

SURREY SWAN-MARKS

BY

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THE subject of Swan-history and Swan-marks has been slightly touched upon many times and finds a place in nearly all the encyclopædias. It is of interest both to the ornithologist and to the antiquarian, and more than one writer has suggested that a more complete account would be a desirable addition to knowledge from both points of view. It was with the idea of remedying to some extent this deficiency that much of my spare time for several years past has been devoted to researches into published and unpublished sources of information and to trying to work out some connected history as to how long, why, where, and how the swan has been kept in its curious state of semi-domesticity in England.

Some of the results, of more general interest, such as its origin and early history, the laws and various codes of orders and ancient customs that governed its keeping and preservation, the origin and use of Swan-marks and the office of Swan Master, have already appeared in a series of articles in *British Birds* (Mag.),¹ to which any who are interested in the subject may be referred. In the present paper I must confine myself to what is known about the subject in relation to Surrey, while at the same time putting on permanent record the marks used by owners connected with that county, only six of which have hitherto been published.

By way of preface it will be sufficient to state that I have traced the custom of Swan-keeping back to before 1186, and that the evidence shows that at any rate by 1250 the swan was distributed in its semi-domestic state throughout the greater part of England. It is about this time that our know-

¹ Vols. XVII, p. 174; XIX, pp. 186, 262, 294; and Vol. XXII, p. 74.

ledge of it as an inhabitant of Surrey begins. Between 1247 and 1251 Henry III issued a number of mandates for provisions for royal use at the great festivals. These, which are recorded in the Close Rolls, were addressed, in the most peremptory terms, chiefly to the sheriffs of the different counties, that as they valued their bodies, or all that they possessed, they were to collect within their jurisdiction the tale of provender specified and to deliver it for the royal use at a given place by a certain date. In this way ¹ the sheriff of Surrey was bidden to provide, *inter alia*, ten swans for the feast of St. Edward in 1249, and another six later in the same year,² while for the same feast in 1250,³ and for Whitsuntide in 1251,⁴ he had to supply as many as he could get. Thereafter Swan-keeping in Surrey is only referred to incidentally and by inference. The Patent Rolls contain many appointments of Swan-Masters for the Thames "and all other streams, creeks and rivers running thereinto," which of course includes Surrey waters. The county is also mentioned by name (with others) in the appointments of Commissioners for the Courts of Swan-mote, for drawing up regulations and trying offences under the Swan-laws. As a consequence it is clear that the county was always under the jurisdiction of the Thames Swan-Master (or a deputy for him) and subject to the same orders and ancient customs as were in use on the main river.

I have already indicated ⁵ how the Swan-Master and his deputies were originally appointed by the crown, with definite wages and certain fees; that they were primarily working officials, and that as time went on, what may be looked upon as abuses crept into the appointment and administration of the office. The mastership thus came to be a post of extramolument to some high official of state, who appointed his own deputies at certain rents and these in turn drew their profits from, not only their legitimate fees, but by encroachments on the fees, fines and perquisites that of right belonged to the crown. Lord Buckhurst's letters to Sir William More on his appointment in 1593 to the deputyship for Surrey set

¹ *Rot. Claus.* 33, Hen. III, m.8.

³ *Idem*, 35 Hen. III, m.23.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, vol. XXII, p. 75, 76.

² *Idem*, m.18.

⁴ *Idem*, m.13d.

these out at considerable length, but as they have already been published by Kempe ¹ they need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the rental for the deputyship was then and had been for some time past £10 per annum, and the post was evidently a profitable one. A full account of the emoluments and duties will be found in my article already referred to.

Though the practice of marking is probably as old as the practice of keeping, the earliest reference to a Swan-mark I have yet found relates to 1230. Actual examples that can be dated with any approach to accuracy belong to the latter half of the next century and it is not till nearly a century after that, that any numbers can be found, amongst which there are one or two Thames marks that seem to have belonged to Surrey owners.

