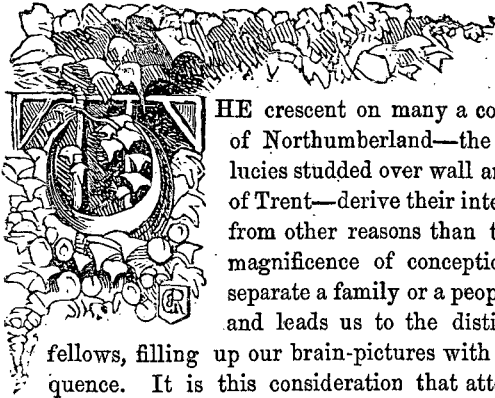


## THE OLD HERALDRY OF THE PERCYS.



THE crescent on many a cottage door in the fair county of Northumberland—the rampant lion and the three lucies studded over wall and window on the border side of Trent—derive their interest, like many other objects, from other reasons than those of beauty of form and magnificence of conception. Whatever enables us to separate a family or a people—whatever strikes the eye, and leads us to the distinctive characteristics of our fellows, filling up our brain-pictures with accurate detail—is of consequence. It is this consideration that attends the long series of royal emblems in Egypt, and winged signs of power in the East. Gloriously does the courtier-prophet bring out by direct spiritual guidance the nations who successively rolled on the world's destined fate, and that by symbols. Minutely recorded are the origins and names of the tribes of Israel and the heathen, and persistent are their characteristics of body and soul. And it is for us, in the mighty tramp of the Teuton over the crushed iron of imperial Rome, to bear in mind the varying streams which compose the dominant blood!—to track the continuous paternal influence which gave the family features of a long gallery of portraits, the somewhat unscrupulous sagacity of the Nevilles, the fiery gallantry and chivalrous splendour of the plotting sons of Lovaine, the religious tone of the older and sager dynasty of Percy, and that capacity for useful middle-class service which made the Bowes's clever in every generation.

But "blood without groats" is not all. The mind of a family is much dependent on circumstances. The younger branches may have the same talents, virtues, or vices, but they are comparatively undeveloped. They exercise no influence for good or evil on a thousand tenants. And it is evident that a guiding set of symbols, to answer its true end of marking individual influences on the world's social history, must show the status as well as the mere descent of a family.

Here is the plain issue between ancient and modern heraldry. The old shows estate as well as blood; the new shows blood only. The new system makes no *apparent* distinction between technical heirs of a millionth drop of the vital fluid and them who won the transmitter's barony, his acres, and his responsibilities. Its pictured genealogies are well enough if it is perfectly understood that a right to quarter the arms of England does not place a respectable gentleman on the same footing as the Earl of Surrey, who had the inheritance of Brotherton. For the practical uses of heraldry, the hundreds of quarterings which may now be worn, must indeed, from mere necessity, be cut down to the paternal coat and a quartering or two. But all principle in such restrictions is gone; and considering the wild facility of using unauthorised bearings which the removal of legal barriers has introduced, it is as well that the heraldry which was governed by the possession of land has been irrevocably supplanted by that which similarly indicates the remotest possibility of inheritance.

So strictly and practically was heraldry the sure badge of possession and of territorial rights unsuffered to be dormant, that the Flemings declined to assist Edward III. until he actually assumed the royal fleur-de-lis of France, and when Richard duke of York claimed the crown as heir to Lionel duke of Clarence, it was objected that he did not wear that duke's arms. He answered that he might lawfully have done it, but forbore it for a time, *as he did from making his claim to the crown*. Camden, in mentioning this, states, that quarterings "to shew their right" began in Edward IV.'s time; but the requisition of more actual possession was certainly rife as late as Henry VIII.'s reign, when Surrey, in 1523, complains that Sir William Gascoigne, a claimant to the earldom of Westmoreland, intended to bear the arms of the earl *de facto*, who and his ancestors had "enjoyed the land without interruption, and no man may bear the arms of his antecessors without difference, unless he be possessed of the inheritance." That the land was the criterion between an heir-male and the heirs-general as to the right to the 'whole' or undifferenced coat was well settled in the case of *Gray of Ruthin v. Hastings*.

When the right thus accrued by land, the coat acquired might be placed in any way pleasing to the owner of the shield. The modern rules as to husbands only impaling or wearing escutcheons of pretence, and the issue only quartering, were unknown. When the husband took a vested right in his wife's lands, he either impaled or quartered her arms; while for the issue, the inherited coats were sometimes impaled as well as quartered with each other, and so long as the inheritor had

two coats by right of descent, they might be coupled in impalements, though the families so designated had never directly intermarried. There is a good example of this practice on the south Dacre tomb at Lanercost. Usually, however, males quartered the arms of their wives or ancestresses from whom they acquired their lands, while impalements were practically the general bearings of married women, who took an immediate interest in their husbands' land by right of dower. The practice of husbands impaling their wives' arms, whether heiresses or not, probably arose near the close of the 15th century. Even now it is laid down that the arms of a wife should not in general be borne upon the husband's banner, surcoat, or official seal. In early times, pursuant to the above rules, we often find two shields, one the husband's arms alone, for himself; the other the same impaled with his wife's, for her. And so in portraits, the husband is clothed in his own coat, while the wife's robes contain his bearings on one side, hers on the other. The old practice is still kept up in the achievements of gartered peers. The reader will not lose sight of these arrangements in the sequel.

The origin of the Percys is veiled in obscurity. That they came from Normandy, and derived their name from Percy in the seigneurie of the Paynells there, seems certain. In the 16th century we get an unproven array of individuals before the Conquest, and the high-sounding titles of Earls of Caux and Poitiers occur, but we are not indulged with any reasons why they were not borne by the heirs in England. I am not acquainted with any convenient, or even accurate, pedigree of the Percys published in a tabular form, but, saving the said early descents and a few other apochrypha when the compiler was seduced by family pedigrees and Pierpoint's MS., the narrative detail of Bp. Percy in the later editions of Collins' Peerage is wonderfully correct.<sup>1</sup> The light and glory of the house might well allow a total loss of the earls in Normandy if it could clearly and indisputably boast of Bishop Percy as a scion.

In the following catalogue of arms I give what distinctive insignia can be found for each chief of Percy during the old regime; and the subject of monumental evidences having necessarily been much before me, I add such notices of burials and monuments as I could procure. The derivation of each bearing will be discussed as it chronologically arises. The Society is indebted to His Grace the Duke of Northumber-

<sup>1</sup> The differences of Dugdale and his copyists are so considerable and varied, that I went carefully through the evidences, and am fully satisfied of the bishop's accuracy. Much might be said on the personal history of the barons and the descent of younger lines, but it would scarcely be right to introduce extraneous matter here, at least nothing short of a complete pedigree, proved at every step by references.

land for the means of placing the numerous illustrations of this paper in the engraver's hands.

WILLIAM DE PERCI, occ. 1086. Called *Ove le Gernouns*. (Genealogia Perciorum, a genealogically accurate old statement printed under Salley Abbey in 5 Mon. Ang. 516, ed. nova.) Or *Asgernuns*. "Willielmus de Perci cognomento Asgernuns." (Reg. Whitb., fo. 139, written about 1180.) Or *Ohtlesgernuns*. (Ibid. Young's Whitby, 909.)

BURIAL.—Honorably buried by his companions at *Mountjoy, near Jerusalem*, where he died. (Ibid.) "The said Pearce's *heart* was brought into England according to his bequest, for in the abbey of his foundation at *Whitby* he had willed it to rest. And when the monks cometh to their chapter-house of Whitby, they are bound to name as their founder the said William Percy, and to pray for him with mind most devoutly, whose heart there *in the said chapter-house* doth lie." (Peeris's metrical Chronicle of the Percies, written for Henry Percy, the 5th earl of Northumberland. There is a perfect copy in the earl's beautiful MS. Reg. Bib. No. 18, D. 11. About twenty stanzas are omitted at page 24 of Richardson's imprint of the Chronicle from a copy in Dodsworth's MSS., and the versification is arranged in a more barbarous manner than in the original.)

Emma de Port his wife, and William Percy the first abbot of Whitby, were also buried in the same chapter-house. (1 Mon. Ang., 73, per Bp. Percy. An old history of the Percys in Harl. MS., 692, ending with the 5th earl of Northumberland with this note:—"All this I toke out of a fayre rowle conteyneing a pedegree of the kings and of other noble men. Which rowle hath John Stowe of London. Which, as it should seem, was made by a monke of Whitby.")

ARMS?—"William Lord Percy the fyrst founder of Whitbye his armes, *Field azure, five mill pykes or*." (Harl. MS., 692.) It is not generally allowed that heraldry proper is so ancient. But many instances of distant races of the same race (*e. g.* the Viponts of Westmorland and France) bearing similar charges would carry some sort of hereditary device to an early date. The whole subject of the mill-picks or fusils will recur under Josceline de Lovaine.

ALAN DE PERCI, his son. Called *The great—magnus*. (Ethelred, apud Decem Scriptores.)

BURIAL.—*Radinges*. (Genealogia Perciorum.) Or *Whitby chapter-house*. "By Em. de Port his mother in the chapter house lieth he, as

true founder, where their tombs you may see." (Peeris. Harl. MS., 692, agrees.)

WILLIAM DE PERCY, his son, occ. 1133, 1166.

BURIAL.—*Whitby*. (Genealogia Perciorum.) Or *Sallay Abbey* (founded by him in 1147). (Harl. MS., 692.)

His wife Aaliza or Adelidis de Tunebrigge was buried at Whitby. (Harl. MS., 692.)

AGNES DE PERCY, his daughter, wife of Josceline de Lovaine, occ. 1195.

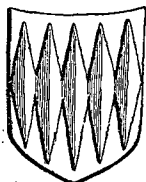
BURIAL.—*Chapter-house, Whitby*. (Harl. MS. 692.) "Lady Agnes among her elders lieth at Whitby. Upon the marble stone of her tomb in the said Whitby, under the which buried was the body of this lady, two verses in latin be, which I shall english as I can or I farther pass :—'In the feast of Saint Agnes, Agnes Percy lieth here engraved : and they both agree in kind, name and life.' This is a great commendation, and a token that this lady was of virtuous life and conversation." (Peeris.) Dugdale from a 'MS. de familia penes Will. Pierpoint' gives the Latin thus :—

Agnes Agnetis festo tumulatur, et istis  
Idem sexus, idem nomen et vita dies.

ARMS.—See under Josceline de Lovaine, *infra*.

JOSCELINE DE LOVAINE, her husband, died before 1191. Styled *The Queen's brother*. (Henry II.'s confirmation of the grant of Petworth by the queen dowager Adelicia and her second husband William de Albini.) Also, *The Castellan of Arundel*.—"Ego Joscellinus Castellanus de Arundello." (Charter quoted by Bishop Percy in Collins' Peerage.) And *De Luvene*. (Charter by assent of "Agnes de Percy," his wife. Lansdowne MSS., 207 C., fo. 443.) *De Luwain*. (Yorkshire Pipe Rolls, 1168, 1191.) "Joscelinus de Lovein quondam sponsus meus." (Grant from Agnes de Percy to Salley Abbey.)

BURIAL.—*Petworth*. "The first Josceleyne at Petworthe interred doth lie." (Peeris.) He died before 1191. (Yorkshire Pipe Roll.)



Beverley Minster.

ARMS.—*Fusils or mill-picks?* It has generally been supposed that these arms, being those of Agnes de Percy, were thrown aside, and that Josceline continued to bear the blue lion rampant as his own paternal coat.

"The Lady Agnes Percy a noble lord did marry,  
Josselayne Lovan, brother to queen Adilice (second wife  
to the first king Henry), and eldest son to the duke of

Braban, named Godfray, whose daughter the said queen was, as the chronicles testify, as well of Henry of Huntington as of William of Malmesbury. But first the lady paused, and did tarry, for she would not be married to the saide Josselayn but with a condition, as ye shall hear now what was the composition. The said lady Agnes put him in choices two, whether that he would forsake his own arms, and the lord Percy's arms hold, or keep his own arms, and take the name of Percy. This Josselayne advised him well as a wise knight and a bold. Forsake his own arms in no wise he would, because it was convenient that men hereafter understood that he was comen of a princely birth and of a noble blood. Therefore, in conclusion, he chose to hold his own arms still, and to take the name of Percy at the said lady Agnes' will.<sup>2</sup> The lord Percy doth bear by this Josselayne the Braban arms, always to endure with a shield gold, a lion azured ramping in their arms to shine." (Peeris.)

"He took the counsel of his sister, and he chose rather to be called Jocelyn Percy than to forsake his own arms, which be 'Field or, a lion rampant azure,' for so should he have had no right to his father's inheritance, and so of right the lord Percy should be duke of Brabant, though they be not so indeed." (Harl. MS., 692.)

It is disagreeable to discredit this old and oft-repeated and withal pretty story. But the plain truth is, that neither before, during, or after his marriage was Josceline called Percy, and that neither in the main line of Percy, its offshoots or its subfeudatories, is there any trace of the blue lion until the reign of Edward I. On the contrary, Josceline's own grandson gives the mill-picks; and though we cannot expect to find direct proof of their being worn at the early period of Josceline himself, we have strong secondary evidence in the five fusils of the Dawtreys of Sussex, subfeudatories of Percy, whose ancestor, Robert de Alta Ripa, was contemporary with Josceline of Lovaine. (3 Eyton's Shropshire, 7.) Leland preserves the following somewhat confused tradition, which is radically different from received notions:—

"Dawterey told me that there were three women or sisters that had division of the lands of the Honor of Petworth, and that they were thus married, to Percy, Dawterey, and Aske. So that hereupon I gather that all these three came out of the north country. Percy, Dawterey, and Aske give the *Millepykes*, but with difference in the field.<sup>3</sup> The first partition hath not continued in all the aforesaid three names

<sup>2</sup> "Lord Percy's heir I was, whose noble fame  
By me survives unto his lasting fame;  
Brabant's duke's son I wed, who for my sake  
Retain'd his arms, and Percy's name did take."—*Sion House*.

<sup>3</sup> DAWTREY. Blue, *five* silver fusils conjoined in fess.  
DAWTREY, as quartered by ASKE of Yorkshire. Blue, *four* silver fusils conjoined in fess. The same coat is sometimes ascribed to the name of Aske.  
Some variations may be seen under Dawtrey and Dealtrey in heraldic dictionaries.

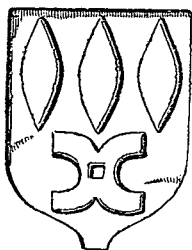
wholly, but hath been disperkelid. Yet some likelihood is, that, seeing that so much remained a late in Percy hand, that Dawterey and Aske had never like parts, to have been but as *beneficiarii* to Percy." (6 Itin. 17.)

Josceline was indeed by far the largest owner in the Honor of Arundel, holding twenty-two fees as lord of Petworth, the next number being eight. (*Partitio post mortem Hugonis de Albenago.*) And when, under the 5th earl of Northumberland, we find the fusils instead of the Lucy fish quartered at Petworth with the lion rampant, Dallaway applies them to Lovaine. The application of the blue lion to Brabant is doubtful, as will be shown on its first occurrence—*temp.* Edward I., yet the mill-picks borne by Josceline and his issue probably were, as stated, assumed in right of his wife's estate. For the monks of Salley wore them on their seal, in evident compliment to their founder, and in these mill-picks we probably have the origin or consequence of a tradition preserved at Sessay, near Topcliffe. In the Dawnay crest, the lion's paw is held by a Saracen, who, though he has a story for himself, looks marvellously like the Saracen of the Darells, predecessors in the manor. The villagers of Sessay insist that the lion's paw is or should be a *millers' pick*. They say that, once upon a time, Sessay Wood was troubled with a gigantic cannibal, whom an ancestor of the Dawnays found asleep 'in the precincts of what was then the Old, but now the New Mills.' Seizing the miller's pick, the fortunate discoverer drove it home to its mortal mark. The king decreed that the giant-slayer should always keep hold of the miller's pick, by which token all men might know that to him and to his had been given the royalty of Sessay, thenceforth, for ever. (*Gill's Vallis Eboracensis*, 348.)

The tradition obviously ascends far beyond the Dawnays, through the Darells, to the early seisin of Sessay. The pedigree of Darell in the Visitation of 1584 commences with one William Darell of Sezay in the time of king John, and his son William of 1270, whose wife was Ada, daughter and heiress of . . . . . Percy. 'Heiress' may be too strong a word, but a grant in frank-marriage from Percy to Darell is highly probable. Sessay was part of the Bishop of Durham's manor of Allertonshire, and the 4 fees which William de Percy, father of Josceline's wife, held of Bishop Pusey in 1166, must have covered the property of the Darells, and at a later period, 1 carucate and 4 oxgangs were held by Marmaduke Darell of John de Percy [of Kildale], who held them of the Bishop, who held the whole vill (6 carucates) of the king.

A golden lion rampant crowned was afterwards given by the Darells, but, under a dateless charter of Marmaduke fitz Marmaduke Darell,

Glover in the Visitation draws a shield with the arms ascribed in his ordinary to "Percey de Ebor," which were, Blue, three golden fusils in fess within a silver border charged with eight torteaux. In the seal there is an additional half fusil, and the tinctures are of course wanting.



"The Frenchmen take the fusile for a spindell, and we take it for a wever's shettell, and the Dutchmen take it for a *milpeck*." (Gerard Leigh.) The late and curious instance here engraved of the charge with a millrind as a trade-mark or affectation of armory, is found on a grave-stone in Ryton church yard, "Heare lyeth the bodey of Jane Smith, wife was to William Smith, *miller*. She departed to the 'mercy of God the 29 of December, 1621."

Many of the Pigots bear fusils, and the pick-axes borne by others were probably fusils or mill-picks, with the addition of their handles. In this state they often retained their name of mill-picks. See the mill-picks of Moseley with handles in Gloss. Her. p. 223.

Now, we have at least one person of the name of Pichot de Perci contemporary with the great Alan, and witnessing his charters. The name was probably a family one. Before the Conquest we have no evidences of the race.

That the fusils of Percy, when the account in Harl. MS., 692, and Leland's Itinerary were composed, were considered to be mill-picks is plain, and, whatever faith be placed upon the Sessay tradition, they were something to *pick* or *pierce* with—a mere pun, perhaps, on Percy or Pichot.

A north-country provincialism, "Lord Northumberland's arms," has for the last two hundred years been synonymous with a black eye. We may doubt whether the notion arose in the black and red which filled the spectacles-like badge of Percy, or in the fusils; but this is the proper place to notice the idea that the name of Percy (*Piercy, a penetrando oculum regis Scotorum*) was allusive to Malcolm of Scotland's death, through a successful attempt to *pierce* his *eye* with a lance-head at Alnwick. It is observable that Fordun, who first mentions this tale as an unproven story of the populace, does not connect its hero with the lordly Percys,<sup>4</sup> and it is only mentioned here in illustration of the

<sup>4</sup> Vulgariter dictum est, quod ille proditor regis, mucrone diræ lanceæ, transfixit regem per oculum, sive perforavit, et propterea dictus fuit *Piercy*, quod Anglicè sonat *perforare oculum*; sed quia in scriptis neque authenticis sive apocryphis hoc reperi, eadem facilitate contemnitur quâ approbatur.—Fordun.

Houeden says that Malcolm was slain by *Moral* near the Alne. The Annals of Waverley call him *Moral* of Bamburgh. Fordun has "castrum de Alnwick, sive



sound of their name. "If Percy be alive, I'll pierce him," was Falstaff's pun.

*Gold, a blue lion rampant?*—The English heralds style the Percy bearing the old arms of Brabant, and state that they were afterwards changed for the arms since worn for the duchy, viz., Black, a golden lion rampant. (Bp. Percy.)

If Josceline de Lovaine bore the coat at all, it is more probable that the tinctures were a difference from the arms of Brabant, as a younger son, or from the lion coat of D'Albini, as a sub-feudatory of Arundel. I am not aware that there is any foundation for the notion that Josceline or his descendants had a claim to the duchy.

HENRY DE PERCI, his son, occ. 1195, 1204.

BURIAL.—*Whitby*. His wife Isabel de Brus was buried there also. (Peeris.)

ARMS.—*Fusils?* A leaden seal said to have been found in the Thames must be attributed to him. (1 Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., 154.) The shield has a central boss, and a sort of cross or gyronny device, formed perhaps of the supporting bars of the shield. But we have a trace of the fusils for this generation in their descent to the Percys of Kildale,<sup>4</sup> if, as I conceive, the Walter de Perci who occurs in the Pipe Roll of 13 Joh. as taking a share of the goods of the countess of Warwick (Agnes Percy's sister), was their ancestor. The ordinary statement that they descended from Walter de Percy, brother of another Henry de Percy who died 1272, is untenable, William de Percy of Kildale occurring in the Pipe Roll of 1243.

WILLIAM DE PERCY, his son, occ. 1212, died 1245.

BURIAL.—*Salley*. (Peeris. Genealogia Perciorum.)

*Murealden, quod idem est.* In Sax. Chron., Flor. Wigorn., Hen. Hunt., Symeon, and Chron. Mailros, Alnwick is not mentioned as the place of Malcolm's death (4 Ant. Rep. 383). The Chron. Alnewyke says that *Hamund*, the constable of Eustace de Vescy, did the deed by offering the keys of Alnwick Castle on the point of his lance, at what was afterwards *Malcolmswell*, and that by returning over a swollen ford he gave it the name of *Hamondes Forde*.—3 Arch. Æl., O. S., 36.

Moral was the nephew and sheriff of Robert Mowbray, the earl of Northumberland, and when he is said to have slain the king, we need not understand that he did so with his own hand.

<sup>4</sup> PERCY OF KILDALE. Gold, five black fusils in fess.—Vincent's Baronage.

WILLIAM DE PERCY of Kildale, cir. 1265. Five fusils in fess.—Seal, Harl. MS. 1986, fo. 269.

PERCY OF ORMESBY, a branch from Kildale. The same arms.—Glover's Ordinary. Glass formerly at Croft Hall.

SIR ROBERT CONYERS, of Ormesby, jure Julianæ Percy. The same arms, quartering gold, a blue maunch, for Conyers.—Glover's Ordinary. Dugdale's Arms from Durham Cathedral.

ARMS.—*Three(?) fusils in fess*. Seal. (Surtees, plate 7, fig. 3.) The dexter outline of the first fusil seems obliterated by a softening of the wax, unless it was dimidiated. The latter was the form of the 1st and 5th fusils in a quartered form, *temp.* Hen. VIII. (Harl. MS. 4632, fo. xxxij.)

