

THE MANOR OF HORSELUNGES.

BY THE REV. W. BUDGEN, M.A.

THE name of this manor, "Horselunges," affords an interesting example of name-perversion, affecting both its elements. The first element was originally "Hurst" or "Herst," a familiar component of place-names, and in the case of the manor with which these notes are concerned it stood alone as the name of the manor until well into the 14th century; it was sometimes used in this way even in the 15th century.¹ The second element of the name is an addition to distinguish the manor from others of the same name, just as is the case in regard to Herst-monceaux and Hurst-pierpoint, both of which places appear in Domesday Book as "Herst."² As will be seen from the forms given below, this second element in the name of our manor has been evolved from "Lyngyver," which occurs as a personal name (although apparently with a place-name origin) in a charter dated at Hellingly in 1318, by which Agnes late the wife of William de Lyngyver released to Philip de Herst and Joan his wife all her right by way of dower in her husband's lands in Sussex.³

The approximate situation of the place in Hellingly called "Herst" may be gathered from a grant by the Abbey of Bayham to Roger son of Ciprian de Helling [Hellingly], dated in 1265, which refers to "a lane leading from the church of Helling to Herst."⁴

¹ Add. Rolls, Brit. Mus. 31848, 31850, 31855.

² Herstmonceaux also suffered perversion, being frequently called "Horsemonceux."

³ Add. Charter, 30066.

⁴ Bayham Chartulary, Add. Mss. 6037, No. 406.

The following forms of the name of the manor occurring at various dates illustrate the changes through which it has passed:

1317-1336.	Herst.	Court Rolls, Add. Rolls 31848, 32738.
1331.	Hurst.	Inq. ad quod damp., File 213, No. 23.
1361-1436.	Hurstlyngevre.	<i>Suss. Fines</i> , 2239, 2996, &c.
1535.	Horselonger.	Inq. p.m., Hen. VIII., File 67, No. 108.
1568.	Herstlongever alias Herstlunger alias Horselunger.	<i>S.R.S.</i> , Vol. XX., 467.
1575.	Herstlonges.	Inq. p.m., <i>S.R.S.</i> , Vol. III., No. 88.
1604.	Herstlongever alias Horslonger alias Herslinger.	<i>S.R.S.</i> , Vol. XIX., 224.
1614.	Hurstlyngyvere alias Herstlongever alias Hurstlunger alias Horselunger.	<i>Ibid.</i> , 224.
1825.	Horselongever alias Herstlunger alias Horselunger alias Horselunges.	<i>Ibid.</i> , 224.

DEVOLUTION OF THE MANOR.

The manor with which we are dealing was closely associated, for a long period with the manor of Werlington [spelt in various ways], also in Hellingly, which was held by the Norman family of De la Haye as a member of their manor of Middleton (now Milton) in Arlington parish.

On the death of John de la Haye in 1293 without heirs of his body, the manor of Middleton passed to Roger de la Ware of Fokington under the terms of a Fine levied in 1289.⁵ Werlington manor came to Peter de la Haye, brother of John, and on his death in 1311, it devolved upon his daughter Joan, who was then the wife of Philip de Herst and was aged 20.⁶

The name of Philip de Herst occurs among the witnesses to a charter dealing with land in Hellingly in 1288.⁷ He was a contributor and one of the jurors for the Hundred of Thyll (which included Hellingly), named in the roll of a Subsidy in 1296, and in a similar roll for 1327 he was the largest contributor from the *villata* of Hellyngelegh.⁸ In 1298 he received from

⁵ *S.R.S.*, Vol. VII., No. 1035.

⁶ Inq. p.m., Edw. II., File 20 (11), and *Cal. Fine Rolls*.

⁷ Add. Ch., 30064.

⁸ *S.R.S.*, Vol. X., pp. 28, 204.

