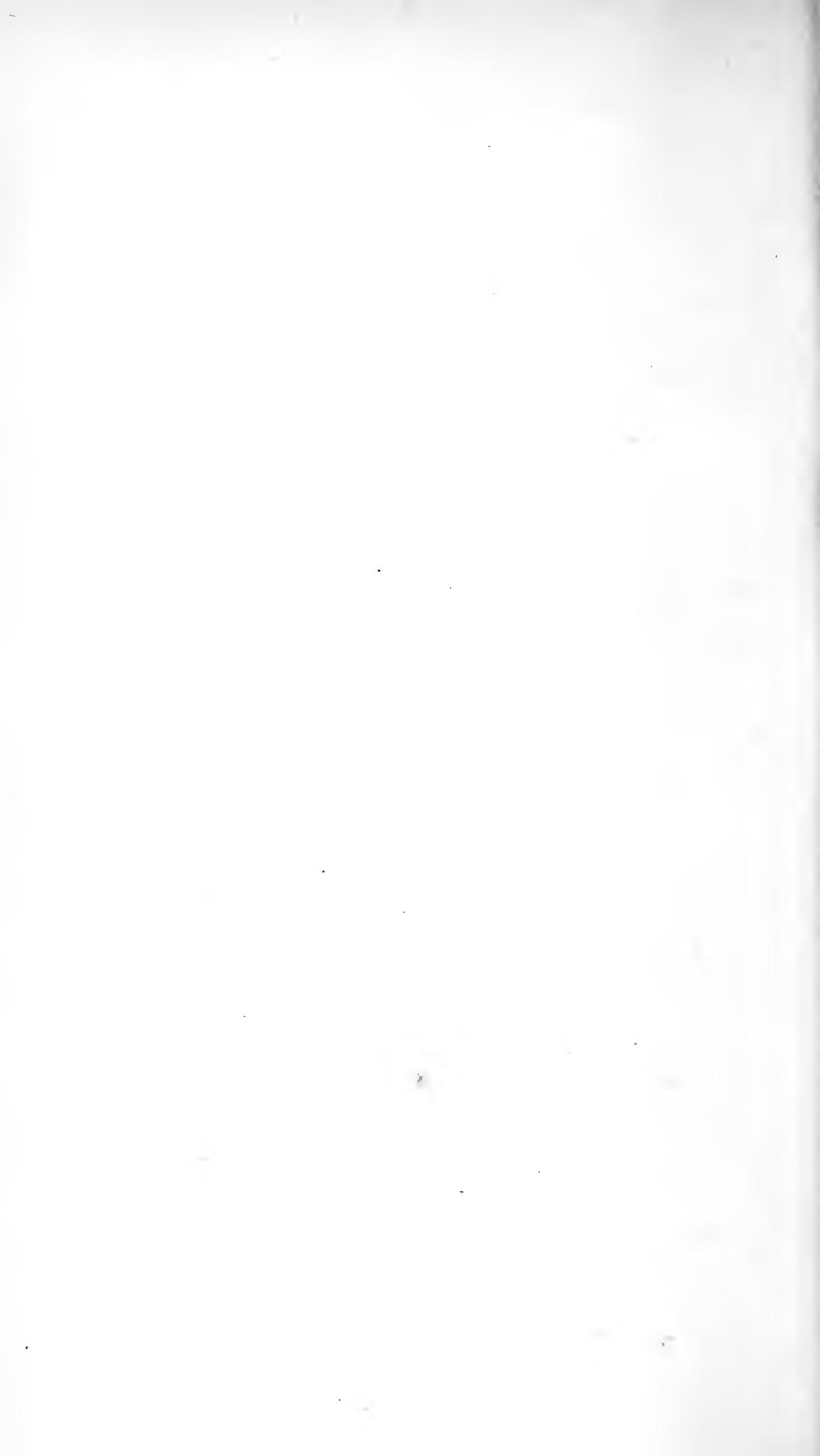


No. 20.



No. 21.





Richard Warin and Thurstan, who was driven out of Wales, was lord of the fee of Makerfeld described in Domesday Book as the hundred of Newton, which gave the feudal title of Baron to his posterity. It is also on record that he held of the Lacy fee the lordship of Walton-in-le-dale, to which the manors of Mellor, Eccleshill, Harwood, with Upper and Lower Darwen, were subordinate.

Amongst the muniments of the Leghs of Lyme, in which family the Barony of Newton is now vested, has been found a fragment of a seal of Warin Banastre, who succeeded his brother Richard in 1205 (No. 1). The device may be a pair of dossers or water-bags. It occurs again in a somewhat different form on the seal of Robert Banastre, the descendant of his brother Thurstan (No. 2).

Thurstan left two sons, infants, whose wardship was obtained by Philip de Orreby, justice of Chester, for a consideration of 500 marks. Thurstan the younger, who is said to have married a daughter of the house of Vernon, had a grant from his brother Robert of lands at Newton in Wirral, sealed with a coat of arms of three chevrons. The presumption is that Robert's wife Clementia was the daughter of Orreby, who is said to have borne a coat of five chevronels gules, and hence the adoption of the charge of chevrons by his son-in-law, with a change of tincture, as was usual under such circumstances. It is on record that the Banastre coat was "de goules a iij cheverns de argent (Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II. edited by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas); and when inherited by the Langtons it became Argent, three chevrons gules. Seals (Nos. 3 and 4) were used by the last Robert Banastre, the petitioner; one of them preserves the memory of the early device.

His grand-daughter and heiress Alice had been contracted in marriage with John le Byron the younger; but by his early death she was free and in the gift of Edmund Earl of Leicester, the first Earl of Lancaster, who, for a consideration of 250 marks, gave her in marriage to John son of Robert de Langeton of West Langeton, in the county of Leicester, whom in his charter he describes as "amico caro." (Dodsworth.)

At the instance of his brother, the Bishop of Chichester and

Chancellor of England,¹ John de Langeton had a charter of free warren and other privileges in the estates held by him *jure uxoris*. He survived his wife, and lived till the reign of Edward III., in whose sixth year, 2 July, 1332, he as Seigneur de Makerfeld sealed a deed with his own coat of arms, a shield *vaire*.² (No. 5.)

His son Robert used the coat of three chevrons within a *bordure vaire*.

Sir Robert's seal and that of Margaret his wife (Nos. 6 and 7) are appended to an indenture made in the 15th Edw. III.

Ralph, their grandson and heir, abandoned the use of the *bordure*; witness his seal, 38 Edw. III. A.D. 1364. (No. 8.)

Sir Robert de Langeton endowed his second son, also Sir Robert, with his patrimonial estate in Leicestershire, with the manor of Hindley in the Makerfeld fee, and with a carucate of land at Hendon in Middlesex. His descendants parted with the manor of West Langton about the time of Henry VIII., but continued seated at Lowe Hall in Hindley till the middle of the last century. From that line the Langtons of Kilkenny in Ireland claim descent.

At Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire in 1664 the arms and crest of the Langtons of Lowe are given as No. 9. In Grafton's MS. Coll. of Arms they are made to quarter a spread eagle vert (No. 10), and they habitually used a coat with that charge only, as shown by the seal of Edward Langton the last of Lowe Hall (No. 11). It appears to have been introduced into the Langton heraldic bearings in the time of Edward III. Randle Holme found a coat in a window of Wigan Church, the advowson of which was held with the Barony of Newton, Argent, three chevrons gules, impaling argent, an eagle displayed with two heads vert, beaked and legged or. This is supposed to have recorded the marriage of Sir Robert with an heiress of Orel, an alliance with that family being shown by deeds at Lyme, amongst which also have been found seals of Orel bearing that

¹ Lord Campbell in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, against the evidence of this relationship, assigns the prelate to the Lincolnshire family of the same name, but of different origin.

² This coat was probably derived from that of Marmion by inheritance or affection. Some property of the Langtons was held under that family.

device. This seal of William son of Richard de Orel is appended to a deed of 13 Edw. I. (No. 12.)

On the seal of John de Langton of Hindley, son of Robert the grantee of Hindley, West Langton, and Hendon, the double-headed eagle appears as an armorial ensign (No. 13). He used several other seals. On one appears a trophy round which the legend seems to be *HOSTES DOMAT ATQUE LEONES*. Another represents a bird of prey with a smaller bird in its talons, and a third is shown in (No. 14).

Ralph the third Baron of Newton of this line bore on his signet-ring a Holy Lamb (No. 15).

The signet of Sir Richard Langton, one of the Bannerets knighted on Hutton field, bore a Pelican Vulnerant, with a motto inside the ring *De bon cuer* (No. 16).

No. 17 is the seal of Sir Thomas Langton, who married to his first wife a daughter of Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, the hero of Flodden, and secondly Ann daughter of Thomas Talbot, a cadet of the house of Talbot of Salebury, in the county of Lancaster.

From this second marriage the Langtons of Broughton Tower are supposed to descend. Dugdale, at the Visitation of Lancashire in 1664, found them bearing, Party per pale argent and or, three chevrons gules, with the crest of a Talbot sejant regardant sable, with ears argent, which had been allowed by William Ryley, Norroy, to William Langton, one of the members for Preston in the Long Parliament (No. 18).

All the acts of the College of Arms during the Commonwealth having been made void by authority at the Restoration, Dugdale, with the object doubtless of introducing a difference to the arms as borne by the Langtons of Lowe, drew the eagle with wings displayed and with a trefoil or charged on the breast; and by the addition of a canton vair restored the use of the ancient paternal arms of Langton, probably without any knowledge or intention (No. 19).

The only three branches of this line are represented by Mr. William Langton of Liverpool; Mr. Skinner Zachary Langton of Barrow House, Derwentwater; and Mr. William Langton of Manchester.

In the first edition of Gregson's Fragments and in the History of Lancashire by Baines the crest of the Barons of Newton is incorrectly represented as two figures on one wreath. It had been given in two ways, as seen in full face and in profile, and this no doubt led to the error. In the Visitations only one female figure is given.

The visiting Heralds, having no doubt assumed that the three chevrons were the proper coat of Langton, quartered with it the cross patonce for Banastre (No. 20). There is however no evidence that the senior line of Banastre ever used the latter coat or that the Langtons had ever quartered it prior to the Visitations.

It belonged to the line descended from Thurstan younger son of Thurstan, which for many generations held the property of Bank in Leyland Hundred. Whence the coat was derived does not appear. It was borne by Sir Thomas Banastre, one of the first Knights of the Garter, as shown by the plate in his stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor (No. 21).

ADDITIONAL MS. BRIT. MUS.¹ 15476.

A Booke touching Sir Thomas Overbury, who was murdered by poyson in the Tower of London, the 15th day of September, 1613, beinge the 32d yeare of his age.

In the fifth part of this book are contained, Notes taken, 1637, from the mouth of Sir Nicholas Overbury, the father of Sir Thomas.

Sir Nicholas Overbury dictated these things followinge to his grandson, Nicholas Oldisworth of Borton.

1. That himselfe, beinge of the Middle Temple, was often poynted at, by way of honour, in the streets, *There goes Sir Tho. Overbury's father.*

2. That the bishop of Rochester, who gave his sentence for the Divorce, was named John Buckeridge, once president of St. John's Colledge in Oxford—a temporizer.

¹ Purchased at Southgate's sale-room, 12th March, 1845, lot 131. *Mem.* by the late Sir Fred. Madden.

3. That when Sir THO: OVERBURY was a little past 20 yeares old, hee and John Guilpy, his father's cheife clerke, were sent (upon a voyage of pleasure) to Edinburgh, with 60^{li} between them. There Thom. mett with Sir W^m Cornwallis, one who knew him in Queenes Colledge at Oxford. Sr W^m commended him to diverse, and among the rest to Robin Carr, then page to the Earle of Dunbarre: so they two came along to England together, and were great friends.

4. That when Sir Thomas was made Sewer to the King, his Ma^{ty} walking in the privy garden shewed him to the Queene, saying, *Looke you, this is my newe Sewer*; and Queene Anne answered, *'Tis a prety young fellow.*

5. That besides the Ensurance-office, Sir Thomas had the reversion of the keeping the privy purse: but hee dyed before it fell.

6. That Sir Thomas wrote his poeme called *A Wife*, to induce Viscount Rochester to make a better choise then of the divorced Countesse.

7. That when himselfe was out of hope to finde out the true manner of his sonne's death, my lord Gray Chandois sent for him to Sudeley, and told him that Sir Thomas was poysoned: withall bidding him goe to court, and there enquire of Sir Francis Windwood, who would tell him all.

8. That Weston to his poysoning added smothering of Sir Thomas with a pillow, lest his paine might make him roare too loude.

9. That Somerset and his lady had persuaded Weston to stand mute, that so, the principall not confessing, noe attainder might passe against the accessaries; but at last Weston, ere hee was aware (as most thinke), putt himselfe to bee tryed. *By the Country.*

10. That Laurence Davis and Henry Payton were both trusty servants to Sir Thomas: but Davis was the ancienter, and the higher then in esteeme; though Peyton since hath gotten a great office in London.

11. That Sir David Wood was a boysterous and atheisticall souldyer.

12. That Mr. James was a handsome man, preferred by Sir Thomas to Somerset: from whom hee went to serve the Lord Keeper Williams, and lived in the litle Cloysters at Westminster.

13. That M^{ris} Turner was an arrant whore or bawde; and the first that brought upp y^e fashion of yellow starch. Shee had been handsome once: but when shee went to execution shee was leane and long-visaged.

14. That himselfe well remembers that 16th of Novem. 1615, when Sir Jervase Helvash was arraigned: it was a terrible snowy and cold tempestuous day.

15. That Sir Jervase was a dexterous and witty man, wherefore, being of the Middle Temple, hee was chosen their lord at Christmas (when Sir Nicholas Ov. was a student there), and acted his part very gallantly.

16. That the Lord Treasurer, 1615, was Thomas Howard Earle of Suffolk, father to the Countesse of Essex. Hee was made Treasurer by the helpe of Rochester, who was in love with his daughter. Hee was that Councelour of State to whom (as Mr. Atturny speaks) the Earle of Shrewsbury recommended Helvash.

17. That in the arraignment of Franklyn, it was objected, how hee soothed upp the Countesse in her murther, saying merily, "If you will have anything from Sir Thomas, you must hasten: for hee is now making his Will."

18. That the Earle of Northampton, 1613, was Henry Howard, unkle to the Countesse. Hee knew there was nothing to bee gotten of the King without the helpe of Somerset; and therefore hee flattered Somerset, and plotted the poysoning of Overbury. Hee had doubtless suffered, if hee had not dyed betweene the Murther and the discovery of it.

19. That the said Henry dyed without issue, and so the Earldome fell into the gift of the King, who at the suit of the Duke of Buckingham made my Lorde Compton Earle of Northampton.

20. That the Countesse of Essex, daughter to the Earle of Suffolk, and niece to Northampton, was still backed by the Howards. Her grandfather (by the father's side) was Duke of Suffolk. Her mother was Sir Henry Knevet's daughter, a most vile wicked woman.

21. That Chancelour Egerton was Earle of Bridgewater, and was twice made Lord High Steward of England, first in 1603 upon Cobham and the Lord Gray, then in 1615 upon the Countesse and the Earle; after which he kept the Seale till hee dyed, when Bacon succeeded him.

22. That Mr. Fanshaw, 1615, was Clerke of the Crowne; and after was master of the office neare Paternoster Row called Sir Thomas Fanshawe's office.

23. That Sir Fran: Bacon, the King's Atturny, 1615, used heretofore to stoope and crouch to Sir Tho: Overbury in hope of Somerset's favour to bee Master of th^e Court of Wards: for which place

hee offered much, and Sir Thomas his father [*i. e.* Nicholas Overbury himself] might once have had 1,000^{li} if he would have spoke effectually to his sonne. But Sir Thomas knew Bacon to be corrupt.

24. That himselfe favoured Sir Tho: Munson, though accessory to his son's death, for old friendship's sake (as hee likewise favoured Sir Rob: Cotton and others), and so Munson was committed to the Tower by the Lords of the Councell, without the cause of his commitment expressed in their warrant; whereupon hee was presently bailed, and by *habeas corpus* sett at liberty: nor could the Lieuten^t detaine him by y^e lawe.

25. Sir Hen: Nevill was a wonderfull wise man, whom S^r Tho: Ov. would faine have made the King's Secretary, and once brought him to bee sworne; but Somerset interrupted him, as not loving him for being against the Countesse. Hee was sonne to that Henry Nevill who was bastard to King Hen. 8th.

26. That R. Carr, from being page to Dunbarre, was made page to King James; and then Sir Robert Carr; next, Viscount Rochester; lastly, Earle of Somerset. The King was so persuaded of his wisdome (which wisdome yet he borrowed) that hee suffered him, like another Joseph, to doe what he would. The portion due from him to S^r Thomas was the summe of 1,500^{li} to bee payd for his share in a lease of a colledge in Cambridge. Somerset had a lease of his life, but the King never sealed it, as Sir Nicholas Overbury thinketh.

REVIEW.

The Scottish Branch of the Norman House of Roger; with a Genealogical Sketch of the Family of Playfair. By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., Historiographer to the Historical Society. London: Printed for Private Circulation, 1872. (One Hundred Copies.) 8vo. pp. 319.

With much respect for the persevering industry of Dr. Rogers, who tells us in his preface that these pages represent the research of a quarter of a century, we think that he somewhat deceives himself when he proceeds to say that his "narrative is a severe relation of authenticated facts." Our impression after reading the book is, that

it contains much that is rather theory than fact, and much that is destitute of sufficient authentication.

“The Family of Roger, which forms the main subject of these pages, is (he tells us,) one of the very few Scottish Houses which have acquired a surname from a conversion of the personal name of its founder into that use.” But who that founder was he is unable to show. In the title-page he asserts that the Scottish house was a branch of a Norman house; and his first eight pages are filled with memorials of Normans; but chiefly of persons whose christian or only name was Roger,—Earls, Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots. Yet among all these there is no trace of the name being hereditary, nor of family relationship beyond our author’s imagination. At last he meets with two Priors named Roger who presided over the priory of Tywardreth in Cornwall, upon which “it may be remarked that these are the first persons of the name in a district in which members of *the family* are now so numerous that the late Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, used to indulge the jest that his diocese consisted of men, women, and Rogers’s.”¹ In short, throughout, the idea is maintained that all persons of the name of Rogers, or even of the baptismal name of Roger, must have been of one race or family, an error which we have observed as not uncommon in America, in respect to other names of ordinary occurrence, but which we see with astonishment put forth by an “Historiographer to the Historical Society.”

“Members of *the Roger family* (says Dr. Rogers,) held offices in the religious houses of the Scottish and English Border from the twelfth century downward;” and his examples are Roger abbot of Rievaux, Roger abbot of Newbottle,² Roger abbot of Dryburgh, and so on. But an “ecclesiastical” officer who is raised still more into undue importance is Roger “Janitor de Rogesburgh.” This is because Beatrice de Beauchamp bought certain land of that person, which became the property of the abbey of Dryburgh. “According to Du Cange (we are told), the Janitor of a Religious house held *the first grade* in the ecclesiastical order; he was custodier of the keys,

¹ Judging from the eminent men named Rogers who occur in the Biographical Dictionaries, the name appears to have very generally spread over England; and we scarcely know whether to regard it as one of the Welsh patronymics, like Edwards, Evans, Jones, Richards, Roberts, &c. We know that there is Proger in the other form of Welsh patronymic, as well as Bevan, Prichard, Price, Probert, &c.

² Who died we presume at the monastery of Vaudey (Vallis Dei) not “Vandy,” in 1256.

and had power to reject the entrance of all who were unworthy." Perhaps the grand phrase of "holding the first grade," may be adequately translated as implying that he had charge of the steps of the entrance gate, from which he might turn away impertinent intruders; and the personal dignity of such officers as porters and beadles is proverbial. Still "it would be rash (Dr. Rogers allows) to assume that Roger the Janitor was a relative (!) of the de Morvilles [the founders of Dryburgh], or that the Janitor of Roxburgh Church was subsequently Abbot of Dryburgh Abbey." But why should he have been "the Janitor of Roxburgh Church"? We think it more probable that he was the Porter of Roxburgh Castle; for the porters of castles were perhaps of more importance than the porters of churches, and more likely to assume a surname from the occupation.

Dr. Rogers affirms, further, that "Roger, Janitor de Rogesburgh, was a landowner of considerable extent;" but of that he furnishes no proof. He is the first to derive the name of Roxburgh from the name of Roger, but he confesses that several other derivations have been suggested:

Some maintain that it is a corruption of Rose-burgh, a place of primroses; others, that Roch, a saint, had his cell in the locality; others, that, being the headquarters of Border thieves, it was at first styled Rogues-burgh. In confirmation of our own theory, it may be remarked that the name of Roger was common among the old landowners of the south-eastern Border. (p. 16.)

We think we have now already shown that Dr. Rogers deals as largely in conjectures as facts; but we come to one which for stretch of imagination is equal to any—viz., that a landowner known as Roger of Auldton, who flourished in or near the town of Roxburgh early in the fourteenth century, was "doubtless" descended of a family which had for some time borne the same "family designation;" and—

An ancestor of Roger of Auldton had *doubtless* built the original place or village of Roxburgh—hence the designation of his descendant. It is, indeed, not improbable that the original settler—*probably Roger the Janitor*—gave name to the entire province."

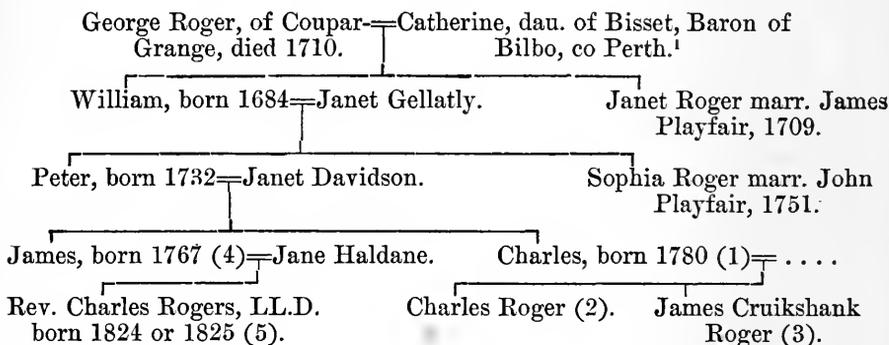
After this, it is quite unnecessary to show that the like misconception and want of connection characterize other passages which follow,—among them one in which John Roger, a Black Friar, who suffered for heresy at St. Andrew's in 1544, is associated with "his namesake and *remote relative* John Rogers," who was burned in Smithfield in 1555. Our genealogist "has *no doubt* that the converted Black Friar was a scion of the family of Roger at Ochiltree in Ayrshire, and was born in that parish."

