

The Trinity barge returns from Tynemouth on the twilight tide ; and over the lapse of centuries we hear the stalwart oarsmen regaling their unwonted audience with "sailors' music." Nearing Newcastle, they "sing at St. Ann's their evening hymn ;" and, stroke after stroke, King and courtiers are drawn to the landing place at the Quayside Wall.

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#### XIV.—AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE DELAVALS FROM THE TIME OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT DAY.

BY THE REV. E. H. ADAMSON, M.A.

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[Read on the 24th November, 1886.]

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THOUGH the name of Delaval does not occur, we believe, on the Roll of Battle Abbey, yet is there no doubt, according to Mr. Planché (*The Conqueror and his Companions*), that Hamon, second son of Guy de Laval in the province of Maine where the old castle is still in existence, together with his son Guy afterwards third Lord de Laval, did come over to England with the Conqueror, whose niece, Dionysia or Denise, the young lord married. The Delavals were rewarded with large grants of manors and estates in various counties of England, which they and their successors, some of whom are mentioned by Dugdale, held together with their French possessions until the reign of King John, when they forfeited the former by their rebellion. Of the French family, an account extending over many centuries may be seen in the work entitled *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, and it is only quite recently that the name of Montmorency-Laval has disappeared from the pages of the *Almanach de Gotha*. How the Delavals of Northumberland were related to the main line we cannot say, for there is no reliance to be placed on the pedigrees so far as concerns the earlier descents, as they are self-contradictory and inconsistent with the public records. But it is certain that they were seated in this neighbourhood very soon after the Conquest.

The Barony of Delaval, one of those which were constituted by the Conqueror himself (Hodgson Hinde's *History of Northumberland*, p. 205), was held of the king *in capite* for two knights fees of the old feoffment, and was afterwards chargeable with a payment of two marks for the defence of the New Castle. It comprised the manors of Seaton with Newsham, Dissington, and Black Callerton. The first of the name of whom we have any authentic record in connection with Northumberland, was Hubert de Laval, or de la Val, who, in the reign of William Rufus, gave the tithes of these estates to Tyne-mouth, which grant was confirmed by a charter of Henry the First. His son, Robert of Seaton, with his mother, Richolda, gave to Hexham in the reign of Stephen the manor of Eachwick, held under the barony of Bolbeck. The next proprietor, possibly a grandson of Robert, of whom we find mention, is Hugh Fitz Roger, who was rated for scutage in respect of these estates in the reign of Henry the Second who granted him the right of free warren and other privileges, which his great-great-grandson claimed in the reign of Edward the First, and the claim was allowed. (*Placita quo warranto*, Ed. I. 21.) Gilbert de Laval, son and successor of Hugh Fitz Roger, is expressly said to have held the barony of Callerton, or, as it was otherwise called, Delaval, as his ancestors had done since the time of the Conquest. He took up arms against King John, and was with the barons at Stamford at Easter, 1215, though he was not, as has been sometimes stated, one of the twenty-five magnates who were sworn to see the due execution and observance of Magna Charta and the Charta de Foresta. (*Matt. Paris*, new edition, Rolls Series, 11, 585.) He was succeeded by his son, Eustace de Laval, who gave lands at Hartley to Brinkburn, and shortly before his death was summoned to march with other northern barons into Scotland to rescue the king of that realm out of the hands of his rebellious subjects. On his dying without issue (42 Hen. III.), his brother Henry, who was then sixty years of age, was found to be his heir. He seems to have held Newsham as a younger brother's appanage, and also to have been possessed along with Robert de Whitchester of a moiety of the lordship of Benwell. His eldest son, Eustace de Laval, died (12 Ed. I.), leaving a son, Robert de Laval, who attained his majority on St. Alban's Day in that same year. He it was who had the privileges granted to his

great-great-grandfather confirmed to him. He married Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Greystock, but had no issue, to whom succeeded in the possession of the property his sister Margery, wife of Andrew de Smetheton. On her death (5 Ed. II.) her cousin, Robert de la Val, was found to be her heir. He is described as the son of Hugh, Lord de Laval, uncle of the said Margery, and is stated to have been twenty-two years of age on St. Oswald's Day, *i.e.*, August 5th.