Thomas, son of Simon de Hellyngelegh, a confirmation and release of all donations, grants and sales which he had from the said Thomas.⁹ It is obvious, then, that at the beginning of the 14th century Philip de Herst was of some consequence as a landowner at Hellingly, and in all probability he was then the holder of the manor or estate called "Herst," which afterwards became known as Horselunges. By his succession to the manor of Werlington in right of his wife, in 1311, the two estates of Herst and Werlington came to be associated in the same ownership, and they so remained for several centuries. It appears from the Court Rolls that from 1317 to 1324 a Court Baron was held for Herst and Wirlenton combined, but the View of Frank pledge was held in the name of Wirlenton.¹⁰ This holding of a Court Leet was evidently an appropriation of rights really belonging to the manor of Middleton, for in the days when both were held by the De la Hayes Wirlington was a tithing of Middleton. In the Court Rolls of Middleton manor for the latter half of the 14th century the default of the tithing of Wirlington is constantly presented, as also that of the tenement of atte Grove, but it is stated that they are not amerced on account of the long discontinuance of court suit.¹¹

In 1312 there was an addition to the combined estate by the acquisition by Philip de Herst and Joan his wife from Andrew Maufey of a messuage, a mill, 2 carucates of land, 15 acres of meadow and 4 marks rent in Hellingly and Hailsham.¹² And in 1318 we have the release of dower by Agnes the widow of William de Lyngyver, to which we have already referred.¹³ This no doubt relates to lands which Philip had previously acquired from William de Lyngyver.

Philip de Herst died in 1329.¹⁴ The inquisition after his death taken on May 30, 3 Edw. III. [1329], gives his lands as follows:—

Wurlington. Lands, &c., held in right of his wife

⁹ Add. Ch., 30065.

¹⁰ Add. Rolls, 31848, 31850.

¹¹ P.R.O. Portf. 206, Nos. 16-18. ¹² *S.R.S.*, Vol. XXII., No. 1327.

¹³ Add. Ch., 30066.

¹⁴ *Calr. Fine Rolls.*

as parcel of the manor of Middleton, which manor is held of the King in chief.

Hellingelegh. A messuage, land, wood and water-mill.

Haylesham. 3 acres of land. All held jointly with Joan, of the Abbey of Bayham, as of the Abbot's manor of Hellingelegh.

Hellyngelegh. 30 acres held of Andrew Maufe by rent 13d., and 30 acres held of John de Rademelde by rent 5s.

He also held 12 acres at Horssye and 60 acres at Middleton, the latter held partly of the manor of Middleton and partly of Nicholas de Aldeham's manor of Highton [St. Clere].

John his son aged 16 was his heir.¹⁵

It is evident that Joan the widow of Philip de Herst remarried with Henry Maufe within 2 years after her husband's death, and it is only on this assumption that the subsequent dealings with the estate can be explained.

On the 8th May, 1331, an Inquisition was held at Seaford in regard to a proposed settlement by Henry Maufe and Joan his wife of lands, &c., held of the King in chief, described as 80 ac. of land, 4 ac. of meadow, 8 ac. of wood, 100 ac. of heath and 4 marks rent in Hellingeley, such lands, &c., to be conveyed to Laurence Maufe and re-conveyed to Henry and Joan for their lives, with remainder to the heirs of Joan.¹⁶ This estate appears to represent the manor of Werlington. The return of the Inquisition states that besides the above premises the said Henry and Joan held the manor of Hurst for the life of the said Joan, of the inheritance of John son of Philip de Hurst, which was held of the Abbot of Begham by the yearly rent of 2s. and was worth yearly 100s. They also had a messuage and a carucate of land in Middleton by way of dower of the said Joan, the said messuage, &c. being also of the inheritance of the said John and worth yearly 20s.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m., Edw. III., File 16 (19).

¹⁶ Inq. ad quod damp., File 213, No. 23.

This settlement was duly carried out, the re-conveyance by Laurence Maufe to Henry Maufe and Joan being effected by a Fine in Michs. term, 6 Edw. III. [1332],¹⁷ and a Grant in March of the following year; in the latter document the lands, &c., are described as being at Wirlenton.¹⁸

In the meantime it seems probable that John the son and heir of Philip de Herst had died, and that Richard de Herst another son had become the heir, for we next have an interesting little document concerning a family arrangement between Richard and his mother and step-father. It appears from the endorsement on the document that it has been used as a cover for some Hastings Court Leet Rolls; as a consequence it has become rubbed in places, and in particular the date is incomplete through the defacement of the regnal year; it is dated Feb. 3, and is of the reign of Edw. III., and is placed by the Brit. Mus. authorities between 1330 and 1335.