HENRY DE PERCY, his son, 1245-1272.

BURIAL.—*Salley*, by his father. (Peeris. Genealogia Perciorum. Harl. MS. 692.) This is the last recorded burial of a Percy at Salley. A slab in the chapter-house, charged with a cross and shears, was found to cover the remains of a lady of middle or advanced age, and rather tall in stature, confirming the position that the shears denote a female burial. The style is that of the 13th century, but no evidence connects the remains with a Percy. (Harland's Salley Abbey.)

ARMS.—*Five fusils in fess*?<sup>5</sup>

WILLIAM DE PERCY, son and heir.

JOHN DE PERCY, brother and heir.

HENRY DE PERCY, brother and heir, died 1315, called *Lord de Percy*, (Chron. of Alnwick Abbey.) and *Lord of Topcliffe*. (Barons' letter.)

BURIAL.—*Fountains Abbey*. (Genealogia Perciorum.) "In Fountaynes church lieth he before the sacrament, which abbey he endowed with great lands." (Peeris.) The crosslegged effigy still existing at Fountains, bearing a lion rampant, which was brought from the choir, is said by tradition to represent Roger de Mowbray, who died in 1298. "Also in the quire lieth buried the Lord Mowbray." (Leland.) The armour seems to endorse the popular opinion, which, however, connects with lord Percy a stone coffin, 6 feet 3 inches long, standing not far from the north-west corner of the altar. "It is probable that the coffin was covered by the effigy of Mowbray, now in the north chapel; more particularly since it is remembered to have stood against the wall opposite to it." (Walbran.)

ARMS.—*Gold, a blue lion rampant*. Armorial banners of 1300 in the Roll of Karlaverok, specifying the tincture. Seal and counterseal ap-

<sup>5</sup> SIR ROBERT DE PERCY, Knt., son of Sir Peter de Percy. *Five fusils in fess* (Seal, Beddern, York, *temp.* Walter de Stoke, mayor.) Peter de Percy was sheriff of Yorkshire in 1263-4, and Robert his son and heir is on the Pipe Roll as acting for him.

PERCY OF KILDALE now wore five fusils also, as shown in a previous note.

pended to the Barons' letter in 1301, and engraved by Hartshorne. In this splendid seal the lion ramps on the horse's trappings as well as on the shield.

It is possible that the lion was assumed in remembrance of Josceline of Lovaine, differenced from the tinctures of the later dukes of Brabant, or it might be only indirectly allusive to the ducal house, through the lords of Arundel, who descended from queen Adelicia, and perhaps used a lion in reference to her descent. For the sudden change of bearing, made before the acquisition of Alnwick,<sup>6</sup> and having no connection with any lions of Northumberland, does seem to be in extraordinary coincidence with the baron's marriage with a daughter of the earl of Arundel, his lord paramount, and may have been parcel of the bargain. The seals of the two barons are wonderfully similar.

In the 16th century all certain knowledge of the history of the bearing seems to have departed. While some identified it with Brabant (See p. 165), others attributed it to the very earliest Percys of the old stock, "Gernons first named, Brutus' blood of Troy." So we have the blue lion ascribed to "Algernon" in a list of Percy quarterings (Vincent's MSS., 172, Coll. Arm.), and as a device in a pennon of the 16th century. (I. 2, Coll. Arm.)

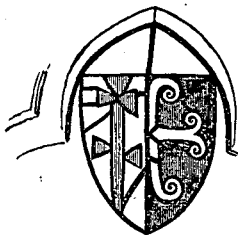
*Blue, five golden fusils?* This coat was probably still occasionally used, and perhaps wholly so in the first days of the baron; for Sir Robert de Plumpton, who died in 1295, whose ancestors had been subfeudatories of the Percys since about 1160, and who was the first to lay aside the device on their early seals—a man riding on a crowned lion—in so doing, substituted the fusils of his lord, differencing each with a red escallop.

CREST.—*A sort of fan*, not peculiar to Percy. Seal of 1301.

ELEANOR FITZ-ALAN, his wife, survived till 1328.

BURIAL.—*Beverley Minister*. She had Leckonfield for her dower. The bond of the vicars choral to celebrate her obit is dated in 1336.

Leland speaks unimpassionedly of the glorious collegiate church of St. John. To him it was but "of a fair uniform making." With the



<sup>6</sup> The story of Bishop Bek's misconduct in this transaction need not be repeated, but I cannot omit placing upon record a curious coat of the episcopal owner of Alnwick, which I saw last year in the west window of Howden north aisle. The cross moline, the coat of which Bek was so ostentatious, is dimidiated with the patriarchal staff of Jerusalem by virtue of his office. The cross moline is white on red; the staff is rose-coloured on a tawny pink ground.

sumptuous monuments, he was more interested. "Besides the tombs of saints, be three tombs most notable on the north side of the quire. (I.) In one of them, with a chapel arched over it, is buried Percy earl of Northumberland and his son, father to the last earl. (II.) In another is buried *Eleanor*, wife to one of the lord Percys. (III.) And in another of *white alabaster*, Idonea lady Percy, wife to one of the lord Percys. (IV.) Under Eleanor's tomb is buried one of the Percys, a priest."

Leland seems to commence his description from the east. He begins with the tomb of the fourth earl, which is still remaining, while its chapel or canopy is known to have been destroyed. The next tomb is the celebrated Percy shrine, and ought to be Eleanor's. I cannot believe that this peerless gem of flowing Decorated work is to be referred to the period after Idonea's death in 1365, a period in which the transitional York choir was erected.<sup>7</sup> Nor, while I would concede that Leland might mistake the material of a highly finished work if it were coloured, can I allow that he would state a freestone monument to be of *white alabaster*. We know that the tomb under the shrine was of grey marble, with the matrices of an early brass<sup>8</sup> in it. It is engraved by Gough, and is said to have been an insertion; but, if so, it must have been a very early one, for a stone coffin and remains were in it.<sup>9</sup> And it stands to reason that the post of honour north of the high altar would first be occupied.

<sup>7</sup> Since writing the above my view is much confirmed. "In the church of Walwick, in Holderness (see Poulson), there is a monument which resembles in a striking manner the great tomb at Beverley. It is supposed to commemorate a provost of Beverley. This provost I believe to be Nicholas de Hugate, who died rector of Walwick in 1338. He was canon of York and provost from 1317 to 1338. This fact may be of use. His will is at Lincoln."—James Raine.

<sup>8</sup> A female figure under a trefoiled canopy consisting of a simple pediment crocketed and finialed. Two angels assisted the buttresses thereof. Around were fourteen shields, and in the margin ran an inscription.

<sup>9</sup> When the choir of the minister was fitted up for service instead of the nave, the tomb under the shrine was removed. "The contents exhibited a stone coffin joined with mortar, 6 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and only 16 in. deep. The body was closely enveloped in lead, so much so as to leave the impression of the body in it, and was enclosed in a wood coffin, which appeared to have been plundered of the ornaments which decorated it. Dr. Hull, who was present, supposes that the arms, legs, and bones, from their magnitude, did not belong to a person above the age of 12 or 14." A Durham penny of Edward III. was also found in removing the tomb.—Scaum's Beverlac.

Dugdale calls this canopy and tomb "Tumulus Matildis comitissæ Northumbriæ filia Willielmi Herbert Comitissæ Pembrochiæ" (Church notes), yet the body in *cloth of gold* attributed to that countess on its discovery in 1678 (MS. note in some copies of the Baronage) scarcely coincides with the observations of Dr. Hull. Maud Herbert was the 4th earl's countess, and the ascription of the tomb to her is, of course, quite untenable.

Thus I should have been disposed, on the documentary evidences and general probabilities, to have given the shrine to Eleanor Fitz-Alan; but the heraldic proofs are remarkable. On the south or principal front we have four coats. One of them is borne by a *lady*. The others, and all those on the other side of the canopy, are held by figures of knights, highly finished, and evidently portraits. This one lady, above whose head rises an iris ornament, like the upper half of a fleur-de-lis, has the wimple of the reigns of Edward I. and II., and the knights have mail and surcoat of the like date, no jupon.<sup>10</sup> For the appearance of the coat of France and England, which were first quartered in 1340, I can only account by a lapse of time between the deceased's death and the erection of her memorial. Eleanor died in 1328, the bond of the vicars choral to her executors to celebrate her obit is not dated until 1336, and the execution of so costly a monument might well reach over 1340. Now the shield which the lady holds has a chief only, emblazoned by Torr, who probably saw colour,<sup>11</sup> as Silver, a blue chief, for 'Lord Clun.' Modern writers have stated the field to be chequy, misled by the quatre-foiled diaper, which is not alternately raised as in the chequy of Warren above it. The chief is of flowing diaper. The coat is given to Fitz-Alan ancient, lords of Clun (Eyton's Shropshire), to Clun, and to Saluce, the name of Eleanor's sister-in-law (Gen. Arm). The next coat above is the chequy of Warren's heiress, the wife of Eleanor's nephew. Opposite, to the east, is Old France and England, probably a complimentary badge of loyalty, as in Lumley and Hilton castles. The king, however, was literally a cousin of the Warrens, and we find the next baron Percy bequeathing to the earl of Arundel a cup enamelled with the arms of France and England. (1 Test. Ebor., 59.) Below this is a coat blazoned by Torr as Purple, a golden lion rampant. The purple has evidently been the red of Arundel, or Fitz-Alan modern.<sup>12</sup> All one side of the tomb may therefore be considered as having reference to Fitz-Alan. The other side has to the east Clifford, referring to Eleanor's daughter-in-law Idonea, and above that coat Torr again emblazons Purple, a golden lion rampant. To the west he has

<sup>10</sup> The whole tomb requires most careful drawing and engraving. Gough's figures are stiff and inexact. And, in these evil days of *restoration*, every genuine thing of beauty should be perpetuated on paper *at once*.

<sup>11</sup> I think what I saw of colour was more modern than Torr's time, and I cannot remember whether it corresponded with his note.

<sup>12</sup> LE CONTE D'ARONDELL ET DE WARREN.—Quarterly—1 and 4, red, a golden lion rampant; 2 and 3, chequy, gold and blue. (Willement's Roll, inter 1392-7.) The golden lion on a red field was borne by Richard earl of Arundel at Karlaverok in 1300.

Silver, a blue lion rampant, and under it Blue, a silver lion rampant. The last but one coat may be Brus, but it more probably is Percy, the gold having disappeared. These lions are all on richly-flowered diaper, whereas the Fitz-Alan shield on the other side is plain. The Clifford coat is borne by a knight, differing from the rest in having very open armour of annulets. Each group of four is fastened by an interlacing annulet in the centre. We have possibly a reference to the Vipont annulets so proudly cherished by the Cliffords.

Leland's expression, "*under Eleanor's tomb*," applied to the priest's burial, must be construed by the wish of George Percy, rector of Rothbury in 1474, "to be buried in the north aisle *beside (juxta)* the tomb of lady Eleanor de Percy."<sup>13</sup> The effigy in the north transept of the minster attributed to George Percy does not seem to belong to him, whether it is *in situ* or not. It was in its present place, and on its present altar tomb, when Dugdale visited the minster in 1641, "in boreali parte ecclesiæ murum orientem versus,"<sup>14</sup> but he does not attribute it, as he does the other Percy tombs. The bearings, such as the maunch, are of the drawing of the 14th century, and *Old France* is quartered with England. Out of 19 shields, only one, a lion rampant, in an obscure position, can be attributed to Percy. We look in vain for Clifford, Lucy, old Percy, or the Neville cross of the prebendary's own mother. Warren and Lancaster, if by the labelled arms of England Lancaster is meant, may come in, but the bend of Scrope and the three legs of Man, being together, and four large collared birds like Cornish choughs at the foot of the robes, would rather refer to the Scrope family. As the arms have been given very inaccurately, I subjoin my notes of them,<sup>15</sup> to

<sup>13</sup> "And in Beverley minster the said George was prebendary, and there he is buried and daily had in memory."—Peeris.

<sup>14</sup> "By the chappell door [*i. e.* of a little chappell in the north isle of the cross body] lyes an old monument whereon is cutt the solid portraiture of a man."—Torr.

<sup>15</sup> The effigy lies upon, but is much shorter than, an altar tomb of Decorated work in the east chapel of the north transept, and, consequently, a space at the foot of the figure is unoccupied. In Gough's time there was an aperture in it which disclosed the stone coffin lying inside. The arms are as follow:—

I. *On the collar of the chasuble, over the left shoulder.* 1. Three lions passant guardant. *England.* 2. A bend between two double roses. II. *On the maniple, running from the top.* 1. A chevron, with a bird (Cornish chough?) in base. The upper part of the shield is hidden. 2. A bend. *Scrope?* or *Mauley?* There is a similar coat on the armorial gateway at Alnwick, said, I know not why, to be for Tison. 3. The three legs of *Man*. [Sir William le Scrope, earl of Wiltshire, purchased the kingdom of Man from the earl of Salisbury. Oliver refers this crest to the grant of the isle to the first earl of Northumberland, in 1 Hen. IV.]. 4. A maunch. *Conyers?* [Oliver gives this coat to Hastings as a quartering of the earl of Kent, the husband of a daughter of the second earl, but Kent's own arms are wanting.]. 5. A bend engrailed between two cottises. There is something like a

aid in a judgment what earlier priest, Percy, Scrope, or otherwise, is commemorated.

**HENRY DE PERCY** their son, 1315-1353. Called the *Third*, [as] *Lord de Percy*, but *Second*, [as] *Lord of Alnwick*. (Chron. Mon. de Alnewyke.) The succession begins with Henry 1245-72, there being great doubt whether Henry, son of Josceline de Lovaine, survived his mother.

**BURIAL.**—*Alnwick Abbey*. "At Alnwiike lieth in the monastery." (Peiris.) "In the said abbey honorably buried." (Chron. Mon. de Alnewyke, which states that he had great affection for the abbey towards the end of his life.) In his will of 1349 he desired burial in Salley abbey. His statue is in the west front of York minister, (restored) holding a piece of timber as benefactor.

**ARMS.**—*A lion rampant*. Seal, describing him as 'senior,' 1347. (Surtees, Seals, ix., 3, Raine's North Durham, app. No. 793.) Entrance to the inner baly at Alnwick. John Nevil's tomb in Durham Cathedral. He leaves to his son Henry a vessel for salt, with the arms of Percy and Arundel. (1 Test. Ebor., 59.)

*Blue, five golden fusils in fess*. "Henry Percy porte de azure ove une fesse endentee d'or." Roll not earlier than 1337, and chiefly relating to the north. (2 Coll. Top. 320.) The beautiful secretum, said to have been used by one Robert de Percy in 1308 and 1317, may be mentioned here. (Edmondson, and Hartshorne, fig. 12.) The baron leaves to his heir all the tapestry for the hall of *the ancient arms of Percy*. (1 Test. Ebor., 59.) The fusils also appear to decorate the mantling of his helmet. Seal of 1347 ut supra.

crescent or horn in the sinister chief point. The dexter part of the shield is gone. 6. Chequy. *Warren*. 7. Three lions passant guardant, with a label of three points. *Lancaster*? III. *On the foot of the alb*. *First row*. 1. On the commencement of a bend, a mullet of six points in the dexter chief. The rest of the shield is under the stole. *Hotham*? In the east window of the south choir transept in York Minster, among a variety of Scrope of Masham insignia, there is the coat, Silver, a black bend charged with three golden mullets pierced. (Browne.) 2. A bar, in chief three roundels. This has strangely been called chequy. The bar is hardly a fess, it is nearer the chief. 3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Semeé of fleurs-de-ly, the stone between the fleurs not cut away. A similar appearance of a fret sometimes occurs in the arms of France in glass. 2 and 3. Three lions passant guardant. Most of the upper portion of this shield is hidden by the chasuble. *Old France and England*. 4. A lion rampant. *Percy*? 5. Hidden by the stole. IV. *Second row*. 1. A fess between two chevrons inverted, and joined in the form of W in chief, and one chevron inverted in base. *Fitz-Walter*? 2. Defaced. Gough blanks this shield in his text, but draws it like three shells. 3. A chevron between three escallops. 4. Three water bougets. *Ros*. The earl of Wiltshire's grandmother was a Ros. 5. A fess between three boars' heads. The birds on the hem are noticed in the text.

CREST.—*On a chapeau a lion passant.* Ibid. Its first appearance. The tail of the noble beast sweeps down as in the royal seals of the period.

SUPPORTERS? *Two lions rampant?* Secretum of 1308 and 1317 ut supra.

IDONEA DE CLIFFORD, his wife, died 1365. (Called *Imania* in his will, but Idonea in other evidences.)

BURIAL.—*Beverley Minster.* “Lady Ydondye his wife, which was circumspect and wise, in Beverley minster is tombed in right costly wise. And at the same minster she founded a chantry men may see.” (Peeris.) “In the exequies of Lady Idonea Percy, the ordinance in that behalf is to continue according to ancient usage.” (Archbp. Arundel’s ordinances for Beverley, 1391, 2 Scaum, 574.) “And in another of white alabaster, Idonea lady Percy, wife to one of the lord Percys.” (Leland.)

There is no tomb to correspond with this description, nor does Dugdale mention one. (Church notes.) It might either stand against a chapel behind the Percy shrine, or nearer to the west under an arch of the choir. If the effigy only was of alabaster, the rest of the tomb may possibly still be in the church, though grievously misplaced. “In the body of the church stands an ancient monument, called ‘The Virgin’s Tomb,’ because two virgin sisters lie buried there, who gave the town a piece of land.” (Gibson’s Camden.) This monument (accompanied with its tradition) remains between two of the southern piers of the nave, and perhaps is made up of two tombs. A plain altar is surmounted by a grey slab, upon which rests another altar presenting a dado of Early English, or very early Decorated date, and upon this is another slab. But over all this is a graceful Decorated canopy of freestone; less imposing than the Percy shrine, but still very richly and cunningly carved. It does not fit its place very well, and its width suits the altar tomb of Edward III.’s time, which now stands in the north transept, and is partially covered with the priestly effigy. The figure is much shorter than the tomb; in fact Gough shows an aperture between the feet of the priest and the end of the tomb, disclosing a stone coffin inside. The tomb might once be surmounted by the effigy of Idonea, and shadowed by the canopy now in the nave. It bears, however, marks of an independent canopy or hearse.

HENRY DE PERCY, 1353-1368, called *The Fourth* as Lord de Percy, but *The Third* as Lord of Alnwick. (Chron. Mon. de Alnwyke.)

BURIAL.—*Alnwick Abbey*, beside Mary Plantagenet, his first wife, who died in 1362. (Ibid.) Her arms, those of England, with a label of five points, are on the inner entrance of Alnwick Castle.



ARMS.—*A lion rampant*.<sup>16</sup> Seal of 1355. (Hartshorne, No. 13.)

SUPPORTERS?—*Two herons* are looking from the shield. They are scarcely true supporters.

HENRY DE PERCY, 1368-1407. Called *the Fifth* as Lord de Percy, and *Fourth* as Lord of Alnwick. (Chron. Mon. de Alnewyke.) The words "..... *Perci quinti*" also occur on a seal given to 1372 (Hartshorne, fig. 11), and the inscription on another of 1376 should apparently read "*Sigillum Henrici quinti domini de Perci*." (Hartshorne, fig. 16.) He became *Earl of Northumberland* in 1377, and after his marriage with Maude Lucy, is styled *Lord of Cockermouth* (Seals) or of *Lucy*. (Willement's Roll of Arms inter 1392-1397.) His soubriquet was "*the Crescent*." (Gower. Harl. MS. 6291.)

He was in "*The Conspiracy of the Three Henries*," viz. Harry Bolingbroke, himself, and his son Hotspur, which hurled Richard II. from the throne. In his after career against his idol, "Owen Glendör and the earl of March and the Percys were greatly abused and deceived by a Welsh prophecy, who made them to believe that King Henry was the Moldewarpe cursed of God's own mouth, and that they three were the Dragon, the Lyon, and the Wolfe, which should devide this realm between them by the prophecy of Mawmot Marlyn." (Grafton.)<sup>16</sup>

BURIAL.—*York Minster*. "The body of the said earl of Northumberland in Yorke Minster doth lie, at the right hand of the high altar, right honorably." (Peeris. Harl. MS., 692.) To this first earl must be attributed a noble statue which until 1829 stood at the east end of the choir of York Minster. He was represented in a mail gorget and a mantle, and on his arm was the emblem of his being a benefactor of the church. (Brown's York Minster, 277.) His effigy appears in two of his numerous seals, 1386 and 1400. (Hartshorne, fig. 14, and Surtees, Seals, pl. viii. fig. 1.)

ARMS.—*A lion rampant*, with a label of three points, the shield borne

<sup>16</sup> THOMAS PERCY, bishop of Norwich, the baron's brother. *Arms*. A lion rampant within a bordure, a common distinction of ecclesiastics. Seal 35 Ed. III. (Dashwood's Sigilla Antiqua, pl. xiv. fig. 4. Hartshorne.)—*Badge*. A double rose? (Introduced near the head of the seal.)

<sup>16</sup> *Hotspur*. — Sometimes he [Glendower] angers me,  
With telling of the Moldwarp and the Ant,  
Of dreamer Merlin, and his prophecies;  
And of a Dragon, and a finless Fish,  
A clipt-winged Griffin, and a moulting Raven,  
A couching Lion, and a ramping Cat;  
And such a deal of skimble-skamble stuff,  
As puts me from my faith.—(1 King Hen. IV., iii. 2.)

by a lion's gamb issuing from clouds. Seal in his father's lifetime, appended to a warrant of 1363. (Raine's North Durham, Appendix, No. 701. Surtees, Seals, ix, 2. Hartshorne, p. 282. Gutta Percha impression furnished by Mr. Way, See White's Otterburn, p. 73.) In the engravings the points of the label are omitted.

*The same*, without the difference. Seal (Surtees, ix, 1), date unknown, but, judging from the design, probably soon after the death of the previous baron. Seals ascribed to 1372, 1376, and 1386. (Hartshorne, figs. 11, 16, and 14.) Shield on the gateway of Lumley Castle, to crenelate which the license was granted in 1389. The two last authorities were after the earl's marriage with Maud Lucy, which took place between 1381, when Gilbert de Umfrevil died, and 1383-4. (Dugd. from Claus. 7 Ric. II. m. 22.) On the gateway tower at Coker mouth Castle, in the centre, are the following shields. 1. Umfreville. 2. Two bars, for Multon. 3. Three lucies or pike-fish, for Lucy. 4. The lion of Percy. 5. Nevil. Maud Lucy really was a Multon, the name and arms of Lucy having been derived from an heiress in the 13th century.

