

ART. X. — *A 17th-century version of Thomas Tonge's Visitation of 1530.* By A. R. JABEZ-SMITH.

Read at Cockermouth, July 7th, 1978.

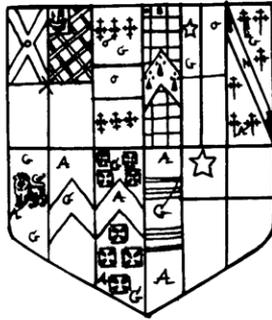
THE manuscript folio volume here described was bought by the writer in 1939 at Tunbridge Wells from the antiquarian book-seller brother of Tom Webster, who may be remembered by those of riper years for his racing cartoons.

The volume contains 72 leaves of which 25 are filled on both sides with tricks of arms and pedigrees, 44 are blank and three are occupied by an index. Each leaf has one of two watermarks both of which are recorded by Churchill¹ in printed matter of the 17th and 18th centuries. The calligraphy and tricked coats of arms are of a high standard which leads to the conclusion that the manuscript is the work of a herald painter. As Sir Anthony Wagner has commented, "It would be natural for a King of Arms about to visit a county to have a copy of the last Visitation made for reference, and he might then complete this with his own additions. His heirs might dispose of this to a herald painter who might add to it further from reliable or unreliable sources In these or similar circumstances many copies or purported copies were in fact made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and are now to be found in many public and private collections".²

The manuscript begins: "This here sett downe is the trew Visitasion Taken by William Tounge Alias Norroy Kinge att Armes of all the Gentlemen which att that time came and appered before him Anno 1630 att Sr Bryan Stapleton's hous in Yorksheire". Added to this in another and later hand are the words, "The date of this visitation should be 1530. See Gough's *Topography* vol. 2 p. 405. I suspect it to be very far from perfect. M.T." The initials M.T. have been expanded in pencil to read "M. Tunstall of Wycliffe Hall from whom it descended to the Constables". The name "William" has been struck out and "Thomas" substituted, apparently by Tunstall. Gough's *British Topography* was first published in 1768³ so the added words must have been written after that date. This indicates that M.T. was Marmaduke Tunstall (1743-1790), F.S.A. from 1764 and also a noted naturalist, who in 1760 inherited Wycliffe from his uncle, Marmaduke Tunstall, elder brother of the younger Marmaduke's father Cuthbert who, on inheriting Burton Constable as heir of Viscount Dunbar, assumed the name of Constable. But in obedience to his uncle's will the younger Marmaduke resumed the family name. He died without issue in 1790 when his estates reverted to his elder brother, William Constable, from whom they passed eventually to the Chichester-Constables.⁴

Although the errors in the title of what is henceforward referred to as "Tunstall", after the first known owner of the manuscript, do not inspire confidence, collation with the published Surtees version⁵ supports the view that both are derived, although in the case of Tunstall indirectly, from Thomas Tonge's original. Both Surtees and Tunstall contain Elizabethan additions, but by no means the same additions. For this reason and

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 which att that time came and appered before
 him. Anno, 1630. att S^r Bryan Stapletons,
 hous in Yorksbeire. - the date of this visitation
 should be 1530. See Goughs British topography vol 2, p 1404.
 I suspect it to be very far from perfect. M. T.



George Lord
 Latimore 3^d
 son of David
 1. Earle of West-
 morland mar.
 Daughter and
 one theirs of
 Richard Beuchampe
 Earle of Warwick
 & Co. heire to J^o Lord
 Barkley & Lyle.

Henry
 his father
 living
 S^r Hen. Nevile
 son & heire of
 S^r George mar.
 Jane Daught^r
 to John Lord
 Barnes.

John Latymor
 son & heire of
 S^r Henry mar.
 Ann Daught^r
 to Humphrey
 Stafford Esq^r

John Latymor
 son & heire
 to John mar.
 Dorothy Daught^r
 of & sister one
 of theirs of John
 Earle of Stafford

John Nevile
 son & heire
 of John Lord
 Latimore

PLATE I. - "Tunstall's" title-page: Nevile, Lord Latimer. The illustrations which accompany this paper are intended primarily to convey some impression of the character of the manuscript and of the quality of the originals. They are a sample only: this paper does not refer in detail to non-Cumbrian families common to both "Tunstall" and Surtees.

because each contains information lacking in the other, the writer concludes that Tunstall is not a copy of the manuscript published by the Surtees Society. Tunstall appears to be a late 17th-century copy of a version of Tonge made, with a few additions, in the last half of the 16th century.