This Hugh, Lord de Laval, a younger son of Henry above-mentioned, though never himself lord of the barony of Delaval, was a man of great note and influence in his day, for he had married Matilda or Maud one of the four daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh de Bolbeck, and had large possessions both in Northumberland and elsewhere in right of his wife, to which on his death her nephew, John de Lancaster, succeeded. He was a benefactor to Hexham, and was summoned to attend Edward the First and his army into France in the twenty-second year of that king's reign. His wife, Maud, died without surviving issue (9 Ed. I.), but as he lived on until (30 Ed. I.) it was neither impossible nor improbable that he should contract a second marriage and leave a son behind him as the inquisition seems to prove he must have done, though it is usually stated he had no heir. It is true he had no heir so far as his wife's property was concerned, and on his death it reverted to her own relations. Hence we suppose originated the mistake.

Sir Robert de la Val had three sons. William, whom his father enfeoffed in Callerton; William, junior, who had Benwell, and whose line failed after one or two generations; and Robert, whom his father enfeoffed in Newsham, and to whom we shall refer presently.

Sir Robert de la Val died (27 Ed. III.), having survived a short time his eldest son William, whose wife, Agnes, was probably an heiress, if we may judge from the mention of several places in Northumberland, Brandon, Branton, Bittleston, Duxfield, etc., henceforth occurring in the list of the family possessions. There was an inquest at Morpeth (40 Ed. III.) to ascertain the age of Henry, grandson and heir of Sir Robert de la Val (*Arch. Ael.*, O. S., IV., 326), when it was proved that he was born at Seaton on Monday after the Epiphany (17 Ed. III.), and baptised in the chapel by William Brown, the chaplain.

Sir Henry de la Val died without issue (12 Ric. II.), when his sister Alice, who married, firstly, John de Whitchester, and, secondly, Sir John Manners, Knight, of Etal, became entitled to two-thirds of the baronial estates, together with the reversion of the other third which was held in dower by Joan, her brother's widow, and subsequently the wife of Sir Richard de Goldsbrough, knight. Of these estates she died seized on St. Stephen's Day, 1402, and by an inquisition taken at Newcastle in the following year, her son, William de Whitchester, then thirty years of age, was found to be heir to his mother. (Collins's *Peerage*, I. 424.) He, however, died not long afterwards, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William de Whitchester, whom we find in possession of Seaton *circa* 1416 (Hodgson, *North*. II. ii. 264). He left no issue; his widow, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Grey by Lady Alice Neville, who afterwards married Roger Widdrington Esq., had for her dower North Dissington and Callerton; but all the estates, except Newsham, eventually centred in his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Burchester, Knight. She appears to have settled them on her kinsman James Horsley, probably with an injunction that he should take the name and assume the arms of Delaval. She died (9 Ed. IV.), and it is singular and worthy of note that Robert Rhodes, the famous Durham lawyer and builder of the unique tower and steeple of the cathedral church of St. Nicholas, included her name amongst others whom he desired to remember when he procured a license from Bishop Booth to found a chantry and provide a chaplain in St. John's Chapel, Weardale, to pray for their happy estate. James Horsley was the son of John Horsley of Ulchester, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Delaval of Newsham and Margaret his wife daughter of Sir John Mitford and granddaughter of Sir Robert Delaval of Newsham third son of Sir Robert Delaval of Seaton Delaval who died (27 Ed. III.).

This James Horsley, *alias* Delaval, to whose change of name there is an allusion in Camden's *Remaines*,<sup>1</sup> would appear to have inherited all the Delaval estates, excepting Newsham which had passed to the Cramlingtons in the lifetime of his grandfather, and Benwell

<sup>1</sup> "James Horsey had married the daughter of *De Le-vale* of *Northumberland*, his issue tooke the name of *De-la-vale*."—*Remaines*, Ed. 1605, p. 125. It was, however, James Horsley's mother who was De La Vale.

