

AN ILLUMINATED PEDIGREE OF THE FERRERS FAMILY,
MADE IN 1612, AND PRESENTED TO THE WORSHIPFUL
COMPANY OF FARRIERS IN THAT YEAR.¹

By R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

The illuminated pedigree of the Ferrars or Ferrers family, an old coloured engraving of which is in my possession (plate 1), was made by Robert Glover, clerk of the Worshipful Company of Farriers, and freely given by him to the said Company on 8th October, 1612. The original pedigree, although in the possession of the Company as late as 1827, is now lost. In that year it was carefully engraved by W. S. Jenkins and the sum of £11 was paid for taking prints from the plate. In 1830 one of these copies was 'handsomely coloured' by Mr. Jenkins at the cost of the Company, and it was presented by the Court to the then earl Ferrers; it is still preserved at Staunton Harold. It does not appear from the Company's books that any other copy of the engraving was so treated. The two other copies known to be now extant, are, however, also illuminated; they are identical and the colouring of both, which has been executed with great care, is evidently the work of the same hand; probably, like the copy in the possession of earl Ferrers, coloured by the engraver of the pedigree.

The copper plate is not in the possession of the Company and its whereabouts is unknown. Although a copy of the engraving was specially framed in 1827 "for the use of the Court," at a cost of £2 12s. 6d, for many years the Company did not possess a single copy until towards the end of the last century, when an old illuminated one was presented, which now hangs, framed and glazed, in the Company's office at 9 Laurence Pountney Hill. On the lower part of the frame is this inscription: "Presented to the Worshipful Company of Farriers by M. H. Wagstaff,

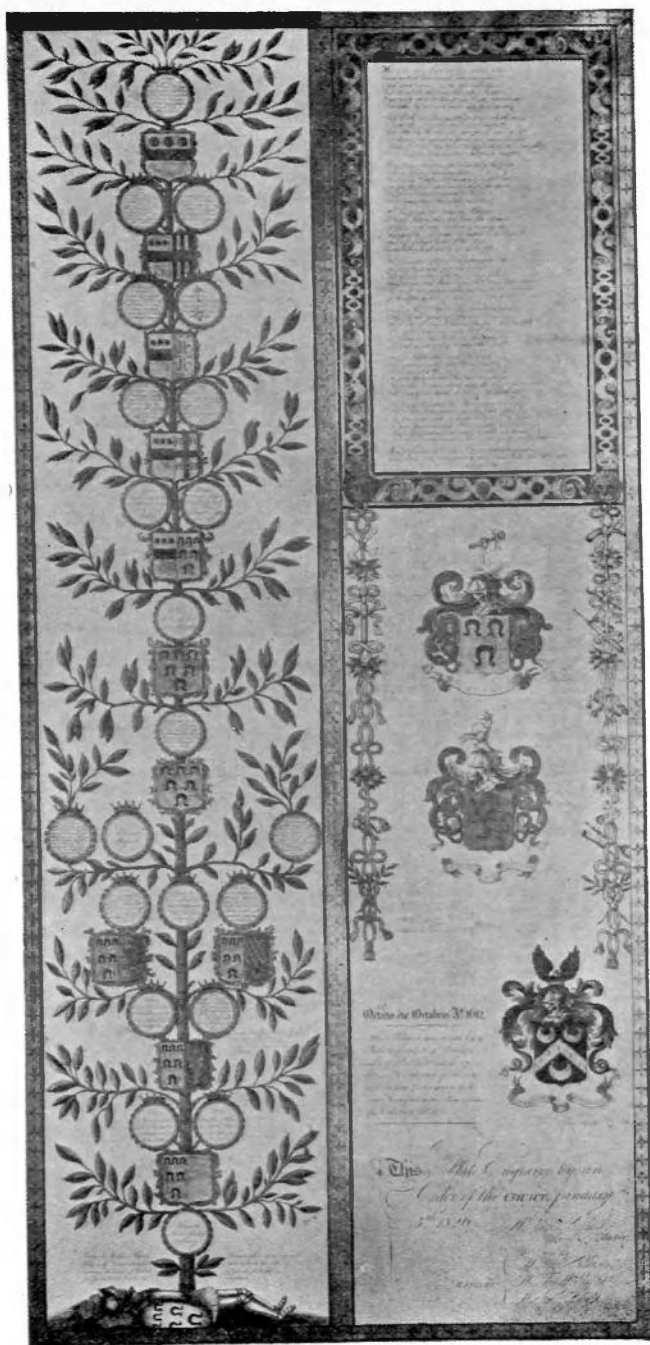
¹ Read before the Institute, 1st April, 1903 (see *Archaeol. Journ.* lx, 206).

