

NOTES ON THE ARMS OF THE LORDS OF JESMOND.

The foregoing account of the manor is illustrated by plates of the arms of the men who, either in their own right or in right of their respective wives, were seised of the manor, or an undivided share of it. The shields, thirty-two in number, are arranged in groups of four on a page, making eight groups in all. The bearings on some of them are already mentioned in the text, but it has been found, for the most part, more convenient to describe them all together under this section, than to interpolate their blazons in the footnotes to, or the text of the account of the manor itself. The writer is not sufficiently versed in heraldry to make the following description completely accurate, and it must only be taken as an inexperienced man's notes of the information he has gathered with regard to these armorial bearings.

Group I. (*Plate 3.*)

GRENVILLE. Vert, on a cross argent five torteaux.

These are the conventional arms of the Grenvilles and were used up to a recent date by the Grenvilles, Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos.¹ They are said to have been borne by Sir Eustace Grenville, of Wooton, in the reign of Edward I.² The green field of the shield is a canting allusion to the name. There are no extant rolls of arms earlier than the thirteenth century, and as the line of the Northumbrian Grenvilles died out in the twelfth century, there is no evidence that these arms were borne by the Grenvilles who were lords of Jesmond. It is, however, worthy of note that Adam of Jesmond, who claimed descent from them,³ differenced his adopted arms of Grey by similar *torteaux* or red roundles to those which appear on this Grenville shield, and that is one of the reasons which has actuated the writer to reproduce it.

¹ Papworth's *Armorial*s, p. 660.

² Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo edition, p. 115, citing Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*.

³ *Ante*, p. 37.

BULMER. Gules, billety and a lion rampant or.

These arms were borne from early times by the Bulmers of Yorkshire, of which family Robert Bulmer, lord of Jesmond, was a scion. They were often varied in colour to distinguish different members of the family. For instance in a roll of the time of Edward II. Ralph Bulmer bore the arms as blazoned above, but Roger Bulmer bore *argent, billety and a lion rampant gules*.⁴ The arms as blazoned were actually borne by Ralph Bulmer, who married Anne Aske in the sixteenth century and thus became lord of an undivided sixth part of the manor of Jesmond.

ADAM OF JESMOND. Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux.

These arms are not like those assigned to Grenville—simply the conventional arms of the family of the name—but were actually borne by Adam of Jesmond. They are drawn and coloured or tricked for Adam de Jeseume or Jescume in the *Harleian MS.*, 6137, plate 15, on page 46; for Adam de Jestume vic. (*i.e.* sheriff) in the *British Museum Additional MS.*, 4965, folio 11, section 3; for Adam de Jescume in the London Society of Antiquaries' *Rolls and Charters*, No. 17, entry No. 46, and they are printed from this last roll in the London *Archæologia*, vol. 39, p. 401, No. 72, for Adam de Jestunie.

They are differenced only by the three red roundles or *torteaux* in chief from the well-known original coat *barry argent and azure* of the house of Grey, said to have been founded by Richard de Grey, who was granted Grey's Thurrock in Essex by Richard I. The Northumberland branch of the family is mentioned earlier than that reign, for in 1165 one Ralph de Grey witnesses a Northumbrian charter.⁵

Adam of Jesmond, as has before been stated⁶ served abroad under William de Grey either in France or on the Fifth Crusade. Robert Hilton, son of Alexander Hilton who went on that crusade,

⁴ Nicolas, *A Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II.*, p. 93.

⁵ *Arch. Aeliana*, 11 N.S., p. 246.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 40.

changed his arms from a *demi lion passant* to *argent two bars azure*—another modification of the Grey coat.⁷ The descendants of John de Halton, Adam of Jesmond's sheriff-substitute in 1263, bore *argent two bars azure in chief three hurts*;⁸ the Cramlingtons, who followed Adam of Jesmond in the ownership of the manor of Cramlington, bore *barry, argent and azure in chief three annulets of the second*,⁹ and the Trewicks (cousins and co-heirs of Adam of Jesmond), prior to adopting their quarterly coat set out in the next described group, sealed in 1365 with a shield bearing *three bars and in chief three roundles*.¹

This widespread adoption of the early Grey coat, with slight differences by Adam of Jesmond and the Northumbrian families associated with him, points to a connection, either by blood or feudal service, between him and them on the one hand, and the Greys on the other. The difficulty, however, of attributing this Grey shield to Adam of Jesmond is increased by the fact that, according to several early rolls of arms, members of the Grey family itself bore the arms with the same difference of three red roundles in chief, but that Adam of Jesmond also bore them seems indisputable.

