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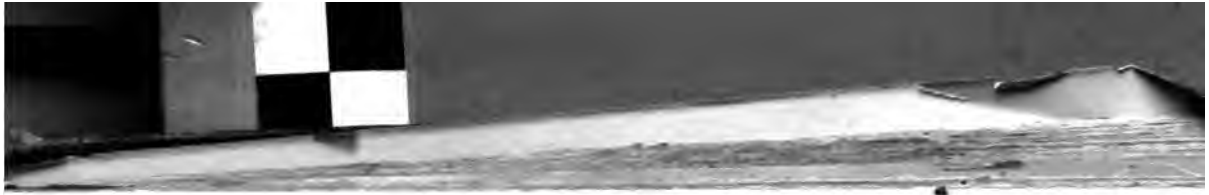
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in memory of her brother
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1894.



BT7402



The *Hampton*
Visitation of Shropshire,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1623

BY ROBERT TRESSWELL, SOMERSET HERALD, AND AUGUSTINE
VINCENT, ROUGE CROIX PURSUIVANT OF ARMS;

*Marshals and Deputies to William Camden,
Clarenceur King of Arms.*

WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE PEDIGREES OF SHROPSHIRE
GENTRY TAKEN BY THE HERALDS IN THE YEARS
1569 AND 1584, AND OTHER SOURCES.

EDITED BY
GEORGE GRAZEBROOK, F.S.A.,

AND

JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.,

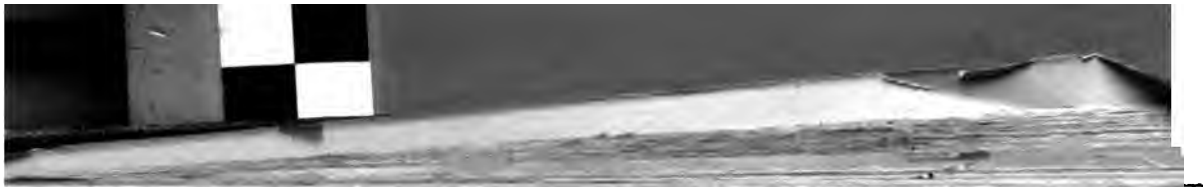
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

PART I.

LONDON:

1889.





Introduction.

THE several Visitations of Shropshire, usually so called, were taken in the years 1569, 1584, 1623, and 1664.

The first of these is MS. G 9 in the College of Arms, and is called "The booke of the gatherings of Churches halls and howses." It relates to the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, as well as to Salop, and does not look like a Visitation.* No Herald's name is given in the MS., but it is said to be the work of Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms. Alexander Evesham had a copy of this manuscript made, which is now Harl. MS. 615, and is included in the following pedigrees. It is thus described in the printed Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts :

" 615.

A book in fol. fairly written, in the first Leaf whereof are the following words, Genealogyes of Gentlemen of Hereford, Wooster, Gloster & Shropshire, taken by Robert Cooke Clarentieux King of Heralds, at his Visitation of the same Sheres, 1569. And copyed out of their several Pedgrees subscribed by everye gentleman of the Same Sheres ; At the chardge of me Alexander Evesham."

The second of the manuscripts (MSS. G 15 and D 10 in the College of Arms) is called " Pedigrees of Shropshire Gentry," and does not appear to have been a Visitation proper, though so called in the Heralds' College list. This so-called Visitation is also embodied in the following pages from Harl. MS. 1241, which is thus described in the printed Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts :

" 1241.

An Heraldical Book in fol., thus entituled,

A copie of the Visitation of Shropshire, taken & made by Richard Lee, alias Richmond Herald, & Marshall to Robert Cooke (William Herve) alias Clarenceux Kinge of Armes ; taken in the yeare of our Lord God 1564 [1584]. Augmented by many Notes and Gatherings of Lewis Dunne and others, by me Jacob Chaloner of London Gentleman, untill the yeare 1620. Copied by me Thomas Hanford of Wigmore, Anno 1661.

* The Editors desire to thank GEORGE WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, for this and other information relating to the Shropshire Visitations.

I am apt to believe that the Date of the Visitation last mentioned may be mistaken, and that it should be 1584. For Mr Weever ('Fun. Mon.,' p. 673) sheweth that Mr Robert Cooke was made Clarenceux A.D. 1566, nor was Richard Lee, from Portcullis, created Richmond Herald until the year 1584. Besides Mr Withie's Book in this Library 81 B 12 and other good Copies, ascribe this Visitation to Richard Lee, Portcullis, and affirm that he took the same A.D. 1584.

And as the date of 1564, seems not to be right; so I suspect that Mr Hanford may not have been the most accurate Copyist in some other places; not but that the Book being a Painter's Book only (wherein the Seals and other Proofs of Descents are almost intirely omitted) may upon divers occasions prove of good use."

The third of the so-called Visitations of Shropshire contains 160 pedigrees, and is MS. C 20 in the College of Arms. It was taken in the year 1623 "by Rob^t Treswell Esqr Somerset & Aug. Vincent Rouge Croix," who were Marshals and Deputies to William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. This Visitation forms the basis of the following pages, and Harl. MS. 1396 has been transcribed for that purpose. The printed Catalogue describes this MS. as follows:

"1396.

A book in fo. for the most part written and tricked by the hand of Mr John Withie and by him entitled

1. The Visitation of Shropshaire made & taken by Robert Tresswell Somersett & Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix, officers of Armes Marshalls & Deputies to William Camden Esq. Clerenceux, King of Armes, Anno 1623. Together with the Visitation made by Richard Lee, Portcullis, Marshall & Deputie to Robert Cooke Clarenceux, King of Armes, Anno Domini 1584 with other Collections (or additions) made by me John Withie.

Here it may be noted that these two Visitation Books are not to be understood as if the one was kept distinct from the other; but rather that the fresh Descents taken A.D. 1623 do supply the former Visitation of A.D. 1584.

That this being transcribed from the original book Mr Withie has imitated the hands of those gentlemen who gave the Information in Anno 1623. That the above mentioned officers being men of Learning & Judgement: here are copies & Extracts of the private Evidences of divers antient Shropshire families: the Seals whereof as also the Arms, all along, are well tricked by Mr Withie. That divers of the Descents are not of Mr Withie's hand, but are done by Jacob Chaloner, & others employed by him.

Moreover, in this book, I observe

2. The original Paper, containing the hands of those, who during this Visitation of A.D. 1623 did disclaim the Titles of Esquire and Gentlemen, at Oswaldestre: by subscribing to a Preamble written by Mr Withie, who rode Painter at the same Visitation.

At the beginning

3. Arms of some of the Shropshire Gentlemen putt down by way of Alphabet.
fo. 2.

4. Tricks of the Seales of the Towne of Brugenorth. fo. 18.
5. Labour'd Pedegree of Bromleigh or Bromley, as the same was attested by Robert Cooke Clarenceux & Robert Glover Somerset A.D. 1583. fo. 36.
6. Some very modern Continuations, made perhaps by M^r Robert Dale, now Suffolk Herald & others before the Book came hither. ff. 41, 43, 251, 432.
7. Some late Continuations have been made by M^r John Withie himself: as at fo. 160^b after fo. 190^b. fo. 439.
- By my Lord's Command M^r James Greene Blewmantel Poursuivant at Arms, did enter a Pedegree of Corbet &c. into this Book beginning at fo. 53^b, and also put the Persons Names in the Index.
8. Part of Descent of Harnage, by the hand of M^r Richard Mundy, is placed betw. ff. 165^b & 166.
9. Descent, Funeral Certificate & Arms of David Lloyd of Shrewsbury: taken A.D. 1623 by Robert Owen Deputie to the Hearolds for Salop & Stafford. inter ff. 259 & 260.
10. Trick of the Seale of the Towne of Bishops Castle. 52^b.
11. An old Painting of the Arms of Pytt. inter ff. 313^b & 314.
12. Copie of the Proclamation of Richard Lee, Portcullis dated the 12th of Sept. 1584, whereby he disclaimed many residing within the Towne & Liberties of Salop, the Hundred of Oswestry, Chirbury, Condoover, Pimhill, Clunne, Foord & Bradford, as Usurpers of the Appellations of Esquire & Gentlemen.
13. Alphabetical Table of the Surnames of those Families whose Descents are to be found in this Book. At the end."

There is another copy of the Visitation of 1623 in the School Library at Shrewsbury, and by the kindness of the School Committee we have been able to incorporate a collation of this interesting MS. in the present volume, which therefore consists of Harl. MS. 1396, with additions from Harl. MSS. 615 and 1241, and from the Shrewsbury MS., and comprises the Visitations of 1569, 1584, and 1623. To distinguish these various MSS., Harl. MS. 1396 is printed in ordinary Roman type, the additions from Harl. MS. 1241 are printed in italics, the additions from Harl. MS. 615 are printed in italics within parentheses, and the additions and variations taken from the Shrewsbury MS. are printed in italics within square brackets. Other variations are explained in the footnotes, and additions by the Editors are printed in ordinary Roman type within square brackets.

The copy of the Visitation of 1623, which is preserved in the Shrewsbury School Library, is a large folio manuscript, written on very thick paper. At the beginning of the volume there are eight leaves of trickings of the arms of various local families. After these come 308 leaves of pedigrees which, in most cases, are written on both sides of the leaves, with the arms neatly tricked, and where representations of seals are given they are more carefully executed than the arms. After the

pedigrees there follows a large quantity of blank leaves, on one or two of which appears a fragment of a list of arms, evidently such as occur in the Salop district; this seems to have been copied from another list, for the arms are roughly arranged in alphabetical order, and only the first three or four letters have been entered. At the very end of the book is the Proclamation and List of Disclaimers, dated 20th September 1623, appended to which is a pencil note, signed "Isaac Heard, Lancaster Herald, 1 July 1766," declaring these four leaves to be in the writing of R. (*sic*) Warburton, Somerset Herald. John Warburton was Somerset Herald from the year 1720 until his death in 1759.

This manuscript is stated to have come from the library of John Warburton, Somerset, and to have been bought by Richard Hill Waring, Esq., Recorder of Oswestry from 1764 to 1798, who sold it to Jonathan Scott, of Shrewsbury, Esq., and he presented it to the School Library in the year 1766. Pencil notes, signed "Is. Heard, Lancaster Herald," occur in the Acton pedigree at fo. 16, where, in July 1764, he declares certain additions to the pedigree to be in the handwriting of R. Warburton, Somerset Herald; and again, at fo. 45, where the Bromley pedigree is stated to be in the handwriting of John Philipot, Somerset Herald, who obtained that office in 1624. We have, therefore, these several clear dates: John Philipot 1624, John Warburton died 1759, the pencil memoranda ranging from July 1764 to July 1766, when the volume would be in the possession of either Waring or Scott, and the presentation of the manuscript to the School in the last-mentioned year. It is to be noticed that the pedigrees of Albaney, Blunden, Bauldwyn, and Barnfield are all signed in the Shrewsbury MS., whilst those of Albaney, Bauldwyn, and Barnfield are not signed in the Harleian MSS. It is remarkable also that these signed pedigrees occur very early in the volume. Copyists became very expert in imitating the various signatures; the three Bauldwyn signatures for instance, at folios 25^b and 26, are so different and ingenuous that it is hard to think they are not originals, and perhaps Sir Isaac Heard may have been in this way deceived when he declared parts of the manuscript to be in the handwriting of Philipot.

Another copy of the Visitation of 1623, with additions and continuations by Morris, may be seen in the Shrewsbury Free Library. Morris says, on his title-page, "Two other copies I have seen differ: one, now penes Sir Henry Edwards Bar^t was made by Isaac Richardson painter & deputy to the King of Arms 1705; but that from which I transcribed these pedigrees & drew the arms is in the Shrewsbury Free School Library, to which it was presented by Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury, Esq., in 1766, he having bought it for £5 5s. from Richard Hill Waring, Esq., who

bought it at a sale for a similar sum. It came from the Library of John Warburton, Esq., Somerset Herald."

Another copy of the same Visitation, in the possession of R. Jasper More, Esq., and preserved at Shipton in Coverdale, Salop, is thus described by Mr. H. Maxwell Lyte in the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission: "Transcript of a book formerly in the possession of Lord Newport at Eyton, co. Salop, containing the Visitation of the County made by Rob^t Tresswell, Somerset, and Augustin Vincent, Rouge Croix, in 1623, that made by Richard Lee, Portcullis, 1584, and certain other genealogies." (Salop Archæological Society, vol. x.)

It is almost needless to discuss the date of the Visitation of 1623, as it appears plainly in the dating of the various pedigrees; but, since in at least two works it is erroneously stated to have been taken in 1624, it may be well to give the funeral certificate of the learned Camden, by whose Marshals and Deputies the Visitation was taken, from the Book of Funeral Certificates in the College of Arms, I 22, p. 90:

"W^m Camden Esquier al's Clarenceux King of Armes of the East West and South parts &c. &c. being a batchelor departed this mortall life at Chiselhurst in Kent the ixth daye of November 1623 being Sundaye in the morning about 4 or 5 of the clock. Testified by Doctor Heather."

Our Visitation therefore was Camden's last work; and Gough ('Topog.,' ii., p. 276) informs us that Robert Tresswell, Somerset, surrendered his office in 1624, and was succeeded by John Philipot.*

The last Visitation of Shropshire was taken in the year 1664 (MS. C 35 in the College of Arms), and does not come within the scope of the present volume.

To account for the great number of gentry in Shropshire and the bold and independent character which has gained for them the popular name of "proud Salopians," it is necessary that we give a hurried description of social arrangements in early times, from which no doubt these characteristics of the Shropshire gentry are derived. Situate on the disturbed borders of Wales, and holding in fee a large part of the Marches, the Barons were placed there with a very peculiar tenure; each had his castle subject to constant attack from the Welsh, and his estates extended to so much land as he could hold or capture from them; many of the charters by which they held their lands are so worded (Lansdowne MS. 216). Of necessity the men who accepted such a position and trust must have been, and their descendants must have grown up for generations, bold and self-reliant, in the constant expectation of war. The Lords of Manors were mostly Barons, and sat in Parliament, and in the Red Book

* The exact date was 8 July 1624.

of the Exchequer we find them called "Marchiones Walliæ" (Duke's 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' p. xii). Shropshire is the seat of Judicature for all North Wales, and all suits were tried at Shrewsbury.

Old Fuller (p. 254) tells us that out of 186 castles in all England,* thirty-two were in Shropshire; every manor-house must in fact have been like a castle, moated, and able to withstand sudden attack.

This constant state of unrest continued from the Norman Conquest till the death of Owen Glendwr in 1415. But the ferocity which necessarily grew out of such a state of society hung on in the district long after the Welsh were reduced to quietness, until two very remarkable men became Lords President of the Marches. These were Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Sir Henry Sidney. The former was appointed in 1535, and by his governance the Marches were at length cleared of bands of robbers. Before his time it was not a very uncommon† thing for one of the gentry to collect a band, and capture and hold to ransom any neighbouring gentleman who it was supposed could pay for his delivery. By his influence and constant personal inspection for eight years Bishop Lee raised the moral tone of the whole district under his command. He died 24 January 1543, and was buried at Shrewsbury, leaving the Marches in a state of tranquillity and security, very different from that in which he had found them.

Six Lords President followed, colourless men who have left behind them no marks of labours bestowed during their short tenures of office, and it is a singular testimony to the discreet government of Bishop Lee that the Marches did not in this interval relapse again into barbarism. In 1559, however, the ever celebrated Sir Henry Sidney succeeded as Lord President, and to his admirable government of twenty-seven years, for he died 5 May 1586, Wales and the border districts owe even more than to that of Rowland Lee. He in fact completed the difficult task so admirably begun by his predecessor. But something even more powerful than good govern-

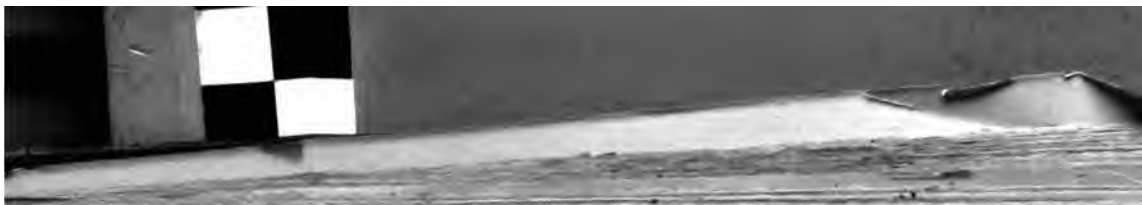
* The date at which Fuller wrote (1662) must be taken into account, for we have it on record that Henry II., at the beginning of his reign, ordered 1100 petty castles to be destroyed (Wright's 'History of Ludlow,' p. 50); these would not be on the Welsh or Scotch Marches, where protection against constant raids was required. Fuller's figures were taken from Speed, whose 'Historie' was published in 1611.

There is a paper by the late Rev. E. W. Eyton on the Castles of Shropshire in 'Collect. Genealogica,' 1861, reprinted in Salop Archæological Society, vol. x.

Also in Cotton MS. Vespasian A. xviii., fo. 139, is given a list of the most important castles of Salop in early Henry III.'s time.

A paper on the Castles of England, by Mr. Geo. T. Clarke ('Archæological Journal,' vol. xxxix., p. 156), of course includes Shropshire, but only notices the most important ones.

† See Wright's 'History of Ludlow,' pp. 267-269 *et seq.*, who obtains his information from the Rolls of Parliament.



INTRODUCTION.

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ment was needed to tranquillize this district, which had continued in a constant ferment for ages, and that was the general prosperity of trade. In 1331 Edward III. introduced seventy families of clothworkers from Flanders (John Kempe and others) to teach the English weaving. From all ages British wool had been considered the best in Europe, and it had been largely exported for the foreign looms; but this trade of weaving, then introduced into England, had so enormously increased by the end of the fifteenth century that large areas of arable land were converted into pastures to supply the insatiable demand for wool.* Profitable farming lulled the angry passions which were hereditary in the Marches; the produce of Wales, brought on the backs of Welsh ponies (merlins as they were called), poured into Shrewsbury and Oswestry, and very great wealth was accumulated by the merchants who there dealt with such wool. This seems to have begun to be extensive about the middle of the fifteenth century, and so by the end of that century we find a great accretion of wealth in Shropshire.

Now let us glance for a moment at the general state of politics in England at this time. The Wars of the Roses were now ended, and had left many of the ancient feudal landholders in great embarrassment; their estates, encumbered by wars and pretentious extravagance, had to be broken up; and we find in Shropshire persons engaged in trade were ready to come forward and purchase. Many of these fortunate traders were cadets of ancient stems; others again were new names in Shropshire, introduced from Wales and the neighbouring counties. A List of the Gentry of Salop in 1483, given by Fuller in his 'Worthies,' p. 265, comprises only forty-five names.† In this present Work we find 375 families returning their pedigrees to the Heralds, while 95 were disclaimed, having the reputation of gentlemen, but not having attended to shew their right thereto; in all 470 families. We see how large a number of these successful "Merchants of the Staple" must have come forward to purchase and settle upon estates throughout the county. They were all necessarily com-brothers of the guilds established in the large towns, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Oswestry, Newport, and Bridgnorth, and these were imbued with feelings of sturdy independence, and some of their leading

* The woosack on which the Lord Chancellor sits was first introduced on the passing of an act of Queen Elizabeth forbidding the export of wool. To keep ever in mind this source of our national wealth, woosacks were placed in the House of Lords whereon the Judges sat.

This is thus referred to in 'A Discourse concerning the motives for the enlargement and freedom of Trade,' London, 1645: "The principal reason why in time of Parliament our Judges do sit in the House of Peers upon woosacks is to put them in mind of preserving and advancing the trade and manufactory of wool."

† The inq. p. mort. of Richard, Earl of Arundel, 21 Ric. II. (1397-8), supplies a good number of names and holdings of the early Shropshire subtenants. To those who are curious about them, it is abstracted in the Record Commission volume.

members belonged to the Council of the Marches, a very honourable distinction.

On the decay and dismemberment of the ancient feudal nobility, and the dispersion portion by portion of their estates, these self-reliant and influential burghers, already connected more or less with the old landed proprietors, were ready at once to purchase and step into their estates, and their descendants became the now numerous body of proud Salopian gentry.

Before leaving this subject, it may be well to speak of the guilds, which, as a sort of trading parliaments, certainly helped to form a tone of intelligent independence. The principal one was "the Guild of Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths of Shrewsbury;" its earliest books begin 3 Henry VI. (1424-5), and it had an elaborate "Composition" granted to it 20 Edward I. (1480-1). It admitted on to its rolls those of other trades; "poticaries" and "makers of cakes and junkets" are found in the lists, all seeking the protection of a great guild, as well as anxious from their membership to attain, after a certain interval, the rights of free burgesses. None could trade in the town or liberties without being a com-brother of one of these guilds. Very strict regulations were administered on all matters affected, the customs of the trades were declared and upheld, and, of course, the entry into a guild was by apprenticeship and a money fine. In 1476 it was enacted:

"No master to take any apprentice that is of French, Flemish, wild Irish, Dutch, Scot or any other nation, but only English born, on pain of 100^s."

The council of this guild enjoyed very large influence, and many of the gentry of the county became members, paying a heavy extra fine, and undertaking not to trade. This no doubt was as a protection to them in those troublous times, but other reasons are shadowed forth in the following entry from the records:

"1529-30 Foulke Colle Gent made request forasmoch as his Uncle Robert Colle was one of the fellowship that he might be accepted and taken in as a Combrother onely to have the p'yr of the p'est and pore people and to goo yearly in p'cession on Corpus Xi day and not to trade. Paid 16^s 8^d."

The simple state of society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries did not draw lines of demarcation at retail trades; great foreign merchants, such as we now have, had not yet been developed. War as a profession for younger sons had ceased; also the custom of attaching them to the suites of the greater nobility, and the consequence was they could only enter the learned professions, or be apprenticed to some ordinary retail trade and so become members of one of these guilds; thus we find that the younger sons of extensive estates became tradesmen in the neighbouring towns, and did not thereby cease to be members of the county gentry.

THE
Publications
OF
The Harleian Society.

ESTABLISHED A.D. MDCCCLXIX.



Volume **XXVIII.**

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLXXXIX.

To recapitulate what we have now arrived at: forty-five feudal gentry of Shropshire in the list returned in 1433, the dismemberment of their great estates at the end of that century and during the first half of the sixteenth century, the great accumulation of wealth by trade from the middle of the fifteenth century, the investment of this wealth in estates, and we are quite prepared for the large number of gentry returned in our Visitation, viz., 470 summoned as bearing the reputation of gentlemen. If we compare this with the neighbouring county of Stafford, which was considered to have a very strong body of gentry, we find at the two Visitations of 1614 and 1633-4, as embodied by the William Salt Society (vol. v.), 244 pedigrees were returned and 169 disclaimed, making a total of 413 reputed gentry.

In comparing Visitations it must be borne in mind that in those of later dates numbers of new families, with only two or three generations, shewed an eagerness to record their names in the Heralds' books, and thus the totals became largely increased. It is well to remark that the Shropshire Visitation now before us does not give so accurately as we could desire the exact list of the Heralds' Visitation; some of the pedigrees have been unquestionably added from other sources, but it is also probable that some are wanting.

In Owen and Blakeway's 'History of Shrewsbury' (i., p. 380) is given a list of those families, numbering four, who returned themselves as residing "in Shrewsbury" at the 1569 Visitation; also at that of 1584, ten names; at page 404 thirty-four names are so given as residing "in" Shrewsbury at our Visitation 1623; and at page 484 twenty-seven families who are so returned at that of 1663. This suggests the impression that a great increase of the gentry resident within the town had at one time taken place, and requires some explanation. Shrewsbury proper is confined within the river and its own town walls; it is within 300 yards of being entirely an island! The important parish churches have a small extent of town proper, but the parishes attached to them extend for miles into the country. The area of the "City and Liberties" of Shrewsbury is estimated (Philips's 'History of Shrewsbury, 1779,' p. 152) at 10,000 to 12,000 acres. In Domesday Book Sciropesberie Hundred contained, as it does now, the town and liberties of Shrewsbury. An old *Nomina Villarum et Villatorum et Hamblettorum intra libertates Villæ Salop'* occurs in a Ledger Book in the Exchequer marked A. P. (post 11 Henry VII.), and gives the list as follows:

Eton juxta Pitchford, Betton Straunge, Altemere, Sutton, Meole Bracy, Pullyley, Newbolde, Welbache, Whytley, Hanwood Magna, Hanwood Parva, Horton, Woodcote, Aldemere, Newton, Preston Gubbald, Lee, Herdwyk, Burghton, Yorton Allerton, Olyve, Sandsawe, Grylleshill, Acton Reynald, Hadnall, Edgbald, Meole

Monachorum, Schelton, Onnyslowe, Bykton, Rossal Parva, Calcote, Preston, Dynthyll, Leton, Wolascote, Berwych Lebron, Berwich Parva, Smethcote Haston, Adbright Husseye, Adbright Monachorum, Halescote, Astley, Adbrightleye, Battlefield, Pymley, Longnore, Derbald, and Hencote.

The gentry on this large extent of outlying estates would all return their pedigrees as within the "liberties of Shrewsbury"—an extensive tract of country 21 miles long by 14½ miles wide at its greatest dimensions. Sansaw in St. Mary's parish is 6½ miles N., Whitley in St. Chad's parish 4 miles S., Eton 6 miles S.W., Longnore 8 miles S., Lee 6 miles N., Grylleshill 7 miles N. of the city proper. New-made money, then as now, purchased a few hundred acres, a mere tithe in extent of the ancient holdings, and placed upon it a mansion, and hence the "city and liberties" were quickly covered with fine houses inhabited by a large number of gentry. Some of the more distant county families had town residences actually within the walls, and many fine old houses remain with the name of "mansion" or "place," coupled with that of the family which formerly occupied them.

We now proceed to shew whether the character thus ingrained by centuries of self-reliance in the Shropshire gentry may be traced in the competition of life.

Soldiers we cannot particularize; at one time all were soldiers, and it is the profession in which it is most difficult to say that one proficient excels another. We would only mention John, Lord Talbot, slain 17 July 1453. Fuller ('Worthies,' p. 260) describes him as "that terrible Talbot, so famous for his sword, a sword with bad Latin upon it, but good steel within it."

But we can gather up from our Visitation those mentioned as having attained legal eminence. Sir Robert Burnell, Lord Chancellor 21 Sept. 1274, of Acton Burnell. He continued in this high office for eighteen years, and has left his mark for ever by the enlightened reforms which under his auspices were introduced into the laws of England. The Parliament of 1283, held at Shrewsbury, was adjourned to Acton Burnel, where the celebrated statute "De Mercatoribus" was passed. During his tenure of office were also added to our laws, the Statute of Gloucester, 1278; the Statute of Mortmain, 1279; the Statute of Westminster, 1285; the Statute of Winchester, 1285; the Statute Circumspecte Agatis, 1285; the Statute quo Warranto, 1290; the Statute Quia Emptores, 1290; and the Ordinatio pro Statu Hiberniæ, 17 Edward I. Nine remarkable ordinances which have marked him out to all after ages as beyond doubt the most able man that ever held the office of Lord Chancellor.

Richard Burnell of the Irish branch of this family was Chancellor of Ireland, and died 1554.

Sir Thomas Bromley created Chief Justice of England 4 Oct. 1553; died 1555.

Sir Edward Bromley, Baron of the Exchequer 1609; died 1626.

Sir Thomas Bromley created Lord Chancellor 26 April 1579; died 12 April 1587.

Sir Robert Brooke created Chief Justice of Common Pleas 28 Oct. 1554; died 1558.

Hugo Burgh,* Grand Treasurer of England, mentioned at pp. 104, 135.

Reginald Corbett de Stoke, Justice of King's Bench in 1559; died 1566.

Sir Thomas Egerton created Lord Chancellor 6 May 1596; died 1617.

Sir Richard Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster temp. Edward IV.

Sir Christopher Hatton created Lord Chancellor 29 April 1517; died 20 Nov. 1591.

Sir William Lacon, Justice of King's Bench 1466; died 6 Oct. 1475.

Christopherus Lacon, "unus Stipendariorum R'næ Eliz.," mentioned p. 307, a title which is not quite clear.

Sir John Needham, Justice of King's Bench 1472.

Thomas Owen created Justice of Common Pleas 1593; died 1598.

Sir Roger Townshend made Justice of Common Pleas 29 Jan. 1484-5.

Sir Robert Townshend, his second son, Justice of Wales.

Sir Henry Townshend, third son of Sir Robert, Justice of Chester.

Sir George Vernon made Baron of Exchequer 13 Nov. 1627; died 16 Dec. 1639, buried in the Temple Church.

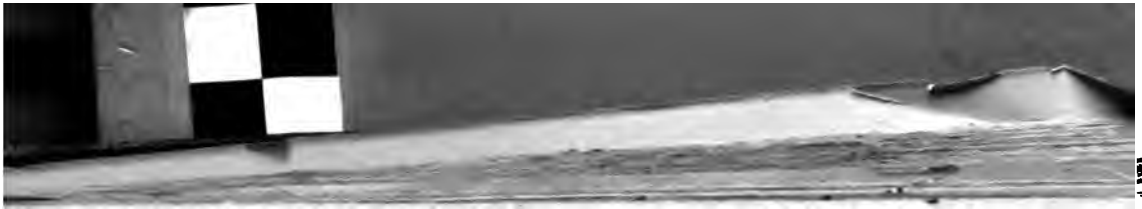
Sir Henry Wallop, one of the Lords Justices and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland 1582.

Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales; and his son,

Sir John Walter, born at Ludlow 1563, created Chief Baron of the Exchequer 12 May 1625, died 18 Nov. 1630, and was buried under a splendid monument at Wolvercote, near Oxford.

All these Salopians are mentioned in our Visitation as having attained to the highest legal positions, and among them we find three in the Bromley and three in the Townshend family.

* Philips's 'History of Shrewsbury,' 4to, 1779, p. 146, relates that Hugo or Hubert de Burgh, a Chief Justice of England, made Vaughan's Place in Shrewsbury his town house, and that this portion of his estate came to the Mytton family (see the descent at p. 104), but we have failed clearly to trace who this Hugo or Hubert was. In 'Byegones relating to Wales and the Border Counties,' Oct. 1878, p. 119, a Hugh Burgh is mentioned as Sheriff of Salop in 1430, who was appointed by Henry V. Treasurer of Ireland, and founder of a great family there, but that does not seem to agree with our pedigree at p. 104.



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We notice the occurrence of three Speakers of the House of Commons chosen from the Onslow family, viz.,

Richard Onslow, born 1528, Speaker 8 Eliz. (1563), died 1571, buried in St. Chad's.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., Speaker 8 Anne (1708), afterwards Lord Onslow.

Arthur Onslow, better known as "Speaker Onslow." He was elected 1727, and continued Speaker of the House for thirty-three years. This oversteps the boundaries of our Visitation, but seemed too remarkable to be omitted, and especially as it is unique in English family history.

We have six Bishops mentioned, viz.,

Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Lord Chancellor, died 1292.

William Grey, Bishop of London 1426, after of Lincoln 1431.

George Day, Bishop of Chichester, died 1556.

William Day, Bishop of Winchester, died 1596.

Edmund Fox, Bishop of Hereford, died 1535.

Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, died 1449.

One Confessor, Thomas Gataker, who died 1593, and his learned son Thomas Gataker. (Fuller's 'Worthies,' p. 256.)

Five Heralds more or less connected with the county, viz.,

Henry Chitting, Chester Herald (p. 310).

Robert Owen,* deputy to Clarenceux at this Visitation, buried 8 Nov. 1632 (p. 390).

John Raven, Richmond Herald (p. 176).

Francis Sandford, Lancaster Herald, died 1693 (p. 432).

John Yonge, Somerset Herald, died 1510 (p. 425).

But perhaps the best comparison between this and other counties may be drawn from trade. The younger sons we now refer to went out into the world to fight their way; their connection with old landed families had no direct influence on their success, that was entirely the result of individual character. We find the following Shropshire Lord Mayors of London:

Sir Roger Acherley, 1511.

Sir Rowland Hill, 1549.

Sir Thomas Lee, 1558.

Sir Thomas Lodge, 1562 (Kenrick Pedigree, p. 284).

Sir Rowland Heyward, 1570.

* There is a volume in the Free School Library, Shrewsbury, entitled "Armorial Bearings of the several Bailiffs and Mayors of Shrewsbury from 46 Edw. III. emblazoned, with MS. notes, by Robert Owen Gent. a deputy herald." See also page vii.

Sir Humphrey Weld, 1595 (not in the Visitation).

Sir Stephen Slaney, 1595.

Sir Robert Lee, 1602.

Sir Henry Billingsley, 1606.

John Swinnerton, 1612. He was son of Thomas Swinnerton of Oswestry (not in the Visitation).

Sir Francis Jones, 1620.

Peter Probey, 1622 (not in the Visitation).

Allen Cotton, 1625.

Sir George Whitmore, 1631.

Thomas Adams, 1646.

Fuller (p. 264) says "twelve in all: see here a jury of Lords Mayors born in this (which I believe will hardly be parallel'd in a greater) county, all (no doubt) honest men and true." We find in the above list fifteen Lord Mayors in 135 years. Surely a very large proportion for one county.

Before leaving this division of our subject we give the inscription on a brass representing the figures of a woman between two husbands which was formerly in St. Alkmund's Church: "*Hic jacent Joh'es Hervey et Joh'es Humfreston burgenses ville Salopiæ et Margeria uxor eor' et p'dict Joh'es Hervey obiit a° d'ni 1470, et p'dict Joh'es Humfreston obiit vltimo die me's Marcii a° d'ni 1491, ac eciam Margeria uxor p'dictor' obiit . . . die mensis . . . a° d'ni 1500 quor' animabus p'piciet' de' ame'.*" It will be noticed that the date is not 1497 as given on p. 263. The startling abruptness with which she is described as *uxor eorum* or *prædictorum* is characteristic of the downright simplicity of those times.

A remarkable instance of a lady having married two Richard Owens occurs in this Visitation. At p. 364, Katherine, daughter of Thomas Montgomery, p. 391, married first Richard Owen, Bailiff in 1559 [Arms: Sable, three nags' heads erased argent]. At p. 397, Hugo Philips of Kaersous married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Owen and Katherine his wife, "fil. Ric' (*sic*) Montgomery." This Richard Owen was the son of Owen ap Gruff of Llunllo by Gwen, daughter of Thomas Ireland [Arms: Argent, a lion rampant sable]. Katherine, his widow, administered to this second Richard Owen's will, which was proved in the P.C.C. 2 January 1576.

Many ancient gravestones found in St. Alkmund's, St. Chad's, and St. Julian's were removed when those churches were rebuilt, and were placed in country churches near to which the descendants of the persons commemorated had purchased estates. As a contrast to the above crude inscription we quote an unusually beautiful epitaph on the tomb of John Gardiner of Sansaw, dated 1628, in St. Mary's Church (see p. 196):

*“ Gratia Sancta Dei, tibi fulsit, chare Johannes !
 Ex re nomen habes : hoc tibi vita probat.
 Horti Cultor eras : tibi Cura, soloque poloque
 Plantas egregias addere summa fuit.
 Resurgentis lætitia,
 Hinc surgo : properat Mediator in aëre Christus
 Obvius huic rapior : semper eroque comes.”*

Thus skilfully rendered :

“ John is the ‘ grace of God,’ to thee it came ;
 Thy character depicted in thy name,
 A Gardner too : ’twas thine with anxious care,
 For earth and heaven new scions to prepare.
 The deceased speaks,
 I rise : my Saviour meets me through the sky :
 To dwell with Him, I mount, no more to die ! ”

But no translation could convey the subtle beauties evolved from the Latin.

It seems necessary now to consider the various circumstances and forms attending a Visitation, and the inquiry will no doubt throw light on many points which will be touched upon in succession, and the result cannot fail to be a more exact appreciation of the difficulties, expenses, shortcomings, and at the same time the extreme value, even with all their imperfections, of such Visitation Records. It is probable also we may thus more clearly understand the long lists of Disclaimers proclaimed after every Visitation.

The original proclamation by King Henry V., which was the first step towards Heraldic Visitations, was dated 2 June 1417 (printed in Mr. Grazebrook’s ‘Heraldry of Worcestershire,’ p. xiv), and was to the effect that no man of what estate, degree, or condition soever should assume arms unless he held them by right of inheritance, or by donation of some person who had the power to give them, and that all persons should make it appear to officers to be appointed, by whose gift they enjoyed such arms, excepting those who had borne arms with the King at the battle of Agincourt. The College of Arms was not established until 1485.

At irregular intervals, when the Visitation of a county was determined upon, Clarenceux or Norroy King of Arms, armed with special powers by the Sovereign and the Lords of the Privy Council, issued his summonses to the Bailiffs of each Hundred or to the Mayors or other chief officers, commanding them to notify to each of the gentry, included in an accompanying list of names, that they should appear before his deputies at a certain place and on a certain day, in order that their pedigrees might be duly recorded, and their right to the arms and to the consequent title of “gentleman” be

certified, and any irregularities corrected. Perhaps the fullest particulars we can have of this stage of the proceedings are printed in the 'Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583' (Wm. Salt Society, vol. v.), where copies of the warrants and directions are set forth. It will be noticed there that the deputies are only directed to inquire of "all such are called or wrytten Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen;" the fact being that the Peerage was reserved to the care of Garter King of Arms, and to Norroy or Clarenceux was committed all of lesser rank, Clarenceux's Kingdom being South of the Trent, and that of Norroy to the North of that river. It is suggested as a complaint that these lists of reputed gentry were drawn up from the Sheriffs' or Under-Sheriffs' books, and therefore that they are nothing more than the names of such as were liable to serve on Juries and paid a certain taxation; and it is advanced by those who seek to depreciate the Heralds that they did not take sufficient account whether those individuals whom they summoned had been claiming the rank of gentlemen or had been using arms. After inquiring into this point, I have to say that the lists of those summoned, so far as we are able to examine them, were carefully and judiciously drawn up and out of a full knowledge of the districts; the names were supplied by the Heralds to the chief officers of the hundred or place, and were not left to them to fill up, although possibly their official knowledge would be made use of when drawing up these lists. The early Heralds had a much more accurate knowledge of such matters than would be possible in our days, when the assumption to belong to the rank of "gentry" is universal; those who then started such a claim became at once conspicuous. In the 'Visitation of London, 1633,' p. 190, occurs this note: "These arms made by Mr John Taylor of Fleet Street since Michaelmas last;" and I find instances are not infrequent in which such an intimate and exact acquaintance with details is disclosed. These accusations therefore do not seem to have any foundation in visible facts, but have arisen from the disappointment of some who, not finding their families recorded as they would desire, and unwilling to blame the neglect of their own ancestors, have sought to vent their spite on the Heralds, and have put forward suggestions which do not, on examination, seem to be true. This is a point we shall carefully examine presently.

The Heralds appointed as deputies, accompanied by their staff of registrar, scribes, and draughtsmen, proceeded in due time to sit, as announced, in the most convenient towns, to receive and record, as brought in to them by the neighbouring gentry, their descents, and to acknowledge, or respite, or refuse altogether the arms which might be put forward, according as the proofs submitted to them were satisfactory or not.

'Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583,' William Salt Society, vol. v., p. 3:
 "And these that may not commodiously bring w^h them such their evidences, auncient writings, and monuments (*sic*) as would serve to prove the antiquitie of their race and familye, but shalbe desirous to have me home to their houses: upon the signification of such their desires for the furtherance of Her Ma^{ties} service, I will make my repaire unto them soe soone as conveniently I maye." Every facility was therefore offered on the part of the Heralds to make their work complete.

The first question that naturally arises is, What fees were required? Randle Holme, in his 'Academy of Armory,' 1688, book i., chap. i., sec. 25, gives us the following information, and he was well acquainted with the customs of the College of Heralds:

"But the Kings of Arms their principal Fees are those of the Visitations of their Provinces: that is once in 20 or 30 years at the most they ride through their part of the Kingdom assigned to them; where (in certain places most convenient) they summon in all the Gentry, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and Freholders (or any whom he pleaseth to call before him) there to give an account unto them of their Family, Matches, Issues, Coats of Arms belonging to them, and their Title as Esquire, Knight, etc., all which is registered or recorded in a Book called the Visitation-Book for such and such a county, taken at such a time. For which regestring, travelling Expences and entertaining all his Visitors, the Kings of Arms, and his Marshall, demands from every Gentleman 25^s, an Esquire 35^s, a Knight or Baronet 55^s. All which being summed up through the Kingdom, will amount to such a value as may sustain them, with good husbandry, till the next Visitation: but that is seldom twice in one King at Arms's life-time."

These fees do not seem to have been exactly adhered to in every county; on the fly-leaf of a MS. by Christopher Barker, Garter, relating to Norfolk and Suffolk, 1661, is this memorandum:

"For ye entring of every descent:

Every Gent.....	£1	7	6
An Esquire.....	1	17	6
A Knight	2	7	6
A Baronett.....	2	17	6"

But the trifling difference only gives us confidence in the statement of Randle Holme. As a result of the Visitations, many new families would apply for and receive grants of arms, and "then a Fee accordingly of £10 or £20 is payable for Confirmation and granting such Coats of Arms and regestring them among the gentry of that shire." (Randle Holme, sec. 24, book i., chap. i.)

The following from Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 14,294, fo. 110, is so curious that we add it to our notes on this subject of Heralds' remuneration:

“The number of Arms & Creasts granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick Garter, Singly, from y ^e 5 th yeare of Edward y ^e VI th An'o 1551 unto y ^e 10 th yeare of Eliz. An'o 1568	Are about 57
Armes & Creastes graunted by him y ^e yeare 1568 unto y ^e yeare 1572, joyntly with y ^e provinciall Kings of Armes	40
And in that tyme, being little above foure yeares, he besides granted singly about	5
And from y ^e 14 th to y ^e 26 th of Queene Eliz. An'o 1584 he again graunted singly about	80
Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, delivered Patents of Armes synce y ^e tyme that George Earle of Shrewsbury was Earle Mareschall of England An'o 1573 unto y ^e yeare 1580 y ^e 26 th of Queene Eliz. singly unto diuers of them of very good condition and quality to y ^e number of	40

The announcement of the approaching Visitation we know caused excitement, and in many cases alarm. The Heralds were armed with great authority, and it depended entirely on the character of the individual deputy whether this was used in an arbitrary manner, even to the extent of breaking down family monuments and destroying other heraldic devices, a power which Dugdale put into force in 1667. This extensive authority was declared 1528 ('Heraldry of Worcestershire,' p. xix), but we do not notice that it was exercised in the earlier Visitations. We know from the letter of Robert Greisbrooke of Shenstone, 23 March 1662 (preserved among Dugdale's papers at the College of Heralds, and printed William Salt Society, vol. v., p. 156), how he hastened to get a drawing of his arms prepared, the picture of them being at present with his sister Chamberlayne in Oxfordshire, although his arms had been more than once acknowledged by the Heralds, and Sir William Dugdale's sister had married Mr. Richard Seawall of Coventry, whose mother was a daughter of Alverey Greysbrooke of Stoke Hall. Sir William therefore would be well acquainted with the family bearings.

“Letters written to Dugdale shew that he possessed a sway equal to or almost superior to the authority of the secular sovereign.” (Chetham Society, vol. lxxxiv., p. xii.) We can readily understand therefore how the old gentry, whose position was known and assured in their own district, might hesitate to submit their degree to the judgment of a stranger, who was himself judge and jury, and there was no appeal. It was not in human nature, at least not in the character of most men, to be thus exalted as the representatives of the Earl Marshal, and through him of the Crown itself, and sent down into a country district, without having a due sense of the great dignity with which they had been clothed; and so we find the Heralds particularly sensitive to any neglect or want of respect. There seems to be something in the profession of a Herald

which makes him combative. It is impossible to read of Vincent and Brooke, Dugdale and Holme, or the remarks in Le Neve's works and numberless other quarrels, without coming to this conclusion. But the inquiry before us is—How, in all the senses of that word, were the Visitations conducted? and the character of individual Heralds seems subsidiary. It must be clearly borne in mind that their interests lay in recording the largest possible number of the gentry of a county; but the limits within which they must work were distinctly marked out for them, and every instinct of the dignity of their position, loyalty to their order, and fear of the consequences of any fault, constrained them to carry out their instructions fearlessly, which they certainly did. These jealousies and bickerings, which we know abounded between themselves, are a guarantee to us that rivals at the time were not able to substantiate any damaging accusations. Still the fact remains, and must be allowed for, that Heralds are apt to be irritable and quarrelsome; perhaps it is a tendency which comes with the accurate study of any exact science. In those who acknowledge only facts which have been proved, the introduction of one gritty grain of what is inexact immediately produces friction and consequent heat. But from whatever causes, and no doubt they came from both sides, we find in some counties, and more especially in the northern counties, where the correspondence is more fully known, that much angry feeling was aroused, the Heralds' authority was slighted, and their summonses to appear greatly neglected. It is probable that in the earlier Visitations this was not the case. We can understand how families who had already once registered their descent, and had their arms duly acknowledged, would not care to pay again thirty years or so afterwards; and some of these may have regarded the Heralds' Visitations as only a means of extorting money, overlooking the fact that they were the official registration of their legitimate descent, and consequent right to bear arms.

Much information on this point may be obtained from Mr. Rylands's 'Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations.* It is advanced, as if it were a known fact, that in many cases persons of substance on the list for the hundred were summoned who had never assumed to use arms. Thus (Gloucestershire Disclaimers 1682) Richard Tyler of St. Briavels says, "I know of no coat of arms belonging to me;" and William Davies, Clerk de Abenall, declares, "I know of no coat of arms belonging to me at present." Both were disclaimed. In the Visitation of Hereford, 1634,

* 'A List of Persons who were Disclaimed as Gentlemen of Coat-armour by the Heralds at the Visitations of the various counties of England, with an Introduction by John Paul Rylands, F.S.A. Guildford: printed by Billing and Sons, 1888.' 8vo. Of this work only one hundred copies were printed for subscribers.

James Lane, draper, who disclaimed for himself, "saith that Jonathan Wellington is a dark [*i.e.* blind] sickly man and no gentleman of coat armour." Both were disclaimed. In the Visitation of Worcester, 1634, "Thomas Simonds of White Lady Aston: I know none of right, and further saith that his father and grandfather were yeomen, and so writ themselves." Now this may mean that as a yeoman he ought not to have been summoned, or it may imply that he had used arms himself although he knew of no "right." He was disclaimed.

But in considering these complaints we must remember we have not heard and cannot arrive at the defendants' answers. It seems very hard if persons not making any pretensions to arms were summoned only because their wealth gave them a certain position as taxpayers, and were then proclaimed in the most public manner as *ignobiles*, *i.e.* not gentlemen of coat armour, in the neighbouring towns. But, after a careful examination, this seems to greatly overstate the case. Accidents of this kind must sometimes have been made, but we know that in those days, as now, it was looked upon too much as a venial offence to defraud the Government.

We find the List of Disclaimed at the Staffordshire Visitation, 1583 (William Salt Society, vol. iii., p. 14), thus headed: "The names of those that in the time of this Visitacyon of Staffordshire have made noe prooffe of their Gentry, bearing noe armes, and yet, before tyme, *had called and written themselves Gentlemen*, and were therefore disclaymed in the chiefe places of the Hundreds wherein they dwell." Nothing could be more distinct. They had pretended and put themselves forward as gentlemen; that is, had borne and used arms before time. They could not, when called upon, shew any lawful right, and therefore they were disclaimed.

We know that the shields pulled down and defaced by the Heralds were set up again the moment their backs were turned. Dugdale notes pulling down a second time Cheshire arms which he had already destroyed ('Dugdale's Life,' Chetham Society, vol. lxxxviii., pp. 30-1);* and Mr. H. S. Grazebrook, in the Preface to the Staffordshire Visitation of 1663 (William Salt Society, vol. v., p. xi), says that "many, I may almost say most, of those who made no proof continued the use of the arms they claimed and displayed them without scruple on seals, furniture, etc."

In vol. v. of the William Salt Society, p. xii (footnote), are given the arms of several families on the county map in Plott's 'Natural History of Staffordshire, 1686,' which had been unproved or disclaimed at the

* At Chester, "where I pulled down those atchievements w^h Holmes the paynter had set up again in S^t John's Church for Alderman Walley w^h I took down in A^o 1644;" and again, pulled down and defaced those atchievements at Budworth "which Holme the paynter of Chester had hung up again for M^r Marbury w^h I puld down once before." ('Life of Sir William Dugdale,' by William Hamper, 4to, 1827.)



Visitations, and which were therefore still improperly put forward by these families, who persisted that they were gentry.

The fairest way to view the position of these complainants seems to be, if they made no claim to be gentlemen of coat armour, it was then but a very mitigated thing to complain of if their names should be published at the Market Cross as not belonging to the order of Heraldic Gentry, to which, as they declared to the Heralds, they did not aspire. They could readily attain that rank by applying for a grant; the sting of such publicity would lie in their having sailed about in stolen or usurped plumage, and then been exposed before their neighbours. The Heralds' position seems to be this: you are forbidden to use arms without due and proper right to them; we enter up and register the descents of all who apply, but we publicly notify those who have no right to coat armour; and thus it is that we find many genealogies entered in Visitations without any arms attached, and the names occur among the List of Disclaimers.

The privilege of bearing coat armour emanated only from the King by his appointed officers, and any person usurping such a privilege was guilty of fraud, and if he used the armorial bearings the property of any other family to which such appertained he was guilty of stealing. A coat of arms is an incorporeal hereditament vested in the descendants of the first acknowledged owner, and descending only to those who could prove their legitimate descent from him. There are instances, chiefly in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of the rightful and acknowledged owner granting his coat of arms to some other individual, but they are so curious and rare that we need hardly note them here as the one exception to this law.* The heritable right in a coat of arms cannot be sold. With the above-noticed rare exceptions there is no title but of legitimate inheritance; this is plainly declared in the wording of all grants. Richmond alias Clarenceux, 9 Henry VII., grants "to William Greene and to his posteritie he and they to have, occupie & inioye the same and therein to be revested at ther pleasures." (Harl. MS. 1115, fo. 3^b.) Also in the same MS., fo. 6, Gueyenne, King of Arms, grants "to have, use & hold unto the said William Swayne and to the yssue &

* The following abstract from the College of Arms Register of Nobles and Gentles, vol. viii., p. 170^b, is an interesting and late example of such a grant, and its acknowledgment by the College of Heralds.

"Anstis, Garter, and Ward, Clarenceux, 15 Aug. 1733, exemplified to Lord Anne Hamilton, Whereas Francis Edwards of Wellam, co. Leicester, was entitled to bear, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, and for crest a lion's head couped and parted per bend sinister of the same, and upon his death the said arms descended to his only daughter and heiress Mary Edwards, who hath, by an Instrument dated 2 July 1733 under her hand and seal, assigned to Lord Anne Hamilton, 3rd son of James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, now of Kensington, co. Middlesex, the said arms and crest to be borne by him and the heirs of his body," etc., etc.

procreation of his body lawfully begotten in all worship & gentleness everlasting."

Precisely the same line of law will now punish an individual who infringes a patent, or who makes use of the name of some well-known firm in order to get an advantage in business. The only difference is that in these instances the gain is in money, while in the Visitation times heraldic distinctions and the rank of gentleman which they brought were a social gain and in great estimation.

We have many instances of consideration and forbearance on the part of the Heralds. There are cases in which the scion of an ancient stock attended the Heralds and recorded his descent and arms, and was excused the fees on *account of poverty*; that is, more regard was paid to *blood than position*. In the Visitation of Hereford, 1634, we have "Charles Whitney of Norton to be spared for his name"; "Philips of Ashton to be spared from disgrace"; "Jno. Abrahall of Stoke Edith to be spared from disclaiming for his name's sake." In the Visitation of Worcestershire, 1634, "Thomas Wild to be spared from the Post"; "I have no interest in Arms, Edm^d Boothby." He, one would suppose, should not have been summoned, but the Herald at the time had other facts before him and was not satisfied, for, he adds, "to be spared from disclaiming in regard of his being a souldier and of deserts."

The above quotations shew that the itinerant Heralds would in some cases have willingly shielded individuals, but the terms of their commission were inexorable; the rank of *nobilis* must be distinctly upheld; the mandate of the Earl Marshal's Court had gone forth—prove your lawful right to the arms which you have been using, or be disclaimed. And so we find all of those mentioned, Whitney, Philips, Abrahall, Wild, and Boothby, among Mr. Rylands's List of the Disclaimed. Any idea therefore that the Heralds could shield their own friends is quite inadmissible; the dignity of their commission surmounted all personal considerations, and its terms were strictly carried out.

In the Visitation of Worcestershire, 1682, "I, Joseph Ruthorn of Evesham, doe promise to forbear using any Coat of Arms untill I can make out what coat doth belong to me"—surely this implies that he had beforetime done so? Disclaimed 1682. Gloucester, 1623, "Rich^d Warren of Stainton falcelly usurped Arms which were defaced & he disclaymed"; "Edw^d Hill Customer of Gloucester, neither gent. of Bloud Ancestry nor Arms." Edward Hopkins disclaimed at Boston, co. Lincoln, 1634, "an Usurper of Armes." Walter Cary of Wicomb (Visitation of Bucks, 1634), "no gent. nor hath any (right) to bear arms which he usurpeth"; and again (Visitation of Derby, 1634), "Robt



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Wilmott of Chadderton disclaimed for usurping the Title of Gent. notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611."

Every allowance was made for those who had difficulty in proving their right to the arms. The pedigree was entered and the arms respited for proof.* Mr. H. S. Grazebrook mentions (William Salt Society, vol. v., p. xi) the case of Amphlett, whose family had used arms which the Heralds said belonged of right to the name of Hastings. This was respited for proof, and, after suitable delay, proof to the satisfaction of the Heralds had not been shewn. This name, however, does not appear among the disclaimed, but the arms were not allowed.

Arms so respited were not publicly disclaimed at the Staffordshire Visitations of 1614 and 1663, although in many instances a note is made that nothing further had been done; and we notice that Dugdale at his Yorkshire Visitation of 1665 allowed two years to elapse before he proceeded to publish the lists of Disclaimed. In the Visitation of Hereford, 1634, occurs this memorandum: "John Philips of Ledbury to be disclaimed at our next 'sizes because he was not disclaimed at our being in the country, being respited for prooffe, but cannot make any prooffe."

Again, in the Lancashire Visitation, 1613 (Chetham Soc., vol. lxxxii., p. x), Winckley produced charters from a remote date proving his pedigree, "but because the legend on an ancient seal was partly defaced the arms were not allowed." Now this is a most unfair way of putting it. The deed in question (p. 38) to which this seal was attached was dated 50 Edward III.: "Adam filius Johannis de Winckley dedit et concessit Johanni filio Johannis de Bayly," etc. The seal shewed an eagle displayed, with the legend "Sigillum Johannis," and the rest is broken away. It certainly was not Adam's seal, it *might* have been his father's; but to those who know how often borrowed seals were used in charters it is quite plain that the Herald could never acknowledge a single occurrence of these arms and allow them to Winckley.

Taking the above view of the vested property of the rightful owners in heraldic bearings, we have many cases where similar want of sufficient proof caused their rejection. Page viii of the same volume: Travers brought evidences and muniments, but the two seals shewn led to a question which was the proper bearing, and it could not be decided.

At page x of the same Visitation Robert Holt of Stubble had married "an olde woman" and would not enter. The Heralds declared in 1613 that this family had no coat, although it was allowed by Flower in 1567.

* In our List of Disclaimed, 1623, three names are included, viz., Jobber of Heton, Moor of Moore, and Ockley of Ockley; pedigrees for these names, and with the arms, occur on pp. 279, 366, and 376, and there is nothing to shew that the arms were a later addition to our MSS.

In this case there can be no doubt the legitimate descent from that member in 1567 was not clearly shewn to the Heralds, otherwise they had no power to refuse. The onus of proof lay with the claimant. It seems strange that Robert Holt should refuse to enter, and that a complaint against the Heralds should in after times be based thereupon. Again, Hindley produced evidences for three hundred years, but was not "allowed" arms. There are many instances of families who can shew much longer pedigrees and own considerable estates, but who cannot prove that they ever lawfully used arms. "Allow" has two meanings. The heraldic is "acknowledge," and this the Heralds could not do without satisfactory proof; the other sense is "permit," a sense excluded from all heraldic matters, which only deal with facts. We are obliged to expose the insinuation involved in that term. The only liberty left to the Heralds was that of judgment whether or not the facts adduced were sufficient to prove the claims. They had no choice of "allowing" in the charitable sense to "permit."

This naturally leads to the question, What proof was required by the Heralds before they would allow the arms? Of course a grant or proof that the Heralds had already allowed such to a direct legitimate ancestor, or as "their ancestral arms" to collaterals in a certain degree, was sufficient; or the grant by one who had the right thus to delegate his arms to another; there are such instances, as already noticed. Prescription with use by his ancestors was readily conceded when the arms were not those belonging to some other family. In the William Salt Society (vol. v., pp. x and 145) the Gaywoods of Bishops Offley in Staffordshire, who had been disclaimed in 1583, were allowed in 1614 a coat which was represented in an old window in Eccleshall Church, although Gregory King makes a note at the time in the Visitation Book: "*Cave* as to the coat of Gaywood, for, if they have right to bear three pheons, it must be by the interposition of a chevron argent, for so does the coat stand in the window of Eccleshall Church. Without a chevron it is the coat of Malpas." Woodhouse of Woodhouse (p. 327): "These arms were in an old glasse window of the church at Wombourne neere to the seat of this family in the same church, and likewise depicted on that seat." Stonyer of Biddulph (p. 282): "For proof he vouches y^e picture of his great grandfather made in Qu. Eliz. time, on which these arms are."

The remarks of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges on this matter of usage are very interesting (Collins's 'Peerage,' edit. Brydges, vol. i., p. 382, and they are quoted in a paper on "Proofs of Arms Required by Heralds," in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. ii., p. 154):

“There is much more in the *use* of arms than light or interested critics in genealogy admit. When carried up to such a period as to be beyond memory it operates in the nature of prescription, and is of a directly opposite nature from a late assumption, where the want of authority is fatal to the right.”

The following copy of a letter from Sir William Dugdale to Mr. William Horsley, 15 June 1668, will shew this clearly, and what was considered prescriptive right. The original is preserved in the Lansdowne MS. No. 870, and it is printed in the ‘Retrospective Review’ for 1827, p. 145 :

“Therefore it will be requisite that he do look over his own evidences for some seals of arms, for perhaps it appears in them, *and if so, and that they have used it from the beginning of Q. Elizabeth’s reign, or about that time, I shall allowe thereof, for our directions are limiting us so to do, and not a shorter prescription of usage.*”

This was the spirit in which the Heralds approached the consideration of evidences laid before them; but the unwarranted assumption of arms was promptly met with all the weapons at their command, and properly so, for they had a duty to perform, viz., to protect the order of gentry, and to uphold the terms of their own commission under the great seal. Dallaway (‘Heraldic Enquiries,’ p. 308), says :

“It will strike an examiner of pedigrees to which no arms are attached that the families so degraded were not unfrequently of high ancestry and of extensive property in those counties where they are registered; and that the escocheon disclaimed in a former was allowed and confirmed in a subsequent Visitation. This circumstance depended entirely upon the individual representative, who in some instances treated the Earl Marshal’s summons with contempt, or at least with neglect. Their descendants are therefore excluded from armorial claims unless,” etc., etc.

The Heralds underwent privations and labours, travelling through their district on horseback, and stopping in country inns in those centres which seemed most convenient and where the neighbouring gentry could most readily wait upon them. The established scale of fees in their court was not excessive, and during the later Visitations, when expenses must presumably have increased, these must have been little more than sufficient to repay the labours and outlay of the Herald and his staff. Randle Holme, book i., chap. i., sec. 21, informs us that “the yearly Pention allowed them was Garter £40 per annum: Clarencieux and Norroy £20 each: six heraulds at £13 6s. 8d. apiece: four Pursevants having amongst them all £93 6s. 8d.:—anything beyond this arose from fees.” We quote Randle Holme because he wrote in 1688, very near the time we are discussing, and he was well acquainted with all the facts. They came clothed with an authority so high, that it entitled them officially to every reasonable deference and respect. It is true their punishment for contempt

was not prompt imprisonment and a fine, as with the Law Judges; but it reached forward for generations! If no member of a family would take the trouble, or let us say had the civility, to answer their summons and satisfy the representatives of the Earl Marshal, and indirectly of the reigning Sovereign, as to their right to use armorial distinctions and the title of gentry, which it was only in the power of the Earl Marshal, delegated to him by the Sovereign, to grant, or ratify and acknowledge; the verdict of the Earl Marshal's Court, the sole heraldic authority, could only take this form: "Such a one having been summoned before one of our principal officers and invited to explain by what right he is using certain ancient heraldry, and being unable to prove his descent and right thereto, and probably unwilling to expose his want of that right, is by us proclaimed *ignobilis*."*

To shew that this verdict could be reversed by properly and decently satisfying the constituted authorities and proving to them that the using was rightful, we print a curious Certificate by St. George, Norroy, extracted from Harl. MS. 1470 by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook in his Staffordshire Visitation of 1583, so frequently quoted (Wm. Salt Society, iii., p. 16, note):

"The King's most excellent Ma^{tie} being desirous that ye Gentry of his Kingdom might be preserved in every degree, estate, etc., and to that end hath given full power and authority under the Greate Seale of England unto mee Richard S^t George, Norroy King of Armes, not only to summon all the Gentlemen w^{thin} my Province, but also to distinguish and make infamous by Proclamation all such as shall usurpe or take upon them the name of Esquire or Gentleman without just authority. And whereas Stephen Longsdon of Longsdon in co. Derby appeared before me in my Visitacion and disclaimed the title of a gentleman under his hand, as not knowing how he might justifie the same, I proceeded against him according to my Com[']ission. Since w^{ch} tyme, he, making further enquiry, and finding that his Auncestors have been of long time reputed Gentlemen and borne Armes, w^{ch} (as I am informed by some of good sort in the Contrey) he is able to prove by evidence and other good record, he hath desired me to affirm his right and publish the same. Wherefore these are to make knowne unto all manner of p[']sons whatsoever that the said Stephen Langsdon may lawfully use and bear such armes and Crests as his Auncestors have done before him, and as he may lawfully justifie; And also that it shall be lawfull for him to beare the name title and dignity of a Gentleman in such manner and forme as any of his predecessors have done or as he may lawfully justifie. In witness whereof I the said Norroy King of Armes have sett to my hand and seale

* In Coke upon Lyttelton, ii., 667, the law is clearly laid down: "As in ancient [Roman] times statues or images of their ancestors were proofs of their nobility"—he quotes Juvenal, Sat. 8, and Cicero—"Nobiles sunt qui imagines generis sui proferre possunt, so in later times Coat armes came in lieu of those statues or images, and are the most certaine proofes and evidence of nobility and gentry, so as in these daies the rule is, *Nobiles sunt qui insignia gentilicia generis sui proferre possunt*." It thus follows that a man might be an Esquire, or a Knight, or even bear a title, and yet be *ignobilis*. Wharton (*Law Lexicon*, article *Nobilis*): "The gentry are those who are able to produce armorial bearings derived by descent from their own ancestors."



INTRODUCTION.

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of my office. Dated the xxth day of November in the ixth year of o'r Sovereigne Lord James by the grace of God King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland.

RICH : S^t GEORGE, Norroy King of Armes."

We are accustomed nowadays to hear hard words against the Heralds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Students, regretful that vastly more has not come down to us in their Visitations, and descendants of some of the families, smarting under the results of the carelessness or insolence of the then representative of their family whose contempt of the duly constituted authority has robbed them of what they now feel would be of exceeding value, and further has cast a deep shadow of doubt over their heraldic rights. In several instances we know that this has so irritated the honest straightforwardness of this generation (we mention it with admiration and respect) that the present representatives have taken out new grants of arms rather than feel every time the carriage drove up to the door that they were shewing about the county heraldic pretensions to which they had no heraldic right.

The position of the Heralds in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is unassailable and perfectly clear; legally and heraldically they could have taken up no other ground. The value of their acknowledging and passing certain arms is in exact ratio to their known heraldic strictness. Descendants of the Disclaimed forget that if the Visitations had been conducted in a careless slipshod way, supposing for a moment such to have been possible with authorities so solemnly constituted, in that case the records they covet would not bear the sterling value placed upon those weighty records which we now possess. It is more just and dispassionate to acknowledge that the Heralds did all in their power, and, being human, they encouraged the gentry to come in with their fees and to shew such satisfactory heraldic proof as would confirm to them their proper social distinctions. To enable them to do this the Heralds warned them of their approach a month or so beforehand, and came down with books and attendants to their very doors. In order further to induce their attendance they had to proclaim that this inquiry was made to check the unlawful assumption of arms, and that such cases would be dealt with either by granting such honours to those who were worthy, or by publicly disgracing, and if necessary further proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court against such impostors as had pretended falsely to heraldic rank. Would not the natural and honest course have been to assist the Heralds in the purging out of such false pretensions? New families of course arise, their wealth enables them to purchase heraldic rights, and they enter among the ancient gentry and keep up the decaying numbers of a most important power in the state. It was a public benefit to expose and disgrace impostors so

mean that they could flaunt in the absence of the Heralds heraldic pretensions, and sneak away when the approaching Visitation reminded them that they had for all these years been impudent cheats; they must now either honestly pay for and acquire the rights they had been dishonestly using, if the Heralds could see their way to make such grants, or else they must be put down into their real rank. It is no injustice to declare a man's real rank, nor does it cause any irritation unless his self-estimation exceeds his intrinsic value. In Heraldry there is no room for supposition; either a man is a gentleman of coat armour or he is not; he may be an equally respected and respectable yeoman; all the Heralds sought to establish was the truth.

Let us now try to discover by evidence what sort of reception and deference the Heralds received, and how they were seconded and assisted in this laudable work; and when putting it in this way we do not for a moment seek to conceal their desire to make it pay; they had heavy expenses to incur, their actual salaries were absurdly small, and of course a Visitation brought in fees both for registrations and grants; but the Earl Marshal's Court fixed when such were needful to keep together our heraldic annals, and the heraldic trust that was committed to its care. It gave the licence, but the expenses and financial results accrued to the individual Herald.

It is better for various reasons that we quote our facts in order of date, the advantage of which will appear when we come to consider further details. We must remember that the Heralds were few, and only occasionally do they express the indignation they felt at the neglect of their mission on the part of some of the gentry, or as they put it contempt of their office and position as representing the Earl Marshal, and through him their sovereign, the head of all heraldic distinctions. We know more of these matters as to Lancashire than the other counties; all the Visitations for that county having been ably edited for the Chetham Society, and we are thus able to give the following quotations from the 1533 Visitation; these shew that the Heralds were willing to accord every facility when they were civilly treated, and we would ask in common fairness, What could they do with such men as he who "wold not be spoken withall"?

Page 35: "John Talbott of Saleberry . . . a verrey gentle Esquir & worthy to bee taken payne for."

Page 43: "Sr John Townley of Townley Knight had to his firste wief one who was doughter to Sr Charles Appillysdon & one of the heyres of Gatesford whereby he beareth the goats. I wote not what her name is nor I made no greate inquisition for he would have no noate taken of hym saying that ther was no more Gentilmen in Lancashire But my Lord of Derbye & Mountegle. I soght hym all day

Rydinge in the wyld countrey & his reward was ij^s w^h the guyde had the most p'te and I had as evill a jorney as ev' I hadd."

Page 47 : "Robert Holt of Stubbley married an olde woman by whom he hadd no yssue & therefore he wold not have her name entered."