And why so? Because, at last, Roger really appears as a surname

at Ochiltree; a farmer named Alexander Roger in Ochiltree made his will in 1549 or 1550.

Still, there is no genealogical evidence: However, there is somewhat more, from 1581 to 1606, respecting a family of Roger at Redie in the parish of Airlie, co. Forfar.

It is next assumed that William Roger, who died in 1562, at Coupar-Grange, in the parish of Bendochy, co. Perth, was "among the members of the Roger family who left Ochiltree." This we do not apprehend as proved; but it seems that we are at last landed in the ascertained genealogy of "the Scottish house of Roger," and that the next William Roger, portioner of Coupar-Grange, was in 1589 styled "brother-in-law" by William Roger of Redie (p. 23). From the family at Coupar-Grange arose some prosperous merchants in Dundee, where bailie William Roger bequeathed in 1659 one half of his real and personal estate for the education of seven "poor male children;" and his widow established a fund for Merchants' Widows. Meantime, Coupar-Grange had been sold; though one George Roger (cousin to William last-named) continued to reside upon the estate until his death in 1710. From that period the family of Roger is prolific and its genealogy copious. We will draw from our author's narrative the descent down to himself, noting also some of his relations who, like himself, have been authors:—



¹ Dr. Rogers adds in a note, "A small barony in Perthshire, now included in some larger possession, and the name forgotten." There is no place of this name in Perthshire, but there is in Aberdeenshire. This does not seem to have ever belonged to Bissets and certainly never was a barony. A barony cannot disappear as Dr. Rogers seems to suppose. Catherine Bisset was probably the daughter of a farmer, if not of a lower station. In 1696 Bilbo partly belonged to Farquhar of Mounie, and we find one George Bisset, a farm servant in the neighbourhood: the other portion of Bilbo belonged to Cuming of Crimond, and on that farm in the same year Marjory Bisset was a labouring woman. These particulars are from the Poll-book of Aberdeenshire.

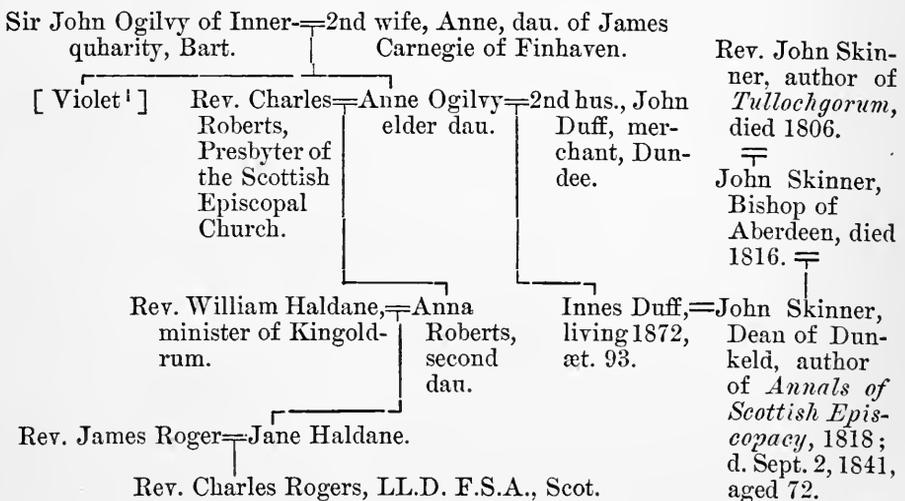
(1.) Charles Roger, younger son of Peter Roger (who rented the farm of Ryehill, Coupar-Grange,) by Janet Davidson, was born Nov. 5, 1780; and published in 1847 *A Collation of the Sacred Scriptures*. He died March 26, 1865, having married three wives,—Isabella Allan; Anne Cruikshank, of the island of St. Vincent; and Jane MacLaggen.

(2.) His eldest son (by which wife is not stated) Charles Roger is author of *The Rise of Canada*. Quebec, 1856. 8vo.

(3.) James-Cruikshank, the second son (by the second wife it may be presumed), is a barrister-at-law and F.S.A. Scot. "He has contributed to the periodicals some interesting papers on Heraldry and Scottish Antiquities."

(4.) The Rev. James Roger, "heir male and representative of the Roger family in Scotland," was born June 24, 1767; educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, and ordained minister of Dunino, co. Fife, in 1805. He published a *General View of the Agriculture of Angus*, with preliminary observations by George Dempster, esq., of Dunnichen. Edinb. 1794; and an *Essay on Government*. Edinb. 1797; and contributed to the old and new Statistical Accounts of Scotland. For recollections of him we are referred to *A Century of Scottish Life*, 1871, pp. 40-97. He died Nov. 23, 1849; having married late in life, Jan. 23, 1823, Jane, elder daughter of the Rev. William Haldane, minister of Kingoldrum, who brought him an only child (our author), and died April 18, 1825, aged twenty-one.

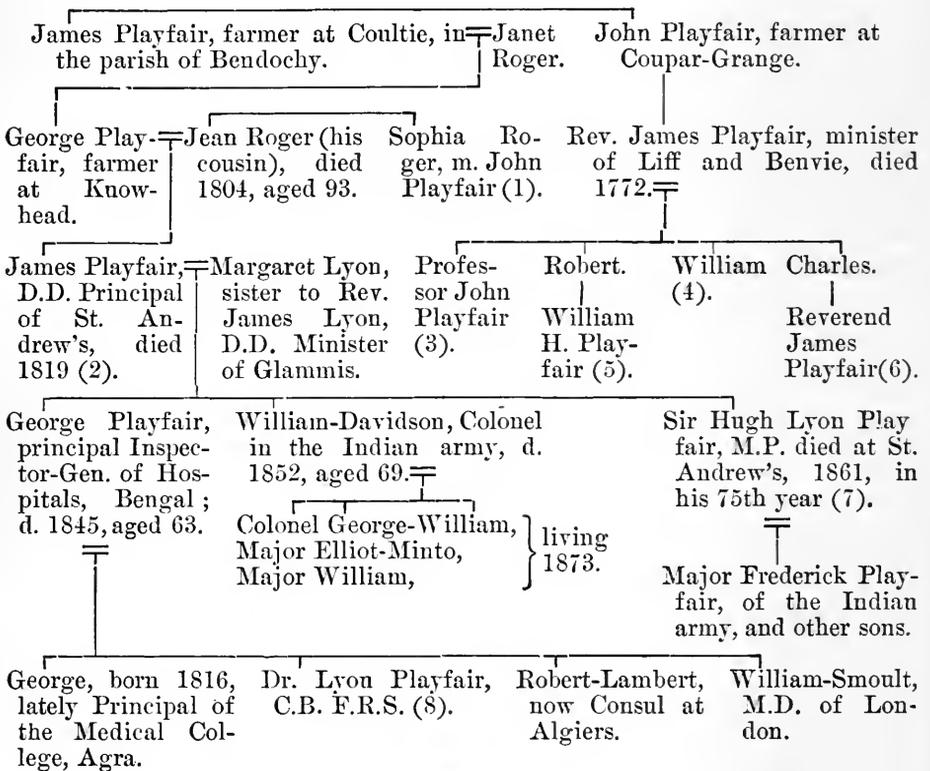
As Dr. Rogers's maternal connections are remarkable, we will arrange them also in a brief table:—



¹ Sir John Ogilvy's younger daughter was named Violet, and no husband is

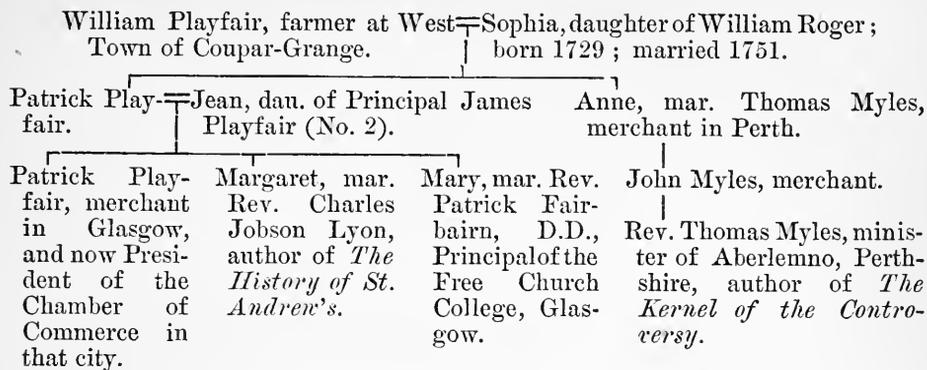
(5.) Why Dr. Rogers has adopted that name, in lieu of the ancient name Roger, he has not explained.

The pedigree of PLAYFAIR, which is involved with that of Roger, is one of certainly still greater interest, in regard to its numerous members connected with science, letters, and the public service, as we beg thus to show in its leading features. The parentage of Janet and her niece Sophia Roger appear in our table of Roger; Jean Roger, the wife of George Playfair, was daughter of William Roger by his first wife Margaret Knight, and consequently half-sister to Sophia.



Here is such a family as it is the pride of Scotland, beyond most other nations, to produce. We will first name some of the descendants of Sophia Roger, who, like her half-sister Jean, married a Playfair, but how nearly related to the other Playfairs does not appear.

assigned to her in Playfair's Baronetage of Scotland. Dr. Rogers states (p. 32) that "A sister of Mrs. Roberts was married to Sir Robert Douglas, Bart. of Glenbervie, author of the *Peerage and Baronage of Scotland*;" but Playfair gives Sir Robert three wives, 1. Dorothea Chester; 2. Margaret Macdonald; 3. Anne Hay; and we do not believe that he could have married Violet Ogilvy; whose aunt Barbara Carnegie married, in 1770, his son Sir Alexander Douglas, Bart.



We now follow the figures in the previous table :—

(2.) JAMES PLAYFAIR, born 1735, was ordained minister of Newtyle, Forfarshire, 1770 ; and in 1799 was appointed Principal of the united college of St. Andrew's, and minister of St. Leonard's church in that city. He was the author of *A System of Chronology*, published 1784, *A Complete System of Geography* in six volumes 4to, 1808-14, and received the appointment of Historiographer to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He died May 26, 1819.

(3.) Professor JOHN PLAYFAIR was a man still more distinguished by his numerous philosophical works, which have been republished since his death in 4 vols. 8vo. 1822, with a memoir by Francis Jeffrey and James G. Playfair. It was in 1785 that he was appointed joint Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, a chair which he exchanged for that of Natural Philosophy in 1805. He died unmarried July 19, 1819 ; and has a public monument upon the Calton Hill at Edinburgh.

(4.) His brother WILLIAM, born 1759, "was an ingenious mechanic and an eminent miscellaneous writer." Dr. Rogers says no more : but we may refer to the long list of his works given in Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual, edit. Bohn, p. 1881 ; and mention that among them is *British Family Antiquity*, a compilation of the Peerages and Baronetages of the United Kingdoms, in nine ponderous quarto volumes, 1809-1812. William Playfair died Feb. 11, 1823 ; and there is an ample memoir of him in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, xciii. 564, reprinted in Anderson's Scottish Nation 1863, where there is also a memoir of his brother the Professor.

(5.) His nephew WILLIAM H. PLAYFAIR, was Architect of Donaldson's Hospital, the New College, and other public buildings at Edinburgh. He died March 18, 1857.

(6.) The Rev. JAMES PLAYFAIR, born 1752, was ordained minister

of Bendochy 1791. He spent twenty years on the preparation of a large and important work on the culture and management of Bees; but, the MS. being unhappily destroyed by fire in a printing-office, he could not summon energy to retrieve his loss. He died April 22, 1812.

(7.) Sir HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR, was born in 1786; was distinguished in India as an artillery officer, and as the constructor of the great military road between Calcutta and Benares. Having returned home, he became for many years the chief magistrate of St. Andrew's, and was hailed as the restorer of that city from decay. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1856. He died at St. Andrew's, Jan. 23, 1861, and has a public monument in the cathedral churchyard. There is a copious memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine at that time.

(8.) Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR was born in Bengal in 1818. In 1843 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Manchester. He was afterwards Chemist to the metropolitan Museum of Practical Geology, Joint Secretary to the Department of Science and Art, and Inspector-General of Museums. In 1858 he became Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, and President of the Chemical Society of London. In 1869 he was elected representative in Parliament of the Universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, thereupon resigning his professor's chair. He is a Companion of the Bath, F.R.S., LL.D. of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and Ph.D. of Giessen.

We have had the greater satisfaction in enlarging upon these modern biographical details, because they seem to offer a solid contrast to the hazy atmosphere of Dr. Rogers's earlier genealogical speculations.

Among various supplementary notes, Dr. Rogers adds some biographical notices of Sir William Roger or Rogers, who came from England to the Court of James III. and became a great favourite with that monarch on account of his skill in music; and we observe that he appends a note that "several seals associated with the name of Sir William Roger in Mr. Henry Laing's *Supplementary Catalogue of Scottish Seals* 1866, are modern forgeries," and have been shown so to be in *Notes and Queries*. This is worth noting in Mr. Laing's valuable work, for the seals are armorial: they are Nos. 849, 850, and 851, all derived "from casts in the collection of the late Charles Roger, esq., Dundee."

LOCAL NOMENCLATURE IN NEW ENGLAND.

An Essay on the origin of the Names of Towns in Massachusetts settled prior to A.D. 1775. To which is prefixed an Essay on the Name of the Town of Lexington. By WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1872-3.) Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1873. Pp. 37.

Personal names, and little other presumptive evidence, are often imagined by the less judicious of our Transatlantic friends to connect them with certain ancestry in the Mother Country. To the same extent, at least, there exists a connecting link between the local nomenclature of the two countries. Of this fact Mr. Whitmore has made a very valuable investigation in the two essays before us. The subject has a special interest for the author (to which we shall afterwards advert) in regard to the name of Lexington, which he discusses at considerable length. We will, however, follow the example of his title-page in reviewing in the first instance the general question, which applies to a series of nearly 270 names.

Our history is naturally divided into three parts: first, the Colonial period, from the settlement to the administration of Andros; second, the Provincial period, under the Second Charter; third, the time since the Revolution, or the period of the State. Each of these periods has a political and social character of its own, and, as will be shown, each has had a distinctive nomenclature for its new settlements.

In the first period we find, as might be expected, that the colonists gave to their towns names chiefly of English origin. Of the sixty towns named before 1690 in Massachusetts Colony, not one retained an Indian name; while Scituate and Monomoy are the only two examples in Plymouth Colony. Although both colonies were Puritanic, Salem and Rehoboth were the only Scriptural names.

Not only did our forefathers select English names, but they chose them without any plan of commemorating the more prominent cities and towns of England. The most marked peculiarity of these early names is that their English namesakes are so obscure. We feel at once assured that these names were not adopted by chance, or on general grounds; but that each represents some local affection, some individual reason, which may still be traced out by careful study. In most instances, doubtless, some settler at the new town was an emigrant from the English village; and, since our knowledge of the origin of the early colonists is so scanty, we may find that the study of our local nomenclature will be a valuable source of information to the genealogist.

After these preliminary observations Mr. Whitmore gives lists of Towns arranged according to the earliest dates at which their names occur.

“Salem,” which we may imagine the primitive colonist declaring “is my tabernacle,” is the first in the list; and next Charlestown, the town upon Charles River,—the latter a name given by Captain Smith, the Navigator, in 1616. Next comes the now pre-eminent town of Boston, a name which the first settlers, many of whom were from Lincolnshire, had already premeditated whilst on their voyage. For a like reason Dorchester was the choice of Dorsetshire emigrants. Watertown and Roxbury (now Roxbury) were both names descriptive of their localities, as Mr. Whitmore suggests; and so we conclude was Meadford, now written Midford. The origin of all these seven belongs to the year 1630.

In the year 1633 arose Marblehead; of which Felt the historian of Salem writes, “Salem was first called Marble harbour from the quantity of that stone there, and the name rested with Marblehead.”

Ipswich was so named (says Winthrop) “in acknowledgment of the great honour and kindness done to our people which took shipping” at the English port of the name.

Hingham, from Hingham in Norfolk, from whence most of its early settlers came; and Weymouth, from the Dorsetshire port, which in the same year sent about 100 persons.

We next meet with the more fanciful names of Concord and Contentment; the former of which still subsists, but the latter gave way to Dedham,—derived from a well-known town in Essex. That county also supplied in succession the names of Braintree, Colchester (but which was altered to Salisbury), Haverhill, Springfield, Malden, Topsfield, Chelmsford, and Billerica. These down to the year 1653.

Several towns were named in particular allusion to their first religious ministers. Thus Newbury, from the Berkshire town where Thomas Parker had been preacher; and Lynn, from Lynn Regis where Samuel Whiting had been curate. Ezekiel Rogers “called the town Rowly, and continued in it about the same number of years that he had spent in that Rowly [East Riding, co. York,] from whence he came on the other side of the Atlantick ocean.” Haverhill was named because the Essex town had been the birthplace of its first minister, John Ward; Gloucester was perhaps named in honour of its first minister, Richard Blinman.

Next, Mr. Whitmore suggests that Reading, Hull, and Manchester were named (in 1644 and 1645) after the great military events of the struggle then proceeding in England. He does not assign any particular reason for Andover, Lancaster, Northampton, or Marlborough;

and this takes us down to the year 1660. But we have passed over the more generic, or rather allusive and poetical, name of Cambridge, which had been given in 1637, after the General Court had decided to establish a college there.

Others, though as clearly brought from England, are not to be accounted for by any reasons now known or to be conjectured; but Groton is of unquestionable origin. The petition for this grant in 1653 was headed by Deane Winthrop, and the name was given in memory of the possessions of this family in Suffolk. Boxford (1685?) is a parish in the same county adjoining Groton. From Wrentham, another Suffolk parish, came Thomas Paine and John Thurston: Thomas Thurston, a grandson, was of Wrentham, Mass.

Who gave name, shortly after 1683, to the Transatlantic Oxford is unknown; but Judge Sewall writes in his Diary, 1689-90, "I gave New-Roxbury the name of Woodstock, because of its nearness to Oxford, for the sake of Queen Elizabeth, and the notable meetings that have been held at the place bearing that name in England."

At the date of the Second Charter to Massachusetts, in 1692, there were four settlements north of its present limits, viz. York, Wells, Kittery, and the Isle of Shoals. Of these the earliest name is Kittery, given in 1647: it is presumably (says Mr. Whitmore) an Indian name. York and Wells were named after the incorporation with Massachusetts in 1652. The latter is supposed to have owed its name to Thomas Gorges, who came from Somersetshire. Nantucket is "of course an Indian name." On Martin's Vineyard there were three towns,—Tisbury, Chilmark, and Edgartown, the two former names given about 1671, reproduced from Wiltshire, but of the last Mr. W. has "never seen a solution attempted." It strikes us as curiously coincident in date that Edgar Duke of Cambridge, fourth son of James Duke of York, was born in 1667 and died in 1671.

After recapitulating and classifying the preceding and other details, Mr. Whitmore remarks—

The prevailing evidence is that, in the case of strictly local names, whether the sponsors be known or not, most of them were chosen from Essex and Suffolk. Each of these counties has nine representatives; Wilts, three; Dorset, three; Middlesex, Berks, Beds, and Hants, one each. York has Beverley, Bradford, and Hull; Lancashire has one, if Manchester be counted. Of the English counties, five—Gloucester, Lancaster, Northampton, Worcester, and Oxford—gave names, apparently, to towns here.

We differ only from Mr. Whitmore in supposing that the last five

would be derived from the English towns, not the counties, of their respective names.

In Plymouth Colony, out of the first twenty towns, Plymouth was so called because "Plimouth in O. E. was the last town they left in their native country, and for that they received many kindnesses from some Christians there." Duxbury was named in compliment to the Standishes of Duxbury, in Lancashire, to whom Miles Standish the emigrant probably claimed relationship. Taunton was named by the chief founder, Miss Elizabeth Poole, whose family had long lived at Taunton, co. Somerset. Bridgewater, Rochester, and Wrexham (now Marshfield) had probably some similar allusions. Rehoboth is a Scriptural name (Numbers, xiii. 21,) bestowed by its pastor, Henry Newman. Scituate and Monomoy are Indian; Marshfield, Middleborough, and Freetown probably were of indigenous growth. Little Compton and Eastham are (says Mr. W.) difficult of explanation. We have an East Ham near London, as well as those he names in Cheshire and Worcestershire. Our English Little Compton is in Gloucestershire. Sandwich, Yarmouth, Barnstable, Dartmouth, Swansea, Bristol, and Falmouth, were the various seaports from which the pilgrims may be supposed to have taken their departure; but most of these important names had been contemplated in the nomenclature originally projected by Captain Smith.

On the map by Captain John Smith, published in 1616, we find Plymouth, the Charles River, and Cape Ann named in the places they now occupy; and South Hampton may very fairly represent the site of Hampton. He also proposes Oxford and London, between Plymouth and Charles River; Falmouth, Bristol, and Barnstable, thence to Cape Ann; north of this, South Hampton, Full, Boston, Ipswich, Dartmouth, Sandwich, and the Base. This brings him to Cape Elizabeth, which is at the mouth of the river Forth, and thereon are Leith, Cambridge, and Edinborough. East of this river he places St. John's Town and Norwich, and the great Pembroke's Bay, on which are Dumbarton and Aberdeen. South of Plymouth, at the bottom of the bay, was Berwick; and Milford Haven was at the hook of Cape Cod, where Provincetown is.

In proceeding with the lists of incorporations during the Second Charter period, Mr. Whitmore remarks that from 1694 to 1732 the names given were certainly such as the incorporators desired: later, the names were left blank in the Bills which passed both Houses, and were filled in by the Governor. But the practice of giving names in compliment to statesmen at home commenced with Governor Shute, who arrived in 1716.

The first town clearly named in honor of a prime minister, I consider to be Sunderland, in 1718.¹ No one doubts of the certainty of the intention in the case of Walpole, in 1724. I think that there is more than a coincidence in the fact that, from the time when Englishmen began to come here as our Governors, the names of contemporary English statesmen were given to our new towns.

Looking at the new towns incorporated between 1694 and 1724, we find the names agree with the previous classes. Brookline, Weston, Northfield, Littleton, and Westborough were of native origin. Pembroke, Rutland, and Leicester were county names at home. Hopkinton, Bellingham, Holliston, Dighton, and possibly Norton were named for individuals, as were Sunderland, Walpole, and Methuen. Harwich, Truro, and Chatham (with its allied name Medway) are seaports. Plympton and Chilmark are evidently connected with names already used here. Tiverton, Attleborough, Framingham, Abington, Dracut, Needham, Lexington, and Sutton belong to the class of little English villages remembered by emigrants thence.

