

## TAPESTRY IN APPELBY CASTLE.

IN a corner of a tapestried bedroom of the residence in Appleby Castle, Westmoreland, is inserted some tapestry of unusual beauty. It possesses so much interest that, although I do not at present trace any historical connection with the north of England or with the holders of Appleby, I may be pardoned for calling attention to its existence.

The ground-work is delicately covered with wild flowers, and, all over it, is used a badge, which may be described as *the top of a royal vessel of war*. The summit of the mast is represented as erased or torn from the rest, passing through a round basket-shaped projection, which contains *five spears or arrows* with their points upwards at the dexter side of the mast, from which a streamer with two tails proceeds to the sinister. The upper tail is *gules*, the lower one *argent*. Between them and the mast the streamer is occupied by *the arms of St. George* as usual.

There are three coats of arms on the tapestry, all in the peculiar style of the latter half of the 15th century, familiar to the students of the garter plates at Windsor. The main coat is at the foot. It is *gules, four fusils ermine in fess*, with a profusion of mantling covered with *ermine* spots, and between *two bucks proper* as supporters. The crest I took to be *a lamb between two lighted candles*. The animal, I have no doubt now, is really an *ermine*. This crest arises from a chapeau *ermine*.

Above this main coat are two other shields. That on the dexter is surrounded by the garter, inscribed, *Hony soit que male y pense*, and contains the same coat *gules, four fusils ermine in fess*. That on the sinister comprises the same, impaled with *gules, three arches* (the two upper ones being conjoined) *argent*. The arrangement is a little peculiar, for, according to the pedigrees, as we shall presently see, the Knight of the Garter was son and not husband of the lady who bore the impaled coat, and he only left sisters and co-heiresses. His arms seem, therefore, to occur twice,— once with his supporters and crest as head of the paternal house, and again beside his mother's coat, with his knightly garter. She was an heiress, as we shall also see, and he would be entitled to quarter her arms on her death. Thus he might in anticipation please himself with perpetuating them, or the introduction of

his mother's shield might merely be from affection. Or, in giving the full insignia, he might be perpetuating his father. That there is a want in the lists of the Knights of the Garter of the husband of the heiress is not likely, and all doubt as to the generation to which the tapestry belongs is removed by the marine character of the badge, which, from the evidences in the sequel, will, I think, be allowed to have originated with the son of the heiress.

On referring to my Elizabethan Roll of Peers, the two coats soon revealed themselves as quartered by Bouchier Earl of Bath for Denham and Arches. The coat of the latter family, as at present, is drawn with two separate arches in chief and two conjoined in base. I have no hesitation in considering that the tapestry is more accurate, and that the original coat was simply *gules three arches argent*, the capitals perhaps, as quartered, being *or*.

The Bouchiers quartered the two coats through the marriage of Sir Fulk Bouchier with Elizabeth, eldest sister and co-heir of Sir John Dynham, K. G., the owner of the tapestry.

The pedigree of Dinaunt, Dinan, or Dynham, is not very well proved, but the descent of the manors of Bocland-Dynham, and Hertland, of which Bocland was accounted a member, seem to show that, in the general result, it is correct. *Boc*-land accounts for the two *bucks* as supporters. The summonses to Parliament of the members of this race ceased for the whole period between Edward I. and Edward IV. The family in the 12th century, was intimately connected with Brittany, whence it had sprung; and thus the *ermine*, so conspicuously given in its insignia, is explained. In the reign of Henry VI., apparently a little before 1430, Sir John Dynham married Jane daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Arches, explaining the occurrence of the coat of the family of Arches. He died in 36 Henry VI. (1457-1458), leaving John Dynham his son and heir, aged 28.