BRUCE of Annandale. *Or, a saltire and chief gules.*

Bruce of Skelton, in Yorkshire, the elder branch of the family, which became extinct in the male line in 1271, bore *argent a lion rampant azure*; but the Bruces of Annandale, which until that date were the cadet branch, bore the arms as illustrated, the saltire or St. Andrew's cross being possibly an allusion to Scotland—their land of adoption.² *Or a saltire and chief gules* is given in the contemporary *Glover's Roll*,³ as the arms of Robert Bruce the competitor, who was lord of Jesmond in right of his wife's title to

⁷ *41 Surtees Society*, p. 37 (n.); *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 353.

⁸ *Arch. Aeliana*, 14 N.S., p. 315.

⁹ Craster Tables, *Arch. Aeliana*, 24 N.S., p. 249.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 255.

² Surtees's *Durham*, vol. iii. p. 94.

³ Armytage's edition, No. 100.

dower thereout. His son Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, added on the chief *a lion passant gardant or*.⁴ There are coloured illustrations of the Bruce armorials in Drummond's *Noble Families*, vol. i. title Bruce.

Group II. (Plate 4.)

TREWICK. Quarterly argent and azure, over all a stag's head caboshed pierced through the nose with an arrow or.



ARMORIAL SEAL OF THOMAS DE TREWICK.

These arms are not to be found in Papworth's *Armorial*, Burke's *Armory*, or the early heraldic rolls. They are delineated and described in the Craster Tables,⁵ and a modification of them, *quarterly argent and gules, over all a stag's head of the last (?) attired and holding an arrow or*, is set out in the Northumberland visitation of 1666,⁶ as quartered for Trewick, by Fenwick of Wallington. The coat is probably not a very old one, for, as mentioned before in describing Adam of Jesmond's arms, Thomas Trewick in 1365 sealed with a shield *barry, in chief three roundles*.

⁴ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo edition, p. 39, and the rolls there cited.

⁵ *Arch. Aeliana*, 24 N.S., p. 255.

⁶ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 54.

PLUMPTON. Azure, five fusils in fess or, on each an escallop gules.

This well-known Yorkshire coat of arms borne by William Plumpton, second husband of Christiana Emeldon, is mentioned in an Edward III. roll as follows:—Monsire de Plompton, *port d'asur, sur fes engrélé d' or de v. points, v. cokils gules.*⁷ It is also referred to in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy. The coat is clearly derived and differenced from Percy, ancient, the explanation being that the early Plumptons were feudal tenants of the Yorkshire Percys.⁸

STROTHER. Gules, on a bend argent three eagles displayed vert.

This coat of arms appears in several early rolls. William Strother, lord of Jesmond in right of his wife Matilda Graper, bore the above arms within a border engrailed.⁹ The bend itself is engrailed for Strother in an Elizabethan roll,¹ but the arms appear as blazoned with the bend plain in Willement's roll of the time of Richard II.

ORDE. Sable, three salmons hauriant argent.

This coat of arms first appears in the above-mentioned Elizabethan roll,² but it is no doubt considerably older in origin.

Henry Orde of Orde, between 1207 and 1217 used a seal bearing one salmon hauriant not on a shield, and Raine attributes the origin of the arms to this device.³

In the Newcastle-Society of Antiquaries' MS. copy of Flower's *Northumberland Visitation* for 1575 are tricked the arms of Orde of

⁷ Nicholas's edition, *Jenyn's Roll*, p. 29.

⁸ Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 36 Surtees Society, p. 190: 4 *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., p. 167.

⁹ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 12, No. 49.

¹ 41 Surtees Society, p. xxxvii.

² *Ibid.*

³ Raine's *North Durham*, p. 248.

Orde 'taken out of an old vellom escoycon in collers brought to me by Mr. Killinghall.' The shield so tricked quarters Cramlington, Forster, Pudsey and four other coats of arms unknown to the writer. These quarterings would probably throw light on the marriages of the Ordes, lords of Jesmond, which are left blank in the pedigree set out at an earlier part of this account.

Group III. (Plate 5.)

ANDERSON. Gules, three oak trees argent acorned or.

