

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ARMS OF SOME SUSSEX FAMILIES.

SECOND SERIES.

BY W. SMITH ELLIS, Esq.

IN Volume VI. of "S. A. C." I wrote a paper with the above title, illustrated by two plates of arms. This was thirty-five years ago! Meanwhile, the printed literature of genealogy has marvellously increased. Nearly thirty quarto volumes of heraldic visitations and parish registers have been published by the Harleian Society, whilst many other visitations have otherwise been printed, as well as parish registers and innumerable family histories and genealogical memoirs. Archæological Journals almost for every county are full of contributions to genealogy and heraldry, and periodicals devoted chiefly to those sciences have extended to dozens of volumes, viz. :—Nichols' "Topographer and Genealogist" and "Herald and Genealogist," the "Genealogist" edited by Dr. Marshall and Mr. Selby, and Dr. Howard's "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," now consisting of several thick volumes of closely-printed matter. In addition, genealogical research has been enormously facilitated within the period mentioned. The national records once scattered over London have long since been gathered together under one roof, with great facilities of inspection. The wills at Somerset House and in the provincial registries have been thrown open to literary inquirers, and considerable additions have been made to the literary treasures of the British Museum, in the shape of charters, volumes of pedigrees, and other genealogical MSS.

But when we turn to the twin science of Heraldry, the record is comparatively scanty. The treatises of Boutell,

Seton, Planché, Montagu, and others are the only additions of importance made in recent times to heraldic literature. But it has been enriched by what is of greater value, by many heraldic collections, distributed over many periodical and other works, the most important of which, undoubtedly, are the rolls of ancient arms printed by Mr. Greenstreet, in the "Genealogist." It seems strange that the fascinations of pedigree-hunting should so greatly exceed the "search for arms;" but possibly the motive for the ardour of this kind of research is to prove affiliation on an ancient family that had an ancient coat of arms; for how many ancient recorded coats are there whose bearers have become extinct, or if not, are difficult to trace. The knightly families of Box, and Boxall, as bearing arms registered in the roll of Edward II., unquestionably were ancestors of the numerous families existing of those names; whilst other families now living in opulence would be too delighted to find they had an ancestor on that, or any early roll, instead of being obliged to be content with a modern grant. Yet, as investigation often finds a genuine pedigree for those who never dreamt of such ancestral fame, it not seldom happens, that, through a corruption or misspelling of a name,¹ families who never suspected their ancestors ever bore coat armour, are found to have belonged to that comparatively limited class.²

The present writer, in Vol. XXIV. of "S. A. C.," p. 71, treated of the "Origin of some Sussex Families," and in Vol. XXX., p. 137, of "Early Sussex Armoury," in both of which is given much heraldic information about Sussex families. This paper will enumerate several names that have not before been mentioned, and perhaps occasionally others that have, when additions have to be made, and in some cases will clearly indicate the origin of the

¹ The instances of this amount to hundreds, one flagrant case of which is that the Sussex name of Shovelstrode is spelt "Sholmsted," in the Vis. of Yorks, and elsewhere "Shelfered," whilst many a coat in a shield of quarterings in the visitations is unnamed, and solitary shields of arms are often without legends to indicate the owner's name.

² In a paper in the "Genealogist" for October, 1887, and January, 1888, under the title of "Heraldic Desiderata," the writer has considered the deficiencies in this respect that require to be supplied.

arms borne, and in others suggest the probable origin, as a clue to further investigation.

This involves the general question of the different origins of coats of arms; and for reference the chief six different sources of coat armour are here reproduced in a note from "S. A. C.," Vol. XXIV., p. 25.³

The *second* source includes such cases as the Baron de Greystock's concession to his squire, Adam de Blencowe, and the Lord Audley's to his four squires, mentioned in Mr. Lower's "Curiosities of Heraldry," and probably to the Sussex families bearing fretty in their arms (*vide* Plate, Vol. VI., "S. A. C.," p. 77), by the Echinghams.

The *fifth* source may be illustrated by the fact that Patrick, Earl of March, sealed with a lion rampant, also with a lion rampant with a bordure of roses, which Nisbet says (II., 3) was a badge of his comital office (Drummond's "British Families"). [Other instances are given in "Herald and Genealogist," V., 56.]

As to the *sixth* source, Madox, in his "Formulare Anglicanum" (p. 124), quotes a passage from an ancient treatise on armoury (Cott. MSS., Nero, C. III.), wherein the author, speaking of the arms of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, says, "*Quæ quidem arma portavit ratione certarum terrarum ad baroniam de Montacuto pertinentium.*"

But the question we have to consider is, Whence were acquired the numerous coats of arms which do not appear to have been granted, were not taken from any known armigerous ancestor, do not appear on any seal or roll of arms, or ancient stained-glass window in church or hall, nor otherwise were obtained from the six sources named?⁴

- ³ 1. Immemorial usage and inheritance.
2. Grant or concession from the Sovereign or a herald.
3. Concession or alienation, by deed or will, of a private person's arms wholly or partially to another.
4. Marriage of an heiress or elder co-heiress.
5. Tenure of office, royal, baronial, knightly, or ecclesiastical.
6. Purchase or acquisition of a dignity, barony, or manor to which armorial bearings were appurtenant, or which were borne by the owner.

