

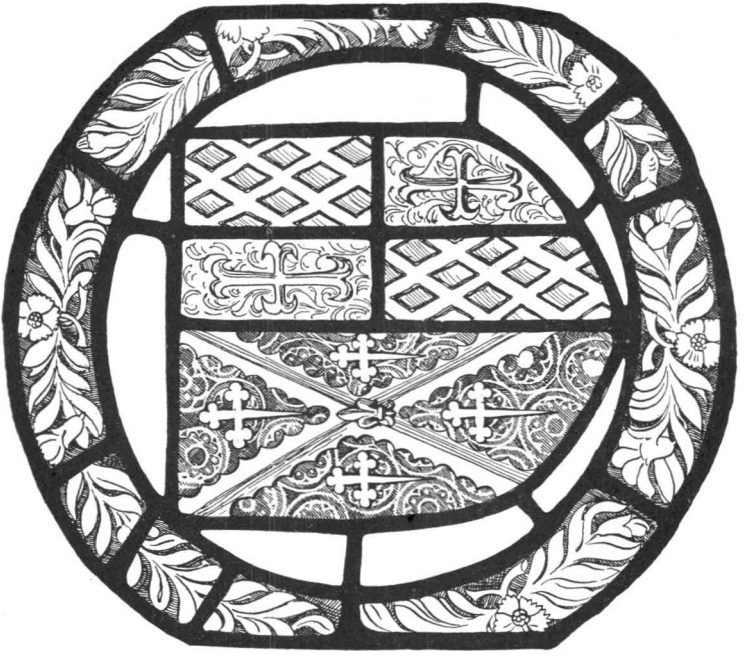
THE HERALDRY OF HORSELUNGES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

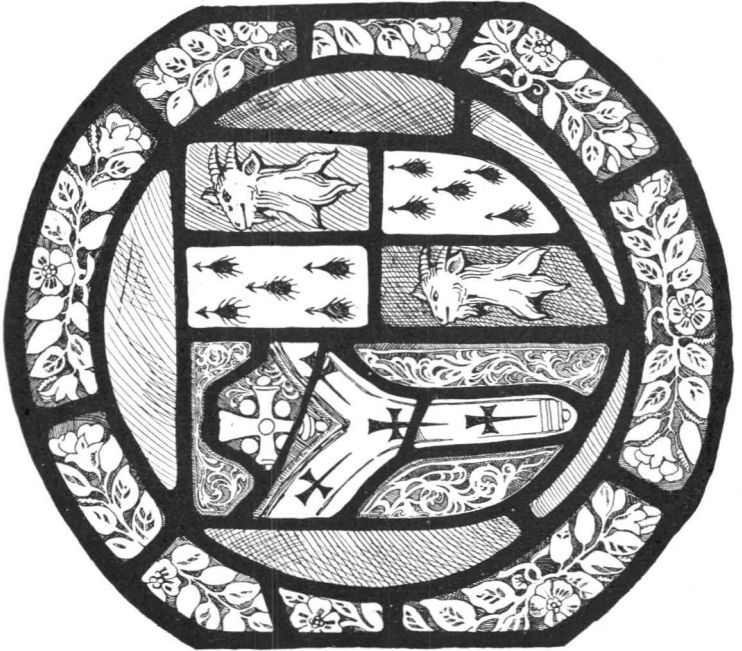


IV. DEVENISH.

WHAT is left of the heraldic glass that at one time was at Horselunges is preserved at the residence of Mr. H. W. Devenish, Mount House, Parkstone, Bournemouth, Dorset. Drawings of this have been made, as illustrated, by Mr. G. Gordon Godfrey, and replicas of the glass have been made for Horselunges by Miss M. Jacob, whose tracings were used in making the drawings. Now, it will be noted, on reference to the frontispiece of *S.A.C.*, LXVI., that the six armorial roundels there illustrated are equally divided between local magnates and connections by marriage of the Devenish family. Numbers 1, 4 and 5 represent the arms of Archbishop Morton, the Earl of Abergavenny, and Lord Hoo respectively; Numbers 2, 3 and 6 represent Devenish marriages. Taking them, then, in order:—



II. JOHN DEVENISH.



I. ARCHBISHOP MORTON.

No. 1. (Illustration No. I.)

Azure the cross staff of an Archbishop in pale or surmounted by a pall charged with four crosses formy fitchy sable—ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Impaling:

Quarterly ermine and gules, on the gules a goat's head or—MORTON.

These are the arms of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury 1486–1500. This coat is far more usually blazoned as “Quarterly gules a goat's head or and ermine.” But it is recorded, as blazoned here, by Burton in his *History of Leicestershire*, as the coat of Thomas Morton, son of the Archbishop's brother William, who, by the Archbishop's will, succeeded to his estates in Kent and Sussex (see Batteley's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, Appendix XIII., h.). This Thomas Morton married Margaret, d. and h. of William Woodford, who bore, as Burton records, “Sable three leopards' heads jessant gueulles three floure de luces argent.”

This is interesting, for the same curious charge is borne by the Morleys of Glynde. Here apparently we have colour upon colour. That it is not in fact so would bear out the supposition that, originally, the leopard's head was minute and only a charge on the band that keeps the parts of the fleur-de-lis together. In time the size of the head increased, and eventually it absorbed the band altogether, giving rise to this peculiar charge. The Woodford arms are, then, an interesting survival.

Archbishop Morton was appointed Cardinal Deacon of St. Anastasia, in whose famous church in Rome the Pope was wont to celebrate mass yearly on Christmas Day. What his connection was with Horselunges or the Devenish family is not clear. But he was intimate with the Hoo family, and, when Bishop of Ely, was one of the feoffees of the estates of Thomas Hoo in 1481 (see *S.A.C.*, VIII., 126).

