

A NOTE ON THE CHANDOS HERALD.

By CANON A. HOPKINS.

THE office of Herald is first heard of in England in the latter part of the 12th century, when William the Marshal employed a Herald of the King. The Wardrobe and Household accounts of 1290 and the succeeding years mention Edward I's Kings of Heralds by name, though without title. The first mention of a Herald's name of office (or title) is the creation of the Carlisle Herald by Edward III as he passed through Carlisle on his Scottish expedition of 1327.

In the second quarter of the 14th century some members of the royal family had their own Heralds as is proved by the case of the Herald of the Duke of Lancaster, known as Lancaster Herald, who at Calais in 1347 proclaimed the judgement in the plea of arms Burnell versus Morley. The Dukes of Lancaster kept a Herald of this name until 1399, when Henry of Lancaster's accession to the throne caused the Lancaster Herald to pass into the King's establishment and he became a King of Arms.

Until the middle of the 14th century only nobles of royal blood had employed Heralds, but in 1360 we find the first Herald employed by a private knight — The Chandos Herald. He was the Herald of Sir John Chandos, K.G., of Radburne, County Derby. It is significant, however, that Sir John Chandos was a companion in arms of the Black Prince, one of the first Knights of the Garter and a great warrior in France. The Chandos Herald passed at his master's death into the service of King Richard II becoming King of Arms of England in 1377 and of Ireland in 1382.

The Chandos Herald well shows how the Herald's title was used as an alias surname, which in law it still is (as late as 1851 the wife of Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, entered her occupation in the census return as "Norroy Queen"), and we do not even know what the Chandos Herald's paternal was so completely did his

name of office supplant it. He officiated at the coronation of King Richard II, and wrote a rhyming list of the deeds of the Black Prince. At his death, it is not certain whether the office of Chandos Herald came to an end or perhaps only fell into desuetude.

MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

A STIMULUS has recently been given to the study of the material evidence of life in Britain in the post-Roman period by the formation of the Society for Medieval Archaeology. One of its main aims is to establish a closer relationship between the work of historians and archaeologists in the study of the Middle Ages. This was the predominant theme of its first conference at Sheffield in March 1958. The week-end programme included visits to a number of notable monuments in Derbyshire, ranging from the Anglian sculpture at Wirksworth and Bakewell to the ring-motte at Hathersage, known as Camp Green or Danes' Camp. The buildings examined were Wingfield Manor and the cruck-barn at Cartledge Hall, Holmesfield.

In the period after the Norman Conquest the Society will be particularly concerned with research by way of field-work and excavation. As much has to be done by these forms of investigation into the history of medieval Derbyshire, it is interesting to note here three examples of such work that have been undertaken. At Duffield Castle members of this Society under the direction of Mr. T. G. Manby have carried out excavations, which throw fresh light on the defences of this great Norman stronghold. The exploration of such military sites has in the past attracted more attention than that of village-sites but in recent years deserted villages have been more intensively studied. The results of the survey now being carried out by Miss G. M. Yates at Alkmonton, which has been considered the most impressive of these sites in Derbyshire, will accordingly be awaited with keen interest. In many more places the archaeologist and historian are urgently concerned with the recording and