which the afore-mentioned Robert Rhodes had purchased of the Lady Elizabeth Burchester. John Delaval Esq., son of James, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey of Wark, Heton and Chillingham, by Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Greystock, and had issue a son, and a daughter Margaret who became the wife of Sir William Ogle of Cockle Park Tower. The son, Sir John Delaval, was four times High Sheriff of Northumberland, and it is of him that Dr. Bullen in his *Book of Simples* speaks in terms of high commendation for his hospitality, observing that it was perhaps needless to mention him, for his memory would endure after his own work was forgotten. He is also thus described in a survey of the Borders—"Sir John Delaval of Seaton may dispense one hundred marks by the year; he may serve the king with fifty men; he keepeth a good house, and is a true gentleman." He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Carey, Constable of Prudhoe Castle by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Spencer of Spencer Combe and Eleanor his wife daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. He died in 1562, and by his will, which is printed in *Durham Wills and Inventories* (Surtees Soc. Vol. II. pt. I. p. 204), he orders that Sir Richard Anderson, clerk and chaplain, should have, besides meat and drink, four pounds six shillings and eightpence for doing the duty, and that if he should, by age or otherwise, be *deveaxed* or blind he should still have the same provision as long as he lived. This Sir John was succeeded by his son, another Sir John, who was twice High Sheriff of the county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and married Anne, daughter of Ralph, third Lord Ogle, and widow of Sir Humphrey Lisle. His will is also printed at page 375 in the same volume; and it is worth noting that he desires burial in the Chapel of our Lady at Seaton, whence we ascertain the fact that it was dedicated to St. Mary. Sir Robert Delaval, son and heir, was also High Sheriff more than once in the same reign, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham by Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton, by whom he had issue seven sons and one daughter, Jane, who married Michael Mitford Esq. of Seghill; of the sons, besides Ralph, the heir, it may be well here to note that the second, John of Dissington, who was knighted by King James at Newcastle, May 14th, 1617, was a very active justice of the peace, and twice held the shrievalty. He

married Anne, widow of Thomas Hilton Esq., and daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam, by whom he had a son, Robert of Dissington, who died without issue. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Selby of Newcastle, he became the ancestor of the later Delavals, as we shall see presently.

Another son of Sir Robert was Edward of Bebside; another was Robert of Cowpen, from whom, through the Boweses of Thornton, descend the Crofts, who are, or were, not long ago, owners of property at Waterloo. Another son was Claudius, sometime Town Clerk of Newcastle.

Sir Robert Delaval purchased Hetton in the county of Durham, and held Horton in Northumberland (still in the possession of his descendant) of the Barony of Whalton by the annual payment of six pounds six shillings and eightpence. He died in 1606, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Sir Ralph Delaval, who was three times High Sheriff in the reign of James the First. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Hilton Esq., son and heir of Sir William Hilton of Hilton by Anne daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam, and by her had a very large family of sons and daughters. Of these, besides the eldest, we need only specially notice two. Thomas, the third son, had Hetton, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Belasyse of Morton House, and their daughter married Robert Lambton Esq. of Biddick, afterwards of Newham in Northumberland, from whom were descended the Younghusbands of Budle and Tuggal.

William, the sixth son of Sir Ralph Delaval of Seaton, is said by Le Neve to have married Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Riddell of Newcastle, and by her to have been the father of the famous Admiral, Sir Ralph Delaval, the contemporary and friend of Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. After the Revolution he was knighted by William the Third, and in May, 1692, had the principal share in the great victory off Cape La Hogue, when so many fine ships of the enemy were burnt, and England was saved from foreign invasion. He sat in Parliament for the borough of Great Bedwyn, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, January 23rd, 1706-7. But to return to Sir Ralph Delaval of Seaton Delaval. He died November 24th, 1628, and was buried in his own chapel on the following day. His will, which is preserved at Durham, is dated January 10th, 1623, after

the death of his eldest son, Robert Delaval Esq., who had married Barbara daughter of Sir George Selby of Newcastle and left an only child who, when he came of age, succeeded his grandfather: Sir Ralph, in order that his wife and family might continue to live together, bequeathed to her and three of his sons the mansion-house of Seaton Delaval for the term of twenty-one years, to be kept in proper repair, and at the expiration of that period to be handed over to the heir. He directs that during this term 300 wain loads of coal be supplied to them for firing yearly, out of his coal mine at Seaton Delaval. He provides handsome annuities for all the younger children out of the lordships of Seaton Delaval and Hartley, and he charges, wills, and commands his said dearly beloved wife, Dame Jane Delaval, and his three sons, "that they always do pay and keep in my house a sufficient honest and true Protestant preacher, both to guide and instruct them and all the rest of my children in following true religion and virtue, and then, as my hope is in them, that they will each show themselves faithful to God and discharge the trust I repose in them, whereby all the world may know their fear and service to God and their love to me, who loved them dearly while I lived." To the will is attached an inventory of the contents of the several halls, chambers, galleries, nurseries, kitchens, etc., from which we may gather some idea of the vast extent and ample accommodation of the old feudal residence, which was formerly known by the name of Delaval Castle.<sup>2</sup>

