

# NOTES ON THE HERALDRY OF GORING AND COVERT.

By FANE LAMBARDE.

## THE GORING ARMS.



ALABASTER ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS OF GEORGE  
GORING (d. 1601-2), RECENTLY RESTORED TO  
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LEWES. (See *S.A.C.* LXV,  
p. 259), drawn by E. F. HARVEY.

As given by the *Visitation of Sussex*, 1633—*Harl. Soc.*, LIII., 45—  
the Arms of Goring are —

1. GORING. Argent a chevron between three annulets gules.
2. ST. JOHN. Argent on a chief indented gules three mullets or.
3. CAMOYS. Argent on a chief gules three plates.
4. BROWNE. Argent three lions passant in bend between two cotises sable.

5. RADIMALL. Argent three bars sable on a canton of the last a leopard's face or.
  6. COVERT. Gules a fesse ermine between three martlets or, an annulet for difference.
  7. PELHAM. Azure three pelicans argent vulning themselves proper.
  8. ? ECHINGHAM. Or fretty azure.
- Etc.

As given by Horsfield in his *Hist. of Lewes*, I., 280, in especial reference to the monument of George Goring who died 1601, they are practically the same as above, but without appropriation, No. 8 being recorded as "Gules a fret or."

No. 2 should be for DYKE.—Henry Dyke, grandfather of Constance Dyke, who married John Goring, great grandfather of George Goring, upon his marriage with Elizabeth daughter and heir of William St. John, assumed the arms of St. John, differencing by adding another molet in chief to the two borne by St. John: and as Dyke they are quartered by Goring, Dering, etc. See Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, II., 271.

N. 4. should be for HAWTREY alias DAWTREY.—Elizabeth St. John also brought to Henry Dyke the arms of her mother Eva Dawtreay or Hawtreay—William Dering of Petworth married a sister of Constance Dyke; see Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, 138, and the *Visitation of Sussex*, 123, where the arms are correctly attributed to Hawtreay. Hawtreay and Dawtreay are identical, and both are derived from De Alta Ripa. In the *History of the Hawtreay Family* by Florence Molesworth Hawtreay (2 vols., 1903), the heading to a MS. Pedigree of the Family (Willis, 4, Bodleian) is given as:—

"The familie of Hawtreay, written in Latin De Alta Ripa, and in some records called Dawtreay . . . and it is to be noted that those of Lincolnshire written in their Latin deeds De Alta Ripa took the name of Hawtreay, and came into Buckinghamshire by reason of the inheritance that came by the match with the daughter and heir of the ancient family of Checkers, whose seat they possessed till by female heirs it went away to other families, as is here described: and those of the same sirname in Sussex from Alta Ripa, Dautrey, from whom the Lord Goring by heirs generall is lineally descended; and yet there remaineth an heir male of this name in Petworth in Sussex aforesaid: and in some old marshallings of the several atchievements of the Hawtreays of Chequers in Buckinghamshire, and the Dautries of Sussex, quartered by the Gorings, there is an Ingemination of the arms of both houses—the arms of those of Sussex being Azure five fusils in fess argent, a coat taken up in nearest imitation to the Old Lord Peircye's coat, who was Lord of Petworth before the heire generall went out to Josselin of Lovoine (a descendant branch from Carolus Magnus, the Great

Emperour) whose posterity assumed the name of Peircy, and after were advanced to be Earls of Northumberland.”

In the same *History of the Hawtrey Family*, it is stated (p. 10) that in a MS. in the Bodleian Library, in a Pedigree of the Chequers before the marriage of their heiress with William Hawtrey is the following :—

“ There was a Robert de Alta Ripa in 1205, who was Sheriff of Staffordshire. Arms—(Argent) four lions passant gardant in bend crowned or between two double cotises sable.”

In the Review of this Family History in *The Ancestor*, XII., 99, the reviewer is inclined to be sceptical as to the number of lions in bend, stating truly that it is much more usual to find three or five under such circumstances. But the number of four has been adhered to on the coat impaled by Sir Ralph Bankes for his wife Mary Hawtrey, the heroine of the defence of Corfe Castle from 1643 to 1646—see the account of which in *Mercurius Rusticus*—as it appears at the base of the bronze statue of her in Kingston Lacy Church. Here, as in the Goring achievement, the bendlets are single, and at Burton, in each of four instances, including the well-known Brass of Elizabeth Goring, the number of lions is four. In Lyson's *Environs*, III., 405, the fusilly coat is given as being the old arms of Hawtrey, and is placed second to the above arms of Hawtrey on an achievement attributed to William Hawtrey at Stanmore Parva, Middlesex.