Page 48 : "Sr Ric. Houghton Knight did mary Alice doughter and one of the heyres to Sr Thoms. of Asheton Knight and they have yssue Katherine who is married to Sr Thoms. Gerard Knight. The said Sr Ric. hath putt away his lady and wife and kepeth a concobyne in his house by whom he hath divers children and by the lady he hath Ley Hall w^h armes he beareth quartered with his in the first q^r he says that M^r Garter licensed him so to doe and he gave M^r Garter an angle noble but he gave me nothing nor made me no good chere but gave me proude words."

Page 182 : "Gerrard of the Brynne wold not be spoken withall."

Page 231 : "Sir William Poole Knight lieth at the Abbay of Vale Royall and he wolde have not taken" (*sic*).

In the Lancashire Visitation, 1613, we find (Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii., p. viii) Bradshaw of Bradshaw "produced two ancient letters, but the members referred to could not be placed in the pedigree." The Heralds therefore could only take the evidence before them.

Dugdale's Visitation, 1664-5, occurred at an unfortunate juncture. The feelings of rival parties ran high. Chetham Society, vol. lxxxiv., p. xiii : "The Puritans refused, the tribunal was considered by them expensive, arbitrary, and incompetent, Norroy himself being both judge and jury." He was a strong Royalist, and likely to regard critically those of the other side who in some cases perhaps had obtained grants during the Commonwealth times, and all of these had been declared only four years before to be null and void, and as if they had never been made. There was therefore sufficient material for friction on both sides. Dugdale had a duty to perform, those gentry whose position from any cause was doubtful contemned his authority, and a large portion of the county supported them in their attitude of heraldic rebellion ; and this in a county where a strong feeling of the distinctions of rank was supposed to be and really did exist.

In Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665 (Surtees Society, 1859), we find the pedigrees of 472 families entered, and a long list of 257 disclaimers. At page xii we read : "It is evident the pride of family was wanting in Yorkshire, nearly one-third of the old gentry summoned treated the summons with neglect"; and at page xiv : "Mr. Robert Stafford of Thwing Dickering slighted the summons."

Certain accidents partly contributed to this neglect, for Mr. Charles Fairfax thus writes to Sir William Dugdale in June 1666 :

"Some gentlemen will attend you at the next assizes to whom I gave notice : but many (not sensible of the honour of their families) I find remiss, yet hope

(upon their better thought) they will do right to posterity and give their attendance. Your too short stay in your several circuits (and their coincident appearances upon summonses before the Deputy Lieutenants) they alledge for excuse they could not wait on you." (Hamper's 'Life of Dugdale,' p. 364.)

We may add as confirming the moderate tone of the Heralds and their anxiety to make as complete as possible their lists of gentry, that the resulting List of Disclaimed in Yorkshire was delayed for two years before it was proclaimed, in order to gather up any further gentry that might be persuaded to come in.

We would further refer to the Proclamation of Norroy, 2 February 17 Charles II., addressed to the Balive of the Hundred of Salford (quoted in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. ii., p. 151, from the appendix to Mr. Ormerod's paper, "A Fragment Illustrative of Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire"). Certain persons, "whose names were given in a schedule, had not made their appearance, and they were *once more* required and expected at the sign of the King's Head in Salford upon Saturday the 11th day of March following," etc. The schedule contained seventy-three names, and the result was that many obeyed this second request and entered their pedigrees.

"In the Heralds' College are some interesting letters addressed to Sir William Dugdale by gentlemen in Lancashire on the subject of this Royal Commission. Some, whose ancestors had long borne arms, disclaimed their right altogether; others stated that they were not entitled to any such distinction, not being 'Gentlemen;' and the friends of some courteously assigned reasons for the summons not having been obeyed, *e.g.*, 'Mr Beswyke of Manchester is in Ireland,' 'Mr Alex Butterworth of Belfield is a young man on his travels, but will enter on his return home.' The Nonconformist families generally appear to have disdained the noble science, 'feeling assured' (as Macaulay in the 'Edinburgh Review' observes of the old Puritan) 'that if his name was not found in the Registers of Heralds it was recorded in the Book of Life, and hence originated his contempt for all terrestrial distinctions, accomplishments, and dignities.' It may, however, be easily inferred from his rough MS. notes, now in the College of Arms, that Dugdale's high notions, not only of the Royal prerogative, but also of his own office, led him in numerous instances to offend the prejudices of those whose views on both subjects were not exactly in accordance with his own. Of these the following is a specimen:

Mr James Halliwell of Pyke-house, his estate 200^{li} per ann. 3 or
 'July 23 1666 4 Sons brought upp at University & some at Inns of Court, yett
 Hundesfield disclaymed under his hand rather than be at the charge. He is
 ritche and misserable & a Puritan withall.'"

(Printed in the Chetham Miscellanies for 1851, being vol. xxiv. of the Chetham Society's Publications.)

Modern critics must acknowledge that the Heralds on their part did all they could to record full lists of gentry, and must feel that the default



entirely rests upon those who refused to attend. In the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. ii., pp. 149-154, it is stated that "Some objected to the charges, and others had a total indifference to armorial distinctions. On one occasion few gentlemen appeared because there was a horse race at Brackley.* Such as came he (Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux) entered if they pleased. If they did not enter, he was indifferent. So the Visitation was a trite thing, many looked on it as a trick to get money." Now as we read these facts the Herald and his staff attended at great personal labour, and he ran the risk of the fees ingathered not being sufficient to cover the expenses, which were relatively much heavier at these latest Visitations. Under such circumstances he could not be "indifferent." But the gentry did not realize their opportunity and the duty incumbent upon them to assist in upholding their social rank. Some names are returned as "extra com" or "hors du pays."

Mr. H. S. Grazebrook (Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583; William Salt Society, vol. iii., p. xiii) says: "Some men, no doubt, were too proud to have their ancient standing brought at all into question or to allow that it required recognition. Others were altogether careless and indifferent, and their tastes were for very different objects. Others would be absent from home at the time of the Heralds' circuit, or if summoned to attend them at a neighbouring town were possibly prevented by illness or indisposed by domestic sorrow and trouble;" and he refers to 'Herald and Gen.,' vol. vii., p. 47.

From whatever cause the following well-known names are among the defaulters in Staffordshire: Congreve, Wolseley, Sneyd, Fowke, Lane, Kynnersley, Draycott, Chetwynd, Stanley, Skeffington, Swynfen, etc.

In Lancashire Ormerod remarks that Hulton of Hulton is only entered at the first and last Visitations, and Gerard of Bryn never appears.

Such names shew that although it is very pleasant to a family to find their descents duly recorded, still the absence of their name altogether from the list is no proof whatever that their social position and heraldic rights were not all the time perfectly well assured.

* Brackley is in Northamptonshire. We are not told at which Visitation this occurred. All Bysshe's Visitations were between the years 1662 and 1668, so late a date that even the character of such a man as Sir William Dugdale was unavailing. The constant devotion of the gentry to sports is advanced as a probable reason for their carelessly neglecting the summonses of Heralds; but we can only allow of this with serious reservations, because the Visitations were purposely fixed at those seasons when travelling across country roads would be practicable, viz., March to September, and this was not the time for sports. Except fishing and racing, nearly all sports were suspended during the spring and summer, which nature has set apart for the increase of the animal creation and the growth of its young; shooting and hunting therefore must always have ceased at the times of the Heralds' Visitations; and even hawking, for merlins get sick with moulting from March to August. Otters were sometimes hunted during the summer in order to *exterminate* them and their young.

We have left till now the scathing remarks of Blackstone ('Commentaries,' vol. iii., p. 105), because they refer to a time much later than the Visitations, when the Heralds and their science had sunk in public estimation (Blackstone wrote in 1765), and the rank of "gentleman" had then ceased to be an exact term. He says:

"The marshalling of coat armour, which was formerly the pride and study of all the best families in the kingdom, is now greatly disregarded, and has fallen into the hands of certain officers and attendants upon this Court, called Heralds, who consider it only as a matter of lucre and not of justice, whereby such falsity and confusion have crept into their records (which ought to be the standing evidence of families, descents, and coat armour) that though formerly some credit has been paid to their testimony, now even their common seal will not be received as evidence in any court of justice in the kingdom."

To us this is so evidently a contrasting of the "now," that is 1765, with the former condition of the Heralds' College, that it seems to have no reference to our subject; but since it has been introduced into the able paper in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. ii., pp. 149-154, entitled "The Proofs of Arms required by the Heralds at their Visitations," we feel constrained to point out that this has no reference to the Heralds' Visitations, which are the ostensible subject-matter of that paper.

The quotation therefore which is put forward to depreciate the Heralds in Visitations tells quite the other way, for Sir William Blackstone* holds them up to reverence, and regrets the laxity which had brought about so striking a change in his own times. The writer of a more able paper in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. vii., p. 46, had no difficulty in reading Blackstone's remarks as complimentary to the earlier Heralds.

We must make a further reference to this learned paper in the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. ii., p. 151, which says: "In 1661 Holme writes to Dugdale in behalf of a young gentlewoman, illegitimate, 'linked in affections' to a near relation of his own, 'not to a have a Batune crosse the coat,' but the colours in the arms to be changed; the fee offered is five pounds, though Holme suggests that the favour might be granted gratuitously" (Dugdale, 'Diary,' etc., p. 358); and a footnote: "The P.S. is amusing: 'There is an alderman's sone in Chester whose great-grandfather was base borne, whom I have bine treating with sev'all tymes about the alteration of his coat, telling him for £10, and not under, it may be accomplished; five he is willing to give, but not above; if y^e please to accept of that sune y^e may writt me a line or two.'"

Why seek to twist these round into an accusation against the Heralds, when the meaning is quite obvious; these persons were to apply for new

* See also Cruise on 'Dignities and Titles of Honour,' 1810, chap. vi., sec. 62, where it is laid down that the official Records of the Heralds' College are accepted as evidence.



grants of arms, and they were anxious only that under the circumstances such might be obtained, and on the most favourable terms.

In very early times bastardy was thought little detriment. Public opinion progressed, and both heraldry and the law continued throughout to draw their marked distinction against it. Now we see in 1661 the baton sinister had become too palpable. They sought for some less conspicuous brand, and would sooner have a new coat altogether than continue the ancient arms with a stain upon them. Better to appear as a *novus homo* than bear the ancient arms with a blot which public opinion understood and noticed. See the grant to Hariot Eliot, 16 July 1726, printed in the 'Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 1868, vol. ii., p. 43. Her maiden name is not given; she was the natural daughter of the Right Hon. James Craggs, Secretary of State. She would not impale with her husband's coat armour that which was branded, and so she applied for and received a new coat altogether.

We now come to consider the frequent errors observed in Visitation pedigrees. We quite endorse what is said in the Chetham Society's vol. lxxxviii., p. 40: "The pedigrees ought most assuredly to be received with great caution, and few of them to be regarded as indisputably correct unless tested by documentary evidence." This is simply the result of unskilful or careless genealogists who, when preparing their papers in anticipation of the Heralds' Visitations, had not the necessary documentary evidences supplied to them. The wills and other sources of information, now so accessible, enable us to supplement and correct statements which they drew up in all honesty, from such materials as they had at their command. What is a matter of much astonishment in many Visitations is the strange omissions to be found in pedigrees which are signed as correct by the heads of the families; the maiden names of their wives or mothers are frequently wanting. Mr. H. S. Grazebrook (in the William Salt Society, vol. iii., p. xiii; also vol. v., p. xii) points to some remarkable instances which the Heralds could easily have filled in at the time by verbal inquiry, and goes on to remark that the Heralds who were enjoined in their Commissions not only to peruse and take knowledge of all manner of arms, but also to note the descents, pedigrees, and marriages of the *nobiles* in their provinces, paid far more attention to the heraldry than to the genealogical part of their duties. The editor of the Lancashire Visitation, 1613 (Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii.), advances a most extraordinary statement (p. vi), that *vivá voce* evidence was the general practice at Visitations—we give the exact quotation, "which was the general mode of taking information at the Visitation;" and again at p. viii, "parole evidence," etc., etc., and thus seeks to account for many deficiencies and mistakes;

but we cannot accept this. The Visitation which follows his Preface contains many long pedigrees which alone would refute his suggestion, and a glance at our Shropshire MS. of 1623 shews many long pedigrees most carefully drawn up and including all the branches of ancient and widely extended families. We would also refer to page 125 of our Visitation; two accounts of the ancient descent of the Cole family were submitted: there were no evidences to shew which was the correct one, and so the Heralds entered both and joined on at foot the more modern portion of which they were assured.* The fact is that some knowledge of Heraldry, and as a consequence the rudiments of descent, was considered at the time of which we write a part of every gentleman's education; no man could be Peacham's Complete Gentleman without knowing of all manner of sports, etc., also the blazoning of arms, etc. In almost every old country house a pedigree, drawn in many cases in Elizabeth's time, is to be found, and only occasionally are they signed by a Herald. The interest felt in such social rank produced men in every district who made it their business to draw pedigrees, and no doubt the announcement of an approaching Visitation set them busily to work. We know from Robert Greisbrook's letter, 1662 (Wm. Salt Society, vol. v., p. 156), that he at once wrote to Mr. Kirke, an arms painter in Lichfield. These pedigrees contain sometimes the emblazonments. One "John Caine† of Oswestry," who flourished at the time of our 1623 Visitation, skilfully illuminated the Heraldry, and there were many such working Heralds while Visitations lasted. Dugdale would have spoken of them as "Paynters," and their work was regarded with suspicion by the College of Heralds as trenching upon their privileges; but the requirements of the gentry called them into existence and supported them, and it is hard to see how the Heralds' Visitations could have been carried out without the collective labours of such men. The progress of a Herald on Visitation was necessarily hurried; he had a great space to cover and many families to enter up, and had to fulfil his duties with critical care, as his decisions would govern the College ever after. We find that Dugdale and his staff took and entered thirty-two pedigrees on one day at Lichfield on 30 March 1663 (Wm. Salt Society, vol. v., p. xii, note), the first day of his Visitation; no wonder that

* How the Hall Pedigree at pp. 205-7 passed the Heralds must ever remain a matter for astonishment and regret. Since our work was in the press, an article has appeared on this subject in 'Northern Notes and Queries' for December 1888 (vol. iii., p. 89).

† He was a poet and genealogist; see references in 'Byegones relating to Wales and the Border Counties' for 1882, pp. 1, 3, 6, 8, 12.

In the 'Visitation of London, 1633,' i., p. 248, the pedigree of Edwards of Oswestry appears with this note: "The descent set forth by John Caine of Oswalestre 1629." Many such descents were drawn by him about this time.



omissions might escape notice which it would have involved great labour afterwards to supply. There is remarkably little cause to complain of such omissions in our present Visitation, for, except in the fragmentary pedigrees which occur here and there, the great bulk are very fully given.

The names of places are as usual difficult. This arises from three causes: firstly, they spelled phonetically, and any oral information collected either by heralds or painters was thus liable to strange aberrations; secondly, the modern spellings have settled down into different forms, such as "Bechfield," now "Bettisfield," etc.; thirdly, errors in transcribing from writing, which was very likely indistinct to begin with, and bad writing of that date may often be read several ways, and especially as the Heralds were not likely to know the small hamlets in Shropshire. It is noticeable that there are in our county many places bearing the same name. The most remarkable instance is Eyton; under its various spellings of "Eyton," "Eaton," and "Eton," there are eight hamlets of this name in Shropshire, while in the neighbouring counties, which might easily occur in our Visitation, there are two in Herefordshire and four in Cheshire. Five separate Shropshire families of the name bear different coat armour for Eyton. This name is also vulgarly spoken of as "Yatton," "Yeaton," and "Yetton." As an example of these difficulties, how could one unacquainted with the facts recognise Kenilworth when spelled "Killingworth," or "Up-a-tree," as given in the Visitation of Devonshire, for Up-Ottery.

By carefully searching out the earliest notices, and in some cases finding the original grants, we have striven to arrive at the correct blazons and names of quarterings. The custom of families in Wales and the border lands is to retain the arms of their distinctive or favourite ancestor, no matter what changes the surname may have undergone, and it was hardly possible to give in shields of quarterings the exact surname under which these happened to be brought in; the original bearer has in these cases been given. With Papworth's valuable book at hand nothing would be easier, but we have refrained from naming any quartering unless, by tracing out the exact connection or finding satisfactory authority elsewhere, we could ensure accuracy. Mistakes in the tinctures frequently creep in from careless painting or re-painting over faded colours. The long list of arms formerly painted up in Ludlow Castle, and printed from the MS. *pene*s John Mytton of Halston in 'Documents connected with the History of Ludlow, collected by the Hon. R. H. Clive' (Van Voorst, 1841), is most incorrect on this account. Monuments in churches for the same reasons frequently undergo startling changes.

White becomes yellow with age and is re-painted or; blue turns black, or in some instances fades altogether; while in some cases red, from atmospheric causes, will shew as a distinct green or black until the careful scratching off of a small portion shews the red below; green again turns to black. But it is hard to say what changes differently compounded oil-paints would assume if exposed, as the Bold memorials at Farnworth Church, Lancashire, to all the chemical fumes of Widnes. Of all the heraldic evidences left to us painted monuments are, for these reasons, the most unreliable. Emblazonments in water colours, on the other hand, never fade into contradictory tinctures, nor does stained glass change colour, although the order of the marshalling is frequently found to have been altered. In the tricking of coats of arms some Heralds have hastily written "gules" in such a way that it is often hard to say whether "Gu." or "Sa." is intended, and a careless reading would be sure to select the wrong tincture.

In conclusion, let us give the exact words of quaint old Fuller (1648, 'Profane State,' cap. xiv., ed. 1840, p. 332) from the end of his description of the "Degenerous Gentleman": "Within two generations his name is quite forgotten that ever any such was in the place, except some Herald in his Visitation pass by and chance to spell his broken arms in a church window. And then how weak a thing is Gentry, than which IF IT WANTS VIRTUE, brittle glass is the more lasting monument."

G. G.

OAK HILL PARK, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

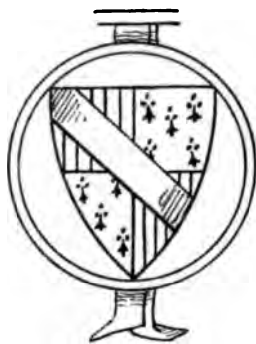
13 June 1889.





The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.

4A



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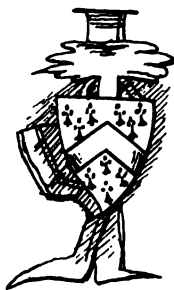
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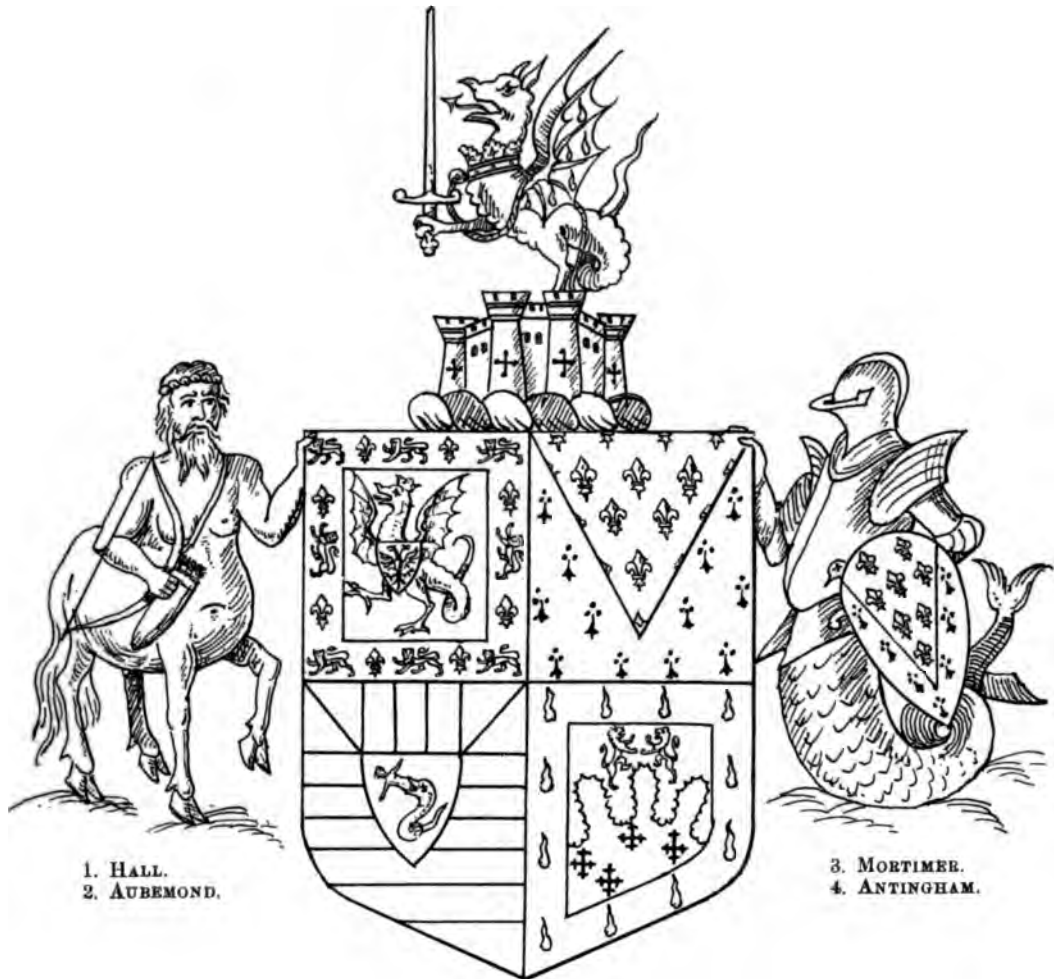


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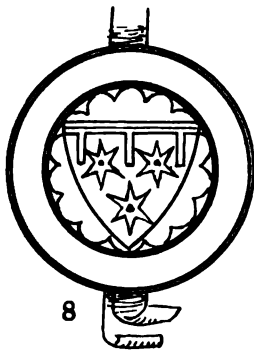
The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.



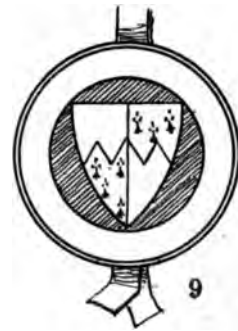
1. HALL.
2. AUBEMOND.

3. MORTIMER.
4. ANTINGHAM.

7



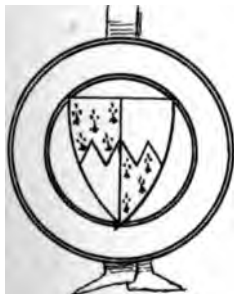
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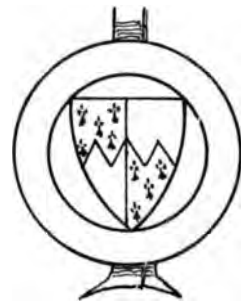
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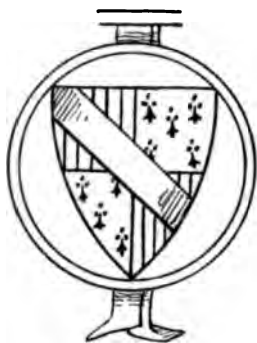


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PLATE II.

The Visitation of Shropshire, 1628.

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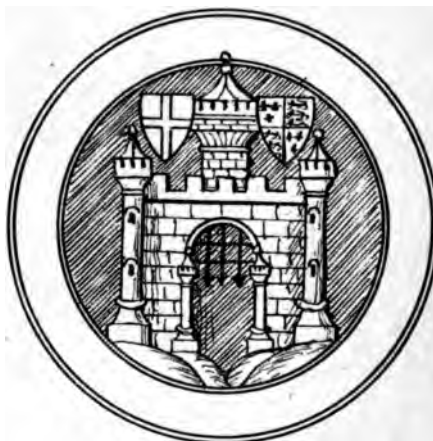
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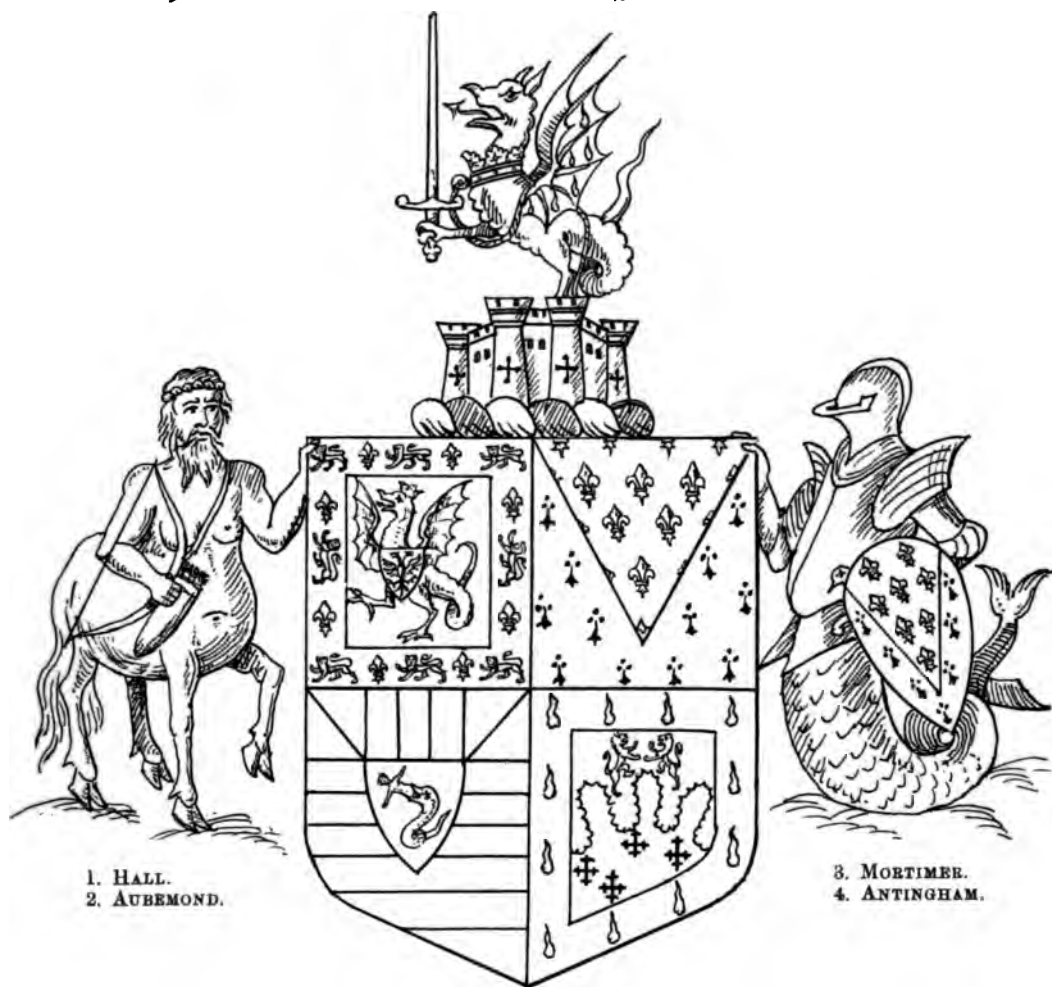


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NOTE I.



The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.



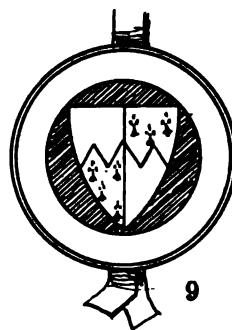
1. HALL.
2. AUBEMOND.

3. MORTIMER.
4. ANTINGHAM.

7



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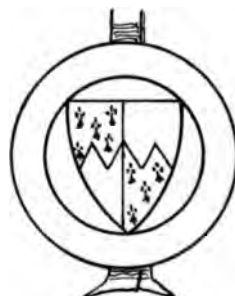
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ATE II.



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The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.



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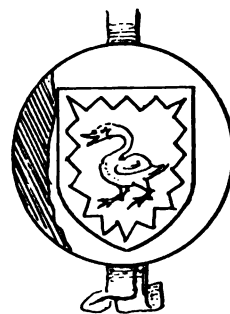
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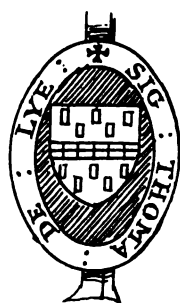


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The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.



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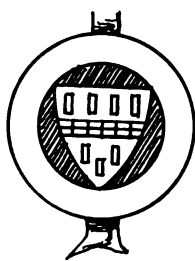
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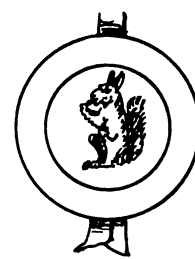
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* In Harl. MS. 1396 the drawings of these two Seals are identical.

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The
Visitation of Shropshire, 1623.



The Visitation of Shropshire
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1623;
WITH ADDITIONS.

Disclaimers 1585.

THE NAMES OF THOSE WHOE WERE DISCLAYMED FOR GENTLEMEN
BY THE HERALD 1585.

[Harl. 1396, fo. 335.]

Salop.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Queenes Ma^{tie} of her Royall and absolute power for a due to be kept and observed in all thinges touching and concerning the office and duties app'teyning to Armes, and that every person and persons may bee the better knowne in his and their estate, degree, and mistery, without confusion or disorder, Her Ma^{tie} hath therefore directed her highnes Comission vnder the greate seale of England bearing date at Westm^r the xxiiiijth day of March in the xth yeere of her Ma^{ties} Raigne vnto Robert Cooke Esq^r al's Clarencieux Kinge at Armes of the East, West, and South p'tes of this Realme of England from the River of Trent southwardes, to make a gen'all survey and visitac'on throughout all the province, p'tes, and members thereof, acording to such order of survey as is p'scribed and sett furth in the office, chardge, and oath taken by the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes at his creation and coronation. And forasmuch as this Countie of Salop is within the province of the said Clarencieux, and I Richard Lee al's Portcullis, his marshall and deputie for the whole viewe and visitac'on of the said Shire, Having fownde divers and sundry p'sons within the Towne and Lib'ties of Salop, the hundred of Oswestry, the Towne and Lib'ties of Oswestry, Chirbury, Condoover, Pimhill, Clunne, ffoord, and Bradford, p'cell of the said Shire, most p'sumptuously to vsurpe the name, title, and Dignitie of Esquiers and Gentlemen contrary to all right and the laudable vsage of the Lawes of Armes, and most contemptuouslie, vpon som'ons geven, have denyed their orderly app'aunce. Wherefore those are straightly to chardge and in the Queenes Ma^{ties} name to command all those p'sons whose names are herevnder written that they nor any of them doe from hencefurth by any wayes or meanes vse or take upon him or them the names of Esquier or Gentleman vnless they bee therevnto authorised acording to such order as is p'scribed and sett furth by the Lawes of Armes. And further-

more the said Richard Lee al's Portcullis doth by the authoritie aforesaid straightlie charge and in the Queenes Ma^{tes} name comaund all Sherriffes, Com'issioners, Archdeacons, Officialls, Scriveno^rs, Clarkes, writers, or others whatsoen' [not] to call, name, or write in any Assize, Sessions, Court, or other open place or places, any one of these persons by the addition of Esquier or Gentleman, whoe at this p'sent by this proclamac'on are reprooved, controwled, and made infamous of that name and dignitie, as they or any of them will answer to the contrary at their p'ills before the Right Ho^{ble} George Earle of Shrewsbury, Earle Marshall of England. Yeoven vnder my hand and seale of office the xijth of Septemb^r in the xxvith yeere of the Raigne of our Sou'aigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, etc., 1584.

RICHARD LEE, Portcullis,
Marshall to Clarencieux.

Salop cum Lib'tatib.

ROGER LUTER.
WILLIAM PEERS.
WILLIAM TENCH.
RICHARD POWELL. ✓
ROGER HARRIES.
THOM'S LEWIS.
WILLIAM LOWE.
DAVID LLOYD.
JOHN HOYER.
THOM'S ROCK.
JOHN PERCH.
THOM'S STURY.
WILLIAM PROWD.
THOM'S WOLLASCOT.
THOM'S BURNELL.
RICHARD MEDLICOT.
JOHN COLN.
JOHN BYSTON.
RICHARD MOUNTGOM'Y.
RICHARD LANGLEY.
ROBERT HUSSEY.
JOHN DAWEN.
RICHARD BETTON.

Oswestry cum Lib'tatib.

JAMES RATON of Dudleston.
RICHARD AP JEN'N AP HOWELL.
JOHN TRNVOR of Daywell.
HUGH LLOYD of St' Martins.
ROGER LLOYD of Lle'llin.
RANDOLPH HANMER of Bryn.

JOHN EDWARDES.
ROGER AP JEN'N.
THOM'S GETHIN.
JOHN DAVIES of Mideleton.
MORRICE AP ROBERT.
RICHARD LLOYD of Swinney.
DAVID HANMER of Porkinton.
MORRIS KEFFIN.
JOHN LLOYD of Reyton.
WILL'M AP JH'N AP LLEWELLIN.
ROB'T MORRIS AP TUDOR.
TIMOTHIE EDWARDES.
ROBERT STANNEY.
HUGHE AP DAVID HOWELL.
DAVID MORRIS of Bryn.
TUDOR AP JOHN GOUGHE.

Villa De Oswestry.

JOHN STANNEY.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
THOM'S EVANS.
DAVID EDWARDS.
JOHN WYNNE AP DAVID.
RICHARD JOHN AP MEREDITH.
JOHN EDWARDS.
HUGHE YALE.
ROBERT AP REES.
ROGER STANNEY.
RICHARD GITTINS.

Chirbury.

EDMUND MIDDLETON.
JOHN RIDGE.

DAVID LLOYD of Wooderton.
 HUGH MIDDLETON.
 THOM'S CHARLETON.
 RICHARD GWIN.

Condover.

RICHARD JONES.

Pinhill.

JOHN VAUGHAN.
 RICHARD TREVOR.
 EDWARD HANMER of Cockshut.
 WILL'M ETON.
 FRANCIS MEREDITH.

Clun.

JOHN AP MATHEW.
 THOM'S HARRIS.
 THOM'S PREES.
 JOHN D'D GOUGHE.
 OWEN AP MATHEWE.
 RICHARD AP JAMES.
 JOHN AP HOWELL AP REES.
 CHRISTOPHER JONESON.

Bradford.

RICHARD CONSTANTINE.
 THOM'S WOODCOCK.
 ROBERT DYCHER.
 THOM'S DYCHER.
 WILL'M BENTLEY.
 WILL'M WOLLASTON.
 GEORGE WOLLASTON.
 WILL'M CHIDLOWE.
 WILL'M HOSSALL.
 WILL'M SANDBROOKE.
 THOM'S CROMPTON.
 RIC'US BARNEFEILD.
 ROB'TUS BARNEFEILD.

Coerth.

ROWLAND COWPER.
 JOHN LINGEN.
 JOHN GOUGHE.
 HUGHE HIGGONS.
 THOM'S LINGHAM.
 HUGHE PORTER.
 THOM'S LAKE.

Disclaimers 1623.

[Shrewsbury MS.]

The Kings Most Excellent Majesty being desirous that nobility and gentrie of this his Realm should be preserved in every degree as well in Honour as in Worship, and that every Person and Persons, bodies politique, Corporate, and others should be known in their Estates and mysteries without confusion and disorder: hath authorised us Robert Treswell, Esq., Somerset Herald, and Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix, Officers of Arms, as Marshallles and Deputies to Clarenceux King of Arms of the South parts of this Realm of England, not only to visit all this county of Salop, to peruse and take knowledge, survey, and view of all manner of Arms, Cognizances, Crests, and other like devices, with the notes of the Descents, Pedigrees, and Marriages of all the Nobility and Gentry therein throughout contained, but also to reprove, controll, and make infamous by proclamation all such as unlawfully and without just Authority, vocation, or due calling do, or have done, or shall usurpe or take upon him or them any name or Title of Honour or Dignity as Esquire or Gentleman or other: as by his Highness gracious Commission under the great seal of England more plainly may appear. Know ye therefore that we the said Somerset and Rouge Croix, for the accomplishment of his Majesties desire and further of his Highness Service that way, at this present making Survey within the said County, have found these Persons whose names are under written presumptuously without any

good ground or Authority to have usurped the name and Title of Gentlemen contrary to all right and to the Ancient Custome of this Land and the Usage of the Law of Arms, which name and Title they are from hencefourth no more to use or take upon them upon such further paine and perill as by the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl Marshal of England shall be inflicted and laid upon them. Whereof also we thought good hereby to advertise all others his Majesties good and Loving Subjects that as they tender his Highnesses Pleasure and desire in this behalf they from Henceforth shun and avoid the like and forbear to use in any writing or otherwise the addition of an Esquire or Gentleman unless they be able to stand unto and Justifye the same by the Law of Arms and the Law of the Realme. Given at Brungenorth the 20th Day of Septemb^r A° Dⁱ 1623 in the 21st year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God King of England, France, Ireland, defender of the faith, etc. . . . [blotted] and of Scotland the go^r.

RICHARD MILWARD of Shrewsbu' no gentleman.

WILLIAM AMIAS of Alderton no gent.

GEORGE COTTON of Haston no gent.

FRANCIS WICHERLEY of Yorton no gent.

JOSEPH WICHERLEY of Broughton no gent.

DANIELL WICHERLEY of Shrewsbury no gent.

RICH^d KILFORD of Preston no gent.

RICHARD BOYERS of Fencote no gent.

RICHARD WATFORD of Smethcot no gent.

THOMAS GRINSELL of Ashley no gent.

ROBERT MADOX of Ashley no gent.

RICHARD FELTON of Shrewsbury no gent.

JOHN BOWDLER of Wosaston no gent.

ROWLAND BARLEY of Wilderley no gent.

EDWARD FARMER of Brome no gent.

JOHN FARMER of Eaton Mascott no gent.

ROGER FARMER of do. no gent.

WILLIAM CHURCH of Berington no gent.

RICHARD BROWN of Cund no gent.

JOHN HARRIS of Westbury no gent.

HUGH TUDOR of Bitton no gent.

RICHARD OULD of Brosbury no gent.

THOMAS HASHOULD of Detton no gent.

ROGER MENLOVE of Acton Renold no gent.

EDWARD PEERS of Cressage no gent.

EDWARD WYER of Woodhouse no gent.

THOMAS BUTCHER of Westwood gent.
[sic].

WILLIAM CHEES of Astley no gent.

THOMAS GROVE of Alvey no gent.

WILLIAM FEWTERELL of Wrickton no gent.

THOMAS SELMAN of Harrington no gent. 258^b.

HENRY SELMAN of the same no gent. 258^b.

HUMPHREY SELMAN of the same no gent. 258^b.

JOHN CLARKE of Albrighton no gent.

STEPHEN ELLIOT of Ludston no gent.

RICHARD JOBBER of Heton no gent. 159^a.

JOHN BARRET of Oldington no gent.

JOHN YALE of Rowton no gentleman.

EDWARD FARMER of Chicknell no gent.

RICHARD YATE of Ludston no gent.

WILLIAM HENCKES of Sutton no gent.

. . . SKYRME of Ludlow no gent.

WILLIAM COOKE of Fearnie no gent.

JOHN THOMPSON of Sherehouse no gent.

JAMES BICK of Bellerley no gent.

THOMAS DYKE of Nash no gent.

JAMES BAILY of Whitton no gent.

JOHN PARDO of Cleaton no gent.

THOMAS LANE of Nash no gent.

JAMES B . . . [sic].

RICHARD KERRY of Whitton no gent.



JOHN ROBERTS of Rorington no gent.	JOHN EVANS of Down no gent.
EDMUND LLOYD of Stockton no gent.	THO. HICKS of Hardwick no gent.
JOHN LLOYD of Stockton no gent.	WILLIAM MARRET of Bucknal no gent.
JOHN AP HOWELL AP REES of Brompton no gent.	THOMAS MARSON of the same no gentleman.
THOMAS MATHEWES of the same no gent.	FRANCIS PHILIPS of Westanstow no gent.
WILLIAM BRAY of Marton no gent.	JOHN PRICE of Trebrodder no gentleman.
GEORGE LLOYD of Marton no gent.	EVAN DAVIES of Trebert no gent.
FRANCIS WHATELEY of Winsbury no gent.	PHILIP DAVIES of the same no gent.
REERID THOMAS of Brompton no gent.	JOHN PRICE of Rylby no gent.
JOHN AP RICHARD of Middleton no gent.	WILLIAM JONES of the same no gent.
THOMAS GITTINS of Liddom no gent.	OWEN AP EVAN of Skyborren no gent.
EDWARD MODLECOT of Modlecot no gent.	MORRICE AP WILLIAM of Hobendred no gent.
CHARLES MOOR of Moore no gent. 210 ^b .	JOHN AP LEWIS of the same no gent.
ROBERT OCKLEY of Ockley no gent. 226 ^a .	MATHEW AP HARRY of Spode no gent.
EDWARD SHEPPARD of Abcot no gent.	ROBERT FRANCES of Whitcot no gent.
FRANCIS MORRIS of the same no gent.	HOPKIN AP OWEN de Edicliffe no gent.
FRANCIS JONES of Alston no gent.	ROBERT JAMES of Finanvaure no gent.
JOHN HEATH of Bedston no gent.	HUGH MATHEWS of Stannayer no gent.
CHARLES MOOR of Brockton no gent.	OLIVER AP HOWELL of Mainston no gent.
RICHARD COLBACH of Colbach no gent.	STEPHEN PRICE of Skyboren no gent.
PHILIP JONES of the same [no gent.].	

The above is [in] the handwriting of R. [sic] Warburton, Somerset Herald.

Is. HEARD, *Lancaster*,
July 1, 1766.

[This list of Disclaimers occurs at the end of the Shrewsbury School MS., and has appended to it the above note signed by Sir Isaac Heard.]

The Town of Bishop's Castle.

Harl. 1396, fo. 52^b.

[Drawing of the Town Seal, Plate I., Fig. 3.]

This is the Common Seale of the Towne of Bishops-Castell in the County of Salop, incorporated by the name of Baileiff and Burgeses of Bishops-Castell, and inabled with diuers and sundry large preveleiges, as that the Bayleife for his year and one year after is a Justice of Peace and quorum, Clerke of the Market, Coroner, and Escheater within the said Towne and liberties; that they shall haue a Common Seale an may alter it at their pleasures, etc., of which the said Towne at the time of this Visitat'on, viz^t 24 Septembris A^o 1623, Maurice Tanner, gent., was Bayleiff, Edward Mason, gent., the last Bayleiffe, are both now Justices of Peace; Edward Bowen, Richard Colbach, Edward Thomas, Edward Okeley, Rowland Says, William Joanes, Walter Wollaston, Henry Boole, Ambrose Kinge, Owen Bowen, Esay Thomas, John Tanner, and Hugh Richards are Burgesses; S^r James Whitlock, Knight, cheife Justice of Chester, is Recorder; and Edward Thomas, gent., is Towne Clarke; and for the yeare next coming Ambrose King is Baileiff elect.

(Signed) { MORRYS TANNER, Bayleve.
AMBROSE KINGE.
EDWARD THOMAS, town clerck.
WALTER WOLLASTON.

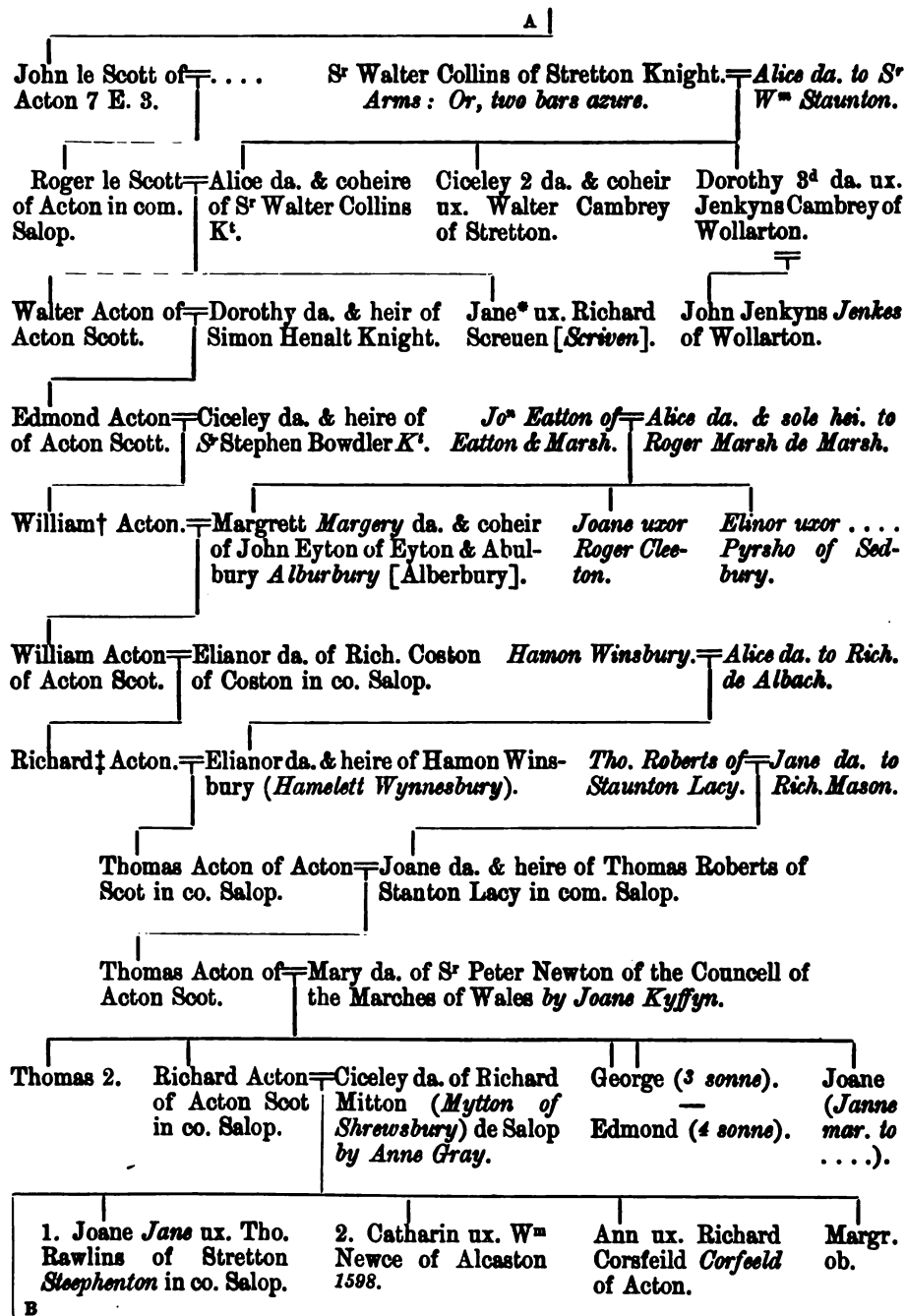
The Town of Bridgnorth.

Harl. 1396, fo. 18.

The Seales of the Towne of Brugenorth in com. Salop; Arms they haue none.
[Drawings of the Obverse and Reverse of the Town Seal, Plate I., Figs. 1 and 2.]

These are the Seales now vsed by the Towne of Bruges in the County of Salop, auintiently soe called, but of latter times corruptly nominated Brugenorth or Bruggenorth, when indeede that Attribute of North ought to be Morfe, as standing vpon the side of the Forrest of Morfe in the said County; it hath beene of many ages since endowed with many large priuileiges, which at this daye they not onely enioye, but also by the succeeding Kinges and Princes of this Kingdome the same haue beene confirmed and much enlarged, as by their Seuerall Charters vnder the greate Seale of England more plainly appeareth; of which Towne, John Smith of Morvile, Esq^r, Justice of the Peace, and Richard Singe, gent., were chosen Bayliffs the very daye that wee in our Visitation went from thence to Ludlowe, viz., die September A^o 1623; Rowland Preene and Will'm Pears were Chamberlaines; and S^r Edw. Bromley, Knight, one of his Ma^{tes} Barons of the Exchequer, Recorder.

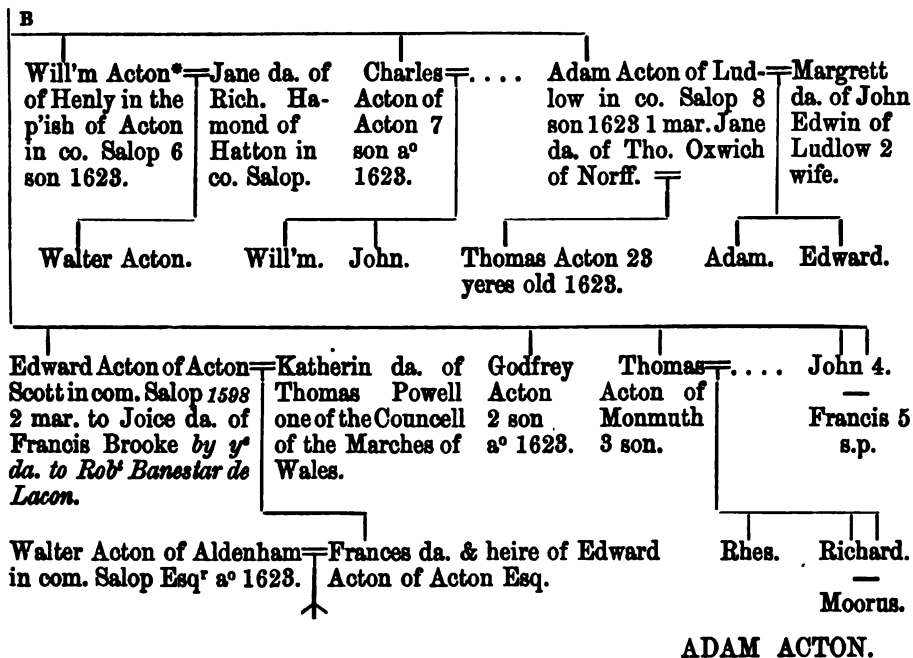
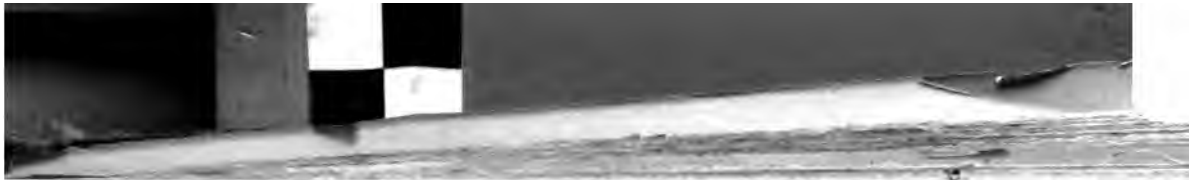
JOHN SMITH, }
RICH^d SYNGE, } bailieffs.
ROWLAND PREENE, }
WILLIAM PEARS, } Chamberlaynes.



* Harl. 1241 makes her a da. of Sir Walter Collins.

† Harl. 615 makes him son of W^m Acton and father of Richard.

‡ Harl. 1241 makes this Richard the brother of William.

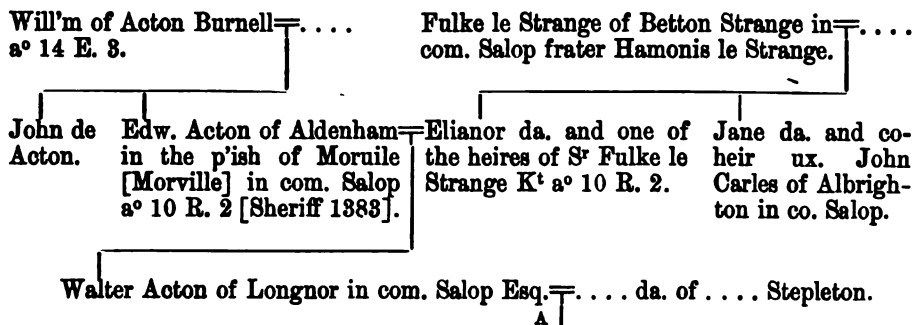


Acton of Aldenham.

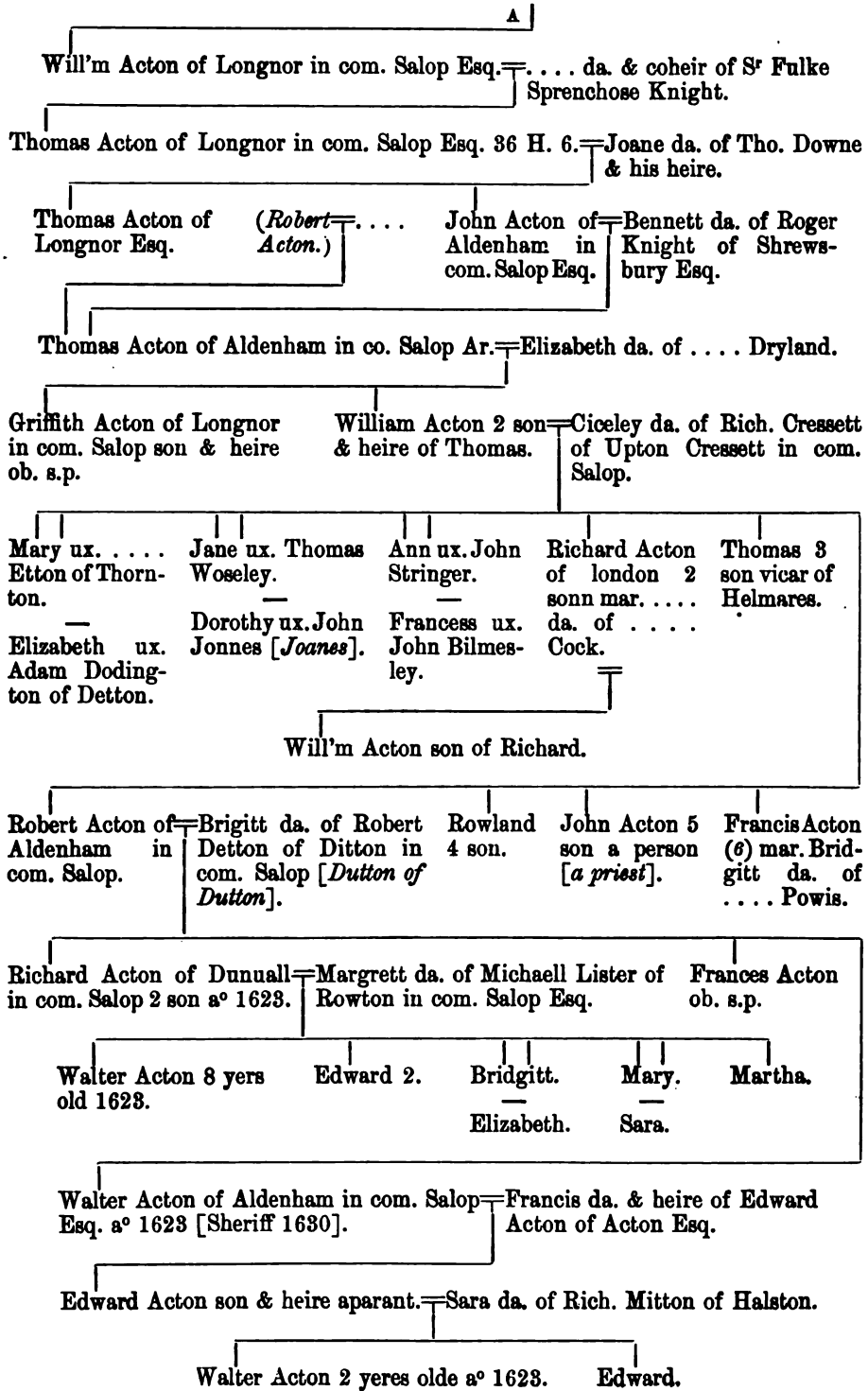
Harl. 1896, fo. 16. Harl. 615, fo. 258. S., fo. 16.

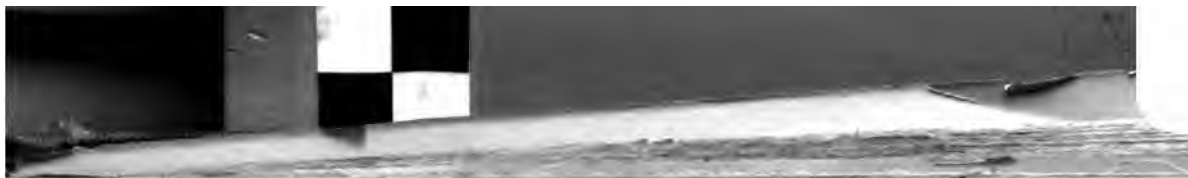
ARMS: Shrewsbury MS.—Quarterly of eight: 1, Gules, two lions passant in pale argent armed and langued azure between nine cross-crosslets [fitchée or], ACTON; 2, Argent, three mascles in fesse sable, . . . ; 3, Gules, two lions passant in pale argent, a label of five points or, STRANGE of KNOCKING; 4, Per fesse gules and vert, a fesse and in chief a chevron argent, SPRINGHOSE; 5, Azure, a lion rampant within an orle of cross-crosslets or, BREWES; 6, Argent, semés of cross-crosslets azure, two organ-pipes gules, DOWNTON; 7, Barry of six or and gules, ST. OWEN; 8, Azure, a lion rampant argent within a bordure or, TIRELL.

CREST.—In a circular wreath gules and argent a leg in armour, coupéd at the thigh proper, spurred, etc. [or].



* Harl. 1241 calls him 5 son, and says he married Sara da. to W^m Waters.





Adams of Cleeton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 11. Harl. 1241, fo. 19^b. Harl. 615, fo. 264. S., fo. 18.

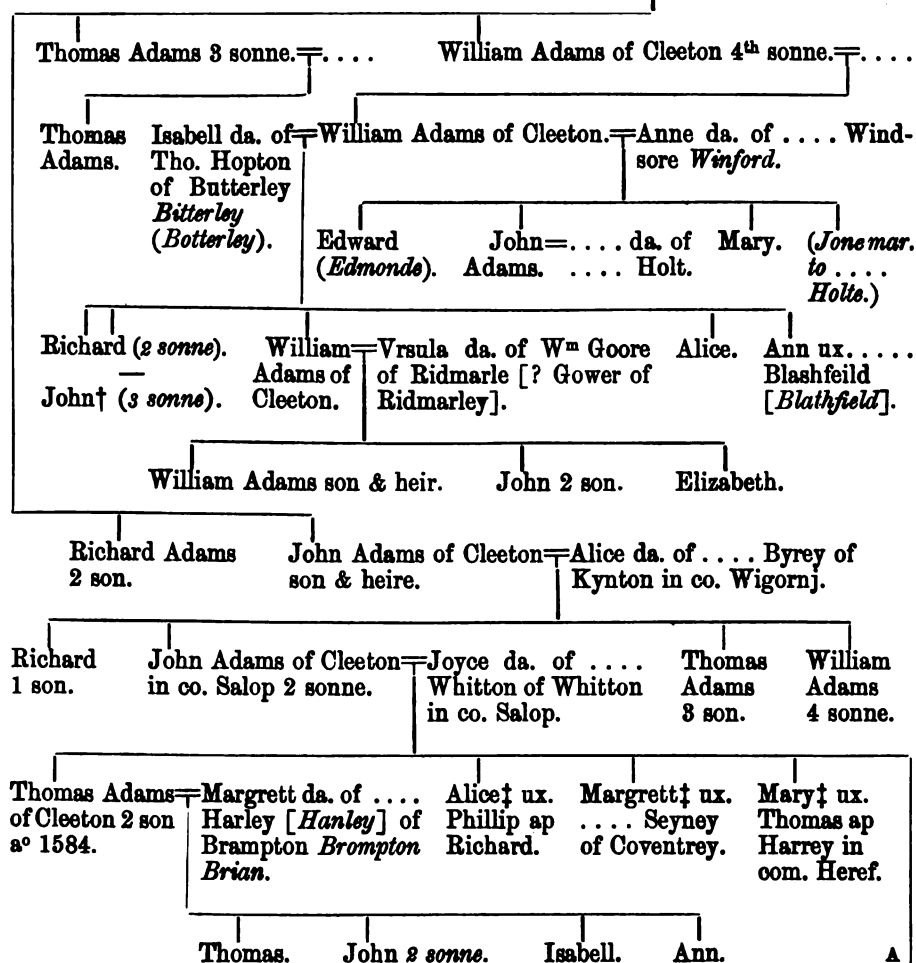
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Ermine, a chevron vairy or and azure between three roses gules* [seeded or].

CREST.—*A gryphon's head erased ermine, beaked gules, charged on the neck with a chevron vairy or and azure.*

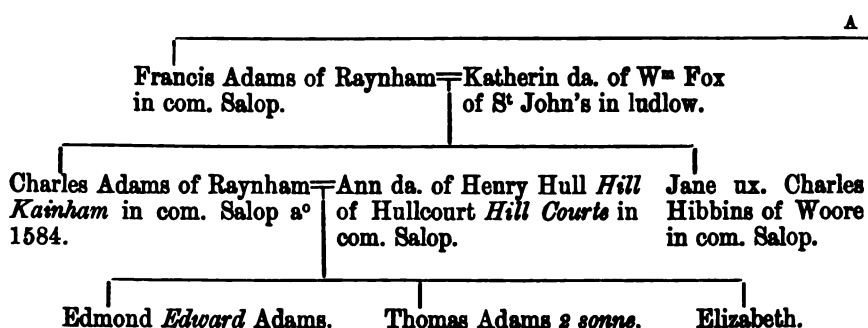
ARMS: Shrewsbury MS.—*Per pale argent and gules, a chevron between three leaves counterchanged; per Camden Clar' quer'.*

ARMS: * Shrewsbury MS.—*Quarterly: 1, Argent, a martlet sable; 2, Quarterly argent and sable, on a cross gules five mullets or; 3, Per pale azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lys or; 4, Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads erased or.*

Will'm Adams of Cleeton in com. Salop. . . .



* "These arms were painted on the funerals scutcheons of Anne Adams sole dau. and heire of . . . Adams of Cleeton, and wife of Francis Adams of Broseley, 1637."—*Shrewsbury MS.*, fo. 18.
 † This son does not appear in *Shrewsbury MS.*, fo. 18.
 ‡ In Harl. 1241 these three are placed as *sisters* of John Adams who married Joyce Whitton.



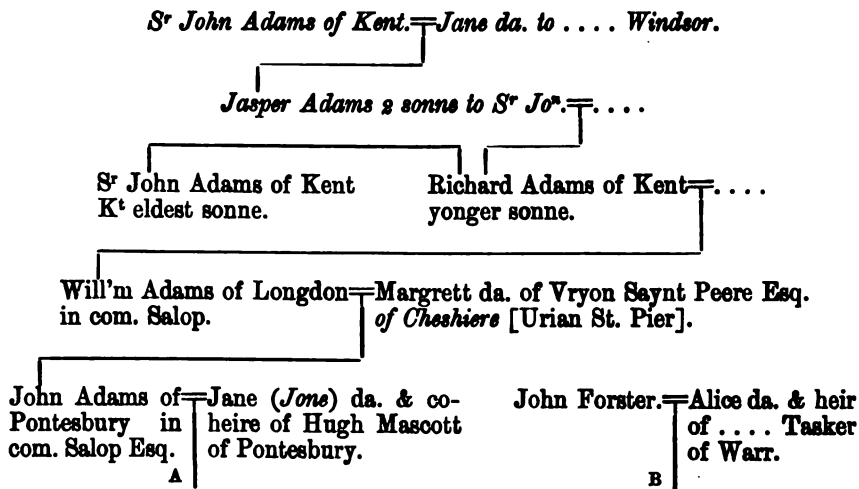
Adams of Longdon and Adams alias Tasker.

Harl. 1896, fo. 9^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 42. Harl. 615, fo. 259^b. S., fo. 12.

ARMS: Harl. 1896: ADAMS.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Ermine, three cats a mountain in pale tails toward proper; 2, Per pale argent and gules, a chevron between three bees counterchanged,† MASCOTT; 3, Argent, guttée de poix, a fesse sable, HIGGINS.*

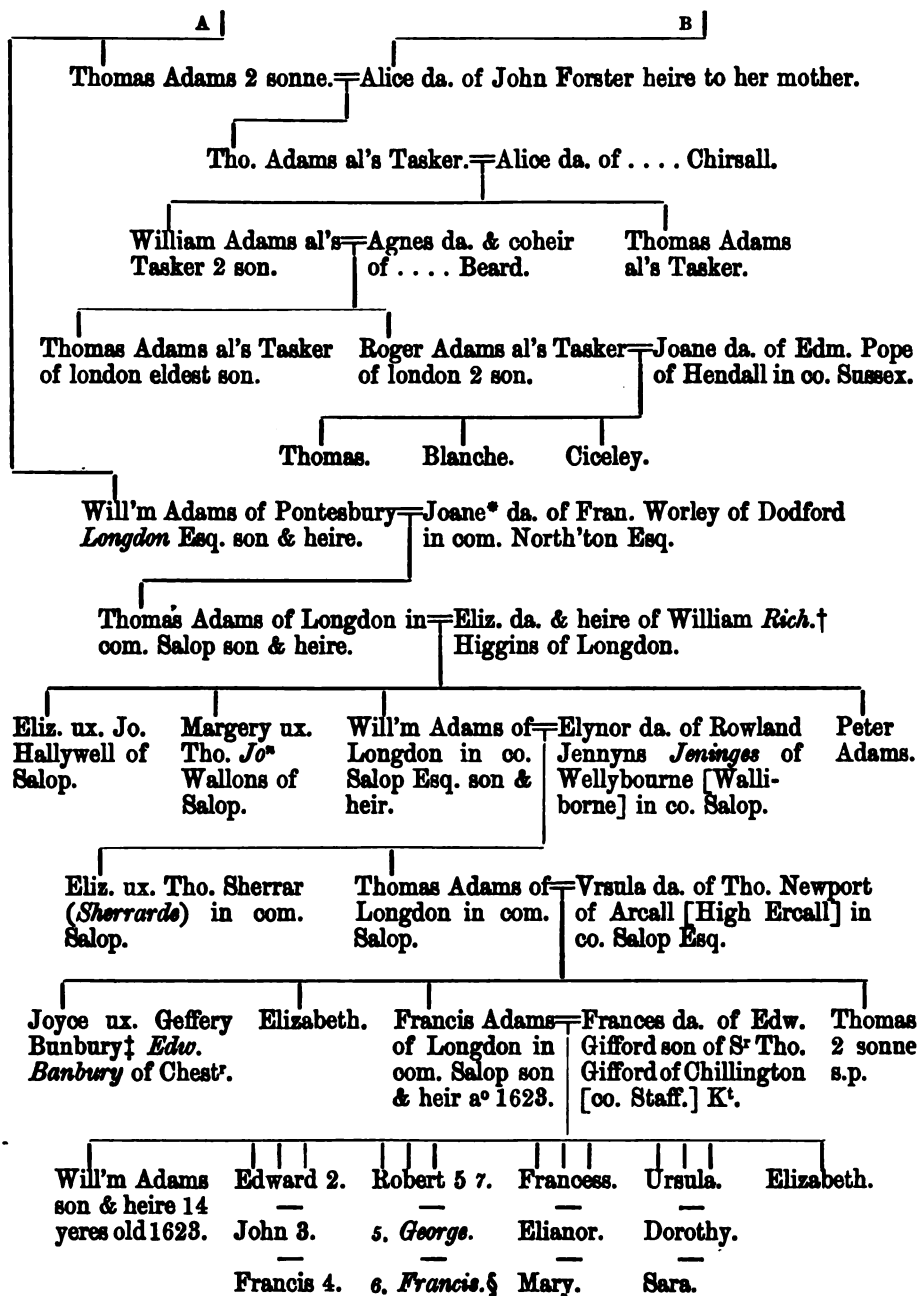
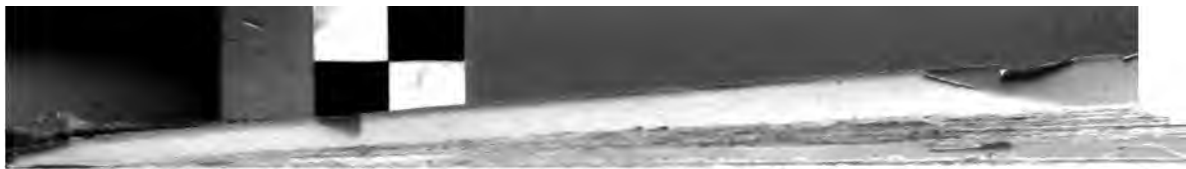
CREST.—*A greyhound's head erased ermine.*

ARMS: Harl. 1896: ADAMS ALIAS TASKER.—*Quarterly: 1, ADAMS, as above; 2, Argent, three bars azure, in chief three lozenges of the second, MASCOT [sic]; 3, Or, a fesse between three lions rampant sable, TASKER; 4, Azure, a chevron argent between three trefoils slipped or, BEARD; over all a crescent for difference.*



* *Azure* in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 12.