*Gold, a blue lion rampant*, for Percy, quartering *Red, three silver lucies or pike-fish*, for Lucy. Willement's Roll, inter 1392-1397. Seal, 1397 and 1400. (Retrospective Review, N.S., i. 113, Surtees, Seals, viii. 1; Raine's No. Dm. App., No. 792.) The celebrated settlement, by which this quartered coat was rendered compulsory on the earl's descendants, for whose sake the heirs in blood of Lucy were sacrificed, is recorded on the Fine Roll of Michaelmas term, 8 Ric. II., 1384, and is amply recited in the Cumberland inquest after Maude's death, 21, Sep. 22 Ric. II., 1398, as follows:—

“The jurors say, that the said Matildis was seised jointly with the said surviving earl in her demesne as of fee tail by fine, with the king's licence, of the castle and honour of Cokermouth [&c., &c.]. To hold to the same Henry and Matildis and the heirs male issuing from their bodies, of our lord the king and his heirs, by the services therefore due and accustomed. So that, if the same Henry and Matildis shall die without an heir male of their bodies, then all the premises shall remain wholly to the heirs issuing from the body of the said Matildis. So that, if the said Matildis shall die without an heir of her body, then all the premises shall remain wholly to Henry Percy, son of the said earl, and the heirs male from his body issuing. So that *he* and his said heirs male do wear the arms of the said earl, which are of gold with one lion rampant of azure (*que sunt de auro cum uno leone de azuro rampante*), quartered with the arms of Lucy, which consist of gules with three silver lucys (*que de goulis cum tribus lucys argenteis consistunt*),”<sup>17</sup> in all

<sup>17</sup> “Feld gules, three fyses argent.”—Harl. MS., 692.

standards, pennons, coats of arms, and in all other armories, which usually are fit to be adorned with pictured cognizances of arms, as often as they shall wish to show cognizances of arms in warlike acts or elsewhere. So that, if the same Henry, son of the said earl, shall die without an heir male from his body issuing, then after the death of the same Henry, son of the said earl, all the premises shall remain to Thomas Percy, knight, brother of the said earl and the heirs male from his body issuing. The said Matildis died on Wednesday next before the feast of our Lord's nativity last past. And William de Melton, knight, is her proper heir,<sup>18</sup> to wit, the son of Joan de Melton, sister of Sir Thomas de Lucy, father of the said Matildis, and the said William is of the age of 40 years and upwards."<sup>19</sup>

The condition did not take effect during Maud Lucy's lifetime, for until her death without issue, no absolute estate tail vested in the Percys. There is no documentary obligation upon the earl himself to quarter. It was not perhaps considered necessary to bind him to what he would generally be already doing without constraint as Lord de Lucy.<sup>20</sup>

The account of the Percy and Lucy transaction by Peeris is worth repeating, first, because it disposes of the very unintelligible descent of Prudhoe, commonly given through the *widow* of Umfrevil, and, secondly, for a curious but perhaps unfounded distinction made between the right to transmit arms with and without the name.

The said sixth [fourth] Henry lord Percy had the seventh [fifth] Henery, whom to Elizabeth, earl of Anguish' daughter and heir,<sup>21</sup> he did marry. And, to the same Henery and Elizabeth, the said earl of Anguish, that noble lord, gave the lordship of Prudhoo with the appurtenances, *as fair evidences do record*, and to the foresaid Henery and his heirs for evermore,<sup>22</sup> whether he had issue or none by the said lady

<sup>18</sup> The Meltons in after times quartered the Lucy coat. Unless some stray estates of Lucy fell to them, they were hardly justified in so doing in the primitive days of heraldry. "Sir William Melton, knight, couzen and next heire of the said countesse, never had the said armes."—*Treatise of the Nobility* upon a debate of the barony of Abergavenny, 1642.

<sup>19</sup> The original Latin may be seen in 2 Nic. and Burn, 125.

<sup>20</sup> MONSR. THOMAS PERCY. Gold, a blue lion rampant. (Willement's Roll of Arms, inter 1392-1397.) This is the earl's brother, afterwards earl of Worcester. His seal in 1393 also had the lion without apparent difference; but Vincent (on Brooke, p. 609) places a red crescent on the lion. Perhaps it was thought, as the earl now always quartered Lucy, and his sons had specific differences, that Sir Thomas, who was of considerable influence, might wear the whole arms without inconvenience.

<sup>21</sup> Her brother Robert, who married Margaret Percy, the earl's sister, in 14 Edw. III., died issueless in his father's lifetime.—Dugd.

<sup>22</sup> On the early seal of this Percy (Surtees, ix. 1), the shield hangs from a branch in full bloom, on which a popinjay is perched. The flowers are cinquefoil. Can they possibly have reference to the famous cinquefoil of Umfrevil, "the flower of the North?"

Elizabeth, his daughter. But or these marriages were made completely, Elizabeth departed a virgin to God's mercy. Then afterwards Margret, the lord Nvill's daughter, his second wife, married he; by whom he had issue three sons, whose names be Henry the eighth, Raph the second, and the third Thomas. Margret died, and after her, as fortun'd the case, he married Maud, countess of Anguesh, his third wife, which mother was to Elizabeth his first wife. And by the said Maud forth-withall the lord Lucy lands by her gift came to him all. So this noble man, if ye wisely regard, had fair lands and possessions great, first by Elizabeth the daughter, and by Maud her mother afterward. Of the which no law may his heirs defeat. . . . . This said lady Maud Lucy, as I understand, married herself conditionally to the, foresaid seventh [fifth] Henry, first earl of Northumberland, as to say, that the lord Percy should bear continually, the blew lion and the lucies silver in his arms quarterly. *Her name he might not take, issue none had she.* Therefore she did bind him to bear her arms, as in his arms ye may see. The honour of Cockermouth came by her: "She gave it freely to him and to his heirs, as by the law she might, bearing the foresaid arms of her, in memory, with the blew lyon, the Braband arms, quarterly."

CREST.—*On a chapeau, a lion statant.* It occurs on the gateway of Lumley castle about 1389, and was formerly above the effigy of the earl on the east front of York Minster. (Brown.)

SUPPORTERS.—In the early seal (Surtees, ix. 1) *bears* (?) fill up the vacant spaces of the seal at the sides of the shield. In that of 1372 (Hartshorne, fig. 11), the shield is between two *falcons* (?) endorsed, but turning their heads to bite it. These are scarcely genuine supporters. Two lions guardant on Hotspur's seal come nearer to the later usage.

WAR-CRY.—*Percy! Percy!* Used at the battle of Otterburn. "The English arrived, and mistook, at their entrance, the huts of the servants (of the Scots) for those of their masters. They forced their way into the camp, which was, however, tolerably strong, shouting out, *Percy! Percy!*"—"Sir Henry and Sir Ralph Percy, indignant for the affront the earl of Douglas had put on them, by conquering their pennon, and desirous of meeting him, hastened to the place from which the sounds [of Douglas! Douglas!] came, calling out, '*Percy! Percy!*'" (Froissart.)—"Et clamant mille, Percy que, et Georgius ille." (Barry's old poem in Fordun.)—"Now, A Douglas! was the cry; now, *A Percy!* rent the sky." (Drayton.)

*Esperance! Percy!* Used at the battle of Shrewsbury. (Hall. Hollinshead.)—"Now, *Esperance! Percy!* and set on."—"That roan shall be my throne; well, I will back him straight. *Esperance!* Bid

Butler lead him forth unto the park." (Shakspeare.)—"As still the people cried, *A Percy Espirance*." (Drayton.)

"Add therefore this to *Esperance my word*,  
Who causeth bloodshed shall not escape the sword."

(Mirror for Magistrates, 1574.)

BADGES.—*A white lion (guardant?)* The old ballad on the battle of Otterburn, supposed to be not later than Henry VI.'s time, thus enumerates the standards and pennons:—

The Blodye Hart in the Douglas armes, hys standerde stode on hye;  
That every man myght full well knowe: by syde stode Starres thre:  
The *Whyte Lyon* on the Ynglysh parte, forsoth as I you sayne;  
The Lucetts and the Cressawnts both: the Skotts faught them agayne.

There is in the official seals of succeeding earls, as wardens of the marches, a lion holding a banner. On the Lion Tower of Warkworth castle, which for both architectural and heraldic reasons cannot be placed earlier than in the fourth earl's period, we have a crescent round its neck, and the same appearance occurs on the signet of the second earl. This lion is always distinguishable from the blue one by being guardant, facing the spectator. Probably it was of an official origin. In York Minster the white lion with a crescent adorned a little golden rood. "*Una parva crux de auro cum crucifixo et ymagine B. Mariæ et S. Johannis cum leone albo ac uno le cressaunt, cum corona in medio.*" (Raine's York Fabric Rolls, 218.) In the earl's seal of 1400 he tramples a lion. (Surtees, Seals, viii. 1.) "As for the Percy family, one of their ancient badges or cognizances was a *white lion statant*." (Bp. Percy.) In Vincent's MS., among other Percy crests and badges, there is a silver lion passant guardant, ducally *crowned* in gold; but "*Lysley*" is written above it, and consequently it had not vested in the first earl's time.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> The "two lions fighting tearing one another" given by Drayton as the badge of the Northumbrians in the muster before the battle of Agincourt evidently refer to the device of the Howards after the fight of Flodden, the white lion of Albini trampling the red one of Scotland's monarch.

Of Scotland ye have lost the flower;  
The White Lion rampant of mood,  
He raged, and rent out your heart blood;  
He the white, and you the red,  
The white there struck the red stark dead.—(Skelton.)

Hollinshead states that after the battle, the earl of Surrey gave to his servants this cognizance to wear on the left arm—a white lion standing over a red lion, and tearing the same red lion with his paws—

For who, in field or foray slack,  
Saw the Blanch Lion e'er give back.—(Scott.)

*A locket.* The next item in the ballad writer's enumeration is "lucetts," supposed by Bp. Percy to allude to the lucies of Lucy. But the latter do not, I think, occur as badges with the Percys, for the fusils and fishes on Hedgley cross are hardly removed from arms. There is a parallel passage in a much later production, one on Floddon field.

The Moone that day did shine full bright,  
And the *Luce-head* that day was full bent,  
The Red Cressent did blinde the Scots' sight.

But this is only a singular coincidence, being exactly explained by other lines—

Sir William Percy and Lord Ogle both came,  
And Sir William Gascoyne theyr cosyn here was hee.

Ogle had red crescents and Gascoyne wore a demi-luce's head, the Lucys never. What then was the 'lucett' disported by the Percy with the 'cressaunt'? A locket, surely—that mysterious bearing so continually in association with the never-waning crescent, and variously named fetters, shackles, shacklebolt, and manacle. The Northumbrians call it "the fetherlocks or gyves." (M. A. Denham.) As generally drawn, it resembles the swivel in the Ironmonger's arms, in its recent form,<sup>24</sup> and is very different from the fetherlock of York. It is said to occur on the tiles of Salley or Fountains, or both, but I cannot detect it in Harland's plate of the former, and the Ripon antiquaries are unable to find it in the latter. It is, however, probably a genuine Percy badge, for it occurs for the first time on Hotspur's seal, and alone. The Glossary of Heraldry gives 'locket' as a synonyme of many of the names given above. We have a very satisfactory explanation of the word in Johnson—"a small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament." The great lexicographer quotes *Hudibras* in allusion to the more unpleasant manacles of criminals:—

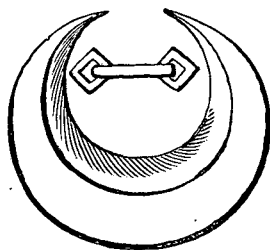


That other virtuous school of lashing,  
Where knights are kept in narrow lists,  
With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists.

And the word is perfectly applicable to prison arrangements, but the Percys viewed their badge in the gentler sense, for it occurs, evidently intentionally, as the breast clasp of an angel on the heraldic window which accompanies the fourth earl's tomb at Beverley, and most of the instances are altogether inappropriate to the circling a leg or an arm. The subjoined example is from the badges, *temp.* Hen. VIII., in Harl. MS. 4632. In the fifth earl's

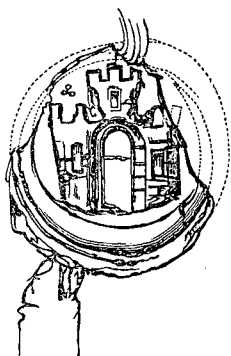
<sup>24</sup> Their grant depicts the swivels differently.

time we shall find the badge called a *turret*, an old word for a fastener which turns, here applied more particularly, as it would seem, to the cross piece or swivel of the locket in its more usual shape.



*A crescent.* The last badge in the ballad is the celebrated one which decks the earl's pennon in his seal of 1400 (Surtees, *Seals*, viii. 1), and gave him a soubriquet. On the seal of 1386 he has hands of crescents over his armour. (Hartshorne, fig. 14, and inf. of Mr. Way.)

*A crescent, nearly surrounding a castle.* This appears on the earl's shrievalty seal in 1396. (Capheaton archives.) It is here engraved.



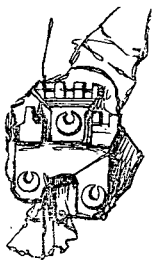
The design is that of the "*Sigillum officii Henrici de Percy comitis ac vicomitis Northumbriæ*," used in 1375 on a document in Mr. Tho. Bell's collections (Hartshorne, p. 300), but some slight alterations in detail are rather more decided than mere degrees of preservation. Judging from the entire absence of heraldry and honours of Lucy,<sup>25</sup> I am disposed to date the making of the larger seal of 1386, in which the earl rests on a mighty sword, perhaps that of the earldom, between his creation in 1377 and 1384, in which year he had committed to him the shrievalty of Northumberland

and custody of the Castle of Newcastle. All his lands, present and future, were to be held "*sub honore comitali, et tamquam parcella dicti comitatus*." The Earl, as already mentioned, was himself alluded to as "*the Crescent*." Bishop Percy quotes a pedigree of Henry VII's time, in which a very remote and romantic connection between the Percys and the Moon is given.—

—Gernons fyrst named Brutys bloude of Troy;  
Which valiantly fyghtynge in the land of *Persè*  
At pointe terrible ayance the miscreants on nyght,  
An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old bookys reherse;  
In hys scheld did schyne a *MONÈ* veryfying her lyght,  
Which to all the ooste gave a perfyte syght,  
To vaynquys his enemys, and to deth them persue;  
And therefore the *Perses* the *cressant* doth renew.

<sup>25</sup> It is a coincidence that a mercantile family of Antwerp and London, called *Lucy*, bore, Azure, a crescent argent. (Guillim and Burke.) Torr in his description of Goodramgate church, York, gives the same coat for *Lucce*. Is there some pun connected with *light*? The Ogles acquired a badge of Maude Percy's house through Melton and Darcy, a sun in splendour on a wreath of gold and red, "*Lucy by Darcy*." (Vincent's MS. 173.)

And I think I have seen variorum statements that the badge was assumed in consequence of the first William de Percy taking a celebrated Saracen prisoner in his crusade, or for having taken the standard of the infidels.<sup>26</sup> Much might be said on the mythology of the widely spread symbol of the moon, but a perusal of Péeris' metrical Chronicle of the Percys will cure any one of dependence on the stories contained in Tudor pedigrees for early descents. It seems very probable that the crescent has reference to the earldom of Northumberland.<sup>27</sup> There was still a nominal connection between counties and earldoms, and the crescent is conspicuous upon a shrievalty seal of Northumberland



wholly unconnected with the Percys, on a receipt given in Sep., 23 H. VI. (1444), by John Heron of Chipchase, esq., sheriff of Northumberland, to Sir William Swynburn of Great Heton, for 28 s. of green wax owing by him to the king in the time of the said John the sheriff of the county aforesaid, in the year 22 Hen. VI., "In witness whereof the seal of the office of sheriff is appended." (Capheaton archives.) The device is a castle as before, *with three crescents upon it.*

<sup>26</sup> "For thou his harper art I ween; I see gleam on thy vest  
Thy paly, cusped, silver moon, the Saracen's proud crest.  
His ancestor, in fell crusade, for England's powerful king,  
Fought manfully, and did from thence that Syrian trophy bring."  
(W. Richardson's ballad of Hotspur.)

"The minstrels of thy noble house, all clad in robes of blue,  
With silver crescents on their arms, attend in order due.....  
They sung how in the conqueror's fleet Lord William shipped his powers,  
And gained a fair young Saxon bride with all her lands and towers.  
Then journeying to the Holy Land, there bravely fought and died:  
And first the silver crescent wan, some Paynim soldan's pride.  
(Bp. Percy's Hermit of Warkworth.)

<sup>27</sup> The only previous entry faintly coincident with such a badge, is in the register of Salley Abbey, which records its foundation by William lord Percy on the 8th ides of January, 1147, "on the first day of the moon." I am unable to state the date of the entry; and if there is any allusion in it, it will be to the emblem of the patron saint, Mary the Virgin. The occurrences of the badge in the abbey are not earlier than the 15th century. Among the sculptured stones which have been built into the front of the second gateway is one (perhaps inverted) bearing two crescents and some foliage. "On the inner side of the same wall are three crescents, one above and two be-

low a wavy line."—Harland's Hist. Acc. of Salley Abbey, 1853.

The mere want of early examples of the crescent is not, however, conclusive. Badges before the time of Richard II. are not common, and no drawing of the Percy locket occurs before Hotspur's seal contains it.



Tradition, erroneous in its details, but perhaps arising in some remembrance of the Saxon kingdom and earldom of Northumbria, seems also to have dimly transmitted the idea that the crescent had an official or territorial origin. Percy, the trunkmaker, who placed great reliance on the possession of a mole in the shape of a half-moon upon his body in support of his claims, quotes an apochryphal history from Sir William<sup>28</sup> Churchill's *Divi Britannici*, published in 1675, fo. 127, to the effect, that, "upon a tripartine exchange," the counties from Trent to the northward fell to the lot of the Percies, in memory whereof they adopted a Half-moon for their cognizance, that being the geographical form of the said jurisdiction.<sup>29</sup> Shakspeare uses a similar story in illustrating the rebellion which led to the battle of Shrewsbury.<sup>30</sup>

We shall hereafter find a more than usually intimate connection between the white lion, the crescent, and the motto *Esperance*; and in the Percy's earlier and more sunny days his hopes were not belied. "*Prædictus Henricus quintus post obitum patris sui in honoribus fama et dominiis crescebat valde.*" (*Chron. Mon. de Alnewyke.*)

The crescent is worn round the great lion at Warkworth, exactly as the Celtic torque was round the necks of men. And curiously enough, we have in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* the entry, "a cressent abowte the nek, *torqueo, torquis, lunula.*" *Lunula* is elsewhere explained as an ornament for a woman's neck, shaped like the moon, "*Anglicè, an ouche or barre.*"

<sup>28</sup> Father to the great duke of Marlborough.

<sup>29</sup> Craik's *Romance of the Peerage*, 299.

<sup>30</sup> *Mortimer*. England, from Trent, and Severn, hitherto,  
By south and east is to my part assigned :  
All westward, Wales, beyond the Severn shore,  
And all the fertile land within that bound  
To Owen Glendower; and dear coz, to you  
The remnant northward, lying off from Trent.  
And our indentures tripartite are drawn.

*Hotspur*. Methinks my portion, north from Burton here,  
In quantity equals not one of yours :  
See, how this river comes me cranking in,  
And cuts me, from the best of all my land  
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.  
I'll have the current in this place damned up :  
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run  
In a new channel, fair and evenly :  
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,  
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. . . . .

*Glendower*. Come, you shall have Trent turned. —  
The moon shines fair, you may away by night :  
I will go haste the writer.—(1 K. Hen. IV., iii. 1.)

The position that the crescent points to Northumberland derives a fresh interest from the remarkable fact that the crescent had been distinctive in the old Saxon territory of that name. It was a peculiar mark of the Northumbrian mint at York. The evidences of this are gathered together by Mr. Shepherd in the Archæological Institute's York volume. It is curious that the pellets in squares or triangles, such as one sees in the shrievalty seal of 1386, were also distinctively abundant on the coins of those moneyers who used the crescent. I note such coincidences, knowing not what they are worth. Among the badges of the ducal house of York we find a lion within a crescent, "*luna ex-crescens, in cuius medio leo incedens*" (Insignia Edwardi regis, 1 Lel. Coll., 619), the two objects used also by the Percys. The lion, however, was in right of the dignity of March.

MARGARET DE NEVIL, his first wife, died in 1372. Her brother, John lord Nevil, the hero of Nevil's Cross, married her husband's aunt Maud. Hence the alternate arms of Percy on his tomb at Durham.

BURIAL.—UNKNOWN. But unless it can be made to appear that the very late or transitional Decorated work at Warkworth Hermitage is wholly incompatible, even in the hands of an old country workman who slowly changed his styles, with the date of her death, the bull's head will identify her with the lady there commemorated in effigy, with her weeping husband at her feet. Mr. Hartshorne thinks that there is nothing in the architecture at variance with the details that prevailed from 1351 to 1368, only four years short of Margaret Nevil's death. She was mother of Hotspur.

HENRY DE PERCY (Hotspur), his son and heir-apparent, slain 1403. Called *Henry the Sixth* (Chron. Mon. de Alnewyke), and more commonly *Harry Hotspur*. "Called by the French and Scots *Harre Hatesporre*, because in the silence of unseasonable night, of quiet sleep to others who were at rest, he unweariedly took pains against his enemies, as if heating his spurs, which we call *Hatesporre*." "For while others were given to sleep, he was wont to watch over the enemy." (Knighton, 2696, 2728.) "*Henry, Hatspur vulgariter nuncupatus.*" (2 Fordun, 405.) "For his sharp quickness, and speediness at need, Henry Hottespur he was called indeed." (Peeris.) "*Quem Scotti vocaverunt Hatespur propter innatum sibi probitatem.*" (2 Lel. Coll., 382.)

He was one of the *Three Henries*, "when the pale-faced moon looked bloody on the earth of Richard," whose renunciation ends with

"Præsentibus Henrico duce Lancastriæ, Henrico de Perciaco comite de Northumberland, et Henrico filio suo, &c." (2 Fordun, 427.)

