

DA
378
D8A3
1800

Sir.—Several of your correspondent mention the Book of St. Albans and Dame Juliana Berners (or Bernes) reputed to be its author and Prioress of Sopwell.

Is there any evidence to show that there ever was such a person? *John Tomes*
Maidenhead. EDGAR SYERS.

6-2-38 *for Sunday Times*
Dame Juliana Berners

Sir,—Mr. Edgar Syers asks if there is any evidence to show that such a person as Dame Juliana Barnes ever existed.

The "Book of St. Albans," printed at St. Albans by the "schoolmaster printer" in 1486, is commonly supposed to have been written by Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners, sister of Lord Berners, and prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell. There was, however, according to Cox (1903), "no such prioress . . . and the story of 'Dame Julyano Barnes' being a sister of Lord Berners was an invention of Chauncy in his 'History of Herts' (1700)."

The Rev. W. B. Daniel (1801) remarks: Juliana Berners, Barnes, or Bernes, the religious Sportswoman, is said to have been of a noble family, sister to Lord Richard Berners of Essex, and Prioress of Sopwell, near St. Albans. She flourished, according to Bale and Pitts, about the year 1486; and is celebrated by Leland, Holinshed, and other writers for her uncommon learning and accomplishments.

In 1881 William Blades brought out a facsimile edition of the "Book of St. Albans," and in his introduction refers to "England's earliest poetess." He sums up: "She probably lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and she possibly compiled from existing MSS. some rhymes on hunting."

It seems probable, therefore, but by no means certain, that the lady did exist.

C. E. HARE.
The Army and Navy Club, S.W.1.

Sir,—The doubts raised by Mr. Edgar Syers, of Maidenhead, are not unjustifiable.

In 1911, my father, the late Rev. Professor Skeat (of Cambridge), while staying at St. Albans on a visit to our family, told me he had succeeded in proving that the real name of the authoress of the "Boke of St. Albans" was not Dame Juliana Berners, but Dame Julian's Barns; i.e., the "Lady" [of] Julian's Barns; and that he had given the proofs of this statement in one of his innumerable pamphlets.

Much interested, I replied: "And if you care to accompany me, I can show you, within a mile or two, the very farm from which the name was taken." We went to see it at once, and his delight was great, the existence of the farm being till then unknown to him. I am sorry that, as we are living so far off in the country, remote from libraries, I cannot give the reference. Perhaps one of your correspondents more fortunately placed, and knowing now where to look, can do so.

The matter is of public interest, and surely the attention of the National Trust should be called to Julian's Barns, already, if I am not mistaken, much threatened by the builders.

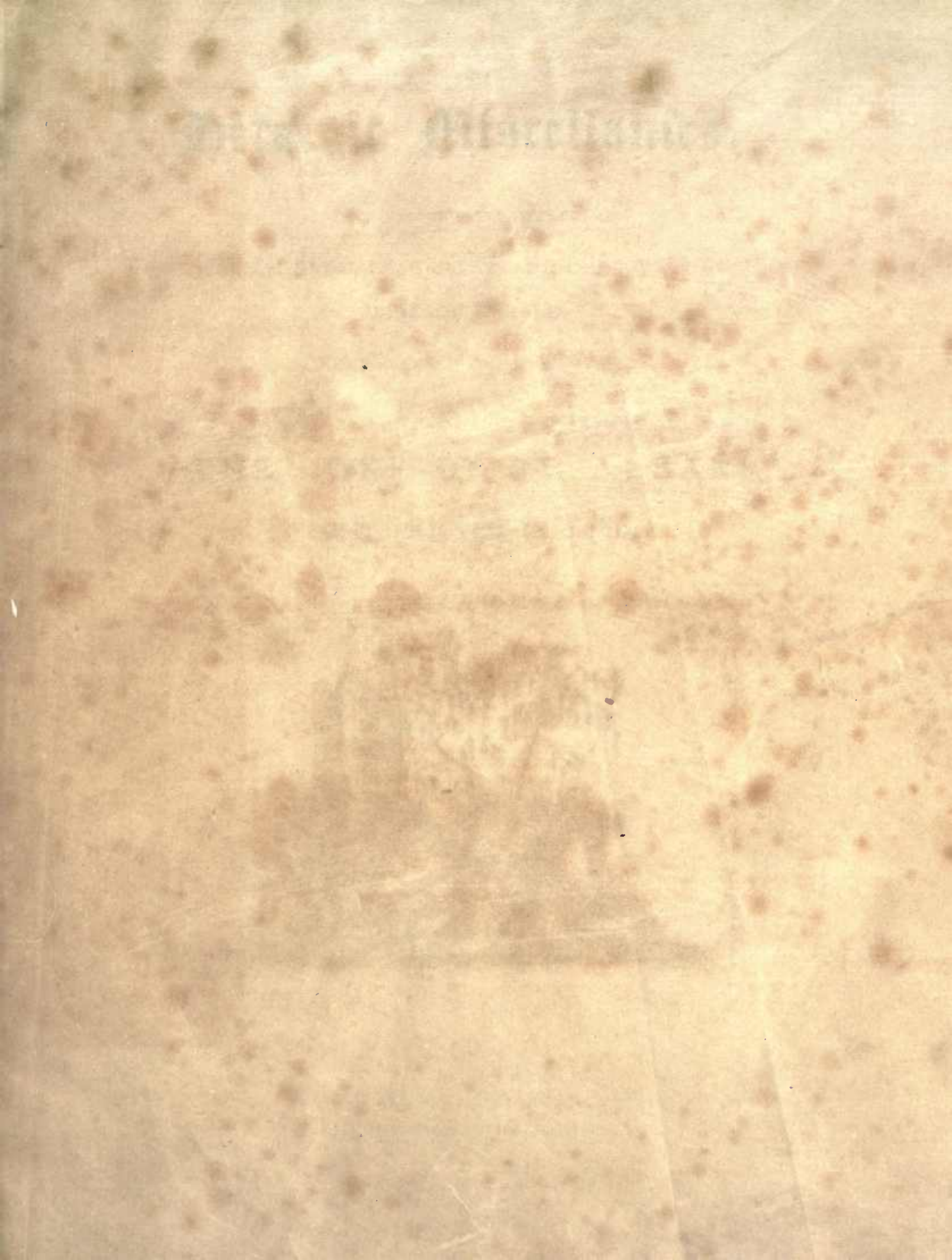
Dorset. WALTER SKEAT.





William Henry Parr.







Heraldic Miscellanies,

CONSISTING OF THE LIVES OF

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE, GARTER, AND GREGORY KING, ESQ.

WINDSOR HERALD.

WRITTEN BY THEMSELVES.

WITH AN EXACT COPY OF THE THIRD PART OF

“THE BOKE OF ST. ALBANS,”

FIRST PRINTED IN 1486.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL IN THE STRAND,

AND SOLD BY ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

1793.

(Ed. James Bellamy)



DA
378
D8A3
1800

1112057

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO those, who have made the study of heraldry their pursuit or amusement, this small collection of scarce pieces is respectfully offered. Successful as any one may have been in amassing a stock of heraldic literature, it is presumed, that these pages may afford an addition to it, as they consist of what is hitherto unpublished or extremely rare.

THE lives of Sir William Dugdale and Gregory King are copied from original manuscripts in the Oxford libraries. That of the latter, written with his own hand, was given to the Bodleian archives by Dr. R. Rawlinson, well known for his love of antiquities and the very valuable collections he made, in the study of them. How he procured the manuscript abovementioned is not known; but its curiosity may recommend it to the public eye, as well by affording an eminent example of unceasing assiduity in the profession of a herald, as by rescuing from a kind of oblivion Mr. King's singular proficiency in various branches of the arts and sciences, according to their progress in his time.

IN the catalogue of the officers of arms established in this kingdom, care has been taken to give it the value of superior

accuracy. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," has printed a list of heralds, continued to the beginning of the reign of Charles the first, when his work was published. It appears to have been chiefly collected from a very elaborate vellum roll compiled and written by Thomas Lant, Windsor, in which the progress of each officer of arms is described in the manner of a pedigree. His extract is immethodically made. Since the conclusion of Lant's roll no regular series is preserved in the college of arms, and the present list has been supplied from signatures in the partition-books, and other equally authentic documents.

THE scale of publications upon the subject of heraldry, elementary or connected with genealogy, particularising their several editions, is intended to suggest hints to those who are desirous of forming a complete collection of what has been written to elucidate that science.

THAT part only of the Book of St. Albans, which refers to blazonry, is here reprinted from the original edition of 1486. With some confidence it has been asserted, that not more than five perfect copies of this typographical curiosity now remain in this kingdom. Of such a nature are the interpolations of the subsequent editions, that the first, as well from its extreme scarceness as superior merit, may be no unacceptable acquisition to the heraldic antiquary.

OF its real author many surmises have been formed. Dame Julyan Barnes, prioress of the nunnery of Sopewell near St. Albans

Albans in Hertfordshire, is allowed to have written the two prior parts upon hawking and hunting, of which manuscript copies are still preserved. Nor have we any proof that she was living in 1486, when the Boke of St. Albans was first printed at the press newly set up in that monastery. It has been therefore supposed to be the compilation of a monk, chiefly translated or collected from a manuscript by Dr. Nicholas Upton, "de studio militari," with additions and blazonry in latin, french, and english. Rude and simple as the style must appear to modern readers, the arrangement of the subject is by no means unsystematic ; but may be considered even now as a useful manual of the elements of heraldry. If the state of science and the art of printing at that æra be taken into the account, it claims a first rank amongst the curiosities of literature.

There are several reasons for presuming, that if it had not been given to the public under the sanction of the church, heraldry would have remained without system, till the general expansion of scientific pursuit had included it at a later period ; for learning of all kinds was then confined within the pale of the cloister, and it may be amusing to remark how much the sacred writ is interwoven with the laws of chivalry, and that the specific causes of gentility are traced to instances apparently so heterogeneous as the simple habits of patriarchs and prophets. But without such accommodation to the popular prejudices the "Boke of St. Albans" would have failed
of

of that ready acceptance, which it found amongst the superior ranks in society as including all that a gentleman was then required to know.

To some, these pages may appear neither interesting nor of consequence sufficient to hazard their publication—but to the few, who in this age of reasoning and refinement, have dedicated their leisure to these obsolete pursuits, it is repeated with diffidence, that they may not be found unworthy of perusal.

“ Nec quicquam in votis magis habeo, quam ut aliquos habeam lectores qui de his recté judicare possunt, judicare autem non possunt nisi literati, et qui in his studijs fuerint utcunque versati. Ex his fati mihi pauci lectores.”

Camdeni Defens. contra Brooke.



J.C. Scheydel

J. Terry Jr.

ACCOUNT

No. I.

*A brief account of the parentage, and what else is memorable, of Sir WM. DUGDALE,
Knt. Garter Principall King of Armes.*

HEE was the only son of John Dugdale, late of Shustoke neere Coleshill in the county of Warwick, Gentleman, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Arthur Swynfen, a younger son to William Swynfen, of Swynfen in the county of Stafford, Esquier; and borne at Shustoke the 12th of September, anno 1605 the 3d year of King James 1st.

This John being the only childe of James Dugdale of Cletherow in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, (which name and family had bin of long continuance in those parts) had his cheife education in St. John's Colledge in the University of Oxford: where applyeing himselfe to the study of the civill law, he tooke the degree of Master of Arts, and continuing there for the space of 14 years, was for some time clerke of the accompts for that Colledge, and steward of their courts, in which imployment Mr. James Whitlock (afterwards a Knight and one of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench) succeeded him.

DURING some years of his stay in that Colledge, being tutor to William Paulet, only son to the Lord Giles Paulet, a younger son to William, the first Marqueesse of Winchester of that noble family; upon his leaving the University, resolving to settle in the countrey, he tooke likeing to the woodland part of Warwickshire where Mr. Paulet had a faire estate; and selling his lands in Lancashire, gave a large fine to him for a lease of the impropriate rectory of Shustoke aforesaid, for the terme of threescore years, where finding the house ruinous hee built it all anew.

Fixing himselfe there, and marrying as aforesaid, he had only 2 children by his said wife; viz. Mary a daughter, (who became the wife of Mr. Richard Seawall, son to Mr. Henry Seawall, an alderman of Coventrie) and this William his only son; who had

his first education in grammer learning under Mr. Tho. Sibley, curate at Netherwhitacre (neere Shuftoke aforefaid) untill he arrived at the age of tenne yeares and upwards ; afterwards under Mr. James Cranford in the Free-Schoole at Coventrie, untill hee was neere fifteene years of age: but then returning to his father, he received farther documents from him, in reading severall law-bookes, beginning with Littleton's Tenures.

His father being aged, and very infirme by a dead palsey in his limbs, thinking fit to see him match't in his life time, hee thereupon wedded Margery the second daughter to John Huntbacke of Seawall in the parish of Bishbury in the county of Stafford Gent. upon the seaventeenth day of March anno 1622, and 20th yeare of King James—after which he tabled with his wife's father, untill his owne father dyed, viz. 4th July anno 1624, but soone after went to housse-keeping at Fillongley in the said county of Warwick, where hee had an estate formerly purchased by his said father.

In anno 1625 (2 Car. 1) he purchased the mannour of Blythe in the parish of Shuftoke aforefaid. And the next ensueing yeare (scilicet anno 1626) sold his estate at Fillongley, and came to reside at Blythe-Hall—

His naturall inclination being to the study of antiquities, he was not a little encouraged thereto, by Samuel Roper, Esq. (a Derbyshire gentleman, and barrister at law in Lincoln's Inne) a person much esteemed for his abilities therein, with whom (by reason that he was cofen-german to Mr. Richard Seawall, his sister's husband) he had first acquaintance about the yeare 1615.

After he had thus settled at Blythe-Hall haveing read the description of Leicestershire published by Mr. William Burton of Lindley, in that county, (about eight miles distant from Blythe-Hall) he was introduced into his acquaintance by Mr. Fisher Dilke of Shuftoke aforefaid, (a kinsman to Mr. Burton) and by the said Mr. Burton into the acquaintance of Sir Simon Archer, of Tanworth, in the said county of Warwick, Knt. who being much affected to antiquities, and haveing made some collections out of divers antient writeings, did freely communicate to him, what he had so gathered ; and brought him acquainted with the gentlemen of most note in the county ; who being desirous, through his incitation, to preserve the honour of their families by some such
publique

publique worke, as Mr. Burton had done by those in Leicestershire, did freely communicate unto him the sight of their ancient evidences: amongst which he found none more knowing and forward to encourage such a worke, than Sir Symon Clarke of Brome-Court, in the parish of Salford; who imparted to him divers things of consequence, specially the leiger-booke of the priory of Kenilworth.—

Continuing his acquaintance and conversation with the said Mr. Burton, as also with Sir Simon Archer, (which began about the year 1630) Sir Simon Archer going to London with his lady in Easter terme anno 1438 much importuned the said Mr. Dugdale to accompany him in that journey. Whereunto he assenting, Sir Simon being acquainted with the learned Sir Henry Spelman, Knt. (a person famous for his knowledge of antiquities, and then near eighty years of age) brought Mr. Dugdale to him, who receiving him with great humanity: and finding upon discourse with him, and the sight of divers papers relating to the antiquities of Warwickshire, (which he then shewed him) that he had made some good progress in those studies, told him; that being a person so well inclined to that learning, and so good a proficient therein, that he esteemed him very fitt to serve the King in the Office of Armes; and that the most noble Thomas Earle of Arundell, then Earle Marshall of England, having, by virtue of that office, the nomination of all such as were admitted into that society, would thinke it a good service to the publique to prefer such thereunto as were thus naturally qualified, and found sedulous in those studies; offering to recommend him the said Mr. Dugdale to his Lordship for that purpose. Which he did accordingly; whereupon he was introduced unto that honourable person first by Sir George Grefeley of Drakelow, in the county of Derby, Bart. who was then in London, and well known to his Lordship. During this his stay there wayting sometime upon Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Henry told him, that there was a Yorkeshire gentleman, one Mr. Roger Dodsworth, who had taken much paines in search of records, and other antient memorialls, relating to the antiquities of that county; but specially as to the monastery foundations in the northern parts of this realme, which worke he did not a little recommend to the paynes and care of some industrious and diligent searchers into antiquities: affirming, that out of his own great affection thereto, he had in his younger years, got together the transcripts of the foundation charters of diverse monasteries in Norfolke and Suffolk, (himselfe being a Norfolk-man) much importuneing Mr. Dugdale to joyne with Mr. Dodsworth in
that

that commendable worke ; which by reason of his youth, and inclination to profecute those studies might in time be brought to some perfection.

Unto which propofal Mr. Dugdale readily affented ; and within a few days after caſually meeting with Mr. Dodſworth at Mr. Samuells Roper's chamber in Lincoln's Inne, and communicateing what they had in hand, as to their farther progreſſe in thoſe ſtudies, readily engaged themſelves to each other, to endeavour the gayning of what tranſcripts they could attaine from any antient leiger-bookes, publique records, original charters, or other manuſcripts of note, in order thereto: but ſtill, with this obſervation, that Mr. Dugdale ſhould not neglect his collections touching the antiquities of Warwickſhire, wherein he had made a conſiderable progreſſe.

Being thus in London, and deſirous to gayne acquaintance with all perſons of note, who ſtood affected to antiquities, Mr. Roper brought him to Mr. Henry Lillye, an armes paynter in Little Brittain: who according to that meaſure of learning he had gayned, was not a little verſt in thoſe ſtudies ; haveing been employed by divers perſons of honour and quality, in framing their pedegrees out of originall evidences, and other warrantable authorities.

Hereupon converſing ſome time with Mr. Lillye, he there accidentally met with Mr. Richard Gaſcoyne, a Yorkſhire gentleman, who alſo ſtood much affected to thoſe ſtudies, eſpecially as to matters of pedegree, wherein he had taken ſome paynes for divers northern families ; who haveing great acquaintance with Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, of Kirbie, in the county of Northampton, Knight of the Bath, (afterwards created Lord Hatton) a perſon highly affected to thoſe ſtudies, and who had not ſpared for coſt in gayning fundry tranſcripts from publique records, leiger-bookes, antient charters, and many choiſe manuſcripts, brought Mr. Dugdale to that moſt worthy perſon, by whome he was made welcome, with all expreſſions of kindneſs, and readineſs to further him in thoſe his labours.

In order thereunto Sir Chriſtopher made him ſoone acquainted with Sir Thomas Fanſhaw, (his neere kiſman) at that time the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, (afterward Lord Vicount Fanſhaw) by means of which great office, he had the cuſtody of divers leiger-books, and other manuſcripts of great antiquity: ſpecially that
notable

notable record, called the Red Booke; as alsoe Testa de Nevill, Kirbie's Quest, Nomina Villarum, and others; to all which by his favour he had free acceffe. Nor was he lesse carefull to obtaine the like acceffe for him to the records in the Tower of London, through his interest with old Mr. Collet the cheife clerke at that time there under Sir John Burroughs; whom he amply rewarded with fundry gratuities, for his kindness and paynes in furthering Mr. Dugdale, as to his collections from those rarities.

During his stay also in London at that time, he was by the said Mr. Samuell Roper brought into the acquaintance of Sir Thomas Cotton, Baronett, son to the most worthy Sir Robert Cotton, founder of that incomparable library in his house at Westminster, of most rare and choysse manuscripts, whereby he had alsoe acceffe thereto; and made such collections as were of singular use to him in severall volumes, which he did since make publique by the presse.

By the said Mr. Roper he was alsoe introduced into the acquaintance of Mr. Scipio Spuyer, then one of the vice-chamberlaines of the Exchequer, through whose kindness and favour he had acceffe to that venerable record, called Domesday-Booke, as alsoe to the fines, plea-rolls, and fundry other things of antiquitie remayning in the Treasury there.

Nor was Sir Christoffer Hatton lesse zealous in giving him all possible encouragement in those his studies: for haveing seconded Sir Henry Spelman in recommending him to the Earle of Arundell, the said Earle sent for him in September following; and obtained the King's warrant to create him a pursuivant at armes extraordinary, by the name of Blanch-Lyon, and thereupon so created him at the King's royall palace of Richmond, in Surrey, upon the 24th of September, anno 1638. Afterwards upon the removall of Edward Walker, Rouge-Croix pursuivant, to the office of Chester herald; his Lordship obtained his sayd Majesty's letters patent for createing him Rouge-Croix pursuivant in ordinary, beareing date xviiiith of March 1639, by which means, having a lodging in the Herald's Office, as alsoe some benefitt by funeralls and otherwise, with the yearly salary of xxl. out of the King's Exchequer for his support, he thenceforth spent the greatest part of his time in London, in order to the augmenting his collections out of those records in the Tower and other places, untill by the influence of a predominating party in that Parliament begun at Westminster on the 3d of November, anno

1640, which being tainted with puritannicall and antimonarchial principles, tooke away the life of the most prudent and loyall Earle of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and imprisoned the most reverend Archbishop of Canterbury. Notwithstanding all specious pretences of loyalty to the King, maintenance of the religion by law established, and priviledges of Parliament, he was forced thence: By their beginnings, it was plainly discerned by the most judicious men, what afterwards was accomplished by the grand contrivers in that unhappy convention; that is to say, the utter subversion of the religion by law established, and extirpation of monarchique government, whereby no other could be expected than the profanation of all places of God's publike worship, destruction of monuments in churches, and defacing whatsoever was beautifull and ornamentall therein.

The said Mr. Dugdale therefore receiving encouragement from Sir Christopher Hatton before mentioned, then a Member of the House of Commons, (who timely foresaw the neere approaching storme) in summer anno 1641, having with him one Mr. William Sedgwick, (a skillfull armes-paynter) repaired first to the Cathedral of St. Paul in London, and next to the Abbye Church at Westminster, and there made exact draughts of all the monuments in each of them, copying the epitaphs according to the very letter: as alsoe all armes in the windows, or cutt in stone: And having so done, rode to Peterborough in Northamptonshire, Ely, Norwich, Lincolne, Newarke, Beverley, Southwell, Hull, Yorke, Selby, Chester, Litchfield, Tamworth, Warwick; and did the like in all those cathedralls, collegiate, conventuall, and divers other parochiall churches, whercin any tombs or monuments were to be found, to the end that the memory of them in case of that destruction then imminent might be preserved for future and better times: which draughts are in the custody of the now Lord Hatton; being trickt by the said Mr. Sedgwick, then servant to the said Sir Christopher Hatton.

And as was feared, so it fell out: all things, through the influence of the predominant party in that Parliament, tending every day more and more that way: in so much as in March following, the King himselfe, his Queene, and royall issue, forct by tumults, countenanc't by those great masters of mischeife, were constrained to betake themselves for safety to other places; that is to say, the King, Prince, and Duke of Yorke, unto the city of Yorke the 29th of March 1641; and the Queene into France.

His

His Majesty being therefore necessitated thus to continue in those northern parts, where many of the nobility attended him: haveing alsoe for his better security a speciall guard of the most loyall gentlemen of that county: by warrant under his royall signe manuell, beareing date the first of June anno 1642, commanded the said Mr. Dugdale fourthwith to repaire thither to him, according to the dutie of his place, who thereupon did so; and there continued till about the midst of July, that he received his Majesty's command to wayt upon the Earle of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, into the county, where the Earle was, by virtue of his Majesty's speciall commission under the greate seale of England, to array and arme all persons able, and of strength sufficient for preservation of the peace of this realme.

In obedience whereunto he attended the said Earle to the borough of Warwick and divers other places in that county, where many of the trained bands and other loyal people to his Lordship with horses and armes accordingly. But the predominant party, which then sate at Westminster machinating the ruine of monarchy, and advancing themselves into all places of power and profit, most falsely suggesting to the people, that his Majesty had a design to subvert the religion by law establishd, and govern by an arbitrary power, rayfed great forces throughout all parts of the realme, under colour of defending the making garrisons in fundry places of strength; and amongst others sent many fouldiers, with armes and amunition, into the castles of Banbury in Oxfordshire, and Warwick, commanded cheifly by Robert Lord Brooke, one of their then greatest confidants, to the no little affrightment of most people in those parts.

The Earle of Northampton therefore discerning in what danger the county then was, and advertising his Majesty thereof, procured his speciall warrant, beareing date at Yorke the 4th of August 1642, directed to the said Mr. Dugdale, requireing him forthwith, according to the dutie of his place, to repaire to those castles of Banbury and Warwick, and to command the said Lord Brooke and his adherents to lay down all their forces, as well horse as foote, and to deliver up all their armes and ammunition to the commissioners of army, and such others as by his Majesty were then authorized for that purpose; as also to dispense themselves, and return to their respective homes; and, in case of refusall, to proclayme them traytors against the King, his crowne and dignitie.

All which being performed by the said Mr. Dugdale in his cote of armes, and trumpets founding before him, the castle of Banbury, with all the armes and ammunition therein, was delivered up accordingly: but the castle of Warwicke being a fort of farre more strength, and manned by a greater number of souldiers, under the command of Sir Edward Peto, of Chefferton, in that county, Knt. most rebelliously contemned that summons, Sir Edward Peto alleaging, that he was intrusted with it by the Parliament, and would defend it accordingly. Whereupon he and all his adherents there were proclaymed traytors at the castle gates, by the said Mr. William Dugdale, in pursuance of his said Majesty's warrant. That those rebels were by this time grown thus obstinate, it was no wonder, having captivated the people with most bold and false suggestions of his Majesty's purpose to enslave them by an arbitrary power; pretending what glorious asserters they would be of their liberties; so that in every part of the realme they gayned great numbers of peoyle, and rayfed a powerfull army, under the command of Robert then Earle of Essex—which being discerned by the King, he forthwith erected his royall standard at Nottingham upon the xiith of August, whereunto very many worthy men most loyally resorted.

Soonafter which diverse armed forces rebelliously possessing themselves of other strong castles and towns in other parts of the realme: amongst which the city of Coventry was one of the first (through the ayd of many sectaries and schismatiques which flockt in unto them with armes and ammunition, especially from that populous town of Bir-micham, relying much upon the security of that place, by reason of the strength of its walls) his Majesty, upon advertisment thereof, marcht up from Yorke with some troopes of horse commanded by the Lord Byron, and coming to Stoneley House, (about four miles distant from Coventrie) by his speciall warrant beareing date the xxth of August, commanded the said Mr. Dugdale to summon that citty, and to require all such persons, as were there in armes, to deliver them up to such persons as his Majesty did then authorize to receive them, and to depart peaceably to their owne homes: but in case of refusall to proclayme them traytors against his said Majesty, his crowne and dignitie. All which upon their obstinate refusall to give obedience thereunto, was accordingly performed by the said Mr. Dugdale.

Dureing the King's stay at Stonely, findeing the citty of Coventry thus rebellious, and Warwick castle garrisoned by the Lord Brooke, (as hath been observed) his Majesty

jeſty upon his return to Nottingham placed two companies of foot, and one of dragoons, in his caſtle of Kenilworth, (the ſtrongeſt fort in the midleland parts) ſituate betwixt Coventrie and Warwick: But within few days after, haveing intelligence, that the power of the rebels in that county increaſed, and feareing that thoſe ſouldiers ſo put into Kenilworth caſtle might be diſtreſſed by a ſiege, he ſent two troopes of horſe, and one of dragoones, to fetch off theſe men, with their armes and ammunition: and becauſe he knew that the ſaid Mr. Dugdale was well acquainted with the ways in that county, appoynted him to accompany Sir Richard Willis, who commanded that party, as his guide; purpoſeing to bring them off as privately as might be. To which end, they marching from Mountſorrel in Leiceſterſhire on the Sunday morning, came about ten of the clock at night to Kenilworth. Where though they made ſuch haſte in getting carriages for their ammunition, that they marcht out of that caſtle by ſeven of the clock the next morning; nevertheleſs by intelligence given to the rebels at Coventrie, ſo great a number of theſe with horſe and foot purſued them, as that they were conſtrayned to make a ſtop in Curdworth Field, (two miles northward from Coleſhill) and to encounter them: where they chardged thoſe rebels (though five to one in number) ſo ſtoutly, that they put them to the rout, and tooke divers of them priſoners, which they brought that night to Tamworth, and the next morning to Fulbury caſtle, the ſaid Mr. Dugdale haſting immediately to Notingham to acquaint the King therewith.

Theſe ſouldiers being thus got fafe to Fulbury, joyned with thoſe forces, which (his Majeſty haveing rayſed at Notingham) were on their march towards Shrewſbury, (viz. on the 12th of September) unto which place the ſaid Mr. Dugdale gave attendance on his Majeſty, and thence, after the compleating of his army there, to the battell of Kinton (commonly called Edg-Hill Battell) which happened on the 23d of October; and ſo to Oxford; thence alſo to Reading and Brayndford, his Majeſty then purpoſeing for London: but finding the power of the rebels ſo much increaſed by the citizens confluence to them from that populous place, after ſome ſkirmiſhes neere Brayndford, (where the King took many priſoners) he returned to Oxford, and there fixed his cheife reſidence; fortifying it with outworks, for the better ſecurity thereof.

OXFORD therefore being thus made the cheife garrifon, where his Majeſty's great officers, viz. Lord Keeper, Lord Treafurer, and Council of State kept their reſidence,
the

the said Mr. Dugdale attended his Majesty's service, was (with divers others of the King's seryants) admitted to the degree of Master of Arts: and having taken notice of the most remarkable passages in Kineton-Battell (on which he was a spectater) to the end that the relation of all particulars relating thereto might be better understood; in February next ensuing, (accompanied with some gentlemen of note, and a skillfull surveyor) he rode to Banbury, (the castle there being then his Majesty's garrison) and thence to the feild, where the battle was fought, which by the helpe of one Mr. Holsted, a skillfull surveyor, he exactly surveyed; noting where each army was drawn up: how and where the canon on each part were placed: as also the particular graves wherein all the slayne were buried; observing from the relation of the neighbouring inhabitants, the certain number of bodies which lay interred in every grave; which in the whole did not amount to full one thousand, though the generall report of the vulgar made them no les than five thousand.

Whence returning to Oxford, and there by his Majesty's command continuing untill the render of that garrison to the rebels the 26th of June 1646, (which wanted not four months of four years) his estate in the country being sequestered by the rebels all that time, he there performed such service in attending the funeralls of sundry noble persons, and others of great quality, (some of which were slayne in those warrs) as belonged to the duty of his office: and upon the death of Sir John Borough, Knt. Garter Principall King of Armes, who departed this life there upon the 21st of October 1643, Sir Henry St. George, Knt. then Norroy King of Armes, being advanced to the office of Garter; and Edward Walker, Esq. then Chester Herald, made Norroy; the said Mr. Dugdale was by letters patent bearing date at Oxford aforesaid the xvi of April anno 1644 (20 Car. 1) created Chester Herald.

