



ARMORIAL DEARINGS OF HENRY, FIFTH EARL OF NORTHUMBRESLAND (see p. 223).

VIII.—A BOOK OF NORTH COUNTRY ARMS OF THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY MR. C. H. BLAIR.

[Read on the 25th of July, 1906.]

This interesting armorial manuscript, which now belongs to Mr. F. W. Dendy, was bought by him from the late Mr. Thorne, bookseller, of this city. It had previously formed part of the heraldic library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, whose crest and initials are stamped upon the fly leaf. It is numbered 'Phillipps MS. 4298' on the back of the first page, where there is also the name of 'Kinnard' above the date 1782, as well as, in an earlier handwriting, the signature 'Jo. Thomlinson,' whose signature also appears on the last page with the date 1626. This is all that is to be discovered as to its former ownership.

The shields are drawn in colours upon vellum, bound in parchment into book form of a size nearly quarto, and above each shield is the name of the family bearing it. In most cases the handwriting is contemporary with the shields, but in some the name has been added later and in a few cases omitted altogether. On the first page the complete armorial bearings of Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, are drawn. The remaining pages contain 160 shields, in colours, arranged in three rows of four shields on each page.

Many of the shields have the crest of their bearer placed over them, forming a valuable addition to the book and one of exceptional interest to the student of armory; for, as Mr. Barron points out (*The Ancestor*, no. 11, p. 178), 'no one of our ancient rolls of arms, save a copy of a late fifteenth century roll of some

Lancashire and Cheshire knights, has come down to us with a record of crests as well as of shields.' With one or two exceptions, the crests here drawn are identical with and illustrate those blasoned in Thomas Wall's *Book of Crests*, made by him in 1530 and published in volumes XI. and XII. of *The Ancestor*. The crests of the earls of Westmorland, Cumberland and Arundel, of Lords Scrope and Fitzhugh and of Ughtred (93) rise from coronets coloured gold, except that of Arundel, which is gules. Those of the other lords and of the knights and gentlemen are placed on wreaths, the colours of which, in the greater number of cases, appear to be arbitrary and do not correspond with those of the shields.

The book contains a few shields (nos. 27, 29, 60, 63, 119, and 153) which I have been unable to identify and some Northumbrian shields for which, so far as I can discover, it is the only authority. Horsley of Thernham (121) bears his cinquefoils unadorned by any border; Horsley of Ulchester (123) places bridles gules on his horses' heads; Mitford of Seghill (128) and of Ponteland (130) difference their respective shields with the fess and chevron; Raimes (132) bears an engrailed cross, and the vexed question of that family's correct arms is at length laid to rest; Swinnowe of Cornhill (136) bears his great swine's head silver with golden tusks; and, lastly, Haggerston bears the 'entire' shield of Hazelrig, afterwards differenced by placing a scaling ladder bendways between two hazel leaves and finally corrupted into the bastons and billets of the modern shield.

The shields and crests are carefully drawn and coloured, though they have a stiffness and conventionality of design typical of the art of heraldry in Tudor times. This conventionality of design, together with the shape of shield used and the style of the writing, point to some time about the middle of the sixteenth century as the date of the book's compilation. The decorations on the first page, with the four beasts supporting the banners

in the corners, reminding one of the beasts holding the banners in the hall of Naworth castle, also evidence the same date of origin, and an examination of those shields whose individual bearers can be identified confirms this date. The book, was, I think, made shortly after 1553, in which year Lord Wharton was granted the augmentation of the border with the lion's paws shewn on his shield no. 20. The greater part of the arms are, however, of the first half of the century, as the following examples shew. Henry, fifth earl of Northumberland, died in 1527. The Arundel shield (3) is that of the thirteenth earl, 1525-1544; Lord Daubeny (6) was created earl of Bridgewater in 1539; the barony of Willoughby de Broke (10) was in abeyance after 1522; that of Fitzhugh (18) after 1512. A few of the shields are of earlier date; the last Lord Bardolf (8) was attainted in 1406 and the last Lord Greystock (15) died in 1487. The arms represented are, with the two exceptions of Arundel and Kildare, those of the noble and gentle men of the five northern counties, and of these the greater number belong to Northumberland and Yorkshire, whilst there is a noticeable absence of the arms of Durham families, of which there are only four, namely, Lumley, Fitzhugh, Eure and Bowes.

The purpose for which the book was made is not very evident; the shields do not appear to be arranged on any system except that the arms of earls are placed first, followed by those of barons and lastly by those of the gentry. It seems possible that it may have been compiled as a record of the arms of those associated with the fifth earl of Northumberland, and of those liable to serve under him in time of war. He was chief commissioner of array in Yorkshire and Northumberland in 1511 and in Cumberland and Westmorland in 1514, and warden general of the marches in 1522. The earl of Westmorland, whose shield is next after that of Northumberland, was deputy warden of the

east and middle marches in 1525, and the earl of Cumberland, whose shield is next, was sheriff of Yorkshire in 1522 and deputy warden of the west marches in 1525.

But whether this was or was not the reason for which the book was made, it certainly contains the arms of those north country noblemen and gentlemen who took a prominent part in the stirring events of the first half of the sixteenth century. In the campaign in France, in 1513, Northumberland was a grand captain of the forces, and the arms of his 'cheef capteyns,' Normanville, Lascelles, Lamplew, Musgrove and Middleton, and of his 'petty capteyns,' Swynbourne, Eryngton, Hørsley, Heron and Hothom, are all recorded here. In 1522 the earl's brother, Sir William Percy, and Lord Ogle raided the south of Scotland, destroying Blackadder house and other fortresses. The arms of those 'divers men of the north,' Gray, Dacre, Fenwick, Lyslé, Collingwood, Clavering, Delaval, Heron of Chipchase, Radcliffe and Ridley, who served under them and shared the reward given by the English Government for the enterprise, are given here. Of those who fought at Flodden Field in 1513 we have Lumley, Scrope, Constable, Tunstall, Clifford, Dacre and others. Of those unfortunate Roman catholic lords and gentlemen who took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 we have almost a complete list. Darcy, Latimer, Lumley, Scrope, Percy, Constable, Bigod, Bulmer, Aske, Neville, Fairfax, Tempest, Norton, Musgrave and Markynfield. To conclude, it seems certain that this book was made soon after 1553 and that the arms it contains are largely retrospective, forming a valuable record of the shields and crests of those men of the north most prominent in the public life of the country during the first half of that eventful century.

'NORTHUMBRELAND.'

Quarterly of five, two in chief and three in base.

1. Quarterly: 1 and 4, gold a lion azure, PERCY. 2 and 3, gules three lucies silver, LUCY.
2. Azure a fess indented of five fusils gold, PERCY ANCIENT.
3. Barry gold and vert a bend gules, POYNINGS.
4. Gules three lions passant silver, over all a baston azure, FITZ PAYNE.
5. Gold three piles azure, BRYAN.

The shield is surrounded by the Garter with motto and crowned with an earl's coronet.

The armorial bearings of Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland (1489-1527) (*Official Baronage of England*, vol. II. p. 654). The charges and quarterings are those that appear on his Garter Plate (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. IV. 201). The azure lion of the grand quarter was first used by Henry Percy (1283-1315), lord of Topcliffe. He fought at Falkirk in 1298 and in the roll of arms which is named from that battle he bears *d'or ung lion d'azure*. At the siege of Caerlaverock castle in 1301 he carried *Jaune o un bleu lyon rampant*. He may have adopted the lion, with a difference of colour, from the arms of his wife, who was a daughter of Fitz Alan of Arundel, or it may have been assumed in allusion to his descent from Josceline of Louvain and derived from the arms of the later dukes of Brabant.

The second and third quarters of the first grand quarter are the canting arms of the Lucys, lords of Cockermouth. Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland, married in 1384 for his second wife Maud, sister and heir of Anthony, lord Lucy. These arms appeared quartered on his seal appended to a deed of 1400, engraved in Surtees's *Durham* (Seals, VIII. no. 1). In Willement's roll of Richard II. he is styled 'Le Conte de Northumberland Sr. de Lucy' and his arms are there blazoned quarterly Percy and Lucy.

The second grand quarter contains the ancient arms of Percy. The fusils in fess or 'fesse engrele' of the earlier rolls were that family's original arms borne by them as well as by other families of Breton origin (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, IV. 157). The seal of William Percy, lord of Craven (*ob.* 1245) shows the knight mounted on a galloping horse and bearing a shield charged with a fess indented of three fusils only (Surtees's *Durham*, Seals VII. 3). In Glover's roll of Henry III., Henry de Percy bears *d'azure a la fesse engrele d'or*.

The third, fourth and fifth grand quarters represent the three baronies, the titles of which were assumed by Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland, in right of his mother Eleanor, grand-daughter and heir of Robert, fifth lord Poynings (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Court-

hope, pp. 79 and 197; *Official Baronage of England*, vol. II. pp. 649 and 651). The arms of Poynings are blasoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. In the Rouen roll (c. 1418) they appear quartering Fitz Payne, whose arms are first blasoned in the Falkirk roll (c. 1298). In Guillim's roll (c. 1300) they are carried by 'Sire Roberd la Fitz Payne,' who also bore them at Caerlaverock. The arms of Bryan are first blasoned in Glover's roll of Henry III.

The golden leopard crowned and with a collar gobony silver and azure standing on the dexter of the shield is the crest of the Beauforts. Henry, fifth earl, married Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Spenser, and Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset. At the sinister, on a cap of maintenance, stands the azure lion of the Percy crest, as used by Henry, fifth earl (*Official Baronage*, II. 654).

The four banners, with supporters at the corners, are as follows:—

(1) A banner party gules and sable with a fringe of the same colours and bearing a gold fetterlock within a silver crescent and supported by a lion azure. The tinctures are the livery colours of Henry, fifth earl (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. IV. 211), with the Percy badge and the supporter for Algernons.

(2) A white banner with a fringe silver and gules bearing a sable falchion ornamented with gold and supported by a silver panther powdered with spots of gules and azure, with crown, collar and chain of gold, and with fire issuing from his mouth and ears. The badge and colours of Fitz Payne, the supporter coming from the Beauforts and used for Somerset (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. IV. 211).

(3) A banner party gold and vert with a fringe of the same colours and bearing a silver key crowned, supported by a silver unicorn with collar chain, and horn of gold. The badge and colours of Poynings, the supporter, is the 'Beast of Poynings,' used by Henry, fifth earl, as one of the supporters of his garter plate (*Official Baronage*, II. 655).

(4) A white banner with a fringe of gold and azure gobony bearing a bugle horn sable garnished with gold and supported by a silver boar with collar and chain of gold. The badge and colours of Bryan the supporter is the same as used by Henry, fifth earl, on his garter plate (*Official Baronage*, II. 655).

1. 'WESTM'LAND.'

Quarterly:

- 1 and 4. Gules a saltire silver, NEVILL.
2. Gules three leopards gold and a border silver, HOLLAND OF KENT.
3. Gold fretty gules on a quarter, party ermine and gold, a ship with sails furled sable, NEVILL ANCIENT.



1. WESTMORLAND.



2. CUMBERLAND.



3. ARUNDEL.



4. KILDARE.

CREST: Out of a coronet a bull's head silver with a gold mane and horns gony gold and vert.

This was the shield of the Nevills, earls of Westmorland, from 1397 to 1571 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 507; Surtees, *Durham*, iv. 159; *Official Baronage*, III. 629). The saltire or St. Andrew's cross became associated with the Norman Nevills when Robert Fitz Maldred married their heiress. It appears then to have taken the place of their former canting arms of a ship or 'Nef.' Two of his seals with the saltire are engraved in Surtees's *Durham* (Seals, vi. 1 and 2). This shield, with various differences, appears in the rolls of Henry III., Edward II., Edward III. and Willement's roll of Richard II.

The second quarter is for Holand, earl of Kent, being the arms of England, differenced with the silver border, and assumed by Sir Thomas Holand after his marriage with Joan, sister and heir of John, great grandson of Edward I., and last Plantagenet earl of Kent.

The third quarter, called 'Nevill Ancient' is not mentioned in any early heraldic authority. It first appears in Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties* (1530) (41 Surtees Soc. Publ. p. 29) where 'Nevill . . . berith the ship for tokening that was admiral to William Conqueror.' The earliest device of the Nevills that we have is on a seal of Henry Nevill, from the duchy of Lancaster, dating between 1199 and 1216. It shows the canting device of a 'Nef,' but is not on a shield (Drummond's *Noble British Families*, II). In the roll of arms of Edward III. (*Coll. et Top.* II. 326) *Geffray de Neville port d'or une nef maste cables et phane de Sable*. The crest was first used as here coloured by Ralph, second earl. (*Official Baronage*, III. 632). Its origin may probably be found in the dun bull of Westmorland 'the sacred totem,' possibly borne, as Mr. Barron suggests, 'for a memorial of the line of Bulmer.'

2. 'CUMBERLAND.'

Quarterly of eight:

1. Checky gold and azure a fess gules, CLIFFORD.
2. Azure three gold.
3. Sable a bend counterfory gold, BROMFLETE.
4. Gold a cross sable, VESCI.
5. Vert three flint stones silver, FLYNT.
6. Gules six rings gold, VIPONT.
7. Barry gold and azure on a quarter gules a cross fory silver, ATON.
8. Silver on a chief indented gules a ring between two molets gold, St. JOHN.

CREST: A dragon gules sitting in a coronet gold.

The shield of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, 1525 to 1643 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 135; *Official Baronage*, i. 490).

The first quarter is the paternal coat of Clifford, blasoned first in Glover's roll of Henry III. It is also in the rolls of Edward II. and Edward III. and in Willement's roll of Richard II. In the Caerlaverock poem Lord Clifford bears—

*De or e de asur eschequeré
O une fesse vermelette.*

The charges in the second quarter I am unable to blason. The quarter does not appear in any of the Clifford shields I have been able to trace. The third and fourth quarters, for Bromflete and Vesci, came to the Cliffords, by marriage, with the daughter and heiress of Henry Bromflete, lord Vesci. The family of Bromflete did not come into prominence until the reign of Richard II., and their arms are not found in the earlier rolls. The original shield of Vesci was *Gules a ung croix patonce d'argent* (Glover's roll of Henry III.). This took the place of their canting device of three sprigs of *vetches* (Laing, *Scottish Seals, Supplement*, no. 964; Tate, *History of Alnwick*, vol. i. p. 402). They also used from early times the well known coat in the text blasoned in the Camden roll (c. 1280); in the roll of Edward II. and shown on the seal of John de Vesci (c. 1260) (Laing, *Ancient Scottish Seals*, no. 834). The fifth quarter contains the canting arms of Flynt, it appears in the quartered coat of 'Clyfforde' in Constable's roll (41 Surt. Soc. Publ. II.), the only authority in which I have been able to find it.

The sixth quarter came to the Cliffords by marriage with Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Vipont, who died c. 1265. Their coat is blasoned in the roll of Henry III. in the Nativity roll (*temp.* Edward I.), in the roll of Edward II., and in that of Edward III. An early seal with the legend 'Willelmi de Veteriponte' shows on a pear-shaped shield three lions rampant with a molet in the centre (Laing, *Scottish Seals, Supplement*, no. 966). A seal of one of this family bore thirteen rings and another nine (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 112).