Past Master, 1876-77." Mr. Wagstaff informs me that he purchased it at a second-hand furniture shop in London, while I bought mine at a similar shop in Brighton. It is probable that both of these were coloured for, and at the expense of, members of the Court of the Company. Further details with reference to the engraving of the pedigree appear in the extracts from the Company's books, quoted hereafter.

I have not succeeded in finding anything throwing light on the making of the original pedigree, or its presentation to the Company. The early records of the Farriers must be lost, for the first minute-book now extant appears to be one commencing 26th January, 1718-19. Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, has kindly made a search at the College of Arms, but he could find no document relating to the pedigree, nor are there any arms recorded for the Company of Farriers, although it would seem that for centuries the Company has used arms somewhat similar to those anciently borne by the Ferrers family, namely, argent, three horseshoes sable.

The illumination measures thirty-one and a half inches in height and fourteen and eleven-sixteenths in width; the whole is surrounded by a gold border three-eighths inch wide, upon which is painted a succession of four-leafed ornaments. The enclosed surface is divided perpendicularly into two compartments, each measuring six and five-eighths inches in width, by a gold band, five-eighths inch in width, which is diapered with the same ornament as that on the border. The dexter side is occupied by an elaborate genealogical tree, bearing conventional foliage, eleven shields of arms and twenty-two inscribed roundels. In the engraving the tinctures in the arms are indicated by the usual lines: this system, according to Boutell, was not introduced until about the year 1630. In this instance it was no doubt adopted by the engraver, as it was probably not intended that the engravings should subsequently be coloured. The artist in painting the coats has used a pale yellow to represent argent.

Of the sinister half, the top is occupied by fifty lines of laudatory poetry, enclosed within a border of Jacobean character, thirteen-sixteenths inch in width, the design



PEDIGREE OF THE FERRERS FAMILY DRAWN IN 1612.

being in gold on black. This takes the entire width and twelve and a quarter inches of the upper part. At both of the lower corners of this border are lions' faces, and from these depend two gilt chains of conventional design, into which is worked green foliage with white flowers and various instruments of the farrier's art (fig. 1). The latter form perhaps a unique series, as showing the form of the instruments used in farriery at the commencement of the seventeenth century. For the identification of some of those less apparent, and a description of their use, I am indebted to the late Mr. E. Coleman, M.R.C.V.S. In the dexter chain are the following instruments :

(1) Two " buffers " in saltire : this instrument is used in the forge for drawing the nail-clenches back before removing the shoe. Randle Holme, in his *Academy of Armoury and Blazon*, printed in 1688,¹ figures no less than seven instruments used in the art of farriery, and among these is an instrument somewhat similar to that identified by Mr. Coleman with the modern " buffer." Holme says that it " is termed an unclenching knife," and adds " this loosens the points of the nails which are clenched upon the top of the hoof to take the shoe off, or to remove it ; the point is to raise up the nail if it be deep in the hoof."

(2) An instrument, apparently of iron or steel, consisting of a short circular bar or tube with a shoulder at the upper part, from which are two arms ; use not known.

(3) A pair of farrier's pincers.

In the sinister chain are represented :

(4) A horn used for drenching, with

(5) A curved lancet for opening abscesses, placed together saltire-wise.