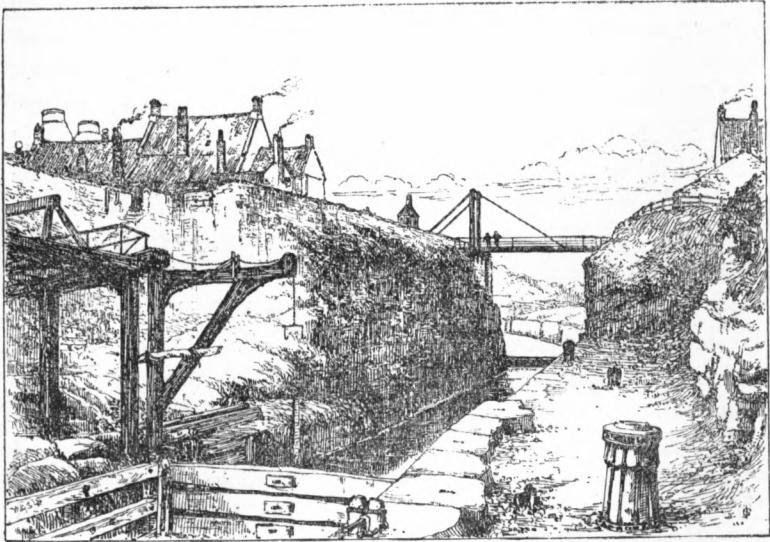
After having continued for many generations in the rank of knighthood, the Delaval family was advanced in dignity at the Restoration, when Sir Ralph Delaval, the young grandson of the last Sir Ralph, was created a baronet. He was member for the county during the entire reign of Charles the Second. The harbour at Seaton Sluice<sup>3</sup> was originally contrived and formed by him. The King, who had a great taste for matters of this kind, made him collector and surveyor of his own port. An interesting account of a visit paid to Sir Ralph Delaval by the Lord Keeper Guildford when on circuit may be seen in North's *Lives of the Norths*, Vol. I. p. 266. Sir Ralph had the alternate presentation (with the Duke of Somerset) to the Church

<sup>2</sup> Extracts from the Will and Inventory contributed some years since by C. M. Carlton of Durham, to the *Newcastle Courant*.

<sup>3</sup> See Illustration on following page.



of Tynemouth; and seems to have taken an interest in the affairs of that parish, being one of the Four-and-Twenty, and attending the vestry meetings the minutes of which are often signed by him as chairman. He married at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, April 2nd, 1646, the Lady Anne Leslie, Mistress of Lovat, and daughter of the Earl of Leven, General of the Scottish army in England. He died in the 69th year of his age, August 29th, 1691, his wife, Madam Anne Delaval, surviving him five years. Their eldest son, Robert Delaval Esq., married the Lady Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of the loyal Earl of



SEATON SLUICE.

