

REMARKS ON SOME ANCIENT SHIELDS

IN THE

Ceiling of the South Aisle of St. Nicholas' Church,

GREAT YARMOUTH.

COMMUNICATED

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KING, ESQ., F. S. A.

Rouge Dragon.

IN April last, I had the pleasure of visiting Yarmouth, when the preparations were in progress towards the restoration of its noble church to a state worthy of its antiquity and importance; by rendering its architectural beauties more prominent, than when disfigured, as they had been, by modern and tasteless innovations. A series of shields in the south aisle, inserted in bosses at the intersections of the ribs of the ceiling, claimed my attention; but, from the length of time they had been placed there, the colours of the arms depicted upon them had become, in some instances, much obliterated; and in others, the heraldic charges were completely lost to the naked eye, and were not discernible even by the aid of a telescope. Happily, however, those charges were *incised* in the shields where this difficulty arose; so that no question, as to what they originally had been, occurred, on a closer inspection of them when taken down.

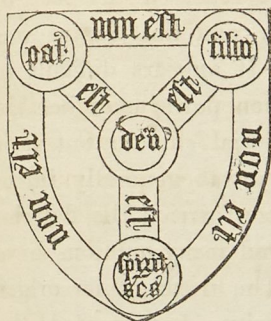
The Committee, under whose directions the works of restoration are proceeding, did me the honour of confiding to my care and supervision the re-emblazonment of these interesting heraldic remains; and for this purpose the shields were transmitted to me in London. Before I placed them

in the hands of the artist, I took accurate drawings from the originals themselves, and noted every peculiarity attending them.

From the causes which I have mentioned, it was impossible to distinguish the heraldic distinctions upon the royal coats; and I was led to conclude, when I saw them previously to their removal, that they were the arms of King Edward the Third and his five sons; enough being distinguishable to show that six shields contained the arms of France *ancient* and England quarterly, and that one was in a bordure. Upon closer inspection, however, my supposition proved to be erroneous; and I have now to shew to whom those shields respectively belonged. I should not have deemed it necessary to advert to a previous conjecture, which remained open to proof and correction, had not a statement gone abroad, and been made in the provincial papers, and since echoed in a periodical magazine, that those shields consisted of the arms of King Edward the Third and his sons, "in the order of their birth."

The entire number of shields which were discovered upon preparing the ceiling for restoration, was thirty-two, thirty of which were original, and composed of oak; each shield, and the boss to which it was attached, forming one piece. The remaining two were blank shields of fir, clumsily nailed on the original bosses, and daubed in imitation of *quarterly coats of three bends, &c.*, giving a *scenic* effect to represent coats of arms. I merely mention this circumstance, as such tasteless and improper introductions may have led to their being noted as original arms; the fraud not being distinguishable, in consequence of the great height at which they were placed, as well as from the causes which rendered the genuine coats so uncertain in their details, as before observed.*

* These two shields have been replaced by two others in oak; one emblazoned with the ancient arms of the town, prior to the dimidiation as now borne; the other, with the arms of Gurney, *argent, a cross engrailed gules.*



The first shield which presents itself for consideration or description, is that containing THE EMBLEM OF THE HOLY TRINITY. This shield scarcely admits of an *heraldic* explanation: the colours had suffered very little from age or other casualty; the letters were perfectly distinct, and have now been re-inserted in their original character. It cannot be considered in the light of an armorial ensign, as it is not appropriate either to individuals or nations; though it appears to have been borne by the "Priour of Christ Church in London," with the field azure;* but none can be more significant than the design here represented, to exhibit, in a concentrated form, the doctrines which so eminently and so truthfully constitute the essence of the Christian Faith, in acknowledging the Holy Trinity. The same emblem was sculptured in stone in the north porch of Dedham church in Essex, and also on the font.†

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No. 2. Or, an eagle with two heads displayed sable.



Immediately following the shield just mentioned, is that containing the arms of the Emperor—*or, an eagle with two heads displayed sable*. Much doubt exists as to the period when this bearing first formed the armorial ensigns of the Emperors of the West. Some have considered the adoption of the double-headed eagle to have been as early as the fourth

* Vincent's MSS. in Coll. Arm., No. 187, folio 60.

† Symonds' MSS., Vol. I., 391, in Coll. Arm. (being a valuable collection of Church Notes for Essex, in three vols.)

century, when Constantine the Great removed the seat of the Roman government to Byzantium, and the empire was divided into Eastern and Western. It appears difficult to prove whether the ensign of the Roman power ever became what is now represented in the armorial shield; but it is not improbable, that, when heraldry was generally introduced into Europe, the Emperors soon carried the double-headed eagle on their escutcheons; and many opinions have been formed upon this question. The truth of its origin will most likely ever remain in obscurity; but, to adopt the language of Nisbet,* the opinion most entitled to consideration is, that the Emperors of the East—but long after the division of the empire—carried the eagle with two heads, which practice was subsequently followed by the Western Emperors upon the decline of the Eastern Empire; and that from the time of Sigismund it was borne by his successors.

Although Nisbet fixes so late a date as the reign of Sigismund, as the period when the use of this armorial ensign was first regularly adopted by the Emperors of the West, there is no doubt that it was considered as the imperial bearing antecedently to Sigismund's time. It occurs on rolls of arms of the thirteenth century with the arms of other foreign states, and with those of the sovereigns and princes of the blood royal of England; copies of these rolls remaining in this College.† The imperial ensign (the double-headed eagle) is also on the tomb of Edmond of Langley, hereafter noticed, who died in 1402; and Sigismund was not elected Emperor till 1411.

The shield immediately under consideration follows that of the Trinity, as before observed, and precedes that of King Edward the Third; a position which this imperial coat always possesses in point of precedency with the arms of European sovereigns, whenever, upon rolls of arms or

* Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Vol. I., p. 344.

† L. 14, pp. 26, 53, 63. Vincent, No. 165, fol. 131.

elsewhere, it is to be found amongst them. It had not suffered any injury during the lengthened period in which it had occupied its place in the ceiling. There was no appearance of a glory, or of a nimbus, about or over the heads of the eagle, as in later periods was sometimes the case in the arms of the Emperors, nor were there any regalia denoting the powers of the Emperor; but the arms were simply as here delineated, and in accordance with the authorities from the ancient rolls to which I have alluded.

