

VI.—DURHAM SEALS.*

Catalogue of seals at Durham from a manuscript made by the
Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.;
collated and annotated by C. HUNTER BLAIR.

PART VI.

ENGLISH ROYAL SEALS.

The capital letters used in the notes to this part refer to the following
works:—

W.G.S.: *The Great Seals of England*, by A. B. and A. Wyon.

A.S.S.: *Ancient Scottish Seals*, by Henry Laing.

B.S.S.: *History of Scottish Seals*, by Walter de Gray Birch.

R.N.D.: *History and Antiquities of North Durham*, by Rev. James Raine.

3013. WILLIAM II¹ . . . 1-1 Reg. 4, 8; Misc. 558*, 973; circa A.D. 1096.

Round, 3¼" diameter, white wax.

Obverse, William, wearing a crown with 4 crosses round it and with chin strap, seated on a throne, holding a sword upright in his right hand and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross, the upper limbs ending in crosses crosslet. Over a tight fitting tunic he wears a loose sleeveless mantle fastened at the breast. In the field of seal, at each side, is a sixfoiled flower within a circle (Durham Seals 40):

† WILLELMVS D-I GRA REX ANGLORV

Reverse, equestrian, William in ringed hauberk and conical helmet carrying in his right hand a spear with pennon of three tails and bearing on his left arm a pear-shaped shield shewing the inside with constructional border (Durham Seals 40):

† WILLELMVS D-I GRA REX ANGLORV

¹ A.D. 1087-1100. The design is stiff and archaic and the execution poor. The costume, however, both on the obverse and reverse, can be clearly seen; it corresponds in general to the civil and military dress depicted on the Bayeux tapestry. The king's hauberk is composed of rings of metal sewn on to a coat of leather or some other padded material. The shape of the shield with its constructional border and the pennon of three tails on the spear are like those shewn on the tapestry borne by the knights at the siege of Dinan. The throne, with its pediment, but without back or sides,

* Continued from vol. XII, page 332.

3014. HENRY I (first seal) 2-1 Reg. 6, 11, 14; circa A.D. 1100.
Round, very imperfect, light brown wax.

Obverse, Henry, seated on throne, wearing a crown with three fleur-de-lys rising from it and with chin strap, holding a sword upright in his right hand and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross the upper limbs of which are paty. Over a tunic with tight fitting sleeves he wears a mantle, with embroidered border, which flows over the sides of the throne and is fastened in front:

† H GLORVM

Reverse, equestrian, Henry in hauberk of ringed mail and low conical helmet carrying in his right hand a spear with pennon of three tails charged with a cross paty and bearing on his left arm a pear-shaped shield shewing the inside:

† HENRIC

3015. HENRY I (second seal) 2-1 Reg. 7, 17; circa A.D. 1103.
Round, diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$ " , very imperfect, light brown wax.

Obverse, Henry enthroned as on first seal but with the mantle fastened on his right shoulder and his sword inclined towards his head and the cross paty, above the orb, surmounted by a dove:

† HENRICVS DEI GRACIA R . . ANGLORVM

Reverse, equestrian as on first seal but with inside border of shield with nail heads:

† HEN ORVM

resembles that on which Harold is shewn seated after being crowned. As on his father's seal, William holds a sword in his right hand in place of the sceptre held by Edward the Confessor and Harold on their seals. This is used on the obverse of the great seals until the second seal of Henry III (no. 3026), when the sceptre again appears. The king's helmet is lower and more rounded than the usual Norman type. The sixfoiled flower at each side of the throne is probably used to distinguish clearly and easily the seal from that of the Conqueror, and is interesting as an early use of the later heraldic badge. The words *dei gracia* are used for the first time on the great seals. The title duke of Normandy does not appear in the legend, as the duchy was held by William's elder brother, Robert, till his death in 1134, though he had mortgaged it to William in 1096 in order to provide funds for the Crusade. William retained the duchy till his death in 1100, and he may have used a second seal in his later years with the title *dux Normannorum* on the reverse, but no example of this seal is now known (see W.G.S., p. 8). The legend is in Roman capitals with the letters G and C in Lombardics. (W.G.S., nos. 15 and 16.) For note on four forged charters of William the Conqueror see F.P.D. LXVI, *et seq.*

3016. HENRY I (third seal) . . . 2-1 Reg. 1, 5; 3-1 Reg. 8; A.D. 1109-14.

Round, diameter, $3\frac{1}{8}$ ", very imperfect, light brown wax.

Obverse, Henry enthroned as on second seal but the sword is inclined nearer his head and the dove on the cross is on the border of the legend:

✠ [HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX] AN[GLORVM]

Reverse, equestrian as on second seal with the position of the horse slightly altered and with three roundels on the pennon in addition to the cross paty:

✠ [HENRICVS] DE[I GRACIA REX ANGLOR]VM

3017. HENRY I (fourth seal)². . . 2-1 Reg. 8, 9; 1-2 Reg. 11; *circa* A.D. 1106-25.

Obverse, Henry enthroned, similar in design to his second and third seals but with the sword deeply grooved, the cross above the orb of a more pronounced paty type and the dove upon it well within the field of seal, there is also an eightfoiled flower on each side of the king and the border of the legend is composed of a series of dots (Durham Seals 40):

✠ HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLORVM

Reverse, equestrian, Henry in ringed mail hauberk, composed of large rings, and low conical helmet, carrying in his right hand a sword and on his left arm a pear-shaped shield, shewing the inside with border of nail heads (Durham Seals 40):

✠ HENRICVS DEI GRACIA DVX NORMANNORVM

3018. MATHILDIS (MAUD)³. . . 1-2 Spec. 23*; 1-3 Ebor, 13; *circa* A.D. 1110-18.

Oval, $3\frac{1}{8}$ " × $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", (1) green and (1) white wax.

The queen standing crowned, wearing a long robe embroidered down

² A.D. 1100-35. These seals are similar in general design and in costume to that of William II. There is no perfect example of the first two extant and few known impressions of the third. Why Henry used so many different seals it is impossible to say; the first three seem to have been in use from 1100 to 1106. In this latter year the battle of Tinchebrai was fought, duke Robert taken prisoner, and Henry assumed the title duke of Normandy. The fourth seal was engraved probably immediately after that event. The cross and roundels depicted on the pennon of Henry's lance (no. 3016) are a foreshadowing of armorial devices. The fourth seal is the first of the royal seals in which the king as knight brandishes a sword instead of carrying a spear. The style of lettering of the legend is the same as on the seal of William II. (W.G.S., nos. 17-24.)

³ The daughter of Malcolm Canmore and St. Margaret, whom Henry I married in 1100 and who died in 1118. It was this marriage which so

the front and falling in voluminous folds over her feet; above this is a sleeveless mantle with embroidered border, draped over her head, fastened at the throat by a brooch and falling in folds over her arms. She holds in her right hand a sceptre surmounted by a dove, and in her left an orb surmounted by a cross paty (Durham Seals 45):

† SIGILLVM MATHILDIS . . CVN . . . GRACIA REGINAE .
ANGLIE

3019. STEPHEN (first seal)* 1-1 Reg. 13 and 14; A.D. 1135-39.
Round, diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$ " , light brown wax.

Obverse, Stephen seated on throne, wearing a crown with three fleur-de-lys rising from it, holding sword in right hand and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross paty upon which a dove stands. He wears a tight fitting tunic with belt, and above it a mantle with

delighted the English people and gave rise to the nicknames Godric and Godgifu, given to Henry and Maud by the Norman courtiers. Charter no. 13 is witnessed by, among others, 'Willelmus filius meus et David comes.' This was William the Atheling who, through the folly of a drunken pilot, was drowned with his companions in the wreck of the White Ship in 1120. David was earl of Huntingdon, who succeeded as king of Scotland in 1124 (no. 1420 in this catalogue). The design of the seal is freer and more graceful than those of William or Henry; the folds of the mantle fall gracefully over the feet and it gives one generally the impression of a more life-like portraiture than previous seals. The legend is still mainly in Roman capitals, but later styles are creeping in; the Ω in *sigillum* is Lombardic, the $\bar{\eta}$ in *Mathildis* is of the Gothic miniscule type, both ϵ and \circ are Lombardics. (L.S.S., vol. II, no. 1.)

*A.D. 1135-54. The stiff archaic design of the earlier seals still continues and the execution particularly of no. 3020 is even ruder than those of Henry I. The royal robes remain much the same, but the crown has now three fleurs-de-lys rising from its edge. The armour on the reverse has undergone considerable change. The hauberk is now of chain mail and has a hood covering the head, over which is a conical helm. The kite-shaped Norman shield with a rounded top, held at the left side has been displaced by a shorter convex shield held in front of the body. The lettering on the legend remains of the same type as that on the seals of Henry I. On the reverse of the second seal the king reverts to the older weapon, the lance. No. 3019 was probably used before Stephen's defeat and imprisonment after the battle of Lincoln in February, 1141. No. 3020 probably after his restoration to the throne in December of the same year. (W.G.S., nos. 25-28.)

embroidered border fastened on the right shoulder and flowing in folds over the sides of the throne (Durham Seals 40):

† STEPHANVS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORVM

Reverse, equestrian, the king in mail hauberk and hood, pointed helmet with two ribands flying behind. He carries in his right hand a deeply grooved sword and, on his left arm, he holds in front of his body a convex pear-shaped shield with plain surface. He wears plain prick spurs (Durham Seals 40):

† STEPHANVS DEI GRATIA DVX NORMANNORVM

3020. STEPHEN (second seal) . . . 1-1 Reg. 16; 1-4 Ebor. 3; *circa* A.D. 1153. Round, very imperfect, (?) $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, similar in design to his first seal, but the figure is much taller and thinner and the head smaller. The dove above the cross and orb is larger and in the field of the seal to the dexter side of the king's head is a seven-leaved flower:

† S

Reverse, equestrian, like the first seal, but the king bears a lance with pennon of two tails charged with a cross paty. His shield is more angular at the top and the ribands behind the helmet are joined together and end in a circular knob:

† S

3021. HENRY II (second seal)⁵ . . . 2-1 Reg. 15; 3-1 Reg. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10; 1-2 Reg. 12; 1-3 Finc. 1.

Round, $3\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter, yellow wax.

Obverse, Henry enthroned, similar in style and design to Stephen's second seal (no. 3020). There is no flower in field (Durham Seals 41):

† HENRICVS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLORVM

Reverse, equestrian, the king in mail hauberk and hood, with conical pointed helmet, sword in right hand, pear-shaped shield on left arm shewing the inside (Durham Seals 41):

† HENRICVS DVX NORMANNOR ET AQVITANOR ET COMES
ANDEGAVOR

⁵ A.D. 1154-89. There is no example in the treasury of Henry's first seal used in the earlier years of his reign. The design of both has only minor points of difference from those of Stephen. The helm is more pointed than Stephen's, and the shield, for the first time shewn suspended round the neck, also like the helmet, reverts to the earlier Norman type. The legend is of Roman capitals except the initial letter \overline{H} , which is Lombardic. On the reverse appear the feudal titles of Henry's continental empire. He was duke of Normandy in his mother's right; count of Anjou in that of his father count Geoffrey; and duke of Aquitaine in right of his wife Eleanor. (W.G.S., nos. 32 and 33.)