Two years afterwards, this son commenced a series of marine services in favour of the House of York. "A book of Chroniques in Peter College Library," extracted from by Leland (Coll. i., 713), says—"Then fled the Duke of York with his second son by Wales into Ireland, and the Earls of Salisbriil and the Earl of March into Devenshire, and there *one Deneham, an esquier*, gat them a ship for a 220 nobles, and thence he sailed into Garnesey, and after was received into the castle of Calays.—Denham went suddenly from Calays by the Earl of Warwike's device to Sandwich, and took the town, and therein the Lord Rivers and Lord Scales his son, and took many ships in the haven, and brought them all to Calays.—The King [Henry VI.] ordained Mountford with a garrison to keep Sandewyche. But Denham, coming from Calays thither, took

Mountefort, and carrying him to Risebank, there smit off his head." Any one of these exploits would well explain the badge on the tapestry, and it may probably, with his supporters, be assigned to the date when he became a baron. According to "Another Cronique" with which Leland proceeds (Coll. i., 716), "Edward at his coronation created . . . Denham, Esquier, Lord Deneham, and worthy, as is afore shewed." The summonses to him, however, commence in Edward's sixth year. I suspect that, although the descent of estates prove him to have descended from Oliver Dinaunt, who had been summoned by Edward I., some female co-heirship had in the meantime interfered with the ancient barony, or that the circumstances of the family had declined and rendered summonses undesirable or unacceptable. For, though some of the estates had descended, all had not.

In 9 Edw. IV. (1469-70) the marine hero had a substantial grant from that king, but only for life. On the restoration of King Edward "the Lord Denham and Syr John Fog, and other, were left in Kent to sit on judgment of the rebels, whereof were a great number punished by the purse." This was in 11 Edw. IV., and in 12 Edw. IV. (1472-3) Lord Denham was again on the brine, being retained to serve the king in his fleet at sea, with 3,580 soldiers and marines. So likewise in 15 Edw. IV. (1475-6) for four months with 3,000 men, in which year he was made a Privy Councillor, with an annuity of 100 marks. Another annuity of £100 was granted by the king to him in 18 Edw. IV. (1472-80) until £600 should be fully paid, in some recompence of large sums of money which George, Duke of Clarence, had exacted from him. In 21 Edw. 4. (1482-83) he was a married man, his wife being Elizabeth Fitzwalter. She had no issue, nor was likely to have any, as John Ratchiff (her nephew) is in that year, when she joins with her husband in founding a guild, called her heir.

Beltz supposes that Lord Dynham became Knight of the Garter before 14th May, 1487, on the attainder and degradation of Thomas, Earl of Surrey, 7th November, 1485, in the first year of Henry VII., in which year he was made Privy Councillor and Treasurer to that politic king. Denham had, on Edward IV.'s restoration, sworn to the Parliament chamber to be true to his master's son, afterwards Edward V., and he had been appointed an executor to Lord Hastings two years before his execution. It is pleasing to infer that he had been no friend to Richard III.'s seizure of the crown, and so that he readily fell in with the accession of Henry. His mother, the co-heiress of Arches, survived until 1496. By her will, dated in that year, shes desires to be buried in the Black Friars' Church of Exeter, beside her lord and husband, Sir John Dynham, knight, where their tomb was made. She mentions her

sons, Oliver and Charles Dyneham (who must have died issueless), and her daughters, who afterwards became co-heiresses of her son, Lord John Dynham, who was to have the remainder of her goods, "if he had issue of his body," a tolerably plain indication that he had none legitimate at that time. She does not mention his wife, and, as he does not give the arms of any spouse on the tapestry, I infer that Elizabeth Fitzwalter was then dead.