Given elsewhere in Visitation as, "Argent, a chevron between three bees volant gules."

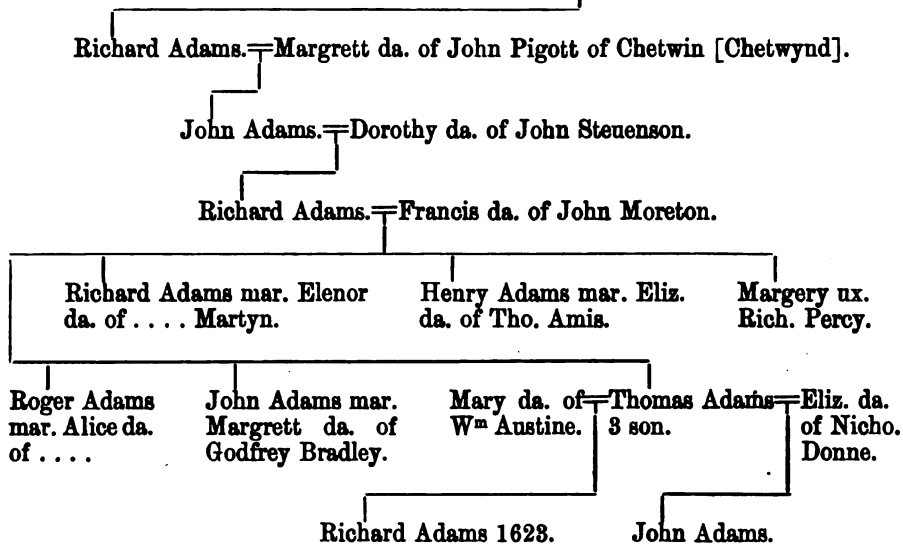


* *Elinor* in Harl. 1241 and Harl. 615. † *William* in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 12.
 ‡ *Jeffrey Bunbury* in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 12.
 § Harl. 1241 gives two sons named Francis.

Adams.

Harl. 1396, fo. 12. S., fo. 13.

John Adams of Staffordsh. . . .



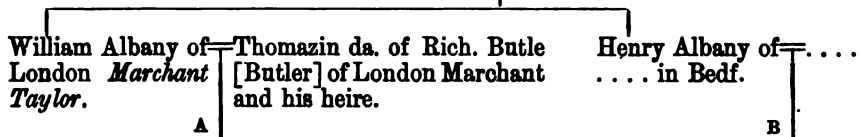
Albany of Whittington.

Harl. 1396, fo. 13. Harl. 1241, fo. 59^b. S., fo. 13^b.

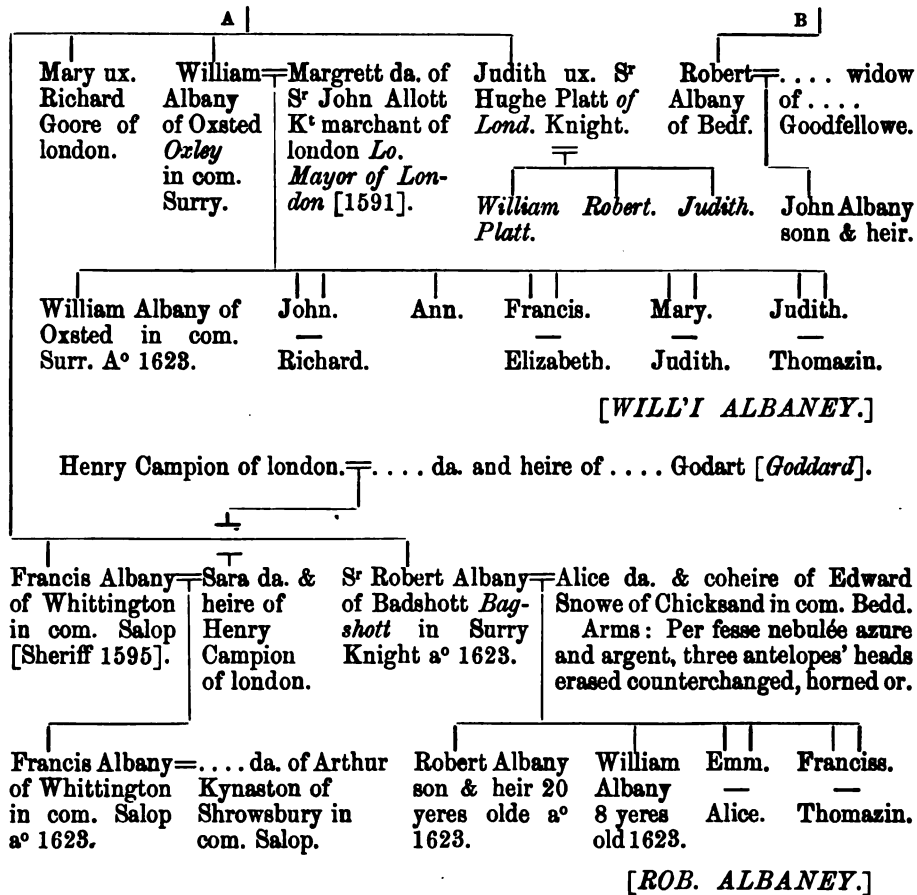
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly*: 1, *Argent*,* on a fesse between three cinquefoils *gules* a greyhound *courant or*; 2, *Sable—gules* in Harl. 1241—a chevron between three combs† *argent* [BUTLER]; 3, *Argent*, on a chief *gules* an eagle displayed or [CAMPION]; 4, *Azure*, fretty *argent—ermine* in Harl. 1241—on a canton or a fleur-de-lis of the first [CAMPION].

CREST.—*Out of a ducal coronet gules a demi-dolphin haurient or.*

William Albaney. . . .



* 'Vis. London, 1568' (Harl. Soc.), says Francis son of William Albany bore the field *ermine*.
 † Wine-piercers or large gimblets.

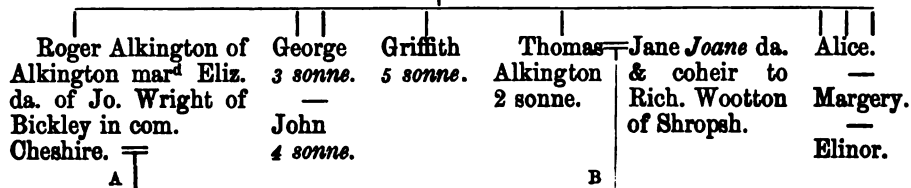


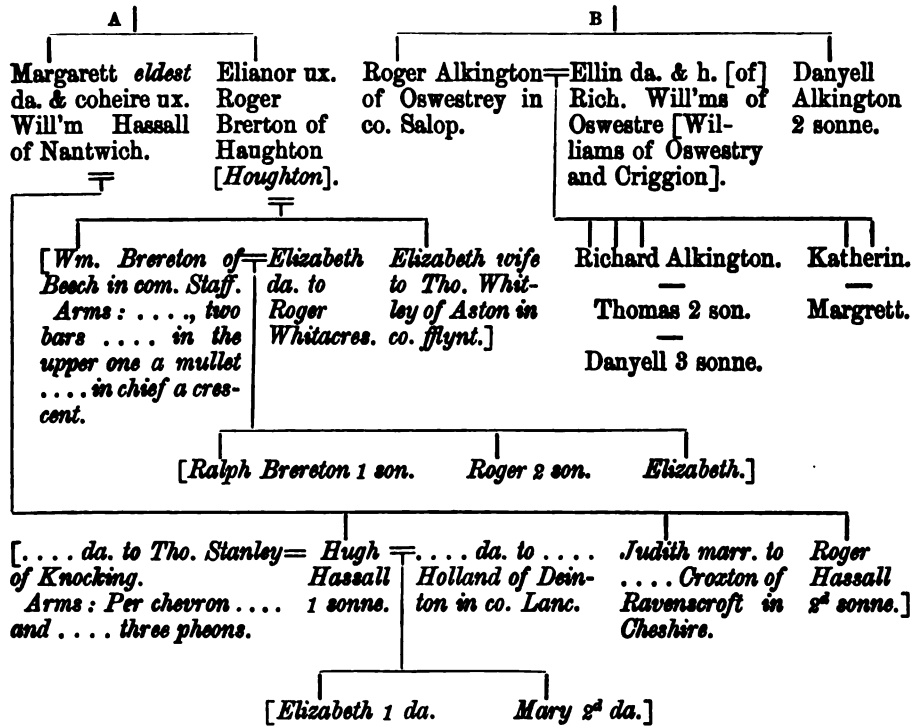
Alkington of Alkington and Oswestry.

Harl. 1396, fo. 14^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 61. S., fo. 20.

ARMS : Harl. 1396.—Quarterly or and gules, an eagle displayed counterchanged.

William Alkington of Alkington in co. Salop. = Eme Emlyne da. [to] . . . Cheshire of Whitchurch in co. Salop.

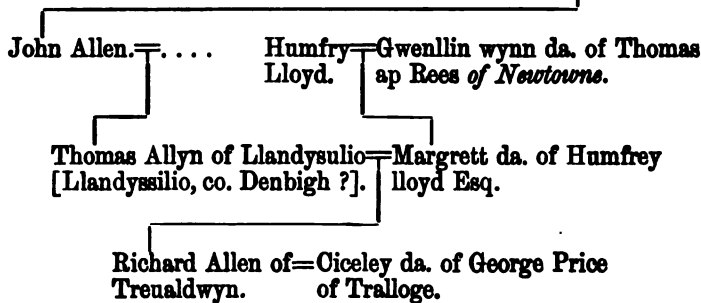




Allen of Llandyssilio.

Harl. 1896, fo. 15. Harl. 1241, fo. 182.

Humfry Allen of Woluerhampton in co. Staff. . . .

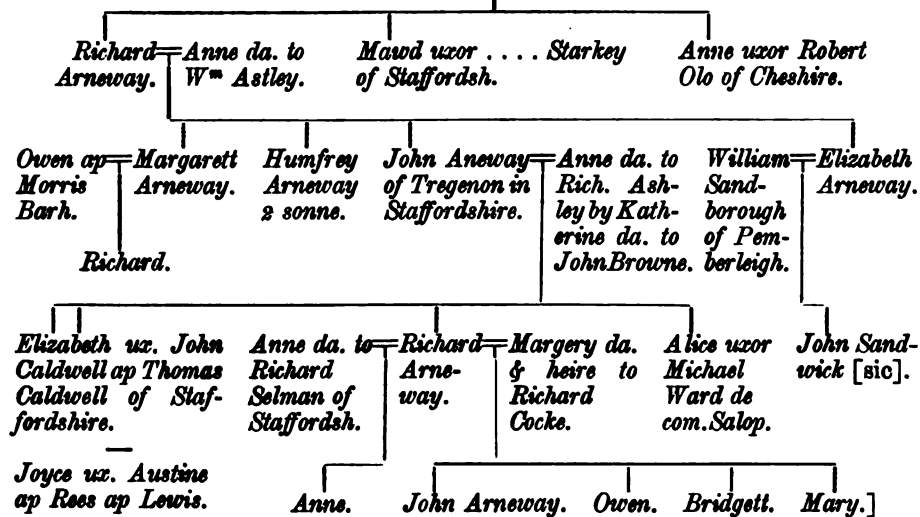


Arneway.

S., fo. 20^b.

[ARMS.—*Ermine, three escallops sable.*]

[*John Arneway of Marbury*—*Anne da. to Dodd*
in com. Chester. of *Cloverley.*



Aron of Drayton.

Harl. 1896, fo. 14^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 136^b.

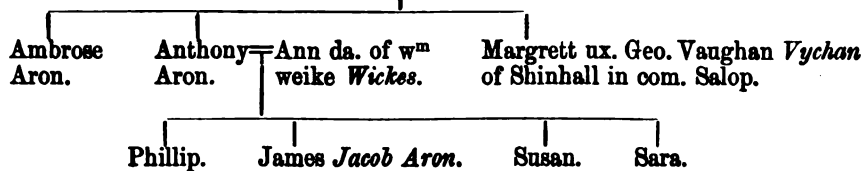
[ARMS.—. . . . on a bend three martlets.]

Richard Aron.—*Ciceley da. [of] Richard Okeley.*

John Aron.—*Catherin da. [of] John Foulke.*

Christofer Aron.—*Ann da. [of] Robert Morton.*

Thomas Aron of Drayton.—*Ann da. of Tho. Kynardsly*
in co. Salop. [Kynnersley] of *Badger.*

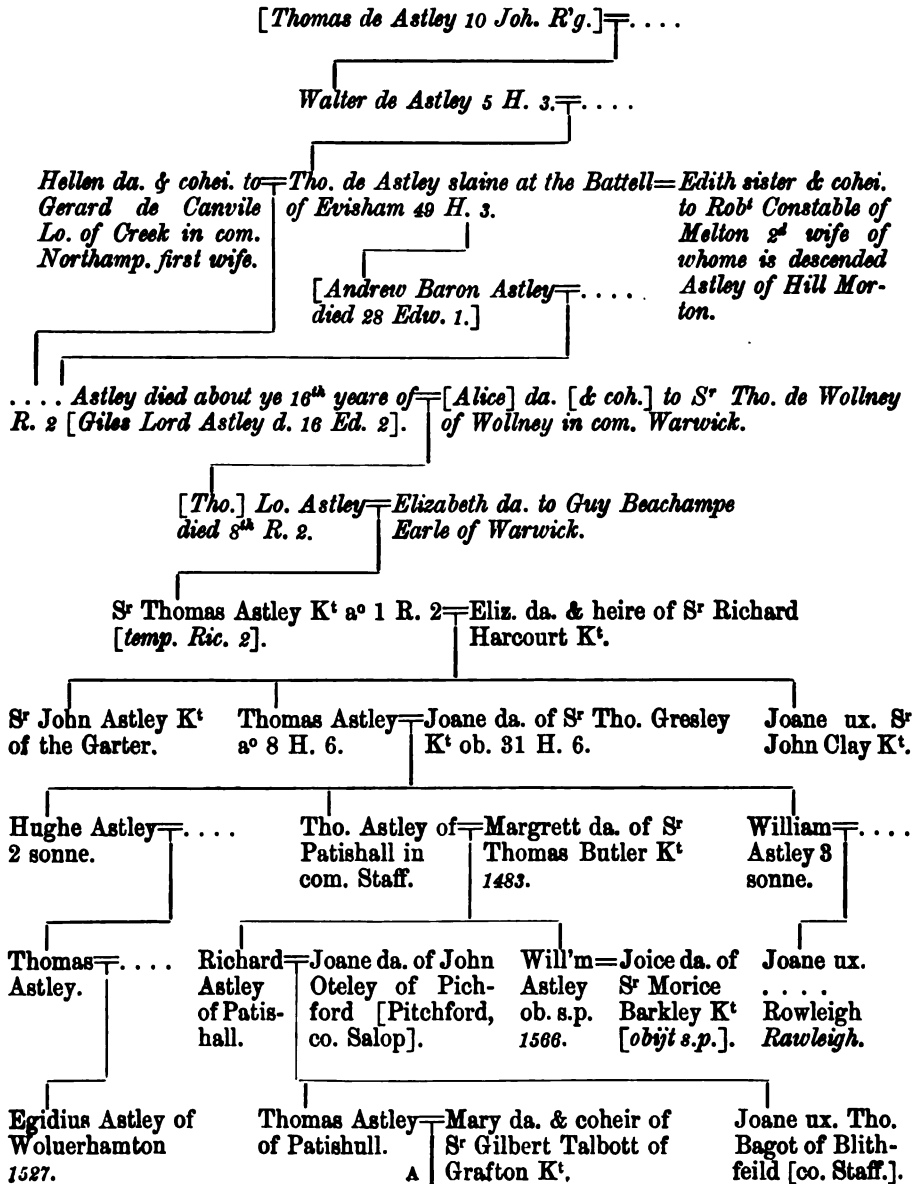


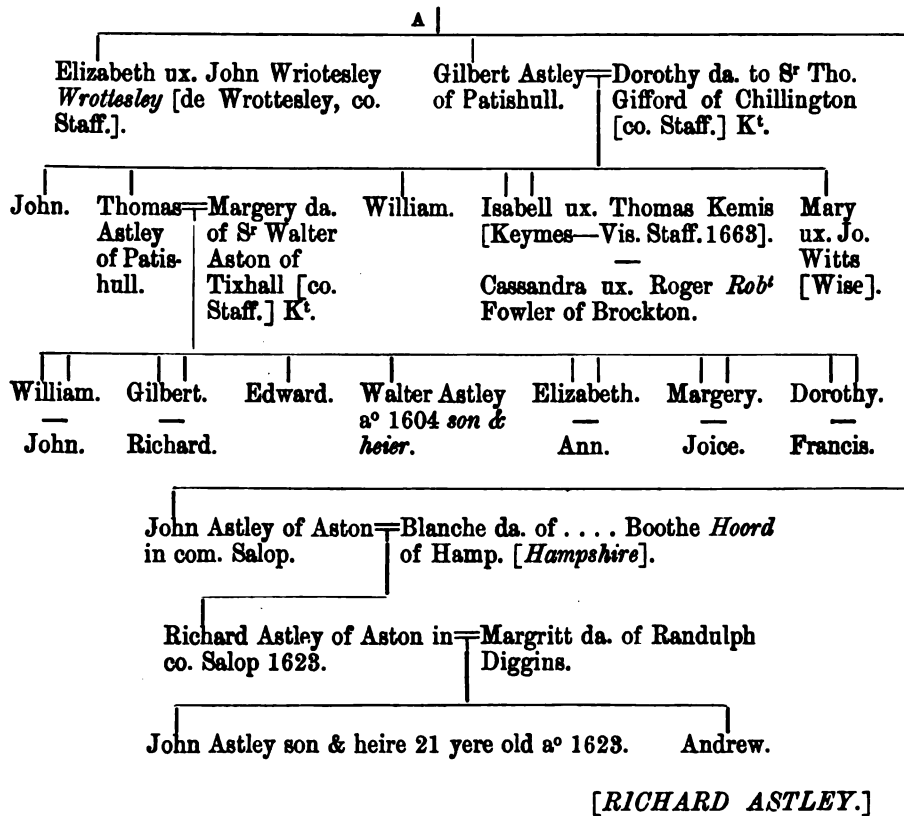
Astley of Pateshull and Aston.

Harl. 1396, fo. 13^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 145. S., ff. 14, 15.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly*: 1, *Azure, a cinquefoil ermine*; 2, *Gules, two bars or* [HARCOURT]; 3, *Argent, a fesse wavy gules within a bordure sable bezantée* [WOLVEY?]; 4, *Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or, a crescent for difference* [TALBOTT]; over all the quarterings a crescent for difference.

CREST.—*Out of a ducal coronet argent* [?] *or* a plume of five ostrich-feathers gules surmounted by another plume or.

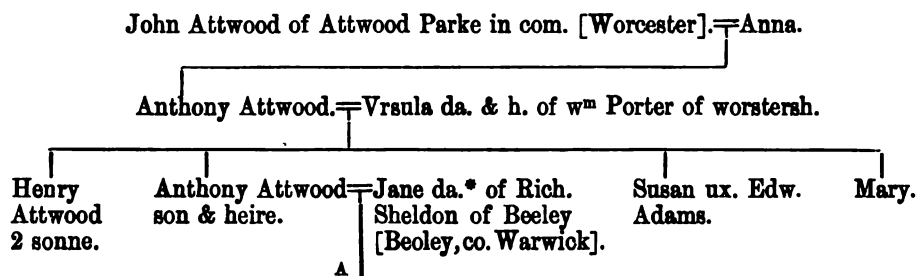




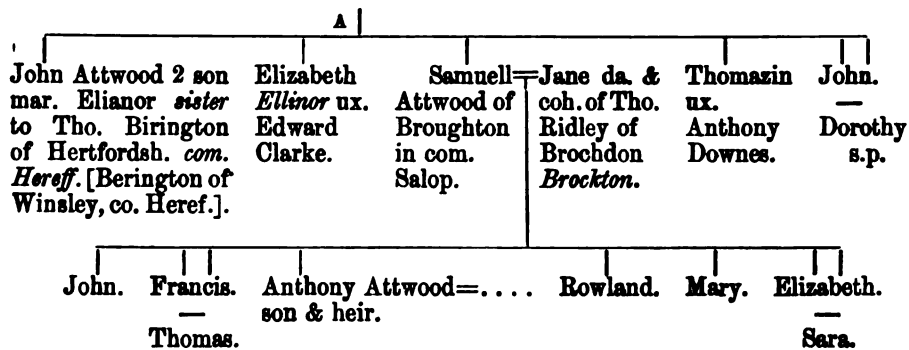
Attwood of Broughton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 15. Harl. 1241, fo. 152^b. S., fo. 21.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Gules, a lion rampant quevée fourchée argent* [armed and langued azure].



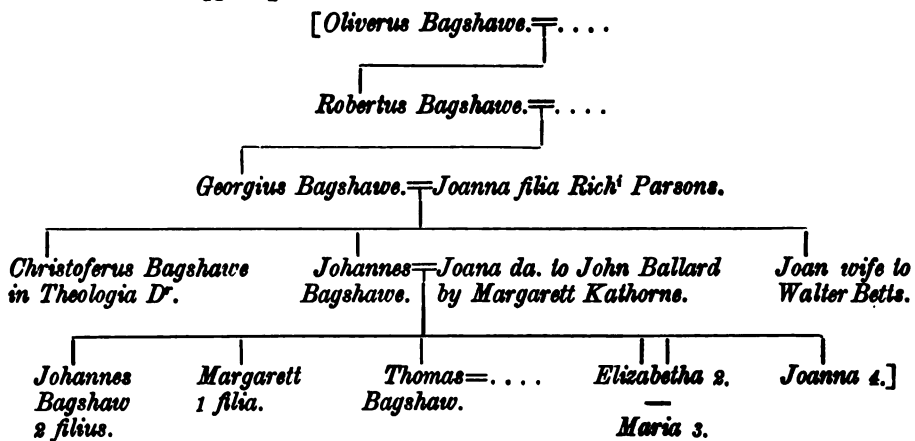
* *Ux.* in Harl. 1396.



Bagshawe.

S., fo. 98^b.

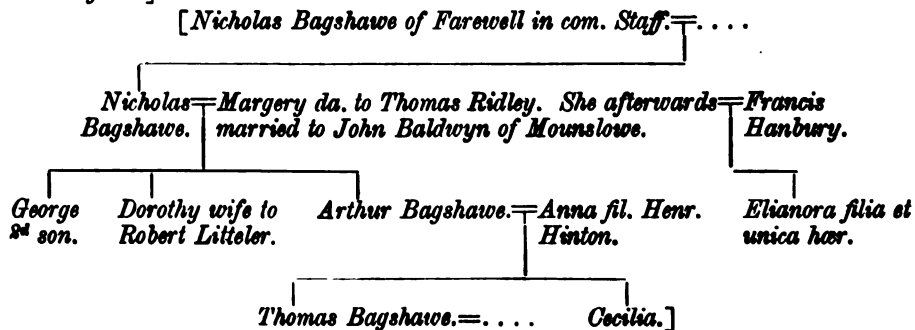
ARMS: Shrewsbury MS.—[Argent], a hunting-horn [sable] stringed [vert] between three roses [gules].



Bagshawe.

S., fo. 99.

[ARMS: Visit. Staff. 1583.—Or, a bugle-horn sable stringed vert between three roses gules.]

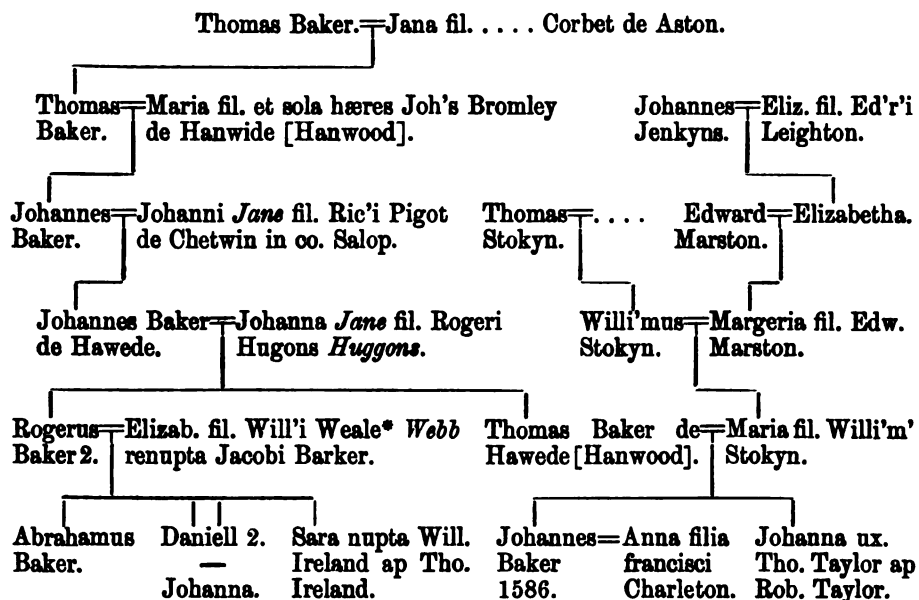


Baker of Hanwood.

Harl. 1396, fo. 50. Harl. 1241, fo. 139^b.

[A GRANT OF ARMS by SEGAR to JOHN BAKER of Shrewsbury ('Guillim,' 1724 ed., p. 266).—*Sable, a griffin segreant ermine ducally gorged or, beaked and membered gules.*

CREST.—*Out of a ducal coronet or a dexter arm embowed vested or, gauntlet or, holding a broken tilting-spear in bend or, without the burr or vamplate, enfiled with a garland proper.*]



Baldwin of Diddlebury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 21^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 58. S., ff. 25^b, 26.

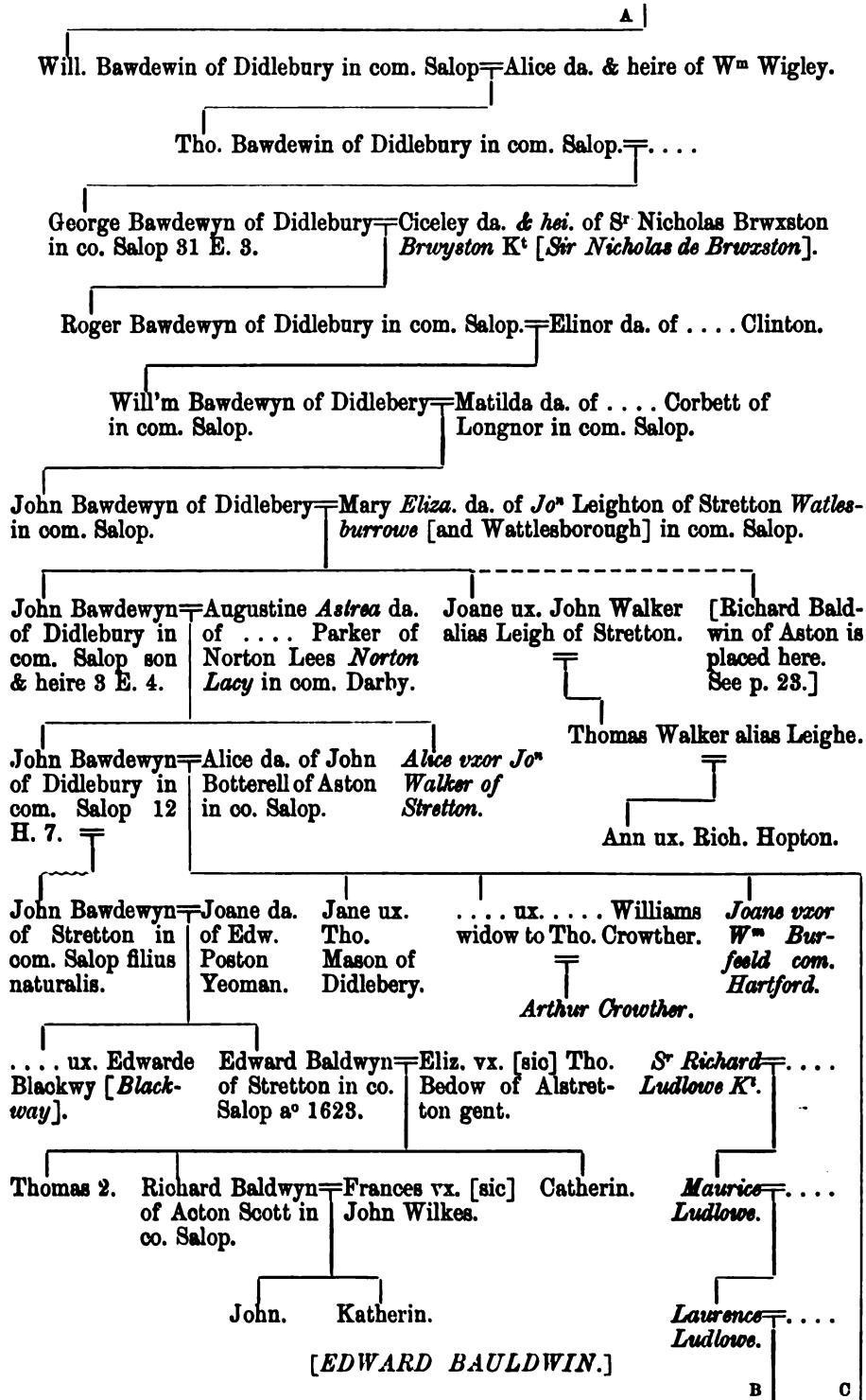
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a saltire sable; 2, Barry of six azure and argent, a chief ermine [WIGLEY]; 3, Gules, a chevron ermine between three birds [? eaglets] close argent [CHILDE].*

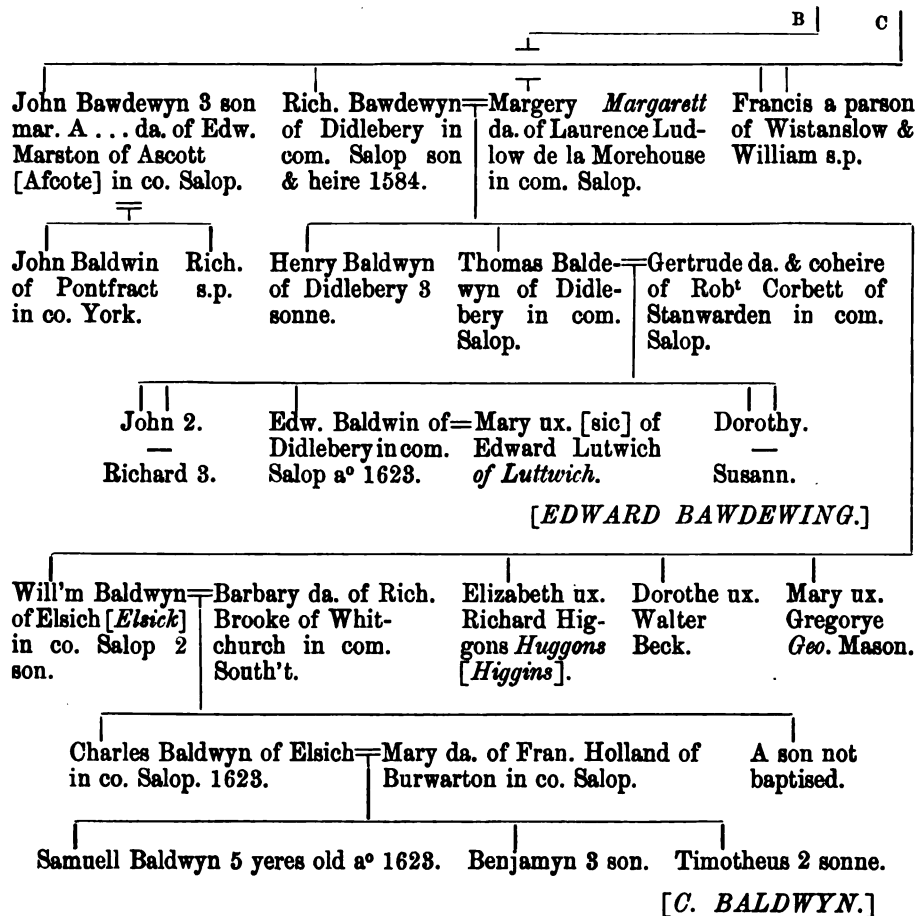
CREST.—*On a mount vert a cockatrice with wings endorsed argent, beaked, combed, ducally gorged, and lined or.*

John Bawdwyn of Diddlebury = Ann da. & heir to
in com. Salop. Richard L'enfant.

Tho. Bawdwyn of Diddlebury in com. Salop. = . . .

* Wm. Weale was Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1578; John Webbe was Bailiff 1584.





Baldwin of Aston near Munslow.

Harl. 1396, fo. 21^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 58. S., fo. 26.

ARMS.—1, *Per pale argent and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged*; 2, *Barry of six ermine and azure* [WIGLEY?]; 3, *Gules, a chevron ermine between three birds close argent* [CHILDE].

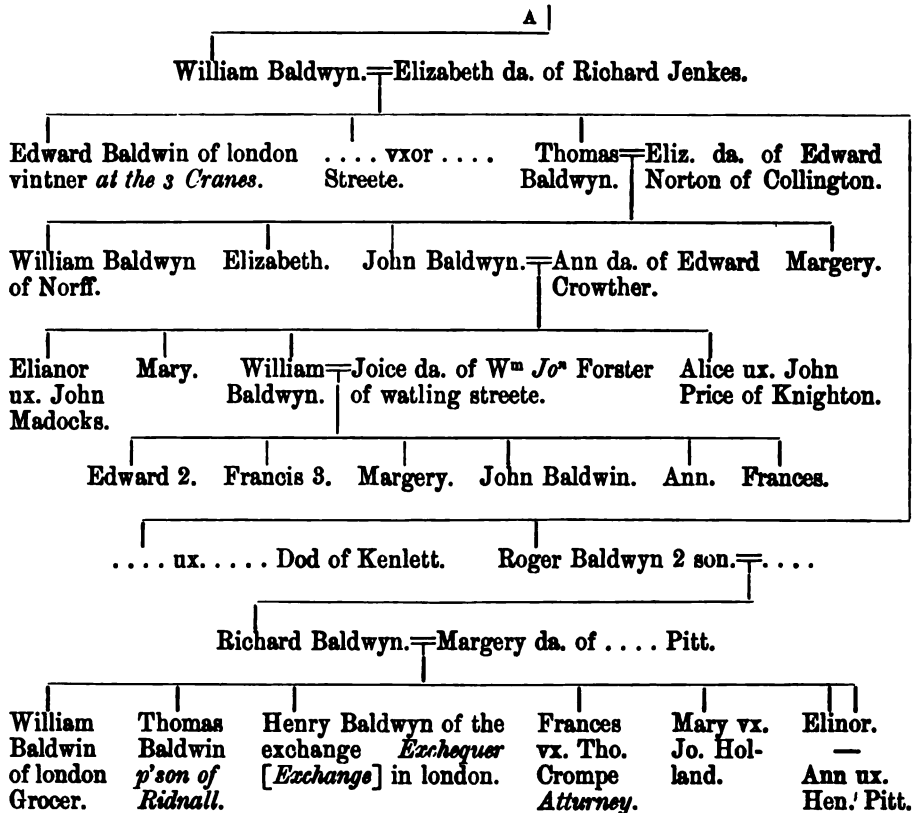
CREST.—*On a mount vert a cockatrice with wings endorsed argent, beaked, combed, ducally gorged, and lined or.*

[The Quarterings and Crest are from Harl. 1241.]

[John Bawdewyn of Didlebury. . . . da. of Leighton
See p. 22. . . . of Stretton.]

Richard Baldwin had 22 childe' da. of
by his two wiues. . . . Porteman.

A



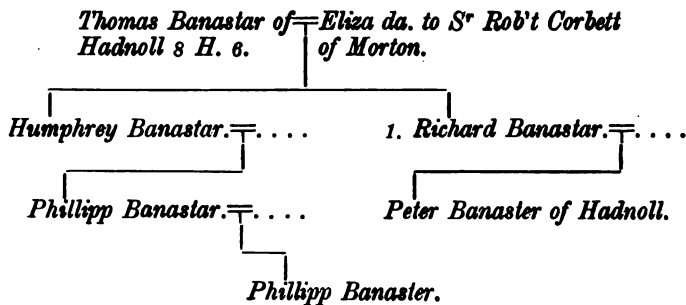
Banaster or Banester of Hadnall.

Harl. 1241, fo. 35. Harl. 615, fo. 261^b. S., fo. 56^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Argent, on a cross fleurée sable a plate.*

CREST.—*A peacock close proper.*

MOTTO.—*AGERE ET PATI FORBSSIA.*



Banester of Lacon.

Harl. 1241, fo. 35. Harl. 615, fo. 261^b. S., fo. 55^b.

Raph Banaster (of Laken). . . . *da. to Eaton of Eaton.*

John Banaster. . . .

Randolpe (Robart) Banaster = *Elinor da. to [Edward]**
of Hadnoll [Hodnell]. *Burton.*

Rob't (Edwarde) Banaster = *Mary da. to Rich. Hussey of* [*Thomas Banaster*
of Lacon. *Batsfeld [Battlefield].* *of London.]*

Edward Banaster. † = *Ellen da. to Edw. Brereton.*

Katherine da. to *Edward Banaster* = *Ellen (Elynor) da.* *Robert Banaster*
Thomas Ireland *of Hadnoll [Hod-* *to Rich. Lacon of* *2 sonne to Ed-*
2 wife. *nell].* *Willey [Wildey].* *ward.*

John (Jone) Rouland Banaster = *Mary da. to Tho. Anne. Susanna. Andrew*
Banaster. *of Lacon.* *Flasgett of London.* *2 sonne.*

Richard 2 sonne. Rouland Banaster of Lacon 1592. 1. Susanna. Rebecka.

Banaster, or Banester, of Wem.

Harl. 1241, fo. 34^b. S., fo. 55.

[ARMS.—*Argent, a cross formée sable.*]

Nicholas Banaster. = *Anne da. to Preston.*

Lawrence Banaster = *Elizabeth da. & sole hei. to Rob't* = *W^m Charlton*
2 husband. *Allen wid. to W^m Charlton.* *1 husband.*

S^r Robert Banaster *William &* *S^r Richard* = *Winifred da. to* *Elizabeth vxor*
K^t M^r of y^e household *Margarett* *Banaster of* *Edward Norris of* *Edw. Bridg-*
to K. James. *ob. [s.p.].* *Wem.* *Speek co. Lanc.* *man.*

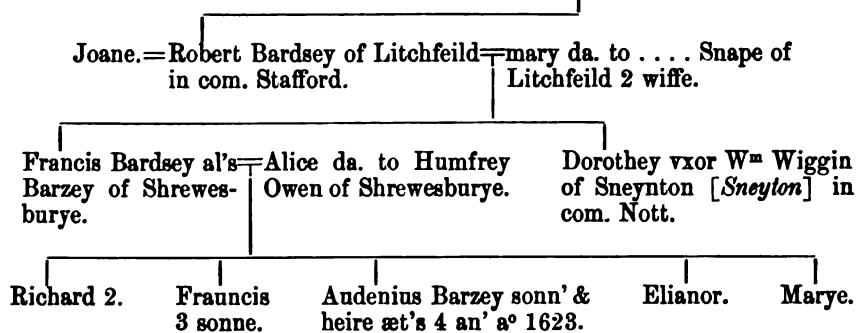
* In Shrewsbury MS., fo. 55^b, the christian name was "Edward" and was afterwards altered to "John." There is a note to the effect that "Edward" is correct.

† This generation is omitted in Harl. MS. 615.

Bardsey, or Barzey, of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 30^b. S., fo. 35^b.

. . . . Bardsey father to Robert. =



FRA. BARDSEY.

Barker of Wollerton, Coulshurst, and Haghmond.

Harl. 1396, fo. 19^b. Harl. 1241, ff. 12, 93^b. Harl. 615, fo. 253^b. S., ff. 23, 24.

ARMS.—*Gules, a fesse chequy or and azure between six annulets of the second.*

CREST.—*A falcon regardant argent, wings endorsed or, beaked and belled of the second, jesses gules.*

A patent granted to James Barker of Haghmond in com. Salop, Esq., by Will'm Harvy, Clarenceux King of Armes, 1562, a° 4 Queene Elizabeth.

[These armes were confirmed by Cooke 17 Dec. 1582 to Rowland Barker of Wollerton, Salop, son of Edward, son of John (Ashmol MS. of Grants, No. 844). 'Guillim,' 1724, page 248.]

In Harl. 1241, fo. 12, the above coat is given, quartering: *Azure, two bars argent, a canton sable thereon upon a chevron between three pheons of the second as many mullets* of the third* [Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London—Vis. Lond. 1633, page 48].

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, five escallops in cross or, for BARKER; † 2, Gules, on a fesse between three saltires argent an annulet sable, for GOULSTON; 3, Argent, on a fesse between six cross-crosslets fitchés sable three escallops or, for TITLEY.*

* Shrewsbury MS., fo. 23, has a wolf's head between two mullets on the chevron.

† Leigh of Stoneleigh quarters Barker *alias* Coverall of Camo. co. Salop: *Azure, two bars and in chief a griffin's head between two mullets argent* (Vis. Warwickshire, p. 81); and the same arms appear in Vis. of London, 1568, for Barker *alias* Gery of Wollerton, co. Salop.

ARMS.—*Azure, five escallops in cross or.**

CREST.—*On a rock argent a falcon close or.*

Randulfe de Couerall=Margerett da. to Petter Pigott of
A° 12 E. 2. Willaston in com. Salop.

William Barker ali's Couerall de Couerall=Margarett da. & heire to
[Coverall or Corverall]. Goulston of goulston.

John Barker=. . . . William Barker of Aston in Charely=. . . . da. & heire to
ali's Couerall [Claverley] home juxta Brugs al's Coleclonghe.
of Coulshurst. bridge north.

Barker of Woluerton.

. . . . John Barker al's Couerall=Elizabeth da. to Thomas Hill (*of Hodnet & one of*
of Woluerton [Wollerton] in *the coheirs*) sister & heire to Sr Rowland Hill K^t
com. Salop. maior of London [1549, who purchased Haghmond].

Barker of Haghmond.

James Barker=Dorothy da. to Rich. Cliue Edward Barker=Katharen da. to
of Haghmond of Stuche in com. Salop of Woluerton. Raphe Egerton
in com. Salop. *Cliffe of Stych.* of Wrinhill.

James=Elizabeth da. to Rowland Barker Margaret. Anne wiffe to
Barker Edward *Edmond*† of Woluerton Raphe Rode
3sonne. Weale widow to Baker of Salop. de Rode in
. . . . Baker of Salop. [conf. arms 1582]. com. Chester.

John Barker of=Anne da. to Thomas [Anne m^d James Barker Captayne
London March- Westrowe of London to Thomas of Douer castell son &
ant 1623 2 son Alderman. *Westrowe* heire [now Liuing a°
[Living a° 1650]. Alderman.] 1650].

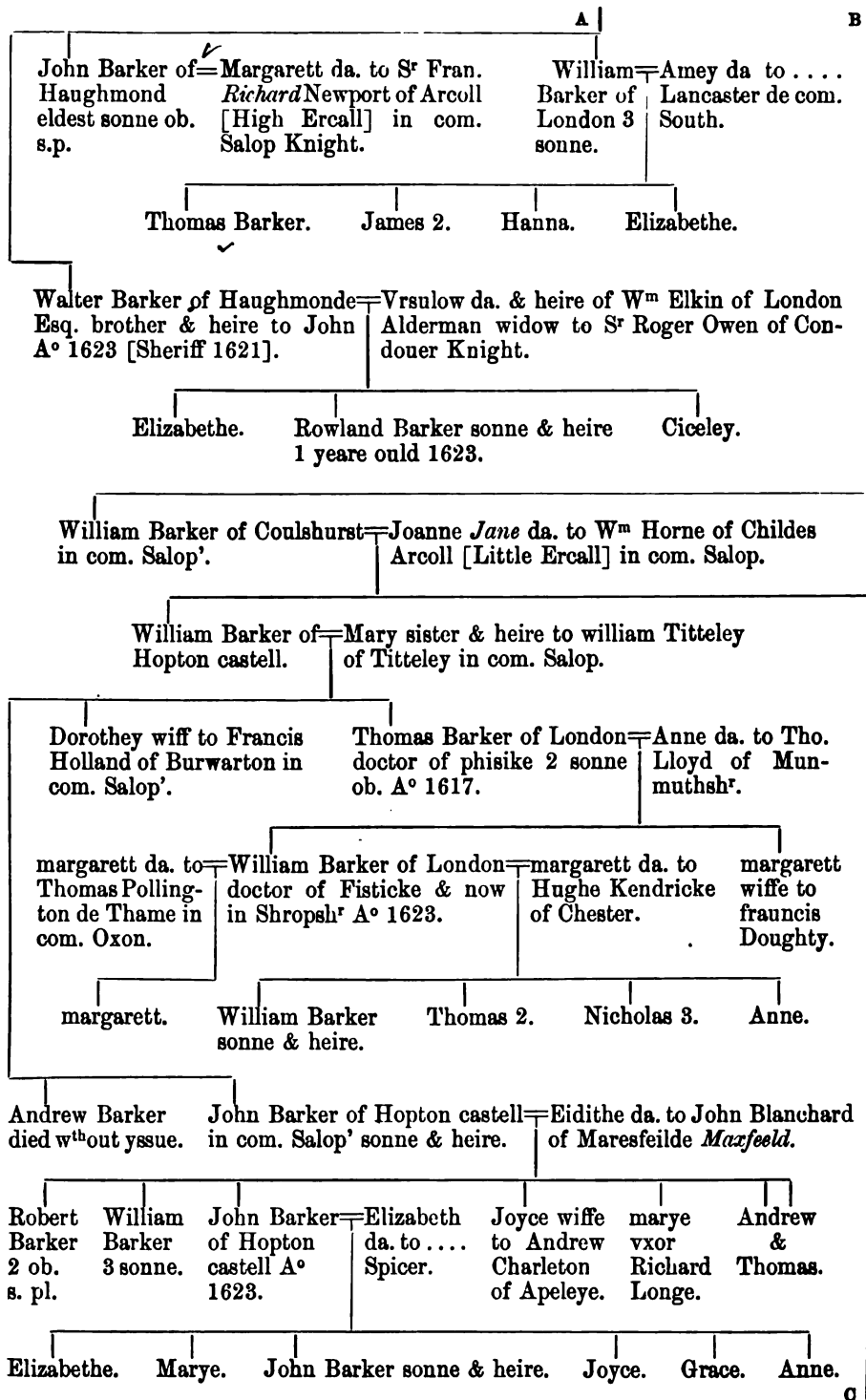
[Nathaniell æt. 26 a° 1649 ob. s.p. a° 1650.]

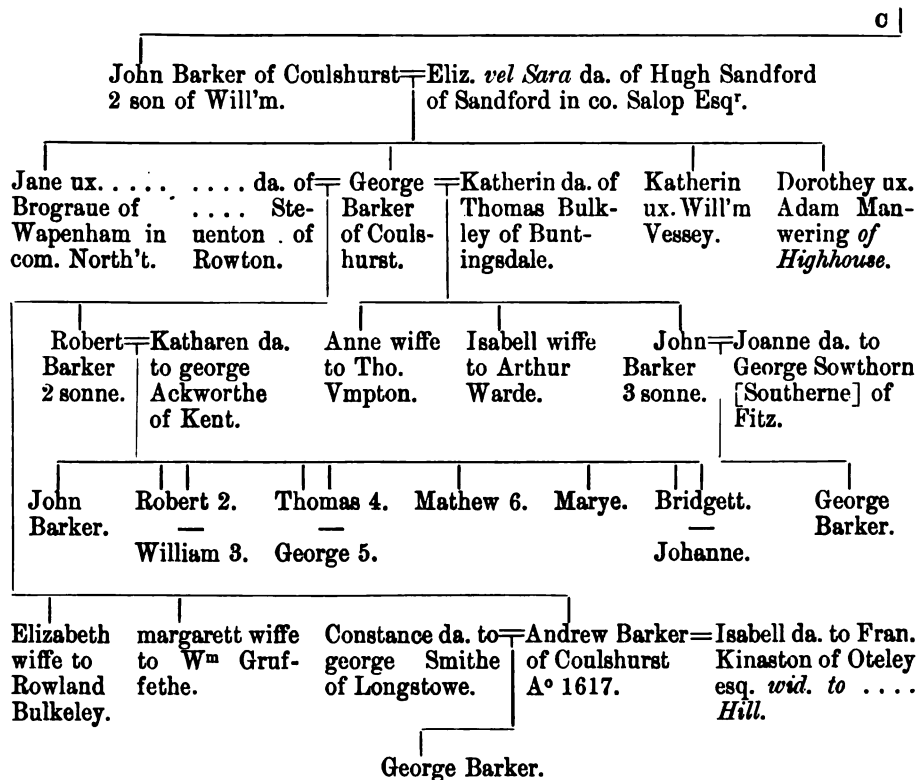
Richard Barker=Dorothey da. & heire John Barker Mary wiff to Nicholas
2 sonne. to William Poyner. 4 sonne. Chambers.
James Barker. Dorothey. Elizabeth. *Michaell.* *Judith.*
Andrew. Mary 2. *Andrewe.* *Mary.*

Margarett wiff to Andrew Rowland Barker of Hagh=Ciceley da. to Andrew
Charleton of Appeleye in monde in com. Salop (*sonne* Charleton of Appeleye
com. Salop. & heire) [Sheriff 1585]. [Apley Castle].

* There is a note in Harl. 1241, "this Coate left ymp'fect in y° original," and the falcon is there represented regardant with wings elevated.

† *Edward* in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 24.

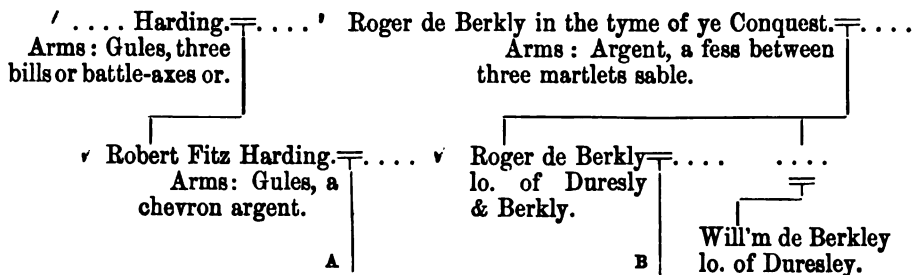


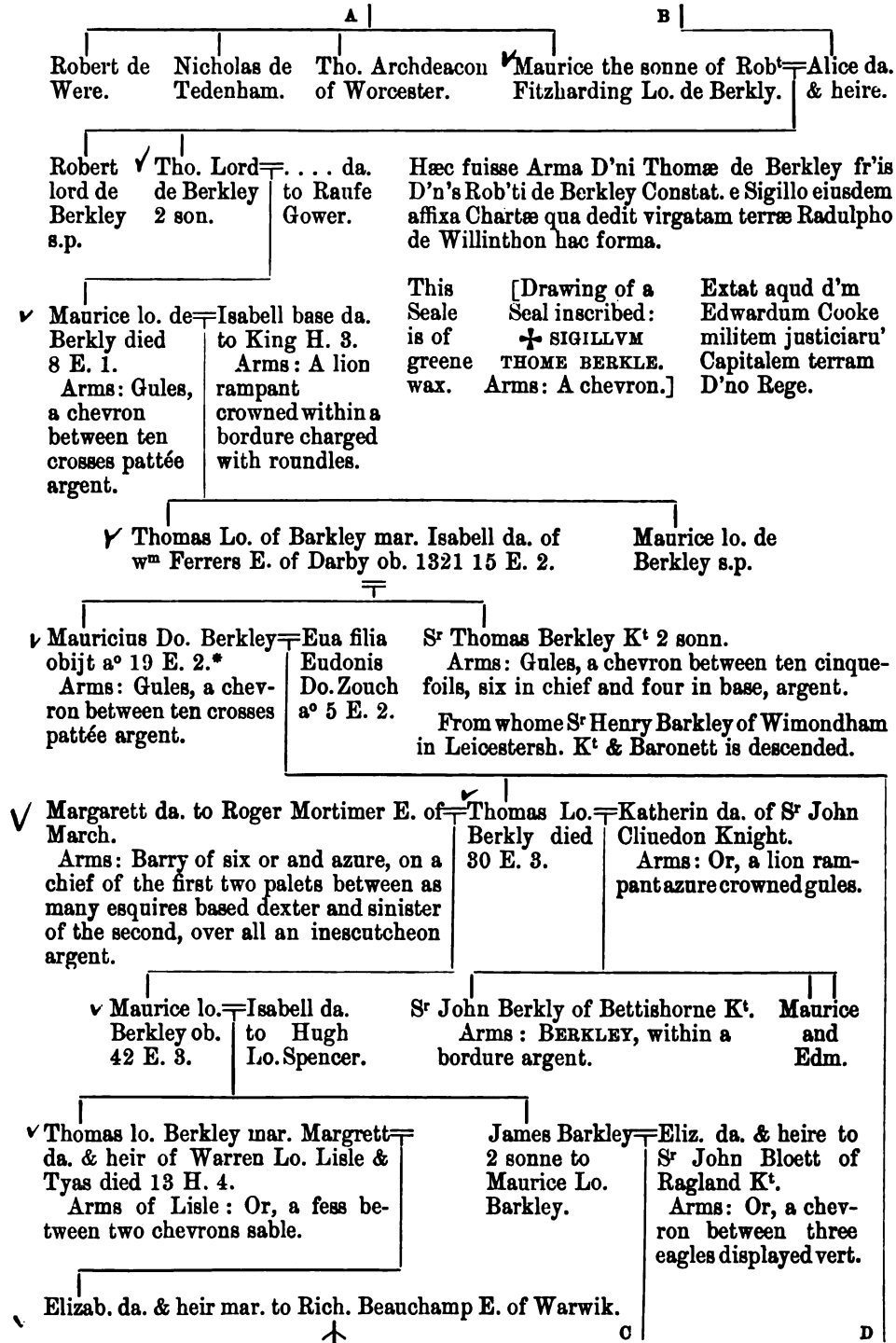


Barkley of Planches, Bradley, Cwodness, Clungunford, Lea Hall, and Stoke.

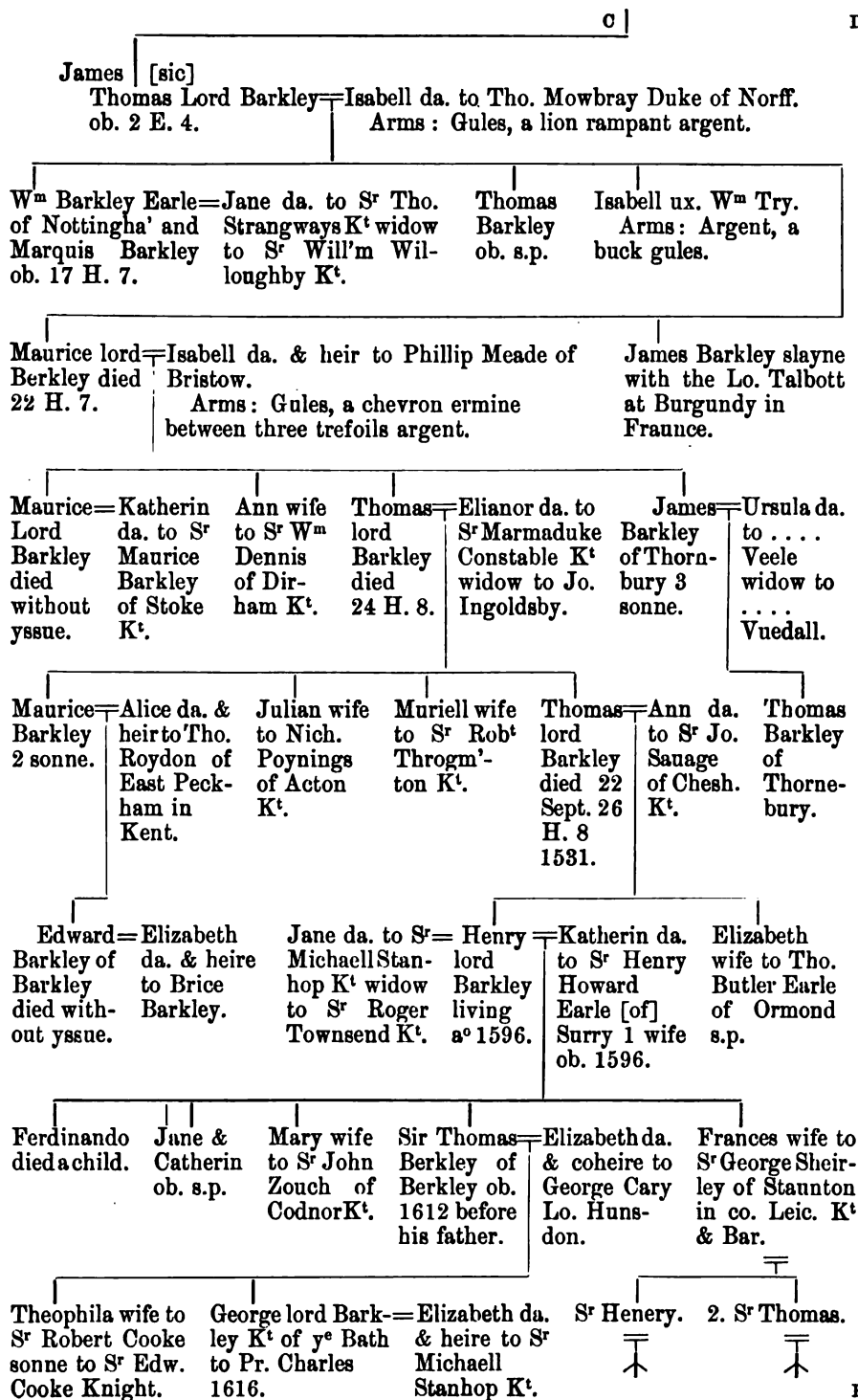
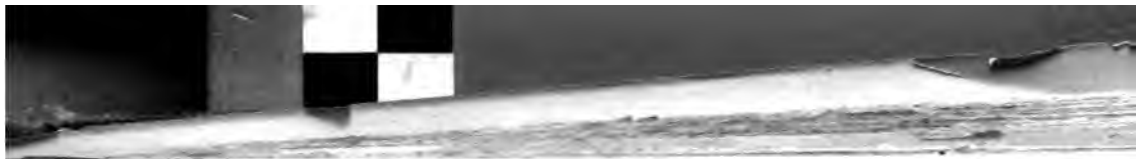
Harl. 1396, fo. 47. Harl. 1241, fo. 28. Harl. 615, fo. 248. S., ff. 51^b, 52.

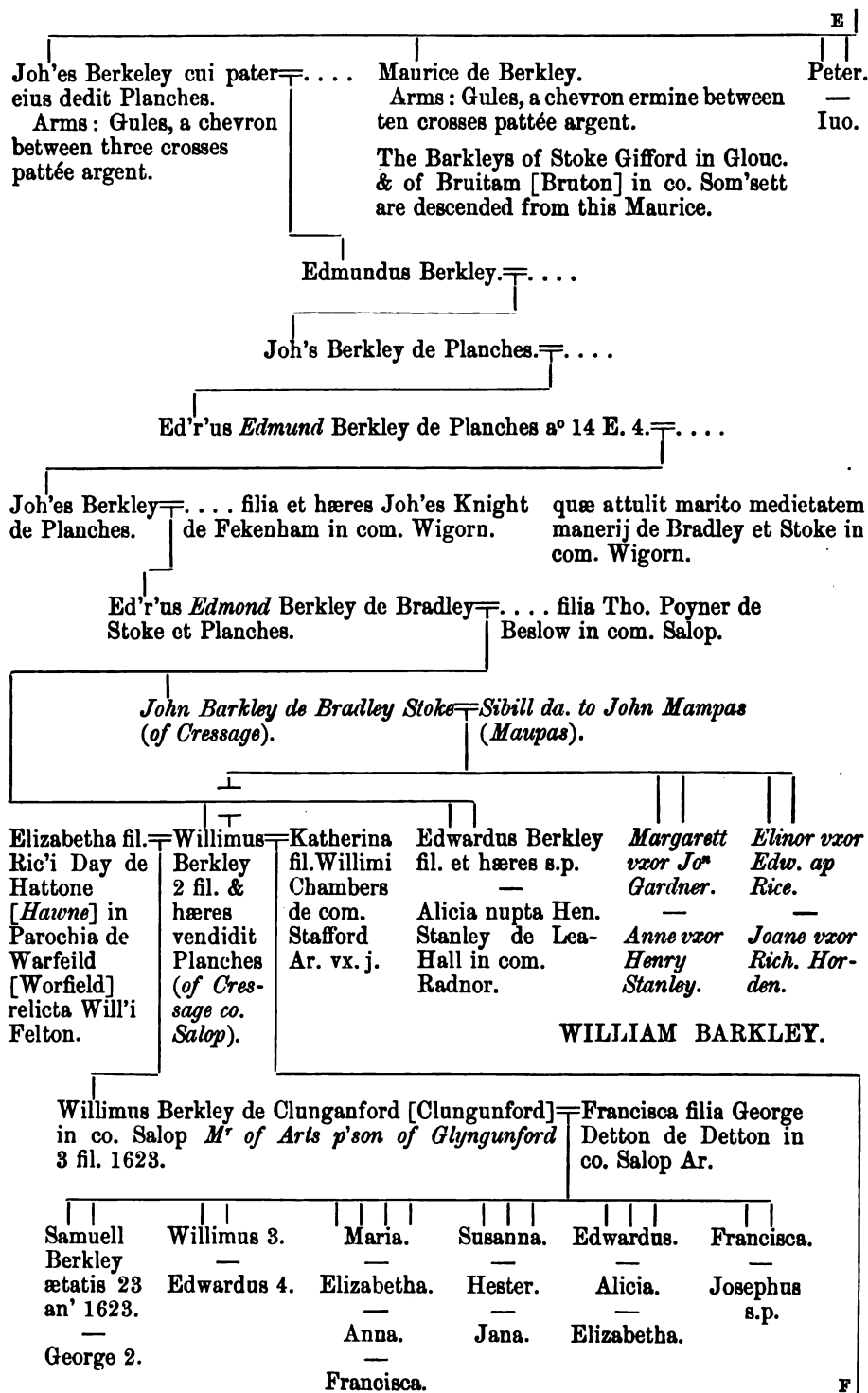
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Gules, on a chevron between ten crosses pattée, six above and four below, argent an estoile sable*—Harl. 615 makes it a *cinquefoil*.
CREST.—*A mitre gules charged with a chevron between ten crosses, etc., as in the arms.*

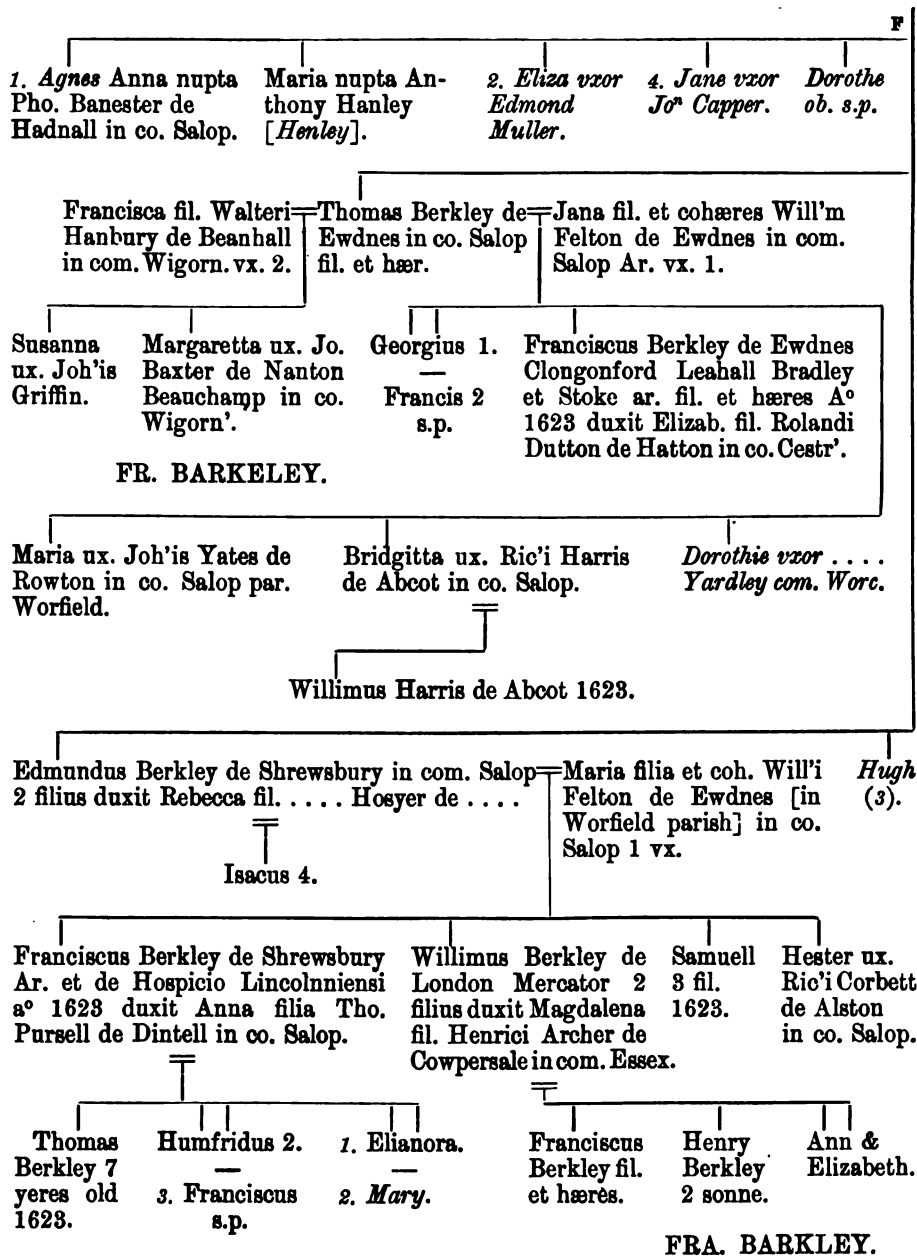
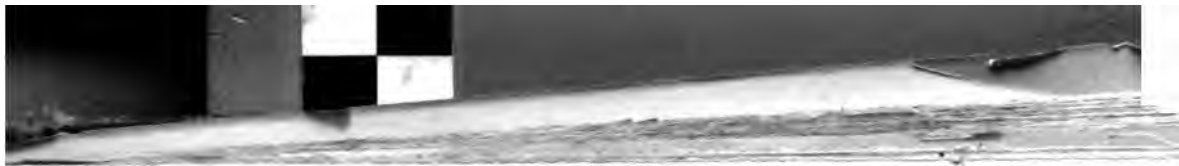




* The pedigree in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 51^b, begins here, and does not give the descendants of Thomas, Lord Barkeley.