There is no matrimonial connection with the Browne family : whose coat, moreover, is tinctured in the reverse colours, and the cotises—or bendlets as they should be blazoned—are double.

No. 5 is correctly blazoned for Radimall or RADMYLDE—see Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, II., 231. See also the Camoys Peerage Case. But this quarter should have been marshalled as No. 2. And it is Radmylde that brings in No. 3, Camoys (see p. 101, *S.A.C.*, III., and Howard's *Vis. of Suffolk*, II., 232) which is variously blazoned : sometimes being “ Or on a chief gules three bezants ” as in *Vis. of Sussex*, 25, and *S.A.C.*, III., 92 : but much more generally “ Or on a chief gules three roundels argent ” as in the Stacy-Grimaldi Roll, Atkinson's Roll, the Parliamentary Roll, etc.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are brought in by George Goring's grandmother Elizabeth Covert : see Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, 138, 314, and 322. That this is so is quite clearly shown on her Brass at Burton (*S.A.C.*, XXXVI., 178) where Elizabeth wears her paternal arms and quarterings over her right shoulder, and her husband's over her left shoulder. And on the body of the tabard her own arms are impaled by those of her husband : her coat, quarterly of four, consisting of coats Nos. 6, 7, and 8. That No. 8 is derived from No. 7 is quite clear : No. 7 being the coat of Isabel Pelham, daughter and heir of John Pelham, and mother of Elizabeth Covert. John Pelham's grand-mother, wife of the celebrated Sir John Pelham,

and herself noted for the letter she wrote, when defending Pevensey Castle, to her husband, which is printed in Horsfield's *Sussex*, and elsewhere, is said to have been Joan, daughter of Sir John Escures—see Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 313; Horsfield's *Hist. of Lewes*, I., 340; and *Archæologia*, LXVI., 548. At the latter reference a coat—"Argent a tree eradicated vert fructed gules"—is attributed to Escures. In the Parliamentary Roll of Arms, *Genealogist*, XI., 174, the coat of Descures or De Scures is given as "Azure fretty or."

Associated with Sir John Pelham in some of his many duties was John Uvedale, Sheriff of Sussex in 1416. This John Uvedale was the son of John Uvedale and Sybilla de Scures, daughter of John de Scures (not Simmes as recorded by Manning and Bray in their *Surrey*, II., 400: and not Sture as in the *Visitation of Dorset*, 1623—*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 2nd Series, II., 345), and eventually heiress or co-heiress of her brother John. John Uvedale's seal is engraved in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, III., 109, and there is an account of it in the *Archæological Journal*, XIII., 70. This seal is also recorded amongst the Sheriff's seals in the *Herald and Genealogist*, V., 199. It is there given as Quarterly of four: 1 and 4, Argent a cross moline gules, for Uvedale: 2 and 3, Azure a fret or, for Scures of Wickham and Nately Scures, co. Hants. The same quarterly shield appears in the Roll of Arms printed in *The Ancestor*, IV., 250. It will be noticed that this is the achievement impaled by Devenish, as it appears in the Frontispiece to *S.A.C.*, LXVI., being one of those that once existed in the glass in Horselunges. And there it recorded the marriage of Joan Uvedale, daughter of John, the Sheriff, and grand-daughter of Sybilla, to John Denyssh or Devenish—see *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, III., 186. It seems probable that Joan, the wife of Sir John Pelham, and Sybilla, the wife of John Uvedale the Elder, were sisters, and eventually co-heirs of their father, John de Scures: and that No. 8 in the Goring achievement should be "Azure fretty or" for SCURES.

Correctly marshalled, then, it would run:—

1. GORING. Argent a chevron between three annulets gules.
2. RADMYLDE. Argent three bars and on a canton sable a leopard's head or.
3. CAMOYS. Or on a chief gules three roundels argent.
4. DYKE. Argent on a chief indented gules three molets or.
5. HAWTREY. Argent four lions in bend between two bendlets sable.
6. COVERT. Gules on a fess ermine between three martlets or an annulet gules for difference.
7. PELHAM. Azure three pelicans argent.
8. SCURES. Azure fretty or.

The Arms of Goring, quarterly of eight, appear in duplicate in

Pelham House, Lewes.<sup>1</sup> Both are impaled with the Arms of Everard, one having a crescent for difference. They represent the Arms of George Goring's uncle Sir Henry Goring, who married Dorothy Everard, and of his father, a younger brother of Sir Henry, George Goring, who married Mary, sister of Dorothy Everard, both being daughters of William Everard and his wife Jone Erneley, who was daughter of John Erneley and his wife Ann, daughter of Constantine Darell of Collingborne, Wilts.—see *Vis. of Wilts.*, 1565; *Genealogist*, XII., 26. The Arms of Everard are “Sable on a fess between three stars argent three molets sable.” Here, with this coat—see *S.A.C.*, XIII., 25—are impaled two other coats:—

No. 2. ERNELEY. Argent on a bend sable three eagles or.