Tunstall gives three coats of arms and pedigrees which do not appear in Surtees, those of Dawnay of Cowick (W.R.),⁶ Holme of Huntington (N.R.) and Wrottesley of Wrottesley (Staffs.). Surtees gives twenty-eight coats of arms and pedigrees not in Tunstall, namely, Stapleton of Carlton (W.R.), Byron of Clayton (Lancs.), Donham of Kirklington (Notts.), Hercy of Grove (Notts.), Wastneys of Headon (Notts.), Thurland of Gamston (Notts.), Anne of West Frickley (W.R.), Tonge of West Thickley (Durham), Wentworth of Elmsall (W.R.), Everingham of Birkin (W.R.), Stapleton of Wighill (W.R.), Nevill earl of Westmorland, Donington (Yorks.), Vavasour of Hazelwood (W.R.), Gower of Stittenham (N.R.), Metham of Metham (E.R.), Aske of Aughton (E.R.), Acklam of Acklam (E.R.), Ellerker of Risby (E.R.), Hastings of Fenwick (W.R.), Haldenby of Haldenby (W.R.), Wentworth of Wentworth (W.R.), Rockley of Falthwaite (W.R.), Copley of Batley (W.R.), and Middleton of Stockeld (W.R.). Nor does Tunstall contain the armorial bearings of religious houses recorded in Surtees. The Tunstall copyist may not have finished his task, the version he copied may not have been complete or he or his source may have exercised a process of selection.

The sixty-seven coats of arms common to both Surtees and Tunstall are tricked by both but whereas Surtees gives the pedigrees in narrative form, Tunstall employs a tabular form which did not come into use until the second half of the 16th century.

None of the Cumbrian arms and pedigrees in Surtees has been omitted by Tunstall but before noting the results of collating the two versions so far as they concern Cumbrian families, it may be of interest to take a non-Cumbrian family to show the kind of additional information (correct or incorrect) given by Tunstall.

Barton of Whenby (N.R.)

Tunstall starts two generations earlier than Surtees. He gives to Conand Barton (of Surtees's first generation) a brother, Thomas d.s.p. (not mentioned in Surtees) and to Isabell Barton, a sister of John Barton (last generation in both), a husband, Henry Widdon. Surtees gives Barton's arms as Quarterly 1 and 4 Argent on a fess Gules three annulets of the field the centre one enclosing a crescent. 2 and 3 Gules three lions rampant in bend Argent between two cotises gobony of the second and Azure. But Tunstall tricks the arms as Quarterly 1 and 4 Gules three lions passant in bend Argent between two cotises of the second and Azure (Moryn) 2 and 3 Ermine on a fess () three annulets () (Barton) and appends a note to his first generation ("Thomas Barton of Grinstone Esqr mard daughter and one theires of John Demoryn Esqr"), "The father of this woman gave his land to this Thos. Barton to beare his armes in the first quarter".

There now follow the results of collating the two versions of the Cumbrian arms and pedigrees.

Leyburne of Cunswick

Arms. The same in both i.e. Quarterly 1 and 4 Gules six lions rampant Argent 3, 2 and 1. 2 and 3 Argent on a bend Sable three annulets of the field in chief sinister a trefoil of