Out of thirty names given between 1694 and 1724, but six seem to refer to the peerage,—Pembroke, Leicester, and Rutland, Abington, Lexington, and Sutton. It does not seem reasonable to refer the first three of these to the peerages rather than the counties. Sutton is a very common name, not then represented on the titles of the peerage, though a family name therein. Abington was a title borne by a very obscure peer, and Lexington has been elsewhere discussed.

We may say, then, that for about a century our ancestors gave names which may be divided into the following classes: one or two Scriptural and Indian names; certain descriptive words originating here, as Marblehead, Westfield, Deerfield, Westborough, &c.; the names of English or Welsh counties [?]; one or two names of Colonial celebrities. Lastly, a large number of places of little importance in England were remembered here, and the strong presumption is that these names were given by emigrants from those parishes.

From Sunderland, 1718, to Townshend, 1732, the latter being the first of the towns incorporated in blank, we find little trouble. Provincetown, Stoughton, Dudley, and probably Easton, were of native origin; Southborough, Middletown, Westford, and probably Brimfield, record local peculiarities; Hanover, [Brunswick], and Lunenburg honoured the King; Walpole, Methuen, Kingston, Uxbridge, Shrewsbury, Bedford, Wilmington, Townshend, and Raynham (Lord Townshend's residence) all refer to prominent members of the English administration.

In the governorship of Jonathan Belcher 1730—1741 arose 24 names, of which

¹ Under Queen Anne (1702-1714), the heads of the administration were: 1702, Lord Godolphin; 1711, Earl of Oxford; 1714, Duke of Shrewsbury.

Under George I.: 1714, Earl of Halifax; 1715, Sir Robert Walpole; 1717, Earl Stanhope; 1718, Earl of Sunderland; 1721—1742, Sir Robert Walpole.

Of our local administrations the terms were as follows:

Sir William Phips, 1691—1694; Earl of Bellomont, 1699—1700; Joseph Dudley, 1702—1715; Samuel Shute, 1716—1722; William Burnet, 1728—1729; Jonathan Belcher, 1730—1741; William Shirley, 1741—1757; Thomas Pownall, 1757—1760; Francis Bernard, 1760—1769; Thomas Hutchinson, 1770—1774; Thomas Gage, 1774—1775.

11 are directly derived from the titles of prominent Englishmen—Wilmington, Raynham, Townshend, Sheffield, Halifax, Tewksbury, Berkeley, Grafton, Hardwicke, Bolton, and Blandford. Dudley, Harvard, Holden, were also named for [*i. e.* from] persons. Upton, Acton, Waltham, Chelsea, Sturbridge, Stockbridge, Wareham, Leominster, Western, and Brimfield are untraced.

In the governorship of William Shirley 1741—1757, Pelham, Douglas, were probably English titles. Shirley, Pepperell, and Montague were souvenirs of our French war. New Braintree, South Hampton, South Hadley, and New Salem need no explanation; and Greenfield is probably of local origin here. Spencer, Granville, Lincoln, Petersham, seem to be derived from the peerage. Greenwich and Charlton are in doubt.

In that of Thomas Pownall 1757—1760, Danvers, Amherst, New Marlborough, Egremont, and Monson were named. Of these Danvers was given in honour of the Governor's patron; Amherst commemorates a general; and Egremont and Monson are referable to the peerage.

Governor Francis Bernard was here from August 1760 to August 1769. In that time were named 39 towns in this State and 10 in Maine. Of these 49 names, we find that the following 12 were given in honour of Americans: Belchertown, Shutesbury, Fitchburg, Royalston, Lanesborough, Williamstown, Hubbardstown, Worthington, Bowdoinham, Gorham, Sanford, and probably Templeton; 2 were Indian names, Natick and Marshpee; 2 Scriptural, Sharon and Lebanon; Ashfield, Newburyport, and Northborough probably originated here; Buxton was in honour of its first minister; Wellfleet and Ware are possibly local corruptions; Becket, Ashby, Topsham, Boothbay can hardly be traced; Bristol and Cape Elizabeth are revivals of old names.

We have thus accounted for 29 names, and the remaining 20 are referable, with almost entire certainty, to the peerage or to English statesmen.

Governor Bernard himself is responsible for Bernardstown, Tyringham (which was the name of a family he represented), and Shutesbury, named for his wife's uncle, Governor Shute, as Barrington was for her cousin. Winchendon probably was owing to a family connection.¹ Pittsfield, Coleraine, Sandisfield, Athol, Ashburnham, Chesterfield, Warwick, Lenox, Granby, Shelburne, Conway, Winchendon, are all names to be found in the peerage. Wilbraham is evidently an English family name,—possibly that of some personal friend, as Paxton was.

During the administration of Thomas Hutchinson 1769—1774, there were incorporated in Massachusetts limits 17 towns; in Maine 9 towns.

Of these 26 towns, Cohasset is Indian; Northbridge, West Stockbridge, West Springfield, and New Gloucester are evidently derived from other towns; Hallowell, Princeton, Vassalborough, Winslow, Winthrop, Williamsburg, Partridgefield, Pepperrellborough, Huntington, Waldoboro', Leverett, are all derived from Americans; Norwich is named from the town in Connecticut; Alford, Southwick, and Ludlow are probably named from the first settlers or proprietors.

¹ Thomas Lord Wharton was created Viscount Winchendon and Earl of Wharton in 1706. He was descended from the Goodwyns of Over Winchendon as Governor Bernard was from the Tyringhams of Nether Winchendon, and also from the Goodwyns.

Westminster is evidently English; Mansfield, Gageborough, and Whately are the only names certainly given in honour of Englishmen.

The exceptions we shall take the liberty to suggest to Mr. Whitmore in these passages are as follow: that Tiverton and Abingdon—if Abingdon be meant—were not “little English villages,” but very considerable towns; that Abingdon was not “a title borne by a very obscure Peer,” because the Earl in 1712 was a Privy Councillor,—as admitted by Mr. W. himself in p. 7. However, the great town of Abingdon might be alluded to, as Chatham in the same year, Berwick in 1713, and some others which Mr. Whitmore derives from titles. So with Tewkesbury in 1734, which is not at all likely (as suggested in p. 31) to have alluded to the almost unknown title of a barony that had (with other dignities) been assigned to the Electoral Prince of Hanover (afterwards King George II.) by Queen Anne in 1706. And so, before in the same page, Mr. Whitmore is mistaken that “the now famous town of Sheffield” was not also famous ages ago—he will find its cutlery celebrated by Chaucer: therefore the allusion was more probably to the town than to the family name of the Dukes of Buckingham.

Douglas (1746) we should not assign to “an English title,” but rather to the reason given by Barber, that the town was named in honour of Dr. William Douglas of Boston, one of its proprietors, and a considerable benefactor to the town, who is best known as author of a History of New England (p. 32).

So Blandford (1741), though ultimately perhaps derived from the title, seems to have been suggested to Governor Shirley, being the first town he named, by the name of the ship in which he came over from England, which is mentioned as “the Blandford” by Holland. (Hist. Western Mass. ii. 10.)

As for Greenwich and Charlton being named at the same time in 1754, the second naturally followed the first, our Kentish Charlton being the next parish to Greenwich.

Montague, 1753, says Mr. Whitmore, was certainly derived from Captain William Montague, R.N. a brother to the Earl of Sandwich, who was sent home with the news of the victory of Louisberg (p. 33).

Danvers, in 1757, appears to have originated from the Christian name of Sir Danvers Osborne, Governor of New York, whose secretary Governor Pownall had been.

Mr. Whitmore's statement that Pittsfield and Sandisfield are both names derived from the peerage is explained (p. 34) by a decided

opinion that the former was named in honour of William Pitt Lord Chatham, and the latter in honour of Samuel Lord Sandys, made First Lord of Trade and Plantations in 1761. Both names date from that year.

Ashfield (1765) clearly could not have been named after Lord Chancellor Thurlow (as suggested in p. 26), although he was afterwards, in 1778, created Lord Thurlow of Ashfield, for in 1765 he was merely a King's Counsel, unknown in America. Mr. Whitmore's own idea (p. 23, in a passage already quoted), will possibly prove correct, that the name originated on the spot.

In the same year, however, Mr. Whitmore (p. 36) thinks Murrayfield was certainly named after Sir William Murray, Lord Mansfield, then Chief Justice of the King's Bench. This name was in 1783 changed to Chester; but in 1770 the town of Mansfield was more probably named after the Chief Justice.

Whately was named in 1771 by Governor Hutchinson after his friend Thomas Whately,¹ a member of the Board of Trade. This is shown by Hutchinson's letter to that effect, in Marvin's History of the town, p. 86.

Other names suffered change. Gageborough was named in 1771 in honour of General Thomas Gage, the English general at the outbreak of the war of 1775. Jan. 9, 1777, the people of the town petitioned to be called Cheshire, "because the present name of Gageborough may serve to perpetuate the memory of *the detested* General Gage." (Holland, *History of Western Massachusetts*, ii. 615.) The name was actually changed in 1778 to Windsor, by which the town is now known.

Partridgefield, which had been named in 1771 after Oliver Partridge, one of its former owners, was changed to Peru in 1806.

Hutchinson, in Worcester County, was named in 1774 after Thomas Hutchinson the last English Governor; but its name was in 1776 changed to Barré, in honour of the eloquent advocate of Colonial rights in the English House of Commons.

We shall now be better prepared to discuss the argument of Mr. Whitmore's other essay, *On the origin of the name of the Town of Lexington*.

¹ Thomas Whately, esq. was one of the Commissioners of the Board of Trade for a very short period. He was appointed Jan. 16, 1771, *vice* William Northey, esq. and was succeeded by John Lord Garlies, Aug. 15, 1772. He was great-uncle to the late learned Archbishop of Dublin.

Lexington is a name extremely familiar in America, in consequence of the town in Massachusetts being the place where the War of Independence commenced in 1775, and other Lexingtons having arisen all over the United States. The history of this town has been written by the Hon. Charles Hudson, who has said, that "Lexington has become a watchword for freemen throughout British America;" and "*twenty-two counties, cities, and towns of the name are scattered over every section of our wide country.*"

It is to the original derivation of this far-spread name that Mr. Whitmore addresses himself. Mr. Hudson has expressed his opinion on the question in pp. 422—424 of his book. He considers that the name was given on the incorporation of the town in 1712-13, in honour of Robert Sutton, second and last Lord Lexington, who died in 1723. This surmise is fortified by the assertion that "a custom is said to have prevailed in Massachusetts in those days, when a town was incorporated, to pass the Order or Act, and send it to the Governor with a blank for the name to be filled by him." He adds that the then Governor was Joseph Dudley, who was a friend and relative of Lord Lexington, the Dudleys being of the Sutton family; and so the name "given to this town would, if given by the Legislature, be a compliment to the Governor, and if given by the Governor himself would be a compliment to his friend and relative."

To most of these assertions Mr. Whitmore opposes a denial, for these reasons: "because in the first place there is no proof that Dudley was acquainted with Lord Lexington; secondly, no evidence that they were relatives at all; thirdly, if related, the connection was extremely remote; and fourthly, a certainty that the Governor, as such, had nothing to do with the name, and no evidence that Dudley, as an individual, had any connection with it."

Mr. Whitmore thinks that the custom of local nomenclature originating with the Governors did not come into force until half a century later than 1713: and that, as Lord Lexington fell into political disgrace at the close of the reign of Anne, he was not likely in 1713 to be complimented by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

We will now introduce Mr. Whitmore's theory on the subject in his own words, and it is one, it will be seen, in which he entertains a strong personal concern.

Although not incorporated till 1713, Lexington was set off [from Cambridge] as a Precinct in 1691, in accordance with a petition made in 1682. In the order for the boundary line in 1684, confirmed in 1691, it was placed "on the south

side of Francis Whitmore's house towards the town of Cambridge aforesaid;" that is, so as to inclose his house in the new town. In 1713 the order incorporating the town of Lexington recited this order, and therefore repeats the name of Francis Whitmore.

Francis Whitmore was one of the early colonists, born in 1625, presumably in England, and could it be shown that he was born in Lexington, England, it would be a moral certainty that we have found the cause of the name here.

Unfortunately the evidence on this point is still wanting, but something can be said in favour of the probability. Early in the seventeenth century the chief family at Laxton, Notts, was that of Roes.¹ Francis Roos, of Laxton, who died in 1577, had, besides male descendants who continued the name, a daughter who married Thomas Whitmore. Their son was Rev. Francis Whitmore, of Bingham, co. Notts, whose son, Francis Whitmore, was of London chiefly, but whose will, proved in 1649, styles him of Laxton.

We can say, then, that there was in 1649 a Francis Whitmore of Laxton or Lexington, England, and a Francis Whitmore of Cambridge, Mass., at the same time. That this last-named Francis lived in that part of Cambridge which in the lifetime of his son was called Lexington. However fallacious coincidences may be, the absence of all other reasons for the naming of this town may lead us to attach some importance to this concurrence of names. When we find a town named, as Groton was, by one of the emigrants, in honour of his own home, the connection is evident. On the other hand, when we find Colonel Richard Lee, an emigrant to Virginia, naming his plantations Ditchley and Stratford, we feel sure that he must be a relative of the Lees of those places in England. In the case of Lexington we have neither the certainty that Francis Whitmore named it, which would argue that he belonged to the family there at Laxton, nor any proof that he was of that origin, which would make it reasonable to think he revived the name of Lexington here. All that can be said is,—that there was some reason for the name;—if Francis Whitmore were born at Laxton, England, that would be sufficient reason;—that Lord Lexington had nothing to do with the matter; and so for lack of certainty the question must still remain unsettled.

All this is very fairly and impartially stated by Mr. Whitmore; but in passing judgment upon his argument we must confess that we are not disposed to assent to it. When the Whitmores lived at Laxton, in Nottinghamshire, its former name of Lexington was either forgotten or disused;² but when the Massachusetts town of Lexington was named in 1712-13 it had revived in the form of a title of peerage, in consequence of the creation of Lord Lexington of Aram, in 1645, in allusion to his remote ancestors, who were barons of parliament, and that title subsisted until the year 1723.

¹ See an article by our friend William Henry Whitmore, esq. of Boston, Mass. (the author of the Essays before us,) entitled "The Roos family of Nottinghamshire, their Pedigree and Wills compared," contributed to our vol. vii. pp. 535—542. (EDIT. H. & G.)

² We do not find it once occur in Mr. Whitmore's memoir on the family of Roos of Laxton in our viith volume, mentioned in the previous note.

We think that Governor Joseph Dudley may have had a greater voice in naming this and some other towns than Mr. Whitmore is disposed to allow. Though there is no proof of Dudley's relationship to the house of Dudley, alias Sutton, yet it is not unknown that he (or his family) affected to be related to them:¹ and it seems to be difficult to attribute to any other reason the successive names of Lexington in 1712-13, Leicester and Rutland in 1713-14, and Sutton in 1715. Mr. Whitmore himself (p. 28) surmises that Leicester was an allusion to the earldom enjoyed by the favourite of Elizabeth; and that the naming of the town "might well be given to the Governor," who was the owner of adjoining lands in 1686, and in 1714 his sons Paul and William were proprietors of the new town. If the Governor named the town of Leicester, why not also those of Lexington and Sutton? We are inclined to think he did so, and in allusion to those he wished to have thought to be his family connexions. Thus also, very shortly before (as Mr. Whitmore himself in p. 27 suggests), Dighton was in 1712 named in honour of Frances Dighton, wife of Richard Williams one of the first settlers, and sister to the second wife of Governor Thomas Dudley, the father of Joseph.² Why at the same period no town was named Dudley is not so clear, unless the township of Dudley, incorporated by Act in 1731-2, had actually a somewhat earlier origin.

"This township (it is stated) was originally granted to Paul and William Dudley, sons of Governor Joseph Dudley. The name 'was given to it as a token of respect to the above-mentioned men, who were principal proprietors of the soil, and great benefactors to the first settlers in their infancy,' says Barber."

On the whole, this set of names seems to have had an origin not very different to that which made Governor Bernard name Great Barrington and Shutesbury in 1761 after his own relatives of the family of Lord Viscount Barrington; Bernardston in 1762, and Tyringham in the same year, from a family from whom he was descended; as well as Winchendon in 1764 because the Tyringhams had lived at Winchendon in Buckinghamshire.

Such are the remarks which we beg to submit, with all deference, to the consideration of Mr. Whitmore.

¹ See in our second volume an article on "The Dudleys of Massachusetts." At p. 414 the idea of having descended from the Duke of Northumberland is mentioned as having been entertained by Governor Dudley's descendants; though Cotton Mather stated of the first Governor Dudley that he was reticent and mysterious about his ancestry. (*Ibid.* p. 498.)

² Mr. Whitmore has been unable to find a place named Dighton in this country. It is a chapelry in the parish of Northallerton in Yorkshire.

and completed in four volumes quarto 1850, comprising all the Wicliffite versions of the Holy Scriptures.

Meanwhile, Mr. Madden undertook to edit for the Roxburghe Club the ancient English Romance of *Havelok the Dane*; it was accompanied by the French text, with an introduction, notes, and glossary, and distributed to the members of the Club in 1828, 61 copies only being printed. Upon its glossary some "Remarks" by Mr. S. W. Singer in a letter addressed to Francis Domeny, F.S.A. were circulated in 4to. pp. 16; to which Mr. Madden replied in an "Examination of the Remarks," &c. in a letter addressed to Henry Petrie, Esq. 4to. pp. 39 (also privately printed, 25 copies).

Shortly after, Earl Cawdor engaged him to edit another ancient English romance, as his lordship's contribution to the Club. It was that of *William and the Werwolf*, and was completed, with an introduction and glossary, in 1832 (53 copies printed).

Again, in the service of the Roxburghe Club as a body, he devoted his attention to "The Old English versions of the *Gesta Romanorum*, edited for the first time from Manuscripts in the British Museum and the University Library at Cambridge, with an Introduction and Notes. 1838." In 1838 he edited "How the Goode Wif thaught hir Doughter," of which only fifty copies were printed.

In 1839 he performed a similar service for the Bannatyne Club, in editing "*Syr Gawayne*, a collection of Ancient Romance Poems, by Scottish and English authors, relating to that celebrated Knight of the Round Table: with an introduction, notes, and glossary."

Finally, his skill as an English philologist was employed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, for whom he undertook to edit "*Layamon's Brut*, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the *Brut* of Wace, printed for the first time from a Cottonian MS. accompanied by a literal translation, notes, and a grammatical glossary." This work was completed in 3 volumes 8vo. 1847: but its circulation was greatly limited by the conditions of its publication: for, though it had been printed at the cost of the Society, it was not distributed except to those Fellows who paid a certain price for the book, which comparatively few were disposed to do. A series of plates, from the Cottonian MS., were actually gratuitously given to the Fellows in the volume of *Archæologia*, and thus injudiciously divorced from the book to which they belonged.

It may here be mentioned that Sir Frederic Madden was always a cordial friend of the Camden Society, being one of its first Council in

1838, and repeatedly accepting re-election to its board. Two books to be edited by him were for some years on the list of its projected works :

The Ancient English and French Romances of Havelok the Dane.

Latin Romance, Narratives, and Legends of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, relating to King Arthur and other Heroes of the Welsh and Breton cycle of Fiction.

It has been already seen how his attention was diverted from these: and eventually the only contribution he made to the Camden Society was a political treatise of the time of Charles I. entitled, "A Relation of some Abuses which are committed against the Commonwealth," which is included in the Third volume of the Camden Miscellany, 1855.

Of the Society of Antiquaries Sir Frederic Madden was for some years one of the most active and useful members. He was elected Fellow 1828, and his communications form very valuable portions of the *Archæologia* from the twenty-second volume to the thirtieth, consisting of:—

In 1829, An ancient French Poem on the Erection of the Walls of New Ross in Ireland in 1265—xii. 307—322.

An old English Poem on the Siege of Rome in 1418—xxii. 350—398.

In 1830, the Narrative of Richard Troughton, Bailiff of South Witham in Lincolnshire, in the form of a petition to the Privy Council, relating to the local events that transpired at the time of the Duke of Northumberland's plot and the accession of Queen Mary—xxiii. 18—49.

A letter of Archbishop Arundel to Henry IV.—xxiii. 297.

In 1831, An account of King Henry VIII.'s entrance into Lincoln in 1541—xxiii. 334—338.

Narrative of the Visit of the Duke de Nájera to England in 1543-4, written by his secretary—xxiii. 344—357.

A description of the matrix of the Seal of Southwick priory in Hampshire—xxiii. 374—379.

In 1832, Historical remarks on the introduction of the Game of Chess into Europe, and on the ancient Chessmen discovered in the Isle of Lewis—xxiv. 203—291. This long and elaborate dissertation is accompanied by four plates of those very ancient Chessmen which are preserved in the British Museum.

In 1835, Narratives of the arrival of Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthyuse, in England, and of his creation as Earl of Winchester in 1472—xxvi. 265—286.

In 1836, a Warrant of King James I. to the Great Wardrobe, for apparel &c. for the Marriage of the Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia—xxvi. 386—394.

Remembrances for the apparel, accoutrements, and necessaries of the Earl of Northumberland and his retinue, preparatory to joining the English army in France in 1513—xxvi. 395—405.

In 1837, Observations on an Autograph of Shakspeare and the orthography of his name—xxvii. 113—123.

The autograph was that purchased by the British Museum in 1838, and Sir Frederic Madden maintained that it would be right to adopt the Poet's signature as an authority for printing his name in future, viz. *Shakspeare*. It is needless now to say that the opposite opinion, adopted by Joseph Hunter, John Payne Collier, and the *Shakespeare Society* generally, eventually prevailed. Of this essay of Sir Frederic's there was a reprinted edition with some alterations.

In 1837, Documents relating to Perkin Warbeck, with remarks on his history—xxvii. 153—210.

In 1838, Remarks on the Matrix of the Seal of Boxgrave Priory in Sussex—xxvii. 375—380.

In 1842, A Letter containing intelligence of the proceedings of the Court and Nobility at the commencement of the year 1454—xxix. 305—317.

Political poems of the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.—xxix. 318—347.

A Warrant signed by King Edward V. and countersigned by his uncle the Duke of Gloucester as Protector—xxx. 545. (See *Grants of King Edward the Fifth*, 1854, p. xxxiii.)

He joined the Archæological Institute and was for some years on its Committee of management.