BURIAL.—*York Minster*, near his father. After "young Harry Percy's *spur was cold*" (Shakspeare), his lady gathered his severed limbs, and "in *Yorke Minster* this most honorable knight by the first earl his father lieth openly in sight." (Peeris.) Their effigies have long disappeared. Truly it would have been a delight to gather from the medieval artist's portraiture all the idea that could be given of one who thought "it were an easy task to pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon." (Shakspeare.)



ARMS.—*Percy, differenced by a label of three points gules.* (Willement's Roll, inter 1392-7.)<sup>31</sup>

*Percy and Lucy quarterly, differenced by a label of three points.* This coat is found between 1399 and 1403, on a seal exhibited by the Rev.



Henry Curwen at the Carlisle Congress in 1859, and was probably adopted by Hotspur on the death of Maud Lucy, when, for want of her issue, the entail was reduced into certainty.

SUPPORTERS.—*Two lions guardant* are endorsed to the shield in the same seal.

BADGE.—*A locket.* The shield hangs from this badge in the seal, where it first ap-

pears. The absence of the crescent strongly indicates the connection of the latter with the earldom.

WAR-CRIES.—*Percy! Percy!—Esperance!*<sup>32</sup> *Percy!* See the evidences under his father.

<sup>31</sup> MONSR. RAUFF PERCY. Percy charged on the shoulder with a mullet of the field. (Willement's Roll.) This was Hotspur's brother.

<sup>32</sup> *Hastings.* — Our supplies live largely in the hope Of great Northumberland, whose bosom burns With an incensed fire of injuries.

*Bardolph.* — Conjecture, expectation, and surmise Of aids uncertain, should not be admitted.

*Abp. York.* 'Tis very true, Lord Bardolph; for indeed It was young Hotspur's case at Shrewsbury.

HENRY PERCY, SECOND EARL, 1407-1455. Called *Henry de Percy the Third*.—*Henry Percy the third of this name earl of Northumberland*. (2 Fordun, 439, 448.) The Scotch author comprises Hotspur in the enumeration, calling him plainly earl of Northumberland under his death at Shrewsbury, while he speaks of the after fortunes of "Henry senior earl of Northumberland."

BURIAL.—*St. Albans*. He fell on the side of the Red Rose at St. Albans, "and there lyeth in his grave" (Peeris), in our Lady's Chapel

of the Abbey church, with other noblemen in like manner slain. (Collins.) His effigy, robed in the mantle of a peer, with Percy quartering Lucy on the breast, is conspicuous on the north side of the N.W. tower of the charming minster at Beverley, and with that of his countess in the stained glass formerly at St. Denys, York. (Dugdale's Ch. Notes.)



ARMS.—*Percy and Lucy quarterly*, as before. Seal, 1435 (Surtees, viii. 2). Durham cloisters. Hilton Castle, the Hiltons being subfeudatories of Aln-

wick for Shilbottle. Stained glass at St. Denys, York. (Dugdale's Church Notes.) In orientali fenestra capellæ ex australi parti chori,

*Bardolph*. It was, my lord, who lined himself with hope.—

*Hastings*. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt  
To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.

*Bardolph*. Yes, if this present quality of war  
Impede the instant act; a cause on foot  
Lives so in hope, as in the early spring  
We see th'appearing buds; which to prove fruit,  
Hope gives not so much warrant, as despair  
That frosts will bite them.—(2 K. Hen. IV., i. 6.)

in ecclesia collegiata beati Johannis Beverlaci, impaling Nevil. (Ibid.) In orientali fenestra cancelli in ecclesia de Topcliffe. In australi fenestra ecclesiæ. In both instances are two shields, one impaled with Nevil, the other not impaled. (Ibid.)

CREST.—*On a chapeau, a lion statant, tail drooping.* Seal, 1435.

SUPPORTERS.—*Two lions rampant.* Seal, 1435.

BEAST.—*A lion sejant, guardant.* Sigillum Henrici de Perci comitis Northibriæ, custodis emarchiæ versus Scotiam. (Hartshorne, supplemental plate, ascribed to 1446. Cf. his son's seal.) The lion holds the banner of Percy and Lucy. The term 'beast' is technically used for the single supporter, generally in a sitting position, which holds a banner.

BADGES.—*A lion rampant.* Keep, Warkworth. "In the north part of the said dungeon is portrayed a lion wrought in the stone very workmanly." (Clarkson's Survey.) Bondgate, Alnwick. The royal license to fortify the town is dated 12 Hen. VI.

*A lion rampant between the horns of a crescent.* This device should, I think, be referred to the second earl's time. It is on a curious stone pannel let into a house in Bondgate Street, Alnwick. A shield marked with two crosiers in saltire refers it to the abbot of Alnwick, and he uses his patron's device as his successors did the crescent and locket. In the entrance to the same house is the cross patonce shield of Vesey, and further on, in Narrowgate, the same coat is repeated.<sup>33</sup> On the dripstones of



a west window in the church are two shields, one the plain cross, also used by Vesey, the other the cross patonce. These arms also occur on the gateway of Alnwick Abbey, and they are probably intended by the crosses moline in the much altered chancel of the church which belonged to the convent. All this reference to the old lords of Alnwick long after their cessation assures me that their coat did not cease to be used for their foundation. The cross patonce is also in the seal of the town, borne on the shield of St. Michael, to whom the parish church is dedicated.

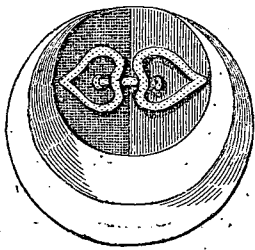
*A silver crescent.* "Luna insigne Perciorum." (1 Lel. Coll., 617.)<sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Some ancient masonry in this part of the town leads Mr. Way to suspect the existence of a hostelry or other building used by the convent. At all events these stones very probably point to property belonging to it.

<sup>34</sup> This "charte of the genealogie of the dukes of Yorke" adds the word 'Luna' to the name of each of this earl's children.

"Item lego liberaturam meam argenteam, Anglicè *cressaunt*, et liberaturam meam, Anglicè *coller*,<sup>35</sup> ad feretrum S. Wilfridi." Will of William Stowe, senior, of Ripon, an old retainer of the Percys, 1430. (2 Test. Ebor., Sur. Soc., 12.) He must have been in good circumstances, judging from his bequests and his ownership of one baslard (a long dagger) of silver, touching which it was ordained in 1403 that no person should use a baslard, decorated with silver, unless he were possessed of the yearly income of 20*l*.

In Durham cloisters, we have the bearing, *Per pale red and black, a silver crescent*, upon a shield, the shield of peace, like those containing feathers upon the Black Prince's tomb. (Figured by Surtees.) The old retainer Stowe had a bed of red at Warkworth, and one of his lord's two colours at Ripon, "one other bed of *black and red*." When he was arrayed in them, after the party-coloured fashion of attire in his day, his right side red and his left black, and his silver crescent hung from his collar on his breast, he would present the same appearance as the shield. In later times the paly appearance is confined to the interior of the crescent, and a golden locket is thrown over the colours. I have already hinted that from the spectacle-like aspect thus afforded we may have the phrase of Lord Northumberland's arms as tantamount to a black eye.



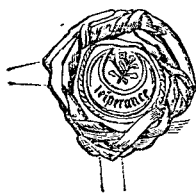
In the glass of the east window of the south aisle of Warkworth church is a crescent alone, with the horns brought up to unite, and the space enclosed given in pale as usual, but the colours are *yellow* and black. The yellow is however pale, and cross-hatched with black, and perhaps the idea of red is intended to be conveyed, yellow being the only colour which the old stainers mingled with white

in one piece of glass, and the size of the crescent being too small to admit of a separate insertion of red. The cut is from Vincent's MS., 172.

*A crescent between two lockets.* On each side of a capital in the chancel of Alnwick church.<sup>36</sup> (Figured in Hartshorne, p. 166.) The ballad on the battle of Otterburn, which mentions "the lucetts and the cressaunts" is referred by Bp. Percy to this earl's time.

<sup>35</sup> Perhaps a rare instance of the distribution of a collar of livery by a subject. "Collar or (*var.* of) leyverey. *Torques*." (Promp. Parv.) The offences for which the first earl craved pardon in Parliament 5 Hen. IV., were the gathering of power, and giving of liveries.

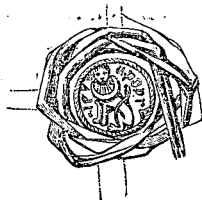
<sup>36</sup> The crescent and locket respectively terminate the dripstones of one of the western windows of Alnwick church; and the locket and crescent (the order being reversed) occupy the same position in the porch arch.



*A crescent enclosing a sprig of leaves in flower.*  
Signet of the countess, attached to a letter dated at Warkworth among the correspondence of the convent at Durham.

*A lion sejant guardant, gorged with the crescent.*  
Signet of the earl, attached to a letter of even date with that of his countess. The letters are in French

in favour of the writer's chaplain John de Warmouth, who wished an exchange for the vicarage of Billingham, an arrangement which does not appear to have taken place, and are lying among others of Bp. Nevil's time, 1427-1457.<sup>37</sup> The next countess, Eleanor, used her own badge, a unicorn. The earl probably gave his signet to his younger son, Thomas Percy baron Egremont,<sup>38</sup> who in 1454 is found using one identical or nearly so. (Instrument poss. Dr. J. J. Howard.)



**LIVERY COLOURS.**—*Black and red.* Their occurrence on the shield of peace and on a retainer's bed has already been adduced.)

**MOTTO.**—*Esperance.* Signet of the countess, on the crescent (perhaps *l'esperance* in this instance.) On the crescent in the abbot's panel, in Bondgate, Alnwick. In Arundel collegiate church occurs a brass of a rector of Sutton, named *Esperaunce* Blundell. (Dallaway's Arundel, 2nd ed. 201.) Sutton was part of the lordship of Petworth. Blundell was incumbent in 1413 by presentation of the prior of Lewes. Strange names suited the soil, for in Elizabeth's time, when Henry earl of Northumberland had obtained the advowson, we have Lodewic Lewes, and after him Acquila Cruso. (Ibid. 246.)

*Je espoyr.*—On the signet of the earl, *ut supra*. The drawing from which the engraving was taken was not quite exact in the letters, which at the time puzzled all the inspectors of the original; but on a careful examination of lord Egremont's signet mentioned above, I am pretty sure that this is the correct reading.

<sup>37</sup> The seals are surrounded by twisted straws, and occupy the centre of the rough red crosses formed on paper by melted sealing wax, or some other preparation of vermillion. I think that these were a key to the mode of folding and detectors of attempts to open, but my memory does not serve to explain the mode.

<sup>38</sup> Talbot ontrewé was the oon Dogges name,  
Rauling Bexmond anodre, I understonde,  
The third also was made ful tame,  
He was called bold Egremonde.

(Political poem, cir. 1460, 29 Arch. 335.)

HENRY PERCY, THIRD EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 1455-1461. Called *Henry Percy de Poinings* (stained glass formerly at St. Denys', York), or *Lord de Poynings*. (Parliamentary summonses in his father's lifetime.)

BURIAL.—*St. Denys, York*. "In the north choir is a large blue marble, which has had two effigies on it, and an inscription round in brass, but now quite erased. Under which it is said lies the body of Henry earl of Northumberland, probably him that was slain at Towton-field." (Drake.) Percy's Inne, the family mansion, was opposite to the church. Whitaker fancifully supposes that the motto *Now ys thus*, accompanying a lion passant on a gold ring weighing above an ounce, and found at Towton field, alludes to the times, "This age is as fierce as a lion," ascribing it to Northumberland himself. (Thoresby's Leeds, 157.) "At Towton was slain on the evil Palm Sunday." (Peeris.)

ARMS.—*Percy and Lucy quarterly, with a label of three points gules for difference*. In australi fenestra ecclesiæ de Topcliffe, 1666. In quadam boreali fenestra ejusdem ecclesiæ.<sup>39</sup> Stained glass at St. Denys', York. (Dugdale's Church Notes.) Seal, 1446, used in his father's lifetime, as warden of the East Marches. (Surtees, Seals, viii. 11, Raine's North Durham, iv.) The label would of course disappear on his father's death.

His wife bore the same coat with label impaling Poynings and Fitzpayne quarterly, viz.—1 and 4. "Six pieces barways or and vert, a bendlet gules," for Poynings.<sup>40</sup> 2 and 3. "Gules, a bendlet azure upon three lions argent, passant, guardant" (Harl. MS. 692.), for Fitzpayne.<sup>41</sup> Glass in the east window of Topcliffe chancel, 1666. (Dugdale's Church Notes.) On "Lady Eleanor de Poinings," i. e. the after countess. Glass

<sup>39</sup> In altera boreali fenestra. Percy with a fleur-de-lis d'or on the lion's shoulder.

WILLIAM PERCY, BP. OF CARLISLE.—*Arms*. Percy and Lucy quarterly within a border of some width.—*Motto*. "Sperar." (?) Stained glass, S. Denys. (Dugdale, per Drake.) The bishop was the third earl's brother, and uses the same difference as his relative the bishop of Norwich. No other differences occur in the York window, which by William's dignity (conferred in 1452), and the expression "Orate pro bono statu," is fixed to the last three years of the second earl's life. The border was a difference of three archbishops of York in succession, Nevil, Arundel, and Scrope.

<sup>40</sup> This coat occurs in Rolls *temp*. Edw. II. and Edw. III.

<sup>41</sup> "ROBERT FITZPAYNE followed them (the earl of Warren and Henry de Percy). He had his red banner, side by side, with three white lions passant, surcharged with a blue baton," 1300. (Roll of Karlaverok.) There seems to have been an intimate connection with Maltravers, Montacute, and Giffard, the arms of the last family being the same as Fitzpaine without the bend.

ROBERT FITZPAYNE, knight, 1366. The same arms. Seal. (95 Gent. Mag. ii, 297.)

ROBERT POYNINGS, knight, 1416, 1418. Barry of six gold and green, a red bend, quartering red, three silver lions passant, over all a blue bend. Seal. 1416. (Gent. Mag. ii. 297.) Ensigs at the siege of Rouen, 1418. (Peck's Desid. Cur. 243.)



at St. Denys'. (Ibid. per Drake.) In this instance Poynings and Fitzpayne appear to the dexter. I have already made some remarks as to impalements being primarily proper to ladies.

The baronies of Poynings, Fitzpayne, and Bryan, are not very interesting to a North-country man, yet they are too important in the history of the arms and titles of Percy to be passed over in silence, and any mere references would give the reader as much trouble as I have had in coming to some conclusion. The descent in blood from Bryan to Percy admits of no reasonable doubt; that there was one from Fitzpayne ancient is not so clear. But in spite of modern dicta as to the mere personal character of baronies, certain it is, that both arms, name, and barony, for all practical purposes, passed with the lands from the old Fitzpaynes by entail to Robert de Grey, whose heiress married Poynings; for although his sitting is not capable of proof, no rival claimed the barony, and his descendants bore the style.

The facts appear to be these, and most singular they are, not paralleled by lord Deincourt's disinherison in Edward II.'s time of his only issue, a granddaughter, in favour of a male relation of his own name.<sup>42</sup> Robert Fitzpayne (aged 28 in 1316), *having a daughter* Isabella, an infant (aged 30 *and upwards* in 1354), did, in 1323 or 1324, when aged 36, or thereabouts, in conjunction with his wife Ela, entail his estates by fine, in case they had no male issue, upon Robert the younger son of Richard de Grey of Codnor, whose elder brother John was born not later than 1305, and who himself (see his deposition in the Scrope case,) was born about 1321, and was therefore an infant at the time of the settlement. The settlor died in 1354; his daughter, who married Sir John Chidioke and had issue, was disinherited; and Grey took the lands, *with the arms and name* of Fitzpayne, according to direction, but does not clearly appear on the Rolls of Parliament. He was then the husband of Elizabeth Bryan, and died in 1392, leaving a daughter and heiress Isabella, born not later than 1368, who was the wife of Richard lord Poynings and great-grandmother of lady Percy, whose legal right to the arms

<sup>42</sup> The license, reciting his apprehension that his name and arms would be extinguished in the person of his granddaughter, and his cordial desire that they should be had in memory, gives permission to him to enfeof whomsoever he would, and for the enfeoffees to regrant to him and his male relatives by name. It scarcely bears out Mr. Thynne's deduction from it (1 Hearn's Ant. Disc., 141), that none could deal with the family arms so long as any of the male line was living, for it does not appear that the consent of the males was necessary. Thynne lays it down, like modern heraldic rules, that all the males had interest in the arms as in the blood; but this was not so, for Deincourt contemplates that in their ordinary descent to his granddaughter they would be lost, and to prevent their so descending, he obtains leave to alienate *the land* to a male Deincourt.

and land of Fitzpayne was clear. There was no *inheritance* of blood, but there may have been some *descent* of which we are not aware.

Elizabeth Bryan was born beyond the sea, and was naturalized in 1351. Her mother, the first wife of Sir Guy Bryan, died before 1350. His second wife was a Montacute, by the coheirress of a Grandison. Becoming a widow for the second time in 1349, she married Bryan, and about 1354 was mother of Sir Guy Bryan the younger, who in an inquisition of 1375 is expressly stated to have been her son. Bryan the son died in 1386, mentioning his brother Robert le Fitzpayne in his will, and leaving female issue, which ran out in the person of Avice countess of Wiltshire in 1457, all the male blood of the Bryans having previously failed.

Four claims were then put in to the estates of Bryan. 1. By the Percys, in right of the heiress general of Poyning and of Guy Bryan the father, and under certain entails. 2. By the brother of the earl of Wiltshire, under fines levied by his countess then right heir of Bryan. 3. By the heir male of Poynings, under an entail made on lady Percy's uncle. 4. By Sir Thomas Seymour, who claimed under one Margaret Erlegh, sister or aunt of Guy Bryan the younger, alleged to be the heiress general of Guy the father, by reason of the doctrine of half blood, which affected the relation between Elizabeth Fitzpayne and her brother Guy the younger; and also claiming under a will of the countess of Wiltshire's grandmother, then right heir.

The matter seems to have hung much upon the legal effect of many and varying settlements, which may be seen in 3 Coll. Top. 270, by the curious in such matters. A question of peerage might have been affected by the question whether Elizabeth Fitzpayne and Margaret Erlegh were sisters or not,<sup>43</sup> but at least the senior coheirship of the Bryans vested in Percy by descent, and, in 1488, after a contest of thirty years, it was agreed that all the claimants should have some of the estates, but that "the said earl of Northumberland is and oweth to be taken and reputed as heir general to the said Sir Guy de Brien."<sup>44</sup> This would give him an exclusive right to bear the Bryan arms.

<sup>43</sup> I have not examined the pedigrees of St. Maur critically. The Percys seem to have claimed the entirety, and therefore they did not contemplate a coheirship.

<sup>44</sup> It is remarkable that in the Seymour share is the manor of Wroxhall, and all the lands there which were of Sir Guy Bryan. Now this manor occurs in the licences to Robert and Ela Fitzpayne, to settle on Robert Grey. Bankes supposed that Ela was one of the sisters of Sir Guy Bryan the father.

Besides the Coll. Top., the reader may consult Dugdale's Baronage, Nicolas's Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, and Beltz's Order of the Garter.

CREST.—*A golden crescent.* Glass at St. Denys'. (Dugdale's Church Notes.) This was perhaps only during his father's lifetime.

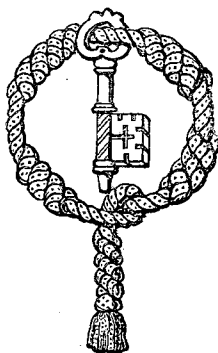


[*A black dragon's head between its wings*, is among the crests or cognizances of Percy in Vincent's MSS. for "Poynings," and is found on the seal of Sir Robert Poynings, the grandfather of lady Percy, in 1416. (95 Gent. Mag., ii, 297.)]

BEAST.—*A lion sejant, guardant.*—Seal, 1446. He holds the banner as in the seal quoted under the second earl.

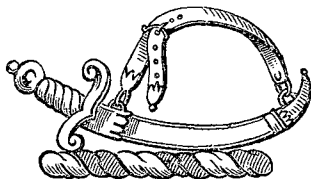
BADGES.—"*A crescent and a lion.*"—Signet as warden, 1461. (Raine's North Durham, v.)

*A unicorn with a tree behind him.*—Signet of the countess Eleanor when a widow, 1463. (3 Coll. Top. 270.) *A unicorn statant* appears on the sinister side of the shield in the seal of her grandfather, Sir Robert Poynings, in 1416, *ut supra*.



[*A key erect, handle uppermost, crowned*, appears in the same seal and will be found as a favourite badge of Percy.<sup>45</sup> It also occurs in the seal of Sir Michael de Poynings, 1359. (*Vide Her. Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, 84.)]

[*A black curved falchion or scimitar, hilted and tipped gold*, is henceforth worn by the Percys for Fitzpayne. I suspect some connection with the *Long-spees* of Salisbury, but



this peculiarly formed weapon probably alludes to the Saracenic-sounding name of *Filius Pagani*. The annexed example is from Vincent's MS. 172, *temp. Eliz.*, among the badges of Percy, all of which are placed upon wreaths. The strap is not usual.]

Owing to litigation, the insignia of Bryan do not appear to have vested in this generation.

<sup>45</sup> This badge seems to have continued in the male line of Poynings. The standard of 'Mr. Ponenges,' *temp. Hen. VIII.*, (Harl. MS. 4632) is powdered with crowned keys, with the motto *Loyaulte na peur*. So also in MS. I. 2. Coll. Arm. Sir Edward Poynings is assigned a rod standard, with a silver unicorn courant, armed and unguled gold, and eight silver keys crowned gold. Motto, *Loyal et n'apaour*. He gives the Poynings arms without difference, and quarters Fitzpayne and Bryan. Modern heraldry was fast advancing. In Vincent's MS. 172, separately from the group of Percy badges, the key and cord, engraved above, are headed with the name of Poynings.

HENRY PERCY, FOURTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 1461-(restored 1470)-1489. In the St. Denys glass he is styled "*Filius de Poinings*." I have given his autograph in the plate of facsimiles, from a letter cir. 1480, among Beddern papers in York Minster.

BURIAL.—*Beverley Minster*. This fourth earl fell a victim in 1489 to popular discontent, on his enforcing Henry VII.'s exactions, and was murdered at a seat near Thirsk, at Topcliffe it may be assumed, though I do not remember hearing Topcliffe Castle called Cocklodge, as the historians have it.