The great merchant family of Anderson, of Newcastle, lords of the Agnes Emeldon third of Jesmond manor, used this peculiar coat of arms all through the sixteenth century.⁴ Henry Anderson, the head of the family, obtained in 1547 a grant of a more complicated coat, *or, on a chevron gules between three hawks' heads erased sable as many acorns slipped argent, a canton of the third charged with three martlets of the fourth.*⁵

The latter coat only is given in the visitations for Yorkshire, but in the Northumberland visitation of 1615 the Andersons quarter the original coat, *gules, three trees argent*, in the first and fourth quarters with the granted coat in the second and third quarters,⁶ and in the MS. copy of Flower's *Visitation* before alluded to, both shields are given, the chevron coat being described as the antient arms and the trees as 'thus they bear it now.'

Another family of Anderson of Newcastle, who were contemporaneous with the first-named family and intermarried with them, came from Alnwick and bore *vert, three bucks lodged argent attired or*;⁷ and a later family of that name, who came from North Shields, purchased Jesmond Manor House in the beginning of the nineteenth century and became known as the Andersons of Jesmond and Coxlodge, bear a modification of the last above described arms.⁸

⁴ *Carr MS.*, 41 Surtees Society, pp. lxxiii-lxx.

⁵ *Burke's Armory.*

⁶ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 6.

⁷ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 5.

⁸ *Burke's Armory.*

COULSON. *Argent, on a bend gules three fleurs-de-lis of the first.*

These arms are sculptured over the front door of Jesmond Manor House above the figures 1720, the date when that house was erected by William Coulson. They are depicted in the continuation of the *Carr MS.*⁹ for Stephen Coulson, sheriff of Newcastle in 1721. They also appear on the memorial stone of the Coulsons in Gosforth Church, quartered with Blenkinsop, Arran and Hamilton, and a plate of arms containing those four quarterings is engraved in Richardson's *Armorial of the Churches of St. Nicholas* (Newcastle), *Gosforth and Cramlington*, plate 98.

BURDON. *Azure, three hautboys and as many cross crosslets or.*

The earliest Burdon shield—*argent, three palmers' staves (or bourdons) in pile gules*—borne by John Burdon in the reign of Henry III.¹ is delineated by Boutell, plate 69, and is said by him to be shewn on a slab in Haltwhistle Church (?). In the reign of Edward II. Sir Johan Bordon bore the same arms but apparently not in pile.² It appears from seals in Surtees's *Durham* that John Bordon sealed with *two bourdons crossed saltire-wise*, and Hugh Burdonn with *three bourdons pale-wise on a field crusilly*.³ Walter Burdon of the time of Richard II. bore *azure, semé of cross crosslets and three bourdons or*. The Burdons of Castle Eden assumed and bear this last-named coat.

The arms depicted in the accompanying plate were borne by Sir Ralph Burdon in the sixteenth century.⁴ They were used by Sir Thomas Burdon of Jesmond, on his silver plate and documents so early as 1809, and are given under his name in the continuation

⁹ See 41 Surtees Society, p. lxxvii.

¹ *Charles Roll*, Armytage ed., No. 438.

² Nicholas, *A Roll of Arms of Edward II.*, p. 54.

³ Surtees's *Durham*, vol. ii. plate X. The former of these two shields appears to be the same as that for Thomas Burdon of Durham County, in the fourteenth century: *Silver, two cross burdons sable, the forks at the feet gold.*—*Barron Roll, The Ancestor*, No. 7, p. 195.

⁴ Papworth's *Memorials*, p. 1032; and see p. 673.

by Waters, of the copied *Carr MS.* now in the Newcastle Public Library. They were in 1871 granted, with a considerable difference, to Augustus Edward de Butts of Hartford, Northumberland, on his taking the name of Burdon in compliance with the will of William Wharton Burdon of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.⁵

After the Burdons of Jesmond took the additional name of Sanderson they quartered and used with the Sanderson arms, which were duly granted to them, the arms above described as being borne by the Burdons of Castle Eden, from whom they claim descent, in lieu of the Burdon arms here depicted, which had been borne by their more immediate ancestor Sir Thomas Burdon of Jesmond.

SANDERSON. Paly of six or and azure, on a bend sable three annulets of the first, a canton gules charged with a sword erect argent, pomel and hilt gold, surrounded with the collar of the Lord Mayor of London.