(6) An instrument with a large knob at one end and a smaller one at the other, in outline resembling a small mace ; it is called a " blood stick," and is used for striking the " fleam," a kind of lancet used in bleeding cattle. This instrument is also figured by Holme, who states that it " is termed a bleeding stick or striker ; it is a heavy piece

¹ See *The Third Book of the Academy of Armoury and Blazon*, ch. vii, p. 324, " Farriers' Instruments," and plate headed " Lib. 3, chap. 7 : plate 2, fol. 314."

of wood, wherewith the fleme is smitten or driven into the horse neck vein, when he is blooded," and adds that "A, a fese between 3 such, the handle reversed G, born by bloodman."

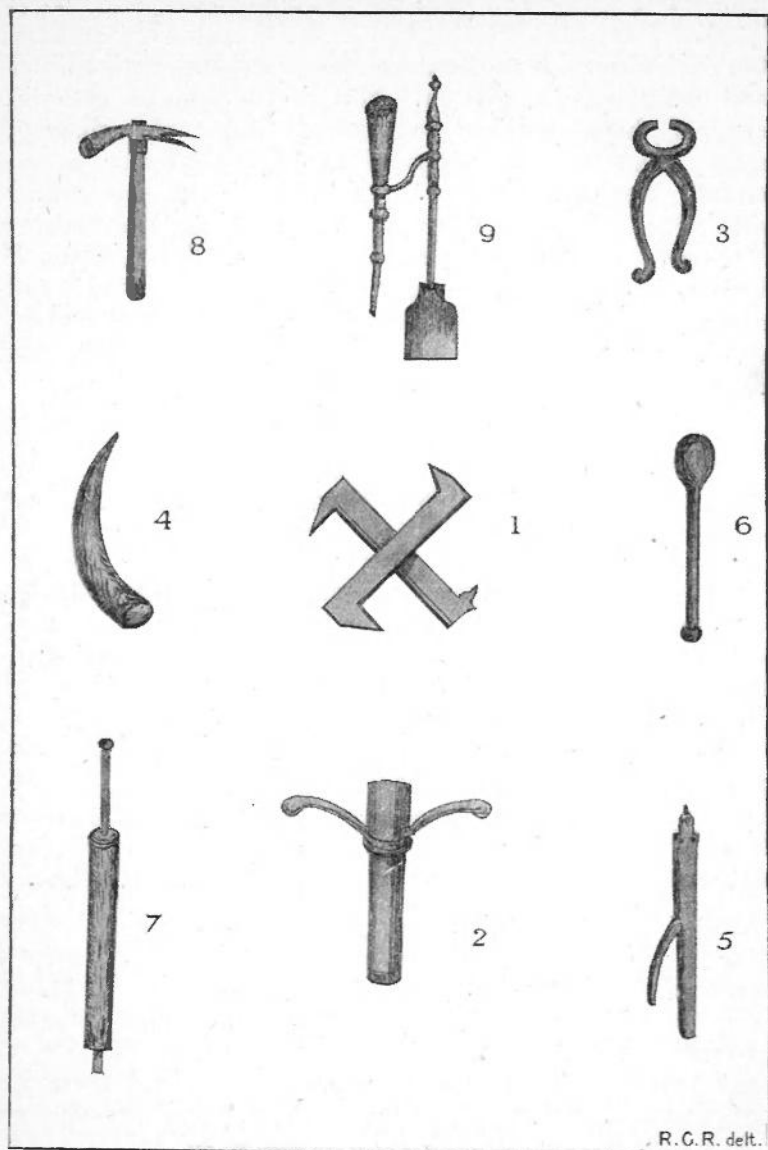
(7) An instrument resembling a syringe and called an "injection pipe."

(8) A farrier's hammer with claws.

(9) A curious instrument, perhaps two, resembling an inverted torch-extinguisher, placed parallel with, and apparently joined by, a bent piece of metal, to an object not unlike a modern fire shovel. These may be intended to represent the nozzle of the bellows and the little shovel, used at forge respectively, or the latter may be perhaps meant for a "buttrice," a shovel-shaped instrument, which Holme figures and describes thus: "With this the sole of the foot, and the heel is pared when it is overgrown, also the bottom of the hoof, to make the shooe fit easie and streight on the foot."