Though a few marks can be found recorded elsewhere, our knowledge of these curious symbols is almost entirely derived from the MS. books or rolls in which they were recorded by the Masters and their different Deputies, each one of whom was bound to keep such a catalogue for the district within his particular jurisdiction. All such as have come down to us belong to a period between the end of the fifteenth and the close of the seventeenth centuries, but all (except perhaps one) are manifestly to some extent copies of still older documents, and frequently record the names of proprietors, who, when they were written, had long been dead. It is obvious, as I have remarked elsewhere, that a Swan-mark and the particular "game" of swans marked therewith could, and as a matter of fact did, outlast many human generations, and while a number of marks had colloquial names by which they were spoken of, others seem to have been known by the names of their earliest owners, which are thus perpetuated on the rolls for a century or more after they had passed away. While adding greatly to the difficulty of dating any particular roll and fixing the identity of any particular individual mentioned upon it, this custom affords here and there valuable evidence of the age and succession of certain marks, which we might otherwise be without.

We have seen that Surrey was under the jurisdiction of the

¹ *Loseley MSS.*, p. 305, etc.

Swan Master for the Thames and that, at any rate in the sixteenth century, the duties were carried out by a county deputy; but, as explained by Lord Buckhurst in his letters already referred to, this deputy's jurisdiction applied only to the purely county waters, and did not include that part of the Thames that bordered it. It thus comes about that Surrey owners fell into two categories, those having swans on waters wholly within the county and those having swans on the Thames and of course at liberty to roam its entire length if they willed. So long as they were marked their owners could always claim them. Nevertheless, there was nothing to prevent a qualified owner from possessing swans in both places, and we find one or two doing so. In the one case their marks would be recorded on the roll of the Surrey deputy and in the other on the general Thames roll of the master of that river. (As a matter of strict accuracy the latter was actually a deputy-master, and the Surrey official a sub-deputy.) Taking the purely Surrey marks first, our knowledge of them is derived from a unique document that is preserved amongst the muniments at Loseley, near Guildford, and for the opportunity of examining this I wish to express my indebtedness to General and Mrs. Longbourn, the present representatives of the family that has been so long seated there. There cannot be any doubt that it is the original roll of Sir William More of Loseley, used by him while holding office as deputy for Surrey from 1593 to 1600. It has been referred to, but not described, though six marks from it have been reproduced, by Kempe.¹ Five of these have again been printed by Yarrell² and one in Bucknill's *Birds of Surrey* (p. 223), but with a most misleading title.

The document is a vellum roll of two membranes, stitched together, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide and $18\frac{7}{8}$ and $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches long respectively. It is the smallest roll I have seen. The top end has unfortunately been mutilated and at least one mark has thus been lost. If the two membranes were originally of the same length, which however would be unusual, some three or four may have been lost. Thirty marks remain, but as one has been repeated there are twenty-nine different marks and all

¹ *Loseley MSS.*, 305.

² *British Birds*, IV, pp. 332 and 339.

have their owners' names appended. Down the length of the roll two ink lines have been ruled, one on either side, enclosing a central strip $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. This has been ruled transversely with pairs of lines $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart and with a space $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide between each pair. Each member of a pair is united to its fellow by a convex line on the right, which touches the marginal line at the centre of the curve, and by a concave line on the left, touching the marginal line at its extremities. A space is thus enclosed that roughly represents the upper surface of a swan's bill and (as is usual) the nail has been indicated at the tip and the knob at the base, just as has been done in the diagrams that accompany this article. The marks are drawn on the bills in ink and each owner's name is written in the space above his particular mark.