Continueing thus in Oxford, he thence tooke a journey to Worcester in anno 1644, within which diocefs the southern parts of the county of Warwick lye. Where having perusall of the registers of the Bishop, as also of the Deane and Chapter, he thence extracted the like materialls, in order to his historicall worke of Warwickshire (afterwards made publique by the presse) as he had done at Litchfeild, within which diocefs the rest of the said county as: was by his quotations in that volume are to be seene.

And

And haveing sufficient leifure, durence that long time he continued in Oxford, applyed himfelfe to the fearch of fuch antiquities as were to be found in the famous Bodleian Libraries, as alfo in the libraries of fuch colledges, and other hands, as he thought might any way conduce towards the furtherance of that worke of the monaftery foundations, defigned by Mr. Roger Dodfworth and himfelfe; as alfo of whatfoever might relate to matter of hiftory touching the antient nobility of this realme: in which he found very much for that purpofe, whereof he made great ufe in thofe volumes of the Baronage of England, fince by him publifht.—

But the rebels at length prevailing, through the ayd of the Scotts, (who made a fecond invafion hither with a mighty army) whereupon the garrifon of Oxford was delivered up unto them upon articles in June 1646, the faid Mr. Dugdale, haveing the benefitt of thofe articles, repayred fhortly after to London, and made his compofition at Goldfmith Hall. After which, haveing formerly proceeded very farr in gathering materialls towards his defigned worke of the antiquities of Warwickfhire, he proceeded againe to London, and perfected his collection from the publique records there, wherein he had long before made a large progreff. Where happening to meet with Mr. Dodfworth, and acquainting him how he had beftowed his time at Oxford and elfewhere in gayning materialls in order to that work of the monafteries, Mr. Dodfworth imparting the like to him; he found that Mr. Dodfworth had tranfcribed divers foundation charters, and other grants of confequence, relating cheifly to the northern monafteries, which he tooke from the very originalls then remayning in fundry large chefts deposited in St. Mary's tower at Yorke.

After which waiteing on the Lady Hatton to Calais in May 1648, there to meet with the Lord Hatton, (her husband) from Paris, he went back with that Lord thither, and makeing ftay there neere three months, through the favour of Mr. Francis du Chefne (fon to the learned Andrew du Chefne, deceafed) the faid Mr. Dugdale had a view of divers excellent collections, taken by the faid Andrew, relateing to fundry monafteries in France and Normandy, and other parts of that realme: amongft which finding many things of note, touching thofe religious houfes in England, called Priories-Alien, (which were cells to certaine great abbies in thofe parts) he tooke copies of them, of which he made good ufe in thofe volumes called the Monafticons, afterwards publifht. And then returned into England, haveing letters of fafe conduct under the
figne

figne manual and signet of the Queen of England, (Henrietta Maria) bearing date at St. Germans in Lay, upon the 3d of August.

This fo faire a collection got together by Mr. Dodsworth, confidering how much Mr. Dugdale had gathered out of fundry leiger-bookes, and other authentique manuscripts at Oxford, encourageing them to perfect the worke, they then refolved to goe to the records in the Tower of London; from which makeing a thorough searck, they tooke copies of all that they deemed most materiall for the fame. And havinge so done Sir Tho. Cotton (through the interest which Mr. Dugdale had with him) gave them free accesse to his incomparable library in his house at Westminster, where a multitude of leiger-bookes (being obtained through the care and cost of the famous Sir Robert Cotton, his father) were then preferved.

This being accomplisht; and finding there many papers of state made up in large bundles, which were originall letters, and choyse memorialls obtained by the said Sir Robert Cotton from fundry hands; some the transfactions betwixt Cardinall Wolsey, Cromwell, (afterwards Earle of Effex) Secretary Paget, Cecill Lord Burleigh, Secretary Walsingham, and others, relateing as well to forreign as domestique affaires: as also the letters and papers of Mary Queen of Scotland, to Duke of Norffolke and severall eminent persons in those times; the said Mr. Dugdale sorted them all, both as to time and otherwise, and caused them to be bound up with clasps, with the armes of Sir Thomas Cotton on each side of every book: all which amounted to about four score volumes, by which means they are now made usefull to all lovers of historically learning.

The collections for the two volumes of the Monasticon being thus compleated, and the publishing of them by the presse much desired; an offer was made to severall bookefellers, of the cotype, upon such indifferent termes, as might have defrayed the charge of those transcripts, so made from records, and otherwise as hath been observed. But the bookefellers declining to adventure thereon, the sayd Mr. Dodsworth and Mr. Dugdale, joyning together, hyred large sumes of money to do it themselves: the care and oversight of which worke, as to the printing part, lay totally on Mr. Dugdale, by reason that Mr. Dodsworth departed his life in Lancashire about the middle of August anno 1654, before the tenth part of the first volume was dispatcht at the presse.

Here

Here it will not (I presume) be amiss to take notice, that whereas since his happy restoration, some persons of note, who were in greater place and power in the time of the late usurpation, and as yet are not small countenancers of those separatists, which are again busily endeavouring the ruine of monarchy, to blast and vilify this worke of the Monasticons, have maliciously given out, that the designe of making it publique by the presse was purposely to discover the lands sometime belonging to the religious houses in this realme; to the interest, that upon restoring the Romish religion which they would have it believed is much feigned, they might returne to their former superstitious uses—I shall therefore here make a breife digression, clearly to manifest the falseness and absurdity of that suggestion by three irrefragable instances.

The first is, that a cheife promoter of the worke was the late Lord Fairfax the Parliament's Generall in their bloody warrs against the King, (whom none of that party did ever suspect to be popishly affected) allowing Mr. Roger Dodsworth 40l. per annum during his life for his support therein, as is very well knowne: and that Mr. John Rushworth (then his secretary) through the influence he at that time had upon those who kept the records in the Tower of London, procured for the said Mr. Dodsworth and Mr. Dugdale free access unto them, with liberty to make transcripts of whatsoever did relate to this collection without payment of any fees.

Next, that the substance of these collections is the foundation of charters of what the monasteries had upon their first erection: the donation charters in after times being purposely omitted, which are so numerous, that twenty such volumes would not containe them. Lastly, that had these persons, who seeme to feare the restoring of the Romish religion, (and consequently a return of those monastery lands to the support of such votaries, who may betake themselves to a monastick life) a reall sense thereof, the proper course to prevent a discovery of them would be to destroy all such publique records and memorialls as sett them forth at large; as is that generall survey in 26 H. 8. in the First Fruits Office—so likewise those other surveys, which, upon the act of dissolution in 31 H. 8. were brought into the Augmentation Court: as also the enrollments of those grants as have since been made from the Crowne, for passing them to private hands. But I returne—

Which first volume being finished and made publique in anno 1655, a stop was for some years made of printing the other, untill the greatest part of that was sold off,

whereby money might be had to proceed therewith. Mr. Dugdale therefore havinge noe small paynes and charge in printing and paper for publishing thereof: and lying in London in order to the correcteing the presse himselfe for neere one year and a halfe (the ordinary correctors being not skilled in the pedigrees) at length, scilicet in anno 1656, he expofed it to sale.

In which time of his residence in London, meeting casually with Mr. John Reading, a Nottinghamshire gentleman; who havinge formerly beene clerke of the Nifi prius for the Midland Circuit, (and with whom before the rebellion he had been acquainted) he friendly invited Mr. Dugdale to his house at Scriveners Hall, (neere Silver street) with promise to shew him some old manuscript bookes, originall charters, and other antient writings; who, comeing thither, accordingly, he brought forth five ancient manuscript-bookes in folio, which were leiger-bookes of the lands antiently given to the Cathedral of St. Paul in London, and freely lent them to him, untill the next ensuing Michaelmasse terme; then intimateing that he should have the use of many more upon his next returne to London.

But in Michaelmasse terme, when Mr. Dugdale came to restore those bookes, fo lent, he found that Mr. Reading was dead, and had constituted one Mr. Williams (a barrister at law of the Temple) his executor.—Addressing himselfe therefore to the sayd Mr. Williams, and desireing a sight of the rest, he very civily brought him to Scriveners Hall, and there shewing him many other old manuscript-bookes, originall charters, and very antient writeings in baggs and hampiers, all relateing to that greate Cathedrall, he freely lent them to him, to carry to his owne lodging, they amounting to noe les than ten porters burdens. Havinge them therefore thus in his private custody, and bestowing paynes to sort them into order, he made extracts from them of what he found historicall in reference to that church.

And to the end the memory of those noble and antient monuments might be preserved, which were afterwards destroyed (the church being made an horse garrison by the late rebellious usurpers) did, by the helpe and favour of fundry worthy persons, who voluntarily offered to be at the charge of those plates, in which the representations of them were cutt in brasse; as alsoe the lively prospect of the whole fabrick (inside and outside) accomplisht the same: And havinge succinctly framed an historicall narrative
of

of the foundation and endowment thereof; likewise of all the chantries, and what else was most memorable therein, or relating thereto, made it publique by the presse in anno 1658.

But as the darkeſt night hath its morning, ſo did it pleaſe Almighty God at laſt to put an end to the tyranny of thoſe late uſurpers by the miraculous reſtoration of our preſent Sovereigne, King Charles the 2d, in the yeare 1660, which was about twelve years after the moſt execrable murder of his royall father of bleſſed memory.

So ſoone therefore as thoſe who were of greateſt truſt with our preſent Sovereigne, then beyond ſea, did, by their entelligence from hence, diſcern in what diſtraction thoſe uſurpers then were; and how that all people were weary of their oppreſſions ſo that the time of his moſt happy returne drew nigh, to prevent the importunity of others who aymed at the office of Norroy King of Armes, which was then void by the removall of Sir Edward Walker unto the office of Garter; Sir Edward Hyde, Knt. then Lord Chancellour (afterwards Earle of Clarendon) haveing ſeen the booke of Warwickſhire antiquities, and the firſt volume of the Monafterion Anglicanum, while he was with the King in foreigne parts, moveing his Majeſty on the behalfe of the ſayd Mr. Dugdale, for that place and office of Norroy, readily obtained it, with a ſpeciall warrant under the royall ſignet to prepare a patent under the greate ſeale for the ſame; which paſſed accordingly, bearing date (after his ſaid Majeſty's happy returne) upon the eighteenth day of June, in the 12th yeare of his reigne, (anno ſcilicet 1660) the ſecond volume of the Monafterion being then in the preſſe, and publiſhed the next yeare following, viz. anno 1661.

Soone after which, ſcilicet in anno 1662, came out of the preſſe his historicall worke of imbanking and drayning the fennes and marſhes of this kingdom, (adorned with fundry exact mapps of the parts and places ſo drayned) deduced from fundry publique records and antient manuſcripts at the inſtance of the Lord Gorges, Sir John Marſham, Bart. and other who were adventurers in that coſtly and laudable worke, for drayning the greate levell, which extends itſelfe into a conſiderable part of the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolke.

After which, having in his many yeares labour in search of records for those his workes already published, taken notes of the Lord Chancellours of England, Lord Treasurers, Masters of the Rolls, Judges of all the Courts in Westminster Hall, King's attorneys, and solicitors, and serjeants at law, likewise of the antiquities of our laws, Courts of Justice ; as also of the Inns of Courts and Chancery for students in that excellent profession, he compiled that historicall worke, intituled *Origines Judiciales*, (adorned with exact cutts in copper-plates, of the armes in the windows of all the Innes of Court, and Serjeants Innes) which was made publique by the presse in anno 1666.

And having been much importuned by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Sheldon) and the then Lord Chancellor, (Earl of Clarendon) to perfect that collection begun by the learned Sir Henry Spelman, Knt. of his intended second volume of the provincially councils here in England, making different search for such materials as might be found in the famous Cottonian library, or otherwise ; did make transcripts thereof, and fitted them for the presse, the whole volume amounting to full two hundred sheets in folio, all whereof, excepting fifty and seven, were totally of his the said Mr. Dugdale's collection.

So likewise for the whole Glossary of that learned Knight, whereof the manuscript copy, (written by Sir Henry's own hand) was not at all ordered for the presse ; much of it being loosely written and with abbreviations, and with sundry bits of paper pinn'd thereto, which he tooke paynes to dispose of unto proper order, transcribing many of those loose papers, marking what was proper to difference the character, and so brought it to the presse: Both which workes were also published in the yeare 1666 without any alteration from Sir Henry's copy, as by some hath been ignorantly surmised.

Having likewise in this course of his collections made at Oxford in the time of the rebellion, extracted from sundry manuscripts divers notes relating to the antient nobility of this realme, and not being ignorant that those volumes of the Monasticon would yeild a multitude of good materials in order to an historicall worke of the Baronage ; he thought fit to go againe to the Tower, Exchequer, and Office of Rolls in Chancery lane : as also to the Archbishop's principall register, and registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury, for wills, and testaments, dispensations for marriages, &c. Whence, and from many choyse manuscripts in private hands, monumentall inscriptions, and
other

authorities, (which after a great part of thirty years labour he had been gathering) at length he compiled that large worke in two volumes, intituled the Baronage of England—

In makeing of which collection, he omitted nothing of consequence, which related to the foundation and endowment of the cathedrall and collegiate churches of England and Wales, consisting of secular canons; nor what he could else observe concerning the monasteries, to the end that they might be made use of as additaments, to those volumes. And in the yeare 1673 publisht all those additaments, together with what he had so collected for those cathedrall and collegiate churches before specified: But these volumes of the Baronage hanging long at the presse, came not out till the yeares 1675 and 1676.—

Towards the end of which last mentioned year (scilicet 1676) 20 Febr. Sir Edward Walker, Garter Principall King of Armes, departed this life, the sayd Mr. Dugdale being then at his house in Warwickshire, whereupon much dispute grew betwixt the Right Hon. Henry then Earle of Norwich (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) as Earle Marshall of England, and the King, touching the nomination of the person unto whome his Majesty should by his letters patent grant that office; the Chancelour of the Garter, on the King's behalfe, strenuously insisting upon his Majesty's right to nominate, by reason that the said office of Garter was an employment chiefly relateing to that honourable order, for attending at all installations and festivalls, and performing other services unto the Sovereigne and Knights, companions thereof.

The Earle on his part, as Earle Marshall, and cheife superintendant of the office and officers of armes, alleaging the usage of his predecessors in that honourable office of Earle Marshall, to recommend and nominate to the King, upon the death or vacancy of any King of Armes, Herald, or Pursuivant, such person or persons to supply the place, as he should thinke fitt and proper for that service.—

In which contest one Sir Wm. Howard, Knt. (a person very well qualified with learning in all points of honour and armes) haveing obtayned the favour of divers noblemen, to move the King on his behalf, his Majesty inclined much to him, and the Earl of Norwich (on the other part) accounting it a derogation to his office of Earle Marshall

shall to be refused the like privilege as his predecessors therein had been permitted to enjoy, for which he produced some late precedents; but acknowledging, that he had nothing to do as to any superintendence over him as an officer of the Garter; nevertheless, as Garter is Principall King of Armes, he is subordinate to his authority. The King at length asking him whom he had a desire to recommend; he presently named Mr. Dugdale; whereupon his Majesty immediately replied, "Nay then I am content."

Whereupon the Earle Marshall caused his secretarie to advertise Mr. Dugdale thereof by the post that night, (he being then in Warwickshire) and earnestly to presse his speedy coming up to London.

Which news not a little surprizing him, being so farr from any thoughts thereof; that upon some letters from certaine honourable persons, upon the death of Sir Edward Walker, earnestly importuneing his speedy repaire to London in order to his obtaining that office, (which, as he was the next King of Armes, to whom it properly belonged, and the most antient officer in the Colledge of Armes then living, by above twenty yeares, than any other, none could pretend to so faire a clayme) he excused himselfe in respect of his age.

But after serious consideration what to resolve on therein, having a farr greater desire to wave it than otherwise; he grew doubtfull whether it might not be ill taken by the King, that his Majesty so freely assenting to the Earle Marshall's recommendation of him, he should refuse what was thus intended him as a favour. And feareing also the Earle Marshall's displeasure in case he should not comply with him therein; at length concluding with himselfe, that it was by God Almighty's disposal thus cast upon him, (whose great and wonderfull providence extendeth to the very least of all humane actions) he resolved to accept it, and within a few days after rode up to London accordingly, being there welcomed by the Earle Marshall with very noble expressions for complying with him therein.

Whereupon he passed his patent, under the great seale for that office of Garter upon the xxvth of April anno 1677. And afterwards, scilicet on Thursday being the xxiiij of May (Ascension Day) was solemnly created into that office, at the Colledge of Armes, by the Earle of Peterborough, who then exercised the office of Earle Marshall,

as

as deputy to the Earle of Norwich, by virtue of his Majesty's immediate warrant for that purpose. And the day following, (viz. Friday the xxvth of May) being brought before the King in the old bed-chamber at Whitehall, by the said Earle Marshall, received the honour of Knighthood, (much against his will by reason of his small estate) at which time his Majesty put the badge of the order hung in a chayne of gold (usually worne by Garter King of Armes) about his neck.

After which upon the 1st day of June next ensuing in a solemn chapter, held by the sovereign and divers companions in the Red-Roome at White Hall, he tooke his oath as Garter, kneeling by the King, which was administered to him by the Bishop of Salisbury as Chancelour of that noble order.

As to the exercise of his office as Norroy, when he was provinciall King of Armes for the northern parts of this realme, the bookes of his visitations of the severall counties of Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, Chester, Lancaster, Yorkshire, Bishoprick of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, under his charge, remaining in the Office of Armes, will sufficiently manifest his care and diligence therein by taking exact notice of all collateralls, viz. uncles, aunts, brothers, and sisters, in the descents by him entred.

Likewise in publicly disclayming such as took upon them the titles of Esquier or Gentleman without just right; and faithfully registring the armes of all such as could manifest any justifiable right thereto.

Alsoe in defacing such tablets of armes as he found in any churches or other publique places, as were fictitious; and pulling down severall atchievements irregularly, and against the law of armes hung up in any churches, or chapells, within the precincts of his province; the particulars whereof are fully exprest in that large booke of the Office of Armes, covered with ruffet leather, called the Earle Marshall's Booke, which containeth sundry orders of the Earle Marshall of England and Lord Commissioners for the exercise of that office, with other memorialls of note.—

And farther to vindicate the just rights of his said office, commenc't a suit at the common law agaynst one Randle Holme, a paynter in the city of Chester, who had
boldly

boldly taken upon him to invade his office of Norroy, by prepayring atchievements for the funerall of Sir Raphe Ashton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, Knt. and given direction for a funerall proceeding at the solemnity thereof. Whereupon he had a verdict against him the sayd Holme, at the generall assizes held at Stafford in March anno 1667, recovering good damages and costs of suit.—

Divers atchievements also, set up in fundry churches within his said province of Norroy, contrary to the law of armes, by the said Holme the paynter, he pulled down and defaced, viz. in the city of Chester, at Bredworth, Nether-Pever, Hooton in Wirrall, (all in Cheshire) Biddulph in Staffordshire; as also at Chirke in North-Wales; and likewise defaced many fictitious armes which he found engraved on tomb stones at Newcastle upon Tine in Northumberland; of all which particular mention is made in the said register booke called the Earle Marshall's Booke.

The printed bookes by him given to the Herald Office are these, viz. the Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated; the Monasticon Anglicanum, in three volumes; the History of St. Paul's Cathedrall; the History of Imbanking and Drayning the Fenns; his booke intituled Origines Judiciales; and his two volumes of the Baronage of England.

Of manuscripts these; one large volume of the Armes and Monuments in the Cathedrall of Yorke, and diverse other Churches in that county, lively trickt up with a pen, (by Mr. Gregory King then his clerk, since Rouge-Dragon Purfuivant of Armes) and the epitaphs transcribed according to the very letter of each, all bound in ruffet leather.

Another manuscript booke, containing a transcript of three old visitations, which are not in the Herald's Office, viz. of Lancashire in King Henry the Eighth's time, Staffordshire in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Northumberland in the time of King James, bound also in ruffet leather.

Another manuscript booke covered with velome, and new marked L. 12, containing diverse armes in colours, of forreign Kings and Princes, Brittish Kings, antient English nobility, with their crests, supporters and badges; as also armes of the Scottish and
Irish

Irish nobility ; the armes of the Heralds Office, and of the three Kings of Armes ; badges of diverse noblemen, with severall other things of note and pedegrees of divers noble families.

By the procurement also of the sayd Mr. Dugdale, were those manuscripts bookes containeing copies and extracts from divers publique records given to the Heralds Office by Thomas Pavey, Esq. now one of the masters of the requests. So likewise were all those manuscript-bookes and printed bookes, relating to history and genealogy, which were likewise bestowed on the said office by the now Duke of Norfolke in anno 1678.

The said Mr. Dugdale was also the cheife promoter of the Saxon dictionary, compiled by Mr. William Somner late of the city of Canterbury deceased, and printed at Oxford in anno 1659 ; unto whome, in order to his accomplishing that elaborate worke, he contributed a large alphabeticall collection of Saxon words made by himselfe, which collection is amongst his owne manuscript bookes ; some acknowledgement whereof Mr. Somner hath made under the worde SIPEROCA.—

After all this, it must not be forgotten that the said Mr. Dugdale haveing taken speciall notice of the rise, growth, and fatall issue of the late horrid rebellion, begun by the Scotts in anno 1639, and afterwards profecuted by the English through the influence of a malevolent party in the late long Parliament of King Charles I. which began at Westminster the 3d of November 1640, of which he did compose a succinct history in folio, extending the same unto the happy restoration of our late Sovereign King Charles the Second anno scilicet 1660, which he did never designe to be made publique by the presse whilst he lived ; was at the importunity of some honourable persons, (who thought the publishing of it sooner very seasonable) prevailed with him to printe it at Oxford in anno 1681.—

Since which, scilicet in anno 1682, he hath also published a breife discourse in 8vo. intituled the Antient Usage in Bearing Armes, printed likewise at Oxford, unto which he hath annexed a catalogue of the English Nobility, and Bishops, as also of the Barons from the first rise of that dignity in 9 Jacobi Regis to that present yeare.

Befides these already published, he had made ready for the presse choise collections from our publique records of all summons to Parliament of the nobility, beginning with that in the 49th of H. 3. and extending to that began at Oxford the 21st of March 1689, and made publique by the presse in anno 1685.

Alsoe a short historicall account of such marks and ensignes of honour as are commonly called Armes, shewing their originall, true use, and the antient practise in learning them. Whereunto are added certaine brief observations touching the antiquitie of heralds, their employments, rights, priviledges, and succession; deduced from sundry authentique memorialls and other authorities.—

Befides his historicall discourse of the antient familie of Haftings Earles of Huntingdon, already published in the 1st volume of the Baronage of England, he composed a farr more large history of that honourable family, from the authority of publique records, and a multitude of charters and evidences in the custody of Theophilus now Earle of Huntingdon.—

The like for the familie of Manners Earle of Rutland; as alsoe of the antient Lords of the honour of Belvoir (their principall feat) so likewise of the Vernons, and other more antient Lords of that great mannour of Haddon, in the Peake of Darbyshire, the present inheritance of John Earle of Rutland; but the papers are not yet delivered to them.

Unto sixty faire volumes of elaborate collections from records by the late learned and industrious antiquary Sir Lo. Kniveton (now in the custody of Christopher Lord Hatton) he made perfect indexes, referring the names of all persons and places to the respective counties; all which are in number twenty six thin folios, covered with blew papers; besides those to Leland's Itineraries and Collectanea.

To the severall volumes of most of our antient English historiographers, which are published in print, (viz. Mathew Paris, Mathew Westminster, Roger Hoveden, Henry Huntingdon, Ethelward, and Ingulphus, together with Thomas of Walsingham) he hath made certaine indexes for his owne use.

He

He also composed divers genealogique tables of the Kings, and antient nobilitie of this realme, extracted from our old historiographers, quoting the particular folios for prooffe: the like of the Kings and principall nobility of Scotland; all bound up in one volume of ruffet leather.

The like alsoe of the other Kings of Christendome and greate families of Germany, extracted from their best historiographers and genealogists.

His collections of materials from the records in the Tower of London, the rolls of Chancery-lane, the treasury of the Exchequer, the King's Remembrancers Office, and other places: as also from leiger-bookes, and antient manuscripts in the famous Cottonian and Bodleian libraries: likewise from a multitude of originall charters, of which he did make use in compiling his historicall worke of Warwickshire Antiquities, and the Baronage of England; all gathered and written with his own hand, are in number no lesse than twenty seaven volumes in folio: all which to be preserved to posterity he hath given by his last will and testament to the Univerfity of Oxford to be kept; as also sixteen others (some written also with his owne hand) in a presse made purpofely for them in that new building called Musæum Ashmoleanum, neere to the famous theater, lately there erected.—

At the upper end of the chancell of the parish-church of Shustocke aforefaid he did in his life time chuse a narrow vault to be made, and two coffyns of stone for the sepulture of himselfe, and his wife. Over which is placed, and fixed to the wall on the north side of the said chancell, a large and stronge tombe of free-stone, in forme of an altar with his armes, impaling his wives, carved on the side thereof: and above it in the wall, hath fixed a tablet of white marble, bordered with the like free-stone, well wrought with faire mouldings, on which is this epitaph.

M. S.

WILLIELMI DUGDALE EQUITIS AURATI
 ANTIQUITATUM WARWICENSIS COMITATUS ILLUSTRATORIS:
 QUI, PER OMNES CURIÆ HERALDICÆ GRADUS ASCENDENS,
 IN PRINCIPALEM REGEM ARMORUM ANGLICORUM
 TITULO GARTER
 TANDEM EVECTUS EST.
 UXOREM MARGERIAM JOH. HUNTBAC DE SEAWALL
 IN COM. STAFF. FILIAM
 DUXIT.
 E QUA FILIOS PLURES, AB HAC LUCE IN TENERA ÆTATE SUBLATOS
 JOHANNEM VERO SUPERSTITEM,
 FILIASQUE DIVERSAS
 SUSCEPIT.
 DIEM OBIIT DECIMAM FEBRUARII ANNO MDCLXXXV.

His wife dying before him ; at the west end of the before specified tombe this memoriall
 of her death is graven.

MARGERIA UXOR
 WILL. DUGDALE EQ. AUR.
 OBIIT 18^o DEC. 1681.

No. II.

Vitæ Gregorij King Fecialis Armorum primo Rouge Dragon titulo deinde
Lancaſtrienſis occurſus præcipui.

*Some miscellaneous notes of the birth, education, and advancement of GREGORY KING,
Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, afterward Lancaſter Herald.*

THE city of Litchfield has given in this 16th century two Heralds to the College of Arms, viz. Elias Aſhmole, Windfor Herald, born the 23d of May, 1617, and Gregory King, Lancaſter Herald, born the 15th of Dec. 1648; not to mention that the father of Mr. Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, was alſo born in this city.

Mr. King was the eldeſt ſon of his father Gregory King, by Elizabeth his firſt wife, daughter of Mr. J. Andrews of Sandwich, whom he married in Kent 20 Jan. preceding the birth of their firſt born. The father was born at Leiceſter, where his anceſtors had lived for ſome generations, and where ſome of the family yet remain. He was the ſon of J. King, who having only two ſons, Gregory and Thomas, dyed when Gregory the eldeſt was only ſeven years of age. However, he left him a fair houſe, garden, and orchard, without the Northgate of that ancient borough, which he ſould anno 1648, a little before the birth of this Gregory the Herald.—

Gregory the father being a good grammar ſcholar had applyed himſelf much to the mathematicks, particularly navigation, gunnery, ſurveying of land and dyalling, which two laſt parts he exerciſed chiefly for a livelyhood, at other times teaching to write and caſt accounts, and being ſometimes employed in deſigning of the more curious gardens. By theſe and other ſuch like mathematical and ingenuous employments he maintained his family, though not in that poſt as his qualifications would have eaſily enabled him to have done, had he not been addiſted to company-keeping and to that vice which to make it a vertue they call good fellowſhip. So that the care of the family lay wholly
upon

upon his wife, whose character would have equalled that of the best matrons, if her condition had been less obscure.

The inclinations of the father to learning led him to the care of breeding up his sons, but particularly this his eldest son the Herald, to some tolerable degree of literature, in order whereunto he was packt away to school at two years of age; at three years old he read the Pfalter, and at four the Bible very distinctly; though not being very forward of his tongue, he could not then pronounce plain many words. In this year a palsey or parylitique distemper seized him, which held him half a year so violently, that by the forcible shaking of his head and hands he was not able to see to read; it drew his neck awry, and diminished his height full half an inch, and was so severe upon him that his father often prayed that God would take him out of this life, fearing a perpetual deformity. But he recovered it, and at five years and a half old was sent to the Free-School to learn his Accidence. He had not been above half a year with the usher or undermaster, before he was removed by the head-master (at that time, and indeed all the time of Mr. King's going to school) Mr. T. Bevans, who afterwards went to Kidderminster in Worcestershire. He it was, that removed him unto the head-schoole, and took a particular care to shew him more than ordinarily, and shewed him some distinguishing kindneses—this he seemed to be induced to, not only because he found him very forward in respect to his age and very inclineable to his booke, (he never playing the truant all the time of his schooling) but being very little of stature for his age, partly by reason of his fore mentioned sickness, and partly from the stature of his mother, (for his father was of a just stature) his schoolmaster respected him as a little wonder, and endeavoured to render him yet more agreeable by pushing him on faster than those of the same class.

The Grammar and Sententiæ Pueriles were the entertainment of his sixth year, and being arrived at his seventh year his father taught him to write, keeping him at home a month or six weeks, lest he might carry to school the infection of the small-pox, which his younger brother Thomas then five years old laboured under. His own danger of that distemper was over, he having had them at three quarters of a year old, at such time as his mother was severely visited by them, she being blind nine days with them, before which time she passed for a very prettie if not a beautiful woman—but his father never had them to his dying day.