Between the chains is a shield bearing the arms used by the Company, but without the supporters, namely, argent, three horseshoes sable. Crest, on a wreath azure and or, with helmet and mantling, an arm embowed issuing from the clouds on the sinister side, all proper, holding in the hand a hammer (it should be azure), handled and ducally crowned or. Motto on an escroll "VI ET VIRTUTE." Still lower down is another shield, vert a lion rampant regardant gules. Crest, on a wreath azure and or, with helmet and mantling, a demi greyhound rampant argent, collared and lined or, end of line coiled. Motto, on an escroll, "AMORE ET PIETATE." On the dexter side of the crest is written "Maister Rowlande" and on the sinister "Lone Maister." The arms and crest are identical, with the exception that the lion is gules, instead of or, and the demi greyhound lined or, instead of sable, with those of Love, recorded in the visitation of Oxfordshire, 1574. Doubtless the engraver misread the letter *u* used for *v*, as *n*, thus turning *Love* into *Lone*. Under this shield is written "Maister George Mosse" and "Maister Thomas Barnett"; these names are bracketed together as "Wardens." Below the end of the dexter chain is this inscription in eight lines.

"Octavo die Octobris A° 1612. | This pedigree was made by y^e |
Industry and at y^e chardges | only of Robert Glover, clerke of | the



R. C. R. delt.

FIG. I. FARRIERS' IMPLEMENTS, 1612.

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Buffer or unclenching knife. | 6. Bloodstick, bleeding-stick or striker. |
| 2. Unidentified. | 7. Injection-pipe. |
| 3. Farrier's pincers. | 8. Farrier's hammer. |
| 4. Horn used for drenching. | 9. Possibly nozzle of bellows and shovel used at |
| 5. Curved lancet for abscesses. | the forge; or the latter may be a buttrice. |

said Company of Farriers ; | and by him freely given to the | said Company, the day & year, | first above written."

On the sinister side of the above lines is a shield, with helmet and mantling, charged with this coat : sable, a chevron ermineois, between three crescents or. Crest, on a chapeau sable, band or, two wings of the first. Motto, on an escroll, "TOLERANDVM ET SPERANDVM." On the dexter side of the crest is written "Robert" on the sinister "Glover," and below the escroll "Robert Glover, Clerke." Under the inscription and last described coat, and occupying the remaining space of four and a half inches, at the base of the sinister half of the sheet, which was perhaps blank in the original, are these lines :

"This Plate engraved by an Order of the COURT, January 5th, 1826.

Mr. James Shepherd

Master.

Wardens	{	<i>Mr. Thos. Hubbuck.</i>
		<i>Mr. Fhos. Moulden.</i>
		<i>Mr. J. G. Lacy.</i>

I have not succeeded in identifying Robert Glover, or in finding any evidence showing a connexion between him and the eminent Somerset Herald of that name who died in 1588. There are three or four Glover coats given in Burke's *Armory*, very similar to those used by the clerk.

The laudatory poetry, already mentioned, clearly shows that Glover's purpose in compiling the pedigree was to glorify his Company by connecting it with the Ferrers family, which house was then represented by that powerful nobleman, Robert earl of Essex. The lines are as follows :

If suche may boast as by a subtile arte,
Canne without labour make excessive gayne,
And under name of Misterie imparte,
Unto the worlde the Craftes but of their brayne,
Howe muche more doe their praise become men's themes
That bothe by arte and labour gett their meanes.

And of all artes that worthe or praise doeth merite,
To none the Marshall Farriers will submitt,
That bothe by Phisicks, arte, force, handes and spiritt,
The Kinge and subject in peace and Warre doe fitt,
Many of Tuball boast first Smythe that ever wrought.
But Farriers more do doe than Tuball ever taught.

Three things there are that Marshalry doe prove.
To be a Misterie exceeding faire,
Those wilie Craftes that many men doe Love,
Is unfitt for peace and more unappt for Warre,

For Honor Anncestrie and for Utilitie
Farriers ! may boast their Artes habilitie.