With regard to the date of the roll, this can be determined with a quite reasonable degree of accuracy. Since there is very little doubt that it was the official roll of Sir William More, it cannot be of later date than 1593; but there are two possible ways in which he might have come by it, it may have been copied for him on his appointment, or it may have been handed over to him by his predecessor. The fact that his own name and those of Sir Thomas Browne and Sir Francis Carew are all given on it as "Esquires" would not in a general way be good evidence that the roll antedates 1576, the year of their knighthood, any more than the fact that five other owners named on it died between 1571 and 1590, for it frequently happened that rolls were copied without being brought up to date in these respects. It seems reasonable I think in this case, however, to accept the former facts as evidence of date, seeing that, if a copy were being made for Sir William, he would probably have seen that at least his own title was accurately entered. We may fairly safely conclude therefore that it antedates his appointment and was handed over to him. Two other names on the roll bring the range of date within very narrow limits, those of Lord Buckhurst and Lady Lincoln; the former received his barony in 1567 and Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, was created Earl of Lincoln in 1572. We may therefore say that the roll was made (though of course copied in part from an older one) after 4th May 1572, probably before 1576 and in any case not later than 1593. If

we take the earliest possible date, there is the added satisfaction, for what it is worth, of knowing that only two out of the five owners above referred to were then recently deceased.

Coming to the marks themselves, there is only one characteristic feature about them as a whole and that is the very high proportion that are derived from their owners' initials. This is much higher than in any other region, being about 27 *per cent.* as against 3 *per cent.* for the whole of the Thames and about the same for other districts. I am inclined to look upon this as a sign of comparative modernity of origin. For the rest, they are of much the same type as the general run of Thames marks, on the whole not so elaborate as the Fenland marks, but more elaborate than the Broadland and Hampshire and Dorset marks. Again like those of the Thames and unlike those of the Fenland, marks derived from objects of household use, husbandry, warfare and the chase are almost entirely absent. True heraldic marks are rare anywhere, and I do not find any amongst Surrey marks, nor do marks on the lower mandible or on the legs and feet appear to have been used.

Lack of other rolls for the same area makes the identification of owners somewhat more difficult than in some districts and any evidence by which any succession can be traced is necessarily for the most part absent, though on comparing some of the marks with others from the Thames and other regions one or two points of interest can be made out. These will be mentioned under the particular marks as they occur.

The first twenty-nine marks that follow are all from the Loseley Roll and are here taken in the order in which they occur, and the names as they are written therein, except that the abbreviations have been extended. The identifications are believed to be correct in most cases, but any criticisms in this respect, or help in filling up the one or two blanks will be welcomed by the writer.

1. LORDE WYLLIAM HOWARD (1510?–1574) of Eastwick Park, Bletchingley, Reigate, Howleigh, Great Bookham and Effingham; created Baron 1553, K.G. and Lord High Admiral 1554. The mark is derived from his initials.
2. LORDE OF BUCHURSTE. Thomas Sackville (1536–1608), created Baron Buckhurst 1567, K.G. 1589, Lord Treasurer 1594, Earl of Dorset 1604. Rented Sheen Palace from 1568 and was appointed Swan-Master for the whole of England before 1584.