By his will, made at Newburgh in 1485, the unfortunate earl had desired "to be buried in the college church of Beverley, if it fortune me to die in the county of York." (2 Col. Top., 65.) The expenses of his funeral amounted to upwards of 1,510*l.* of the money of that day.<sup>46</sup> "At Beverley Minster hee lyeth, and alsoe lady Mawd his wife. In the which minister five priests bee found dayly to singe and masses to say for lord Henry and Mawd's soule as they bee bound, and for their ancestors deceased devoutly to pray. At an altar by his tombe they singe every day, and three beadmen hee founded there alsoe to continue and pray alway." (Peeris.) Dugdale, in a MS. note in his Baronage,<sup>47</sup> states that the grave of Maud being opened in September, 1678, "her body was found in a fair coffin of stone, embalmed, and covered with cloth of gold, and on her feet slippers embroidered with silke;<sup>48</sup> and therewith a wax lampe, a candle, and plate candlestick." The grave was "near unto the before specified monument" of the fourth earl.<sup>49</sup>

Dallaway (Hist. Sussex, under Petworth) says that "for the preservation of this monument a small stipend is still paid." The stately tomb was "much defaced" in Dugdale's time. (Baronage.) The expression probably refers to the canopy.

The Percy Chapel is at the east end of the north aisle of the minster. It opens from the remainder of the aisle by an arch resting on corbels.

<sup>46</sup> A shorte draught of the charge of the buriall of our Lord and Maister Earl of Northumberland whose soule Jesu pardon. (inter alia)—A standart 4*l.*—A baner, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—His cote armer of seynet, betyn with his armys, 5*l.*—12 baners of sarcenet, betyn with my lord's armys, at 10*s.* the pece, 6*l.*—100 pensells of sarcenett, at 12*d.* the pece, 5*l.*—60 scutchions of bukeram betyn with my lord's armys (hole armys), at 12*d.* the pece, for the chaire, herse, and church, 3*l.*—The reward to two officers of armys, for their helpe and payne in orduring the said buriall, at 10*l.* the pece for coming from London, ther costs and reward, 20*l.*—[13,340 poor folks that came the day of the burial received 2*d.* each. 500 priests (12*d.* each) and 1,000 clerks (4*d.* each) came to it.]—(See Neve's MSS. per Peck's Desid. Cur., 246.)

<sup>47</sup> Library of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, per Bp. Percy. There was a similar note in a copy in Mr. Gough's possession.

<sup>48</sup> "Silver and gold." (Gough.)

<sup>49</sup> See the notes under the Percy shrine, supra.

The bracket next to the choir or Lady Chapel is composed of the shield of Percy supported by angels, that against the north wall is similarly decorated with the arms of Lucy (the fishes being of equal height) and angels. Under this arch is a perpendicular screen of wood with doors. There is a niche, as if for an effigy, in the wall under the east window of this chapel, above which window is an angel bearing the quartered coat of Percy and Lucy. There is some stained glass in this window, comprising the earl's arms, as afterwards mentioned. The leading above these remnants, and in other windows in the minster and St. Mary's church, is disposed in fanciful devices of covered cups, orbs crowned, and stars of different kinds.

This east window, as to its stone work, is considered by Petit to be earlier than the monument. The window to the north of the chapel is, however, contemporaneous, and is the only one in the fabric having a depressed arch. Angels bear shields up the splay of this window in the following order :—

Percy and Lucy.

A unicorn ?

Lucy.

Old Percy.

A crescent enclosing the locket.<sup>50</sup>

Percy and Lucy.

Percy.

Defaced.

Dragons ?

Bryan.

A bascule and a crescent.

Gough figures an inscription on the floor, "A d'ni 149 . .," perhaps referring to the death of the countess Maud.

The great altar tomb of the earl is now in the centre of the chapel, but in Torr's time "between the *two* closetts or chappells at the east end is erected this tomb of blue marble." It was "removed from the south wall and its stately canopy broken down for repair." (Gough's Camden.) Fragments of the canopy lay beside it. From Dugdale's notes we acquire an idea of this canopy. It rose in an ogee arch with spandrils full of heraldry, above which were horizontal mouldings surmounted by a battlement. Dugdale and Torr differ a little in the order of the quarterings and other details.

The altar tomb itself is very perfect, but somewhat debased in style. The badges are placed upon square projections, and not on shields as are the arms. The statues of the dado are all gone. Judging from the crooks remaining in the niches, I think that they may have been moveable. The heraldic insignia are the following :—

*North side.*—1. The locket. 2. Poynings. 3. Bryan. 4. Old Percy.

<sup>50</sup> It is very curious that in one drawing in Warburton's MSS. from Dugdale, (another one is right,) and in Torr, this shield is given with the locket *upon* the crescent.

5. The locket. 6. The crescent. 7. Lucy. 8. Percy. 9. The crescent.  
*West side.*—1. Old Percy. 2. The locket. 3. The crescent. 4. Lucy.  
 5. Percy.

*South side.*—1. The crescent. 2. Poynings. 3. Bryan. 4. Defaced (probably Old Percy). 5. The locket. 6. The crescent. 7. Lucy. 8. Percy.—9. The locket.

*East side.* 1. Bryan. 2. Old Percy. 3. Poynings. 4. Lucy. 5. Percy.

Dugdale, in his Church Notes of 1641, gives a shield, similar to that now remaining in glass, as in “the south window of the chapel, on the south side of the choir, towards the east,” with the earl and countess on each side, he dressed in blue and green, she in the blue and crimson of Herbert. Behind him are male children, behind her are females, and below is the inscription:—“Orate pro animabus Henrici quarti Comitis Northumbriæ et Domini de Poynings, et Matildis uxoris filiae Willielmi Herbert Comitis Pembrochiæ, ac pro bono statu filiorum et filiarum.” “In the upper part of the same window” were Percy and Lucy, and the same impaling Herbert. “In the east window of the said chapel” were Percy and Lucy impaling Nevil, Old France and England, and the same labelled silver. “Sculptured about the *south* window of the aforesaid chapel” were—1. Percy and Lucy, 2. The crescent and locket, 3. Old Percy, 4. Lucy, 5. Percy, 6. Percy and Lucy, 7. Percy, 8. Percy, 9. Bryan, 10. . . . .? These appear to be intended for the charges given on the previous page, beginning at the left base and going upward and down to the right base. Dugdale is right in his other descriptions of the church as to the cardinal points.

ARMS.—*Four grand quarters.* 1 and 4. *Percy and Lucy quarterly.* 2 and 3. *Poynings and Fitzpayne quarterly.* Glass at S. Denys'. (Dugdale and Drake.)

*Quarterly.* 1. *Percy and Lucy quarterly.* 2. *Poynings.* 3. *Fitzpayne.* 4. *Old Percy.* On an escutcheon of pretence or surtout, Gold, three blue piles, the centre one longest, and not conjoined at the base, for Bryan. Impaling, Per pale red and blue, three silver lions rampant, for Herbert. East window of the Percy Chapel, Beverley Minster. It has already been mentioned, that this earl was in 1488 acknowledged to be heir general of Bryan. In the stone work of the north window, the arms of Bryan occur in their usual and proper form of three piles conjoined at their base.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Sir GUY DE BRYAN, knt. Gold, three blue piles from the chief, conjoined at base. (Willement's Roll, inter 1392-7.) Seal, 1380 (95 Gent. Mag., ii, 297), Stall plate. The only arms on his monument, at Tewkesbury, are those of himself impaling Montacute. The crest is much defaced, but seems to have been a griffin's head.

The surtout also occurs on the earl's monumental canopy. Torr and Dugdale vary in the arrangement of the quarterings. The surtout is of very rare occurrence in England, in place of a quartering, but common in Scotland. Nisbet says, without quoting any authority, that before the Lucy match, the Percys quartered Black, a golden lion rampant, for Louvaine, with Black, a golden chief indented, for Percy; and that, after it, they quartered Louvaine and Lucy, and wore Percy "in an inescutcheon, by way of surtout."

*Percy and Lucy only.* Garter plate. In the upper part of the south window of the chapel, on the south part of the choir, according to Dugdale, was this coat, and the same impaling Herbert (for the countess). This simple quartering occurs in stone above the east and north windows of the present north chapel, and in the side of the latter is the same, borne by an angel having a cross over his brow, as Gabriel is represented.

*Percy Ancient.* Lion Tower, Warkworth. The date of this building is fixed, architecturally, by its fan-tracery, its weakness of conception and detail, and its great similarity to the porch of Warkworth Church, which is added to a Perpendicular south aisle. The bascule of Herbert confirms the allocation to this earl. The arms of Lucy also occur alone on this tower, and above them there probably was a banner charged with Percy and Lucy quarterly, and held by the great lion.

CREST.—*On a chapeau ermine, a lion passant, the tail lashed.* Garter plate. Lion Tower, Warkworth, above Percy ancient.

BEAST.—*A [white] lion statant, guardant, gorged with a crescent, which is inscribed with Esperance.* Lion Tower, Warkworth, where this large and terrible beast probably supported a banner.<sup>52</sup>

SUPPORTERS.—*A . . . and a crowned lion, guardant.* The old cornice above the badge of a lion rampant on the barbican of Alnwick Castle contains three badges, each with two supporters. Of the first, the locket, the sinister supporter is a "crowned lion, full face; the dexter side is all

ALICE DE BRYAN, his daughter-in-law, is buried at Acton, Suffolk. Her brass gives—1. The same coat differenced by a label of three points, for her late husband Guy the younger. 2. The same differenced coat, impaling Bures, for herself. Date, c. 1425.

Sir WILLIAM DE BRYAN, knt., brother of Guy the younger, and eventually heir-male. The same coat, a canton paly of four, silver and blue, charged with a red bend, thereon three golden eagles displayed. This difference is from his maternal grandmother Grandison. (Willement's Roll.)—The pilcs only, for himself; and the same impaling Fitzalan and Maltravers quarterly, for his wife. Brass, 1395, Seal ch., Kent.

Here are two instances of the impaled shields in company with unimpaled ones, the former evidently for the wives. In the impalement of Percy and Herbert in the text, we find the adoption of the modern usage.

<sup>52</sup> "At the entry into the hall, for the porch thereof, is raised a little square tower, wherein is two chambers, and on the fore side in stone portrayed a lion, very workmanly wrought, and therefore called the Lion Tower." (Clarkson's Survey in 1567.) There is another lion on the central boss of the vaulting.

broken away." (Inf. Mr. Way.) Perhaps this is the crowned panther which appears on a pennon of the sixth earl, and being there marked 'Percy,' is distinct from the incensed panther and crowned lion of Beaufort, which came with the wife of the fifth earl.

The cornice in question was incorrectly restored in the last century. The original sculptures are still preserved in the Duke of Northumberland's museum.

*A lion and a unicorn, for Percy and Poynings.* These support the central badge, apparently a bird full faced, on the cornice. Both are regardant, looking at the supporters of the badges on each side. The supporters of the bascule of Herbert, the third badge, are the same.

*A [silver] unicorn, chained, for Poynings, and a [silver] boar.* Supporting the quartered coat within the garter, on the dexter spandril of the canopy over the earl's tomb. (Dugdale. Torr.) The brawn seems to have come through Poynings, perhaps from Bryan or Fitzpayne.

*A lion and a dragon.* Supporting the locket within a garter inscribed *Esperance*, on the sinister spandril. The dragon may be connected with the crest of Poynings, or more probably the famous Green Dragon or "Herbert's Dragon." The animals on the seal of Guy de Bryan in 1380, if supporters at all, appear to be griffins, not dragons.

STANDARD.—"*Cressant silver*," 1475. (2 Retr. Rev., N. S., 515.)

BADGES.—*A golden crescent.* Above the quartered coat in the Beverley glass. The interior of the crescent, black as it is, has an appearance of something per pale in it.

*A silver crescent.* Standard, 1475. It is somewhere stated that as Richard III. left Leicester the day before the battle of Bosworth, a poor old blind man, who had been a wheelwright, and sat begging near the bridge, cried out that if the moon changed twice that day, King Richard would lose both life and crown. The moon in the heavens did change that day, and was followed by the crescent on earth. The red rose for which the heir of Poynings had suffered in his youth, again blossomed. He remained inactive on the field, and Crouchback fell.

Two remarkable works could hardly have been previously executed by this earl. One is the effigy of his sainted master, the sixth Henry, standing above his supporters, the lion and antelope, in Alnwick Church. The other arose upon Hedgley Moor, where the earl's great uncle, Sir Ralph Percy, died in 1464, with the joyous cry on his lips:—"I have saved the bird in my bosom." (Grafton.) It is ingeniously argued (4 Arch. Æl., O. S., 33) that this singular expression referred to Sir Ralph's care for the queen's safety, and not to his loyalty, which indeed had been actively transferred to Edward IV. only a short time before.

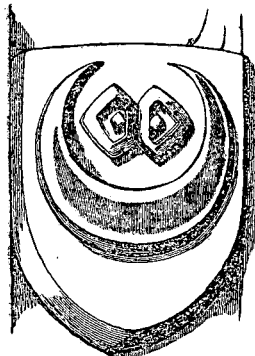


"The cross was erected on the spot where he fell, to remind passers to pray for his soul, and has been much distinguished by the Northumbrians of the circumjacent villages. Here they were accustomed to assemble annually to play at foot-ball, cudgels, and other rustic games; and they have invented circumstances that particularize every thing near it. Thus a spring of water, that issues not far from the cross, is still called Percy's Well, at which this chieftain is said to have drunk in the heat of the battle. At some distance to the north-west, stood two large stones (one of which was broken to furnish materials when the turnpike road was made); these, although they were several yards asunder, were called Percy's Leap." (4 Ant. Rep., 392.)

The four principal sides of the pillar exhibit a profusion of crescents, lockets, lucies, and fusils, differently arranged on each. The crescent appears in one instance as an increscent, and in another as a decrescent.

The crescent is frequent on the earl's tomb, and was so on its canopy.

*A crescent, marked with Esperance.* Lion Tower, Warkworth. On the cornice the word *Esperance* forms the commencement of the inscription *Esperance ma Comfort*, but on the lion's neck the crescent contains *Esperance* only.



*A crescent and a lion passant.* Alternately on the chamfered ledge of the earl's tomb, below the next arrangement.

*A crescent and a locket.* Porch of Warkworth Church, each on the head of a buttress. Alternately on the moulding of the earl's tomb, immediately under the battlement.

*A crescent enclosing a locket.* Hedgley Cross. North window of the chapel, Beverley. (See engraving.) Heaforlaw Peel, near Alnwick.

I have no evidences of this joint badge earlier than this Henry's time, but there seems to be a difference of date on the Heaforlaw examples, which appertain to the abbey of Alnwick. On the east face the crescent is plain, and the heart-shaped rings touch so closely as to appear to intersect, and in Hartshorne, p. 81, are actually given as interweaving. The crosiers are also very plain, and at each side of them is one of two very doubtful letters, possibly *н. н.* On the south face of the tower the rings are more distinct, the crescent is beaded, the crosiers crocketted, and



the letters are something like D. B. (Mr. Way.) An engraving of the latter example is given by the kind assistance of Mr. F. R. Wilson, of Alnwick.

*A locket.* On Hedgley Cross, frequent. This appears to have been a very favourite badge of the earl; so much so, that it is placed on the canopy of his tomb, encircled by a garter inscribed *Esperance*, and accompanied by supporters, as on the barbican cornice at Alnwick. Other lockets also occur upon the monument. The angel which bears a draconic badge on the north window also wears the locket, and has been engraved under the first earl.

*A falcon displayed? within a circle.* This appears to be the second or central badge on the Alnwick barbican. (Mr. Way.)

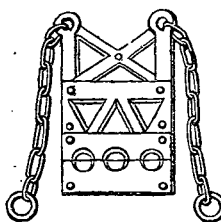
*A bascule, for Herbert.* This curious badge appears in this generation only, as Maud Herbert was not an heiress. It is the third badge on the



Warkworth.



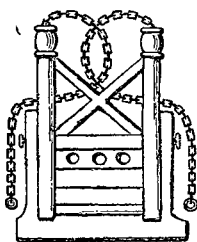
Beverley.



Vincent.

barbican, and it occurs in a more conventional form on the Lion Tower at Warkworth, where it contains *Ma Comfort*, part of the motto, and on the armorial window splay at Beverley, where a crescent accompanies. By the kindness of Mr. King, York Herald, I am enabled to add more formal examples. One is from Vincent's MS. 172, among the Herbert badges, and resembles that engraved in *Excerpta Historica*, from the MS. I. 2. Coll. Arm., where it is given for Charles Somerset the Lord Chamberlain, who married lady Northumberland's niece the heiress of Herbert, and became lord Herbert himself. The other is a sketch from Raglan Castle, the seat of the Herberts.

The word *Bascule* is thus explained in James's Military Dictionary:—"Bascule, Fr., a counterpoise which serves to lift up the drawbridge of a town; likewise a term used in fortifications to express a door that shuts and opens like a trap-door." The way in which the bascule moves is shown in the Raglan example. According to a sketch by Sir Samuel Meyrick, when the bridge was down, the bascule hung in a horizontal position above the head of the passenger. The chains fitted to the end of the platform and the bascule was made to assist in letting it down, or pulling it up, by being poised exactly.



Baglan,

Gent calls the Beverley example a pilgrim's purse (Hist. Hull), and Gough says that there is "a figure with the pilgrim's purse on a capital in the north cross."

*A unicorn*, for Poynings, appears to be intended in one of the shields of the Beverley window. This is scarcely a badge of retainers; it is rather the beast of Poynings.

*A Dragon?*—The badge borne by the angel wearing the locket is very difficult to make out, Torr's "corner chapel" being somewhat dark. Perhaps the Green Dragon of Herbert, holding a hand and chained, may be meant, if there is no reference to the dragon's head of Poynings.

*A lion rampant*. Barbican, Alnwick, under the cornice so often alluded to. Scarcely a true badge.

*Lucies or pikefish* are used without a shield on the Hedgley Moor cross, two and three together. (4 Ant. Rep. 390. 1 Sykes' Loc. Rec. 61.)

*Fusils* are similarly used on the cross. Three of them are laid on their sides, one above another. (Ibid.) These lucies and fusils are scarcely true badges, but only arms drawn in this strange way.

[*A blue or black bugle-horn sans strings, tipped and garnished with gold, for Bryan*, henceforth appears as a badge of Percy. It appears as the crest of Sir William de Bryan on his brass of 1395, and Beltz gives it from the stall plate of Sir Guy de Bryan, the father, as on a red chapeau, faced ermine, a black hunting horn, garnished gold.

*A falchion, for Fitzpayne*.—Skelton, who was patronized by the fifth earl, wrote an elegy on the dolorous death of his father, whom he calls, "of knightly prowess the sword pomel and hilt—the mighty lyoun [re]doubted by sea and land."

*Motto.—Esperance Ma Comfort*. This appears to be the form on the badges on the cornice of the Lion Tower. The word comfort, as Meyrick observes, implies exhortation or excitement, a rallying appeal. Odo, in the Bayeux Tapestry, urges on a body of troops, and the explanation is, "Hic Odo confortat pueros." The word comfort is the mot, word, or cry of English writers, and we find Hotspur's army using Esperance as such. In the Mirror for Magistrates, 1574, the first earl's spirit is made to translate the motto literally:—"Add therefore this to *Esperance my word*."

I do not know Surtees's authority for ascribing the motto "*Esperance ma Comforte*" to the Nevils, but in a roll of standards, about 1522, "*Espoure me comfort*" is given to Strangeways. (Coll. Top. and Gen.)

The motto is, I think, peculiar to this earl. It occurred as *Esperance ma Confort* on two scrolls below the arms in the Beverley glass. (Dugdale.) On the cornice of the Alnwick barbican it runs, (crescent) *Esperance* (locket) *Ma Comforte* (a little branch?) and again, under the lion there, we have it repeated. In all these instances we have the *Esperance* separated from *Ma Comforte*, in the last instance by initials looking like those of the earl and countess, *H. H.*<sup>53</sup> but there is something between them, hardly the contraction for *et*. Through these characters a slender chain runs from *Esperance* to *Ma*. (Mr. Way.) This motto was engraven on a ring found in taking up the foundation of a tower at Alnwick Castle in 1763, the central word being *me*. (Sykes.)

*Esperance en Dieu ma Comforte*. On the ceiling of Wressel Chapel (since burned), which Bishop Percy considered as apparently earlier than the fifth earl's decorations. (Household Book, Appendix.) The words *ma comforte* seem to fix this compound motto to this earl. It is the first appearance of the present form, *Esperance en Dieu*.

*Esperance*. Formerly above the earl's arms in the Beverley glass. (Dugdale.) On the garter round the locket, upon the monument, and on a scroll on the same. (Dugdale. Torr.) On the crescent round the lion's neck at Warkworth.

**HERALD.**—*Northumberland Herald*. Roll of heralds, *temp.* Edw. IV. (1 Hearne's Ant. Disc. 161.) In 1472, an herald by this title attended on the creation of the earl of Winchester. In 22 Edw. IV. he was sent with Garter king of arms into Scotland, to declare Edward's refusal to marry his daughter with the Scottish king's son. Under Richard III. Northumberland Herald had instructions given him relating to the Scotch ambassadors. (1 Edmondson, 114.) We find several other officers well known by their titles as private heralds, acting for the crown and receiving recompense for their special services.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Erroneously restored as *Esperance. H. P. En Dieu*.

<sup>54</sup> **PERCY HERALD.**—There is some obscurity respecting the ancient officer, or officers, public or private, or both, of this name. We first find him in the orders of John of Gaunt to the marshal of his army, Sir Thomas Percy (afterwards earl of Worcester), to open a treaty with the inhabitants of Orense. Sir Thomas, 'calling to him a herald' sent him to speak to the besieged. The herald entered the ditch 'clothed in a coat of arms which had belonged to the duke of Lancaster.' "Herald, what is it you want?" said the bastard D'Aubroy on the walls. "I am one of the captains in this town, with whom I fancy you come to speak." "It is so," replied 'the herald, whose name was Peréy,' "my lord marshall bids you come to the barriers, for he is desirous to parley and treat with you." It does not appear that the improvised coat of arms was the one which the herald was accustomed to wear, and in 1380 Froissart has a similar instance of the heralds wearing the coat of the sender, when the heralds Gloucester and Aquitaine wore the emblazoned arms of the earl of Buckingham in going from him to the duke of Burgundy. "Wales Herald, in 2 Hen.