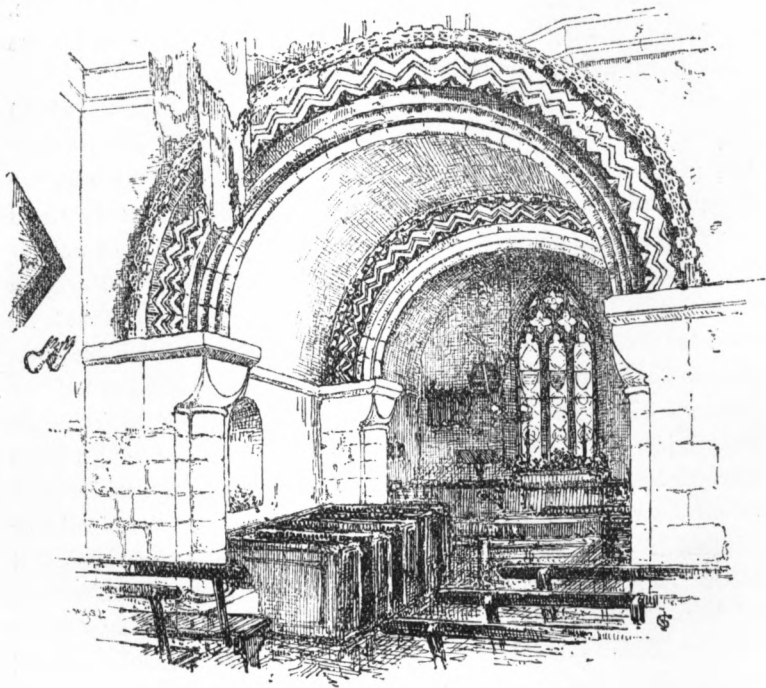
Newburgh, but died without issue, August 1st, 1682, aged 35 years, and was buried at St. George's, Windsor, his widow afterwards marrying Henry Hatcher Esq. The second son, Ralph, therefore succeeded his father in the baronetcy, who, however, did not live long to enjoy the dignity, for he died at the comparatively early age of 46, August 29th, 1696, leaving by his wife, Lady Diana Booth, daughter of George, Lord Delamere, a daughter only, so that the baronetcy and representation of the family devolved on his brother John, sometime M.P. for Morpeth and afterwards for Northumberland. Sir John Delaval, third and last baronet, married Mary, daughter of E. Goodyer Esq., who died October

19th, 1683, aged 23 years, and was buried at Dogmersfield, in the county of Hants. He lived at the Lodge, Seaton Sluice, and is said to have boasted that it was the finest *thatched* house in the kingdom. He also had an only daughter, Anne, to whom, on her marriage with John Rogers Esq. of Denton and Newcastle, her kinsman, Admiral George Delaval, gave £10,000, and so would seem to have become the proprietor of the Seaton Delaval estates in Sir John Delaval's lifetime. Sir John died June 4th, 1729, aged 74 years, and was buried June 8th with his ancestors in the chapel at Seaton Delaval.

Admiral George Delaval was a younger son of George Delaval Esq. of Dissington and Margaret his wife daughter of Edward Grey Esq. of Bitchfield, and grandson of Sir John of Dissington, who was second son of Sir Robert of Seaton Delaval. He entered the Royal Navy under the auspices of his distinguished relative, Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval, and having risen to high rank, and been employed in embassies to Portugal and Morocco, he amassed much wealth. As we have seen, he became the proprietor of Seaton Delaval, and commenced the building of that sumptuous and stately palace, one of the finest of Sir John Vanbrugh's designs, which, after having been sadly injured by the calamitous fire of 1822, has within recent years been, to a certain extent, repaired, so that we may form some estimate of what it was when it excited the admiration and wonder of all who visited it. No trace of the old feudal castle was left save the Chapel of Our Lady, a venerable and interesting pile of Norman architecture, wherein divine service is still celebrated. Besides providing for the erection of this palatial edifice, which, with the estates, he bequeathed to his elder brother's son, the admiral purchased Bavington, the estate of the Shaftos, which had been forfeited in consequence of the then proprietor having taken part in the ill-fated insurrection of 1715. This estate he settled on his sister Mary, wife of Edward Shafto, a brother of its former owner, whose son was afterwards well known as George Shafto Delaval Esq., for some time M.P. for Northumberland and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia. Admiral Delaval sat in Parliament for the borough of Port Pigham, or Westlow; and died in consequence of a fall from his horse, June 22, 1723, whilst the last baronet was still alive.

Francis Blake Delaval, son of Edward Delaval Esq. of Dissington

by Mary eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Blake of Ford Castle and widow of Thomas Ord Esq., succeeded to the estates, and to the task of completing the work which his uncle had left unfinished. He was also in the navy, and on the expulsion of Thomas Forster Esq., the general of the insurgents, was chosen in 1716, after a contest, to represent the county. Besides Seaton Delaval, he inherited



THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY, SEATON DELAVAL.