By this document Henry Maufe and Joan his wife lease for 5 years to Richard de Herst all their lands and tenements in Hellynglegh, Haylesham and Herste (except certain lands of Norbleton) with all the farm stock (described in detail). Of the land, 23 ac. are described as ploughed ready for sowing and 60 acres were already sown with corn. Of the corn so sown Richard was to have one moiety and the said Henry and Joan the other. Besides a rent of 6 marks, i.e. 40s. to each of them, the said Henry and Joan, Richard was to find for them reasonable necessaries according to their position, with the use of the chamber called the "North Soler," and the easement of the kitchen and bakehouse, with fuel, and hay and grass for a horse of the said Henry and victuals for a groom hired by Henry and for his greyhound. Richard was also to find for all his unmarried brothers and sisters victuals

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, Vol. XXIII., No. 1813.

¹⁸ Add. Ch., 30070. There is also a grant by Henry Maufe and Joan to Laurence Maufe in Oct. 1331 (Add. Ch., 30067) of their messuage in Wirlynton with 21 ac. of land, 8 ac. of meadow, &c., but the acreage does not tally with the other documents.

and clothing befitting to their estate. If Henry and Joan should not be content with the victuals provided, Richard was to pay them £10 a year.¹⁹

Richard de Herst was one of the Collectors of Subsidies in Sussex in 1347, 1350, 1357, and 1358, and Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1361.²⁰

About this time the manors of Herst and Warlyngton appear to have been in the hands of Feoffees. By two Fines levied in 1360 and 1361, in which for the first time we get the amplified name of the manor "Hurstlyngevre," John Bloundel [or Blondel], vicar of Bexle [Bexhill], and John Warnecamp, vicar of Hellingly, remit to Richard de Herst and Joan his wife and Thomas their son, 100 ac. of land, 20 ac. of wood, 80 ac. of heath and 4 marks rent in Hellynglegh, and the manor of Hurstlyngevre.²¹ The court rolls for 1364 also show that the courts for the manor of Werlyngton in that year were held in the names of Sir Thomas Bray and Sir Richard Burtton, chaplain, as lords.²²

A statement in an Inquisition made in 1377 concerning lands to be granted to Michelham Priory that 6 ac. of land in Hellingly were held of Joan late the wife of Richard Hurst, indicates that Richard was dead before this date.²³

We now come to an interesting question of identification. In Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. II., p. 325 (June, 1871), there is a genealogy of the family of Finch of Sussex, compiled by Jo. Philipott, Rouge Dragon, and incidentally it gives a marriage between Joan, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Symon Peplesham, and Richard Hurst. We have no doubt whatever that these persons are the same as the Richard and Joan of whom we

¹⁹ Add. Ch., 31526.

²⁰ *Calr. Fine Rolls*.

²¹ *Suss. Fines*, 2238, 2239.

²² Add. Roll, 32739.

²³ Inq. ad Quod Damp., File 391, No. 12. Mr. Salzman has kindly given me a Note from Assize Roll, 1512 (1 Hen. IV.). m. 53, that in 10 Richd. II. [1386-7] Benedict Sely, Knight, granted his manor of Hurstlyngivere in trust, for the life of Joan his wife, which implies that Joan the widow of Richard Herst remarried with Sir Benedict Sely.

have been writing; it is made abundantly clear later. In the meantime we notice that another Richard Hurst or de Herst has taken a place of prominence in various public positions in the county. In 1382 he is on the Commission of the Peace for Sussex, and between this date and 1395 he was also "Deputy Butler" in Winchelsea and Rye and one of the Collectors of a Subsidy.²⁴ On July 31, 1399, Richard Hurst was appointed with Thomas Poynges, William de Hoo and others, in consequence of information that foreign enemies had taken Pevensey Castle, to besiege the Castle with all the *posse comitatus* and take order for its recovery, as well as for the defence of the coast.²⁵ The dates of these references are quite consistent with their application to a Richard Hurst who died in 1400, and who, according to the Inquisition taken after his death, held jointly with Margaret his wife the manor of Peplesham [in Bexhill].²⁶ This, apart from anything else, suggests that Joan Peplesham was his mother, and that it was as her heir that he acquired the manor bearing her family name. The inquisition further states that Margaret, the wife of Richard, survived him, and that his co-heiresses were his two daughters, Margaret or Margery, aged 9 years, and Philippa, aged 3 (?). These relationships are confirmed by the genealogy to which we have just referred, which gives a Richard Hurst as the son of the before-mentioned Richard and Joan, and it names his wife, Margery de St. Clere.²⁷ It also agrees with the inquisition as to the names of his daughters and co-heiresses, Margery and Phillipa. The final touch of certainty in the identification is given by the further statement in the genealogy, that Margery the daughter of the last-named Richard Hurst married John Devenish; for

²⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls, Richd. II.*, Vol. I. & VI., and *Cal. Close Rolls, Richd. II.*, Vol. II., p. 534. See also postscript to this paper.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls, Richd. II.*, Vol. VI.

²⁶ *Inq. p.m.*, Hen. IV., 21.

²⁷ In *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 29, Mr. W. Smith Ellis suggests a possible connection between this marriage with a St. Clere and the blazing sun in the arms of the Hursts of Horsham, but apparently there was no male issue of this marriage. See postscript.

in 1436 we find John Devenish and Margaret his wife in possession of the Hellingly estates of the Hurst family,²⁸ and in 1440 dealing also with the manor of Peplesham.²⁹

John Devenish was M.P. for Sussex in 1436-7,³⁰ and from that date onwards his name constantly occurs on the Patent Rolls as a Commissioner appointed for various purposes in Sussex, such as, to array men-at-arms, &c., in 1437 and 1443,³¹ Justice of the Peace, 1439-1444, &c., Supervisor of "bere-brewers" and Commissioner of oyer and terminer in 1465.³² He is described as "the King's Serjeant" in a confirmation by Henry VI., dated July 10, 1446, of a grant dated 25 May, 1446, by Henry, Duke (*sic*) of Warwick, to John Devenish for life of a yearly rent of £20 from the manor of Rotherfield, co. Sussex, in the King's hands by reason of the death of the Duke, tenant in chief, and the minority of Anne his daughter and heir.³³ The family estates were increased by John Devenish in 1458 and 1460 by new acquisitions in Hellingly and Rotherfield.³⁴

John Devenish died in the early part of the year 1477, his will dated 31 Jan. 1446-7 being proved on the 6th May following.³⁵ In the will two daughters, Mercy and Sibyl, are mentioned, to whom small bequests are made, and a son, John; the testator's two wives, Margaret and Jane, both of whom appear to have predeceased him, are referred to in connection with directions for the celebration of masses.

In the will concerning his real estate the testator makes special provisions in respect of lands called Averays, which are given to the church of Hellingly for charitable purposes,³⁶ and his lands in Somersetshire and 2 houses and lands in Hellingly, which are given

²⁸ *Sussex Fines*, 2996, 3009 and MS. Index to Close Rolls, P.R.O.

²⁹ *Sussex Fines*, 3021. ³⁰ *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII., p. 48.

³¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Hen. VI., Vols. II., p. 86, IV., p. 200.

³² *Id.* Edw. IV., pp. 75, 205. ³³ *Id.*, Hen. VI., Vol. IV., p. 441.

³⁴ *Sussex Fines*, 3149, 3156.

³⁵ Wattys, 28. There are separate wills of personal and real estate.

³⁶ See L. F. Salzman's *History of Hailsham*, p. 8, p. 81.

to William Tanner and John, son of the said William, for life. All his other manors, lands and tenements, rents, &c., the testator gives to his son John and the heirs of his body, with remainder, in default of such heirs to his daughter Mercy and the heirs male of her body. Failing any such heirs he directs that the said manors, &c., "be sold to the next kynne of Margete my wife" [i.e. Margaret Hurst] "if anny be knowen and within the price that it is worth if thay be willing to bye it. And ells I woll it be sold to such persones that woll moost money gif for it."