⁴ Numberless seals and deeds, and unknown coats in stained glass in manorial halls and church windows, with unnamed coats in Marshalled Quarterings in the Visitations and otherwise, constitute clear evidence that the minor gentry, as lords of manors and persons of a certain social position, as Mayors of towns, and such functionaries as Commissioners of Sewers, etc., all as a custom used coat armour

The earliest periods of heraldry down to the time of Richard II., were periods when the strictest observance of recognized laws was enjoined and practised. The rolls of arms of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries amply testify to the existence of strict rules in the formation of coats of arms. Colour was not placed on colour, nor metal on metal. "Differencing," was made according to prescribed methods. The same symmetry and harmony were observed in the composition of a new coat as in the equally infinite combinations made in the tracery of a church window. The same severe taste prevailed in Heraldry as in Architecture. A code of laws, unwritten, or not come down to us, (except partially in the "Boke of St. Albans," written *temp.* Richard III., which lays down that any coat of arms is legitimate *if not borne by any other*), must have long regulated the practice of the art amongst its professors, the Heralds. These, we have evidence, exercised their functions as early as Edward III., if not earlier; and, though few of their grants remain, we may fairly presume that they controlled and regulated the use of coat armour, recorded existing bearings, were the authority for the issue of new ones, and denounced usurpations and irregularities. In proof of this the well-known roll of Edward II., may be cited. This contains 1,100 coats of knights all over England; yet in it there are not half-a-dozen repetitions. The controversies of the times, as the Scrope and Grosvenor contest, show that identity of arms was looked upon as a usurpation by one party or the other; and the roll of the siege of Carlaverock mentions the identity of the bearings of Brian Fitz Alan, and Hugh Pointz, "at which many

500 years ago; indeed, it was a necessity for them, as in lieu of their sign-manual to a deed, a seal with some recognized and individual device was employed to authenticate a charter or other solemn document. At early periods the above-mentioned classes *composed* a coat, for personal and family use, of heraldic elements, belonging to allied families, or by permission of such as were not allied, as feudal lords. Afterwards the practice of impalement and quartering arose, which limited the occasion for forming new coats, and such impaled coats were often used by persons who inherited them with property, and utilized by them as their own; for, *temp.* Henry III., as appears from Bracton, it was sufficient if the grantor before witnesses sealed the deed, or otherwise recognized the seal as his, though it were in reality another's.

marvelled.”⁵ We thus see that during the periods in question, the reigns of Edward III., and Richard II., at least, the usurpation of armorial bearings was punishable, and therefore a rare and exceptional act; and as Dugdale says (“Usage of Arms”):—

Before the time of Henry the Sixth, men were much more wary and discreet in bearing of their marks, and in foreseeing that no intruders should enter into their families, nor that any should lay away or remove their differings without special warrant or license of those that might be thereby prejudiced.

This statement implies that subsequently a laxity arose in the practice of using coat armour, and as Mr. Lower says (“Curiosities of Heraldry,” p. 42):—

At the commencement of the 15th century considerable confusion seems to have arisen from upstarts having assumed the arms of ancient families. . . . So great had this abuse become that in the year 1419, it was deemed necessary to issue a royal mandate to the Sheriff of every county “to summon all persons bearing arms to prove their right to them.”⁶

This appropriation of the arms of ancient families evidently went on through the whole of the fifteenth century, down to the time when the visitations commenced under Henry VIII., at which time, and afterwards, the visiting heralds required proof from seals or other tokens of ancient usage, and if it were not forthcoming wrote in their books “Arma non probat” “Respited for further proof”; and subsequently lists of disclaimers of arms were publicly posted of those who presumed to use coat armour on insufficient grounds. We can thus account for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of cases in English armoury, where the source and origin was not according to heraldic laws and customs, and was destitute of authority.⁷

⁵ See other instances in “Herald and Genealogist,” (V., 53), and “Genealogist” for Oct., 1887, and Jan., 1888.

⁶ This seems to be the writ of Henry V. (1417), mentioned in Sir H. Nicolas’ “Agincourt,” “forbidding all manner of persons thenceforth to bear any arms not derived from their ancestors, without license from himself, or the officers of arms, excepting such as had borne arms at Agincourt.”

⁷ It cannot be supposed that a yeoman rising into the rank of gentry and desirous of having a coat of arms, was acquainted with heraldry, or had access to any records of an armorial character. We must, therefore, infer that he applied to some known herald, before the College of Heraldry was incorporated, under Richard III., who *granted* him a coat, with some modifications, borne by the same or a resembling name, in some distant county, and that the records of such grants have perished.

ASHBURNHAM.—In addition to what has been said of this family in Vol. VI., p. 84, it may be added that Mr. Drummond thinks Sir Richard Ashburnham, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Peverell, took the fess, and the colours he bore, from the coat of Peverell; and that in reference to the myth that Bertram de Ashburnham was Constable of Dover Castle, in the reign of King Harold, Bertram *de Crioll* (a descendant of the Domesday owner, Robert de Cruel), *was* Constable of Dover Castle, 37 Hen. III. (Cal. Rot. Pat.).⁸

ALCHORNE.—In Berry (p. 96) it is stated that the manor of Alchorne lieth in Rotherfield, and in the church is the ancient coat of Alchorne. Their coat, a chief indented, was probably taken from that of the Counts of Moreton, lords of Pevensy Rape; and perhaps the stag's head caboshed in base, indicated that one of the family was a forester in Lancaster Great Park.

BALLARD, of Wadhurst.—The pedigree in Berry goes back to Sir Geo. Ballard, of Horton, near Canterbury, servant to Richard II. The arms are a griffin segreant ermine. It is probable that this griffin had a cognate origin with the same bearing of the Kentish families of Nethersole, Colkin, Boys, Finch, and Brent.⁹

BARTON, of Carter's Corner.—See "S. A. C.," XXV., p. 92.

BLAKER, of Portslade.—There was a Yorkshire family of the name of Blacker, or Blaker. Thomas Blaker occurs 1466 ("Yorks. Arch. Journal," Vol. VI., p. 444.)

BATTESFORD, of Battesford, in Wartling.¹⁰—"S. A. C.," Vol. XXX., p. 142, this family is noticed, and their arms (argent 3 crescents sable, a canton gules), are stated to

⁸ In an uncritical age all sorts of transpositions of time, place, and person, are carelessly made, but generally having some foundation in fact.

⁹ The griffin seems to be taken originally from the Devon family of Rivers, by whom it was borne. (See "Antiq. of Heraldry," p. 181.) Fulke de Breauté in the Canton of Goderville, arrondissement of Havre, who had a brother, Sir Thomas de Breauté, married Margery, widow of Baldwin de Rieviers (Stapleton). In the Parl. Roll of Arms, *t.* Edward II., Sir Robert de Breuté bears *gules a griffin d'argent*. There is a pedigree of Brent, having a local origin, in "Collinson's History of Somersetshire," who bore a griffin, a circumstance which is remarkable, and needs explanation.