3022. RICHARD I (first seal)⁶ 3-1 Reg. 14; 2-2 Finc. 14.

Round, $3\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, green wax.

Obverse, Richard seated on throne, wearing crown with three fleur-de-lys. He is clothed in tunic, dalmatic and loose mantle flowing over his shoulders fastened by cords over the breast. He holds a deeply grooved sword upright in his right hand, and in his left an orb, from which rises an elongated fleur-de-lys upon which is a cross paty. On each side of his head is a crescent with a six-rayed star above it. On each side of the throne is a graceful curved flower (Durham Seals 41):

† RICARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLORVM

Reverse, equestrian, Richard in mail hauberk with hood and round topped conical helmet. He bears in his right hand a heavy grooved sword and on his left arm, suspended round his neck by a strap, he carries, in front of his body, a concave shield with nearly straight top and a spiked central boss and charged on the dexter side with a lion rampant (Durham Seals 41):

† RICHARDVS DVX NORMANNORVM ET AQVITANORVM
ET COMES ANDEGAVORVM

3023. JOHN (when earl of Mortain)⁷ 2-4 Ebor. 20.

Round, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, equestrian, the earl in mail and surcoat fastened by girdle round the waist and with long flowing skirts, and round topped

⁶ A.D. 1189-99. This seal was used in the first two years of Richard's reign. Wyon (W.G.S. 20) states that it was lost when Richard's vice-chancellor, Roger Malchael, was drowned off Cyprus. For the first time, in the great seals, armorial charges appear on the shield; a ramping lion facing to the sinister is seen on the dexter side of the convex shield. It has been thought that another lion facing this was on the sinister side of the shield, but this is unlikely; it is more probable that a single ramping lion was the charge and that the engraver has placed it on the dexter side, so that it may be more visible. It was on Richard's second seal, used after his return from captivity, of which there is here no example, that, in the great seals, the three leopards of England are first used; it was on this seal also that a fan-like ornament with a lion on it adorned Richard's helmet in the manner of a crest. (W.G.S., nos. 35 and 36.) Upon Richard's change of seal see *Feudal England*, by J. H. Round, p. 539.

⁷ The seal of Henry the Second's youngest son John, as earl of Mortain and lord of Ireland; the latter dignity he received in 1177. The seal is used in the life-time of his father and therefore before 1189. It is remarkable as being the earliest known appearance of the leopards of England; their use on the second seal of Richard is later than this. The charter is a licence to

helmet with nasal. Sword in right hand and in left a convex shield charged with three leopards:

† SIGILLVM IOHANNIS FIL EGIS HIBNIE

Secretum, oval, $\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$, antique gem, a male head:

† SECRETVM IOHANNIS

3024. JOHN⁸ 3-1 Reg. 19, 22, 23, 24; 2-2 Finc. 15.

Round, $3\frac{1}{8}''$ diameter, green wax.

Obverse, John seated on throne with cushion on it. The king is crowned and clothed in like fashion to Richard. He holds a broad heavy sword in his right hand and in his left an orb with fleur-de-lys and cross as before (Durham Seals 41):

† IOHANNES DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS HIBERNIE

Reverse, equestrian, the king in mail with surcoat, mail hood and circular flat topped helm. He carries a sword in his right hand his shield on left arm suspended round his neck by a strap, is held in front of his body, is slightly convex and has the top corners rounded off, it is charged with the three leopards of England (Durham Seals 41):

† IOHS DVX NORMANNIE ET AQVITANNIE COMES

ANDEGAVIE

3025. HENRY III (first seal)⁹ 1-2 Reg. 1, 2, 5, 7, 13.

Round, $3\frac{3}{8}''$ diameter, green wax.

Obverse, Henry on his throne, crowned and vested like his predecessors.

In his right hand he holds a sword longer and thinner than before,

Richard fitz Roger (*militi meo*) to grant two carucates of land in Lytham to a religious house (see *Victoria History of Lancaster*, vol. VII, p. 214, note, and also nos. 2110 and 2111 in this catalogue).

⁸ A.D. 1199-1216. This seal is similar in general style and design to the second seal of Richard. The legend is noteworthy, as in it for the first time the style *Rex Angliae* is used in place of the earlier *Rex Anglorum*; in it also the title *dominus Hiberniae* first appears, this continued to be used by John's successors until Henry VIII, who altered the title to *rex Hiberniae*. This is the first of the royal seals in which a surcoat is worn over the mail. The lettering of the legend shews a decided tendency towards the Gothic majuscule (Lombardic) especially in the closed C, the G and X; the letters M and N, however, remain Roman capitals. (W.G.S. 39 and 40.)

⁹ A.D. 1216-1272. For the first three years of Henry's reign the seal of William, the earl marshal, was used in place of the great seal; for the form of attestation clause used, see Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, I, p. 129, quoted by Wyon (W.G.S., p. 22, note). Henry's first seal began to

in his left he holds the orb from which rises a long floriated stem with a cross at the top. The throne is cushioned, is ornamented with foliage and a leopard's head is on either side of the lower part. The king's feet rest on two crouching leopards (Durham Seals 42):

✚ HENRICVS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS

HYBERNIE

Reverse, equestrian, Henry in mail with surcoat. His closed helm, with transverse slit and hinged flap, is surmounted by a coronet. He carries in his right hand a sword longer and thinner than previously. His shield, charged with the leopards of England is rather concave and has the upper corners slightly rounded off (Durham Seals 42):

✚ HENRICVS DVX NORMANNIE ET AQTIVANIE COMS

ANDEGAVIE

3026. HENRY III (second seal). . 1-2 Reg. 6; A.D. 1265-6; 1-2 Reg. 9; A.D. 1270.

Round, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, green wax.

Obverse, Henry, crowned and vested, seated on his throne, holding in his right hand a long sceptre surmounted by a dove and in his left an orb from which rises a straight stem with a cross on the top.

be used in 1219; an entry in the Close Rolls (3 Henry III) states '*hic incipit sigillum regis currere.*' This seal shews a considerable advance both in design and execution over its predecessors; the archaic stiffness of the earlier seals has gone and in its place has come greater freedom and naturalness; the figures are bolder and more life-like and the treatment of the drapery on the obverse is quite admirable. The tendency towards greater ornamental detail is shewn in the leopard's heads on the sides of the throne and in the crouching lions on which the king's feet rest. In this seal the visored type of helm with a coronet first appears. The lettering of the legend is still Roman capitals and Lombardics mixed. Henry's second seal (no. 3026) was used from 1259, the date of that treaty of Paris by which Henry renounced his claims to the duchy of Normandy and to Anjou, Maine, Touraine and Poitou; the new seal omits the feudal titles of these continental dominions, retaining only that of Aquitaine. The sword borne on the obverse on his first seal and by his predecessors, has been exchanged for a sceptre, and the tendency, noted in the previous seal, towards greater ornamental detail has become more pronounced, the architectural decorations of the throne, with its supporting lions, being very elaborate. The lettering now definitely forsakes Roman capitals and all are of the beautiful Gothic majuscule (Lombardic) type, a style to be used for more than the next hundred years. A third seal of Henry's, not here represented, is described by Wyon (W.G.S. p. 23 and figs. 45 and 46, and nos. 41-44).

His feet rest on two crouching leopards. The throne is highly enriched with carving and a lion rampant is at either side of the lower part:

† HENRICVS : DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS

HYBERNIE DVX AQVITANNIE

Reverse, equestrian, Henry armed and helmed as on his first seal. The shield has not the corners rounded off and is more triangular in shape:

† HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS

HYBERNIE DVX AQVITANNIE

3027. EDWARD I^o . . . 2-2 Reg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 22, 22*; 1-3 Reg. 6, 8, 12.

Round, $3\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, green wax.

Obverse, Edward enthroned, the design is practically the same as the second seal of Henry III (no. 3026) (Durham Seals 42):

† EDWARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS

HYBERNIE DVX AQVITANIE

Reverse, equestrian, horse galloping. Edward in chain mail, loose surcoat, visored and crowned helm, sword with fleur-de-lys pommel in right hand and on left arm a heater-shaped shield charged with the leopards of England. The horse wears trappings also emblazoned with the arms of England (Durham Seals 42):

† EDWARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DÑS HYBERNIE

DVX AQVITANIE

3028. EDWARD I (Scottish seal)¹¹ . . . Misc. 992; A.D. 1298.

Round, $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, imperfect, green wax.

Obverse, Edward seated in majesty, robed and crowned. In his right hand he holds a sceptre with floriated top and his left hand is on his

¹⁰ A.D. 1272-1307. The obverse of this seal is the same design as the preceding one, but the reverse shews a striking advance in the ease and grace of posture of the horse and its rider, which are both beautifully proportioned. The simplicity and naturalness of the thirteenth century art of seal engraving, depending more on strength of line than elaborateness of ornament, seems, in this beautiful seal, to have reached its greatest perfection. Edward II (no. 3030) and the first seal of Edward III (not here represented) used the same seal with trifling alterations in the field to distinguish one from the other. It is the first of the great seals in which the horse is housed in armorial trappings. (W.G.S., 47 and 48.)

¹¹ This seal should, perhaps, have been placed among the royal Scottish seals later in this catalogue, but, for comparison, I have thought it better to

breast. The throne is similar in design to preceding seal but not so elaborate and the lions leaping up the sides are omitted (Durham Seals 49):

† SIGILLVM EDWARDI DEI GRACIA : REG[IS . ANGLIE .
DN̄I HIBERNI] E

Reverse, armorial, three leopards of England (Durham Seals 49):

[ET . DVCIS : AQVITANIE : AD . R] EGIMEN : REGNI :
SCOCIE : DERVTATVM

3029. EDWARD I (seal of the Treasury)¹² 2-2 Reg. 9.

Round, 3" diameter, dark green wax.

Obverse, equestrian, similar to the great seal (3027) except that the horse is not caparisoned (Durham Seals 42):

EDWARDVS : REX : ANGLIE I : DVX : AQVIT

Reverse, armorial, three leopards of England (Durham Seals 42):

. . GILLVM : DE : SCACCARIO : DOMINI : REGIS

3030. EDWARD II¹³ 1-3 Reg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4*; 2-12 Pont. 7.

Round, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter, green wax.

Obverse, Edward seated on his throne, exactly the same design as that of Edward I (3027) with the addition of a castle, in the field, at each side of the throne:

† EDWARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS
HYBERNIE DVX AQVITANIE

Reverse, exactly the same as that of Edward I (3027):

† EDWARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DV̄S HYBERNIE
DVX AQVITANIE

include it here. It was used after the abdication of John Baliol in 1296 until the accession of Robert Brus in 1306. The obverse is similar in general treatment to Edward's English seal. The reverse bears only a shield of arms; this is so perfectly proportioned and so beautifully designed that I think it may be considered to represent the high water mark of English heraldic art; for simplicity and beauty it has not been surpassed. I have completed the legend from an example given in 'The History of Scottish Seals,' by Dr. de Gray Birch, vol. I, p. 38. It is nos. 5 and 6 in Laing's Scottish seals, vol. II, and is illustrated on plate xxxii, nos 3 and 4 in De Gray Birch's book, quoted above.

¹² The seal of the royal court of the Exchequer, a similar seal to this (rather smaller than the great seal) was used by succeeding sovereigns with the needful alterations of names and armorials.