For Honor view this ancient Pedigree
Of noble Howses, that did beare the name
Of Farriers, and were Earles ; as you may see,
That used the Arte and did supporte the same,
And to perpetuall honor of the Crafte,
Castells they buylt and to succession left.

For Anncesterie of tyme oh ! who canne tell
The first beginning of so old a trade,
For Horses were before the Deluge fell,
And Cures, and shoes, before that tyme were made,
We neede not presse tyme further then it beares,
A Company have Farriers beene 300 Yeres !!!

And in this Cittie London have remayned
Called by the name of Marshall Farriers,
Which title of Kinge Edward the third was gayned,
For service done unto hym in his Warres,
A Maister and two Wardens in skill expert
The trade to rule and give men their desert.

And for utilitie that cannot be denied,
That many are the Proffitts that arrise
To all men by the Farriers arte beside,
To them they are tied, by their necessities,
From the Kinge's steede unto the plowman's cart.
All stande in neede of Farrier's skillfull arte.

In peace at hande the Farriers must be hadd,
For Launcinge, healinge, bleedinge, and for shooeinge,
In Warres abroade of hym they will be gladd
To cure the wounded Horssse, still he is dounge
In peace or Warre abroade or else at home
To Kinge and Countrie that some goode may come.

Loe ! thus you heare the Farriers endelesse praise,
God grante it last as many yeres as it hath lasted Daies.
Anno Dni 1612.

The genealogical tree, which fills the whole of the dexter half of the sheet, issues from behind a man in plate armour of late sixteenth-century character. He is represented as lying upon his back on the ground, which is coloured green ; his visor is raised, he has a plume of feathers on his helmet, and covering his right arm is an oval-shaped shield charged with six horseshoes, sable, three, two, and one, for Ferrers ancient. Immediately above him and on either side of the stem of the tree, is this note " Henrie de Ferrars, or Ferrer, a Norman, whoe came over with William the Conqueror, whoe gave to hym the hon^{or} of Tutbury, in the Countie of Stafforde, w^{ch} was the firste howse (sic) was given to the Ferrers in England." Notwithstanding the assigning of such arms to so early a date

is clearly a piece of romance, yet we find that Sir Bernard Burke, in writing of this "Henry de Ferrers," who he says "came into England with the Conqueror, and obtained a grant of Tutbury Castle, co. Stafford," states, but without giving his authority, that he "assumed the name from Ferriers, a small town in Gastinois in France, otherwise called Ferrieres, from the iron mines with which that country abounded," and adds that "in allusion to the circumstance, he bore for his arms six horses' shoes, either from the similitude of his cognomen to the French ferrier or because the seigneurie produced iron, so essential to the soldier and cavalier in those rude times, when war was esteemed the chief business of life, and the adroit management of the steed, even amongst the nobility, the first of accomplishments."

The first roundel (a) in the tree, which is placed on the stem immediately about the knight, is inscribed "Henri de Ferrer, Lord of Tetbury"; above it is a shield (1) charged with these arms, argent six horseshoes sable, for Ferrers as before, the impalement is blank. Immediately above are two roundels, each ensigned by a coronet: on the dexter one (b) is written "Robert de Ferrers, created Earle of Ferrers and Nottingham by King Stephen," and on the sinister one (c) "Sibilla Daughter of William de Bressia, Lord of Abergavenny and Brecknock." Above is a shield (2) charged with the arms of Ferrers as before, impaling azure, six garbs or, three, two and one, for Meschines third earl of Chester. Immediately above are two more ensigned roundels; on the dexter one (d) "William, Earle of Ferrers and Nottingham, created alsoe Earle of Derby, by King John," and on the sinister one (e) "Agnes daughter of Hugh Meschines, Earl of Chester one of the systers and heires of Raphe Meschines, Earle of Chester, who had for her dowry the Castle and hon^r of Chartley in the Countie of Stafforde"; by this roundel is the following note, "Randall the sixt Earle of Chester, at his retorne from Jerusalem wth his brother in lawe, William Earle Ferrars, buylt y^e Lord of Chartley in y^e Countie of Stafforde, in hono^r of y^e Ferrars & the Proffession." Ascending further there are three more ensigned roundels; the centre one (f), which is on the main stem, is inscribed "William de Ferrers, third Earl of Ferrers, Nottingham & Darbie,