¹⁰ The earliest mention of this family is in the pedigree of Sidney ("Berry's Suss. Gen.," p. 297), where John Sidney, *t.* Edward II., mar. Ellen, d. of Robert Battesford, of Battesford, in Wartling.

have been in two churches in Kent, and a pedigree is given in which it is shown that Sir Wm. Echingham married a co-heiress of the family, which is commemorated in Echingham Church, by their coat quartering Pepplesham. The following pedigree (partly from "S. A. C.," XX., 23) will show the source of the arms:—

Franco de Bohun *ob.* 1273. Bore, according to Glover's Roll, 1245-50, *De Goules un croissant de hermyyn, un urle des merlotts dermyyn*, and according to Charles' Roll, *t.* Edward I., *Sable 3 crescents or.*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Johanna, d. \& coh.} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{John de L'Isle, of} \\ \text{of John de Bohun} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{Gatecombe, Isle of Wight.}^{11} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{Eva, coh., mar. Sir John Battesford.}^{12} \end{array}$$

a quo.

The following pedigree from the "Vis. of Oxon." (Harleian Society, Vol. V., p. 202), will show the wide prevalence of the coat of 3 crescents, its adoption by different families, and its derivation from a common source:—

Walter de Wahull, son of Symon, son of Michael lord of Chadlington, co. Oxon.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Margaret d. \& coh.} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{Reginald de Wautham} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{Isabel d. \& h.} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{Sir John Lee, of Borstall [Lee bore a fess be-} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{tween 3 crescents.]} \\ \text{Jane d. \& h.} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{Sir John Handloo [Sir John de Handloo, of} \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{Kent, bore gules 3 crescents arg. Parl. Roll.]} \end{array}$$

The then Baron Wahull, 1166 (Liber Niger), returned a list of the tenants holding under him. Amongst them were the names of Patishull and Butvilain. In the Parl. Roll Sir Robert Botevilein, of Rutlandshire, bore *arg.* 3 *crescents gules*, and Sir John Patteshulle the same with a *sable fess*, whilst Sir —. de Wahull (Beds.) bore *or* 3 *crescents gules*. Other knightly families in this roll bore crescents, as Rye, Wells, Wachesam, Fitz Simon, Freville, Hotot, and Farnham. In Charles's Roll the families of Longchamp, Saunzaver, Wither (Ryther),

¹¹ See proof of age of John, s. and h. of John de Insula, of Gatcombe, taken 1363. The heir was son of Joan, d. of John de Bohun ("S. A. C.," XII., p. 34).

¹² He is called Burford in most pedigrees; but in the pedigree of Covert John Covert, of Chaldon, marries a daughter of Sir John Battesford. When we find, "Vis. of Yorks," p. 358 (Harl. Soc.), Bohun called "Bosyne," and Shovelstrode "Sholmsted," we need not wonder at the corruption of other names.

p. 145, we have seen the source whence Stopham and others, got their coat of 3 crescents, was from De Lisle, and De Lisle got it from the baronial family of Wahull,¹⁴ as the seals of the latter testify (Howard's "Miscellanea," Vol. I., Second Series), Robert de Insula marrying Rose, sister and co-heir of John Baron de Wahull (*Ibid.*, p. 70).

COMBRIDGE.—This family, of Penshurst, was written *temp.* Henry III., de Cumberugge, and their arms were in Penshurst Church, viz., *Gules a cross moline or, between 4 swans arg. beaked or.*¹⁵ A copious pedigree is in Addit. MS. Brit. Mus., 16,279; branches settled in Sussex. It is remarkable that the family of Cambridge bore *gules a cross patonce between 4 swans arg.*, according to the pedigree of Hulse ("Vis. of Cheshire," 1580, Vol. XVIII. of Harleian Society), who matched with the co-heiress *circa* 1500.

DALLINGRIDGE AND DE LA LYNDE.—The following information is additional, and corrective of the statement of the locality of the former in "S. A. C.," Vol. VI., p. 83:—

John de Dalyngegregg occurs in the Subsidy Roll for 1 Edw. III. as taxpayer in the vill of Hothlegh. In the roll of 6 Edw. III., in the Hundred of Hartfield and vill of Folkenhurst (ubi?) he is rated at 10s., which is high, and in the vill "de la Parrocke," in the same hundred, Wm. de Dalyngregg is rated at 2s., and in the roll of 24 Edw. I., Matilda de Daelyngregg is rated for Ryston in the hundred of Foxearle. Dalling must have been the name of some Saxon proprietor; we meet with it in Dallington in East Sussex, and in the vill of West Chiltington, Edward Dallyngfold is rated 6 Edw. III. There is a Dalling in Norfolk. In the early Subsidy Rolls (24 Edw. I., and 1 & 6 Edw. III.), several names have the affix "rigg" or "ridge," chiefly in the forest district of Ashdown, viz., Gilderigg; Herterugg; Lynderegg; Langeregg; Pykerigg (Pickeridge, a farm *hodie* in West Hoathly); Northerugg; Thornerugg; Robert de Hawkingrugge 12s. 10d. in Horsted Keynes, and 9s. 2d. in Hellingly; Walter de Brentregge, Crawley (Brantridge in Tilgate Forest), Hugh de Fleterugg, Barcombe; Horsted Keynes, John de Tegherugge (Tickeridge, in West Hoathly).

Sir Walter, of Lesceby, co. Linc., was son of Sir John De la Lynde, who married Joanna, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Neville ("Holles'

¹⁴ De Lisle previously bore a fess between 2 chevrons. The coat of the Isle of Wight family of De Lisle, was 3 lions on a chief. There are a dozen generations of a family of De Insula, or Disili, in Nichols' "Topographer," who lived in Kent and had a different coat.

¹⁵ From the preface of Thorpe's Reg. Roffense.