Cordery

Cordery, and Erasmus, Cato, and Ovid de Triftibus, spent the seventh and eighth years of his age, accompanied still with some portions of the Latin Grammar. Ovid's Metam. Virgil, and some other books he learnt in his ninth year, in which his schoolmaster out of a particular fancy taught him to read Hebrew, and he being still very small for his age, his master would appoint now and then some gentlemen of the town to come to school in the evening after five of the clock when the other scholars were gone home, to hear our little spark read in a great Hebrew Bible almost as big as himself. And the next year those of his form being among their exercises to bring out of the Nomenclature a certain number of English, Latin, and Greek words, his master obliged him to repeat also the Hebrew words *ex abundantia*, furnishing him with them in a paper book expressly for that purpose.

In his tenth year he entered into the Greek Grammar, and learnt books of themes and declamations, and the schoolmaster obliging his scholars to take notes of the sermons in Church on Sunday, and to repeat them on Monday evenings, and turn them into Latin against Tuesday morning, this our Herald (being put upon it by his father) took those sermon notes originally in Latin from the Minister's English, which he the schoolmaster understanding, commended him for it, and obliged all the rest of that form or class, which was then the uppermost but one, to do the like.

About this time also it was, that he obtained leave that those declamations, which the head forms had made at their breaking up school at Christmas before the magistrates of the city, might be writ in a long roll handsomely paynted and adorned, and hung up behind them during the repeating thereof, and afterward presented to the magistrates, which from that time became a custome, and was a prettie advantage to our Herald, partly by the gratuity received for his own, which used to be the finest of all the rest, and partly by what he got for writing and embellishing those of the other scholars.

In his eleventh and twelfth year he learnt Rhetoricke and Isocrates, accompanied still with his Grammar, and themes, and some other Greek books, and had the favour of his master to be dispatched sooner than ordinary, that he might have the liberty of attending some scholars of his own, which he then taught to write and cast accounts, the benefit whereof served to buy him books and other conveniencies.

Being

Being in his thirteenth year he read Hesiod and Homer—he made Greek verses with great readiness; he undertook to survey land by himself, when his father was otherwise engaged; and he acted the fool's part by the name of Ropeny in the pastoral comedy of Amyntas, at the Free-School; which being publicly repeated two days, before the magistrates and gentry of the town and others, he gained very much applause thereby, and had money given him by divers of his friends.

He continued the fore mentioned books in his 14th year current, and learnt the Hebrew Grammar: in which year Mr. Dugdale, then Norroy King of Arms, desiring his good friend Dr. Hunter of Lichfield to enquire him out a clerk, the Doctor having taken particular notice of our Herald's acting in the play, recommended him to Mr. Dugdale as a clerk, which his parents readily enough consented to, having at that time five more children to provide for, though in truth our Herald for the last two years had been very little charge to them, and the Rev. Bishop of Litchfield, Dr. Hackett, had designed in four or five months more to have sent him to the University. But this happening in the interim, he was sent over to Mr. Dugdale the latter end of December, 1662, being then only 14 years complete and a fortnight over, and this was the first step to his future advancement in the College of Arms.

But it is to be remembered, that as our Herald was wonderfully forwarded by his father in learning, who taught him near as much at home as he learned at school till he was 10 or 11 years of age, so on the other side his being frequently abroad with his father in measuring land from twelve to 14 years old, he did not make that progress in school learning in those two years, as he might otherwise have done. However, the knowledge he had gained in the mathematics did very well recompense it, and hath been of good advantage to him in the further course of his affairs. With these qualifications, and an inclination to drawing, (for he drew the King's Arms in one of his school books at eight years old) he went out into the world under the tutelage of that great antiquary and indefatigable writer W. Dugdale, Esq. at first Blanc-Lion, afterward Rouge-Croix Pursuivant, and Chester Herald before the civil war, and deservedly made Norroy King of Arms upon the restoration of King Charles II. Mr. Dugdale had the summer before begun the visitation of his province with the counties of Notts and Derby, and in the summer 1663 made a review thereof and visited Staffordshire, taking with him this little clerk, for he was not able of two or three years
after

after to mount a horse from the ground. As the inclinations of his clerk led him to drawing, so that he made that proficiency therein, that Mr. Dugdale contented himself with his tricking the arms into his visitation of Staffordshire that now remains in the office. 'Tis true it is but too meanly done for the publick office, being very short of the tricking which this clerk performed in the subsequent visitations.

He also applied himself to the French tongue, and to pedigree paynting, and within a year or two writ and paynted several for Mr. Dugdale, particularly a large one of Claverin of Northumberland, and after a while paynted and engrossed the several grants of arms that were passed by the said Norroy.

The transcribing the pedigrees, and tricking of the arms of the counties visited by Mr. Dugdale, was the greatest part of this his clerk's employment, saving that afterwards Mr. Norroy gave him leave to take with him into the northern counties blank scutcheons on vellome, wherein to depict the armes of such as desired an attestation of them under the King of Armes' hand—for which end he had all along before taken a paynter with him, the charge whereof this his clerk now saved him.

Mr. Dugdale visited his whole province between the years 1662 and 1666, viz. Notts, Derby, Stafford, Chester, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, in many of which this his clerk took the prospects of towns, castles, and other remarquables; his first attempt being a prospect of Lancaster in 1665. Besides these Mr. Dugdale visited also Shropshire for Sir Edward Bylke, Clarenceux, anno 1664, and in all these counties our Herald had the advantage to accompany him, which rendered him so much the fitter for an Officer of Arms.

But in the beginning of the year 1667 Mr. Dugdale having finished his visitation, had not occasion to keep two clerks, as he generally had done from the year 1663—and having then for his under clerk one Henry Johnstone, since a Benedictine monk, brother to Dr. Johnstone of Yorkshire, the learned physician and good historian and antiquary—at the instant request of the said Doctor, that his brother might be continued with him, whether he was allowed any thing or no, Mr. Dugdale was obliged to consent thereto, and therefore recommended our Herald to the service of Lord Hatton, who being a great lover of antiquities, and a great patron of Mr. Dugdale during the

civil war, was at this time designing a collection of grants, and the arms, quarterings, and supporters of the Nobility, in which this our Herald was employed, and in some other collections, for the space of a year and a half, viz. from summer 1667 to spring 1668-9. But the materials for those collections not being so easie to be procured as was expected, the design fell, and our Herald was dismissed, with great promises of what kindness lay in his Lordship's power to do him.

Hereupon he went to Litchfield to visit his father in spring 1689, whom he expected to have found a widower, having buried his wife, the mother of our Herald, in April the year before; but he found him re-married to Margaret Place, of Yorkshire, ever since 2 Feb. 1668-9. Here he continued 'till the spring following, teaching to write and cast accounts, and employing himself in paynting coaches, signes, and other sorts of oyl paynting, as hatchments, &c. and in instructing the registrar to the Dean and Chapter, and some other inquisitous persons, to read old records, &c.

Hence he was invited by Mr. Chetwynd, of Injeftry, that great ornament of his country for all sorts of curious learning, to peruse and transcribe the deeds of his family relating to his genealogy, which he did in a fair velome book, tricking also therein the most considerable seals, being now 21 years of age.

From hence, about the latter end of the year, he was desired by the Lady Dowager Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, relict of Charles and mother of Digby Lord Gerard, to be her steward, auditor, and secretary, in the room of one Mr. Chaunce, an ingenious gentleman, deceased, who having kept his accounts, and other matters of moment, in characters, gave our Herald the trouble of decyphering them, which in a short time he did with great dexterity. Here he continued, viz. at Sandon, in the county of Stafford, the seat of George Digby, Esq. then living, father to the aforesaid Lady Gerard, till August 1672, having in the interim done many things for that Lady in paynting, drawing, &c.

From hence he removed to London, where he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Lee, Chester Herald, Mr. Sandford, Rouge Dragon, and others of his office, after having first wayted upon his old master, Mr. Dugdale, and having amongst others visited Mr. Hollar, the eminent gentleman, in his way, for etching, who recommended
him

him to Mr. Ogilvy to manage his undertakings. Mr. Ogilby having the King's licence to print all things of his own composing or translating, kept a presse in his house, and under the name of Leybourne, or some other master-printer, did also print any other works, and was at that time printing Sir Peter Leicester's Antiquities of Chester, wherein some old seals being to be engraved, Mr. King made his first attempt in etching upon them, and performed them to satisfaction.—After which Mr. Dugdale reprinting his folio Esop in 8vo. and reducing the sculpts to that volume, Mr. King etched several of them, as he did some of the sculpts in the History of Asia, V. 1. which was then printing at Mr. Ogilvy's, being a translation from De Meurs's impression at Amsterdam; Africa, America, the two Chinas, and Japan, being printed before.

Mr. Ogilvy having projected a new Britannia, designed the same in three volumes, whereof one to treat of the roads of England, another of the rivers and the most remarkable things near them, and the third of towns. He had made some beginning in the measuring of the roads, and was just engraving the counties of Middlesex and Kent; he had engaged a gentleman, one Mr. Falgate, of Essex, to survey his native county. Mr. King travailed along with him, assisted him therein, and collected divers notes out of Churches and other matters of record, in order to the historical account; and in the middle of the winter 1672, in very severe cold weather, they took the inchnography of Ipswich in Suffolk, and Malden in Essex, which were afterward very curiously finished, and sent to those two places.

At Mr. King's coming to Mr. Ogilvy's he found Mr. Leybourne just newly engaged in making a map of London, and viewing the first essay of that survey he found it was projected at a scale of 50 feet to an inch, and yet particularised nothing but only the streets, lanes, &c. Whereupon Mr. King formed a new project of that survey at 100 feet per inch, and expressed the groundplot of every individual house and garden, finished two plates of 20 himself, and ordered the carrying on of the rest of the work, which was finished accordingly, and etched in copper by Mr. Hollar.

To carry on these designs of Mr. Ogilvy great sums of money were requisite, whereupon Mr. Ogilvy projected a lottery of books, principally those of his own printing and publishing, which Mr. King contrived, and assisted at the management thereof. He

also framed for Mr. Ogilvy a lesser lottery of books for Bristol fair at St. James's side, 1673, which turned to a good advantage, Mr. King managing it there.

All this while many surveyors were employed by Mr. Ogilvy, by Mr. King's direction, to measure the principal roads of the kingdom, and they being directed to collect principal notes as they passed along, Mr. King alone digested the notes, and directed the engraving of the plates, and engraved three or four of them with his own hand, being his first attempt at handling the graver. Mr. Ogilvy was very sensible of Mr. King's great assistance to him, and was very kind to him on all occasions, allowing him a musick master to teach him to play on the violin, and offering to renew the patent of his place of cosmographer to the King, and to put Mr. King in jointly or in reversion; but Mr. King declined that proposition.

Whereupon Mr. Ogilvy proposed to Mr. King to undertake wholly, on his account, the survey of Westminster, &c. on the same scale as London, viz. 100 feet to an inch, which Mr. King accepted, and taking to his assistance the aforementioned Mr. Falgate, completed the same in about a twelvemonth's time; this being undertaken in spring 1674, occasioned Mr. King to take a lodging in or near the middle of the said work, and having seen several he at last fixed on one in James-street, Covent-Garden, at one Mrs. Anne Powel's, a maiden gentlewoman, whom after three months he married, scilicet 20 July 1674, in the 26th year of his age, a person of a gentleman's family in Gloucestershire, being the daughter of Mr. J. Powel of Tirley, in the parish of Forthampton, on the further side the Severn, descended from the Powels of Denbighshire.

The survey of Westminster being finished, Mr. King betook himself to engraving principally the letter-work in maps, and performed many things of that kind, as Mr. Holams's great 20 sheet map of England, his little and sheet map of England, and a single sheet map of Barbadoes, with divers other single sheet maps, besides Mr. Morgan's map of London, and many other things of other natures, as the geographical cards published by Mr. Broome the bookseller, but composed by Sir Peter Wyche, which was the parent of all the cards of that kind.

He also now and then was employed in surveying, particularly Soho Fields, whose streets and square were all projected by him, and most of the first articles for building thereof,

thereof, drawn up by him also.—But though he principally employed his time in engraving from 1675 to 1680, yet it must be remembered, that Mr. Sandford, Rouge-
Dragon Purfuivant, and afterward Lancafter Herald, being at the time of his being made Lancafter (scilicet 1685) engaged in the printing of his genealogical history, and shortly after being visited with sickness, desired Mr. King to proceed in the compiling of the said historical part, and to prepare copy for the press, it being then about the fourth book, which Mr. King did accordingly 'till such time as Mr. Sandford's health permitted him to go on with it himself.

Mr. Sandford was then at his lodgings in the Herald's Office, which being upon the same floor with those of Mr. Lee, Chester Herald, was the occasion of Mr. King's renewing his acquaintance with Mr. Lee, who also employed him in many little things, and recommended him to Mr. Andrew Hay, secretary to Henry Earl of Norwich, then Earl Marshal (Thomas Duke of Norfolk, the lunatic, being then living) Mr. King was often made use of by Mr. Hay in many things relating to the affairs of the Earl Marshal's office, all which Mr. Lee designed expressly as a step to introduce Mr. King into the Herald's Office.

Mr. Lee also put Mr. King upon paynting of funeral scutcheons, and to that end put into his hands the funeral work for Sir Edward Sawyer, father to Mr. Robert Sawyer, which was in the year 1676, which Mr. King, being then removed from his house in the middle of James-street, Covent-Garden, to the corner house of the long piazza, next the said street, performed accordingly at home, with his own hands, being his first undertaking of that kind.

Mr. Lee had at this time a great animosity to Sir Edward Walker, Garter, by reason he opposed or disputed in many things the authority of the Earl Marshal, which Mr. Lee studied earnestly to improve and maintain. This occasioned Mr. Lee to make use of Mr. King more intimately in relation to those disputes, and many times brought him into the Earl Marshal's presence; but these disputes ended shortly after with Sir Edward Walker's death, who deceased at Whitehall 16 February 1676-7.

This begat a great dispute with the King and Earl Marshal, touching the disposition of the office of Garter, the Marshal claying the nomination thereof as of all officers

of

of arms, while Sir William Hayward, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and Mr. Ashmole, late Windsor Herald, (before his resignation thereof to Mr. J. Dugdale, son to Mr. Dugdale, Norroy) sett up the King's title, each of them for themselves—Mr. Lee defended the Earl Marshal's title by arguments in writing, in which he all along made use of Mr. King, who attended the cabinet council thereupon more than once. The King at last giving up the point to the Earl Marshal, his Lordship made offer of the place to Mr. Lee, but he refused it, being very ill in health. Whereupon the Earl Marshal asked him, how he should otherwise recompense him for the services he had done him—he answered, if your Lordship will take care of my son, Mr. May, (who was then Rouge Dragon Pursuivant) and of this gentleman, meaning Mr. King, (who was then in Mr. Lee's chamber with the Earl Marshal) I shall think myself sufficiently recompensed.

This piece of justice must be done Mr. Lee, because there were several afterwards who pretended to be particularly instrumental to Mr. King's coming into the Office of Armes, whose concurrent favour Mr. King does nevertheless very gratefully resent, but must always own his promotion purely to Mr. Lee's friendship and favour.

The vacancy of Garter was supplied by Mr. Dugdale, Norroy, Henry Dethick, Rouge Croix, was made Richmond, and Henry Ball, Rouge Rose extraordinary, was made Rouge Croix. But before these gentlemen had passed their patents Mr. Lee departed this life also, viz. on 23 April 1677, whereupon the Earl Marshal gave his warrant the very next day to Mr. May to succeed his father in law in the place of Chester, and the like to Mr. King to succeed Mr. May in the office of Rouge Dragon. However, if this last vacancy had not happened, Mr. Lee had taken care that Mr. King should have been Blanch Lion Extraordinary, and a warrant was prepared for that purpose. Mr. May's patent was passed the 6th of May, and Mr. King's the 7th of May, and these officers, together with Francis Burghill, Mowbray Herald extraordinary, were all created together at the College of Arms by the Earl of Peterborough, Deputy Earl Marshal, the 24th of June 1677.

The fees and profits of the Officers of Arms were at this time so low, that in the first two years after Mr. King's admittance his dividends in the office came but to 11l. and the salaries not payd at all, (though a pursuivant's is but 20l.) This obliged Mr. King
still

ftill to continue his employment of engraving and herald paynting, defigning at that time a map of Staffordshire. Not but that the bufinefs of the office did fhare a good part of his time, which was generally brought to him by Sir Henry St. George, Norroy, neither was Sir William Dugdale wanting to affift his old clerk in what lay in his power. To thefe two Mr. King was moft particularly obliged, they having often occafion to make ufe of him about the affairs of the office, preffed him very much to remove thither, which he did at Lady-Day 1680, Sir William Dugdale accommodating him with a chamber and fome other conveniences, and Sir Henry St. George with a kitchen.

Sir Henry St. George was now Clarenceux, having fucceeded Sir Edw. Bysshe in that office, who died anno 1678, and being under a kind of obligation to make a promife of his predeceffors of giving the profits of the vifitations of certain counties of his province towards rebuilding that part of the College which was then unbuilt, Sir Henry St. George accordingly affigned fix counties of his province for that purpofe, viz. Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Leiceftershire, Warwickshire, Glouceftershire, and Worceftershire. Mr. King being in a manner the only officer that underftood the method of vifitations, was refolved on to be one (whoever was the other) to vifit thofe counties. Accordingly he and Mr. Burghill, Somerfet, were deputed anno 1681, into Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, but Mr. Somerfet left him at the beginning of the journey, and Mr. King profecuted it by himfelf. The times indeed were not well fettled, and Northamptonshire was much divided into factions, fo that the clear profit was not above 30l. and the charges about 80l.

In the fpring 1682 Mr. King, with Mr. May, Chefter, were deputed to vifit Leiceftershire and Warwickshire, and to review Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire. This brought in clear about 130l. and the latter end of the fame year they were further deputed to vifit Glouceftershire and Worceftershire, and to review Leiceftershire and Warwickshire; which journey brought in clear 300l. But Mr. May falling ill of an ague upon his return, which held him a long feafon, Mr. Dethick, Richmond, and Mr. King, were deputed the next fummer to review thofe laft four counties for the Office, and to vifit Herefordshire and Monmouthshire for Mr. Clarenceux upon his own account, which they did, and brought clear into the office about 70l. befide what Sir Henry St. George cleared. This, making 530l. built up the weft fide and fouth-
weft

west corner of the Herald's College, from Garter's staircase. 'Tis true Mr. King out of his zeal for the publick pressed on these visitations somewhat earnestly, which Mr. Clarenceux seemed to resent, for Mr. King easily perceived, that Mr. Clarenceux grew cold to him from that time forward.

About this time, scilicet upon the death of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, who succeeded his brother Thomas, that honor and office came to Henry Lord Mowbray, his eldest son, commonly called Earl of Arundel in his father's time, who having taken notice of Mr. King's qualifications constituted him registrar of the College of Arms, in the room of Mr. Devenish, York Herald, who being nephew to Sir Thomas and Sir Henry St. George, at that time Kings of Arms, obliged him to oppose it, alledging, that no Pursuivant was ever made registrar. But the Earl Marshal demanding, whether he might not make a Pursuivant registrar if he pleased, and they answering yes, Mr. King had quickly his Grace's warrant thereupon: indeed he was in fact registrar before, being employed by his predecessor to enter most things that belong to the registrars to enter. Now though Mr. Clarenceux's affection towards him seemed yet colder and colder, yet it hindered not but that Mr. Clarenceux desired his company along with him anno 1684 into Cambridgeshire, upon his visitation of that county, and Huntingdonshire, which Mr. King readily afforded him.

Not long after which, scilicet the 6th of February, we were all surprized with the sudden demise of that gracious Prince Charles II. Mr. King was found amongst those Officers of Arms, who proclaimed his successor King James II. but it was observed, that Mr. King's countenance was very sad, even during the solemnity, for the loss of so good a King and master. Mr. King was likewise at the funeral of that good Prince, and bore no small share in the management thereof, and particularly by Sir William Dugdale's direction prepared the funeral escocheons for the same.

That solemnity being over, King James presently entered upon the consideration of his own and the Queen's coronation, and the Heralds being often ordered to attend the committee of the council for that affair, were directed to make ceremonials and schemes for the proceeding thereto, which Mr. King certainly prepared, and upon King James's declaring he would have the account of that coronation printed, Mr. Sandford and Mr. King had the Earl Marshal's consent for the doing thereof, which they did accordingly,

cordingly, the greatest part passing through the hands of Mr. King, and indeed the whole management and œconomy of it was purely owing to him; though he avoided being mentioned in the title page, contenting himself with one third part of the propriety therein, and leaving the honour and two thirds of the propriety to Mr. Sandford—well foreseeing, that they would be maligned for it by others of their office, as it fell out afterwards, for Mr. Sandford having opposed the Earl Marshal's appointing Mr. Burghill to be the receiver of fees of honour for the heralds, and endeavoring to vest it in the King, so as that the affair was brought to the council table; the Earl Marshal suspended him, at the insinuation of some of the heralds, for not having finished the history of the coronation; but Mr. Sandford submitting himself to the Earl Marshal, the suspension was soon taken off.

This book answered not the advantage that Mr. Sandford and Mr. King proposed, for the sculps being many and tedious, the book was not finished 'till Christmas, 1687, viz. the Christmas before the Revolution, so that there was not time enough after the publishing for disposing thereof before it was too late, whereby the authors did but just save themselves, for the charge amounted in all to near 600l.

In the year 1687 Mr. Clarenceux began his visitation of London, in which he again desired the assistance of Mr. King, Rouge Dragon, as the entries in Mr. King's handwriting do plainly show, as well as in Cambridge and Huntingdon. In 1685, upon Sir William Dugdale's decease, Sir Thomas St. George came to be Garter; Mr. Dugdale, Windsor, was made Norroy, who was thereupon knighted. Mr. Dugdale had all along a particular respect for Mr. King, which did in some measure recompence the loss of so good a friend as Sir William had been always to him, and on the other side, Mr. King's gratitude to Sir William Dugdale prompted him to do all good offices to his son Sir John, who declared he would not have accepted of a King of Arms' place, but in confidence to Mr. King's friendship in the management thereof—he himself not having addicted himself much to matters of heraldry.

Mr. King had long struggled in the world to make himself master of some little fortune, but his kindness to his relations had carried away all that he could spare from time to time before his marriage; and though by his marrying he laid a good foundation for the time to come, yet the continual care of his relations, and Mr. Ogilby's dying above

100l. in his debt, (whereof he never got one farthing) joyn'd to a generous way of living, to which both his own and his wife's inclinations led them, and the charge of near 60l. in passing his patent for Rouge Dragon, by reason he presented the Earl Marshal's secretary with 20 guineas—these things, I say, kept him from laying up any thing considerable, so that the first attempt to improve what money he could spare was the lending 100l. upon houses in Southwark, in the beginning of the year—the next was his purchasing 21l. 10s. per ann. in land, in the parish of Holy-Cross, Waltham, in Essex—and the last was the purchasing a lease for 33 years of near 60 houses in St. Catherine's, held of the hospital there, the value of which purchase was about 1260l.—but to this he was overpersuaded by some of his friends, it being much above his then condition to compass, so that he was obliged to borrow more than half the purchase money at interest of five per cent.—for all the time of the purchase he did not reckon himself worth in all above 800l. The purchase of the houses in St. Catherine's promised a good income, the rental being 220l. per ann. and for 10 years before they had yielded clear 160l. per ann. it being just before the Revolution, and the taxes in William and Mary's time running very high, and rents falling, it did not prove so well as otherwise it would. It was in this year, 1688, that King James sent several Bishops to the Tower for refusing to give order for reading his declaration for liberty of conscience, upon which Mr. King, being at that instant in company, cried out, “ Then farewell to popery in England,” easily foreseeing that such bold steps as those would inflame the people of England against the Roman Catholics, to whose counsels all those violent proceedings were attributed. The consideration whereof did shortly after ground Mr. King in his opinion, which he declared publicly upon his first reading of the Prince of Orange's declaration, that the Prince came not without expectation of the Crown.

Now though Mr. King had a great respect to the succession of the Crown by legal descent, and therefore could not but have a due resentment for the misfortunes of King James, yet it hindered not but that in obedience to the Earl Marshal's order, grounded upon a particular order from the House of Lords, he assisted at the proclaiming of King William and Queen Mary; and afterward in his own person proclaimed the order for the court of claims as previous to the coronation, and assisted at several fittings of the committee of Bishops for drawing up the coronation service, and prepared four books for that ceremony, viz. one for the King, another for the Queen, a third for the Princess Anne, and a fourth for the Bishop of London, as he had done before the coronation of

King

King James. He also gave more than ordinary assistance at the office in forming the ceremonial of that solemnity, and upon the Coronation Day undertook the fatigue of calling into order the Peers and Peereffes in the House of Lords and Paynted Chamber, their Majesties sitting by; and took upon him the principal care of managing that solemnity, having the Earl Marshal's order to attend thereat as Lancaster Herald, which place Mr. Sandford, Lancaster, had a little before resigned to him, though his patent was not passed till July after, so that for three or four months he was in effect both Lancaster and Rouge Dragon. This resignation cost Mr. King 220l. besides his patent, which was about 40l. more, only he had an allowance from his successor, Mr. Mauditt, of 100l.

The 1st of January following, the Elector of Brandenburg was chosen into the order of the Garter. Sir Thomas St. George, by reason of his age, being then 75, and by reason of the sitting of the Parliament, desired to be excused from carrying the Garter in his own person to that Elector, especially being so long a journey, and thereupon proposed it to Mr. King, whose qualifications for that employment were without dispute, having Latin and French sufficient, and having for some years before addicted himself very much to the study of this order; however, Mr. King desired Sir Thomas St. George to think of some other of the Heralds that were his seniors, and particularly to offer it to Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, but he replied to Mr. King, that if he would undertake it, he would trouble himself no further. Hereupon Mr. King accepted the employment; and Mr. Johnson, nephew to the Bishop of Salisbury, (and afterward Secretary of State of Scotland) was joined with Mr. King in the commission for that affair.

Hereupon Mr. King accepted the employment, and Mr. Johnston, nephew to the Bishop of Salisbury, (and afterwards Secretary of State of Scotland) was joined with Mr. King in the commission for that affair. The commission itself, credential, letter, and instructions, were all drawn up by Mr. King, and being approved of by the Chancellor, were also engrossed by Mr. King for the King's signing.

Having received into his hands the whole habit and ensigns of the order, and prepared his equipage, he kissed the King's hand upon his departure, on the 4th of February, 1689, and having received 250l. advance upon his allowance of 30s. per diem, he set

forward with his colleague on the 12th of March following, and passing through Holland, Westphalia, and the Lunenburgh territories, (Mr. King having all along the favour of Mr. Johnston's own coach) they arrived at Berlin on the 20th of May, and after a private audience of the Elector and Electress and the severall Princes and Princesses of the Electoral family, to which they were conducted with all the ceremonies used to embassadors, (their character being oratores, legati, et deputati) they invested his Electoral Highness with the order with all possible splendor and magnificence on Friday the 6th of January, and dined with the Elector; and within a few days Mr. King was presented by the Elector with 500 gold ducats, and 150 more as a composition for his upper garment, &c. and with his Electoral Highness's sword, value about 10l. His secretary, Mr. Samuel Stebbing, who had been his servant near seven years, was also presented with 75 ducats, and each of his footmen with 15 ducats.

Mr. King having his audience of leave returned by Hamburgh, (Mr. Johnston staying behind as Envoy) and having been very nobly entertained by Sir Paul Rycout, their Majesties' resident there, and by all the principall English marchants there, whilst he wayted for a passage by sea to England, which at length he met with; so that leaving Hamburgh on the 22d of July, he arrived at Hull in August, from whence he rode post to London, leaving his secretary, and servants and baggage to come round by sea, who arriving at London in August, Mr. King kissed her Majesty's hand at Whitehall, (the King being then in Ireland) and having made the Elector's and Electrice's compliments to the Queen, and those others he was charged with, he presented her Majesty with the amber cabinet which the Electress sent by him; and so concluded his negotiation.

Shortly after which, he accounted with Sir Thomas St. George for the moiety of the presents which the Elector made him on that occasion; and upon the King's return from Ireland, was introduced by the Chancellor into his Majesty's presence, to whom he delivered the Elector's letter, and made his Majesty the like compliments in behalf of the Elector, Electress, and Electoral family, as he had done before to the Queen.

Shortly after which he delivered in his bill of extraordinaries for that journey, which amounting in all to 500l. whereof 250l. only had been advanced, he received the remainder.

The

The Duke of Zell was elected Knight of the Garter, and the King declaring he would invest him at the Hague with his own hands, Sir Thomas St. George thought he was obliged in honor to carry over the habit and ensigns of the order himself in person, and being only commissioned himself for that service, desired Mr. King's company as his assistant; Sir Thomas St. George kissed the Queen's hand upon his departure, (the King being gone before into Holland) and in March 1690-1 set forwards for Holland by the way of Harwich, accompanied by Mr. King, and attended by his secretary, one Mr. Chamberlain, and two servants in livery. They arrived at the Hague just the day after the King left it in order to attempt the raising of the siege of Mons, just newly invested by the French. This occasioned his staying at the Hague till the King returned; shortly after which, viz. on the 8th of May, 1691, the King invested the Duke of Zell in his bedchamber there with the Garter and George, the Dukes of Norfolk and Ormond and the Earl of Devonshire assisting thereat, with Sir Thomas St. George, and Mr. King carried him the habit of the order, which he essayed to put on, but without any ceremony, and the Duke presented Sir Thomas with 16 gold medals to the value of 380l. and 73 guineas as a composition for his habit. Mr. King was presented with eight of the same gold medals, value about 148l. the secretary had 50 guineas, and each of the footmen five guineas. They missed their opportunity of returning with the King, and so were forced to stay till the King came back to Holland again, and then went over in one of the yachts, not caring to venture over in the packet boat, having been frightened with a French privateer in their going thither. They arrived at London in 1691, and within two days Sir Thomas kissed the Queen's hand, and concluded that embassy.