Lord Ferres (sic) of Chartley," and the dexter one (g) "Sibilla fourth daughter & one of the heires of William Marshall, Earle of Pembroke whoe brought wth her in dowrie the Earledome of Kildaire in Ireland"; there is a shield (3) immediately below this roundel, which is charged with the arms of Ferrers as before, impaling per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules (armed and langued azure) for Marshall earl of Pembroke, extinct in 1245; the sinister roundel (h) is inscribed "Margaret eldest daughter and one of the heires of Roger Quynoy (sic), Earle of Wynchester & Constable of Scotland, who brought unto hym in Marriage the hon^{le} (sic ? hon^{or}) of Grobye"; there is also a shield (4) below this roundel, charged with the arms of Ferrers, as before, impaling gules seven mascles conjoined or, three, three, and one for Quincy earl of Winchester, extinct in 1264. Above the three roundels last described, and on a branch to the dexter, is an ensigned roundel (i) with another one (j), on the sinister side of it, the former (i) is inscribed "Robert Earle of Ferrers Nottingham & Darbie, this man joyned wth the Barrons & took upp Armes agaynst Henrie the 3, because he wolde not stand to the dectum made in the Parliament at Oxford, but afterwards the Barrons adhering to the Kinge & this man standing out, lost his Earledomes, w^{ch} were gyven to Edmund, Earle of Lancaster, the King's Yongest sonne"; on the adjoining ensigned roundel (j) the name of "Elianor Basset" only occurs. On the same level, but on a branch to the extreme sinister, is a roundel (k) inscribed thus, "William De Ferrers to whome his Mother gave the Lordship of Grobye, in w^{ch} name the same long continued, until the Graies of the howse of Graye, Marquess Dorsett, became Lords of Grobye & now S^r Henrie Grey (by the guyft of Kinge James) ys Lord Grey of Grobye." Immediately above and on the main stem, is a shield (5) charged with Ferrers, as before, and over it is a roundel (l), also on the main stem, inscribed thus, "S^r John Ferrer Knight, created Lord Ferrer of Chartley, by King Henrie the 3, after the forfeiture of the Erldome, K. Henrie the 3 being unwilling to have so honorable a howse utterly ruyned." Ascending, there is still another shield (6), with arms of Ferrers, as before, and above it, and also on the main stem, a

roundel (m) inscribed "William De Ferrer, Lord Ferrer of Chartley." Above this is a shield (7) charged with this coat, viz. argent, a fess gules, in chief three torteaux, for Devereux, impaling Ferrers as before, and over it are two roundels (n and o), that on the dexter (n) is inscribed, "Agnes daughter and heire of William de Ferrers, Lord Ferrers of Chartley," that on the sinister (o) thus, "S^r Walter Devereux of Webley, Knight of the Garter, Lord Ferrers of Chartley in the ryght of his Wyfe." Still higher is a shield (8) charged with the arms of Devereux, as before, impaling argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets sable, for Bouchier. Above this shield are two other roundels (p and q), the one on the dexter (p) is inscribed, "S^r John Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, who had the inheritance of the Erledom of Essex and Ewe, in the right of his Wyfe," that on the sinister (q) thus, "Cecily Daughter & heire of William Viscount Bouchier sonne & heire of Henrie Earle of Essex & Ewe, who died before his father and left Henrie who was Earle of Essex, after his Grandfather and died without issue." Ascending still further, is a shield (9) charged with the arms of Devereux, as before, impaling azure semé of cross crosslets, a cross moline or, voided throughout of the field, for Knollys. Above this shield are two ensigned roundels (r and s); that on the dexter (r) is inscribed thus, "Walter, Earle of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford and Bouchier, Lord Ferrer of Chartley Bouchier and Lovayne, Marshall of Ireland, he died in Dublyn in Ireland Anno Domⁱ 1576," and the sinister one (s) thus, "Lettice daughter of S^r Franncis Knollis, Knight Treasurer of the late Queene Elizabeth her Howsholde." Another shield (10) succeeds, charged with the arms of Devereux, as before, impaling paly of six argent and sable, a fess gules, for Walsingham. Above this shield are two more ensigned roundels (t and u), that on the dexter (t) is inscribed "Robert, Earle of Essex and Ewe, High Marshall of England & Deputie of Ireland Viscount Hereford & Bouchier Lord Ferrers of Chartley Bouchier and Lovayne Ma^r of the late Queene Elizabeth her Horse and Ordnauce Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter & one of her Majesties most honorable