Yo Lony  
Northumberland  
Lony Northumberland  
to the mds ffr of pmd tgrt grs  
ward of Northumberland

AUTOGRAPH OF THE FOURTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND (CIR. 1480), AND TWO AUTOGRAPHS OF THE FIFTH EARL (1499 AND 1515).



## ESPERANCE PURSUIVANT.



PURSUIVANT.—*Esperance Pursuivant*. Roll of Heralds, *temp. Edward IV.* (1 Hearne's Ant. Disc., 161.) "In which office there was a succession, as appears by a petition of one of them for the settlement of the usual salary. (M. 16, in Coll. Arm., p. 154.) In 1369, the duke of Bourbon took this word *Esperance*, and instituted an order of knighthood by that denomination." (1 Edmondson, 128.)

### HENRY PERCY, FIFTH EARL, 1489-1527.

Bishop Percy, in printing the celebrated Household Book of this earl, calls him Henry Algernon. Neither his legal documents, his autographs, his chaplain Peiris's metrical history, nor the contemporary prose chronicle in Harl. MS., 692, give him the second name. On his garter plate, however, he is called "Henricus Algernon Piercy, comes Northumbriæ, hujus nominis quintus," and he probably assumed the name of Algernon as one older than Percy, "Gernons first named, Brutus' blood of Troy," and in his standards he seems to have treated the blue lion passant as specially representing his race under that name.<sup>55</sup> The jealousy of the Tudors on the subject of badges is well known, and it is fortunate that the earl's love of pomp and show, as well as of poetry, discloses a mass of evidence touching the uses of the bearings of Percy just before their true spirit expired. His very autograph often carries with it a magnificence. This appears gloriously in the bold "Harry Northu'berland" in Capheaton archives of 1499 and 1501; but years produce idleness, and in 1515, a meaner autograph "w<sup>t</sup> the rude fest of hym that hys yoris, H. Northu'berland" ends a letter to the prior of Durham.

BURIAL.—*Beverley Minster*. His countess Katherine, the co-heiress of Spencer, Beaufort, and Beauchamp, by will dated and proved in 1542, desires burial "within the monasterie of Beverley, and in the tombe ther of my saide late lorde and husbunde."

ARMS.—*Quarterly of five*.—I. *Percy and Lucy quarterly*. II. *Old Percy*. III. *Poynings*. IV. *Fitzpaine*. V. *Bryan*. Garter plate.<sup>56</sup>

V., surrendered the patent made to him by King Richard II., and obtained a new one by the title of *Percy Herald*, as will be shown hereafter.—Shrewsbury Herald, in 7 Hen. IV., was sent by the lords of the council with letters to the king, and was thence made *Percy Herald*." (1 Edmondson, 115.) "The office of an herald hath also occasionally been given as a reward for some considerable services, and sometimes for bringing the first tidings of good news." (Ibid. 118.) "*Percy* was Herald to the earl of Northumberland in the reigns of Richard II. and Hen. IV." (Ibid. 129.)

<sup>55</sup> In more than one quartered escutcheon of the Percys in Elizabeth's time I have seen the new arms of Percy, the blue lion, called Algernon, and the old ones, the fusils, called Percy.

<sup>56</sup> JOSCELINE PERCY his brother, fourth son, who died 1532. The same arms, differenced by a martlet, impaling Frost quarterly with Amyas. Badge, the crescent and fetterlock. Pew at Sandal. (Gough's Sep. Mon., 310.)

The same coat occurred "in the castle of Skipton, sculptured upon a certain wooden table in the ambulatory there," impaled with Clifford, in reference to the marriage of this earl's daughter to the earl of Cumberland. (Dugdale's Notes.) In both instances the first and second quarterings occupy the upper half of the coat. In the first, the Poynings quarterings are spread equally over the lower portion; in the second, Bryan occupies a full half of the shield under old Percy.

*Quarterly of six.*—I. and VI. *Percy and Old Percy quarterly.* II. *Lucy.* III. *Poynings.* IV. *Fitzpayne.* V. *Bryan.* This singular coat is impaled with Fitzalan and Maltravers on "the sepulchral chapel at Petworth of Wm. Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, who married Anne, this earl's sister, and died at a great age in 1543." (Dallaway.) I apply it to this earl, as there is no trace of Beaufort.

*Percy and Old Percy quarterly.* East window of Sutton church, in the lordship of Petworth. (Dallaway.)

It would appear from these examples that out of the Lucy estates, and in the old fee of Percy in the honor of Arundel, it was not considered necessary at this time to quarter Lucy in the grand quarter, or even at all.

*Percy and Lucy quarterly.* The Earl's MS., Reg. Bib., No. 18, D. 11. "The order of the whole preparation and carriage of the Right Honorable Henry Earl of Northumberland, when he went to the siege of Turwin, in France, 5 Hen. VIII." [1514] (4 Ant. Rep. 346.)<sup>57</sup> contains the following items:—

"Two coats of arms for my lord, of satin, viz., crimson, blue, and green, with his arms beaten upon it with fine gold in oil colours.—Banners for my lord.—Two staffs painted *red and black* for my lord's banners.—6 banners for trumpets, beaten upon sarcenet with my lord's whole arms in oil colours.—30 scutcheons in *metal*,<sup>58</sup> wrought in *oil colours* upon *buckram*, with my lord's whole arms in a scutcheon for to be set upon my lord's tents when they be set up.—300 scutcheons in *metal* within the garter, wrought upon *paper* for to set upon my lord's own lodgings.—. . . scutcheons in *colours*, wrought upon paper, within the garter, for to set upon my lord's captain's lodgings." The servants' lodgings had crescents only.

BANNEROLLE.—"24 banner rolles of *red and black buckram*, with my lord's name and cognizances beaten in oil colours for to set upon my

<sup>57</sup> There is a somewhat similar inventory in L. 8, Coll. Arm. It begins:—"Furst a perre of curess' with a sallet &c., with gussetts, cressaunts, and yche of male." My lord's arms quarterly, his device, word, &c., are mentioned, not described. There are "standers with corantynes, pennons with demysentts," and "cressaunts for my lord's conisaunts" to set on jackets for my lord's "sourceours."—(A. W.)

<sup>58</sup> This expression appears to refer to gold and silver in opposition to yellow and white.



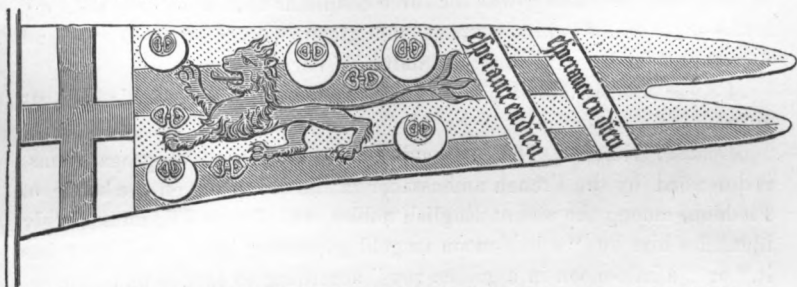
lord's carriages. 24 staves painted *red and black*, for the foresaid bannerrolles for carriages," (Turwin siege.) Bannerrolles were square like banners, but much smaller. The earl's MS. contains a drawing which probably is an exact copy of his bannerrolle. It is throughout divided per pale of the livery colours, red and black, on which is placed a shield of Percy and Lucy quarterly, within the garter. Between the shield and the garter, on the livery colours, are the letters H. P., and at the corners of the panel are silver crescents and golden locketts, quarterly, if I may so speak. 1st and 4th corners, a crescent; 2nd and 3rd, a locket.

CREST.—*On a chapeau ermine, a lion passant, the tail lashed.* Garter plate.

SUPPORTERS.—*A silver boar ducally gorged and chained in gold, and a silver unicorn similarly gorged and chained.* Garter plate.

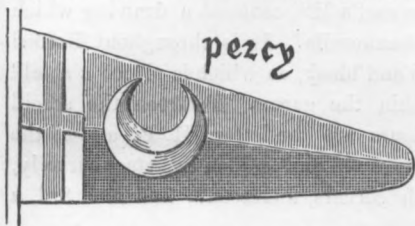
*A blue lion.*—Standard. Given as the sinister supporter in the impalement at Skipton, the dexter being the dragon of Clifford.

STANDARD.—"Standards for my lord.—Two staves for my lord's standers, painted red and black, and bound about with iron plate." (Turwin siege.)



GUIDHOMME.—"Five 'gideholmes' of sarcenet with *my lord's device and word, with sundry beasts, and sundry powderings*, for my lord's five captains, viz. to every 100 men a 'gideholme.'—5 staves painted red and black for the said five 'guidehomes.'" (Turwin siege.) The guidhomme was smaller than the standard. "Every standard and guidhomme is to have in the chief the cross of St. George, to be slit at the end, and to contain the *crest or supporter* with the poesy, word, and devise of the owner." (Harl. MS. 2358.) The above standard or guidhomme is from Harl. MS. 4632. The supporter or beast is the blue lion of Percy, the device is the crescent inclosing the locket, the powderings are the locketts. The word was *Esperance en Dieu*. The colours are the gold and green of Poynings.

PENNONCELLE.—“..... ‘pencells’ of sarcenet for my lord’s demy-lances, of red and black with cressaunts.—... penceles of buckram for my



lord’s demy-lances, painted of red and black, with cressent upon them.” (Turwin seige.) A pennoncelle is the diminution of the pennon, which I do not see. The fourth pennoncelle given under the next earl admirably illustrates the

above passage and is repeated here.

BADGES.—*A silver crescent.*—.... *white cressaunts* set upon red and black paper for my lord’s servants’ lodgings.—470 coats of plain white cloth guarded with green cloth, for my lord’s soldiers and carriagemen.—100 coats of white cloth guarded with green and imbroidered, for my lord’s guard.—940 roses, as crosses, of red buckram, with as many *white cressent* to them, for to set upon the aforesaid coats of cloth.” “46 neck cloths for my lord’s draught horse, called ‘tappetts,’ of red and black tapestry, with *cressaunts* upon them, and lined with canvas.—11½ yards of red cloth, for three gowns for three chaplains that went over with my lord.—3 bends of white sarcenet and green, with 6 cross, 6 rose, and 6 *cressaunt* for the said three chaplains.” (Turwin siege.)

*A silver crescent and a golden locket separately.* The Earl’s MS., ut supra.

*A golden crescent.* The earl having made all the above preparations, is described by the French ambassador in the old poem on the battle of Floddon, among the absent English nobles, and James IV. immediately identifies him by “a half-moon in gold glistening gay,” as Weber has it,<sup>59</sup> or “a half-moon in a golden ray” according to Lambe and Benson. This badge has already occurred sparingly, but the poet may not be more scrupulously correct in the metal than he is in giving “banner” as the article containing the cognizance. Dingley in his verses upon the battle of Floddon alludes to the Percies, or their retainers,<sup>60</sup> when

<sup>59</sup> “There is an earl, of antique race,  
Passing in pride and costly array;  
In his banner brave he displays  
A half-moon in gold glistening gay.”  
“That is the lusty Percy plain,”  
The king can say, and gave a stamp;  
“There is not such a lord again,  
No, not in all King Henry’s camp.”

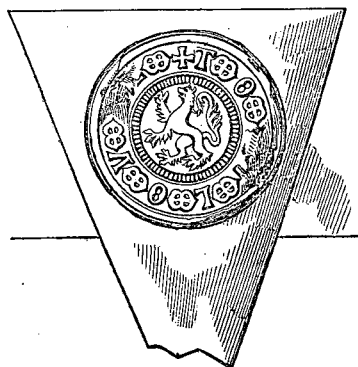
<sup>60</sup> .... Sir William Percy stood  
Who went with the Earl Percy’s power.  
(Lambe’s Battle of Floddon.)

he says that "the *moon* that day did shine full bright." (Mirror for Magistrates, 1587.)

The countess Katherine gives to Mary Percy (a granddaughter) "a cope of assey gilte with a *cresande* sett over the bodome," and to Isabel Percy (another but illegitimate granddaughter) "a cope of assey with a *cresande*."

*A crescent inclosing a silver locket or turret.*—Standard, ut supra. Badge of "com. de Northumbria," in the same MS. See under the first earl. In neither case is the metal of the locket indicated as gold. At the siege of Turwin were prepared:—"2 short coats of red and black velvet for my lord's two footmen to run in.—4 *riche cressaunts and turrets of baskett wurke* for the said two coats.—2 short coats of red and black damask for the said footmen to run in.—4 *cresseaunts with turrets of Fennys silver* for the foresaid footmen's coats.—2 pair of plain white hose for the said two footmen to run in.—2 long arrows like standarts with sockets of steel, for my lord's two footmen to bear in their hands when they run with my lord." The turrets are only mentioned in connection with these footmen. Turret is an old word applied to anything turning—here to the locket in connection with its swivel. The lockets in the crescents are also found of silver in the next earl's time. The form of the badges was probably more thought of than colour. No other family used the device and necessitated distinction of tincture.

*A locket.* Standard. The earl's signet, where a locket occurs between every letter of the motto, is affixed to the letter of 1515.



*A lion rampant.* The same seal. Scarcely a true badge.

*A silver demi-boar ducally gorged and chained gold, above a silver crescent enclosing a leaf.* In an initial letter of the Earl's MS.

*A silver demi-unicorn, hooped, ducally gorged and chained gold.* The same MS.

*A silver demi-unicorn, plain, issuing from a rayed cloud.* The same MS.

*A key erect, ducally crowned with gold, for Poynings.* Harl. MS. 4632, Of the earl's use of the key of Poynings, we seem to have a very curious instance in a letter of 1523 from Wolsey to the king.

"Finally, sir, where your highness was informed that my lord of Northumberland in this his proceeding against the Scots, ware the cross

keys, which is the badge of your church of York, wherewith (though it had so been) your highness of your great goodness was contented to me, yet for the more perfect knowledge thereof I have communed with your servant my treasurer, Sir William Gascoyne, who sheweth me, assuredly and undoubtedly; as he will abide by, and is ready to justify upon his oath made unto your grace, that neither the said earl of Northumberland, ne any of his retinue, ware the cross keys, but that they were your highness cognizance<sup>61</sup> only, and under that his own badge. Wherefore, sir, your grace hath cause to give the less credence unto those, which would make unto the same such feigned and untrue reports. Beseeching your grace, that after the reading of the said letters, it may be your pleasure to remit them to me accordingly." (1 State Papers, 146.)

*A bugle-horn unstrung, end to the dexter, mounted with coronal ornaments, for Bryan.* Panels in the possession of Rob. Davies, esq., York, and probably from the Percy Inn, in Walmgate, in that city, but more recently in a house of the Beddern. There are six of them, in the following order:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Female profile, reticulated headdress, a shield charged with a crescent behind her.                                    | 2. Male profile, with a sort of winged headdress.   |
| 3. Female profile, horned headdress, shield with crescent. Lower border of pomegranates. (Badge of Catherine of Arragon.) | 4. Male profile, with cap of the Tudor period. Lower border of double roses. (Badge of Henry VIII.) |
| 5. Male and female dancing.   | 6. Male piping.   |
| Crescent.                      Locket.  | Crescent.                      Horn.  |
| Crowned key.              Horn.   | Crowned key.              Locket.   |

LIVERY COLOURS.<sup>62</sup>—*Red and black.* "300 arrow-cases of *red and black* leather.—500 party hats of *red and black* for my lord's soldiers of his lordship's retinue.—A close car for my lord's stuffs painted *red and black*, with my lord's devices and cognizances.—6 sumpter cloths of *red and black* tapestry, with my lord's arms and cognizances, and lined with canvas, for my lord's sumpter-horse." (Turwin siege.) Numerous instances of these old Percy colours have been given under other heads.

<sup>61</sup> The rose, so abundantly provided in the preparations for Turwin. To the quotations already given may be added another:—"2 rich roses of damask gold, set upon two crosses of crimson velvet, wrought with gold of Venus for my lord's coat, to wear upon his harness.—19 coats of white damask, viz. 10 of them guarded with green damask, for my lord's chief captains and gentlemen.—9 coats of white damask satin of Brigis, guarded with green satin of Brigus, for my lord's petty captains.—28 pair of crosses and roses, viz. 9 pair of rich roses and crosses of crimson velvet, and 19 pair of coarser roses and crosses of crimson satin, for the foresaid 28 coats of silk." 'Roses' is 'rosses' in the original.

<sup>62</sup> In conducting the Princess Margaret into Scotland in 1503, he was accompanied by 400 tall horsemen, apparelled in his colours. (Hall.)

*Gold and green.* The Poynings colours on the standard.

*Yellow.* "500 *yellow* bonnets, single necked, for 100 of my lord's guard.—300 *yellow* bonnets, double necked, for my lord's captains and gentlemen." (Turwin siege, and see under the next colour.)

*Tawny.* "2 doublets of green satin for the said two footmen.—4 doublets of satin of Briguse for the said two footmen, viz., two doublets of yellow, and two of *orange colour tawney*.—2 pair of guarded hose of red and black cloth for the said two footmen." Such was their attire for Turwin when *not* running. Rosset (which does not occur in the retainers' preparations at all), gold; and *tawny* are the prevailing colours in the standard and pennons described under the next earl.

*White and green?* 60 ostrich feathers for my lord's captains and gentlemen, viz. 30 *white* and 30 *green*, after 2 feathers to every of them.—100 white feathers for my lord's guard." In this and the many other quotations from the siege arrangements which have been given, where white and green are mentioned, they are probably the corresponding regal Tudor livery adopted with the roses, like the cross of St. George, from national feelings, and still more to please the king.

The earl's own dresses enumerated were of very various colours, crimson; scarlet; green; white; russet; black; yellow; orange tawney; purple; russet, guarded with green and lined with black; green tinsel, guarded with silver and lined with black; silver, guarded with green cloth of gold and lined with black; crimson, guarded with green cloth of gold and lined with black; crimson tinsel, lined with black; black, edged with gold of Venice; black, fringed with red silk and gold. The only mention of blue is in "12 yerds of blew rybens for garters for my lorde to were under his harness."

MOTTOES.—*Tout Loyal.* Signet.

*Esperance en Dieu.* Standard. Of the following curious couplets from the Earl's MS., Bp. Percy quotes four or five in the Household Book. The rest will be new. In the original, each two lines are separate as a proverb, and every line ends with a period. But they fall naturally into stanzas, with a kind of chorus terminating each.

*The proverbis in the rooffe of the hiest chawmbre in the gardinge at Lekingfelde.*

*Esperannce en Dieu :*

Truste in hym, he is moste trewe.

*En Dieu Esperannce :*

In hym put thyne affiaunce.

Esperannce in the worlde, nay :

The worlde variethe every day.

Esperannce in riches, nay not so :  
 Riches slidithe and sone will go.  
 Esperannce in exaltacion of honoure :  
 Nay, it widderitthe away, lyke a floure.  
*Esperannce en Dieu*, in hym is all :  
 Whiche is above fortunes fall.

Esperannce in fortune when she smylithe :  
 Nay, beware, for she begilithe.  
 Esperannce in bloode and highe lynage :  
 At moste nede bot esy avauntage.  
 Esperannce in prosperite :  
 Nay, beware of adversite.  
 Esperannce in trust and grete auctorite :  
 So thou may and yit dissavede be.  
 Esperannce in countenaunce of fortunes grace :  
 Nay, at her pleasure thou must gyve place.  
 Esperannce in glory and magnificens hye :  
 Nay, beware, thou may fall sodeynly.  
 Esperannce in strength and greate myght :  
 Nay, seknes febelith every wight.  
*Esperannce en Dieu*, in hym is all :  
 For he is above fortunes fall.

Esperannce in golde and other treasure :  
 Nay, therof commythe displeasure.  
 Esperannce in frendeshipe, nay, and why :  
 For at the last thy frende must dye.  
 Esperannce in bewte and lusty arrage :  
 Nay, beuty is blemysshide by the stormys of age.  
 Esperannce in helthe and longe lyf :  
 Beware of dethis sodeyne knyf.  
 Esperannce in witt and pollice :  
 Yet, I say, beware of poverté.  
 Esperannce in crafte and suttelte :  
 Yet, trouthe shall begyle the.  
 Esperannce in trouthe and verite :  
 Yea, trouthe shall delyver the.  
*Esperannce en Dieu*, in hym is all :  
 For he is above fortunes fall.

Esperannce in multitude of men :  
 Nay, sum one is worthe ten.  
 Esperannce in hasty advengynge of thy will :  
 Nay, wysdome biddithe the abyde and bestill.  
 Esperannce in ordyanne and other artillary :  
 Nay, where hym listith God gyvithe the victory.  
 Esperannce manhode and coragius hart :  
 Nay, dethe will math<sup>63</sup> the, where so ever thow art.

<sup>63</sup> A *math* is a mowing. Here we seem to have the same word applied as a verb to the scythe of Death.

Esperannce in argumentis of greate reason :

Nay, suche craft is to seke at sum season.

Esperannce in cunnynge that moste prevalithe :

Nay, cunnynge withoute maner no thyng awaytlythe.

Esperannce in joye and gladnes :

Nay, beware, sodyenly comes sadnes.

*Esperannce en Dieu*, in hym is all :

Be thou contente and thou art above fortunes fall.

HERALD.—“*Northumberland Herald*.” Henry VII. sent “our well beloved *Northumberland Herald*” to attend on Chr. Urswicke, the ambassador into Scotland, and for these services he received payment at the Exchequer in 1491, as he likewise did as “our well beloved servant *Northumberland Herald* of arms” in 1493, for attending the French ambassador who had been storm-driven into Sheppey Island. (1 Edmondson, 115.) Hall says that in conducting the princess Margaret into Scotland, in 1530, the earl had with him his officer of arms so named, arrayed in his livery of velvet, being his surcoat of arms.—“I wit to the church of Hundmanby to the byeng of a bell *xxs.* and a torch to burne dayly at the levacion, while he wyll endure, to the entent they schall praye specially for the saule of Henry Percy erle of Northumburloñd. Item, I wit to *John Bee*, *otherwyse callyd Northumberland Herod*, *v. marc.*” (Will of Wm. Blackburne of Fyly, and bayly of Hundmanby, 18 Mar. 1501-2.)—“Cotts of armys for my lord’s harroude.” (Turwin siege.)