¹³ A.D. 1307-1327. This is exactly the same seal as that of Edward I (no. 3027) with the castles added in the field of the obverse as a difference. They are derived from the castle on the shield of Castile, the arms of his mother, Eleanor of Castile. (W.G.S., nos 49 and 50.)

3031. EDWARD III (fourth seal)¹⁵. [G] B71; A.D. 1366

Round, 4½" diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, Edward crowned and vested, holding in his right hand a long sceptre ending in an elaborately decorated ornament, and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross crosslet. The king is seated on a throne the back of which is divided into seven lancet-shaped panels each decorated with tracery and two corner niches similarly treated, above him is a canopy of seven pointed gables each divided by tracery into trefoil headed panels and surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. In the centre, supported by two crocketed flying buttresses, is a hexagonal tower the top turreted and machicolated. From each of the corner niches a crocketed flying buttress passes through a side panel to a buttress of three offsets. The side panels are trefoil-headed below the flying buttress and battlemented above

¹⁵ A.D. 1327-77. The first seal of the third Edward, used only for a few months in 1327, was the same as that used by his father (no. 3030), with the addition of a fleur-de-lys above each of the castles on the field of the obverse; this differencing mark is derived from the shield of France through his mother, Isabella of France. The first use of the royal lilies of France on an English royal seal. The seal here described is the only example at Durham of the eight different ones used by this monarch. A full account of his numerous seals with dates of user and reasons for the various alterations will be found in Wyon's *Great Seals*. It was on Edward's third seal used from February to June, 1340, that the title *rex Franciae* and the quartered arms of France (ancient) and England first appear. This third seal is also noteworthy because on it the king first uses the lion crest of England, and the tight fitting armorial jupon displaces the loose flowing surcoat of earlier seals; it is on this seal also that the throne is first furnished with a canopy. The fourth seal here described and illustrated was used from 1341 to 1360, and again from 1370 to 1372. Just as the seals of Henry III (no. 3026) and Edward I (no. 3027) may be taken as typical in their severe simplicity of line and grace of design, of thirteenth century art, so this and the succeeding seal are typical of the art of the fourteenth century, relying less for their effect on grace and simplicity than on decoration and elaborateness of architectural ornament. The canopies, crocketed finials and carved niches of the Decorated style of architecture being faithfully reproduced by the art of the seal engraver. This is the last of the royal seals on which the legend is in Lombardic letters; on Edward's fifth seal (not here represented), usually styled the 'Bretigny' seal, the legend is in Gothic miniscule or black letter, the type of letter used on all succeeding royal seals until Henry VIII. (W.G.S., nos. 61 and 62.)

and on the battlements a knight, leaning on his elbow, overlooks each. In each of these panels, supported by its strap from a hook, hangs a shield of arms charged quarterly, France (ancient) and England. On each side of the king, seated on the step of the throne, is a sitting lion guardant (Durham Seals 43):

† EDWARDVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX FRANCIE : ET : ANGLIE :
ET : DOMINVS : HIBERNIE :

Reverse, equestrian, Edward on a galloping horse. He wears a hauberk of mail above which is a tight fitting jupon, the loose skirts of which flow over the back of the saddle. A large helm with closed visor covers his head and rests on his shoulders. It is surmounted by a cap of maintenance upon which stands the crowned lion crest of England. He carries in his right hand a long grooved sword, with round pommel and bent quillons; it is also attached to his right breast by a chain. On his left arm he bears a heater-shaped shield. The horse is fully caparisoned. Jupon, shield and horse trappings each bear the arms of France (ancient) and England quarterly. In the border between the point of the sword and the crest is the Hand of God pointing upwards issuing from clouds and blessing (Durham Seals 43):

† EDWARDVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX FRANCIE : ET : ANGLIE :
ET DOMINVS : HIBERNIE :

3032. RICHARD II¹⁶. . . 2-4 Reg. 1, 2; 3-4 Reg. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 17*;
Misc. 1355.

Round, 4½" diameter, green wax.

Obverse, Richard crowned and vested seated on a canopied throne, holding in his right hand a sceptre ending in a decorated ornament

¹⁶ A.D. 1377-1399. This with altered legend, *Richardus* for *Edwardus*, is exactly the same seal as the fifth or 'Bretigny' seal of Edward III. It was so called from the peace of Bretigny in 1360 by which Edward III renounced the title, king of France; this necessitated a new seal, which was used from 1360 to 1369. In June, 1369, Edward resumed the title, and the same seal with the legend altered was used by him from 1372 till his death in 1377. This seal shares with no. 3031 the claim to be considered the finest of the Gothic royal seals, the beautiful tabernacle work and ordered detail of the obverse, together with the splendour of the armorials and armour on the reverse are unsurpassed in the seal engraver's art. It must have been admired by its users, as besides being used by Edward III and Richard II it was used by Henry IV (no. 3033) till 1408, also with the needful alteration of name and alternately with the latter monarch's golden seal (no. 3037) until the end of Henry VI reign in 1461, quite a century of use. (W.G.S., nos. 71 and 72.)

(? a reliquary) and in his left an orb from which rises a cross crosslet. The centre canopy is of three arches above which is elaborate tracery and in the centre Our Lady, crowned, with Christ on her knee. On each side of the king is a smaller niche with crocketed pinnacles, in the dexter niche is Our Lady standing crowned, holding in her right hand a sceptre and on her left arm the child Christ, in the sinister is St. George standing with a shield of arms, charged with a plain cross, on his left arm. Beyond these is a larger niche on each side supported by a carved bracket in which is a tree with a bird in the branches and a hound (? greyhound) crouched at the foot, a shield of arms bearing France (ancient) and England quarterly, hangs from the branches; outside of these, on each side, is a projecting cornice, with a canopy above, on it stands a man at arms holding a mace in his right hand.

*Ricardus : dei : gratia : rex : francie : et anglie : et dñs :
hibernie*

Reverse, equestrian, Richard on horseback galloping to the sinister. He wears a mail hauberk over which is a tight fitting jupon. A large war helm with closed visor covers his head and rests upon his shoulders, it is surmounted by a cap of maintenance upon which is the crowned lion crest. In his right hand he brandishes a long grooved sword with a round pommel and short straight quillons, and attached to his right side by a chain, on his left arm he bears a small heater-shaped shield. The horse has a fan-shaped crest and is fully caparisoned. Shield, jupon and horse trappings are emblazoned France (ancient) and England, quarterly. The inside of the border is beautifully cusped with tracery in the spandrils. In the border between the sword point and the crest is the Hand of God blessing:

Ricardus : dei : gratia : rex : francie : et anglie : et dñs : hibernie

3033. HENRY IV (first seal) . . . 1-5 Reg. 1, 3; 2-5 Reg. 7; 2-12 Pont. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 all A.D. 1406.

This seal is the same in every respect, both obverse and reverse, as the preceding one no. 3032 except that in the legend *Ricardus* is altered to *Henricus* (Durham Seals 43).

3034. HENRY IV (signet)¹⁷ Loc. xxv, 106.
Round, red wax, $\frac{5}{8}$ " , armorial, France (modern) and England, quarterly (now perished, A.D. 1914).

¹⁷ The attestation clause is 'don souz notre signet a nostre palays de Westm. le xxii jour de Juill.' The signet was the more personal or private seal of the sovereign.

3035. JOAN OF NAVARRE (queen of Henry iv)¹⁸ Loc. xxv, 102.
 Signet, oval, $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$, a lion passant beneath and above it a (undecipherable) (Durham Seals 45).
3036. HENRY (v) when Prince of Wales¹⁹ Loc. xxv, 118.
 Signet, very imperfect, armorial, England and a label of (?) three points.
3037. HENRY v (golden seal)²⁰ 2-5 Reg. 6.
 Round, dark green wax, $4\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter.
Obverse, Henry, crowned, robed and enthroned, holding, in right hand, a sceptre with fleur-de-lys, in his left an orb from which

¹⁸ She was the daughter of Charles II, king of Navarre, and widow of John, duke of Brittany, when Henry IV married her as his second wife in 1403. The device is a leopard of England and below it possibly (it is not clear) a piece of the chain of Navarre. The seal is surrounded, for protection, by a twisted straw.

¹⁹ On this, his personal seal, prince Henry omits the quarter for France; it is differenced by a label (silver) of three points. Edward the Black Prince was the first Prince of Wales to use a silver label. Edward II and Edward III coloured it azure.

²⁰ A.D. 1413-22. This magnificent seal represents the finest work of the fifteenth century goldsmith's art. It was originally made for Henry IV, and used by him from 1408 till his death; it was used by Henry V (as here) and by Henry VI during his first reign. If, as noted above, the seals of Henry III (3026) and Edward I (3027) are typical of the finest thirteenth century art, and Edward III fourth seal (3031) and the 'Bretigny' seal (3032) of fourteenth century Decorated work, this may be taken as the finest example of the early fifteenth century Perpendicular art. The ornament and symbolism are perhaps a little overdone, but the beauty of its general effect is obvious. The cusplings of the border and the scroll decoration on the field of the reverse add much to the richness of the design. Wyon (*Great Seals*) considers, with much reason, that the abundant symbolism on the obverse was meant to point back to the claim of Henry IV to the throne on account of his descent from Henry III through Edmund Crouchback. Henry III had greatly venerated the English royal saints, Edward and Edmund, and had named his sons after them, and Edward I had carried their banners in his wars alongside of his own royal banner. It seems probable that the figures of these saints, with their shields of arms, are meant to refer to this, and thus to shew Henry's claim to the throne by 'right line of blood.' It was on this seal (A.D. 1408) that, for the first time, the lilies of France are reduced to three. (W.G.S., nos. 75 and 76.) I hope to be able to reproduce it in facsimile as frontispiece to the completed catalogue.

proceeds a cross crosslet with long stem; above the king is a triple canopy, with crocketed pinnacles, divided into three niches in each is a demi figure, the centre one, Our Lady holding Christ, on her right is a crowned and sceptred king, on her left a martyr with palm branch. The king's feet rest upon a pedestal divided into three panels in each of which is a shield of arms, the centre one bears three ostrich feathers (*sable three ostrich feathers silver*) for the principality of Wales; the dexter one a lion rampant in a border charged with roundels (*silver a lion rampant gules crowned gold in a border sable bezanty*) for the duchy of Cornwall; the sinister three sheaves (*azure three sheaves gold*) for the earldom of Chester. The outer field of the seal is divided into twelve canopied niches, six on each side arranged in two rows of three each. The uppermost niche, nearest the king on the dexter, contains the figure of the Archangel Michael bearing a shield charged with a plain cross on his left arm and with his right thrusting a spear down the throat of a dragon upon which he tramples. The corresponding niche on the sinister holds the figure of St. George in full armour a shield bearing a plain cross on his left arm, sword hanging by his side and with his right hand spearing a dragon which he holds down with his right foot upon its neck. Beyond St. Michael, on the dexter, is an angel standing and holding in front of him the shield of arms attributed to Edward the Confessor (*azure a cross patonce between five birds gold*) similarly on the sinister of St. George an angel holds the shield attributed to St. Edmund the king (*azure three crowns gold*). Below St. Michael immediately on the king's right is the crowned and sceptred figure of king Edward the Confessor and in the corresponding niche, on the left side, is the similar figure of St. Edmund, king and martyr. Beyond the two kings on each side is a demi figure of a man at arms, he on the dexter holds a banner of arms, quarterly France (modern) and England, the one on the sinister holds the royal banner of England. In the four outermost niches are the symbols of the four evangelists, on the dexter the eagle of St. John and below it the winged lion of St. Mark, on the sinister the angel of St. Matthew and beneath the winged ox of St. Luke:

Henricus dei gra rex anglie et francie et dñs
hibernie

Reverse, Henry on horseback galloping to the sinister. He wears plate armour and a tight fitting short skirted jupon, his helmet is visored and mantled and above it, on a cap of maintenance, stands the crowned lion crest of England. His sword, brandished in his right hand, is short and broad and attached to his right breast by

a chain. He carries a small heater-shaped shield on his left arm bearing the arms France (modern) and England, quarterly, the same arms being emblazoned on his jupon. The horse is fully caparisoned wears a chaufron and on its head also appears the crowned lion crest, the caparisons are emblazoned England and France (modern), quarterly, reversing the marshalling on the shield by placing England in quarters one and four. The inner edge of the border is beautifully cusped and the background of the seal diapered with a floral pattern:

Henricus · dei · gracia · rex · anglie · et · francie · et ·
dominus · hibernie :

3038. HENRY V (seal for duchy of Lancaster)²¹. . . . 3-1 Finc. 16; A.D. 1416.
Round, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , red wax, armorial, England with a label of three points of France. The shield is couchée and surmounted by a mantled war helm upon which, on a cap of maintenance, stands the royal lion crest. On each side of the shield is an ostrich feather with a scroll on the pen. The field is diapered with a floriated pattern (Durham Seals 45):

. . . . dei : gra : rex : angli : et : heredis regni : franc : dni : hi . . .
. lant

3039. KATHERINE (queen of Henry V)²². Loc. xxv, 103.
Signet, in red wax, lozenge shaped, $\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $\frac{1}{4}$ " , a fleur-de-lys (Durham Seals 45).
The seal is protected by a twisted straw.

²¹ The duchy of Lancaster became one of the royal titles upon the accession of Henry IV to the throne. His father, John of Gaunt's first wife was Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry, first duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt succeeded as earl of Lancaster, in her right, in 1361, and was created duke of Lancaster in 1362. The first holder of the earldom was Edmund Crouchback (so called not because of any personal deformity, but from a cross worn on his back in token of a crusading vow), second son of Henry III, who was created earl of Lancaster in 1267 (see his seal no. 3069). His shield bore the royal leopards of England differenced by a label of France (azure with golden lilies on the points). This shield, so differenced, was used by his descendants as the shield of Lancaster. The origin of the ostrich feather badge is doubtful, but it was used by Edward III, by his queen and by all their sons; it may possibly have been originally a badge of queen Philippa and be connected with Hainault. The will of the Black Prince mentions his shield 'pur la paix de nos bages des plumes d'ostruce.' (See also nos. 3043 and 3066 in this catalogue.)

²² She was the daughter of Charles VI of France and married Henry V in 1420 in accordance with the treaty of Troyes. She is here styled queen

3040. HENRY VI (silver seal)²³ . . . 1-5 Reg. 2; 2-5 Reg. 2, 3; 3-5 Reg. 1, 2, 3, 6.

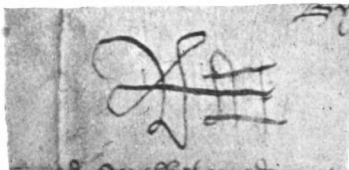
This is the same seal as nos. 3032 and 3033; the legend is the same as No. 3033 (first seal of Henry IV). A small quatrefoil between the cusplings below the horse distinguishes it from the latter.

3041. HENRY VI (privy seal) Loc. xxv, 99.
Round, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter, very imperfect, red wax, armorial, France (modern) and England, quarterly:



secretum

3042. HENRY VI Loc. xxv, 87.
The king's sign manual.



3043. HENRY VI (seal for the county palatine of Lancaster)²⁴ . . . 1-4 Reg. 11; 25 Mar. 1424; 1-5 Reg. 5 (see p. 116)

Round, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, equestrian, Henry on horseback galloping to the sinister, armed like no. 3037 but with the label of Lancaster differencing shield and trappings, jupon and crest (see p. 116):

. nrici : dei gracia : regis : anglie : hibernie . . .
com : palatinum lancastrie

Reverse, armorial, England with a label of three points of France, above the shield is the royal crown and on each side of it an ostrich feather with the pen passing through a scroll, field diapered with floriated pattern (see p. 116):

Sig : Henrici : dei : gracia : regis : anglie et francie : dni
hibernie :

dowager and uses a lozenge-shaped shield with a lily of France upon it. This form of shield came into use, for armorials, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was not by any means confined in its use to widows and spinsters, as is the modern custom. For instances of arms borne upon lozenges and roundels see 'Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers' by W. St. John Hope, p. 120, *et seq.*

²³ For accounts of Henry's numerous great seals, see Wyon. This seal is W.G.S., nos. 79 and 80.

²⁴ Henry, first duke of Lancaster, received power in 1351 to have a chancery in his county of Lancaster, and to issue writs therefrom under his own seal; he also received all the 'jura regalia' of a county Palatine. In 1377 John of Gaunt was granted the same rights for his lifetime, and in 1396 the rights were extended and settled in perpetuity on the dukes of Lancaster. (See also no. 3038.)

3044. HENRY VI (seal for the bishopric of Durham 'sede vacante')²⁵.

Round, $2\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, dark green wax.

Obverse, armorial, France (modern) and England, quarterly, the shield is in a beautifully cusped quatrefoil with diapered background:

† Sigill × Henrici × dei × gra. regis × angl' × franc' × t × dni ×
hibn × p × eptū × dunelm × sede × vacante ×

Reverse, equestrian, Henry in plate armour and close fitting jupon with long hanging sleeves, sword in right hand and shield of arms upon his left arm, visored helm with crowned lion crest upon a cap of maintenance. The horse is fully caparisoned. The shield, jupon and horse trappers are emblazoned with France (modern) and England, quarterly. On the field of the seal beneath the king's sword arm is a shield of arms charged with a plain cross between four lions rampant for the bishopric of Durham. The field of the shield is diapered with a branch like pattern:

S × Henrici dei gra reg angl' t franc' t dni hibn p eptū dunelm
sede vacante

3045. EDWARD IV (first seal)²⁶.

4-5 Reg. 1.

Round, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, white wax.

²⁵ The bishops of Durham as earls palatine had a chancery of their own from which they issued writs under their great seals in Chancery (see *post*, under Ecclesiastical Seals). During a vacancy of the see the king appointed a guardian of the temporalities and used a great seal of his own. This seal is probably the one used by the guardian Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, during the vacancy of the see between the death of bishop Langley, 20 November, 1437, and the appointment of bishop Neville, who received the temporalities, 8 April, 1438. From a cast.

²⁶ A.D. 1461-1483. This seal is evidently based upon the 'Bretigny' seal before noted (nos. 3032 and 3033). The obverse with a younger, clean-shaven figure of the king is inferior both in design and execution to that seal. The reverse is considerably altered as armour of plate had made great advances since the days of Edward III. This seal depicts the fourth Edward in full panoply of plate as worn in the latter part of the fifteenth century. According to Wyon, it was only used for a few months during 1461. (W.G.S., 81 and 82.) His second seal (3046) was used till the close of his first reign in 1471. The example in the Treasury of Durham is very imperfect, and I have completed the description from the engraving given by Wyon. It is chiefly notable for the badges on the field of the reverse—the roses and the suns of York. Edward adopted the sun badge after the battle of Mortimer's Cross (2 February, 1461), where it is related he saw 'Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,' which suddenly rushed together and

Obverse, Edward, crowned and vested, enthroned; holding in his right hand a sceptre with dove at the top, in his left an orb from which rises a cross crosslet. The centre canopy of the throne is triple arched and is elaborately decorated with pinnacles and crockets and in the middle directly above the king is a crowned figure apparently blessing. In a small niche to the dexter of the king is Our Lady standing, crowned, holding the child Christ on her left arm, in the corresponding niche on the sinister is the armed figure of St. George, sword in right hand and on his left arm a shield of arms bearing a plain cross. Beyond these, on each side, is a larger niche pinnaced and crocketed in each of which is a tree, with a bird in the branches, and with a shield of arms, France (modern) and England, quarterly, hanging from it. At the foot of each tree a lion crouches. On a projecting cornice at each side and beyond these niches is the demi figure of a man at arms holding a mace in his right hand (Durham Seals 43):

Edwardus : dei : gracia : rex : francie : et : anglie : et : dñs :
hibernie

Reverse, equestrian, the king in complete plate armour and tight fitting jupon. Large helm with projecting chin piece and upon it, on a cap of maintenance, the crowned lion crest. He brandishes a heavy sword with slightly bent quillons and round pommel in his right hand and on his left arm bears a shield of arms with rounded base and held so as to show the whole shield. The horse has a ridged chafron, broad flat reins and a large sized bit, the folds of its trappings are very voluminous. Shield, jupon and horse trappers are emblazoned France (modern) and England, quarterly. The saddle has a piece projecting at the side in front to protect the thighs. The inner edge of the border is surrounded by a series of very plain cusplings (Durham Seals 43):

Edwardus : dei : gracia : rex : francie : et : anglie : et : dñs :
hibernie

3046. EDWARD IV (second seal) 4-5 Reg. 4*; York, 3 June, 1464.

Round, 4½" diameter, dark brown wax, very imperfect.

Obverse, similar in general design to Edward's first seal, but much

formed one. He looked upon this vision as a favourable omen and thenceforward the 'sun in its splendour' was his favourite badge. The opening lines of Shakespeare's 'Richard III' refer to this:

'Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this sun of York.'

During his two reigns Edward used three other seals, not here represented. For full account of them see Wyon (W.G.S., nos. 83 and 84).

finer and bolder in design. The chief points of difference are (1) the centre canopy has three niches, in the centre one is a demi figure of Christ holding a cross in his left hand and his right blessing, the dexter niche contains the demi figure of an archbishop that on the sinister a similar figure of a king crowned and holding a sceptre; (2) the side canopies are higher and extend to the edge of the seal; (3) the men at arms bearing maces also stand under canopies instead of plain roofs as in the previous seal; (4) round the outer border of the seal is a moulding decorated with small roses:

[Edwardus: dei: grā: rex: anglie: et: francie: et dñs: hibernie

Reverse, equestrian, the arms and armour very similar to the first seal.

The horse's fore hoofs come through the border of the legend and the field of the seal is beautifully diapered with heraldic roses set in quatrefoils with 'suns in splendour' between them:

[Edwardus: dei: gratia: rex: anglie: et: francie: et dominus: hibernie:]

3047. EDWARD IV (treasury seal) Loc. xix, 57; 11 July, 1465.
Round, 3" diameter, brown wax.

Obverse, equestrian, very similar to great seal except that field of seal is plain and that the horse's neck is covered with ridged plates of armour instead of the emblazoned trappings being carried over it. The king's helmet has a slit for the eyes and has not the projecting chin piece of the great seals (Durham Seals 44):

Edward: dei: gratia rex anglie: et: francie: et: nre

Reverse, armorial, France (ancient) and England, quarterly, a castle above and at each side of the seal (Durham Seals 44):

Sigillum scaccarie domini regis

3048. EDWARD IV (seal 'ad brevia in banco')^{26a} 4-5 Reg. 2; 12 July, 1462.
Round, 2½" diameter, very imperfect, brown wax.