This coat of arms was in 1794 granted to Sir James Sanderson, knight, late M.P. for Malmsbury, alderman and late Lord Mayor of London, only surviving son and heir of James Sanderson of the city of York, gentleman, 'the augmentation on the canton being in allusion to the distinguished services of the said Sir James Sanderson during his mayoralty in 1793,' the year in which France declared war against England. The same arms were re-granted on the 20th May, 1815, to Richard Burdon on his taking the name of Sanderson at the time of his marriage with Elizabeth Skinner Sanderson, daughter and heiress of Sir James Sanderson, baronet, then deceased.

Group IV. (Plate 6.)

ACTON. Argent, a saltire gules and a chief sable charged with three bezants.

This local coat of arms heads the *Carr MS.*, and is there assigned to Laurence Acton, mayor of Newcastle in 1432. The

⁵ Burke's *Armory*; *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. viii. p. 31.

family to which he and the Richard Acton, who was lord of one-third of the manor of Jesmond in right of his wife Matilda Emeldon, both belonged, took their name from Acton in Northumberland. They were quite distinct from the west-country families of the same name and the arms are entirely different. Except that the saltire in the arms given may be connected with the saltire in the coat of the family of Morwick, from which the Northumberland Actons were descended, the origin and authenticity of the arms given cannot be further traced.

William son of William de Acton, another member of the same family, sealed with a *cross between four lions passant gardant*.⁶ The Carlials, with whom the Actons were allied by blood, bore a *cross between four lions gardant*⁷ and both these coats seem to be connected with the *cross between four lions*, attributed to St. Oswald and to St. Cuthbert, and adopted for its armorial bearings by the see of Durham.

HILTON. Argent, two bars azure.

The original arms of Alexander Hilton II. were a *demi lion passant*, as appears by a seal to a charter granted by him between 1214 and 1233.⁸ His son, Robert Hilton, bore the altered arms *argent, two bars azure*,⁹ a supposed modification of the Grey coat. Longstaffe attributed the change to the fact that Robert Hilton was a ward of Archbishop Grey.¹ If the expedition abroad of Alexander Hilton II. in 1241² was, like that of Adam of Jesmond, under the command of William de Grey that might be a preferable reason for

⁶ *Dodsworth's MSS.* 45, fol. 108; *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vii. p. 368.

⁷ *Papworth's Armorial*; *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vii. p. 369 (n).

⁸ *Surtees's Durham*, vol. ii. p. 25.

⁹ *Charles Roll*, Armytage ed., No. 293.

¹ 41 *Surtees Society*, p. 37; and 3 *Herald and Genealogist*, p. 353.

Matthew Paris, Bohn's ed., vol. i. p. 323.

the altered arms. His descendant Alexander Hilton IV., lord of one-third part of Jesmond manor in right of his wife, Matilda Emeldon, bore the depicted arms *argent, two bars azure*, under the name of Le Sire de Hilton.³

WIDDRINGTON. Quarterly argent and gules, a bend sable.

Longstaffe gives the following explanation of the derivation of these arms from the arms of Clavering: 'Robert Fitz-Roger, one of the lords of Warkworth, who bore *quarterly or and gules a bend sable*, gave Linton to John de Woderington about 1268, reserving service. The grantees give the arms of the fee differenced only by a change of metal.'⁴

MONBOUCHER. Argent, three pitchers gules a bordure sable bezanty.

Ralph Monboucher in the reign of Edward I. bore the arms without the bordure,⁵ but all the Bertram Monbouchers assumed the border.⁶ The Monbouchers also bore *argent, three fusils in fess gules within a bordure bezanty*,⁷ which seems to be the Montague coat differenced by the bordure.

Group V. (Plate 7.)

HARBOTTLE. Azure, three icicles bendwise or.

This unique Northumbrian coat of arms is generally so blazoned, but the correct blazon is more probably *azure, 3 hair bottles or* (*i.e.* leather bottles with the hair outside). The three charges are sometimes described as clubs and sometimes as gouttes

³ Nicholas's *Edward III. Roll*, p. 23.

⁴ 41 Surtees Society, p. xxxvii. note 2; *Lansdowne MS.*, 326, fol. 152 (b).

⁵ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 171, citing *Jenyns Roll*.

⁶ Nicholas's *Siege of Carlaverock*, p. 66; Nicholas's *Roll of Edward II.*, p. 92; Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. plate IX.