Collections," B. Mus. Lansd. MSS. 207a Plut., pp. 244 and 417). Hutchins in his "History of Dorsetshire," says (ii., 152, under "Charminster"), that De la Lynde bore *gules 3 stags' heads coupéd arg.*, which is impaled by Trenchard; and (ii., 38) De la Lynde impaling Seward, Hartley, and Hareng, and Williams impaling De la Lynd, Hartley, and Horsey. And Vol. iv., 285, the seal of Hartley is given as *argent a cross engrailed gules*, which must have been acquired by De la Lynde in marriage, the bucks' heads being their original coat. Hutchins says that, *temp.* Will. I., De la Lynde, was in estimation at Blakemore. Wm. de la Lynde lived 43 Hen. III., and *temp.* Philip & Mary. Sir George De la Lynd was the last male.¹⁶

EAGLES, of Uckfield and Barcombe.—See "S. A. C.," XXV., 95.

FULLER, of East Sussex.—This prolific family, met with at Salehurst as early as *temp.* Edward IV., evidently took the arms they bear, *argent 3 bars and a canton gules*, from the alliance of John Fuller, *temp.* Eliz., with Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Apsley, of Pulborough, an ancient family, who bore the same arms and tinctures, except ermine, on their canton. But it does not appear that *all* the Fullers who bear this coat were descended from that match. Their case is one, therefore, of collateral adoption.

GORING.—The arms of Goring are obviously allusive, and, therefore, not derivative. I append some observations on the *origin* of this family taken from the "Parks and Forests of Sussex," p. 220:—

As Dallaway, Horsfield, and Lower, have all stated that Goring was owned by a family who took their name from it, whose heiress married Tregoz, and of whom another branch originated the families of the name, owners of Burton and Wiston, it is well to examine this statement. We have families in Sussex named after the manors they owned, as Ashburnham, Poynings, Bolney and others, who may be traced from father to son from very early periods uninterruptedly. But that was by no means the case with Goring (? of Goring). Upon this point we will see what is said by the most recent inquirers, Messrs. Elwes and Robinson, in their "Castles and Mansions of West Sussex." It appears that there were three, if not four, distinct manors, all called "Garinges," in Domesday Book, held of Earl Roger. Hugh le Bigot held six knight's fees, *temp.* Hen. III., of Roger de Montalt, who appears to have been succeeded by Henry de Tregoz, to whom license of free warren in his manor of Goring was granted 1257; and Goring belonged to this family to the time of Hen.

¹⁶ "Parks and Forests of Sussex," p. 46 note.

V., when it passed to the next-of-kin, Sir Thomas Lewknor. The Lewknors retained possession till the middle of the sixteenth century, when the *manor passed by purchase* to Sir Wm. Goring, of Burton. Although the Gorings (in our opinion), became then the lords of the manor for the first time, it is not intended to imply that members of that family had not been *tenants* in the place at an earlier date, but not of the manor. [Territorial or local names were often taken without any proprietary interest whatever in the place. And the canting coat of the Gorings is a presumption that, whenever or by whom assumed, they had no ancestral arms, but rose into importance like the Culpeppers and the Dalyngridges.]

In order to test the statements as to the origin of the Goring family, I have made some special researches. John de Goring is said to have lived 16 Edw. II. (Patent Rolls), and to be the son of John de Goring, *lord of Goring*. According to the Calendar of Patent Rolls from the time of King John, the only two entries of the name and place are these:—P. 313, 7 Edw. IV., No. 15: “Pro Cantaria Scti Georgii infra ecclesiam Cathedr. Cicestr. fund. per Johm Goring et al.” P. 179, 39 Edw. III., memb. 29: “Rex concessit Rico Comiti Arundell omnia bona rectoris de *Gorringe* qui ad sectam ejusdem Comitis utlagat’ fuit.” As to the authority for the Gorings of *Lancing*, *charters* are cited in the Burr. MSS., but whether public or private is not stated. In the Subsidy Roll for 1 Edw. III. no Goring is mentioned under *Lancing*; but Ralph Goring occurs under the vill of *Selsey*, he being the only Goring. Under the vills of *Kyngston* and *Preston*, Hen. Tregoz is the chief taxpayer, being rated at 17s. 2d.; whilst under “*Garing* and *Ferryng*” the same Henry Tregoz is taxed at 70s. 6d., and Thomas Tregoz 16s. 9d. In the roll of 24 Edw. I., the only Gorings met with are John Goring, a burgess of *New Shoreham*, taxed at 4s., and John Goring, for *Ifield*, taxed at 9s. 2d. Besides these, in 1309, John Goring occurs in the Parliamentary Writs as manucaptor or surety of Henry de Tregoz, Knight of the Shire for *Sussex*. It is thus quite clear negatively that the Gorings had no proprietary interest in the manor, or even parish, of *Goring*, whilst the Tregoz family *had*, and that almost exclusively. In Nichols’ “*Topographer and Genealogist*” is a very full pedigree of the Tregoz family. It is there stated (II., 127) that John Tregoze was seated in *Sussex* as early as 14 Hen. II., and had two sons, Henry and Thomas. The former, his heir, had lands in *Goring* 1202, as appears by the Rot. Oblat. Again, we find, 1202 and 1219, he had interests in *Goring*. Sir Henry Tregoze, his heir, had a grant of free warren, 1256, in *Goring*, etc., and was succeeded by his brother John (who Sir Wm. Burrell calls John dominus de *Goring*, which seems to have been transmuted to “*John Goring dominus de Goring*”). He was father of Sir Henry, evidently the Henry of the Subsidy Rolls.

HOLMDEN.—A pedigree of this family appears in the “*Visitation of Surrey*,” 1623 (Harl. MSS., 1046). Branches settled in *Sussex* and *Kent*. The arms given are *sable a fess between 2 chevrons ermine*. The arms

given by the Kentish branch (Harl. MSS., 1548, "Vis. of Kent," 1619) are *sable a fess between 2 chevrons ermine between 3 leopards' faces or*. These arms are evidently taken from those of the ancient and knightly family of Helmdendale of that ilk in Norfolk, who bore a fess between 2 chevrons in imitation of the great house of Fitzwalter.