The seventh quarter is for Aton, though I am unable to find any early authority for it. The Cliffords quartered it in right of Anastasia, daughter and co-heir of William of Aton (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, pp. 34 and 491). The arms of Aton, blasoned in the Nativity roll (c. 1300), are *de gulez ou ung croys pate d'argent*, and the same shield is blasoned for them in the roll of Edward II. These were the original arms of Vesci and were assumed by the Atons after the marriage of Gilbert of Aton with Margery, daughter and heiress of Warine Vesci of Knapton. In 1316 Sir Gilbert of Aton succeeded

as sole heir to the Vescis, when he appears to have adopted the plain sable cross of that family. This shield is carved on the gateway tower of Bothal castle, and is attributed by Mr. C. J. Bates to 'Gilbert de Aton the legitimate heir to the Vescis . . . who died in 1344.' In the Boroughbridge roll his shield is blasoned, *d'or ou i croiz de sable*. The seal of his son, Sir William, attached to a deed 1363-1364 shows the plain cross as blasoned for him in the Powell roll (*Yorks. Arch. Jour.* XII. p. 251 and p. 264 note).

The eighth quarter bears the arms of St. John, differenced by indenting the chief and placing a ring between the molets. In the roll of the battle of Boroughbridge *Sire Edward de Saint John, d'argent ou le chief endente de goul ii moles d'or*.

The dragon of the crest is here drawn as a wyvern, the four-legged Tudor dragon being a later form of the beast. It is blasoned in Thomas Wall's Book of Crests (*Ancestor*, no. 11, p. 186 and note).

3. 'ARUNDEL.'

Quarterly:

1. Gules a lion gold, tongue and claws azure, FITZ ALAN.
2. Barry of eight gold and gules, FITZ ALAN OF BEDALE.
3. Silver a fess and quarter gules, WYDVILLE.
4. Quarterly: 1 and 4, sable a fret gold, MALTRAVERS. 2 and 3, silver a chief azure, FITZ ALAN OF CLUN.

CREST: In a coronet gules a demi griffin silver beak gules.

The arms of Fitz Alan, earls of Arundel from 1289 to 1580 (Dallaway's *Sussex*, vol. II. pt. 1. p. 120; *Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, pp. 28 and 29; *Official Baronage of England*, vol. I. p. 80-83).

The shield as here drawn was used by Thomas, twelfth earl, and Henry, thirteenth and last earl.

In the first quarter is the lion of the Fitz Alans, probably adopted by them after marriage with the heiress of the Albinis, earls of Arundel. The seal of William of Albini (*ob.* 1221) shews the earl clad in chain mail on horseback, and a shield with the lion ramping on it, suspended from his neck. (Dallaway's *Sussex*, II. 1, 119). For his son it is tricked and blasoned *Scutum gul, leo aur.* (*Official Baronage*, I. 68). The shield is first blasoned for the Fitz Alans in the roll of Henry III. At Caerlaverock 'Richard le Conte de Arundel' was richly armed *En rouge au lyon rampant de or*. The arms are also blasoned in rolls of Edward II. and Edward III.

The second quarter bears the arms of Fitz Alan of Bedale blasoned in the roll of Henry III. for 'Alayn le Fitz Brian.' At Caerlaverock, Brian Fitz Alan bore *De or e de goules bien parrée*.

The arms of the third quarter are those of Wydeville, earl Rivers, whose heiress married Thomas, the eleventh earl. The arms are not old and do not appear earlier than Glover's *Ordinary*.

The first and fourth quarters of the fourth grand quarter are the arms of Maltravers, drawn in the later debased form of a saltire interlaced with a mascle, instead of in the earlier and more artistic form of interlacing bastons. These arms were quartered in right of Alianor, grand-daughter and heiress of John, lord Maltravers (*ob.* 1364) (Dallaway's *Sussex*, II. 1, p. 144). In the roll of Henry III., *John Maltravers, noir fretté d'or*. In the rolls of Edward II. and III. the blason becomes *de sable, frette de or*.

The second and third quarters of this quarter are those attributed to Fitz Flaed, or Fitz Alan of Clun. I am unable to find them in any authority, except Glover's *Ordinary*, where they are given for Clun (Papworth, 554). They are probably an invention of the later heralds.

The crest, as here drawn, appears first on the seal of Richard, the fifth earl (*ob.* 1376).

4. 'KYLDARE.'

Silver a saltire gules, FITZGERALD.

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules, a monkey passant bound round the middle by a gold collar with a gold chain attached.

The Fitzgeralds were created earls of Kildare in 1316 (Solly's *Titles of Honour*, 106; *Ancestor*, no. 2, p. 98). Their arms, as in the text, appear in the Camden roll (c. 1285) and in the Dering roll (*temp.* Henry III.). The crest is an interesting illustration of the quaint blason in Wall's Book of Crests, 'A Marmoset in his Kynde bounde by the mydel with a chayne gold in a wreith gold and vert.' (*Ancestor*, no. 11, p. 183).

5. 'WARRENNE.'

Checky gold and azure.

William, count of Warenne, in Normandy, was created earl of Surrey in 1089 (*Official Baronage of England*, III. 467). His descendants also styled themselves earls Warren.

These arms were adopted by the descendants of William, second earl (*ob.* 1138), and Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great, count of Vermandois, who bore this checky coat (Woodward's *Heraldry*, I. 136). The seal of John of Warenne, who succeeded as third earl of Surrey, and Warenne in 1240, shews the knight bearing a checky shield (*Official Baronage*, III. 471). It is blasoned for the earls Warren in the rolls of arms from that of Henry III. and also in the Caerlaverock poem,

6. ' DAUBENY.'

Gules a fess indented of four fusils silver.

CREST: A holly tree on a wreath gold and sable.

See Bank's *Baronies in Fee*, i. 183; *Historic Peerage* (ed. Courthope), 144. These arms are another example of the early 'fesse engrele' and of the horizontal indented lines borne by many families of Breton origin. The shield is blasoned with many and interesting differences in Glover's roll of Henry III., in Charles' roll of the same reign and in that of Edward II. (ed. Nicolas).

The crest illustrates that blasoned in Wall's Book for 'Daubeny chamberlayn wt. H. VIIth' (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 63).

7. ' L. FITZ WILLIAM.'

Lozengy silver and gules.

See Hunter's *South Yorksh.* i. 332; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 299; *Ancestor*, no. 12, 116. The earliest appearance of this shield is on a seal of William Fitz William, attached to a charter to the monks of Byland dated 1217, the reverse of which shews the lozengy shield (Hunter's *South Yorksh.* i. 334). In the roll of Henry III. it is blasoned *masculy d'ermyn and de goulz*. In the Nativity roll the colours are as in the text and in the rolls of Edward III. and Richard II. the same arms are blasoned.

8. ' L. BARDOLPH.'

Azure three pierced cinquefoils gold.

See Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, ii. 26. This shield is a good example of the simple and effective arms of early heraldry. It appears first in the roll of Henry III. In the same roll is a beautiful example of early differencing, 'Thomas son fitz' bears the same arms *la Croislets d'or*. In the roll of Edward II. occurs an interesting series of shields of this family differenced by change of colour.

The shield in the text is blasoned in the Caerlaverock poem and in the roll of the battle of Falkirk (1298).

The seal of lord Bardolph, attached to the baron's letter to the pope (1301), shows three cinquefoils on a shield. An early seal shows five cinquefoils on the shield and a fine seal of Thomas, lord Bardolph, attached to a deed of 14 Richard II. (1391) has the shield, with three cinquefoils, couché surmounted by a crowned helmet and for crest the head and wings of a dragon rising from the coronet. The supporters are two winged dragons.

9. 'L. LATYMER.'

Quarterly:

- 1 and 2. Gules a cross paty gold, LATIMER.
- 2 and 3. Gules a saltire silver with a ring sable, NEVILL.

See Whittaker's *Richmondshire*, II. 79; *Historic Peerage* (ed. Courthope), 280.

The first and fourth quarters are the arms of Latimer, derived from the early shield of Vesci and are in the place of honour for the barony; they first appear in the Falkirk roll (1298) and are blasoned in the Caerlaverock poem and in the roll of Edward II. The Garter Plate of William, lord Latimer (1361-80), bears the arms as in the first and fourth quarters and for crest a bush of feathers sable with gold tips (*Stall Plates of Knights of the Garter*). The second and third quarters contain the arms of Nevill with the sable ring for difference.

10. 'L. WILLOUGHBY.'

Quarterly:

1. Quarterly: 1 and 4, sable a cross engrailed gold, UFFORD.
2 and 3, gules a mill rind cross gold, WILLOUGHBY.
2. Gules a cross paty gold, LATIMER.
3. Gules on a fess indented of four fusils silver four escallops sable, CHENEY.
4. Gold a chevron gules, STAFFORD.

The arms of Robert, 1st lord Willoughby de Broke, who died 1503 (Bank's *Baronies in Fee*, I. 462; *Historic Peerage*, 510; Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, II. 591).

The first and fourth quarters of the grand quarter were assumed by the Willoughbys after the marriage of the third lord Willoughby with Cecily, sister and co-heir of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk.

They are placed first, being the more honourable and representing the higher dignity. They are blasoned in the roll of Edward II. for 'Sire Robert Dofforde' and are tricked for 'Ufford' in the Dering and Guillim's rolls (*temp.* Henry III.).

The cross in the second and third quarters of this grand quarter is usually silver. They are the arms of Bek and were adopted by Robert, first lord Willoughby, after the death of his uncle, Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, in 1311. His own arms blasoned in the Caerlaverock poem were *en or de inde fretté*: A few years later in the roll of Edward II. he bears *de goules a un fer dé molin de argent*.

The second quarter came by the marriage of Sir Thomas Willoughby, second son of the fourth lord Willoughby of Eresby, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Nevill, lord Latimer, their

grandson, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Cheney of Broke and of his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Stafford of Hooke, thus bringing in the third and fourth quarters.

The arms of Cheney do not appear in the rolls earlier than Glover's *Ordinary*. Those of Stafford are among the early and famous historic arms and are blasoned with various differences in most of the early rolls, from that of Edward II.

11. 'L. DACRE.'

Gules three escallops silver.

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules a bull gules, with horns, hoofs, collar and chain of gold.

The arms of the lords Dacre of 'Gillesland,' or 'of the North,' whose title became extinct in 1569 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 138; Jefferson's *History of Leath Ward*). The arms as in the text appear first in the Segar roll (c. 1296) where they are given for 'Will Dakere.' They are also blasoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. A bull passant, as in the crest, was on the standard of 'Le Seignure Dacre de Gilslande,' together with their badge of an escallop and a ragged staff joined by the Dacre knot. The motto is Fort en Loyaute (List of Standards, *temp.* Henry VIII., *Excerpta Historica*, 330).

12. 'L. CONYERS.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Azure a maunch gold, CONYERS.

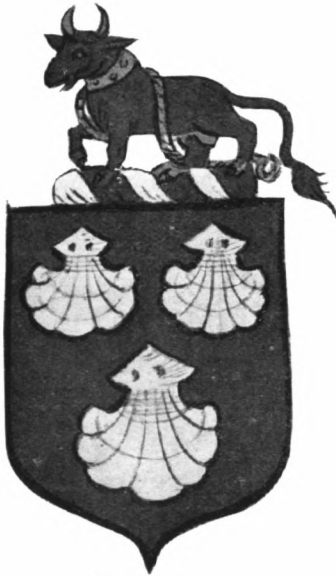
2 and 3 Quarterly: 1 and 4, gules a saltire silver, NEVILL. 2 and 3, gold and lion sable, FAUCONBERG (?).

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules, an azure wing.

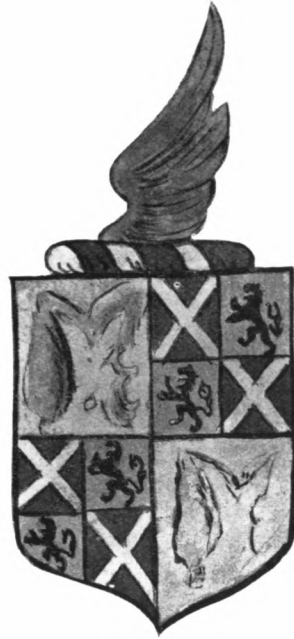
See *Historic Peerage* (ed. Courthope), pp. 124 and 185; Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, vol. II. 115.

The arms of the first and fourth quarters do not appear in the rolls earlier than that of Richard II. The ring, which was the difference used by Conyers of Hornby, is omitted. The arms of the second and fourth grand quarters are those of Nevill, lord Fauconberg, earl of Kent, whose daughter and co-heir Alice was mother of William, first lord Conyers. The saltire in his arms is also usually differenced by a sable ring. The quarters with the lion I take to be for Fauconberg, if so, it is here wrongly coloured, silver a lion azure being their well known arms derived from the prolific lion of Peter Brus, lord of Skelton. The wing of the crest is generally coloured gules and is so blasoned in Wall's *Book of Crests* (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 618).

In the list of standards referred to above 'the lord Conyers' standard is of silver with an azure lion passant and the field powdered with crosses crosslet and pairs of wings gules. Motto: 'Ung Dieu, ung Roi' (*Excerpta Historica*, p. 62).



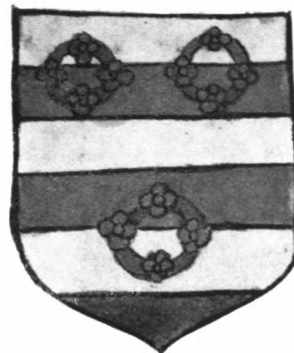
11. DACRE.



12. CONYERS.



13. DARCY.



15. GREYSTOCK.

13. 'L. DARCY.'

Azure powdered with crosses crosslet, three pierced cinquefoils silver.

Thomas Darcy, descended from John, fifth lord Darcy of Knaith, was summoned to parliament in the first of Henry VIII. (1509) (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 142). The original arms of Darcy are blasoned in the roll of Henry III. *d'argent a trois roses de goules*. They are also blasoned in the roll of Edward II. In the roll of Edward III. the blason is *trois cinquefoilles gules*. The arms in the text are an early and beautiful example of the method of differencing by change of colour and by powdering the field with small crosses.

This shield appears first in the roll of Edward II. 'Monsire Darcy le Cosin' bears the same arms in the roll of Edward III., evidently the arms of John, first lord Darcy of Knaith, who was summoned to parliament by Edward III. (1332) as 'Johanni Darcy le Cosin.'

In Willement's roll 'Le Sr. Darcy' bears the arms in the text quartering Meinill. The rolls of Edward II. and III. afford interesting examples of various differences of this shield:

14. 'L. SCROPE.'

Quarterly:

1. Azure a bend gold, SCROPE.
2. Silver a saltire engrailed gules, TIPTOFT.
3. Silver a fess doubly cotised gules, BADLESMERE.
4. Azure a bend gold with a label gules, SCROPE.

CREST: A bush of feathers azure in a coronet gold.

The shield is that of lord Scrope of Bolton, descended from Sir William le Scrope of Bolton, who was at the battle of Falkirk (1298). (*Ancestor*, no. 4, 173). The first quarter bears the famous 'bende dore' of the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy. The evidence at the trial shewed that this shield had been borne by the Scropes from very early times, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, according to the evidence of Sir William Chauncy (for an account of trial see *The Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, ed. by Sir N. Harris Nicolas).