PURSUIVANT.—“*Esperance*.” “2 coats of arms for my lord’s pursuivant, of sarsnet, with my lord’s whole arms beaten upon them in oil colours and gold.—8 yards of green damask for a coat for *Esperance*, my lord’s pursuivant, and for  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of white damaske for guarding of the said coat.” (Order for the siege of Turwin, 1514.) In the early part of his life he does not seem to have had a pursuivant. The roll quoted under his father shows what heralds and pursuivants were in the reign of Edward IV., and how they decayed in the time of Henry VII. “Now the king’s grace hath but, &c. and no estate hath any but only the lord marquis, that hath Grobie pursuivant, and the earl of Northumberland, that hath Northumberland herald. This was in the time of King Henry VII. God save King Henry VIII.” The precise days of Henry VII., alluded to, were between 28 Jan., 1489, and 14 Feb., 1492, during which time William de Berkeley, whose mother was an heiress of Ferrers of Groby, was the only marquis in England.

HENRY ALGERNON PERCY, SIXTH EARL, 1527-1537, called *Henry the Unthrifty*, from his having contracted debts, which, with those of his father, amounted to 6,000 marks on his coming to his estates. After numerous sales and a loveless marriage and separation, he devised his lands to the king, who had already robbed him of Anne Boleyn. The name of Algernon is omitted in a seal of 1531 or afterwards. (Hartshorne, 305.)

BURIAL.—*Choir of Hackney Church*, in the same month as his brother was executed. Weever copies his epitaph.

ARMS.—*Quarterly of five*.—I. *Grand quarter of 1, Percy, 2, Beaufort*, (France and England, no border visible), 3, *Lucy*, 4, *Spencer* (Black, two ermine bars nebulee.). II. *Old Percy*. III. *Poynings*. IV. *Fitz-payne*. V. *Bryan*. Seal, 1528. (Hartshorne, fig. 19.)

*The same arms, except that Beaufort has the proper border of blue and silver gobony, and that instead of Spencer is a coat, Barry of 6 gold (silver in the banner) and blue, a red bend*.—Banner and arms, MS. I. 2. Heralds' College.<sup>64</sup> Any little variations between my quotations from the MS. and those in *Excerpta Historica*, are made advisedly. The coat substituted for Spencer, if the metal is gold, looks like Gaunt, a somewhat distant quartering in the Spencer shield, but it was not again commonly quartered, and I suspect some error.

CREST.—*On a chapeau, a lion statant*. Seal.

SUPPORTERS.—*A blue lion* for "Algernons." Pennon. Bearing the banner in MS. Coll. Arm. I. 2., in its ordinary rampant form.

*A silver panther, powdered with red and blue spots, and ducally crowned in gold, not guardant*, for "Percy." Pennon. The dexter supporter on the seal is a crowned lion or panther, no appearance of collar or spots in Hartshorne's engraving. See under the fourth earl for a similar beast on the barbican at Alnwick.

*A silver unicorn, ducally gorged and chained in gold* for "Ponynges." Pennon. Seal, sinister supporter.

*A silver boar, ducally gorged and chained in gold*. Pennon.

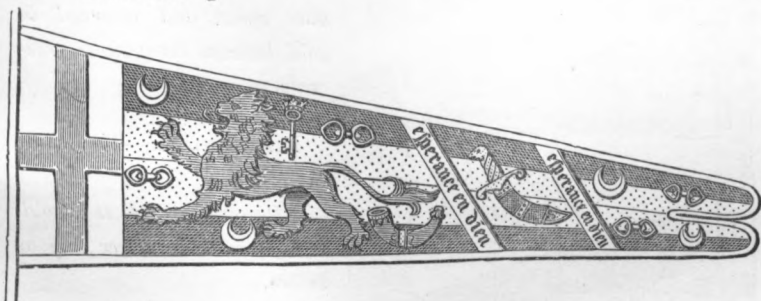
<sup>64</sup> The preparation of the MS. appears to have extended over many years. It contains persons, such as Sir Edw. Poynings, who died before 1524. The duke of Richmond, one of the peers, was only so created in 1525. The lord chamberlain, Lord Herbert, mentioned several times in it, died 1526, while Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, also mentioned, was not made so until 1535, and Dudley did not acquire his dukedom of Northumberland until 1551. The practice of impaling arms and quartering those of ancestresses had now run much into its present state, and the occurrence of Somerset, as on the sixth earl's seal, seems to fix the standards to him, not to speak of the want of russet or roset in the fifth earl's preparations, while it so prevails in this MS.



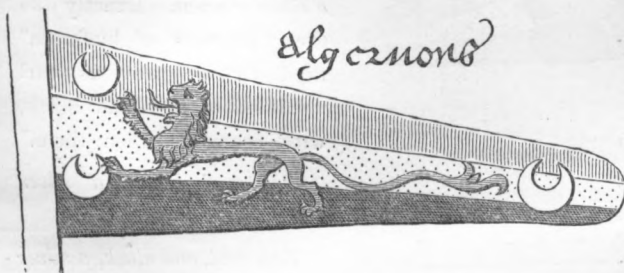
[By the earl's mother came the right to the following two supporters, both given to Percy by Vincent, the first whereof became the sinister supporter in Elizabeth's time, and so continues, with slight alteration.

*A golden lion guardant, ducally crowned in gold, and gorged with a collar gobony of ermine and blue, for "Somersitt."*

*A silver panther, spotted with silver, gold blue, black, green, and red, ducally gorged in blue, fire issuant from the mouth and ears, for "Somersett."]*



STANDARD.—*"Paly of thre pesses of thys collers, Rosset, yellow, and tawny," powdered with silver crescents and lockets separately, a blue lion passant. Above him, a silver key, crowned with gold (for Poynings), behind him a blue bugle-horn unstringed, garnished with gold (for Bryan). Between the motto-bends, a black falchion sheathed, garnished, pomelled and hilted with gold (for Fitzpayne.) MS. Her. Coll. I. 2. There is no motto filled into the original.*



PENNONS.—  
Thesame MS.  
"Algernons."  
*Red, gold, and  
rosset, a blue  
lion passant  
between three  
silver cres-  
cents.*



"Ponynges." *Rosset, gold,  
and tawny, a silver unicorn  
passant, ducally gorged and  
chained in gold, between three  
silver crescents.*



*Rosset, gold, and tawny, a silver boar statant, ducally gorged and chained in gold, between three silver crescents.*



*"Percy." Rosset, gold, and tawny, a silver panther statant, powdered with red and blue spots, and crowned in gold, between three silver crescents.*

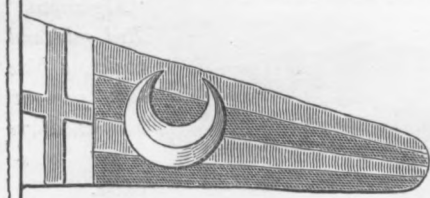


**PENNONCELLES.**—The same MS.

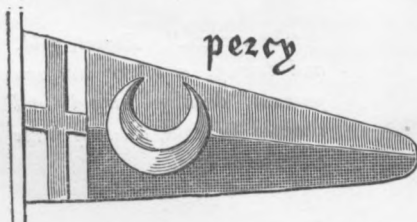
*"Ponynges." Rosset, gold, and tawny, the silver key as before.*



*"Bryan." — Rosset, gold, and tawny, the bugle-horn as before.*



*Red, rosset, red, and rosset, a silver crescent.*

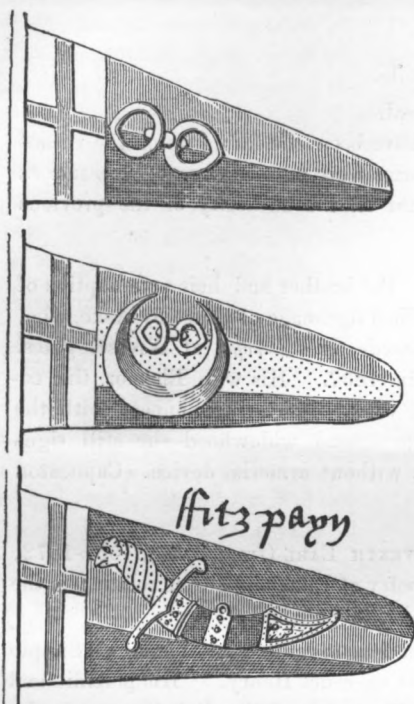


*"Percy."—Red and black, a silver crescent. Exactly like the "penceles of buckram" used by the previous earl "painted of red and black, with crescents upon them."*

*Red and black, a silver locket.*

*Red, gold, and black, a silver locket within the horns of a silver crescent.*

*"Fitzpayn." Rosset, gold, and tawny, the black falchion as before.*



In the Turwin arrangements "roses" is given as "rosses," and the word "rosset" used in the MS. may either be russet or roset. "Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation." (Peacham.) Probably russet is meant, as it is striped with red in one instance.<sup>64</sup>

None of the flags here termed pennons and pennoncelles are split. That of Algernons only is longer than the others, which also differs, in not having St. George's cross; but the separation of families, and distinctive character of design, appear to warrant the division here suggested. The guid-homme probably was like the standard.

**BADGES.**—*A lion rampant.* Counterseal, 1528. (Hartshorne, fig. 18.) Scarcely a true badge.

*A silver key, crowned in gold,* for Poynings. Standard and pennoncelle.

*A blue bugle-horn, garnished in gold,* for Bryan. Standard and pennoncelle.

*A black falchion sheathed, garnished, hilted, and pomelled in gold,* for Fitzpayne. Standard and pennoncelle.

*A silver crescent.* Standard, pennons, and pennoncelles. Counterseal, alternately with the lockets. In other respects this signet resembles the last earl's. Mr. F. R. Surtees, in his *Lamente of Henry Percy* over Anne Boleyn, happily weaves metal, badge, and motto together:—*"Pale is the crescent of my hope."*

*A silver locket.* Standard and pennoncelle. In the former the metal is not indicated, but it is distinctly marked *a.* in the latter. Counterseal.

*A silver locket within the horns of a silver crescent.* Pennoncelle.

**LIVERY COLOURS.**—*Red and black.* Pennoncelles.

*Rosset, gold, and tawny.* Standard, pennons, and pennoncelles.

<sup>64</sup> When russet is mentioned in the earl's own attire in the Turwin arrangements, it is always spelt "russett."

*Red, gold, and rosset.* Pennon.

*Red and rosset.* Pennoncelle.

*Red, gold, and black.* Pennoncelle.

MOTTO.—*Tout loyal.* Counterseal.

*Esperance.*—Seal. This may have been the filling up of the vacant bends in the standard, but both forms were now used, and *Esperance en Dieu* has been adopted in the cut in the authority of the previous earl's standard.

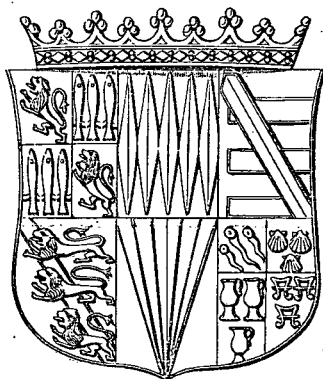
SIR THOMAS PERCY, knt., the brother and heir presumptive of the sixth earl, was beguiled into the Pilgrimage of Grace by Aske, who, with all his force, shouted *Thousands for a Percy!* at Wressel gates.

He was executed at Tyburn in 1537. His wife Eleanor, the co-neiress of Harbottle of Beamish, whose quarterings appear with the next earl, remarried; but in her second widowhood she still signs Elynor Pey, and seals with E. P. without armorial device. (Capheaton Archives, anno 1560.)

THOMAS PERCY, K. G., SEVENTH EARL (from 1557), 1537-1572, often called "*the Moon*" in the poetry of Elizabeth's time relating to the Rising of the North, owing to which he perished.

BURIAL.—*St. Cruz, York*, after his execution at York. "Simple Thome," he said, "must die to set up cruel Henry." His portrait and autograph are given in Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion, and the former gives us a great notion of his simplicity.

ARMS.—*Quarterly of six.*—I. *Percy and Lucy* quarterly. II. *Old*



*Percy.* III. *Poynings.* IV. *Fitzpayne.* V. *Bryan.* VI. *Quarterly*, 1. *Three bottles? bottles? (bats) or icicles;* 2. *Three escallops, two and one;* 3. *Three ewers, two and one;* 4. *Three water-bougets, two and one.* An oaken mantlepiece, considerably cut down, in an old post and pan house at Thorpfield, near Topcliffe, in 1844, and now in the possession of Mrs. Ruddock of Whitby. The garter, which has been turned upside down since the removal, fixes the date to the six years after 1563. This attainted earl's garter plate is, as of course, not forthcoming, and his issue, the heirs general of Percy, are, it is

believed, incapable, through corruption of blood, of bearing the arms of their ancestor, even according to modern usage.

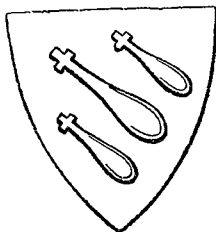
The Harbottle quarterings thus occur in the present Percy shield :—*Harbottle*, Blue, three golden guttes bendwise. *Unknown*, Silver, three red escallops. *Monboucher*, Silver, three red ewers within a black border bezanté.<sup>65</sup> *Charron*, Black, three silver water bougets. A manuscript roll of peers' arms, *temp.* Eliz., in my possession, gives these coats to Harbottle, Clivedon, Monboucher, and Lilburne, names which correspond well enough, but I cannot trace all the descents. The ordinaries give the red escallops to Harbottle as well as Clivedon, Chidcroft, and Kelk, and also contain a coat where the colours are reversed, being of Red, a chevron between three *escallops* of silver, for *Charron*. There are three water bougets on the castle of the Hiltons, who were connected with the Actons, of whom the Harbottles were coheirs.

**CREST.**—The chapeau only is left in the Thorpfield carving. During the time of shadow on the earl's house, Lord Surrey, the brave and graceful poet, fell a victim to the Tudor, who made heraldry serve his purpose, and perhaps exercised a perpetual influence on the leonine crests of other families.

From the first appearance of the king of beasts as a royal crest in the reign of Edward III. (omitting the quasi-crest shown on the seal of Richard I.) the noble brute droops his tail as he does in the seal of the second earl of Northumberland, and, until the Bretigny type of seal ceased in Edward IV's. reign, the same usage prevailed. With the seal which followed a lashed form commences, a form similar to that used long before that day and until the present time in the *arms* of England. It was not unnatural for families bearing similar crests to keep up a similitude by changing their attitude with the varying fashion of royalty, most of all for the Howards, the heirs of Brotherton. Richard II., in his 17th year, acknowledged the right of their ancestor, Thomas Mowbray,

<sup>65</sup> See the descent of Charron, Monboucher, and Harbottle, in 2 Sur., 225.

BERTRAM DE MONTBOUCHIER. Silver, three red pitchers, with bezants in a black border. (Roll of Karlaverock.)



MONSR. BERTRAM MONBOCHER. Silver, three red pitchers : on a black border twelve bezants. (Roll, 1392-7. Seal, 1393, Surtees, Seals, ix. 19, where the bezants are eleven.)

SIR RALPH HARBOTYLL, knt. Three pitchers, on a border 27 bezants. (Seal, 1487. Capheaton archives.)

I give the extraordinary paternal coat of Harbottle in the margin, from a drawing by the late John Taylor of Whickham, out of Vincent's MSS., and the more ordinary form will be found above in the Thorpfield shield, which contains some peculiarities of treatment in the other quarterings.

to wear for his crest a leopard (*i. e.* a lion guardant<sup>66</sup>) of gold, with a whitelabel; and, stating that this would be the crest of his own eldest son if he begat one, he conceded that Mowbray and his heirs should for a difference wear a leopard and a crown of silver in lieu of the label. In the copy grant in Cott. MSS. Julius c. viii., p. 237-8, the leopard is drawn with a crown round its neck, and the tail is lashed. The crowned lion in the Venice sculpture made by, or relating to, the banished earl (See Howard Memorials), has also the tail lashed, and in itself may either refer to the king or the earl, for it is probable that the true sense of the grant was that the label was to be omitted, but the crown on the head to be of silver instead of gold, and so I believe the crown has been of silver ever since. In a seal of one of the John Mowbrays (Watson's Earls of Warren and Howard Memorials), the lion is only crowned, but after the Howards succeeded, the brass of the unfortunate Surrey's grandfather, who died in 1524, gives the crowned lion with a label also, and the tail is waved. That Surrey would use this form is highly probable. In stone or brass, where the colour could not be seen, it was exactly the crest of the Prince of Wales; and though Richard II.'s grant might not bar a concurrent right to the old crest, it was imprudent to court the confusion he wished to avoid. When therefore we find the jealous Henry, in 1546, resenting Surrey's placing Brotherton in the first quarter of his coat, "the very place only of the heir male" of England (1 State papers, 891), which at least his father the duke had a right to do, we cannot feel surprised that it was urged against the earl that *he had waved his lion's tail*.<sup>67</sup> In the stall plate of the next duke, who was installed in 1559, the crest is in profile, and, though it is both crowned and labelled, its tail is straight, and in a book of Elizabethan peers' arms I have the same form in lions, both in profile and guardant. In the same MS. the tails of the lions of Percy and Talbot, although these are in profile, and not easily confounded with the royal crest, are drawn straight, but in the margin they are lashed, from 'Mr. Stele's MS.' Vincent gives the tail lashed, other Elizabethan authorities straight.



<sup>66</sup> See Edmondson and the Glossary of Heraldry under the word *leopard*, and most satisfactorily in the new edition of Planché's Pursuivant of Arms.

<sup>67</sup> Howard Memorials. Dethick's drawing of the arms for which Surrey was attainted (Harl. MS. 1453) gives the tail almost straight, and neither crown or label (Howard Memorials), but, although Dethick's father was a herald at the time, the arms are so discordant with Henry's complaints, that I attach no credit to them.

The cut shows the Percy crest in 1347, in Vincent's MS., and in my own, and will sufficiently elucidate these remarks.

We have already seen that the Percy lion drooped his tail like that of England from an early date, and that, on the first garter plates of the family, the lash was adopted after it appears on the royal seals. The peculiar forms on the standards are not to be taken into account, the blue lion there being the supporter, passant, and altogether differently used from the lion statant of the crest; and the drooping tail on the rough seal of 1528 is only because the inscription prevents a lash. The stall plate of the eighth earl, 1577-85, gives the tail straight, confirming the general run of the Elizabethan drawings. And so it has since continued.

That Surrey's matter had much to do with the change cannot well be doubted.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter, a lion rampant. Sinister, a unicorn ducally gorged and chained, for Poynings.* Panel from Thorpfield.

BADGE.—*A crescent.* Divers ballads of the time, "when good hope was past."

Erle Percy there his ancyeut spred,

The *halfe moone* shining all soe faire.

(Ballad of the Rising of the North.)

When that the *Moone*, in Northumberland,

After the chaynge, in age well coune,

Did rise with force, then to withstande,

The light and bright beames of the Soune.

The sorrowful dolers soone began,

Through Percie's pride to many a man.

But then anone, the Westmere Bull,

Beholde the rysinge of this *moone*,

Thinking that shee had byn at full,

He hastyd then anone full soone,

With horse, and armes, and all his might,

From perfect daye, to uncertaine lyght.

(Quoth John Barker.—The Plagues of Northumberland.)

The *moone* and the star are fallen so at strife,

I never knewe warre so strange in my lyfe.

(News from Northumberland.)

The Westmerlande Bull and man in the *Moone*,

The beare [Dudley] hath brought their braverie downe.

(Joyful Newes for True Subjects.)

Now spred thy ancyeut, Westmorland,

Thy dun bull faine would we spye;

And thou, the Erle o' Northumberland,

Now rayse thy *half moone* up on hye.

But the dun bulle is fled and gone,  
And the *halfe moone* vanished away.

(The Rising of the North.)

[Now the Percie's *creſcent* is ſet in blood.

(Claxton's Lament, by Surtees.)]

Thus does the sentiment of heraldry lighten the rude poetry of the day. On the trial of the duke of Norfolk in 1571, it was proved that he had an old blind prophecy, to wit "at the exaltation of the *Moon* (Percy) the Lion (Elizabeth) shall stoop, and the Lion (of Mowbray, Norfolk) shall be joined with a Lion (Mary queen of Scots), and their whelps (*catuli*) shall reign."—(State Trials.)

The church of Knaresbrough contains the recumbent effigy of Mary Slingsby, the only sister of the rebel earl, "justly called a heavenly star of piety." The arms of her house are upon the skirt of her robe, and one foot rests against a crescent, as the other formerly did against a lion statant. The crescent also appears in several places upon the hall ceiling of Percy's, at Scotton, near Knaresbrough, where a younger line of the house resided. Upon the same ceiling is the coat of Percy and Lucy quarterly. (Hargrove's Knaresbrough.)

*A locket within the horns of the crescent.* Panel from Thorpfield, where this badge occurs four times in the ends of the label containing the motto.

MOTTO.—*Esperance* [en] *Dieu*. Panel from Thorpfield, the central word cut out.

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With the accession of Elizabeth, the simplicity of old heraldry concludes, and my further remarks will be general.

ARMS.—Henry the eighth earl succeeded under entail, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, and married a coheiress of Nevil lord Latimer who brought in an extensive representation. According to the modern Percy shield of 892 quarterings,<sup>68</sup> the quarterings due after this match, and before that with Wriothesley in the seventeenth century, were 273, but herelds had not then reached the absurdity of giving undifferenced quarterings or quarterings at all of kings and territorial dukes, or of repeating the same arms when they came through different channels. Indeed, if I rightly interpret the instructions in Glover's MSS., xv. 36, —adverse to ancient usage though many of them are—land was still an

<sup>68</sup> Given in full in Illustrations of the Castles of Alnwick, Warkworth, and Prudhoe, edited by Mr. Hartshorne, for private distribution.



element in denoting remoter heirships. "If a man bearing arms marry an inheritrix whose progenitors have, before that time, married with other inheritrixes, by whom both lands and arms have descended, the father of his wife having no son legitimate, the same man so marrying may and shall lawfully bear her father and mother's arms, in so large and ample manner as any of them before that time did bear, or any of her progenitors." I am not acquainted with the territorial position of the Percys at the time or the different titles to their lands, but certain it is, that I have not hitherto found them at this period using more than the following quarterings, which are made up from various authorities, for scarcely two agree:—

*Percy and Lucy. Old Percy. Poynings. Grey. Fitzpayne. Bryan. Spencer. Beaufort. Holland. Holland earl of Kent.<sup>69</sup> Beauchamp. Newburgh or Warwick. Berkley. Lisle. Fitz-Gerald or Lisle. Harbottle. 'Clevedon.' Monboucher. 'Lilburn' [Charon?]. 'Raby' (i.e. Nevil, with a black annulet to difference the Latimer line.) Old Nevil. Tyes. Vere. Bolbeck. Sandford. Badlesmere. Clare. Seriaulx. Howard. Escalles. Place. Stafford. Lichfield. In all 33.*

The following is an analysis of the quarters of the present coat:—

Percy and Lucy )	2			
Percy and Lucy )				
Smithson .....	3			
Seymour.....	563			
Percy and Lucy }	for blood	2	In the 17th century	2
Old Percy				
Poynings .....	19			4
Spencer .....	120			9
Harbottle .....	4			4
Nevil .....	128			14
Wriothesley .....	25			33
Thynne .....	25			now
Percy and Lucy.....	1			273

Present shield .. 892 quarterings.