HONYWOOD, of Horsham.—According to the pedigree in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," p. 37, Richard Honeywood, "esquire,"¹⁷ at the head of it, is called without any evidence, son of Robert Honeywood, Esq., of Charing, in Kent. Now it so happens that there is on record and in print, a family document of remarkable fulness, and almost unique, relative to the alleged parents of "Richard Honeywood, Esq.," of Horsham. This is contained in articles entitled "Honeywood Evidences," in Volumes I., and II., of Nichols' "Topographer and Genealogist." In Vol. I., p. 399, is given the "posterity of Mary Honeywood (Atwaters), at her death in 1620." By this account it appears she had issue by her husband, Robert Honeywood, sixteen children, who are all named, and *there is no Richard amongst them*. Of course the Horsham Honeywoods were descended from some other than their alleged parents, but they could not be entitled to bear the arms engraven in "Berry," for they were granted to Robert Honeywood, who married Mary Waters, 10th November, 1576, and to Thomas Honeywood, of Sene, M.P. for Hythe, 1571, who left an only daughter, who died s.p. There were other Honeywoods from whom they might have been descended. (See "Genealogist," January, 1887.)

HAMPTON.—A pedigree of "Hampton of Surrey and Sussex," by the present writer, appeared in Nichols' "Collectanea" (VI., 295), from papers in the possession of their descendants. Charles Hampton, D.D., was Rector of Worth and Blechingley; his son, Wm. Hamp-

¹⁷ I have been favoured by R. G. Rice, Esq., of Croydon and the Middle Temple, with extracts from the register of Horsham in reference to this family, which are fully given in the "Genealogist," Vol. IV., p. 23, New Series. It will be seen by these that Richard Honeywood is styled neither "esquire," nor "gent.," nor "Mr.," which if he held such a rank he would be sure to have been.

ton, was Rector and Patron of Worth, and of Plumpton, co. Sussex, whose son, Wm. Hampton, was Rector of Worth and Street, and Patron of Plumpton, whose only son, Wm. Hampton, was Rector and Patron of Plumpton. His only daughter and heiress, Charity, married Richard Weekes, of Hurstpierpoint, surgeon, whose grandson, Richard Weekes, of Hampton Lodge, Hurstpierpoint, possessed family estates at Wittersham, now owned by his grandson, Philip Hampton Carlile Weekes. The arms, *Gules a fess chequy arg. and sa. within a bordure or.*, with a *demi eagle gules, winged or.*, for crest, were granted to Wm. Hampton, Rector of Blechingley, 1662; in the "Visitation of Surrey," for that year, a pedigree of five descents appears, beginning with Thomas Hampton, of Kingston-on-Thames.¹⁸

Sir Wm. Hampton, Lord Mayor of London, 1472, was son of John Hampton, of Michelhampton, co. Gloucestershire. He and Bernard Hampton, Clerk of the Council to Edw. VI., bore a fess chequy within a bordure, quartering mascally (Ped. in Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 5,530). 1314-18, John de Hampton was Sheriff of Gloucestershire.

HURST.—The Hursts are among the oldest landowners in Horsham. In the parish church is a stone inscribed to the memory of Robert Hurst, of Hurst Hill, who died in 1483; Nicholas, his son, died 1533, and Richard, son of Nicholas, 1592. Robert Hurst lived at the Moated House, near the foot of Hurst Hill, now an unimportant farm, but at one time a house of considerable size. Many members of the Hurst family have represented the borough of Horsham in Parliament, (Miss Hurst's "Antiquities of Horsham"). Richard Hurst married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Simon Peplesham; his son Richard married Margaret St. Cleere (from which match, probably, the Hursts got the arms of a blazing sun), who had two daughters and co-heiresses, Margery,

¹⁸ On a stone in the chancel of Kingston Church is a memorial to the memory of Wm. Hampton, Fellow and Scholar of Eton College, who died 1468 (Manning and Bray's "Surrey," I., 378). A Christopher Hampton, of this family, was Archbishop of Armagh, 1613, whose portrait was possessed by the late N. Borrer, Esq., of Pakyns Manor.

married John Devenish, and Phillipa, married John Tickell, (Howard's "Miscellanea," Vol. II., First Series, p. 332).

MICHELBOURNE.—*Or a cross between four eagles displayed sa.* was granted by Cooke, Clarencieux, to John Michelbourne, of Westmeston, 1st Nov., 1571.¹⁹ Edward Michelborne, his fourth son, married Jane Farnfould, of Steyning, who died 16 Eliz. Presumably he got the estate *jure uxoris*, and having then no arms of his own, put up his wife's on the porch, at Awoods Place, in Clayton. His son and heir was Sir Edward Michelborne, who was aged 25 at the death of his mother, and he himself died 7 Jas. I., and was buried at Hackney. His son and heir, Edward, was aged 21 at his father's death, and is said to have died s.p. The place whence apparently the family derived their name, was the vill of "Mitchburn," near West Chiltington, which is noticed in the Subsidy Roll of 1296. Robert de Michelburn is mentioned in this Subsidy as assessed at 4s. 11d. for the vill of Chiltington. There is an early will of a "Melchborn" at Lambeth (See "Calendar of Wills" there, in *Genealogist*, April, 1882).

MORE, of Wivelsfield (See "Notes and Queries," Vol. XXXVI., p. 248).