The 'entire' arms do not appear in the rolls before that of Richard II., but in the roll of Edward II. 'Sire Henri de Skrop,' *de azure a une bende de or, en la bende un lion passanz de pourpre* for whom the same shield is blasoned in the Nativity roll. In the roll of Edward III. this coat is blasoned for 'William le Scrope,' but with the 'lion rampant,' after which date the lion appears to have been dropped. According to the evidence of the prior of Guisburgh, in the trial, it originated in a grant to one of the Scropes for life, from

Laci, earl of Lincoln (*Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, II. 278), whose arms in the roll of Edward II. are blasoned *de or, a un lion rampaund de poupre*.

In the roll of Richard II. are numerous examples of this shield differenced after the modern method. The arms are probably derived from those of the Gants, earls of Lincoln, feudal superiors of the Scropes who, in the roll of Edward II., bore *barre de or e de azure, a une bende de goules*. Archbishop Scrope adorned the shield of the house of Masham by encircling it with golden mitres on a border *gules*. (*Heraldry of York Minster*, vol. I. pl. I.) The second and third quarters came by the marriage of Roger, second lord Scrope, with the heiress of Tiptoft and Badlesmere (Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, II. 565; *Historic Peerage*, 428). In the roll of Edward II. both these shields are blasoned. The fourth quarter is for Scrope of Masham, who usually coloured their label *silver*. In the cloisters of Canterbury cathedral the arms of Henry, lord Scrope of Masham, appear I. and IV. Scrope with a label *gules* II. and III. Bryan (Willement's *Canterbury Cathedral*, 99). The bush of feathers was used as a crest by William le Scrope, earl of Wiltshire, and afterwards became the crest of the house of Bolton (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 33). In Wall's Book of Crests it is blasoned *ostrysche fethers asur*.

15. 'L. GRAISTOCK.'

Barry silver and azure, three chaplets *gules*.

This barony fell into abeyance on the death of Ralph, seventh lord of Greystock, in 1487 (*Historic Peerage*, 230).

The ancient arms of Greystock were three lozenge-shaped cushions as on the seal of Thomas, the third lord, living 1244 (Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, I. 348). The shield on the monument of John, lord Greystock (*ob.* 1305) in Greystock church bears three lozenge-shaped cushions set within squares. The arms in the text are those of the lordship of Grimthorpe. They are blasoned in the Falkirk roll (1298) 'for Sir Rauffe le fitz william' (first lord of Greystoke).

At Caerlaverock his arms are distinguished from those of Valence, for instead of martlets he carried on his barry shield *Trois chapeaus de Rosis vermeilles*. His arms are blasoned in the roll of Edward II. His effigy in Hurworth church bears a shield barry and three chaplets (Plâte Surtees, *Durham*). In the Nativity roll his son, *Sr. Robert le Fitz Rauff port burelle d'azure et d'argent ou iii. chapeaus de Roses et la label de gulez*. In Willement's roll of Richard II. 'Le Baron de Greystock' bears barry of sixteen and three chaplets.

16. 'L. OGLE.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Silver a fess between three crescents gules, OGLE.

2 and 3. Gold an orle azure, BERTRAM of Bothal.

Sir Robert Ogle was summoned to parliament in 1461 and the barony then created fell into abeyance in 1597 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 365).

Their arms, as in the text, are blazoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. and also in a roll of arms of the fifteenth century (*Ancestor*, no. 4, 231). The crescents on the shield are probably derived from the crescent badge of the Percys.

On the west turret of Bothal castle is carved a shield blazoned silver, powdered with crosses crosslet three crescents gules, being that of John Ogle living 1351 (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 291). The tombstone of Sir Robert Ogle (*ob.* 1409), in the choir of Hexham priory church, shows at the corners the quarterly shield as in the text. The second and third quarters, for Bertram of Bothal, are derived from the famous shield of Baliol differenced by change of colour, Bothal having formed part of the barony of Bywell (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 284). The shield is blazoned in the roll of Edward II. for 'Sire Robert Bertram.' It is carved in the centre of the gateway of Bothal castle for Robert Bertram the builder.

17. 'L. LUMLEY.'

Silver a fess gules between three popinjays vert.

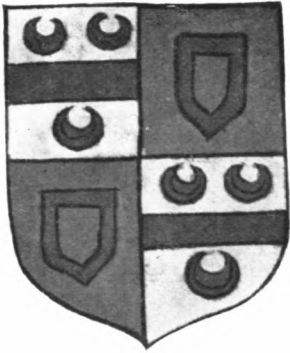
The ancient arms of Lumley are said, on the authority of Glover's *Ordinary*, to have been 'Gules six popinjays silver.'

The shield here blazoned is that of Thweng of Kilton, whose arms were assumed by Marmaduke Lumley in right of his mother. They are blazoned in the roll of Henry III. *de goules ung fece de troys papegayes d'argent a ung baston d'azure sur tout*, and the same arms and difference appear in the roll of Edward II.

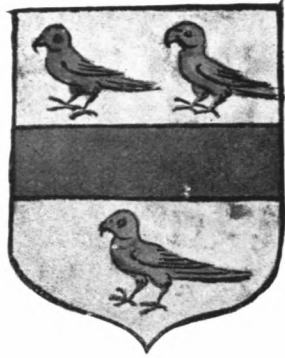
The shield with the popinjays silver and the field gules is among the few early shields drawn by the historian Matthew Paris and given by him for 'Joh. la fitz Mermenduc' (*Art of Heraldry*, plate LXXXII.).

At Caerlaverock their banner is of gules with silver charges, and the seal attached to the baron's letter (1301) shows a shield bearing the fess between three popinjays and the motto 'Crede Michi' (*Ancestor*, no. 8, 107). The arms, as in the text, are blazoned for *Sr. John fitz Marmeduk, Thwenge, d'argent ou ung fesse de gules et troys papeiyes de vert* in the 'Falkirk' roll. They are first ascribed to Lumley in Edward II. roll in which *Sire Robert de Lomeleye de goules a une fesse e iii. papinjais de argent. en la fesse iii. moles de sable*.

The undifferenced shield is blazoned in Willement's roll of Richard II.



16. OGLE.



17. LUMLEY.



18. FITZHUGH.



19. EURE.



20. WHARTON.

18. 'L. FITZHEUGH.'

Azure three chevrons braced and a chief gold.

CREST: A dragon, flying, azure in a coronet gold.

Henry Fitz Hugh, the first to assume this surname, was summoned to parliament in 1321; the barony fell into abeyance in 1512 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 194). The original arms of Fitzhugh were fretty and a chief which were later changed to the three interlaced chevrons, as in the text. In the roll of Henry III. it is blasoned *d'azure frette d'or en le cheif* for 'Henry le Fitz Randolph.' In the roll of Edward II. *Sire Henri le Fitz Hue de azure frette de or od le cheif de or*, the same shield is blasoned for him in the Nativity roll (c. 1300) and in the roll of Edward III.

The shield with the interlaced chevrons is blasoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. The cast of a Fitz Hugh shield in the Black Gate museum shows the field fretty and is attributed by Mr. C. J. Bates, to William, son of the above Henry (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 2 ser. ix. 168). In the fifteenth century roll of arms the fretty coat impaling Marmion is given for 'Lord Fehewe' (*Ancestor*, no. 4, p. 240). The crest, as in the text, is in Wall's Book of Crests for 'Fitzhugh Baron' (*Ancestor*, no. 12, p. 70).

19. 'L. EURE.'

Quarterly: Silver and gules on a bend sable three escallops silver.

Sir William Eure was created lord Eure of Witton in 1544 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 180; Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, vol. III.; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 90). The differenced arms of the Fitz Rogers, lords of Warkworth; they are usually blasoned gold and gules, but Longstaffe blasons them silver and gules, as in the text (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. vii. 243).

They first appear in the roll of Henry III., and are there blasoned without the escallops. In the Nativity roll (c. 1300) the shield is blasoned quarterly gold and gules with the bend and scallops as in the text. The same arms appear in Charles's roll (*temp.* Henry III.).

20. 'L. WHARTON.'

Sable a maunch silver within a border gold charged with eight pairs of lion's paws rased, saltireways, gules.

Sir Thomas Wharton was summoned to parliament as lord Wharton in 1545 (*Historic Peerage*, ed. Courthope, 509; Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, II. 585).

The sleeve was assumed by the Whartons after their marriage with the heiress of Hastings of Croglin in the time of Edward I.

Their ancient arms are said to have been a pair of lion's paws placed saltireways on a golden field. It has been stated that after this marriage Wharton 'encircled the lady's arms with a border of gold charged with lion's paws in saltire, in fact, framing the Hastings shield in his own' (*Cumb. and West. Arch. Trans.* i. 311). But, the Whartons were content with the ladies sleeve unadorned with any border (41 Surtees, 99) until Thomas, lord Wharton, was granted the border, which should be engrailed, as an honourable augmentation for his part in the victory of Solway Moss, by Edward VI. in the seventh year of his reign (1553) (Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, 250; *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. viii. p. 128). In Jenyn's *Ordinary* (Edward III.) the shield with the silver sleeve was borne by 'Thomas de Wharton de Westmoreland.'

21. 'CONSTABLE OF FLAMBOROUGH.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Gules a bend gold.

2 and 3. Vair silver and azure.

CREST: A ship gold on a wreath of silver and azure.

This shield is derived from that of Lacy, lord of Halton and constable of Chester (from whom the Constables of Flamborough descend) who bore quarterly gold and gules a bend sable with a label; one of the series of quarterly shields grouped round that of Mandeville, earls of Essex. The shield in the text is erroneously drawn. It should be quarterly gules and vair a bend gold, the vair quarters are also drawn in an unusual way. In the Nativity roll (c. 1300) and in that of Edward II. the vair quarters are placed first. In Cotgrave's roll of Edward III. the more modern form appears gules and vair, but with *a bastone d'argent*. In Willement's roll of Richard II. the modern coat is blasoned.

The crest illustrates the blason in Wall's Book of Crests (*Ancestor*, no. 11, p. 184) and is similar to the 'noble ship of gold' surmounting the Constable arms above the title of Constable's roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. app. i.

22. 'STAPLETON.'

Silver a lion sable, tongue and claws azure.

CREST: A saracen's head bound with a silver fillet, on a wreath silver and sable.

This shield first appears in the roll of Edward II. for 'Sir Miles de Stapleton.' His wife was Sibill, co-heir of John de Aqua Bella

by Laderina co-heir of Peter Brus, lord of Skelton (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, VIII.; 16 *Harl. Soc.* publ. 293). He appears to have adopted the arms of his wife's ancestors differenced by change of colour. The Garter plate of Sir Miles Stapleton, a founder of the Garter (*ob.* 1364), shows the shield as in the text with the crest of the Soldan's head bound by an azure fillet (*Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter*). In Willement's roll of Richard II. the shield is blasoned, as in the text. A seal of the family engraved in Surtees's *Durham* shows the lion on a shield within an engrailed border ornamented with *Staples* (Surtees's *Seals*, pl. II. no. 9). The usual legend of the slain saracen accounts for the crest in Dugdale's *Visitation*, 1666 (36 *Surt. Soc.* publ. p. 244).

23. 'STRANGWAIS.'

Sable two lions passant silver each charged with three 'pallets' gules.

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules a lion as in the arms.

The origin of these arms is not evident, nor do they appear in the rolls earlier than 'Constable's,' in which they are blasoned with four 'pallets.' (41 *Surt. Soc.* publ. III.). They are the arms of the Harlesey branch descended from a Dorsetshire family of the name. In Glover's *Ordinary*, for Stranguish of Dorset, the lions are paly of six, which seems to be the correct blason. The crest is that of the *Visitations* and of Wall's Book, but in the latter it is blasoned *palle of vi. peces* (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 91). In the list of standards of the time of Henry VIII. the crest is a boar's head sable between two wings with the motto *Soies hoyeux ne doub point* (*Excerpta Historica*, 57).

24. 'BULMER.'

Gules billety and a lion gold, tongue and claws azure.

The arms of a younger branch of the great house of Bulmer, lords of Brancepeth (41 *Surt. Soc.* publ. p. 25). This shield is blasoned with variations in colour in the *Nativity roll* (c. 1300) in the roll of Edward II. and in Willement's roll of Richard II. Powdering a plain field with small charges of this nature was an ancient and favourite method of differencing, and it is probable that the billets on this shield were originally added for difference (See also *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. vol. I. p. 141).

25. 'NORMAVELL.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Silver on a fess between two cotises gules, three fleur de lis silver, NORMANVILLE.

2 and 3. Azure a chevron between three martlets silver.



24. BULMER.



28. NORTON.



41. BOYNTON.



54. GRAY OF HETON.



55. HERON OF FORD.

See Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 38. Their original arms appear to have been gules a fess between two cotises silver and they are so blasoned in the Dering and Camden rolls (*temp.* Henry III.).

In the roll of Edward III. the shield is blasoned, as in the text, but with the flowers gold. In Jenyn's Book of Arms they appear as here blasoned. It is probable that the reversal of the colours of the later arms would be done to difference a cadet branch from the main stem which went into the female line in 1316; the fleur de lis being added either to commemorate some alliance or as a further difference. The second and third quarters are given in Papworth for Denley and Hunt, neither of which families appears to have been connected with Normanville. See also Glover's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 1584 (ed. Foster).

23. 'HAMERTON.'

Silver three hammers sable.

See Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 124. These canting arms do not appear in the early rolls. In Jenyn's Book of Arms they are blasoned *d'argent a trois martelles de sables*, the allusion being lost in the foreign blason then affected. See also 36 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 354.

27. (No Name).

Azure a maunch silver and a chief indented gold.

This is an unknown shield; without the sleeve it is given by Glover (Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.*, p. 27) for Donham of Kerlyngton. It was also borne, without the sleeve, by the Fitz Randolphins, lords of Middleham.

28. 'NORTON.'

Azure a maunch ermine over all a baston gules.

Roger Conyers married Margaret, heiress of Norton, of Norton; their son Adam took the name of Norton, but retained his paternal arms differenced with a baston gules (Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, II. 182; Surtees's *Durham*, I. 160; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 309). The shield is not blasoned in the rolls of arms. See also Glover's *Visit. of Yorksh.*, p. 244 (ed. Foster), and 36 Surt. Soc. publ. pp. 40 and 102.

29. 'ELLERKER.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Quarterly: 1 and 4, silver a lion sable. 2 and 3, silver a chevron between three leaves vert.

2 and 3. Silver an escutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils sable.

This shield appears to be ascribed to Ellerker in error. The arms of Ellerker of Ellerker were silver a fess between three bougets gules (for the quarterings see Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* p. 110). The Risby

family bore azure fretty silver afterwards adding a chief also silver and quartering Grendall, Risby and Delamore (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 71; 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 109; Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 136). Quarters 1 and 4 are the well-known arms of Stapleton, but none of the family bore the quarterings; quarters 2 and 3 are the arms of Hazlerig and also of Thornton. 2 and 3 grand quarters contain the arms of Caltoft or Chaworthe, in Constable's roll they appear as one of the quarterings of Sir John Chaworthe (41 Surt. Soc. publ. v.).