In July and August this year, Mr. King having long before promised that he would make a survey for Jesus College, in Cambridge, of certain lands in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Glamorganshire, (as he had done for them in Northamptonshire) took with him one Mr. Fuller, a very good artist in that way, and dispatch't those in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, and being at Gloucester engaged one Stephen Jeffreys, an ingenious Quaker, to undertake that in Glamorganshire, computed at 800 acres, but measuring 1200 acres; Mr. King, at Mr. Fuller's request, agreed to Mr. Fuller's return to London from Gloucester, himself proceeding forwards to Glamorganshire, and taking an exact account of the severall particulars saw the work begun by Jeffreys, and so returned to London; but the wet he met with in this journey brought upon him, as
 spring a most violent sciatica. This

This year the Parliament sitting, Mr. Felton, who married the younger of the two daughters and co-heiresses of James Earl of Suffolk, petitioned the King for the barony of Lord Audley of Waldon, being a barony by writ descendible to the females; the Lady Essex Griffin thereupon, as being the elder daughter and co-heir, counter-claimed the said barony, and the Earl of Suffolk claimed it in the third place as heir male. The Earl of Thanet (whose claim to the barony of Clifford I had managed and got allowed the year before) recommended my Lady Essex Griffin to me. I drew up their case, proposed arguments, got it printed, and seconded with another paper of arguments, instructed their counsel with precedents, and attended the several hearings; but the Parliament breaking up before it came to any conclusion, Mr. Felton thought it not fit to renew it the next sessions.

In 1691 the Elector of Saxony, and the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain, were elected Knights of the Garter. The Earl of Dorset hastened his installation, and Mr. King having prepared the achievements and other things of that kind for his Lordship, the installation was performed at Windsor. But the King gave no directions for carrying the order to his Electoral Highness of Saxony till the latter end of the summer.

Now whether any neglect of himself in the hurry of my Lord Dorset's installation, or the wet that he took in his journey to Wales the year before, might be the cause of that violent illness which Mr. King fell into this spring, is hard to say, but he was seized about Easter with a sciatica, which for seven or eight weeks together increased to that degree, that he was obliged to make use of crutches, and was proof against all the prescriptions of physicians, apothecaries, and surgeons; finding no ease or relief by any thing but liquid laudanum, though he underwent all degrees of pharmacy. However, it pleased God to restore him to the use of his limbs again about the latter end of July. Soon after which the King sent orders over for carrying the Garter to the Elector of Saxony; but it being some months after before that affair was ready, Mr. King in the mean time dispatched the pedigree of Sir Richard Newdigate, which had been long in hand, but was now finished with great exactness, accompanied with extracts of many deeds pertinent thereto, and the draughts of severall monuments of the family.

But

But to come to the affair of the Elector of Saxony's Garter. Sir Thomas St. George, who had now been a year a widower, was engaged in a new amour, so that he could have no thoughts of going to Saxony himself in person; besides he foresaw it would be a winter journey, and he knew the length of the way, having had the honor, when he was Somerset Herald, anno 1669, to carry the order in the room of Sir Edward Walker, the then Garter, to this Elector of Saxony's grandfather. There could be no difficulty in the choice of the person to supply the place of Sir Thomas St. George on this occasion, Mr. King having approved himself an absolute master of that affair by his late conduct therein, so that Mr. King was presently addressed unto for the undertaking thereof; but Mr. King's late violent illness, whereof some unhappy effects had scarce yet left him, for it had interrupted his very speech and memory, made him not easily resolve to accept of it, lest his distemper might return in the journey; but Sir Thomas telling him, that he would not think of any body else, and therefore if Mr. King declined it, he should be obliged to undertake it himself, which at his age, being then 77 or 78, would not be very agreeable to him; Mr. King adventured upon it.

Hereupon Mr. King prepared, by the Chancellor of the Order's directions, the commission, credential, letter, and instructions, which were signed by the Queen the 20th of August, 1692. By which commission Sir William Colt, Knt. their Majesties' Envoy residing with the Princes of the house of Lunenburgh, and who principally had promoted this affair, was joyned with Mr. King for the performing that ceremony. This being a piece of justice claimed by Sir William Colt, by reason he was not inserted in the commission for carrying the Garter to the Duke of Zell, being the Prince at whose court he most ordinarily resides.

The passing a privy seal for Mr. King's allowance and advance on this occasion spent a great deal of time, Mr. King expecting the same allowance as Sir Thomas St. George had the year before, viz. 40s. per diem; but in that pressing circumstance of affairs, occasioned by the excessive charge of the war, it could not be obtained, so that at Mr. Garter's instance Mr. King accepted the old allowance of 30s. per diem, and his privy seal was passed about Michaelmas accordingly.

But the difficulty of getting the money still remained, and Mr. King was obliged to stay till his Majesty's return from Flanders, so that he did not kiss his Majesty's hand upon

upon his departure till the 27th of November, and though he received not his advance money till the 2d of December, yet he departed on his journey the 3d of December, 1692, and passing through Holland arrived at Osnaburg the 15th, at Hanover the 18th, and at Cell the 19th of December, where Sir William Colt received him with extraordinary kindness. But the King's affairs in relation to the ninth electorate, then newly conferred on the Duke of Hanover, detained Sir William Colt till the 31st of December, when setting forwards for Saxony, they came to Leipfick January 6, and to Dresden Jan. 9, Mr. King having the favour of Sir William Colt's own coach.

The court of Saxony had long expected them, so that now no time was to be lost in completing the ceremony; whereupon they had their first audience the 13th of January, their second, at which the Elector received the Blue Ribband, Garter, and Lesser George, on the 20th of January, and the grand ceremony was performed the 26th of January with all splendor and magnificence, the Elector resolving to outdo the Exemplar of Brandenburg. The caroufell, the fireworks, the glorious opera, the masquerade, and the other diversions which followed in honor of this solemnity were very extraordinary, and the Elector did somewhat outdo the Elector of Brandenburg even in the presents; for Mr. King was presented, in right of Garter King of Arms, with 50 pieces of gold purposely coined, each of the value of 10 ducats, in an embroidered crimson velvet purse, and in another curious purse of nuns work 200 ducats as a composition for his habit. His secretary was presented with six large silver beakers partie gilt, and his footmen with 15 dollars apiece.

The two commissioners only, as the custom is, dined with the Elector on the day of the ceremony, and on Sunday the 5th of February they had their audience of leave, and dined again with his Electoral Highness; Sir William Colt at the same time taking his audience as Envoy, that he might immediately enter upon the treatie for the Elector's forces to serve upon the Rhine against the French the ensuing campaign, which treaty was concluded accordingly.

Mr. King being handsomely conducted out of Dresden, left that place the 13th of February, arrived at Hamburg the 26th of February, at Amsterdam the 1st of March, and at the Hague, where staying till his Majesty's arrival there from England, he waited on his Majesty, and having given his Majesty an account of his legation,
and

and made their Electoral Highnesses' complements, he delivered the Elector's letter to his Majesty, and so took his leave, returning to England the 19th of April, and kissing her Majesty's hand the 23d of April, whereby he concluded his embassy, but had not his bill of extraordinaries of 344l. 9s. 5d. for that journey ordered him till the 26th of July, 1694.

Mr. King, while he was at the Hague, put into Mr. Blathwayt's hands a memorial touching the installation of these three foreign Princes at Windsor by proxy; and visiting the Ministers of those foreign Princes there, advised them to second the said memorial; whereupon, in May following, his Majesty's pleasure was signified over to England for their instalment; whereupon Mr. King, by the Chancellor's directions, computed the charge at 552l. 10s. besides the dinner, which was imprest into the Chancellor's hands for the use of the severall officers and persons concerned in the fees, and for the achievements, which achievements Mr. King also prepared. But the fixing of proper proxies, and the adjusting the dinner, gave some delay to the said instalment. In the mean time Mr. King employed himself in finishing the draughts of the surveys he made two years before for Jesus College; and in a large pedigree for the Earl of Thanet, and other busines for the Office.

The said installation being received, and a day nominated by the Chancellor for the ceremony, Mr. King payd the fees to the Dean and College of Windsor, amounting to 200l.; but the Chancellor interesting himself in the plate money for the altar, which then lay in the Dean's hands undisposed, would have stopt these fees upon the Dean, so that the day being put off, Mr. King was obliged to take security of the Dean for the said 200l. the Chancellor requiring Mr. King to make it good. The want of money for a dinner delayed these installations for some time, but 100l. being ordered by the treasury in September, 1693, the season of the year was then the pretence for delaying them. And so it stood all winter; but in March the day was appointed for the 5th of July, 1694, and all the necessary instruments signed by the King. But in the mean time the Elector of Saxony dyed. Upon which Mr. King represented to the Chancellor, how reasonable it was that all the honor should be payed to the Elector that might be, since his not being installed was not the Elector's fault; and this happening at the time when a committee of the Garter was to meet upon the score of the Earl of Shrewsbury's election into the order, (upon the death of the Duke of Hamilton) the said committee

H

agreed,

agreed, that it was fitt the Elector of Saxony's achievements should be hung up for form sake, and directed Mr. King to draw up an act of dispensation thereupon: which the Chancellor opposing, as willing to save their Majesties those installation fees, amounting to 126l. 13s. 4d. the matter was re-committed to the Knights committee of the Garter, who on May 29 reported it to the Queen according to the order which Mr. King had drawn up, whereupon the installation of the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Zell, and Earl (but then Duke of) Shrewsbury, was performed at Windsor June 5, 1694, and the achievements of the Elector of Saxony having first been hung up for form sake, were taken down, and offered, together with the Duke of Hamilton's, immediately before the installation. At which ceremonie Mr. King officiated as assistant to Sir Thomas St. George, Garter, who was not yet perfectly recovered of his indisposition, the Queen having passed a warrant for Mr. King to have officiated absolutely for Garter, and to have worn the mantle if the case had required it.

About Christmas, 1693, Sir John Dugdale, Norroy, proposed to resign his place to Mr. King on several considerations, and all things being adjusted between Sir John and Mr. King, Sir John addressed himself by letter to the Earl Marshal for leave; but could not obtain leave, notwithstanding divers applications were made to his Grace in Sir John's behalf.

The latter end of summer, 1694, Mr. King solicited the King's coronation fees to the heralds; but while it was depending the Queen dyed, scilicet 28 of December, 1694, after an indisposition of eight days (of the small pox). Shortly after which Mr. King was sent for by the officers of the wardrobe to undertake the escocheons and other heraldry work for the funerall, and having given them a scheme of what was necessary for Whitehall, received the several quantities of silk necessary for the same; but the Earl Marshal having, by order of council of Jan. 9, the direction as to the number and manner of the escocheons and other trophies for that occasion committed to him, and being willing to gratify Mr. Pink, who was his Grace's coach-paynter (and one of the arms-paynters who principally promoted the decree of 1683) his Grace claimed the nomination of the paynter, which the Earl of Montagu claimed also as master of the wardrobe. At last they each resolved to nominate one, Jan. 19, 1694-5; but the next day the E. M. prevailed upon the Master of the Wardrobe to let him have the sole nomination, whereupon Mr. Pink was nominated entirely with a reservation that what had been delivered to Mr. King should be made use of. Whereupon (on con-

siderations

siderations valuable) it was agreed that Mr. King should perfect what he had begun, which he ordered his paynter, Mr. Campion, to do accordingly, but it amounted onely to the value of 200l. which was not above an 8th part of the whole heraldry work done upon this occasion.

Mr. King's employing Mr. Campion, who was no friend to the agreement between the heralds and the painters as being a considerable looser thereby, gave occasion to incense the Earl Marshal against Mr. King for undertaking this funeral work, infomuch that he transferred the Register's place of the office from Mr. King to Dr. Plott, who was then newly nominated Moubray Herald Extraordinary, but Mr. King's qualifications were so well known to the Earl Marshal, that his Grace through all this affair, treated Mr. King with a handfom respect, as Mr. King on the other side expressed all fuitable deference to his Grace.

In the Chancel of the Church of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, London.

NEAR TO THIS PLACE LYETH INTERRED
 (BY ANNE POWELL, HIS FIRST WIFE)
 THE BODY OF GREGORY KING, ESQ;
 FIRST ROUGE DRAGON PURSIVANT,
 AFTERWARDS LANCASTER HERALD,
 AND SOMETIME DEPUTY GARTER KING OF ARMES,
 SECRETARY TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS
 FOR TAKING AND STATING THE PUBLICK ACCOMPTS
 OF THE KINGDOM;
 AS ALSO TO THE HONORABLE THE COMPTROLLERS
 OF THE ACCOMPTS OF THE ARMY.
 HE WAS A SKILFUL HERALD,
 A GOOD ACCOMPTANT, SVRVEYOR, AND MATHEMATICIAN,
 A CURIOUS PENMAN,
 AND WELL VERSED IN POLITICAL ARITHMETICK.
 BY FRANCES GRATTAM, HIS SECOND WIFE,
 (WHO IN MEMORY OF HER DEAR HUSBAND)
 HATH ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,
 HE HAD ONE SON AND TWO DAUGHTERS, VIZ.
 THOMAS, ELIZABETH, AND FRANCES,
 WHO ALL DECEASED BEFORE HIM IN THEIR INFANCY,
 NATUS LICHFELDIÆ, 13 DEC. 1648,
 DENATUS LONDINI, 29 AUG. 1712,
 ÆTAT. 63, ANNORUM,
 OCT. MENS. ET 16 DIERUM.

No. III.

Catalogue of the Earls Marshal of England, Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.

EARLS MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

THE Earl Marshal is the eighth great officer of State. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the King, and never was held by tenure or serjeanty, (by any subject), as the offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High Constable were sometimes held. The title is personal, the office honorary and officary. They were formerly styled Lord Marshal only, until King Richard II. June 20, 1397, granted letters patent to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name and style of Earl Marshal; and further, gave them power to bear in their hand a gold truncheon, enamelled with black at each end; having at the upper end of it the King's arms engraven thereon, and at the lower end his own arms.

King James I. was pleased, by letters-patent, dated August 29, 1622, to constitute Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal for life; and the next year, the same King granted, (with the advice of the Privy Council), letters-patent, wherein it was declared, that during the vacancy of the office of Lord High Constable of England, the Earl Marshal had the like jurisdiction in the Court of Chivalry, as both Constable and Marshal jointly ever exercised.

This Court is the fountain of the marshal law, and is usually held in the hall of the College of Arms before the Earl Marshal, who has the sole jurisdiction, except in matters touching life and member, which must be before the constable and marshal, a constable being appointed for that time only.

They grant coats armorial, and supporters to the same, to such as are properly authorized to wear them.

On

On the 19th of October 1672, King Charles II. was pleased to grant to Henry Lord Howard, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the office and dignity of Earl Marshal of England, with power to execute the same by deputy or deputies, in as full and ample a manner as the same was heretofore executed by Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers, late Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, grandfather to the said Henry Lord Howard; or by Thomas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, grandfather to the said Thomas Howard, late Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; or by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, grandfather of the said Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; or by John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, or any other Earl Marshal of England; with a pension of L. 20 each year, payable out of the Hanaper office in Chancery; and, on default of the issue male of the said Henry Lord Howard, with limitation to the heirs-male lawfully begotten of the body of the said Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c.; and, on the default of such issue, to descend in like manner to the heirs-male of Thomas, late Earl of Suffolk; and, on default of his issue-male, to the heirs-male of Lord William Howard, late of Naworth in the county of Cumberland, youngest son to Henry Howard, late Duke of Norfolk; and, on default of his issue-male, to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

A Complete List of the LORDS and EARLS MARSHAL of ENGLAND, from the year
1137 to the present time.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1135 | 1. Gilbert de Clare, Lord Marshal, created Earl of Pembroke by King Stephen, 1139. |
| 1149 | 2. Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord Marshal. Died in 1176. |
| 1176 | 3. John, surnamed Marshal, from this office, which was conferred on him by King Henry II. upon the death of Richard, Earl of Pembroke. |
| 1199 | 4. William Marshal, Lord Marshal, grandson of the former John; who having married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard Strongbow, was by King John created Earl of Pembroke in 1201. |
| 1219 | 5. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. |
| 1231 | 6. Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. |
| 1234 | 7. Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. |
| 1242 | 8. Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. |
| 1245 | 9. Anselm Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. |

1245 10. Roger

- 1245 10. Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, Lord Marshal, in right of Maud his mother, one of the sisters and co-heirs of the last five Marshals.
- 1269 11. Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk; whose estate being confiscated to the Crown, came, after his decease, into the King's hands.
- 1307 12. Robert de Clifford, made Lord Marshal by King Edward II. *durante bene placito*.
- 1308 13. Nicholas Seagrave, Lord Seagrave.
- 1315 14. Thomas Plantagenet (of Brotherton), Earl of Norfolk, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Lord Seagrave.
15. Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk, was often honoured with the title of Lady Marshal, and was afterwards created Duchefs of Norfolk.
16. William, &c. Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.
17. Thomas Beauchamp, (the elder), Earl of Warwick.
18. Edmund Mortimer, Lord Mortimer.—These did all of them successively discharge the office of Lord Marshal; but whether as deputies to the Lady Margaret, is not certain.
- 1377 19. Henry Lord Percy, Lord Marshal at the Coronation of King Richard II. John Fitzallan, Lord Maltravers. *Camden*.

EARLS MARSHAL.

- 1383 20. Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, grandson to the Lady Margaret by her daughter Elizabeth, was made the first Earl Marshal by King Richard II. and afterwards created Duke of Norfolk.
- 1398 21. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, was made Earl Marshal on the banishment of the Duke of Norfolk.
22. Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, did, on his father's death, at Venice, assume the title of Earl Marshal; but the office was exercised by John, Earl of Salisbury. *Camden*.
- 1400 23. Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, made Lord Marshal of England for life, by King Henry IV. in the beginning of his reign.
- 1412 24. John, Lord Mowbray, brother of Thomas, Earl Marshal, was, by King Henry V. restored to the title of Earl of Nottingham and Earl Marshal, and, by King Henry VI. to that of Duke of Norfolk.

1435 25. John

- 1435 25. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1445 26. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1476 27. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, second son to King Edward IV. was, by his father, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, in right of his wife Anne, daughter and heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. *Camden.*
- 1483 28. John, Lord Howard, in right of his wife Anne, (widow of Richard, Duke of York), daughter and heir of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1486 29. William, Lord Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, in right of Isabel his mother, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by King Henry VII.
- 1497 30. Henry Tudor, Duke of York, second son to Henry, (afterwards King Henry VIII.)
- 1509 31. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, (son to John, Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk, attainted) created first Earl Marshal, and then restored as Duke of Norfolk.
Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. *Camden.*
- 1546 32. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, attainted in 1546.
- 1547 33. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, beheaded.
John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded. *Camden.*
- 1553 34. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, restored to his blood and honours by Queen Mary I.
- 1554 35. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1571.
- 1572 36. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1590.
- 1590 37. W. Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of England.
Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Admiral.
Henry Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain. *Commissioners.*
- 1597 38. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, beheaded in 1601.
- 1602 39. Tho. Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer.
Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral.
Edw. Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse. *Commissioners.*
- 1604 40. Tho.

- 1604 40. Tho. Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.
Lodowick, Duke of Lenox.
Ch. Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral.
Tho. Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain.
Edw. Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse.
Charles, Earl of Devon, Master of the Ordnance.
Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the cinque ports.
Commissioners.
- 1617 41. Edw. Earl of Worcester, Lord Privy Seal.
Ludovic, Duke of Richmond, Lord Steward.
Geo. Marquis of Buckingham, Master of the Horse.
Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral.
Will. Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain.
Tho. Earl of Arundell and Surrey. *Commissioners.*
- 1603 42. Edward Somers, Earl of Worcester, executed the office of Earl Marshal at the Coronation of K. James.
- 1621 43. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, (grandson of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by his son Philip, Earl of Arundel), created Earl Marshal.
- 1646 44. Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c. died in 1652.
- 1672 45. Henry Howard, second son to the last Henry, was, by King Charles II. created Lord Howard, of Castle Rising in Norfolk, and *afterwards* Earl Marshal and Earl of Norwich. He succeeded his brother as Duke of Norfolk.
- 1683 46. Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray, and Duke of Norfolk.
- 1701 47. Thomas Howard succeeded his uncle, and became Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal.
- 1732 48. Edward, brother of the last Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1777 49. Charles Howard, cousin to the above Duke of Norfolk.

DEPUTY EARLS MARSHALL OF ENGLAND, Commissioners for executing that office during the legal incapacity of the Duke of Norfolk.

1661 James, Earl of Suffolk, April 18.

I

1662 Thomas,

- 1662 Thomas, Earl of Southampton; John, Lord Roberts; Henry, Marquis of Dorchester; Montagu, Earl of Lindsey; Edward, Earl of Manchester; Algernon, Earl of Northumberland; *Commissioners* May 26.
- 1701 Charles, Earl of Carlisle.
- 1706 Henry, Earl of Bindon.
- 1718 Henry Bowes, Earl of Berkshire.
- 1725 Talbot, Earl of Suffex.
- 1731 Francis, Earl of Effingham.
- 1743 Thomas, Earl of Effingham.
- 1763 Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
- 1765 Richard, Earl of Scarborough.
- 1777 Thomas, Earl of Effingham.
- 1782 Charles, Earl of Surrey, only son to the Duke of Norfolk.
- 1785 Succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk.

GARTER PRINCIPAL KINGS OF ARMS.		John Anstis, Jun. - - - George I.
William Bruges, - - - Hen. v.		Stephen Martin Leake, - - - George II.
John Smert, - - - Hen. VI.		Sir Charles Townley, - - - Geo. III.
Sir John Wriothesley, - Rich. III.		Ralph Bigland, - - -
Sir Tho. Wriothesley, - Hen. VIII.		Sir Isaac Heard, - - -
Thomas Wall, - - - Hen. VIII.		CLARENCEUX, KINGS OF ARMS.
Sir Christopher Barker, - Hen. VIII.		William Horsley, - - - Hen. v.
Sir Gilbert Dethicke, - Edw. VI.		Roger Leigh, - - - Hen. VI.
Sir William Dethicke, - Eliz.		John Mowbray, - - - Edw. IV.
Sir William Segar, - James I.		Sir William Hawkesloe,
Sir John Burrough, - Car. I.		Thomas Tonge, - - - Hen. VII.
Sir Henry St. George, -		Roger Machado, - - - Hen. VII.
Sir Edw. Walker, - - -		Thomas Benoilt, - - - Hen. VIII.
Sir Edw. Bythe, - - - Protectorate.		Thomas Hawley, - - - Hen. VIII.
Sir Edw. Walker, - - - Cha. II.		Sir Christopher Barker, -
Sir William Dugdale - - - Cha. II.		William Harvey, - - - Mary
Sir Tho. St. George - - - James II.		Robert Cooke, - - - Eliz.
Sir Hen. St. George, - - - Ann.		Rich. Lee, - - - -
John Anstis, - - - - Ann.		William Camden - - -

Sir Rich. St. George, - Cha. I.	Will. Segar, - - -
Sir William Le Neve, - James I.	Rich. St. George, - - James I.
Arthur Squibb, - - -	John Borough, - - -
Sir Edw. Byfhe, - - Protectorate.	Henry St. George, - - Cha. I.
William Ryley, - - - Ditto.	Sir Edw. Walker, - - -
Sir Hen. St. George, - Will. III.	Will. Ryley, - - - Protectorate.
Sir John Vanburgh, - Ann.	Will. Dugdale, - - - Cha. II
Knox Ward, - - - Geo. I.	Sir Tho. St. George, - -
Stephen Martin Leake, - Geo. II.	Sir Hen. St. George, -
Charles Townley, - - -	Sir J. Dugdale, - - - Will.
Tho. Browne, - - -	Robert Devenish, - - -
Ralph Bigland, - - - Geo. III.	Peter Le Neve, - - - Ann.
Ifaac Heard, - - - -	Stephen Martin Leake, Geo. I.
Thomas Locke, - - - -	John Cheale, - - - -
	Charles Townley, - - - -
	William Oldys, - - - -
	Tho. Browne, - - - - Geo. III.
	Ralph Bigland, - - - -

NORROY KINGS OF ARMS.

John Wriothesley, - - Hen. VI.
John Moore, - - - Edw. IV.
Tho. Tonge, - - -
Will. Carlile, - - - Hen. VII.
John Yonge, - - -
Tho. Benoilt, - - -
John Joyner, - - - Hen. VIII.
Christopher Barker, -
Will. Fellow, - - -
Tho. Hawley, - - -
Gilbert Dethicke, - -
Will. Harvey, - - - Edw. VI.
Lawrence Dalton, - - Mary
Will. Flower, - - - Eliz.
Edmond Knight, - - -

Ifaac Heard, - - - -
Peter Dore, - - - -
Thomas Lock, - - - -
Geo. Harrifon, - - - -

IRELAND KING OF ARMS.

John Kirkby, - - - Hen. V.
Tho. Collyer, - - - Hen. VI.
Rich. Ashwell, - - - Edw. IV.

MARCH KING OF ARMS.

John Ferrant, - - - Edw. IV.

GUYEN KINGS OF ARMS.

James Hedingly, - - Edw. I.
Sir Payne Rouet - - - Edw. III.
Will. Horsley, - - - Hen. V.
Tho. Moore, - - - Hen. VI.
Will. Hawkeslowe, - Edw. IV.

GLOUCESTER KINGS OF ARMS.		Edw. Walker, - - -	Cha. I.
Rich. Champneys, - -	Rich. III.	Tho. Lee, - - -	Cha. II.
At the restoration of the order of the Bath.			
Grey Longueville, - -	Geo. II.	Cha. Mawfon, - - -	James II.
Sir Tho. Cullum, - -	Geo. III.	Edw. Stibbs, - - -	Geo. I.
LANCASTER KINGS OF ARMS.		Franc. Hutchenfon, -	
Richard Del Brugge, -	Hen. IV.	John Martin Leake, -	Geo. II.
John Afhwell, - - -	Hen. VI.	George Martin Leake, -	Geo. III.
ULSTER KINGS OF ARMS.		LEOPARD HERALDS.	
Bartholomew Butler, -	Edw. VI.	John Kirkby, - - -	
Nicholas Narboone, -	Eliz.	Nich. Serby, - - -	
Christopher Usher, - -		John Afhwell, - - -	
Tho. Preston, - - -	Cha. I.	John Wryth, - - -	
Will. Robertes, - -	Cha. II.	Will. Hawkesflowe, - -	Hen. VI.
Rich. St. George, - -		CARLISLE HERALDS.	
Sir Rich. Carney, - -		Tho. Hawley, - - -	Hen. VII.
CHESTER HERALDS.		Leonard Warcuppe, -	
Will. Bruges, - - -		Tho. Hawley, - - -	Hen. VIII.
Roger Leigh, - - -		SOMERSET HERALDS.	
James Billey, - - -	Hen. VI.	Will. Haftynges, - -	Hen. VIII.
Rich. Stanton, - - -		Rich. Ratcliffe, - - -	
John Moore, - - -		Tho. Trayheren, - -	
Roger Stamford, - -		Will. Harvey, - - -	
Roger Bromley, - -	Rich. III.	Edmond Atkinson, -	Edw. VI.
Will. Jennings, - -	Hen. VII.	Rob. Glover, - - -	Eliz.
Randolf Jackfon, - -		Will. Segar, - - -	
Will. Flower, - - -	Hen. VIII.	Rob. Treffwell, - - -	
Rob. Cooke, - - -	Eliz.	John Philipot, - - -	James I.
John Hart, - - -		Tho. St. George, - - -	Cha. II.
Edmond Knight, - -		Franc. Burghill, - -	
James Thomas, - -		Sam. Stebbing, - - -	Will.
Thomas Knight, - -	James I.	John Warburton, - -	Geo. I.
Will. Penfon, - - -		Ralph Bigland, - - -	Geo. II.
Hen. Chittinge - - -		Hen. Haftynges, - -	Geo. III.

John Cha. Brooke, - - - J. Bradshawe, - - - Cha. I.

BLANK COURSIER HERALDS.

John Anftis, Jun. - - - Geo. II. Edw. Norgate, - - -

John Suffield Browne, - - - Geo. III. Elias Ashmole, - - - Cha. II.

Geo. Naylor, - - - Henry Ball, - - -

EXETER HERALDS.

John Wrexworth, - - - Tho. Holford, - - -

Will. Boys, - - - Peers Mauduit, - - - Will.

John Mowbray, - - - Hen. VI. James Whorwood, - - - Geo. II.

Robert Dunham, - - - John Kettell, - - -

CLARENCE HERALDS.

John Hafwell, - - - Henry Hill, - - -

Tho. Collyer, - - - Geo. Harrifon, - - - Geo. III.

John Mallett, - - - Hen. VI. Franc. Townshend, - - -

LANCASTER HERALDS.

MOWBRAY HERALDS.

Giles Wafter, - - - Hen. V. Jaques Collyer, - - - Edw. IV.

John Horfeley, - - - Henry VI. Rich. Ashwell, - - -

John Borough, - - - James I. Tho. Benoilt, - - - Rich. III.

Will. Le Neve, - - - Will. Tyndale, - - - Hen. VII.

Joseph Edmondson, - - - Geo. III. Will. Fellow, - - -

WINDSOR HERALDS.

Thomas Moore, - - - Hen. V. Tho. Mylner, - - - Hen. VIII.

Robert Ashwell, - - - Hen. VI. Fulke ap Howell, - - -

John Ferrant, - - - Nicholas Tubman, - - - Mary

Rich. Slacke, - - - Edw. IV. John Cocke, - - - Eliz.

John Yonge, - - - Hen. VII. Nicholas Paddy, - - -

Tho. Wall, - - - Francis Thynne, - - -

Cha. Wriothesley, - - - Hen. VIII. Nicholas Charles, - - - James I.

Rich. Croke, - - - Will. Penfon, - - -

Rich. Turpin, - - - Eliz. Tho. Thompfon, - - -

Tho. Lant, - - - Will. Ryley, - - - Cha. I.

Rich. St. George, - - - Edw. Byfshe, - - -

Sam. Thompfon, - - - James I. Robert Chaloner, - - - Cha. II.