John Devenish's charitable gifts out of his personal estate were numerous. He gives to the church of Hellingly, in the chancel of which he directs his body to be buried, 10 marks for making a porch on the south side of the church; to the high altar for tithes forgotten, 10s., to the parish clerk, 3s., to the sacrist, 12d. Further he gives for making obits, 20s. each, to the Abbey of Robertsbridge, the Abbey of Begham, and the Priory of Michelham, 6s. 8d. to the Priory of Hastings, the same amount to the Vicar of Hailsham, the vicar of Chiddingly, the vicar of Bexhill and 3s. 4d. to the vicar of Arlington. Also, £4 3s. 4d. to worthy priests to celebrate 1000 masses for his soul and the souls of his parents and all the faithful departed; and 40 marks to a priest to celebrate for his parents and benefactors, as well as for his own soul for 4 years, and the same amount for masses for Richard, late Earl of Warwick, and Henry, son of the said Richard.³⁷ To six men each described as "*serviens meus*" he gives 20s. a piece and to 5 others sums varying from 3s. 4d. to 12d. The executors of the will were John Devenish, the son, William Gunter and Thomas Haltoft, vicar of Hailsham.

Now it is evident that the Devenish pedigree in the Herald's Visitation for Sussex in 1530 and 1633-4³⁸

³⁷ This bequest is interesting in view of the grant by Henry, Earl of Warwick, to John Devenish, already referred to, and the fact that one of the armorial shields at Horselunges bore the arms of Richard, Earl of Warwick, "the King-maker."

³⁸ *Harl. Soc.*, Vol. LVIII., p. 50.

begins with the son John mentioned in the above will and not with the first John Devenish of Hellingly, as one might infer from Mr. M. A. Lower's statement in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV., p. 106, and *Gents. Mag.*, that Sir John Devenish was of Horselunges in 33 Hen. VI. (1454).³⁹ At all events, as we have seen, his father lived for 23 years after this date. Of course it is possible that there were two residences, occupied respectively by the father and the son. In any case, it is clear that there was no "Sir" John until just before 1490. In 1488 John Devenish was appointed on Commissions, and only in 1490 is he styled John Devenyshe, knight.⁴⁰ Further in the Middleton Court Rolls, John Devenyshe, Esq., is recorded as being granted respite of suit of court in 1485; it is not until 1492 that he is called "Sir John."⁴¹

According to the pedigree, Sir John Devenish married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings,⁴² but he must certainly have had a second wife named Faith, for in the Pevensey Rate Books for 1518 and 1527 Lady Faith Denyshe is rated for various lands, and in the former year she is described as a widow.⁴³ Moreover, in the Inq. p.m. of Richard Devenish (not "Sir" Richard as stated by Mr. Lower), who died on July 22, 1534, Faith Devenish is mentioned as the wife of Richard's father, and it is stated that she was living in 1534.⁴⁴ In the pedigree Richard's wife is given as Faith, daughter of Sir Robert Litton; in the inquisition Alice Ratleff is stated to be his wife, in whose favour he made a settlement 2 years before his death. So it comes to this, either Richard must have had a wife before Alice, who by a coincidence had the same name as his father's 2nd wife, or the

³⁹ The date of the Inq. p.m. Thos. de Hoo.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls, Hen. VII.*, p. 276. According to Dr. Shaw's *Knights of England*, John Devenishe was among the Knights made by Hen. VII. at the Battle of Stoke-on-Trent on June 16, 1487.

⁴¹ P.R.O. Court Rolls, Portfolio 206, No. 18.

⁴² In the Hoo pedigree, *S.A.C.*, VIII., p. 131, she is stated to have been previously married to Sir Thos. Massingberg.

⁴³ *S.A.C.*, XLV., pp. 168, note, 169.

⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. Hen. VIII., File 67, No. 108.

wife ascribed to him in the pedigree really was the 2nd wife of his father.

Richard Devenish was succeeded by his son Thomas, aged 31, in 1534, whose wife, Anne, is mentioned in the father's Inquisition in connection with a settlement made in 1524. According to the printed pedigree Anne the wife of Thomas was a daughter and co-heiress of (William) Tauke of (West) Hampnett. Although by this marriage Thomas Devenish acquired landed interests in West Sussex, he and his son William continued to add to their estates in Hellingly. In 1537 Thomas and William bought the manor of Hellingly from Sir John Gage of Firle, to whom it had been granted, on the attainder of Cardinal Wolsey, with other property late of Bayham Abbey.⁴⁵ And in 1545 Thomas Devenish, described as of Hampnett, co. Sussex, esquire, obtained a grant from the King of the Rectory of Hellingly, late belonging to the dissolved priory of Shene [East Sheen], co. Surrey.⁴⁶ Still later, in 1553, Thomas Devenish and William bought from Thomas Goslynge of Maidstone, 2 messuages, &c., at Horsebridge and Bowreship in Hellingly.⁴⁷