Ford Castle from his maternal grandfather, and Dissington from his father. Moreover, by his marriage with Rhoda daughter of Robert Apreece Esq. of Washingley in the county of Huntingdon and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Hussey of Doddington in Lincolnshire, he became possessed of the latter fine estate also. Captain Delaval had a numerous progeny—eight sons and four daughters—some of whom died young and unmarried, but most of them were celebrated for their beauty, wit, and accomplishments. Of the daughters, Rhoda married Edward Astley Esq. afterwards Sir

Edward Astley Baronet, of Melton Constable in Norfolk. Mrs. Astley was buried at Widcomb Church, Bath, where there is a monumental tablet. She was an artist. There is an engraving of her from a painting by herself. Sarah became Countess of Mexborough, and Anne Hussey was the wife of the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, K.B., brother to the Earl of Chesterfield. Captain Delaval was High Sheriff of the county in 1730, and, died December 14th, 1752, having had the misfortune to break his leg a few days before.

His eldest son was the celebrated wit and votary of fashion, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, of whom many amusing anecdotes might be told characteristic of the age in which he lived and made so conspicuous a figure. He once laid a wager that he would compel the proud Duke of Somerset to give him precedence; and he won it by emblazoning his carriage with the arms and dressing his servants in the livery of the Duke of Norfolk. As he passed the Duke's carriage, which had been drawn up close to the hedge to give room, he popped out his head and saluted His Grace, who was, doubtless, much annoyed at the trick, but only replied, "Oh, is it you, Mr. Delaval?" He sat in Parliament for the Boroughs of Hindon and Andover. On one occasion, having met with an elector on whom he could make no impression, he tried to discover his weak point, and at last found out that he had never seen a fire-eater and doubted if ever such an extraordinary character existed. Off posted Sir Francis to London, and returned with Angelo who exhibited before the incredulous elector, and sent him cheerfully to poll for Delaval. It was to Sir Francis that his law agent sent in his bill as follows:—"To being thrown out of the window of the George Inn, Andover; to my leg being thereby broken; to the surgeon's bill, to loss of time and business—all in the service of Sir F. B. Delaval—£500." He was an ardent admirer of the drama and an amateur actor, the friend of Foote, and pupil of Macklin. On one occasion he hired Drury Lane for the performance of "Othello" by himself and other members of his family, when all parts of the house were filled with persons of the highest rank, including some of the Royal Family, and Garrick himself even was heard to praise the acting. At a later period he fitted up a theatre in Westminster, where H.R.H. the Duke of York, George the Third's brother, joined with him and his brothers and sisters in acting plays. "The Fair Penitent" was

especially noticed, Prince Edward taking the part of Lothario, and Lady Stanhope making an admirable Calista. In 1758 he accompanied one of the expeditions to the coast of France as a volunteer, and distinguished himself so much on that occasion by his chivalrous conduct, that at George III.'s coronation he was created a Knight of the Bath. There was a considerable wager between him and another gentleman which of them would be first on land. He swam ashore and won the wager, beating not only his antagonist but every one else save two Grenadiers. There is a fine portrait of him in uniform by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Ford Castle. Sir Francis married Isabella, widow of Lord Nassau Paulet, and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas, sixth Earl of Thanet, but left no legitimate issue. He died at a comparatively early age, August 7th, 1771, and was buried at Seaton Delaval. (Edgeworth's *Memoirs*.) See also a lecture by the late Dr. Charlton, founded on the Delaval correspondence, still remaining at Ford Castle in the possession of Lady Waterford, and entitled *Society in Northumberland*.

Sir John Hussey Delaval succeeded. He had already possession of Doddington as his mother's heir, and also by arrangement with his brother, of Ford Castle which he almost entirely rebuilt, and materially improved the estate, previously one continued sheepwalk, by enclosure, tillage, and plantation. In him too, the baronetcy had been revived. He represented Berwick-upon-Tweed in several Parliaments, and unsuccessfully contested the county in 1774. He was raised to the peerage of Ireland in 1783, and in 1786 to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Delaval. His change of opinion on the East India Bill, which he at first supported, but afterwards opposed, brought upon him the sarcastic sneers of the Rolliad.

“The noble convert, Berwick's honour'd choice,  
That faithful echo of the people's voice.  
One day to gain an Irish title glad,  
For Fox he voted—so the people bade;  
'Mongst English Lords ambitious grown to sit,  
Next day the people bade him vote for Pitt;  
To join the stream our patriot nothing loth,  
By turns discreetly gave his vote for both.”