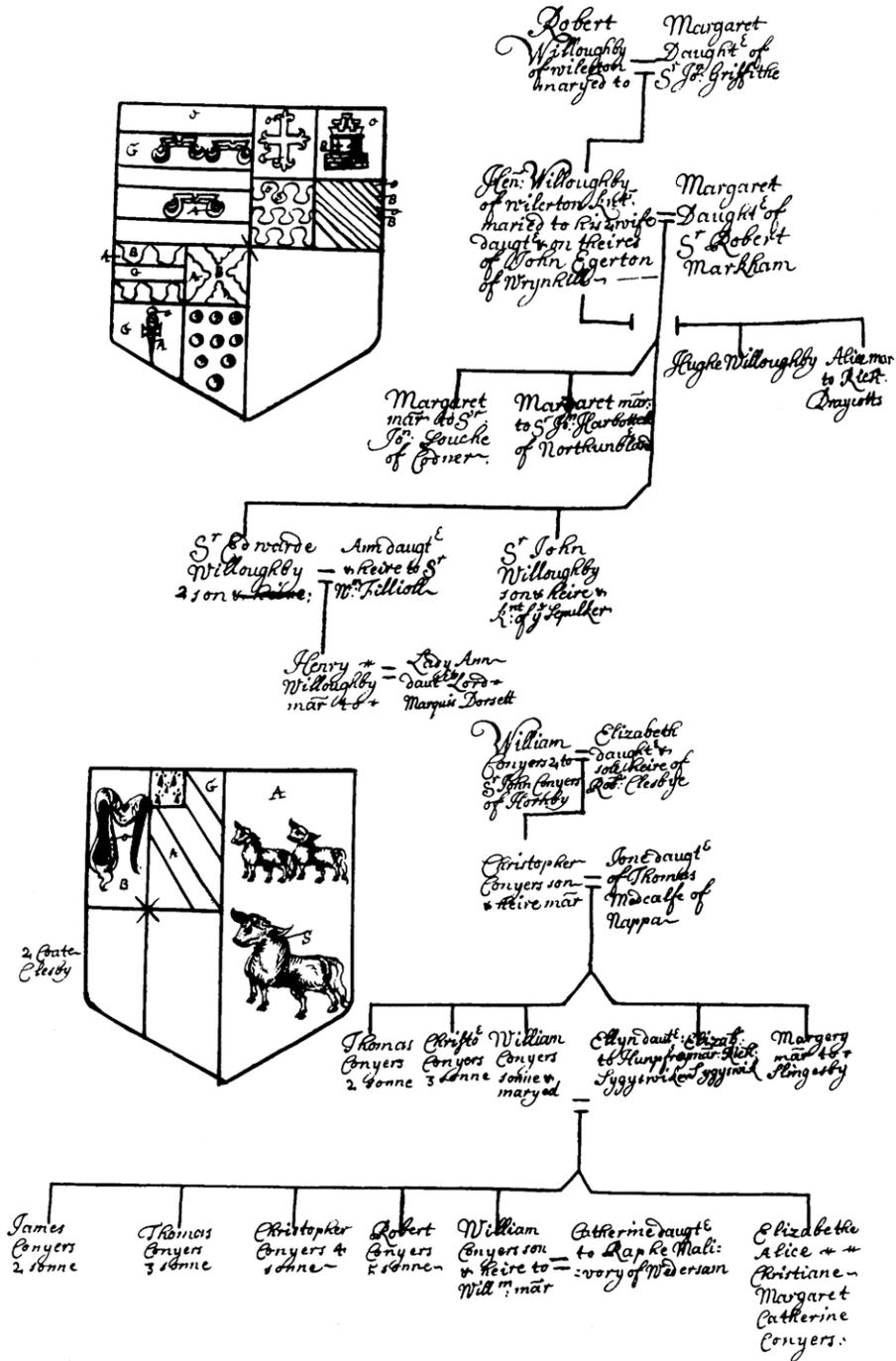


PLATE II. - Willoughby and Conyers.

the second. *An Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale* (henceforward cited as AWL),⁷ following Dugdale gives the field of Leyburne's coat (1st and 4th quarters) as Azure but notes that at Conishead Priory and Ulverston parish church the field is Gules. It gives the quartered arms (which have not been identified but may be Cunswick) without the trefoil.

Pedigree. The same in both except that Tunstall omits Isabel, Elizabeth and Jane recorded by Surtees as daughters of Thomas Leyburne and Margaret, daughter of Sir John Pennington, of the second generation.

Tunstall of Thurland Castle

Arms. As in Surtees and AWL.

Pedigree. This is a little fuller in Surtees who states that Margaret Boynton, the mother of the second generation Brian Tunstall's wife Isabel was daughter and one of the heirs of "Syr Martyn of the See" and records two younger children of Brian and Isabel namely, Brian second son and Anne. Both give Marmaduke as heir of the elder Brian and Tunstall notes that the latter was "killed in Flodden Field."

Curwen of Camerton

Arms. As in Surtees and Field.⁸

Pedigree. This covers the same generations as Surtees. Tunstall names the sister and co-heir of Sir Robert Camerton, whom John Curwen of the first generation married, as Marye. She is unnamed in Surtees and the so-called Visitation of Cumberland 1615.⁹ The two versions do not agree about the name of the fifth generation Curwen; Tunstall calls him Thomas and Surtees Christopher.