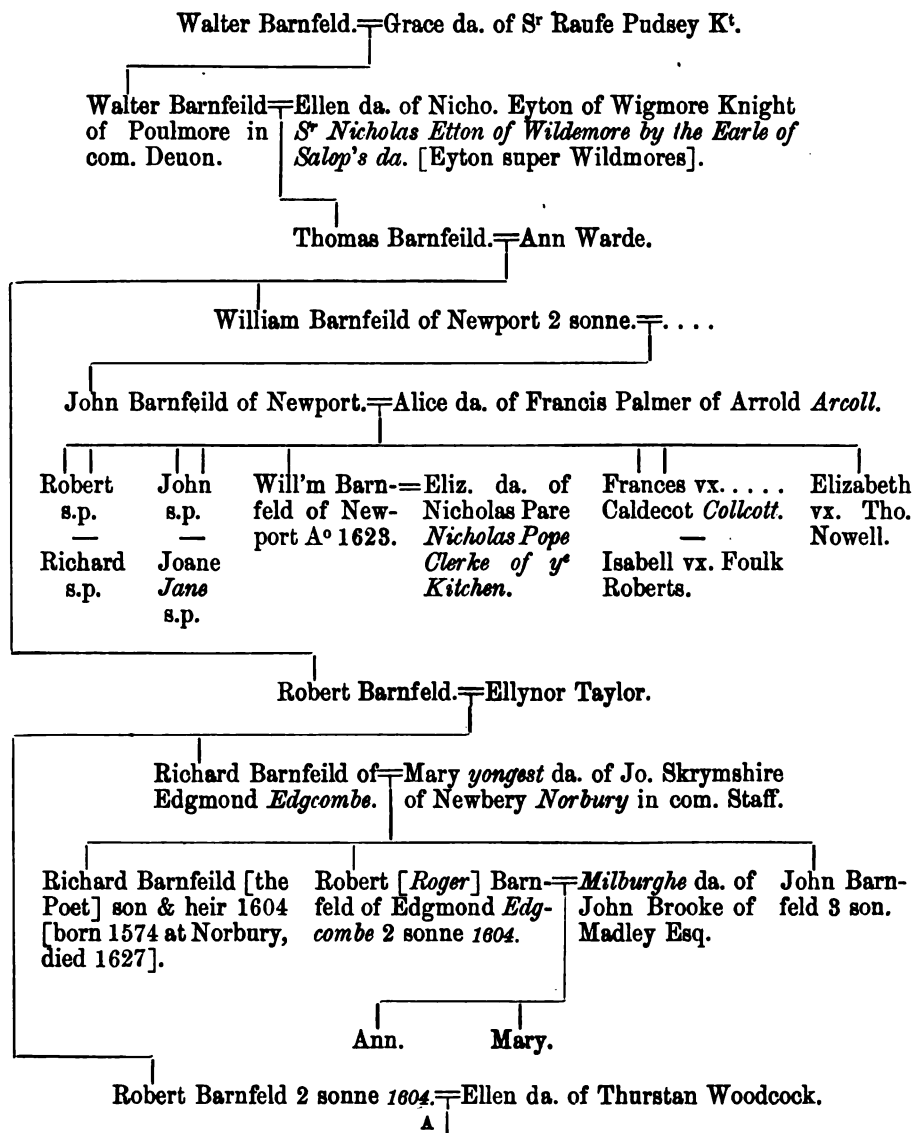
Barnfeld of Edgmond and Newport.

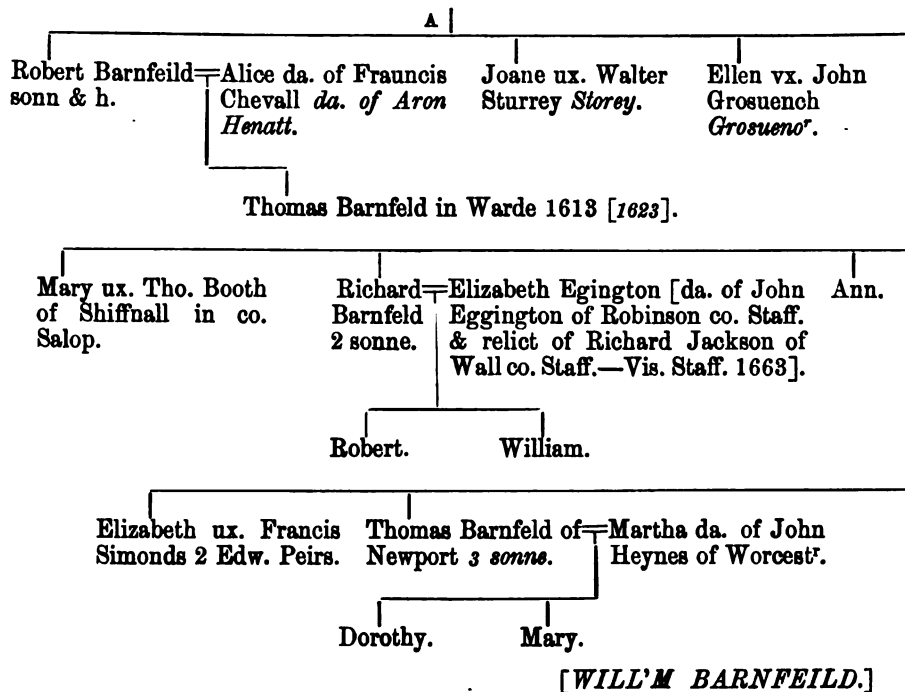
Harl. 1396, fo. 23. Harl. 1241, fo. 105. S., fo. 27.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Or, on a bend gules three mullets argent, an annulet for difference, sable.*

CREST.—*A lion's head erased sable, ducally crowned gules.*

[These arms and crest were confirmed, 18 May 1604, to Robert Bamfield, or Barnfield, of Edgmond, co. Salop, a kinsman of Sir Amyas Barnfeld of Poultemore, co. Devon.—'Guillim,' 1724, p. 102.]

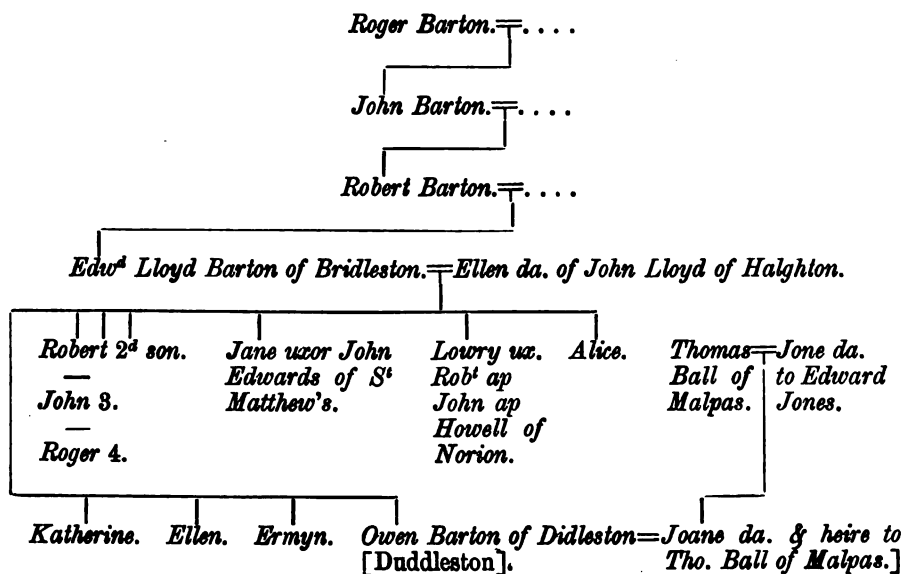




Barton of Bidleston.

S., fo. 83^b.

[ARMS.—Argent, a bend between two double-cotises sable.



Baugh of Aldon Court.

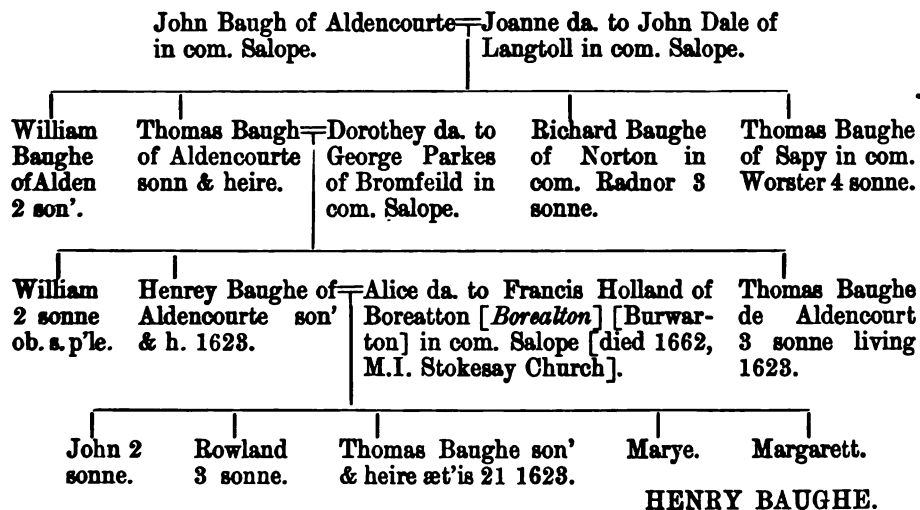
Harl. 1396, fo. 28^b. S., fo. 31.

ARMS.—*Gules, a fesse vair between three mullets argent.*

CREST.—*Out of a ducal coronet or a talbot sejant sable.*

[These arms and crest were confirmed by Rob^t Cooke, Clarenceux, 11 Nov. 1579, to Rowland Baugh of Twyniage (Twyning), co. Glouc. (Harl. MS. 1441).

They were confirmed to the Aldon Court Family 1588, who were thus apparently descended (see Visit. Glouc.).]



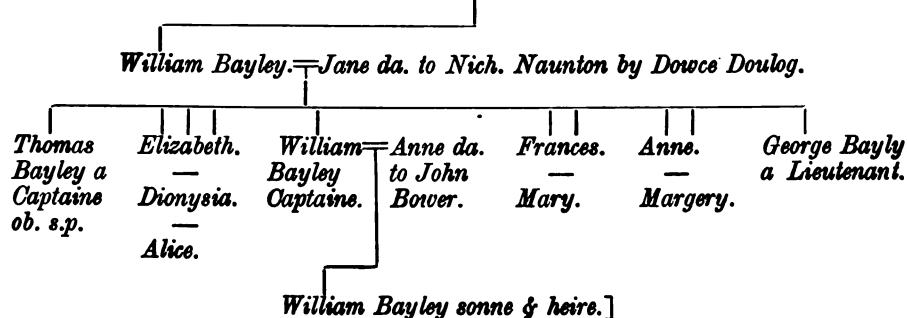
Bayley.

S., fo. 307^a.

ARMS.—[*Argent, a chevron between three martlets sable.*]

CREST.—*A griffin segreant gules guttée de larmes.*

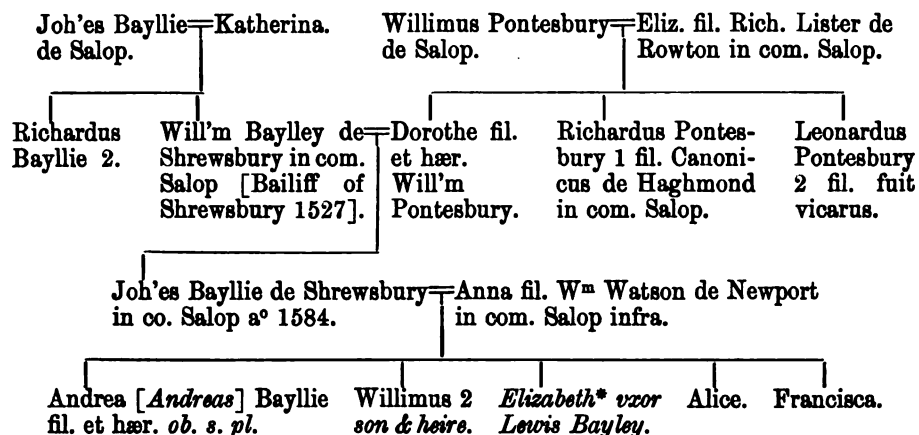
[*Thomas Bayley of . . . in com. Salop. — Alice da. to . . . Rey of the Hawtt.*]



Bayllie, or Bayley, of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 49^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 115. S., fo. 306^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Vert, a chevron or between three unicorns' heads erased argent, armed of the second—BAYLY in Shrewsbury MS.; 2 and 3, Gules, a fesse or between three birds close—argent, PONTESBURY in Shrewsbury MS.



Bechfield, now Bettisfield, of Worden.

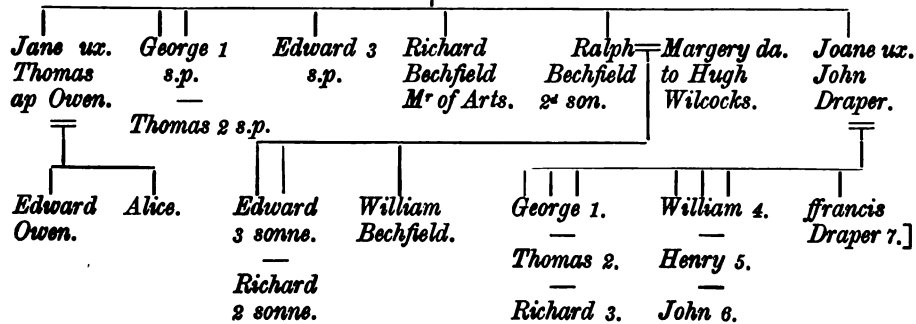
S., fo. 21^b.

[Humfrey Bechfield. = . . .

John Bechfield. = . . .

John Bechfield. = Margaret da. to John Badi of Worden parish.

Howell Bechfield of Worden a° 1598. = Anne da. to Thomas Browne of Westbury.



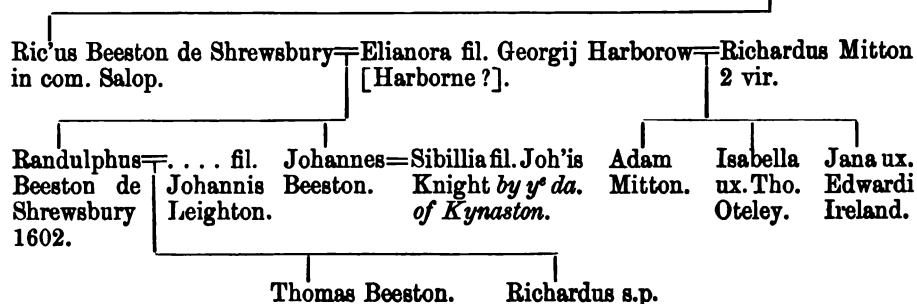
* She does not appear in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 306.

Beeston of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 49^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 128^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, on a bend between six bees volant sable a mullet—or,*
Harl. 1241—*for difference.*

Rand'us Beeston a familia les Beestons in co. Cestr' oriundus. . . .

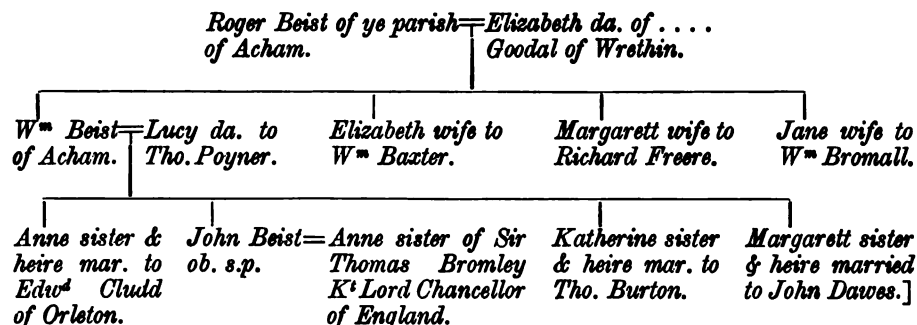


Beist of Atcham.

S., fo. 307^b.

[ARMS.—*Gules, three bundles of three arrows, 2 and 1, or, headed and feathered argent, tied with ribbons of the third.*

CREST.—*A cubit arm holding a bow.*



Benbowe* of Newport and Bolas.Harl. 1396, fo. 34^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 120. S., ff. 40^b, 41.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Sable, two bows endorsed in pale or, garnished gules, stringed argent, between two bundles of arrows (three in each) of the second, barbed and feathered of the fourth, banded of the third.*

CREST.—*A hurpy close or, face proper, her head wreathed with a chaplet of roses gules.*
[Per Camden Clarenc.]†

ARMS: PERYNS: Shrewsbury MS.—[Argent], on a chevron [sable] between three pine-cones [vert] three leopards' faces [of the field].

Peryns of Brockton.

Petter Peryns of Chardwicke in com. Derby. = Dorothey da. to John Parker of north lee [Norhill] in co. Derby.

Roger Benbowe of Newport in com. Salope. . . .

John Peryns of Brockton in com. Salope. = Ciceley da. & heire to W^m Brampton of Chesterfeilde.

Thomas Benbowe of newport in com. salope. = Margarett da. to Anthoney Bayley de com. Stafford.

Roger Peryns of Brockton in com. Salope. = Elizabeth da. to . . . Stoakes.

Thomas Benbowe of Newport in com. salope. = Elizabeth da. to Roger Peryns of Brockton in com. salope. Gilbert Peryns of Brockton in com. Salope.

Thomas s.p. Gilbert s.p.	Robert s.p. William ob. s. pl.	Issabell uxor John Boves of newport.	Elizabeth vxor Tho. grosvenor of nant-wiche in com. Chester.	Joanne uxor John Robson of newport.	John & William ob. s. pl.	Alice uxor John Mel-huishe [Melmigh] of London.
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Anne vxor Robert Dymbleton de London. = Dorothey da. to John Prowde of Sutton in com. salop 1 wiffe. = John Benbowe [of Newport co. Salop now] of London clarke of the Crowne 1623 mar. Elizabeth da. to Will'm Hodges of Ilchester Somersetsh. he died 1625. = Katharen da. & heire to Robert Sparke 2 wiffe.

Saraha [Sarah] & Marye Sara & Marg^t ob. s. p'le.

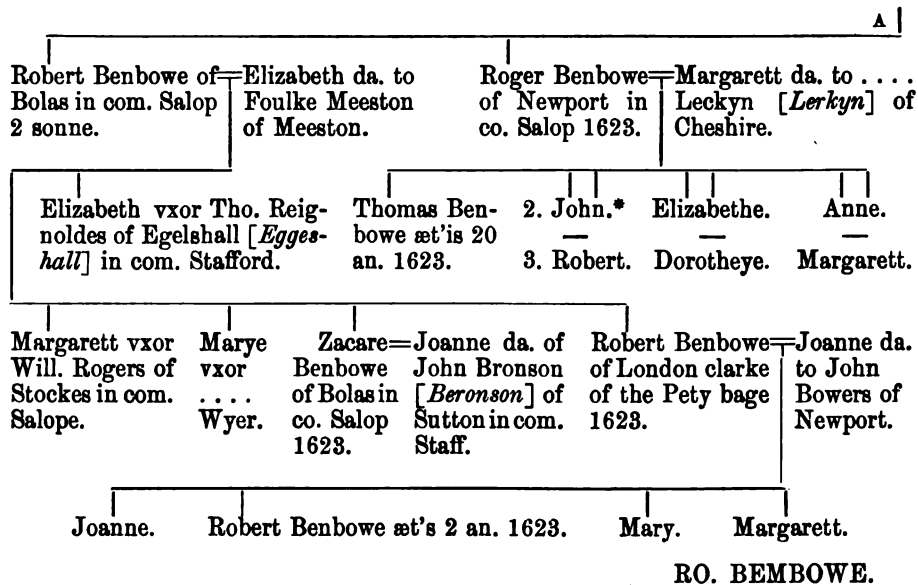
William Benbowe borne 25 Marche A^o 1621.

Robert & Anne obijt s. p'le ob. infans.

JO. BENBOWE. A

* In the sixteenth century this name was spelt *Benbow*.

† This refers to a grant of these arms and crest, by William Camden, Clarenceux, to John Benbow, Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who died 7 October 1625 and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields.

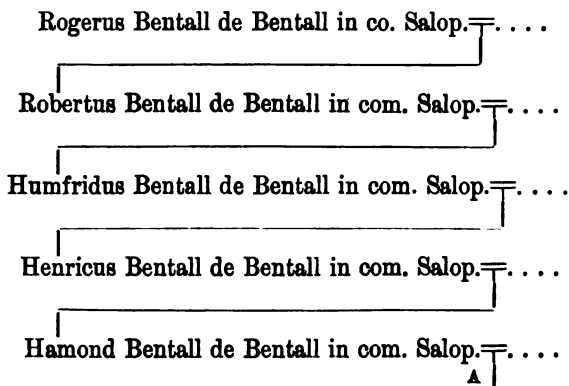


Bentall of Bentall.

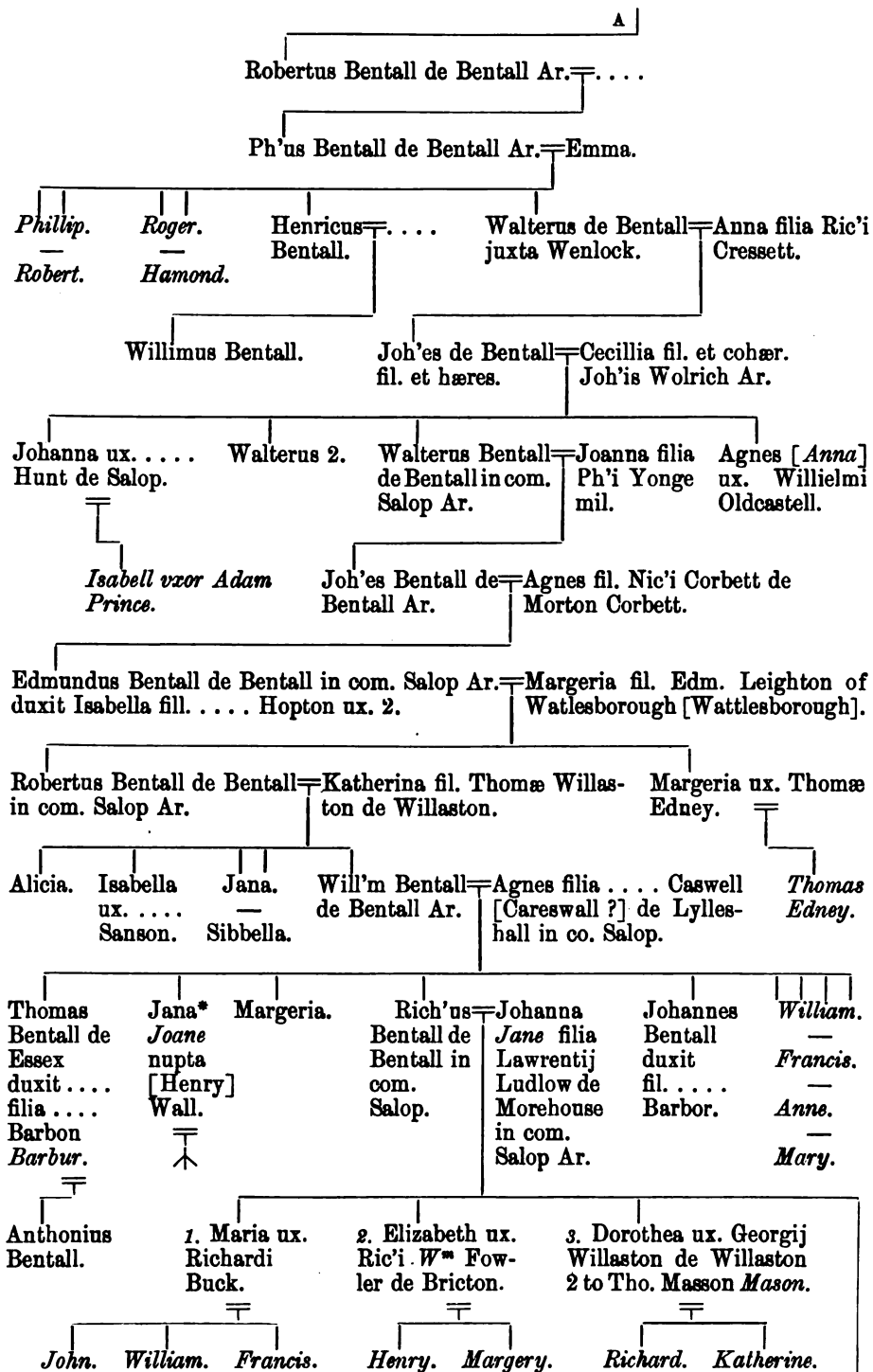
Harl. 1396, fo. 47^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 57^b. S., ff. 52^b, 53.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant queueés furchés azure crowned gules*—BENTALL in Shrewsbury MS.; 2, *Azure, a chevron ermine between three swans with wings expanded argent*—WOLRICH in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, *Argent, a cross moline sable [azure ?] within a bordure engrailed azure [sable ?], in dexter chief a bird regardant gules*—DUDMASTON in Shrewsbury MS.

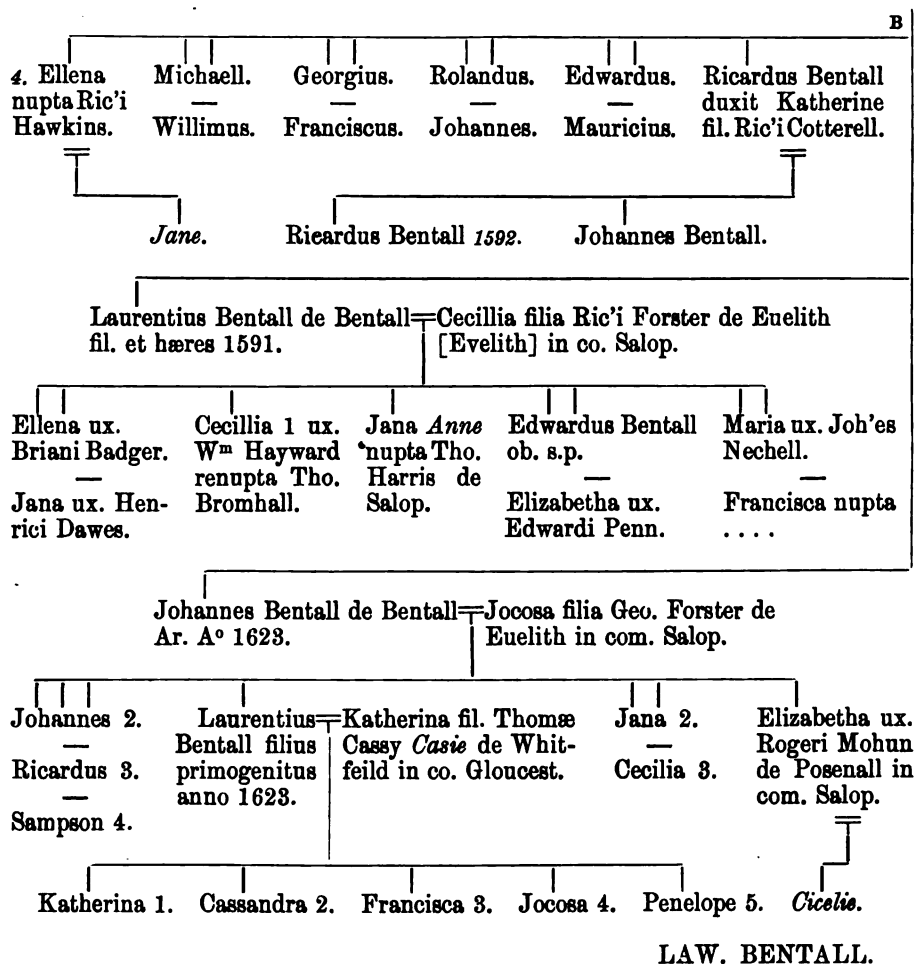
CREST.—*On a ducal coronet or a leopard statant argent, spotted sable.*



* This John Benbow served first in the army of the Parliament and afterwards in the King's forces. He fought at the battle of Worcester, was afterwards taken prisoner, condemned by court-martial at Chester, together with the Earl of Derby and Sir Thomas Featherstonhough, was shot in the cabbage garden under Shrewsbury Castle 16 October 1651, and buried at St. Chad's Church.



* Jane does not occur in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 52^b.



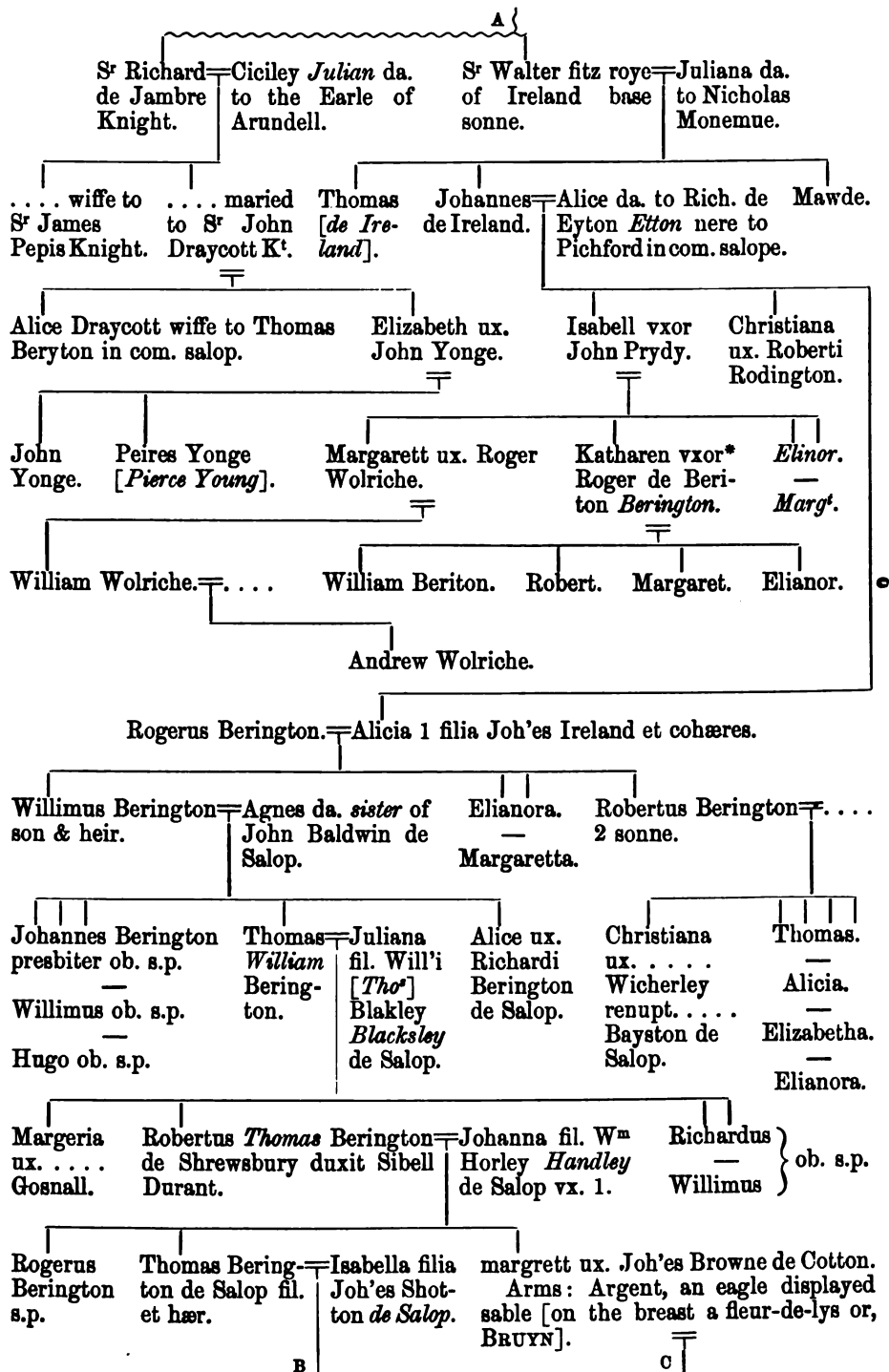
Berington of Shrewsbury and Mloat Hall.

Harl. 1396, fo. 45^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 97. S., ff. 50^b, 51.

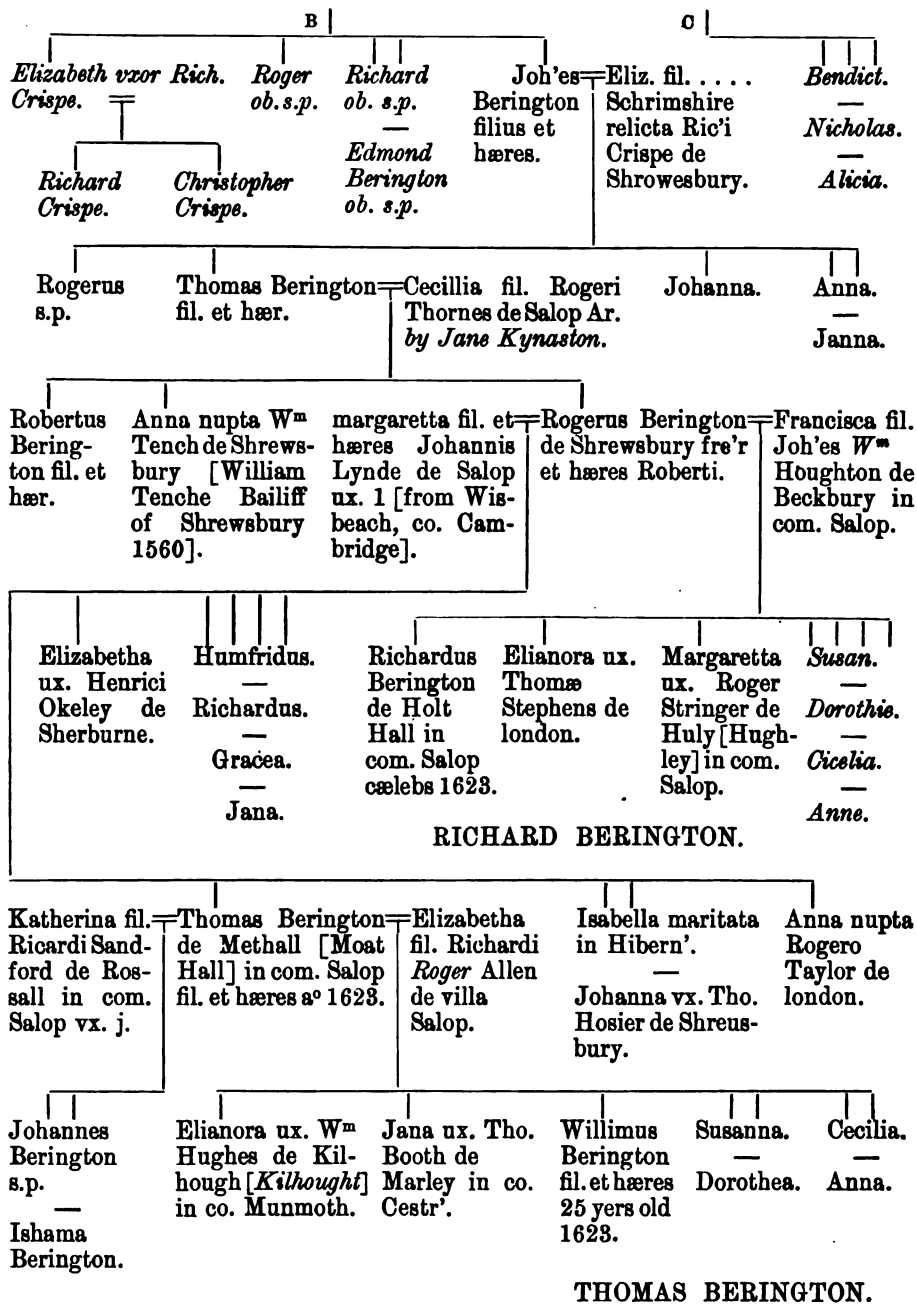
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Sable, three greyhounds courant in pale argent collared or, within a bordure gules—Harl. 1241 omits the bordure; 2 and 3, Argent, two bars sable, over all a bend gules [LINDE].

Edward Longshankes Kinge of England = . . . da. to the Earle of
by the name of Ed. 1. } Kildare in Ireland.

A }

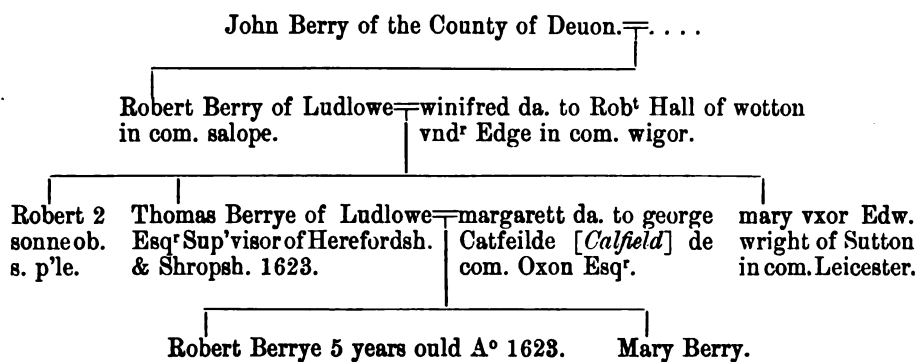


* The husband's name does not occur in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 50^b.



Berry of Ludlow.

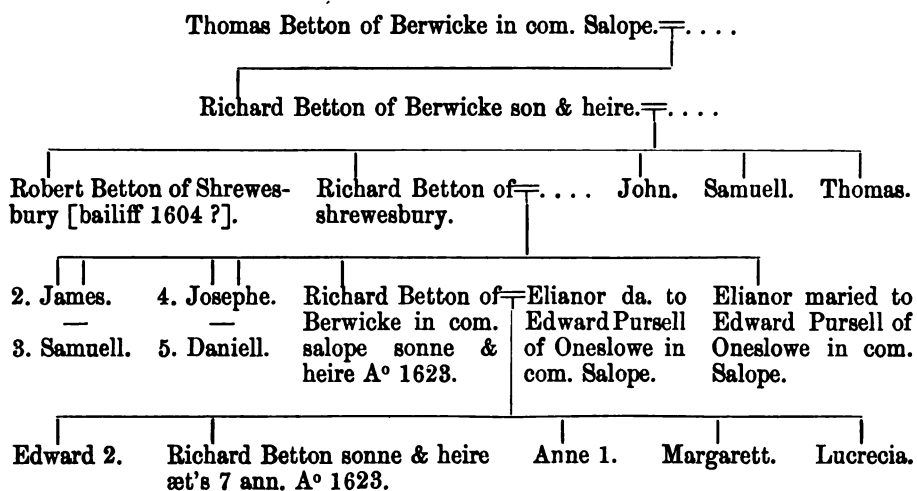
Harl. 1396, fo. 29. S., fo. 34.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Ermine, on a bend azure three fleurs-de-lis or, a crescent for difference.*

THO. BERRY.

Betton of Great Berwick.

Harl. 1396, fo. 31. S., fo. 36.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, two pallets sable each charged with three cross-crosslets fitchés or.*

RICHARD BETTON.

Billingsley.

Harl. 1396, fo. 23^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 115. S., ff. 27^b, 28.

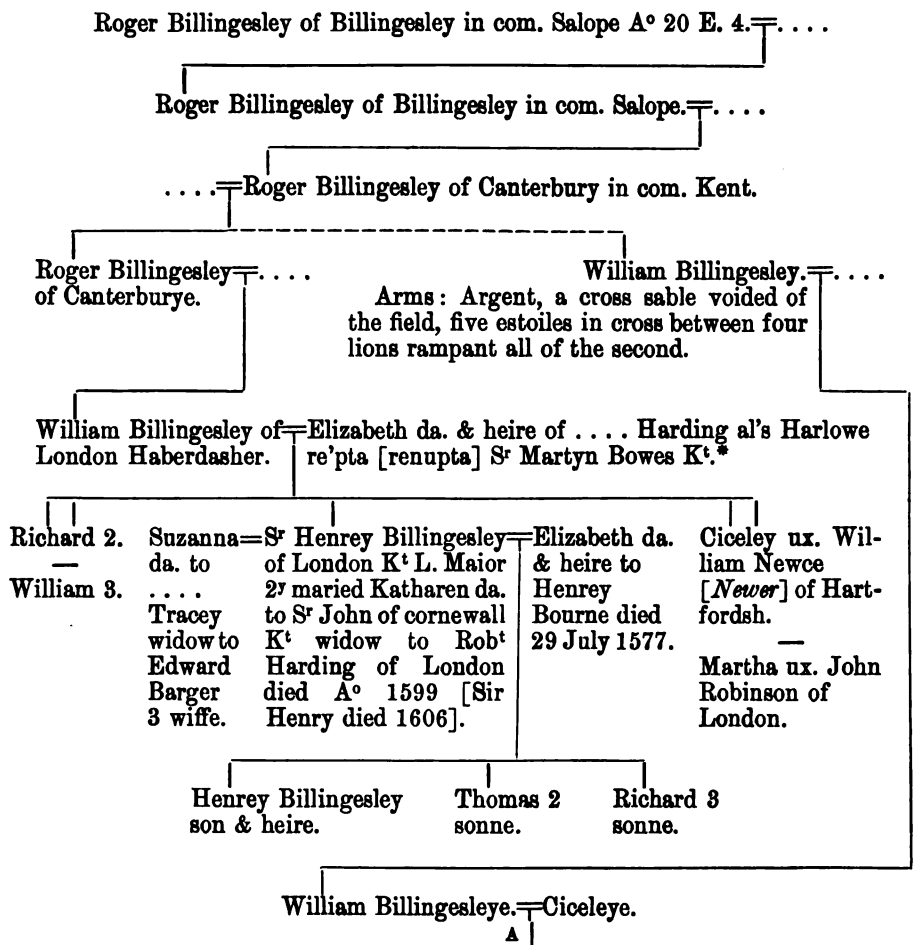
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, a fleur-de-lis or, a canton of the second [BILLINGSLEY]; 2 and 3, Argent, a cross sable voided of the field, five estoiles in cross between four lions rampant all of the second [BILLINGSLEY].*

CREST.—*On a mount vert a leopard couchant or, spotted sable.*

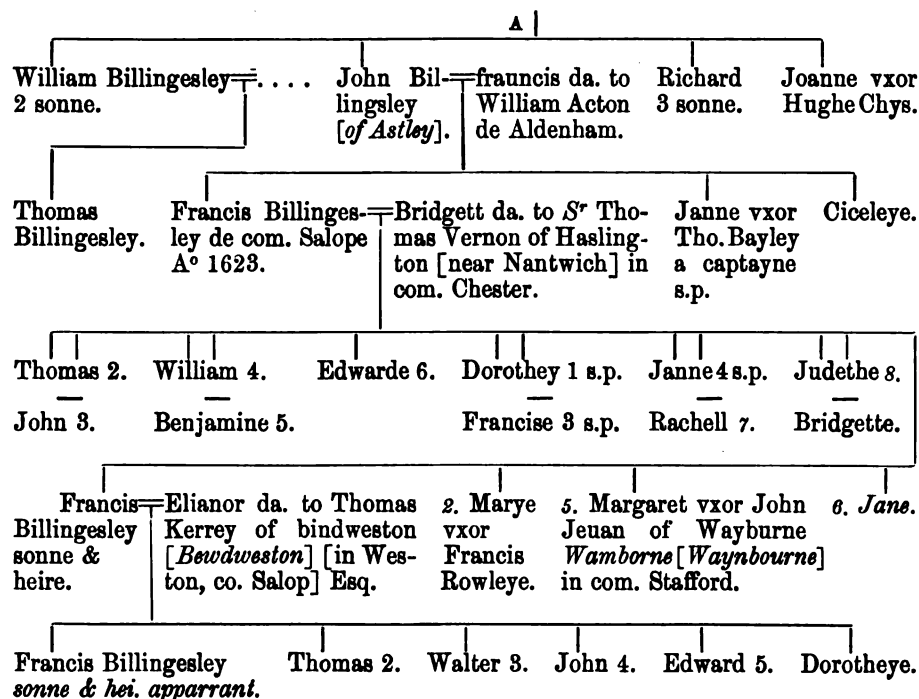
[Sir Henry Billingsley, Lord Mayor of London, bore: *Argent, within a cross voided between four lions rampant five estoiles sable; and in the 1st quarter: Gules, a fleur-de-lis and canton or.*—Visitations of London, 1568 and 1633.]

Shrewsbury MS., fo. 27, gives another coat: *Gules, a fleur-de-lis and a canton or [BILLINGSLEY of Astley].*

In Shrewsbury MS., fo. 28, the Arms are: *Argent, five lions rampant to the sinister in cross sable.* Crest: *On a mount vert a leopard couchant argent, spotted sable.*



* Shrewsbury MS., fo. 27, does not name Sir Martin Bowes.



Birche of Ludlow.

Harl. 1396, fo. 29^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 119^b. S., fo. 34^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable.*

CREST.—*A bird's head between two wings expanded sable.*

Henry Birche of Birche hall = Anne da. to Petter Hewde of Hewdshall
in com. Lancast'. in com. Lanc. *Hedod of Howdall.*

Richard Birche of birchehall = margarett da. to . . . Denneis
in com. Lancast'. *Dennis [Denneys].*

Richard Birche of medow- = Elizabeth da. to John Loman *Lomaxe* John Birche
crofte in com. Lanc. by Elianor da. to petter Isgole *Ysgoll.* 2 sonne.

Abdy Birche m^r of the artes 2 sonne. Josephe 3 sonne. Abell Birche of Ludlowe in com. Salope. = Sara da. to Richard Hopkinsonn. Anne vxor John Colyns *Collyn* of Cambridgsh. Alice.

Birche of Milson.

Harl. 1396, fo. 30. S., fo. 35.

[ARMS.—Argent, three fleurs-de-lis azure.]

John Birch of Pillaton hall in com. Stafford. = . . .

Thomas Birche of Pillaton hall in com. stafford. = Katharen da. to . . .
fletcher.

1. Edward.	Isabell vxor Richard Cox of Albridge [Aldridge] in com. staff.	John Birche of milson in com. salope 4 sonne 1623.	Elizabeth da. to Edward Littelton of Pillaton hall.	Elizabeth vxor W ^m Turner of Pencrich in com. Staff.	Anne vxor Edward Tunckes of Pencriche [Penkridge] in com. Staf- ford.
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John Birche of milson in com. Salope 1623. = Alice da. to John Sheparde of Hill vponcote
[Hill Luppencote] in com. Salope.

James Birche sonne & heire. Elizabeth.

JOHN BIRCHE, SEN.

Blonden, or Blunden, of Bishops Castle.

Harl. 1396, fo. 21. Harl. 1241, fo. 45^b. Harl. 615, fo. 250^b. S., fo. 25.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a lion passant-guardant sable [azure] [BLUNDEN]; * 2, Vert, a gryphon segreant or [COLLINS]; 3, Argent, three cocks gules combed and legged or [FORDE].*

CREST.—*A demi-gryphon segreant or collared ermine.*

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a lion passant-guardant sable; 2 and 3, Vert, a gryphon segreant or; impaling, PLOWDEN, Azure, a fesse dancettée or, in chief two fleurs-de-lis of the second.*

ARMS: Harl. 615.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a lion passant sable; 2 and 3, Vert, a gryphon segreant or.*

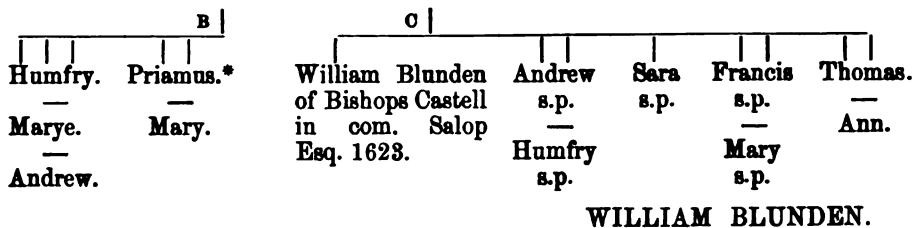
S^r peter Collins K^t Collings [of Corley ?]. = . . .

Adam Collins. = . . .

Geffry Collins. = . . . da. of . . . Bowdler de hope Bowdler.

A

* Shrewsbury MS., fo. 25, makes the Blunden lion *azure*, and says "p' Camden Clarenc'."



WILLIAM BLUNDEN.

Blount.

Harl. 1396, fo. 41^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 39. Harl. 615, fo. 252^b.
S., ff. 46^b—49^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396: BLUNT DE KINLET.—*Quarterly of twenty-nine*: 1, *Barry nebulée of six or and sable*, BLOUNT; 2, *Argent, three leopards' heads jessant de lis sable*, SODINGTON; 3, *Or, a fret gules*, VERDON; 4, *Or, a fesse gules*, LACY; 5, *Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules*, MARSHALL; 6, *Gules, a bend lozengy or*, MARSHALL; 7, *Or, six lions rampant, three and three, sable*, STRONGBOWE; 8, *Sable, three garbs argent*, MACMURGH; 9, *Or, three chevrons gules*, CLARE; 10, *Gules, three rests or clarions or*, CONSULL; 11, *Azure, a lion rampant-guardant or*, FITZHAMON; 12, *Ermine, a lion rampant gules crowned or, within a bordure engrailed sable bezantée*, CORNWALL; 13, *Or, two lions passant gules*, BRAMPTON; 14, *Or, two lions passant-guardant gules*, ST. VALEREY; 15, *Barry of six vair and gules*, BREWES; 16, *Gules, two bendlets, the upper one or, the other argent*, MILO; 17, *Gules, five fusils in fesse or*, NEWMARCH; 18, *Azure, three round buckles or*, REMEUILE; 19, *Or, two ravens in pale sable*, CORBETT; 20, *Or, on a chief indented azure three annulets of the field*, HEREFORD; 21, *Argent, a cross the ends fleury sable, on a canton gules a lion's head erased of the first crowned or*, PESHALL; 22, *Azure, a chevron between three mullets or*, CHETWIN; 23, *Azure, fretty argent, a fesse gules*, CARESWELL; 24, *Quarterly ermine and paly of six or and gules, within a bordure azure*, KNIGHTLEY; 25, *Gules, two bars ermine*, PANTOLPH; 26, *Argent, a cross formée fleury sable*, SWINERTON; 27, *Gules, a cross ermine*, BEEK; 28, *Azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant or*, HASTANGE; 29, *Argent, a fret gules, the joints bezantée*, TRUSSELL.

CREST.—*On a chapeau . . . turned up ermine, a lion statant gules, crowned or.*

ARMS: Harl. 1396: BLOUNT OF MAPLEDURHAM.—*Quarterly of eight*: 1 and 8, *Barry nebulée of six or and sable*, BLOUNT; 2, *Vair*, BEAUCHAMP; 3, *Sable, a fesse argent between three escallops or*, BROLT [BRITT?]; 4, [Argent,] *two wolves passant [sable] within a bordure or, charged with ten saltires gules*, AYLELA [AYALA]; 5, *Or, a tower [triple towered] azure*, SANCHET; 6, *Argent, a pale sable*, DELAFORD; 7, *Azure, a chevron between three pheons or*, MOORE.

CREST.—*A wolf passant sable, between two cornets or, issuing out of a ducal coronet of the same.*

ANOTHER CREST.—*A sun or, charged with an eye.*

* Shrewsbury MS., fo. 25, gives *Priamus, Mary*, and then a second *Mary*.

ARMS: Harl. 1396: BLOUNT DE HEREFORD.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Barry nebulée of six or and sable, in chief three pellets; 2 and 3, Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's face or, in dexter chief a trefoil of the second* [BRUGES].

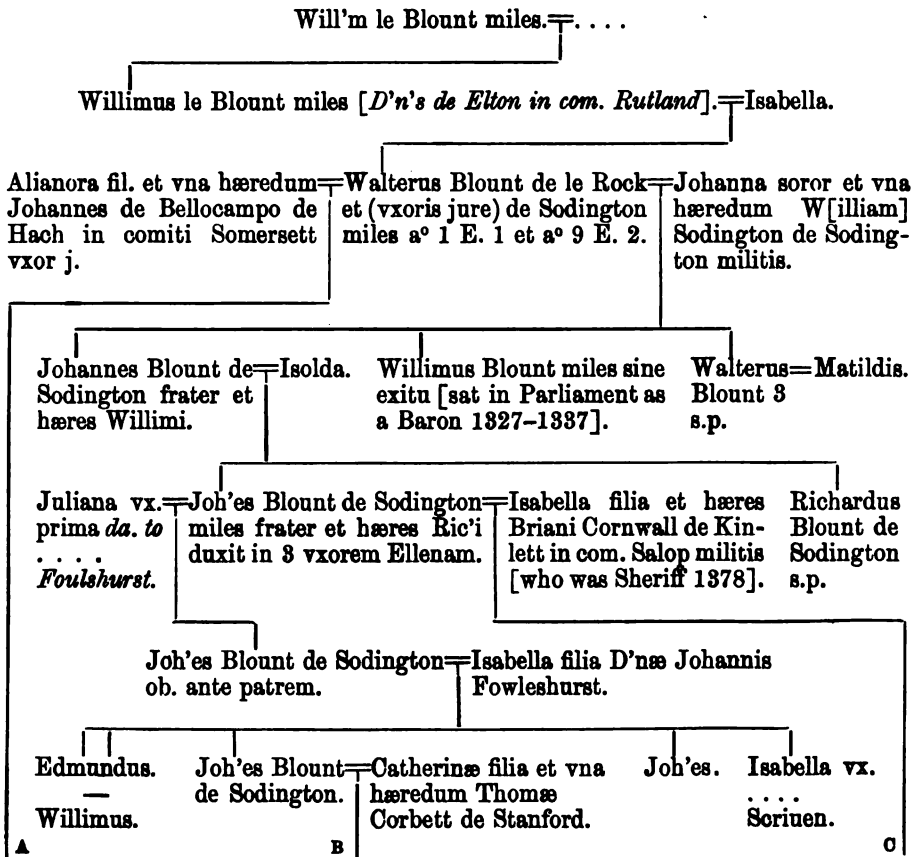
ARMS: Harl. 1396: BLOUNT DE OSBALDESTON.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Barry nebulée of six or and sable, within a bordure gobony of the first and azure, BLOUNT; 2, Or, a lion rampant queueée furchée vert, charged with a mullet, SUTTON; 3, Azure, a chevron between three martlets or, WICHARD.*

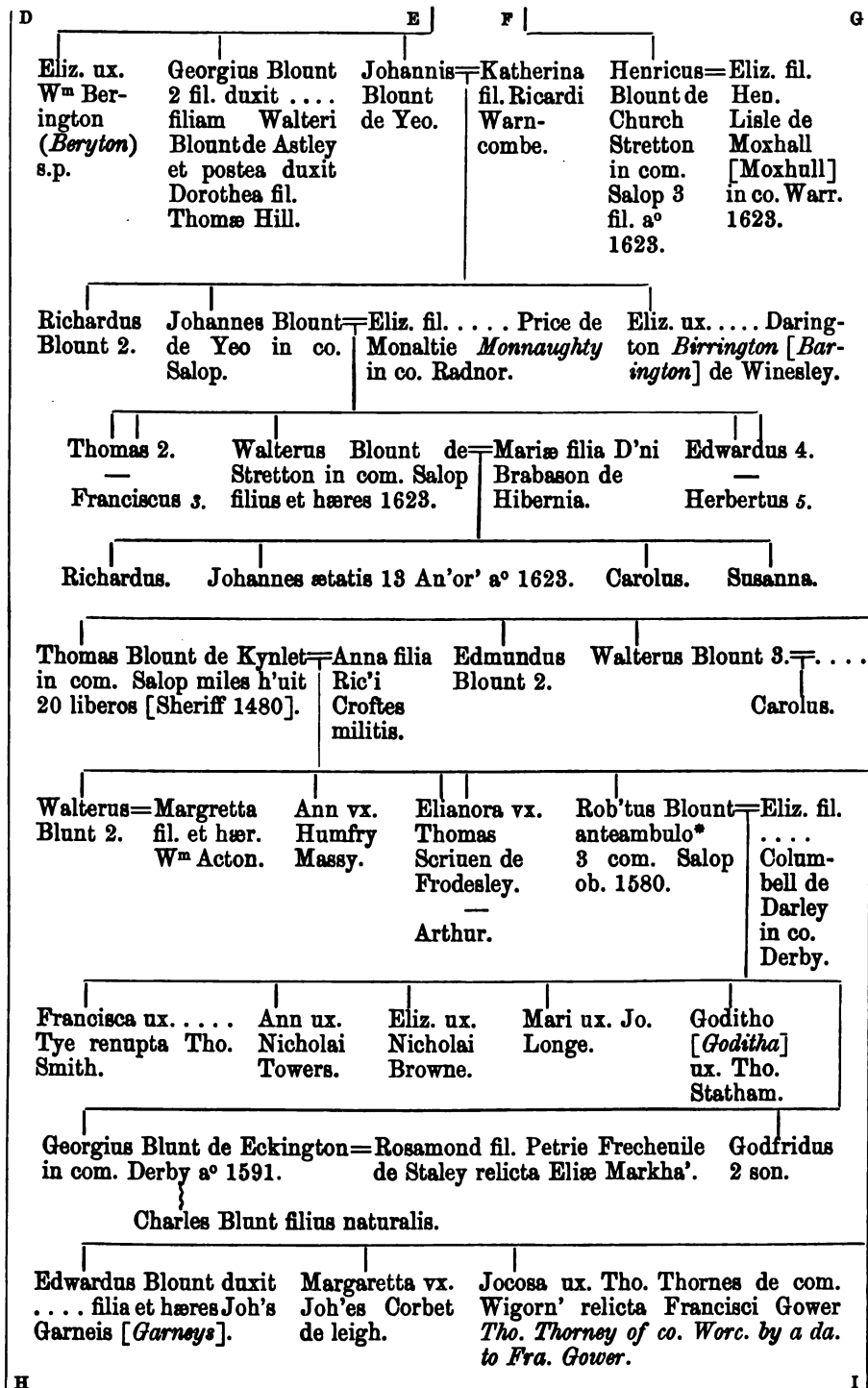
ARMS: Harl. 1396: BLUNT OF STRETTON.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Barry nebulée of six or and sable; 2, Ermine, a lion rampant gules crowned or, within a bordure engrailed sable bezantée* [CORNWALL]; 3, *Argent, a fesse gules between three peacocks close sable* [YEE of YEO].

CREST.—*A sun or, charged with a gauntlet argent—gauntlet sable* in Harl. 1241.

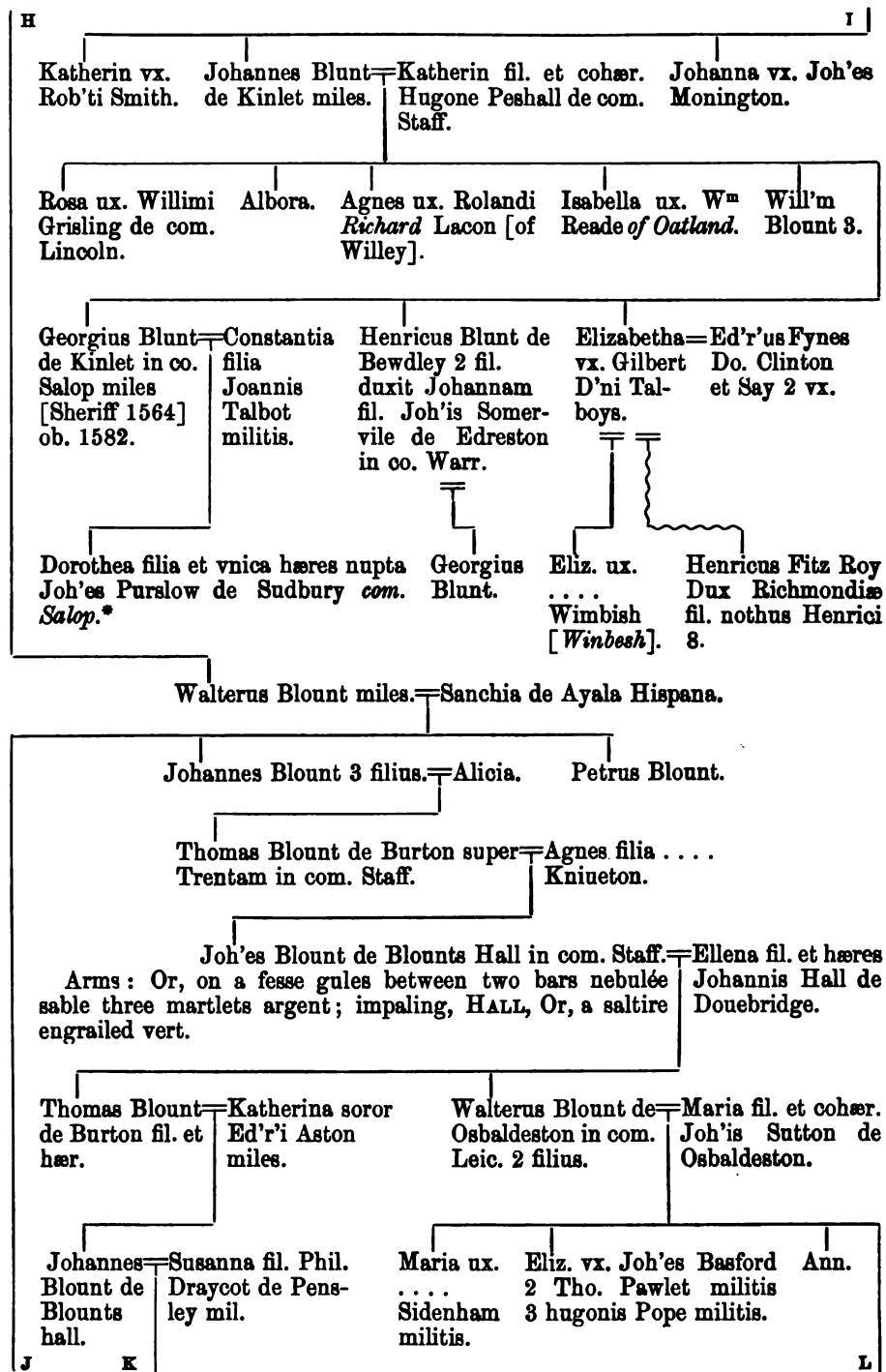
[Cottonian MS. Cleopatra C.V.: Among the Banners of those who entered France 16 June 1513 occurs, "Shrop. Banerett, Sir Thomas Blont bayryth sylver a Lyon passant goulls, the tayle reversed, wyth a crown upon his hed gold, and sapits in the sonne, Made Banerett at thys tyme: and Edward Blount his sonne his Pety Captayn."

In the same MS. there occurs, "Shrop.—John Blount bayryth sylver a Lyon passant goulls, the tayll reverssed, with a crown upon his hed gold, and a Créssent upon his shulder for a difference: and Ric. Laycon his Pety Captayn."

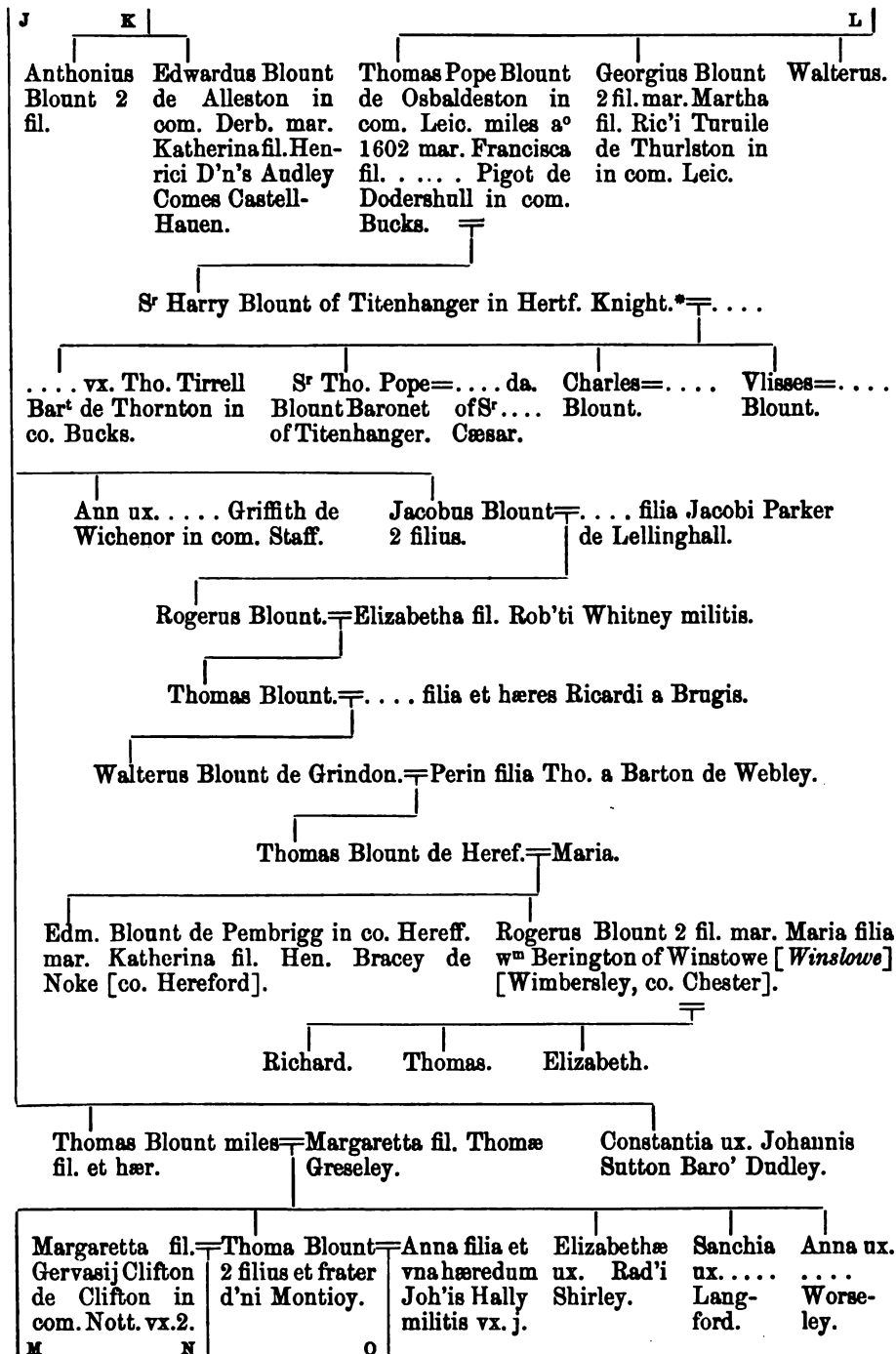




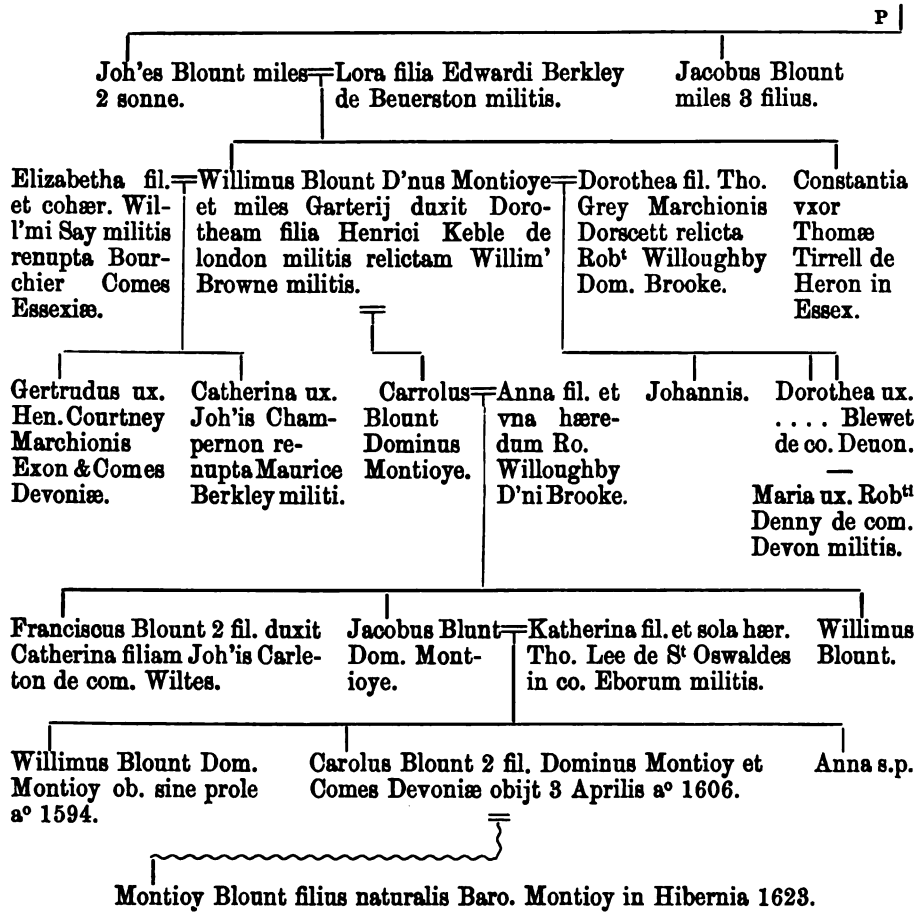
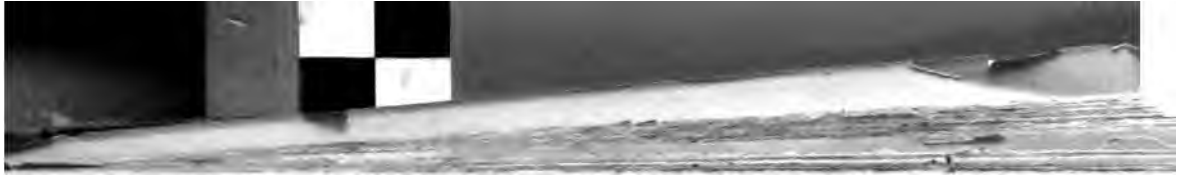
* *Anteambulo* means *Serjeant-at-mace*, and is sometimes used for *Gentleman-usher*.