From the suggestions that have very recently been offered in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,* tending to show that the double-headed eagle, which embellishes the church of East Dereham in Norfolk, St. Giles's Hospital in Norwich, and other places, is a *religious* emblem, I beg respectfully to differ. There can be no question as to its being an armorial ensign, and intended, wherever it may be found under circumstances similar to the present, to designate the alliance which this country had with the Emperors as *temporal* princes, and not as an emblem of the church. A strong instance in favour of its being purely an heraldic ensign, appropriated personally to the Emperor, is, that in the north windows of the chancel of All-Hallows in the Wall, at Colchester, the shield containing these arms was ensigned *with the imperial crown*.† The same arms were also in St. James's, Colchester, "in the south window aloft the church."‡ In a manuscript of the date of 1602, in this College,§ are sketched many shields which were then in Norwich cathedral; amongst which, the same coat appears for "the Emperor," with the shields of arms of Castile and Leon, Arragon, and Thomas of Brotherton, and other royal coats, together with Scales and Bardolf, as existing in that cathedral; the three last-mentioned being also in Yarmouth church. But it does not appear whether those shields were in windows or sculptured in the building.

* *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1847, p. 480.

† Symonds, I., 421.

‡ *Ibid.* I., 423.

§ Vincent, No. 428.

The arms of the Emperor were likewise to be seen in a north window of the nave of York cathedral; as were also those of England, France *ancient*, Castile and Leon, Jerusalem, and others.* Amongst the numerous instances which might be adduced of the arms in question appearing in churches, (and that they were only to be considered as those of a temporal prince,) one occurs in which the double-headed eagle has a crown imperial about its neck, in the windows of Bramford church, near Ipswich.† In St. Mary Key, Ipswich, the arms of the Emperor were also to be found. ‡

The alliance between this country and the Emperor in the early periods of English history is too generally known to need repetition; nor is it necessary to dwell on the connection in blood or affinity which subsisted between the two powers, otherwise than briefly to recal to our recollection, that Maud, daughter of Henry I., married the Emperor Henry V. in 1114; and though by him she had no issue, she subsequently became the ancestress of the House of Plantagenet. We need not, therefore, be surprised, nor ask the question, "What had the Emperor to do in churches where his arms are to be found?"§ when this affinity is evidently commemorated wherever we see the imperial coat with those of the Plantagenets; and it is to be found with the shields of that royal race in almost every instance in which the royal arms of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries decorate our churches. This will account also for its occurrence on the tomb of Edmond of Langley. Again, the marriage of Richard II. in 1382, with Anne of Bohemia, who was the

* This window is beautifully delineated in a manuscript in Coll. Arm., by Dugdale, amongst his "Yorkshire Arms," fol. 96, 97. Vide also Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 527.

† Tillotson MS. Soc. Antiq. (being a collection of Church Notes about the end of the seventeenth century; principally of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex) p. 609.

‡ Tillotson, 626.

§ Vide *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1847, p. 480, and Dec. 1847, p. 597.

daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., may also have contributed to its introduction in the same way.*

Another incident may equally have afforded an opportunity to introduce the arms of the Emperor into churches with those of our own sovereigns, and is, perhaps, more immediately connected with the subject of these remarks. It is well known that on the occasion of the siege of Calais, 20 Edw. III., Yarmouth furnished 43 "shippes" and 1083 "marriners;" Ipswich, on the same occasion, 12 ships and 239 mariners; Colchester, 5 ships and 90 mariners; while London only sent 25 ships and 662 mariners, and York only 1 ship and 9 mariners. The Emperor was likewise engaged in this memorable and successful enterprise, which reflected such renown upon the English monarch; and the manuscript from which I have selected the foregoing *data* also records, amongst the names of "diuers lords straungers wthholden in the King's retynnwe," that of "the Emperor of Romaine to him delyvered in prestat in dyvers tymes for his wages and men, thes somes, 8227^{li}. xij^d." † Here we seem to have, at least, some coincident reasons for attributing a motive for placing the Emperor's shield in the churches to which I have particularly referred.

The Emperor Charles IV., to whom allusion has been made, was elected Emperor in 1346, and died in 1377; and was, consequently, the sovereign of Germany at the time of the siege of Calais, which event, if not in itself sufficient to induce the English to place his arms in their churches, might, from his continued alliance with our country, have led to the imperial arms finding a place with those of the English monarch.

* Maud, the eldest daughter of King Henry the Second, married Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, in 1167 or 1168; and by him had issue (inter alia) Otho, who was elected Emperor in 1198. Vide Anderson's *Genealogies*, p. 515.

† Vincent, No. 92, pp. 634—683; which gives the names and arms of the principal persons engaged in that affair, and other curious and interesting matter.

The alliance of this country with the Emperor was of that intimate character in 1416, as to occasion an imperial visit, in the person of Sigismund,* (who had been chosen Emperor in 1411,) to England. He was thereupon elected a Knight of the Garter by our King Henry V.; and left England in August of the same year. Sigismund died in 1437.

The facts to which I have briefly alluded, indicate, at all events, the good feeling which subsisted between the Emperors of Germany and this country; and, I submit, clearly prove that the arms, *or, an eagle with two heads displayed sable*, in Yarmouth church and other places, were intended to designate and honour the Emperor as a *temporal prince*, in the same manner as the arms of France, of Castile and Leon,† Arragon, and those of other states appear, in the instances here cited, to reflect some honour on the princes of those dominions.

No. 3. *Quarterly*.—First and fourth, azure, semé of fleurs de lis, or; France *ancient*: Second and third, gules, three lions passant gardant, in pale, or; England.



This shield follows that of the Emperor: the fleurs de lis in the arms of France, and the lions of England, were *incised*, as well as the quarterly line. The colours had undergone but little change; and the charges were not subjected to much *artistic* shadowing, which in modern times is so usually intro-

duced, and is so distasteful to the true lovers of heraldry. ‡

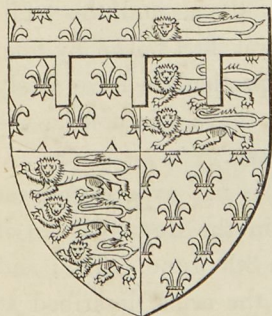
* Son of the Emperor Charles IV.

† John of Gaunt and Edmond of Langley married daughters of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon; and the former assumed the style of King of Castile and Leon.

‡ The same ancient style of emblazoning the arms was observed throughout all the original shields in the ceiling; and, therefore, in describing them in these remarks, this fact will require no further notice.

Every one at all acquainted with English history will readily recollect that Edward III. was the first English sovereign who introduced the arms of France into the royal shield; that those arms were "*semé* of fleurs de lis," in the first instance; and that the reduction of the number of the fleurs de lis to *three* only, did not take place till a later reign. Edward III. succeeded to the crown of England in 1327; and on his first great seal bore the arms of England only; as his predecessors, commencing with king Richard the First, had done.* He afterwards assumed the royal arms of France, to shew his claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom; and caused his great seal to be made, first introducing the French arms, in the first quarter with those of England, upon it, in the year 1340. He died 21st June, 1377. The arms of France *ancient* and England, quarterly, were also borne by his successors, Richard II. and Henry IV., on their great seals.