privie Council," that on the sinister (u) thus, "Frances, sole daughter & heire of S^r Frauncis Walsingham Knight, principal Secritarye of Estate unto Queene Elizabeth, married synce to the Earle of Clanricade in Ireland." Immediately above is a shield (11) charged with the arms of Devereux, as before, over it, and capping the main stem of the tree, is another ensigned roundel (v) which terminates the genealogy, and is thus inscribed "Robert Earl of Essex and Ewe Viscount Hereford and Bouchier Lord Ferrer of Chartley Bouchier and Lovayne who is now lyvinge and keeps an honorable House in Staffordshire."

It now only remains to review such extracts from the books of the Worshipful Company of Farriers as relate to the pedigree. It would seem that the engraving of it was entirely due to the perseverance of one Thomas Moulden, a member of the Court, and a warden in 1826. The matter appears, from the minute-book, to have been first mooted at a quarterly court held 7th July, 1825, when it is recorded that "Mr. Moulden gave notice that he should move at the next Court that the sum of £20 be allowed towards the expenses of making an engraving of the Company's pedigree." At a quarterly court, held 6th October, 1825, "Mr. Moulden's motion as to engraving the pedigree was postponed till the next court," and at a general court held 9th November, 1825, "Mr. James Shepherd and Thomas Moulden, Esq." being then wardens, it was "resolved that Mr. Moulden's motion be again postponed till the next court, and that the clerk insert in the summonses the object of the said motion."

From the above it would seem that the proposal was not readily accepted; however, it is recorded that, at a quarterly court held 5th January, 1826, Thomas Henington being then master, and the wardens the same as in the previous November, "Mr. Moulden's motion for an engraving of the Company's pedigree was now discussed, and it was thereupon resolved that the sum of £30 be advanced by the Court towards defraying the expense of making an engraving of the Company's pedigree." Nothing further seems to have been done in the matter until the 24th June, 1826, when at a general court it was "Ordered that the Company's pedigree be delivered to Mr. Lacy in order to enable him to get the

opinion of some artists as to the probable expense of making an engraving of the pedigree, and that Mr. Lacy be requested to report thereon to the next or the following Court." J. G. Lacy was warden of the Company in 1826 and master in 1829, but what were the special qualifications fitting him to negotiate the matter of the engraving we can only surmise; however it appears from the audit-book of the Company, under date 10th November, 1828, that the sum of £1 5s. od. was paid to "Mr. Lacy for new plating the hammer," therefore it is not improbable that he is identical with "George Lacey," wholesale jeweller, of 17 Guildford Place, Bagnigge Wells Road, mentioned in Pigot and Co.'s *London Directory* for 1833-4, and if so, he probably would have had some knowledge of decorative engraving. There is no record or further mention of the report in the minutes, but at a general court held on 25th June, 1827, it was "Resolved that the sum of £30 be paid by the Master to Mr. Lacy towards the expense of making the engraving of the Company's pedigree agreeable to an order of the Court made on the 5th January, 1826." This was done, as appears from the following entry in the audit-book, under date 5th July, 1827, "Paid Mr. Lacy on acco^t of the engraving the Company's pedigree 30. os. od." The work was not executed by Lacy himself, for under the engraving are the words, "Engraved by W. S. Jenkins, 52 Mansell Str. Goodman's Fields," and at a general court held 5th July, 1827, it was "Ordered that Mr. Jenkins' bill of £11 os. od. for taking prints of the Company's pedigree, and Mr. Greening's bill of £2 12s. 6d. for framing an engraving for the use of the Court, be paid by the Master." The former item is incorrectly entered in the audit-book, under date 5th July, 1827, as "By cash paid Mr. Jenkins' bill for engraving the Company's pedigree 11. os. od.," and "By d^o p^d Mr. Greening for framing an engraving for the Company 2. 12s. 6d." Jenkins appears to have been living as late as 1st April, 1830, but I have not succeeded in finding out anything about him or his work; it is not improbable that he may have worked for Lacy, for, judging from the flourishing in his engraving of the script text in the pedigree, which he probably substituted for court hand, it would seem that he was more accustomed to that description of