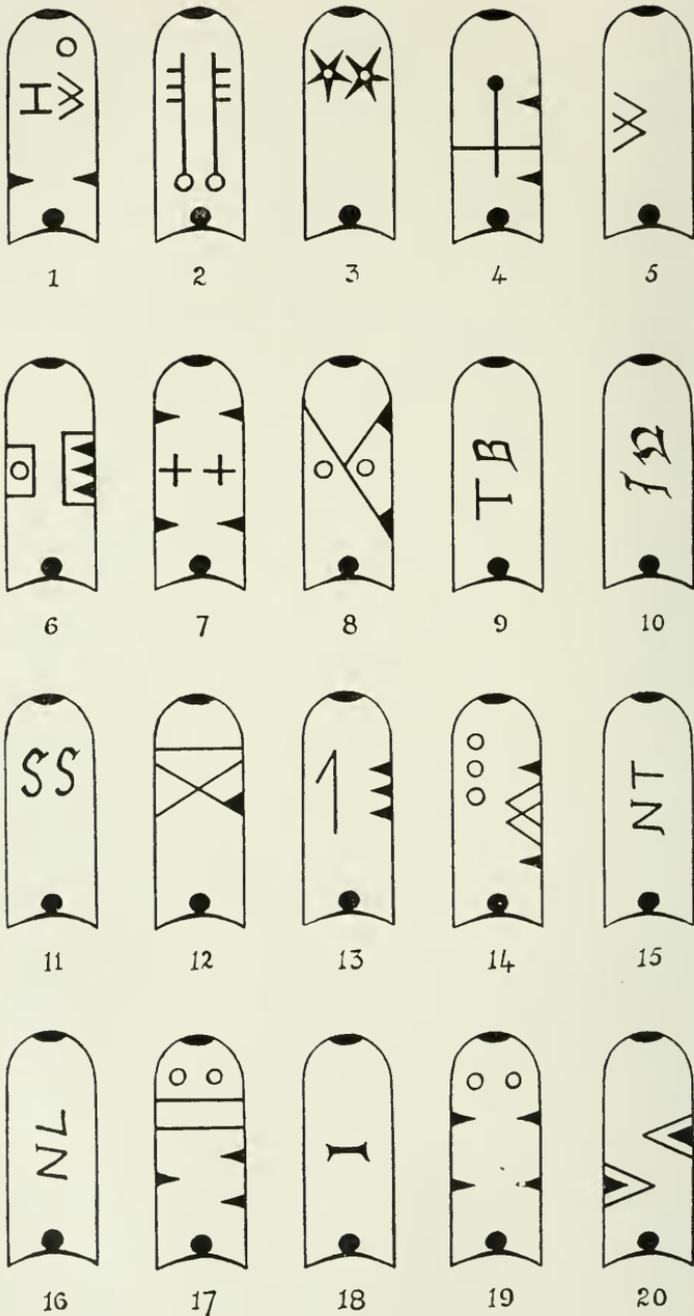


FIG. I.—SURREY SWAN-MARKS.

It has been suggested that this mark of the two keys was selected by its owner with reference to his office of Comptroller of the Household. In order to establish the probability of this, one would have to know the date of origin of the mark, as to which there is no evidence. As a matter of fact a device that includes one or more keys is fairly common in most areas where Swan-marks were used, so that there need not necessarily here be any allusion to the owners' office.

3. LADY LYNCOLNE. Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, who was created Earl of Lincoln in 1572, was tenant of the manor of Pyrford from 1559, and died in 1585. The owner of this mark therefore must have been his third wife (and widow), Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, 9th Earl of Kildare and widow of Sir Anthony Browne. She married the Earl in 1552 and died in 1589.
4. LADY WYNDESORE. At the time with which we are dealing the owner of this mark must have been Lady Katherine de Vere, daughter of John, Earl of Oxford, and wife (or widow) of Edward, 3rd Baron Windsor, who died in 1574. She died in 1599. Of their sons who succeeded to the title, Frederick, the 4th Baron, died unmarried in 1585 and Henry, the 5th Baron, was not married until 1590. Their Surrey manor was Headley.
5. HENRY WESTON KNYGHT. Sir Henry Weston of Sutton, high sheriff of Surrey 1569, *viv.* 1588. The mark is evidently derived from the initial of the owner's surname, and has been placed on the left side of the bill to distinguish it from the mark of the Ockham family, who were Thames owners (*cf.* No. 46 *infra*).
6. WYLLIAM MORE ESQUIER, of Loseley, sheriff of Surrey, M.P. for Guildford and Vice-Admiral of Sussex, knighted 1576; appointed deputy Swan-Master for Surrey 1593, died 1600, *at.* 81.
7. THOMAS STOUGHTON ESQUIER, of Stoughton Place, Stoke. At the time of this roll this would be Thomas (the second son of Sir Lawrence) who died in 1610, though the mark was primarily a Thames mark and was used on that river by Thomas his grandfather.
8. THOMAS LYFELD ESQUIER, of Waverley Abbey, Fetcham and (*jure uxoris*) Stoke D'Abernon, and other manors.
9. THOMAS BROWNE ESQUIER, of Betchworth, knighted 1576, *viv.* 1587.
10. JOHN VAUGHANE ESQUIER, who purchased the manor of Ockham in 1566.
11. EDMOND SLIFELD ESQUIER, of Slyfield House, Stoke D'Abernon, sheriff of Surrey 1582, d. 1590.
12. GREGORY LOVEL ESQUIER, b. 1522, Cofferer of the Household, granted Merton Abbey 1587, d. 1597. This mark is particularly interesting, as it was the old mark used by the Priors of Merton on the Thames, and probably on Surrey waters also. It was therefore still in use some fifty years after the Dissolution. The "gap" on the right edge of the bill was evidently thus placed by this owner as a method of "differencing" the mark, so as to distinguish the birds bred under his ownership from those of preceding owners (*cf.* Nos. 32 and 33 *infra*).
13. FRANCIS CAREUE ESQUIER, b. 1530, knighted 1576, d. 1611, of Beddington, Haling in Walton-on-the-Hill, Banstead, Wallington, Norbury and Mitcham.