No. 4. *Quarterly*.—France *ancient* and England, a label of three points argent.



Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, bore the same arms as his father, with the difference of the label as above described. The arms on this shield were simply emblazoned, as none of the bearings appeared to be *incised*; and it was not clearly distinguishable whether the quarterly line was, or

not; the label was only painted.

The Black Prince was the eldest son of King Edward III. and Queen Philippa, and was born 15th June, 1330. He was created Duke of Cornwall 11 Edw. III., and Prince of Wales

* Vide Sandford, ed. 1677. This edition is the one referred to throughout these remarks.

17 Edw. III., 1343. In the British Museum are drawings of two seals of this prince; one in the 28 Edw. III., both having the same arms and distinction as the shield in Yarmouth church.* On another seal of his to an *Inspeximus*, dated at Chester, 20th September, 34 Edw. III., “sub sigillo Scaccarii nři iřm,” relating to the town of Flint, the shield contains only the arms of England differenced by a label of *five* points.† This seal was probably for the Earldom of Chester. In Brooke’s *Aspilogia*, fol. 5, in Coll. Arm., is an engraving of a similar seal, having a counter-seal, with the arms of France *ancient* and England quarterly, and a label of *three* points. On his seal to a deed, dated at Macclesfield 41 Edw. III., the arms of England only, and a label of *five* points, again occur;‡ and to an instrument dated at London 28th November, 45 Edw. III., the seal attached thereto is delineated in a manuscript in this College,§ with France *ancient* and England, and the label of *three* points. The use of the label having three or five points appears to have been indiscriminate, as will also be shewn hereafter.

This prince was one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, instituted by his illustrious father; and the well-known badge of the ostrich feathers was first borne by him, respecting which some very curious particulars have lately come to light, confirming its origin to have arisen from the memorable exploit at the battle of Cressy.

The stall-plate of the Black Prince is not extant amongst those of the Knights of the Garter in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor. He died the 8th June, 1376; and on his tomb in Canterbury cathedral the arms described at the head of this article still remain.

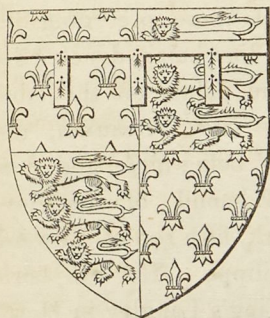
* Cott. MS. Jul. cvii. 158^b, 182^b.

† Harl. MS., 2099, 443^b.

‡ 1 D. 14, 188, Coll. Arm.

§ Vincent, 88, fol. 88.

No. 5. *Quarterly*.—France *ancient* and England, a label of three points ermine.

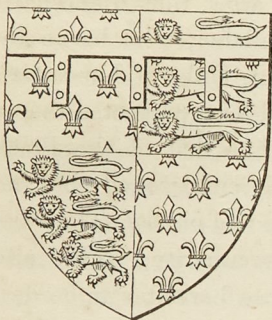


The royal arms, thus differenced by the ermine label, were borne by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and the shield here presented to our notice, was, like that of the Black Prince, merely emblazoned; but the quarterly line was *incised*. The label presents a peculiarity, which also occurs in those hereafter to be described, in having *two* charges only, instead of *three* on each point; thus we find on this label only *two* ermine spots on the files or points.

This celebrated prince was the fourth son* of King Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault, and was born at Gaunt in Flanders, in 1340. He appears, according to Sandford, to have used several seals; the arms upon them having the filial distinction of a label ermine. On one of his seals he bore the arms of Castile and Leon, on the dexter side, impaled with the royal arms, differenced by his own label, and the legend, "Johan Roy de Castel et de Leon, duc de Lancastre." He was elected Knight of the Garter in 1360; no plate, however, remains in St. George's Chapel; and he was created Duke of Lancaster 37 Edw. III. He died 3rd February, 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

* The two sons born between the Black Prince and John of Gaunt were William of Hatfield, who died young, and Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence. There was also another William, born next to Edmond of Langley, who died young.

No. 6. *Quarterly*.—France *ancient* and England, a label of three points argent, each charged with *two* torteauxes.



This shield was executed in the same style as those preceding it; the quarterly line being denoted by *incision*. The points on the label contain only *two* torteauxes, the usual number being *three*, and thus borne by Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III. and Philippa. He was born in 1341, at King's Langley in Hert-

fordshire, where the remains of an ancient palace still exist. In the 50 Edw. III. he was constituted Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Amongst the invaluable collections of tracings and impressions from the stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter, preserved in this College,* upon which I had the honour of submitting some observations to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1844,† there is a tracing from that of this prince, having the *modern* coat of France. It is quite clear, however, that in his lifetime he used the *ancient* arms of that kingdom, which are also to be found on his tomb in the church at Langley. In a manuscript in this College,‡ his seal is exhibited as attached to a treaty (before he was created Duke of York) between England and France, having his arms quarterly France *ancient* and England, a label of three points each charged with as many torteauxes.

It is also worthy of notice, that on his tomb may be seen the arms of the Emperor; those of the Black Prince; of Lionel of Antwerp (third son of Edward III.); his own arms impaling Castile and Leon; his own arms single; those

* Leake's *Garter-Plates*, 3 vols. in Coll. Arm.

† *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXI., pp. 164—181.

‡ Vincent, 97.

of Thomas of Woodstock; and of John, Duke of Bedford, (his great nephew).* The arms of France, in all the instances in which they appear on this tomb, are *semé* of fleurs de lis.

He was elected Knight of the Garter 34 Edw. III., and created Earl of Cambridge in the 36th of that sovereign's reign. In 9 Rich. II. he was created Duke of York, and from his garter-plate at Windsor being inscribed "le Duk de York Edmöd," it is clear that it was not put up in his stall until after he had been advanced to that dukedom. But, as it is very doubtful whether any of the garter-plates now extant were placed in the chapel at Windsor before the reign of Henry the Sixth, the circumstance of the *modern* arms of France attributed to Edmond, Duke of York, is accounted for. †

He died August 1, 1402, 3 Hen. IV., and was buried in the priory at Langley. Upon the dissolution, the tomb was removed into Langley church.

No. 7. *Quarterly*.—France *ancient* and England; a bordure argent.



Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, was the seventh and youngest son of Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault: he was born at Woodstock in 1355-6. His shield in Yarmouth church was emblazoned in the same style as the others; but the quarterly *incised* line passed through the bordure.

He was created Earl of Buckingham, 1 Rich. II., and Duke of Gloucester in the 9th year of that king's reign; was elected Knight of the Garter in

* Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, Vol. I., 436, and Sandford, 359.

† Vide Leake's *Garter-Plates*.