* She married secondly Edward Bullock of Bradley (*Blakenay's 'Sheriffs'*).



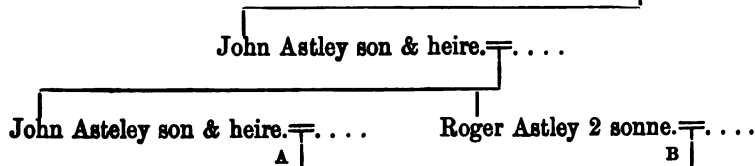
* These last two descents are in another hand.

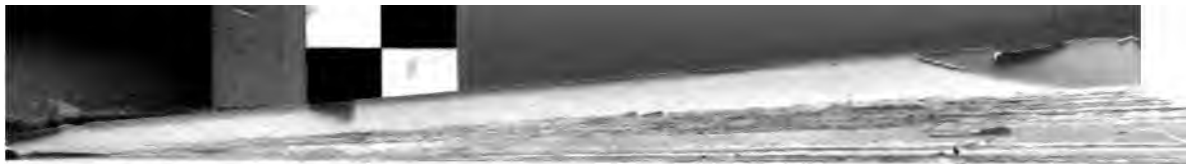


Blyke, Filylode, and Astley, all of Astley, near Bridgnorth.

Harl. 1396, fo. 14. S., fo. 19.

John Asteley lord of Astley in co. Salop. . . .
Arms : Azure, a cinquefoil pierced ermine within a bordure engrailed of the second.



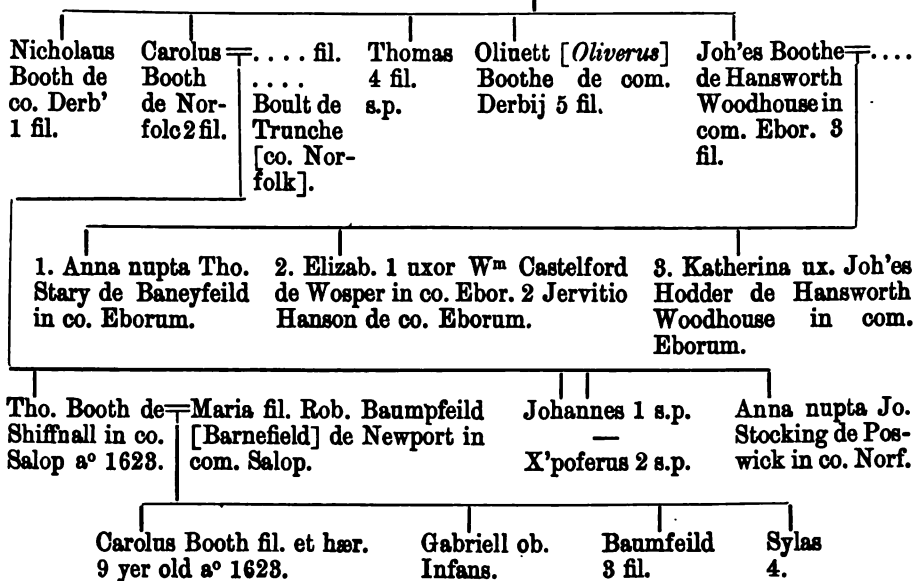


Booth of Shiffnal.

Harl. 1396, fo. 44^b. S., fo. 50.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, three boars' heads erect and erased sable, in chief a rose gules.*

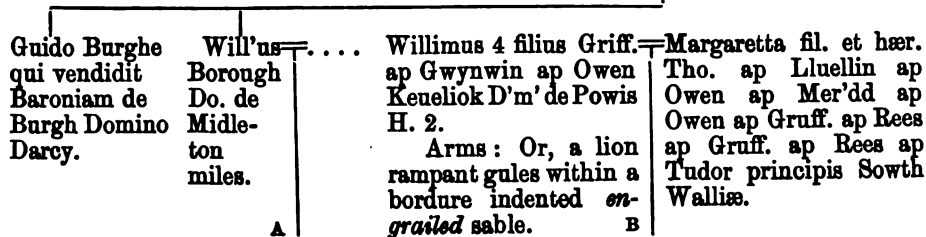
Oliverus Boothe de com. Derby a familia les=Elizabetha fil. . . . Hatfeild de
Boothes de Barton, in co. Lancastr' oriund'. | Whitfeild in co. Derby.

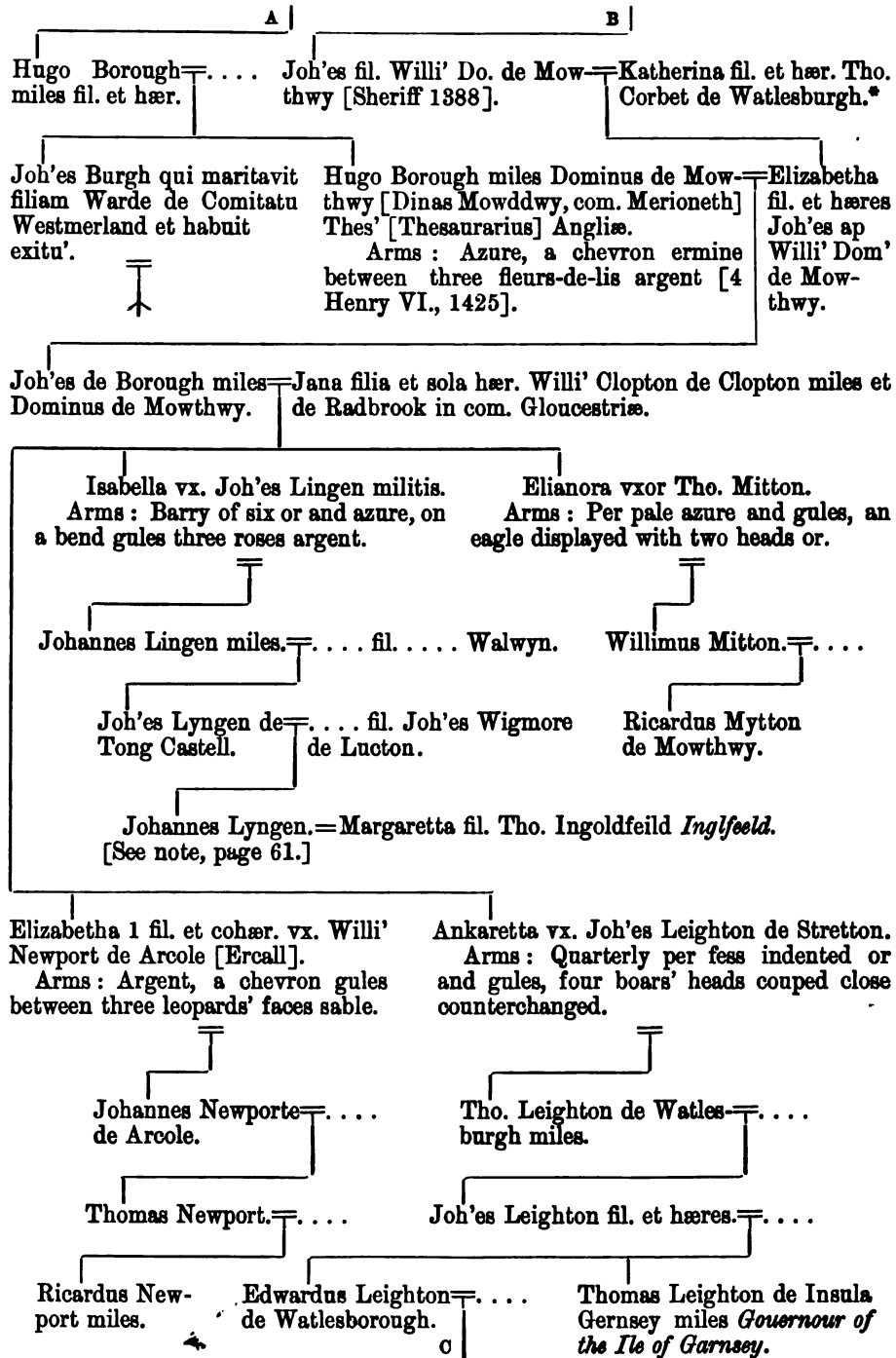


Borough of Dinas Mowthwy.

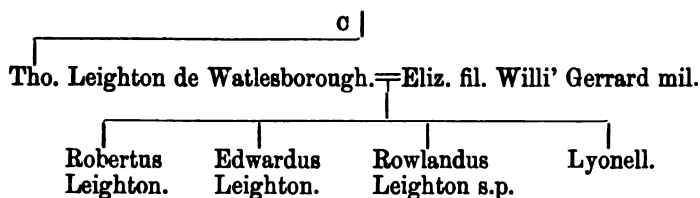
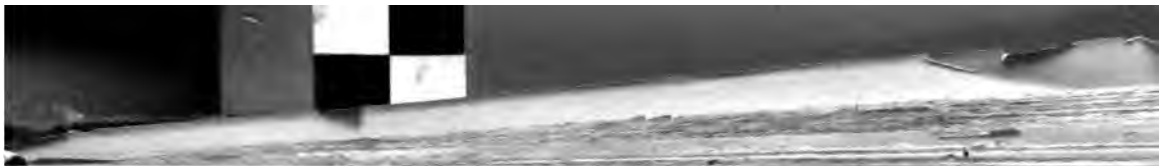
[ARMS.—Azure, three fleurs-de-lis argent.]

Hugo Borough miles Dom. de Borough super Sanes= . . . fil. . . .
[Burgh upon Sands, Cumberland]. Dom. Mowbray.
Arms: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis.





* Blakeway's 'Sheriffs,' p. 68, says, "Elizabeth, only child of Sir Fulke Corbett of Morton Corbett."



Harl. 1241, fo. 88.

Linghen and Wallwyn : Barry of six or and azure, on a bend gules three roses argent; impaling, Sable, a fesse between three leopards' faces argent.

*Walter Linghen, m'ied y^e da. to Jo^e Wigmor de Lucton. Linghen, as above; impaling, Sable [argent], three greyhounds courant in pale [sable], collared gules, or or.**

Jo^e Linghen, m'ied y^e da. to S^r Tho. Inglesfeld K^t. Linghen, as above; impaling, Barry of six [gules and argent], on a chief [or] a lion passant [azure].

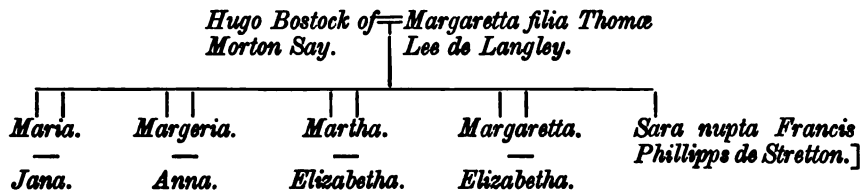
Barton of Rosse, m'ied Jane da. to Linghen. . . . a cockatrice displayed; . . . impaling Linghen.

Bostock of Morton Say.

S., fo. 149.

[ARMS.—Quarterly : 1 and 4, Sable, a fesse humettée and in chief a martlet argent ; 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant sable.

CREST.—A martlet.



Boterell of Aston Boterell.

Harl. 1896, fo. 45. Harl. 1241, fo. 67. Harl. 615, fo. 244.

ARMS : Harl. 1896.—Argent, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant sable, armed and langued or.

[Sir Wm. de Boterell temp. Edw. I. : Checky or and gules, a chevron azure (Military Summons).]

(Arms of Richard sonne & heire to John Botrell the 9th yere of Ric. 2.

Arms of Robart Botrell Lorde of Aston Botrell in the County Salopie vicesimo secundo of H. 7.

Sir Thomas Botrell sans date.

Phillipe Botrell sans date.

* A family of the same name in Herefordshire bore : Sable, three greyhounds courant in pale argent, collared or.

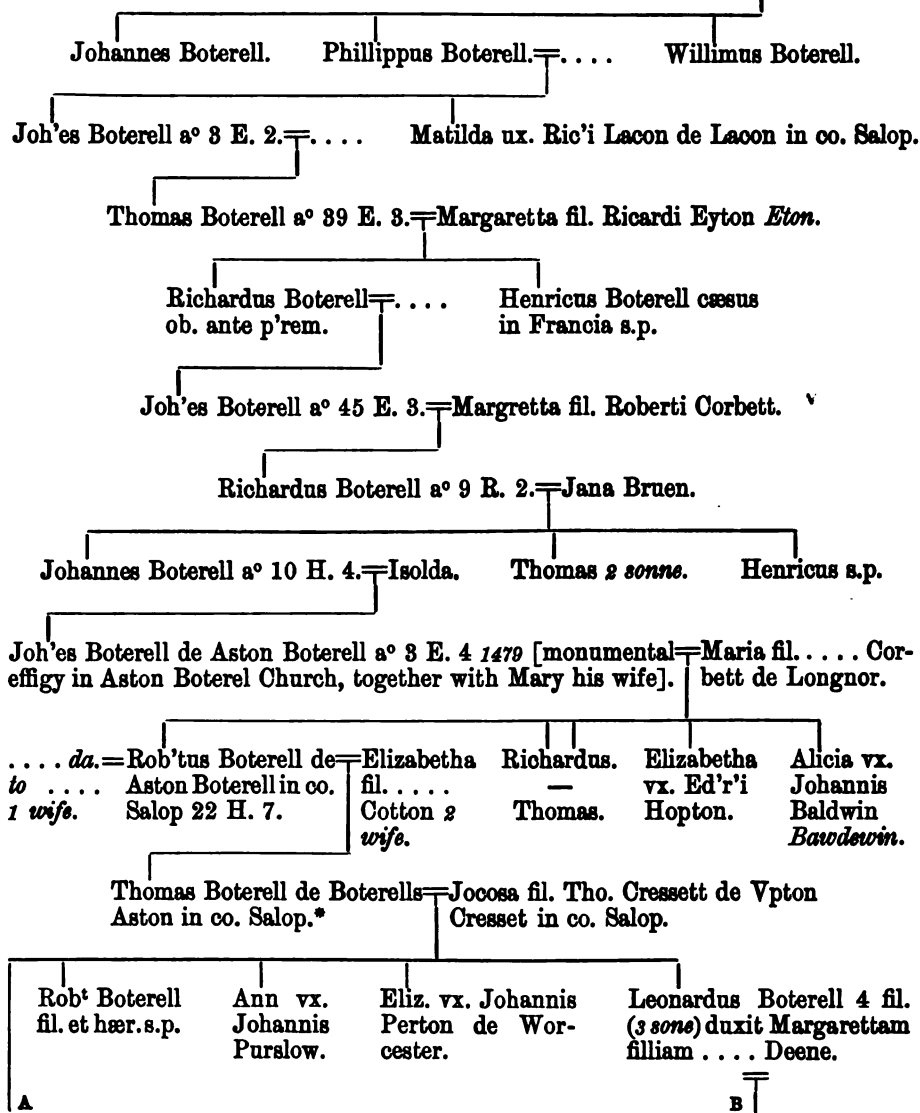
Richard Botrell sans date.

*John Botrell did confirme to Thomas Botrell Arms of
my sone & Margarett his wiff Tricesimo Botrell.
nono of E. 3.*

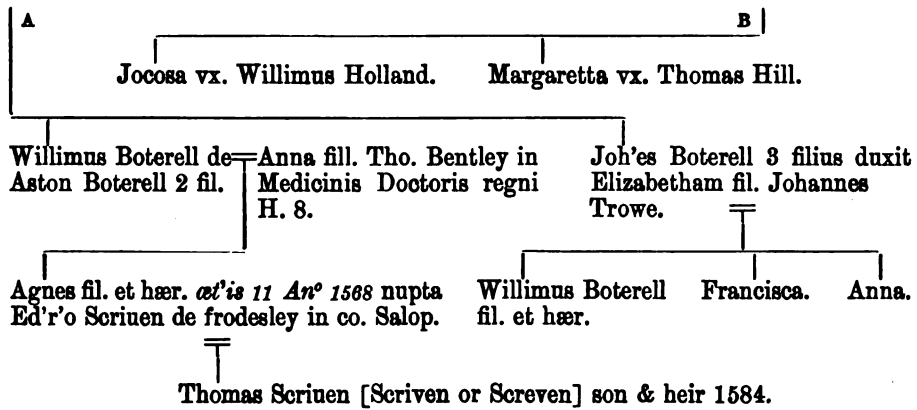
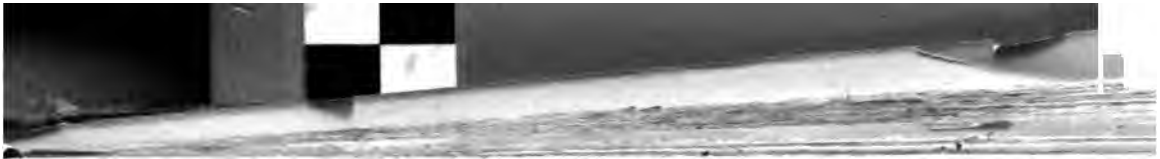
*John Botrell & Isolde his wiff Decimo of H. 4.
John Botrell Lorde of Aston in the Countie
of Salopie Tercio of E. 4.*

*John Botrell Lorde of Aston Botrell did con-
firme to Johan's sonne to Roger of Aston
Botrell quarto decimo of E. 3.)*

(Sir) Thomas Boterell de Aston Boterell in co. Salop miles. . . .



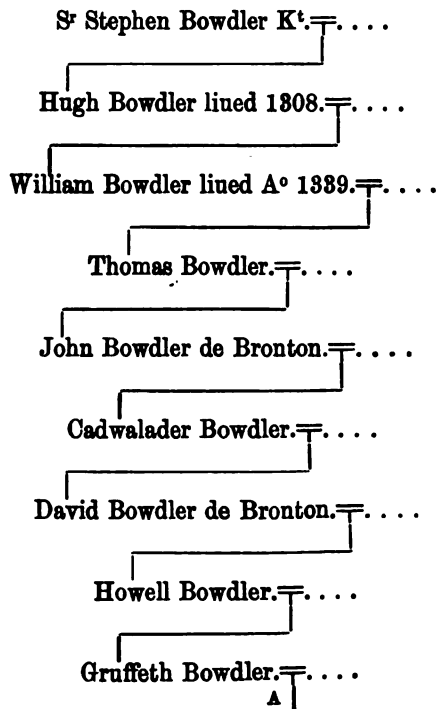
* Harl. 1241 omits this generation.

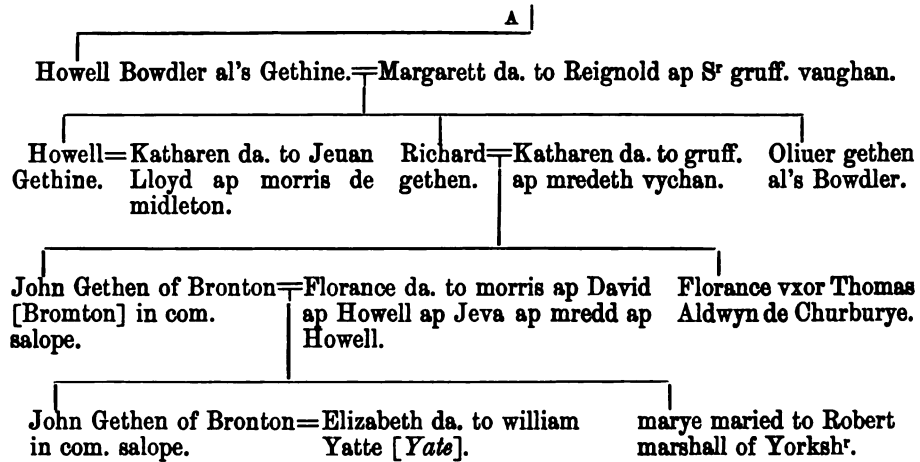


Bowdler of Bromton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 31^b. S., fo. 36^b.

[ARMS.—Argent, two Cornish choughs in pale proper—other copies of the 1623 Visitation.]

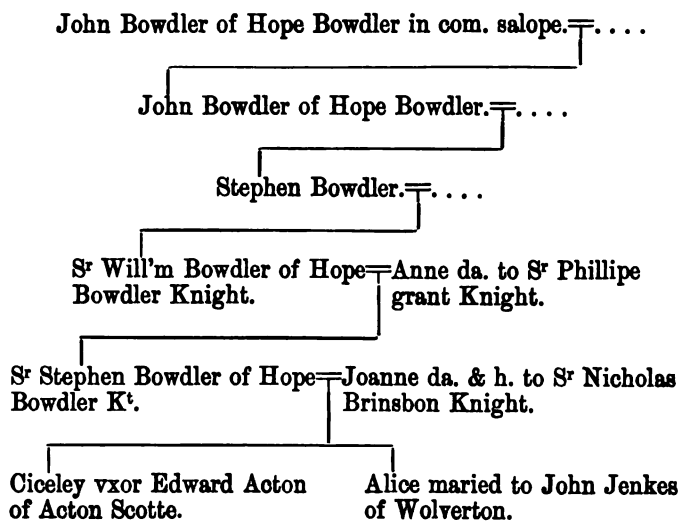




Bowdler of Hope Bowdler.

Harl. 1396, fo. 32. S., fo. 37.

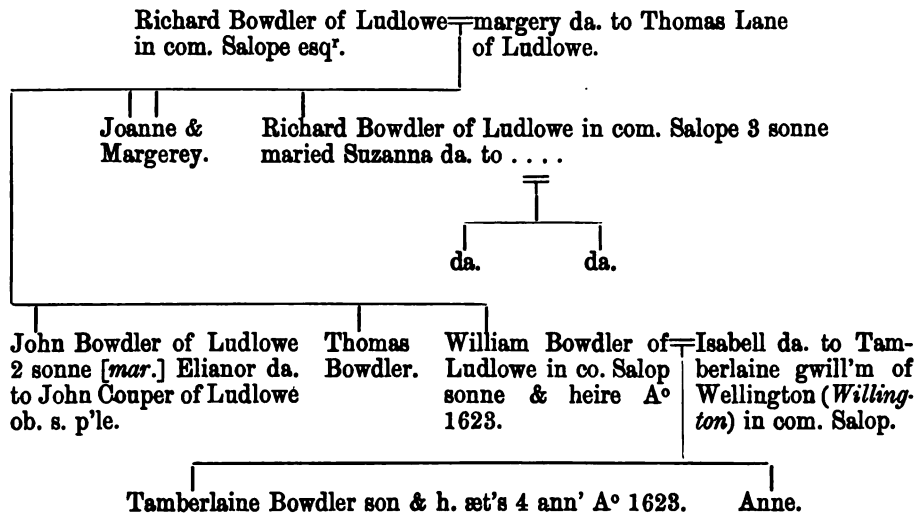
ARMS : Harl. 1396.—[Argent,] *two Cornish choughs* [in pale proper].



Bowdler of Ludlow.

Harl. 1396, fo. 32. S., fo. 37^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, two Cornish choughs [in pale] proper.*



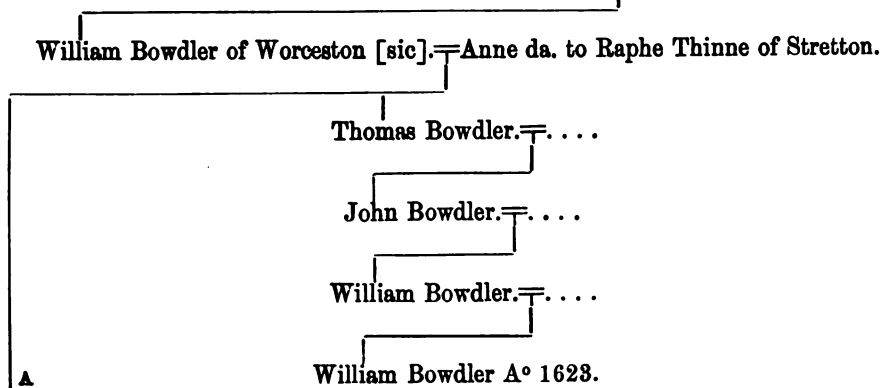
W. BOWDLER.

Bowdler of Harlescott and Shrewsbury.

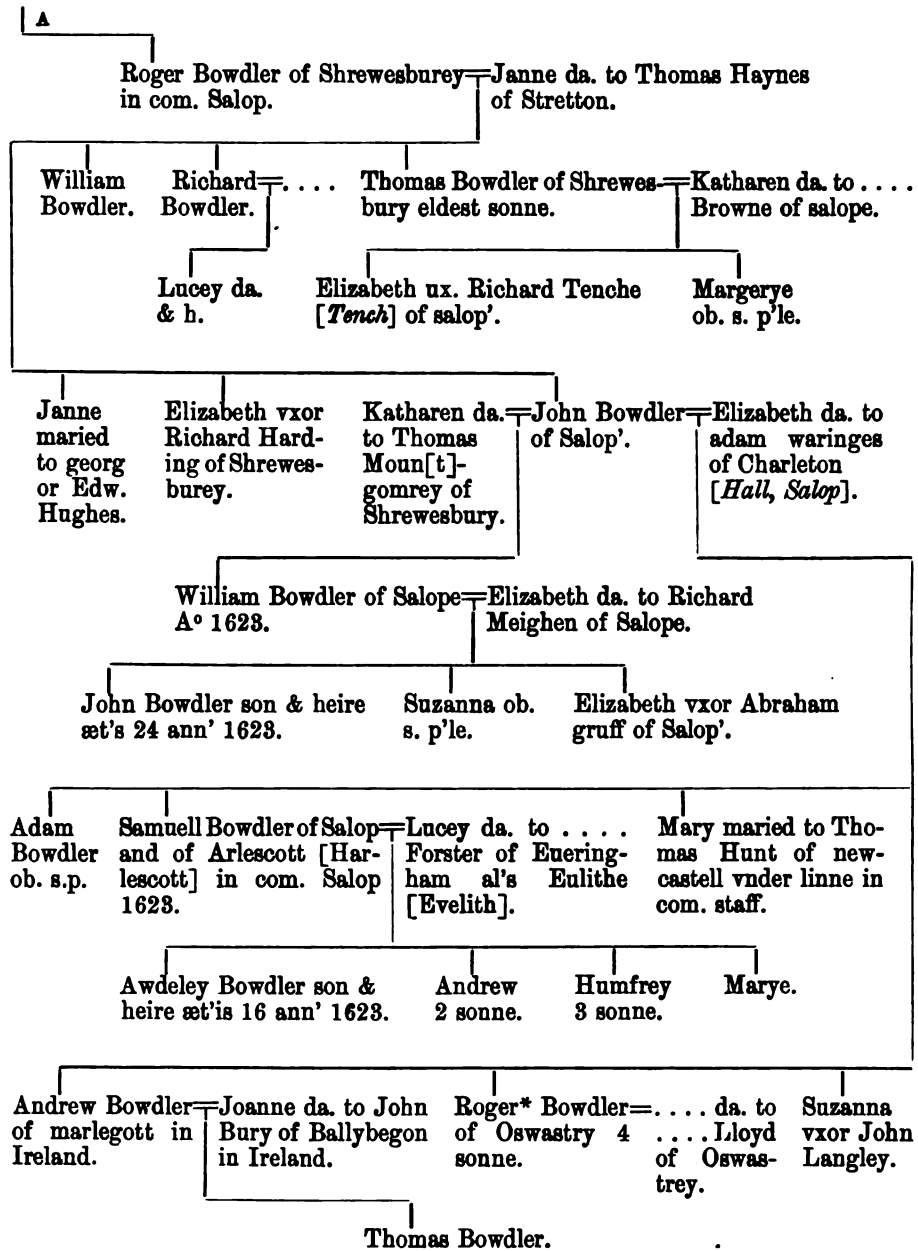
Harl. 1396, fo. 32^b. S., ff. 38^a, 39.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, two Cornish choughs [in pale] proper.*

Hughe Bowdler of Hope Bowdler. — . . .

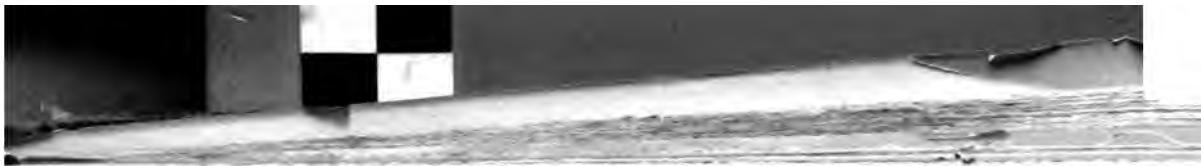


K



SAMUEL BOWDLER.

* In Shrewsbury MS., fo. 39, Roger appears as the fourth son of John, as above; but Samuel, Mary, and Andrew appear as Roger's children.



Brereton of Bursham or Burras.

Harl. 1396, fo. 49. Harl. 1241, fo. 129.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of six: 1, Argent, two bars sable, in chief a crescent gules; 2, Argent, a chevron between three crescents gules [IPSTONES]; 3, Or, a raven sable [CORBETT]; 4, Argent, a cross formée fleurée sable [azure, MALPAS?]; 5, Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the second three martlets of the first [WILDE]; 6, Ermine, a lion rampant azure [EYTON].*

Randolphus Brereton de Malpas in co. Cestr' [2^d son of Sir W^m Brereton of Brereton—Vis. Cheshire, p. 48]. = [Alice da. to Sir W^m Ipstons of Ipstons co. Staff.—Vis. Cheshire] [æt. 3 in 1399 —Wm. Salt Soc., i., p. 300.] Thomas Wilde de Bursham in co. Denby *Denbigh*. Arms: Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the second three martlets of the first.

Randolphus Brereton de Malpas. = Willimus Brerton de Bursham [Burres—Vis. Cheshire 1580] in com. Denby. = Katherina fil. et hæres. Elizabetha vx. Henrici Diue of Bedfordsh.

Dorothea fil. Thomæ Hanmer militis vx. 2. = Edwardus Brereton de Bursham. = Elizabetha fil. Joh'is Roydon de Bursham [Bursham or Burras, co. Denbigh] vx. 1.

Randolphus Brereton di'us [dictus] Rufus fil. 1. = Margaretta fil. et hæres. Ellys ap Ellis Eyton. Johannes Brereton de Burras [co. Denbigh] 2 filius. = Margarett fil. et hæres. Ric'i ap Jem vichan ap Jem ap D'd ap Howell vichan.

Jana fil. et hæres. vx. Rob't fil. Ed'r'i Pulleston de Ecludsham. = Owenus Brereton de Burras. = Elizabetha filia Joh'is Salisbury.

Edwardus Brereton de Burras. = Anna soror Jeanan Lloyd de Yale miles.

Owen Brereton de Burras.

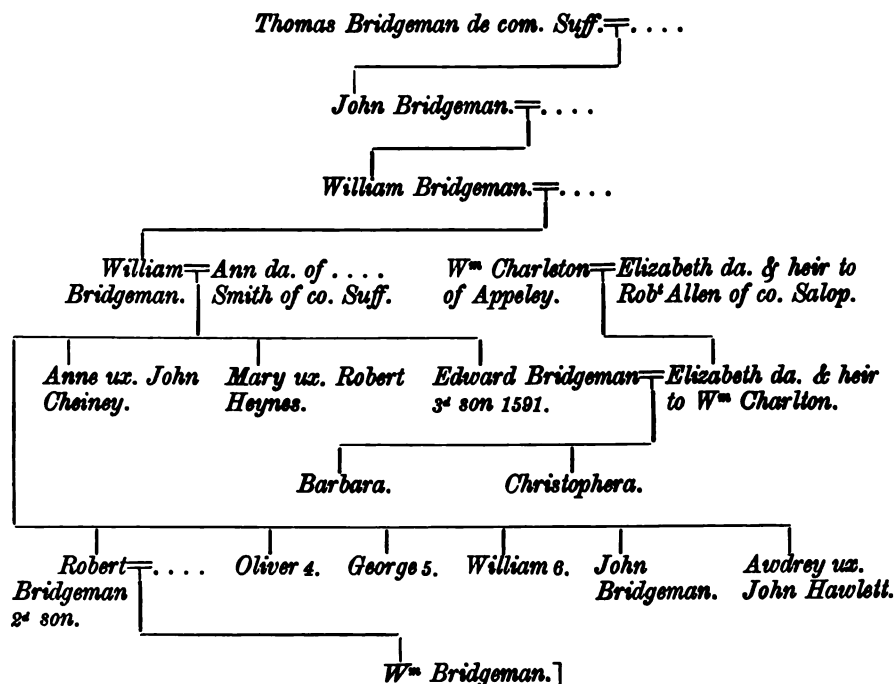
Tho. Brereton rector de Llandinio et Gresford in co. Denbigh duxit Margaretta fil. Ithell ap Griffith ap Belya vx. Kendrick ap Euan. = Eliz. vx. Jacobi Eyton de Eyton. = Johanna vx. Kendrick ap Richard de Pinachlock. = Katherina vx. Lancelotti Lloyd de Allington.

Petrus Brereton in artib' M^r et Vicarius de Llannyhangell 1597 duxit Jana fil. Owen ap John ap Howell vichan. = Hugo s.p. Johannes. Rad'us. = Randulphus Brereton. = Dorothea vx. Willim' Lewis de Wrexham. = Maria.

Bridgeman.

S., fo. 46.

[ARMS.—*Azure, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1, on a chief argent a lion passant sable.*



Briggs of Ernestree and Haughton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 43. Harl. 1241, fo. 22^b. Harl. 615, fo. 263^b. S., fo. 306^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, three bars-gemelles or, on a canton sable a crescent of the second, BRIGGES; 2, Or, a boar passant sable, GYLPIN; 3, Argent, a chevron gules between three square buckles sable, MORTON.*

CREST.—*On a stump of a tree couped and eradicated or a pelican of the same vulning herself proper.*

Exemplified by W^m Dethick Garter King of Armes a^o 1584.

These Armes were borne by Oliuer Brigges & entred in the old Visitation.

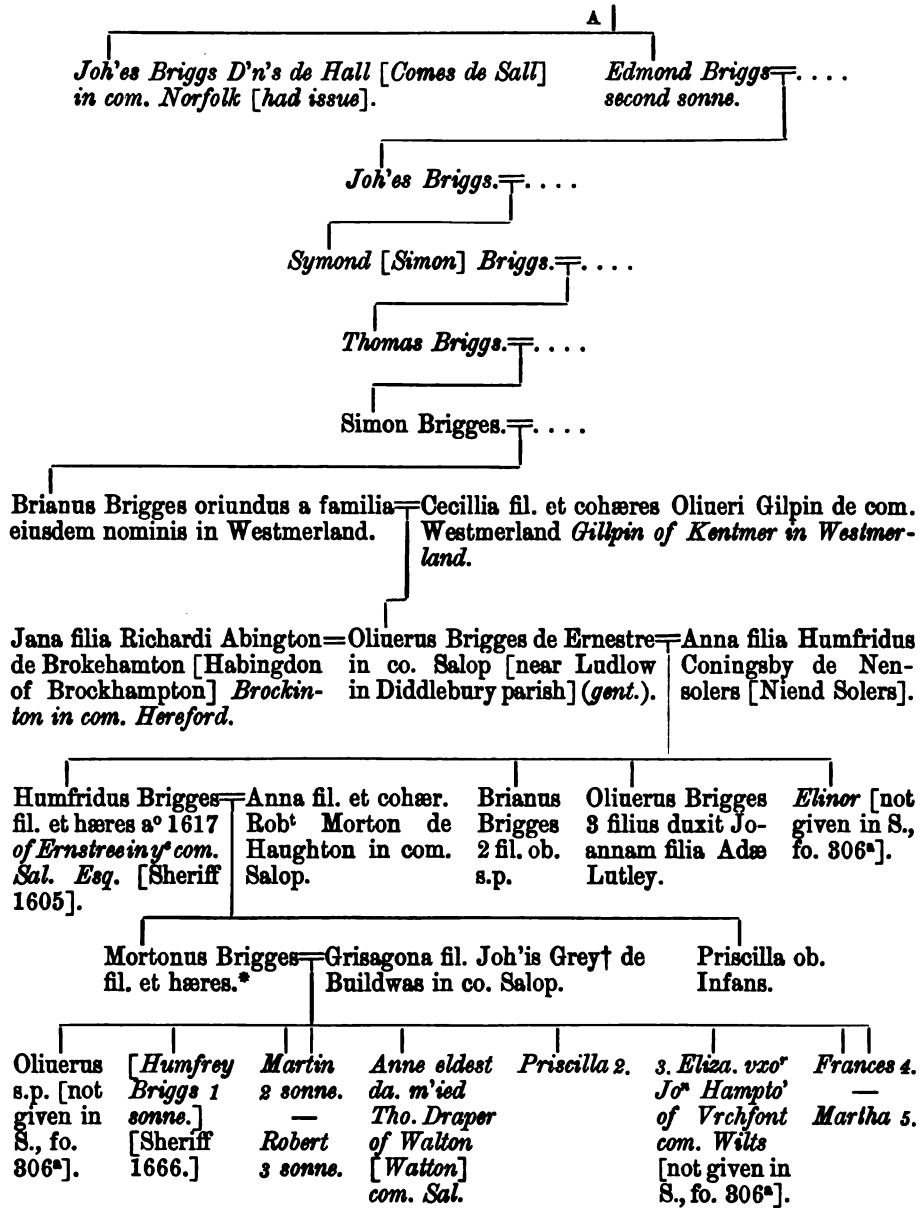
ARMS.—*Argent, a fleur-de-lis sable between three escutcheons gules, each charged with a bend of the first.*

CREST.—*An arm embowed habited in leaves vert, holding in the hand proper a bow gules, stringed sable, and an arrow argent.*

S., fo. 306^a, adds "p' Camden Clarenc."

Joh'es Briggs D'n's de Hall [Sall]. = . . .

A |



* Called *Edward* in Harl. 1241 and in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 306^b. Edward Grey was of Buildwas in 1601, and Crysogon, his daughter, died at the age of 97.
† Harl. 1396, fo. 43, has, in a later hand, "cr. Baronet 12 Aug. 1641," and his son "8^o Humfrey Briggs of Haughton com. Salop Baronet in vita [patris] 1679."

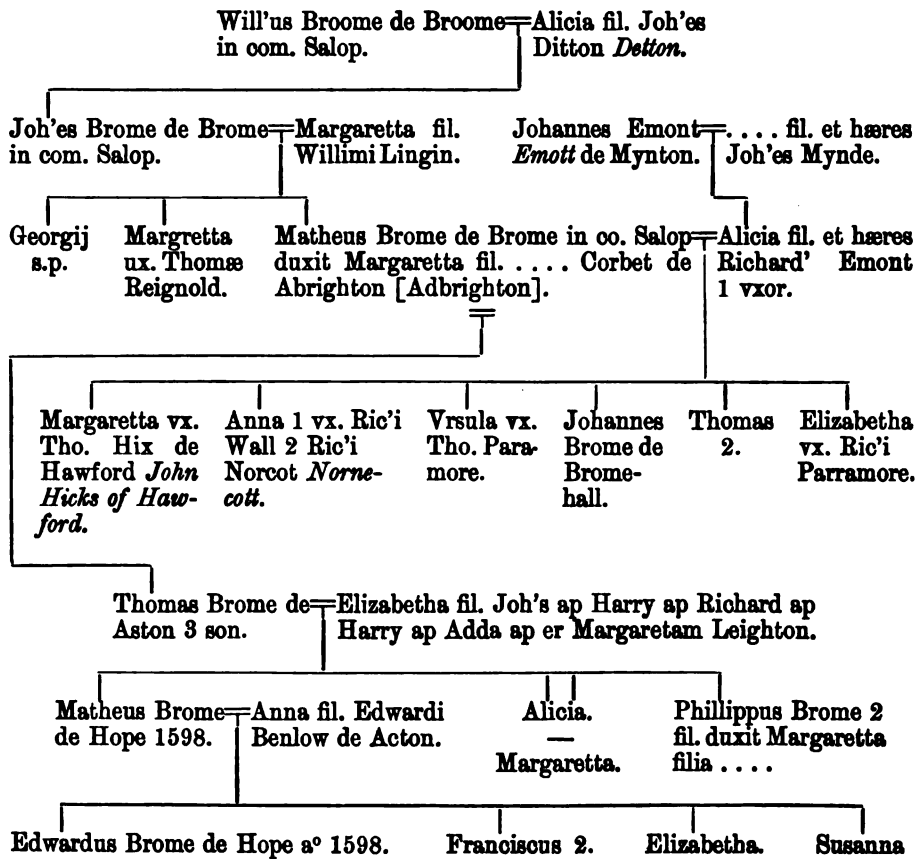
Brome of Brome.

Harl. 1396, fo. 48^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 61^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Azure, a dexter hand couped and erect argent.*

[Arms confirmed by Segar 12 July 1602 to George Brome, Sub-protonotary and Secondary of King's Bench ('Guillim,' 1724, p. 254).

The same coat confirmed by Segar May 1627 to . . . Brome of Broome, co. Salop (MS. Le Neve, Norroy).]



Bromley.

Harl. 1896, fo. 36. S., ff. 41^b—45.

ARMS: Harl. 1896: BROMLEY OF DARFOLD.—Quarterly of seven: 1, Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or, a bordure gobonée [argent] and [azure], over all an escutcheon argent charged with a gryphon segreant vert, BROMLEIGH;* 2, Argent, on a chevron gules five bezants within a bordure engrailed of the second, CHETILTON; 3, [Argent,] on a fesse between six fleurs-de-lis [gules] three cross-crosslets [or], CLIFTON;† 4, Gules, a scythe and three fleurs-de-lis argent, PRAERS; 5, Vert, a cross engrailed ermine, WHETENHALL [WETENHALL]; 6, Sable, on a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent as many mullets gules, BULKELEGH; 7, Argent, a chevron sable between three bucks' heads cabossed gules, PARKER.

CREST.—A demi-lion rampant argent issuing out of ducal coronet or, holding a standard gules charged with a lion passant-guardant or, the staff proper.

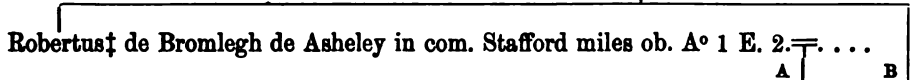
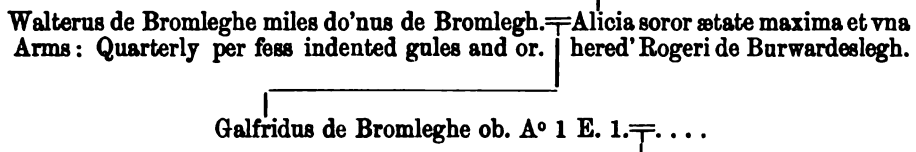
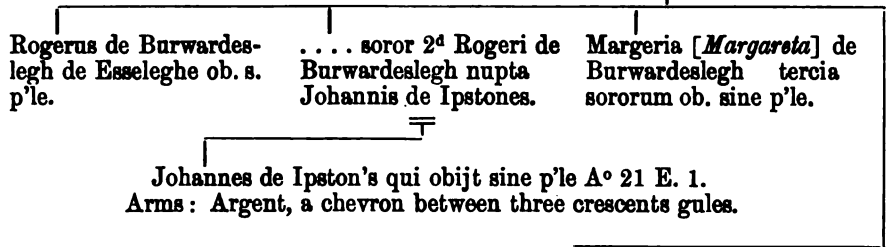
ARMS: Harl. 1896.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or. 2, Argent, on a chevron gules five bezants, a bordure engrailed of the second [CHETILTON]; 3, Argent, on a fesse sable between six fleurs-de-lis gules three cross-crosslets or [CLAYTON or CLIFTON].

CREST.—A pheasant sitting proper combed gules.

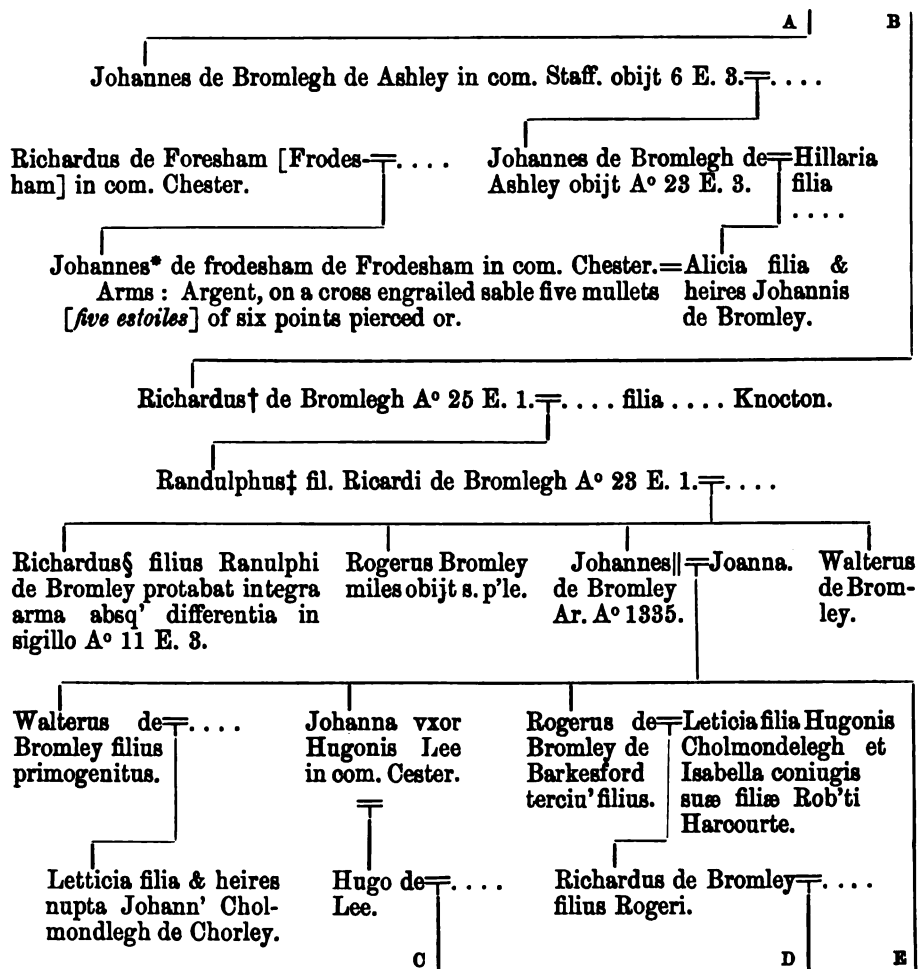
ANOTHER CREST.—A lion's gamb erect argent.

STEMMATA ET PROPAGATIONES ANTIQUÆ FAMILIÆ ET NOMINÆ DE BROMLEIGH VEL BROMLEY COMITATU' SALOPLÆ.

Warinus de Burwardeslegh domi'us manerij de . . .
Esseleghe in com. Staffordie temp' Regis Joh'is.



* The crest and the inescutcheon were given as an honourable augmentation to Sir John Bromley of Bartomley for his valiant recovery of the standard at the battle of Corbie, which preceded the passage of the Soame and the battle of Agincourt.
† This quartering is named Clayton in the Nedeham and Newport pedigrees infra and in the Visit. of Stafford 1583, in each case as a quartering of Bromley; apparently Clayton is a misreading of Clifton. Le Neve's 'Knights' gives the same bearing for Clifton.
‡ Robertus de Bromleghe subscriptus filius & heires Galfridi de Bromleghe fuit consanguinius & heires Johannis de Ipstones, Qui Galfridus et Johanes fuerunt heredes Margeris de Burwardesley tercie sororum et heredum Rogeri de Burwardesley de Esseleghe in com. Staff. M. R. 21 E. 1 rot. 2.



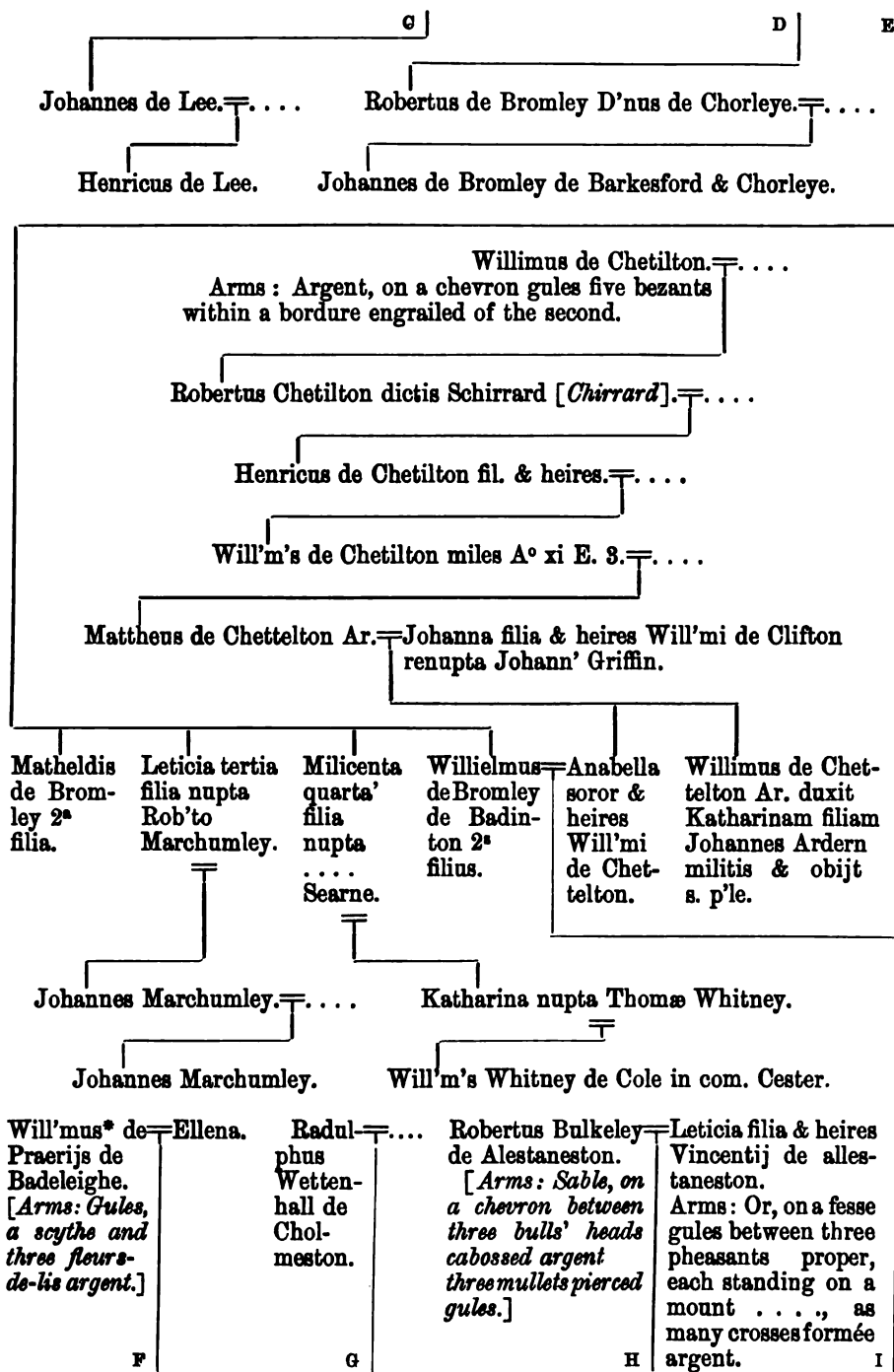
* John frodesham espousa Alles fille & heire a John de Bromley q' enfeffer Thomas person de frankton enfee de la manoir de Winnington q'il person seo dono a John fitz Richard de Frodesham a terme de sa vie, le remainder a Thomas fitz Robert de Bromley et Margareta sa femme en le tayle, le remaynder . . . droictes heires Ales Bromley iadys femme a John f'rodesham, et le dit Thomas Bromley et Margaret avoit yssue William qui avoit yssue John et Margaret et morut sans issue Margaret espousa William Hextall qui avoit issue Jonne qui espousa Johen'em Bromley militem qui avoit issue Mo'sr . . . Margaret & Isabell. [Harl. 1396.]

† Sciant p'ntes & futuri q'd ego Ricardus de Bromley dedi Petro de Arderne duas placeas prati in Knocton etc. hijs testibz dom. Will'mo de Merc, dom. Rob'to de Stawndon dom. Rogero de Swinerton militibus etc. Dat. apud Knocton die mer'lis in festo S' gregorij confessoris A° 25 E. 1. [Harl. 1396.]

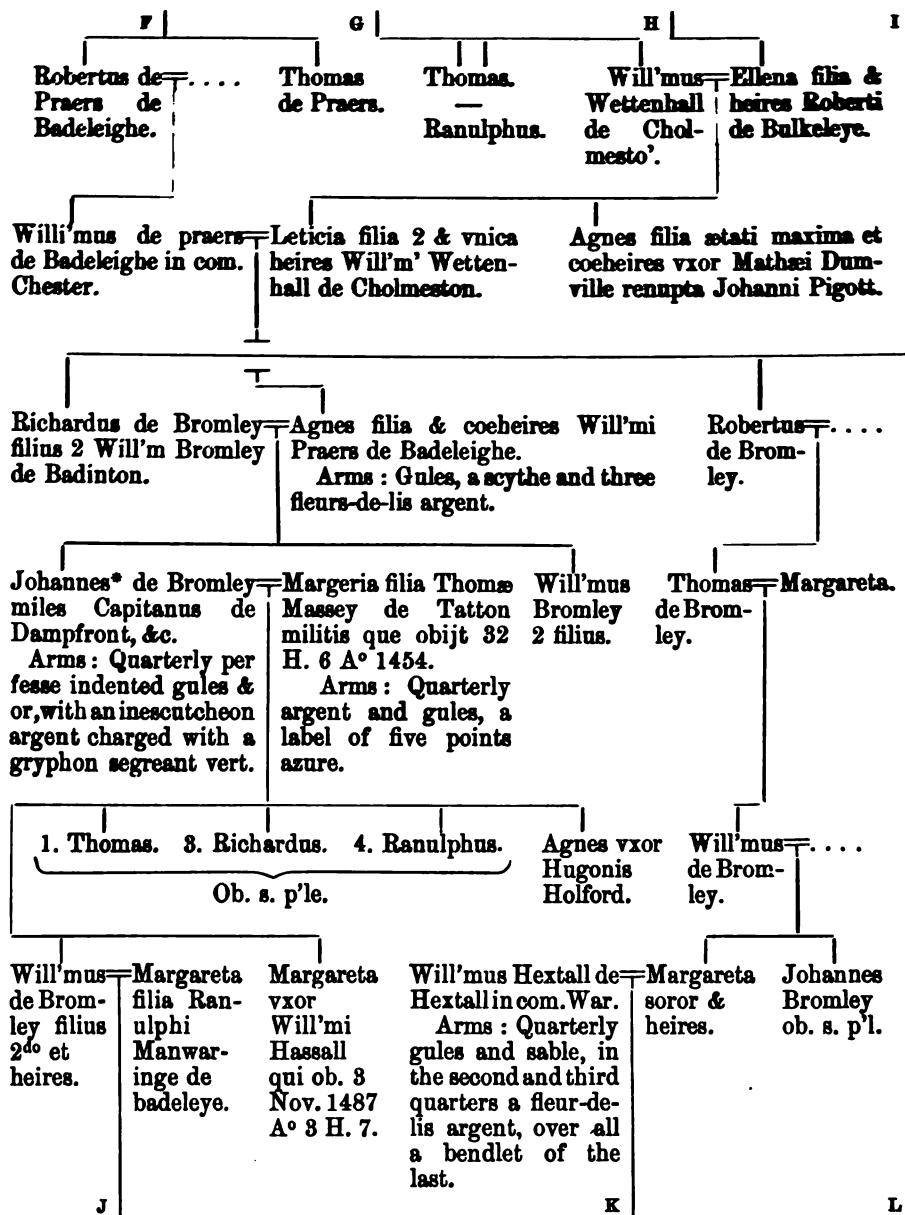
‡ Sciant p'ntes & futuri q'd ego Radulphus filius Ricardi de Bromlegh dedi Elisæ de Knocton duas placeas t'ræs de vasto meo in Knocton. Dat. in vigelia beat's Lawrencij A° 1294 23 E. 1. [Harl. 1396.]

§ Vniuersis X'pi fidelibus etc. Ricardus filius Ranulphi de Bromley & noueritri me relaxasse Joh'nis de le Delves tertiam p'tem de Burlemore infra feodum de Knocton etc. Dat. A° 11 E. 3. [Seal, Plate II, Fig. 10.] [Harl. 1396.]

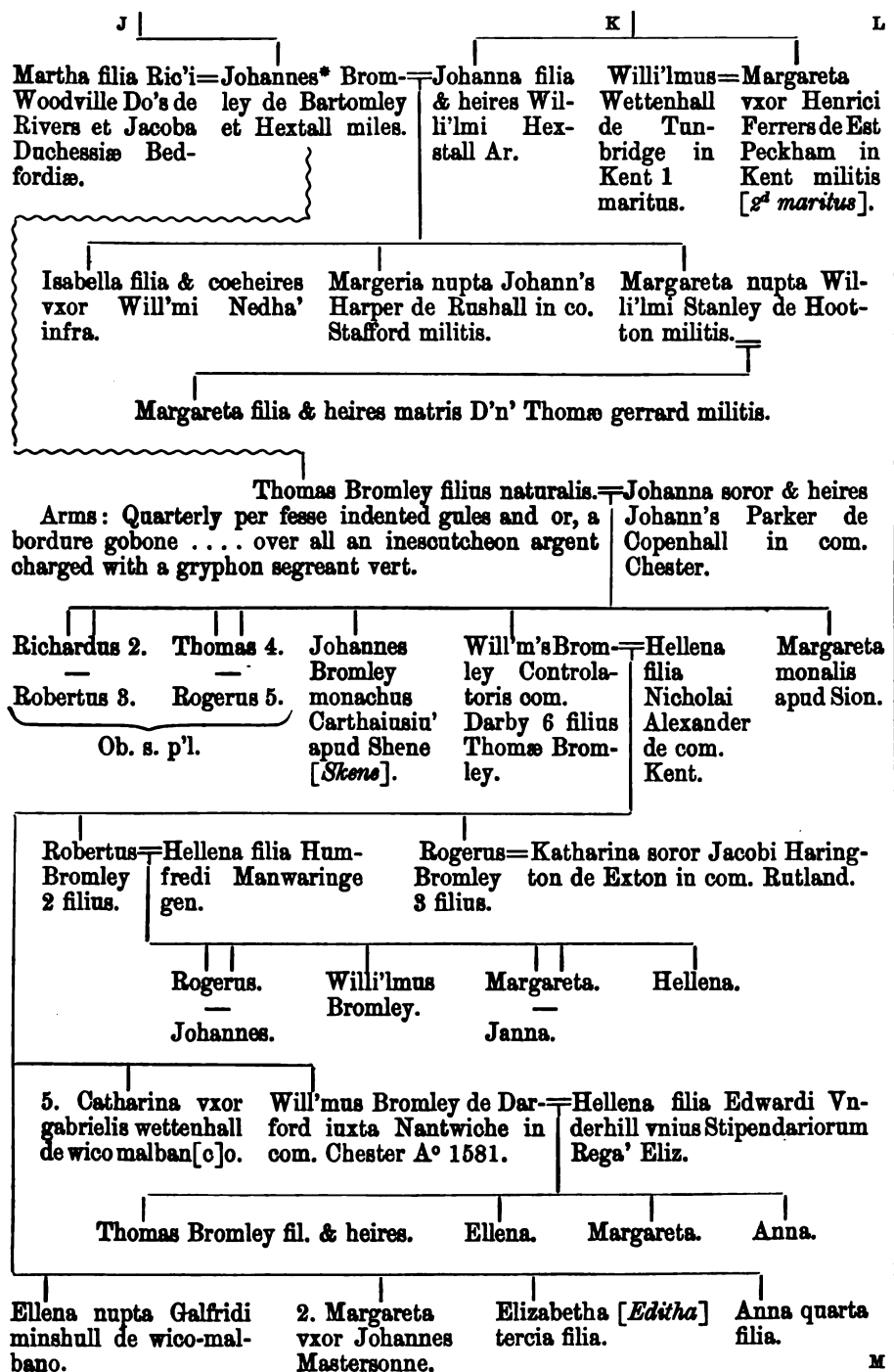
¶ Johannes de Bromley dat. Thomæ filio Roberti de Sonde terram juxta terras Thomæ filij Ricardi de Sounde et terram quam habuitt ex dimissione Walteri Bromley fratris sui quæ Will'mus f'lowleshurst sibi relaxauit post mortem Margarete filie Henrici Cholmondelegh et terram quam habuit ex concessione Ricardi de Bromlegh fratris sui etc. Testibz Ada le Parker Johannes de Wrenburye Thomas de Harcourt et Thomas filio Will'mi de Sonde. Dat. A° 1335. In custodia Ed'r'i Leighe de Rushall miles. [Harl. 1396.]



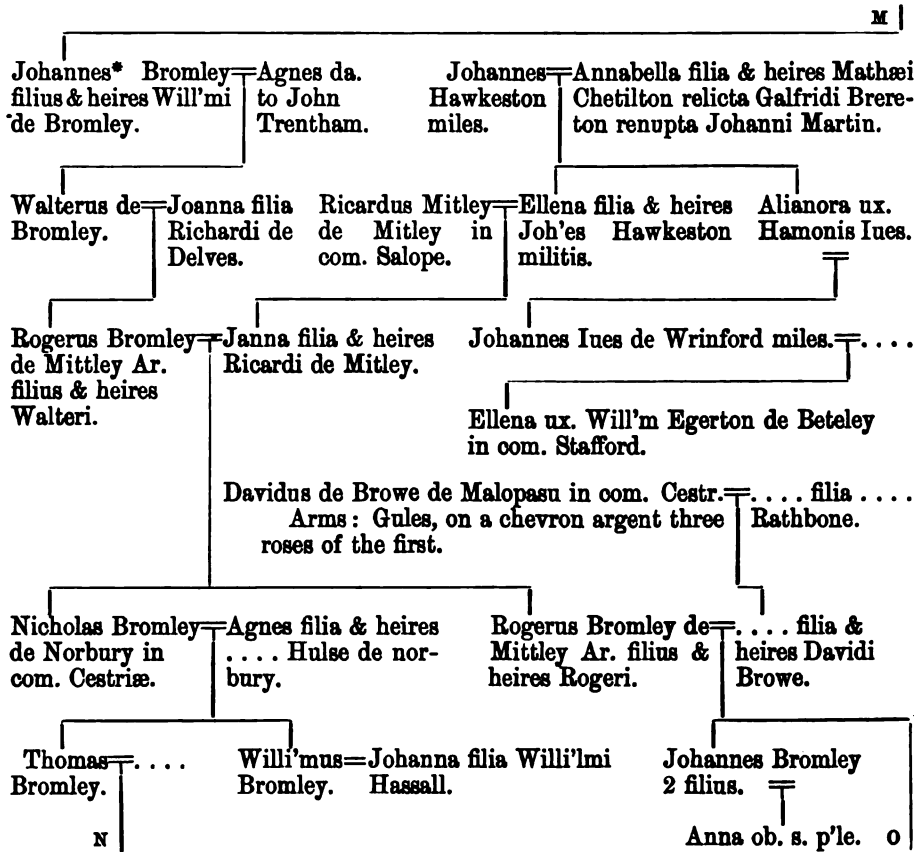
* Will'mus de Praers de Badelegh et Helena vxor eius & Thomas Praers filius dictorum Will'mi & Helensæ citantur in Carta data a° 22 E. 3.



* Joh'es iste de Bromley miles Capitanus generalis de Dampfront Senescallus et Magnus Constabularius de Bosseville le Boss et marchiarum ib'm dedit dilecto consanguineo suo Waltero de Audeley pro bono et fideli servitio suo, sibi tam infra Regnum Angliæ quam extra, et præcipue contra francos prestito annualem reddetum xx^{li} percipiend' ex manerio suo de Bromley et omnibus alijs terris suis et ten'tis infra Regum Angliæ durante vita naturali d'ci Walteri, cum clausula districe'onis pro defectu solucionis. Et id quidem per l'ras suas patentes datas apud Dampfront 12 die Augusti A° 6 H. 5 et sigillatus cum sigillo Armorum dicti Joh'is Bromley Quod in scuto maiori quarteriato et ex transuerso indentato præ se ferebat minorem scutem gryphone rapaci conspicuum super galliam demediati Leonis pars anterior e corona emergebat, vexillum Ducatus Guiennæ siue Aquitanniæ ambobus sustentantem tibiis. [Harl. 1396.]



* Ego Johannes de Bromley miles dedi dilecto filio meo Thomæ Bromley filio & hæredi apparenti mei præfati Job'is de Bromley militis annualem redditum viginti marcarum & datum apud Wicum Malbanum 4° April 18 E. 4. [Harl. 1396.]