30. 'ST. QUYNTYN.'

Gold three chevrons gules and a chief vair.

See Banks *Baronies in Fee*, I. 406; Wotton's *Baronetage*, II. 280; Poulson's *Holderness*, I. 266; and Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 162.

The shield here blasoned has been called St. Quintin ancient, the shield with one chevron being called modern. As a matter of fact they have borne from very early times one, or three chevrons always gules on a gold field and with a vair chief.

The number of the chevrons appears to have been changed for difference. In the Nativity roll (c. 1300) the shield is blasoned with both one and three chevrons. In Charles roll (*temp.* Henry III.) and in that of Edward II. the three chevrons appear. From the roll of Edward III. it would seem that the head of the house originally bore the three chevrons, the cadets reducing the number, for in this roll 'Le Sire de St. Quintine' bears the three chevrons which 'Le Sire William de St. Quintyne' reduces to one. In Willement's roll of Richard II. the arms appear as in the text. The brass of Sir John and his wife (1397) in Brandsburton church had both forms of the shield upon it, the dexter the one and the sinister the three chevrons. Two later brasses in Harpham church, dated about 1420 and 1445, show only the one chevron. (*Yorksh. Arch. Jour.* XII. 204, 211, 215). In the Military roll (Henry VI.) the shield, as in the text, is depicted.

31. 'HASTINGS.'

Silver three maunches sable.

This shield is probably that of a cadet branch descended from Sir Ralph Hastings, high sheriff of Yorkshire in Edward II.'s reign, whose arms are blasoned in the roll of Edward II. *d'argent une manche sable*. In Jenyn's Book of Arms the shield, as here blasoned, appears for 'Monsr. Esmond Hastings.' In the Military roll (Henry VI.) 'E. Hastyng' bears quarterly with the shield in the text in quarters 1 and 4; and in the same roll 'Hastyng' places a fess gules between the sleeves. A coat which, in Flower's *Visit. of Yorksh.* (16 Harl. Soc. publ. 153), is worn by 'Hastynges of Rowesby.'

32. ' THIRKILL. '

Silver a maunch gules, impaling silver a chevron between three crows sable.

See Lysons' *Cumberland*, xc.; Jefferson's *Leath Ward*, 376. These arms, derived from the Hastings shield, do not appear in the rolls earlier than Jenyn's Book of Arms, in which they are borne by ' Monsr. William Thiriskyld ' with a *labell de trois pointz de vert*. See also the *Visit. of Cumberland & Westmorland* (ed. Foster), p. 132, and the *Visit. of Durham* (ed. Foster), p. 300. The impalement appears to be the arms of Rokeby, who bore this canting shield.

33. ' LASCELLS ' (in a later hand).

Sable a cross potonce gold.

See Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, i. 264; and for Lascelles, earls of Harewood, who differenced these arms with a gold border, see Whitaker's *Leeds*, 169. The ancient arms of Lascelles appear to have been silver with three chaplets, so borne by Lascelles of Yorkshire, *temp.* Edward I. (Papworth, 1124) and as on the seal (*c.* 1290) of Matilda, daughter of Roger Lascelles. In the roll of Edward III. *Monsire Rafe de Lasceles d'argent a trois chapeletts de roses vermaux, une border de sable recersele*. In the same roll ' Monsieur Lascelles de Knorthorpe ' bears the shield in the text. In Jenyn's Book of Arms ' Pigott Lascelles ' bears the three chaplets. The cross was probably derived, in common with that of Latimer, from the ancient arms of Vesci.

34. (No name).

Gold a cross potent and flory sable.

This shield, though drawn in an unusual form, is probably meant for that of the ancient family of Lamplough, who bear gold a cross flory sable (see Lysons' *Cumberland*, i. 130; Jefferson's *Allerdale Ward*, p. 84). The origin of this shield is unknown. It has been suggested (*Trans. of the Cumb. & Westm. Antiq. & Arch. Soc.* i. 315) that it may be derived from the arms of Harcla, earl of Carlisle, who bore a cross gules on a silver field, but this cannot be, as Andrew Harcla was not created earl of Carlisle till 1322 (*Official Baronage*, i. 325) and Lamplough's arms are among the most ancient we have.

In the roll of Henry III. the shield is of silver with *ung crois de sable florettée*. In the roll of Edward II. the shield is gold with *un crois de sable les chefs flurettes*. In the roll of Richard II. the same arms appear.

35. 'BLAKBURNE.'

Silver on a pale sable three antelopes' heads silver with horns gold.
 These arms do not appear in the early rolls or in the Visitation Pedigrees. Glover's *Ordinary* gives them for Blackburne of Yorkshire (Papworth, 1006).

36. 'BOWETT.'

Silver three reindeers' heads cabossed sable.
 See *Sussex Arch. Coll.* xi. pp. 62 and 88. The earliest blason of this shield is in Jenyn's Book of Arms. They were emblazoned in the church of Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, probably for archbishop Bowet (Foster's *Visit of Yorksh.* 424); they are on a monument of the family in Hurstpierpoint church and on the archbishop's monument in York minster (Drake's *Eboracum*, 443). See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. 7.

37. 'BOUGHTON.'

Quarterly: Silver and gules, the second and third quarters charged with a pile silver, over all on a bend sable five martlets gold.

I cannot find this singular shield in any other heraldic authority. Boughton of Yorkshire bore silver on a sable bend three martlets silver (Burke's *General Armory*, Papworth, 230). In Willement's roll of Richard II. 'Peris de Boughton' bore gules a goat saliant gold. The ancient Warwickshire family of this name bore sable three crescents gold.

38. 'REDMAN.'

Gules a chevron silver between three cushions ermine with gold tassels, a crescent sable for difference.

See *Yorksh. Arch. Jour.* iv. 85; Nicolson and Burn's *Cumb. & Westmorland*, i. 203; Whitaker's *Leeds*, 166.

The arms are derived from the ancient shield of the barony of Greystock and appear first with the cushions gold and without the chevron in Glover's roll of Henry III. In the roll of Edward II. the cushions are of ermine. In Willement's roll of Richard II. the shield without the chevron is blazoned as well as that in the text. See also 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 262; and Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 99 and 285.

39. 'CONSTABLE.'

Sable a pierced cinquefoil between eleven crosses crosslet gold.

The arms of Constable of Freshmarsh in Holderness (Poulson's *Holderness*, i. 437). A fanciful origin is given of these arms in a note by Mr. Constable in Poulson's *Holderness*, vol. i. 439. I cannot offer

a more likely origin, but their likeness to the Umfraville shield is noticeable. They do not appear in the rolls of arms. In the *Visit. of Yorksh.* they are blasoned with eight crosslets.

40. 'LOWTHER.'

Gold six rings sable.

See Wotton's *Baronetage*, II. 302; Lysons' *Cumberland*, LVIII.; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 279.

The shield is derived from that of the Viponts, lords of Westmorland, under whom the Lowthers held their lands. In the Powell roll and Nicolas' roll of Edward III. the shield is blasoned as in the text. See also Foster's *Visit. of Cumberland & Westmorland*, 84.

41. 'BOYNTON.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Gold on a cross sable five bulls' heads cabossed silver,
BOYNTON.

2 and 3. Gules a leaping goat silver with horns gold.

See Poulson's *Holderness*, I. 196; Wotton's *Baronetage*, I. 301; Betham's *Baronetage*, I. 155, app. 3.

This very interesting shield is not in the printed rolls except Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 657), nor is it to be found in the Visitations. It is the shield granted to Sir Robert Boynton by William de Aton, on April 5, 1375, after a dispute as to their respective rights to it, and after lord Percy, to whom the quarrel was referred, had decided in favour of Aton *come chief des armes entiers et droit heriter dicelles*. It is probably a differenced shield of Vesci whom Sir Gilbert de Aton succeeded as heir in 1316. Why Boynton claimed it is not clear (*Yorksh. Arch. Jour.* XII. 265; *Ancestor*, 9, p. 216). The Boynton arms were gold a fess between three crescents gules; so borne by the main line at Barmston and blasoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. 42. I am unable to trace the alliance which brought in the quartering, it does not appear in the Visitations. Papworth (61) gives the coat for Bensteed and Bardwell and with different colours it is a Boughton shield (see note 37).

42. 'DAWTRY AB ALTA RIPA.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Silver a fess indented of five fusils sable.

2 and 3. Gules an eagle displayed gold.

See Dallaway's *Western Sussex*, vol. II. pt. I. pp. 292 and 332, and Whitaker's *Craven*, pp. 100 and 145.

The arms are a variation of the ancient Percy shield, the Alta Ripas held both in Sussex and in Craven under the Percys. The arms of the Sussex family are given by Dallaway the field azure and the fess silver and they are so blasoned in Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 702). The Yorkshire family of Elslack differenced this shield with a baston gules (Papworth, 702). In Willement's roll of Richard II. the shield is blasoned as in the text, but with the colours reversed. See also 41 Surt Soc. publ. XLII. I have been unable to trace the alliance for the quartering; for families bearing it see Papworth, p. 300.

43. 'GARGRAVE.'

Lozengy silver and sable on a bend sable three crescents silver.

See Whitaker's *Craven*, 180; Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 214.

This shield is probably differenced from that of Neville of Gargrave, who bore lozengy as in Glover's roll of Henry III. It does not appear in the early rolls. Glover's *Ordinary* gives them for 'Sr. William Gardegrave' (Papworth, 233).

44. 'EGLONBY.'

Silver three eagles displayed gules.

This shield bears the canting arms of Eaglesfield and is ascribed to 'Eglonby' in error. The family of Eglionby bore two bars, in chief three martlets. The shield in the text is blasoned in Jenyn's Book of Arms for 'John de Eglesfyld'; it does not appear in the other rolls. See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 155, and *Visit. of Cumberland*, p. 42 (ed. Foster).

45. 'SOWLEBY.'

Silver on a chief azure two boars' heads gold.

A family and shield I am unable to identify.

46. 'ROKLE.'

Lozengy gules and ermine.

The arms are those of the Fitzwilliams (of which family the first Rockley of Rockley was a cadet—Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 282), differenced by change of colour and are their ancient arms as blasoned in the roll of Henry III. In Charles' roll of the same reign the shield is differenced by a bend azure. At Caerlaverock the blason is *Masclède de goules e de ermine*, the same arms appear in the roll of Edward II. The Visitations give the modern shield 'silver a fess sable between seven lozenges, three in chief and four in base gules' (Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 343), a clumsy method of blasoning the shield which, in Willement's roll of Richard II, is blasoned lozengy silver and gules a fess sable.

47. 'BURGH.'

Azure three fleurs de lis ermine.

See Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, II. 66; *Historic Peerage* (ed. Courthope), 83. The shield is not blasoned in the rolls earlier than Glover's *Ordinary*, where it appears for 'Burgh.' It is said to have been used by Geoffrey de Burgh, bishop of Ely, 1225-1229 (*Blason of Episcopacy*, 38).

48. 'LOVELL.'

Silver a chevron sable between three wolves' heads rased gules with azure tongues.

In the Visitations of Yorkshire these arms are given for the Lovells of Skelton and they are so blasoned in Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 443). In Tonge's Visitation they have lions' heads (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 98).

49. 'DARELL.'

Azure a lion gold with a gold crown and claws and tongue gules.

See Betham's *Baronetage*, IV. 294; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 7.

These arms are not blasoned in the early rolls. In Constable's roll 'Sir John Darell' bears the lion silver (41 Surt. Soc. publ. VII). In the fifteenth century roll they are given as in the text (*Ancestor*, no. 4, 238). In Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* (80) they are quartered by Dawnay of Sessay, who married the heiress of Darell of that place.

50. 'HOLME.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Gold two bars azure on a quarter gules a wreath silver,
HOLME.

2 and 3. Sable a lion with a forked tail silver claws and tongue gules, WASTNEYS.

See Poulson's *Holderness*, II. 488.

This shield is not in the early rolls of arms. In Constable's, 'Holme' bears Barry with three chaplets (41 Surt. Soc. publ. XVI). In the *Visit. of Yorksh.* (ed. Foster, p. 152) it is blasoned Barry with the quarter silver and the wreath gules. The coat is similar to, and may be derived from, that of Constable of Holderness who bore Barry gold and azure. The quartering is for Wastneys. John Holme (*temp.* Henry VI.) married the daughter and heiress of Sir Adam Wastneys. Their arms are blasoned in the Segar roll (Edward I.) and in that of Edward II.

51. 'CRAKE.'

Per fess silver and sable a pale counterchanged with three birds sable on the silver.

The arms are canting, the birds being 'crakes,' north country for crows (Halliwell's *Dictionary*, i. 277), they are not in the earlier rolls. In the Elizabethan roll the birds are blasoned as 'martlets.' See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* p. 163; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 328.

52. 'SWALE.'

Silver three stags' heads cabossed sable.

See Clarkson's *Richmond*, 312; Wotton's *Baronetage*, III. 45.

These are the ancient arms of Swale which, it is said, were granted by Walter de Gaunt to his nephew, Alured de Swale (*temp.* Henry I.), but that after marrying the heiress of Mundy they adopted the arms of that family azure a bend wavy silver. The time of Henry I. is too early for such a grant of arms to have been made. The later coat was confirmed to Swale by Richard St. George, Norroy, in 1603.

In Dugdale's Visitation 'Swale of South Stainley' bears the bend wavy (blasoned nebulée) quarterly with the arms in the text, but with the colours reversed.

53. 'GOWER.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Silver two bars gules over all a cross crosslet sable,
GOWER.

2 and 3. Ermine a cross flory gules, GRENDALE.

See Bridge's *Collin's Peerage*, II. 441; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 311. The first and fourth quarters are blasoned, Barry with a cross potence, in the Yorkshire Visitations for Gower of Stitenham and also for 'Gower' and 'Sr. Edward de Stydnam' in Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 610). They do not appear in the early rolls. The second and third quarters are given in the Visitations for 'Grindall.' In Jenyn's *Ordinary* they are blasoned for 'Thomas Gower Stitenham' and in the same ordinary the Barry coat of the first and fourth quarters is blasoned for 'Grendall' (Papworth, 610). In the roll of Edward II. 'Sire Walter de Grandale, de ermyne a une crois patee de goules.' I cannot trace the reason for this quartering, but the one coat appears to be a variation of the other.

54. 'GRAY DE HEATON.'

Gules a lion within a border engrailed silver.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 326; Surtees's *Durham*, II. 19; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 171.

This shield, which is a variation of that of Heton, was probably adopted by the Grays when they succeeded to the manor of Heton. In Jenyn's book *M. Tho. de Heeton pt. de vert a une lion ramp. et la border d'ar engr.* In Willement's roll 'Monsr. Henry de Heton' bears azure a lion argent. In the same roll the shield is blasoned as in the text for 'Monsr. Thomas Gray.' A fine equestrian seal with these arms on shield and horse trappings is attached to a deed dated Feb. 12, 1346 (Surtees's *Seals*, VII. 8).

55. 'HERON DE FORDE.'

Gules three herons silver.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 304.