work than to heraldic engraving. His name does not occur in Fincham's *Artists and Engravers of Book Plates*, nor in the list of engravers given in Pigot & Co.'s *Directory* for 1833-4. The last reference in the minutes, relating to the making of the engraving, is under date 9th November, 1827, when at a general court, it was "Resolved that the sum of £15 8s. od, being the deficiency in the account of charges for engraving the Company's pedigree, be paid by the Master"; this item also appears in the audit-book, but under date June, 1828, "By cash p^d Mr. Jenkins balance of bill for the Company's pedigree 15. 8. o." From this it appears that the total cost of engraving the plate amounted to £45 8s. od, besides the sum of £11 os. od. paid for taking prints. I was informed by the late Mr. C. W. Sherborn, the eminent book-plate engraver, that that sum would probably represent the cost of about fifty copies.

It would seem that there was thought to be some connexion between the earldom of Ferrers and the Company, even as late as 1830, for in the minutes of a quarterly court of the Company held on the 7th January in that year, it is recorded that "A letter from the Right Honble. Earl Ferrers, addressed to the Master and expressing his lordship's intention to send a present to the Court of half of a doe every year, was read. Resolved unanimously that a plate of the Company's pedigree coloured, framed and glazed, be presented to the Right Honorable Earl Ferrers with a respectful request that his Lordship will honor the Court by his acceptance of it. And resolved that the Master be requested to procure a pedigree to be handsomely coloured, framed and glazed accordingly, and be forwarded to Earl Ferrers together with a copy of the foregoing resolution signed by the Clerk." The cost of the work is recorded in the audit book, under the date 1st April, 1830, "By cash p^d Mr. Greening, framing pedigree 2. 12. 6." "By d^o p^d Mr. Jenkins 2. 12. 6." There is no doubt that the latter amount, evidently paid to the engraver of the pedigree, was for "handsomely" colouring it, whilst the frame was probably supplied by William Greening, of 79 Coleman Street, City, carver and gilder and looking-glass maker, whose name is in Pigot & Co.'s

Directory for 1833-4. From the minutes of a quarterly court held on 1st April, 1830, it appears that

"The Master reported that agreeably to the resolution of the last Court he had caused a plate of the Company's pedigree to be handsomely colored, framed and glazed and forwarded to the Right Honble. Earl Ferrers with a copy of the resolution of the Court containing a respectful request that his lordship would honour the Court by his acceptance of it. The Master also reported that he had since received a letter from Earl Ferrers in reply, which was laid before the Court and read by the clerk, and is as follows :—'The Master and Wardens of the Farriers Company. Gentlemen, I feel myself flattered by the attention shown by the Master Wardens and Corporation of the Farriers Company having sent me the Arms of their Company and assure the Corporation I shall feel great pleasure at all times when they consider I can be of any service to their Company, or do anything in my power for the Interest or good of the Corporation. I am, gentⁿ. Your obliged humble Serv^t. FERRERS. March 19, 1830. Harley Street."

The late Earl Ferrers, writing from Staunton Harold on 6th February, 1901, was good enough to inform me in reply to my enquiries that he still possessed the copy of the Ferrers pedigree, and added that "it has hung in the front hall there as far back as I can remember."

In conclusion, my thanks are also due to Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, clerk of the Farriers Company, for giving me facilities for examining and making extracts from the Company's records, and to Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. for assistance in the identification of the arms.