Thwaites of Thwaites

Arms. Quarterly as in Surtees and Field, except that Tunstall does not charge the lion rampant with billets.

Pedigree. Tunstall omits the two daughters of the same name given by Surtees to William Thwaites and Ann Kirkby namely, Elizabeth married to William Bellingham and Elizabeth married to Thomas Ederton of Haconey. But he gives to the last generation heir, John Thwaites, a wife, Elizabeth daughter of John Skelton, not recorded by Surtees.

Warcop of Smardale

Arms. Quarterly 1 and 4 Argent on a fess Gules three cushions of the field 2 and 3 Ermine on a chief Sable two boars' heads Argent. These arms differ greatly from those recorded in AWL and Field but those in the first and fourth quarters are almost identical with the arms ascribed to Smardale of Smardale by Field.¹⁰ The arms in the other two quarters are intended for Sandford.¹¹

Pedigree. Identical with Surtees.

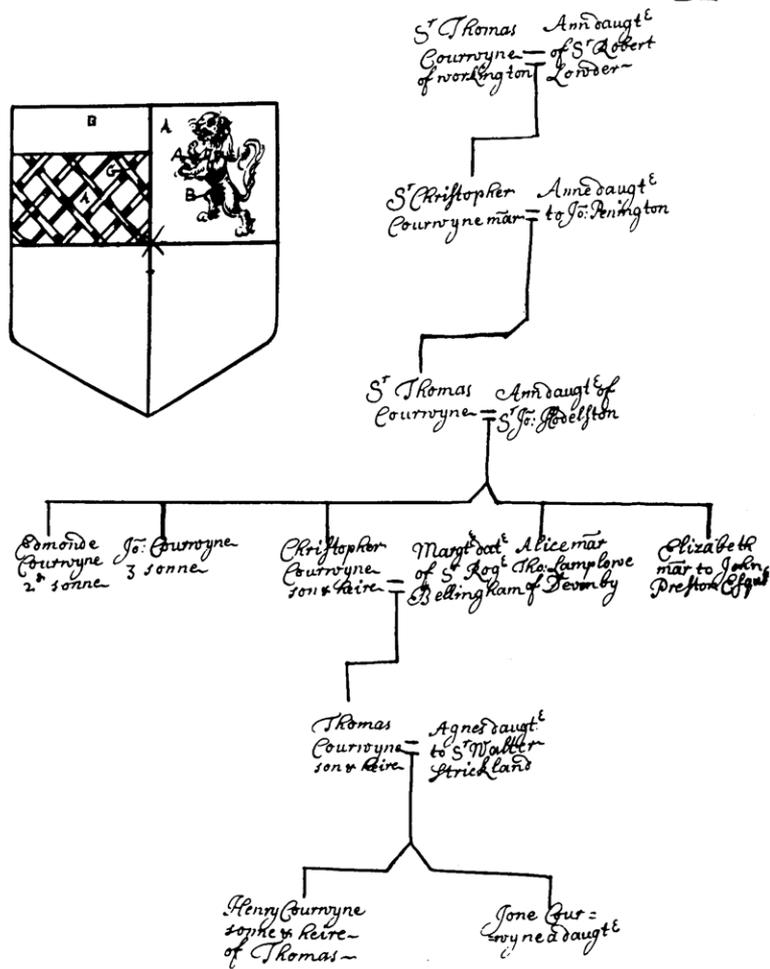


PLATE III. - Curwen of Workington.

Curwen of Workington

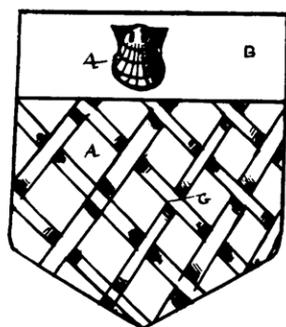
Arms. Quarterly 1 and 4 fretty Gules a chief Azure (Curwen) 2 and 3 Argent a lion rampant Azure charged with three billets of the field (le Brun; Tunstall has reversed the tinctures given by Surtees and recorded by Field, and the billets are apparently mistakes for gutty de sang).