Obverse, the king seated on his throne, robed and crowned, fleur-de-lys sceptre in right hand, orb with cross in left:

EDWARDVS GRACIA: REX: ANGLIE: ET FRANCIE:

Reverse, armorial, France (ancient) and England, quarterly:

SIGILLVM PRO BREVIBVS CORAM IVSTICIARIIS

^{26a} The seal of the court of Common Pleas (pro brevibus coram justiciariis) of which there are a series, not here represented, similar in general design from the time of Henry VI. The court of the King's Bench (pro brevibus coram nobis) used a similar series from about the same time. The example in the Treasury is much broken. (See no. 3056.)

- 3048A. EDWARD IV (seal in chancery for the palatinate of Durham 'sede vacante')²⁷. Loc. xvi, 15a, 15b; 25 June, 1484.

Round, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, equestrian, Edward armed as on great seal (no. 3045). The field of seal is diapered with a floriated pattern and the horse is represented galloping over a grass field:

× Edwardus × dei × gratia × rex anglie × et × francie × dominus
× hibernie

Reverse, bishop, enthroned and vested, blessing and holding his pastoral staff in his left hand. On the dexter is a man at arms; standing in front of him is a shield of arms bearing a cross and saltire. On the sinister is St. George and the dragon. Beneath the bishop is a shield of arms, a cross between four lions rampant:

sigillum × epatus × dunelm . . . × sede × eiusdem × vacante ××

3049. RICHARD III²⁸. . . 3-4 Reg. 15; 4-5 Reg. 13; 3-12 Pont. 4; 5 Dec., 1483; 5, 17 April, 1484; 6, 11 Dec., 1483.

Round, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, white wax (see p. xxxii.).

Obverse, Richard, vested and crowned, with an open arched crown, seated on his throne, on each side of which is a seated lion. The king holds in his right hand a sceptre with dove, and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross crosslet with a long stem. Above him is a triple round arched canopy of tabernacle work and in the plain background, above his crown, is an heraldic rose. In the background below the king's feet is, on the dexter a rose, on the sinister a 'sun in splendour.' On each side of the throne is a plain canopied niche with rather flat leaden roof in each of which is a

²⁷ The great seal for the palatinate of Durham (sede vacante) under Edward IV, see note 3044. The charter is a license from John (Sherwood) bishop elect of Durham, to the monks of Durham to elect a prior after the death of Robert Ebchester. He uses this seal, 'quia sigillum nostrum magnum nondum habemus ad hoc factum sigillum Dni Edwardi quarti regis Angliae in cancellaria nostra Dunelm, ex antiqua remanenta presentibus apposimus June 25 anno Pontificatus nostro primo.'

²⁸ A.D. 1483-85. This, with the needful alteration of name, is the same as the third great seal of Edward IV, used by him from 1471-80. It is plainer in design than the preceding seals and is generally feeble and poor looking, particularly on the reverse. This was the first great seal (Edward's) on which the horse is represented as galloping over solid ground, but why the ground should represent a rabbit warren is not clear. (W.G.S., 91 and 92.)

shield of arms, France (modern) and England, quarterly, the dexter shield has a 'sun in splendour' just above it and above the sun a rose whilst above the sinister shield is 'the sun in splendour' alone. Beneath each shield both these badges are repeated. Outside these niches are two towers upon each of which stands a man at arms holding a standard. Between each of the words of the legend is an heraldic rose: (see p. xxxii.)

† Ricardus · dei · gracia · rex · anglie et francie et dominus · hibernie ·

Reverse, equestrian, Richard in armour of plate and tight fitting jupon. His head is surmounted by a cap of maintenance encircled by a crown and with the lion crest above. The shield on his left arm has a rounded base, the armorials on it, on his jupon and the horse's trappings are quarterly, France (modern) and England. The field of the seal is strewn with roses and 'suns in splendour.' The horse is galloping over a rabbit warren, one or two rabbits appearing beneath him. On the horse's head is a plume of four ostrich feathers: (see p. xxxii.)

† Ricardus · dei · gracia · rex · anglie et francie et dominus · hibernie ·

3050. HENRY VII²⁹ 3-5 Reg. 9, 14.

Round, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, Henry, vested and crowned, seated on his throne beneath a triple arched gothic canopy. He holds a sceptre, with reliquary at the top, in his right hand, and in his left an orb with a long stemmed cross crosslet. On each side of the king is a niche with double arched canopy above, surmounted by tabernacle work with crocketed finials. In each niche, above a sitting lion, is a shield of arms, quarterly, France (modern) and England. Beyond these niches on each side is a bracket, with crocketed finials above, upon each of which stands a man-at-arms bearing a mace. Below the king's feet at each side is a rose with branch (Durham Seals 44):

: Henricus : dei : gra : rex : anglie : f : francie : f : dominus : hibernie :

Reverse, equestrian, the king in plate armour and surcoat, with

²⁹ A.D. 1485-1509. This seal is much bolder and richer in design than no. 3049. The reverse is interesting because of the change of armour it depicts. The king now wears the open type of helmet known as a salade, the tight fitting jupon of the preceding seals gives place to a looser coat, with open sleeves, flying back from the waist, the shield itself has become more rounded and slightly concave. (W.G.S., 93 and 94.)

sleeves open below the elbow, flying open below the waist. On his head is a salade above which on a cap of estate stands the lion crest. His shield is rounded at the base and appears to be slightly concave. The surcoat, shield and horse trappings bear the arms quarterly, France (modern) and England. The chaufiron on the horse's head bears a cross of St. George and on his head is a plume of feathers. The horse is galloping over a rabbit warren. The field of the seal is diapered in a lozenge pattern with roses between and fleur-de-lys at the intersections. The outside border of the seal is ornamented with small roses (Durham Seals 44):

✠ Henricus x dei x gracia x rex x anglie x et x francie x et x
[dominus x hibernie x]

3051. HENRY VII (seal 'ad brevia in banco')³⁰. . . 2-4 Ebor. 43; 12 Feb., 1494.

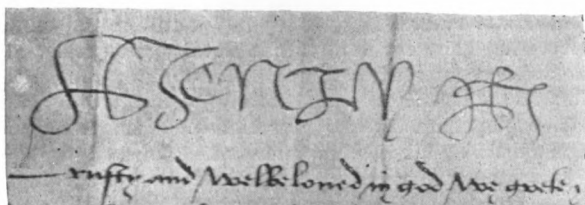
Round, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, brown wax.

Obverse, Henry vested, crowned and seated on a throne which is without a back. He holds, in his right hand, a sceptre with fleur-de-lys, in his left, an orb with cross. The field is diapered with lozenges, with fleur-de-lys at the intersections and enclosing roses (Durham Seals 44):

HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANCIE

Reverse, armorial, France (ancient) and England quarterly. Supporters: two collared greyhounds (Durham Seals 44):

✠ SIGILLVM PRO BREVIIVS CORAM IVSTICIARIIS



3052. HENRY VII Loc xxv, 100.

The king's sign manual.

³⁰ See note 26^a. The chief point of interest in this seal is the introduction of two collared greyhounds, as supporters, on the reverse. This was a favourite badge of Henry VII and was probably adopted by him as a memorial of his mother, Margaret Beaufort. The greyhound was used by him as the sinister supporter of the royal shield, the dexter being the red dragon of Wales. The silver-collared greyhound was also used as a supporter by Henry VIII and Mary.

3053. HENRY VIII (first seal)³¹ 3-5 Reg. 15; 14 June, 1509.

This seal is exactly the same as that of Henry VII (no. 3050) except that on the reverse in the field of the seal, just above the horse's hind quarter, is a lion rampant and in front of its head a fleur-de-lys.

3054. HENRY VIII (second seal)³² 3-5 Reg. 18, 19.

Round, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, wax.

Obverse, Henry enthroned, robed in a mantle with ermine cape, wearing a closed crown, and holding in his right hand a long sceptre and in his left an orb with cross. Above the throne is a triple canopy of pointed arches, the sides of the throne are continued outwards like wings, traceried and with crocketed edges and tops. Beyond the throne, on each side, is a shield of arms, quarterly, France and England, each shield is surrounded by the Garter with its motto and above each is a closed crown. Running behind the throne and between it and the legend is a pattern composed of roses and fleur-de-lys alternately. The letter N in the legend is reversed throughout:

HENRICVS . OCTAV . DEI . GRA . ANGLIE . ET . FRANCIE .
 REX . FIDEI . DEFENSOR . ET . DOMIN . HIBERNIE

Reverse, equestrian, Henry in plate armour, the shoulder pieces with high passegardes, the skirt of fluted armour; he wears no surcoat. His open helmet is ornamented with a number of large feathers hanging down. The horse is in a stiff housing diapered

³¹ W.G.S., nos. 97 and 98.

³² A.D. 1509-47. This, the last of the Gothic great seals, already has traces of the style of the renaissance, the garters round the shields and the Roman letters in the legend shew this tendency. A debased style of Gothic remains in the canopy, tracery and pinnacles of the throne. It is the first seal on which the title 'Fidei Defensor' is used (conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521). It is also the first on which a number is used to distinguish Henry from his predecessors. On the reverse the change in the style of armour is very marked. The lion crest has gone and is replaced by a large plume of nodding feathers over an open helmet. The surcoat also has disappeared and a skirt of fluted armour is added. The horse is no longer covered with loose-flowing armorial trappings, but is housed in a stiff caparison diapered in a lozenge pattern enclosing roses. In place of armorials is a large double rose, alluding to Henry's descent from both York and Lancaster. The greyhound of the Beauforts was the favourite badge of his father (see previous note). (W.G.S., 99 and 100.) Henry's third seal, not here represented, was distinctly renaissance in type. In it the title, Supreme Head on Earth of the Church in England and Ireland, was first used, and the title, 'Dominus Hiberniae' was changed to 'Rex Hiberniae' (W.G.S., 101 and 102).

with fleur-de-lys set in lozenges and charged with double heraldic roses in place of arms. His head is decorated with a plume of feathers and the chaufron has a spike in front. The small shield bears France and England, quarterly. In the field, above the horse's hind quarter is a large heraldic double rose and beneath the horse is a collared greyhound. Round the inside of the legend runs a device of roses and fleur-de-lys alternating:

† HENRICVS · OCTAV · DEI · GRA · ANGLIE · ET · FRANCIE ·
 REX · FIDEI · DEFENSOR · ET · DOMIN · HIBERNIE

3055. HENRY VIII (seal for letters patent). Misc. 6631; 25 Feb., 1540.
 Round, imperfect, (?) $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, similar to previous seal (no. 3054) except that the throne has a central canopy only and the shield on the dexter of throne is apparently St. George's cross.

The legend is illegible.

Reverse, equestrian, it is much blurred and details difficult to make out, the horse trappings are more flowing than those on no. 3054, and the letters . . . appear in field above the horse's hind quarters.

Legend illegible.

3056. HENRY VIII (seal 'ad brevia in banco')³³. A.D. 1542.
 Round, $3\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, dark brown wax.