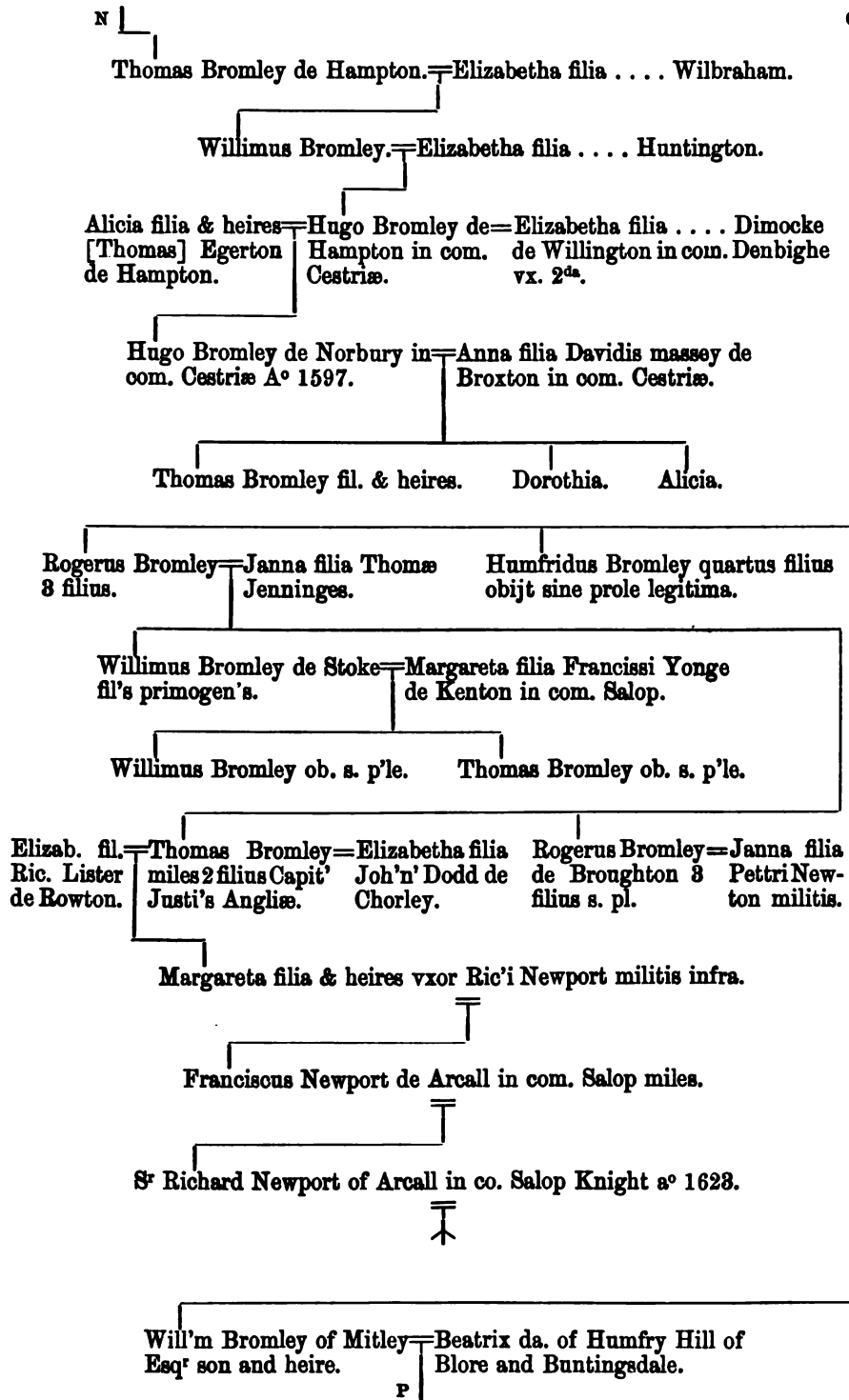
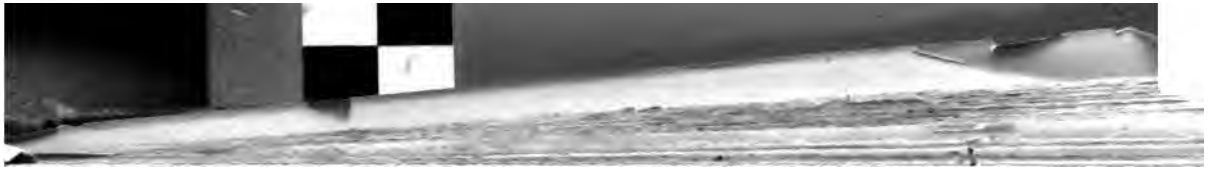
* in turris london A° 6 H. 5.

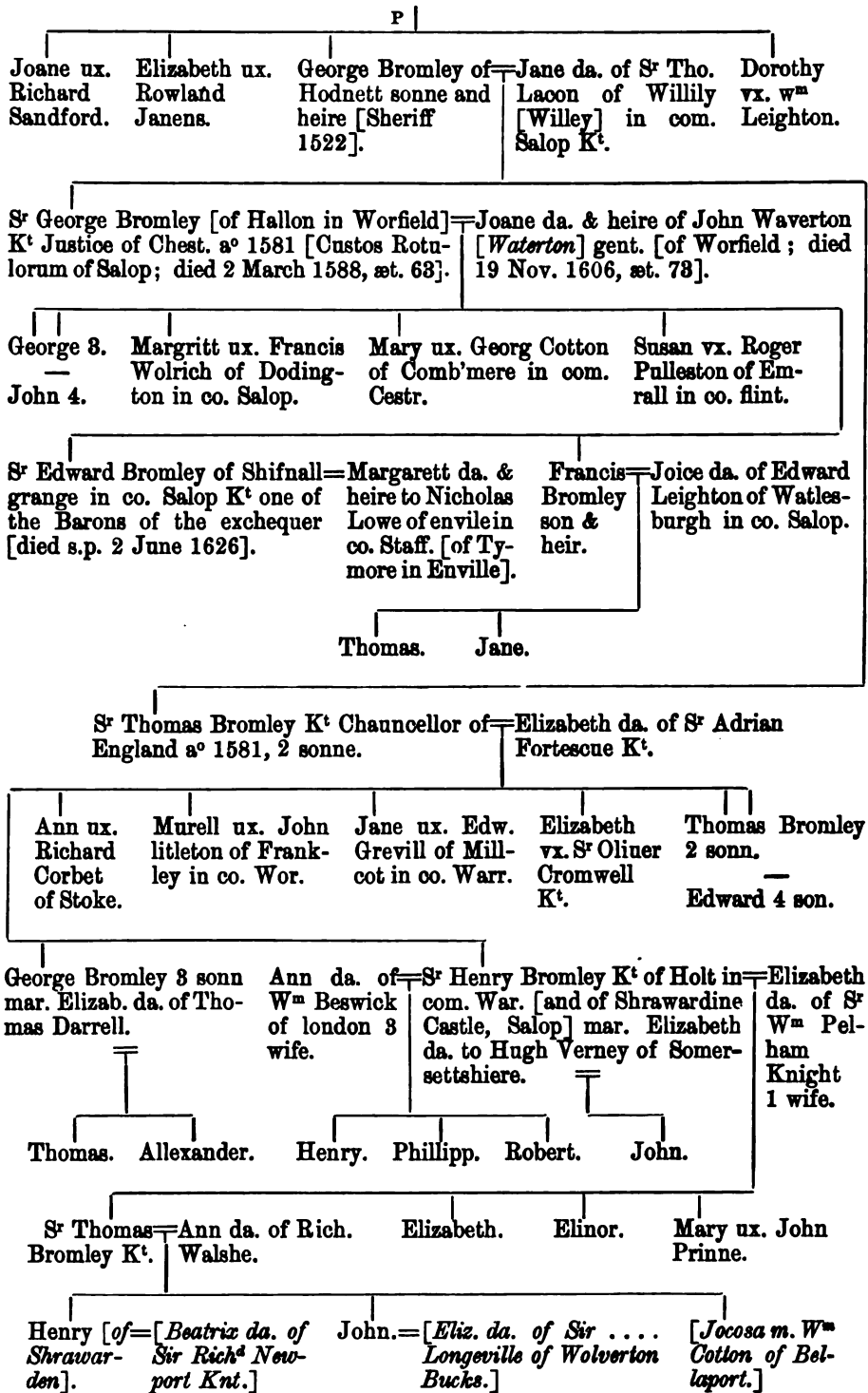
. omnibus ad quos p'ntes l'ræ peruenerit salutem. Sciatis quod de gra' n'ra speciali et pro bono seruitio quod dilectus seruiens noster Joh'es Bromley nobis nuper dit in futurum dedimus et concessimus ei hospiciū de Molay Bacon' infra comitatum n'rum de Baieux ac omnia t'ras ten'ta redditus hæreditates et possessiones infra Ducatam n'rum Normannie que futurunt Alani de Beaumont nobis rebellis vt dicitur. Habend' et tenend' præfato Joh'is et hæredibus suis masculis de corpore suo procreatis etc. ad valorem quadraginta librarum sterlingorum per annum tantum de nobis et hæred' n'ris per homagium etc. ac reddendo nobis et eisdem hæredibus n'ris apud Castellum n'rum de Baieux vna' zonam pro lorica ad festum S'c'i Joh'es Baptistæ singulis annis etc. Teste me ipso apud d'cam ciuitatem n'ram de Baieux 18 die Aprillis An° Regni n'ri sexto Per ipsum Regem. [Harl. 1396.]

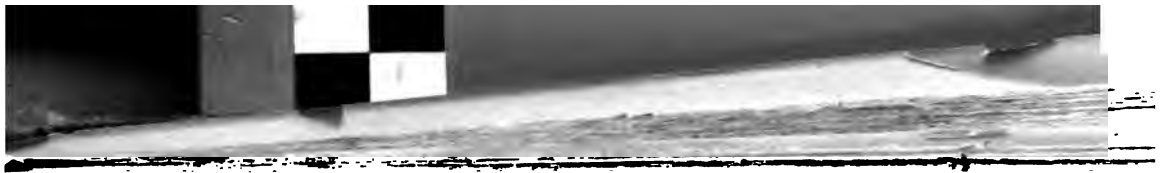
* Hoc præsens scriptum testatur quod nos Hugo de Stafford D'nus de Bourghchier concessimus et per p'ntes confirmavimus prædilecto consanguineo n'ro Joh'i Bromley de Bromley Armigero, pro suo magno auxilio nobis impenso in oppugnatione contra Franc' prope le Corbye et præcipue pro suo laudabili seruitio in recuperatione et supportatione vexilli D'ni Regis de Guienne sub nostra conductione, vnam annuatam sive annualem redditum quadraginta librarum legalis monetæ annuatim percipiend' durante tota vita naturali præd'c'i Joh'is de Bromley de et in omnibus mannerijs terris et tenementis nostris cum pertinentis in co. Stafford et Warrwic' ad festa Pentecostis et S'c'i Martini in yeme equis portionibus etc. Et si contingat etc. et ut hac nostra concessio et scripti huius confirmatio durante tota vita præd'c'i Joh'is de Bromley ut præfectur rata et stabilis permaneat, hoc scriptum impressione sigilli Armorum meorum roborauit. Hijs testibus Johanne de Hollande, Ricardo de Greuill, Ricardo de Harewood, Thomæ le Forestar et alijs dat. apud Madeley decimo die mensis Martij An° Regni Regis Hen. Quinti post conquestum Quarto.

Supra scripta omnia ex chartarum, euidentiæ, monumentorum aliarumq' rerum venerandæ antiquitatis et indubitæ fidei (è quibus plerunq' veritas ipsa elici solet) diligenti in spectione et curiosa in dagatione, fideliter esse de sumpta testantur qui hic in calæ subscriperunt a° 1583.

ROBERT COOKE, Clarenceux. ROBERT GLOVER, Somersett. [Harl. 1396.]







Brooke of Madeley, Claverley, Church Stretton, etc.

Harl. 1396, fo. 51^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 64. S., ff. 53^b, 54.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Checky argent and sable [BROOKE]; 2, Argent, a cross patonce sable [BANASTRE]; 3, Gules, a fesse componée or and azure between seven—eight in Harl. 1241—billets argent [LEE]; over all a crescent for difference.*

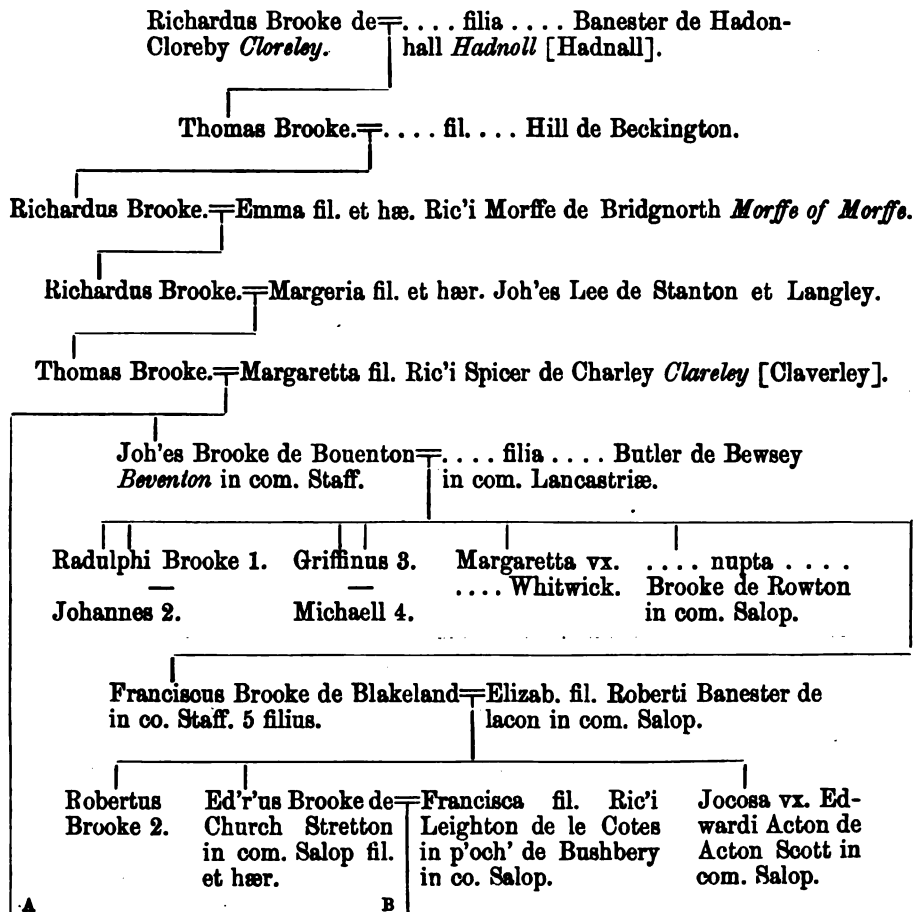
CREST.—*On a mount vert a brock proper charged with a crescent for difference.*

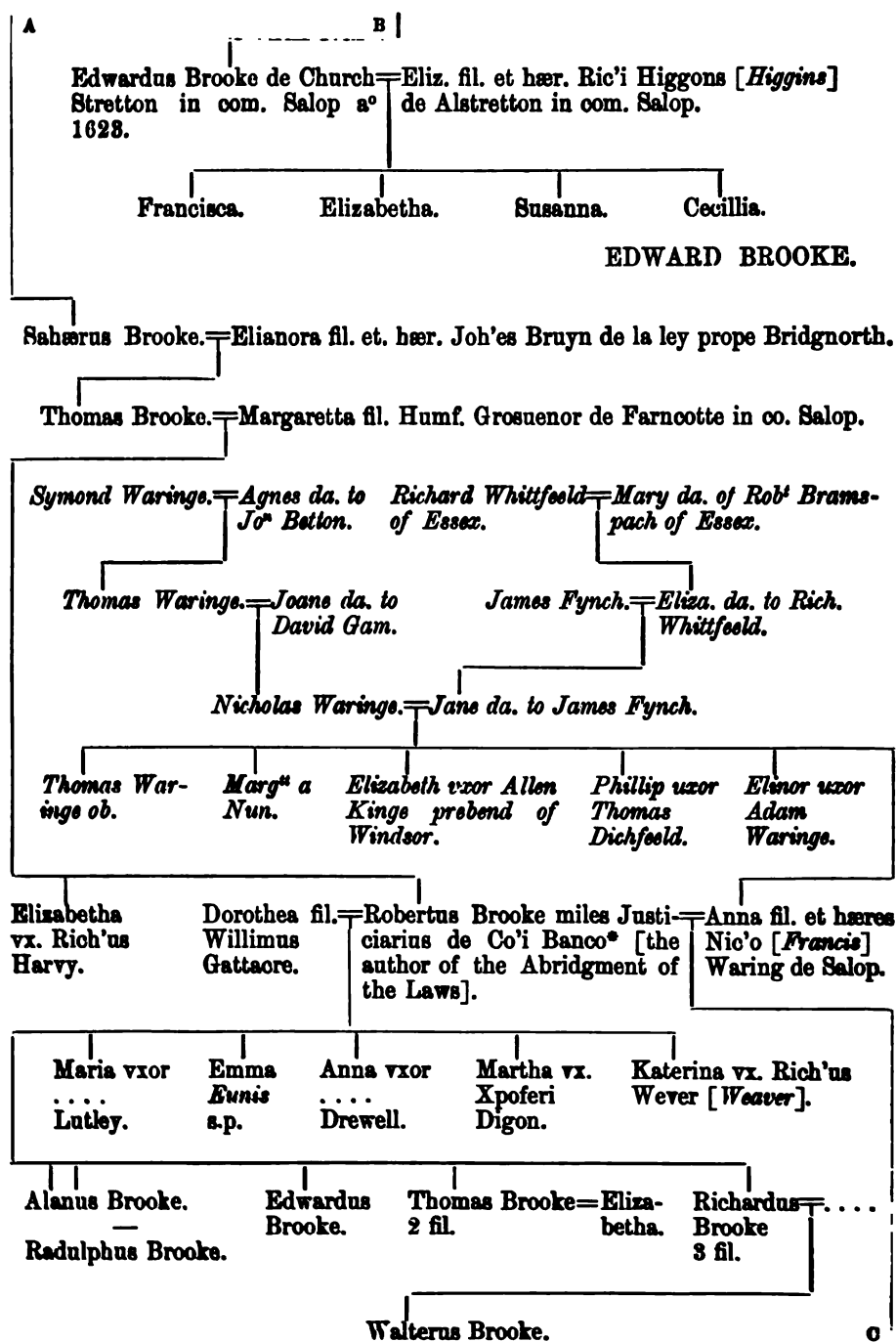
Harl. 1241 gives as the fourth quartering: *Gules in Shrewsbury MS.—on a fesse engrailed or between three bucks' heads cabossed argent, attired gold, as many crescents [bugle-horns] sable [WARING].*

ANOTHER COAT: Shrewsbury MS.—*Checky argent and sable, on a chief or a brock proper.*

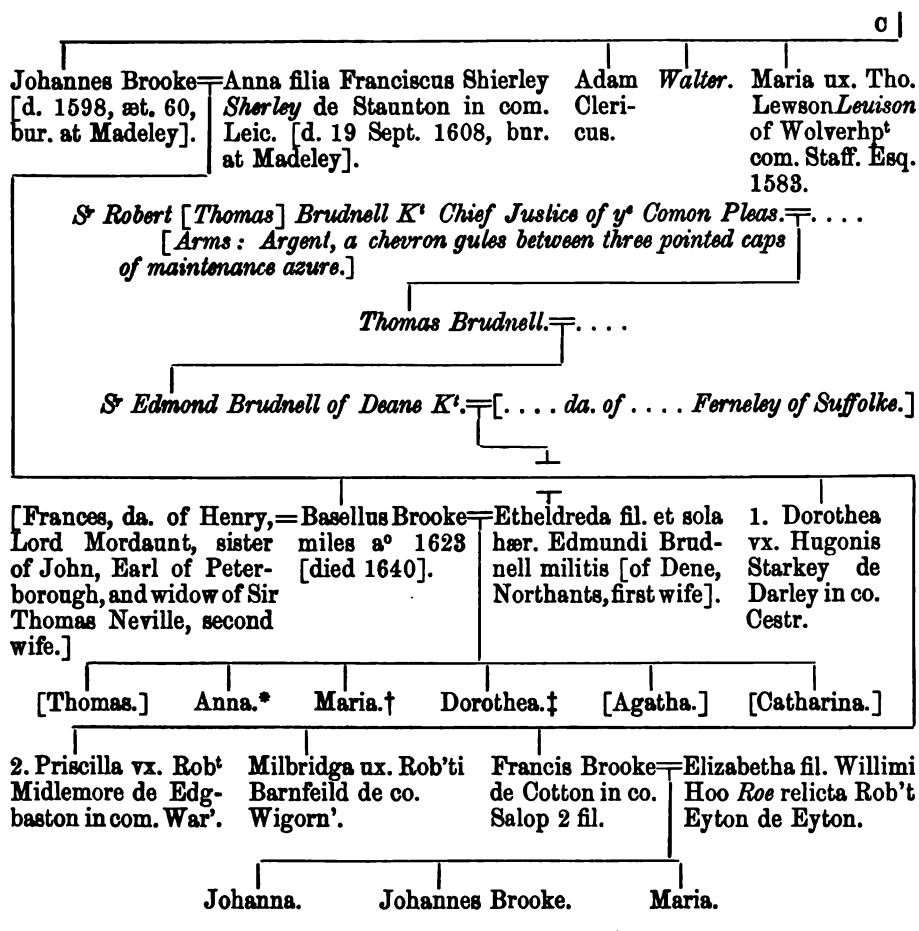
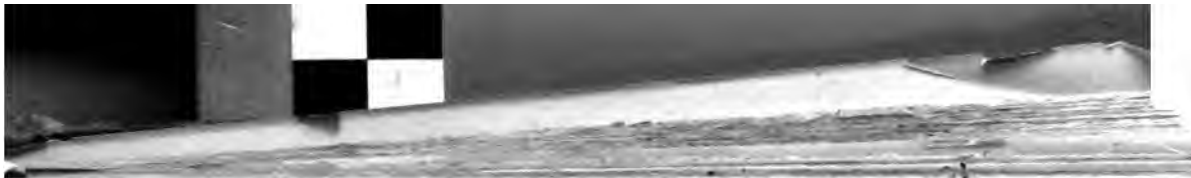
CREST.—*A stork or.*

Per Cooke Clarenc^s, 1587.—S. fo. 53^b.





* M.P. for London; Speaker 1552; Chief Justice of Common Pleas 8 October 1552; knighted 27 January 1553; died 6 September 1558; buried at Claverley; purchased Madeley in 1544. for £246 2s. 8d.



Broughton of Broughton and Henley.

Harl. 1396, fo. 24^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 58^b. Harl. 615, fo. 243. S., ff. 32^b, 33.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of seven: 1, Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a saltire[§] of the first; 2, Gules, a bend ermine between two mullets argent [HODNETT]; 3, Azure, three boars' heads coupéd [or ?] between nine cross-crosslets fitchés or [? argent, HEVIN]; 4, Argent in Harl. 615—crusily—azure in Harl. 615—and two trumpets pileways—gules in Harl. 615 [DOWNTON]; 5, Barry of six gules and or—gules and argent in Shrewsbury MS.—gules, two bars or in Harl. 615—[argent, ST. OWEN]; 6, Azure, a lion rampant argent within a bordure engrailed or [argent, TIRRELL]; 7, Vert, a gryphon segreant or within a bordure^{||} of the second [COLLINS].

CREST.—A talbot stantant gules.

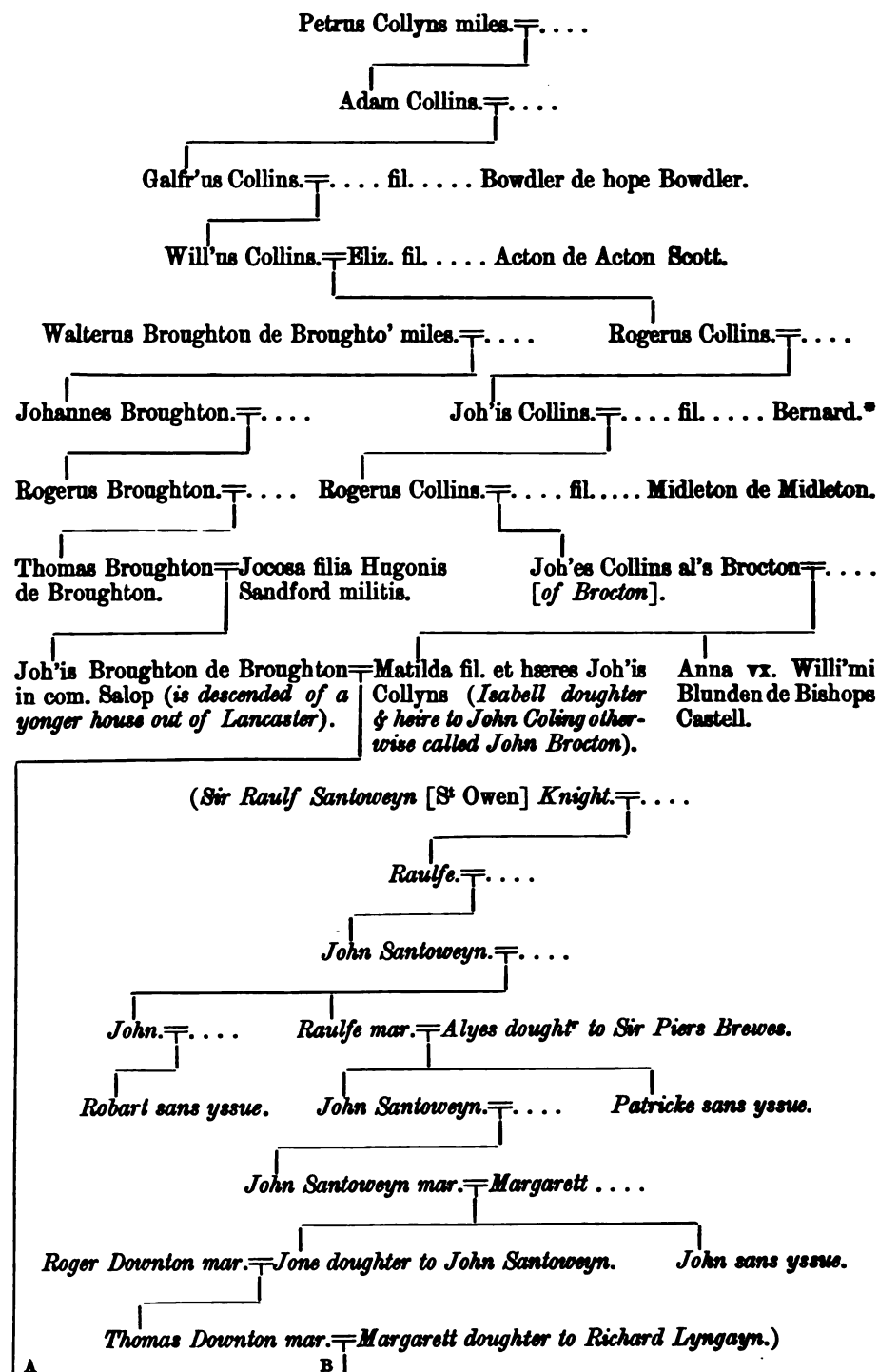
* Anne was the wife of William Fitzherbert, Esq., great-grandson (pronepos) of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. (M.I. Madeley Church.)

† Mary was the wife of Thomas More, Esq., great-great-grandson (abnepos) of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. (M.I. Madeley Church.)

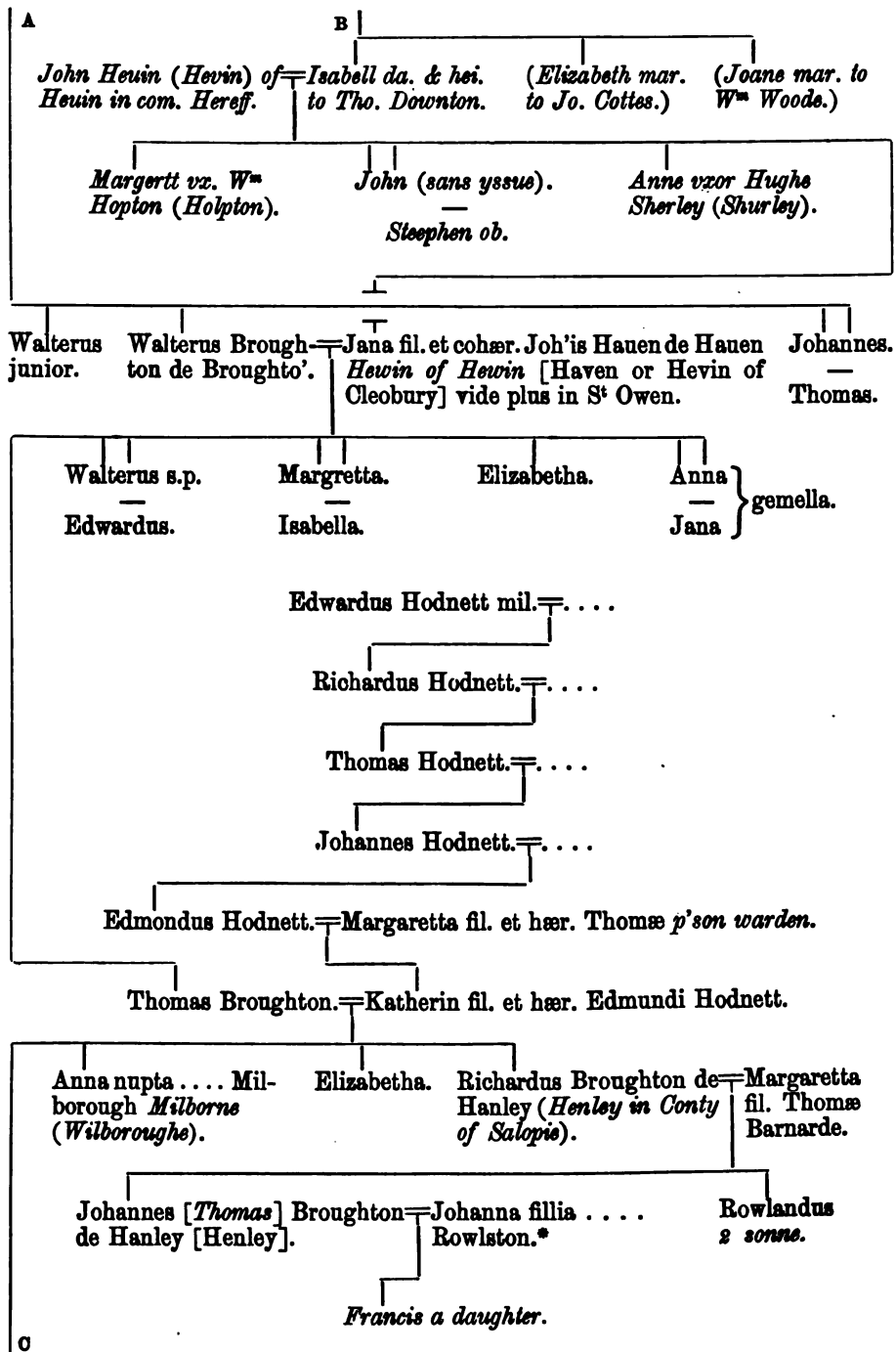
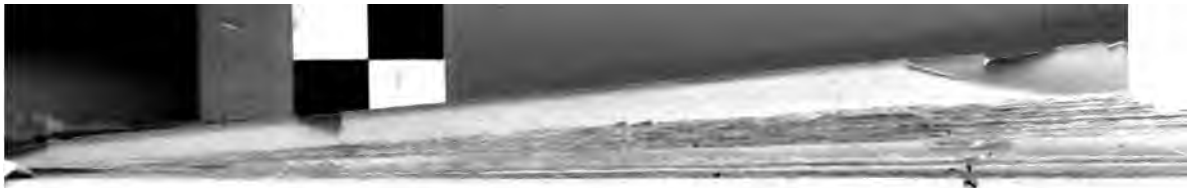
‡ According to Foster's 'Lancashire Pedigrees,' Dorothy was married in 1622 to Joseph Glasebrooke of Madeley, gent.

§ A cross is given, instead of a saltire, in Harl. 1241 and Harl. 615.

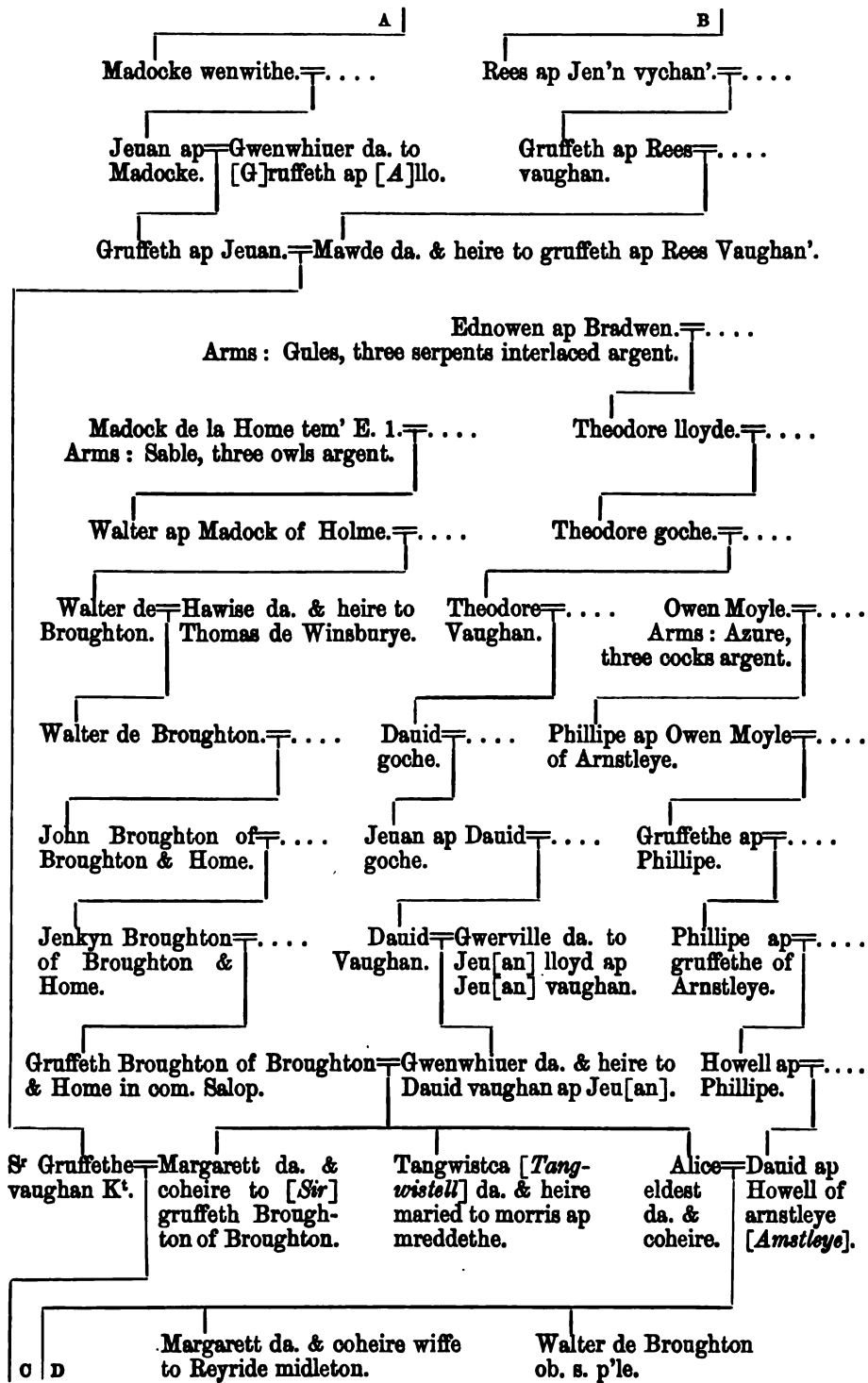
|| The bordure omitted in Harl. 1241.

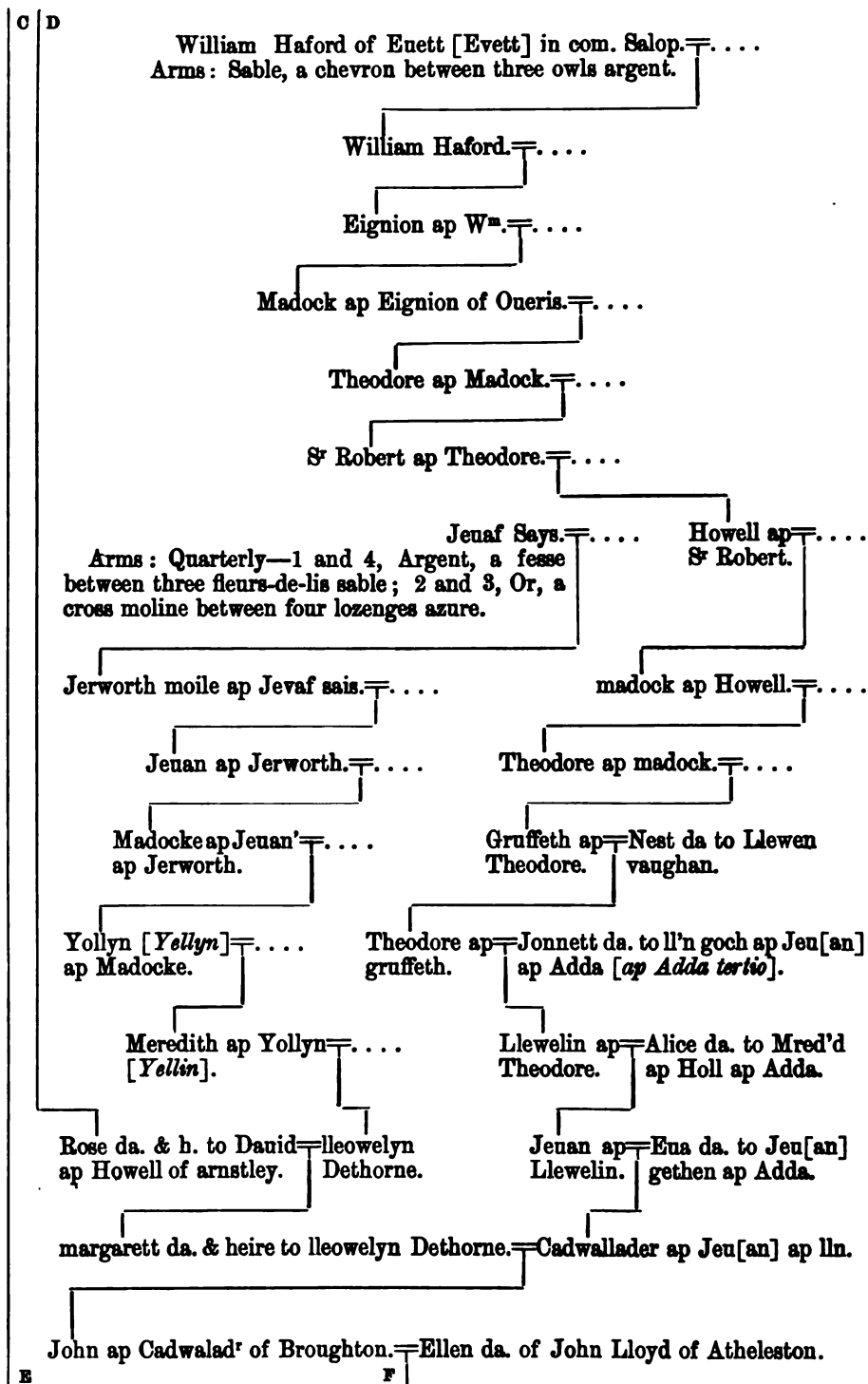


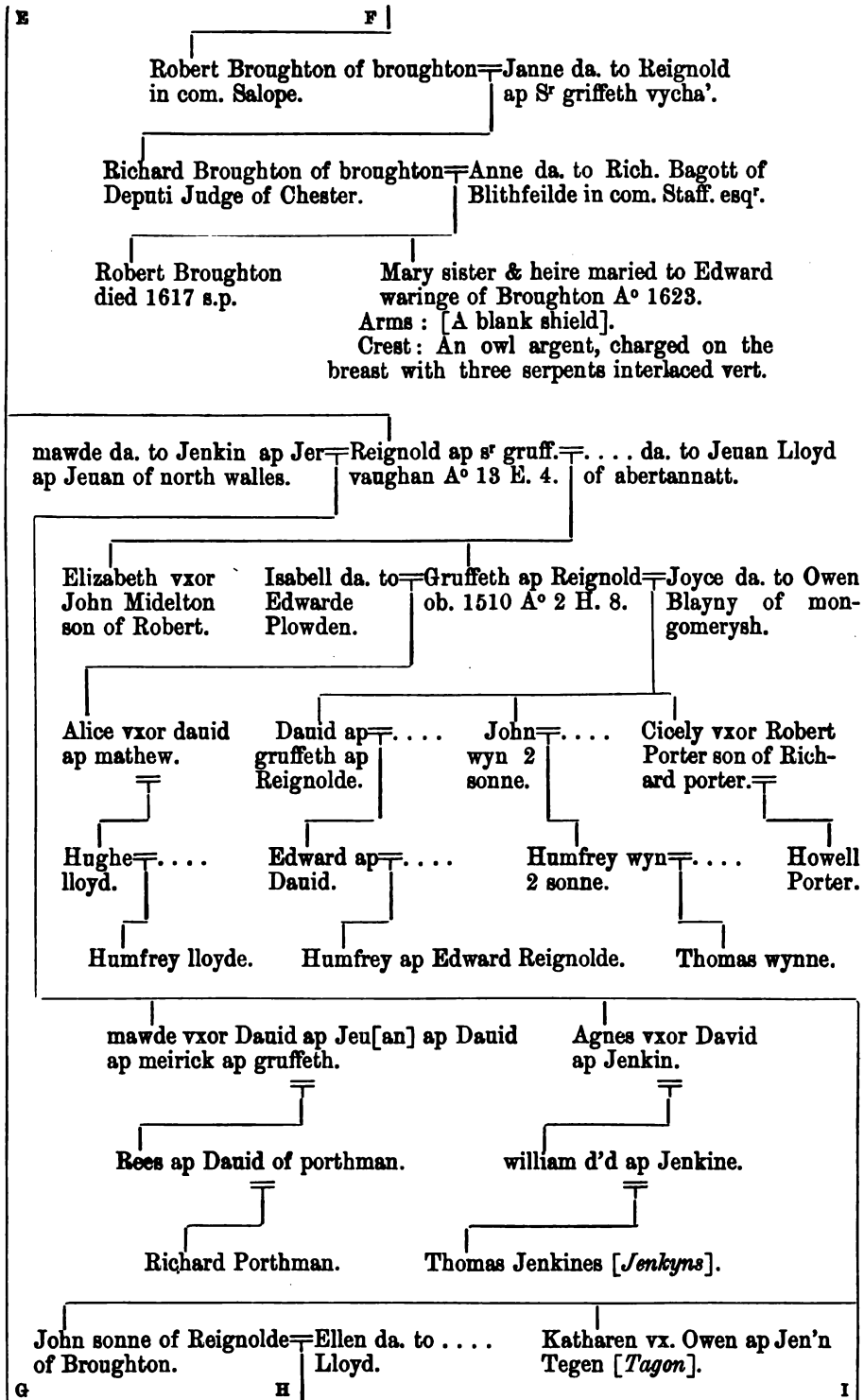
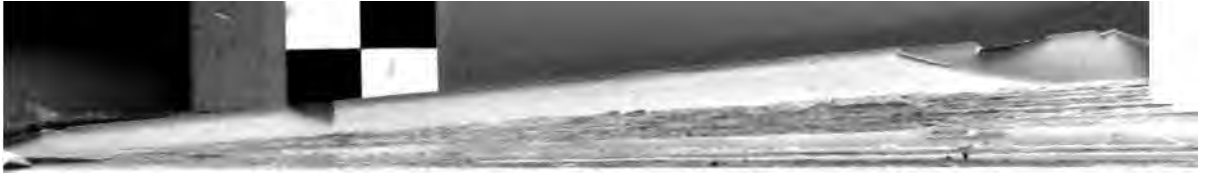
* The wife of John Collins is omitted in the Shrewsbury MS.

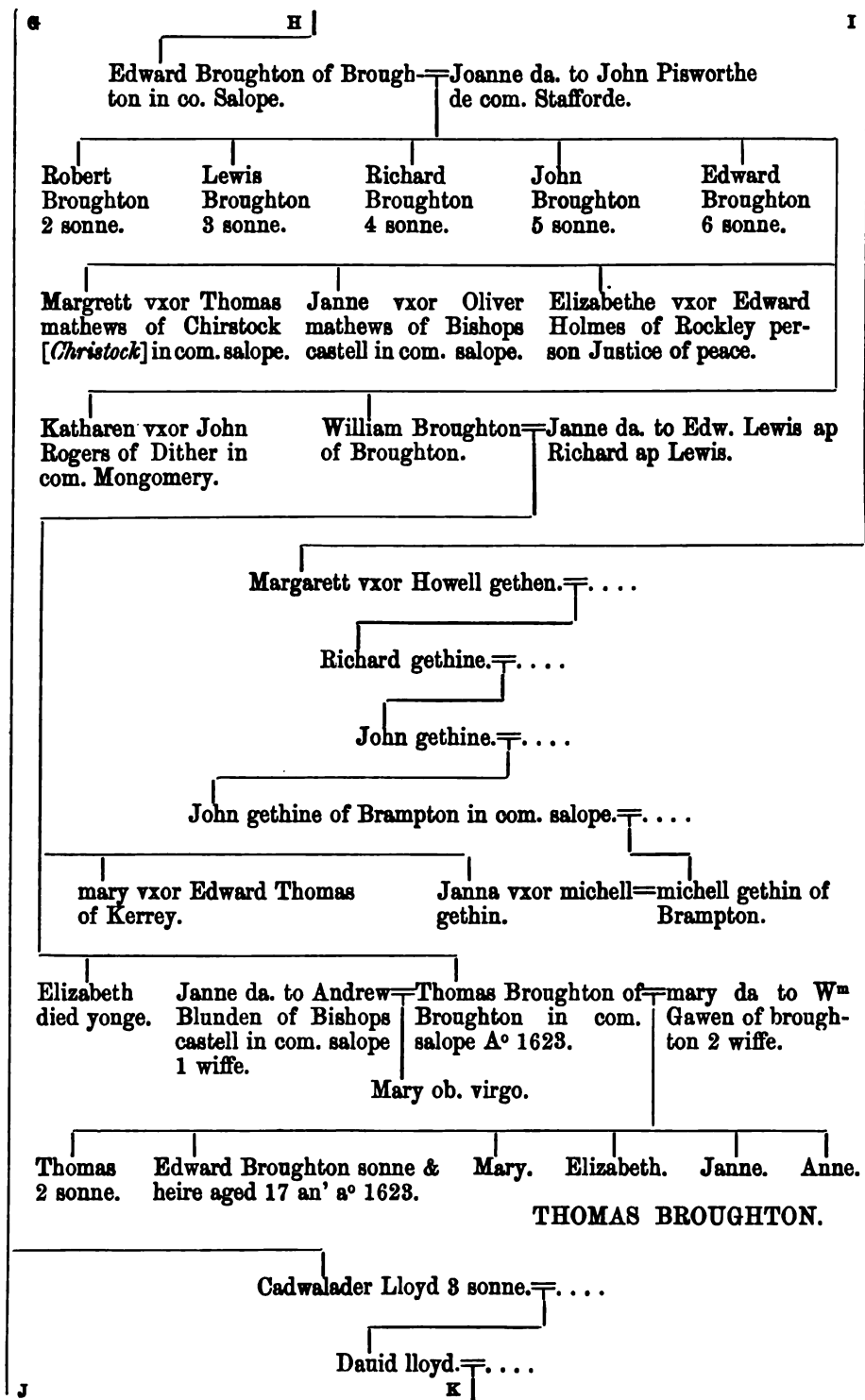


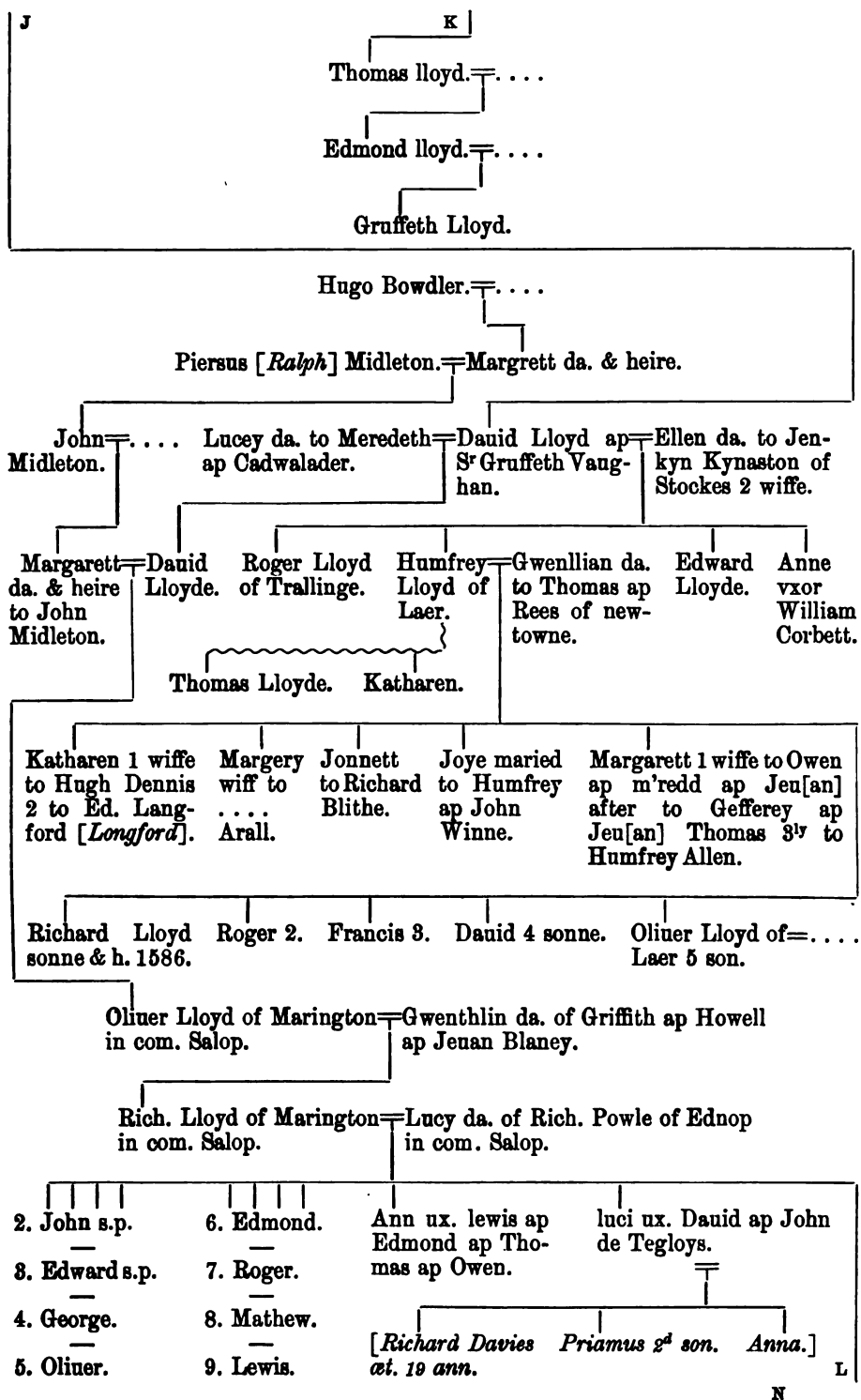
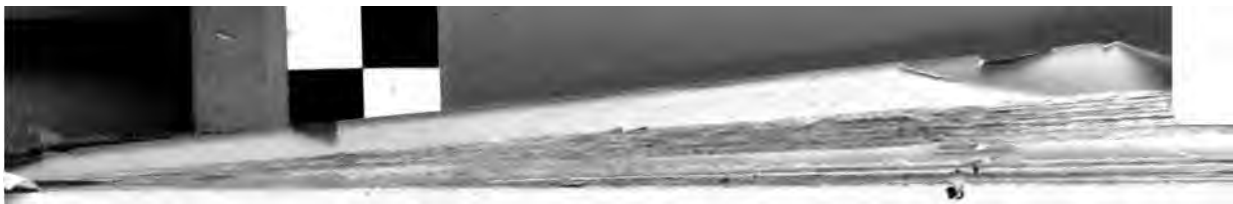
* Harl. 1241 and Harl. 615 say "Susan da. to Lawrence Rowlston or Relatan de Rowlston in com. Stafford."

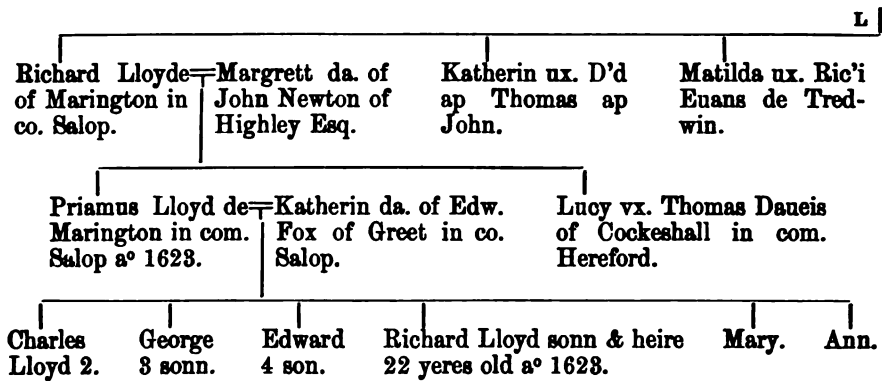








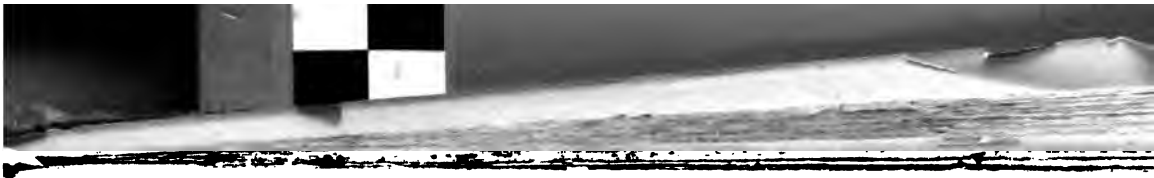


PRIAM^s LLOYD.

Browne of Morfe.

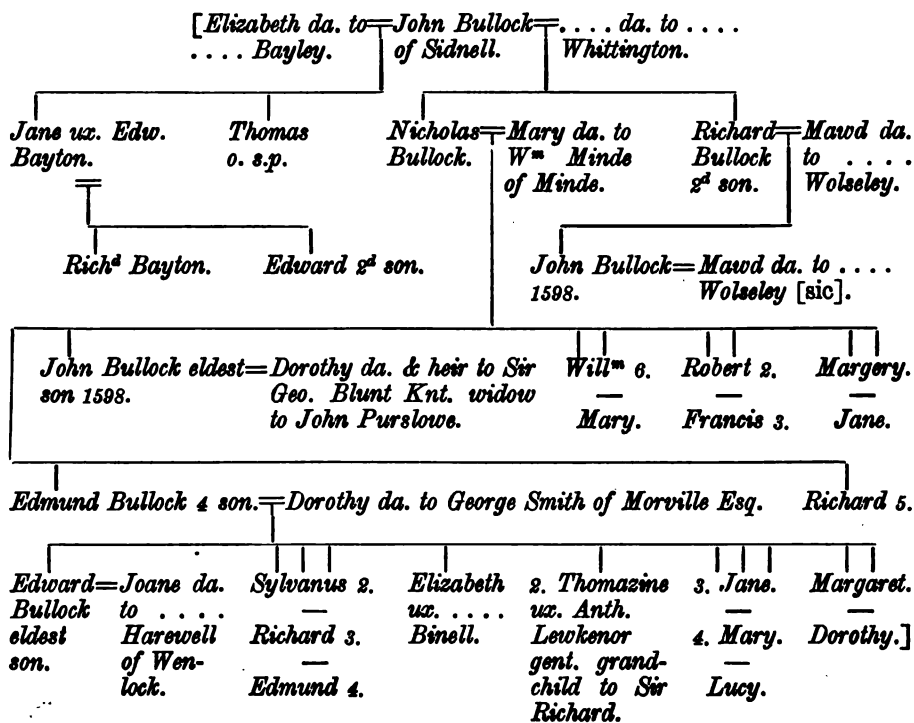
S., fo. 32.

[ARMS.—*Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable.*]*Alexander Browne of the Morfe.* . . .*Thomas Browne of Morfe.* = *Alice da. to . . . Banester of Banester.**John Browne of Morfe.* = *Joane da. to Sir Thomas Gresley of Staffordshire.**W^m Browne went into North Wales.**Tho. Browne of Morfe.* . . .*John Browne.* = *Anne da. to . . . fitton.**John Browne of Morfe.**Sir Thomas Browne.**Sir Anthony Browne.*[*Jane da. of W^m ffarington & relict of . . . Beakensall—Vis. Cheshire 1580.*]*John Browne.*]



Bullock of Sidnell.

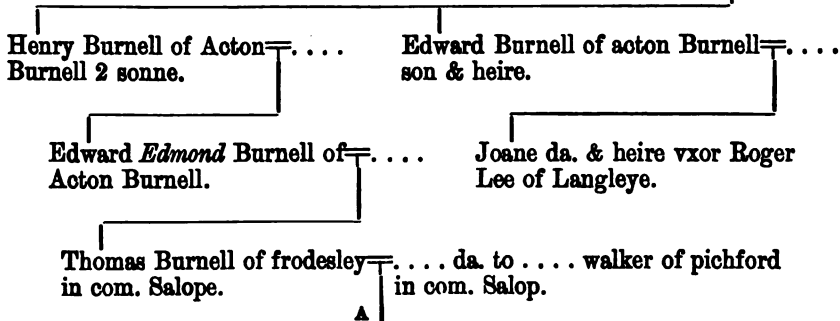
S., fo. 38^a.

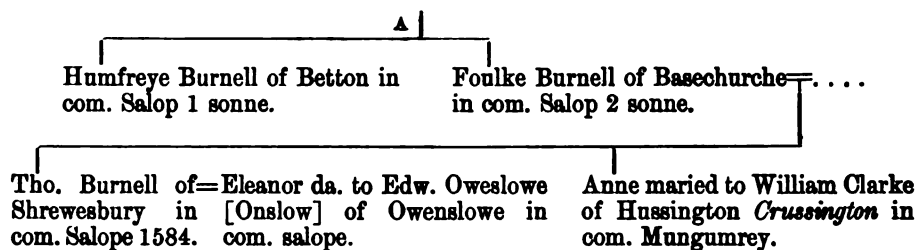


Burnell of Acton Burnell.

Harl. 1396, fo. 38^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 148^b. S., fo. 39^b.

S^r Nicholas Burnell of acton Burnell in com. Salope Knight. — . . .

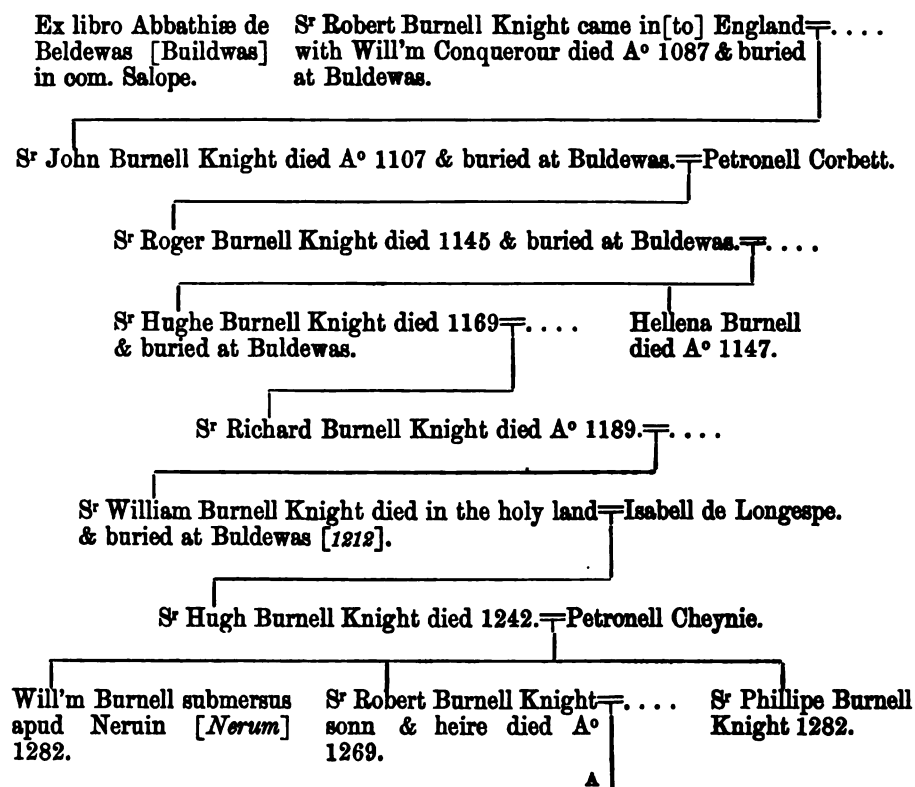




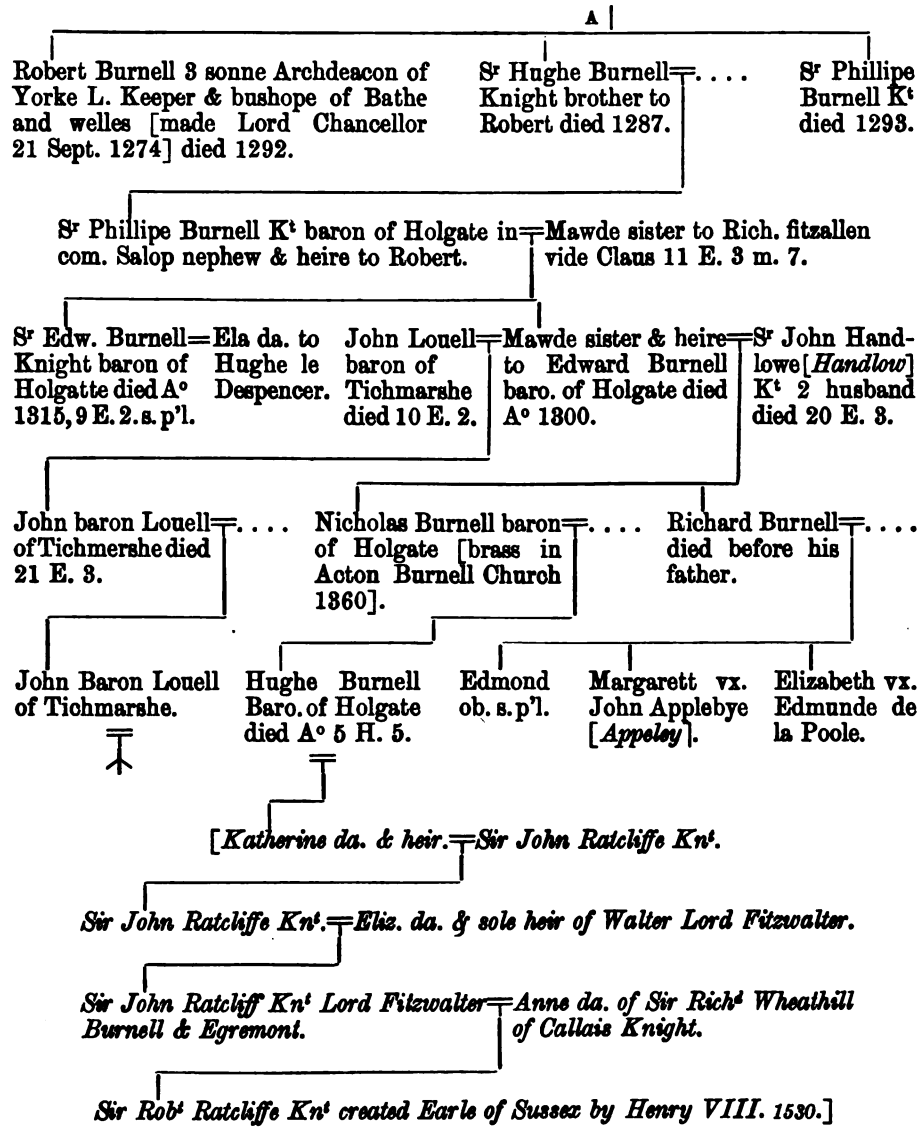
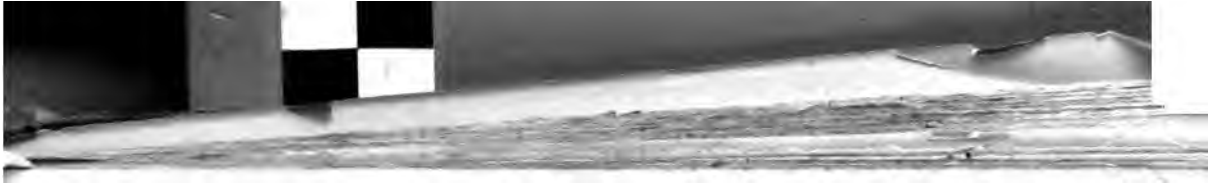
Burnell.

Harl. 1396, fo. 34. S., fo., 40.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, a lion rampant sable crowned or within a bordure azure.**

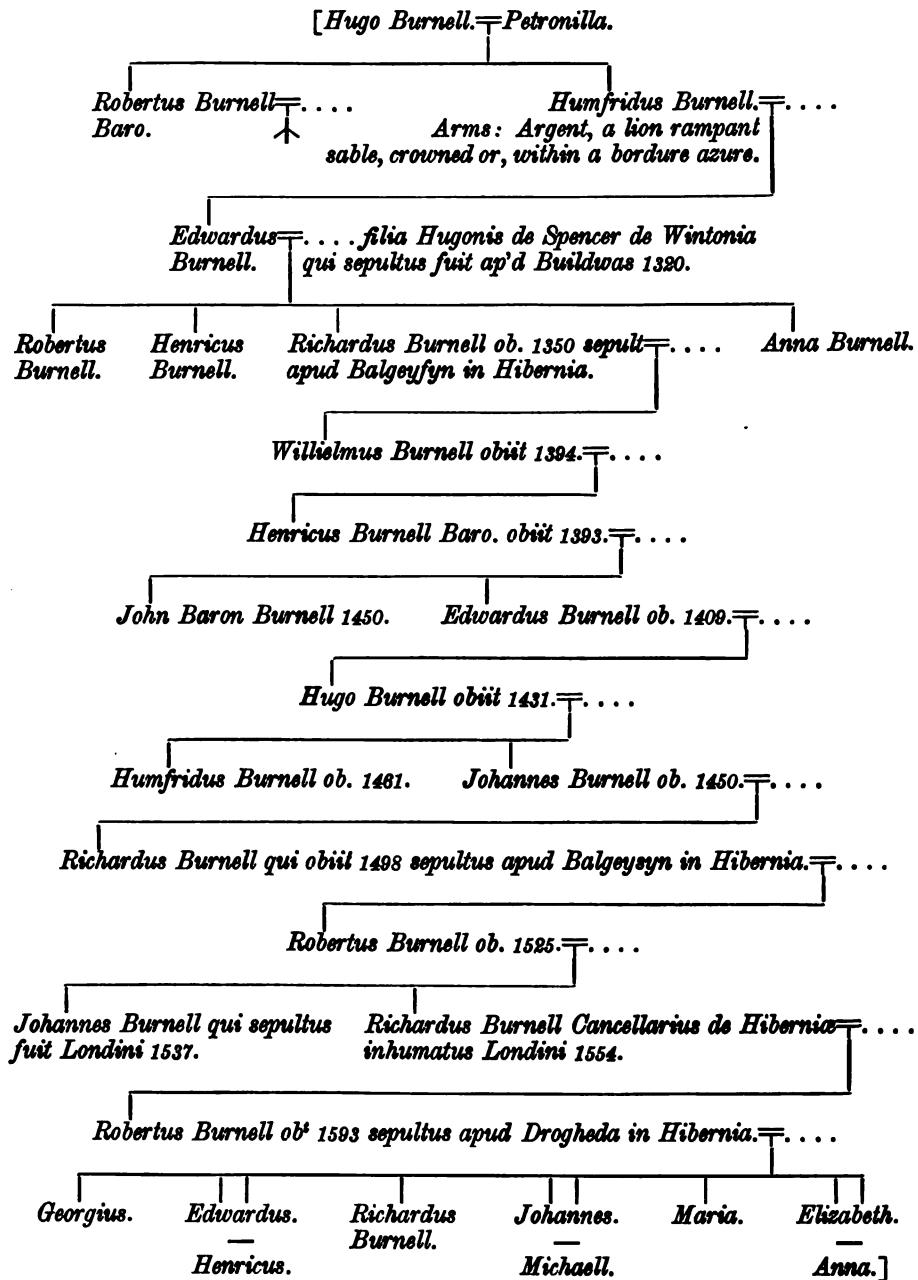


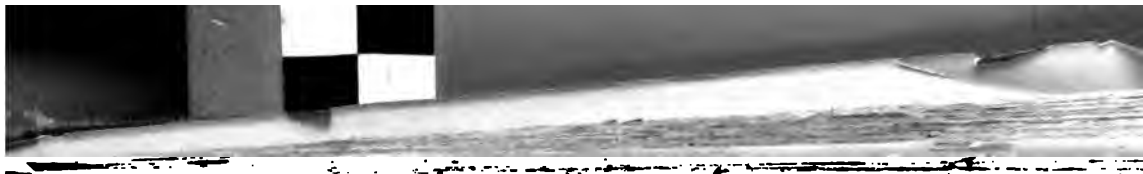
* Sir Edward Burnell, temp. Edw. I., bore: *Argent, a lion rampant sable crowned or* (Milit. Summonses). On 20 October 1395 a plea of arms for this coat was prosecuted by Sir John Lovel, as heir-general of the Burnells, against Sir Thomas Morley (Blomfield's 'Hist. of Norfolk,' vol. i., pp. 6 and 675). The evidence shews that Sir Philip de Burnell bore these arms and had issue Sir Edward Burnell, Knt., who died without issue, leaving Maude his sister and sole heir; she married Sir John, Lord Lovel, and had a son, Sir John Lovel, the plaintiff.