⁷ Papworth's *Armorialex*, p. 891.

or drops.⁸ The Harbottle family only came into local prominence in the fifteenth century, after the marriage of Robert Harbottle with Isabella Heton, heiress of the Monbouchers and Charrons, and the coat does not appear in the earlier rolls of arms. It is still quartered by the descendants of Eleanor Percy, one of the daughters and ultimate co-heiresses of Guischarde Harbottle, who fell at Flodden. Towards the close of their career as a Northumberland family the Harbottles deposed the hair bottle coat for *argent, three escallops gules*. This bearing has puzzled more than one north country antiquary. The Harbottles claimed it on the assumption that Bryan Harbottle, son of Roger Harbottle lord of Harbottle, in the reign of Henry I. married the daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Wellwick who bore those arms.⁹ The writer can find no proof for this assumption. In a manuscript roll of arms of the early part of the sixteenth century in his possession relating to families in Yorkshire and Northumberland, there is a quartered shield assigned to Harbottle as follows: *Quarterly* (1) *Argent, three escallops gules* for Harbottle, formerly Wellwick. (2) *Sable, three bougets argent* for Charron. (3) *Argent, three pitchers gules* for Monboucher. (4) *Quarterly i. and iii. argent, three fusils gules* for Monboucher and *ii. and iv. azure, three icicles or* for Harbottle.¹

UMFREVILLE. Gules, a cinquefoil within an orle of cross crosslets or.

In each of the three undoubted examples of the Umfreville arms that are found carved in stone in Northumberland the form of the crosses composing the orle is different, while there are sometimes six and sometimes eight crosses.² Sir Robert Umfreville,

⁸ For authorities see notes to the Craster Tables, *Arch. Aeliana*, 24 N.S., p. 255.

⁹ *Visitation of Rutland*, 1615, 3 Harleian Society, p. 1.

¹ Longstaffe comments on these quartered bearings in his *Old Heraldry of the Percys*, *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., vol. iv. p. 215.

² *Border Holds*, *Arch. Aeliana*, 14 N.S., p. 393 (n).

K.G., 1409-13 (possibly the Robert Umfreville who was lord of one-sixth of Jesmond manor in right of his wife Eleanor daughter of Roger Widdrington), differenced with a baston azure.³ The arms of Robert Umfreville so differenced appear on a seal figured in Surtees's *Durham*.⁴

ASKE. Or, three bars azure.

This fine shield of arms is recorded in the time of Edward III.⁵ Its derivation and history are unknown to the writer.

BOWES. Ermine, three strung bows palewise gules.

The head of the family, Sir Adam Bowes, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, sealed with the arms *on a fess three crosses between as many cross crosslets*,⁶ but his grandsons Robert Bowes and William Bowes bore the canting arms as depicted,⁷ and they have ever since been borne by William Bowes's descendants, who became the famous Yorkshire family of that surname.

Group VI. (Plate 8.)

The arms of Sayer and Hodshon, which should, according to the order of the narrative, have been delineated on this plate, are postponed to the next in order to place together in this group the shields of Jane Emeldon's three husbands, Alan Clavering, John Stryvelyn, and Robert Clifford, and that of her beneficiary and successor in title John Middleton.

³ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 249, citing *Harl. MS.* 1481, fol. 75.

⁴ Vol. i. plate IX., number 15.

⁵ *Grimaldi Roll, Coll. Top.*, vol. ii. p. 237.

⁶ Surtees's *Durham*, vol. iv. part I., p. 101.

⁷ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 33, and the rolls there cited.

CLAVERING. Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable.

Much has been written concerning the origin of and the connection between the quarterly coats *or and gules*, which were especially prevalent amongst families taking their rise in the county of Essex. The subject was started by Nichols,⁸ pursued by Evans⁹ and examined independently by Round.¹ Mr. Round gives in his book a pedigree of such families, which is reproduced with shields by Mr. Foster,² shewing that the Mandevilles bore *quarterly or and gules*; the Says, descended from the Mandevilles, bore the same coat; and the Beauchamps of Bedfordshire, the Veres and the Claverings, all connected by marriage with the Mandevilles, bore, as to Beauchamp *quarterly or and gules, a bend* of varying colours in different rolls; as to Vere, *quarterly or and gules, a molet argent in the first quarter*, and as to Clavering, *quarterly or and gules, a bend sable*. The bend sable may have been adopted to evidence the descent of the Claverings from the Tisons. Mr. Round suggests that these kindred coats represent the alliance of their bearers beneath the banner of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who died in 1144. Alan Clavering, who married Jane Emeldon, bore at Calais, in 1345, the above coat of the Claverings differenced by three molets argent on the bend.³

STRYVELYN. Sable, crusily fitchy argent, three covered cups.