POYNINGS.—The arms of this family (barry of six and a bend), being identical with those of the baronial family of Grey, except in tinctures, it is difficult to resist the belief that they had a cognate origin. According to the elaborate pedigree in "S. A. C.," Vol. XV., p. 14, there were three matches of Poynings with Grey, in the fourteenth century. But these matches would be too late to account for the arms of Poynings, as two members of the family, Sir Michael and Sir Thomas, bore the coat *temp.* Edw. II., according to the Parl. Roll ("S. A. C.," XXX., 137), though there might have been and probably was

¹⁹ Berry says the original grant adds 5 wolves or. on the cross, but except in a very few cases the family do not appear to have borne them. The late Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald, drew up a very copious pedigree of this family. It does not appear why the heralds granted the cross and eagles, except perhaps the arms are founded on the exactly similar coat of Fenner, of Fenn Place, in Worth, from which family the Michelbournes might be descended.

an earlier connection of some kind that gave rise to the adoption of the Grey coat with different colours. In the Subsidy Roll of 1296 ("S. A. C.," Vol. II., p. 301), under the heading of "Portslade and Atlingworth," Hawisia de Greby [? Groby] paid the large sum of 54s., whilst Michael de Ponyng paid 70s. ("S. A. C.," Vol. II., p. 292). Perhaps the property of the former descended to the latter, along with her coat of arms. In Vol. VIII., p. 268, of "S. A. C.," I have suggested that the knightly effigy in Ifield Church, belonged to a Poynings, as the family had property in that parish; and I noticed that in the "Vis. of Sussex," 1634, there were two coats recorded as being in Horsham Church that evidently belonged to Poynings, viz., barry of six or. and vert, a bend gules; and barry of six argent and gules, a bend sable within a bordure. There is another coat of Poynings, hitherto unnoticed. In "S. A. C.," Vol. X., p. 164, in the account of Slaugham, amongst the arms sculptured in the mansion there is Covert impaling Barry on a bend, 5 annulets or plates, evidently a coat of Poynings, and indicating the acquisition of some property of the Coverts by the match.

PECKHAM, of West Sussex, whose arms are *Ermine a chief quarterly or. gules*. Berry says they claim to be a branch of the Peckhams of Yalding, in Kent. In Vol. III. of "Archæologia Cantiana," p. 143, are engraven from a seal *ermine a chief quarterly*, the arms of James de Peckham, 49 Edw. III. According to the Dering Roll of Arms, John de Pecham bore Azure 6 annulets or. Mr. Planché ("Corner of Kent") mentions the arms of St. Nicholas, ermine a chief quarterly or. and gules, and says the origin of the three families, St. Nicholas, Peckham, and Parrock, is generally considered to have been a common one.

PELHAM.²⁰—Collins in his "Peerage of England" (4th

²⁰ *Vide* "Genealogist," IV., 213-225. In the early volumes of Dr. Marshall's "Genealogist" there appeared some articles by Mr. Walter Rye, on the Norfolk Families of Howard, Walpole, Woodhouse, Townsend, and Clere, examining the statements of the early origin of those families by peerage writers and others, which he found were fictitious, and not borne out by authentic records. This induced the present writer to look into Collins' Peerage, to see what was said about

ed., 1768) under the head of "Pelham-Holles Duke of Newcastle," says "the lordship of Pelham co. Herts is recorded to be part of the possessions of Walter de Pelham, in 21 Edw. I." Clutterbuck in his "History of Hertfordshire" (4 vols. folio) gives an account of the so-called "lordship of Pelham" (I. 443), by which it appears that it was held in chief by the Bishop of London by nine distinct feudal tenants. Clutterbuck does not attempt to trace the holdings of these nine Domesday tenants, his first notice being that *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I. Simon de Furneaux was lord of "the Pelhams" (*i.e.*, the three existing parishes, Pelham-Furneaux, Pelham Burnt or Arse, and Pelham Stocken), and after him by inheritance the families of Lee and Newport. According to the *Liber Niger* (1166), Ralph de Pelham, held a knight's fee *in Herts* of the Bishop. 11 John, Jordan de Pelham occurs in a Fine as holding land in Pelham Arse, and in the Liberate Rolls (p. 224) a Jordan de Pelham, miles, is mentioned.²¹ Roger de Peleham witnessed a charter of Robert Bishop of London, 1141-51.²² Peter de Pelham was 2 Hen. III. Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. Besides these, we find in the public records, scattered notices of the name in Herts, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, but none indicating ownership of any considerable manor or estate for a succession of generations. Nor does the name occur in any roll of arms, nor is any coat attributed to it in the heraldic dictionaries.

No further notices are met with till this: an Inquis. p.m.²³ of Walter, son of Wm. de Pelham, who died 21 Edward I., (1292), leaving Alice his widow, and

the Sussex family of Pelham, with the result stated in the text. It seems that two or three centuries ago, where records were deficient, and facts were wanting, rather than confess ignorance, and be silent, conjecture was resorted to, believed in as equivalent to the truth, and imposed as an article of faith on inquirers. Many a peerage family still sails under false colours. In "Notes and Queries," 1885, it is argued that the ennobled and illustrious family of Cecil, could not have been descended, as alleged in the Peerages, from the Welsh family of Sitsylt, but from the family of Cecill, of Howdenshire, in Yorkshire.

²¹ 20 Henry III., Jordan de Polham, occurs in a Fine of Lands in Polham co. Devon.

²² "Ecclesiastical Documents," published by Surtees Society, p. 57.

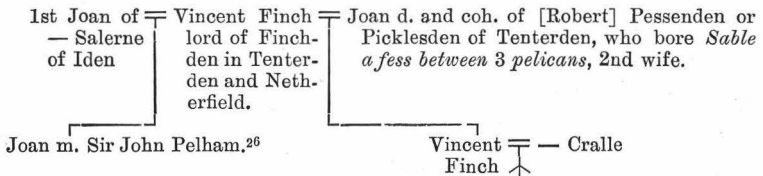
²³ Roberts' "Calendarium Genealogicum."