The early seals of this family show the canting device of a heron not on a shield. Two armorial seals of William Heron have the shield charged with three herons (Surtees's *Seals*, II. figs. 13 and 14). The arms appear with various differences in the early rolls from that of Henry III. Those blasoned in the roll of Edward II. and in Charles' roll afford excellent examples of the early method of differencing by change of colour, and by powdering the field with small charges. In Willement's roll the more modern form of differencing appears in a series of their shields.

56. 'WODDRINGTON.'

Quarterly silver and gules a bend sable.

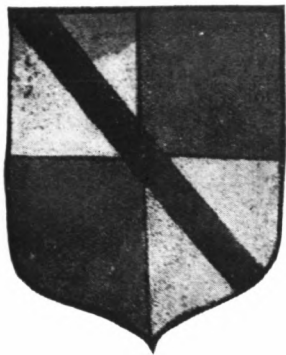
See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II. pt. II. p. 230; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. III. 189.

The arms are those of Fitz Roger, differenced by change of colour, and probably adopted as a sign of feudal connexion (41 Surt. Soc. publ. XXXVII.). In Jenyn's *Ordinary* the arms are blasoned with a baston (Papworth, 195) and also in the roll of Richard II. Two early seals show the quarterly shield with the baston. The distinction, between a bend and a bendlet or baston, is a modern one. In early times the bend, if uncharged, was drawn narrow and was what is now termed a bendlet, if charged, it was naturally drawn broader, it was not considered necessary to label with a different name a difference which was only an artistic detail. The same applies to the saltire and other similar charges which were, in early heraldry, drawn much narrower than is now usual.

57. 'RYDLAY.'

Gules a fess between three martlets silver.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, III. pt. II. 340; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 174.



56. WIDDRINGTON.



57. RIDLEY.



58. LISLE OF FELTON.



59. FENWICK OF STANTON.



61. FORSTER.

This shield is usually blasoned with a chevron between three falcons or goshawks. I do not find a branch of the family who bore a fess between martlets and suppose the shield to be drawn thus in error. The arms are those of Ridley of Cheshire given to the Northumbrian family with 'a pedigree manufactured to suit' in Flower's *Visitation*, 1575 (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. xiv. 315 note). Their ancient shield bore a bull passant through reeds. See Foster's *Visit. of Northumberland*, 103, 104.

58. 'LYSLE DE FELTON.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Ermine a lion azure tongue and claws gules, LISLE.

2 and 3. Paly gold and sable, over all a leopard silver with claws and tongue gules, ATHOL.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 174; *History of Northumberland*, vii. 256; Surtees's *Durham*, iii. 39.

In the roll of Henry III. *Le conte del Ile, d'or ung lion d'azur rampant*. In Charles and Camden rolls the same arms are blasoned. The similarity of this great feudal shield to the one borne by the northern family points to some connection between the families, of what nature is not known. The arms, as in the text, are given in Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 75). In 1450 'Thom de Insula' seals with ermine a lion. A seal of Humphrey Lisle, of 1505, is paly of three impaling ermine a lion (Hodgson, i. 2, 170).

The second and third quarters are for Athol, the leopard being added for difference. This beast (lion passant guardant) was used as a badge by the earls of Athol. It appears both above and below the shield on the seal of John de Strabolgy in 1292 (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. i. 24). The seal of David de Strabolgy in 1360 is paly with a leopard standing on the top of the shield (*History of Northumberland*, vii. 237). A similar shield to the one in the text is in one of the windows in Ponteland church. On the brass of Sir Aymer de Athol, formerly in St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, the leopard crouches as a rest for the knight's feet. The arms of the earldom of Athol were paly gold and sable and are blasoned in Walford's roll (c. 1280), in the Camden and Charles rolls and in Grimaldi's roll of Edward III. In the Segar roll (c. 1290) the colours are gold and azure.

59. 'FENWICKE DE STANTON.'

Silver three martlets gules on a chief gules three martlets silver.

The earliest blason of this shield is in the roll of Edward III. (ed. Nicolas), in which *Monsire de Fenwicke port d'argent chief gules a vi. merletts de l'un et l'autre*. In the roll of Richard II. it is blasoned 'per fess.' In early heraldry the term 'party per fess' was unknown, a

'party' shield was one divided lengthways, a shield divided across was blasoned with a chief the depth of which varied with the charges upon it. The blason given above and the seal of Thomas Fenwick (1274), with no dividing line shown and six martlets; 3, 2, 1, show that this shield should be correctly blasoned with a chief, and that the martlets to be correctly placed should be as in the text. (See 41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiii. note).

60. (No name).

Gules a lion silver within a border engrailed sable.

This shield is given by Papworth (120) for Ganford, or Granford, and for Merkes of Essex quoting Glover's *Ordinary*. I have been unable to find it in the rolls or Visitations.

61. 'FORSTER.'

Quarterly:

- 1 and 4. Silver on a bend sable three molets gold, ETHERSTONE (?)
- 2 and 3. Silver three stringed bugle horns sable, FORSTER.

See *History of Northumberland*, i. 221, 228.

Their arms blasoned in the Visitations of Northumberland are silver a chevron vert between three hunting horns sable for Forster; the colour of the chevron as well as the charges being 'arms of office,' or allusive to the origin of their name. They quarter silver on a bend cotised sable three martlets gold, said to be for Etherstone. I can find no earlier authority for either of these shields than the Visitation of 1575. The molets on the bend in 1 and 4 appear to be drawn in error for martlets. These quarters are probably placed first for the manor of Etherstone. The Forster quarters 2 and 3 are possibly an earlier and simpler form of their later shield. See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 618.

62. 'HARBOTTOLL.'

Quarterly:

1. Silver three escallops gules, WELWICK.
2. Sable three water bougets silver.
3. Silver three pitchers gules, MONBOUCHER.
4. Quarterly: 1 and 4, silver a fess indented of three fusils gules, MONBOUCHER. 2 and 3, azure three 'hair bottles' silver, HARBOTTLE.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, ii. pt. ii. p. 260; Surtees's *Durham*, ii. 225; *Sussex Arch. Coll.* xiv. 113.

The first quarter assumed for Welwick, Mr. Dendy has explained in 'Notes on the arms of the Lords of Jesmond' (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i.

123). In connexion with Welwick, it is curious to notice that Kelke of Barnetby, Lincolnshire, also bore these arms (Papworth, 681 and Burke's *General Armoury*); and that William Kelke (the first of Barnetby) married the daughter and 'sole heir of Ralph Wellwick of Wellwick' (Visit. of Lincolnshire in 1562, *Genealogist*, iv. 186). The second quarter is usually given for Charron on what authority I have been unable to discover. The arms of Charron were quite different and bear a resemblance to those in the first quarter. In the roll of Edward II. *Sire Richard de Charoune de goullys a une cheveroun e iij eskallops de argent.* The same arms are blasoned in Grimaldi's roll of Edward III. and in Jenyn's *Ordinary*. I have been unable to trace a connexion with Harbottle in any of the many families who bore 'bougets.' The third quarter is for Monboucher (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 122). The fusils in fess of the grand quarter are also for Monboucher, one of whose shields bore this charge with a border sable besanty (Papworth, 891). As drawn in the text, the shield is that of Montagu. The second and third quarters are the paternal arms of Harbottle, though they are here drawn in a curious way (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 122).

63. (No name).

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Gold three lozenges sable and a chief gules.

2 and 3. Vert three sitting squirrels silver.

Quarters 1 and 4 contain an unknown shield; that in quarters 2. and 3 is a Baxter coat (Papworth, 171). A similar shield appears on the frescoes in the hall of Belsay castle.

64. 'MYDLETON DE BELSHOE.'

Quarterly gold and gules in the first quarter a cross paty azure.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, i. pt. ii. 353; Wotton's *Baronetage*, III. 382; Shirley, 170, and *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 126. This shield is usually blasoned gules and gold a cross paty silver in the quarter.

65. 'HERON DE CHIPCHASE.'

Gules three herons silver a cross crosslet gold for difference.

See note on shield no. 55 and *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 415.

66. 'SWYNBORNE DE CAPTHEATON.'

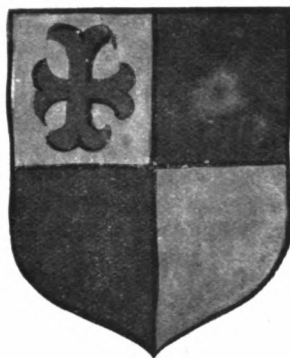
Silver a chief gules and three pierced cinquefoils counter coloured.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 231, and Shirley, p. 169.

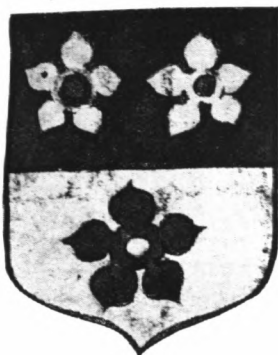
This shield is derived from that of Umfraville and was used by the descendants of Sir William Swinburne who, in 1268, was granted



62. HARBOTTLE.



64. MIDDLETON OF BELSAY.



66. SWINBURNE OF CAPHEATON.



67. DELAVAL.



68. ILDERTON.

the manor of Chollerton, in return for his service, by Gilbert Umfraville, earl of Angus. The arms are blasoned as in the text in Jenyn's *Ordinary*. In the roll of Richard II. they are blasoned per fess with three roses counterchanged. The canting arms of three swines' heads were their original arms as blasoned in Glover's roll of Henry III. and in the roll of Edward II. A seal of the family (1442) with a curious canting device is mentioned in 41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiii.

67. 'DE LA VALE.'

Ermine three lozenges vert.

See Hodgson Hinde's *Northumberland*, 205; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xii. 215.

A differenced shield of this family, who bore ermine two bars vert as blasoned in Jenyn's Book, Papworth (967), gives ermine three lozenges azure for 'Delavill Northumberland.' The ermine of the field is possibly derived from the ermine shield of Brittany.

68. 'ILDRTON.'

Sable three water bougets silver.

These arms are derived from the shield of the lords Ros of Wark and Helmsley, under whom the Ildertons held their lands. They are blasoned in Jenyn's *Ordinary*, but do not appear in the other rolls.

69. 'STROTHER.'

Gules on a bend silver three eagles displayed vert.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, i. pt. ii. 241 and 254; Wallis's *Northumberland*, ii. 482. Mr. Dendy comments on this shield in *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 117. In addition to the examples there cited it is blasoned in Jenyn's Book of Arms.

70. 'LYLBORNE.'

Silver three water bougets sable.

See Wallis's *Northumberland*, ii. 489.

The shield is derived from that of the lords Ros of Wark. It is blasoned in the Powell roll of Edward III. and in Willement's roll of Richard II. In both rolls the colours are reversed from those in the text. They are borne as here in Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 346).

71. 'CARNABY.'

Barry silver and azure in chief three roundels gules.

See *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 314; Wallis's *Northumberland*, ii. 133.

This shield is usually blasoned silver two bars azure in chief three



69. STROTHER.



70. LILBURN.



102. BELLINGHAM.



71. CARNABY.



85. CLERVAUX.

roundels azure, being the arms of Halton adopted by the Carnabys on succeeding to the manor. They are blasoned for 'Robert de Halton' in Jenyn's *Ordinary*. In Jenyn's Book '*Monsr. William Carnaby d'argent a deulx barrz et 3 pelletz d'azure (a mont).*' See *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 128; and 2 ser. xiv. 315 and note.

72. 'FENWICK DE WALLINGTON.'

Silver three martlets gules on a chief gules three martlets silver.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, vol. i. pt. ii. 255; Wallis, ii. 527.

The martlets in this shield are drawn as though it was divided per fess with 2 and 1 in chief and 2 and 1 in base, a quite erroneous way. See under shield no. 59.

73. 'GASCONNE.'

Quarterly:

1. Silver on a pale sable a conger's head gold, GASCOIGNE.
2. Gules a saltire silver with a crescent sable, NEVILL.
3. Gules a lion silver within a border indented compony gold and sable, MOWBRAY.
4. Vair gold and gules, FERRARS.

See Hunter's *South Yorksh.* ii. 484 and Thoresby's *Leeds*, 179.

The first quarter is the paternal shield of Gascoigne, sometimes blasoned a 'demi luce' as in Jenyn's *Ordinary*. The second quarter of Neville differenced came to the Gascoignes in the fifteenth century by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Neville of Oversley. In Tonge's Visitation their difference is a 'lily azure' (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 14). The third quarter is the differenced coat of Mowbray. In Tonge's Visitation the border is compony silver and vert, but on the monument of Thomas Wentworth, who married the heiress of Gascoigne and died in 1587, the border is coloured as in the text. The fourth quarter is the well known coat of the earls Ferrers blasoned in most of the early rolls from that of Henry III. Ferrers, earl of Derby, bore this shield within a border charged with horse shoes, the 'ferrs' of the early rolls, born in allusion to the fanciful derivation of their name from the office of chief farrier.

74. 'PLUMPTON.'

Azure on a fess indented of five fusils gold five escallops gules.

See Whitaker's *Craven*, 475, and for the shield Mr. Dendy's notes in *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 117, also *Yorksh. Arch. Jour.* iv. 157. The earliest blason of the shield, in Edward II. roll, has molets instead of scallops on the indented fess.

75. 'VAVASOR.'

Gold a dance sable.

CREST: On a wreath gold and sable a squirrel sitting and cracking a nut.

See Whitaker's *Leeds*, 206; Wotton's *Baronetage*, II. 130.

The 'dance' was in early heraldry a variation of the indented fess or 'fesse engrele'; it was probably borne by the Vavasors as feudatories of the Percys (*Yorksh. Arch. Jour.* IV. 157). The suggestion made in *Coll. Top. et Gen.* VI. 127, and repeated in 41 Surtees, 56, note, that the origin of the charge is to be found in a rude 'M' painted on the shield of an early Maulger le Vavasor seems fanciful and unlikely in view of the fact that the 'dance' was a common charge in early times. In the roll of Edward II. there are, in addition to Vavasor, eleven other names bearing a 'dance' and only one of them, 'Moyne,' begins with the letter M. These arms also appear in Charles's roll of Henry III., in the roll of Edward III., in the Caerlaverock poem and in the Falkirk roll. The crest is the same as that blazoned for this family in Wall's Book of Crests (*Ancestor*, no. 11, 189), but differs from that of the Visitations. See 16 Harl. Soc. publ. p. 329; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. 345; and Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 235.

76. 'TEMPEST' (in a later hand).

Silver a bend between six martlets sable.

See Whitaker's *History of Craven*, 80.

The arms are allusive and should be drawn and blazoned 'storm finches,' the birds of tempest. The shield is blazoned as here in Willement's roll of Richard II. In the roll of Edward III. it is blazoned with a chevron gules between the birds. In Jenyn's *Ordinary* the bend is indented (Papworth, 213). The family of Stella hall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, afterwards engrailed it.

77. 'HOPTON.'

Silver a chevron azure with a label ermine.

CREST: On a wreath gold and gules a man's head.

The original arms of Hopton of Armley (Thoresby's *Leeds*, 187) are blazoned in Jenyn's Book *d'argent a deux barres de sablee et vij molletz d'or perces en les barres*; and also in Constable's roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. XIV). The shield blazoned in the text is that of Swillington, whose lands passed to the Hoptons by marriage early in the fifteenth century, when they appear to have adopted the arms of the manor in place of their ancient shield. In Constable's roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. XIII.) 'Hopton of Swillington' bears the arms in the text, but without the label. The shield is blazoned in Edward II. roll, and in Willement's roll of Richard II.