An incident recorded in the proceedings of the Court of Star Chamber seems to indicate that the Devenishes were still living at Horselunges in 1553. In that year one Richard Barnard of Hellingly "feloniously as a felon did drown and destroy himself." Thereupon Thomas Devenish appears to have seized his goods and chattels to the value of £14, as being forfeited to him as lord of the manor. But the goods were claimed, after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, on behalf of the Crown by the Queen's Almoner, who brought his complaint before the Court, stating that one Devenyshe, the elder, of Hellingly, esq., and William Devenyshe, gentleman, and other riotous persons came to the mansion and dwelling-place of the said Richard, and broke and entered the same and took and carried away the said goods and chattels.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Add. Ch., 30089. ⁴⁶ *Id.*, 30092. ⁴⁷ *Id.*, 30096.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Record Soc.*, Vol. XVI., p. 101.

Probably Thomas Devenish moved to Westhampnett, while William and his wife Cicely continued to reside at Hellingly; then, on the death of Thomas, William took over the West Sussex estate and sold his Hellingly property. In October, 1567, William Devenish (described as of Westhampnett) sold to Herbert Pelham of Warbleton, esquire, the manors of Warlyngton and Herstlongever *alias* Herstlonger *alias* Horselunger, and in February, 1567-8, with his wife Cicely, he conveyed the manor and rectory of Hellingly to John Jefferay, Serjeant-at-law.⁴⁹

In 1599, Herbert Pelham, then living at Michelham Priory, conveyed the manor of Herstlongever, with Warlyngton, Peplesham and other manors, to Trustees for, among other purposes, the settlement of his debts,⁵⁰ and soon afterwards Herstlongever was separated from the other Pelham estates and sold. We conclude the history of the manor with a note of the Fines relating thereto recorded in Vol. XX., Sussex Record Society. In 1604 and 1609 John Borradale (or Barradale) deals with the manor by way of settlement, under the aliases of Herstlongever, Herslonger, Herstlunger, Horslonger and Horselunger. Five years later (1614) Alexander Baker and Alice his wife release to John Stone and Alice his wife, and in this transaction the earlier form, Hurstlyngyvere, occurs as one of the alternative names. The manor remained in the Stone family until 1630, when John Stone, esq., and Richard Stone, esq., conveyed to Anthony Cruttenden. We then lose sight of the manor until 1771, in which year the Rev. John Bishop and Mary his wife release to Henry Sayer, gent. And in 1825 William Gorringe and Jane his wife convey the manor to George Palmer under the description of the manor of Horselongever *alias* Herstlunger *alias* Horselunger *alias* Horselunges.

The property now belongs to R. P. Rowe, Esq.

THE ARMORIAL SHIELDS.

A word or two concerning the armorial shields which formerly adorned the windows of this house. Mr.

⁴⁹ Add. Ch., 30104, 30105.

⁵⁰ Add. Ch., 30701, 30702.

M. A. Lower, foreseeing the possibility that these medallions might disappear—which is exactly what has happened—placed on record in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1845 (Pt. I., pp. 271, 272), a description of the arms as then existing. Drawings of six of the shields are also given with Grimm's sketch of Horselunges in the Burrell Collections in the British Museum, and are here reproduced.⁵¹ There appears to have been some repetition in the arms depicted on the shields, and if we deal with the six drawings, we shall fairly cover the whole series described by Mr. Lower.

(1) The arms of the See of Canterbury, impaling, quarterly gules and ermine, in the first and fourth a goat's head argent. Mr. Lower identifies these arms as those of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1486–1501. The connection of the Archbishop with the Devenish family, or the house does not transpire, but possibly Sir John Devenish acted for him in some official capacity.

(2) The dexter side of this shield is Devenish, vert, a saltire engrailed between four cross-croslets fitchée argent, a fleur-de-lis for difference. The sinister side is, quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, a cross moline, 2 and 3, azure, a fret.