1380; and was murdered at Calais in September 1397, 21 Rich. II.

The present Lord Stafford is said to be heir general, and sole representative of this prince.* His seals, given by Sandford and other authorities, are all with the bordure as his filial distinction. There is no plate of him as Knight of the Garter remaining at Windsor.

No. 8. *Quarterly*.—France *ancient* and England, a label of five points; the first three each charged with *two* ermine spots, the remaining two points azure, each charged with *two* fleurs de lis.



This shield I have no hesitation in ascribing to John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, third son of King Henry the Fourth; though the first instance in which I find the royal arms differenced by a label similar to that above-described occurs in a sketch of the seal of "Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Hereford, and Northampton," to a charter dated 18 Rich. II.; † the filial distinction being composed from the *ermine* label of his father, John of Gaunt, and that of his maternal grandfather, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who bore his label *azure, each point charged with three fleurs de lis*. The seal just mentioned was in the same regnal year in which Henry succeeded his father as Duke of Lancaster (who died in February 1399): in the October following, he assumed the crown of England as Henry the Fourth.

The shield immediately under consideration differs in no respect from those preceding in style of execution, except that the label was *incised* in this case, as well as the quarterly

* Beltz's *Memorials of the Garter*, p. 274.

† MS. in Coll. Arm. Glov. Stem. Vin., 33, fol. 96.

line; and each point of the label contained only *two* charges instead of the ordinary number of *three*; as may be seen in the accompanying sketch. John, Duke of Bedford, bore the same filial distinction as his father had done before he became sovereign.*

At whatever period the arms were first placed in Yarmouth church, I think it may be safely conjectured that it was antecedent to the death of Sir John Fastolf; and the Duke of Bedford having, most probably, adopted his label upon his father's usurpation of the crown in 1399, or upon his own election into the Order of the Garter on the death of Edmond of Langley, in 1402, no doubt can exist that the arms in question are intended for his; particularly as he died without issue in 1435, when the distinguishing filial cadency he had borne consequently ceased.

His garter-plate has France *modern*, and is inscribed "John Fitz de Roy duc de Bedford."† He was created Duke of Bedford 2 Hen. V. for life; and, 11 Hen. VI., the same dignity was regranted to him and the heirs male of his body.‡ It is not improbable that his garter-plate was contemporary with him. Sandford (p. 306) gives an engraving of a brass upon his tomb, on which his arms appear to have been encircled by the Garter; one of the earliest instances of that honourable ensign surrounding the shield of a Knight of that order.§ It was not till the reign of Henry the Seventh

* The filial distinction borne by Henry of Monmouth, as Prince of Wales, and eldest son of Henry IV., was the label of *three points argent*, now known as the Prince of Wales's label; and that of his next brother, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, was *ermine, on each point a canton gules*, being composed from his grandfather's (John of Gaunt) and his great uncle's (Lionel, Duke of Clarence.) It is remarkable that John, Duke of Bedford, who was the third son, should take his father's label: what he used prior to his father's accession to the crown, I have not discovered.

† Leake's *Garter-Plates*.

‡ Sandford, 304.

§ The arms of Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G., who died in 1419, are on his tomb in Trotton church, in Sussex, surrounded by the Garter. A copy

that some of the Knights Companions first surrounded their arms with the Garter on their stall-plates; and not till the following reign that the practice became universal with the knights to do so: Henry VIII. was the first who so bore the royal arms on his great seal.

This shield is also, perhaps, the most interesting of any of the series; as throwing some light upon the period when the ceiling of the south aisle of Yarmouth church was erected, from the change which took place in the arms of France about this time, by reducing the number of fleurs de lis to *three*. It is quite clear, from the tomb of Edmond of Langley, that in 1402 they had not been altered; as the arms of the Duke of Bedford, with his label as before described, are there to be seen, (Henry, Earl of Derby and Duke of Lancaster, having become King of England,) with the arms of France *ancient*.

If the Duke of Bedford's plate was actually placed in his stall at the time of his creation as Duke of Bedford, in 2 Hen. V., it would only go to prove that the alteration in the arms of France took place as early as that year; that change having been usually attributed to Henry the Fifth, probably from the fact of his great seal being the first great seal which had upon it the arms of France with *three* fleurs de lis only. But no reliance can be placed upon the evidence of the garter-plate in this matter, as it was not only not put up at the time of his installation as a Knight of the Garter, but not till after he had been created Duke of Bedford.

The principal evidence by which a tolerably exact period may be arrived at, (the earliest, I believe, known,) when the arms of France became changed or altered in the armorial achievement of our sovereigns and princes of the blood royal, is a seal of Henry of Monmouth, when Prince of

made by me of the brass on this tomb was received in evidence at the bar of the House of Lords, in the Camoys Peerage case, in 1838. An engraving is also given in Dallaway's Sussex.

Wales, in the *sixth* year of the reign of his father, King Henry the Fourth.* Sandford also cites indentures, 8 Hen. IV., on the seal to which only three fleurs de lis appear; † and another instance of the arms of France having the reduced number of fleurs de lis also occurs on a seal, 12 Hen. IV., to a charter of Henry, Prince of Wales, being a charter of pardon to certain tenants of Colshull, in the county of Flint. ‡

The garter-plate of Henry of Monmouth exhibits the *modern* coat of France; though that circumstance, from reasons already given, has little to do with the present question. §

The arms of the Duke of Bedford, in Yarmouth church, may be considered as one of the latest instances in which the *ancient* arms of France could have been borne by the princes of the royal house; and, if we may indulge in the conjecture, that when Henry, Prince of Wales, in the sixth year of his father's reign, A.D. 1404 or 1405, had assumed the *three* fleurs de lis only, his royal brothers simultaneously followed his example, and that the Duke of Bedford's shield was placed in the church while he was living, the date of the ceiling may be fixed between 1399 and 1405. But it must be confessed that some uncertainty exists, not only as to the period when those shields first decorated Yarmouth church, but also as regards the motives which led to their having been placed in it. — There is one fact, however, strongly confirmatory of the hypothesis I have ventured to offer upon the date of the ceiling, namely, that the arms of Bishop Spencer, who became Bishop of Norwich in 1370, and died in 1406, are also to be seen amongst the original shields.

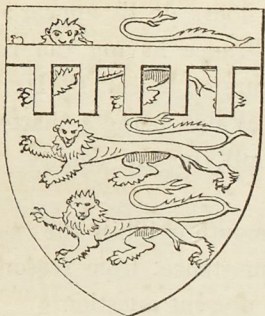
* Sandford, 239, 270. Jul., cvii. 182^b.

† Sandford, 270.

‡ Harl. MS., 2099, p. 445.

§ Leake's *Garter-Plates*.