78. 'HASTINGE.'

Quarterly :

1 and 4. Gold a maunch gules, HASTINGS.

2 and 3. Gules a bend silver, FOLIOT.

CREST: On a wreath gold and azure a demi mermaid clothed gules, with golden hair, holding in the dexter hand a comb, in the sinister a mirror.

The arms of Hastings of Fenwick (Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 471). The first and fourth quarters are the arms of the great house of Hastings, lords Hastings and Abergavenny and earls of Pembroke. They appear in most of the early rolls with many differences. The second and third quarters bear the arms of Foliot of Fenwick. In the roll of Henry III. *Richard Foliott de goulz ung bende d'argent*. They also appear in the rolls of Edward II. and III. and in the Nativity roll. The crest is not given in the Visitations. It is quaintly blasoned in Wall's Book 'a mairmaid silver and lyke fyshe the nethe in her kynd' (*Ancestor*, no. 11, 186).

79. 'BIGODE.'

Gold on a cross gules five escallops silver.

The arms of Bigod of Seterington being the ancient arms of the family differenced with the escallops. The Bigods, earls of Norfolk, bore gold a cross gules as blasoned in the roll of Henry III. Roger Bigod, marshall of England, in right of his mother, adopted the shield of his maternal ancestors, a red lion on a field party gold and vert. The shield in the text appears to have been adopted very early, for it is in the roll of Henry III. and in that of Edward II. In the *Visit. of Yorksh.* the cross is engrailed and in the fifteenth century roll the arms are blasoned as in the text (*Ancestor*, no. 4, 245).

80. 'METHAM.'

Quarterly azure and silver in the first quarter a fleur de lis gold. See Hunter's *South Yorksh.* I. 360; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. 139.

The shield is first blasoned in Edward III. roll. It is also in Willement's roll of Richard II. and depicted in the Military roll of Henry VI.

81. 'MELTON.'

Azure a cross potonce voided silver.

See Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 162; Poulson's *Holderness*, II. 199.

In the roll of Edward III. this shield is blasoned *d'asure a une crois de paty parte d'argent*. In the same roll another of the family bears the cross *goules paty parte et botonnee*. Sir William Melton, grand-

nephew of archbishop Melton, gave evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor trial and bore the shield in the text which is also blasoned for him in Willement's roll of Richard II.

82. 'WARDE.'

Azure a cross patey gold.

CREST: On a wreath gold and azure a wolf's head gold.

This shield is blasoned in the rolls of Edward II., Edward III. and in Willement's roll of Richard II. See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 400, and 16 Harl. Soc. publ., 335. In Wall's Book the crest is blasoned 'a gootes hed gold' (*Ancestor*, no. 12, p. 92).

83. 'MALORY.'

Gold a double-tailed lion gules with tongue and claws azure.

CREST: On a wreath silver and sable a horse's head gules.

This shield is probably derived from the famous double-tailed lion of the Montforts, earls of Leicester, under whom the Malory's held their manor of Kirby Malory, Leicestershire (Burton's *Leicester*, 140). The arms are blasoned in the Powell roll of Edward III. and also in Willement's roll of Richard II. See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 51; 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 195; and Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 156. The crest is the same as in the Visitations and in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 625).

84. 'ASKE.'

Gold three bars azure.

See Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, i. 116; 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 365.

The arms are probably a modification of those of Fitz Alan of Richmond and Bedale, who bore barry gold and gules (see note under shield 3), of whom the first lord of Aske was said to be a kinsman. In the roll of Edward III. *Conan de Ask port d'or ove trois barres d'azure* (*Coll. Top. et Gen.* II. 327). The shield is also blasoned in Jenyn's *Ordinary*.

85. 'CLERVAUX.'

Gold a saltire sable.

See Longstaff's *Darlington*; Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, i. 240.

Longstaffe states that the ancient arms of this family were a lion rampant, as appears from the seal of 'John Clervas' in 1349 (pedigree of Clervaux in *History of Darlington*), but they bore the saltire as early, for in the roll of Edward III. *Clarevaux de Crøft port de sable avec une savtour d'or*; the colours reversed from those in the text. The saltire of Clervaux is among the banners held behind Alan Rufus

on his receiving Richmond from William the Conqueror, the writer probably assigning to the earl's companions the arms of the later feudatories of Richmond (Clarkson's *Richmond*, 56). Longstaffe suggests that the saltire was borne for Cowton as it appears upon the standard of Conan, a former owner of that manor (*History of Darlington*, under Clervaux).

86. (No name).

Azure two bars wavy silver.

CREST: On a wreath silver and azure a demi woman clothed gules with golden hair.

The shield is that of De la Sea of Ravenser Odd and Barmston, Yorkshire (Poulson's *Holderness*, i. 195) and is an interesting example of canting arms, both the colours and the charges being allusive to the name. It should be properly blasoned wavy, the old French 'oundee' of the early rolls. In modern blason the shield, as drawn, would be nebuly, a late and needless distinction unknown in early heraldry. The arms do not appear in the rolls earlier than Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 16). See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. x. and 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 277. In Wall's Book the crest is blasoned for 'See of Holym in Yorkshire' (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 91).

87. 'PYKERING.'

Ermine a lion azure with a gold crown.

CREST: On a wreath gold and gules a lion's paw azure.

See Lysons' *Cumberland*, xcvi. and Nicolson and Burns' *Cumberland*, II. 273.

The arms are probably derived from the lion of Peter Brus, under whom this family held their manor of Killington in Cumberland. This seems to me a more likely origin than the suggestion that it is connected with the lion attributed to de Meschines who, in the time of Henry Beaulerc, was little likely to have such a beast on his shield (*Trans. Cum. & West. Arch. Soc.* i. 314). The arms, as in the text, are blasoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. and also in Jenyn's *Ordinary*. The crest is not given in the Visitations, but illustrates that blasoned in Wall's Book for the same name (*Ancestor*, no. 11, 185).

88. 'MOUNTFIT.'

Silver powdered with crosses crosslet fitchy gules a lion azure.

CREST: On a wreath gold and gules a lion's head rased gules.

These arms are similar to those of the great house of Montfort, earls of Leicester and have 'an air of ancestral pretension' of which, for this Yorkshire family, nothing definite is known. They are

blasoned in the rolls of Edward II., Edward III. and Richard II. See also 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 213, 214, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 248. The crest illustrates that in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 91).

89. 'MYDELTON DE STOKHELD.'

Silver a saltire engrailed sable.

CREST: On a wreath silver and sable a sitting monkey.

See Whitaker's *History of Craven*, 216.

The arms of the Stockeld branch of this family given in the Visitations are silver fretty sable and a canton sable (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 87; Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 286; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. 57). The same arms are carved on the shield of Sir Adam Middleton in Ilkley church (Whitaker's *Craven*, 217). In Flower's *Visit. of Yorksh.* (16 Harl. Soc. publ. 206) gold a saltire engrailed sable is given for 'Middleton,' presumably the main stem of the Yorkshire family, for whom the shield in the text is probably intended. The crest agrees with Flower's blason and with that in Wall's Book for 'Mydelton of Yorkshire.'

90. 'CONSTABLE DE HOLDRENESS.'

Barry gold and azure.

CREST: On a wreath gold and azure a dragon's head barry silver and gules, the gules charged with nine lozenges silver.

See Poulson's *Holderness*, II. 226.

This shield is said to have been assumed by Sir Simon le Constable (*temp.* Edward I.), being that of his maternal ancestors, Oyri, lords of Gedney in Lincolnshire. If this is so, the original of these arms is to be sought in those of the Gants, earls of Lincoln, who bore barry gold and azure a bend gules. His original arms are said to have been gold a fess gobony silver and azure, in chief a leopard gules. The shield in the text is blasoned in Edward III. roll. See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* p. 56; 16 Harl. Soc. publ. p. 68; and 36 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 137. The crest illustrates that blasoned in the Visitations and in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 619).

91. 'PYGOTT.'

Sable three picks silver.

CREST: On a wreath gold and azure a greyhound passant sable, with a silver collar.

See Thoresby's *Leeds*, 106; *The Genealogist*, II. 294. This canting shield is first blasoned in the roll of Edward III.; it is also in Jenyn's roll, and in Willement's roll of Richard II. In the last roll another shield of the family has the field gules. The crest varies from that given in Wall's Book, where it is a 'greyhound syttyng sable . . . on his side in pal three pickaxes silver.' (*Ancestor*, no. 12, p. 91).

92. 'RYDER.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Azure three crescents gold, RYDER.

2 and 3. Gules a lion silver, ALDBURGH.

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules a man's leg, cut off at the thigh, in armour with a gold spur.

See Bank's *Baronies in Fee*, I. 383; *Historic Peerage* (ed. Courthope), 399; Whitaker's *Leeds*, 166. The first and fourth quarters are the paternal arms of this family. They are blazoned in the Falkirk, Charles, Edward II. and Edward III. rolls. The lion in quarters 2 and 3 is borne for Aldburgh; on what authority it is attributed to that family I have been unable to discover. It is given by Whitaker among the shields formerly at Harewood castle, with a fleur de lis on the shoulder. See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. v. The crest is the same as that blazoned by Dugdale for 'Ryther of Scarcroft' (36 Surt. Soc. publ. 135) and as in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 11, 187).

93. 'UGHTRED.'

Gules on a cross potonce five molets gold.

CREST: In a coronet gold a reindeer's head azure with golden horns.

See Bank's *Baronies in Fee*, I. 440; *Historic Peerage* (ed. Courthope), 483.

This shield is first blazoned in Edward II. roll *de or a une crois patee de goules en la crois iiij molez de or*. In the roll of Edward III. the colours are as in the text. In Willement's roll the mullets are pierced. The similarity of the shield to that of Latimer is noticeable. The crest appears in no other authority save Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 71).

94. 'MARKINFELD.'

Silver on a bend sable three bezants.

CREST: On a wreath silver and azure a buck's head silver with gold horns.

See 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 196, and Scrope and Grosvenor roll (ed. Nicolas).

This shield is blazoned in Jenyn's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 255) and is depicted in the Military roll of Henry VI. Neither the arms nor the crest appear in the Visitations.

95. 'FAREFAX.'

Silver a lion sable debruised by three bars gemelle gules.

CREST: On a wreath silver and sable a lion's head rased sable.

See *Ducatus Leodiniensis*, 64; *Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 385; Shirley, 308. This shield is usually drawn with the lion over the bars gemelle, though Glover in his Visitation blasons as in the text (Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 96). Both Tonge and Dugdale place the lion over all (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 57, and 36 *Ibid.* 229, 223).

The arms do not appear in the rolls earlier than Glover's *Ordinary*. Their origin is not known, though the lion may be derived from that of Brus and adopted by Fairfax for their manor of Walton in the barony of Bruce. Glover charges the crest with three bars gemelle gold. Wall's Book has two crests for the name, one 'an asses hede' the other a 'gotes hede razed and barrey of vi. peces' (*Ancestor*, no. 11, p. 187, and no. 12, p. 72).

96. 'REDMAN.'

Gules a chevron silver between three ermine cushions with gold tassels.

See shield no. 38.

97. 'SAVILE.'

Silver on a bend sable three owls silver.

CREST: On a wreath gold and azure a demi woman clothed gules with golden hair and crown.

See Whitaker's *Leeds*, 272 and 311; Shirley, 313. These arms appear in Willement's roll of Richard II. See also the *Visit. of Yorksh.* (ed. Foster); 16 Harl. Soc. publ. p. 274; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 310, 346; and 41 *Ibid.* 79, iii. xxv. I have not been able to find the crest given in any other early authority.

98. 'MALLYVEROR.'

Gules three running 'leverers' silver, collars azure ornamented gold.

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules a 'leverer' as in the arms, collar gules ornamented gold.

See Whitaker's *Leeds*, 191; and 'Misc. Gen. et Her.' ii. 73. This 'canting' shield (the point is lost in the modern cumbrous blason of 'three greyhounds courant in pale argent') is blasoned in the roll of Edward II. *de argent a vij leverers de goules*. The same arms appear in Charles' roll and in Willement's roll of Richard II. In Jenyn's *Ordinary* the field is sable and the collars gobony gold and sable (Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 161).

The crest illustrates that given by Glover, Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 67 and 200; and 41 Surt. Soc. publ. 54.

99. 'HYLLYARDE.'

Azure a chevron silver between three pierced molets gold.

See Poulson's *Holderness*, II. 221; Wotton's *Baronetage*, III. 58. The ancient arms of Hildyard of Riston as blasoned in the Nativity roll were *d'azure ou trois molets d'or*. This his brother Peter differenced by placing a chevron between the molets; the shield afterwards used by the family of Winestead. It does not appear in the rolls of arms except Constable's, where it is blasoned with the field sable and the chevron and 'estoiles' silver (41 Surt. Soc. publ. XI.). See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 50; and 36 Surt. Soc. publ. 144.

100. 'WORTELEY.'

3 bezands on bed (in a later hand).

Silver a bend gules between six martlets gules.

See Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 325. The arms here drawn are those of the great house of Furnival, whose arms the Wortleys differenced by placing three bezants on the bend. The shield in the text is blasoned for 'Thomas Furnyvall' in the roll of Henry III. *d'argent ung bend entre six m'rlots de goules*. The arms of Wortley appear in the rolls of Edward II. and Edward III. See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 592.

101. 'NEVILL DE THORNTON BRIDGE.'

Gules on a saltire silver a molet sable.

The arms here given are blasoned in Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 6, for Neville of Thornton.

102. 'BELLINGHAM.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Silver three stringed bugle horns sable, BELLINGHAM.

2 and 3. Silver three bends gules on a quarter gules a lion sable, BURNISHEAD.

CREST: On a wreath silver and sable a buck's head gold.

The first and fourth quarters for Bellingham are of those termed 'arms of office.' In the Iter. of Wark (1279) William of Bellingham was summoned to show by what title he held his manor of Bellingham and answers that he and his ancestors had held it from time immemorial under the kings of Scotland by the service of being foresters to 'our lord the king of Scotland in his forest of Tyndale.' *Proc. Arch. Inst. Newcastle*, 1852, II. app. 29. The second and third quarters are borne for Burnishead, whose heiress Sir Robert Bellingham married *temp.* Edward II. Neither of these shields is

blasoned in the rolls earlier than Constable's, in which the Bellingham quarter is blasoned sable with gold bugles. See also Dugdale's *Visit. of Cumberland* (ed. Foster) p. 9.

The crest illustrates that blasoned in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 11, 185) and in the above Visitation.

103. 'HODLESTON.'

Gules fretty silver.

See Bank's *Baronies in Fee*, II. 93; and Shirley, 41. This shield with the interlacing bastons is the early form of the 'frette' of the rolls; the distinction drawn later between a 'fret' and 'fretty' appears to have no ancient authority. The shield is blasoned in the Caerlaverock poem, the Nativity roll, the roll of the battle of Boroughbridge, in St. George's roll (c. 1280) and also in those of Edward III. and Richard II. The seal of John of Hudleston attached to the baron's letter to the Pope shows a plain shield of arms with a 'fret' (*Ancestor*, no. 8, 106). The roll of Edward II. gives an interesting series of the differenced shields of this family.