On the occasion of the Institute's visit to Winchester in 1845, he published two papers which are printed in the "Winchester" volume :

Remarks on the Common Seal of the Men of Alwastoke, co. Hants.

Remarks on the Monument of Sir Richard Lyster, in St. Michael's church, Southampton : which had been misappropriated to Lord Chancellor Wriothlesley.

Early in his literary career Sir Frederic Madden became a frequent correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and we happen to be able to specify the most important of his communications, many of which did not appear with his ordinary signature :—

In 1824-5, Vindication of the late Joseph Ritson.

Dec. 1823, On the authorship of *The Siege of Carlaverock*.

This was to correct an important misapprehension made by the editor of that poem, Sir Harris Nicolas, on the suggestion of a friend—whom Mr. Madden understood to be Sir Samuel Meyrick, that the author of the poem was Walter of Exeter, because Walter of Exeter is said to have written a life of Guy Earl of Warwick.¹ The letter

¹ In the article on *The Siege of Carlaverock*, in our second volume, p. 286, this point

also contains some valuable remarks on the romance of Guy Earl of Warwick. It is signed "A CLERK OF OXENFORDE:" and (in ignorance of their critic) both Sir Harris Nicolas and Sir Samuel Meyrick angrily replied in the Magazine for Jan. 1829. The "Clerk of Oxenforde" rejoined in the Magazine for March.

April 1830. An explanation of the legends on the Seal of Evesham Abbey and on other seals having English legends.

Nov. 1830. On the Black Book of Winchester. Signed "Hautoniensis."

Dec. 1830. On the Regalia of Scotland.

In 1831, Privy Purse Account of King Edward IV. and Elizabeth of York, edited by N. H. Nicolas, Esq.

Jan. 1831. The Children of Edward IV. and the Ceremony of the Christening of the Lady Bridget in 1480.

May 1831. On St. Katharine's Hospital near the Tower, signed K. N. (showing that he sometimes added K. to his christian name, though he afterwards usually dropped it); and on Mining temp. Henry VIII. signed Ω .

Suppt. On the Glossary of the *State Papers*, Vol. I. 4to. 1831; signed Ω .

Oct. 1831. The "lyverie coates" of the Royal Navy temp. Eliz. and James I.; signed "NAUTICUS."

Nov. 1831. The Blunders of Translators; signed "FLAGELLATOR."

Jan. 1832. An account of the MSS. possessed by Mr. John Aymon, a robber of public libraries at the beginning of the last century; signed C. N.

May 1832. An inquiry for Ancient Chessmen.

Feb. 1833. A protest against some pretended fragments of the Bacchæ of Euripides, which had been published in the Magazine by Mr. George Burgess; signed X.

May 1833. Explanations of a Latin inscription on a gravestone at Dearham in Cumberland, and of the French Inscription on the Maple Bowl at Harbledown Hospital; signed M.

23 Suppt. 1831. An account of the three beautiful daughters of John Gunning, Esq. correcting a confused account in Collins's *Peerage*, by Brydges, vii. 455.

Feb. 1833. Remarks on the Glossary to Sir Walter Scott's "Sir Tristram;" signed A. B.

May 1834. Selections from the Domestic Correspondence of the family of Bateman of Derbyshire, in the 17th century; the introductory letter signed M.

Sept. 1834. Autobiographical Memoranda of Edward Thwaites the Saxonist, written in 1698 and 1699; introductory letter signed M.

Nov. and Dec. 1834. On the Progress of Anglo-Saxon Literature in England, and on Thorpe's Anglo-Saxon Glossary; signed K. N.

May 1835. The Parisian Omnibus of the Seventeenth Century: a long and curious article, signed F. M.

All these articles are of such value or curiosity that we wish it was in our power to continue the list, but the memoranda upon which we

is fully discussed and explained, and we then mentioned that Sir Harris Nicolas's friend who had suggested the unfortunate interpretation of the words "ma rime de Guy" was probably Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart. F S.A.

have relied here fail us : we can, however, refer to one more article of considerable importance :—

Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1836. Remarks on the Bible supposed to have been written by Alcuine for Charlemagne, then recently acquired by the British Museum, and on other Bibles of the same age in various European libraries.

This valuable memoir extended to twenty-three pages ; and there is a separate edition of it, with the plate of fac-similes illuminated.

In 1833 Sir Frederic Madden wrote a very valuable account of Illuminated Manuscripts, forming the letterpress to the beautiful work on that subject which had been published by Henry Shaw, F.S.A.

In 1847 he completed in 3 vols. 8vo. *Layamon's Brut*, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the *Brut* of Wace, printed for the first time from a Cottonian MS. accompanied by a literal translation, notes, and a grammatical glossary.

In 1850 Sir F. Madden edited the Translation of Silvestre's " Universal Palæography," in two vols. 8vo. with plates in folio : a valuable work of reference, as containing a singularly complete series of fac-similes of writing for all times and places.

In 1858 Sir F. Madden contributed to the Archæological Institute a valuable critical memoir on the *Historia Britonum* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, suggested by a copy in the Public Library of Berne, containing a unique dedication to King Stephen : this is printed in the Archæological Journal for December 1858, pp. 299—312. Also—

On a gold ring found at Sessa in the kingdom of Naples. 1851.

On a quaint enigma in a MS. of the thirteenth century. Cotton MS. Cleopatra, B. fol. 9. 1852.

On a group of letters on a font at Dunsly in Lincolnshire. 1853.

Examples of mediæval seals, illustrating the mode of sealing *en placard*. Remarks on a seal and charter of Eudes, King of France, A.D. 888 or 889. 1854.

Agreement between the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Walter the Organer of Southwark relating to a clock in St. Paul's Church, dated Nov. 22, 1344. From Cotton MS. xxi. 24. 1855.

Remarks on the Anglo-Saxon charters granted to the abbey of St. Denis in France and on the seals of Offa and Eadgar attached to them. 1856.

Deed of Gerard II. Bishop of Cambrai. 1860.

Notice of a new seal for the Chapter of Norwich with the date on its edge of A.D. 1258. 1861.

On a forged Charter of Edward the Confessor in the possession of the Earl of Winchelsea. 1862.

Sir F. Madden's contributions to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* 1834—1840 were the following :—

Vol. I. Details of the Sale of the Episcopal Lands of England between 1647 and 1651.

Lists of Monastic Cartularies.

Syon Monastery, Middlesex.

Notes of the Churches of Derbyshire.

Genealogical notes extracted from ancient Calendars.

List of the Abbots of Tichfield in Hampshire.

Vol. II. Extract from the Annals of the Abbey of Crokesden, Staffordshire.

Vol. III. Notes on the Families of Staffordshire, written by Leland. Unedited.

Vol. IV. Pedigree of the Frecheville and Musard Families. Founded on the collections of Adam Wolley, Esq. in the British Museum.

Saxon Charters of the Abbey of Thorney. 1836.

To *Notes and Queries* 1851—1859 :—

Beatrix Lady Talbot. 1851.

Was Thomas Lyttelton the author of Junius's Letters? 1853.

The Ancient Ricole. 1854.

Prose Chronicles of England called "The Brute." 1855.

Copy of the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Lutherum," presented by Henry VIII. to the Pope in 1521. 1855.

Ancient Monastic Libraries. 1856.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, as a Noble Author. 1858.

Cost or Nedescost. 1858.

Milton's Autograph in the Album of Christopher Arnold. 1858.

Cromwelliana. 1859.

The Paston Letters. 1854.

Ulpianus de Edendo, collated and corrected by Sir F. Madden for the Recent Commission, and inserted in Cooper's works on the Records.

During the years 1866-9 Sir F. Madden was engaged on the new edition of the "Historia Minor" of Matthew of Paris, which was published under the title of "Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, item ejusdem Abbreviatio Chronicorum Angliæ." 3 vols. 8vo., as one of the series of Chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls : and between 1836 and 1845 he drew up annually Lists of Additions to the MSS. in the British Museum, together with a catalogue of the MS. music preserved there.

THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

COMMUNICATED BY SIR WILLIAM DRAKE.

Since I wrote the article which appeared in *The Herald and Genealogist* under the above title (*vide ante*, p. 307,) my attention has been called by Dr. H. H. Drake to a document which in his judgment supports the strong view he takes in opposition to Prince's story about the armorial dispute between Sir Bernard Drake and the great Circumnavigator, and, as he thinks, conclusively disposes of the old chronicler's story. The document in question is a MS. to be found in the College of Arms, F. 12, p. 164. It would appear to be the original draft of the grant of arms to Sir Francis, as it contains many paragraphs subsequently erased and altered. Amongst the alterations, or rather as a *proposed addition*, is the following paragraph written on the fly page: "Notwithstanding the sayd Sir Fraunces Drake may by prerogative of his birth and by right of descent from his auncestor bear the arms of his surname and family, to wit, Argent, a wyver dragon gewles, with the difference of a third brother, as I am credibly informed by the testimony of Barnard Drake, of the county of Devon, esquire, chief of that Cotarmure, and sondry others of that family of worship and good credit."

I quite admit that, *if* the words above quoted had been inserted in the grant, the insertion would have afforded *primâ facie* evidence that the quarrel alleged to have arisen between the two worthy knights did not in fact occur, or that, if it did, it had been amicably adjusted; but the paragraph was *not* inserted, and it appears to me that the natural conclusion is that the omission arose from the fact that, whilst Sir Francis wished to have his right to bear the "wiver dragon" recognised, he failed to obtain from Bernard the certificate upon which apparently the Heralds were prepared to have admitted his right to the old coat.

It is notorious, as I have previously shown by a reference to his seal, that Sir Francis did assume the wyvern coat, but, so far as I can learn, there is no known evidence to prove that he was entitled to it; and it is pretty clear that neither Sir Francis's brother nor his descendants considered that they had the right to bear those arms, seeing that they (so far as I know) never used them, whilst the coat granted to Sir Francis by Cooke in 1581, together with the crest

including the wyvern in the rigging, as depicted by Vincent, was, as I have previously stated, borne by members of his family as late as 1740.

I should however add, that I am not aware of any evidence that Sir Francis Drake actually assumed the coat of Drake of Ashe *during* the lifetime of Sir Bernard Drake, who died in 1586. The seal I have referred to was used in 1592, and there is in the Harl. MS. No. 4762 another seal of Sir Francis (Quarterly: 1 and 4, the coat of Drake of Ashe; 2 and 3, the arms granted to Sir Francis in 1581, with the crest of the Drake family, an eagle displayed gules) attached to a document dated 24 July, 1595.

Is it not possible that the controversy between Sir Bernard and Sir Francis arose out of the proposed acknowledgment in the grant of the right of Sir Francis to the coat of Ashe?

I have never pretended to prove the accuracy of all the details of the story as given by Prince in his "Worthies" (which indeed, as I mentioned in my previous note, I do not doubt was somewhat embellished); what I purported to do was to show that it was not altogether so fabulous as Mr. Barrow stated, and that the anecdote given by Sir John Drake (who no doubt spoke from a tradition handed down from his great-grandfather) was in the main correct, viz. that a controversy did arise between Sir Francis and Sir Bernard on the subject of armorial bearings (a controversy involving the question of the ancestry of the former). It was with this object that I, in my previous communication, called attention to the facts which in my opinion support it, and to those facts I now add the evidence afforded by the document in the College of Arms, F. 12, before referred to.

That Sir Francis Drake desired to connect himself with the Ashe family is further shown by the clause in his will in which he alludes to Richard Drake of Esher (a brother of Sir Bernard's) as his "cousin," but I need scarcely point out that the application of the term "cousin" to a man of the same surname is no proof of consanguinity, which may however have existed, and which I should much desire to see established by satisfactory evidence. If however Sir Francis failed (as I think he did) to adduce that evidence in his lifetime, there is but little hope that it will be forthcoming after a lapse of nearly 300 years.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—I read with regret the announcement that the valuable pages of *The Herald and Genealogist* will shortly close, and hasten for the sake of your readers, ere it be too late, to comment on the recent article relating to the arms of Sir Francis Drake. The able writer assumes too much in appropriating the wyvern gules for the comparatively modern house of Ash. No arms are to be found in the Heralds' Office ascribed to this branch of the Drake family in the Visitation of A.D. 1565. Failing this, recourse is had to the Contemporary MSS. at the British Museum as the next best evidence; and here I must anticipate the remark that these manuscripts are not legal evidence because they are not in recognized custody. Now it may be necessary to prescribe rules for the admission of evidence in courts of law; but earnest truth-seekers in matter of history must demur to having their reasoning faculties shackled by any arbitrary dictation. To them it makes no difference whether the manuscripts are deposited at St. Benet's Hill or in the Museum; it is sufficient to satisfy their minds that the documents have not been tampered with; that the different writers were actuated by honesty of purpose; and that there was neither occasion nor opportunity for collusion. Indeed the sanctity of the College of Arms is not awe-inspiring; frequent errors are discovered in its records. At the same time it is just to exonerate the Heralds, who accepted in good faith the statements of country gentlemen, whose motives doubtless were correct in giving information, though subsequent investigation proves it to be contrary to fact.¹

Let us commence with the Harl. MS. 3967, written by Hugh Cotgrave, Rouge Croix in A.D. 1553, and Richmond Herald in A.D. 1566, deceased in or about A.D. 1584.

“This book, containing the discents of the ancient Devonshire gentry, was labored and written by Hugh Cotgrave, Rychmond Herald; soon after perused and approved by persons learned in Heraldical knowledge. Raphe Brooke, Yorke Herald, hath made divers additions thereunto: from whose executors or relations it seemeth to have passed into the hands of Sir Wm. Segar, Garter. His great-grandson Mr. Simon Segar (whose handwriting is also herein sufficiently apparent) sold it

¹ The name of Sir Francis Drake's father for example at The College was entered and altered from John to Robert—both incorrect, it should be Edmund.

to James Mickelton (now of Gray's Inn), Esq. who kindly gave it to him, who this 27 March, 1716, as frankly presented it.

“Your Lordship's most obliged and thankful servant

“H. WANLEY.”

The arms entered for John Drake of Ash in Denshir (the first of that house) are “Ar. chevron p. betw. iij halberts az.” The writing was not easily legible, and another hand reproduced the entry: “A. a Δ P. int. 3 halberts B.” Further down, and over the name of “Barnard Drake of Mount Drake in Denshir,” a still more modern writer has inserted, “Drake of Mount Drake, A. a wyvern G.”

Next let us take the Harl. MS. 5871, being “The Visitation of Devonshire, by Wm. Hervey, al's Clarencieux King of arms, in anno 1565;” and here we find the same arms in trick, followed by the approved Drake quarterings of Bellett, Hampton, Orway, Oswell, Delaford, and Esse, surmounted by the crest of a dexter arm nude grasping a halbert,—the identical crest allowed to the Drakes of Ash at the Visitation of A.D. 1620, to be seen at the College of Arms annexed to the quartered coat of Drake in trick, corresponding with that given by Harvey, excepting that a wyvern gules is substituted for the chevron and halberts in the first quarter!

The same manuscript contains a collection of arms of the Gentlemen of Devonshire, taken in A.D. 1579, by Joseph Holland, who is supposed to have been a Herald. There we find that the same arms were “set up in Shute House of Mr. Poole.”¹ The fact that William Pole of Shute had married Agnes Drake of Ash leaves little doubt as to what family we should attribute these arms; and, beyond this, the same are entered for Drake of Devon in the Cott. MSS.² How can the omission of the coat in the copy of the Visitation of A.D. 1565 at the Heralds' College be explained? Is it not most probable that the family was then hesitating between retaining their old coat or adopting (we should rather say reverting to) the more ancient red dragon, and that it ultimately decided on a compromise by retaining the crest peculiar to them?

At whose instigation was the change made? At this remote period we can only conjecture from known facts, and, dispensing with the aid of favourable traditions, we know that Sir Francis always affected the

¹ The chevron is called gules, but purple is compounded of gules and azure, and if the tint partook more of the former component it might easily have been mistaken in old begrimmed glass. The same arms were on the old pulpit of Buckfastleigh, and the Drakes were once settled at South Brent in that neighbourhood.

² Claud. C. II.

ancient dragon, and so named his first ship. He was then in the ascendant, and any recommendation from him would have been received with respect. Prince says that a "contrast" fell out between Bernard Drake and Sir Francis relating to arms; but to trench on the rights of others would have been at variance with the just and chivalric character of Sir Francis Drake. We may judge of the family intimacy by the following facts.

Bernard, Robert, and Richard Drake were brothers. The first mortgaged his patrimonial estate of Ash to Sir Francis, who, with the innate delicacy of a gentleman, kept his counsel, leaving his brother and heir Thomas Drake to make the discovery after the decease of both parties.¹

Henry Drake, the son of the above Robert, sailed with Sir Francis, and was with him at the time of his death. To him we are indebted for Fuller's tribute to the "Good Sea Captain."

Richard Drake (above) parted with the manor of Yarcomb to Sir Francis, who generously provided by will for a conditional restoration of the same to Richard's son, Francis Drake of Eshur. The said Richard was entrusted with the keeping of Don Pedro de Valdez, and received four pounds a week on that account from Sir Francis Drake,² who moreover appointed Richard overseer and ruler of his will.

We thus see that Sir Francis was deemed rather an acquisition by the family of Ash, and that a desire on their part to repudiate him must have been highly improbable. Not so, however, as regards his brother and successor Thomas Drake, for with him the family relations were entirely changed.³

The old families in those isolated parts were strong in their traditions, and doubtless Francis Drake experienced a proud satisfaction in naming his first ship "The Dragon." As a case in point, it was stated by John of Gaunt and others in evidence, during the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, that the Cornish family of Carminow had borne their coat from the time of King Arthur, and Cleveland in his history of the Courtenays quotes a tradition that one of this family led a body of troops against Julius Cæsar. Accepting these state-

¹ Proc. Chancery, B. and A. Eliz. D. d. No. 42, b. 9.

² Exchequer, 3 James, Mich. 19.

³ "Master Drake had a brothar (not the wysest man in Christendom); this Thomas Drake, as one more greedy of praise than covetous of honestie or credite, offered himself the only man to break the Generall his brothar's commaundment; he broke and dived into a cheste." Hakluyt Soc. "The world encompassed." Appendix IV.

ments at their value, they show how these western people prized the reputation of an ancient descent. The name of Drake is of peculiar import. Essentially heraldic, it has a ring about it to match those Carminows, and the Dragon was borne in Ireland and elsewhere by the Drakes long before the advent of Ash.¹

At the College of Arms, (F. 12, fo. 163,) is the rough draft of the famous grant to Sir Francis, having lines drawn with the pen through certain redundant and laudatory passages by way of cancel, and among these are the words, "A read dragon volant shewith itself," &c. alluding to the crest.

The following remarkable entry occurs on the opposite folio: "*yet (sic.) notwithstanding the sayd Sir Frauncis Drake may by prerogative of his birth and by right descent from his auncestor bear the arms of his surname and family to wit, Argent, a waver dragon geules, with the difference of a third brother, as I am credibly informed by the testimony of Barnard Drake ——— of the county of Devon, esquire, chief of that cot-armure, and sundry others of that family of worship and good credit.*"

This ought to set all controversy at rest; but we may be asked to reject the evidence with all its circumstantial minuteness on the ground that it is not incorporated in the grant; and why should it be when already taken for granted? At any rate, if the passage is outside the grant, it is inside the College of Arms, and is sufficient as it stands for the Heralds' information. That it was acted upon (save the stipulated mark of cadency) we have repeated evidence in Buckland Abbey, on the seals of Sir Francis, and in the copy of the Heralds' Visitation for A.D. 1620. (Harl. MS. 1080.)

There is the same reason for the omission as for the several other cancels, viz. that the passage would be superfluous, destroying the terseness and unity, and would detract from the importance of the new grant, which was designed to transcend in honour whatever went before; but Sir Francis, true to his name, restored the wyvern to the first quarter, and preferred the ancient crest of the eagle displayed.

Rebutting traditions could be recited older than Prince's, who stands

¹ We refer the reader to a paper in *The Archæological Journal* on this subject, to show how "the waver dragon" was used by Sir Francis in various ways and on his seal to the end of his life. The earliest mention that we can yet find of the name in Devon is in the Assize Rolls, temp. Hen. III., when Reginald le Drake held lands in Tiverton. The next was one Reginald le Drake, a monk of Tavistock, 4 Ed. III. De Banco, in which district the name of Drake remained till the time of Sir Francis.

convicted of mis-statement in respect to the wyvern. Yet we are asked to accept his fable in preference to the concurrent testimony of cotemporaneous writers. Greatly as I admire the persistence of those strenuous efforts to sustain Prince, it would be conceding too much to entertain suspicion of a conspiracy (for it would be tantamount) among these old chroniclers against the fame of Ash. I too once pinned my faith on Prince, and was weaned from him by inexorable facts, just as the school-boy clings to Romulus and Remus with their nurse, but, grown older and wiser, he sides with Niebuhr.

19 Feb. 1874.

H. H. D.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—Through the courtesy of Dr. H. H. Drake I have seen the MS. of a letter on the above subject, which he has forwarded to you for insertion in your forthcoming number. Under ordinary circumstances I should have waited until the letter had appeared in your journal before troubling you with my observations upon it; but as unfortunately your pages are about to be closed, and as I am desirous that all the *pros and cons* should appear in juxtaposition, I ask you to insert the following remarks.

Dr. Drake, as I understand his observations, seeks to establish four points.

1st. That Prince “stands convicted of mis-statement” in describing the arms of Drake of Ashe as “Arg. a wyvern gules.”

2nd. That Sir Bernard and Sir Francis had money transactions, and were therefore in friendly relations with each other, and consequently that a quarrel between them is improbable.

3rd. That the document in the College of Arms (F. 12) which Dr. Drake quotes, is conclusive on the point that there was no dispute.

4th. That family traditions in the western counties should be respected.

On the first point, I defend the chronicler of my county by praying, in aid of his statement, the allegation contained in the document which Dr. Drake puts forward as his “*cheval de bataille*,” viz. that Sir Bernard was the “chief of that cot-armure,” *i.e.* of the wyvern coat. If, however, further evidence were needed, I would point to the existing monuments to the memory of Sir Bernard, his brother Richard,

and their father John Drake of Ash, on all of which the wyvern coat is depicted as the family arms.

On the second point, I would remark that experience tends to show that money-lending between friends does not preclude, but rather tends to promote, disputes; and further, that, if the money transactions to which Dr. Drake refers took place prior to the grant of Sir Francis Drake's arms, it is not unreasonable to suggest that, whilst Sir Francis on the one hand might think they gave him claims on Sir Bernard to make the certificate which evidently was desired, on the other Sir Bernard might have refused to admit that a pecuniary *obligation* justified a requisition to sign a document in the accuracy of which he did not concur.

