

ART. X.—*Notes on High House in Hugill.* By J. HOLME
NICHOLSON, Owens College, Manchester.

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AT High House in Hugill, the Society, in its excursion on the 8th July, came upon an interesting memorial of its occupation by some of the Brathwaite family, whose chief seat at Burneshead the party had visited just previously. This consisted of three panes of painted glass in the window of the principal sitting room, filled with heraldic designs in a bold style of execution.

The two side panes were divided saltire-wise into four lozenge-shaped compartments. That to the left contained in the upper lozenge the Royal crown and crest; in the lower, a portcullis surmounted by a crown, one of the Tudor badges. In the left hand lozenge were the initials $T E^1$ and in the right hand one the date 1562. The pane to the right hand was divided in like manner; the upper lozenge contained a shield party per fesse az. and arg. nebulée, in chief the head and bust of the Virgin rayed or, a bordure nebulée, the lower the arms which according to Edward Knight, Norroy King of arms, the Brathwaites of Ambleside had long borne, viz.: gu. on a chevron arg. three cross crosslets fitchée sa., with a crescent for cadency, surmounted by the crest which the said Norroy granted to Sir Thomas Brathwaite, knt., of Burneshead and Warcop, in 1591, viz., a greyhound couchant arg. his collar and lyne gu. The lozenge to the left was filled with the rose of England, and the one to the right with a fleur-de-lis, each of these emblems being surmounted by a crown.

The centre pane contained a quartered shield as follows :—1st and 4th, a bugle horn and baudric sa.; 2nd and 3rd, the arms of Brathwaite described above; crest also as above; beneath, the motto, “VITA UT HERBA.” Grant

Grant and confirmation of the arms in the 1st and 4th quarters were made to Thomas Brathwaite, of Ambleside, by William Segar, Norroy, in the last of Elizabeth, 1602-3, who like his predecessor, Knight, with respect to the other Brathwaite bearings, assigns them as the arms borne by the family in past times, and asserts that the horn within an escutcheon having inscriptions of their name thereabout was on the seals appended to very many old deeds produced before him. This Thomas Brathwaite was the nephew of Sir Thomas above mentioned, and, though the possessor of the original family estates at Ambleside, the heir of the second son.

The confirmation of two very different arms to families of the same lineage within so short a period as twelve years, and both pronounced to be the ancient arms of the family, is not a little remarkable, and not easily to be accounted for.

One can hardly conceive that the younger Thomas, who was on such intimate terms with his uncle as to be made a supervisor of his will, should be ignorant of the grant and confirmation made to him. It is a curious coincidence that the arms of the Bellinghams of Burneshead, whose estate afterwards passed into the possession of the Brathwaites, were identical with the later grant, or confirmation, in 1602-3, with a slight difference in blazon which would not be distinguishable on a seal. The Bellinghams were originally from Tynedale, where, if I mistake not, they held a forestership. The bugle horn would have distinct reference to this office. It is possible that the ancient deeds produced before Segar were some of the old Bellingham muniments, and that of the name circumscribed on the seals, the only really legible letter was the initial B common to both names.

The *quartering* of the two Brathwaite arms in the centre pane is also somewhat puzzling. Quartering is only allowable in two cases—first, to the issue of an heiress entitled

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to arms; and second, by special grant, in such cases, for instance, as when a man, having succeeded to large estates, is allowed to quarter the arms of a former possessor with his own. No such alliance between the Burneshead and Ambleside branches is recorded, nor does it appear that the two estates merged into the hands of representatives of either branch.

The motto is an anagram of the family name, which we owe to the ingenuity of Richard Brathwaite, second son of Sir Thomas Brathwaite, the purchaser of Warcop, and the probable author of "Barnabee's Journal," more certainly of many other poetical effusions of less note. It is one of the subjects in his "Remains after Death, &c."

‘ In Anagramma quod sibi ipsi composuit et Annulo inscripsit—

Brathwaite }
Vita ut herba }

Vita ut Herba tuum est Anagramma, tuaq'; sub urna
Hoc videam, brevis est vita, sed herba levis,
Annulus hoc tenuit, namq'; Annulus arctus ut annus,
Quo (velut afflatu) fata futura refers."

The date 1562 cannot be that of the insertion of these panes. Supposing even that both these arms were in use by the Brathwaite family before the date of the "confirmations," it is distinctly stated in the grant of 1591 that the grantee, "not knowing of any crest or cognizance meet and lawful to be borne without prejudice or offence to any other person or persons," he, the said Norroy, does assign him the crest mentioned in the grant, viz.—a greyhound. The publication in which Richard Brathwaite's Anagram and elegiac verse are given appeared in 1619.

The Hugill property would be acquired by the Brathwaites not earlier probably than the beginning of the seventeenth century, for it is expressly stated in the will of Gawen Brathwaite, the younger brother of Thomas, dated 14th January, 1653, with codicil annexed of the 21st February,

February, 1655, that he "gives ratifies and confirms unto his son Robert and his heires all those landes and tenements which he formerlie bought for him at Hugill and Baysbrowne." Robert Brathwaite, of High House, Hugill, and Baysbrowne, married Bridget, daughter of Henry Fletcher of Moresby, and left a daughter, Dorothy, who married Miles Atkinson, and their descendants continued in possession of Baysbrowne for a considerable time. Hugill may have passed to another family. Mr. J. J. Addison, the present possessor of Hugill, kindly undertook to prosecute inquiries as to the possessors subsequent to the Brathwaites, with a view to the discovery of the persons to whom the initials refer. He found that Robert Braithwaite was resident there in 1672, but the Court Rolls prior to 1750 are very meagre and yield no information to guide us to a conclusion.