These arms have been already referred to and commented upon in the text.⁴ They are described by Bain⁵ and are delineated with the curious crest of a covered cup between two bull's horns on a

⁸ *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 73, and vol. iii. p. 13.

⁹ Evans's *Antiquities of Heraldry*, p. 209.

¹ *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 388, *et seq.*

² *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 162.

³ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 53; Boutell's *Heraldry*, 3rd ed., p. 212, both citing the *Calais Roll*.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 96.

⁵ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 27.

seal engraved by Surtees.⁶ Covered cups, which are supposed to imply a royal service as cup-bearer, were a not uncommon charge at about the time when Sir John Stryvelyn was living. They are assigned with different colours to Richard Filel in a roll of Henry III.⁷; to the families of Argentine, Sutton and Butler in an Edward II. roll⁸; to Sir John Stryvelyn, to Butler and to Argentine in the *Jenyns Roll* of Edward III.⁹ These Stryvelyn arms were quartered by the Middleton family, who succeeded to Sir John Stryvelyn's Northumbrian estates. The earliest extant shield containing the quartering is on a seal on a Middleton deed of 1465 in the Durham Treasury.¹

CLIFFORD. Chequy or and azure, a fess gules.

This family coat of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, was differenced in various ways by different branches of the Clifford family. The descent of Robert Clifford, who was the third husband of Jane Emeldon, has not been traced, but Richard Clifford, Bishop of London, who held the living of Jesmond, was descended from Sir Thomas Clifford, the third son of Roger Clifford of the main line, who died in 1344.²

MIDDLETON. Quarterly gules and or, a cross patonce in the first quarter argent.

This coat of arms, which is first recorded as being borne by William Middleton in the 13th century,³ is the third of the quarterly Northumbrian coats which we have described. We have

⁶ Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. plate XI., number 11.

⁷ Armytage, *Charles Roll*, No. 653.

⁸ Nicholas, *Roll of Edward II.*, p. 135.

⁹ Nicholas, *Roll of Edward III.*, pp. 48 and 49. Richard Argentine was steward to Henry III. in 1227.—*Historical Charters of the City of London*, p. 25.

¹ *Durham Treasury*, Ime 6ta, Spec. No. 43.

² Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. iii. p. 28.

³ *Charles Roll*, Armytage, No. 360.

seen that the Widdrington quarterly coat was differenced from that of Clavering and that the Clavering coat was differenced from the Essex coat of the Mandevilles. This quarterly coat of the Middletons differs only slightly from the coat of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, which Mr. Round also derives from the Mandeville coat; the only variation being that a molet argent is borne in the first quarter by the Veres and a cross patonce argent by the Middletons. It is conjectured that the arms of the Middletons point to some unrecorded alliance between them on the one part and the Claverings, Veres, or Mandevilles, on the other part. Gilbert Middleton, the leader of the rebellion of 1317, who was a member of the same family, sealed with the quarterly coat but with a stag's head caboshed instead of a cross in the first quarter.⁴

Group VII. (Plate 9.)

SAYER. Gules, a chevron between three sea-peewits argent.

The arms of the Sayers of Worsall are so blazoned in an Elizabethan roll⁵ and by Surtees.⁶ In a roll of arms of the fifteenth century⁷ they are blazoned *gules, two fesses indented between three sea-mews silver*. The Sayers of Worsall were descended and inherited their estates from the Setons of Worsall, who bore *a fess between three birds within a bordure engrailed*, and the Sayer coat was probably derived from the Seton coat.

HODSHON. Per chevron embattled or and azure, three martlets counterchanged.

As the Sayers, as above mentioned, were descended from the Setons, who bore three birds, so the Hodshons were descended from the Sayers and continued the bearing of three birds. It is true

⁴ Surtees's *Durham*, vol. ii. plate X.

⁵ 41 Surtees Society, pp. xix. and xxvi.

⁶ Surtees's *Durham*, vol. iii. p. 190, but Surtees styles the birds sea-mews. *Ancestor* for January, 1903, p. 244.

that in the *Carr MS.*⁸ the bearing is attributed to William Hodshon in 1475, which was before the alliance of the Hodshons with the Sayers, but that manuscript was not compiled until about the time of Richard Hodshon, whose mother was a Sayer, and who was probably the first to assume the arms.