On the third point, I can add nothing to what I have written in my second communication on this subject. I cannot agree with Dr. Drake that the fact of an addition being *proposed* to be made to the grant is evidence of the accuracy of the statement contained in that addition; the reasoning is all the other way; the additional paragraph was evidently considered important (as no doubt it was), and it would therefore have been inserted *if* the heralds could have obtained the necessary evidence of its correctness.

As regards the value of family "tradition," I agree with Dr. Drake that it should be allowed due weight, and in this case I have adduced it in supporting old Prince's story, although in doing so I deal with a tradition that does not go so far back as either "Julius Cæsar" or the round table of "King Arthur."

12th March, 1874.

WILLIAM R. DRAKE.

R E V I E W S.

Stemmata Shirleiana, or the Annals of the Shirley Family, Lords of Nether Etindon, in the county of Warwick, and of Shirley, in the county of Derby. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. Royal 4to. Pp. vi.—436.

The *Stemmata Shirleiana* has long been known to genealogists as one of the best examples of a family history in existence. It is not indeed that many families have a history so well worth the telling, though there may be many perhaps which, were they as well told and illustrated, would have, at least for their own members, a similar if not equal interest.

We may presume that most readers of *The Herald and Genealogist* have seen, though few may have been privileged to possess, a copy of the first edition of this work. One hundred copies of it only were printed, and it has long been prized and coveted by collectors. A single copy has been sold for as much as twenty-seven pounds, an indication not only of the high value set on its possession, but of the fact that many who might desire its acquisition must have been compelled to renounce that gratification.

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we hail the appearance of a second edition, and we are glad to find that Mr. Shirley has on this occasion decided to extend the impression to 250 copies, and to give an opportunity to a considerable number of those beyond the immediate circle of his personal friends, to whom he has liberally presented copies, to acquire it by purchase at a moderate price.

The differences between the two editions are very considerable, and run through the whole work. They are the result of further investigation and information, and are founded for the most part upon the very valuable accessions which have during the last thirty years been added to the sources of genealogical inquiry, particularly from the opening up of the State Papers by means of the printed Calendars, and also from the acquisition of very many MSS. and evidences which Mr. Shirley has met with during that period, and which are even still occasionally cropping up. Besides, the pedigree has, of course, grown with the lapse of time, and all the last descents up to the present date have been added. We may notice, however, a few of the more important additions and corrections:—

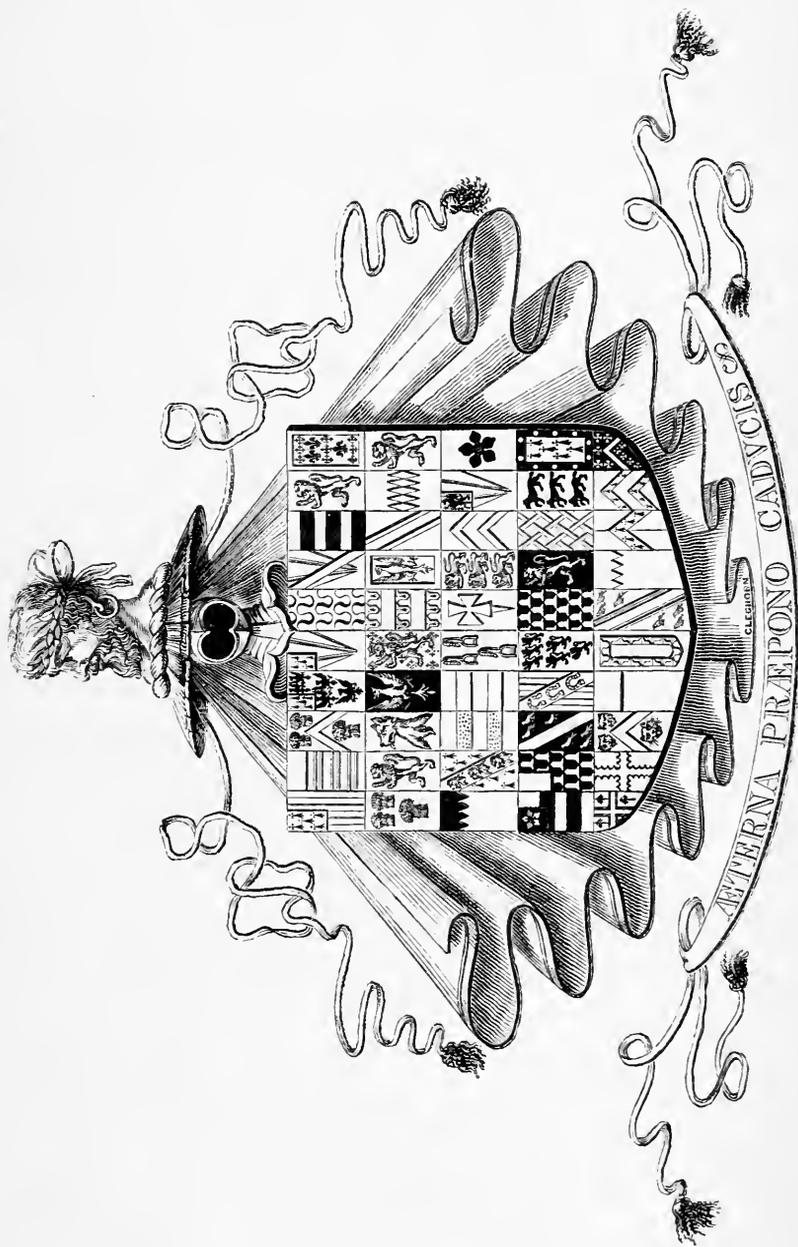
At p. 12 is a very curious illustration in the shape of a cross of the twelfth or thirteenth century, now preserved at York, and which is traditionally said to have been given by Arnulph to an ancestor of the Shirleys in the time of the First Crusade.

At p. 25 is a woodcut of the tomb of Margaret Waldershef, Lady Shirley, not in the first edition.

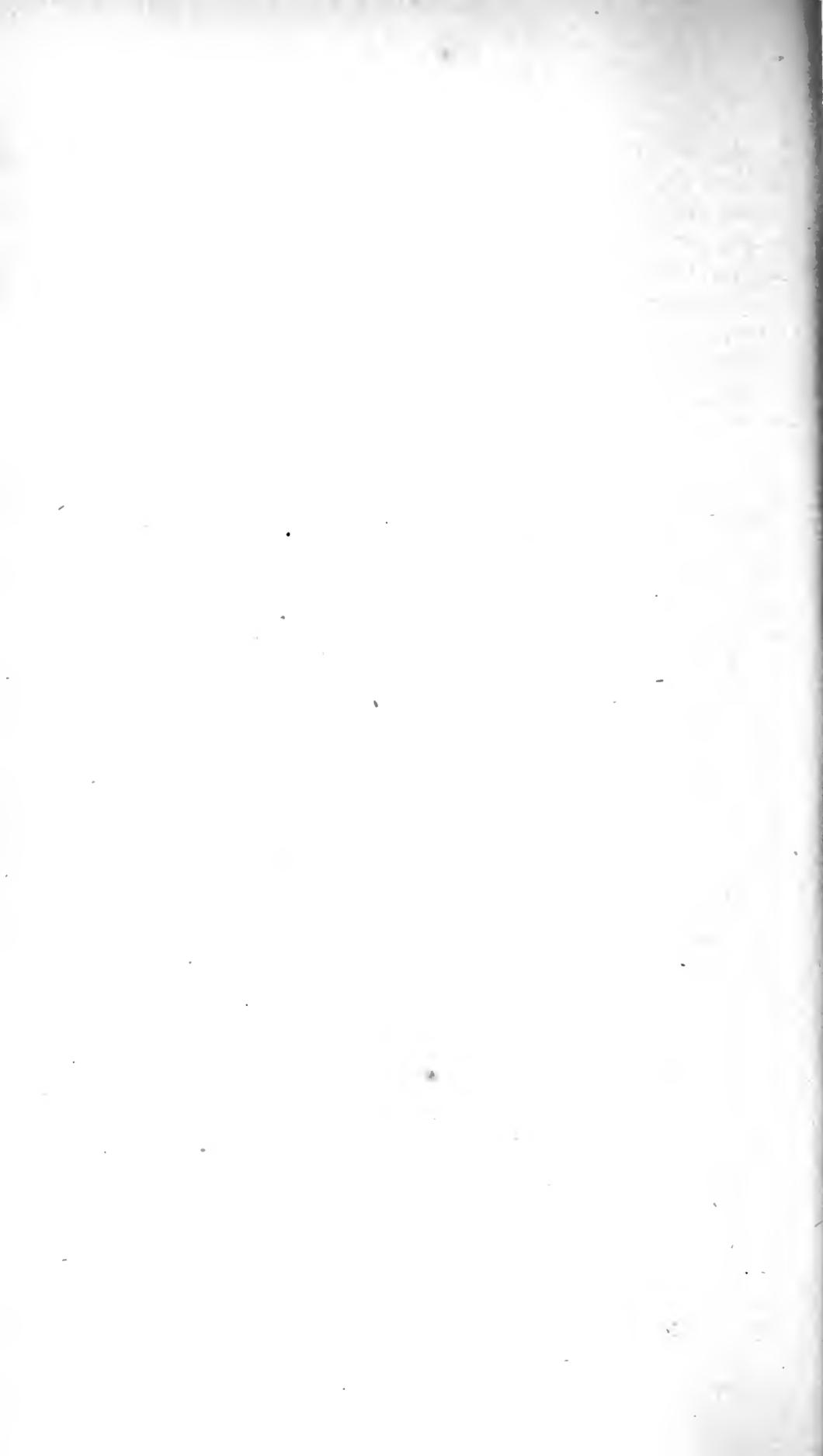
At pp. 35 and 36 additional woodcuts representing the death of Sir Hugh Shirley and the arms of Joan Newmarch from a pedigree in the Harleian collection.

At p. 41 some important corrections as to Sir Ralph Shirley and the Battle of Agincourt, derived from the researches of the late Mr. Joseph Hunter.

At p. 54 a correction of the line of Hugh Shirley, a younger brother of Sir Ralph Shirley.



QUARTERINGS OF SHIRLEY, FROM THE GREAT FAMILY PEDIGREE, 1632.



At p. 58 a fac-simile of an inscription in her own hand by Margaret mother of Henry VII. in an illuminated Office of the Virgin, presented by her to Lady Shirley.

At p. 83 very considerable additions to the History of Sir George Shirley, the first Baronet; and p. 120 to that of Sir Thomas Shirley, the antiquary; and at p. 142 to that of his nephew Sir Robert Shirley. The same may be said as regards the Memoirs of the Lord Ferrers, and most of the notices of the later Shirleys.

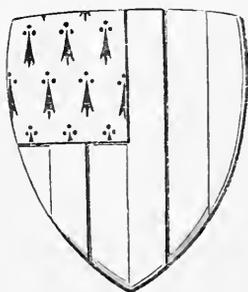
At p. 206 is a list of the works of the late Bishop Shirley, and at p. 209 another of those of his son, the late Canon Shirley, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, whose early death in 1866 was lamented by all who were acquainted with him, either personally or by his works.

At p. 220 a curious bit of comparatively modern gossip identifying Lady Stuarda Shirley with the lady who rejected Sir Hugh Smithson, and indirectly caused the match between her lover and the Seymour and Percy heiress.

The History of the Shirleys of Sussex in all their branches is very considerably enlarged, and at p. 285 the inscription on the tomb of Sir Robert Shirley, the Persian Ambassador, lately discovered at Rome, is given.

At p. 295 a notice of a generation of the descendants of Sir Thomas Shirley the elder, before unknown, and at p. 335 various notices of families and individuals of the name of Shirley not to be found in the former edition.

There are several other additional illustrations, and a list of those not in the first edition. All these alterations and additions have added considerably to the extent of the work and greatly increased its interest and value.



THE SEARS PEDIGREE

Burke's Visitation of Seats and Arms, Vol. I. pp. 52-4.

Pictures of the Olden Time. By EDMUND H. SEARS. Boston (U.S.A.). 1857.

Our attention has been called to the statements made in the books above cited, which purport to contain a most romantic history of a branch of the Sears family of Colchester, co. Essex, now existing in the United States.

It is a certain fact that the family of Sayre, or Seares, or Sears flourished at Colchester. According to Morant, John Sayre, alderman of the town, died 14th Feb. 1509. His son John died in 1563, and left a son George, also an alderman, who died 19 May, 1577. According to Harl. MSS. 1169, p. 86, and 6065, p. 51, it seems that George had a brother John, and that they married respectively Agnes and Jane, daughters of John Westden of Lincolnshire.

The descent from George is clearly stated. His eldest son, Richard, died in 1610, leaving a son who died s.p., and the second son, George, continued the line. He died (Morant's Essex, ii. 194) 3rd July, 1597, and his son George succeeded, who was knighted 11 June, 1607. Sir George died 7 March, 1630, and his son John succeeded, who died 19 Aug. 1658. John's only son was Sir George (knighted 2 April, 1640), who died 11 July 1650, *vitâ patris*, whose only daughter Esther became heir to her grandfather, and married Sir John Marsham of Caxton in Kent, Bart. Their only child Sir John Marsham died s. p. and the Sears estates went to the heir-at-law of Esther's husband, viz., Sir Robert Marsham, afterwards created Lord Romney. Esther Marsham died in 1716.

Very probably there were and are descendants of George Sayer through the junior lines, but his estates followed the course we have described.

The claim of Burke is, that this George Sayer had an older brother, Richard Sayer, born in 1508, who was disinherited on account of his religious scruples, and who fled to Holland, where he died in 1540. It is not said wherein his principles varied from those of his father, but as John died in 1563, in the 5th year of Elizabeth's reign, and this supposed son Richard died in the 31st year of Henry VIII.'s reign, it is pretty certain that the family was Protestant. Richard

must therefore have been a Roman Catholic, as indeed the family story represents him.

Burke says, also, that Richard married Anne, eldest daughter of Edmund Knyvet of Ashwelthorpe, co. Norfolk, by his wife Jane, sole heir of John Bouchier, Lord Berners.

Now there is no question that Edmund Knyvet, Serjeant-porter to King Henry VIII., did marry the heiress of Lord Berners, and that the title, after lying dormant from 1533 to 1720, was allowed to his descendants.

This marriage was one among relatives connected with the Howard family. John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk, was twice married. His son Thomas, the second Duke, had a half-sister Catherine, who married John Bouchier, second Lord Berners, and had Joan the heiress. But Thomas the second Duke was step-father to this Lord Berners, and had a daughter, Muriel Howard, half-sister to Lord Berners, who married Sir Thomas Knyvet, father of Edmund Knyvet. Thus Edmund Knyvet was great-grandson of the first Duke, and his wife was grand-daughter of the same peer.

But the difficulty is that this Anne Knyvet seems unknown to genealogists. Blomefield, *Hist. Norfolk*, vol. i., says that Jane, widow of Edmund Knyvet, made her will in 1560, and mentions her sons William and Edmund; daughters, Rose, widow of Oliver Reymes; Alice, wife of Oliver Shiers of Wreningham; and Christian, wife of Thomas Foster. Harl. MS. 1101, p. 4, mentions the oldest son, Sir John, who died *vitâ patris*; Rose, married to Oliver Reymes of Overstrand, co. Norfolk; and Catherine, who married John Walpole of Docking, co. Norfolk. This Walpole marriage is confirmed, Brydges, *Peerage*, v. 643, but very probably this daughter died before her mother.

Harl. MS. 1177, pp. 94, 95, gives the children as John, Thomas, Edmund, Henry, Abigail, Anne (married Bertram Thimblethorp), and Elizabeth; but this is probably of little authority.

Mr. E. H. Sears indeed solves the difficulty by saying that Edmund Knyvet disinherited his daughter for her marriage with Richard Sears and removed her name from the pedigrees.

We are told that this unfortunate pair of exiles had an only son, John Bouchier Sayer or Sears, who lived abroad, and married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Hawkins, the celebrated navigator. By her he had four sons, John Bouchier, Henry, William, and Richard.

The eldest son, John Bouchier Sears, jun. is said to have been born in Holland in 1561, and to have married Marie L., daughter of Philip van Egmonde of Amsterdam. By her he obtained a large fortune, and bought lands adjoining his supposed inheritance. Among the estates so purchased were Bouchier's Hall and the manor of Little Fordham, both of which had belonged to his ancestors.

He died in 1629, leaving sons Richard and John and daughters Marie L. and Jane, the latter three of whom settled in Kent. Richard went to New England in 1630, married there, and died in 1676, leaving sons Knyvet, Paul, and Silas. Knyvet Sears, it is said, came twice to England to recover his family property, and died in 1686 at the residence of his relative Catherine, daughter of Sir John Knyvet and wife of John Harris, esq., who subsequently became Baroness Berners. Two of Knyvet's grandsons afterwards came to England, where they enlisted in the Pretender's army, and were killed at Culloden. Other descendants of Richard Sears the emigrant however remain.

Now, we do not hesitate to term this a most remarkable, romantic, and exciting pedigree. Here is the eldest son of a rich citizen disinherited; he marries the daughter of a peeress; his wife is thenceforward ignored by her family; his son marries the daughter of the famous Admiral Hawkins; his grandson becomes allied to a noble family in Holland; his great-grandson finally becomes a resident of the humble colony at Plymouth, U.S. In the next generation, however, one of the line returns and is welcomed by his kinswoman; and, a little later, two more come over, only to take part in the unfortunate struggle at Culloden. Why, indeed, two Yankees coming here to recover lands should have espoused the Pretender's side is a point we cannot understand.

We do not intend to discredit this pedigree, which Sir Bernard Burke must have examined before accepting; but we must say that it requires very considerable proofs. In Mr. Sears's book, indeed, we find a letter printed which was written in 1798 by J. Hawes of Yarmouth, Mass., to Daniel Sears of Chatham, Mass. This Daniel was evidently the brother of Richard and David, and the son of the Daniel who died in 1761. Daniel, sen. was grandson of Knyvet and brother of the two young men who died at Culloden.

In this letter Mr. Hawes speaks quite confidently of the existence,

so late as 1760, of various family papers, among them many original deeds and letters. He quotes as authority the above-mentioned Richard Sears, brother of the Daniel to whom he is writing. This Richard was born in 1749, and lived to be ninety years old. This would seem to be quite strong evidence of the existence of such papers; but until they are produced by the family we cannot judge of their value.

Mr. E. H. Sears adorns his volume with a portrait of Richard Sears, the emigrant to America, from a picture in the possession of the Van Egmont family.

It would seem then, that, pending the production of the family papers, we have to investigate the points in the story wherein it contradicts the accepted accounts.

1. What signs are there that George Sayer of Colchester had an older brother, Richard?

2. What indications that Edmund Knyvet of Ashwelthorpe had a daughter Anne, who married Richard Sears and was disinherited?

3. What daughter of Sir John Hawkins married a Sears? Sir John Hawkins was born at Plymouth about 1520, and died Nov. 21, 1595. Sir John Hawkins, the musician and friend of Dr. Johnson, was a descendant.

4. Who now represents the Van Egmont family, and what evidences are there in Holland about these Seares?

5. What evidence that Bouchier's Hall and Little Fordham were bought by John Bouchier Sears at the time when Esther Sears, Lady Marsham, seems to have been the owner?

6. What proof of the death of Knyvet Sears at the residence of Katherine Harris, afterwards Bokenham?

We must here note a very curious story in Hasted's History of Kent, vol. iii. p. 213. It is said that George Sayer, son of Sir John Sayer of Bouchier's Hall, Knt., married Frances, only daughter of Sir Philip Honywood, and resided at Petts in Charing in Kent. He was the son of Sir John Sayer by his wife Katherine Van Hesse Van Piershill, of Zeeland in Holland. George Sayer was Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Catherine and to Queen Mary (wife of William III). He died in 1718, aged 68. He left a son George, whose heirs male held Petts in 1799. How can this be reconciled with Morant's account

already cited, which says that John Sayer of Bouchier's Hall married Esther, dau. of Robert Honywood of Charing, and had a son Sir George (knighted in 1640), whose only daughter was Esther Lady Marsham?

It seems clear that Esther's representatives took Bouchier Hall; it is equally clear that there is a family of Sayers at Pett now, and that this manor came from the Honywoods. Evidently here is a difficulty requiring explanation.

We can only add one or two suggestions. First, that, as Richard Sears the emigrant named a son Knyvet, it is probable that there was a connection between the families in England. But, as the names of Sears and Knyvet were common in Essex and Norfolk, it does not follow that this Sears was descended from Edmund Knyvet of Ashwelthorpe.

Again, as Edmund's daughter Alice married Oliver Shiers of Wreningham, it is possible that this Richard Sears came from this marriage, and had nothing to do with the George Sayers family of Colchester. Wreningham in Norfolk is close by Ashwelthorpe. At Fulham, co. Norfolk, some six miles south of Wreningham, there was a family of Sayer resident for many generations says Blomefield. Was this, however, Oliver Shiers or Spiers?

AMYE ROBSART,

THE FIRST WIFE OF LORD ROBERT DUDLEY EARL OF LEICESTER.

AMYE ROBSART AND THE EARL OF LEYCESTER: a Critical Inquiry into the authenticity of the various statements in relation to the Death of Amye Robsart, and of the Libels on the Earl of Leycester; with a Vindication of the Earl by his nephew Sir Philip Sydney. And a History of Kenilworth Castle, including an Account of the splendid Entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leycester in 1575, from the works of Robert Laneham and George Gascoigne; together with Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leycester. By GEORGE ADLARD, author of *The Sutton-Dudleys of England*, &c. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. MDCCCLXX. 8vo. Pp. xi. 344.

When Mickle indited his pathetic ballad of *Cumnor Hall* in the year 1784, and even when Sir Walter Scott composed his romance of *Kenilworth* in 1820, little more was known of "Amye Robsart" than

her mere name, and the vague tradition of her tragic fate. Both Mickle and Scott styled her Countess of Leicester, but her death had occurred four years before her husband was raised to the earldom. Her proper designation as the Lady Robert Dudley was entirely forgotten; and it was imagined that her marriage had been a secret one.

But since *Kenilworth* was written many documents relating to this hapless lady have come to light.

These are assembled by Mr. Adlard in the volume now before us; which, though claiming in its title-page to be "a critical inquiry," can scarcely, as we shall be obliged to show, be regarded in any higher character than as a compilation, formed for the most part of materials already published more than once. It will still be acceptable to many persons who have not the older works at hand, as a compilation of very considerable extent.

