

NOTES ON AN ILLUMINATED PEDIGREE OF THE PEVERELL
FAMILY AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, IN THE POSSESSION
OF MR. HARTSHORNE.¹

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This pedigree, which is written in Latin on a sheet of vellum, measuring $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $22\frac{1}{2}$ in., with 35 emblazoned coats interspersed, might more fitly be described as a pedigree of the descendants of Peverell coheirs, for it only gives really two generations of the family.

Paganus (or Pain) Peverell, who heads the pedigree, was, according to Dugdale, an eminent soldier and highly famed for his martial enterprises. He was standard bearer to Robert Curthose in the Holy Land, and afterwards obtained from Henry I. the barony of Brunne, in Cambridgeshire, which had been forfeited to the crown by Robert, the son of Picot (called Picot Vicecomes), for conspiring the death of the King. Having procured the lands of Barnwell, he founded a house for thirty canons regular of S. Augustine, near the castle of Cambridge, and dedicated it, according to Dugdale, to S. Andrew, but according to this pedigree, to S. Egidius, in 1112. He died, however, before its completion, and was buried in front of the high altar.

William his son ratified his father's grants, and added thereto lands in Brunne. Dugdale says, this William "making title to the Church of Bolehirst, which the Monks of Thorney had long enjoyed, at length met with the Abbot of Thorney at Ketelstan, in the presence of David, Earl of Huntingdon, where the Abbot, discoursing with him thereof, requested him, that for the good of his own soul, and his ancestors' souls, he would surcease his claim. Whereupon he condescended, and in testimony thereof delivered a wand unto the Abbot, which friendly favour so much pleased Earl David that he kissed both their hands."

Not long after this William Peverell went to Jerusalem, and there died without issue, leaving his four sisters

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coheirs, between whom his Barony of Brunne was divided.

The four sisters of William were :—

Maud, who married Hugo de Dovre, and died *sine prole*.

Alice, the second, married Sir Hamo de Peche, and had issue, Sir Gilbert de Peche, Baron of Brunne in right of his mother, from whom descend the families of Gedding and Lucas of Suffolk, and from the second son, Galfridus de Peche who gave to the canons of Barnewell the church of Harleston, the Pastons of Norfolk.

Royse, the third daughter, was wife of Harecourt, whose granddaughter married a de Roos, from whom descend the family of Manners.

And Ancelina, the fourth daughter, married a Waterville, through whom we come to the families of Bussie, Bitham, Colville and Peyton, all given in this pedigree.

In a short notice, such as this, I will not go into the details of each descent, or the exploits and achievements of the several persons referred to. Suffice it to say that most of these families appear in the Visitations of their respective counties, or in such works as Dugdale, Banks and the county histories.

As, however, the names of Roos and Manners are of more than ordinary interest, figuring as they do so much in the past history of the country, I submit for inspection a MS. pedigree chart of these families, compiled by Blore, the antiquary and historian of the county of Rutland, which gives the details of their pedigree, and illustrates in some degree a portion of the old chart under consideration.

The writing within the circle in the centre seems to cast a reproach on Gilbert de Peche, mentioned in the pedigree, and states how that he by bad artifices excluded the heirs of his first wife from all their hereditary patrimony, and promoted the sons of his second wife. The writing in the cartouche in the top right hand corner refers to the founding of the house of canons regular before referred to. There is an expression in this note which is to me inexplicable, and I give it in the hope that some antiquary may be able to explain.

The "Book of Barnewell" is quoted as relating that Paganus [de Peverell] "postquam Canonicorum prioratum adeo desolatum ingemiscens conspexisset in hæc verba pro-

rupisse Triginta Anorum fui Baptismo regeneratus: triginta Anorum ero in novissimo die resuscitandus [*sic*]: triginta hic constituam Canonicos," which I take to be literally "Of thirty years I was regenerated in baptism; of thirty years I shall be raised at the last day; I will place here thirty Canons."

The emblazoned shields and heraldic portion of the pedigree is in a better style of art than would be expected in a pedigree of this period, and the purity and simplicity of the heraldry is noticeable. Here the shields are not filled up with an immoderate number of charges; indeed, the period of what Guillim calls "laden coats" had scarcely been reached.

In the right hand bottom corner we have the ancient coat of the Manners family—or, two bars azure, a chief gules—and below, beside the name of Thomas Manners, first Earl of Rutland, his arms, with the augmentation granted by Henry VIII. in 1515, viz., the chief gules changed to quarterly azure and gules, in the first and fourth quarters two fleurs de lys, and in the second and third as many lions passant guardant in pale, all or. The alteration was an honourable augmentation, showing a descent from the blood royal. In this pedigree, however, we have two lions in the second and third quarters instead of one as it should be. The large emblazoned atchievement in the bottom left hand corner is, I presume, intended for the arms of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, wife of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. France (modern), and England, quarterly, with a bordure compony argent and azure. The bordure compony being the mark of illegitimacy of John of Gaunt's marriage, she being his great-granddaughter.

I cannot well account for the presence of this coat of Margaret of Richmond. We know that she founded Christ's College and St. John's at Cambridge, which colleges still use her arms. Possibly this pedigree may have originally formed one of the archives of these colleges, as it was, in 1769, in the possession of the well known antiquary, Thomas Kerrich at Cambridge, then an undergraduate at that university.

The pedigree has no certificate appended to it and therefore cannot be regarded as an official document, though it

is possible that it may have been compiled by a herald in his private capacity, without any certificate being added to shew that it was a copy of an official entry. It is not dated, but from the particulars it supplies an approximate calculation as to its probable date can be arrived at.

Roger Manners, Earl of Rutland, is represented in the pedigree as alive ("jam floret") and as being Dominus de Roos, a title, however, which he never enjoyed as he died in 1612, and his cousin, William Cecil, the then holder of that Barony, did not die till 1618, when he was succeeded by Francis Manners brother to Roger.

John Manners, Earl of Rutland, father to Roger and Francis is also styled Dominus de Roos, though his niece was then Baroness Roos in her own right.

There are, therefore, some inaccuracies in the pedigree, and we can only conclude its probable date to be between the years 1591 when Elizabeth Lady Roos died, and 1612 the year in which Roger Manners Earl of Rutland died. And from the style of the writing one would be inclined to think that it was compiled in the early years of the seventeenth century.

The subjoined pedigree chart will sufficiently illustrate the above points, the portions connected by dotted lines and between brackets being my own additions to the original.

Illuminated pedigrees of this period are far from common, it is therefore, perhaps, not improper that the above slight notice of Mr. Hartshorne's example should be recorded in the pages of the *Archæological Journal*.

Henricus Mannors, Comes Rutlandiæ et
Dominus Roos de Belvoire.

Edwardus Mannors, Comes
Rutlandiæ et Dominus Roos
de Belvoire [d. 1587.]

Johanes Mannors, Comes
Rutlandiæ et Dominus Roos
de Belvoire [d. 1588.]

Elizabetha filia et
hæres uxor Guliel:
Cecil Domini Burley
mater Dom: Roos.
[d. 1591. Baroness
Roos.]

Rogerus Mannors, Comes
Rutlandiæ et Dominus
Roos de Belvoire jam
floret [succeeded his
father. Married before
Mar. 1599. d. 1612.]

Francis Mannors, 6th Earl of
Rutland and 18th Baron Roos,
procured Special Patent 1616 to
use title of Lord Roos of Ham-
lake, his cousin then enjoying
one title of Roos. Succeeded in
1618 to the *old* Barony as 18th
Lord de Roos. d. 1632.

William Cecil, 17th Baron Roos
in right of his mother. d. 1618.