No. 9. England, with a label of five points, argent.



This shield was next in order: the style of its emblazonment presents nothing remarkable, excepting that the charges were not *incised*, as some of those on the other royal shields were. The arms are those of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of King Edward the First. He died without issue male in 1338. His seal, as given in

Sandford,* and the arms ascribed to him in Norwich cathedral, as also on a seal in the time of Edward III. † have the label of *three* points only. But the variation in the number of points to these marks of cadency for the sons of the sovereign does not appear to have been of any importance. Thus, Edward, eldest son of Henry the Third (afterwards Edward I.) used labels having respectively *three* and *five* points. ‡ Edward, the eldest son of Edward the Second (afterwards Edward III.) bore the labels both ways on the same seal; § as also did Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, eldest son of Edmund Crouchback, and grandson of Henry III. ¶

Thomas of Brotherton died without issue male, leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, was created Duchess of Norfolk for life. She was married first to John, Lord Seagrave, through whom she became the ancestress of the Mowbrays and Howards, Dukes of Norfolk. On her seal, the arms of England, *jure patris*, had a label of *five* points: the arms of Seagrave, and those of Sir Walter Manny, Knight of the Garter, her second husband, were also upon the same seal.||

* Sandford, 121, 205.

† Vincent, No. 428; and Vincent, fo. 29.

‡ Sandford, 120, 127.

§ Sandford, 157.

¶ Sandford, 102, 107.

|| Sandford, 122, 107.

Of Edward the Third's sons who arrived at maturity, the shield only of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, the third son, is wanting. He bore the same arms as his father, with a *label of three points argent, each point charged with a canton gules*. He died in 1368, leaving Philippa his daughter and heir, who married Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March; by whom she had issue Roger Mortimer, also Earl of March. This Roger Mortimer was declared by Richard II., in parliament, heir-presumptive to the crown, in preference to John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward the Third. It is not improbable, from this circumstance, and from the House of Lancaster having obtained the ascendancy in the person of Henry IV., that the shield of Lionel was omitted in the roof of the church. If so, the omission is corroborative of the date which I have ventured to offer as to the erection of the ceiling:—between 1399 and 1405.

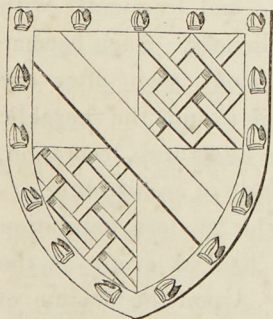
The practice of placing the arms of the sovereign and his family in our churches, appears, in the middle ages, to have been in great measure uniform; as similar series of the royal arms to that in Yarmouth church are to be found in many others; either embellishing the roofs, sculptured upon corbels, fonts, and other objects, for decoration; or in windows, emblazoned in stained glass; and frequently with the armorial insignia of their foreign alliances. Such became a prominent feature in church-ornament soon after the establishment of heraldry as a system; and the heraldic shield was almost a *sine quâ non* in architectural decoration, from the Early English to the Tudor style of architecture.

These considerations suggest, that the modern exhibition of the royal achievement in churches had its origin in the practice to which I have just alluded. Upon the decline of Gothic architecture, the beauty and sublimity of which began to fade soon after the introduction of the Tudor style, shields of arms ceased to be an embellishing principle in the decoration of churches; and when the gorgeous architecture of the

Decorated and Perpendicular styles had passed away, and the auxiliary splendour of heraldry only maintained its position during the Tudor age, the loyalty of the people seemed to have survived the decline of all that was beautiful in our ecclesiastical architecture, and retained the arms of the sovereign as a sacred part of church-ornament—too important to be dispensed with. I have ventured, however, to throw out these observations, more with the intention of eliciting remarks from others, than to offer an opinion of my own on this subject.

Twelve of the remaining shields to be noticed in this essay presented to the naked eye the appearance of being entirely sable. Fortunately, time and the action of the atmosphere had not effaced the incisions in which most of the heraldic bearings had been delineated; but on those shields on which “*argent*” was emblazoned in *silver*, the metal had become quite black, which gave the effect of blank shields.

No. 10. *Quarterly*.—Argent and gules; the second and third quarters fretty, or; over all a bend sable; a bordure azure, charged with fifteen mitres, or: SPENCER.



This shield contains the arms of Henry le Spencer, Bishop of Norwich. The heraldic charges, except the mitres, were *incised*. Henry le Spencer was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1370, and died in 1406. It seems to be extremely probable, from his arms being in the ceiling, that he was living at the time it was erected. If so, and such fact be taken conjunctively with those already referred to, as regards the arms of the Duke of Bedford and the omission of the shield of the Duke of Clarence, we have a further confirmation as to the exact

date of the ceiling. The Bishop was grandson of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, by Eleanor, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Joan de Acres his wife, who was daughter of King Edward the First. It seems to have been a common practice with the bishops at this period to distinguish their arms by some portions of their episcopal insignia.

No. 11. Argent; a lion rampant sable, crowned, or: MORLEY.



This shield was one of those that had the appearance of being solely black; but, upon close examination, the lion was distinctly visible, and the tinctures clearly discernible. There can be no hesitation in ascribing it to the family of Morley, Barons Morley; six of whom had summons to Parliament, from the

time of Edw. I. to 20 Hen. VI. Robert, the last Baron Morley of that name, having died in 1442, his sole daughter and heir brought the barony to her husband, William Lovel, Baron Morley; from whom the Parkers, Barons Morley, derived that dignity.

The arms now under consideration, following my hypothesis of the date of the ceiling, would be those of Sir Thomas de Morley, K.G., Baron Morley, who was summoned to Parliament from 5 Rich. II. to 4 Hen. V., and who died in 1416.* He was the son of William de Morley, Baron Morley, by Cecily his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Bardolf; and grandson of Sir Robert de Morley, Baron Morley, who was at the siege of Calais with King Edward the Third. He is said by Blomefield to have married Joan, supposed to be of the Gournay family.† His first wife, according to the

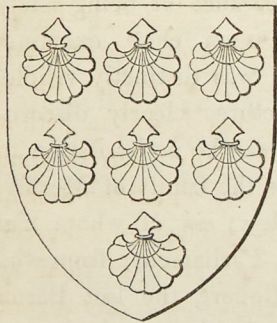
* Beltz's *Memorials*, p. clviii.

† Blomefield's *Norfolk*, II., 435—441.

pedigrees in this College, was Anne, daughter of Edward, Lord Spencer, and widow of Sir Hugh Hastings, through whom his successors descended: a second wife is also ascribed to him, who is merely called "Anne," no paternity being mentioned.

The first arms of Morley were argent, a lion rampant sable *uncrowned*, till the dispute about the arms of Burnell.*

No. 12. Gules; seven escallops, three, three, and one, argent: SCALES.