No. 2. (Illustration No. II.)

Vert on a saltire engrailed twixt four crosslets fitchy argent a fleur-de-lis or—DEVENISH. Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Gules a mill-rind cross argent—UVEDALE.

2 and 3. Azure a fret or—SCURES.

For the above see “A Fifteenth Century Roll of Arms” in the *Ancestor*, IV., 250, and VII., 185.

This records the marriage of John Devenish to Joan Uvedale, daughter of John Uvedale, Sheriff of Surrey 1416, and of Hants. 1419, 1422, 1426 and 1433, who was alive in 1445. John Uvedale was the son of John and his wife Sybilla de Scures. Joan was alive in 1474 (see *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, III., 186). This Joan may be the same as Jane, the second wife of John Devenish (see *S.A.C.*, LXVI., 18), who was dead in 1477. And this seems borne out by her probable age judging by that of her father. At the same time,

as it seems probable that the glass was put in by Richard Devenish (No. 3), it would be expected that he would record his parents (No. 6) and grand-parents; and not, instead of the last, those of the second wife of his grandfather. It may probably be then that there is a generation missing in the Pedigree (*S.A.C.*, LXVI., 18) between the John Devenish and his wife Margaret Hurst, and John Devenish and his wife Elizabeth Hoo. This seems quite probable when the age of Margaret Hurst (aged 9 in 1400) and her son John Devenish (as recorded in the Pedigree)—knighted about 1490, and died about 1518—is considered. If so we probably have here in Nos. 2, 6 and 3, the arms of the grandfather, father and son.

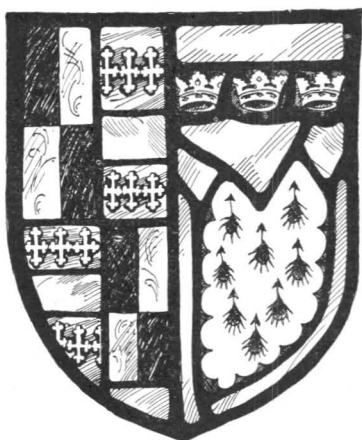
No. 3. (The sinister half of Illustration No. III.)

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. DEVENISH.

2 and 3. HOO. Impaling:

Ermine on a chief dancetty azure three crowns or—LYTTON.



III. HOO IMPALING LYTTON.

No. 4. Quarterly of four.

1. Gules a saltire argent—NEVILL.

2. Cheeky or and azure—WARREN.

3. Quarterly i & iv. Or three chevrons gules—CLARE.

ii & iii. Quarterly argent a bend sable and gules a fret or—DE SPENCER.

4. Gules on a fess twixt six crosslets or a crescent for difference
—BEAUCHAMP.

This is the achievement of Ralph Nevill, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, who succeeded his uncle in 1485 and died in 1523. He was succeeded by his grandson, whose arms appear on the font cover in Rotherfield Church.

These are the arms of Richard Devenish quartering those of his mother, and impaling those of his wife, Faith Lytton. As their son Thomas was born about 1503, and yet apparently Archbishop Morton (d. 1500) was still alive when the glass was put in, it would bring the date of the glass to the extreme end of the fifteenth century.

It must be noted that, in the illustration here, the arms of Lytton are shown as "Ermine a border engrailed and on a chief dancetty azure three crowns or." This engrailed border is an unusual charge in the Lytton coat, and is nowhere else recorded.

No. 5. (The dexter half of Illustration No. III.)

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Quarterly sable and argent—Hoo.

2 and 3. Azure a fess twixt six crosslets or—St. OMER.

Impaling: Or a lion rampant sable—WELLES.

These are the arms of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Lionel, Lord Welles, as his second wife, and one of whose daughters and heirs, Elizabeth, married Sir John Devenish. For his Sussex possessions see *Genealogist*, XXII., 185.

It will be noted that the impaled coat of Welles does not appear in the illustrations here; and that No. III. is made up of the dexter half of No. 5 and the sinister half of No. 3.

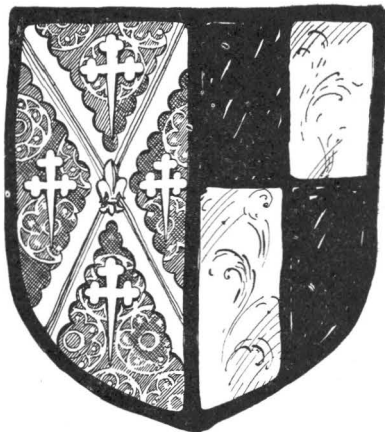
The "Welles" lion should be "double tailed."

No. 6. (Illustration No. V.)

DEVENISH impaling HOO.

These are the arms of John Devenish and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, the parents of Richard Devenish (No. 3).

There remains Illustration No. IV, which was not illustrated in *S.A.C.*, LXVI. It is the arms of DEVENISH: with regard to which it is to be noted, as recorded by Lower in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1845, Part I., p. 272, that the field throughout, instead of vert, is or. The charges being argent, we thus have metal upon metal, which



V. DEVENISH IMPALING HOO.

seems quite opposed to heraldic rules. Expert opinion states that the field is or, beautifully diapered, and that it never was green. It is a curious fact that, in the liturgical colours, green and yellow were considered the same. Dr. Wickham Legg, in his Paper on the Sources of the Liturgical Colours, in the *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, I., 97, says: "There is abundance of evidence to show that, in the Middle Ages, yellow was held to be the same as green." Sir William St. John Hope, in Vol. II., 260, of the same—in translating the Pontifical of Bishop Clifford (1406-1426)—writes: "And it must be known that yellow and green are reckoned the same." Green seems to have been a difficult colour to obtain in medieval times. Perhaps in this case Liturgical License was extended to glass.