William his son and heir, aged 9 years, as having lands *in* Pelham-Furneaux (not the "said manor of Pelham"), as well as the manors of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, and Twisted, co. Essex, and no mention is made of any second or younger son. Of course, a scion of this stock *may* have come into Sussex, but Collins *invents* an imaginary Walter de Pelham, alleged *second son* of Walter, who died 1292, brings him into Sussex, calling him "brother" of the young heir æt. 9, and says that he was grantee of certain specified lands in Hailsham, and that the deed was dated there 28 Edward I. We are next told, "When this Walter died I don't find, but Thomas de Pelham, his son and heir (?), was witness to a dateless deed of lands in Waldron, and was living 2 Edward II., as appears by another deed." Thus 2d Edward II. (1309) Walter, who was under 9 years of age in 1291, becomes in eighteen years father of an adult son! Furthermore, "Another Thomas de Pelham (son of the former, as Philipot, Somerset Herald, asserts) is mentioned in a deed dated at Warbleton,²⁴ 1346, and left issue a son, John de Pelham (which *may* be true), which John de Pelham was a person of great fame in the reign of Edward III." Here we come to the first proved lineal ancestor (and a distinguished one) of a long line of no less distinguished descendants, the Pelhams of Sussex; and henceforward Collins' account is interesting and trustworthy, being based on historical and documentary evidence.

But in accordance with the title of this Paper, we are to inquire into the "origin of the arms" of Pelham, of Sussex, viz., the three Pelicans. These date from the time of Richard II., and are, or were, found in Waldron, and Laughton Churches, and Robertsbridge Abbey, ("S. A. C.," III., 213, and IX., 353). We have seen there are no arms recorded for the Pelhams of Herts, though

²⁴ Thomas de Pelham, in the Subsidy Roll of 1292, is rated at 2s. for property in Warbleton, where the family for generations subsequently had lands; and a Ralph de Pelham, occurs in a Fine 10 Edward I., as owner of property in the same parish. Thus we see from the Public Records, the family existed in Sussex *before* the alleged migration of the imaginary second son of the Walter who died 21 Edward I.!!

doubtless they bore coat armour, but not the three pelicans. The first Sir John de Pelham, when he became famous in chivalry and had to bear the insignia of the rank of knighthood, was evidently unconscious or oblivious of *ancestral* coat armour, and followed the fashion of the time in assuming a coat of arms derived from some near relative or an allusive coat. It is true the coat the family actually bore is of this character, but it is evidently *derivative*. Collins says Sir John Pelham (the first) "had certain lands and houses in Winchelsea in marriage with Joan, daughter of Vincent Finch,"²⁵ and his widow remarried Benet Cely, evidently the Benedict Cely who, 42-6 Edward III., was Mayor of Winchelsea (Cooper). Collins' pedigree of the Finch family, differs from that in Sir Wm. Burrell's Collections, who had access to the deeds of the landowners of the county, as appears thus under "Netherfield":—



But this account may be wrong in assigning Joan, who married Sir John Pelham to the first wife, instead of to Joan the second wife. If by the latter, we have at once what we want—a reason for Sir John Pelham bearing the pelicans for arms.

SCOTNEY.—In "S. A. C.," Vol. XXX., p. 144, an early coat of this family is engraved. Another coat is to be found in Harl. MSS., 2,044, fo. 142*b.*, viz., a seal with the legend, "Si: Petri de Scoteni," being

²⁵ A charter relative to the family of Finch, is in the British Museum (Add. ch. 20, 195) of John Pulham, Mayor of Winchelsea, A.D. 1385, witnessed by Henry Cely and others. Members of the family of Pulham, were owners of property in Winchelsea, as early as 20 Edward I. (See Cooper's "History of Winchelsea," p. 49).

²⁶ In the will of John, Earl of Oxford, 1358, "John Pelham," and others, he appoints as his executors, so he was not then knighted, two years after the battle of Poitiers (Nicolas' "Test, Vet.," p. 62). In the will of Thomas, Earl of Oxford (*ibid.*, p. 87, 1371), "Sir John Pelham" and others are appointed executors. No Pelham occurs in the will of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who died 1399, nor in that of his son, King Henry IV.

three roundels on a shield. This Peter *ob.* 5 Edward I., and was son of Thomas (who took the name of Scotney, and died 30 Henry III.) who was son of Berta, sister and coheir of Lambert de Scotney, who was son of Hugh de Scotney.²⁷ In the "Genealogist" for April, 1888, p. 94, is a pedigree, of four descents, of the family of Scottegni of Lincoln, from the De Banco Rolls, 8 Henry III., viz., Thomas (who sues Jolland de Neville), son of William, son of Roger, son of Fulke, living *temp.* Richard I. In a paper on Scotney Castle in Lamberhurst, by Edward Hussey, Esq., in Vol. XVII. of "Archæologia Cantiana," p. 38 he quotes the author of "Les Conquerants d'Angleterre," who traces the family of Scoteni or Escotingy to "Ecotigny, anciennement Escotigny-Humeau, commune de Grandcourt près Foucarmont, Seine infre." This baronial family possessed a demesne called Scotney Court, in the parish of Lydd (now the property of All Souls' College), and also lands at Cockerington, in Lincolnshire.

SHELLEY.—The following extract from "Parks and Forests of Sussex," p. 181, concerns the origin of this family, and the coat armour they bore:—

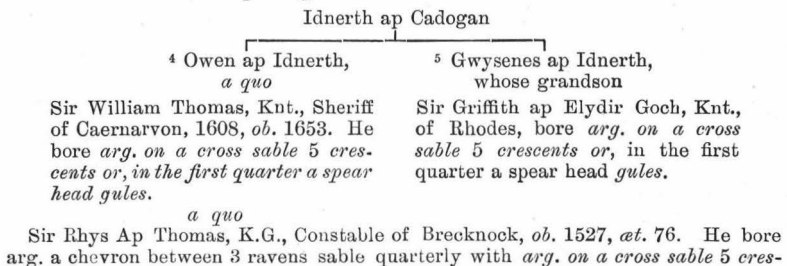
The pedigree of Shelley, given by Cartwright in his "Rape of Bramber," in the early parts is purely mythical, and destitute of authority. The probability is that the park of Shelley, near Crawley, gave name to the family, there being a John Shullygh, mentioned as early as 6 Edw. III. in a Subsidy Roll of that date, as taxpayer in the parish of Ifield. And the fact of the name being rather common in the county in the middle and lower ranks of life, is in favour of the Sussex origin of the family. Though, if that were the case, there must have been an early migration into Kent, as Hasted, in his history of that county, says they are met with as early as *temp.* Edw. I., and Sir Thomas Shelley, according to a Roll of Kentish arms (1317-27) published in "Notes and Queries," May 1, 1875, bore a fess engrailed between 3 escallops, a nearly identical coat with that borne ever since. But another branch of the Kentish Shelleys, seems to have borne *gules three unicorn's heads or.*, as quartered by May, who married the heiress. There is a pedigree of Schellay, of Schellay, in Yorkshire, of several descents. Henry de Shelley, *circa* 1230, gave lands to Roche Abbey. John, Earl of Warren, gave to Sayer de Kendall, the marriage and wardship of John, son and heir of John de Shelley, who held of him the manor of Shelley in

²⁷ "Notes and Queries," 16 Oct., 1869, and "York Vol. of Archæol. Institute, 1848," p. 216.