104. 'ROSS DE KENDALL AND YARM.'

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Gold three water bougets sable, Ross.

2 and 3. Silver two bars azure with a border engrailed sable,
PARR.

CREST: On a wreath silver and gules two slips of flowers gules leaves vert.

See Bank's *Baronies in Fee*, I. 377; Baker's *Northampton*, I. 269; Scrope and Grosvenor roll (ed. Nicolas). The artist, probably misled by the well known arms of Ross being in the place of honour, has ascribed this shield in error to that family. It is, no doubt, intended for Parr of Kendal (Sir Wm. Parr married one heiress of Ros about the end of the fourteenth century), whose arms are in the second and third quarters and to whom the crest belongs, the arms of the barony are given precedence over their own. Quarters 1 and 4 are the arms of Ros of Wark differenced from the elder line of Hamlake by change of colour. Their origin is to be found in the canting shield (allusive both to their name and estate) carried by *Troisboutz* or *Trusbut*, lords of *Watre* in Holderness, who bore on a silver shield *trois boutz d' eau de goules* (Charles' roll, 615). Their heiress married Ros, who adopted the arms of his wife's family. See also *The Pursuivant of Arms*, p. 117. The shield is blasoned with many differences in the early rolls. See Glover's of Henry III., the Caerlaverock poem, Nativity roll, Boroughbridge roll, the roll of Edward II., which gives many examples of differencing by change of colour, and Willement's roll of Richard II.

The arms of Parr do not appear in the rolls; they may be derived from those of the Lancasters of Kendal, who bore two bars with a leopard on a quarter. Henry VIII. granted a coat of augmentation to the family, after his marriage with Catherine Parr, namely, gold on a pile gules three roses of York between six of Lancaster.

The crest illustrates that blasoned for 'Parre' in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 12, p. 71).

105. 'TUNSTALL.'

Sable three combs silver.

CREST: On a wreath gold and azure a bird with silver beak, and legs gules.

These arms appear first in Willement's roll of Richard II. They are also blasoned among those of the knights present at Rouen with Henry V. See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. 95; 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 327; and Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, II. 270. The crest should be a cock, the usual crest of the family. Wall blasons it a 'cocke geules' (*Ancestor*, no. 12, 64).

106. 'MORESBY.'

Quarterly:

1- and 4. Sable a cross silver, a gold cinquefoil in the quarter, MORESBY.

2 and 3. Barry of eight silver and gules on a quarter sable a cross potounce gold, ETON.

Their paternal arms in the first and fourth quarters are probably derived from the cross with a martlet in the quarter borne by Andrew de Harcla, earl of Carlisle, *temp.* Edward II. They are blasoned in the Powell roll (*temp.* Edward III.) and with a sixfoil in Jenyn's *Ordinary* (Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 173). In Constable's roll the flower is silver (41 Surt. Soc. publ. VII.). The quartering is the shield borne by the Ettons of Yorkshire and seems to be based upon the later shield of Aton and adopted by the Ettons because of similarity of name. It is blasoned in Jenyn's *Ordinary* and in the Atkinson roll (*temp.* Henry VI.), it is borne by 'Sr. J. of Yetton' (*Genealogist*, I. 227). In Willement's roll it is blasoned Barry of twelve and with a label azure.

107. 'MUSGRAVE.'

Azure six rings gold.

See Wotton's *Baronetage*, I. 75; Shirley, p. 40; Lysons' *Cumberland*, LXIV. and 100; and St. George's *Visit. of Westmorland* (ed. Foster), 92.

The charges are derived from the shield of the Viponts, lords of Westmorland, under whom the Musgraves held their manor. The shield is blasoned in the rolls of Edward III. and in Willement's roll of Richard II.

108. 'LANGTON.'

Gules a chevron between three lions silver with azure tongues.

See Thoresby's *Leeds*, 200; Plantagenet Harrison's *Yorksh.* 444.

This shield is depicted in the Military roll of Henry VI. for 'Langton' with the lions gold. In Constable's roll Langton of Huddleston bears the chevron ermine with silver lions (41 Surt. Soc. publ. vii.).

109. 'SALVAYN.'

Silver on a chief sable two molets gold pierced gules.

See Surtees's *Durham*, iv. 116; Shirley, 82; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. 96; 41 *Ibid.*, 23; and Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 367. This shield is blasoned in the roll of Edward II. In the Boroughbridge roll the blason is *d'argent le chief d'azur ove ii moles d'or i bordure endentee de guel.* In Edward III. roll the shield appears as in the text, but the molets *voyses vert.* In Willement's roll it appears as here and in the Military roll of Henry VI. it is shown with the molets silver and a border engrailed gules.

110. 'HERON DE BOKENFELDE.'

Gules a chevron between three herons silver.

See *History of Northumberland*, vii. 358. For shields borne by this family see under shield no. 55.

The arms in the text are blasoned by Dugdale (Visitation 1666) for this branch; St. George (1615) gives azure three herons silver.

111. 'MANERS ETALL.'

Gold two bars azure a chief gules.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 211; Shirley, 137. Etal was a manor of the barony of Wooler and this shield is a variation of that of Muschamp, lords of Wooler, who bore two bars and a chief (seal of Robert Muschamp, Raine's *North Durham*, 266). The shield is blasoned in the Nativity roll (c. 1300), in Edward III. roll, and in Willement's roll of Richard II.

112. 'WATERTON.'

Barry ermine and gules with three crescents sable.

See Whitaker's *Leeds*, 268; Shirley, 307; Stonehouse's *Isle of Axholme*, 454; Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 312. The shield is that of the family of Walton, Yorkshire. At the siege of Rouen in 1418

'Mounsyr Heugh Walterton' carried this shield barry silver and gules (Papworth, 599). In Jenyn's Book of Arms it is *barreé de goules et d'argent de vj a trois crescants de sable*. In the Military roll of Henry VI. it is drawn as in the text. See also 41 Surt. Soc. publ. 7 and 21.

113. 'YORKE.'

Silver a saltire azure.

CREST: On a wreath silver and sable a monkey's (?) head rased sable.

See Whitaker's *Craven*, 433; Clarkson's *Richmond*, 332. These arms do not appear in the rolls of arms. In the Visitations they are blasoned with the colours reversed from those in the text (36 Surt. Soc. publ. 92; Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 382). The crest is probably intended for a monkey's head and illustrates the blason in Wall's Book (*Ancestor*, no. 11, 132).

114. 'BOWES.'

Ermine three bows paleways gules.

See Surtees *Durham*, iv. 107; 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 31; Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 596. The legend, made doubtless to explain the ermine field of Brittany of these canting arms, is that the shield was granted by Alan, earl of Richmond and Brittany, to his cousin William of Bowes. The shield is not in the rolls earlier than Willement's of Richard II., in which it is blasoned as in the text. It also appears in Jenyn's Book of Arms.

115. 'FITZRANDOLPH.'

Gold a chief indented azure.

See Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, II. 331. This shield of the lords of Middleham is another example of the indented lines borne by many of the tenants of the Honor of Richmond. It is blasoned in the roll of Henry III. as in the text. In the Boroughbridge roll it is *de purpree* with the chief of gold. In Edward III. roll the colours are reversed from those here blasoned.

116. 'GRAY HORTON.'

Barry silver and azure a baston gules.

See Wallis's *Northumberland*, II. 486; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 23, and xi. 247, note; Raine's *North Durham*, 326; and Hodgson's *Northumberland*, I. ii. 330, and II. ii. 331. These well known arms, with various differences, appear in most of the early rolls from that of Henry III. In Willement's roll of Richard II. the shield in the text is blasoned for the family of Rotherfield. See also *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. I, 115.



110. HERON OF BOCKENFIELD.



111. MANERS OF ETAL.



112. TUNSTALL.



114. BOWES.

3 SER. VOL. III.



116. GRAY OF HORTON.

117. 'CHOLMELEY.'

Gules two helmets silver, in chief, a sheaf gold in base, between the helmets a fleur de lis within a crescent ermine.

See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, I. 672; II. 157, 673; III. 400; Hunter's *South Yorksh.* II. 454; Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 219-221. The sheaf in these arms is taken from the shield of the earls of Chester who bore *d'azur a trois garbes d'or* (roll of Henry III.). The helmets may be derived from the supposed arms of 'Belward,' in Glover's *Ordinary* 'Belvaco' bears azure three helmets silver (Papworth, 935). The shield is not blasoned in the rolls of arms except Constable's.

118. 'WILTROPH.'

Azure a chevron between three leopards silver.

See 16 Harl. Soc. publ. 355, where the shield is blasoned as here. It also appears in Jenyn's Book of Arms.

119. 'BESSEK.'

Sable a chevron silver between three lion's heads rased gold, a ring sable for difference.

I am unable to find a family of this name or one who bore this shield. Beavot bears a chevron between tigers' heads; Beckwith a chevron between hinds' heads; and Beckett a chevron between leopards' heads.

120. (No name).

Gules three herons silver.

A repetition of the shield of Heron of Ford, no. 55.

121. 'HORSLYE THARNHEM.'

Silver three pierced cinquefoils sable.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II. ii. 103. This shield is derived from the cinquefoil of Umfraville, under whom the Horsleys held their manor of Thernham. In Willement's roll the shield is blasoned with the colours reversed. Hodgson, II. ii. 10, encircles it with an engrailed border, why, is not evident. The shield with the border engrailed was that of the family of Skerpenbeck, Yorkshire, a quite distinct family, to whom it was granted by William Flower, Norroy, in 1563. See note by Glover in Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 180.

122. 'HORSLEY SCRANWOOD.'

Gules three horses heads silver.



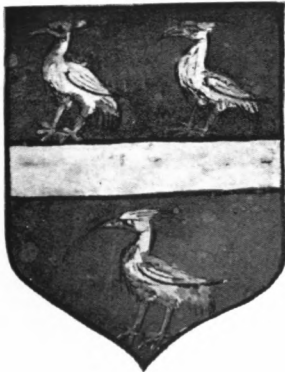
121. HORSLEY OF HARNHAM.



122. HORSLEY OF SCRANWOOD.



123. HORSLEY OF ULCHESTER.



125. HERON OF MELDON.



126. DENT.

123. 'HORSLEY ULCHESTRE.'

Gules three horses' heads silver with bridles gules.

For Scranwood, see Hodgson, II. ii. 102; and for Outchester *History of Northumberland*, I. 202. Neither of these canting shields appears in the earlier rolls. Dugdale's *Visit. of Northumberland* (1666) gives the heads erased. The bridles of 'Ulchestre' may have been added as a difference. The Crafter Tables give the bridles gold for 'Horsleye' (*Arch. Ael.* xxiv. 251). This shield is carved on the gateway of Bothal castle and assigned by Mr. Bates to Horsley of Scranwood (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 290). In Jenyn's Book it is blasoned *de gowilles a troys testes du chevall d'argent rases freyne de sable*.

124. (No name).

Gules a chevron between three herons silver.

A repetition of shield no. 110.

125. 'HERON, MELDON.'

Gules a fess between three herons silver.

Differenced by the fess from Heron of Ford of whom they were a younger branch. See shield 55.

126. 'DENT.'

Silver on a bend sable three lozenges ermine.

This shield is of late origin and does not appear in the early rolls. In Constable's roll it is blasoned as here for 'Dent' (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiv). Flower's *Visit. of Yorksh.* (1563) gives gold on a bend sable three lozenges erminois (16 Harl. Soc. publ. 99). The same shield is blasoned for Dent of Newcastle in Foster's *Visit. of Northumberland*, 37. Roger Dent, Mayor of Newcastle in 1515, bore, according to the Carr MS., sable three lozenges ermine (41 Surt. Soc. publ. LXII).

127. 'RADCLIFFE.'

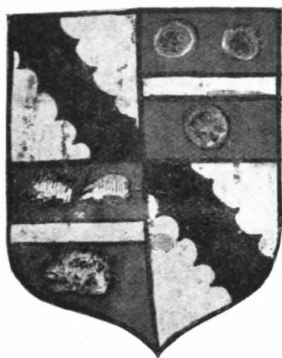
Quarterly:

1 and 4. Silver a bend engrailed sable, RADCLIFF.

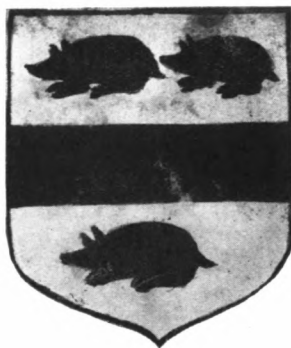
2. Gules a fess between three wheels silver, CARTINGTON.

3. Gules a fess between three hedgehogs silver, CLAXTON.

See *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. II. 138; Surtees's *Durham*, I. 32; Shirley, 12; Baine's *Lancashire*, II. 353. The first and fourth quarters are the 'entire' arms of Radcliffe of Radcliffe, they do not appear in the rolls before Glover's *Ordinary*, where they are blasoned for 'Sr. James Radcliff del Tour' (Papworth, 184). For differenced shields borne by branches of this family see *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. II. 138 and 139, notes. The



127. RADCLIFFE.



128. MITFORD OF SEGHILL.



129. MITFORD.



130. MITFORD OF PONTELAND.



131. CLAVERING.

charges in the second quarter are probably cart wheels in canting allusion to the name. A seal attached to a deed of 1452 showing a fess between three wheels is the earliest record of their arms (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 397), which do not appear in the rolls or Visitations. The third quartering for Claxton of Dilston is blasoned for Sir Rauf Claxton in Glover's *Ordinary*. See also Foster's *Visit. of Durham*, 73 and 74.

128. 'MYTFORD SEGHILL.'

Silver a fess between three moles sable.

129. 'MYTFORD.'

Silver three moles sable.

130. 'MYTFORD PONTISLAND.'

Silver a chevron between three moles sable.

See Hodgson, II. ii. 45; and Shirley, 168. I have been able to find no more ancient authority than this book for these arms. They are blasoned with the fess in Constable's roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiv.) and at the Visitation of 1615 Errington of Ponteland quarters the second of the three for Mitford. It seems likely that this was the original shield differenced by the younger branches of Ponteland and Seghill by the chevron and fess respectively. Hodgson, quoting the Craster Tables, gives the fess for Mitford of Mitford, the shield they now bear.

131. 'CLAVERINGE.'

Quarterly gold and gules a bend sable.

Derived from the arms of the earldom of Essex and one of the famous quarterly shields grouped round that of the Mandevilles, first blasoned in the roll of Henry III. for 'Le Conte de Mandevile quartele d'or et de goulz' (see *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. i. 125, and J. H. Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 392). The shield in the text is first blasoned in the Falkirk roll (1298). At the siege of Caerlaverock John 'Ky de Claveringhe a surnoun' (the first of the name) differences the arms with a label vert. See also the rolls of Edward II. and Richard II.

132. 'RAMES.'

Sable a cross engrailed silver.