Pedigree. Tunstall places Edmund, John, Alice (m. Thomas Lamplugh of Dovenby) and Elizabeth (m. John Preston) as the younger children of Sir Thomas Curwen and Ann Hudleston (third generation) whereas Surtees gives them to Christopher Curwen and Margaret Bellingham (fourth generation).

Lamplugh of Lamplugh

Arms. Quarterly 1 and 4 Or a cross fleuretty Sable (Lamplugh) 2 per fess Gules and Argent six martlets counterchanged (Fenwick) 3 Argent 2 bars Gules on a canton of the second a cinquefoil Or (Preston). Surtees depicts the Lamplugh cross in its more usual form as flory,¹² the Fenwick martlets as 3, 2 and 1 and the Preston cinquefoil as pierced.

Pedigree. Tunstall places Thomas and Elinor (m. Thomas Senhouse) as second son and daughter of Sir Thomas Lamplugh and Elinor Fenwick while Surtees places them a generation later as children of John Lamplugh and Margaret Pennington.¹³ Tunstall gives Sir John Lamplugh and Isabel Curwen a younger son, George, omitted by Surtees but recorded in the College of Arms collections. Tunstall also gives this Sir John Lamplugh a fourth daughter, Margaret, by his second wife, Catherine Forster. Surtees gives the last generation John Lamplugh a wife, Isabel daughter of Christopher Stapleton of Wighill, and a son and heir, John Lamplugh.



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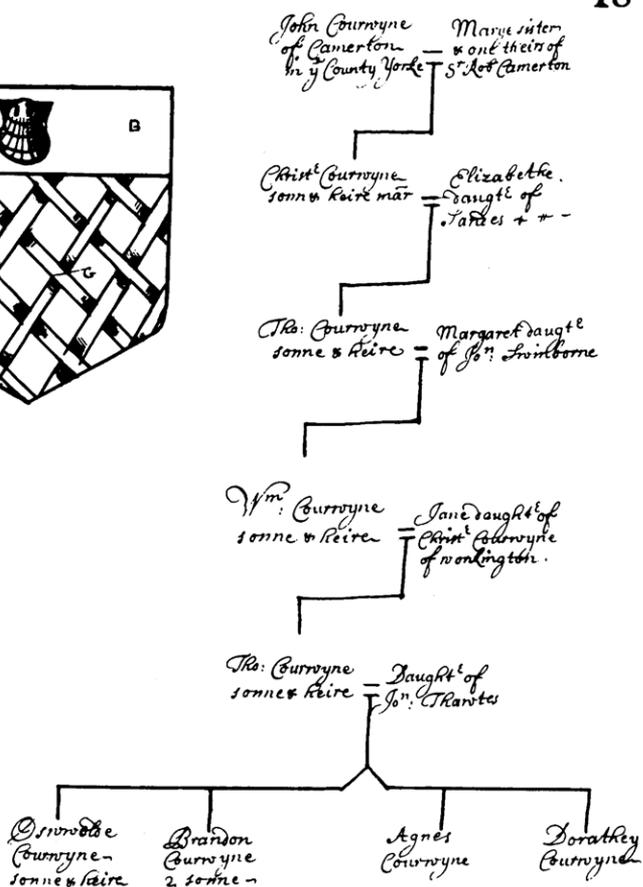


PLATE IV. — Curwen of Camerton.

Kirkby of Kirkby

Arms. As in AWL. The crest is also tricked, possibly by a later hand as, On a cap of maintenance Ermine and Gules a wreath Or and Gules within the wreath a cross moline Argent. AWL gives the cross as Or.

Pedigree. Tunstall omits the final heiress's, Ann Kirkby's, husband whom Surtees names as Henry Kirkby son of Roger Kirkby.

Skelton of Branthwaite

The arms and pedigree are the same as those in Surtees.

Irton of Irton

Arms. Quarterly 1 and 4 Argent a fess Sable in chief three mullets Gules (Irton) 2 and 3 Argent two bars and a canton Gules over all a bend of the second (Copeland). Impalement Argent a fret and a canton Sable (Middleton of Stockeld W.R.).