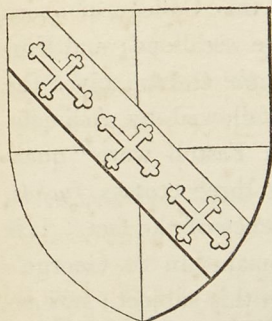
Robert, Lord Scales, to whom this shield may be appropriated, not only from the circumstance of his being contemporary with the distinguished personages who flourished in the reigns of Henry the Fourth and his successor, but also from his having married Elizabeth, the daughter of William, Lord Bardolf, a family whose connection with the neighbouring village of Caistor † is so well known, was summoned to Parliament from 20 Rich. II. to 3 Hen. IV.; and died in 1402. His aunt Margaret, who was the daughter of Robert, Lord Scales, by Katherine, the sister and coheir of William Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, became (ultimately in her descendants) a coheir of the Barony of Scales; and married Sir Robert Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. I have thus briefly adverted to these particulars, as the same arms appear to have been in Norwich cathedral, ‡ with those of Ufford, Bardolf, and many others; and indicate the connections of those once opulent and powerful families with our county.

* Vincent, B. 2, 214^b.

† Caistor next Yarmouth.

‡ Vincent, 428, 10.

No. 13. *Quarterly*.—Or and azure; on a bend gules, three crosses botonée,
OR: FASTOLF, K.G.



The quarterly line and the bend were incised, the crosses laid on in gold. This, together with the other shields upon which the arms of the family of Fastolf were found depicted, would form a subject too extensive for my present inquiry. The numerous scattered collections and authorities, and insulated pedigrees of Fastolf, with such documentary evidence as is extant, would furnish subject-matter for an exclusive essay. But it is greatly to be regretted that, with so much concerning this highly honoured family, there does not exist any full pedigree of the Fastolfs, by which the descent or connexions of Sir John Fastolf can be clearly discovered. Those pedigrees which do exist are so varied in their accounts, that none can with safety be relied upon. As regards the arms also of the valiant knight, the best evidences are conflicting; but I think that most agree in assigning to him those at the head of this present section,—namely, with the *crosses*, and not the *escallops*, on the bend. The best contemporary evidence of his bearing the crosses was the chimney-piece formerly at Caistor Castle, of which Anstis, in his *History of the Order of the Garter*, has given an engraving. His arms were there impaled with those of his wife, Milicent, daughter of Sir Robert Tiptoft, supported by angels; and on another shield, his arms, singly, surrounded by the garter, over which was his helmet and crest, supported also by angels. I think it highly probable that the crosses were borne by him only, and that the families of Norfolk and Suffolk were not distinguished from each other by the crosses or escallops respectively. Indeed, the Suffolk branch seems to have borne

simply, *quarterly, or and azure*,* and resided at Pettaugh. It may, at the same time, be questionable at what period he adopted the crosses; as his arms, with those of other Knights of the Garter, are extant in a MS. in this College of about the time of Henry VIII., † having the escallops; and Vincent, in his *Collections of Knights of the Garter*, gives the same coat; in which account he is followed by Ashmole. In Caistor church the arms of Sir John Fastolf were “quarterly, or and azure, on a bend gules three crosses *fychés*, or,” ‡ which I would take as good evidence of the fact. It is to be regretted that no garter-plate remains in St. George’s Chapel at Windsor to throw light upon this subject; nor am I aware that any seal exists by which a definite conclusion could be drawn as to the coat which the Norfolk hero of the fifteenth century bore. The MS. in this College to which I have referred, and which seems to be a record concerning the Stalls of the Knights of the Most Noble Order, states, “St. John Fastollff (to have been) a riche knyght, a grete bilder: he bilded Caster Hall in Northfolk, and a roial place in Southwerk, a nother in Yarmouthe; a special good mayster to the officers of armes, and was most triumphantly brought in erthe that I have hard of any of his degree.” Richard, Duke of York, grandson of Edmond of Langley, granted £20 per annum to Sir John Fastolf for his services, by deed dated at London 12 May, 19 Hen. VI. § A copy of Sir John Fastolf’s will is given in the additional MS. 8208, with numerous and valuable extracts from documentary evidences respecting the family of Fastolf. Anstis, in his *History of the Garter*, has given a memoir of the valiant knight, in which much curious matter may be seen; and here I should not

* Vincent, 144, 86.

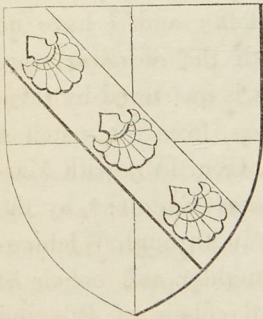
† Stalls of K. G.

‡ Harl. MS., 901, 81. Whether those arms are still to be seen in Caistor church, I have not at present the means of knowing.

§ Sandford, 368.

be doing justice to our hero, did I not refer to my excellent friend Mr. Dawson Turner's *History of Caistor Castle*, in which may also be read with great interest his account of the family, and of the remains of a mansion of almost regal splendour—the residence of Sir John Fastolf, shedding so much lustre on the annals of our native county.

No. 14. *Quarterly*.—Or and azure; on a bend gules, three escallops, argent:
FASTOLF, of Norfolk.



I found this shield, as far as regards the mode of emblazonment, similar to that last described; the escallops being the only heraldic bearings not subjected to incision. From the several members of the Fastolf family connected with Yarmouth, it would be difficult to assign this escutcheon to any particular individual. Upon reference to Swin-

den, it will be seen that from the latter part of the thirteenth century to the close of the fourteenth, many of the Fastolfs were among the chief magistrates of Yarmouth, and that some of them represented that borough in parliament at the earliest period when it had the honour of sending members to the deliberative councils of the sovereign. Swinden (p. 804) recites the will of Richard Fastolf of Great Yarmouth, dated the 28th May, 1356, in which he desires to be buried in St. Katherine's chapel in St. Nicholas' church there, and gives certain rents to St. Mary's Hospital. He devises to his wife his capital messuage at Caistor; and, in accordance to the practice of the times, gives certain legacies for the support of lights in the church at Yarmouth. John, the son of Alexander Fastolf, also makes his will, dated 28 Sept., 1383, in which he desires to be buried in the

cemetery of the church of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth. This will was proved at Norwich 25th Oct., in the same year.* These circumstances are rendered still more interesting, from the discovery of the ancient tomb in the south aisle of Yarmouth church (on the ceiling of which these heraldic memorials, the subject of this paper, have been so long preserved). The remains of the arms of Fastolf were just visible in a quarterfoil in the ogee arch of the tomb, though too far decayed to ascertain the precise bearings. The architecture of this tomb would correspond with the date of the wills alluded to. There is no question that the family of Fastolf was at one time extensively connected with Norfolk; and I have no hesitation in saying that the arms with the *escallops* were always borne by them. The same coat is quartered by several Norfolk families—by the Wodehouses, from the match of John Wodehouse of Kimberley (*temp.* Hen. IV.) with Margaret, the daughter and heir of Thomas Fastolf:† by the family of Jenney, apparently brought in through Wichingham, by a match with Katherine, daughter and coheir of Robert Boys, and Joan, daughter and coheir of Edmund Wichingham:‡ also quartered by the Southwells; Richard Southwell marrying Amy, the daughter and coheir of Edmund Wichingham and Alice, his wife, who was the daughter and coheir of John Fastolf.§ This coat of Fastolf also appears on two other shields in the ceiling, impaled with other arms to be hereafter noticed.