Auguftine Vincent, - - - Greg. King, - - - Will. & Mary

Rowland Fryth, - - - Anne

John Ashwell, - - -		Will. Ryley, - - -	Cha. I.
Tho. Moore, - - -		Robert Browne, - - -	
Tho. Collyer, - - -		Rob. Chaloner, - - -	Cha. II.
Will. Hawkeslowe, -	Hen. VI.	R. Hornebrock, - - -	
John Horsley, - - -		Tho. Segar, - - - -	
Rich. Stanton, - - -		J. Gibbons, - - - -	
Jaques Collyer, - - -		James Greene, - - -	Geo. I.
John Ferrant, - - -		Tho. Browne, - - -	Geo. II.
Roger Mallett, - - -		John Pine, - - - -	
Henry Ffranch, - - -	Edw. IV.	Ralph Bigland, - - -	
Rich. Champneys, - -		Isaac Heard, - - - -	
Tho. Holingsworth -		Henry Pujolas, - - -	Geo. III.
Roger Bromley, - - -		Peter Dore, - - - -	
John Yonge, - - - -		Geo. Browne, - - - -	
Rowland Llaynford, -		Geo. Harrison, - - -	
Tho. Wall, - - - -		Charles Townley, - - -	
Tho. Ffranch, - - -	Rich. III.	Edm. Lodge, - - - -	
Lawrence Alford, - -			FALCON PURSUIVANTS.
Tho. Billey, - - -	Hen. VII.	Nicholas Serby, - - -	
Rich. Ratcliffe, - - -		Giles Waster, - - - -	
Leonard Warcuppe, -		Tho. Browne, - - - -	
John Narboone, - - -	Hen. VIII.	Tho. Collyer, - - - -	
Will. Harvey, - - - -		John Horsley, - - -	Hen. VI.
Edmond Atkinson, - -		John Mallett, - - - -	
Nicholas Narboone, -	Edw. VI.	Robert Dunham, - - -	
John Holingsworth, -	Mary	Roger Mallett, - - - -	
Rich. Turpin, - - -	Eliz.	Will. Carlilo, - - -	Edw. IV.
Nicholas Dethicke, -		Roger Bromley, - - -	
Humphry Hales, - - -			ROUGE CROIX PURSUIVANT.
James Thomas, - - -		Nicholas Serby, - - -	
Rob. Treffwell, - - -		Will. Boys, - - - -	
Mercury Patten, - - -		Giles Waster - - - -	
Henry St. George, - -	James I.	Roger Leigh, - - - -	
Sampson Lennard, - -		John Wryth, - - - -	

John Mowbray, - - -		John Bradshaw, - - -	
James Billey, - - -	Hen. vi.	Geo. Owen, - - - -	
John Mallett, - - -		Rob. Browne, - - -	Cha. i.
Robert Dunham, - - -		Wm. Dugdale, - - -	
John Moore, - - -		Henry Dethicke, - - -	Cha. ii.
Rich. Ashwell, - - -		Hen. Ball, - - - -	
Tho. Tonge, - - -		Cha. Mawfon, - - -	James ii.
Will. Carlilo, - - -	Edw. iv.	Peter Le Neve, - - -	Will.
Roger Stamford, - - -		J. Bound, - - - -	Ann.
Rich. Slacke, - - -		Rich. Graham, - - -	Geo. i.
John Waters, - - -		J. Pomfret, - - - -	
Tho. Benoilt, - - -		H. Hastyns, - - - -	Geo. ii.
Tho. Waters, - - -		J. C. Brooke, - - -	Geo. iii.
Robert Browne, - - -		Franc. Townshend, -	
Geo. Berry, - - - -	Rich. iii.	John Atkinson, - - -	
John Joyner, - - -	Hen. vii.		
Tho. Wall, - - - -		ROUGE DRAGON PURSUIVANTS.	
Tho. Hawley, - - -	Hen. viii.	Will. Jennings, - - -	Edw. iv.
Charles Wriothesley, -		Will. Tyndale, - - -	Hen. vii.
Bartholomew Butler, -		Christopher Barker, -	
Justinian Barker, - -		Randolf Jackson, - -	
Gilbert Dethicke, - -		Rich. Crooke, - - -	Hen. viii.
Wm. Flower, - - - -		Tho. Mylner, - - - -	
Lawrence Dalton, - -		Fulke ap Howell, - -	
Simon Newbald, - - -	Edw. vi.	Martin Marolfe, - - -	Edw. vi.
Nicholas Tubman, - -		Will. Colborne, - - -	Mary
Hugh Cotgrave, - - -	Mary	Edm. Knight, - - - -	Eliz.
Will. Dethicke, - - -	Eliz.	Nicholas Paddy, - - -	
Tho. Dawes, - - - -		John Raven, - - - -	
Ralph Brooke, - - -		Will. Smith, - - - -	
Tho. Knight, - - - -		John Philipot, - - -	James i.
William Wyrley, - - -	James i.	Tho. Thompson, - - -	
John Gwillim, - - -		Edw. Walker, - - - -	
Augustin Vincent, - -		Hen. Lilly, - - - -	
		Wm. Crowne, - - - -	

Franc.

Franc. Sandford, - - -	Cha. II.	Tho. Holford, - - -	
Tho. May, - - - -		Tho. Holford, Jun. -	James II.
Gregory King, - - -		Laur. Cromp, - - -	Will.
Peers Mauduit, - - -	Will.	John Heskett, - - -	
Hugh Clopton, - - -		Tho. Wightwick, - -	Ann.
John Hare, - - - -		Rich. Mawson, - - -	Geo. I.
Dudley Downes, - - -	Ann.	Peter Toms, - - - -	Geo. II.
Arthur Shepherd, - - -	Geo. I.	John Doddington Forth,	Geo. III.
Hen. Hill, - - - -	Geo. II.	NOTTINGHAM PURSUIVANTS.	
Tho. Sheriff - - - -		William Hastings, - -	Hen. VII.
Tho. Locke, - - - -	Geo. III.	Rich. Crooke, - - - -	Hen. VIII.
Ralph Bigland, Jun. -		Tho. Trayheren, - -	
Benj. Pingo, - - - -		MONTERSIL PURSUIVANT.	
James Monfon Phillips,		Randolf Jackson, - -	Hen. VII.
PORTCIULLIS PURSUIVANTS.		BARNES PURSUIVANT.	
Ralph Largiffe, - - -	Hen. VII.	Richard Ratcliffe, - -	Hen. VII.
Will. Fellow, - - - -		HAMES PURSUIVANTS.	
Will. Hastings - - -		Bartholomew Butler, -	Hen. VIII.
Allen Dagnell, - - -		Gilbert Dethicke, - -	
Tho. Trayheren, - - -	Hen. VIII.	Will. Harvey, - - - -	
Rich. Withers, - - - -		Edmond Atkinson, - -	
Rob. Faiery, - - - -	Edw. VI.	Nicholas Tubman, - -	
John Cocks, - - - -	Mary	BULLOIGNE PURSUIVANTS.	
Edmond Merlin, - - -	Eliz.	Simon Newbald, - - -	Hen. VIII.
Ralph Langman, - - -		Nicholas Narboone, -	
Robert Glover, - - -		HAMELTUE PURSUIVANT.	
Rich. Lee, - - - -		John Hart, - - - -	Q. Eliz.
Will. Segar, - - - -		WALLINGFORD PURSUIVANT.	
Tho. Lant, - - - -		John Hafwell, - - - -	
Sam. Thompson, - - -		Roger Leigh, - - - -	
Philip Holland, - - -		Will. Hawkeslowe, - -	Hen. VI.
Tho. Preston, - - - -	Cha. I.	Rich. Stanton, - - - -	
John Beauchamp, - - -		John Ferrant, - - - -	
John Wingfield, - - -	Cha. II.	Tho. Wriothesley, - -	Hen. VIII.

ANTELOPE PURSUIVANT.		Rich. Ashwell, - - -
Will. Boys, - - - -		COMFORT PURSUIVANT.
Tho. Moore, - - - -		Henry Ffranch, - - - Edw. IV.
John Wryth, - - - -		Rich. Slacke, - - - -
Robert Ashwell, - - - Hen. VI.		Tho. Waters, - - - -
James Billett, - - - -		Geo. Berry, - - - - Rich. III.
John Moore, - - - -		John Joyner, - - - Hen. VII.
Tho. Tonge, - - - -		ROSE BLANCHE PURSUIVANT.
Philip Butler, - - - Mary		Tho. Holingsworth - - Edw. IV.
CALLIS PURSUIVANT.		John Waters, - - - -
Rich. Champneys, - - Edw. IV.		Lawrence Alford, - - Rich. III.
Rowland Playnford, -		Thomas Hawley, - - Hen. VII.
Tho. Wall, - - - -		Tho. Billey, - - - -
Ralph Largiffe, - - - Hen. VII.		John Narboone, - - Hen. VIII.
Christopher Barker, - -		Rich. Storke, - - - -
Tho. Mylner, - - - Hen. VIII.		Justinian Barker, - -
Martin Marolfe, - - -		Will. Lambert, - - - -
Nicholas Fellow, - - -		Rob. Cooke, - - - Eliz.
GUISNES PURSUIVANT.		BARWICK PURSUIVANT.
Roger Stamford, - - Edw. IV.		Thomas Benoilt, - - Edw. IV.
John Yonge, - - - -		Will. Jennings, - - - -
Robert Browne, - - - -		Tho. Wall, - - - - Hen. VII.
Tho. Ffranch, - - - Rich. III.		Leonard Warcuppe, -
Will. Tyndale, - - - Hen. VII.		Henry Ray, - - - -
Will. Fellow, - - - -		Rich. St. George, - -
Allen Dagnell, - - - -		BLANCH LION PURSUIVANTS.
Fulke ap Howell, - - Hen. VIII.		Francis Thynne, - - Eliz.
Will. Flower, - - - -		Nlch. Charles, - - - James I.
Lawrence Dalton, - - -		John Philipot, - - - -
Rich. Withers, - - - -		John Hamelin, - - - -
CADRON PURSUIVANT.		William Dugdale, - - Cha. I.
John Ashwel, - - - -		ROUGE ROSE PURSUIVANTS.
John Mowbray, - - - -		Philip Holland, - - Eliz.
Jaques Collyer, - - - Hen. VI.		Henry St. George, - - James I.

Auguftin Vincent, - -	POURTSMOUTH PURSUIVANT.
John Bradshaw, - - -	John Guillim, - - - James I.

No. IV.

THE EDITIONS OF BOOKS IN THE SCIENCE OF HERALDRY, ELEMENTARY OR
CONNECTED WITH GENEALOGY, PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

- The Boke of St. Albans, fol. 1486, 1496, by *W. de Worde*. 1550.
 Legh's Accidens of Armourie, quarto, 1562, 1568, 1576, 1591, 1597.
 Boffwell's Workes of Armourie, qto. 1572, 1597.
 Ferne's Blazon of Gentry, qto. 1586.
 Wyrley's True use of Armourie, qto. 1592.
 Gentleman's Accademie, qto. 1595, by *Gervase Markham*.
 Segar's Honor Militarie & Civill, fol. 1602.
 Bolton's Elements of Armouries, qto. 1610.
 Camden's Remaines, qto. 1604, 1617, 1637, by *Philipot*.
 Guillim's Display of Heraldrie, fol. 1610, 1611, 1638, 1660, 1679, 1722, 1724,
 8vo. by *Kent*.
 Milles's Catalogue of Honor, fol. 1612.
 Mirroure of Majestie, with Emblems poetically unfolded, qto. 1618.
 Brookes's Catalogue, fol. 1619.
 Vincent's Discoverie of Errours in Brookes's Catalogue, fol. 1622.
 York's Union of Honour, fol. 1640.
 Doddridge's Honor's Pedigree, 8vo. 1652.
 Nich. Upton de Studio militari, lib. 4 edit. *Bysshe*, fol. 1654.
 Spelman's Aspilologia, edit. *Bysshe*. 1654.
 Waterhouse's Discourse and Defense of Arms and Armoury, 8vo. 1660.

- Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, fol. 1661.
——— Armilogia, qto. 1666.
Holme's Accademie of Armorie, fol. f. date.
Gore's Catalogue Script. de re heraldicâ, qto. 1668, 1674.
Philipot's Origin and Growth of Heraldry, 8vo. 1672.
Selden's Titles of Honour, fol.
Carter's Analyfis of Honour, 8vo. 1673.
Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1, fol. 1675, vols. 2 and 3. 1676.
——— True use of Armoury, 8vo. 1681, 1682.
Gibbon's Introduction to Latin Blazon, 8vo. 1682.
Nisbet's Ancient and Modern Use of Armouries, qto. 1718.
——— System of Heraldry, speculative and practical, fol. 2 vols. 1722.
Cotes's Dictionary of Heraldry. 1725.
Porney's Grammar of Heraldry.
Edmondson's Complete body of Heraldry, fol. 2 vols. 1780.

THE
THIRD PART
OF
The Boke of St. Albans,

P R I N T E D

FROM THE

ORIGINAL EDITION IN 1486.

No. V.

Third Part of the Boke of St. Alban's.

HERE in thys booke followyng is determyned the linage of coot armuris: and how gentilmen shall be knowyn from ungentilmen: and how bondeage begun first in Aungellys, and after fuceded in mankynde, as it is shewede in proceffe, boothe in the childer of Adam and alsoe of Noe, and how Noe dyvyded the world in iij partis to his iij sonnys, also ther be showyd the iv colowris in armys figured by the iv orderis of Aungelia, and it is showyd by the forsayd colowrys whiche ben worthy and which bene royall, and of riyaliteis, whiche ben noble and wich excellent, and ther ben here the vertuys of chyvalry and many other notable and famowse thyngys to the plesure of noble personys, shall be showyd, as the werkys followyng witteneffeth whosoever likyth to se thaim and rede thaim, wiche were to longe now to rehers, and after theys notable thyngys afore sayd followeth the blazyng of all maner of armys in Latyn, French, and English.

Incipit Liber armorum.

Beyng in worthenes armys for to beere by the royall blode in ordynance all nobill and gentil men fro the hiest degre to the lawest, in thys booke shall be showed, and to discover gentilnes from ungentilnes. Infomuch thatt all gentilnes cummys of God of hevyn, at hevyn I will begin, where were v orderis of aungelis, and now stande but iv, in cote armoris of knowlege encrowned ful hie with precious stones, where Lucifer with myliony's of aungelis owt of hevyn fell unto hell and odyr places, and ben holdyn ther in bonage, and all were erected in hevyn of gentill nature. A bond man or a churle wyll fay all we be cummyn of Adam, so Lucifer with his cumpany may fay all we be cummyn of hevyn. Adam the begynnyng of mankynd was as a stocke unfprayed and unfloreshed, and in the braunches is knowledge wiche is rotun and wich is grene.

How gentilmen shall be knowyn from Churles, and how they first began, and how Noe devydyd the world in iij parts to his iij sonnys.

Now

Now for to devyde gentilmen from Churles in haaft it fhall be proved. Ther was never gentilman nor chorle ordeynyd by kynde bothe had fadre and modre, Adam and Eve had nother fadre nor modre, and in the fonnys of Adam and Eve were founde bothe gentilman and churle. By the fonnys of Adam and Eve, Seth, Abell and Cayn, devyded, was the royall blode from the ungentill, a brother to fley his brother contrary to the lawe, where myght be more ungentilnes, by that dyd Cayn become a chorle and all his offspring after hym, by curfyng of God and his owne fadre Adam, and Seth was made a gentilman thorow his fadres and modres bleffing, and of the offsprung of Seth, Noe came a gentilman by kynde.

Noe had iij fonnys begetyn by kynde; by the modre ij were named Cham and Sem, and by the fadre the thryd was namyd Japheth; yit in theys iij fonnys gentilnes and ungentilnes was fownde. In Cham ungentilnes was founde to hys owne fadre, doon to difcover his prevytes and laugh his fadre to fcorne. Japheth was the yongift and reproved his brodre; than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham, for his ungentilnes he was become a churl, and had the curfyng of God and his fadre Noe, and whan Noe awoke he fayde to Cham, his fonne, knowyft nott thow how hit become of Cayn, Adam's foon, and of his churlifh blode. All the worlde is drownde, fave we viij. And now of thee to begynne ungentilnes, and a caufe to deftroye us all uppon thee hyt fhall be, and fo I pray to God that it fhall fall. Now to thee I give my curfe wycked kaytiff for ever, and I give to thee the north parte of the worlde to draw thyne habitacion, for ther fhall it be, where fow and care, cold and myfchef as a churle thow fhalt have, in the thirde parte of the worlde wich fhall be calde Europe, that is to fay, the contre of Churlys.

Japeth cum heder my fonne, thow fhalt have my bleffing dere in ftede of Seth, Adam fon, I made the a gentilman to the wefte parte of the worlde, and to the occi- dent end when as welth and grace fhall be fo, then thyr habitacion fhall be to take that other thirde parte of the world, which fhall be calde Afia, that is to fay, the contre of gentilmen. And Sem, my fon alfo, a gentilman, I the make to multipli Abellis blode, that fo wykkedli was flayn, the oryente thow fhall take that other theirde part of the worlde which fhall be calde Affrica that is to fay the contre of tempurnes.

Of

Of the offsprynge of the gentleman Japheth come Habraham Moyfes Aron and the profettys, and also the kyng of the right lyne of Mary of whom that gentilman Jhesus was borne very god and man: after his manhode kyng of the londe of Jude and of Jues gentilman by is modre Mary prynce of cote armure.

Tercius lapis—and this stone is calde bruske colour in armys. The thirde stone is calde an amethyste a dusketli stone bruske hit is called in armys. The vertu thereof is that he the wiche berith in his cote armure that stone fortunable of victory in his kingis battayl shall be, the which stone is reserved to the virtutis crowne that was fortunable and victoriows in his kingis battayl of hevyn whan thay fought with lucifer.

Quartus lapis—and this stone is calld plumby colour in armys. The iiij stone is calde a Margarete cloudy stone plumby hit is calde in armys the vertu therof is, what gentilman that in his cote armure that stone berith grete gov'nawnce of chivalrie in his kyngis battayle he shall have the which stone is reserved in the potestates crowne that was chivalrous of gov'nawnce in his kyngis battayl of hevyn whan they fought with Lucifer.

Quintus lapis—aloy is calde finamer a fanguine in armys. The v stone is calde a Loys—a fanguine stone or finamer hit is calde in armys. The vertue whereof is: the gentleman thatt in his cote armour this stone berith myghtifull of power in his kynges battayle shall be the wich stone was reserved in dominationys crowne that was myghtiful of power in his kynges battayle of hevyn whan he fought with Lucifer.

Sextus lapis—and this stone is calde gowlys in armys.—The vi stone is calde a ruby or redly stone gowlys it is calde in armys, the vertue whereof is the gentyman that in his cote armure that stone berith hite and ful of courage in his kingis battayle shall be the wich stone is reserved in the principatis crowne that was hote brenning as fire in his kingis battayle of hevyn whan thay fought with Lucifer.

Septimus lapis a blue stone azure, it is calde in armys. The vij stone is calde a sapphyre a blew stone azure it is calde in armys. The vertue therof is the gentilman that in his cote armure bereth that stone wise and vertuys in his working in his kingis

battayle shal be, the wich is reserved to tronus crowne that was wife and vertuys in his kyngis battayl of hevyn, when they fought with Lucifer.

Octavus lapis—this stone is blacke and is called sabull. the viij stone is a dyamond. fable it is calde in armys the vertu wherof is what gentyman that in his cote armour thatt stone berith durable and unfaynt in his kingis battayle he shal be the wich stone is reserved in the cherubins crowne that was durabule and unfaynt in his kyngys battayl of hevyn whan they fought with Lucifer.

IX. Lapis a shinyng stone and is calde fylver in armys, the virtue whereof is what gentilman that in his cote armure this stone y berith full dowghtre glorious and shyning in his kingis battayle he shall be. The wich stone was reserved in the seraphin's crowne that was full dowghtie glorious and shyning in his kingis battayle whan they fought with Lucifer.

Of the diverse coloreis for the field of cote armuries v bene worthy and iv bene royall.

The be ix dyv'fe coloris for the field of cote armuris v worthy and iv royall. The v worthy be theys, golde, verte, bruske, plumby and fynamer. and the iv royal be theis gowlis, azure, fable, and fylver—Bot now after blaferis of armys there be bot vi coloris of the wich ij be metall and iv coloris golde and fylver for metall—vert goulis, azure and fabul for coloris, and these be usid and no more.

Of nine precious stonys v be noble and iiij of dignete. The v noble stonys be theys. Topasion, smaraydmat, amatifce, margaret and aloys. The iv of dignite be theys rubi, sapphyre, dyamond and carbuncule.

Of th'orderis of angelis v be ierarch and iv tronly—The v Jerarchie be theis angelis arcanigelis virtues and potestates dominaciones. The iv trouly be theis principatus trones cherubyn and seraphyn.

V of the dignits of regalite be noble and iiij excellent. The v noble be theys gentyman. squier, knyght, baron and lorde, and the iv excellent be theis, earl, mark, duke and prynce.

Nine vertues of precious stonys bene there v generall and iv speciall. The v general bene these asure messinger, kene and hardy fortunate of victori, chevalrons of gov'naunce and mightyful of power. The iv special be theis, hote of courage, wife and redy and vertous in werkyng, durable and unfaynt ful doughry and glorious shyning.

THE IV VERTUES OF CHIVALRY.

Fower vertuys of chivalrie bene theis. The first is iuste in his bestys, clenness of his persone, peti to have to the pore, to be gracious to his presoner, to be reverend and faythful to his God. The secunde is that he be wyfe in his battayl, prudent in his fightyng knowyng and having minde in his wittes, the thirde is, that he be not slowe in his werrys, loke before that his quarell, be true thank god ever of his victori and for to have measure in his sustenance. The iiij is to be stronge and stedfast in his gov'naunce—to hope to have the victory and rode not from the felde and not to shame his cote armure, and that he be not boistful of his manhode, loke that curtes lowly and gentill and without rebawdry in his language.

Here shall be shewyd the ix artikelis of gentilnes v of them ar amorows and iiij soverayn.

Ther be ix artycles of gentilnes and of theym v bene armorows and iiij soveren. The v amorows gentilneses ben thies, lordeli of cowntenawnce treteable in language, wyfe in his answere perfite in governawnce, and cherefull to faythfulnes. The iiij soverayn gentilneses ben theis, few othes in sweryng, boxom to goddis byddyng, knowyng his owne birth in beryng, and to drede his soverayn to offende.

Ther be ix vices contrary to gentilmen, of the wiche v ben indeterminable and iiij determynable, the v indeterminable ben theys, oon to be full of slowthe in his werris, another to be full of boost in his manhode, the thirde to be full of cowardnes to is enemy, the fourthe to be full of lechri in his body and the fifthe to be full of drynkyng and dronckunli, ther be iiij determynable, on is to revoke is own chalange, another to slei his presoner with his owne handis, the thirde to wyde from his soveraynes baner in the felde, and the fyfthe to tell his soveraygne fals talys.

The be ix inestimable rejoynings in armys. The iv inestimable rejoynings of armys ben theys—First is a gentilman to be made a knyght in the felde at batill, the secunde is lyvely hode of him to refayve after manhode. The iiij is chevalry to do before his souvereign the iiij is ambassat to be put in his hande for wisdom, the v is prouves of knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne these be calde in armys the autentyke, now followeth the iiij endyng stemytallis personall. the first is a poore knight to be married to the blode royall—the sedunde is to have thank of his souvereyn perpetuall, the iiij is to kepe his cote armour unshamyd in tryall, and the iv is to kepe all pryntis of his knighthode as gesta trojanorum declareth.

Knaw ye that theis ij orderis were first, wedlok and then knyghthode, and knyghthode was made before cote armure was ordered. Ther was non order bot ii, wedlok first and knyghthode after, a knyght was made before ones cote armure and Olybion was the first knyght that ever was—Asteriall his fader come by the right lyne of that gentilman Japheth and saw the people multiplie and had no governer; and the curfed people of Sem wered agonys them. Olibion was the stryngest and the manfullest man in his tyme, and the people cried on Olibyon to be theyr mafter and their governour. A thousand men were then multiplied of Japheth's lyne. Asteriall made to his sonn a garlande abowte his hede of iv divers precious stonys in tokening of chivalry to be gov'ner of a M Men, and unto this fame day the king have his name in laten, that is to say the gov'ner of M Men. Olybion knelyd to Asteriall his fader and askyd his blessing. Asteryal toke Olibions sworde that was Japhethis fawlchen that Tabal made before the floode; and smote flat lying iv tymys uppon the right shuldre of Olybion in tokening of the iiij vertuys of the foresaid precious stonys, and gave him his blessing with a charge to kepe the iv vertuys of charyte now followyng as ye shall lere. Theis be the charges or artikelis that every knyght shoulde kepe by the dignyte of his ordre and they bee ix, v temp'all and iiij goostly. There be v temporall vertuys and iiij goostly vertuys of charite, the v temp'all vertuys be theys, he shall not turne his backe to his enemy for to flee. The ij^d is that he shall truly holde his promyse to his frende: and also to his foo. The iij^a is he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny aboute him. The iiij is he shall upholde maydonys ryght. The v is he shall holde up wydows ryght. Theys be iiij vertuys of charite goostly. The first is he shall honoure his fader and his moder, the ij is he shall do noon harme to the poore, the iij is he shall be mercifull, the iiij is he shall hold with the sacrifice of the grete God of hevyn.

And than Asteryall did make to Olibion a targett of Olyffee with iij corneris ij above his face and oon downe to the ground warde, in tokenyng that thys Olibion was the cheve of all the blode of iij sonnys of Noy. By the olyf-tree he understode victery for to wyn. By the poynt of his target to the grownde the curfed brother Cham. By the corner of his target aboven furtherest, his other brother Sem. That other corner next to hymselfe betokenyth that gentilman Jafeth the blessed brother, of whome God and man come by right lyne.

The maner of knyghthodis ben ii, oon with the sworde an other with the Bath. The Bath is the worthiest by cause of iiij royalties, oon is whan an unaged prynce is made knyght or be crowned king; the secunde is whan a kyng or an emperour is crowned,

crowned, the thyrde is whan a quene or emperis is crowned, the iiij is whan a kyng or an emperour come to speke with another of dyvers lordys.

Nyne manner of gentylnen there bene

There is a gentylman of auncetre and of blode, and ther is a gentylman of bloode, ther is a gentylman of coot armure, and thos be three, oon of the kyngis bage—another of a lordship, and the therde is of kyllyng a faryson, and ther is a gentylman untryall, and ther is a gentylman ypocrafet, and ther is a gentylman sperytuall; and ther is also a gentylman sperituall and temporall; and all theys ben more playnly declared in thys boke.

Gntilmen be calde. iiii maner of wyse one of awncetreis, and iii of cotearmure.

Ther be iiii. diuerse maner of gentilmen. Oon his a gentylman of awncetreys: wich muste nedis be a gentilman of blode. Ther be. iij gentilmen of cote armure and not of blode, oon is a gentylman or cotarmure of the kynges bagge. that is to fay his deuice by an herald igouen. An other gentilman of cotarmure is and not of blode, a kyng geuyng a lordshyp to a yoman under his seall of patent to hym and to his eyrys for euer more he may were a cotarmure of the fame lordshyp.

The thride his a yoman cristenyd yif he kyll a gentylman, for fyn he may were the Sarfynys cotarmure and noo Sarfyn a Sarfynis cotarmure, nethir cristennys cotarmure bi feghtyng in noo wyse Yit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man feghtyng in the list shall bere the cotarmure of him that is ouer comyn. Or. if a fouereyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royalte of the kyng and of knyghthood.

A gentylman spirituall

Ther is a gentylman a charle sone a preste to be made and that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode. Butt if a gentylmannys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spirituall and temperall. Criste was a gentylman of his moder be halue and bare cotarmure of aunseturis. The iiij. Euangelist berith witteneße of Cristis workys in the gospels with all thappostilles. They were Jewys and of gentylnen come by the right lyne of that worthy conqueroure Judas Machabeus bot that by succeßion of tyme the kynrade fell to pouerty, after the destruction of Judas Machabeus and then they fell to laboris and ware calde no gentilmen. and the iiij. doctoris of holi church Seynt Jerom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori war gentilmen of blode and of cotarmures.

Also

Also the divisionys of cotarmuris be. ix. thatt is to witt. v. perfyte and iiij unperfyte.

Ther be ix. dyuifionis of cotarmures. v. perfite and iiij. unperfite. The. v. perfite be theys termynall collaterall abstrakte fixall and bastard.

Diferens enbordyng

Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right lyne hethir by fadre or by modre may bere the right heyris cotarmure with a differens calde enbordyng.

Dyferans Jemews

Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren of the right heyre beryng the cotarmuris of theys faderis with a dyfferans jemews

Diferens Molet

Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right lyne from the right heyre by line male. thay may bere there faderis cote armure with a differans molet

Diferans Countertreis

The bastarde of fixall shall bere his faderis cotarmure countertreuis. thatt is to say what so euer he berith in his felde he shall bere in the colowris dyuerse and no more

Now ther be. iiij. cotarmurys imperfite and be boryn wyth owte diferans.

Ther be. iiij. cotarmuris unperfite: and be borne with owte differance. The first cotarmure is if a lordshyp a fore sayde be gouen under patent bi the kyng. and if he die with oute heyr his cotarmure is goon.

The fecnde is the cotarmure of the kyngs gyfte yif he dye with owte heyr his cotarmure is done. and yif theys ij. cotarmuris haue vsflew forth: the fith degre of theam bering lyne by male be gentilmen of blode by lawe of armys.

The threde cotarmure of the Sarfyn yif the criftyn man dye with owte vsflew his cotarmure is done. and if he had vsflew forth vnto the fith degree from him by right lyne of vsflew male he is a gentyلمان of blode

The fawrith cotarmure of the chefe blode yif he dye with owte any vsflew the hole cotarmure is loft than it fallith to be a cotarmure of thymperfite beryng with a differans.

All the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall bere a fesse, fum call hit a baston of oon of the iiij. dignites of colouris, excepte the bastarde of the fixiales, and the bastarde of the brethyrne of the cheue blode where theritaunce is deparded to euych brothir e like
moch

moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagy to his armys or take a way a bagy of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

Ther shall none of the iiii. orduris of regalite bot all onli the foueregne kyng geue cootarmur. for that is to hym improperid bi lawe of armys. And yit the kyng shall nott make a knyght with owte a cootarmure byfore.

E'vy knyght cheftayn i the felde mai make a cootarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

A knyght is made in v. dyuerse placis in musturing in londe of werys. In semblyng under baneris. In listys of the bath and at the sepulcur

A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte

A lassed cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman hauyng lyuelode weddyd to a man hauyng noo cootarmure. hir sone may were his cootarmur with a differance of armys duryng his liue by the curtesy of law of armys. and his sone shall none bere, bot so be that the gentylwoman be heyr or next of blode to that cootarmure. Or ellis beyng his byrth of the blode royall and than shall his heyre bere his cootarmure

How gentyll men be made of gromis that be nott of cootarmure nether blode and they be calde untriall and apocrifate as hit shewith foloyng

Ther be ii. dyuerse gentylmen made of gromys: that be nott gentilmen of cotearmure nother of blode. Oon is calde in armys a gentylman untriall that is to say made vp emong religyous men as pryorys, abbotis, or byshhopis. That other is called in armys a gentill man apocrifate that is to say made vpp and gouyn to him the name and the lyueroy of a gentylman.