A splendid assemblage, a gorgeous result, according to recent rules, and a useful one for genealogical purposes, but wholly unsuitable for the decorative purposes of heraldry, and very unjust to the 'flowers of the flock' which must be picked out by a skilled eye from the equal blaze of crimson and gold in their less important companions. The or-

<sup>69</sup> The two coats of Holland do not occur to me until the tenth earl's time. The coats used on the seals of the ninth and tenth earls are given in italics.

dinary spectator, who might acquire some idea of the comparative status of a family by a few indications of marriages which carried green acres and jewelled coronets with them, is lost in the medley presented here.

So obvious indeed is the inutility, nay, impossibility, of using such a shield, even when much reduced by discarding the repetitions of co-heiresses' coats, that in practice Percy and Lucy have simply been quartered with Percy ancient. Owing to the coat of the first duke of Northumberland being the same as his duchess's, and to the rules about not giving the wife's arms in the garter, a very singular and multitudinous array of lions, lucies, and fusils, are presented in their two shields in one of the achievements in Alnwick church. On the gartered shield both Percy and Lucy are as it were impaled in each grand quarter, as England and Scotland used to be worn, but in the other they are sub-quartered, and in this the whole bearings are repeated on an escutcheon of pretence.

In the stained glass series of Percy coats by Oliver, in Petworth chapel, closing with that of Henry the Ninth, or *the Wizard Earl*, (whose companion mathematicians, Hariot, Hues, and Warner, were termed the Earl of Northumberland's *Three Magi*), the lion rampant quarters the fusils of Old Percy instead of the lucies. (Dallaway.)

The proud duke of Somerset retained his own insignia, being released by his heiress-wife from his obligation to take her name and arms. The general remarks in this article therefore must not be understood to apply to the Seymours while they represented the Percys.

CREST.—The old crest has uniformly been retained, viz., *on a red chapeau, turned with ermine, a blue lion statant, with outstretched tail*. The last characteristic appears on the garter plate of the eighth earl, and Vincent's drawing with the tail lashed must be referred to right, and not to usage.

The crest is very familiar to the public from its conspicuous appearance on Northumberland House, in the Strand, "a noble specimen of Jacobean architecture. . . . All that is old of the present building is the portal towards the Strand; but even of this there is a good deal that is new. . . . The date 1749, on the façade, as it at present stands, refers to the work of reparation, which commenced in that year; and the letters A. S., P. N., stand for Algernon Somerset, Princeps Northumbriæ." (Cunningham's London.) There is a story of a wag who pretended to see the lion's tail move, and gathered a crowd of persons whose imaginations were worked upon until they believed that they saw it move too. The word cognizance was now indiscriminately employed for both badges and crests, and great confusion arose, a notion being prevalent

that crests were generally used as badges, a practice which, though occasionally found, was certainly the exception. We find it with the horn of Bryan and the well-known ragged staff of Beauchamp:—"Now by my father's *badge*, old Nevil's *crest*—the rampant bear chained to the ragged staff." The Kingmaker, however, derived the device from his wife, not his father Nevil.

The confusion alluded to is strikingly developed in Vincent's MS. 172. There we have ten objects, each used on a wreath, chapeau, or coronet; and yet many of these are pure badges, while others are exclusively crests. From his time, however, not only has the crescent often been used on a wreath—(a familiar instance is in Armstrong's map of Northumberland)—as it was indeed by a son and heir of the house in the York glass, but, with ludicrous absurdity, Vincent's placing of the very livery colours within it in such use has occasionally been adopted. His assemblage is as follows:—

1. "Lysley." *On a wreath of silver and red, a silver lion passant guardant ducally crowned in gold, tail lashed.* This lion passant is ascribed in the Percy quarterings to the house of Fitzgerald, whose heiress married into the Lisles of Kingston Lisle, and is given in the old arms collected by Glover for Gerard Lisle of that house. In the same collection is the other coat of Lisle, a fess between two chevrons, for John de Lisle, and it is given in the shield of Percy, for the name of Lisle. The Lisles of Northumberland wore the white lion. The Percys had these quarterings through two channels, Somerset and Nevil.

2. "Poynings." *On a wreath of gold and green, a black dragon's head and wings.* A genuine crest.

3. "Lovayne." *The usual blue lion crest of Percy, tail lashed.*

4. "Percy." *On a wreath, a silver crescent.* A badge occurs once in the York glass as a crest of a son and heir, but marked as of gold.

5. "Percie." *On a wreath, a silver crescent, the interior divided per pale, black and red, thereon a golden locket.* Badges and livery colours.

6. *On a wreath, a golden locket.* Only known as a badge of Percy.

7. *On a wreath, a falchion, with a strap.* Previously engraved. The falchion is only known as a badge of Fitzpayne.

8. "Bryan." *On a wreath of gold and BLUE, a BLACK (s., the letter b for blue, twice erased) bugle-horn, without strings, garnished with gold.* Occurs both as crest and badge. There appears to be some discrepancy as to colour, but it is blue in a standard and pennoncelle of Percy, already engraved.

9. "Beawchampe." *A silver swan's head (the beak red) and wings, issuing out of a red ducal coronet.* A crest.

10. "Poynings." *On a wreath of gold and green, a silver key erect ducally crowned with gold.* Only known as a badge.

SUPPORTERS.—Vincent also gives five rampant beasts, not on the dangerous carpenter's ornaments on which supporters have since been expected to find foot-room, but on good substantial mounds of terra firma. All are represented as sinister supporters, except the first.

1. "Somersitt." *A golden lion guardant, ducally crowned in gold, and coloured gobony, ermine, and blue.* This supporter, with slight modifications, has served as the sinister supporter of the Percy arms ever since. In my Elizabethan MS. the face is drawn as a man's, like the lion of Hastings, with a note, "alibi a lion's face." I have never seen it human elsewhere. The crown is marked "Argent, alibi Or." In the funeral certificates of the tenth and eleventh earls, the coronet is silver. Edmondson gives it as of gold for the first duke, and so it is still worn. As to the collar, an Elizabethan drawing in Dr. J. J. Howard's collections agrees with Vincent in making it ermine and blue, but mine makes it silver and blue, as do the funeral certificates, Edmondson, and present usage. It will be remembered that the fifth earl married a coheiress of Beaufort, duke of Somerset.

2. "Latymer." *A golden griffin.* The well known beast of Nevil lord Latimer, through the coheiress of that house, wife to the eighth earl. It appears on the standard of the then lord in Harl. MS. 4632.

3. [Poynings.] *A silver unicorn, horned, hoofed, ducally gorged, and chained with gold.* This supporter has frequently come before us. It appears on the garter plate of the eighth earl and in my Elizabethan MS. as the 'aliter' supporter sinister of the ninth earl. It then disappears, and must be distinguished from the silver unicorn which afterwards appears with the Seymours and their heiress the duchess of Northumberland. Though very similar to that of Poynings, and a remarkable coincidence, the latter is a genuine ancient Seymour supporter.

4. "Somerset." *A silver panther spotted with silver, gold, blue, black, green, and red, ducally gorged with blue, fire issuant from the mouth and ears.* This supporter is used to the present time by the duke of Beaufort through an illegitimate channel.

5. [Bryan ?] *A silver boar, tusked, hoofed, ducally gorged, and chained in gold.*

6. Most singularly, Vincent omits the old *blue lion* of Percy, still the dexter supporter of the Northumberland coat, and only disused for a short time by the Seymours. It occurs as such in the garter plates and funeral certificates.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>70</sup> The engraving from an impression of a seal of the tenth earl, in Mr. Harts-horne's book, gives the dexter lion as guardant. The matrix shows that this was owing to some imperfection.

**MOTTO.**—*Esperance en Dieu* is also constant as the motto. Elizabethan MSS., garter plates, seals, and funeral certificates may be quoted as authorities.

**BADGES.**—*The locket separately.* The falchion and the bugle horn have already been enumerated among Vincent's crests, and if they occur as badges since Elizabeth's time at all, must be of the greatest rarity as such.

Mr. Gage, in noticing the seal of Michael de Poynings (95 Gent. Mag., ii. 297., A.D. 1825), speaks of a MS. *temp.* Jac. I., in his possession, which gave as a Percy badge the Poynings *key turned up and passed through the crown.*

*The locket in conjunction with the crescent* appears on the ninth earl's seal in 1588 (2 Coll. Top., 173), but was at least of rare occurrence in the seventeenth century. The double badge has been partially revived in later times, with the livery colours of red and black in pale. The locket is worn in gold.

On the whole, we may consider that *the silver crescent* is the only badge of Percy that has remained in very active and continuous use.<sup>71</sup>

Dr. Raine had a work, in three volumes, entitled "*Disquisitionum Magicarum libri sex, auctore Martino Debrío S. I. P. Lovanii, ex officina Gerardi Rivii, 1599,*" which had evidently come down from the eighth or Wizard Earl. On the side of each volume was a crescent surrounded by the garter, which was surmounted by an earl's coronet. This now became the usual way of wearing the badge.<sup>72</sup> And here comes in Camden's minute of the anagram "for the Earl of Northumberland—Henricus Percius.—HIC PURE SINCERUS. Upon which, with relation to the crescent or silver moon his cognisance, was formed thus—

Percius HIC PURE SINCERUS, Percia Luna  
Candida tota micat, pallet at illa polo."

This earl obtained a grant of Sion House, and I have seen the crescent and coronet very brightly shining on the blue sign of an inn at the adjoining town of Brentford.

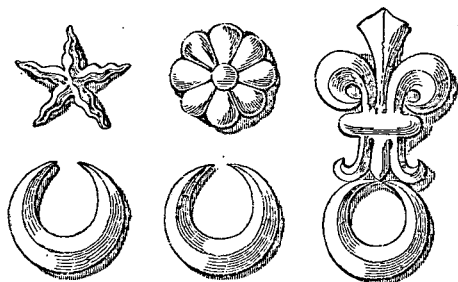
<sup>71</sup> A number of brave gallants, some knights and some esquires,  
Attended at this triumph great, clad in complete attires.  
The *silver halfe-moone*, gloriously, upon their sleeves did stand,  
To blaze the praise of great Northumberland.

All these on stately horses that ill endured the bit,  
Were mounted in magnific sort, as to the time was fit.  
Their feathers, *white and red*, show like a martial band,  
To blaze the praise of great Northumberland.

(Installation of Algernon Earl of Northumberland into the Order of the Garter, 1635, reprinted by J. G. Bell.)

<sup>72</sup> See the tenth earl's seal in Hartshorne.

A *star of five points* occurs above the crescent on two fonts in Northumberland, in parishes containing Percy possessions, viz., Ingram and Alnham. From drawings which were obligingly furnished by Mr. F. R. Wilson of Alnwick, I observe that the former is dated "MARCH THE 11, 1632," which would be 1633, the latter 1664. In the example at Ingram, which presents two other curious additions to the crescent (see engraving), the rays are waved; on the Alnham font they are leaf-



shaped. We seem to have another instance in the counterseal of the tenth earl, where, on the scroll containing the motto, are six pierced mullets. Now the star of the Veres, which was worn as a mullet in their shield, is traditioned to have arisen from a miraculous adventure very similar to that applied to the crescent of Percy, and it is natural enough that the Percys, struck with the coincidence, should like to perpetuate both symbols.

The last occasion of any importance being attached to this celebrated symbol is one of great curiosity. James Percy, the trunkmaker, on claiming the earldom of Northumberland by reason of some male descent (which probably did in a manner exist, though from a date long before the restitution of that honour in tail male), was confronted by his illegitimate, or, at all events, younger brother, one William Percy, *alias* Varnon. He appears to have been a mere puppet in the hands of the opponents of the claim made by the trunkmaker, who, instead of contenting himself with natural facts, gravely stated that "he was born into the world with a mole, like a half-moon, upon his body, therefore no brand, but it signifies a crescent, which belongs to the Percies' arms; and it is reported that he is not the first that hath been so born of that family." "When you came first to me," says this earnest and singular individual, "I shewed you a mold like a half-moon upon my body (born into the world with it), as hath been the like on some of the Percys formerly. Now search William Percy, and see if God hath marked him so? Surely God did foresee these troubles, although the

law takes no notice; but God makes a true decision, even as he has pleased to make Esau hairy and Jacob smooth." "God himself is the claimant's witness; for he hath set to his seal a crescent, a badge which belongs to the Percy family, which he was born into the world with; and is descended of a family of near thirty generations." "God doth not set the half-moon in vain upon the claimant, but the world may look upon it to be the Almighty's candle to find out the true heir male." Nor was the trunkmaker anxious for himself and his own issue alone. He felt for those obscure relatives who might, if his claim was allowed, be one day in the difficult position, as he was, to prove heirship. He wishes the heralds therefore to help a gentleman of Ireland that rides in the life-guards, a shoemaker at Charing Cross, a shoemaker at Cambridge, and his brother, a tailor, to find out the truth of seniority. He himself acknowledges them to be cousins, and, says he, "my cordial endeavours are to preserve the moon from being misted or eclipsed any more."<sup>73</sup>

LIVERY COLOURS.—The only remembrance of the rich *red and black* occurs within the horns of the crescent in the paly field, when the locket is there placed. At the time that Percy wrote of the minstrels "all clad in robes of *blue* with silver crescents on their arms," there seems to have been an adoption of the colour of the azure lion and of a notion that it was anciently used in the same way. The ducal livery at present is a blue coat with white lining, yellow collar and cuffs, and silver lace and buttons, a white waistcoat, and white knee-breeches. The present duke's servants wear a silver aigulette, and silver band to the hat: the late duke's wore silver epaulettes.

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My pleasant task has placed me under fresh obligations to old and tried friends, fostered pleasant relations with new ones, and necessitated delightful inspections of many beautiful objects.<sup>74</sup> Further lights will break in upon such a subject; and it is not one which can readily

<sup>73</sup> 4 Craik's *Romance of the Peerage*, 306, whence some of the foregoing extracts from the trunkmaker's manifestoes are taken, and where a very readable and clear memoir of his struggles may be found.

<sup>74</sup> Mr. Fenwick, Mr. White, and Mr. Way, have kindly allowed the use of half-a-dozen cuts, in addition to the useful series specially engraved.

The references to seals given by Surtees and Hartshorne have relation of course to Surtees's *History of Durham*, and Hartshorne's share of the *Archæological Institute's Newcastle Congress volumes*.

be dismissed from consideration, accessory as it is to the personal and territorial history of a sequence of nobles, who, if they did often choose the unsafe, if not unpopular, side in the current of events, were even in their faults the same magnificent and unselfish race that they have been in the sunshine of wealth and power.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

January, 1860.

The following tabular statement will be some guide to the foregoing paper, indicating the person under whom each bearing is first noticed.

ARMS.—Azure, five golden mill-picks or fusils in fess. (Josceline de Lovaine, probably in right of his wife, Agnes de Percy.)

Mr. Way draws my attention to the early military weapon of the same shape as the handled mill-pick, and it probably is what is alluded to in heraldry.

Various feudal coats derived from Percy may be seen in the ordinaries. A striking one is that given to Ralph de *Alneham*, the precise Percy shield covered with a red bend. The same, the bend being silver, is given to John de Sutton. Ferlington had the fusils gold on a black field. Henry Ferlington married Joan, a daughter of William de Percy, who died in 1245, and a coheir of her mother Joan Brewere.

The following arms occur for the name of Percy itself. Blue, four or five fusils in fess, silver. Blue, three golden fusils in fess, within a double tressure, flory counterflory, (four for Percy of Islington.) Silver, four black fusils in fess, for Percy of Ardingworth, Northamptonshire. The same, with the field gold, for a family of the same county. Gold, a red fusil in pale engrailed. Silver, five black fusils in fess, on each three golden pales. The same without pales. Silver, three black fusils in fess, on each a bezant. Blue, a silver pale fusilly. The like tinctures reversed. Other examples have already been adduced. The secretum mentioned under the second lord of Alnwick as used by Robert de Percy is on the deed Harl. Cart. 54, G. 18, dated 1317, a settlement by Robert de Percy, knt., and Beatrice his wife, of their rights in the manor of Sutton on Derwent. For this branch from Robert, a son of Josceline of Lovaine, see 2 Foss's Judges, 102, and 1 Test. Ebor., 33. The lions at the side of his shield are probably allusive rather than supporters. His ancestors are said to have assumed the name of Sutton.

Gold, a blue lion rampant. (Henry de Percy, d. 1315.) Mr. Planché states that the leonine arms of the duchy of Louvaine were allusive:—"Leuwon: Leewen: Leones."—quoting 1 Oliv. Vred., 36.

Red, three silver lucies or pike-fish, for Lucy. (First earl.)

Barry of six, gold and green, a red bend, for Poynings. (Third earl.)

Red, three silver lions passant, over all a blue bend, for Fitzpayne. (The same.)

Gold, three blue piles, conjoined at the base, for Bryan. (Fourth earl.)

France and England within a border of blue and silver gobony, for Beaufort. (Sixth earl.)

Black, two ermine bars nebulee, for Spencer. (The same.)

Blue, three golden bottles, bottles (bats), icicles, or guttes, bendwise, for Harbottle. (Seventh earl.)

Silver, three red escallops, for Charron? (The same.)

Silver, three red ewers, within a black border bezantè, for Monboucher. (The same.)

Black, three silver bougets, for Acton? (The same.)

For subsequent quarterings, see the text.



CREST.—On a red chapeau, turned up ermine, a blue lion statant. (Henry de Percy, d. 1353.)

A golden crescent. (Third earl.)

A black dragon's head and wings, for Poynings. (The same.)

A blue or black bugle-horn stringless, garnished with gold, for Bryan. (Fourth earl.)

A silver swan's head and wings, issuing out of a red ducal coronet, for Beauchamp. (Ninth earl.)

A silver passant guardant, ducally crowned in gold, for Lisle or Fitzgerald. (The same.)

Some of the badges were also placed on wreaths in the ninth earl's time.

SUPPORTERS.—Blue lion or lions. (Second earl.)

A crowned lion (or panther?) guardant. (Fourth earl.)

A silver unicorn, ducally gorged and chained with gold, for Poynings. (The same.)

A silver boar, ducally gorged and chained with gold, for Bryan? (The same.)

A dragon. (The same.)

A silver panther, powdered with red and blue spots, and ducally crowned in gold, for Percy. (Sixth earl.)

A golden lion guardant (sometimes with a human face), ducally crowned in gold or silver, and gorged with a collar gobony of ermine and blue, or argent and blue, for Somerset, *i. e.* Beaufort. (Sixth earl.)

A silver panther, spotted with silver, gold, blue, black, green, and red, ducally gorged with blue, fire issuant from the mouth and ears, for Somerset. (The same.)

A golden griffin, for Nevil Lord Latimer. (Ninth earl.)

“And boldly the great griffin up the hill is gone.”

(Dingley's Battle of Braxton, alluding to Lord Latimer.)

WAR-CRY.—Percy! Percy! (First earl.)

Esperance! Percy! (The same.)

MOTTO.—Esperance. (Second earl.)

Je espoir. (The same.)

Esperance ma Comfort. (Fourth earl only.)

Esperance en Dieu ma Comfort. (The same.)

Esperance en Dieu. (Fifth earl.)

Tout loyal. (The same.)

Nicolas, in his Roll of Karlaverok, mentions a good punning motto proposed for Percy—one true to both line and lion—*Per se nobilis*.

BEAST.—A white lion sejant guardant. (Second earl.)

The same gorged with a crescent which is inscribed *Esperance*. (Fourth earl.)

BADGES.—A white lion guardant. (First earl.)

A locket or turrets, silver or golden. (The same.) “About his arme he [Henry V. while prince] wore a dog's-collar, set full of SS. of gold, the *tirets* thereof being most fine gold. (Speed.)

A crescent, silver or golden. (The same.)

A crescent round a castle. (The same.)

A lion rampant. (Second earl.)

A lion rampant between the horns of a crescent. (The same.)

A lion sejant guardant, gorged with a crescent. (The same.)

A white unicorn, for Poynings. (Third earl.)

A silver key, crowned with gold, for Poynings. (The same.)

A black falchion, mounted with gold, for Fitzpayne. (The same.)

A crescent and lion passant. (Fourth earl.)

A silver crescent enclosing a gold or silver locket or turrets. (The same.)

A falcon displayed, within a circle. (The same.)

A golden bascule, for Herbert. (Fourth earl only.)

A dragon. (The same.)

A blue or black bugle-horn unstringed, tipped and garnished with gold, for Bryan. (Fourth earl.)

A silver demi-boar, ducally gorged and chained with gold. (Fifth earl.)

A silver demi-unicorn, sometimes ducally gorged, chained and armed in gold. (The same.)

A mullet, for Vere? (Tenth earl.)

A crescent surmounted by an estoile or mullet. (The same.)

A crescent surmounted by an octapetalous flower. (The same.)

A crescent surmounted by a fleur-de-lis. (The same.)

LIVERY COLOURS.—Red and black. (Second earl.)

Gold and green, for Poynings. (Fifth earl.)

Yellow. (The same.)

Tawny. (The same.)

White and green? (The same.)

Rosset, gold, and tawny. (Sixth earl.)

Red, gold, and rosset. (The same.)

Red and rosset. (The same.)

Red, gold, and black. (The same.)

White and blue. (Modern usage.)

HERALDS.—Percy Herald. (First earl's, noticed under the fourth earl.)

Northumberland Herald. (Fourth earl.)

PURSUIVANT.—Esperance Pursuivant. (Fourth earl.)

STANDARDS, GUIDHOMMES, PENNONS, AND PENNONCELLES.—See under the fourth and fifth earls.

BANNEROLLE.—The following is the example noticed under the fifth earl, as in his MS. In my copy there is a misprint. For "my lord's name," read "my lord's arms."