MORDAUNT. Argent, a chevron between three estoiles sable.

These arms (the owners of which had but a short ownership of Jane Emeldon's third of Jesmond manor and other lands in Northumberland) were first borne by William Mordaunt in the reign of Edward I.⁹ They are still the arms of the present family of the same name.

CARNABY. Argent, two bars azure in chief three hurts.

This coat of arms was that of the family of Halton and was adopted by the family of Carnaby on their succeeding by marriage to the estates of the Haltons. John Halton was Adam of Jesmond's substitute as sheriff in 1263, and this coat, like that of Adam of Jesmond before described, is an apparent modification of the Grey coat, *barry argent and azure*. The following observations by Mr. C. J. Bates are worth repeating: 'There is a village of Carnaby in Yorkshire, not far from Bridlington. William Carnaby seals the gift he made to the priory of Hexham in 1387 with *a bend flory impaling two bars, in chief three roundles*. This latter coat, which appears on a stone shield in a panel in the east wall of the [Halton] tower, was no doubt that of HALTON, blazoned *argent, two bars azure, in chief three hurts*. Preferred to their paternal coat as the more honourable by the next generation of Carnabys at Halton, in accordance with the usage of heraldry while it was still a living and practical science, its origin came to be so entirely forgotten that, during the rage for com-

⁸ 41 Surtees Society, p. lxiii. ; and see *24 Arch. Aeliana*, p. 247.

⁹ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 173, citing Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*.

plicated bearings in the sixteenth century, the venal heralds of Crouchback's foundation actually quartered it as that of CARNABY with *per pale gules and azure, a lion rampant gardant or* for HALTON, though this was borne by the Haltons, not of Northumberland, but of Cheshire.¹

Group VIII. (Plate 10.)

These arms of the ancestors of the Duke of Portland are so well known as to need little description. They are as follows:—

OGLE. Argent, a fess between three crescents gules.

This shield was first borne by Robert or Richard de Ogle in the reign of Edward III.² There are some interesting observations in Longstaffe's *The Old Heraldry of the Percys* on the probability that the crescent has reference to the earldom of Northumberland. It was a peculiar mark of the Northumberland mint at York in Saxon times, and on a shrievalty shield of the county for 1444 (of which he gives a woodcut) appears a castle with three crescents on it.³

CAVENDISH. Sable, three bucks' heads caboshed argent.

These well-known arms of the Dukes of Devonshire were first borne by Sir John Cavendish, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Edward III.⁴ William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, lord of the Jane Emeldon third of Jesmond manor, was a nephew of the first Earl of Devonshire and bore the arms with a crescent for a difference.⁵

¹ *Border Holds, 14 Arch. Aeliana, N.S., p. 314.*

² Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 185, citing the *Jenyns Roll*.

³ *Arch. Aeliana*, 4 N.S., pp. 178-182.

⁴ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 47, citing Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*.

⁵ Burke's *Armory*.

HARLEY. Or, a bend cotised sable.

This shield was first borne by Sir Richard de Harlee of Shopshire in the time of Edward II.⁶

BENTINCK. Azure, a cross moline argent.

These were the arms of the Bentincks in Holland and were brought from thence by William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, who came from that country in the service of William III.

SAINT MARY'S CHAPEL.

On a mound to the north of the old village of Jesmond, and separated from it by the small dene formed by the course of the Moor Crook Letch, stand the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Mary. - Originally built in the middle of the twelfth century, it no doubt owes its erection to the piety of the Grenvilles, who were at that time lords of Jesmond. The advowson continued to be an appurtenance of the manor, and incumbents of the chapel were presented to it by the manor owners, down to the fourteenth century, when the presentation was claimed by the Crown under circumstances hereinafter mentioned, and in the sixteenth century it was disendowed, disposed of, dismantled, and consigned to secular uses.

The chapel is first mentioned in 1272, when Robert Sautmareis, a cleric, with the aid of three attendants named Robert de Virili, Simon of Ripon and William of Punsland, attacked in the streets of Newcastle a merchant named James Fleming, broke his head and threw him into the Lort Burn, a stream which then flowed under the High Bridge and down the line of Grey Street and Dean Street into the Tyne near the Guildhall. He died from the effects of the assault, and after a two-years' delay, for which the borough was

⁶ Nicholas, *A Roll of Edward II.*, p. 83.