In armys be vi. diferences that is to say ii. for excellent and iiii. for nobullys

Ther be vi. differences in armys. ij. for the excellent. and iiij. for the nobles. Labell and enborduryng for lordis. Jemews, Molettys, Flowre delyce and Quyntfoyles for thee nobles.

In blasfing of armys be. ix. quadrattis that is to say. v. quadrate finiall and royall.

In blasfing of armys ther be. ix. quadrattis for to confider. v. quadrate finiall and iiij. royall. Fyue quadrate finiall be theys. Gereri. Gerundi. Fretly. Geratly. and Endently.

Gereri is called in armys whan cootarmuris as. ix. quarteris dyuerse colowris.

Gerundi is called in armys whan the cootarmure is of ix. dyuerse colowris: and a fufiltarget with in the cootarmure of whatt colowre that hit be of.

Fretly

Fretly is calde i armys whan the cootarmure is counterfefd.

Geratly is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is powderd bot a blaifor fhall not fay he berith ermen. Siluer powderd with ermen bothe fhall fay he berith ermen or ellis in fume armys he muſte fay demy ermen : wich is to fai which ermen b iij.

In fo moch that i the fifthe quadral finiall hit is determyned of the tokenys of armys, or I proceed to hit : is fhewed whatt maner of tokeny a gentyll man may weer.

A gentelman mai not weer tokynys of armys bot of ſteinig colowre, that is to fay his cootarmure ynyat or ellis y gerratt with preciouſe ſtonys.

Gerattyng haue ix. bagges of cootarmuris. Firſt with cros lettis, and of theym ther be iij. dyuerſe, and they bene theys, cros fixyly, cros paty, cros cros lettis, and cros flory.

The ſecunde bage is flowre delyce.

The threde baage is roſlettys.

The fowrith baage is prymaroſe.

The fifthe baage is quynfolis.

The ſexthe baage is diaclys.

The ſeuenith baage is chappelettys.

The viij. baage is molettys.

And the ix. baage is creſſauntis, that is to fay halfe the moone, theys be powderyngis of cootarmuris.

The fifthe quadrate is calde endently of iij. diuſe weis that is to fay lebally, lentally, and fyefly.

Bebally is calde in armys whan a cotearmure is calde endentyde of ij dyuerſe colowris in the length of the cotearmure.

Lentalli is calde in armys whan y^e cootarmure is endentid with ij. dyuerſe colowris in the berde of the cootarmure.

Fyefly is called in armys iij manere weys feſybagy, feſy target, and feſy generall.

Feſy bagy is whan tokenys of armys be diſſeiuered from the cheef of the cotearmure to the right ſpleyer in the feelde.

Feſy target is whan a ſcogion or an engiſlet is made in the myddull of the cote-armure.

Feſy generall is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is endentid with ij. dyuerſe colouris from the laſte poynt of the cootarmure to the ſpleyer.

The chefe is calde in armys the myddys of the cootarmure of the right fyde.

Quadrat

Quadrat is calde in armys whan the felde is fet with fum tokyn of armys.

A quadrant finall is called in armys whan the felde is discolourid with tokenis of armys hauyng no beeft in the felde.

A quadrant royall is calde whan the feelde occupyeth y^e token of a beeft or any other tokyn fet within the cootarmure to the nowmbre of fiue.

The first quadrant is oon tokeyn of armys allonli fett, and whatt after his byrthe he beerith.

The secunde quadrant royall is beryng in his cootarmur iij. thyngs calde the tokenys of armys, that is to say, iij. flowre delice, iij. fylcyals, iij. rofis, iij. chapplettis, iij. lebardis, iij. lyonys, and so the iiij. quadrat royall is to bere a beeft raunpande: bebaly, lentally, and fessely.

Here shall be shewed what cootarmtris reftryal ben, and weer the blafer shall begyn to blafe.

Thre cootarmuris be ther called reftryall in armys. Oon is whan a cootarmure is varri of dyuerse colowris to the poynt, and what colowre the poynt be of, the poynt is the felde. Ther the blafer shall begynne.

The secunde cootarmure reftriall is calde in armys whan a cootarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt, and whatt pale medyll in the poynt y^t coloure is the felde the blafer shall blafe from that colowre to the next coloure pale.

The threde cootarmure reftriall is calde in armys whan a cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse colowris to the poynt, and whatt lettre mydyll in the poynt y^t colowre is the felde. The blafer shall blafe from y^t colowre to the next colowre of the lefte side of the cootarmure and blafe the colowre sentri.

Merke what sentre fixal hangis gorgis and other diuerse here now folowyng be calde in armys

A sentre in armys is called ftaker of tentis.

Fixiall be called in armys mylner pykes.

Mangys be called in armys a fleue.

Gorgys be called in armys water bulgees.

Elynellis be calde in armys iiij. quadrantis truncholis.

Oglys be calde in armys goneftonys.

Tortlettis be calde in armys wastell.

Diaclys be called in armys scopprellys.

Myrris be calde in armys merowris or glaffes.

Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys.

Tronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or neck y-kytt chagikli a fonder.

Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde.

Countretreuis is calde in armys whan halfe the beeft is of oon coloure and that other halfe of an other coloure.

Any cotarmure that berith a crosse to the poynt: the poynte is the felde, as Seynt George berith gollis fowre anglettis of filuer, bot ayens this rule sum blaseris of armys repungne as hit is shewed in the boke folloyng.

This iij. termys of, and, with shall not be reherfed in armys, bot onys, any of thaym.

Ther be diuerse beryngys of feeldys.

Dyuerse beryngis of feeldis ther be Oon is beryng hole felde, hit is clepyd in armis cloury.

The secunde is beryng too feldis, hit is calde in armis countyly.

The threde is beryng too feldis in iij. quarteris: hit is calde in armys quarily.

Ther bene iij. cote armurys grytty.

Thre cootarmuris grytty ther bene in armys. Oon is called checky that is whan the felde is chekerd with diuerse colouris.

The secunde is calde wyndi, that is to say whan the felde is made like wawis of oon coloure or of diuerse colouris.

The threde is calde werry whan the felde is made like gobolettys of diuerse colouris.

In armys be ii. pinyonys, also it shewys wat clawry, counterly, and quarterly bene with other.

Ther be in armys calde ij. pynyonys, oon is whan the feeld his a sawtri, Seynt andrewys crosse may be clauri counterly quarterly. Clawri is called playn of oon coloure. Cownterly is whan colowris quarterly be, ij. colowris fett in ij. quarteris.

The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce that is a couple of sparis, and that may be claury counterly, quarterli, gereri and byally.

Gereri is whan iij. cheffrounce be to gedur or moo.

Byall is called whan a barre is be twene ij cheffrounce,

Here endeth the moofte speciall thyngys of the boke of the lynage of coote armuris and how gentylnen shall be knowyn from vngentylnen, and now here foloyng begynnyth the boke of blasfng of all man armys: in latyn, french, and English.

Explicit prima pars.

Here

Here begynnyth the blasfng of armys.

I haue shewyd to yow in thys booke a foore how gentilmen began, and how the law of armys was first ordant, and how moni colowris ther be in cootarmuris, and the difference of cootarmuris with mony other thynggis that here needis not to be reherfed. Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and of the blasfng of all armys. Bot for to reherce all the signys that be borne in armys as Pecok, Pye, Batt, Dragon, Lyon, and Dolfyn, and flowris and leeuys it was to long a tariyng, nor I can not do hit: ther be so mony. Bot here shall shortli be shewyd to blafe all armys if ye entende diligently to youre rulys. And be cause the cros is the moost worthi signe emong al signys in armys: at the cros I will begynne, in the wich thys nobull and myghti prynce kyng Arthure hadde grete trust so that he lefte his armys that he bore of iij. dragonys, and over that an other sheelde of iij. crownys, and toke to his armys a crosse of siluer in a felde of verte and on the right side an ymage of owre bleffid lady hir sone in hir arme, and w^t that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after, as hit is writyn in the bookis of cronyclis of his dedys, also I haue red thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that bleffid man Marcuri as vincencius sayth in speculo historiali, of the maruellis deth of Julian thappostita emproure, lib. xx he saythe thangele brought vnto the foresayd Mercuri all armure necessari with a sheelde of asure and a cros fluri with iiij. rofis of golde, as here in this and I fonde neuer that euer any armys waar sende from heuyn bot in theym was the fygne of the cros. Exceppid in tharmys of the kyng of fraunce the wiche armys certanli was sende by an awngell from heuyn, that is to say, iij flowris in maner of swerdis in a felde of asure, as hit shewis here, the wich certan armys ware geuyn to the forsayd kyng of fraunce in fygne of euerlastyng trowbull and that he and his successaries all way with bataill and swereddys shulde be punyshid.

I aske here moo questions of the crossof signe.

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and ask a question: how mony cresses be borne in armys, to the wich question vnder a certan nowmbur I dare not answere, for crossof innumerabull as borne now dayli, bot decendyng to eueri cros the wich afore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I intende to discribe, emong the wich first the playn cros shall be discribed, of the wich cros moo dowtis be made then of mony odyr crossof, for as moch as wyse men in blasfng of armys holde for a veri rule that ye moost begynne to blafe at the lowyft poynt of the sheelde, if the poynt be of oon coloure, and so that coloure thatt is in the poynt of the sheelde is the felde of the armys.

Bot in that rule to remeue a way all dowtis, ye most merke dyligently: that, that rule is true with a littyll addicion, y^t is to witte that in armys to be blafed it is all way to begynne at the poynt of the sheelde: if the poynt be of oon coloure, that is true: if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thof armys, and then withowte dowte ye shall begyn ther, or ellys not. And weer the colowres be equall ptid other on length or ouerwart then euermore ye shall begynne to blafe thoos armys in the right side, and in that case ye shall haue no respect to the poynt.

And iff it be asked how berith Seynt George, it is to be know that ye most say, latine, *Portat vnum scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana de rubro.* Gallice, *Il port dargent vng cros playn de gowlez.* Anglice, He beris a felde of siluer with a playn cros of gowles, as here apperith in theys armys.

And the same maner of wyse are all crossis hauyng a playn cros to be blafed. Therfor they er that say that Seynt george beris the felde of gowles with iiij quarteris of Siluer of whome the refonis I lowue not, for by thoos refonis a playn cros shulde neuer be founde in armys ner welny no differens in armys.

Off an cros of an equall length on eueri parte.

A playn cros is founde in armys differyng from the first cros, and hit is of an equall length on euri parte as it apperith here, and theys armys be harder then the other to blafe as hit is opyn, for thendys of thys cros towchis not the hemmys or the vtter part of y^e sheelde in no parte in wich ye shall say that he that beris theis armys, latine, sic. *Ille portat de asuro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longitudinis ex omni parte.* Gallice. *Il port dargent vng cros playn de gowles.* Anglice. He beris a felde of siluer with a playn cros of gowles, as here apperith in theys armys.

And the same maner of wyse as all crossis hauyng a playn cros to be blafed, therfore thay er: y^t say Seynt George beris the felde of gowles with iiij. quarteris of siluer of whom the refonis I lowue not, for by thoos refonis a playn cros shulde neuer be founde in armys ner welny no differens in armys.

Off an cros of an equall length on eueri parte.

A playn cros is founde in armys differyng from the first cros, and hit is of an equall length on eui parte as it apperith here, and theys armys be harder then the other to blafe as hit is opyn, for thendys of thys cros towchis not the hemmys or the vtter parte of y^e sheelde in no parte in wich ye shall say that he that beris theis armys, latine, sic. *Ille portat de asuro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longitudinis ex omni parte.* Gallice. *Il port d'asur vng cros playn dung longur p tout.* Anglice. He berith asure with

with

with a playn golden cros of equall length on e'uy parte. And this is the differans in blasfng, that all thendys of thys cros arne of equall length the which mai not be in the playn cros a fore, for the foote is the lengest parte, and hit be well made. And this differens shall appere bettir in a cootarmure then it doth in a sheeld and so ther is an euydent differens betwix y^e ij. crossis aforfaid.

Off a playn cros strayte.

Ther is an oder cros equal straythyr in the myddis then in thenddys with opyn corneris as here not touchyng the vtterist parte of the sheelde in any part of the sheelde in any parte ther of. and hit is calde a cros patent. And ye shall say that he the wich beris this cros beris in this manner, latine sic. *Ille portat vnam crucem argentatam patentem in campo nigro.* Gallice. *Il port de fable vng cros patee dargent.* Anglice sic. He berith fable a cros paty of siluer.

Off a cros patent fixibyll.

This cros patent is made dyuerse in the footo of the same as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cros patent fixible, for in the erth sych a cros may be pyochit, in the which cros, iij. of the heyr partes as opyn in the corneris and bradder than in the myddys, and his foote is disposid to piche in the erthe, latine. *Ille portat de rubro cum vna cruce figitiua de albo.* Gallice. *Il port de gullis vng cros patee fiche dargent.* Et anglice. He berith gullys and a cros paty fixibill of siluer. And knawe ye that ther be mony crossis the wych may be maade fixibill, as hit shall be shewd here folowyng in dyuerse.

Off a playn cros cordyd.

Among odyr crossis oon is founde the wich is calde a corddid cros as here it is shewed is this cros the wich is calde a corddid cros, for hit is made of cordys, the wich certan cros I see bot late, in the armys of a nobull man: the wich in very deed was summe tyme a crafty man a roper as he hym selfe sayd. And ye shall say of him that berith theys armys latine. *Ille portat gowles cum vna cruce plana cordata de argento.* Gallice sic. *Il port de goulles & vny cros playn cordee dargent.* Anglice sic. He berith gullis and a cros playn cordyd of syluer.

Off a cros playn perforatid.

Ther is an odyr cros playn the wich meruelusly fro the playn cros of Seynt George differis, as here apperith. And here it is to be merkyd, that thoppynyon of sum men fayng is, that theis armys be chekkerd armys, and this oppynyon is vturli to be repreuyd for armys may not be checkerd bot at the left in the nombur of iij. and

in

in a grettyr nombur they may wele be made, as afterward shall be shewed. Therefor it is to be said, latine sic. Ille portat vnam crucem argenteam perforatam in campo nigro. Et gallice sic. Il port de fable vng cros dargent ptee. Anglice. He berith fable and a cros perforatid of siluer.

Off a besantid cros.

Over theis crossis we haue an odyr cros the wiche I sawe late in tharmys of a certan Januens as here it shewis. And this is calde a besant cros for it is made all of besanttis, and sych a cros may be made als sone with lytill cakys as with besanttys, for besantys and lytill cakys differ not bot in coloure, for besanttis be euer of golden coloure, ne the coloure of the besant shall be expressid in blasfng of armys, for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for ther be no besantis bot of golde, therfor it is to be sayd, latine sic. Ille portat vnam crucem calentatam in campo rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng cros besauntee. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and a cros besantid.

Off a cros flurry.

How folowith an odyr cros flurry, the wich is so called as it apperith here. And therfor hit is calde a flourishyng cros, for hit has flouris in eueri ende vpwarde that is to say saue the foote, thys cros flurri sum tyme is borne in armys fixabull. And then it is calde in armys a cros flurri fixabull, for in iij. of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pichabull or fixabull. Therefore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit, latine. Portat vnam crucem auream floridam in campo aoreo. Et gallice. Il port dafur vng croys flourettee dor. Anglice. He berith afure and a cros flurri of golde.

Now here shall be shewyd of a cros flurri patent in armys.

Now folowith anodyr cros the wich is called a cros flurry patent, as here it apperith. And hit is calde a cros flurri patent for he hath his endis opyn and in y. myddys of eueri ende apperith an other thryde in the maner of a flowre as it is opynly shewed in this cros. Therefore it shall be sayd that the berer of theys armys beris in this wyse as foloth first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem floridam patentem de auro in campo azurio. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur vng patee flourettee dor. Anglice sic. He berith afure with a cros patent flurri of golde.

Ye shall understand here of a playn wateri cros.

Mooreouer ye shall vnderstonde that ther is an othere playn cros the wich certainly is calde a watery cros, and hit is calde a wateri cros for hit is made bi the maner of water trowbulled with wynde, as here hit shewys in theys armys. Therfor he the wich berith theys armys beris in this wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus. Portat vnam
 crucem

crucem planam vndofam de argento in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng cros playn vndee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and a playn wateri cros of fyluer.

Also ther is a cros that is calde inuechyt.

In armys also ar founde moo crossis the wich ar made of colowris inuekhyt or indentit as here in thys cros apperith. And it is calde a cros inuekkyt for the cause that hit has ij. colouris, oon put in to an other. And of him that beris theys armys ye shall say first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem planam inuectam de coloribus albis et nigris in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng cros playn verre dargent and fable. Anglice. He berith gowles and a cros of siluer and fable inuekkyt.

Off another maner cros that is calde a cros croslet.

Yett folowith an other cros the wich is calde a cros crosfit or croslet, and hit is calde crosfit for in e'ui ende he is crosfit as here apperis. Bot this cros is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe as other crossis neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in diuynutiys that is to say in littyll crossis crosfit, and then tharmys ar powderit with lyttyll crossis cruciatit. And ye shall say thus of hym y^t berys theys armys first in latyn. Ille portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo aoreo. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng crois croycee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith asure and a cros croslet of siluer. And whan such crossis ar borne and put in armys as I said afore in dymynutiys and w^t owte any c'tan nombre then thay ar called in french croslettys.

Moreouer ther is a cros masculatit as here it folowis.

Be it knowe: that thys cros masculatit sum tyme is perforatit, in the masculys as it is opyn in the persyng be e folowyng. And thus ye most blafe him, first in latyn in thys wyse. Ille portat vnam crucem masculatam perforatam de rubeo in scuto argenteo. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent vng cros de gulle masculine pfee. Anglice sic. He berith siluer with a cros of gowles, masculatit perforatit.

Ther is a mylneris cros as here it shall be shewed.

Here folowis an other cros the wich is calde the cros of a milne for hit is made to the simplitude of a certan instrument of yrne in mylnys the wich berith the mylne ston by the wich instrument: that ston in his cros is borne equally that he declyne not ouer mych on the right parte nor on the lefte part, bot mynistering to eueri part that: that is his equally and with owte frawde. And thys is geuyn to jugis to bere in theyr armys: and to thos that haue iurisdiction vnder theym. That is to say as the forsaid instrument is directe to the mylne stone equalli and withowte gyle. So thos juges ar
bondyn

bondyn to gyffe equalli to eueri man his right. And it is to be sayd y^t the possessor of theis armys beris in this wyse, first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam crucem mole dinarem argenteam in campo rubeo. Et iam gallice. Il port gowles vng cros moleyne dargent. Anglice. He berith gowles and a mylneris cros of siluer.*

Now it shall be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn.

Certan we haue a cros the wich is calde a cros turnyt agayn, and this cros is calde retornyt: for the cause y^t thendys of this cros on eueri fide ar retornytt agayn bi the maner of a ramys horne. And he that beris theis armys beris in this wise first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam crucem auream reuersam in scuto asureo. Gallice sic. Il port dafur vng cros recerculee dor. Anglice sic. He beris asure with a cros reuerfit of golde.*

Off a cros fforkyd.

Under stande ye that ther be other men the wich beer in theys armys a certan forkyd cros as thys is. And hit is called forkyd: for as moch as that all thendys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd. Therefore hit shall be sayd of thos men that berit theys armys in this whise, primo latine. *Portat vnam crucem furcatam de auro in campo asureo. Gallice. port dafur vng cros dor. Anglice. He berith asure with a cros forkyd of golde.*

Off a cros engraylid or engradid.

Also ther be certayn nobull men the wich beer a cros engradyd or engraylid, as it apperis here folowyng, and hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not playne in ony parte of him bot engraylid also well ouer his length as ouer his breed. Neuertheles this engraylyng is no propur langage aftir the sight of thys cros: bot rather an endentyng as truth is, bot it is the comune maner of spekyng in theys armys. Therefore ye most say as I sayd afore. And ye shall say of him that beris theys armys in thys wyse. First in latyne thus. *Portat vnam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubeo. Et iam Gallice. Il port de gullys vng cros ingral dargent. Anglice. He beris gowlys and a cros ingrayled of siluer.*

Off a cros cutoff.

I fynde yet an othyr cros the wich is borne mony tymys in tharmys of nobull men, the wich is calde a cros truncatid, and hit is calde trunkatid for hit is made of ij. treys the boys cut a way, as here. Therefore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys armys beres in latine thus. *Portat vnam crucem truncatam de argento in campo rubeo. Et Gallice. Il port de gulle vng cros recopee dargent. Anglice. He berith gowles with a cros trunkatid of siluer.*

Off

Off a knotty cros.

Knowe ye yit after theys crossis ther is an other cros the wiche is calde a knotty cros : the wich in certan is calde so for hit has in e'uy ende certan knottis, as here. And it is to be sayde of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyfe. Primo latine. Ipse portat vnam crucem auream nodulatam in scuto aforeo. Et Gallice. Il portat dafur vng cros botone dor. Anglice. He beris a sure with a cros knotty of goolde.

And thys cros is founde other while pycche or figityue in armys, and then his foote is figityue as I sayd afore.

Off a cros flurri knottid.

Over thies crossis we haue a certan cros flurri of the wiche it is spokyn afoore, the wiche cros flurri is founde knotty as here. And that is as I sayd afoore whan knottys ar founde in thendys and the anglis of the sayd cros. And the berer of the sayd armys latine. Portat vnam crucem nodulatam floridam auream in campo de afuro. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur vng cros florete botone dor. Anglice. He berith a sure and a cros flurri knotty of golde.

Off a cros dowbull ptitid.

A cros dowbull is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobullmen the wych certan cros is calde a dowbull ptitid cros. For if it be deuydid or partid after the long way or the brode way yit ther abydds on dowbull cros as we may se here. Yit I haue seen many nobullmen dowtting of thys cros moore then of any cros aforesaid : the wich neuertheles after long disputacionis in thoppynion aforesaid restid and concludid. Therefore he that beris theys armys, latine sic. Portat vnam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ingro. Gallice sic. Il port fable vng cros dowble petie dargent. Anglice sic. He berith fable and a cros dowble ptitid of siluer.

Off a cros dowble ptitid florishid.

This cros dowble partitid is varied sum timys, and then hit is called a cros dowble partitid florishid, as here. Neuertheles hit is calde a cros flurri impropurli as sum men fayen for hit faylith the myddys of that flowre as anoon hit shall folow in the next armys, the wich certan myddys by no maner of wyfe in that cros dowble partitid may be, as anoon it shall be shewed. Bot he that berith theis armis latine. Portat vnam crucem duplam ptitam auream in campo rubeo. Gallice. Il port de gowles vng cros double ptie florete dor. Anglice. He berith gowles and a cros dowble partitid flurri of golde.

Off a cros tripartitid florishid.

Bot as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros dowble partitid florishid for ther faylith the myddys of the cros by the wich the cros florishid is made pfitte as here hit is opyn, the wich certan myddys putt ther to it shall not be called a cros dowble partitid florished. Bot rathir it shall be calde a cros threfolde partitid flurri, and then it is well blafed, for and it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes, all way oon parte shall abyde triptitid in the myddys of the cros as it is opyn in tharmys afore wryttyn. And therefore he that berith theis armis, latine. *Portat vnam crucem triptitam de argento in campo de afuro.* Gallice. *Il port dafer vng cros trefoys p'tee floretee dargent.* Anglice sic. He berith of afure with a cros triptitid floree of filuer.

Off a mylneris cros shadowyd or vmbratid.

A dowte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here following. And know ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for euermore thys shadow is made of blacke coloure, of whatsumeuer coloure the felde be of, the shadow is made of blacke, and the bodi of the same shadow is of y^e same coloure with the felde. And he that berith theys arms, latine. *Portat vnam crucem vmbratam in campo aureo.* Gallice sic. *Il port dor vng cros moleyne vmbre.* Anglice. He berith of golde with a mylneris cros vmbratid or shadowyd.

Off a cros floree patent vmbratid.

Another fampull is fene of the vmbracion of a certayn cros, and thys cros is calde a cros floree vmbratid as apperith here, bot truly spekyng and propurli it is no cros: bott a shadow of such a cros, and the reson is, for the lode of the said shadow is of the same coloure with the felde. And so the coloure that is in the felde shewith by all the body of the sayd shadow. And thos that beer thes armys, latine. *Portant vnam crucem floridam patentem vmbratam in campo rubeo.* Gallice sic. *Il port de gowles vng cros patee floritee vmbre.* Anglice sic. He berith of gowles and a cros patent floree vmbratyed.

Off a cros flori patent vmbratid and perforatid.

Neuertheles after sum men thys shadowyd cros otherwyse is perfid maruelusly as it folowith here and than hit is calde a cros flori patent vmbratyed and perforatid for hit accordis with the croos precedyng exceppid the persyng in the myddys of the sayd shadoo. And then hit shall be sayd that he the wiche berith this cros, latine. *Portat vnam crucem floridam patentem vmbratam perforatam cum rubio in campo aureo.*

Et

Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng croys patee florotee vmbre & parte de gowles.

Anglice. He berith of golde a cros patent flurri shadoyd & perfyd with gowles.

Blafaris moost beware of theis armys vmbatid of the wich: mony rewles be shewed afore. Bot for the blafyng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys crafte take the rule goyng afore that is to wite of the colowris tranfmutid as ye saw afore. Bot ther be certan nobuls and gentilmen in Englonde the wich beere shadoys diuerse in theyr armys as Lyon, Antlop and other, and they that bere theys armis and hit be a lyon ye shall fai in latyn. *Portat vnam leonem vmbatum in campo aureo.* Gallice. Il port dor et vng leon vmbree. Anglice. He berith of golde and a lyon vmbatid.— And men say that fuch perfonys as beer theys vmbatid armys had there p'genitoris beryng the fame not vmbatid bot hole. Bot the possessionis and the patrimonyes descendid to other men, then the neuoys or kynnyfmen leuyng in goodehoope and trustyng to haue the possessionis of their p'genitoris: beer their armys vmbatid, all oder differens aforefaid leuyng, for when they haue that patrimony: that thai truffit oon, soon they may beer that lion or other beeft of the fame coloure the wiche theyr progenytoris bare, and it is bettyr to beer thos armis vmbatit then hoolly to leeff theyr progenitouris armys.

Yitt here folowis an odir cros hemyt or borderit as apperis.

A gret dowte yit remaynys a nendys blafaris of armys in dyfferens betwix thys cros fimbriatit or borderit, as here now apperis and the forfayd cros vmbatit, in fo much that they ar mych like, and it apperis in the first sight that they be bot oon, bot and a man beholde well ther is a gret differens, for the bordir of thys cros is variet as well from the coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde, and elles is ther no dowte. Therefore it shall be sayde of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyfe first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem fimbriatam siue borduratam cum argento in campo rubeo.* Gallice sic. Il port de gulle vng crois flouretee patee percee de sabull bordure dargent. Anglice sic. He berith goules with a cros flurri patent perfit of fable borderit w^t siluer.

Now folowis an ermyn cros as it shall be shewyd.

Nor certan ther is an ermyn cros, and hitt is a meruelus cros of y^e wich ther was a disputacion at london by a certan herrowde of Bretan. And it was determynt that theys armys may be in non other coloure bot as here it apperis. And thys cros is calde an ermyn cros, and it shall be fayd of him that beris theys armys in thys wyfe as it shall folow, first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam crucem erminalem.* Et gallice sic. Il port

vng croys eremine. Anglice sic. He berith a cros ermyn. And here ye moost note that the coloure in theys armys shall not be expreffit for this cros ner theis armis may not be made bot of theys colouris that is to say allone of blacke and white the wich ar the proper coloris of theys armys.

Sufficientli is spokyn of crosse afore, now folowis an odir treteys of diuerse armys quarteryt as here shall be shewyt.

Off armys quarterit sum ar armis quarterit playn sum quarterit engradit. Sum quarterit irrafit. Sum quarterit inueckyt. Sum quarterit indentit of the wich it shall be spokyn euerith oon after other, and first of tharmys playn.

Itt shall be shewyd first of armys quarterit playn.

Thre maner of wyse armys may be quarterit. The first maner is opyn whan ij dyuerse armys ar borne quarterli, as it is opyn and playn in tharmys of the kyng of Fraunce and of England. And ye shall say of hym y^t beris theys armys thus as folowys, first in latyn. Ille portat arma regis Francie & Anglie quarteriata. Et Gallice sic. Il port les armes de France et d'angle terre quarteles. Anglice sic. He beris tharmys of France and Englonde quarterli. And it shall not be tedeus to no man that Fraunce is put before Englonde in blasfng, bot the cause is this, for tharmys of Fraunce in armys be put afore, and we haue a generall rule y^t whenfumeuer in armys be ij. colouris or moo in the poynt of the shelde, then ye shall not begyn at the poynt to blafe them, bot in the right p'te or side of thos armys, that same coloure ther founde in the right side of y^e shelde is not the felde of tharmys, for it mai fortune it is not the gretist coloure in tharmys aforfayd bot les or with othir equall, and neuertheles ye shall begyn to blafe ther.

Off armys quart'ly borne now it shall be shewyd.

The secunde maner of wyse of beryng quarterit armys is when iiij diuerse armys quarili be borne as here is shewyt. And he that beris theys armys: beris iiij diuerse armys quarili, latine sic. Ille portat quatuor arma diuersa quarciaata. Gallice sic. Il port quarter armes diuerse quarteles. Anglice sic. He berith iiij. armys diuerse quarterli. And then if it be askyt how theys armys shulde be blasit. The blaser moost begyn in the heyft cornett ouer the right side precedyng to eu'y armys, tharmys in the right side blasit: ye moost go to the odir side and then to the thirde side and after to the last. And ye moost know that theys armys reherfit afore be playn armys quarterit.

Ther is an othir maner of beryng of armys quarterit when ij armis quarterit be borne quarterli, and it is borne moost in armis of quenys and so bare that noble quene

of

of Englund quene Anna wyfe to that royall prince kyng Richard the secunde: the wich bare tharmis of Englund and of Fraunce and of the'mp'or of Almayn quarterli and in viij p'tes, that is to say in the right side of the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce iij. flore delucis of golde in a felde of asure, and in the secunde quarter iij libartis of golde in a felde of gowles, and in y^e thirde quarter an egle splayd w^t ij neckis, and in the iiij a blake lyon rampyng in a felde of siluer, and so chaungeably she bare theys armys in xvi quarteris the wich is seen in any armys.