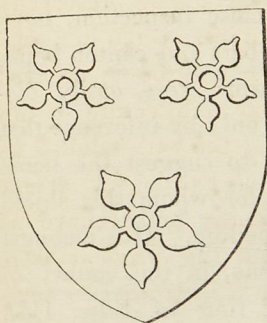
* Additional MS., 8408, p. 15^b.

† Vincent, 123, 59.

‡ Vincent, 123, 82.

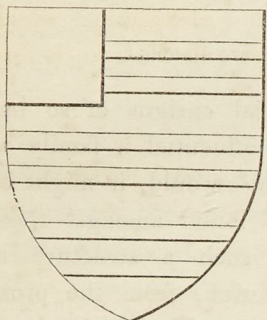
§ 2 D., 14, 157, Coll. Arm.

No. 15.—Azure; three cinquefoils, or: BARDOLF.



The armorial ensigns of so important and influential a family as that of Bardolf, would, it might be expected, be found amongst those embellishing such a structure as Yarmouth church, from the proximity which the Bardolfs had relative to the town. Thomas, Lord Bardolf, for whom the shield now under consideration was probably placed with the others, was attained in the early part of the reign of Henry IV., and died in 1404. Elizabeth, his sister, married Robert, Lord Scales, before-mentioned; which may account, in some measure, for the arms of Scales being with them, as already observed. I do not find that the Bardolfs had much interest in Yarmouth. Swinden (p. 92) tells us that in 12 Edw. III. commissions were issued to the Lords Bardolf and Morley for the custody of the town of Yarmouth. The Lord Bardolf last-mentioned was John, Lord Bardolf, the great-grandson of William, Lord Bardolf, who married Julian, the daughter and heir of Hugh de Gournay; who brought the manor of Caistor Bardolf to her husband's family, and died in 23 Edw. I.

Nos. 16 to 22. Sable; three bars gemels, and a canton argent: BUCKTON.



These arms were depicted upon five several shields; the silvering of which, in all, had become quite black: upon close inspection, however, and the bars and canton being incised, the arms were easily discerned. It is only by inference that I am enabled to suggest the name of the family for whom this shield occurs in the ceiling. It is amongst

the quarterings of Cornwallis of Brome, in the county of Suffolk; John Cornwallis, about the time of Edw. III., having married Philippa, the daughter and coheir of Robert Buckton of that place. The Cornwallis family also quartered the arms of Braham and Tey, which were likewise amongst the quarterings of Fastolf of Pettaugh; and, from both families intermarrying with that of Tyrrell, little doubt exists that the Fastolfs of Suffolk and the Bucktons were connected; and thus occasioned these arms to be placed in Yarmouth church. They also impale Fastolf in another shield in this series. There is no pedigree of the family of Buckton; nor any match of that name in the few scattered ones of Fastolf; but, as this coat answers the description of the one ascribed to Buckton in the Cornwallis quarterings, it may in this instance be intended for some member of the Buckton family.

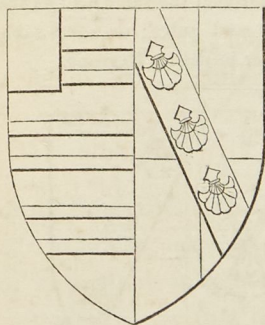
In 1348, John de Buketon was presented to Little Yarmouth, on the nomination of the Bishop and the Prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield.* He was succeeded by William Warrener in 1372.

The circumstance just noticed would give some probable connection with Yarmouth and the Buckton family. John

* Norris MS.

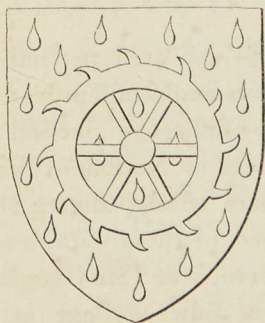
de Buketon above-mentioned, however, seems to have held the living of Husburn,* in the diocese of Winchester; but the greater probability of these arms really appertaining to a Yarmouth family, will follow from some observations which I shall offer in connection with Fastolf and Thorpe, before closing these remarks.

No. 21. Sable; three bars gemels, and a canton argent: BUCKTON:—impaling, *Quarterly*, or and azure; on a bend gules, three escallops argent: FASTOLF.



The same description respecting the entirely sable appearance of the Buckton arms, when up in the ceiling, is applicable here, as regards the dexter side of this shield: all the outlines of the bearings upon it, with the exception of the escallops, were also *incised*.

Nos. 22 to 26. Sable, guttée d'eau; a Catherine-wheel argent.

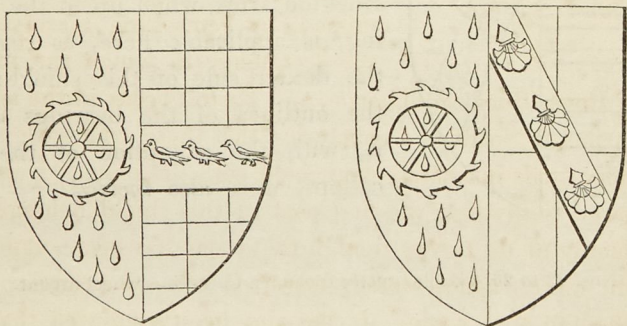


There were also five shields containing these remarkable arms in the ceiling of the south aisle, as was the case with those containing the single coat of Buckton; and, until they were taken down, they had, like them, the appearance of being blank shields entirely sable. An immediate inspection of them, however, at once disclosed that all the charges were *incised* upon

* There are two vicarages in the diocese of Winchester, called Hurstbourne Priors and Hurstbourne Tarrant, one of which is probably that here referred to.

them with great precision ; but I am quite unable, from the researches I have made, to discover to what family these arms belonged. A similar coat (sable, a wheel argent between three guttéés d'eau) appears in a collection of arms, said to have been taken from some Rolls of Arms, probably about the time of Edward I., as being those of "Jo. de Boys;"* but, beyond this, the coat immediately in question remains in obscurity.