There are several variations recorded of the Copeland arms. See Field 118, AWL 84, Denton 16¹⁴ and CW2 xli 117 from which it appears that the field has sometimes been depicted as Or and the bend as Sable, Azure, Or and, by Tunstall, Gules. Broughton of Broughton with whom the Irtons intermarried in the 15th century bore Argent two bars and a canton Gules.¹⁵ Both Copeland's and Broughton's arms were derived from Lancaster Baron of Kendal's Argent two bars and on a canton Gules a lion passant Or. It does not seem possible to say with certainty when the Irtons became entitled to quarter the Copeland arms. It may have been the result of an Irton-Copeland marriage in the 14th century as stated by Field¹⁶ or of the Irton-Broughton marriage in the 15th century (Broughton having married a Copeland heiress in the early 14th century); the Broughton wife may eventually have been an heiress since the Broughtons of Broughton in Furness seem to have become extinct in the male line not long after this marriage took place.¹⁷ Canon Taylor's theory that the Copeland arms were brought in by an unrecorded marriage of Richard Irton, apparently head of the family in 1530, and a Copeland heiress surely cannot be correct.¹⁸ If, as Canon Taylor assumes, Richard did marry Elizabeth Copeland as his first wife and she died without issue, neither Richard nor his issue by Anne Middleton would have been entitled, by virtue of that assumed first marriage, to quarter Copeland. During the lifetime of his first wife Richard could have borne the Copeland arms on an inescutcheon of pretence, but that is all. If there ever was an Irton-Copeland marriage in the early 16th century it is much more likely to have been between a John Irton (possibly a younger brother of Richard) and Elizabeth Copeland as recorded in the pedigree reproduced by Canon Taylor at the foot of page 116 of CW2 xli.

Pedigree. This is the same as in Surtees.

Wharton of Wharton

Arms. Sable a maunch Argent (Wharton) impaling Argent a lion rampant Sable charged with an annulet of the field (Stapleton of Wighill). These are the same in Surtees who, in his entry of Stapleton of Wighill does not charge the lion with an annulet, although it is so charged by him in the impaled arms of John Copley who also married a daughter of Stapleton of Wighill.

Pedigree. Tunstall gives Florence, daughter of Thomas Wharton and Anne Warcop (3rd generation) a husband, Thomas Forster of Ethelstone, not recorded in Surtees. He also provides more information than Surtees about the last generation; Thomas Wharton, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wharton and Eleanor Stapleton, is given a wife, Lady Anne Ratcliff daughter of the earl of Sussex and his sisters Jane and Anne husbands, William Pennington and Richard Musgrave respectively. Surtees does not mention Anne but gives Agnes married to Henry son and heir of Thomas Curwen.

The Sir Thomas Wharton previously mentioned was head of the family in 1530. In 1534/5 he was created Baron Wharton and in 1561 married a second wife, Anne daughter of Francis Talbot son of the earl of Shrewsbury and widow of Lord Bray. He died in 1568.¹⁹ In 1915 the House of Lords called the peerage out of abeyance in favour of a descendant of a co-heiress, a decision which Horace Round stigmatised as "scandalous", there being in his opinion "absolutely no question that the barony was created by patent with limitation to heirs male of the body". He ascribed the decision to the fact that the Attorney-General (F. E. Smith) and his junior were utterly new to peerage law, threw his (Round's) report aside and offered no resistance to the claim.²⁰

Thornburgh of Selside

Arms. As in Surtees.

Pedigree. William Thornburgh's and Elizabeth Broughton's second son is named Michael by Tunstall and Nicholas by Surtees. Their eldest son, Rowland, is given by both a son and heir, William and by Surtees only a second son, Rowland, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne and Alice.

Pickering of Threlkeld

Arms and pedigree as in Surtees.

Musgrave of Edenhall

Arms. Musgrave impaling Ward of Givendale in Ripon (tricked by Tunstall as Azure a cross flory counterchanged Gules and Or).²¹

Pedigree. This supports the view that Tunstall is a copy of a version of Tonge to which additions had been made in Elizabethan times. It starts one generation earlier than Surtees with the Thomas Musgrave who was summoned to Parliament from 1350 to 1373 and died about 1385.²² It continues from Tonge's time to the late 16th century, but as the arms are those of Sir Edward Musgrave who died in 1542²³ it is apparent that it is the 1530 pedigree updated. The Elizabethan additions demonstrate, with the help of GEC, the succession to Edenhall after Sir Edward's death. His eldest son and heir, Sir William, died in 1544 leaving a son and heir, Sir Richard, who died in 1555. Sir Richard left a son, Thomas, who died a minor without issue in 1567 and a daughter, Eleanor, who married Robert Bowes of Aske and survived until 1623. But on the death of her brother Thomas the heir male, his great-uncle, Sir Simon (third son of Sir Edward d. 1542) succeeded to Edenhall.²⁴ Tunstall names Sir Simon's children as Christopher, Thomas, Richard, John and Anne married to Nicholas son and heir of Sir Henry Curwen of Workington.