Five-and-twenty years ago a biography of Lady Amye Dudley was prepared by the Editor of the present miscellany, and was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1845, pp. 595—600. It contained all the documents relative to the lady then extant; the royal grants of lands in Norfolk to Lord Robert Dudley and "Anne," *i.e.* Amie his wife; the notice of their marriage in 1550, entered by King Edward in his Diary; the permission conceded to her to visit her husband when a prisoner in the Tower in 1553; her letter to Mr. Flowerdew respecting the estate which she brought her husband at Sidestern in Norfolk; the story of her death as told in *Leicester's Commonwealth*; the notices of the funeral at Oxford in Machin's Diary, and in a contemporary letter of W. Herring; the appeal of Lever, the zealous preacher, to the privy councillors Knollys and Cecil for inquiry; Mr. Jones's report to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (ambassador in France) of the Queen's speeches in defence of the Earl in 1560; and other allusions of various old writers to the prevalent suspicion that the lady had been murdered.

In 1848 highly important additional evidence in regard to this mysterious transaction was made public; being a series of letters between the Earl and his confidential agent Thomas Blount, derived from copies preserved in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. These were published (almost simultaneously) both by Mr. Craik, in his *Romance of the Peerage*, and by Lord Braybrooke, appended to the third edition of *Pepys's Diary*. They were again printed, with a running commentary, in an *Account of Cumnor Place*, by Alfred Durling

Bartlett, 1850; by Mr. Pettigrew, in his *Inquiry into the Death of Amy Robsart*, read at the Congress of the Brit Arch. Assoc. at Newbury, 1859; and now Mr. Adlard repeats them, adopting Mr. Bartlett's commentary, in the present volume. Of the four earlier versions no two are precisely alike. Mr. Pettigrew states that he is indebted for his transcription to Lord Braybrooke, and does not even correct the serious and manifest error of the date of one of Dudley's letters being made the 27th instead of the xijth of September, but the orthography, if not intentionally varied, is very carelessly copied. The three independent transcripts differ in many important respects.¹ Mr. Craik's is modernised in orthography, and is spoilt by many manifest errors.² Mr. Bartlett's is apparently taken with minute care; but Mr. Adlard, whilst adopting Mr. Bartlett's comments, has unfortunately preferred the transcript made for Mr. Craik.

In 1850 the Heralds' account of the state funeral which was celebrated at St. Mary's church, Oxford, was first published in *The Gentleman's Magazine*; it was reprinted by Mr. Bartlett, and is now again printed by Mr. Adlard.

Mr. Adlard commences his book with the account given by Blomefield, the Norfolk historian, of the family of Robsart, which was highly distinguished in the French wars of Henry V. and Henry VI., and two of its members were Knights of the Garter, Sir John and Sir Lewis, the latter being also Lord Bouchier in right of his wife.

He then introduces the pedigree of the Scotts of Camberwell, who

¹ Mr. Blount's letter of the 11th September concludes—

Your L^{ps} life and loving, T. B. (*Braybrooke.*)

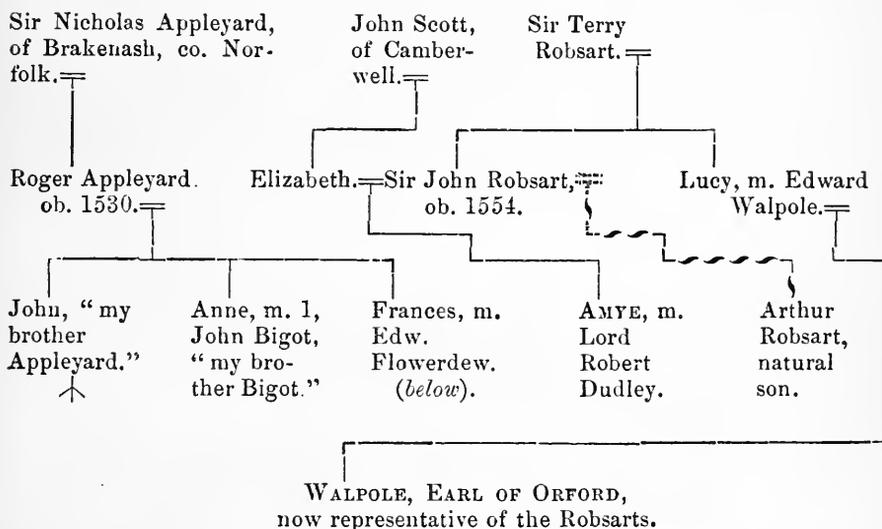
Your Lordship's, life and living, T. B. (*Craik.*)

Y^r Lordship's lif and leving, T. b. (*Bartlett.*)

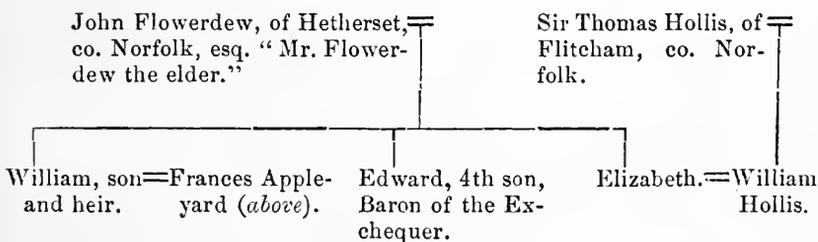
We doubt whether any of these three versions be right. Was not "lif and loving" a familiar phrase at the time, in the sense of beloved and loving?

² For example: "Before my coming the *most* were chosen, and part of them at the house," instead of "inquest." And in this very important passage of one of Lord Robert's letters: "And, God willing, I *have* never fear [*of*] the *due* prosecution accordingly, what person soever it may appear any way to touch, as well for the just punishment of the act as for mine own true justification; for, as I would be sorry in my heart any such evil should be committed, so *shall it well* appear to the world my innocency by my dealing in the matter, if it shall so fall out. And so, cousin Blount, I seek chiefly troth in *this* case, which I *pray* you still to have *regard* unto,"—Lord Braybrooke's copy here reading—"in that case, which I would you still to have mynde unto," and above (for *shall it well*) "full it will"; and in the first line, "I *shall* never feare the *daie* of prosecution," Bartlett has "the *due* prosecutione," which is undoubtedly correct, but in other respects agrees in these passages with Lord Braybrooke.

were the lady Amye's maternal ancestors ; and that of the Appleyards of Brakenash in Norfolk, related to her from her mother's first marriage. He adds a pedigree of Flowerdew, which was connected by marriage with Appleyard, and with Lord Robert Dudley in matters of business. We extract from these pedigrees the names which occur in the letters and other documents connected with Amye Robsart's history :—



FLOWERDEW AND HOLLIS.



The only letter of the lady Robert Dudley that has been discovered is one addressed to "Mr. Flowerdew the elder." It is dated "From Mr. Heydes this vij of August" (without year), and relates to the management of the estate at "Systorne" or Sidestern.¹ With it has been preserved another letter addressed to the same "John Flower-

¹ These two letters are part of one of the oldest Collections of Autographs that has been kept together—that of Peter le Neve, now preserved among the Harleian MSS. (4712). The letter of the Lady Robert Dudley was printed (for the first time we believe) in the *Retrospective Review*, New Series, ii. 135, with an engraving of the signature. The signature is also engraved in *Autographs*, by Smith (edited by J. G. Nichols), 1829, plate 25.

dew, esquier," by Lord Robert Dudley. This was written "from Hayes¹ this Friday morning, saint Magdylin's day," which fixes it to the year 1558, when St. Magdalen's day, the 22nd of July, fell on a Friday. This letter is more remarkable for its contents than the other. Lord Robert had not then abandoned all notions of a country life. But he did not like Sidestern. It "wanted all such chief commodities as a house requireth, which is pasture, wood, water, &c.," and he "must, if to dwell in that country, take some house other than my own." Mr. Flowerdew had been making inquiries for him regarding Fritcham, which was then for sale—belonging to Sir Thomas Hollis,² the father of Mr. Flowerdew's son-in-law (as shown in the preceding pedigree). Lord Robert understood that it possessed most of the advantages which the other wanted, "and besides it standeth somewhat nigh that little that I have there."³ He consequently adds, "I have required *my brother Bigot* to take pains with you, and what order you take, as well for the rent and prices as for the year, I will accept and agree unto." This was in the reign of Queen Mary, when Lord Robert was in no favour at Court; but only four months later his early friend the Lady Elizabeth had succeeded to the throne, and from that time he indulged in other dreams than those of residing among his Norfolk sheepfarms.

¹ Hayes, in Middlesex, an ancient manor of the Archbishops of Canterbury, appears to have been taken as a suburban residence by Leicester, though this is unnoticed by Lysons the Middlesex historian.

² "Sir Thomas Hollis, in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, passed Fritcham by fine to Henry Ward, with the lordship of Barneston, or Barnardiston, for 2,900*l.*; but his lady being jointured therein, and her father Richard Pain not agreeing to it, it came into that family, and from them to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, before his attainder in the reign of Elizabeth." *History of Norfolk*, by Blomefield and Parker (folio edit. 1769), iv. 526.

³ Lord Braybrooke (Addenda to edition of Pepys's Diary, 1848, v. 229) mentions, on the authority of Mr. Joseph Hunter, an original instrument under the hand of Sir John Robsart, dated 15 May, 4 Edw. VI., by which he settled upon her and Robert Dudley, the marriage being then agreed upon, an annuity of 20*l.* (Chartæ Misc. in the Augmentation Office.) The newly married pair had a grant of the manor of Sidestern, with that of Hemesby, and advowson of the vicarage, late belonging to the cathedral church of Norwich, the manor of Newton by Bircham, and the advowson, late Sir John Robsart's, also the manor of Great Bircham; to hold Hemesby with Anne [*l. Amie*] his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, *in capite*; and to hold Sidestern, Newton, and Great Bircham to Anne [*l. Amie*] and Robert, during the life of the said Robert, by a grant dated Jan. 30, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. The Earl of Leicester died lord of Sidestern in 1588, when it was inherited by the Walpole family. *Ibid.* iii. 853.

His wife, however, was apparently left in seclusion in the country. After ten years' marriage she had brought him no children, and all the biographers conclude that she was neglected and unhappy. There is great probability in that view, but no actual proof. We perceive nothing to show it in the letter she wrote from Mr. Hyde's, though its expressions have been interpreted as "evidently showing a mind ill at ease." The letter, in the first place, is not written by her own hand, but its expressions exhibit husband and wife acting in concert regarding the management of "Systorne." He had lately gone from her "sore troubled with weighty affairs, and I not being altogether in quiet for his sudden departing." Whether this proved to be his lasting and final separation from her cannot be told: but, on the face of this letter, were it not for our suspicions, there is nothing more than any loving and beloved wife might write on the like occasion.

The house of Mr. Hyde, from which it was despatched, is supposed to be South Denchworth. If so, it was within a few miles of Cumnor, which was her last abode.

Cumnor Place had been an old manor-house belonging to the abbey of Abingdon, from which it was about three miles distant. It had been granted to Dr. George Owen, physician to Henry VIII. and it was occupied at this period by Anthony Forster, esq. who in 1570 became M.P. for Abingdon, upon the death of Oliver Hyde, esq. of South Denchworth. Mr. Hyde had a sister Elizabeth, married to John Odingselles, and it appears from one of Blount's letters that on the Sunday when the Lady Robert's death occurred "Mrs. Odingselles, the widow that liveth with Anthony Forster, refused to go to the fair at Abingdon, because she said it was no day for gentlewomen to go in." Thus we perceive the connection that subsisted between Cumnor and South Denchworth. It seems also that the widow of Dr. Owen¹ was still resident at Cumnor, for on that same fatal day, the 8th Sept. 1560, the Lady Robert "said Mrs. Owen shall keep her company at dinner."

Now, the story that was current before the letters of the Earl and Blount were discovered, and upon which Mickle and Scott founded their poetical versions, rested upon the authority of Aubrey or Ashmole or of Anthony à Wood, but was in fact originally derived from that violent diatribe against the Earl's character which is called *Lei-*

¹ Dr. Owen died on the 18th Oct. 1553. (*Munk's Roll of the College of Physicians*, i. 30.) He was then no longer owner of Cumnor Place.

cester's Commonwealth, and is attributed to Robert Persons (or Parsons) the Jesuit.

Dr. Campbell, who wrote the memoir of the Earl of Leicester in the *Biographia Britannica*, quoted as his authority "the industrious John Aubrey." Mr. Adlard observes repeatedly that this was a mistake for Ashmole, because the narrative appears in Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*; but in Mr. Adlard's Preface, p. vi. it appears that he has at last met with the explanation of the Messrs. Lysons (*Magna Britannia*, i. 216) that Ashmole's work as a whole improperly bears his name, being founded upon his Church Notes, but eked out with other matters collected by the Editor. Now, the story of the Lady Amye's murder was derived from the MS Collections of Anthony à Wood, to which it was very probably contributed by Aubrey. At the same time it is plain that its original source was the dialogue known as *Leicester's Commonwealth*. There are careless discrepancies, but it is not worth while to examine into them. Anthony à Wood's statement in his *Annals of Oxford* is a shorter abstract of the same story.

The names which the libellous writer implicates in the tragedy are these: 1. Anthony Forster, whom he styles the Earl's servant; 2. Sir Richard Verney, "who by commandment remained with her that day alone, with one man only, and had sent away perforce all her servants from her, to a market two miles off;" 3. Dr. Walter Bayly, Professor of Physic at Oxford, who is said to have been invited to send a potion, "in which poison might be mixed;" 4. "the wife also of Bald Butler, kinsman to my Lord, gave out the whole fact a little before her death."

In the following particulars the Jesuit's narrative is certainly false.

. . . . as for that she was found murdered (as all men said) by the crowner's inquest, and for that she being hastily and obscurely buried at Cunnor (which was condemned above as not advisedly done). my good lord, to make plain to the world the great love he bare to her in her life, and what a grief the loss of so virtuous a lady was to his tender heart, would needs have her taken up again and reburied in the University Church at Oxford with great pomp and solemnity.

The nature of the verdict given at the inquest appears clearly, from the letters, and from the fact that no further proceedings ensued, to have been equivalent to one of accidental death. And there is no reason to believe that the statement that the Lady Amye was ever buried at Cunnor rests on any better foundation than the assertion that she was "found murdered" by the inquest. This story is

told in Ashmole with the addition that she had been buried "in great haste as soon as ever she was murdered," but disinterred by her father, Sir John Robsart's, orders that the inquest might be held. But her father, Sir John Robsart, had been dead six years, and the correspondence shows that the inquest was summoned within a few hours of the death.¹ The date of the funeral "with great pomp and solemnity," as well as that of the removal of the body to Oxford, is left blank (except as to the days of the week, respectively, Sunday and Friday, and the month, September) in the Herald's account, and only the wrong date of the . . . day of August is given in Machyn's Diary. Bartlett conjectures the 22nd and 20th, on the ground that the inquest is shown by Blount's letter of the 13th to have been then still pending. The Herald's account of the funeral says:—

After that the said lady was thus departed out of this transsetory world, she was safely cered and coffened, and so remained tyll Fryday the . . . day of the said moneth of September, on the which day she was secretly brought to Glouster college, a lytell without the towne of Oxford, the which plasse of Gloster couledge was hanged with blake cloth and garneshed with skocheons of his armes and heres in palle (hers in pale), . . . ; the howsse being thus furneshed, ther the corse remainned till the buryall, and till such tyme as all things were ready for the same.

It would appear most probable from this passage, and the elaborate preparations described, that more than one whole day must have elapsed between the removal of the body and the funeral. In any case there is no interval for a burial at Cumnor between the inquest and the removal, and we know that the inquest was summoned immediately upon the death.

It is also probably untrue that Sir Richard Verney was at Cumnor on the day of her death. There is no trace in the letters of his presence either then or during the inquest. And it is probable that there is no other ground for fixing upon him the part of chief villain in the piece

¹ In the memoir of Edmond Campion the Jesuit, Athenæ Oxon. (edit. Bliss), i. 475, occurs the following:—

Among which Orations [*Orationes*, printed at Ingolst. 1602] are those (as I suppose) which he made at the funeral of Sir Thomas Whyte and of the lady Amey Robsart the first wife of Robert earl of Leicester, whose body having been first buried in Comnore church near Abington, (for there she died, or rather was murdered, in the manor-house there belonging to Anth. Forster, gent. 8 Sept. 1560,) was taken up and reburied in the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxon.

A note by Watts is appended by Dr. Bliss, that the orations so mentioned are not in the *Opuscula* of Campion [printed at Mediol. 1625].

than the undoubted fact that he was the trusted friend of Lord Robert Dudley. Mr. Pettigrew, in his *Inquiry*, says that "his name does not appear in any authentic documents connected with Sir Robert Dudley or Amy Robsart, nor indeed does he appear to have had any real existence." There is, however, not the slightest doubt of his identity—he was the son of Sir Thomas Verney, of Compton, co. Warwick, and was Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1562. Leicester obtained from Cecil, in 1574, a grant of the wardship of his grandson, who was also Sheriff of the county in 1591. This second Sir Richard married Margarett, sister and sole heir of Fulke Greville, first Lord Broke, and his grandson, a third Sir Richard, claimed and obtained the Barony of Willoughby de Broke, which is still held by his descendants. Himself of knightly descent and the progenitor of a noble line, it is hard that the reputation of Sir Richard Verney should have been vilified to posterity by the apparently unfounded calumnies of such a wholesale slanderer as the author of this narrative, written many years after the events it professes to relate.

Two Mrs. Buttlers appear in the Herald's account as attending the funeral, but there is no trace of either as having any connection with the catastrophe. Dr. Walter Bayly, Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford, is stated to have "reported for most certain that there was a practice in common among the conspirators to have poisoned the poor lady a little before she was killed" How, when, or to whom this was reported does not appear. There is no proof that Dr. Bayly ever reported what is alleged, and, supposing that he did, it amounts only to this, that he was asked to prescribe for the lady, and refused to do so, "misdoubting least, if they had poisoned her under the name of his potion, he might have been hanged for a colour of their sin."

Mr. Adlard also reprints Sir Philip Sydney's defence of the Earl of Leicester, which he terms "a very able answer to *The Commonwealth*, and refutation of the statements made therein." It is indeed a very vigorous castigation of the anonymous libeller; but condescends to neither refutation nor notice of his specific calumnies; nor does it contain more than the most distant allusion to the story of Cumnor Place. But the following scathing denunciation is perhaps the only reply to such accusations deemed necessary by Sir Philip. "What, therefore can be said to such a man? or who lives there that so stinking a breath may not blow infamy upon? Who hath a father by whose

death the son inherits, but such a nameless historian may say his son poisoned him? When may two talk together but such a spirit of revelation may surmise they spake of treason?"

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the circumstances of the Lady Amye's death were such as gave some colour to the rumours and surmises which, notwithstanding the verdict of the inquest, continued to be repeated respecting it. That such rumours were in circulation immediately after the event is indicated in Blount's first letter, and shown also by that of Thomas Lever, Prebendary of Durham, to Cecil and Knollys, dated Sept. 17, 1560, in which he urges inquiry into the matter. Besides this, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton writes concerning similar reports at Paris on the 28th of October in the same year. Her husband was away, and does not seem even to have thought of speeding, as one might expect, himself at once to the scene, to ascertain the truth. It is observed by Craik, that "it is evident from the whole tenor of his letters that all affection on his side had for some time ceased," and that "he affects no lamentations for the loss he has sustained." And his conduct leads even more strongly than his language to the same conclusion.

The opinion of a late historical antiquary, of whose judgment we entertain the highest estimation, may be gathered from the Introduction to the *Leycester Correspondence*, edited by John Bruce, F.S.A., for the Camden Society in 1844. In particular, he remarks (p. xlv.) that "perfectly in character were the Earl's repeated entreaties for the speedy, even if irregular, execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and many other similar circumstances that will occur to the reader of this volume. They manifest a violent, ill-regulated temper, an unprincipled recklessness as to means, a harsh, revengeful spirit which might be hurried by circumstances into the commission of the very worst of those crimes which have been popularly attributed to Leycester."

It has been suggested by Mr. Pettigrew in his *Inquiry*, that it is not impossible that the lady Amye may have been labouring under some mental infirmity, for which care and seclusion in the house of Forster was considered necessary. No trace of the kind is, however, to be perceived in the letter written by her to Mr. Flowerdew, it is supposed in 1559; and from Blount's saying,

Certainly, my lorde, as little while as I have bene here, I have harde diverse tales that maketh me to judge her a straunge woman of mynde,

it is evident that neither he nor Leicester previously suspected anything of the sort.

Blount's delay at Abingdon instead of hastening the same night to Cumnor has been strongly commented upon, but Bartlett is not correct in stating that he "stayed the night at an inn, for the avowed but somewhat singular purpose of ascertaining the particulars relating to the catastrophe, and the public feeling in the neighbourhood touching the cause." His words are—

The same nyghte I cam from Windsore I laie at Abington all that nyght, & because I was desirous to heare what newys went abrode in the countrie, at my supper, I called for myne hoste, &c.

So that his desire to hear the news is not assigned as his reason for stopping at Abingdon, but only for calling for mine host. It seems, however, suspicious that he should have pretended ignorance of the event, and that he was on his way to Gloucestershire, but to this it may be replied that if he had been known as the agent of Lord Robert it would have been hopeless for him to expect a candid revelation either of the popular sentiments or of those of his interlocutor.

The letters of Dudley to Blount, written apparently in full privacy and confidence, urge the thorough search and examination of the matter without respect of persons. And, however much we may suspect that his wife's death was not in itself a circumstance which would have distressed him, there is absolutely no ground to conclude that he contrived and procured her cruel and barbarous murder. The stories of the confessions reported to have been afterwards made by persons implicated, resting as they do on the same authority and no other than the original libel, are no confirmation whatever. In fact they must be put in the same category as the circumstances attending Tony Foster's death, described in Scott's *Kenilworth*.

These are taken from a real incident recorded in the third volume of the Duc de St. Simon's Memoirs. An account is given there of the death of an avaricious Master of Requests at Lyons named Pecoil, who had contrived a recess within his cellar closed by a heavy door, within which he was in the habit of depositing his hoards. By some means the lock at last got hampered, and on one of his visits he was unable to let himself out again. He was eventually discovered lying on his treasures dead, having previously begun to gnaw one of his arms.¹

In the notes to *Kenilworth* Scott made to his memory the following *amende honorable*.

From the monumental inscription (in Cumnor Church) it appears that Anthony Forster, instead of being a vulgar, lowbred, puritanical churl, was in fact a gentle-

¹ Life of the Rev. R. H. Barham, 1870, i. 216.

man of birth and consideration, distinguished for his skill in the arts of music and horticulture, as also in languages.