No. 3. DARELL. Azure a lion rampant or crowned argent.

In the pedigree, there is nothing to show that Jone Erneley, or Ann Darell, were heiresses; and this is an interesting example of displaying the Arms of the Mother and Grand-mother, without assuming the right to quarter them. But at Burton, this right has been claimed, and there the arms appear quartered in the usual manner, viz. :—

1 and 4, Everard. 2, Erneley. 3, Darell.

There, too, in the Arms of Erneley, the bend is cotised, and the eagles double-headed.

It should be noted that the Arms of Darell are blazoned as the usual ones, those of Darell of Yorkshire and Calehill, Kent, etc. It may be, however, that they are “Argent a lion rampant sable collared and crowned or” as given by Papworth, p. 69, for Darell in Brodsworth Church, Yorkshire.

#### COVERT.

What has been said above with reference to the Dyke and Dawtrey coats of arms finds confirmation in the achievement on the monument erected in Leyton Church, Essex, to the memory of Charles Goring, second—and last of that name—Earl of Norwich, who died in 1670. In Lyson's *Environs*, IV., 167, it is recorded as:—

1. GORING. Argent a chevron between three annulets gules.
2. CAMOYS. Or on a chief gules three plates.
3. DYKE. Argent on a chief indented gules three mullets or.
4. DAUTREY. Azure five fusils in fesse.
5. COVERT. Gules a fesse ermine between three martlets or.
6. HUSSEY. Barry of six ermine and gules a canton of the second.

<sup>1</sup> There is a very unusual and interesting feature about this mantel-piece, for there is strong reason to believe, as Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., points out, that the carver, John Hathorn (see *S.A.C.*, XIII., 25), has reproduced his own features in the figure that bears his name. It would be interesting to discover other examples of this craftsman's handiwork.

7. AGUILLON. Gules a fleur-de-lis argent.
8. . . . . Gules a fesse argent between three leopards' faces or.
9. EVERARD. Gules a fesse between three mullets argent.

For confirmation of these Arms and quarterings see *Genealogist*, XVI., 69.

Here No. 3 has been correctly attributed to Dyke; and No. 4 is the more usual coat of Dawtrey or Hawtrey, the fusils being argent. No. 9, substituting stars for molets, is a coat of Everard, but the more usual one is that recorded above. It will be noticed that these quarterings of Goring have been largely recruited from the Coverts. To volumes XLVI., XLVII. and XLVIII. of the Society's Collections, the late Canon J. H. Cooper contributed an exhaustive account of the Coverts of Slaugham and elsewhere; but did not attempt to deal with their heraldry; the interest of which is manifest both from the illustration of the ruins of Slaugham Place in 1787—*S.A.C.*, XLVII., 138—and from the monuments in Slaugham Church. The Covert quarterings are recorded in both the *Visitation of Sussex* of 1633 and the *Visitation of Kent* of 1619, the better record being that of the *Sussex Visitation* (Harl. Soc., Vol. LIII., p. 71). There they are given as:—

1. COVERT. Gules a fess ermine between three martlets or.
2. BRAMSHOTT. Ermine two bars and a canton gules.
3. . . . . Gules a fess argent between three leopards' faces or.
4. FAGGAR. Gules a chevron between three garbs argent.
5. COOKE. Gules three crescents or a canton ermine.
6. . . . . Lozengy argent and gules a fess sable.
7. BURFORD. Quarterly azure and gules a cross or, in the first and second cantons a cross crosslet fitchée of the third.
8. LISLEY. Or on a chief azure three lions rampant of the field.
9. BOHUN. Or a cross azure.
10. . . . . Sable a bend of lozenges or.
11. . . . . Argent on a chief azure three crosses patée fitchée of the field.
12. . . . . Sable three garbs argent.
13. HENDLEY. Palybendy azure and gules an orle of martlets or.
14. HENDLEY. Argent a saltire engrailed sable ermined argent between four torteaux, on a chief azure a hind couchant or.

With the exception of Pelham, Scures, and Aguillon, we have here all the coats from which the Gorings, in right of Elizabeth Covert, selected their quarterings. Pelham and Scures have already been dealt with. Aguillon (gules a fleur-de-lis argent) was brought in on the marriage of Mary daughter and coheir of Thomas Aguillon to William Covert—see Pedigree of Covert, Cary-Elwes' *Western Sussex*, p. 227.