Tunstall records the wife of his first generation Thomas Musgrave (d. about 1385) as a daughter of Lord Dacre whereas GEC gives him two wives, Margaret daughter and co-heir of William de Roos and Isabel daughter of Maurice Lord Berkeley and widow of Robert Lord Clifford.

No descendant of Thomas Baron Musgrave who was summoned to Parliament by writ has ever used or claimed the barony although it has earned the family a place in GEC's *Complete Peerage*.

Families Recorded in Tunstall but not by Surtees

Holme of Huntington (N.R.)

Arms. Argent a chevron Azure between three chaplets () flowered Vert.²⁵

Pedigree. This covers ten generations. Comparison with the account of the family in VCH confirms the accuracy of Tunstall's last six generations. It is true that Tunstall records the last generation heir as James son of Seth Holme whereas VCH records the heir as Seth son of Seth Holme. The pedigree of Holme in the Visitation of Yorkshire 1563 gives James as heir and Seth as a younger brother. The explanation must be that James died after the Tunstall pedigree was compiled leaving Seth to take his place as heir. The elder Seth, father of James and Seth, married in 1544 and died in 1585, so it is probable that the pedigree Tunstall copied was compiled between those dates.

The four earlier generations in Tunstall are (1) John Holme = Elizabeth daughter of Richard Bashforth, (2) William Holme = Margaret daughter of Richard Clervaulx, (3) John Holme = Isabel daughter of George Lovell, and (4) William Holme = Emma daughter of

Wrottesley of Wrottesley (Staffs.)

Arms. Or three piles in point meeting in fess Sable over all a canton Ermine impaling Vairy of Gules and Sable the latter gutty d'eau. (The writer has had difficulty in blazoning the impalement; it is unusual both because, as tricked, the Vairy is of two colours and not, as normally, of a metal and a colour and because the alternate Sable segments are charged. This coat may be intended for Gresley whose arms are Vairy Gules and Ermine. Fox-Davies says that, although a fur is sometimes found to take the place of the metal or the colour, he knows of no instance where vairy is found of either two metals or two colours. But he adds that he knows of no rule against such a combination).²⁶

Pedigree. This covers three generations only, namely (1) Hugh Wrottesley = Thomasine daughter of Sir John Gresley, (2) Sir Walter Wrottesley, Elizabeth = William Stafford and Jane = Richard Jennetts, and (3) Alice = Lord Scrope, Parnella "mounke at Detford", Anne = Lord St. Amand and Thomasine = Lord Stourton. A similar pedigree is in the Harleian Society's Yorks Pedigrees but its source is not stated.²⁷

Sir Walter Wrottesley was Captain of Calais and died in 1475.²⁸ GEC names Richard Beauchamp Lord St. Amand's wife as Anne daughter of . . . and gives the date of their marriage as 1508.²⁹ If she was, as Tunstall states, Anne Wrottesley she did not marry until thirty-three years after her father's death. Perhaps she had been previously married.

Dawnay of Cowick (W.R.)

Arms. Quarterly 1 and 4 (Argent) on a bend cotised (Sable) three annulets (of the first) 2 Gules a man's head in profile Argent three (lions' ?) gambes of the second issuing from the dexter and sinister chief and base points (Newton) 3 Or on a chief dancetty Azure two annulets of the field. Similar but not identical arms are ascribed to Dawnay in Constable's Roll 1558³⁰ which omits the third quartering. Tunstall does not indicate the tinctures of the first and fourth quarterings and these have been supplied, in brackets, from Constable.

Pedigree. This covers seven generations ending with Sir Guy Dawnay = Jane daughter and one of the heirs of Sir George Darrell. The pedigree in the Visitation of Yorks 1563³¹ starts with Tunstall's third generation and continues for three generations after Sir Guy. The two generations with which Tunstall starts are (1) Nicholas Dawnay = Elizabeth, (2) John Dawnay =, against whom there is a note "in E 3rd his time".