Upon a review of the whole case we can see no reason why the verdict of posterity should reverse that of the inquest. The evidence before us is extremely scanty, and we are ignorant of nearly all the details which must have been thoroughly investigated at the time. The story told by Persons rests avowedly upon rumour; it dates from twenty-four years after the event; and, being proved false on important points by contemporary documents, must be held to be totally unreliable. Although it is difficult to dismiss suspicions once aroused, and although we may condemn Dudley's conduct as selfish and cold-blooded, we must in justice allow that on the charge of murder he and the others implicated are entitled to an unhesitating acquittal.

PEDIGREES OF THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF YORKSHIRE.

Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire. In 3 vols. royal 4to. large paper. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* London: Joseph Foster, 21, Boundary Road, St. John's Wood. N.W.

The first portion of this collection of pedigrees is now published, and from almost every point of view we think that the public and the compiler may be congratulated on its appearance. It is barely twelve months ago since the collection of Lancashire pedigrees which constituted the first of the series was reviewed in these columns, and now we have before us two volumes relating to the families seated in the West Riding of Yorkshire. One hundred and forty pedigrees are here set forth, and many of them are marvels of elaborate and, so far as we have tested them, of accurate work.

We do not remember ever to have seen more complete and well-arranged pedigrees than those of the Howard family, filling two huge sheets, and these are well worthy the attention of the genealogist. But there are others which we may name, though less extensive and elaborate, having special interest, viz. Bosvile, Calverley, Copley, Fairfax, Fitzwilliam, Gascoigne, Ingleby, Radcliffe, Savile, Stapleton, Vavasour, Wentworth, &c.

The Wentworth pedigrees, so far as here printed, we understand contain the condensed results of the labours of Colonel Chester. In

the Gascoigne pedigree we notice two new baronets as yet unrecorded by Burke or any other genealogist.

We are glad to find that Mr. Foster has included some of the extinct aristocracy of Yorkshire. Amongst these we remark Clarell, Currer, Hopton, Hungate, More, Plumpton, Pudsey, Reygate, Richardson, Rockley, Talbot of Bashall, Thoresby, &c. And here, where (if anywhere) there might have been some excuse for stereotyped reproduction, Mr. Foster appears to have spent as much time and care in the detail of each pedigree as where the representatives are living. Some of them contain many extensive additions and other features that we do not recollect to have noted in any other work which included these families.

Some of these West Riding families have prospered and multiplied exceedingly. The pedigrees of Cooke of Wheatley, Croft of Stillington, Rawson of Mill House, Stansfeld of Field House, Thornton of Birkin, and Walker of Masborough may be noted as examples of rapid increase, involving much care and labour to the genealogist. We are glad to see that the earlier generations of the Stansfeld family, printed by Thoresby, are not reproduced in this volume, but simply so much of the pedigree as there are wills and other extant and undoubted authorities to confirm. If the example so well set were generally followed we should get rid of a vast amount of hypothetical and traditional matter which cumpers many pedigrees, to the confusion rather than the assistance of the honest historian. We note the Wilberforce pedigree too, commencing with the mayor of Beverley in 1642, as, if we mistake not, attempts have been made to carry it back further without positive evidence. In the category of hypothetical genealogy we must still include the earlier generations of the Thornhill pedigree, and we are sorry Mr. Foster has reproduced them. On the other hand the Fullerton pedigree, which we have already noticed in these columns, and which has been printed in a spurious form elsewhere, is here produced in the modest proportions which befit it. The Pilkington pedigree is a notable example of care and resolute accuracy.

Many of the pedigrees are, as we have said, more complete than any we have hitherto met with of the same families, and to those already mentioned we may add: Creyke, Ibbetson, Ingram, Lee of Grove Hall, Westby, Wood of Hickleton (Lord Halifax), Wood of Hollin Hall, Yarborough, and many others. Amongst the pedigrees we do not remember having seen in detail before, we notice Akroyd of Bank Field, a goodly broadside, but its dates in the 7th, 8th, and 9th

generations are somewhat open to doubtful criticism; Aldam of Frickley, Carr of Stackhouse, Farrer of Ingleton, Field, in which we notice the dates of the births of the sons of Robert Feild of Bayside Flushing, are not given; Jackson of Doncaster; Ramsden of Byrom (with its royal descent!); Sherd, a mixture of several counties, and which seems wanting in a generation after the last Robert Sherd of Disley; and Woodd of Conyngnam.

Many of the illustrations in the volume are of a superior character, but others want finish and are evidently by a different pencil.

In his introduction Mr. Foster says that to him "endless genealogies" are a most interesting pursuit, and the care he has bestowed on this compilation must have been the care of one who is intensely devoted to his subject. He acknowledges having received invaluable assistance from the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, Charles Jackson, Esq. Dr. Sykes, Mr. R. H. Scaife, and others, and if the genealogical craft in general wanted any confirmation of the excellence of the work they would find it in the fact that these household names amongst Yorkshire antiquaries have assisted in its compilation and revision.

We shall await the issue of the concluding volume with much pleasure, and hope that the success of this work may be such as to induce Mr. Foster to confer on other counties the same boon that he has bestowed on Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The Norman People, and their existing Descendants in the British Dominions and the United States of America. London, 1874. 8vo. Pp. xvi.—484.

The author of the present work has undertaken to combat the view generally entertained that the bulk of our present population is of Anglian or Saxon origin, and maintains on the contrary that the Norman element is not only very large and important, but, together with the Danish, perhaps the preponderant one.

This somewhat startling hypothesis is sought to be sustained by an examination of existing surnames. We have not space to follow him in the detailed examination of these, but when we state that he appears to allow Norman descent to the bearers of nearly all surnames derived from Christian names as well as nearly all those derived from trades, we have said enough to show that his conclusions are not to be too hastily accepted.

The book however contains much interesting matter and a very full list of the names to which the author attributes a Norman origin, with the grounds upon which he bases this conclusion.

REICHEL.—We have received a copy of a pedigree of the family of Reichel, descended from Valentin Reichel the elder, of Geising in Saxony, who lived in the latter half of the 16th century, and embracing numerous branches both in England and America.

PERCY OF BEVERLEY.

Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, 1835, vol. ii. pp. 57-66 and p. 399, gives a Pedigree of the House of Percy of Beverley from materials furnished by Mr. Surtees, Mr. Joseph Hunter, and Sir Charles George Young, late Garter King-at-Arms. Notwithstanding these great names, there are one or two mistakes, and some omissions. The dates from Beverley are all correct, but the Style adopted is New Style; thus, Jasper Percy's baptism is really 11 Feb. 1596-7.

Alan Percy's burial is called 27 June, 1622, 8 Charles, instead of 1632, by a printer's error; and his father-in-law is called of Beswick in Holderness. Beswick is a chapelry in the parish of Kilnwick and wapentake of Harthill, and is remarkable as the cradle of George Daniel the poet, born there 29 May 1616, and buried at Kilnwick, 25 September, 1657. But it is not in Holderness at all, nor did the Moore family live at Beswick, but at Bewick, in the parish of Aldburgh-by-the-Sea, which is in Holderness, where Robert Moore was buried 22 July, 1581, and his wife Elizabeth, sister of Sir Edward Darell, 22 Nov. 1578. They had four children;

- 1 John Moore, of Bewick, who held the manor and rectory of Hornsea in 1597, was a serjeant at-law, and died 21 Dec. 1597, æt. 61 (M. I. York Minster). His son John Moore, Esq. baptized 14 Feb. 1588-9, was buried 18 Oct 1637; his son John Moore, baptized 6 May, 1614, was buried 27 June, 1681; and his son Richard Moore, Esq. justice of the peace, baptized 29 Dec. 1653, married in 1691 Diana Harrison, and was buried 24 Sept. 1712.

2. William Moore, according to Poulson's Holderness.

3. Ralph Moore of Bewick married, as first wife, Ellen daughter of Edward Percy of Beverley, and she was buried at Aldburgh 10 Nov. 1590, without issue. His second wife was Frances,

daughter of Richard Hildyard of Routh, by Joan daughter and heir of Marmaduke Thwenge, of Weaverthorpe. After her husband's death in 1611 she remarried 11 Dec. 1613 at St. Mary's, Beverley, Christopher Constable of Hatfield, by whom she had issue an only daughter Jane Constable, wife of John Lister, Esq. of Linton, (*Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 315). Her husband was buried at Hatfield 12 Dec. 1649; she was buried at Routh, 20 Oct. 1639. Mary Moore, only child and heir of Ralph and Frances Moore, married at Goxhill, 21 Oct. 1607, Philip Constable, Esq. of Wassand, born 6 January, 1593-4. His father died 26 Oct. 1607, and the wedding took place probably to secure the heiress and avoid a wardship. They were remarried at the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, 21 April, 1612, and had Catherine, baptized 20 July, 1614, and three other children. Mr. Constable was slain in a duel 15 May, 1618, aged twenty-four years and four months, by Mr. Edward Percy, his wife's own cousin. He was buried 16 May at Goxhill. His widow soon after remarried John Constable of Catfoss, Esq.; for their eldest child, Jane, was baptized at Siggleshorpe, 19 Nov. 1620. Mary Moore had eleven children by her second husband, who was baptized 12 Feb. 1597-8, and buried 29 Sept. 1659. She was buried 12 May, 1678, aged about 85, at Thormanby, in the North Riding of the county of York.

4. Mary Moore became the wife of Alan Percy of Beverley, and was buried at St. Mary's 26 October, 1628, having had sixteen children. Mr. Edward Percy, though the ninth son, has hitherto appeared as the first of their children. He was baptized 26 October, 1594, at Beverley. After the duel he probably found the neighbourhood too hot for him, as he died at Petworth, in Sussex, 27 August, 1630, æt. 32, if I have read correctly his monumental inscription. His age would really be 35. Dr. Percy says he died the 20th of August. Alan and Mary Percy baptized nine children in the parish church of Aldburgh, six of whom have been hitherto entirely unknown, viz. :

- (1.) Henry, son and heir, baptized 20 Sept. 1579. He was buried 2 April, 1597, at St. Mary's, Beverley.
- (2.) Robert, baptized 4 April, 1581. (Not known hitherto.)
- (3.) Josecelyn, baptized 30 January, 1583-4.
- (4.) John, baptized 27 June, 1585. (Not known hitherto.)
- (5.) Thomas, baptized 4 March, 1586-7. (Not known hitherto.)
- (6.) Matthew, baptized 24 Feb. 1588-9. (Not known hitherto.)

- (7.) Allan, baptized 9 June, 1590, and buried at Aldburgh, 19 February, 1591-2. (Not known hitherto.)
 (8.) Francis, baptized 4 Nov. 1591.
 (9.) Elizabeth, baptized 7 January, 1582-3, buried at Aldburgh, 14 January following. (Not known hitherto.)

Their other children were Eleanor, buried 14 December, 1593, Beverley; Melchior, baptized 29 Sept. buried 3 Oct. 1598, Beverley; a second Alan, baptized there 16 Feb. 1599-1600; Jasper, baptized at Beverley 11 February, 1596-7, was a witness in 1616; Frances, and Madeline, whose baptisms I have not seen. The burial of this last I must have overlooked. It would appear that all the issue of these sixteen children became extinct in 1742, and that the representatives of the family are the descendants (if any) of the Conspirator. The Baptisms are missing at Aldburgh from 1596 to 1609, in which interval, according to Sir William Dugdale, would occur that of Mary daughter of Ralph Moore. Had she been the issue of his first marriage, she would have been four years older than her first husband, eight years older than her second, eighty-eight years of age at the date of her death, and forty-seven, 26 September, 1637, when her youngest child, Bridget Constable, was baptized.

One cannot help remarking by what an extraordinary piece of good fortune these baptisms have been preserved to us; and what a happy inspiration Alan Percy had, in allowing his wife to lie-in at the house of her father and brother, during her sister's lifetime. When the second wife came to Bewick, 1593, Mary Percy seems to have remained at Beverley for her confinements. Had those children been baptized and registered at Aldburgh, not a trace of them would now remain. It reminds one of the old tapestry once in a French château, representing Noah and the General Deluge, in which a drowning man, who has in vain pleaded for succour, flings a pedigree into the Ark through the open window and exclaims, "Au moins, sauvez les Archives de la Maison de Montmorency!"

The *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, Part. II. p. 144, contains a sketch of this pedigree and of the bench ends in Sandal Church, but does not make any additions from original matter.

I cannot but add the testimony of Father John Gerard, in his *Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot* (London. 1871. Edited by Rev. John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus, pages 57, 58, 91, 99, 100, 109, 110), which seems decisive as to the identity of Thomas Percy the Conspirator. Father Gerard describes him "as tall and of a very comely face and fashion, of age near fifty, as I take it, for his head

and beard were much changed white. . . . living for the most part in London, where he was made one of the Gentlemen Pensioners in Ordinary." It does not seem to have been noticed by Bishop Percy, or any one else, that Alan and Thomas Percy had another sister, Mary Percy, married 15 June, 1585, at St. Mary's, Beverley, to Henry Fayrer or Farrar, and was buried there, 1 September, 1613. Her husband, who was a tanner, and mayor of Beverley in 1605, was buried 7 October, 1621.

C. B. N.

ANI BORO.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—The investigations made by Mr. C. S. Perceval during the three years which intervened between his communication on "*SANE BARO v. ANI BORO*," vol. vi. 369, and that on the "*Hospitallers' Mottoes*," vol. viii. 182, have led to a reversal of the adverse judgment passed by him upon my letter to you regarding "*Ani Boro*," vol. v. 530, and he has not hesitated to make those acknowledgments which writers of less assured reputation might have lacked courage to record.

The first communication from Mr. Perceval is headed "*Sane Baro v. Ani Boro*," his second "*The Hospitallers' Mottoes*," and, although this change shifts the ground of argument originally proposed, I may mention, that, whilst Gules, a cross argent, was the armorial bearing, and *PRO FIDE* the motto, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, the members retained the arms and mottoes which they inherited from their forefathers. With the exception of the Grand Master, who quartered the arms of the order with his own, the knights bore the "chief of religion," Gules, a cross argent, upon their escutcheons in augmentation of their own armorial bearings and very many of their own armorial bearings, and very many of their mottoes are recorded by Goussancourt in *Le Martyrologe des Chevaliers de S. Jean, dits de Malte*. Paris 1643.

I can only trace back the tradition or legend accounting for the assumption of the Weston crest of a Saracen's head some two hundred and fifty years to its transmitter, the Rev. John Weston, D.C.L.,¹ Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, who died July 20, 1632, who was a direct descendant of Sir Hugh de Weston, of Weston-under-Lizard,

¹ He was the son of Robert Weston, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, ob. 1573, and the father of the Rev. John Weston, one of the "loyal sufferers" during the Commonwealth.

co. Stafford, temp. Edward I., the hero of the story, and whose grandson was Henry Weston of Lane House, co. Dorset. I need not add that neither the question of the antiquity nor of the truthfulness of the tradition affect in any degree the accuracy of the interpretation of ANI BORO, or the fact that it was the ancestral motto of Sir William Weston, Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem A.D. 1540, and that it was not a corruption of SANE BARO.

The earliest armorial bearing of the Westons of Weston-under-Lyzard was an eagle displayed, and seals prove that this eagle was frequently regardant. A seal attached to a deed of Sir John de Weston, son of Sir Hugh above named, bears a Saracen's head. Other documents relating to that knight have seals bearing the eagle displayed, and the ancient window in his memory and that of Isabella de Bromley, his first wife, in the church of St. Andrew at Weston-under-Lyzard, represents him with his surcoat and his shield, both bearing, Sable, an eagle displayed argent, over all a label gules. The Saracen's head was borne as a crest during what may be termed the middle period by the Staffordshire Westons and by the branches at Prested and at Roxwell, co. Essex, and at Sutton Place, co. Surrey, but examples of the eagle rising and of the eagle's head erased are likewise to be met with in the Staffordshire family. The seal of John Weston,¹ of Lichfield, temp. Henry VIII., who was the fourth son of John Weston of Rugeley, co. Stafford, temp. Henry VII., bore, Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants, a martlet for difference. Crest, a Saracen's head. The brass of John Weston of Rugeley, ob. 1566, nephew of the said John of Lichfield, bears on a shield an eagle displayed regardant, and on a circular plate an eagle rising regardant. The seal of one of the grandsons of John of Lichfield, namely, Sir Simon Weston, member for Lichfield 21 James I. A.D. 1623, bore, 1st and 4th, An eagle displayed (*Weston*); 2nd and 3rd, Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants (*Weston*). Crest, an eagle's head erased. When Richard Weston, Baron Weston of Neyland and one of the Roxwell family, was Captain-general of the Isle of Wight, he placed A.D. 1631 in the banqueting hall of Old Sandown Castle an elaborately carved oak chimney-piece, in the centre compartment of which were his armorial bearings; and this, on the recent entire demolition

¹ He was father of Robert Weston, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and great-grandfather of Richard Weston first Earl of Portland. The seal descended to and was used by Dr. John Weston, Canon of Christchurch, Oxon, grandson of John Weston of Lichfield.

of the castle, was, under the orders of Government, made over to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Weston of the Lane House family above mentioned. The subjoined engraving in fac-simile from a photograph of the same shows that Lord Weston bore: 1 *Weston*; 2 *Weston* (the eagle double-headed for difference); 3 *Cave*; 4 *Genill* or *Gemil*. Crest, a Saracen's head affronté. Motto, *Craignis Honte*. Lord Weston was created Earl of Portland in 1632, and after the investigations which led to the compilation by Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, of the "Westonorum antiquissimæ et equestris Familie Genealogia," the more ancient bearing of the eagle was placed in the first quarter, and at the funeral of the Earl his escutcheon bore, 1st and 8th, Or, an eagle displayed regardant sable (*Weston*); 2nd, Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants (*Weston*); 3rd, *Cave*; 4th, *Hansard*; 5th, *Bromflet*; 6th, *Genill* or *Gemil*; 7th, *Cliffe*. Crest, an eagle rising regardant sable. Supporters, two greyhounds sable, collared or. Motto, *Craignez Honte*. These armorial bearings are sculptured on his monument in Winchester Cathedral, and the eagle displayed regardant is engraved on his Garter-plate at Windsor.—W.



THE ARMS OF RICHARD WESTON, BARON WESTON OF NEYLAND.

THE FAMILY OF TEMPLE.

No. IV.

Before proceeding to the earlier branches of the Temples, we shall lay before the reader some additional particulars which we have received relative to the family established at Boston in Massachusetts, by way of supplement to the last division of these collections. The following remarkable obituary notice of Captain Robert Temple was published shortly after his decease in the *Gazetteer and London Daily Advertiser* of August 17th, 1754:—

Boston in New England.—On the 13th of April last, died Robert Temple, Esq. at his seat at Ten Hills. This gentleman came to America in 1720; he brought with him, and was the means of transporting, many foreign Protestants to the Colonies: he was descended from the Lady Temple, famous for her numerous progeny, and married the youngest daughter of John Nelson, Esq. who was the seven-hundredth and last person that lady saw lineally derived from her. Mr. Temple, before and since the peace, was engaged in settling German and other European Protestants on the lands at Kennebeck in behalf of his brother, Paschal Nelson, Esq. heir to Sir Thomas Temple, now in England, and had established some hundreds on that frontier. It is remarkable that Sir Thomas Temple, by paying for all the cannon, ammunition, ships of war, &c. and repaying the whole expenses the Commonwealth of England had been at in reducing it, purchased and had legal patents for Nova Scotia. He settled it, fortified it, and by orders from Charles II. at his own expense defended it through a Dutch and French war, and his title to it was confirmed by the Crown. From a private company, about the same time, he purchased the lands mentioned at Kennebeck. Nova Scotia, his by the grant and warrant of the nation, was taken from him by national authority for the commodity of the nation; and, although it received a large equivalent, no restitution, satisfaction, or recompense was ever made to Sir Thomas or his heirs: whereas his property in Kennebeck, his from a private derivation, remains to his heirs, and is defended for them by a charter colony. This country has been much indebted to Mr. Temple for improvements in agriculture. His private character will bear a strict examination.

These anecdotes, though exceedingly curious, are of course not

to be regarded as of paramount weight with contemporary or legal evidence. They obviously contain some misstatements, and we therefore cannot confidently rely upon those which relate to genealogical points. 1. It is stated that Captain Temple "came to America in 1720:" but his own account (already given in p. 11) shows that he emigrated in 1717;¹ 2. Whether he was himself "descended from the Lady Temple, famous for her numerous progeny," we have still to learn; but that 3. John Nelson "was the seven-hundredth and last person that lady saw lineally derived from her," would be determined by the age of John Nelson at his death in 1734 (see pedigree in p. 12). Lady Temple died in the year 1654; was John Nelson eighty at his death? 4. Mehitabel Nelson was not "the *youngest* daughter of John." 5. Paschal Nelson, the brother-in-law of Robert Temple, was not strictly speaking the heir of Sir Thomas Temple, but he probably took his father's place as executor of Sir Thomas's will (see our vol. iii. p. 539), and hence arose the subsequent transactions related in the obituary, which would be matters of public notoriety, and can probably be tested by the historical annals of Nova Scotia.

Having arrived in Boston at the close of 1717, or at the latest early in the following year, Captain Temple was married there on the 11th August, 1721, to Mehitabel Nelson, (whose descent has been shown in the Pedigree printed in p. 12,) and they had the following children:—

1. Mary, born before the present register; afterwards married to William Lance, of Sandwich in Kent, and had issue two sons and one daughter, 1. David, born 1757, who married a daughter of William Fitz; 2. William, who married a daughter of Gawin Elliott of Blackheath; and 3. Mary, married to John Paton of Grandhone (?)²

¹ The Robert Temple married to Dorcas Courtney, as mentioned in the note at p. 11, was evidently *not* the Captain: for the marriage in question was published at Boston 14 Dec. 1715 (*Heraldic Journal*, iii. 187), and the parents were still living at Boston in 1717, when their son was buried. But the Captain himself states (see p. 11) that he made his first voyage from Plymouth to New England in 1717, and then brought introductions to Boston as a stranger.

² Whitmore's Account of the Temple Family, 1856, p. 11.