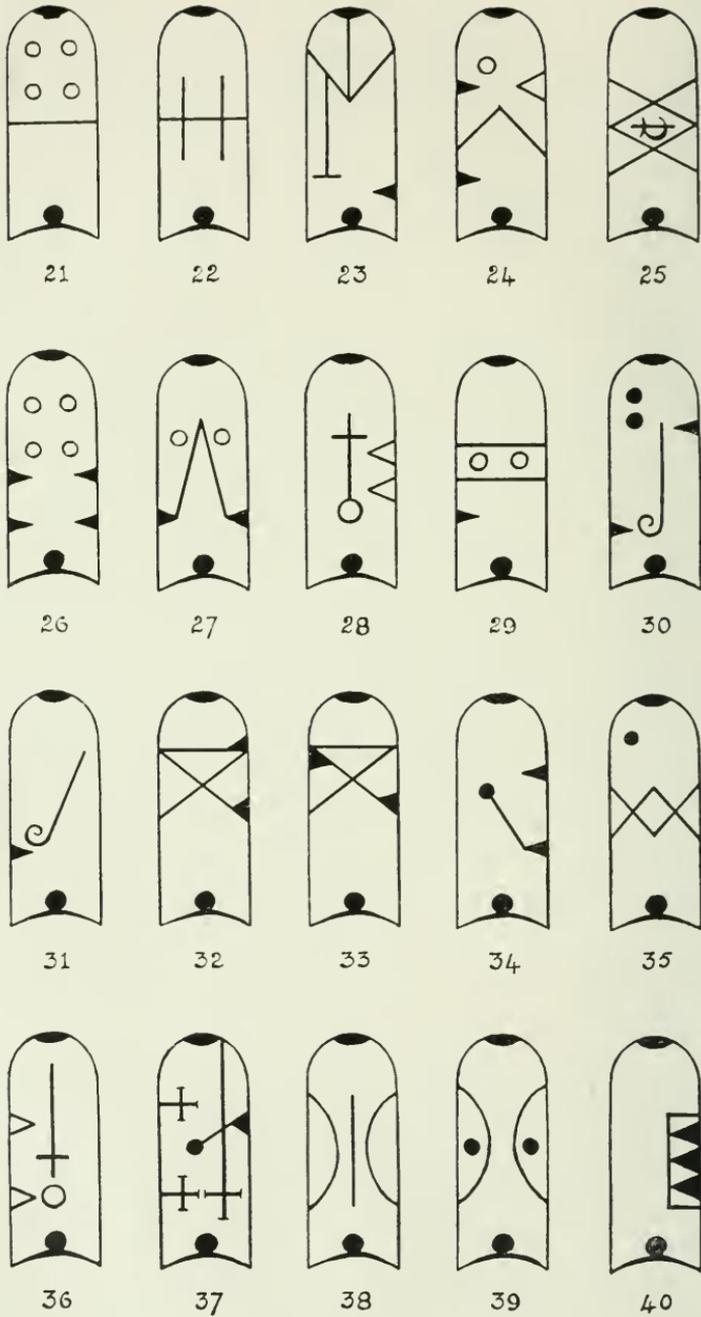


FIG. 2.—SURREY SWAN-MARKS.