Obverse, Henry, crowned, and in mantle with ermine cape, seated on a throne of renaissance style with flattened oval canopy. His right hand is clenched and seems to be empty, his left holds the orb with cross. The field is diapered with roses set in lozenges (Durham Seals 45):

HENRICVS · VIII · DEI · GRACIA · ANGLIE · ET · FRANCIE
 ET · HIBERNIE · REX · FIDEI

Reverse, armorial, a gothic shaped cartouche charged with the armorials of France and England, quarterly. Above the cartouche is a closed and arched crown, is supported by a lion on the dexter, and a collared greyhound on the sinister side (Durham Seals 45):

Outer legend: DEFENSOR · ET · IN · TERA · ECCLESIE ·

· ANGLICANE · ET · HIBERNICE · SVPREMVM · CAPVT

Inner legend: (on a scroll): SIGILLVM · PRO · BREVIIVS · CORAM
 · IVSTICIARIIS ·

³³ Seal of the court of Common Pleas (see also nos. 3048 and 3051). This seal is similar in type to the third great seal of Henry, made probably because of Henry's change of title and alluded to in note 32. Like the great seal it is distinctly renaissance in style and is noteworthy for the cartouche, ensigned with an arched and closed crown, bearing the royal arms. The crowned lion supporter on the dexter is also to be noted.

3057. EDWARD VI (seal 'ad causas ecclesiasticas')³⁴. . . 4-5 Reg. 5; 12 July, 1547.

Round, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, red wax.

Henry enthroned, robed and crowned, holding sword in right hand and orb with cross in left. Above the canopy of the throne is a dove descending. Beneath on the pediment is the royal shield France and England, quarterly, ensigned with a closed crown and surrounded by the Garter with motto. At the dexter in an upper compartment is a woman's figure holding scales (Justice), the figure is very imperfect. Beneath her are four kneeling figures, two archbishops with crosses and two bishops with crosiers. On the sinister in the upper compartment is the figure of a woman holding a Beneath her are five crowned figures kneeling (see p. 155):

✠ S . HEN DEF . D HYB ET IN TERRIS
POST DEVM ECCLESIE ANGL . SVPREMI CAPITIS
. TICAS

3058. MARY I³⁵. 4-5 Reg. 0; 19 Mar., 1555.

Round, $4\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter, light brown wax.

Obverse, Mary, robed and crowned, seated on a plain straight-backed throne with simple canopy. She holds in her right hand a sceptre and in her left an orb. In the field to the dexter of the throne is a cartouche bearing the arms France and England, quarterly, ensigned with a crown, and in the same position on the sinister is a large heraldic double rose also surmounted by a crown:

In the exergue: TEMPORIS FILIA VERITAS

✠ MARIA D . G . ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINA
EIVS NOMINIS PRIMA FIDEI DEFENSOR .

Reverse, equestrian, the queen on horseback walking to the sinister. She wears a small crown and wears a tight bodice, with sleeves

³⁴ This fine renaissance seal, unfortunately very imperfect, though used by Edward VI, is that of Henry VIII, described as *sigillum nostrum quo ad causas ecclesiasticas utimur*. It typifies the great claims of Henry in Church and State; upon him, in the form of a dove, descends the Holy Spirit. Justice is on his right hand and on his left (?) Mercy. On his right the princes of the Church kneel to him and on his left the princes of the world. The design of the seal is finely conceived.

³⁵ A.D. 1553-1558. This seal is poor and undistinguished in design. The castles on the saddle cloth from the shield of Castile and the pomegranates from that of Grenada, refer to Mary's mother, Catherine of Arragon. (W.G.S., 107 and 108.) For Mary's second seal used after her marriage with Philip of Spain in 1554 see W.G.S., p. 74.

hanging open from the elbow, and a wide loose skirt. A square saddle cloth hangs low down and is diapered with a lozenge pattern in which is alternately a castle and a pomegranate. In the field in front of the horse is a flowering rose bush and above its hind quarter is a large fleur-de-lys surmounted by a closed crown :

In the exergue : TEMPORIS FILIA VERITAS

✠ MARIA D . G . ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINA

EIVS NOMINIS PRIMA FIDEI DEFENSOR .

3059. ELIZABETH (first seal)³⁶ 2-5 Reg. 10, 11.
Round, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, dark brown wax.

Obverse, Elizabeth, robed and crowned, seated on a large cushioned throne with heavy rounded canopy, supported by two pillars, from which fall two fringed curtains. The queen holds a sceptre in her right hand, and her left supports an orb with cross. On each side of the throne, in the field, is a shield of arms, France and England quarterly, each shield is surrounded by the Garter with its motto and is surmounted by a closed crown. On the pediment of the throne is the motto PVLCHRVVM PRO PATRIA PATI (Durham Seals 45) :

✠ . ELIZABETH . DEI . GRACIA . ANGLIE . FRANCIE

ET . HIBERNIE . REGINA . FIDEI . DEFENSOR

Reverse, equestrian, the queen on horseback walking to the left, she holds the light reins in her right hand and in her left a sceptre. She wears a close fitting bodice with loose skirts over which is a tight fitting robe, fastened at the waist by a girdle with long flowing tasselled ends, which also has flowing sleeves and skirts. The saddle cloth is square and ornamented with a border and diaper pattern. In the field, both in front and behind the horse, is a branch of a rose bush with flowers and leaves. Above the horse on the dexter is a crowned fleur-de-lys and on the sinister is a crowned heraldic rose :

✠ . ELIZABETH . DEI . GRACIA . ANGLIE . FRANCIE

ET . HIBERNIE . REGINA . FIDEI . DEFENSOR .

³⁶ A.D. 1558-1603. This seal, poorly designed and a bad impression on inferior wax, calls for no comment. The motto on the pediment of the throne refers to the religious persecutions of the previous reign. This seal was used from 1558 to 1587. (W.G.S., 111 and 112.) After 1587 Elizabeth used a much larger seal (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam.) of considerably finer design. (See Wyon, p. 77.)

3060. ELIZABETH (seal 'ad causas ecclesiasticas')³⁷. . . Misc. 2517; 11 Jan., 1588.

Oval, imperfect, $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$, red wax, armorial, cartouche-shaped shield, France and England, quarterly, dexter supporter a lion:

. . . . CA ECCLESIAST

3061. JAMES I (first seal)³⁸. 2-5 Reg. 13.

Round, $5\frac{3}{4}''$ diameter, white wax.

Obverse, James, crowned and enthroned, wearing a pleated ruff round his neck and vested in the robes and collar of the Garter. He holds a sceptre in his right hand and an orb with cross in his left. The throne has a flat back with fringed and tasselled canopy over which is a winged cherub. The ornamental sides of the throne are supported by pillars one at each side. Beyond that on the dexter is a crowned seated lion supporting a banner blasoned with a cross paty fitchy (the arms ascribed to Cadwallader) and beyond the sinister pillar is a seated unicorn bearing a banner blasoned with a cross paty between five birds (the shield ascribed to Edward Confessor) above these on each side is a shield of arms ensigned with a closed and arched crown and surrounded by the Garter with motto. The shields bear: i and iv quarterly, 1 and 4 France, 2 and 3 England, ii Scotland, iii Ireland.

IACOBVS · DEI · GRACIA · ANGLIAE · SCOTIAE · FRANCIAE
· ET · HIBERNIAE · REX · FIDEI · DEFENSOR

Reverse, equestrian, James in fluted armour with skirt, open helmet surmounted by an arched crown upon which is the lion crest, a plume of ostrich feathers hangs down behind his head. He brandishes a sword in his right hand and on his left arm is a shield of arms blasoned as on the obverse. The horse wears a stiff, rather small caparison not blasoned armorially, its head and neck are protected by plate armour and a plume of feathers is on its head. In the field behind the horse is a large heraldic rose ensigned with an imperial crown, beneath this is the harp of Ireland surmounted

³⁷ Now almost entirely perished (1914). The oval shape, used both by ladies and ecclesiastics and for the same reason, is to be noted. The seal differs greatly from the seal used for the same business by Henry VIII (no. 3057).

³⁸ This poor and inartistic seal is interesting as being the first upon which the arms of Scotland and Ireland appear and also for the change in the king's titles consequent upon the union of the two kingdoms. The banners attributed to Cadwallader (azure a cross partly fitchy silver) and to Edward the Confessor (azure a cross patonce between five martlets gold) evidently are intended to typify James's descent from the earlier kings.

by a smaller crown and in front of the horse is a fleur-de-lys also ensigned by a small crown. The horse gallops over a field in which flowers are growing, and a collared greyhound runs by its side :

IACOBVS · DEI · GRACIA · ANGLIAE · SCOTIAE · FRANCIAE ·
ET · HIBERNIAE · REX · FIDEI · DEFENSOR

3062. CHARLES Ist (seal for the palatinate of Durham) . . . Misc. 2518; A.D. 1634.

Round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, brown wax.

Obverse, the king robed and enthroned, beneath the throne a shield of arms bearing a cross between four lions rampant. The impression is much blurred and the design is very poor.

Legend illegible.

Reverse, Charles on a galloping horse, his sword upraised in his right hand, his helmet ornamented with a large plume of feathers.

Legend illegible.

3063. CHARLES II (seal for the palatinate of Durham)⁴⁰ . . . Misc. 7048.
Round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, brown wax.

Obverse, a figure (? the king) seated on a throne holding a book to his breast with both hands, beneath is a shield of arms bearing a cross between four lions rampant. The field of seal is diapered.

. ALATINI DVNELM AD BRIA . . . IA IN

Reverse, equestrian, Charles on horseback galloping to the dexter, wearing armour with skirt and helmet with flowing plume of feathers, sword in right hand, horse in caparisons :

. PALATINI DVNELM AD BRIA

3064. CHARLES II (seal for the bishopric of Durham, 'sede vacante')⁴¹ . . .
Misc. 6898, 15 Aug., 1672.
Round, 4" diameter, brown wax.

³⁹ A very poor seal and a badly blurred impression. The design is meagre and inartistic in the extreme.

⁴⁰ Probably used during the vacancy of the see for the few months after the Restoration. William Darcy was appointed Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal 16 August, 1660. Bishop Cosin did not receive the temporalities till 14 December, 1660. The design appears to be the same as the preceding seal no. 3062. It is very poor in all respects.

⁴¹ Used during the vacancy of the see between the death of bishop Cosin (15 January, 1671/72) and the succession of bishop Nathaniel Crewe at the end of 1674.

Obverse, armorial, a plain cross between four lions rampant, above it an episcopal mitre:

† SIGILL DOM NOSTRI REGIS CAROLI II PRO EPISCO
DVNELM

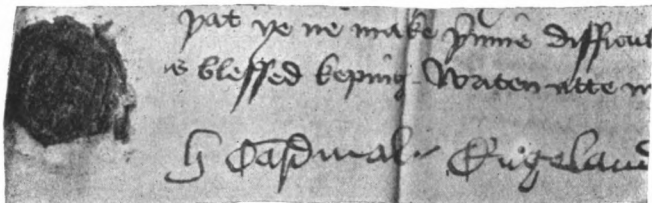
Reverse, armorial, grand quarters i and iv quarterly, France and England, ii Scotland, iii Ireland. The shield is surrounded by Garter with motto, and above it is a closed imperial crown:

CAROLVS II D GRA MAG BRI FRANI ET HIBER REX FI DEF

SEALS OF ENGLISH PRINCES.

3065. BEAUFORT,¹ HENRY Loc. xxv, 78.

Round signet, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", armorial, France (modern) and England, quarterly, within a border; the shield is ensigned by a cardinal's hat.