Off armys quarterit and engraylyt now shall be shewytt.

Now I shew yow y^t sum time we have armys quarterit and engraylit, that is to witt whan eu'y armys in his quarterit is engraylit as here apperis, and it shall be sayd of him y^t beres theis army thus, first in latyn. Ille portat de auro and rubro arma quarteriata & ingradata. Et gallice sic. Il port dor et gowles quartlee engreylee. Anglice sic. He berith of golde and gowles quarterly engraylit. And thei ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir oon coloure into another coloure.

Off armys quarterit and irrafyt now I will speke.

Certan armys that be quarterit and irrafit as here apperis, the wich certan armys ar called quarterit armys irrafit, for the colouris be rafit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware toke away from another. And it shall be sayd of him y^t beris theis armys in latyn thus. Portat arma quarteriata irrafa de albo & nigro. Gallice sic. Il port dargent et fable quartee irrafe. Anglice sic. He beris siluer and fable quarterely irrafyd.

Off armys quarterit inueckyt now here it shall be shewyt.

Ther be yet fownde armys quarterli inueckyt, or as sum men say they be armys quarterit of colowris inueckyt as here apperis, the wich for soth ar calde armys quarterit inueckit or of colowris inueckyt, for in them ar ij colouris quarterli put: y^e toon into the othir, and so oon colowre is inuehit in to an othir. Therefore it is said of hi y^t beres theis armys in this wise, first in latyn thus. Ille portat quarteriatam de asurio et auro inuectis. Et gallice sic. Il port quartli verre dafur et dor. Anglice sic. He berith quarterli inueckyt of asure and golde.

Now off armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd.

Quarterit armys be founde diuerse the wych ar calde indentit as here apperis: and they ar calde indentit for ij colowris oon into anothir by the maner of teth ar indentit: as is opyn in the shelde. And thus ye shall blafe theym first in latyn. Portat arma
quarteriata

quarteriata identata de rubio et auro. Gallice sic. Il port quartertee endentlee de gowles et dor. Anglice. He berith quarterli endentit of gowles and golde.

Off armys partit aftir the long way here shall be shewyt.

I intende now to determyn of armys partit after the longe way the wich certan partyng after the longe way or on length is made many maner of wyfe. The first p'ticion for soth is of ij colouris in armys after the long way in the playne maner.

Ther is also a p'tyng of armys of ij. colouris ingradyt.

And also ther is a p'tyng of ij colowris irrafit.

Also forsoth ther is a partyng of ij colowris inueckyt

And ther is an othir partyng of ij colowris ardentit.

Ther is also a partyng of ij colowris clowdit or nebulatit.

And moreouer ther is a partyng of ij colowris watery.

Fyrst I shewyd to yow that ther be certan armys partit after the long way of ij colowris in the playn way as here apperis in theys armys. And they ar calde partit armys for they be made of ij colouris equalli partit. And he that beris theis armys beris thus in latyn. Ille portat arma partita plana secundum longum de aforio et albo. Gallice sic. Il port dafur et dargent playn partee. Anglice sic. He berith afure and filuer playn partit.

Off armys partit the long way ingralyt I will shew here.

Also ther is particion of armys engralyt the long way as is said afore bi engraylyng of ij colouris togedir as here apperis. And theys armys ar calde armys engraylyt partit after the long way of filuer and fable. And it shall be sayd of him that berith thes armys in latyn thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum ingradata de argento et nigro. Gallice sic. Il port dargent ingraylee et fable partee du long. Anglice sic. He berith fyluer and fable ingraylit partit after the long way.

Here now it shall be shewyt of armys partit and irrafit.

The thrid maner of wyfe ar founde armys partit of ij. colowris and irrafit as here, of the wich it is to be sayd : as afore of quarterit armys irrafit. And he that beris theys armys : beris in this wyfe as folowys first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum irrafa de argento et rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port partee du long dargent et de gwles race. Anglice sic. He berith armys partit on length of filuer and gowles

Off armys partit the long way and inueckyt now I will speke.

Also the fourith maner of wyfe : armys partit ar borne after the longe way of ij colouris inueckyt as here apperis. And theis armys be calde inueckyt for the colowris
be

be put oon into anothis on round wyfe. And theys armys differ moch fro tharmys next beyng afore irrafit. Wherefore it shall be sayd of hym the wich beris theys armys thus as it shall folow first in latyn thus. *Ipse portat arma partita secundum longum de coloribus albo et rubeo inuectis.* Gallice sic. *Il port partee verre du long dargent et de gowles.* Anglice sic. He berith partit inueckyt on lengthe of siluer and gowles.

Off armys partit on the long way and indentyt her it is shewyd.

Sotheli anothis maner of partyt armys ther is the wiche is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long way of ij. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt indentytt, for thys cause that ij diuerse colowris ar put togethir: that is to say white and blac ar put togedir: after the maner of menis tethe as it is sayd afore in the quarterit armys indentyt. And therefore ye shall say of hym the wych beris theys armys in thys wyfe, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.* Gallice sic. *Il port partee endentee du long dargent & fable.* Et anglice sic. He berith armys partit indentit on length of siluer and fable.

Off armys partyt aft' the long way cloudy or nebulatyd.

In the sext maner of wyfe ther be armys borne partyt after the long way nebulatyd as here it shall be shewyd in this scochon. And theys armys be calde innebulatyd for ij colowris ar put togedre by the manere of cloudy. Therefore the possessor of theys armys beris in thys wise as it shall be sayd, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma partita secundum longum de argento et asorio innebulata.* Et gallice sic. *Il port partie du long dargent & dasur inneve.* Anglice sic. He beris armys partytt on length of siluer and asure innebulatyd.

Off armys partyt watci of siluer and gowles this schochon is.

Moreouer off theys armys afore sayd yit there be borne armys partyt after the longe way, and they be watteri as herein this schochon it apperith, and theys armis ar calde watteri: for ij colowris ar incariet oon into an othis by the maner of water trobulde wt wynde. And ye shall say of him that beres theis armys in thys wyfe as folowys: first in latyn. *Portat arma partyta vndosa secundum longum de argento et rubeo.* Gallice sic. *Il port partiee du long dargent et de gowles vndee.* Et Anglice sic. He berith armys partyt the long way of sylver and gowles watteri.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys partyt ouerwart.

Here now folowys to se of armys partyt ouerwart, the which certan particion ouerwart is made as mony wyfe as is the partycion on length, that is to say on the playn way ouerwart, ingraylyt, irrafit, inueckyt, indentit, innebulatit, and watteri. Werfore

of

of theys certayn shall be shewyd by signys, and first I begyne at playn armys ouerwart, as here it shall be shewyd. And it shall be sayd of hym that berithe theys army in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma partita extranfusio plana de auro & asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port partiee transfusie dor & dasur. Anglice sic. He berith golde and asure partit ouerwart.* Know ye that here is no dowte of that first rule: that is to say that a man shall begyn at the poynt of the shelde to blafe for here is as mych coloure of golde as of asure.

Off armys irrasit ouerwart now here it shall be shewyt.

Now of anothis maner of partycion of colouris in armis ouerwarte I will speke. And it is calde irrasit as here it shall appere in this scochion, of the wich it is to be sayd that the gentyllman the wich beris theys armys beris in this maner as folowis, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma partita extranfusio trafa de auro et rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port partiee transfuerse irrafe dor et gowles. Anglice sic. He berith armys partyt ouerwart irrasyt of golde and gowles.*

Now of armys partyt ouerwart ye shall haue an exemple.

Armys ther be also indentyd ouerwart and partyt. And they be calde indentyd for theyre colowris as is sayd afore ar put oon into anothis bi the maner of mennis tethe. And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma partita extranfusio indentata de auro et asorio as afore is reherfit. Et Gallice sic. Il port partiee de trauers dor et dasur endentee. Anglice sic. He berith armys partyt ouerwarte indentytt of golde and asure.*

And to reherse moore of partyt armys ouerwarte it nedis not for it is rehersyt sufficientli in the rules next afore in armys partyt on lengthe. Therefore it shall not be rehersytt here agayn, quia inutilis est repeticio vnus ad eiusdem, and that is to say, it is an vnprofitabull rehersyng of oon thyng to reherse the faame agayn in the next sentans. Therefore to speeke moore of armys partit and figure theym: other of ingraylit or irrasit inueckyt indentit nebulatyt and vndatyt: it nedys not, for they be taght sufficiently in the long way. And I beleue it shall be hard to fynde mony moo armys partyt after the long way or ouerwart then ar reherfit afore. Neuerthelees if any be founde or sene, in theym the same rules shall be obseruit as is reherfit afore, and it is enogh for all armys on that maner to be blasit that any gentyllman berith partyt.

Off armys the wich ar calde cheiff or an hede I will shewe.

Sotheli certan men wolde: y^e theys armys after reherfitt shulde be calde armys partyt, the wich certanli er for y^t that ther is no verri particion of the colouris or
any

any licenes of dyurfsion of colouris. Certanly in armys p'titit is requyrit alway that the p'tys of the colouris be equall, and that is not trew in this figure, for the moore p'te bp mych is filuer. Therefore ye shall say of him that beris theys armys thus first in latyn. *Portat de argento et caput scuti de aforio cum duabus maculis p'foratis de auro.* Gallice sic. *Il port dargent vng cheiff dafor et deux molettis p'forat dor.* Et Anglice sic. He berith filuer a cheiff or cheftan of afure and ij molettys p'forat of golde.

And ye shall know that in theys armys the rule afore wretyn most be confiderit, that is to say, that at the coon it is to begyn to blafe if that colowre of the coon be gretter or more copyous coloure in armys as it is sayd afore. And moreouer it is to be merkyt that no armis awte to be calde p'tyt armis bot iff they be made of ij colouris onys partit and no more, for armys palit ar not callit: nor awe not to be calde partyt armys allthogh they be made of ij colouris, for thos colowris not allonli onys bot dyuerse tymys ar partyt as here apperis. And theys armys be calde palit armys for the be made bi the man' of palis. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys in latyn thus. *Portat arma palata de auro et aforio.* Gallice sic. *Il port pale dor et dafor.* Anglice sic. He berith pale of golde and afure.

Off armys palit vndalit now here it shall be shewyt.

Palyt armys of tyme ar founde vndatyt, that is to say watteri as here apperis. And theys be calde palyt armys vndalyt to the differance of barrit armys vndalyt, the wich armys barrit may also be vndalyt as after shall be shewyt. And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys thus in latyn. *Portat arma palata vndata vel vndofa de rubeo et argento.* Et gallice sic. *Il port palee vndee de gowles et dargent.* Et anglice sic. He berith paly vndalyt of gowles and filuer.

Off armys palit crokyt and sharpe now I will speke.

Loke and beholde how many maner of wyse thes palit armys be borne dyuerseli, as it is shewyt in thys boke, and theis armys now shewyt here: be calde palit crokyt and sharpe, for in theys armys ij coloris paly ar put togethir: oon into anothir crokytly and sharpe. Therefore it shall be sayd of hi' the wich beris thes armis in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma palata tortuosa acuta de nigro et argento.* Gallice sic. *Il port pale daunfete de fable et dargent.* Anglice sic. He berith pale crokyt and sharpe of fable and fyluer.

Off armys barrit playn now here it shall be shewyt.

Here in thys chapyture afore is determynyt of palit armis and in thys chapyture now folowyng it shall be determynyt of barrit armys, for the wich it shall be know that

armys may be many maner of wyse barrit, and the first maner of wyse is playn barrit, as here apperis. And ye shall know that ther be certain armys barrit playn, and then ye shall nott nede to say in the blasfing of theys armys: he berith playne armys barrit. Bot in all othyr disperyng armys barrit: ye most nedys declare the blasfing of them howe thoos barrit armys differ from playn, for sum be barrit w^t a lyon raumpyng or a grehonde or odir beeftis and sum be barrit and powderit with cros croflettys molettys scresentis smale briddis or other difference bot as for theys playn armys afore ye shal say in latyn in thys wyse. *Portat arma barrata de argento & nigro. Et gallice sic. Il port barre dargent et sale. Anglice sic.* He berith barri of siluer and fable.

Off barrit armys undatyt now I wyll shew as apperith.

Know ye for certain that armys barrit othir wile be barrit and vndatit that is to say wateri, as here it apperith. And they be called barrit vndatit for they be made of ij colouris metyng togedre by the maner of a floyng watre as it is opyn afore. And ye shall say of hym that beris theis armys in this wyse, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma barrata vndata de nigro et albo. Gallice sic. Il port barri vndee de fable et dargent. Anglice sic.* He beris barri vndatit of fable and siluer.

Off armys barrit and inueckyt ye shale haue exemple.

Barrit armys inueckyt ar borne of diuerse gentillmen, as here is shewyd. And thay ar called inueckyt for in eueri barre ij colouris ar put inueckyt by the maner of a rounde way as is sayd afore. And he y^t beres this armys beres in this wyse, first in latyn thus. *Portat arma barrata de coloribus rubeo et albo inuectis. Et gallice sic. Il port barri verree de gowles et dargent. Anglice sic.* He berith barri inueckyt of gowles and siluer. And I begyn with gowles for that coloure is the first in the right cornett.

Off armys barryt crokyt and sharpe as here after is shewit.

Gentillmen ther be certainli the wich bere armis barrid crokyt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys, and thay be called armys barrit for differance of armys the same maner of wyse palit: and thay be called crokyt and sharpe, for as it is sayd afore ij colouris ar put togeth^r crokytli and sharpe. Therefore it shall be sayd that the lorde the which beris theys armys berith in this wyse, first in latyn. *Il portat arma barrata tortuoso et acuto de nigro et auro. Et gallice sic. Il port barri dauncetee acute de fable et dor. Anglice sic.* He berith barris crokyt and sharpe of fable and golde.

Now it shall be shewyd of armys that ar bendly barryt.

Ther be forsothe certain armys bendli barrit, and thei be called bendli barrit, and for this cause they be calde bendly barrit, for ij colouris ar iunyt together in eueri barre bendly,

bendly, as it is opyn here in theis armis. And therefore it shall be sayd of him that beris theis armys : in this wyfe as folowis, first in latyn thus. *Ipse portat arma bendaria de rubro et auro. Et gallice sic. Il port barre bendee de gowles et dor. Anglice sic.* He berith barri bendy of gowles and golde.

Bot neuertheles ye most dyligentli attende in the blasynge of fych armys : as palyt barit and bendyt, for and they ben not futtelly confauyt a man sodanly onsweryng may lightly in thoos armys be diffayuyt. For certainly thoos armys be called palyt armys in the wich ar fownde so many palyt of oon colowre as ar of another. And iff the palyt of bothe the colowris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt.

In diuerse armys of gentillmen be fownde, ij palis of oon colowre, and iij of another as here in theis armys folowyng it shall be shewed, that is to say ther be iij palyt of gowles and ij of golde for of the colowre of reede apperith iij partes in the thelde and bot ij allone of the colowre of golde. Therefore the gentillman that berith theis armys : beris in this wyfe and thus ye shall say of him, first in latyn thus.

Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic.

Il port de gowles et deux pales dor. Et anglice sic.

He berith gowlys and ij palis of golde.

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and lees barrid.

Ye most also dilygently attende to the nombre of both too colowris in armys palyt barrit or lees barrit of the wich lyttyll barris ye most beware when thay be fownde in armys, as here it is shewyd in theis armys, for fych lynes be called lyttill barris to the differance of littill barris. And it shall be sayde that the gentillman the wich berith theis armys beris in this wyfe, first in latyn thus as folowis :

Portat vnam barram et duas barulas de albo in campo rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng barree et deux barrelettee dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles oon barre and ij litell barris of fyluer.

Now I wyll speke of armys barrid and litell barris florishyt.

Beholde how the forsayd letill barris ar othyrwyfe made florishyngli and than thei be calde florishyt as herein thys scochon. And they be calde florishit : for they be made bi y^e maner of a flowre deluce. And ye shall say of him that is possessor of theis armys in this wyfe as folowys, first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam barram et duas barulas floridas albas in scuto siue campo blodio. Gallice sic. Il port dafor vng barree et deux barrelettees florit dargent. Anglice sic.* He berith asure oon bar and ij. littill barris florishyt of fyluer.

Now I intende to speke of bendys in armys as here.

Otherwyse ther is borne in armys a bende as is founde in dyuerse armys of certan noble gentilmen as here now itt shall be shewyt. And ye moost knawe that it is calde a bende the wich begynnys at the right corner or the horne of the sheelde: and discendith to y^e left side of the same sheelde: to the differans of fiffures or of litell stauys of the wich it shall be spokyn after. And of hym that has theys armys ye shall say thus as folowys, first in latyn. *Portat vnam bendam de rubio in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor vng bende de gowles. Anglice sic. He beth golde and a bende of gowles.*

Off litell bendys in armys now here is an exempull.

Knaw ye how afore it is sayd that certan lyttyll barris ar borne in armys mony tymys. On the same maner of wise ar borne littill bendys as here it shall be shewyt. And they be calde bendyllys to the differans of grete bendys as it is opyn. And of hym that beris theys thus it shall be sayd, first in latyn as here folowys. *Portat vnam bendam & duas bendulas de auro in campo blodeo. Et gallice sic. Il port dasor vng bend et deux bendelettis dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure a bende and ij bendils of golde. And thes bendys ar othirwyse florishyt as is shewyt in the figure afore in barris. And in diuerse armys they be founde that they be chenyt, and sum be powderit with molettis, and sum with odir dyfferans the wich nedys not to be figurit here.*

Off armys palit and bendyt now here it shall be shewyde.

The best maner of wyse certanly of beryng of dyuerse armys in oon sheelde is in theys bendys bering for a man that has a patrimony left by his fadyr, and other certan londys by his mother, cumyng to him to the wich londys of his moderis ar appropurt armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys armys coom to her by the way and discent of hir progenyturis, then may the hayre and hym lift bere the boott armys of his fadyr in y^e hooll sheelde. And in fycha a bende he may bere his moderis armys as herein the scochon afor' apperis. And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in latyn thus. *Portat arma palata de argento et rubio cum vna benda de nigro. Gallice sic. Il port palee dargent et de gowles et vng bende de sabull. Anglice sic. He berith palee of syluer and gowles with a bende of sabull.*

And othirwyse in fycha a bende ther is founde iij molettys or macules of golde.

Off armys bende fufillyt here now I will exempull.

Moreouer ther be founde in armys other certan bendys to sum man strange from theys, and here I wyll shew to yow a bende the wich is calde a bende fufillit: as here apperith

in

in this scochon. And it is calde fufullit for it is made all of fufillis of the wich certain fufillis more shall be spokyn afterward. Bot he the wich has theys armys beres in latyn thus. *Portat vnam bendam fufillatam de auro in campo aforio. Gallice sic. Il port dafur vng bende fufillee dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure a bende fufillit of golde.*

And thys bende mony tymys is borne with strangeris and specialli in Burgon.

Here now it shall be spokyn of dyuerse borduris in armys.

Bordures many and dyuerse ar founde in armys and ar borne of many nobull men: of the wich sum be playn, sum ingraylit, sum talentit, sum playn powderit, sum chekerit, sum gownnettyt, sum inueckyt, of the wiche it shall be spokyn eu'ych eoon after ordir. And first of playne borduris I will speke as here it apperes. And the bordure is calde playne when it is made playn of oon colowre aloon, as here in thys scochon. And it shall be fayde of hym that is possessor of theys armys first in latyn thus. *Portat tres rofas rubias in campo argenteo cum vna bordura de rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent crois rofis de goules et vng bordure de gowles. Et anglice sic. He berith filuer, iij rofis of gowles and a bordure of gowles.*

Off armys bordurit and ingraylit now here folowys exemple.

Armys with a bordure ingraylit other while ar borne of certain nobullmen as here now is shewit in thys schochon. And sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colowre of hym is put gre by gre into the felde of tharmys as it is opyn here. And the possessor of theys armys beres in latyn tong thus as folowys. *Portat arma de auro fymbriata siue bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tribus maculis perforatis de nigro. Gallice sic. Il port dor trois mullettis perforatee de fable vng borduree ingraylee de fable. Anglice sic. He berith golde iij molettis perforatit of fabull and a bordure ingraylit of fabull.*

Now of armys borderit and talentit I will shew exemple.

Ther is borne in armys a certain bordure talentit as here, and it is not necessari here to expres the colowre of the talentis or befantis: for thay be eur of golde. And it shall be fayd of him that beris thes armis in thys wyse first in latyn thus. *Portat vnum figurum capitale de rubio in campo albo borduratum cum rubio talentatim. Gallice sic. Il port dargent vng cheueron de gowles borduree de gowles talentee. Et anglice sic. He berith filuer a cheueron of gowles bordurit with gowles talentyt.*

Off armys bordurit hauing ij cheuerons of filuer and c'

Understonde ye that certain tymys a bordure is borne in armys powderit dyuerse ways
otherwyse

otherwyfe with molettis with rofis or with littyl croffis or with befantis or oder dyuerfe. And it is calde a bordure powderit when any thyng is in that bordure: of whatfumeuer figne it be, as it is fayd afore, and theys fignys as rofis moletif and other ar not countit for certan nombur: for y^e nombur of that powderyng excedis the nombur of ix. And then y^t bordure is calde powderit as here. And ye shall fay that the poffeffor of theys armys beres in this wyfe as folowys, firft in latyn thus. *Portat vnum fcutum de rubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et vna bordura pulu'rfata cum talentis. Et gallice fic. Il port de gowles deux cheuerons dargent et vng bordure de gowles powdree talentee. Anglice fic. He berith gowles ij cheuerons of filuer and a bordure powderit with befantis.*

Yit ther is another maner bordure that is calde checkert.

We have yit another bordure in armys the wich is calde a bordure chekkerit. And it is calde a chekkerit bordure for hit is made of ij colowris by the maner of a chekker as here it apperis. And it shall be fayd of hym the wich beris theys armys in this wyfe as folowys, firft in latyn thus. *Portat vnam crucem rubiam planam in campo argenteo cum vna bordura scaccata de nigro et argento. Et gallice fic. Il port dargent vng croys playn de gowles borduree chekkee de fable et dargent. Et anglice fic. He berith filuer oon cros playn of gowles a bordure chekkerit with fabull and filuer.*

Off borduris gobonatit now here is an exempull.

Knaw ye moreouer that yit by fide theys armys the wich I haue spoke of afore w^t borduris: ther is an other bordure that is calde a bordure gobonatit, as here it shall be shewyt in thys scoochon next folowyng. And it is calde gobonatyt for hit is made of ij colouris quadratli ioynyt, y^t is to fay of blacke and white, and of hym that beris theys armys ye shall fay in latyn thus as folowys. *Portat de argento & duas bendas de nigro cum vna bordura de nigro et albo gobonata. Et gallice fic. Il port dargent deux bendee et vng bordure de fable et dargent. Anglice fic. He berith filuer ij bendys of fable with a bordure gobonatit of fable and filuer.*

And thys fame bordure baare that nobull prynce the duke of Gloucestyr brothyr to that nobull weriowre kyvg Henri the fifth, the wich royall duke bare in his armys the hool armys of Fraunce and of Englonde quart'ly with a bordure gobonatit of filuer and fable as is shewyt in diuerfe placis. And to blafe theys armys it nedis not to be reherfit, for it is fufficiently taght afore in diuerfe placis.

Item of borduris had in armys of colowris inueckyt.

Ther be yit borduris in armys of ij colowris inueckyt, as herein thys figure apperis,
and

and hit is calde a bordure inueckyt for hit is made of ij colowris togedyr inueckyt. And ye shall fay of hym the wich berith theys armys in latyn thus. *Portat arma quartiata de rubio et auro cum vna bordura de argento et nigro simul inuectis. Et gallice sic. Il port quartee de gowles et dor ouef & vng burdure verre dargent et de fable. Anglice sic. He berith quart'ly gowles and golde with a bordure inueckyt of filuer and fable.*

Bott in thes borduris ther is a grete differans emong men pretendyng theym exp'te and wyse in thys sciens as specially it is opyn in tharmys in olde tyme of therle of Marche whed' they shulde be calde borduris or not, as herein thys figure. And certan men fay y^t men not puttyng a meruelus differans of blasfyng fay: that the forfayd Erle of marche the wiche was calde Roger Mortememer when that he leuyd bare armys in latyn in thys wyse to fay. *Portauit arma palata barrata et contraconata de aforio & auro cum vno simplici scuto de argento. Gallice sic. Il port pale barree girone dasur & dor et vng escu simple dargent. Anglice sic. He berith paly barri contrari conyt of asure and golde with a si'ple shelde of filuer.*

And this opynyon afore reherfit in the blasfyng plesyt many a man the wich in no maner of whise may be trw. For if thes armys as it is fayd afore war contrari conatit: then the lawist corner or the coone of tharmys that is to fay the lawyft poynt of the shelde may neuer be of oon colowre as certanly it is of asure.

Over theys thyngys afore reherfit in theys armis it is certan that in all armys contrari conyt all the conys of whatsumeuer colowre tharmys be made they mete togedyr conally in the middis of the shelde, as in the next figure of the shelde opynly it shall be shewyd, wherfore as it apperith to my reson trulier they shall be blasit on this wyse: exceppit the gretter autorite that the forfayd Erle of Marche berith thus in latyn. *Portauit arma barrata et caput scuti palatum & angulatum de aforio & auro cum quodam scuto simplici de argento. Et gallice sic. Il port barree et vng chieff palee cunecte dasur & dor et vng escu simple dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith barri and a cheeff pale angulatit of asure and golde with a symple shelde of filuer.*

Off armys contrari conyt here I will informe yow.

Ther be yit forfooth diuerse noblemen the wich bere armys contrari conyt, as here in thys scochon apperith. And theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause, for all the colouris of theys armys meete togedir at oon coone, that is to fay at the myddyft poyntt of the shelde only. For eu'y body trangulit is moore of lengthe then of brede and naamly conyt vt pz. Therefore the opynyon of thos men the wyche fayd that the
armys

armys afore reherfit: that is to witte of therles armys of Marche war palyt barrit and contrari conyt is to be repreuyt, for so mych that the conys of the forfayd armys accorde not the wich of neccessite shulde accorde iff the forfayd opynyon wer trw. And of hym that beris theys armys ye shall say in latyn. *Portat arma contraconata de blodio et albo. Et gallice sic. Il port girone dafur et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith contrari conyt of afure and filuer.*

Off pilit armys now here it shall be shewyt.

Forasmych as it is spokyn afore of armys : in the wich the colowris mete togedyr in the myddist poynt coonly. Now folowyth of certan armys in the wich iij pilis mete togedyr in oon coone, as herein thys figure. And it shall be fayde of hym the wiche beris theys armys in latyn in thys wyfe. *Portat tres pilas nigras in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor trois piles de fable. Et anglice sic. He berith golde iij pilis of fable.*

Off ballis in armys here now it shall be shewyt.

Neuertheles ye most confydyr a differans in theys blasfyngys of theys armys afore : and theys that cum after when ye blafe theym in latyn tong, for other while thys terme *pila* in latyn is take for to be a peepe of tymbre to be put vnder the pelor of a bryge : or to fyche alike werke as in thexempull afor. And odyr while this terme *pila* is take for a certan rounde instrument to play w^t: the wich instrument fuyt other while to the hande, and then it is calde in latyn *pila manualis* as here. And other while it is an instrument for the foote, and then it is calde in latyn *pila pedalis* a fotebal, Therfor it shall be fayd of hym that beris thes armys in latyn. *Portat tres pilas argenteas in campo rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles trois pelettit dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles iij ballis of filuer.*

Certainli ye most merke that in this figure of ballis a ma' mey sooner. Werfore shortly it is to be knaw that sich ballis may haue all colowris bot the colowre of golde, for and thei be of goldyn colouris : they shulde be calde *talentis* or *besantis* the wiche be eu' of golden colowre.

Off tortellys or litill cakys in armys.

Ther be also tortellys yt be litill cakys the wich be grettir then ballys and tharmys be truly made as here it is opyn. And he that beris theys armys beris in this wyfe first in latyn. *Portat tres tortellas rubias in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor et trois torteux de gowles. Et anglice sic. He berith golde and iij cakys of gowles.*

Moreouer

Moreouer merke : that as wele ballys in armys as kakis and befantis all way ar hool rownde figuris and not p'forat.

Off fontans or wellis here I will speke.

Neu'theles ther be certan nobullmen the wich beer fiche rounde figuris: the wich figuris ar calde fontanys or wellis as here apperis, the wich fontons euermore moft be of whyte colowre for the thyng the wich they represent. For they represent euermore the colowre of the water of a well the wich is white. And of hym y^e beris thes armys ye moft fay in latyn thus. *Portat tres fontes in campo aureo. Gallice fic. Il port dor et trois fonteys. Anglice fic. He berith of golde and iij wellis.*

Off ryngys the wich be other rounde instrumentis I will speke.

After theis rownde figures afore reherfyt ther be certan figuris the wich be p'foratit as be ryngys: as here apperis. And it shall be fayd of hym that beris theis armys in latyn thus. *Portat tres anulos aureos in campo nigro. Gallice fic. Il port de fable et trois anulettis dor. Anglice fic. He berith fabull and iij ryngys of golde.*

Off tractys in armys.

Afore it is fayd of borduris in armys, now it folowith to fe of tractis or lynys, and first of a fymple tract, and they be calde tractis for as mych as the felde remaynyng of tharmys as wele within as withowte, and another lyne is drawyn of another colowre as here: to the maner of a shelde. And it shall be fayd of hym that beris thes armys in latyn. *Portat vnu' tractu' simplicem planum aureu' in campo aoreo. Gallice fic. Il port dafor vng trace playn dor. Anglice fic. He berith afure a playn tract of golde.*

Off a tract ingraylyt oon booth the fydys here is an exemple.

A tract or a lyne othirwhile is ingraylit on booth the partes as herein thys fygyre apperith. And then it shall be fayd of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam tractu' ex vtraque parte i'gradatum de auro in campo rubio. Et gallice fic. Il port de gowles vng trace ingrayle de cheftim oofte dor. Anglice fic. He berith gowles wyth a tract ingraylyt on booth the fidys of golde.*

Off a tract dowbull and florishyt it shall be shewyt.