14. THOMAS SMYTH ESQUIER, of Barnes Elms, *viv.* 1567.
15. NICHOLAS THROGMERTON KNIGHT, b. 1515, knighted 1547, Chief Butler and Chamberlain of the Exchequer 1558, d. 1571. He was of Paulerspury Northants. and married the sister of Sir Francis Carew (*supra*), but it is not clear how he came to be an owner of swans in Surrey. His son Nicholas, who purchased several manors in Surrey and was eventually the heir of Sir Francis Carew, was not knighted until 1603.
16. NICHOLAS LAGHE, by which presumably Leigh is meant, succeeded his father at Addington in 1504.
17. WILLIAM MORGEYN ESQUIER, of Chilworth, Abinger and Paddington Bray, d. 1602.
18. JOHN STYDOLF ESQUIERE, of Polesden Lacy, Dorking, Mickleham, Norbury, and Randalls in Leatherhead.
19. ANTHONY STOUGHTON GENTLEMAN. This must have been either Anthony of Guildford, who was Groom of the Chamber to Henry VIII, Anthony his second son, or Anthony his nephew and brother of Thomas Stoughton of Stoughton, already mentioned as a Thames owner (No. 7 *supra*).
20. ROBERT ASHTON GENTLEMAN, of Farnham, *viv.* 1576. A mark, whether identical or not is uncertain, but only distinguishable by being reversed, a not infrequent method of "differencing," was used on the Thames by William Gifford, who was mayor of Reading in 1512 and 1520, and later by John Cocks and a family named Matthew.
21. GEORG LUSSHER GENTLEMAN, of Shoelands, Puttenham.
22. THOMAS WYNSTON GENTLEMAN.
23. THOMAS YNGLER GENTLEMAN, of Lingfield (married before 1537). There are two interesting points about this mark. It was used by the same owner for his swans on the Thames, as well as in the Surrey rivers, but was "differenced" by him for use in the county waters by the addition of the gap at the right base (*cf.* No. 49 *infra*). An earlier Thames owner, who also used it without the gap, was Robert Forster, perhaps a member of the Berkshire family. The other point is that a mark indistinguishable from it was anciently used in the Fenland by the Priory of Castleacre in Norfolk and afterwards by William and Thomas Thomazin of Parson Drove, Cambs., the former of whom was a contemporary of Thomas Yngler. It is impossible to imagine any connexion between them, yet it is curious that such a mark should have been evolved in two places more or less simultaneously. I know of one instance of a Thames mark being transferred to the Fenland, but this was definitely effected by purchase. If one had any idea that the mark was intended to convey some meaning or to represent some object, this might furnish a clue. There is however a parallel case of two practically identical Thames and Fenland marks, that are even more complicated and nondescript.
24. NICHOLAS RUTLAND GENTLEMAN of Mitcham, Clerk of the Catry, d. 1582.
25. JOHN THOMWORTH ESQUIRE.
26. ROBERT GARDENER of the manor of Thorncroft in Leatherhead, Chief Serjeant of the Celler to Queen Elizabeth, d. 1571. (Both the name and mark are here repeated.)

27. THE VYNTENERS. Since we know the Vintners' Company were enjoying their Swan-rights on the Thames before 1505, it is curious that neither their marks nor those of the Dyers' Company, which are probably equally ancient, are to be found on either of the three older Thames rolls that I have seen, but only on one of late Stuart date. This particular mark was one of three used by the Vintners on the Thames, and was presumably obtained by them by purchase, for in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century it was one of two owned by David Selby.
28. WYLLIAM GRYFFYNE. At the beginning of the fifteenth century this was also a Thames mark and belonged to Thomas Boughy. Later it passed to a family named Harrison, who "differenced" it by converting the lateral triangles into complete notches. Whether it was thus used by the Harrisons on the Thames contemporaneously with the original variant in Surrey waters by William Griffin, or whether it passed to him from the Harrisons and he differenced it back to its original form, there is at present no evidence for deciding. Comparison of this mark with No. 36 (*infra*) shows that here again is another curious instance of the invention of two almost identical marks, but this time for use in the same waters. There can be hardly any direct connexion between them.
29. THE DYERS. So far as we know at present this mark was only used by the Dyers' Company in Surrey waters, as it is not given on the seventeenth century Thames roll above referred to. This catalogues two marks for them, both different to the present one. Unfortunately it has been several times reproduced from Kempes' *Loseley MSS.*, and apparently authentically labelled as the old Thames mark of the Dyers. It may be so, but up till now there is no evidence for it and the negative evidence is against it.