Nos. 27, 28. Two shields, on which are emblazoned the same coat as that last described; one impaling chequy or and gules; on a fess sable, three martlets argent: THORPE:—the other impaling FASTOLF.



The dexter sides of both these shields appeared perfectly black when up in the ceiling: the martlets and escallops were merely painted, the rest having been subject to incision. The family of Thorpe seems to have been of Norfolk in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; but there is no pedigree of them to throw any light upon the subject of these inquiries. It must suffice, therefore, simply to observe, that "Sir George de Thorpe" was a knight in the time of Edw. I.,† and that there is an instance of the arms of Thorpe being impaled by Felbrigg, another ancient Norfolk family.‡ The colours of

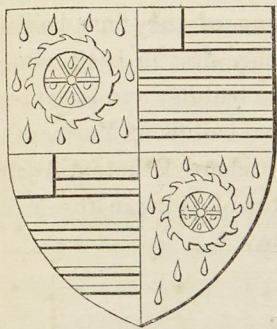
* Vincent 164, 201^b.

† Vincent, 165, 18.

‡ L. 7, 51^b, Coll. Arm.

the fess and martlets in the various arms of Thorpe are found to vary from each other.

No. 29. *Quarterly*.—First and fourth ; sable, guttée d'eau ; a Catherine-wheel argent : second and third, BUCKTON.



This shield was one of those which presented to the spectator the deceptive appearance of being entirely sable, without any heraldic charges. From the observations which have already been made upon the arms which this escutcheon contains, the subject may be dismissed, by remarking merely that the frequency in which the names

of de Boys, Buckton, Thorpe, and Fastolf occur in the annals of Yarmouth, leads to a conclusion that these arms were those of individuals intimately connected with the town. I am not prepared to say that the first coat in this shield belonged to the family of de Boys ; though that name has been suggested by the circumstance already adverted to,—of a similar coat attached to that name. It has also been suggested that the name of Buckton might originally have been *Beketon*, or *de Beketon*, by an easy transition in pronunciation ; names which constantly occur in Swinden, amongst those of the chief magistrates of Yarmouth in the fourteenth century ; and in one instance, mentioned in Druery's history of that town, as a Burgess to Parliament in 1350. The impalements of the Catherine-wheel coat with Fastolf and Thorpe respectively, and quartering Buckton, evidently denote family connections ; but in the absence of any pedigree, it is impossible to arrive at any genealogical conclusion upon these highly interesting heraldic remains. The fact also, that the name of Thorpe is constantly associated with that of Beketon in affairs relating to Yarmouth, and that the

Thorpes were frequently bailiffs of that town contemporaneously with the Beketons, indicates that those families possessed great interest in the town. The first occurrence of the name of Beketon as one of the bailiffs of Yarmouth was in 1338, when Richard de Beketon and Bartholomew de Thorp were two of the bailiffs; and the last occurrence was in 1403, upon John Beketon being one of the four bailiffs that year. The Thorpes held that office first in 1319, when Bartholomew de Thorpe was one of the bailiffs; and as late as 1460 Thomas Thorp was one of the two bailiffs of Yarmouth. It is also curious to find that in 1342, Richard Beketon, Adam Beketon, and John Thorpe were owners of ships in the Yarmouth fleet in the expedition to Brittany.*

No. 30. The arms of England, (gules, three lions passant guardant, in pale, or); dimidiated with azure, three fishes † naiant in pale argent, finned gold; also dimidiated: ‡ TOWN OF YARMOUTH.



These may be called the *modern* arms of the town of Yarmouth; and it is one of those extraordinary instances in early times, when it became the fashion to represent two coats in one shield by *dimidiation*; or to halve sometimes only one, and sometimes both coats. The practice of dimidiating coats of arms preceded that of impaling them when intended to denote marriage; though on seals, marriages, after the introduction of dimidiation and impalement, were very frequently indicated by other means.

* Swinden, 925.

† Query: herrings?

‡ In the Visitation-Book of Norfolk, A^o. 1563, they stand as "the vsuall armes of the towne of Greate Yermouth at this psent." The burgesses' seal is there represented as three fishes naiant in pale.—G. 1, 105, Coll. Arm.

Dimidiation originated as early as in the thirteenth century; but for many obvious reasons the practice was not of very long continuance; though it was protracted to a later period in other countries. The *ancient* coat of Yarmouth, perhaps assumed at the time of receiving its first charter from the hands of King John, was, *parted per fess, in chief the royal arms of England, and in base azure three fishes naiant, two and one, argent*.* it is therefore probable that the present coat was adopted as early as the time of Edward the First. The town received this high mark of royal favour, of incorporating the arms of England with those which they had adopted to denote their staple article of commerce, probably from the interest which our early sovereigns appeared personally to take in their prosperity. The arms of the city of Chester will afford support to an hypothesis of this nature, being composed of the royal arms of England and those of the old Earls of Chester;† both coats dimidiated, so that the dexter half of the shield shows the *three demi lions passant*, and the sinister side *one garb and a half* of the arms of the Earls of Chester. The arms of the Cinque Ports give another instance of dimidiation; and there are also several arms of towns composed of impalements. Of this latter class, though not as the arms of any particular town, but somewhat connected with this subject, is a remarkable instance of *impaling* municipal arms. In a collection of ancient arms, apparently executed about the early part of the sixteenth century, now in this College,‡ there is a painting of the arms of Calais, (barry nebulée of six, argent and sable; on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or,) impaling those of the Cinque Ports. I need not point out the intimate connection of this country with France, and that Calais was once a favourite and important possession of the English crown; but why the armorial

* These arms were registered at the Visitation of Norfolk, A. 1563, as "the oulde and auncient armes of Greate Yarmouthe."—G. 1, 105, Coll. Arm.

† Azure, three garbs, two and one, or.

‡ M. 10, 129^b.

insignia of Calais should impale those of the Cinque Ports must remain an open question, unless any commercial associations led to uniting the arms of those important towns, on each side of the channel.

In conclusion, I have only to add that the shields which have been the subject of this essay have again been restored to the ceiling of the south aisle of Yarmouth church; and it is gratifying also to observe that, under the judicious and tasteful proceedings of the Committee entrusted with the restorations in that sacred edifice, the ceiling and its decorations have given the highest satisfaction. In order to complete the whole heraldic design of the ceiling, in consequence of the removal of a modern cornice, sixteen other shields of arms have been added; being those chiefly of individuals immediately connected with the town in former days, or otherwise with the royal and illustrious persons mentioned in these remarks.

THOS. WM. KING,
Rouge Dragon.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON,
26th February, 1848.