Thys tract is other wyle dowbull as in tharmys of the kyng of Scottelonde, as herein this scochon apperis, and the forfayd kyng of Scottelond beris in thys wyse first in latyn thus. *Portat duplicem tractum cum floribus gladioli contrapofitis et vno leone rapaci de rubio in campo aureo. Et gallice fic. Il port dor vng dowble trace florete coun-tree et vng leon rampant de gowles. Anglice fic. He berith golde a dowble trace florishyt contrari and a Lyon rampyng of gowles.*

Off tractis triplatit and quatriplatit othyrwyle.

Also of theys armys afore reherfit I fynde more dyuersite for ther be certan nobullmen the wich bere theys tractis triplatit as herein thys fygure, and sum bere hit quatriplatit as is founde in diuerse armis. And ye shall say of him that beris theys armis triplatit in latyn thus. *Portat tractum triplicatu' de albo i campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor vng trace triplee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith golde a trace triplatit of filuer.*

Off a tract fypull of ij colowris and inueckyt an exemple.

Ther be other nobullmen the wich bere a simpull tract of ij colowris inueckyt as here now it shall be shewyt in thys scochon. And the possessor of theys armys beris in this wyse as folowis first in latyn. *Portat vnum tractum simplicem de coloribus asorio argenteo inuectis in scuto aureo. Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng trace simple verre dasur et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith golde and a tract fymple inueckyt of asure and filuer.*

After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fyffuris or stauys.

Afore theys fyffuris it is spokyn of bendys: and their differans. Now it shall be spokyn of fyffuris the wich certan fyffuris or stauys begynne in the lefte borne of the shelde: and ar drawne to the right parte of the shelde beneeth to the differance of bendys the wych begynne in the right borne of the shelde and ar drawne to the lefte side of the shelde beneeth, and thys way most the fyffure be drawne as here apperis in thys fygure. And ye shall vnderstonde that theis fyffuris differ as mony ways as the forsayd bendys dyfferyt, bot it nedis not to be reherfyt for it is playn shewyt afore. Ther be fyffuris or stauys playn, ingradyt, inueckyt, and fuyllatit, as I sayd afore in the place of bendys. And theys stauys bastardys ar wont to bere or namli thay shulde bere thaim. And then thys fyffure is calde a staffe, and in french it is cald a baston, bot commynli it is calde a fyffure for as mych that he cleu'ys his faderis armys in ij. partes for that bastard is clouyn and deuydyt from the patrimony of his fader. And so fych a bastard is forbedyn to bere the woll armys of his fader for the reuerans of his blode, bot his faderis armys he may bere with fych a staffe as is sayd afore: in signe and finall declaracion of his bastardy and to the differance of propur and naturall hayre of his fader. And when ye haue any fych a playn fyffure or a staffe in armys or ingraylit inueckyt or fuyllatit: of that same staffe ye shall say as afore is reherfit in the chapiture of bendys moore playnli. And the bastarde the wich berith theys armys possessis in latyn on thys maner as now here folowys:

Portat

Portat vnam fissuram siue baculum aureum in campo asorio. Gallice sic. Il port dafor et vng fees dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure and a fissure or a staffe of golde.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys hedyd as it apperis.

Ther be certan nobullmen the wich bere armis hedit as here it apperith. And ye most know that theis armys be called hedyt: when the hyer parte of the shelde that is to say the hede is made of oon coloure or of moo then of oon, and that parte extendys not to the myddys of the shelde as aboon is shewyt by the shelde. And knowe ye that in the hedit armys is a good man' of beryng of dyuerse armys as by fortune fu' nobleman has mony londis and grete lordshippys by his modyr for the wych londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the armys of his modyr, and so he may do for it is rightwys, bot he that discendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentillman, by the wich he had any simple patrimony, then sych a nobullman: and he will, may bere the boot armys of his moodyr in the lowyr parte of his shelde, and in sych an hede as I sayd afore he may and he will bere the woll armys of his fadyr. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus. Portat vnum signum capitale de ingro in campo aureo cum vno capite rubio et tribus talentis in eodem. Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng cheueron de fabull et vng cheeff de gowles et trois beefantis en la mesmes. Anglice sic. He berith golde a cheueron of fabull w^t a cheeff of gowles and iij befantis ther in.

And ther be certan nobull p'fones the wich beer in the shelde afore reherfit of golde as is sayd afore a cheueron of fabull or of sum odyr colowre and iij rede roofis or whyte or sum other sygnys as crossis creffantis bryddys or flowris and a cheeff sum of fabull sum of other colowre with the signe of molettis or oder tokynyng the wich need not to be reherfit. And then shall euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the felde and the signes require: as by fortune sum men bere thus to say. He berith fabull a cheueron of golde, iij rede rofys of gowles a cheeff of asure with iij molettys perforatit of vert and thus of all other differanfys.

Off armys palit with oon quarter of another coloure.

Certainly ther be sum nobullmen the wych bere in ther armys oon quarter of another colowre dyfferyng from the coloure or the colowris of the shelde as here, in the wich armis it is to be sayd that the nobullman the wich beris theym berith in this wyse first in latyn. Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum vna quarteria eremetica. Et gallice sic. Il port palee dafor et dor vng quart' dermyn. Et anglice sic. He berith paly asor and golde with oon quart' of ermyn.

And it is to be notit that ye most haue a respeckyt to the colowre of that pale the wich shulde ascende to the right borne of the shelde iff that quarter wer not ther, and in that colowre ye most euermoore begyn to blase thoos armys like as the quart' were not ther as afor is reherfit.

Now of armys chekkerit here ye shall haue an exemple.

Moreouer other whyle we se armys chekkerit as here now it apperith in this figure folowyng and they be calde armys chekkerit when they ar made of ij colouris to the maner of a chekker. And theys armys refayue many differens as in hedys or quarteris in barris and bendis and other wyles in cheuerons of y^e wich it shall be spokyn a noon foloyng. And of hym the wich possessis theys armys ye shall say in latyn thus. *Portat arma scakkata de asurio et auro. Et gallice sic. Il port scakke dafur et dor. Anglice sic. He berith chekker of asure and golde.*

Off cheuerons the wich in english ar calde cowpuls of sparris.

We haue sotheli in armys certan signys the wich ar calde cheuerons in french. And they be calde in latyn *signa capitalia vel tigna*, and in english a cowpull of sparris as here is shewyd in theys signes: the wich signes by liklenes first war borne of carpentaries and makeris of howses, for an howse is neuer made perfite tyll thoos sparris be put a pon hit: by the maner of an hede, and ij sych sparris or cheuerons ionyt togedyr make a capitall sygne, y^t is to say a cowpull of sparris, and other while, ij. sych be borne in armys and othyr while iij odyr while iij as it is knawyn. And of him that beris theys armys afore ye shall say thus as folowys first in latyn. *Portat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de auro cu' tribus talentis. Et gallice sic. Il port de gows et deux cheuerons dor et trois talent'. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and ij cheuerons of golde with iij. befantis.*

Off a cheueron or a sygne capitall engraylyt here is shewyt.

Also a cheueron is othir while engraylyt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the wich beris theys armys in latyn in thys wyse. *Portat vnum signum capitale ingradatum de albo in campo asoreo. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur vng cheueron dargent engraylee. Anglice sic. He berith asure and a cheueron of syluer engraylyt.*

Off dyuerse and meruelus cheuerons yit I will speke.

Moreouer yit in theys signys of cheuerons other whise is fownde a dowte in the blasfing of theym, when thei be made of dyuerse colowris transmuted as herein this scochon apperith. And of hym the wych beris thes armys ye shall say in latyn. *Portat arma quarteriata de nigro & argento cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutati.*

Gallice

Gallice sic. Il port quarterlee de fable & dargent & vng cheueron chaungee lung de laultre. Anglice sic. He berith quarterly fable and filuer with a cheueron of the fayd colowris transmutit.

Off cheueurons differyng on the longe way.

Also theys signes or cheuroens be differit after the long way in armys as herein this figure apperith. And then of hym the wich beris theys armys ye shall say in latin. *Portat arma partita secundum lo'gu' de coloribus aureo & rubeo cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis.* Gallice sic. Il port partie du long de dor & gowles vng cheueron chaunge lung de laultre. Anglice sic. He berith party after the longe way of ij colouris golde and gowles with a cheueron of the fayd colowris transmutit.

Off dowtis emong herroddis in blasfing theys armys fuyng.

Among othyr dowtis: abowte the blasfing of tharmis here folowyng now next I haue herde herroddys pretending theymselfe veri conyng in blasfing of armys meruelusli to dreeme in the blasfing of theys armys. And sum holde oon opynyon and sum an othyr, neuertheles it is no grete neede to dowte in the blasfing of theym as to conyng men. Thefore of hym y^t beris thes armys ye shall say in latyn. *Portat duas p'tes capitis scuti de rubio & tertiam p'tem de albo ad modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis.* Et gallice sic. Il port les deux p'ties du chief de gowles et troifune dargent p'ties en manere du cheueron' et trois rofes lung de laulten. Anglice sic. He berith ij partis of the heede of the shelde gowles and the thride p'te filuer by the maner of a cheueron and iij rofes of the same colowris transmutit.

Off armys fufyllit in english spyndyllis now I will speke.

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobuls the wich beere in theyr armys fufellis: of the nombur of the wich: my lorde of Gloucestur y^t nobull prince vncler to kyng henri the sext was. For he had in his armys iij fufillis of gowles by the maner of a bar in a felde of filuer the wich certan armys this nobull duke bare by the reson of certan londis belongyng to the mounté. Bot ye shall say of hym that beris theys armys in this scochon in latyn thus. *Portat de rubio et tres fufulos de argento.* Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles et trois fufules dargent. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and iij fufules of filuer. And otherwyle theys iij fufules or iij be borne by the maner of a paale.

It is to be notit that when iij fufules or ij ar borne or moo to the nombur of ix the wich nombur if thei excede: fay euermore that thos armys be powderit with fufillis or other thyngys and noon othyr wyse. And so generalli ye most know that iff any thyng

be

be borne in armys ouer the nombur of ix then thoos armys whatfumeuer they be thay ar powderit.

Off oon fuyll borne in armys here I will exempull.

Other while oon fuyll is borne allon in armys as herein thys figure it apperith in wich mater I haue herd certan herroddis dowte in theyr opynyons. Neu'theles it is certan that ye shall fay of hym the wich beris theys armys withowte dowte in latyn thus as folowis. *Portat de rubio cum vno fufulo de auro. Et gallice fic. Il port de gowles vng fufil oor. Anglice fic. He berith gowles and a fufill of golde.*

Off an fuyll of dyuerse colowris now I will speeke.

Also theys fuyllis fum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colowris as herein thys figure it is shewyd. Bot it is a moore dowte how theys armys shulde be blasit then tharmys afore, bot ye shall fay in latyn of hym the wyche has thes armys in this wyfe. *Portat arma partita ex transferso de albo et nigro cum vno fufulo ex eisdem coloribus transfutatis. Et gallice fic. Il port partie de trauers dargent et fable et vng fuyll de mesmes colours lung de laultre. Et anglice fic. He berith armys partit ouerwart of filuer and fable with a fuyll of the saam colowris transfutit.*

Off fuyllis by the maner of a bende here I will fu'wat fay.

Moreouer fych fuyllis ar borne in armys by the maner of a bende, as here now apperith. And then ye shall fay of hym the wich possessis theys armys in this wyfe first in latyn thus. *Portat vnam bendam fufillatam de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice fic. Il port de gowles vng bende fuyll dor. Et anglice fic. He berith gowles and a bende fuyllit of golde.*

Off a bar fuyllit in armys here is an exemple.

Also ther be borne in armys theys fuylls in a bar fuyllit as here it apperith. And then it is to be fayd of hym the wich hath theys armys in latyn thus. *Portat de rubio cum vna barra fufillata de argento. Gallice fic. Il port de gowles vng barre fufulee dargent. Et anglice fic. He berith gowles and a bar fuyllit of filuer. And fum men fay that the forfayd armys began of weueris for as mych as weueris vse sich fuylls made of sponnyn woll.*

Knawe ye y^e differans betwix ffufillis masculis & losyng.

Now here ye shall knawe the differans betwix fufillis masculys and losyngys. Wherefore it is to be knawe that fuylls ar euermore long also fuylls ar stratty^r ouerwart in the baly then ar masculis. And masculis ar larger ou'wartt in the baly: and shorter in length then be fuylls, as herein this scochon it apperith. And it shall be fayd of hym
that

that possessis theys armys in this wyse, first in latyn. *Portat de rubio & sex masculas de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles et vi. masculas dor. Et anglisce sic. He berith gowles and sex masculas of golde.*

And theys masculas other while ar p'foratit as I fayd afore in the chapiture of the cros masculatit.

Off anotheyr maner of masculas yit here I will speke.

Also other while ar borne armys masculatit as here now in this figure folowyng is shewyt. And ye shall vnderstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in the wich the forsayd masculas begyn most plentuyfly in the right angle of the shelde, and ar endid towarde the lefte p'te, the wich certan armys in u'ydeed ar palit, and ar deuydit into iij palys yf thei be subtile confayuyt. And of hym that beris theys armys it shall be fayd in this wyse first in latyn. *Portat arma masculata de argento & asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent et dasur masculas. Et anglisce sic. He berith of siluer and asure masculatit.*

Off losyngys how and what maner of wyse they be made.

Also losyngs no maner of wyse be made bot in armys bendit, ner they may not be made by ther selfe, and they be made all way as theys be made bendit. And ye shall haue the moost verey differans by twix the forsayd masculatit armys and bendid in the picturis of the forsayd armys. And ye most take thys for a generall enformacion and instruccion thatt certanli losyng eu'more stande vpright: that is to say that the heyst poynt or the heght: eu' ascendis to heuen or to a mannys heed, so that the heyst poynt extendys vtterly to the heed of the shelde, and of the ouerwart corneris oon extendis vtterly to the right side, and that other corner extendys to the lefte side of the shelde, and the lawist parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametralit as it is opyn in the shelde next afore. And so withowte dowte we haue the differans of the forsayd signes, that is to wete of masculas and losynges. Now also the forsayd fufyllis neuer be founde p'foratit ner losyngys aforefayd be neu' p'foratit.

Now of a signe in armys y^t is calde a faltori a man' of a cros.

Ther is another maner of signe in armys: by dyu'se nobullmen borne: the wich is calde a faltori, and it is made by the maner of a cros of Saynt Andrew as here now it apperith. And thys cros is lickynt after certan mea to an instrument made in dyuerse parkys the wich is of a grete magnytude or largenes: to the comparifon of thys signe. And it is well know of nobull gentilmen and huntteris that fych faltatories ar ordant in mony parkys and placis to take wilde beeftys the wych onys their enteryng: by thatt instrumente

strumente may neu' goo a gayn. Wherfore in olde tyme thes signys were geuyn to rich men, and otherwyse calde auaris nygonys or keperis the wich men suffer not their trefures in what maner of wyse they be getyn, to pafs from theym. And of hym the wich possessis theys armys ye shall fay in latyn. *Portat de aforio et vnum faltatorium de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur vng faultiere dor. Et anglice sic. He berith afure and a faltory or a fawtri of golde.*

Off armys fawtrie engradit here I will exempull.

Now here ye most know that theys armys fawtre be other while engradit as herein thys figure now apperith, and then they be calde fawtre engradit as it is fayd afore in mony placis, as of the cros ingradit of barris and bendys. And of hym that beris theys armys ye shall fay in latyn. *Portat vnum faltatorium ingradatum de auro in campo aforio. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur vng faultier dor engraylee. Et anglice sic. He berith afure and a cros fawtre of golde engradit.*

Off many crossis fawtre borne in armys ingradyt an exemple.

Other while ther be borne mony crossis fawtre in armys engradit in oon shelde, other while ij other while iij. as here. And of hym that beris theys armys thus it shall be fayd in latyn. *Portat vnam barram planam et tria faltatoria ingradata de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng barre playn et trois faultiers engreiles dor. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles oon bar playn and iij fawtre crossis engradyt of golde.*

Off crowyns in armys borne by the maner of a pale.

It is diligentli to be markyt that when we fay sich a lorde berith iij fych signys. How theys iij signes ar borne in armys we fay not all way. For other while theys iij signys ar put in a shelde by the maner of a pale. And then thei be calde signes palit, as herein thys figure it apperith. And of hym that has theys armys ye shall fay in latyn. *Portat iij coronas de auro palatas in campo aforio. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur et trois coronas dor palees. Anglice sic. He berith afure and iij cronys of golde palit.*

Off crownys in armys borne barrit here I will informe yow.

Now theys iij signes other while be borne barrit here now apperith in thys figure. And then of him that beris theys armys ye shall fay in latyn. *Portat tres coronas aureas in campo aforio. Et gallice sic. Il port dafur et trois coronas barres dor. Et anglice sic. He berith afure and iij crounys of golde barrit.*

Off

Off iij cronys borne in the corneris of the shelde.

Certainly theys iij cronys be borne in the most comyn way in the corneris of the shelde as herein thys scochon it apperith. And then ye most thus say that thes iij signes be borne in the corneris of the shelde, for that is the most comune and the moost famuſt maner of beryng of thes iij signes or ani maner signes. Therefore ye shall say that sych a lorde berith in latyn in thys wyſe as here folowys. *Portat de aſorio et tres coronas aureas, non expremendo loca. Et gallice ſic. Il port daſur et trois coronas dor. Et anglice ſic.* He berith aſure and iij crownys of golde.

Off fiſhys borne in armys in dyuſe wyſe here is a doctrine.

A new cowte yit is founde in armys, for as mych as ther was a certan man that hegh Petrus de rupibus in tyme paſſit the biſhop of Wyncheſter: the wich baar in his armys iij rochys after hys awne naam, in wich armys it is dowtit whether it is enogh to ſay in the blaſyng of them: that he bare sych iij fiſhys allone, as herein thys ſcochon. And certainly I thynke nay, for the rule goyng afore. Bot it is thus to be ſayd: of the ſayd Peter in latyn. *Portauit tres huiuſmodi piſces argenteos natantes in campo nigro. Et gallice ſic. Il port de ſable et trois roches na'yants dargent. Et anglice ſic.* He berith ſable and iij roches ſwymmyng of ſiluer.

And then to tharmys of Galfride Lucy as here now apperis in this figure. And ye moſt ſay y^t he bare thus in latyn. *Portauit tres lucios aureos in campo rubeo. Et gallice ſic. Il port de gowles et trois luces dor. Anglice ſic.* He berith gowles and iij luces of golde, the wich certan blaſyng withowte declaracion here is enogh, for the ſayd fiſhes ar in thare propur placis as I ſayd in the rule afore.

Bot what ſhall be ſayd of thys man then: the wich beris ij barbellis turnyng theyr backys togeder as here apperis. Ye moſt ſay in latyn thus. *Portat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem terga vertentes in ſcuto aſorio puluerifato cu' crucibus cruciatis figitiuis de auro. Et gallice ſic. Il port daſur poudree des croys croceles fiches et deux barbulx dors an dors dor. Et anglice ſic.* He berith aſure powderit with croſſis croſſetys pycche and ij barbellis of golde backe to backe.

Off armys the wich ar calde freſtis here now I will ſpeke.

A certan nobull baron that is to ſay the lorde awdeley of the reame of Englonde baar in his armys a freſte, the wich certan freſtis in mony armys of dyuerſe gentillmen ar founde, other while reede other while golde, and other while blaꝝ oderwhile ſimple and oderwhile dowble otherwhile tripull and other while it is multepliet ou' all the ſheld as here it apperith, and ye moſt vnderſtande on gret differans bytwix armys bendit and

theis armys, the wich be made with the forsayd frettys, wherfore it is to be markyt that in bendyt armys the colouris contenynt equally ar dyuydit. Bot in thes frettis the felde alwai abydys hooll as here, and this forsayd lorde Audeley beris thus in latyn. *Portat arma frec tata de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il por de gowles vng frecte dor. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and a frecte of golde.*

Off armys hauyng beeftis salyentyng or rampyng.

Beeftis in tharmys of dyuerse nobull ar borne rampyng as herein thys figure folowyng apperith, of the wich in the boke afore I haue made no mencion. And of hym that is possessor of theys armys ye shall say in latyn. *Portat de rubio & vnum leonem de argento. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng leon saliants dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles and a lion rampyng of siluer.* And he is calde a lion rampyng for thys cause, for as mych as the right foote ascendyth to the right borne of the shelde, and the lefte foote descendyth into the foote of the shelde as apperith in the figure. And this same man' is obseruyt in all beeftis hauyng iiij feete, that is to say in lionys leoperdis beeris doggis with other like to them.

Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys.

First note well tharmys of the fadyr as here, and then the differancis as it shall be shewyt, for certan ther be dyu'se nobullmen y^e wich bere labellis in theyr armys as it shall be shewyt in figure after, for the wich it is to be knawe that sych labellis ar not propurli calde signes in armys bot dyfferancis of signes, that when it is so: that any nobullman haue mony lefull getyn sonnys: then y^e first son the wich is his faderis ayre: shall bere the hool armys of his fadyr with sum lyttyl differans as here, to whom speciali is geuyn a moon encrefsyng, for that first son' is in hoope of augmentacion and encrefsyng of his patrimony, and thys differans may be sum littill molet or a cros croflet or sych a like differans.

The secunde broder shall bere the hooll armys of his fader with iij labellis to the differans and in to the signe that he is the thride that beris thof armys. Also the thride broder if ther be any shall bere iiij labellis in tokyn that he is the faurith: that berith thos armis of whom the faderis the first, the ayr is the secunde, and the secunde broder is y^e thride: that beris thoos armys. And so folowys that the thride broder shall beere iiij labellis as here it apperith in thys figure. And soforthe iff ther be moo brether ye shall encre powre labellys after the forme reherfit.

And the sunnys of thoos same brether shall beere the same labelis. And in case that the secunde brother the wich berith iij labeles haue ij sonnys, certanly thelder soon of thos

thos ij the wich is hayre to his fadyr shall bere the hool armys of his fadyr : with also many labelys as his fadyr did, with a littyll differans as here it apperith in thys scochon. And hys secunde brodyr shall bere the hool armys of hys fadyr with the fame labellis as his fadyr baare and no moo with a bordure as herein thys figure next folowyng it shall be shewyt, and as it is reherfit in the chapiture of borduris.

And iff ther be the thride brodyr then he he shall beere hys faderis armys with the fame labellis and a bordure of another colowre to the differans of hys brothyr as it shall be shewyt in thys scochon next suyng.

And the chyldyr of thoos men shall beere theyr differans not in theyr faderis armys, bot in borduris and dyuyfionys dyu'fe.

And like as the chylder of the secunde brodyr beryng iij labellis ar dyuydyt and dyfferit : by theyr signys and theyr borduris. So the chylder of the thride broder beryng iiij labellis : bere the fame armys that theyr fader did and also mony labellis. And they ar dyfferit by theyr signys and theyr borduris as afore is reherfit : and dyu'fe othyr, as oder while a lyon raunpyng oon parte reed another blakke.

Now certanly of all the signys the wich ar founde in armys as of flowris leuys and other meruellys tokenys I can not declare here : ther be fo mony. Bot ye shall know generally that for all tharmys the wich lyghtly any man has feen in his days : ye haue rules sufficient as I beleue, to dyscerne and blafe any of theym : and it be so that ye be not in yowre mynde to hafly or to swyfte in the discernyng. Ner ye may not ouerryn swyftly the forsayd rules, bot dyligently haue theym in yowre mynde, and be not to full of confaitis. For he that will hunt ij haris i oon owre : or oon while oon, an other while an other lightly he losys both. Therefore take heede to the rules. Iff so be that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall thai profecte for thys sciens gretly.

Merke ye wele theys questionys here now folowyng.

Bot now to a question I will procede, and that is thys : Whethyr tharmys of the grauntyng of a prynce or of other lordys ar better or of fych dignyte : as armys of a manis propur auctorite take. When that it is leefull to eueri nobullman to take to hym armys at his plesure. For the wich question it is to be know that iiij maner of wyse we haue armys.

The first maner of wyse we have owre awne armis the wiche we beer of owre fadyr or of owre moodyr or of owre predycefforis, the wych maner of beryng is comune and famus in the wych I will not stonde long, for that maner is best p'uyt.

The

The secunde maner we haue armys by owre merittys as verey playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobull man prynce Edward the first getyn sone of kyng Edward the thride y^t tyme kyng of Englonde after the takyng of kyng John of Fraunce in the batell of Peyters. The wich certan addicion was lesfull and rightwysli doon, and on the saame maner of whyse myght a poore archer haue take a prynce or sum nobull lorde, and so tharmys of that prysoner: by hym so take rightwisly he may put to hym and to his hayris.

On the thride maner of whise whe haue armys the wich we beere by the grauntyng of a prynce or of sum other lordys.

And ye most know that thoos armys the wych we haue of the grawntyng of a prynce or of a lorde refayue no question why that he berith thoos same, for whi the prynce wyll not: that sich a question be askyt. Whi he gaue to any man sych an armys as it is playn in the lawe of nature and ciuyll. For that same that pleses ther prynce has the strength of lawe, bot if any ma' bare thoos armys afore, for that thyng the wich is myne with a rightwys tityll withowte deseruyng may not be take fro me, ner the prynce may not do hit rightwisly.

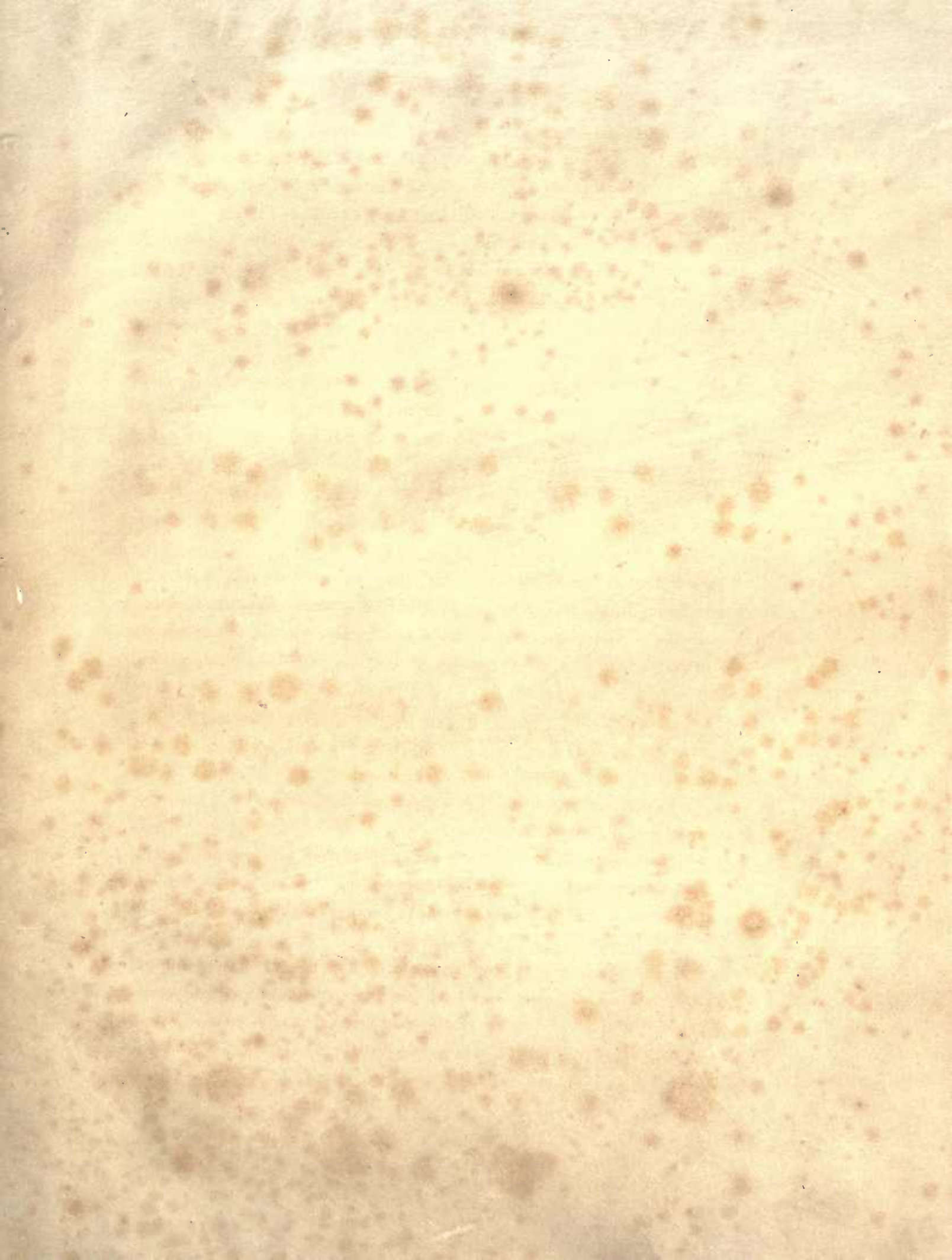
The faurith maner of whise we haue thoos armys the wich we take on owre awne p'pur auctorite, as in theys days opynly we se how many poore men by thayr grace fauoure laboure or deseruyng: ar made nobuls, sum by theyr prudens, sum bi ther manhod, su' bi ther strength, su' bi ther conig, su' bi od' u'tuys. And of theys men mony by theyr awne autorite haue take armys to be borne to theym and to ther hayris of whom it nedys not here to reherse y^s namys. Neu'theles armys that be so takyn they may lesfully and freely beer. Bot yit they be not of so grete dignyte and autorite as thoos armys the wich ar grauntyt day by day by the autorite of a prynce or of a lorde. Yet armys bi a mannys propur auctorite taken: if an other man haue not borne theym afore: be of strength enogh.

And it is the opynyon of moni men that an herrod of armif may gyue armys. Bot I fay if any sych armys be borne by any herrod gyvyn that thoos armys be of no more auctorite then thoos armys the which be take by a mannys awne auctorite.

Explicit.

Here in thys boke afore ar contenyt the bokys of haukyng and huntyng with other plesuris dyuerse as in the boke apperis and also of cootarmuris a nobull werke. And here now endyth the boke of blasfing of armys translatyt and complyt togedyr at Seynt Albons the yere from thincarnacion of owre lord Jhu' Crist, M.CCCC.LXXXVI.

Hic finis diuersorum & gen'osis valde vtilliu' vt itue'tibs patebt. **Sanctus albanus.**



DA
378
D8A3
1800

Dugdale (Sir) William
Heraldic miscellanies

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