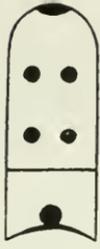
The remaining marks were all used on the Thames and (except one) are taken from three different rolls. The earliest of these contains the names of a number of people who belonged to the second half of the fifteenth century, and it was probably compiled towards the end of that century or quite at the beginning of the next. It formerly belonged to the Mayor and Bailiffs of New Windsor, but is only known from a seventeenth-century copy made by Ashmole and contained in his collections for a history of that town in the Bodleian.¹ The other two are the Bodleian MS., Rawlinson D.949 and MS. 8021 in Chetham's Library, Manchester. The former seems to have been compiled about 1539-1547, with later additions made between 1580 and 1600, the latter about 1575, though many names and marks are common to both. As there is no evidence

¹ MS. Ashmole 826, ff. 138, 139.

connecting either of the three directly with Surrey, there is no need to describe them here. The marks are here arranged in the order in which they occur on the rolls, except that those of commoners have been placed in order of age, so far as this could be determined.

30. 31. THE ABBOT OF CHERTSEY. The Abbot's staff, here incorporated in the marks, is found very frequently on the Thames as part of the marks of the religious houses. It is scarcely found at all elsewhere, the marks of Swineshead Abbey in Lincolnshire and of the Abbot of West Dereham in Norfolk being about the only other instances.
32. 33. THE PRIOR OF MERTON. These two marks together with that of Gregory Lovell (No. 12 *supra*) form a very good instance of the habit of "differencing" marks already referred to. There can be no doubt that the two here drawn were the marks of two different Priors and that all three, though essentially the same mark, would be easily distinguishable on the living bird.
34. 35. THE PRIOR OF NEWARK. The small round mark near the tip of the bill in No. 35 was called an "oilet-hole" and was probably made with a hot skewer or other similar implement (it was definitely thus made in Yorkshire). One or more of them are found in a very high proportion of Thames marks and they were of much more frequent use on this river than elsewhere. In some certainly and perhaps in all cases (including the present) they were "difference" marks and were used in exactly the same way as the lateral "gaps."
36. THE HOUSE OF LONDON BRIDGE (*cf.* No. 28 *supra*). There is unfortunately no evidence whereby the age of the above seven marks can be gauged, but there can be little doubt that they are amongst the earliest and must go back to at least the middle of the fifteenth century. It is quite probable that the present one goes back another hundred years, for the Wardens of the Bridge would be likely to be amongst the earliest of the Swan-owners on the Thames. Strictly speaking this mark should be considered as belonging to the City of London, but as the storehouse and yard with the residences of the Bridge Masters were situated in Southwark and much of their property was in Surrey it is perhaps legitimate to include it here. In course of a discussion after the exhibition of a Norfolk Swan-roll at the Society of Antiquaries¹ Mr. Welch said that "the City of London Swans used to be kept by the Bridge Masters in connection with the chapel of St. Thomas on old London Bridge, but there was no record of the mark used." I do not know upon what this statement is based, as I have failed to find any other reference either to the City Corporation or to the Bridge House as Swan-owners. There is, however, a mark given in the Chetham Roll under the heading "the Common Mark," and this I imagine to have been the one used for the City Swans; the present mark being definitely catalogued as that

¹ P.S.A. ser. II. Vol. XX.