Burnell.

S., fo. 94.





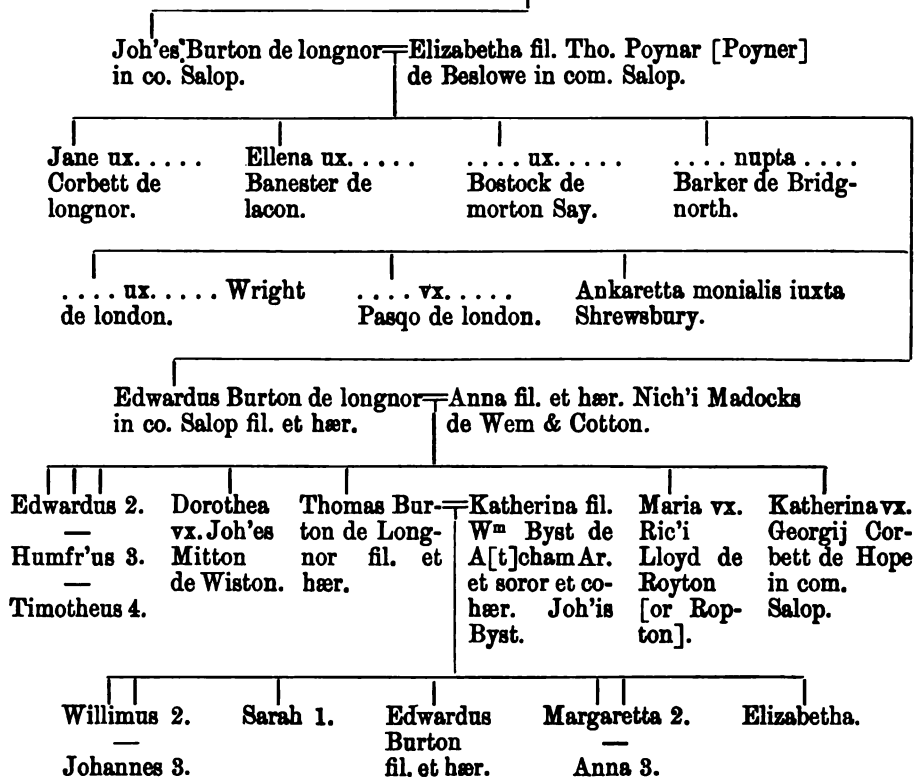
Burton of Longnor, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 44. Harl. 615, fo. 268.

ARMS: Harl. 1396—Quarterly purple and azure—azure and purple in Harl. 615—a cross engrailed or between four roses argent—seeded gold in Harl. 615—a crescent for difference; impaling [BYST or BEIST], Gules, three sheaves of as many arrows, points downwards, or, headed and flighted argent, banded of the last.

CREST.—A gauntlet erect proper.

Edwardus Burton Grome of the Stoole to H. 7—Jocosa fil. Tho. Cressett de Upton (Knight of the Rodes who came out of Yorkshire*) [Cressett of Upton Cressett] in [made a Knight Bannerett 1460]. com. Salop.

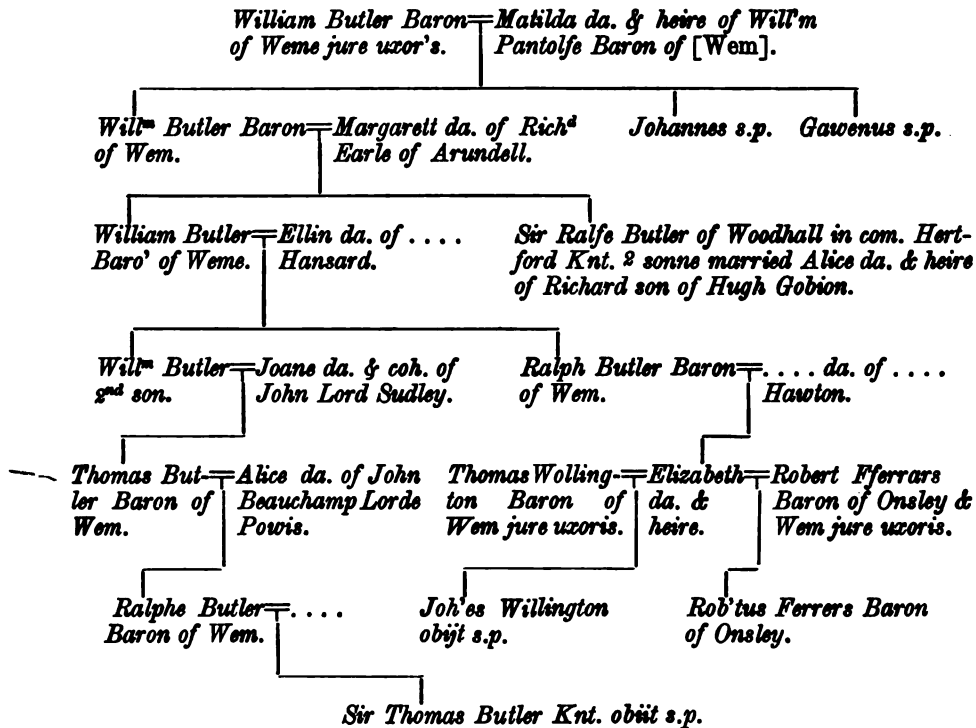


* Johan Wrythe, Norroy, granted at York, 22 May 1478, to Robert Burton of the County of York: Per pale azure and purple, a cross engrailed or between four roses argent, seeded gold, barbed vert (Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 14,293). In an emblazoned pedigree at Longnor the field is per pale azure and gules.

Butler, Baron of Wem.

S., fo. 72^a.

[ARMS.—*Per fesse sable and gules, a fesse chequy argent and sable between six crosses formés fichées argent.*



Calcott of Preston Mountford.

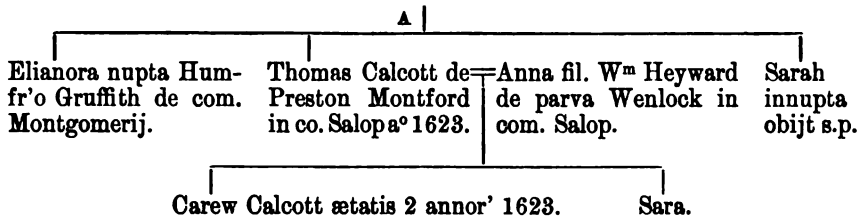
Harl. 1896, fo. 77^b. S., fo. 64.

[CALCOTT of Calcott, co. Chester, bore: *Argent, a fesse azure, frettée or, between three cinquefoils pierced gules.*—Visit. Cheshire.]

Thomas Calcott de Preston Mountford in co. Salop a . . . filia . . . Orton [Overfamilia Calcottorum de Calcott in co. Cestr' oriund'.] ton] de Malpas in com. Cestr'.

Henricus Calcott de Preston Mountford in com. Salop. = Alicia fil. . . . Lee de Langley in com. Salop.

A



THOMAS CALLCOTT.

Chambers or Chambre of Petton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 80^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 76^b. S., ff. 67^a—68^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, an arm in armour fesseways embowed [proper]—or in Shrewsbury MS.—the hand [or]—proper in Shrewsbury MS.—holding a rose gules, slipped [vert]—sable in Shrewsbury MS. [CHAMBERS]; 2, Argent, a fesse componée—countercomponée in Shrewsbury MS.—or and azure between three lions' heads erased sable, within a bordure gules charged with eight escallops of the first—argent in Shrewsbury MS. [CHAMBERS]; 3, Ermine, three lozenges conjoined in fesse sable, within a bordure engrailed of the second [PIGOTT].*

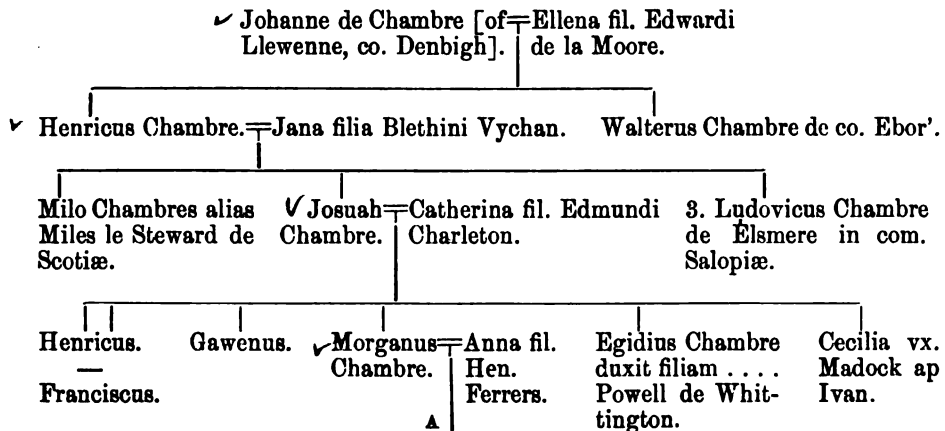
CREST.—*A greyhound's head erased argent, collared with a garter azure, edged and buckled or.*

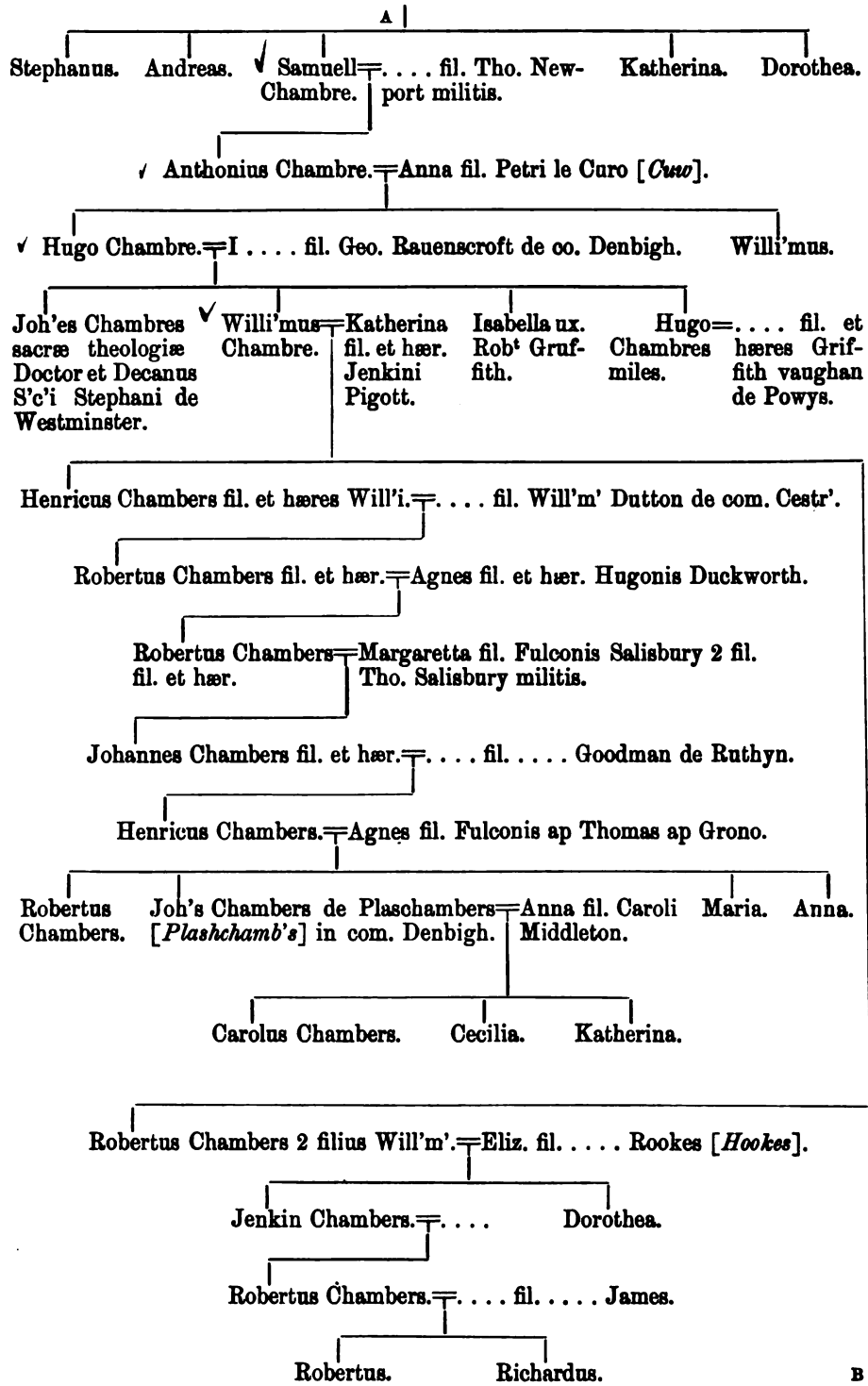
ANOTHER CREST.—*A camel's [?] head quarterly argent and or, eared gules, and charged with a fesse between three annulets, one above and two below, of the last.*

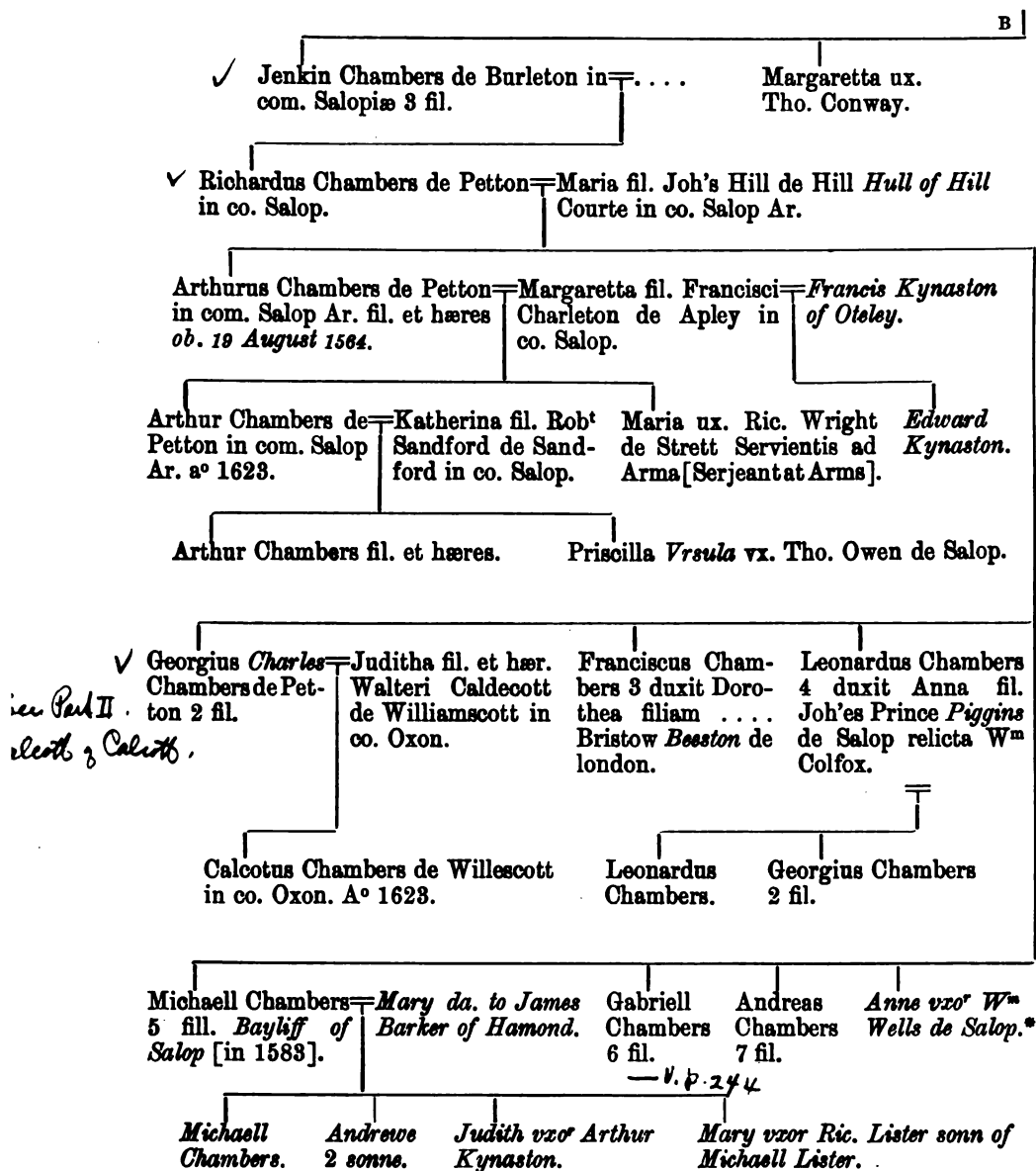
Ex chartis Arthuri Chambre de . . . in co. Salop Ar. 29 Septembr' a° 1623.

Henricus de Lacy Comes Lincoln' Constabularius Cestriæ Do. de Roos et Reweniok' concessit Joh'es de la Chambre Camerario pro homage et seruitio suo duas carucatus terræ cum pertinentijs in Lewenny. [Harl. 1396; S., fo. 67^a.]

Heere lyeth buried in the Mercy of Jesus Christ the Body of Arthur Chambers gent. true Patron of this parish Church of Midle, and Marg' his wife, by her he had Issue one Sonn & one Daughter w^{ch} Arthur deceased the 19th Day of August 1564, whose body & soule God graunt a Joyfull Resurrection. Amen. [Harl. 1241.]







* Omitted in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 68*.



Charleton of Apley Castle and Withiford.

Harl. 1396, fo. 64.

Ex Euidencijs Francisci Charleton de Apeley in com. Salop Ar. a° 1623.

Sciunt p'ntes & futuri quod ego Hugo fili^o Aeris D'nus de magna Witiford dedi concessi & hac p'nti Carta mea confirmaui Joh'i filio meo vnam placeam terre & bosci que vocat Engeware de feodo meo p'd'c'æ Ville de Witiford &c. Et si contigerit quod p'd'cus Joh'es obierit sine herede de Corpore suo legitime p'creato omnia p'd'cta terre & ten'ta cum redditib' & reversionib' &c. integre reuertantur Margerie filie meæ primogenitæ sorori p'd'c'i Joh'es &c. Tenendum &c. Sans date.

Hugo filius Aeris D'nus de magna Withiford dedi concessi & hac Carta mea confirmaui Henrico filio meo vnam placeam de vasto meo p'd'c'æ villæ ad sup' edificandum &c. Sans date.

Sigillu' vt supra depingitur.*

Hugo filius Aeris D'nus de Witiford mag. in com. Salop. = . . .

Johannes. Henricus. Margeria.

Ceste indentur' faite entre Aleyn filz Mouns' Aleyn de Charleton d'un parte & Henri filz Ayer de Autre parte testmoigne qe come le dist Henri soit tenuz & obliges p' estatuta de merchaunt au dit Aleyn le filz Mouns' Aleyn in 100 marc' a paier a lui a Aston' Ayer le iour de la feste S' Michael prochien auenir voalt & groute le dit Aleyn le filz qe si mesmes celq' Aleyn & Margerie sa femme & leur heires ne soient impleides chalenges ne entangle p' le dit Henri nep' ses heirs pour les terres &c. ne pour parcell' de eux quelx le dit Aleyn le filz Mons' Aleyn & Margerie sa compaignie ount p'chases del dist Henri en la maior de Graunt Witiford come plus plenement piert par un Chart &c. Dat. Lundi prochein apres le feste de S' Kenelm lan du raigne le Roi Edward terce apres le Conquest 20^{me}.

[Cottonian MS. Cleopatra C. v., among the banners of those who entered France 16 June 1513 occurs, "Shrop. William Chorlton bayryth a Lyon's hed, the face holle goults, iij labells gold upon the same under the mouth; and William Chorlton hys Pety Captayn."]

Harl. 1396, fo. 65. Harl. 1241, fo. 5.

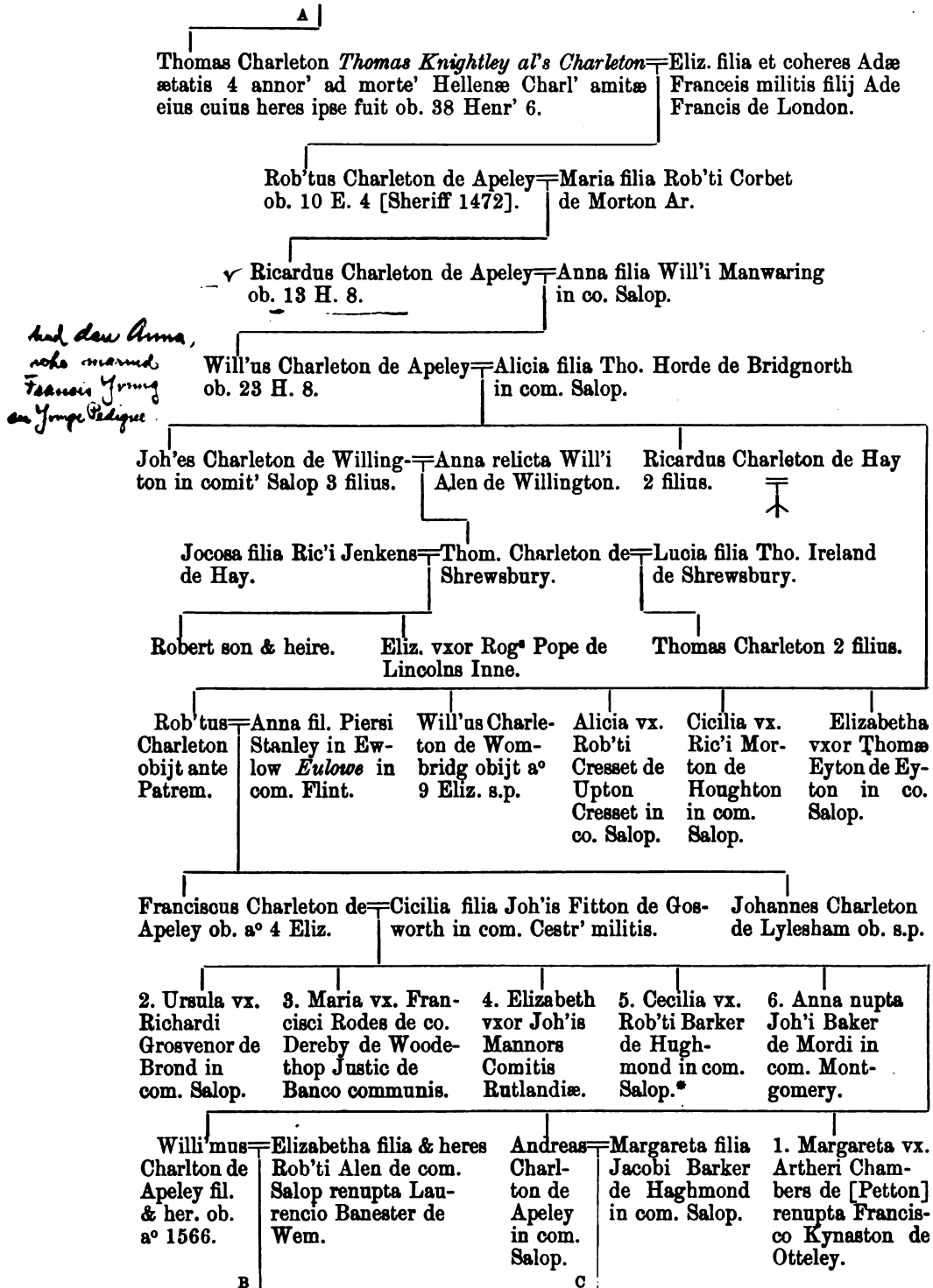
Alanus de Charleton de Apeley in com. Salop miles ob. a° 35 E. 3. = . . .

Alanus de Charleton = Margeria filia & vna heredum Hugonis Thomas Johannes
de Apeley ob. ante filij Ayeris siue filz Aer de magna 2. 3.
Patrem a° 23 E. 3. Witiford in com. Salop 20 E. 3.

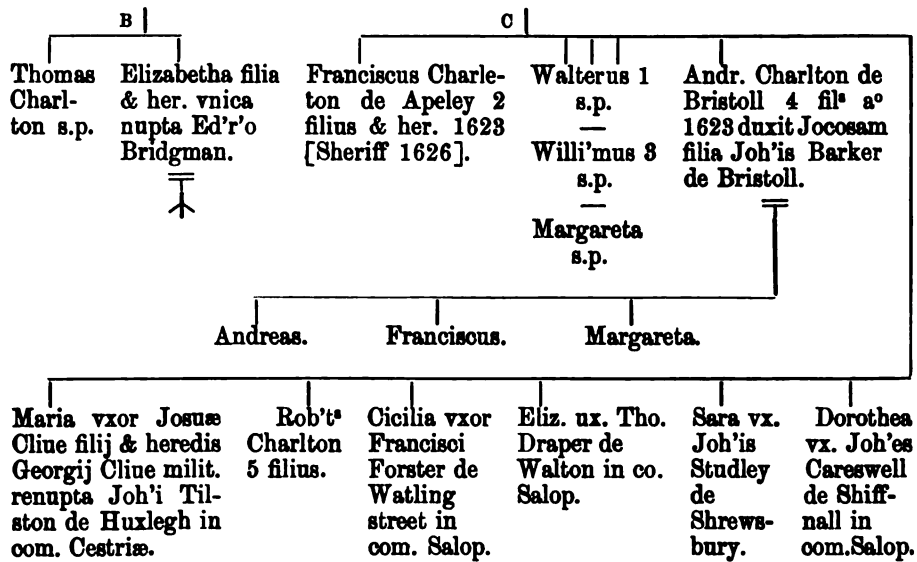
Thomas Charleton de Apeley frater = . . . Johannes Charleton miles obiit sine
et heres Joh'is obiit a° 11 R. 2. prole anno 4 R. 2.

Will'us Knyghtley = Anna Charle- Thomas Charleton Hellena vn'a sororum et
[from Fawsley, ton soror & de Apeley filius & heredum Tho' Chaulton
co. Northants]. hær. Tho. heres ob. 22 R. 2 et ætatis 12 Annorum ad
Charleton. s.p. mortem fr'is a° 22 R. 2
obiit sine prole a° 1 H. 4.

* This seal is not given in any of the MSS.



* Harl. 1241 calls her "Sibill wife of Roland Barker of Hamon."



Charleton, Lord Powys.

Harl. 1396, fo. 66^b. S., ff. 108^b—110^b.

ARMS OF CHARLETON: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant gules [OWEN AP GRIFFITH]; 2 and 3, Gules—argent in Shrewsbury MS.—a human leg couped at the thigh argent—sable in Shrewsbury MS.*

CREST.—*Two lions' gambes embowed gules the outer edges fringed with demi-fleurs-de-lis or.*

ARMS: Shrewsbury MS.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant gules; 2 and 3, Argent, a man's leg erect couped at the thigh sable.*

ARMS OF GRAY: Shrewsbury MS.—*Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent.*

CREST.—*A ram's head.*

Resus filius Theodori magni princeps South Wall. a^o 1077 occisus a^o 1091.

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure indented or.*

A

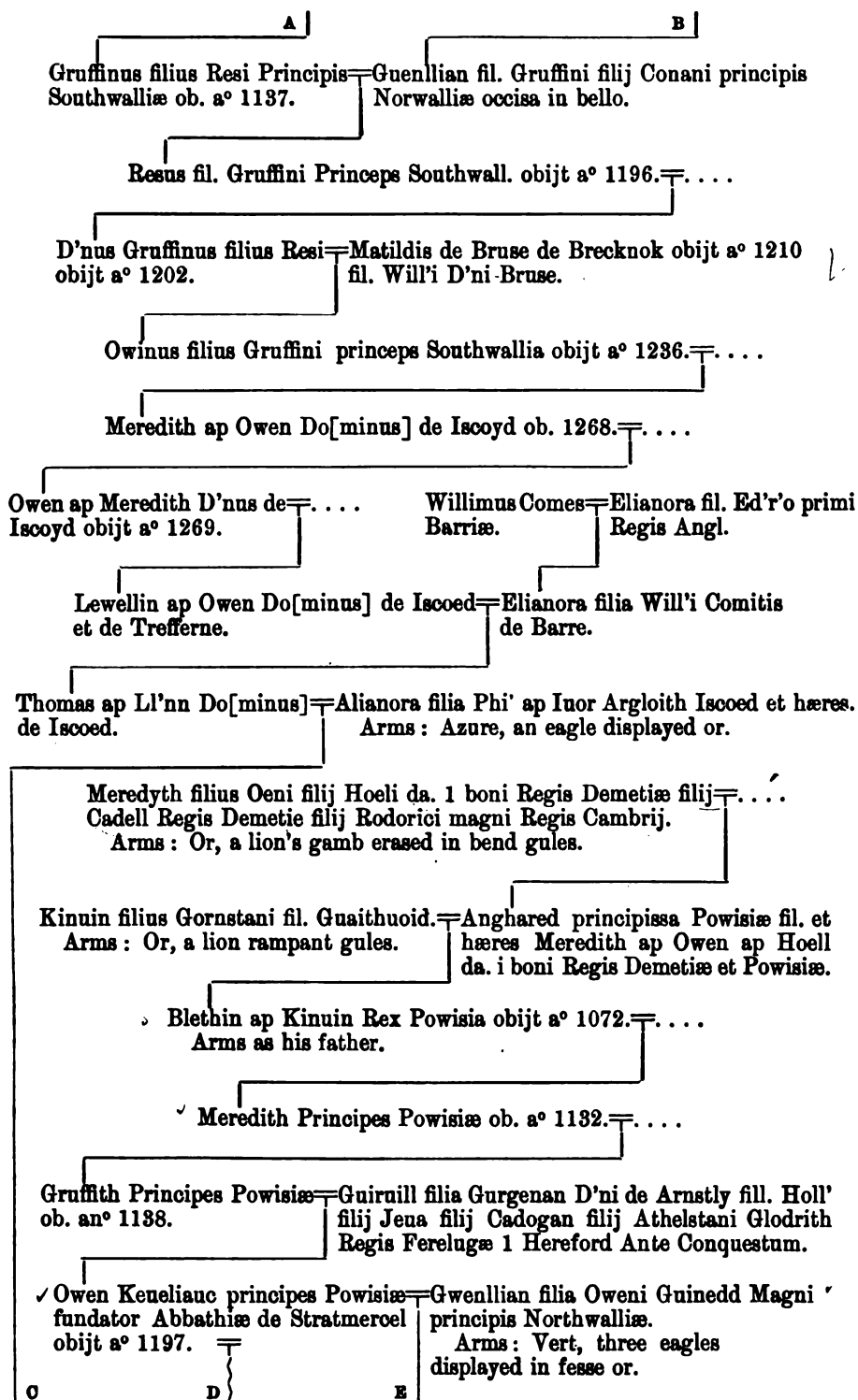
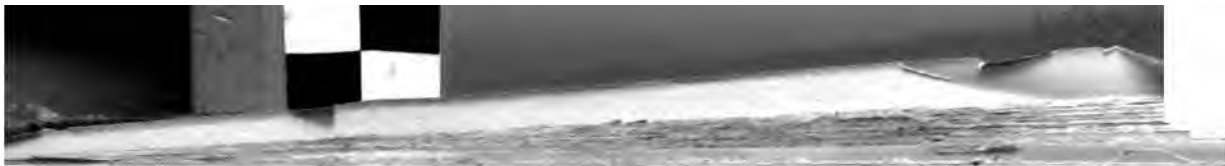
Gruffinus ap Conan princeps Nordwalliæ.

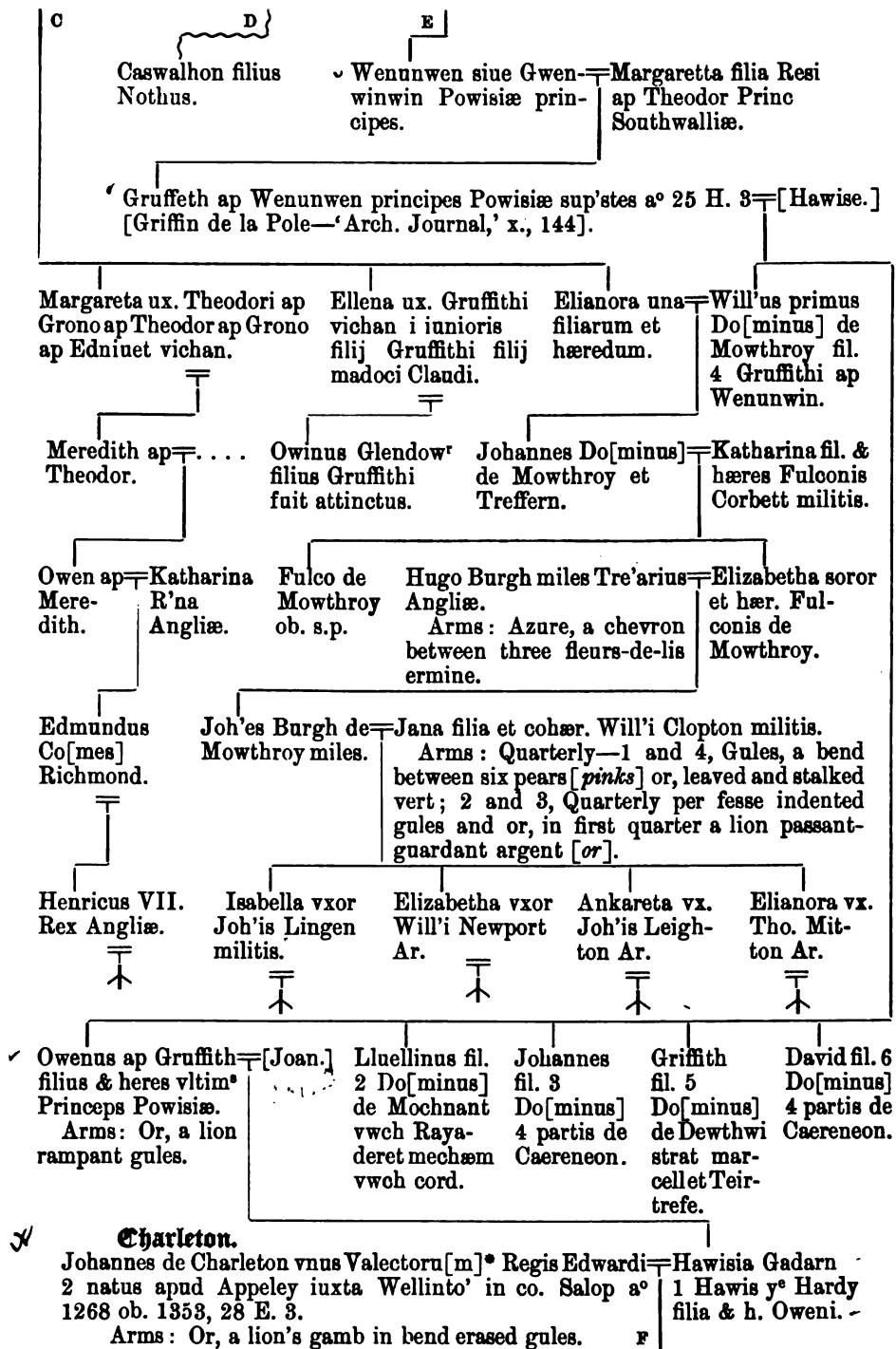
Arms: Quarterly gules and or, four lions passant-guardant counterchanged.

Angharad filia Owini ap Edwin Regis Tegengle.

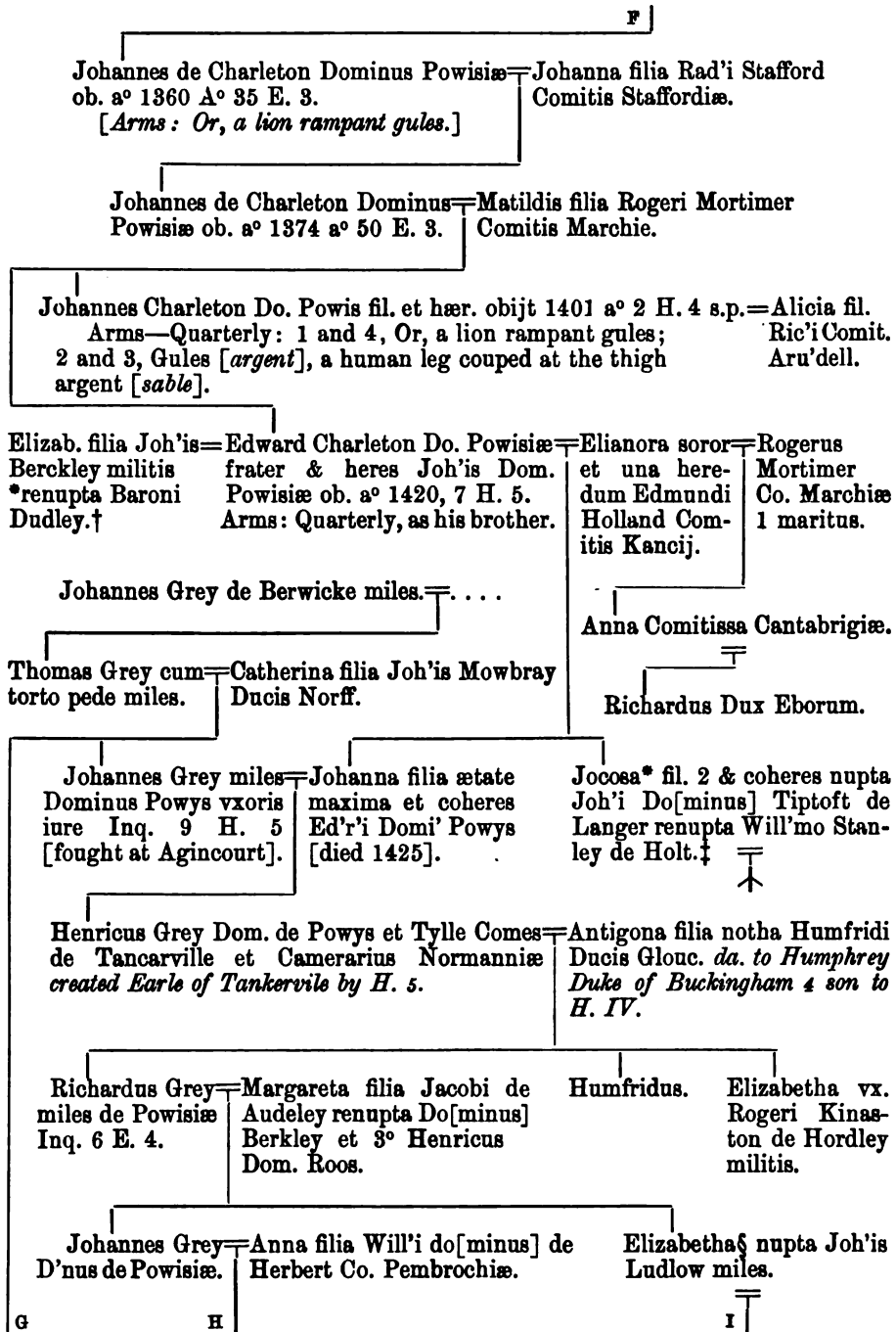
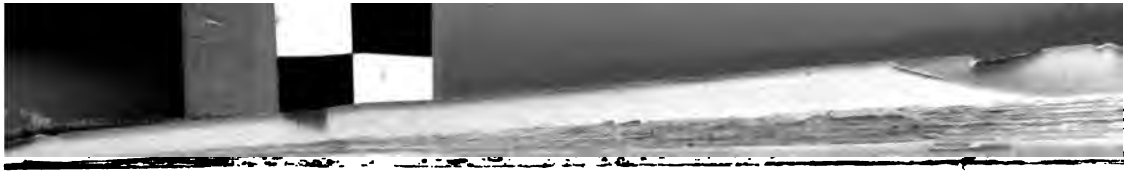
B

* These arms are not given in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 110^b.





* *Valector*: Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. He acquired the barony of Pole (Welshpool) in right of his wife, which barony was held *in capite*, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Cherlton de Powys, 26 July 1313. His wife, Hawys Gadarn, was aged nineteen in 4 Edward II.

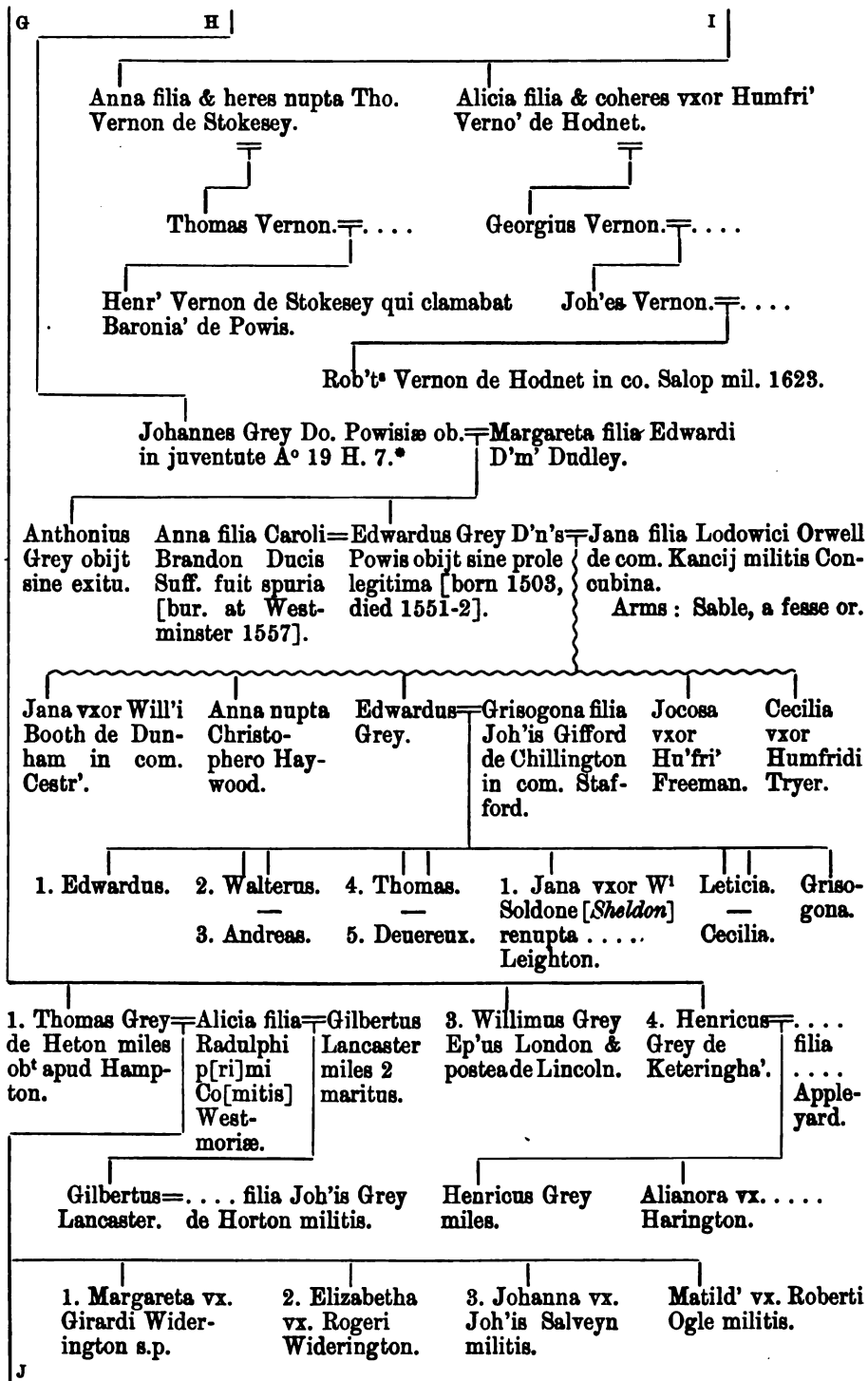


* Omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

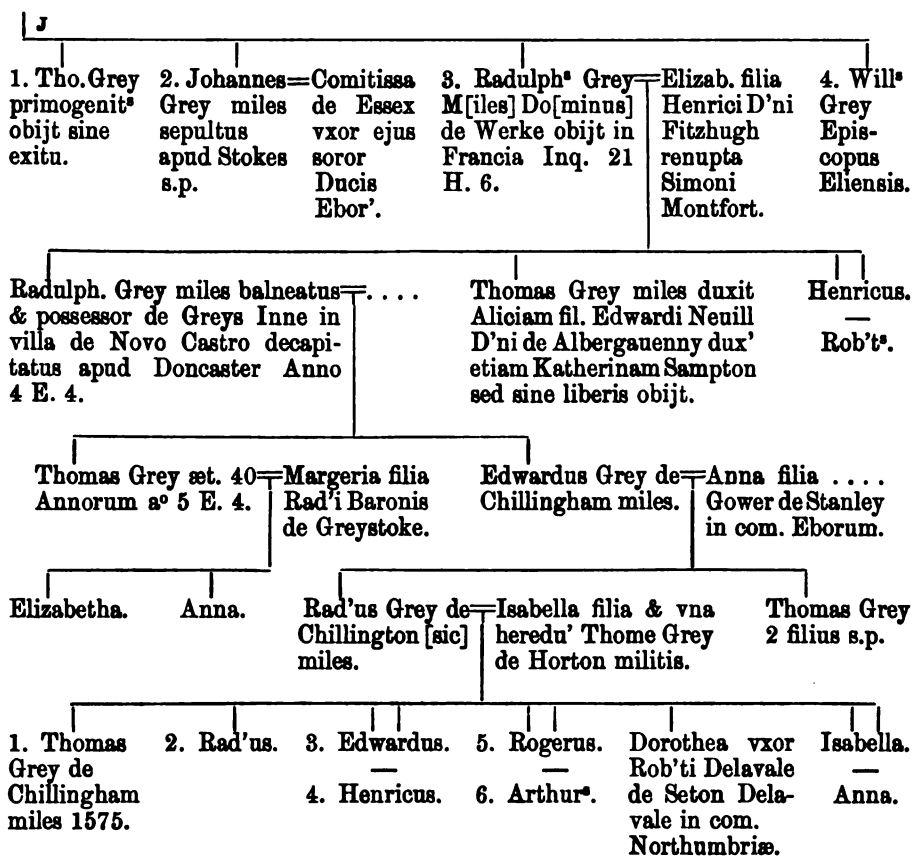
† This was John de Sutton, Baron Dudley, K.G., who died 30 September 1487.

‡ She died 21 September 1446, and was buried at Enfield, Middlesex (Gough, 'Sepulchral Monuments,' vol. ii., plate 2, p. 136).

§ The existence of this lady is doubted; see the Ludlow Pedigree, *postea*.



* He died aged 19 in 1504.

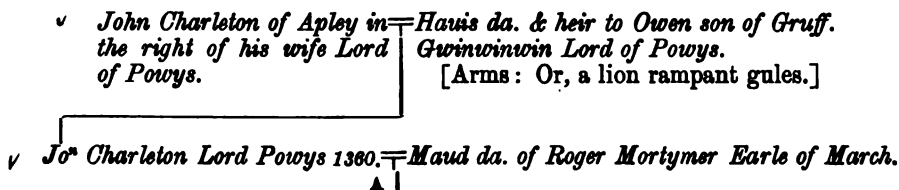


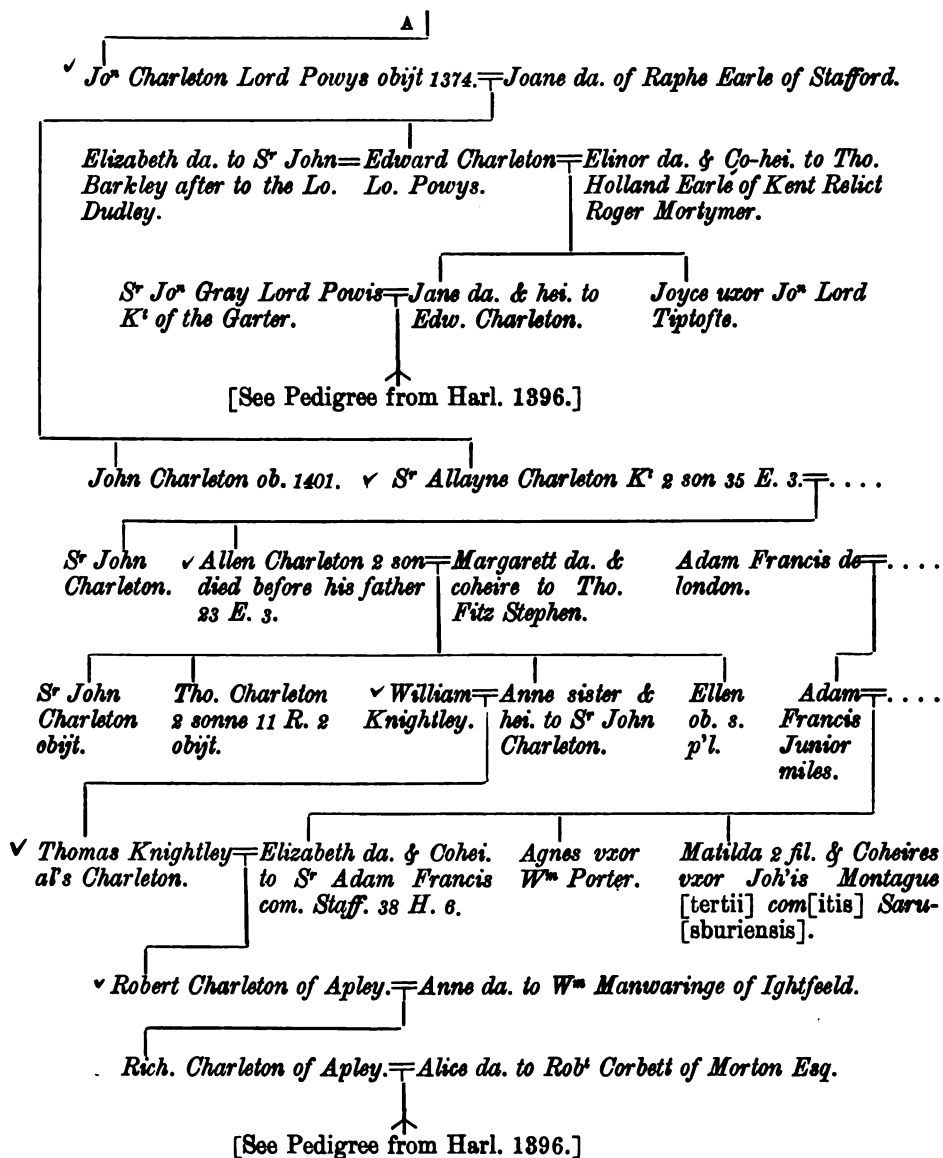
Charleton of Apley Castle.

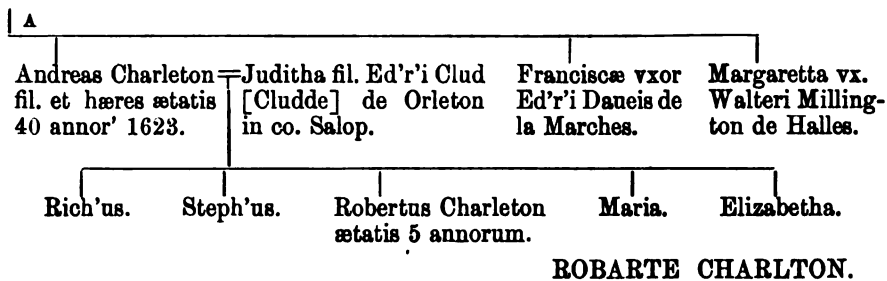
Harl. 1241, fo. 51.

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Quarterly*: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant gules [OWEN AP GRIFFITH]; 2, Gules, ten bezants, four, three, two, and one [ZOUCHÉ]; 3, Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed sable.

[The third quartering is cancelled, as wrong, in Harl. 1396, fo. 79, but Sir John de Cherleton, temp. Edw. I., bore these arms: the chevron vert, the eagles or (Military Summonses).]







Chelmick of Chelmick and Ragdon.

Harl. 1396, fo. 63. S., ff. 59^b, 60.

ARMS.—*Vert, three lions rampant-guardant or.*

CREST.—*A lion sejant guardant or resting the dexter paw on a shield vert.*

A confirmac'on of the Armes & giuft of the Creast to Will'm Chelmick of Ragdon in the county of Salop gent. by Rob't Cooke Clarenceux vnder his hand & seale j^o June 1582, 25 Eliz.

Ex chartis Thomæ Chelmick de Chelmick in com. Salop Ar. 10 September a^o 1623.

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Stephanus D'nus de Hop' dedi et concessi et p'nte carta mea confirmavi Willi'mo filio Will'i de Chelmundewiks pro homagio et servitio suo illud assartum quod fuit Ricardi de la lude etc. Hijs testibus Waltero le Scot de Acton Rogero filio Sweini Phillippo de Wiboldeston, Ric'o de Chelmundewyks Ric'o filio Yarnard et multis alijs.

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Joh'es filius Ricardi de Chelmundwyk dedi Reginaldo filio Alani de Chelmundwyk vnam placeam t'ræ jacentem in la Lee infeodo de Hatton inter metas campi de Chelmundwyk, et t'ram D'ni de Hatton etc. Hijs testibus Johanne filio Ric'i de Hatton Ric'o fratre suo Joh'e Kete, Reginaldo filio Thomæ de Hatton, Ric'o filio Rogeri de eadem et multijs. Dat. apud Chelmundwyk die Sab't' prox' post festum S'ci' Andree ap'li a^o 18 E. 2.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate I., Fig. 4A.]

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Will'us filius Will'i de Chelmundewyke pro salute animæ meæ dedi simul cum corpore meo deo et b'tæ Mariæ de Buldewas dimid' virgatam t'ræ in villa de Hope etc. illam Scilicet quam Baldwinus filius Will'i de Mungomerie tenuet. Sans dat.

Relaxatio Matildis quondam vxoris Steph'i de Hope, primo vxoris Will'o filij Will'i de Chelmundewike de dicti t'ræ etc.

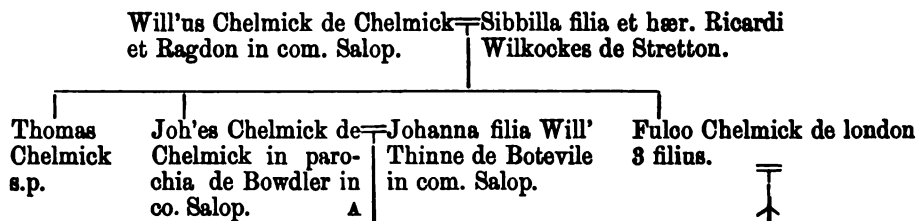
Charta Stephani D'ni de Hope in qua concessit Ricardo filio Herberti de Chelmundewike virgatam t'ræ in villa de Chelmundewike etc.

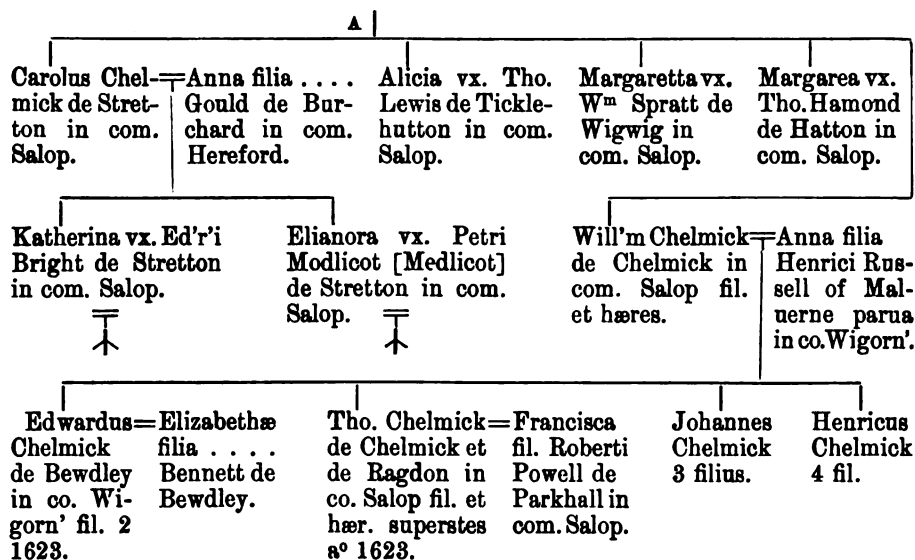
Emma relicta Roberti Coterell dedit Alano filio Ric'i filij Nicholaj de Chelmundewyke j mess. et dem virg. t'ræ in villa et campis de Chelmundwyke.

Rogerus de Chelmedwik rector eccl'is de Hope Bowdler' dedit Will'o filio Will'i Chelmedwik et Margeria uxori eius t'ræs et ten'ta in villa et campis de Chelmdewyke. Dat. A^o 35 E. 3.

Ricardus filius Alani de Chelmdewyke dedit Agneti filis suæ duas acras t'ræ in campo de Hope in loco vocato le More: pro defectu talis exitus remanere Johanne soror dictæ Agnetis. Dat. A^o 7 Ric'i 2.

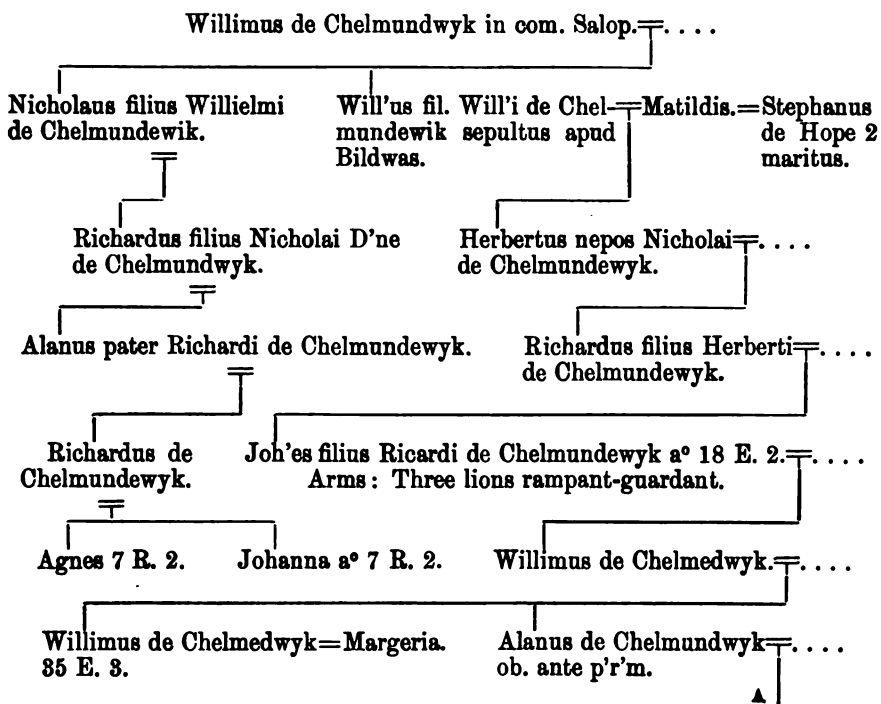
Thomas filius Reginaldi de Chelmewike et Alicia vxor eius A^o 10 H. 4.

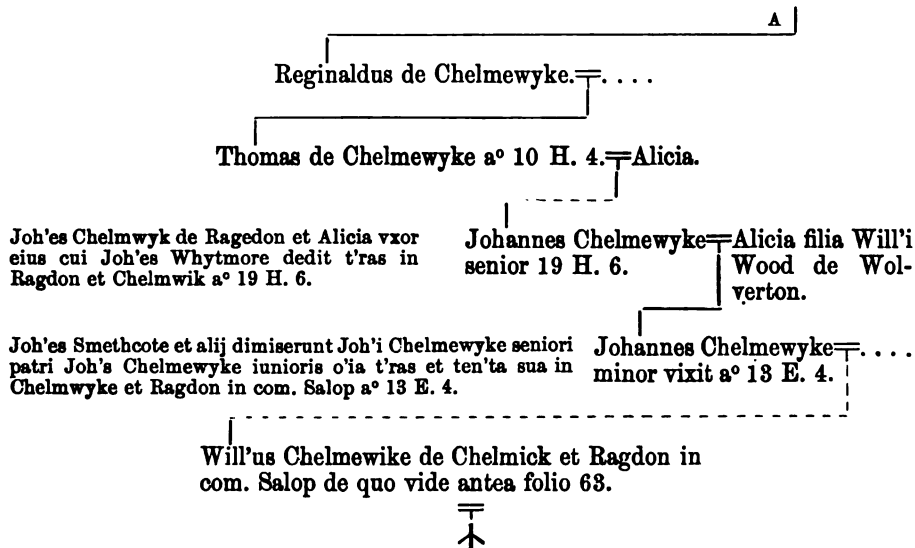




THO. CHELMICK.
THOMAS THYNNE.

Harl. 1396, fo. 63^b.



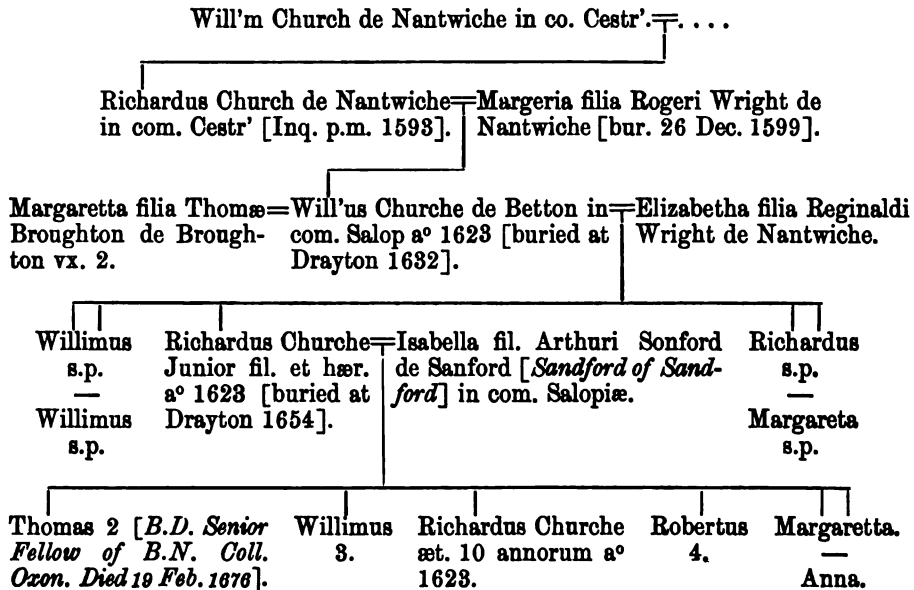


Church of Betton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 78. S., fo. 64^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, on a chevron gules, between three greyhounds' heads erased sable, as many bezants.*

CREST.—*A greyhound's head erased ermines, collared and ringed or.*



WILLIAM CHURCH.



Clare of Crome D'Abitot, co. Worcester.

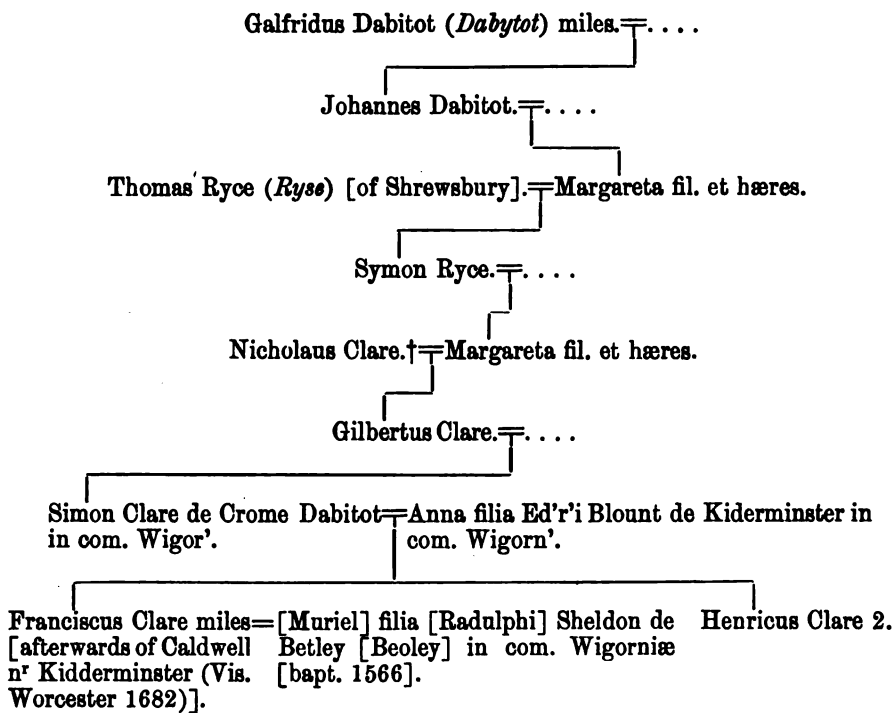
Harl. 1396, fo. 74. Harl. 615, fo. 268^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly*: 1 and 4, Or, three chevrons ermines; 2, Argent, on a chevron between three spears' heads gules as many plates,* on a chief azure three birds or [RYOE]; 3, Or, two lions passant-guardant in pale, the one in chief gules, the other azure [D'ABITOT].