He makes his will on the 7th January, 1500-1, desiring to be buried at the Abbey of Hartland, in Dorsetshire, of which he was founder (i. e. representative of the original founder, who was Jeffrey Dynant, t. Hen. II.), if he should die within 100 miles thereof, otherwise in the Grey Friars', London. To Lady Elizabeth, his wife, he left all household stuff in his place at Lamethith, in Surrey, and 1690 ounces of plate. The will was not proved until 1509, but the testator's four sisters and co-heiresses had livery of his lands in 17 Hen. VII, 1501-2, an evidence that the register of burials in Grey Friars' was correct in making him die on 28th January, 1501. The entry runs thus—"Item ad finem stallorum [quondam *inserted*] in eadem [sinistra] parte chori in archu jacet nobilis dominus, Dominus Johannes Dennham, Baro; et quondam thesaurarius Angliæ, militis cum liberata de Garterio. Qui obiit 28 die mens' Januarii, Anno Domini 1501." From the will of Jane Lady Talbot, 1505, it appears that the widow was not Elizabeth Fitzwalter, but a niece of the testatrix, who was daughter and co-heiress of John Champernon. She is mentioned thus: "Anthony Willoughby, my nephew. To my Lady Dinham, my niece, a device of gold," and doubtless Sir Harris Nicolas is correct in stating that she was daughter of Lord Willoughby and Blanch his wife, daughter and co-heiresses of John Champernon, and sister of the testatrix.

I have not the date of Elizabeth Fitzwalter's death, but the evidence seems to show that the tapestry was made between the gift of the garter in 1487 and Joane d' Arches's death in 1496, and, further, between the death of Dynham's first wife and his re-marriage, as the shield of any present wife would hardly have been wanting. With some research the date might be gained with tolerable minuteness. For us it is perhaps sufficient to know that its date is the early part of Henry's VII.'s reign, a most unusual one, certainly, as far as the north of England is concerned.

It is perhaps difficult to say whether George, son of John Lord Dynham, who died in 1487, and Philippa his daughter, who died in 1485, both commemorated by a tomb formerly in the chancel of Lambeth Church, were legitimate or illegitimate. I do not know the age of Elizabeth Fitzwalter. One thing is clear: they died issueless. The

allegation on the tomb at Radnage, co. Buckingham, I regard as utterly untrustworthy in the face of the livery to the co-heiresses of 1501-2. For the curious, I repeat it. "Here lieth William Tyer, Preacher of God's Worde, late Parson of Radnage, who took to wife Jane, daughter of George Dynham, son of Sir Thomas Dynham, Knt., son and heir of John Lord Dynham, and departed this life the 3rd day of August, A.D. 1605."

I presume that it was this or some other illegitimate line that used Lord Dynham's badge for a crest, described in the *Heraldic Dictionaries* thus: "*In a round top Or six spears, in the centre a pennon argent, thereon a crozlett.*"

Lord Dynham's own crest, *the animal called an ermine on a chapeau ermine*, is engraved from his garter plate by Boutell, but no flames are shewn at the ends of the upright objects at its sides. Hence they look more like horns than candles. The flames are distinct at Appleby.

The tapestry was a very agreeable surprise to the participators in the recent archæological excursion into Westmoreland.

W. HYLTON DYER L.

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#### NOTES ON TWO BRONZE SPEAR HEADS FOUND NEAR BIRTLEY, NORTH TYNE.

THE Bronze Spear-heads, now exhibited, were accidentally discovered by a mason in uncovering a new portion of the freestone quarry for building purposes near Park House, North Tynedale, about three quarters of a mile south of the village of Birtley, and on the property of Hugh Taylor, Esq., of Chipchase Castle. The quarry is situated within a beech wood of some extent, which covers the slopes and bottom of a deep glen through which runs a small tributary of the North Tyne. The stone was formerly used in the construction of the Border Counties Railway. The necessity of laying bare more of the upper portion of rock surface, led to the finding of the spear-heads. The exact site is where the ravine changes in its direction from the south-westerly to the south, and where a path must always have led down into the bottom of the glen, as the adjoining slopes on either side are more precipitous.

The spear-heads were not found lying down as if casually dropped by their possessor, but were fixed nearly upright with their points downwards in the soil, a little above the rock itself, and about eighteen