Lord Delaval, however, heeded not these lampoons, and lived to the age of four score years, dying at Seaton, May 17th, 1808. He kept up the name of the family for generosity and hospitality, and his

memory we found some years ago still lived in the recollection of the older inhabitants. He greatly encouraged trade and commerce and gave employment to many families in the working of his collieries, and management of the copperas and glass works, which, under the direction of his brother, Thomas Delaval Esq., sometime an eminent merchant in Hamburg, he established at Seaton Sluice and Hartley. And, above all, should be mentioned the improvement of the harbour, which he effected at great expense by cutting a passage through the solid rock 900 feet long, 54 feet deep, and 30 feet wide. Lord Delaval married Susanna (*née* Robinson), widow of John Potter Esq. Under-Secretary of State, by whom (who died soon after his elevation to the peerage) he had six daughters, and an only son, John who died in his father's lifetime before he was of age, and in whose memory the mausoleum at Seaton was erected. The son, however, was buried at Doddington, and Lord Delaval himself at Westminster Abbey, in St. Paul's Chapel, where also Lady Delaval and their daughter Sarah lie interred. Lord Delaval's other daughters were Susanna and Rhoda (died young), Sophia Anne wife of Maximilian Jadis Esq. who died in 1793 leaving a son, Elizabeth Lady Audley (*vide* "Peerage"), and Frances wife of J. F. Cawthorne Esq. Ford Castle was left to the lady (Charlotte Susanna Knight), whom Lord Delaval espoused January 5th, 1803 (who died at Matlock Bath, in 1822), and after her decease to Lady Susan Carpenter, only daughter and heiress of his favourite daughter Sarah Countess of Tyrconnel, and wife of Henry, second Marquis of Waterford, in whose family it still remains.

The entailed estates passed to his Lordship's next brother, Edward Hussey Delaval Esq., M.A., F.R.S., etc. of Parliament Place, Westminster, and Doddington in Lincolnshire. He had been a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was the contemporary and friend of the poets Gray and Mason. He was also author of various scientific and philosophical treatises, one of which, being an enquiry into the changes of colour in opaque and coloured bodies, was translated into French and Italian, and procured his enrolment amongst several learned societies at home and abroad. He was one of our earliest Honorary Members, and on his admission made a present of forty guineas to the Society. Being already advanced in years on his succession to the estates, Mr. Delaval never visited them, and during his tenure Seaton

Delaval was occupied by Mr. Huthwaite who had married his niece. He was the last of his name, and died August 14th, 1814, aged 85 years, leaving an only daughter, the wife of Francis Gunman Esq. of Dover. His widow survived until 1829, and I remember calling upon her with my father, when I was about nine or ten years old. On Mr. Delaval's decease the entailed estates passed to his nephew Sir Jacob Astley Bart. of Melton Constable in the county of Norfolk, whose son claimed and obtained the ancient barony of Hastings, and was grandfather of the present nobleman who, we are glad to find, has given his heir the name of Albert Edward Delaval.

The arms of Delaval were—*Ermine, two bars vert*; the crest, *a ram's head erased argent, attired or*; the motto, *Dieu nous conduite, or Dieu me conduise*. In the *Visitation* the arms are given as follows:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, DELAVAL; 2, *Gules, three eagles displayed argent*; 3, *Gules, a lion rampant ermine armed and crowned or*. In another coat, in the 2nd quarter appears, *Gules, three horses' heads argent, bridled or*; 3 and 4 are as 2 and 3 in the former coat. The bearings in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the first coat, and in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the second coat, appear to be respectively the arms of HERTFORD of Hertfordshire, and HAMLIN of Leicestershire; but it is not easy to trace any connection between the Delavals and these other families. Of course, the horses' heads represent the Horsleys of Ulchester (vide *Genealogist*, I. 297). On the monumental slab within the altar rails of Newburn Church, recording the deaths of Sir John Delaval of Dissington and his sons and grandson, there is a finely cut shield with the arms of Delaval in the 1st quarter, the eagles and the lion in the 2nd and 3rd, and in the 4th the arms of GRIMTHORP or GREYSTOCK—*Barry of six argent and azure, over all three annulets gules*. Lord Delaval quartered the arms of BLAKE—*Argent, a chevron between three garbs sable*; and those of HUSSEY—*Or, a cross vert*. (See his arms before the dedication of Hutchinson's *Northumberland*.)