¹ He was the second of the three sons of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford. In 1396 John and Katherine were married and in 1397 their sons (the Beauforts) were declared legitimate by Richard II, this declaration was confirmed in 1407 by their half-brother Henry IV. Henry Beaufort was dean of Wells in 1397, bishop of Lincoln 1398, bishop of Winchester 1405 till his death in 1447, cardinal 1427, and three times lord chancellor under Henry IV and Henry V. There appears to be no historical truth in the tragic circumstances of his death as related by Shakespeare (*Henry VI*, pt. II, III, iii). Before their legitimization in 1397 the Beauforts bore a shield compounded from the first quarter of their fathers arms (England) using the livery colours of Lancaster for the colours of the field, namely, *Party silver and azure on a bend gules three leopards of England, a label of three points of France* (Willement's Roll of Richard II), this shield Cardinal Beaufort differenced by adding a silver crescent; after they were legitimatized they bore France and England, quarterly, within a border compony silver and azure, Henry using the same mark of difference.

3066. BEDFORD, JOHN,² duke of 1-1 Spec. 56; A.D. 1413.
 Round, 2¼", armorial, France (modern) and England, quarterly, a label of five points, the first two of Brittany (ermine), the last three of France (fleur-de-lys). The shield is couchée and is surmounted by a closed helm, with mantling, above which, on a cap of estate, is the crowned lion crest of England with a label as on the arms round his neck. On either side of the shield is an ostrich feather each of which is bound round with a scroll upon which is the word *soberzint*. The field of the seal is beautifully diapered (Durham Seals 45):
 sigillum · iohannis × filii · henrici × regis × anglie ×
3067. BEDFORD, JOHN,³ duke of Loc. xxv, 107, 108, 109, 110.
 Round signet, ½", an eagle with raised wings within two ostrich feathers all in a corded circle.
3068. BEDFORD JOHN, duke of Loc. xxv, 113, 114.
 Round signet, ½", undecipherable.
3069. LANCASTER,⁴ EDMUND, earl of 3-1 Finc. 10A; A.D. 1284.
 Round, imperfect, 1½", three lions passant joined in one head (Durham Seals 45).
 Legend destroyed.

² John of Lancaster, third son of Henry IV, born 1389, died 1435, and was 'worthily interred in Notre Dame church at Rouen at the north side of the high altar.' He was warden of the East Marches and captain of Berwick, 1403-14 (living much at Warkworth) constable of England 1403, created duke of Bedford and earl of Richmond 1414, Regent of France and Protector and Defender of England 1422-35. The seal is a beautiful example of the engraver's art of the early fifteenth century. The label of Brittany is for the earldom of Richmond, the label of France is his ancestral label of Lancaster. For the ostrich feathers see no. 3038.

³ This and the next number are used by the same man as no. 3066. The supporters of his shield were two eagles and he uses one of them as his private signet in the prevailing fashion of using a part of one's armorial bearings for that purpose.

⁴ The second son of Henry III, created earl of Leicester 1265, of Lancaster 1267, died 1296. He was called 'Crouchback' from the cross he wore on his back in fulfilment of a crusading vow. He was a Crusader from May, 1271, to December, 1272. His shield, blazoned in 'Grimaldi's roll' (*Coll. Top. et Gen.* II, 320), was '*de goules ove trois leopards passantz d'or et lambel daz ure florete dor.*'

3070. LANCASTER,⁵ THOMAS, earl of Misc. 6379.
Round, 1½", armorial, England (three leopards) with a label of three
points of France (fleur-de-lys):

✠ S' THOME COMITIS LANCASTRIE

3071. LANCASTER,⁶ HENRY, duke of 3-1 Finc. 10; A.D. 1358.
Round, 1½", red wax, armorial, England (three leopards) with a label
of three points of France (fleur-de-lys). The shield is surmounted by
a cap of maintenance upon which stands the lion crest of England
(Durham Seals 45):

SIGIL RICI VCIS LANCASTR⁷

3072. LANCASTER,⁷ JOHN, duke of 3-1 Finc. 11; A.D. 1372.
Seal now perished (1914).
Styled 'dei gra rex Castelle et Legionis dux Lancastrie.'

⁵Son of Edmund (no. 3069). He was born about the year 1278, and was earl of many counties, Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Salisbury, and Lincoln, and lord of the honour of Hinckley. He led the barons of Edward II against that king's favourites, Piers Gaveston and the Despencers. He was beheaded in front of his castle of Pontefract, with every mark of disgrace, after the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. His banner blasoned in the poem of the siege of Caerlaverock was '*De Engleterre au label de France*.'

⁶He was styled 'of Grosmont' and was son of Henry, brother of Thomas (no. 3070). He was born about 1299 and succeeded his father as fourth earl of Lancaster in 1345. He was created duke of Lancaster in 1352 and died 1361. With the exception of the Black Prince who was made duke of Cornwall, he was the first to bear the title of duke in England.

⁷John of Gaunt ('old John of Gaunt time honoured Lancaster') was the fourth son of Edward III. He married, first, Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry, first duke of Lancaster, and succeeded to the earldom, in her right, in 1361. He was made duke of Lancaster in 1362. He married, secondly, Constance, daughter and co-heiress of Pedro, king of Castile, in whose right he claimed that kingdom and was styled king of Castile and Leon, 1372-1388. His third wife was Katherine, widow of Sir Hugh Swynford and daughter of Sir Payne Roet, Guienne king-at-arms. He died 1399. His arms blasoned in Willement's Roll of Richard II for 'Le duc John de Lancastre' were quarterly, France (ancient) and England over all a label



SCOTTISH ROYAL SEALS.

3073. DUNCAN II¹. Misc. 554.
 Round, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " , light brown wax, equestrian, the king in mail hauberk,
 with conical peaked helmet and nasal, kite-shaped shield shewing
 inside and carrying a spear with pennon of two tails (Durham Seals 48):

† SIGILL TORVM

3074. EDGAR². Misc. 556, 557, 558.
 Round, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " , yellow wax, the king seated on a stool with claw feet,
 crowned and robed, holding in his right hand a sceptre with fleur-de-
 lys, and in his left hand a sword grasped in the middle, the pommel
 resting on his knee:

. . . AGO EDGARI SCOTTORVM BASI . . .

- 3074A. MATHILDIS (MAUD), see no. 3018.

3075. ALEXANDER I³. Misc. 561, 562, 563.
 Round, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, yellow wax.

Obverse, the king robed and enthroned wearing a close fitting cap
 and holding a sword in his right hand and in his left an orb with
 cross. In the field, below each hand, is a roundel (Durham Seals
 48):

† ALEXANDER DEO RECTORE REX SCOTTORV

ermine. He appears to have adopted this label (of Brittany for Richmond)
 in place of the label of France, used previously by the house of Lancaster,
 probably because he bore already on his shield the arms of France. As titular
 king of Castile and Leon he impaled the arms of that kingdom with his
 own (see seal, p. 148).

¹ A.D. 1094. Very archaic in design and rude in execution. The seal has
 only the one face and does not give the type of majesty as on the English seals
 of same date. Seal is no. 1 A.S.S., vol. I, it is illustrated plate p. 97, B.S.S.,
 vol. I. The charter is printed R.N.D., app. I, no. 1.

² A.D. 1098-1107. The design is even ruder and more archaic than
 Duncan's. The type is changed from equestrian to that of majesty and is
 in general not unlike the seal of Edward the Confessor. The same title is
 used 'basileus' in place of 'rex.' See A.S.S., I, no. 2; B.S.S., I, p. 99.
 Edgar's charters are printed R.N.D., app. I, nos. III-VIII; Hutchinson's
History of Durham, vol. I, p. 170n. Charter Misc. no. 560 is a forged charter
 and seal (W.G.).

³ A.D. 1107-1124. This is the first of the Scottish royal seals to conform
 to the modern type. The king in majesty, as lawgiver, on the obverse; as
 military leader on the reverse. It is very similar in style to the seal of
 William Rufus. It is also the first to use the style 'deo rectore rex.' See
 A.S.S., I, nos. 3 and 4; B.S.S., I, pp. 103 and 105. Charters printed R.N.D.,
 app. 3, nos. IX-XI.

Reverse, equestrian, the king in a ringed mail hauberk and conical pointed helmet with nasal, with kite-shaped shield shewing the inside and carrying a spear with pennon of three tails (Durham Seals 48):

ALEXANDER D · O RECTORE REX SCOTTORVM

3076. DAVID I⁴. Misc. 564, 565, 567, 568, 570, 572, 573, 575.
Round, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, brown wax.

The obverse and reverse of this seal are exactly the same as that of Alexander I (no. 3075) with DAVID substituted for ALEXANDER in the legend.

3077. MALCOLM IV⁵. Misc. 576, 577, 578, 580, 581.
Round, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, yellow wax.

The obverse and reverse of this seal are exactly the same as that of Alexander I and David I (nos. 3075 and 3076) with the name altered to MALCOLVM.

3078. WILLIAM THE LION⁶. Misc. 586, 587, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595,
596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609,
610, 611, 612, 613.

Round, 3" diameter, green wax.

Obverse, the king robed, crowned and enthroned, holding a sword in his right hand and in his left an orb with cross (Durham Seals 48):

WILLELMVS DEO RECTORE REX SCOTTORVM

Reverse, equestrian, the king in mail hauberk with hood, conical pointed helmet with nasal, concave shield, with central boss, slung round his neck, bearing in his right hand a spear with pennon of three tails and a sword by his left side (Durham Seals 48):

WILLELMVS DEO RECTORE REX SCOTTORVM

⁴ A.D. 1124-53. A.S.S., I, nos. 5 and 6. Charters printed R.N.D., app. I, XII-XXVI.

⁵ A.D. 1153-65, A.S.S., I, nos. 7 and 8. Charters printed R.N.D., app. XXVII-XXXII.

⁶ A.D. 1165-1214. This seal shows a distinct advance in design over the earlier seals. The figures of horse and rider are more natural and better proportioned. The long kite-shaped shield has given place to a smaller convex shield. Generally the seal is similar to the first seal of Stephen (no. 3019). It has been conjectured that William's name of 'The Lion' was derived from his use of that beast on his shield. His contemporaries, Richard Cœur de Lion and John Lackland, both used armorials on their shield, and it is quite possible that William did. It is, however, unfortunate that his seal affords no evidence of his having done so. See A.S.S., I, nos. 9 and 10; B.S.S., pp. 107 and 109. Charters printed R.N.D., app. XXXIII-LIX.

3079. ALEXANDER II⁷. Misc. 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 629*.

Round, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, green wax.

Obverse, the king robed and enthroned with small close fitting crown. He holds a sword in his right hand and in his left an orb surmounted by a cross crosslet with a long stem. On each side of the throne is a branching plant (Durham Seals 48):

† ALEXANDER DEO RECTORE: REX SCOTTORVM

Reverse, equestrian, the king in mail hauberk and long flowing surcoat, flat topped circular helm with visor, holding in his right hand a heavy grooved sword and on his left arm bearing a heater-shaped concave shield of arms charged with a lion rampant in a double tressure. The same device appears on the back of the saddle cloth (Durham Seals 48):

† ALEXANDER DEO RECTORE REX: SCOTTORVM

3080. ALEXANDER III (second seal)⁸. Misc. 630, 631.
Round, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, imperfect, yellow wax.