As the Tunstall manuscript contains no 17th century additions its writer probably did no more than copy a late 16th century manuscript. No doubt he made a few copying errors both in the pedigrees and the tricks of arms, which may not have been clearly expressed in the document he was copying. The likelihood of such errors must always be borne in mind when considering purported copies made before the days of photography. As Tunstall records a number of marriages and children's names not found in Surtees and as the reverse is also true, it is apparent that the Elizabethan manuscript used by Tunstall was not the Harleian manuscript published by the Surtees Society.

To what extent can one rely on the Heralds' Visitations? Their main object was to confirm that the arms displayed by a family were those to which it was entitled. Therefore reliance can be placed on the arms recorded in the original Visitations signed by the heads of the families concerned. But the recorded pedigrees are a different matter. Obviously the last three generations up to the date of the Visitation are more likely to be accurate than those of an earlier period. It is rare for a man not to be able to name his parents and grandparents but his knowledge is apt to be faulty concerning his more remote ancestors. The Visitations are invaluable as a starting point in compiling the pedigree of an armigerous family but should not be accepted as accurate until confirmed by extraneous evidence. This is still more necessary when considering purported copies of Visitations.

The writer is indebted to Mr R. S. Boumphrey, Mr C. Roy Hudleston and Dr Alan Harris who read the draft of this paper and made helpful suggestions.

Notes and References

¹ W. A. Churchill, *Watermarks in paper in the XVII and XVIII centuries* (Amsterdam 1935).

² A. R. Wagner, *The Records and Collections of the College of Arms* (London 1952), 63.

³ W. T. Lowndes, *The Bibliographer's Manual* (London 1834).

⁴ *VCH North Riding*, vol. 1 and *DNB*.

⁵ *Surtees Society*, XLI (Durham 1863).

⁶ The counties to which the non-Cumbrian families mentioned in this paper belong are indicated in brackets and the spelling of personal and place-names has been modernised.

- ⁷ R. S. Boumphrey, C. Roy Hudleston and J. Hughes, *An Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale*, CW Extra Series, vol. xxi.
- ⁸ F. J. Field, *An Armorial for Cumberland* (Kendal 1937).
- ⁹ *Harl. Soc.*, 7 (1872). As to the probability that there never was a Visitation of Cumberland in 1615 see CW2 lxi, 122 quoting Sir Anthony Wagner.
- ¹⁰ *Op. Cit.*, between pp. 16 and 17.
- ¹¹ Cf. AWL 261.
- ¹² The difference between a cross flory and a cross fleuretty is illustrated by A. C. Fox-Davies. *A Complete Guide to Heraldry* (Revised edition N.D.) but it probably indicates only a difference in drawing the same charge.
- ¹³ No extraneous evidence has come to light to prove who were the parents of Thomas Lamplugh the supposed progenitor of the Octon (E.R.) branch which eventually inherited Lamplugh under the will of Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh died 1737. See CW2, xxxviii, 103.
- ¹⁴ *CW Tract Series 2* (Kendal 1887).
- ¹⁵ AWL, 55.
- ¹⁶ Field, 318.
- ¹⁷ CW2, xli, 84; AWL, 55.
- ¹⁸ CW2, xli, 87, 90, 117 and pedigree between pp. 122 and 123.
- ¹⁹ G. E. Cockayne, *The Complete Peerage*, XII (London 1959).
- ²⁰ J. Horace Round, *Family Origins and Other Studies* (London 1930), xlii.
- ²¹ Cf. Field, 322 and AWL, 309.
- ²² G. E. Cockayne, *op. cit.*, IX (1936).
- ²³ *Ibid.*
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*
- ²⁵ Recorded in V.C.H., *North Riding*, II, 147 as Argent a chevron Azure between three chaplets Gules. In *Harl. Soc.* 16 the chaplets are Vert.
- ²⁶ *Op. cit.*, 81.
- ²⁷ *Harl. Soc.*, 96 (1944).
- ²⁸ *DNB*, LXIII (1900).
- ²⁹ *Op. cit.*, XI (1949).
- ³⁰ *Surtees Soc.*, 41, xii.
- ³¹ *Harl. Soc.*, 16 (1881).