See J. H. Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 399; Hodgson's *Northumberland*, I. ii. 367; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. xiv. 8. An interesting Northumbrian coat for which, so far as I can find, this book is the only authority. Hodgson, following the Craster Tables, assigns to them



132. RAMES.



133. LAWSON.



134. THORNTON.



135. MUSCHAMP.



136. SWINHOE OF CORNHILL.

sable a buck's head cabossed gold. The Craster Tables give the engrailed cross to 'Sir Walter de Bolam,' who died in the reign of John, and with whom the Bolams became extinct.

In Bolam church there is an effigy of a knight, whose shield bears the engrailed cross. It seems probable that the knight is a Rames, rather than a Bolam, the last of whose line died before the bearing of arms had become at all general. The authority of the text compiled while the family still flourished in the county, in 1569 Robert Rames was high sheriff, is, I think, conclusive evidence of their arms.

133. 'LAWSON.'

Party silver and sable a chevron counterchanged.

See Thoresby's *Leeds*, 249; Surtees's *Durham*, i. 53, 61; ii. 47; iii. 264. These arms are not in the earlier rolls. Dugdale (*Visit. of Cumberland*, 1665) blasons them for Lawson of Isell and notes that Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, confirmed them to the Lawsons of Usworth, County Durham, in 1558. They are blasoned in Flower's *Visit. of Durham* in 1575 for that family (Foster's *Visit. of Cumberland*, 77, and of *Durham*, 208). In the Elizabethan roll 'Lawson of Rock' bears the shield in the text with a crescent for difference (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiv.).

134. 'THORNTON.'

Quarterly:

- 1 and 4. Silver a chevron and a chief indented sable.
- 2 and 3. Silver a fess dancetty vert.

See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, i. ii. 316; Thoresby's *Leeds*, 25. The first and fourth quarters for Thornton are not in the rolls earlier than the Military of Henry VI. in which they are drawn for 'Thorntun' with the colours reversed from those here blasoned, in the fifteenth century roll of arms they are also reversed (*Ancestor*, no. 6, 178). On the Thornton brass in All Saints' church, Newcastle, it is curious to note that the arms on the dexter side of the brass (the place of honour) and on the dexter of the impaled shields are those of Roger Thornton's wife, who was of the family of Wanton, who bore silver a chevron sable, a shield well known in heraldry and blasoned in most of the early rolls from that of Edward II. It is evidently placed in this position on the brass as being the more honourable coat. Is it possible that Roger Thornton adopted his wife's arms, adding a chief for difference? I have been unable to identify the shield in quarters 2 and 3.

135. 'MUSCHAMP.'

Azure three butterflies silver.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 266; Wallis's *Northumberland*, II. 475; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. XIV. 7. The earliest seal of this family shows the canting device (Latin, *musca*, a fly) of a field powdered with flies (Raine's *North Durham*, 266). The seal of 'Robert de Muscampis,' last baron of Wooler (c. 1250), shows three bars and a chief. The family of Barmoor reverted to the ancient canting shield here depicted, which is also blazoned for them in Dugdale's *Visitation of 1666* (ed. Foster). It does not occur in the rolls of arms.

136. 'SWINNOWE CORNHILL.'

Sable a swine's head silver with gold tusks and tongue gules.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 237; *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. XIV. 17, 30 and 72. I know no other authority for this shield than the text.

In Raine's *North Durham* the undifferenced shield of Swinhoe of Sermerston is given for this branch.

137. 'HAGERSTON.'

Silver three hazel leaves vert.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 225; Shirley, 173. The canting shield of Hazlerig. Thomas Haggerston married the heiress of Hazlerig towards the end of the fifteenth century and may possibly have adopted her arms. The earliest known shield of Haggerston is on a seal, attached to a deed of 1577, and shows a scaling ladder between two leaves, evidently a modification of the arms in the text, which was afterwards altered into the billets and bendlets of their modern arms.

138. 'EARINGTON.'

Silver three bars gules in chief three roundels sable.

139. 'OF BINGFIELD.'

Barry silver and gules on a chief azure three bezants.

See Hodgson, III. ii. 413; *History of Northumberland*, IV. 188 and 227. The arms of Errington were silver two bars and in chief three escallops azure, they are so blazoned in the *Visit. of Northumberland* (ed. Foster), 43, 44, 46, in the Elizabethan roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiv.) and in Jenyn's *Book of Arms*. This shield is a variation of that of Carnaby, whose heiress Errington married and who bore silver two bars and in chief three roundels azure, which in its turn was derived from that of Halton (see *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. XIV. 315, and *Ibid.* 3 ser. I. 128). The shields in the text do not appear in any other authority.

140. 'LOVAYNE.'

Silver a chief gules and a lion counterchanged.

This shield is probably meant for Percy of Scofton, with an error in colouring the lion and a confusion between Percy and one of the titles of the earls of Northumberland. Percy of Scotton bore per fess silver and gules a lion rampant per fess sable and silver, and so blasoned by Glover in 1584 (Poster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 277); in Flower's Visitation in 1563 the lion is blasoned 'Dyament and Ruby' (16 Harl. Soc. publ. 247). The feudal family of Lovayne bore gules billey and a fess silver, see the Boroughbridge and Edward II. rolls. In the Camden roll 'Chastelin de Loveyn' bears bendy gules and gold and 'Sire de Lovayn' sable a lion silver with a gold crown.

141. 'COLLINGWOODE.'

Silver three chevrons sable on each five bezants.

An unusual shield for this family, it is given by Papworth (553) for 'Collingwood' and 'Cuthbert Colvyle.' In Harleian MS. 1448 it is given as one of the coats of Collingwood (*Genealogist*, i. 301). The arms given in the Visitations are silver a chevron between three stags' heads rased sable. Neither of these shields is in the early rolls. The shield in the text is blasoned for 'Cuthbert Colvyle North UMBERLANDE' in the fifteenth century roll of arms (*Ancestor*, no. 4, 243).

142. 'SWYNNOWE ROKE.'

Silver three swine sable.

See Raine's *North Durham*, 236; *History of Northumberland*, II. 124. These canting arms do not appear in the early rolls nor in the Visitations of Northumberland. In Jenyn's Book *Robert Swynhowe port de sable a trois porcez d'argent*.

143. 'COPELANDE.'

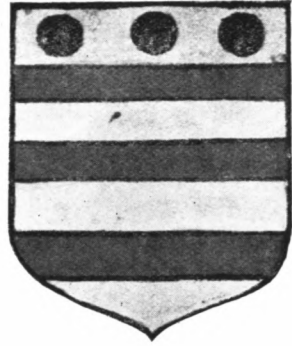
Gules a saltire silver on a chief silver three escallops gules.

The arms of Copeland of Northumberland, as blasoned in Jenyn's Book for 'John de Copland,' were *d'argent une crosse parmy de sable a une molett d'ar. percee en myleue*, those of the Yorkshire family were gold (sometimes silver) two bars and a canton gules over all a baston azure. No one of the name bore the shield in the text which is that of Tailboys and presumably attributed to Copeland in error. It is blasoned for 'Monsr. Wauter Taylboys' with the colours reversed from those here blasoned in Willement's roll of Richard II. In Jenyn's *Ordinary* 'Henry Tayleboys' bears the saltire gules on a gold field and the chief gules with silver escallops.

For Tailboys see Surtees' *Durham*, III. 254, 382; *Arch. Ael.* 1 ser. II. 384.



137. HAGGERSTON.



138. ERRINGTON.



139. ERRINGTON OF BINGFIELD.



141. COLLINGWOOD.



142. SWINHOE OF ROCK.

144. 'CRAWSTRE.'

Quarterly gold and gules in the first quarter a bird sable with beak and legs gules.

This quarterly shield seems to point to some connexion with the Claverings, either feudal or other. The bird in the quarter is borne in canting allusion to the name and should be blasoned 'craw,' north country for 'rook.' The shield appears in Jenyn's Book of Arms with the bird a 'merlett.'

145. 'DADE.'

Silver a chevron between three sheaves gules.

A Norfolk family whose arms are blasoned in the Visitation of that county, gules a chevron between three garbs gold, a shield which the Suffolk family of Tannington differenced with a crescent on the chevron. I have been unable to find a branch who bore the colours in the text; as here coloured it is the well known canting shield of Sheffield.

146. (No name).

Quarterly:

1 and 4. Sable a bend between two cotises flory on the outer side silver, HELLARD.

2 and 3. Silver three escallops gules, CLIFTON.

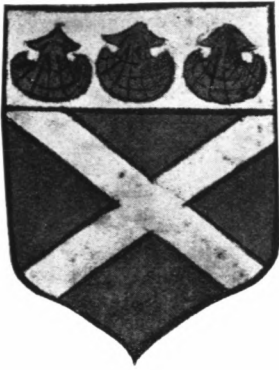
In centre of shield a martlet for difference.

The first and fourth quarters are the paternal arms of Hellard, county York, granted to Peter Hellard, prior of Bridlington, by Holme, Norroy, in 1470 (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxviii. and *Ancestor*, no. 8, 125). They are blasoned in the above grant and in the *Visit. of Yorksh.* (ed. Foster, 531, and 36 Surtees, 118), sable a bend cotised between six fleurs de lis silver. As drawn in the text, they appear for Hellard in Glover's *Ordinary* (Papworth, 207). The quartering is for Clifton. Hellard of Ruston married the daughter of Clifton of Twogarth, in Holderness (Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 531), John de Clivedon bore these charges on his shield at the second tournament of Dunstable in 1334 and they are blasoned for 'John Clyfton' in Jenyn's Book of Arms.

147. (No name).

Gold on a bend sable three molets silver.

The arms of Hotham of Yorkshire. See Oliver's *Beverley*, 509; and Shirley, 305. This shield is first blasoned in the Boroughbridge roll, it is also in the roll of Edward III. and in Constable's roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. vii). It is the shield of Mauley differenced by the molets. The modern coat is barry silver and azure on a canton gold a raven



143. COPELAND.
[TAILBOYS?]



144. CRASTER.



157. THIRLWALL.



158. [CRESSWELL?]



159. SHAPTOE.

(see Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 89; 36 Surt. Soc. publ. 336; 41 *Ibid.* xxii.). It is probable that the later shield is a modification of the Hilton arms, silver two bars azure. Sir John Hotham of Scarborough married the heiress of Sir Robert Hilton of Swine.

148. (No name).

Gules on a chevron embattled gold, between three martlets silver, an eagle displayed between two escallops sable all within a border gold.

This shield is blasoned without the border for 'Weddell of Earswick' by Dugdale in 1665 (36 Surt. Soc. publ. 164), he adds 'the prooffe of these arms respited.' It is to be hoped that no proof was forthcoming, for a worse example of the overcrowded shield and debased heraldry of the later Tudor heralds it would be difficult to find.

149. (No name).

Silver on a chevron azure three fleurs de lis gold.

The Yorkshire family of Swerington bore this shield with the addition of a label gules (Papworth, 483). The shield as here blasoned was that of Peyvre blasoned in the roll of Edward II. For other families bearing it see Papworth (483).

150. (No name).

Gules a fess silver between three martlets gold.

Papworth, quoting Glover's *Ordinary*, gives this shield for Roos. I have been unable to trace a family of this name bearing it.

151. 'FRENDE.'

Silver a chevron between three reindeer's heads cabossed sable with horns gold.

Gules a chevron between three buck's heads cabossed ermine horns gold is given for this family in Glover's *Ordinary*.

152. 'SKIRBOCK.'

Sable three fleurs de lis bendways gold.

See Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* p. 73. I have been unable to find this shield blasoned in any other authority.

153. 'PLACE.'

Silver a fess gules in chief two pierced molets sable.

I have been unable to find this shield in any other authority, it is not given by Papworth. Place of Halnaby, Yorkshire, and of Dinsdale, county Durham, bore azure on a chief silver three chaplets gules for Place; quarterly with silver a fess between six fleur de lis sable for Halnaby. The former coat is blasoned alone for them by

Tonge (41 Surt. Soc. publ. 49). In Foster's *Visit. of Durham* (256) they bear the two shields quarterly. They were afterwards allowed by Dugdale to quarter the shield of the ancient baronial family of Playz, party gold and gules a lion silver, to which they had no right.

154. 'BURNGILL.'

Azure a fess silver between three martlets gold.

I am unable to find a family of this name, or this shield in any other authority, it is not given by Papworth.

155. 'STAPLESTON.'

Silver a saltire between four staples sable.

This curious canting shield is blasoned in Burke's *General Armoury* for 'Stapilles' and with the saltire gules for 'Staple' (lord mayor of London, 1376).

156. (No name).

Silver a chevron sable.

This shield has been used by many families in feudal times, see Papworth, 373. In Thoresby's *Leeds*, p. 25, it is given for Thornton of Thornton and Tyersall of Yorkshire: it does not occur for them in the Visitations nor any other early authority.

157. 'THIRLWALL.'

Gules a chevron between three boars' heads silver.

In the Visitations of Northumberland the shield is blasoned sable a chevron silver between three boars' heads gold usually 'couped,' but in Foster's *Visit.* (p. 119) 'erased.' A seal attached to a deed of 1369 shows the chevron between the boars' heads (Hodgson, III. ii. 147), and it is blasoned in Jenyn's Book of Arms. In the Craster Tables they are blasoned as in the Visitations. Mr. Bates suggests that they are a modification of the original arms of Swinburne (*Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. XIV. 327).

158. (No name).

Silver on a bend sable three bulls' heads cabossed silver.

The ancient arms of the Cresswells of Northumberland and so blasoned for them in the Elizabethan roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiv.); in the Craster Tables the bulls' heads are not 'cabossed.' In Glover's *Ordinary* they are blasoned rams' heads cabossed (Papworth, 247). In the *Visit. of Northumberland* in 1575 (Harl. MSS. 1554, MS. copy in the library of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries) Cresswell of Cresswell bears gules three roundels silver on each a sitting squirrel gules cracking a nut, the arms confirmed to Robert Cresswell by Dethick, Garter, in 1589 (Papworth, 1051). Cresswell of Nunkeeling,

Yorks., bore this coat with a crescent for difference at St. George's Visitation of Yorkshire (Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 149). The arms of the modern family are erminois three roundels gules with the squirrels silver (Burke's *General Armoury*).

159. 'SHAFTOW.'

Gules on a bend silver three molets azure.

In the roll of Henry III. *Robert de Shastowe goules sur ung bende d'argent trois molets dazure*. It is also blasoned for Shastowe in Glover's *Ordinary*. In the Craster Tables the molets are voided. In Harl. MS. 1554 (copy as above) the arms here blasoned are borne quarterly with Bertram for 'Shaftow' of Babington. At Dugdale's Visitation in 1666 they bore the arms in the text. (Foster's *Visit. of Northumberland*, 112).

160. (No name).

Sable a fess gold between three dexter hands bendways silver.

The arms of Bates of Yorkshire. They do not appear in the rolls of arms earlier than the Elizabethan (41 Surt. Soc. publ. xxxiii), where they are blasoned as in the text. Bate of West Lathe bore the fess engrailed silver with the hands gold adding a crescent for difference (Foster's *Visit. of Yorksh.* 192), the same shield is blasoned without the crescent for Bate of Eseby by Dugdale in 1666 (36 Surt. Soc. publ. 80). The Northumbrian family bore the fess engrailed with both it and the hands silver; it is so blasoned for Bates of Halliwell at Dugdale's Visitation in 1666 (ed. Foster, 10).



160. [BATES?]