2. Margaret, baptized at Boston, April 5, 1723; married to Nathaniel Dowse, and had six sons (one of them the Hon. Edward Dowse, M.C.) and one daughter, Mary, who married Commander Samuel Nicholson, U.S.N., and had three daughters.¹

3. Thomas, baptized March, 27, 1726.

4. Elizabeth, baptized April 9, 1727.

5. Robert Temple,² baptized March 10, 1728. He resided at Ten Hills near Boston, and married Harriet, fourth daughter of Lieut.-General William Shirley, Governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and sister to General Sir William Shirley, created a Baronet in 1786. He died in 1781, having had issue three daughters: 1. Anne Weston, married in 1784 to her cousin Christopher Temple Emmett,³ the eldest brother of the Irish patriot; 2. Mehitabel-Hester, married in 1784 to Hans Blackwood, esq. afterwards the second Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye in the peerage of Ireland; and had issue Robert Temple Black-

¹ Whitmore's Account of the Temple Family, 1856, p. 7.

² In O'Callaghan's *Documents relative to the History of New York* is a letter written to England in 1763 containing the following passages: "Mr. Kennedy, who was Receiver-General and Collector of the Customs, &c. died 14 June last The Surveyor-General of the Customs has appointed *his brother Robert Temple* to be Collector of the Customs." (Another person was made Receiver-General.) Robert Temple would be *locum tenens* as Collector of the Customs until Andrew Elliot was appointed to that office shortly after.

It may here be remarked that Johnson and Kimber, in their *Baronetage 1773*, vol. i. p. 104, besides the government places held by Sir Richard Temple the seventh Baronet, which are mentioned in page 537 of our last volume, state that he was "in 1764 made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue at New York." Had such been the fact, it might have thrown some light upon the assumption of the dignity of Baronet by Sir Richard's American cousin and successor *de facto* "Sir John." But it is simply a misapprehension, borrowed from the appointments of John Temple and his brother Robert (who was confused with Richard), which are now correctly set forth, and it is evident that Sir Richard Temple never went to America.

³ Christopher Temple Emmett was a grandson of Dr. Christopher Emmett and his wife Rebecca Temple (married at Dublin Feb. 9, 1727); which Rebecca was a sister of Captain Robert Temple the settler in America. (Mr. Whitmore's Pedigree of Temple, No. 43.) Christopher Temple Emmett and his wife were therefore second cousins. They had issue only one daughter, Catherine, who died unmarried in 1824. (Ibid. p. 11.) Christopher was the eldest child of his parents, born in 1761; and Robert Emmett, born in 1778, and executed for high treason in 1803, was their youngest. The second surviving son, Thomas Addis Emmett, Esq. was an eminent lawyer at New York, where his family are still living.

wood, Capt. 69th Foot, killed at Waterloo; Price, third Lord Dufferin; and others : 3. Harriet. Mrs. Robert Temple died in Ireland in 1802.¹

6. Rebecca, baptized April 13, 1729.

7. Mehitabel, baptized September 20, 1730.

8. John, afterwards "Sir John Temple," baptized April 16, 1732.

9. Agnes, baptized July 28, 1734.

10. William, baptized September 14, 1735. He was appointed a Councillor in New Hampshire in 1761.² He married first a daughter of Governor Whipple, and had issue ; 1. John, who died unmarried ; 2. Sarah, married to ——— Seibels of Granby, South Carolina, and had five children, one of whom was the father of the Hon. J. T. Seibels, American Minister at Brussels. Secondly, he married Amy, daughter of Colonel Eleazer Fitch of Windham, and had two sons : 1. Nelson, born 1781, and drowned at the age of eleven ; 2. Robert, born August 29, 1783, and died Oct. 6, 1833, leaving three sons, Robert-Emmett, Charles, and William-Grenville, all of New York. (See further of his family in Mr. Whitmore's Memoir, p. 8.)

Mr. John Temple was, in Dec. 1761, appointed Surveyor-General of the Customs in the Northern District of America, which office he held until 1767, and was then appointed one of the five Commissioners of Revenue, with a salary of 500*l*.³ From 1768, and perhaps earlier, he was also Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. He was superseded in that and in the former office in 1774.⁴ In 1786 he was appointed Consul-

¹ See *Stemmata Shirleiana*, 1st edition, 4to. 1841, p. 245.

² The following paragraphs occur together in the *Boston Evening Post* for ——— 1762 :

"On Thursday 24 of Dec. last (1761) the Hon. William Temple, Esq. was sworn one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New Hampshire.

"Hon. John Temple, Esq. to be Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Customs in the Northern District of America."

So these appointments of the two brothers were made concurrently, or nearly so.

³ Drake, in his *History of Boston*, states that the Board of Commissioners of Revenue was established in 1767, and consisted of Charles Paxton, Henry Hulton, William Burch, *John Temple*, and John Robinson ; of whom the two last named were already in America.

⁴ A paper bearing his own signature, which was addressed to the Government of Massachusetts in 1791, begins thus :—

"Dr. Franklin and Mr. Temple were, in the year 1774, upon one and the same

General for Great Britain in America, and he held that post until his death.

No obituary of Sir John Temple, published at his death in 1798, has been recovered: but a tablet in the chancel of St. Paul's church at New York bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of
 Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Bar^t.
 Consul-General
 to the United States of America
 from his Britannic Majesty,
 the first appointment to this Country
 after its Independence.
 Died in the City of New York
 November the 17th 1798,
 aged 67.

day, dismissed from the several employments they held under the crown of Great Britain, expressly for their attachment to the American cause; and particularly for their having obtained, and transmitted to the State of Massachusetts, certain original letters and papers which first discovered with certainty the perfidious plans then machinating against the freedom and happiness of the then Colonies, now United States, of America. Mr. Temple, by such dismissal, lost upwards of a thousand pounds sterling per annum, besides several very honorary (*sic*) appointments under the crown. Dr. Franklin's loss was about five hundred pounds a-year."

In an Address delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop before the Maine Historical Society, at Bowdoin College, on the afternoon of the annual commencement in 1849, the following remarks occur at p. 34:—

"The late estimable and distinguished author of the *Familiar Sketches of Public Characters*, which are believed to be generally as correct as they are certainly spirited and interesting, says that Bowdoin (the subject of Mr. Winthrop's Address) was suspected of English partialities, 'because an Englishman who bore a title had become his son-in-law.'

"Now the fact is that John Temple was a Boston boy, born at Noddle's Island, now East Boston, of parents who had long resided in this country, and that he did not inherit his baronetcy from his great-grandfather until nearly eighteen months after this election [of Bowdoin to be Governor of Massachusetts] was over. He had been, moreover, a thorough Whig during the whole of our Revolution, and had paid the penalty of his opposition to the British Ministry by the loss of more than one office, of which the emoluments were in the last degree necessary to his support. It was of Temple that Arthur Lee, then in London, wrote to Samuel Adams, Dec. 22, 1773, 'There is no man more obnoxious to Hillsborough, Bernard, Knox, and all that tribe of determined enemies to truth, to virtue, liberty, and America.'"

Subsequently (p. 37) Mr. Winthrop states that "Temple, it appears, had been appointed in December 1771 Surveyor-General of the Customs in England." This we believe to be a mistake,—originating from a misapprehension of his appointment as Surveyor-General of the Customs in America in December 1761.

THE HENZEY FAMILY AND ITS DESCENDANTS.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—I shall be greatly obliged by your inserting the following additions to, and corrections of, an article of mine which appeared under the above heading in the 1st volume of *The Herald and Genealogist*.

Your obedient Servant, H. S. G.

P. 423, line 10, *dele* “or Ensell.” There does not appear to be any evidence whatever in support of the conjecture here hazarded (see note †), save the accidental resemblance of names; and the right of a certain member of the Ensell family to designate himself upon his trade-card (which is emblazoned with the Henzey arms) “the only lineal descendant of the De Hennezels now carrying on the glass trade in England” is more than questionable. The name is not found in this neighbourhood before the middle of the 17th century, when it was written *Incolls*. Shortly after it appears as *Insole*. William, son of Sylvester¹ Insole, was baptized at Old Swinford, Sept. 2, 1654. It continues *Insole*, *Insoll*, and *Insull* until the last century, when it becomes *Ensole*, *Ensall*, and finally *Ensell*.

Ibid. note *. Bigoe Henzell was undoubtedly a member of this family. Ananias, son of Bigo Henzey, was buried at Old Swinford in 1690; in 1655 Abraham, son of Abraham Bigo, was baptized there; and as early as 1619 Jeremy Bago and Suzanna Henzie were married there. A Philip Bygoe, probably related to Bigoe Henzell, was living in King’s County, Ireland, in 1660.

P. 424. Oliver Dixon was married to Susannah York at Old Swinford, on 24th February, 1767. They had the following issue:—

1. Mary-Anne, bapt. April 3, 1768, married to Thomas Jervis, K.C., M.P., &c., by whom she was mother of Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
2. The Rev. John Henzey Dixon, M.A., bapt. Aug. 9, 1770, ob. s.p. Nov. 10, 1805.
3. Susannah, bapt. Feb. 26, 1773, married to Richard Harpur of co. Leicester.
4. Sarah, bapt. July 9, 1775, married to William Norman, Surgeon H.E.I.C.S.²

¹ Silvester is a favourite baptismal name in this family. Besides the numerous Silvesters in the Old Swinford registers, a Silvester Insall was buried at Clent in 1720, and Esther, wife of Silvester Ensell, at Pedmore in 1786. A Simon Silvester Ensell of the last-named parish died some ten or twelve years ago.

² Parish registers of Old Swinford, and family papers penes E. M. Oliver, esq.

P. 428, line 13, *for* Horner *read* Homer.

P. 431, Anne, wife of Thomas Rogers, was probably daughter of Daniel Tyttery, of the parish of Old Swinford. An account of the Rogers family will be found in *The Heraldry of Worcestershire*, p. 467.

P. 432. Thomas Milward of Wollescote (who was originally a solicitor, but afterwards called to the bar at the Inner Temple) had issue by Prudence his wife, sister of Jonathan Dixon and aunt of Oliver Dixon above-mentioned, four children, viz.

1. Elizabeth, born Nov. 12, and bapt. Dec. 9, 1730, died unmarried Feb. 25, 1785.
2. Prudence, bapt. April 1, 1732, married in 1761 to Hungerford Oliver, son of Edward Oliver of Bristol and of Musbury, co. Devon, by Jane his wife, daughter of Thomas Hungerford of Yatton, co. Somerset. They had issue (1) Edward Oliver of Wollescote (father of the late Thomas Milward Oliver, Capt. 38th Regt., who died unmarried, and of the present Edward Milward Oliver of Hagley); (2) Thomas Milward Oliver of Burslem, surgeon, ob. unmarried; and six daughters, all of whom died unmarried except Prudence, who was married to the Rev. Matthew Booker (brother of the Rev. Dr. Luke Booker of Dudley), and Jane, wife of Henry Wood of Burbach, co. Leicester.
3. Anne, bapt. April 3, 1735, died unmarried.
4. Mary, bapt. Sept. 27, 1736, married Nov. 28, 1765, to John Foster, of Leicester Grange, co. Warwick, and Wordsley, co. Stafford, first cousin to Dr. Samuel Parr. They had an only child, who died unmarried.

The arms of the Oliver family are, Ermine, on a chief sable (not *gules* as in p. 433) three lions rampant *argent*. Crest: A demi-lion rampant *gules*. Motto: "Dieu mon appui."

These arms and crest are engraved upon a silver snuff-box belonging to Mr. Oliver of Hagley, inscribed "Thomas Oliver, 1695."

P. 433. Richard Case was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1761 (not 1759). He was son of Samuel and Elizabeth Case, and was baptized at Old Swinford April 11, 1711. The Jeston arms as quartered on his monument at Powick are incorrectly described by Nash. They are the usual coat of Jesson, viz. Azure, a fesse embattled or between three cock's heads erased *argent*.

P. 434. In a MS. pedigree of the Henzey family compiled by John Henzey Bate (see p. 429) Mary wife of Francis Homfray is asserted to have been the youngest child of John Jeston and Sarah Henzey.

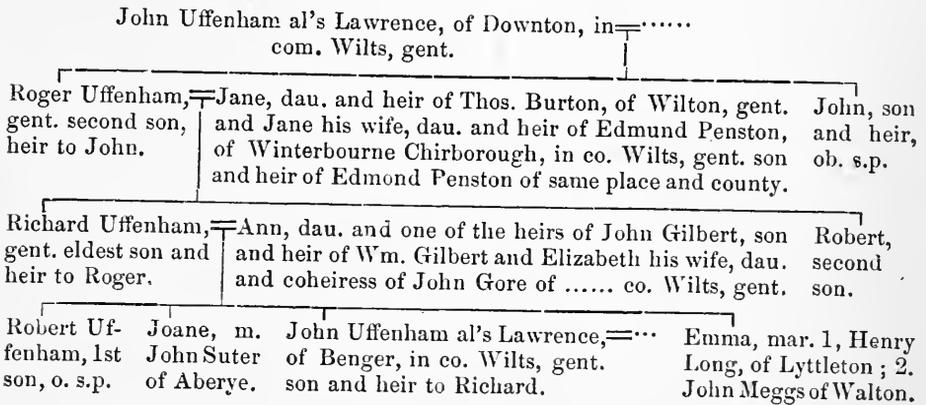
Francis Homfray and Mary Jeston were married at Old Swinford, Dec. 2nd, 1717. There were several intermarriages between the Henzeys and Jestons; John Jeston married Mary Henzey in 1681, and somewhere about the same time Edward Henzey married Rose daughter of Edward Jeston of Stourbridge.

Ib. The armorial bearings upon the seal of William Guidott Brettell are those of a family named *Legat*.

UFFENHAM ALIAS LAWRENCE.

It may be of interest to some of our American cousins who desire to claim from the old stock in the mother country if I send the following, taken from Sir Thomas Phillipps's edition of the *Visitatio Comitatus Wiltoniæ*, 1623. Many of the pedigrees are only those of 1565, and, as Sir Thomas Phillipps in printing does not distinguish between these distinct Visitations, there is no internal evidence to show to which date the following pedigree should be assigned.

Sir Thomas Phillipps gives no tricking of arms nor the blazon. The year 1693 is the date of Dale's MS., where he names Lawrence of Tisbury and Sarum, adding, "see Dorsetshire, *et quere* Lancashire." If the family were at either of these places at that date the parish registers should connect them with a family whose pedigree was entered seventy years before. The pedigree as under gives names and matches which do not appear in the Dorset Visitation:



There is no date to the above, and I cannot connect it with any particular branch. There is at Doctor's Commons the will of Ric. Lawrence al's Uffenham, dated 1558.

The Downton Lawrence Visitations in the Harleian Collection are 888, fo. 20b; 1092, fo. 75; the above Visitation, 1565, fo. 34; 1111, fo. 82; 1153, fo. 83; 5184, fo. 50; 1181, fo. 41, 41 b; 1443, fo. 251.

BEAUCHAMP OF PENGREEP, IN CORNWALL (p. 192).—The following particulars of the house of Beauchamp may, I hope, be of use to TEWARS.

Rock Wood, Torquay.

EDMUND M. BOYLE.

John Beauchamp, mar. at St. Columb=Emblyn, dau. of Major 28 April, 1584.
..... Edwards.

John Beauchamp,=..... dau. of Hugh Bowden, by his wife a Paynter of Antron.

William Beauchamp, of Trevince,=Elizabeth, dau. of William Courtenay, of St. Erme, and Trehane St. in Gwennap, bapt. there 19th April, 1670; died Jan. 1729.

Vean in Probus, sister and heir (or coheir) of William Courtenay, of St. Erme, who was buried at St. Erme 29 Jan. 1725, apparently without surviving issue; married at Kea 9 April, 1696. (Peter Courtenay, who bought the manor of West Ham, in Essex, 1711, left it by will to his sister, Elizabeth Beauchamp, in 1719. *Ljyson's Enquiries of London.*)

Francis Beauchamp, of Pengreep, in Gwennap, bapt. there=Ellen Cranmer, died May, 1772.
13 June, 1702; High Sheriff of Cornwall 1755.

1.=John Beau=2. Frances, dau. and heir of Philip dau. of champ, of Enouf, of Falmouth. She remarried Ustick, Pengreep, John Thomas, of Chiverton, (who ? ob. s.p. son and died 9 Jan. 1825, aged 85,) and died heir. 25 Aug. 1785, aged 30.

Anne Cranmer=1. James Nagle, Ellen Beau=Sir John mer Beau- brother of Sir Ed- champ, co- Riggs champ, co- mund Nagle, Bart. heir, ob. s.p. Miller, =2. Rev. James at Exeter. Bart. Blencowe.

Anne Cranmer=Rev. Marwood Tucker, Nagle,=Rev. Miller Nagle, Rector of Widworthy, coheir. Ford. who assumed the name of BEAUCHAMP.

Joseph Beauchamp,=Catherine, dau. of Elizabeth, of Pengreep, born Burkett, of died 8 Feb. 1741; High Sheriff Bristol, widow, of 1807, aged 1784; died 19 April,; died 9 Nov. 78. 1818. 1819, aged 60.

Joseph Cranmer Elizabeth Martha, Henry Robert, died Beauchamp, died 29 Feb. 1792, 20 Feb. 1817, aged died 7 Oct. aged five years. The last their male of the 1791, aged 10 months. family.

I AM much obliged to Mr. BOYLE for his Pedigree of Beauchamp, on which I venture to make the following remarks:—

1. The long interval which occurs between the marriage of John Beauchamp, in 1584, and the birth of his grandson William Beauchamp in 1670, suggests that a generation has been omitted.

2. JOHN BEAUCHAMP of this family (who bore for arms, Vairy, argent and azure) is said by Noble in his *History of the College of Arms* to have been created by the Parliament in 1653 Portcullis Pursuivant, and to have been displaced at the Restoration.

3. FRANCIS BEAUCHAMP, who married Ellen Cranmer, had an only brother, John, who is described as of Trefines in Gwennap, Esq. John died unmarried, and administration of his estate was granted on 7 July 1749 to Francis Beauchamp his "brother and only next of kin."

TEWARS.

JAMES MANGNALL, HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

We are curious not only as to the biography of the legitimate Heralds, but also as to the character and performances of the *soi-disant* Genealogists and quacks in the profession of armory: and with good reason, because many of the productions of the latter are, from time to time, printed and published, either in private brochures, or foisted into books among better company. Some years ago there was a man of this class named Mangnall, who had the art to obtain considerable patronage among the gentry in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and we have received from one who knew him personally the following amusing account, which we beg to place upon record:—

"Of 'James Mangnall, Herald and Genealogist,' I wish to say nothing harsh, but beware of his genealogies. He had a retentive memory, and with the help of two aged relatives gifted in the same way, he could trace many descents for a century and a half, and filled in dates by consulting grave-stones and monumental inscriptions—always a doubtful sort of evidence unless corroborated by documentary information. He was miserably poor, and a decayed *gentleman*. Many families pitied him, and relieved his well-known wants by employing him to paint their arms on vellum, &c. He got wrong in some way, left this neighbourhood, and I actually saw his death announced in a Manchester newspaper. Great was my amazement a couple of years afterwards, as I was going in a cab to Smithills Hall, near Bolton, to see my *deaf*—he was intensely deaf—old friend walking in his seedy garments on the footpath. I could not be mistaken. I hailed him, but he did not hear me; so I stopped my vehicle, and got out of it, and sure enough there he was a living man among living men. He soon started his favourite subject, but, as the dinner waited and I was tired, a few small pieces of money relieved me of my supposed defunct antiquarian acquaintance. He must be dead now; but he affected a more than ordinary deafness when I told him that I had seen his death announced. He was a strange man."

Dr. MAYO, an American novelist, has made an amusing parody of the eternal *Pedigree of Coulthart*, which (as we stated in p. 175) has been recently repeated in the handsome volume of *Lancashire Genealogies*, edited by Mr. Joseph Foster. The fame of this illustrious genealogy has evidently crossed over to the other hemisphere.

Aunt Shippen, *née* Van Scoutenhorn, was a born aristocrat, and she looked like it, &c. (*The scene is laid in Washington Square, New York.*)

She could count back her ancestors seven or eight generations, to the days of Walter Van Twiller; and the line, like other lines, had had its mutations. The beginning was perhaps involved in a little obscurity. Dubious rumour spoke of a decaying cooper's shop near the *Visch Markt*, in Old Amsterdam, and then of its vigorous offshoot near the *Vli Markt* in the New. Be that as it may, the adventurous cadet of the adze and hoop-pole soon erected his staff or staves to some purpose. He married a Ten Broeck; and the one-legged hero of Curaçoa—the illustrious Captain-general of all the Dutch transatlantic provinces—Peter Stuyvesant, upon his arrival, found a Van Scoutenhorn a foremost burgher, a member of the council, an official of weight and substance, a man of bigger nether garments, longer pipes, and more schnapps than any other in New Amsterdam. Altogether a right-worshipful and weighty man, and his wife and daughters leaders in the very van of fashionable life.

You see the point here? *It is all the same as when some Coulthorp goes right back beyond the days of William and Harold to the time of Agricola*, and, calling the roll of centurions, fastens upon the veritable Coultatus who started his line; or like some of those happy souls who can throw the Domesday Survey aside, and point to the very grounds tilled by their great-grandfathers in the time of Canute, or out of which they were hustled during the troubles of the Heptarchy. Talk of the Conquest! Pshaw! that is very, very modern. Curiosity once induced some genealogical inquiries in Normandy as to one of the adventurous seigneurs who visited England under the auspices of William. "Yes, I recollect," said our venerable informant, a citizen of Caen, "that a cadet did accompany the Conqueror. His name is upon the monument erected not many years ago in commemoration of the expedition, but I have never kept the run of that younger branch of the family. You see *we go directly back beyond Rollo*, and, not being compelled to stop at the time of the great duke and English king, I have never thought to make any inquiry about *our English collaterals.*"

In this way the Van Scoutenhorns dated back beyond the Anglo-Saxon conquest of New Amsterdam, beyond the governorship of Peter the Testy, into the autochthonic times of Walter the Doubter. Then came the Conquest; the great Peter retired in sulky dignity to his bowerie, and then and there planted the famous pear-tree in whose shadows have rested his descendants to the present day.

The Van Scoutenhorns remained active traders and good subjects under the English dynasty; but, in the third or fourth generation, misfortune came and pushed the family down from the glories of a big brick trading and dwelling house in Coenties Slip to a small market-garden away out of town. But in the time of Mrs. Shippen's grandfather there was again a change. The city grew and grew, and, with insatiate fury overleaping all presupposed bounds, gobbled up the garden-grounds of the Van Scoutenhorns and turned them into a beautiful and easily digested mass of twenty-five-foot lots. The yield was tremendous, &c.—*Never Again*. By W. S. Mayo, M.D. author of *Kaloolah, The Berber*, &c. Published in London by Sampson Low and Co. 1873.

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