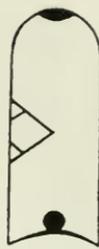
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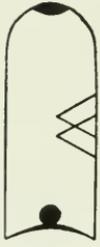
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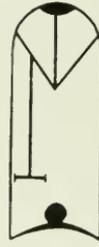
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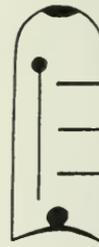
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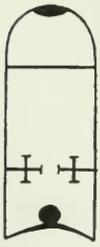
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FIG. 3.—SURREY SWAN-MARKS.

of the Bridge House, I should think appertained to a separate game of Swans to those kept directly by the City. Be that as it may, it is gratifying to be able to place on record this long lost mark. A further point of interest about it is that it is one of the rare instances of a Swan-mark with a real heraldic derivation, for it is clear that it is taken from the annulet and cross patée of the Bridge House arms.

37. LORD WINDSOR.
38. LADY WINDSOR. These two marks go back to the first holder of the title, Andrews Windsor of Egham and afterwards of Headley, who was created Baron Windsor 1529. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Blount and sister and co-heir of Edward, Lord Mountjoy. The marks were afterwards used by his successors, William 1543-1558, and Edward 1558-1575 and their wives (*vide* No. 4, *supra*).
39. SIR GEORGE PUTNAM, of Puttenham, K.B. 1501, *viv.* 1509.
40. SIR NICHOLAS CAREWE, of Beddington, knighted 1517, d. 1539, father of Sir Francis (No. 13 *supra*).
41. SIR THOMAS SACKVILLE, *vide* No. 2 *supra*.
42. SIR HENRY NORBURY, of Stoke D'Abernon, *jure uxoris*, Ann, daughter and heir of Sir William Crosyer.
43. JOHN MARSTON, of Horton in Epsom, *viv.* 1453.
44. THOMAS MORESTEAD, of Abinger, *viv.* 1435.
45. WILLIAM SKERNE, of Kingston, *viv.* 1459.
46. JOHN WESTON, of Ockham, *viv.* 1485. The owner might equally have been his son or his grandson of the same name. From the date of the roll it might have been either. Presumably in this case (as in No. 5 *supra*) the mark is derived from the initial of the surname, though this design occurs frequently in all districts as the whole or part of a mark, sometimes, though frequently not, thus derived. (*Cf.* Nos. 1 and 14.)
47. RICHARD RUSSELL, of Trottesworth in Egham, which he held of the Abbot of Chertsey. Marks such as this composed entirely of marginal "gaps" are quite uncommon on the Thames and in the Fenland, though they form a high percentage of Broadland marks. They are probably the most ancient type.
48. WILLIAM WESTBROOK, of Godalming, *viv.* 1530.
49. THOMAS INGLER (or Engler), of Lingfield, *vide* 23 *supra*.
There is an interesting letter from this owner concerning a dispute as to the ownership of certain Thames swans preserved in *State Papers, Domestic*, vol. 284. It is bound up with papers of 1602, though written in a hand of Henry VIII or Edward VI time and endorsed "Ed. VI?" It is addressed to John Scott of Camberwell, who was a Baron of the Exchequer and died in 1535.
50. WILLIAM CASTLETON, of Ditton, from whose house the letter above referred to, and from which this mark has been taken, was written.
51. WILLIAM GAINFORD, of Lingfield; or his second son and heir, William, who was knighted in 1588.
52. ROBERT COVERT. This was presumably a Covert of Hascombe or of Wisley, but there is no Robert in the Visitation pedigree. They owned Hascombe from about 1480 to 1755 and Wisley in the sixteenth century. The mark, may be earlier, but is certainly of early Elizabethan date.

53. HENRY DOWNE, of Chobham.

54. JOHN COOKE, of Kingston.

55. ROBERT LYTTON, of Wallington.

56. WILLIAM TANNER, of Ashstead.

57-60. JOHN SANDES, of Little Patensham. Nos. 59 and 60 are clearly again instances of "differencing"; perhaps one of the two may have been the mark as used by John's father, though there is no evidence on the point. Nos. 57 and 58 both had earlier owners, though I have no evidence that they were Surrey men. There is, of course, no need for them to have been, as the swans and marks could have been, and no doubt were, obtained by John Sandes by purchase. He has "differenced" No. 57 by the addition of the semicircular "gap" and No. 58 by the addition of the "gap" and "oilet-hole."