⁷ A.D. 1214-49. The seal shews a further advance towards grace and naturalness of design on the part of the engraver. It is similar in general style to the seal of king John, but the helmet is of a more advanced type. For the first time the king bears a sword on the reverse in place of the spear of his predecessors. It is also the first of the Scottish royal seals with armorials. The shield is charged with the 'ruddy lion' rampant of Scotland, the surrounding tressure, though very indistinct, is, I think, given. On the obverse the beginnings of the beautiful diapering, on the fields of later seals, is to be seen in the flowering branch placed on each side of the throne. A.S.S., I, nos. 11 and 12; B.S.S., I, pp. 111 and 113. Charters printed R.N.D., app., nos. LX-LXXV.

⁸ A.D. 1249-86. The first seal of this king is described and illustrated A.S.S., II, nos. 3 and 4. His second seal, here described, is a beautiful example of the thirteenth century seal engraver's art. It compares very favourably with the seals of Henry III and Edward I (nos. 3026, 3027). On the king's helmet and horse's head is the earliest form of a crest. Armorial horse trappings appear here for the first time on a Scottish royal seal. The lettering of the legend is now Gothic majuscule (Lombardic) in place of Roman capitals. See A.S.S., I, nos. 13 and 14; B.S.S., pp. 119 and 121. Charters printed R.N.D., app., LXXVI-LXXVII. A.S.S., I, nos. 15 and 16, illustrate a very beautiful privy seal used by Alexander. The obverse gives the type of majesty, the sword instead of being held upright is held horizontally resting on his knees. The reverse shews a perfectly shaped shield charged with the royal arms of Scotland. The legend reads 'ESTO PRVDENS UT SERPENS ET SIMPLEX SICVT COLUMBA.' On the obverse is an inner legend 'DEI GRA REX SCOTT,' adopting the English style in place of the Scottish 'deo rectore.'

Obverse, the king robed and crowned seated on a richly carved throne with side panels. The uprights terminating in fleur-de-lys. He bears a sceptre in his right hand and his left is on his breast. The field is strewn with slipped trefoils.

† ALEX DEO REC REX

Reverse, equestrian, the king in mail and surcoat, with cylindrical helm ornamented with a fan-shaped crest. Sword in right hand, and on his left arm and suspended round his neck a shield of arms charged with a lion rampant within a tressure. The horse wears a heavy and stiff caparison, with no opening for the tail, also emblazoned with the royal arms. The horse also bears a fan-shaped crest. The field is strewn with slipped trefoils.

† ALEX DEO REX S

3081. JOHN BALIOL⁹ Misc. 632.

Round, 4" diameter, brown wax.

Obverse, the king, robed and crowned, seated on a throne with richly carved panels and pedestal and with crocketed finials. He holds a long sceptre, ending in an elaborate floriated ornament, in his right hand, his left is on his breast. In the field to the dexter of the throne is a shield of arms charged with an orle, to the sinister is a similar shield bearing a lion rampant with a forked tail (Durham Seals 49):

† IOHANNES · DEI · GRACIA · REX · SCOTTORVM

Reverse, equestrian, the king in chain mail and surcoat, cylindrical crowned helm with grated visor, sword in right hand and on his left arm, suspended from his neck, a convex shield of arms charged with the lion rampant in the royal tressure. The heavy caparisons of the horse are blazoned with the same arms (Durham Seals 49):

IOHANNES · DEI · GRACIA · REX · SCOTTORVM

⁹ A.D. 1292-96. After the death of Alexander III the guardians of Scotland used a different type of seal. The obverse St. Andrew on his cross, the reverse a beautifully designed shield bearing the royal arms of Scotland with the field of both obverse and reverse powdered with trefoils. On the obverse the legend is ANDREA SCOTIS † DVX ESTO COMPATRIOTIS. On the reverse † SIGILLVM SCOCIE DEPVATVM REGIMINI REGNI. See A.S.S., I, nos. 17 and 18; B.S.S., pp. 123 and 125; and 'Seals,' by W. de Gray Birch, pl. xxxii, nos. 1 and 2. Baliol's seal, here described is a very fine example of late thirteenth century art. It is very similar to the great seal of Edward I. The shield to the dexter of the throne bears the paternal arms of Baliol (gules an orle silver) that on the sinister I am unable to identify. I do not think it is, as it ought to be, the royal shield of Scotland as there is no tressure and the lion has a double tail. See A.S.S., I, nos. 19 and 20; B.S.S., I, pp. 129 and 131. Charter printed R.N.D., lxxviii.

3081A. EDWARD I (Scottish Seal) see no. 3028 (Durham Seals 49).

3082. ROBERT I (Bruce) (second seal)¹⁰ Misc. 633, 634.
Round, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, yellow wax.

Obverse, the king robed and crowned, seated on a draped throne without a back and the arms composed of two long curved necks and heads of a monster on each side. He holds a sceptre with floriated end in his right hand, his left is on his breast (Durham Seals 49):

ROBERTVS : DEO : RECTORE : REX : SCOTT

Reverse, equestrian, the king in chain mail and short armorial surcoat and cylindrical crowned helm with grated visor. He bears a sword in his right hand and on his left arm a heater-shaped shield bearing the royal arms with which the trappings of his horse are also blasoned (Durham Seals 49):

: ROBERTVS DEO : RECTORE : TORVM

3083. DAVID II (privy seal)¹¹ Misc. 639; 8 June, 1363.
Round, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", brown wax, armorial, the royal arms of Scotland. The shield is supported by two arms, which encircle it, the hands, joining at the point, issuing from clouds above the shield:

SIGILL SECRETI DAVID DEI G

3084. EDWARD BALIOL (privy seal)¹² Misc. 3716; A.D. 1343.
Round, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", red wax, armorial, the royal arms of Scotland (Durham Seals 49):

* EDWARDVS · DEI · GRACIA : REX : SCOTORVM

¹⁰ A.D. 1306-29. Robert's first seal is described A.S.S., I, nos. 21 and 22. It appears to have been used to about 1318 and was similar in style to no. 3081 but rather plainer in design. His second seal here described, is much bolder and on the obverse the treatment of the throne shews distinct traces of French influence. The style is very similar to the obverse of the seal of Philip VI (of France). See illustrations of Philip's seal, pl. xxxviii, no. 2 in 'Seals,' by W. De Gray Birch. On the reverse an armorial surcoat appears for the first time. See A.S.S., I, nos. 23 and 24; B.S.S., pp. 141 and 143.

¹¹ A.D. 1329-71. David's great seal is represented in the Treasury at Durham only by one or two fragments, it is fully described A.S.S., I, nos. 27 and 28, and B.S.S., pp. 143 and 145. It is very similar to the seals of Robert I, the traces of French influence are very marked and the evolution in armour is clearly shewn. His privy seal, here described is A.S.S., I, no. 29, the completed legend reads GRA REG SCOTOR. David's charters are printed R.N.D., app., LXXXIV-XCI.

¹² A.D. 1332-55. Edward Baliol's great seal, not represented here, is

3085. ROBERT III (first seal)¹³ Misc. 645, 26 Jan., 1391.

Round, 4" diameter, imperfect, yellow wax.

Obverse, the king, robed and crowned, holding in his right hand a long sceptre with trefoiled head, and his left on his breast. He is seated on an elaborate throne with gothic canopy traceried and with crocketed finials. On each side is a niche with cinquefoiled arch and battlemented top over each of which looks a man-at-arms. In each of these niches is a grotesque figure holding by both hands a shield of arms charged with the royal arms of Scotland:

RO TORVM

Reverse, equestrian, the king in chain mail and tight fitting jupon. A large helm with closed visor covers his head, resting on his shoulders, and is surmounted by the crest of a standing lion. He brandishes a heavy sword in his right hand and on his left arm is a small heater-shaped shield. The horse is fully caparisoned. Jupon, shield and horse trappings are charged with the royal arms of Scotland. The field of the seal is beautifully diapered with a floriated pattern:

. TVS DE

- 3086 JAMES I (quarter seal)¹⁴ Misc. 646^a, 646^b; 2 June, 1424.

The upper segment of the great seal, chord $3\frac{7}{8}$ ", perpendicular $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", yellow wax, imperfect.

Obverse, the king crowned and robed and holding a sceptre in his right hand, his left on his breast. The design is the same as that

described A.S.S., I, nos. 29 and 30, and B.S.S., pp. 147 and 149. This seal is A.S.S., I, no. 32. The wide rounded base of the shield is unusual at this date. It may have been so drawn to represent better the surrounding tressure.

¹³ The seals of Robert II, the first of the Stuarts, who reigned 1371-90 are not here represented. He used two different ones which are described A.S.S., I, 33-36, and B.S.S., I, pp. 151-157. The seal of his son Robert III (1390-1406), here described is practically the same as the first seal of his father except for the beautiful tracery on the field of the reverse. It resembles the fourth seal of Edward III but the contemporary English great seals do not shew the floriated background. See A.S.S., I, nos. 37 and 38. Charter printed R.N.D., app., xcii.

¹⁴ A.D. 1406-36. James's great seal was practically the same as that of Robert III (no. 3085). It is described A.S.S., I, nos. 41 and 42. This 'quarter seal' is of a type almost confined to Scotland though occasionally used in early days in England. It is the upper portion of the great seal, see A.S.S., II, nos. 9 and 10, and for uses of this style of seal, see *Proc. Soc. Ant. of Scotland*, II, pt. iii, p. 428.





3028 *obv.*



3084



3028 *rev.*



3081 *obv.*



3081 *rev.*



3082 *obv.*



3082 *rev.*



3078 *obv.*



3073



3078 *rev.*



3075 *obv.*



3075 *rev.*



3079 *obv.*



3079 *rev.*



3056 *obv.*



3056 *rev.*



3018



3069



3066



3071



3038



3039



3035



3047 *obv.*



3047 *rev.*



3050 *obv.*



3050 *rev.*



3051 *obv.*



3051 *rev.*



3031 *obv.*



3031 *rev.*



3033 *obv.*



3033 *rev.*



3045 *obv.*



3045 *rev.*



3025 *obv.*



3025 *rev.*



3027 *obv.*



3027 *rev.*



3029 *obv.*



3029 *rev.*



3021 *obv.*



3021 *rev.*



3022 *obv.*



3022 *rev.*



3024 *obv.*



3024 *rev.*



3013 *obv.*



3013 *rev.*



3017 *obv.*



3017 *rev.*



3019 *obv.*



3019 *rev.*

on the great seal of Robert III (no. 3085). JACOBVS in place of ROBERTVS in the legend.

Reverse, also the same as no. 3085 with the same alteration in the legend.

3087. JAMES II¹⁵ . . . Misc. 648, 6 Jan., 1457; 649, 23 Oct., 1456; 684. Round, 4" diameter, imperfect, brown wax.

Obverse and Reverse of this seal are the same as that of Robert III (no. 3085) with the addition on the obverse of two small rings, one at each side of the king's feet, and two similar rings in the field above the throne. Four of these rings also appear on the reverse, one above and one below the horse's neck and two on the hind trappings of the horse below the lion. The reverse is also differenced by the addition of a small crown above the king's right arm. JACOBVS appears in the legend in place of ROBERTVS.



SEAL NO. 3057.

¹⁵ A.D. 1436-40. See A.S.S., I, nos 45 and 46; B.S.S., I, pp. 171 and 173. Charters printed R.N.D., xciv-xcviii.