No. 2, here attributed to Bramshott (who however bore "Argent a fess and on a canton gules a crescent argent," *Vis. of Sussex*, 44), would seem to be more probably that of Hussey, as recorded by

Lyson. It certainly was a coat of Hussey; but, though with Goring there was one, with Covert there is no record of any matrimonial connection; or, for the matter of that, directly with Bramshott. The territorial connection, however, with Hussey—with its possibility of an unrecorded matrimonial one—was close at Hascomb (see Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, II., 64).

No. 3 is for Vaver, recorded by Papworth, p. 764, as Fanner or Vanner.

No. 4 is for FAGGAR, or TAGGAR, as Elwes has it in *Western Sussex*, p. 227.

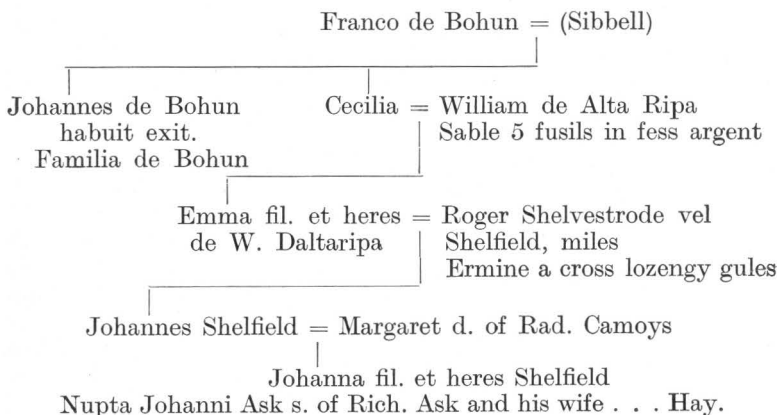
No. 5 is for COOKE—and Cooke brings in from No. 6 to No. 12 inclusive. The sequence is shown in the pedigree on p. 73 of the *Visitation of Sussex*, which corrects that on p. 44. It should be noted here that the statement of the descent of Agnes Cooke as it appears in the Pedigree of Bohun in *S.A.C.*, XX., 23, was traversed—and apparently rightly so—in *The Genealogist*, XXVIII., 117.

No. 6 is for ROKESLEY.

No. 7 is for BURFORD.

No. 8 is for LISLEY.

No. 9 is for BOHUN of Midhurst, whose pedigree is referred to above; and it may also be found in the *Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. VII, and on pp. 73 and 94 of the *Visitation of Sussex*. At the latter reference it will be noticed that Cicely Bohun married William Dautrey. The following scrap of pedigree, derived from some MS. notes, to which I have had access, made by Charles Fairfax for his *Analecta Fairfaxeana*, will be of interest in connection with the Sussex family of Shelvestrode—see Elwes' *Western Sussex*, 143, and *S.A.C.*, XII., 29 XX., 141.



For Aske, of Petworth interest, and of "Pilgrimage of Grace" notoriety, see the *Visitation of Yorkshire*.

No. 10 is for William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

No. 11 is for Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke.

No. 12 is for MacMorrough.

Nos. 13 and 14 are the two coats of Hendley of Coursehorne, Cranbrooke, Kent.

It is, then, now possible to attribute most of the arms recorded as being at Slaugham in *S.A.C.*, X., 163, etc., all of which may be followed in the Pedigree of Covert.

On p. 163 we get —

1. COVERT. Impaling LISLEY.
2. COVERT. Impaling "Gules a fess ermine"—for WALEYS.
3. Should be "Lozengy argent and gules a fess sable"—for ROKESLEY impaling BURFORD.
4. COOKE. Impaling ROKESLEY.

On p. 164 —

1. COVERT. Impaling "Checky or and azure on a chief or three birds azure"—for FLEMING.
2. COVERT. Impaling "Argent six lions' rampant sable"—for SAVAGE.
3. COVERT. Impaling "Barry argent and azure on a bend gules five bezants"—for ORE (Papworth, 255).
4. COVERT. Impaling "Azure crusilly a lion rampant or"—for BRAOSE.

Continuing, on p. 164, in the spandrils:—

5. "Barry ermine and gules"—for HUSSEY. Impaling COVERT.
6. "Gules a cross between eight crosslets formy argent"—for MOIGNE. Impaling COVERT.