Chiviley (1344). John, son of Robert de Shelley, gave to John, Lord of Shelley, *nepoti suo*, all the lands which he had in the town of Shelley (Wapentake of Agbrigg, "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," Vol. 8, p. 22, 1884).

TATESHAM.—A pedigree of this family, of West Peckham, in Kent, of five generations, is in the "Vis. of Kent," 1619 (Harl. MSS., 1548), who bore *azure a cross gules between 20 billets arg.*, five in each quarter. Branches settled at Warbleton, and Clayton, in Sussex. Philipot ("Villare Cantianum," p. 210), says:—"Tutsham of Tutsham, of West Farleigh, and Eastengrave of Eastengrave, in Edenbridge, bear both alike." Add. MSS. Brit. Mus., 5481, fol. 36, gives a deed of Tottesham, dated 1342, the seal being a cross between 12 billets, within a bordure. In the Parl. Roll of Arms, *temp.* Edw. II., Sir Robert de Estangrave, bore *azure billetée and a cross argent*; whilst in Charles's Roll, Joan d'Estengreve, bore *ermine a lion rampant gules*.

THOMAS, of East Dean.²⁸—A brief pedigree of this family is given at p. 299 in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies." It begins with Wm. Thomas, "descended out of Wales." His grandson was Sir Wm. Thomas, a Bart., 1660, and he was buried at Folkington. Berry says:—"A patent of the arms [*or on a cross sable 5 crescents arg.*], under the hand and seal of Sir Wm. Segar, Garter, granted to Wm. Thomas, of Lewes, Esq., 14th May, 1608." Vincent, in his "Ordinary of Arms," at the Herald's College, says Ap Thomas married the heiress of Sir John Elys, and thus acquired the coat. There is a short paper in the "Herald and Genealogist," IV., 528, which will elucidate the family and coat armour as shown in this pedigree:—



²⁸ This is a different family from that of Thomas, of Ratton.

cents or, in the first quarter a spear head gules. Also on his monument *three maydes heddes on a chevron*. The arms *or on a cross sable 5 crescents arg.* were borne, *temp.* Edw. II., by Sir Henry Elys, of Yorkshire, progenitor of the Ellises, of Kiddall Hall, and of Agar-Ellis, Viscount Clifden. (Roll of Arms, *t.* Edw. II.)

VINALL.—This name is a corruption of Fynehagh. John Fynehagh, and his uncle Simon Fynehagh, of Whatlington, are mentioned in a deed dated 1383 ("Cat. of Battle Abbey Charters," p. 85). There is a pedigree in the "Vis. of Sussex," 1662, beginning with Wm. Vinall, of Kingston, near Lewes (descended from Vinehall of Vinehall), whose great-great-grandson, Wm. Vinall, *ob.* 1680, *æt suæ* 47, and was buried at Iford. His grandson, Wm. Vinall, *gent.*, of Kingston, was baptised and buried at Iford, 1773. The arms they bore were *party per fesse or. and sa. in chief 3 lions rampant, sable armed, and langued gules* (*Vide* Harl. MSS., 1144: Grants of Arms, 1657). Similar arms were borne by John Lisley (De Lisle), Charles's Roll, *temp.* Edw. I., *viz.*, or on a chief azure 3 lions rampant of the first; and Henry Aucher (*Ibid.*), *viz.*, ermine on a chief azure 3 lions rampant or. John de Bickenor (Dering Roll of Arms, "Arch. Cantiana," XV., 11), bore or on a chief azure 3 lions rampant argent crowned of the field. In the Parliamentary Roll of Arms, *temp.* Edw. II., three Kentish Knights bore a similar coat, *viz.*:—

1. Sir John de Bickenor; argent on a chief azure 3 lioncels argent.

2. Sir Thomas de Bicknor; the same with a baston gules.

3. Sir John Savage; ermine on a chief azure 3 lioncels argent.

WARBLETON, of Warbleton.—This family has been noticed in "S. A. C.," XXIV., 39. The arms of the family, *lozengy or and azure*, are engraved in "Herald and Genealogist," IV., 219. They occur on the official seal of Wm. Warbleton,²⁹ Sheriff of Hants, 1451. He had previously held the office of Sheriff, *viz.*, in 1410, being then in his 28th year. He was also Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, in 1427. His will is dated at

²⁹ He is mis-named Thomas Warbleton in the list of Sheriffs in Fuller's "Worthies" and Berry's "Hants' Genealogies."

Sherfield, in Loddon, co. Hants, 10 July, 1466, and he directs to be buried at Tanridge, co. Surrey. He was the last male heir of his family, and died 4 Jan., 1468-9, *æt* 86. Thomas de Werbletone bore *lozengy or and azure* (Charles's Roll, *temp.* Edward I.).

WHITFIELD, of Hamsey.—A pedigree of this ancient family is given in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies;" and a paper proving their antiquity was written by Mr. Lower in "S. A. C.," Vol. XIX., page 83. The arms as usually borne are different from those originally assumed. According to the Roll of the Knights at the Battle of Boroughbridge, *temp.* Edw. II., Sir William de Wytfeld bore *sable a bend engrailed or* ("Genealogist," Vol. I., New Series, p. 117).