(3) Dexter side; quarterly, 1 and 4, Devenish, 2 and 3 quarterly sable and argent, for Hoo. Sinister side; Ermine, on a chief dancetté azure, 3 crowns or, Lytton. If the Visitation pedigree, to which we have referred, is right in making Faith Lytton the wife of Richard Devenish, then these are his arms impaling those of his wife, for his mother was a Hoo. But if this Faith was the 2nd wife of Sir John, then this shield represents his arms quartering those of his first wife and impaling those of his second wife. This is an important point in connection with the date of the erection of the shields, and the house.

(4) This interesting shield does not appear to be described by Mr. Lower. It seems to represent the

⁵¹ Frontispiece.

arms of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," killed at Bosworth field in 1471. The 1st quarter is Neville, gules, a saltire argent. The 2nd, as it stands is De Warrenne, chequy or and azure. But possibly a chevron ermine should have been added, making it Newburgh, one of the quarterings of the Earls of Warwick.⁵² The 3rd quarter contains the arms of Isabel, wife of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was mother of Anne, wife of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick; they are quarterly, 1 and 4 or, 3 chevronels gules, for De Clare; 2 and 3, quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all a bend sable, for Le Despencer. The 4th quarter of the main shield contains the arms of Beauchamp, gules, a fesse between 6 cross-crosetts or, a crescent for difference. This last quartering which occurs in another shield with azure as the tincture of the field, is identified by Mr. Lower as St. Omer. The grandmother of Sir John Devenish's first wife was a St. Omer.

(5) Hoo and St. Omer quarterly, impaling, or, a lion rampant sable, for Welles. The mother of Sir John's first wife Elizabeth Hoo was daughter of Lionel, Lord Welles.

(6) Devenish impaling Hoo. The arms of Sir John and his first wife.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have referred above to the marriage of Richard de Herst with Margery or Margaret St. Clere. It seems probable that she was a sister of Sir Philip St. Clere, who died on the 14th May, 1408, his wife Margaret having predeceased him on the 18th April in the same year.⁵³ That there was considerable intercourse between the two families is evidenced by entries in a long account roll for the years 1396 to 1399 of Thomas Remys, land steward and receiver general of Sir Philip St. Clere, which is amongst the Title Muniments of Viscount Gage.

⁵² The arms of Newburgh (chequy, with chevron as above) and Beauchamp, as in the 4th quarter of this shield appear on the sails of ships in Rouse's illustrations in *The Life of Richard, Earl of Warwick*.

⁵³ Inq. p.m., John St. Clere, Hen. VI., File 3.

It appears that Richard de Herst was receiver of the St. Clere manor of Heighton and also a feoffee of some of the other Sussex manors of the St. Cleres.

Further, the account records several payments to Philip St. Clere and his lady in 1398 and 1399 at Hellingly—where the Hersts lived—and a payment of £29 1s. 0d. made to Richard de Herst clearly relates to a visit of the lord and lady and their family at Hellingly as “paying guests.”

Touching the connection of the Hersts and the Devenishs, Mr. Salzman, the Editor of our Collections, has very kindly mentioned that in Malvern Church, in the glass of the East window of the North Aisle, there used to be two shields of arms: (1) sable, a cross gules between 4 maids' heads, and (2) quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a sun or [i.e. Herst] and 2 and 3, sable, 3 cranes argent, [evidently for Peplesham, but it should be 3 ducks] impaling the arms of Devenish [as before described], with the inscription, “Orate pro animabus Ricardi Knight militis and Nycholai Devenyshe armigeri.”⁵⁴ Burke's *General Armoury*, referring to this glass at Malvern, gives as the arms of “Herst *alias* De la Hay,” argent, the sun proper. It appears that some branches of the De la Haye family certainly bore as their arms a sun in splendour, and it is possible that the Hersts adopted these arms as a result of the De la Haye match mentioned above, and not through the St. Clere marriage.

John Devenish has been referred to as the “King's Sergeant.” An account roll of Eastborne Manor tells us that in 1457–8 John Devenysh Esqre. was retained by the lord of Eastbourne as his Counsel, for the benefit of both lord and tenants, at a fee of 40s. This affords further confirmation of the suggestion that his association with the Earl of Warwick may have been in an official capacity, perhaps as Counsellor-at-law.

⁵⁴ Nash's *Worcestershire* (1782), ii., 130.