And then:—

7. COVERT. Impaling "Argent two crescents gules a canton sable"—for BATESFORD.
8. COVERT. Impaling "Sable three eagles argent beaked and legged or"—for BARENTYNE.
9. COVERT. Impaling VAVER.
10. COVERT. Impaling "Azure a pheon or"—for SIDNEY.
11. "Azure fretty argent a chief or"—for ST. LEGER. Impaling COVERT.
12. Doubtful. There is no record of a Pelham (azure three pelicans argent)—Covert marriage.
13. COVERT. Impaling "Gules three crescents argent a canton ermine"—for COOKE.
14. COVERT. Impaling "Ermine a boar azure on a chief or two rowels azure"—for FORSTER.
15. COVERT. Impaling LENNARD, quarterly of four.
  - 1 and 4. LENNARD. Or on a fess gules three fleur-de-lis or.
  2. BIRD. Quarterly argent and sable in the first quarter an eagle sable.



3. BICKWORTH. Vaire a chief ermine.

(See John Lennard's tomb, Chevening Church, Kent.)

16. Doubtful. "A crescent."  
 17. Doubtful. "A lion rampant crowned." Impaling COVERT.  
 18. GORING. Impaling COVERT.  
 19. "Argent two chevrons gules"—for FETTIPLACE. Impaling COVERT.  
 20. "Paly of ten or and gules"—for THREELE. Impaling COVERT.

P. 165 :—

1. COVERT. Impaling SIDNEY.  
 2. "Or two molets in chief and in base a crescent gules"—for BOLNEY. Impaling COVERT.  
 3. COVERT. Impaling "Ermine three bows gules stringed sable on a chief azure a swan argent holding a gem ring or in its mouth between two leopards' heads argent"—for BOWES.

P. 166 :—

1. COVERT.  
 2. COVERT. Impaling VAVER.  
 3. Doubtful.  
 4. COVERT. Impaling "Argent a chevron between three boars' heads gules armed or"—for VAUGHAN.  
 5. COVERT. Impaling COOKE, quarterly of four.  
     1 and 4. A cross. 2 and 3. Three crescents and on a canton a bird. For this coat, see later.  
 6. COVERT. Impaling "Gules a fess between six  $\frac{1}{2}$  molets argent"—for ASHBURNHAM.  
 7. COVERT. Impaling NEVILL, quarterly of four.  
     1. NEVILL. Gules on a saltire argent a red rose.  
     2. WARREN. Checky or and azure.  
     3. Quarterly. i. and iv. CLARE. Or three chevrons gules.  
         ii. and iii. DESPENCER. Quarterly argent a bend sable and gules a fret or.  
     4. BEAUCHAMP. Gules on a fess between six crosslets or a crescent gules for difference.  
 8. Effaced. Probably COVERT. Impaling VAUGHAN.  
 9. COVERT. Impaling FAGGAR alias TAGGAR.  
 10. R.C.  
 11. COVERT. Impaling HENDLEY of Cranbrook, Kent, quarterly of four as before.  
 12. R.C.  
 13. The COVERT crest. A leopard's head or.

It will be noted that Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 above represent the four marriages of Richard Covert. Canon Cooper attributes his children

to his fourth wife Blanche Vaughan, whereas Elwes derives them from his first wife Elizabeth Faggar or Taggar. And he appears to be justified in doing so by the heraldic record on the tomb in Slaugham Church. This tomb was erected, in his life time, by Richard Covert, grandson of the above Richard; and on the base of it he caused to be carved the arms of his great great grandmother Ann Vaver; of his grandmother (presumably) Elizabeth Faggar; and of his mother Elizabeth Cooke. And it is the arms of this latter that are so perplexing. For, as they appear on the tomb, so they appear as recorded above—No. 5 of p. 166. Now the arms of Cooke of Rustington, as recorded in the *Visitation of Sussex*, p. 53, and *The Ancestor*, Vol. V., 175, were

1 and 4. COOKE. Gules three crescents or (vel argent) a canton ermine.

2 and 3. BOHUN of Midhurst. Or a cross azure.

But here, in both cases—the one obviously having been copied from the other—not only have the arms of Cooke of West Tarring (who differenced with a martlet on the canton, see *Vis. of Sussex*, 164) been taken, but the arms have been carved wrong side up, and so appear as

1 and 4. BOHUN. 2 and 3. COOKE, with a sinister quarter.

For this to occur in glass—take the standard example on p. 185 of *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLV.—is possibly explicable; but for it to occur, carved in stone, as it does here—and, for another example, at Brede—it is hard to find an explanation.

[The Editor suggests that Bohun being a family of greater distinction than Cooke is therefore given the place of honour. Evidence that such is the case will accumulate as the *Visitation of Sussex Churches* proceeds. But the position of the Canton is unusual.]