CREST: Harl. 615.—*A buck's head cabossed.*

ANOTHER COAT.—*Or, three chevrons gules, within a bordure engrailed azure.*

A patent granted to Simon Clare of Crome-Dabitot in co. Wigorn' who is lyneally descended of Gilbert Clare of the said county, by W^m Heruy Clar. King of Armes a^o 1562.



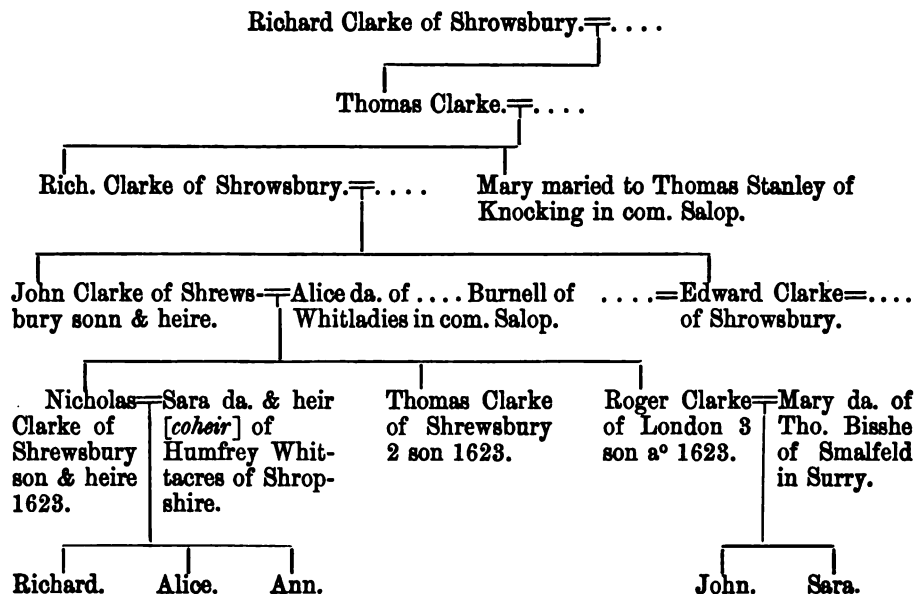
* In the Worcestershire Visitation the three plates are omitted.

† The Clare pedigree is given in Harl. MSS. 1566 and 1422, and Coll. of Arms K 4, fo. 26.

Clarke of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 89^b. S., 75^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Azure, three escallops in pale or between two faunches ermine, on a chief argent three lions rampant-guardant of the first.*

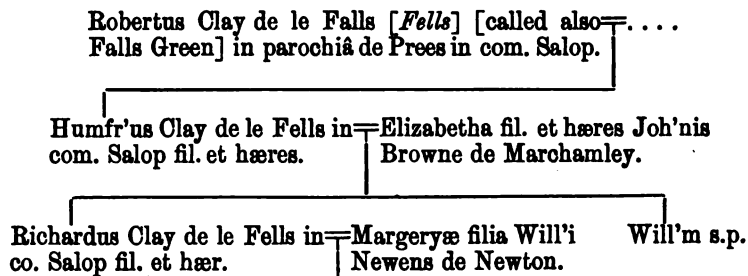


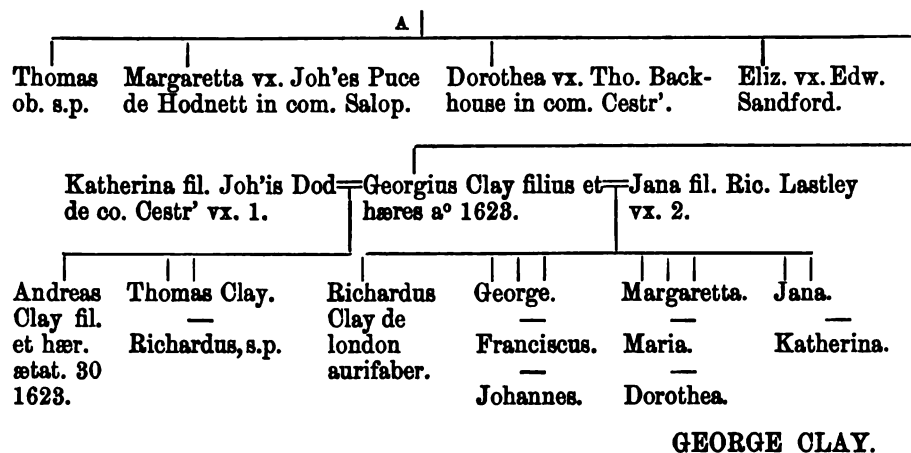
Clay of the Fells.

Harl. 1396, fo. 81^b. S., 68^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Per pale vert and sable, a lion rampant ermine between three escallops argent.*

CREST.—*A lion's head couped per pale vert and sable, charged with an escallop argent.*

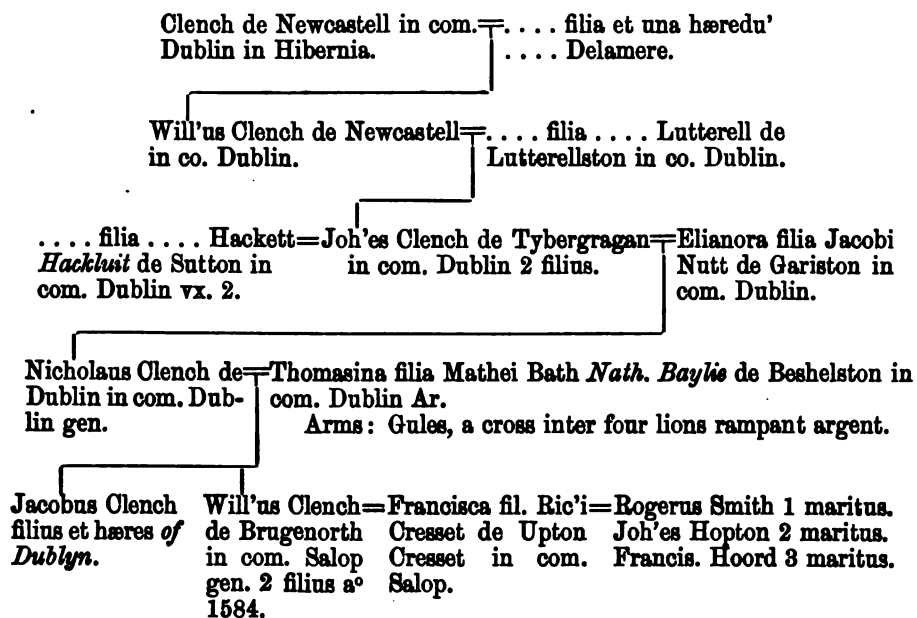




Clench or Clynch of Bridgnorth.

Harl. 1396, fo. 70. Harl. 1241, fo. 108^b.

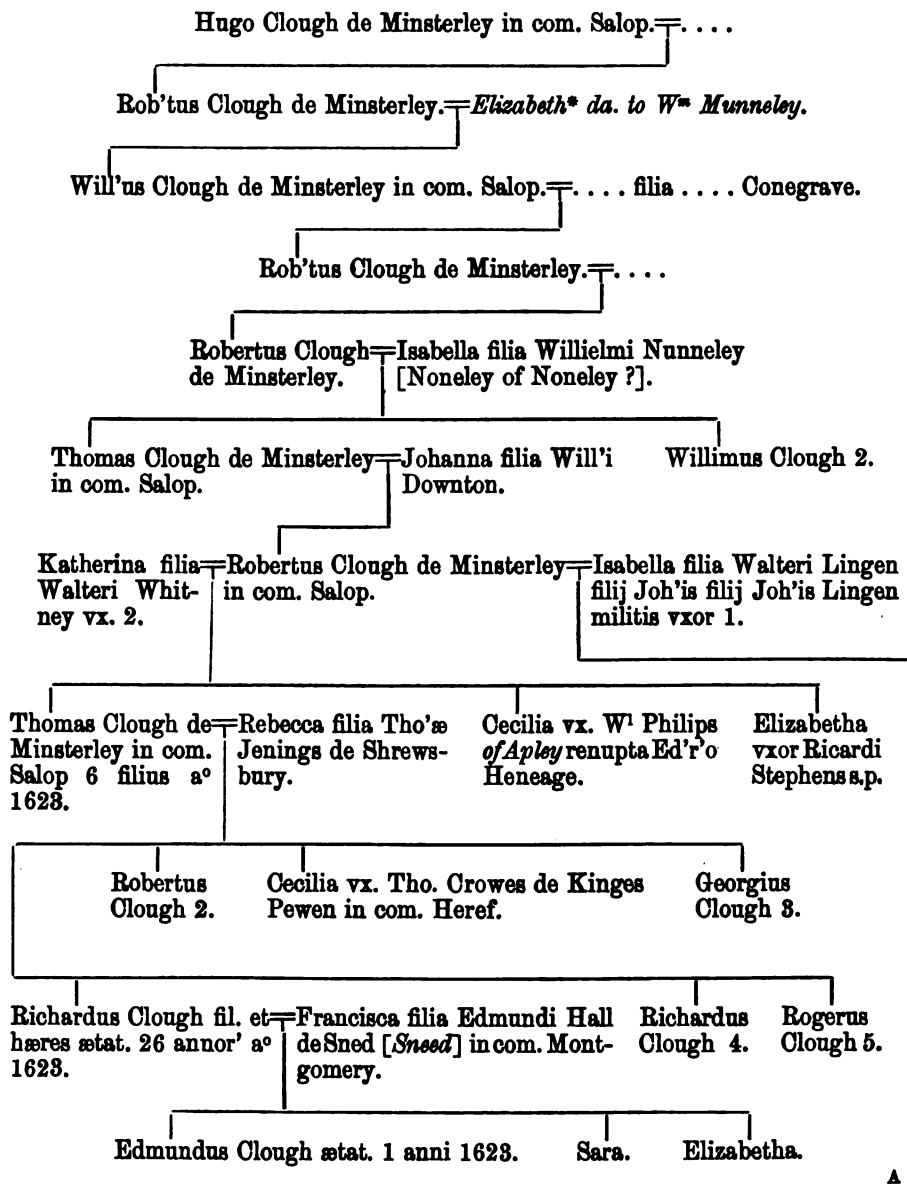
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, a saltire or, in chief an annulet of the second; 2 and 3, Gules, three bars wavy or [DE LA MERE].*



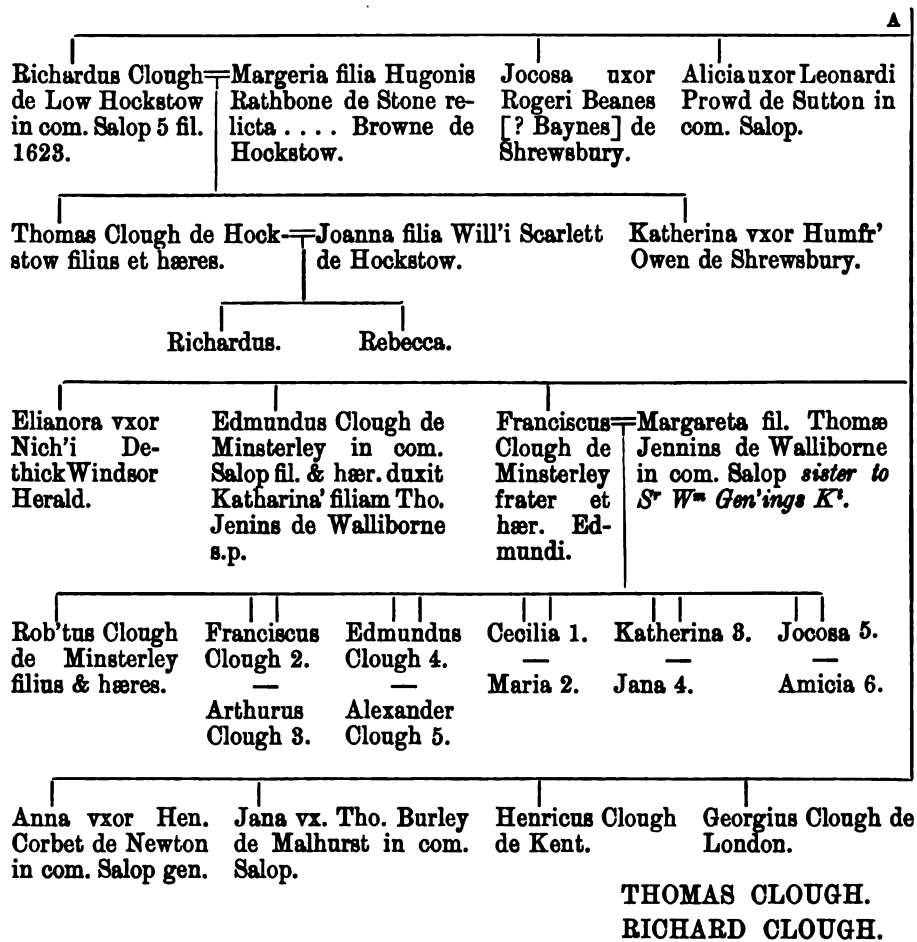
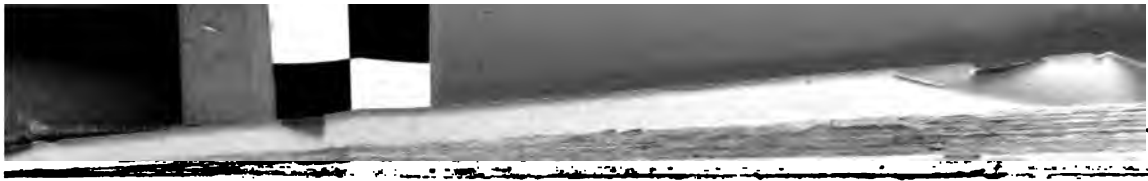
Clough of Minsterley and Hockstowe.

Harl. 1396, fo. 69. Harl. 1241, fo. 68. S., ff. 60^b, 61^a, 61^b.

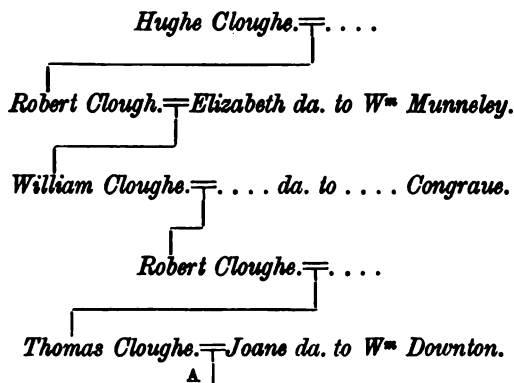
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Gules, three pine-apples slipped argent, a martlet for difference.*

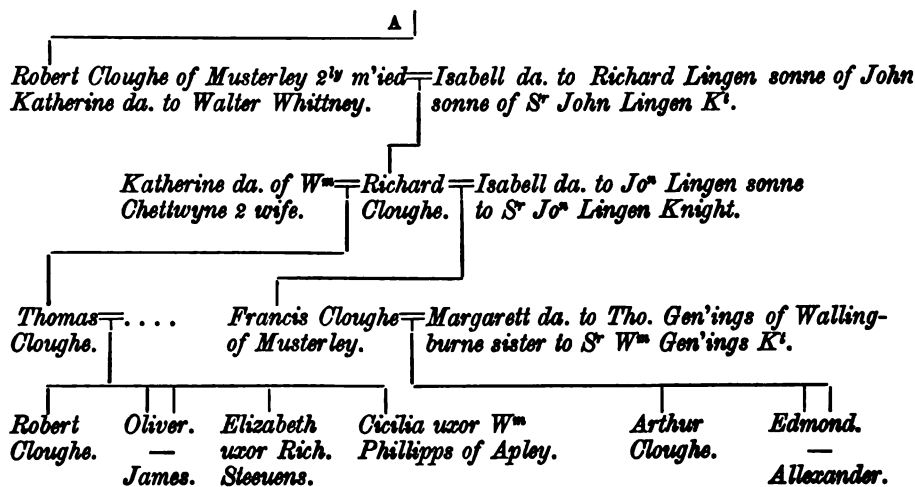


* Not given in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 60^b.



Harl. 1241, fo. 68.





Cludd of Clotley and Orleton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 70^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 43. Harl. 615, fo. 268^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of six: 1 and 6, Ermine, a fret sable, CLUDD; 2, Argent, a bend between two double cottises sable, ORLETON; 3, Argent, on a bend sable three martlets gules [argent], ANNE [HINTON?]; 4, Per fesse indented sable and argent, six fleurs-de-lis counterchanged, HINTON; 5, Gules, nine arrows, three, three, and three, each parcel, two in saltire and one in pale, argent, banded . . . , BIEST.*

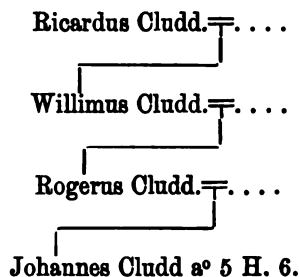
CREST.—An eagle with wings expanded preying on a coney, all proper.

ARMS: Harl. 615.—Argent, a bend between two double cottises sable, a martlet for difference.

CREST, as above.

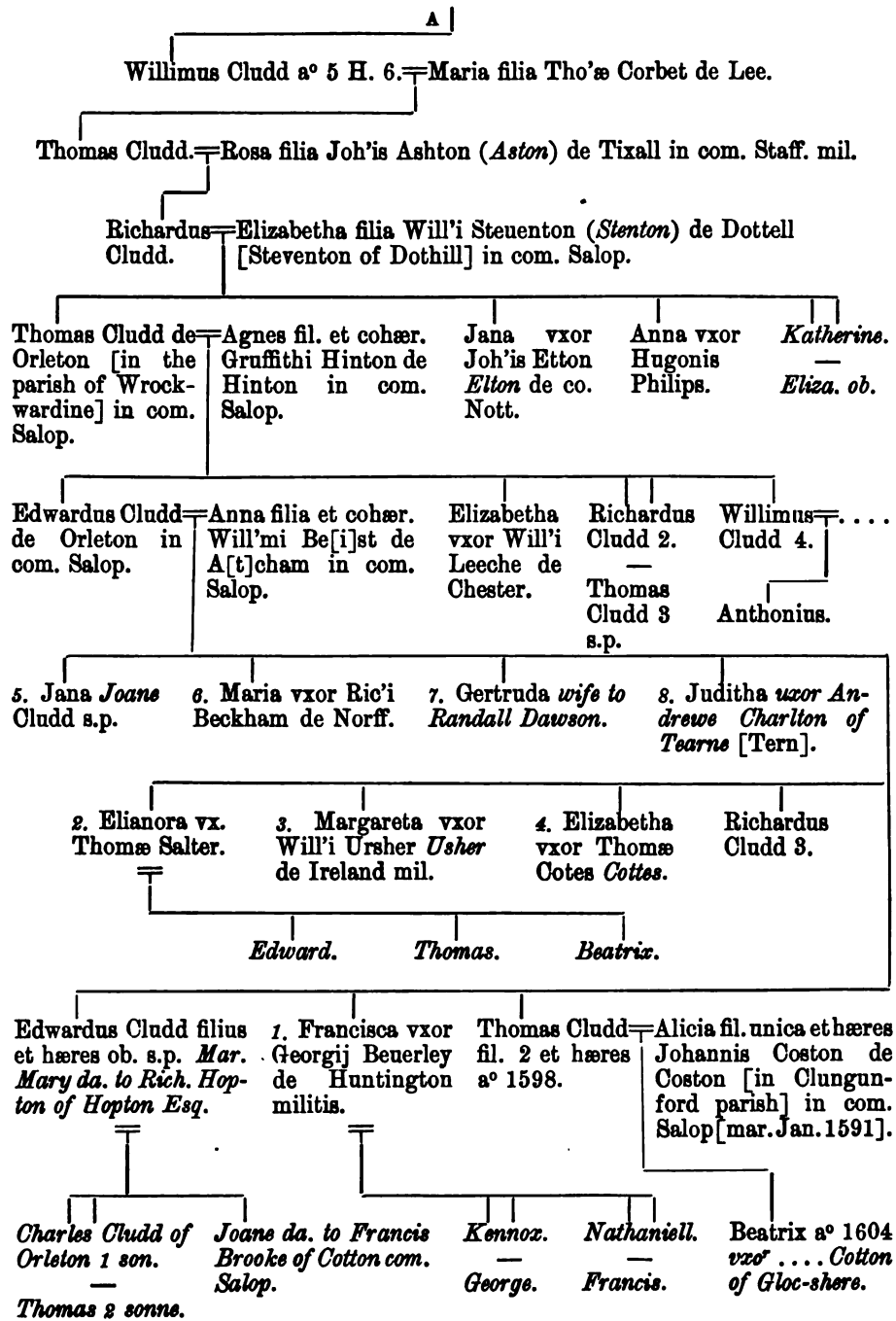
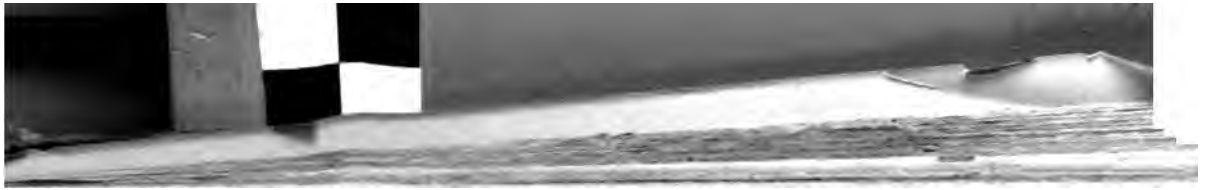
Legitur quod Will'us filius Ricardi Cludd portabat in sigillo suo unam Antelopam passantem regardentem tempore E. 3.

Notandum est quod Johannes filius Rogeri Cludd dedit Will'o Cludd vnum messuag' in Cotly [Clottley] cum boscis in Aston prope le wrekin a^o 5 H. 6.



Richardus Cludd de Cotley [Clottley]. --- . . . filia . . . Breerton de Breerton.

* Cooke, Clarenceux, confirmed these arms to John Biest of Atcham, co. Salop, with the arrows or, banded argent, with tassels to the ribbons or (Ashmole MS. 834, p. 59).



Clun of Clun.

Harl. 1396, fo. 89. Harl. 1241, fo. 164^b. S., ff. 74^b, 75.

Rogerus Do[minus] de Sibella fil. W^m Burley fil. Joh^{'s}
Edgeton [*Edgerton*]. Burley mil.

Tho. Philley. = Alicia fil. et hæres. Anna fil. et hæ. vx. Simonis de Winbury a quo Sandford [*genus duaxi*].

Johannes Clun Constabularius de Clun. = Eliza. fil. et hæres Tho. Philley.

Johannis Clun de Clun. = Margeria fil. Rob'ti Poole.

Howell 2. Willimus 3.	Matheus 4.	Elizabeth 4. Anna 5.	Margret 6.	7. Dorothea vx. Rees ap Edward ap John de Drogynon [<i>Drodgynon</i>].
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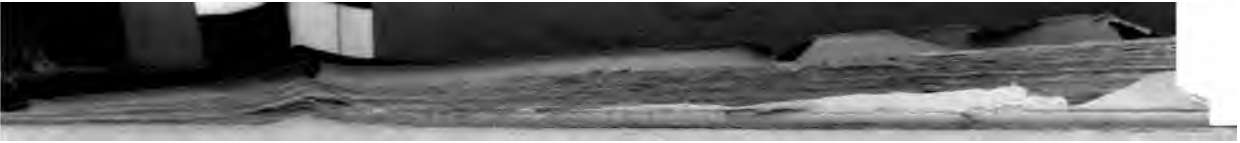
1. Florencia vx. Ric'i Colwich.	2. Jana nupta Hugo Dyer de london 2 Joh'es Walter [<i>Walker</i>].	Tho. Clun de Clun de Salop. = Ellena fil. Jenan Gwyn ap James ap Rees Elystan [<i>Glodred</i>].
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Hugo Clun rector de Dodington in co. Glouc. 4.	Jacobus Clun de Orsett in Essex 2 fil.	soror Petri Buck de Kanci [<i>Nancy</i>] militis.
Thomas s.p.	Thomas Clun de Orsett in Essex.	2. Edward.
Lodovius s.p.	Johannes s.p.	Edwardus Clun de London 6 fil.
Mauritius Clun.	John s.p.	Elinor. Jane.

Mauricus Clun de Clun in com. Salop Attornatus in March' Wall'. = Jonnetta* filia Gruff. Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd.

[. . . filia nupta . . .]	Tho. Clun de Clun in com. Salop 1628.	Maria fil. Ed'r'i Powell de Shedwell.	Edwardus de Scocia.
Mauritius Clun fil. et hæ. a ^o 1628 8 yers old.	Edwardus.	Katherin.	Margrett. Rebecka.

* In Harl. 1241 she is called "Jane da. to Gruffith Vaughan of Coregedall" [*Cors-y-gedol*], and her arms are : Or, a griffin segreant gules.



**Clybe of Walford and Styche, co. Salop ;
and Huxley, co. Chester.**

Harl. 1396, fo. 74^b.

Ex antiquis chartis in custodia Edwardi Clyue de Walford in com. Salop. armigeri 29^o die Septemb. a^o d'ni 1623.

Omnibus p'ntibus et futuri etc. quod ego Tho. fil. Ricardi de Stokes impignoravi et nomine pignoris dimisi Joh'i filio Madoci de Kynaston pro quinque marcis argenti quas mihi dedit præmanibus in necessitate mea omnes t'ras et ten'ta mea in le Stokes infra hundr' de Elesmer' quæ mihi descendebant iure hæreditario post decessum præd'c'i Ricardi patris mei. Habend' a festo o'ium S'corum a^o Regni R' Ed'r'i tertij post conquestum 44^o vsq' ad finem centum annor'. Testibus Edmundo de Burhton et alijs.

Madocus de Kynaston.  . . .

Johannes de Kynaston.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos p'ntes l'ræ peruenerint Joh'es Kynaston salutem. Noueritis me dedisse concessisse et hac p'nti carta confirmasse Joh'i Kynaston filio meo et Gaufrido fratri eius vnum annualem redditum 40 solidorum annuatim percipiend', ad festa Paschæ et S'c'i Michaelis etc. de omnibus illis terris et ten'tis quæ fuerunt Owen ap Griffith in villa de Pendeley infra d'nium de Mayllersayseneck* et quæ nuper ad quæ siui de D'no principe in feodo. Habend' et tenend' prædict' Joh'i et Gaufrido filijs meis hæred' et assignat' suis imp'petuum. Dat' apud Ellesmere Anno regni R' Henrici quarti post conquestam vndecimo.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate I., Fig. 4B.]

Sciant præsentis et futuri quo ego Nicholaus persona ecclesiæ de Pecton [Purton] et Nicholaus persona Ecclesiæ de Hynstock dedimus concessimus et hac præsentis carta n'ra confirmauimus Rogero Hord de Walleford et Margaretæ vxori suæ maneria nostra de Walleford Stanwardyn in le Wood et tres partes manerij de Woderton etc. vna cum omnibus terris et ten'tis redditibus et servicijs ac reversionibus cum omnibus suis pertinentijs in Redinghurst et Chelmerdewyk. Habend' et tenend' etc. ad totam vitam vtriusq' eorum et hæred' ipsius Rogeri imp'petuum. Dat' apud Stanwardyn in le Wood die iouis proximo post festum beati Barnabæ apostoli a^o regni regis Ed'r'i tertij post conquest' quinquagesimo.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc. Griffinus Kynaston de Walford salutem in d'no cum Margareta filia Rogeri Hurd de Walford nuper vxor mea obiit seiscita de Manerio de Walford cum pertinentijs in com. Salop. et de manerio de Stanwardyn cum pertin' in eodem com. ac de tribus p'tibus villæ de Woderton vna cum alijs terris et ten'tis reddit' et servic' in d'co com. in d'nico suo ut de feodo quæ post mortem d'cæ Margaretæ habeo et teneo per faticiam anglicanam ad terminum vitæ meæ et quæ post decessum meum Philippo Kynaston filio et hæredi meo et ipsius Margaretæ integre remanerent etc. Noueritis me præd'c'um Griffinum Kynaston concessisse et sursum reddidisse præfato Philippo Kynaston filio meo et ipsius Margaretæ totum ius etc. Dat' apud Walford 20 die Januarij anno 21 H. 6.

Hæc indentura testatur quod Rogerus Kynaston filius et hæres Philippi Kynaston d'nus de Walford et Ordeley in com. Salop gentilman et Alicia Kynaston mater eiusdem Rogeri in sua pura et legitima viduitate tradiderunt concesserunt et ad feodi firma' demiserunt Will'o Lyte de Salop merchaunt vnam parcellum t'ræ vocat' Ordeley. Dat' apud Ordeley præd'c'o in festo Purificationis b'tæ Mariæ Virginis. Anno 18 E. 4.

Omnibus X'pi fidelibus etc. Rogerus Kynaston fil. et hæres. Philippi Kynaston de Walford in com. Salop defuncti salutem. Noueritis me præfatum Rogerum concessisse et confirmasse Alicia matri meæ nuper vxori p'd'c'i Philippi quandam annuitatem sexaginta solidorum etc. Dat' apud Walford die lunæ prox. post festum S'c'i Petri a^o 21 E. 4.

Harl. 1396, fo. 76^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 25. S., ff. 62—63^b.

ARMS : Harl. 1396 : CLYBE OF WALFORD.—Quarterly of fifteen : 1 and 15, Argent, on a fesse between three wolves' heads erased sable as many mullets or, CLYUE ; 2, Ermine, on a bend cotised gules three crescents or, HUXLEGH ; 3, Sable, three garbs or, STUCHE ; 4, Sable, a lion rampant or, crowned argent, between three crosses formées fitchées of the last, WLONKESLOW ; 5, Quarterly

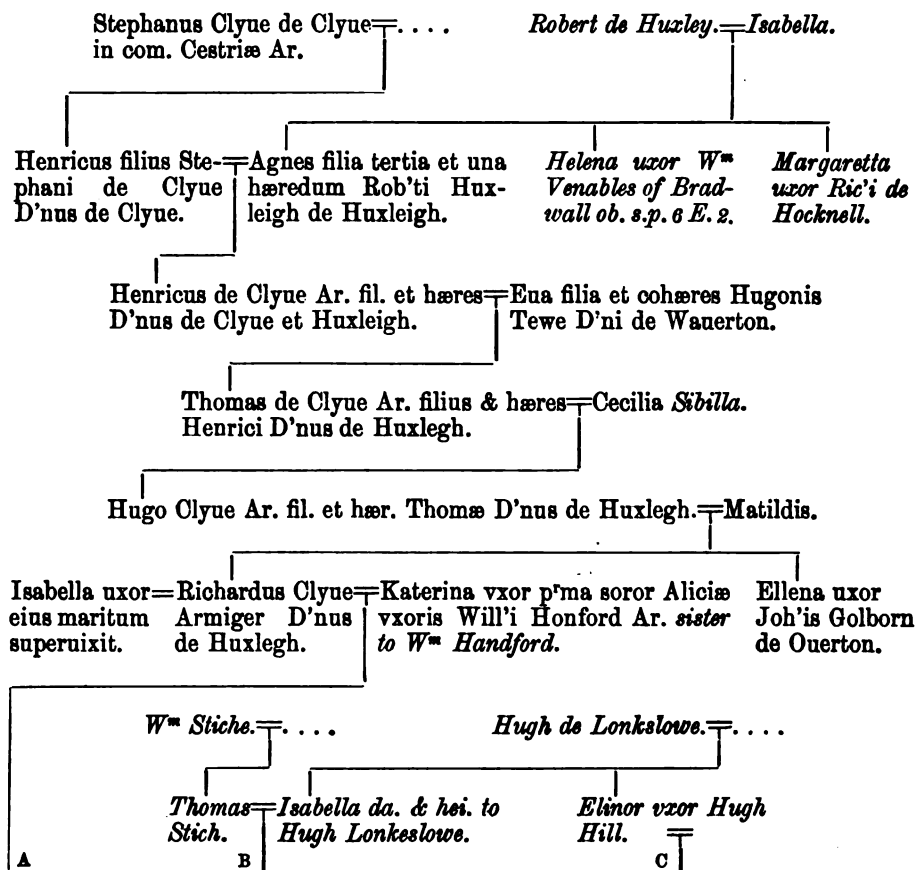
* Penley, although belonging to the Shropshire parish of Ellesmere, is in the hundred of Maelor, co. Flint, called in Welsh "Maelor Saesneg."

argent and sable, four cocks counterchanged, BROUGHTON; 6, Argent, a lion rampant sable, KYNASTON; 7, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three mullets pierced sable, KYNASTON; 8, Gules, on a chevron or three mullets sable, FRANKTON; 9, Argent, on a chief or a raven sable, HORD; 10, Argent, a fesse between six sparrowhawks sable, ONSLOW [ONSLow of BOREATTON]; 11, Vert, a chevron ermine between three wolves' heads erased argent, LLOYD; 12, Or, a lion rampant gules [BLEDDYN AP CYNFYN]; 13, Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads coupéd close gules [IDDON AP RHYS SAYS]; 14, Vert, two boars passant argent [POWIS].

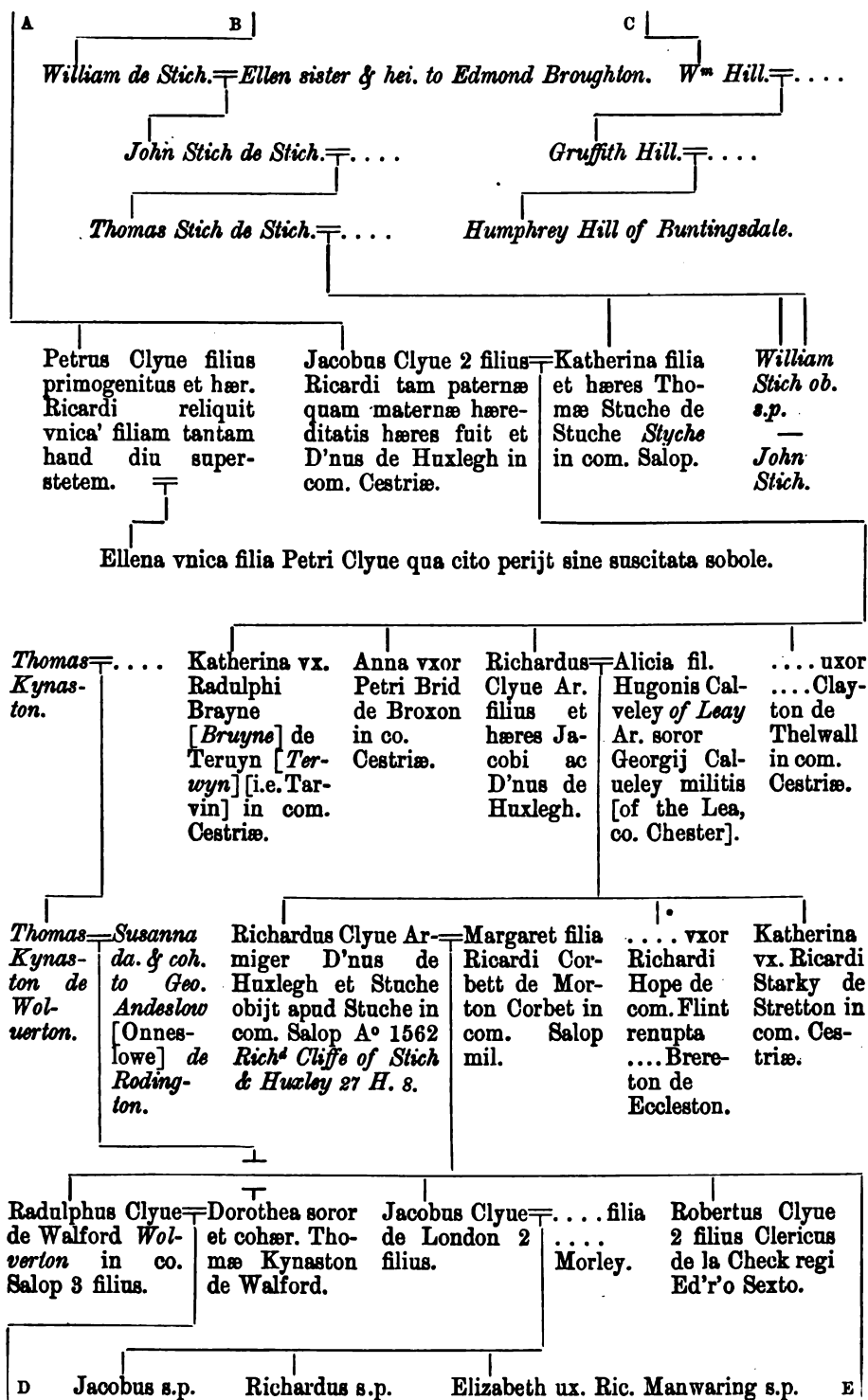
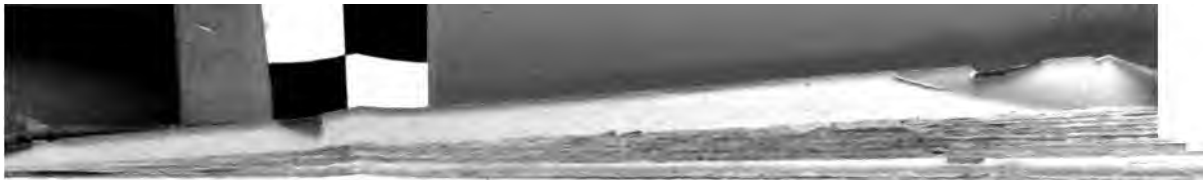
CREST.—A wolf's head erased quarterly per pale indented argent and sable, a mullet for difference.

ARMS: Harl. 1396: CLYVE OF HUXLEY.—Quarterly of six: 1, Argent, on a fesse sable three mullets or, CLYVE; 2, Ermine, on a bend cotised gules three crescents or, HUXLEY; 3, Azure, a chevron between three taus argent—Or, on a chevron azure three taus argent, in Harl. 1241—TEW; 4 Sable, three garbs or, STUCHE; 5, Sable, a lion rampant or, crowned of the same, between three crosses formée fichés argent,* WLONKESLOW; 6, Quarterly argent and sable, four cocks counterchanged—Quarterly or and argent, four cocks gules, in Harl. 1241 [BROUGHTON].

CREST.—On a mount vert a gryphon passant argent, ducally gorged gules.



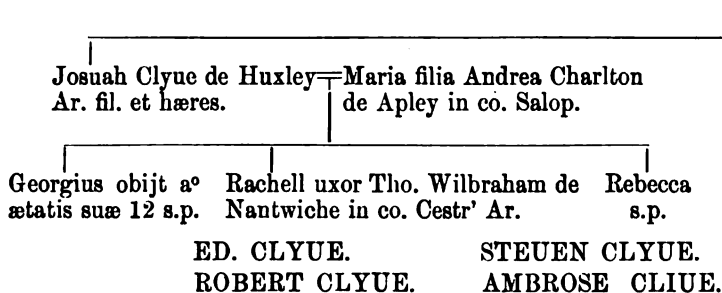
* In the quarterings of Clyue of Walford the lion is "crowned argent."



D							E
Franciscus Clive de Shrewsbury 2 fil. 1623.	Robertus 3. — Johannes 4. — Mariæ s.p. — Sara s.p.	Margaretta vx. Georgij Monington of leigh-tonshop in co. Heref.	Susanna vxor Anthonij Hanmer de Bechfeld in co. Flint.	Mariæ vx. Tho. Tompikes de Eyton in com. Salop.	Winifridæ ux. W ^m Hanmer de Bechfeld in co. Flint.	Richardus Clyue 5 filius a ^o 1623.	
Juditha fil. Hanmer in co. Salop vx. 2.	Roger de Marton	Edwardus Clyue de Walford <i>Woluerton</i> in com. Salop fil. et hæ. a ^o 1623.	Blanchea fil. et unica hæ. Tho. Lloyd de Cayhowell [<i>Cakewell</i>] <i>Cowhall and Rired Vlaydd</i> in com. Salop.				
Juditha s.p.	Richardus 2 s.p. — Franciscus 7 s.p.	Robertus Clyue 3.	Stephanus 4. — Josuah 5. — Georgius 6.	Margaretta ux. Simonis Merick de Masbrooke [<i>Masbrooke</i>] in co. Salop.			
Tho. Clyue de Walford fil. primogenitus æt. 34 annorum A ^o 1623.	<i>Cliffe of Hurley 1608</i>		Maria fil. et hæ. Geo. Onslow de Boreatton in co. Salop.				
Thomas Clyue ætatis 12 Anor' A ^o 1623.*							Katherinæ.
Dorothea fil. 2 vxor Jacobi Barker Ar. de Haghmond in com. Salop.	Alicia fil. 3 vxor Ric'i Lee de <i>Lea de Lea</i> in parochia de Wibunbury in com. Cestriæ.	Jana filia 4 vxor Joh'is Creswell de com. Staff.	Elizabetha filia ætate maxima Ric'i s.p.	Richardus Clyue† Ar. D'n's de Stuche in com. Salop. et de Huxlegh.	Jana filia Will'i Bre-ton de Brereton in com. Cestriæ militis.		
Rachell 1 fil. vx. Georgij Trenchard de Litchet in com. Dorcett.	Sara 2 s.p. — Rebecca 3 s.p. — Juditha 4.	Georgius Clyue de Huxlegh in co. Cestr' et Stuche in com. Salop miles ob ^t 1 Septembris A ^o 32 Eliz.	Susanna filia Henry Copinger de Denington in co. Kent Ar. <i>and after to John Poole.</i>	Hester 5 filia vxor Joannis Starkey renupt. . . . Starkey de Huntrope [<i>Huntroyde</i>] in com. Lanc.			
Susanna Clyue obijt virgo.	Ambrosius Clyue de Stuch in com. Salop 2 filius et hæres a ^o 1623.	Alicia fil. Tho. Townshend de Brakenash [<i>Brakenagh</i>] in com. Norff. Ar.	Isaac Clyue 3 filius.	Stephanus Clyue 4 fil. cœlebs 1623.	Rebecca vxor Henrici Legh de Baguley in com. Cestr' Ar.		F

* "Æt. 10 in 1613" in Harl. 1241.

† Spelled *Cliff* in his epitaph.



Cole of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 84^b. Harl. 1241. S., ff. 72^b, 73.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of eight: 1, *Argent, a chevron gules between three scorpions sable*; 2, *Gules, an eagle displayed with two heads or* [MYTTON or EYTON?]; 3, *Argent, a fesse sable—gules* in Shrewsbury MS.—between six Cornish choughs proper [ONSLow]; 4, *Argent, a chevron between three talbots passant sable*; 5, *Azure, three bars argent, in chief as many gryphons' heads erased or*; * 6, *Gules, three birds each standing on a stump of a tree couped and eradicated argent*; 7, *Gules, a fleur-de-lis or* [FOULKES or GERBRAND OF TREFNANT?]; 8, *Argent, a fesse azure between a bull's head erased sable, armed or, in chief, and in base a gryphon passant of the third, winged of the last* [PIPE alias WALKER]; over the whole of the quarterings a bendlet sinister.

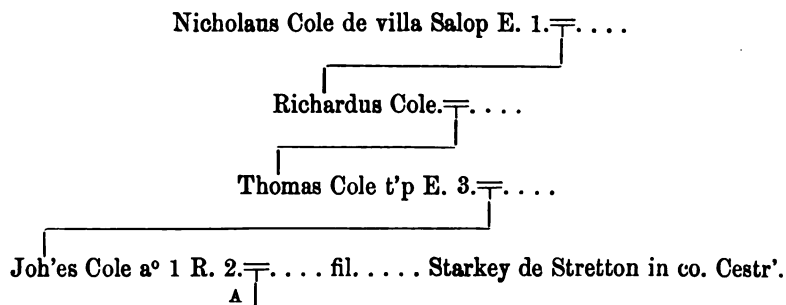
Will'us Cole fil. et hæ. Joh'is Cole Ar. dedit Joh'i Oteley et Sibilla vx' eius fil. d'ci Will'i et hæredibus de corporibus suis inter eos legitime procreat' pastur' voc' Cole-forlonge Scituat' pone Castr' villa per Indenturam dat. 5 die Februarij a^o 5 H. 7.

Inter Plet'a apud Westm. coram Joh'e Baldwyn mil. et socijs suis tunc Justic' H. 8 term. Sanctæ Trinitatis a^o 30, rot. 119.

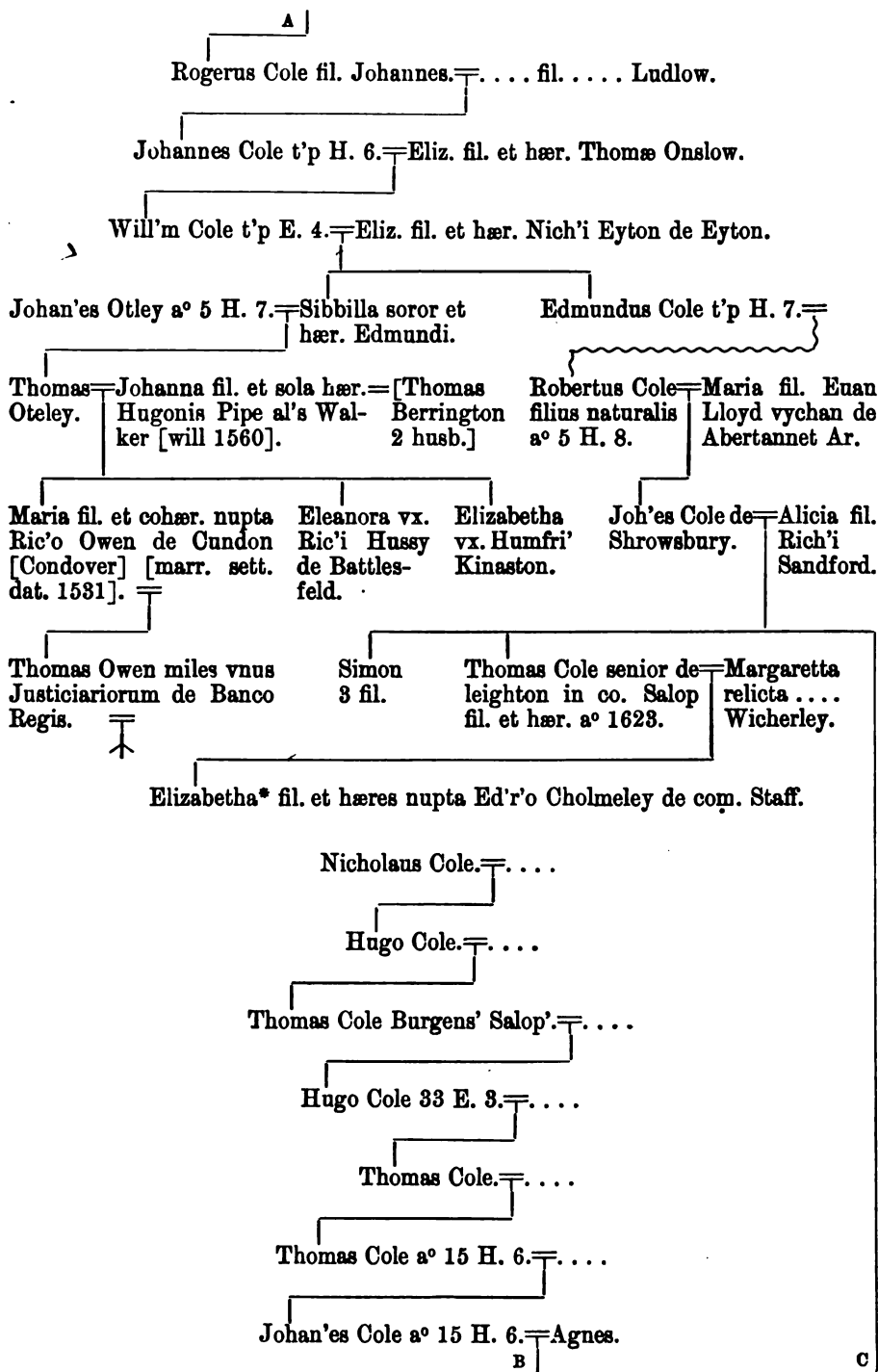
Quidam Rob'tus Cole fil. et hæres aparens cuiusdam Ed'r'i Cole venit Coram Joh'i Baldwyn mil. et Socijs suis Justic' D'ni R' de Banco et adtunc et ibid'm imposuit coram pefat' Justic' d'ni R's clameum sumus ad maner de Wigmore ac 20 mesuag' 16 cotag' 70 acr' t're 40 acr' prati mille acr' pastur' cc acr' bosci et 40s. redd' in Wigmore Erhall Hinkintar Monkforat Oxton Salop Shotton Fortun et Montfort in com. pred'c'o etc.

Inter Placita irrot' apud Westm. coram Rob'to Brooke mil. et Socijs eius Termi Pasch' a^o regnor Phi' et Mariæ 3 et 4, rotul. 435.

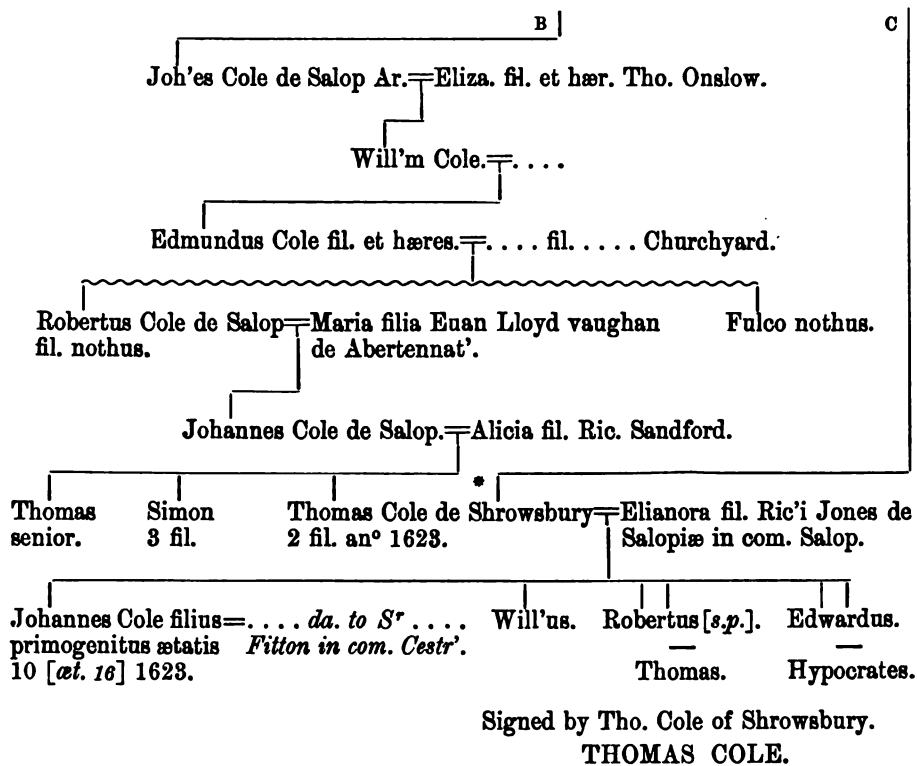
Quidam Hugo Phillips Thomæ Aston super montem Joh'es Lyss et Will'm's Hill clericus fuerunt seiseti de maner redd' terr' et ten' pred'c'u' cum pertin' in forma specificat' etc. Concess' pred'c'u' etc. Rich'o Chureyard et alijs pred'c'o etc. ad opus et vsum Edmundi Cole Armig' pro term' vitæ etc. et post eius decessum ad opus et vsum Rob'to Cole fil. et hæ. apparens pred'c'o Edm. et hæred. de corpore ip'ius Rob'ti legitima procreatis etc.



* The fifth quartering closely resembles the arms of Barker *alias* Coverall of Camo, co. Salop, as given in the 'Visit. of Warwick, 1619,' p. 80, and Barker *alias* Gery, as given in the 'Visit. of London, 1568,' p. 11.



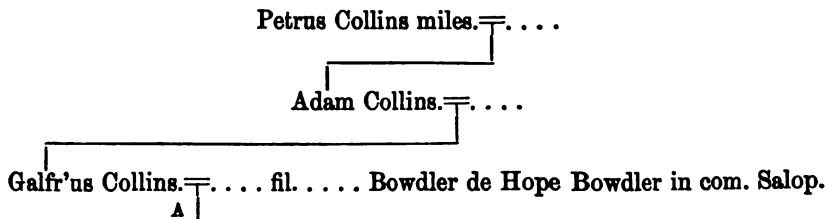
* Omitted in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 72^b.



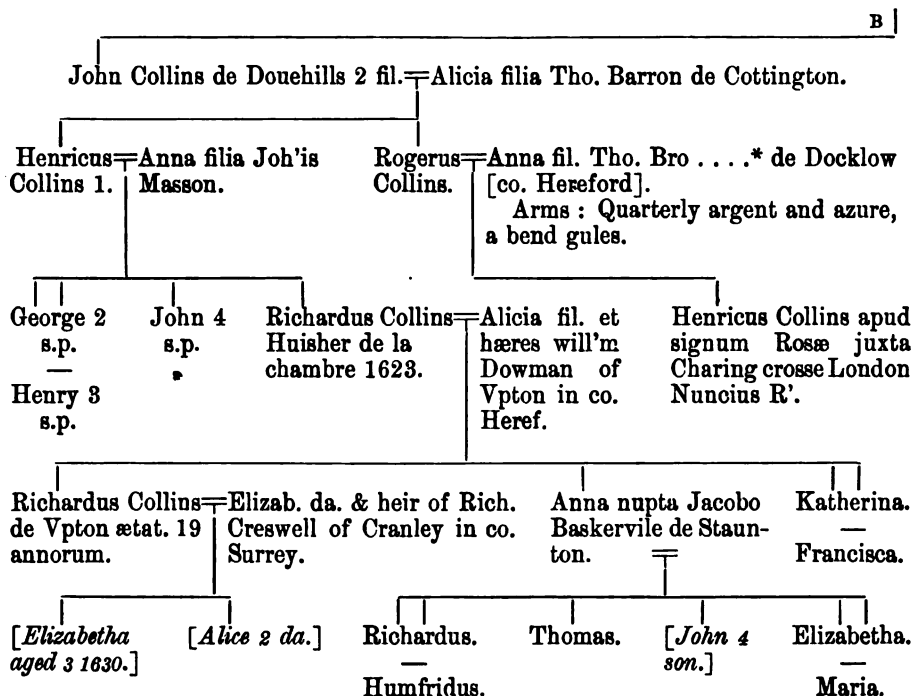
Collins of Upton, and of Woodhyde, co. Hereford.

Harl. 1396, fo. 78^b. S., ff. 65^b, 66.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Vert, a gryphon segreant or; 2 and 3, Or, a chevron ermine between three pheons reversed gules [KADWGAN AP RIBID].*
 CREST.—*A demi-gryphon segreant or, collared ermine.*



* The two pedigrees are not joined here, either in Harl. 1396, or in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 72^b, although these children are given in both MSS. as the offspring of Thomas and Elianor.



Coningsby of Biend Solers, Salop, and Morton Bagot, co. Staff.

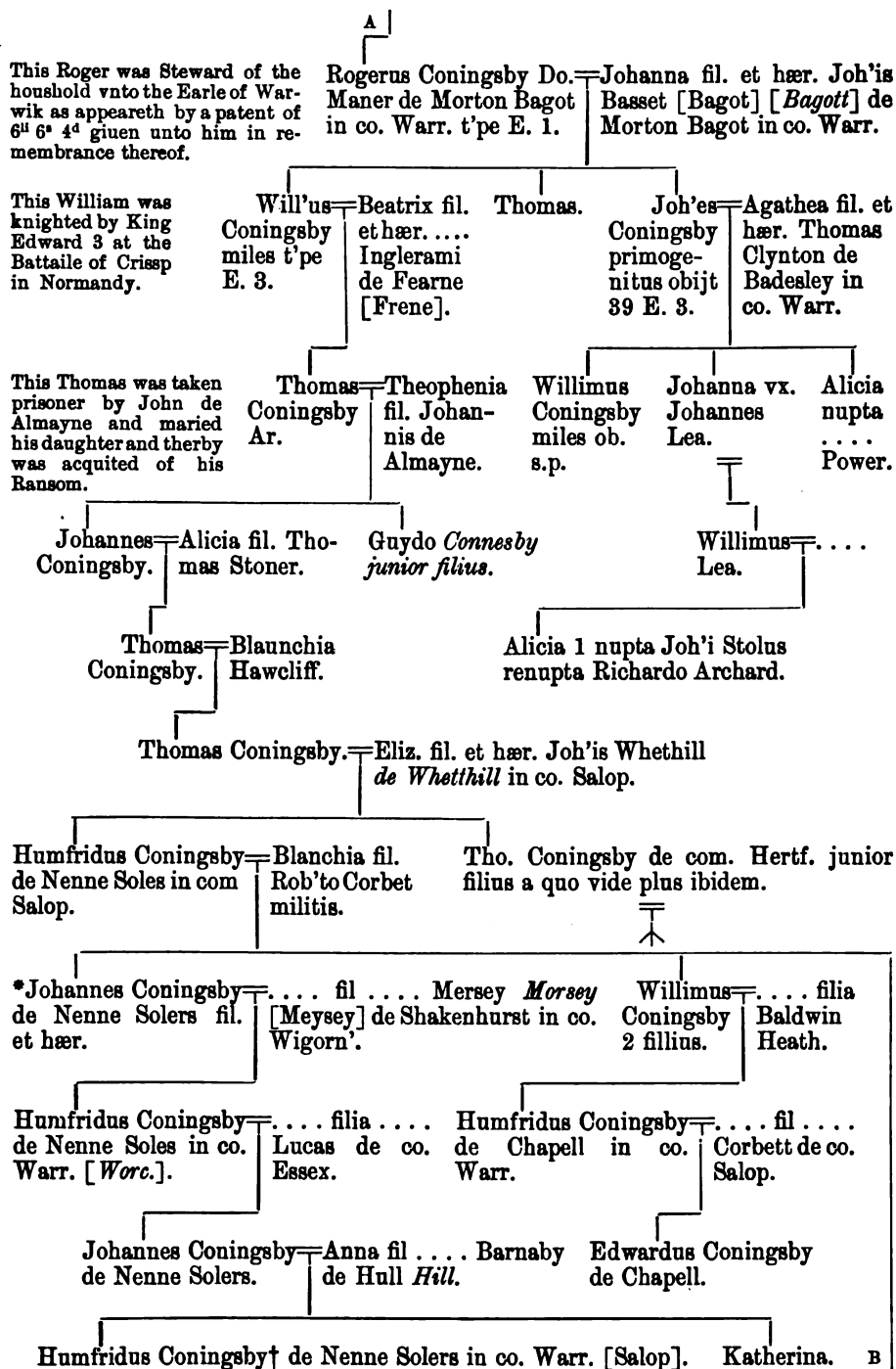
Harl. 1396, fo. 87^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 101. S., ff. 57^b, 58.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of ten*: 1, *Gules, three conies couchant—segant* in Shrewsbury MS.—*argent*; 2, *Vert, a pelican in her nest feeding her young or*, SOLERS in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, *Argent, two chevronels azure*, BAGOT in Shrewsbury MS.; 4, *Or, a lion rampant gules within a bordure engrailed sable*, FRENE in Shrewsbury MS. [of Nene Solers]; 5, *Per fesse azure and or, a pale counterchanged and three lions rampant of the second*, WHETHILL in Shrewsbury MS.; 6, *Or, a raven sable*, CORBETT in Shrewsbury MS.; 7, *Argent, a lion segant gules within a bordure engrailed sable*, FARNWELL in Shrewsbury MS.; 8, *Sable, three fishes naiant in pale argent*, LOCHARD in Shrewsbury MS.; 9, *Argent, a saltire engrailed azure within a bordure engrailed or—sable*, GREETE in Shrewsbury MS.; 10, *Argent, a fesse counter-embattled sable, fretty or, between three lions passant of the second—gules* in Harl. 1241, COTHERINGTON in Shrewsbury MS.

Johannes Coningsby. = Maria fil. Joh'is Sallers [Solers].

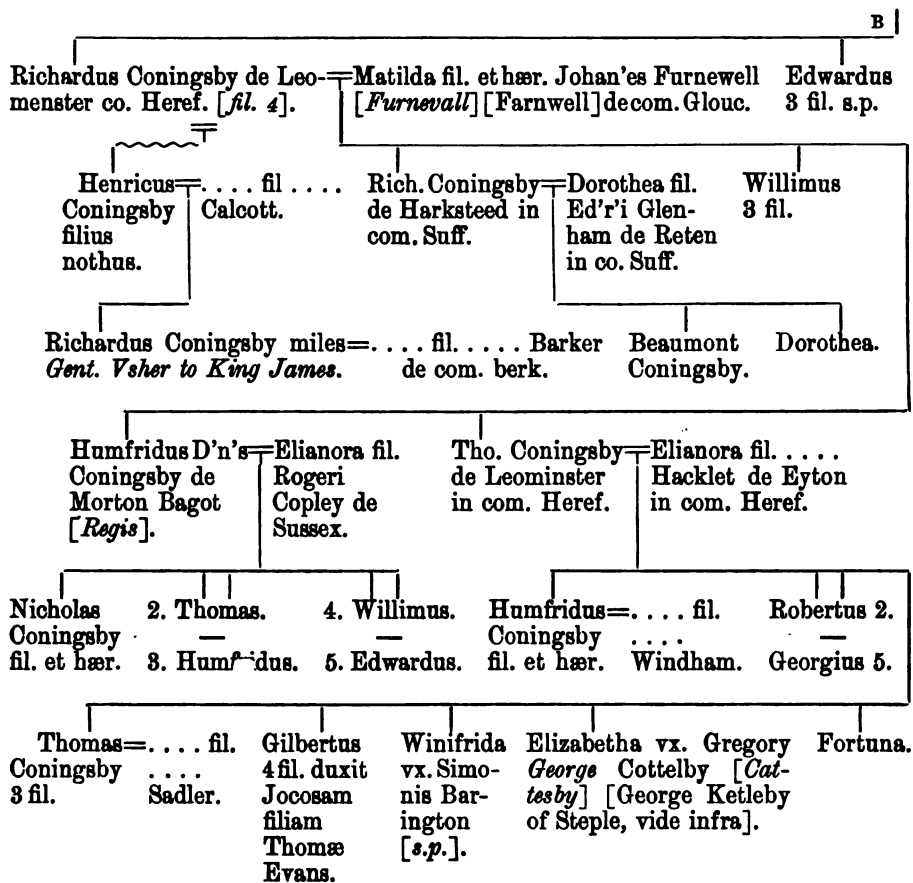
A |

* This word is the same in the copy of the Visitation in the College of Arms (Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald). Arms such as are here described were borne by families named Bray, Barkley, Hellers, and Blundeville. Mr. Heygate of Oaklands states that a family of *Bray* lived until twenty years ago, in reduced circumstances, at Docklow. Their last freehold farm was sold about 1850, and they had been there for three or four generations, perhaps earlier.



* Harl. 1241 makes this generation the *brothers*, and not the *sons*, of Humphrey; but apparently incorrectly.

† Apparently this was the great scholar and traveller.

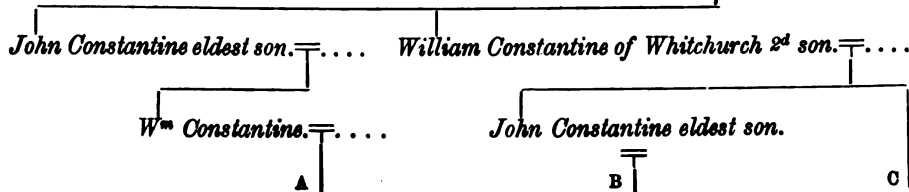


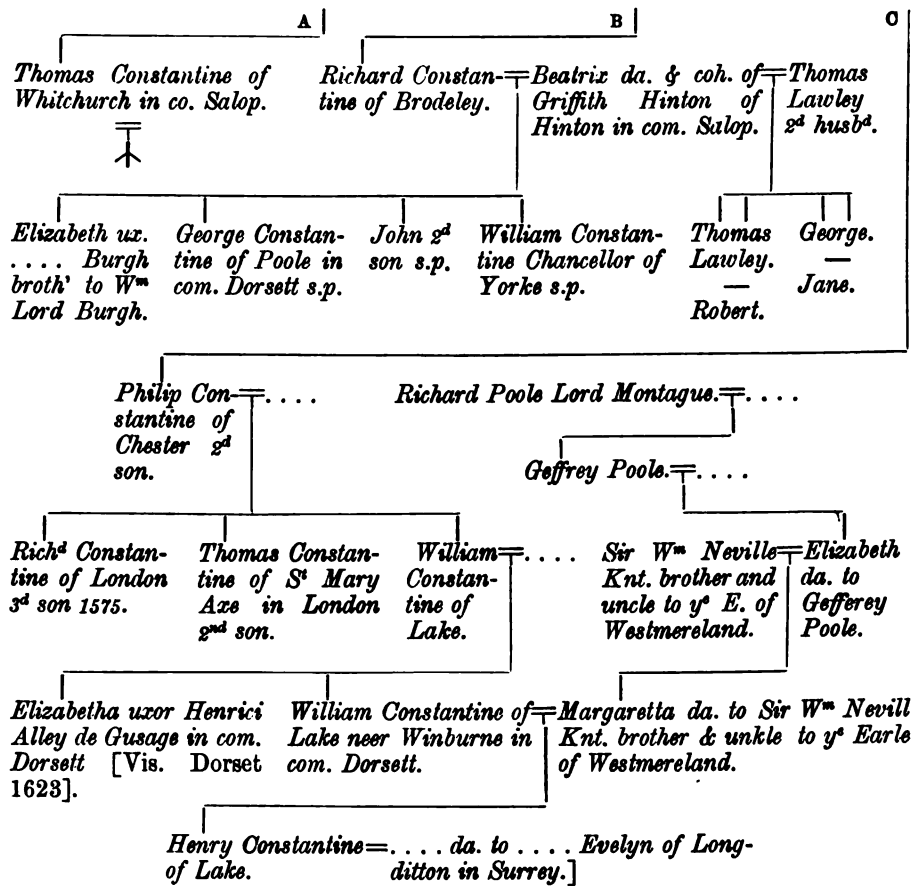
Constantine of Dodington.

S., ff. 69^b, 70.

[ARMS.—Or, six fleurs-de-lis, three, two, and one, sable.
p' Cooke Clarenc^e 12 July 1575.

Thomas Constantine of Dedington al's Dodington = . . .
in co. Salop neere Whitchurch.





Corbet.

Harl. 1396, fo. 96. Harl. 615, ff. 255^b, 262^b. S., ff. 76^b—85^b.

ARMS OF S^t ANDREW CORBET OF MORETON, K^t: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of twenty-two: 1, Or, a raven sable, CORBETT; 2, Or, an escarbuncle sable, TURET; 3, Azure, two lions passant or, ERDINGTON; 4, Gules, crusily fitchés [semée of cross-crosselets fitchée] and a lion rampant or, HOPTON; 5, Azure, a mermaid argent, GUROS; 6, Vairé argent and sable, a canton gules, STANTON; 7, Azure, six lions rampant, three, two, and one, argent, within a bordure engrailed or, LEYBOURNE; 8, Gules, two lions passant argent, within a bordure engrailed or, STRANGE; 9, Gules, a bend between two crescents or, LANGBERGH; 10, Or, three bars and in chief two pallets sable, over all an inescutcheon ermine charged with three bars gules, BURLEY; 11, Barry of six or and azure, a bend gules, PENBRUGE; 12, Or, three roses gules, YOUNGE; 13, Or, an eagle displayed vert, debriused by a bendlet gobonée argent and gules, SYBTON; 14, Barry nebulée of six or and vert, HAWBERKE; 15, Gules, crusily and three lucies hauriant or, LUOY; 16, Argent, three chevrons

sable, ARCHDEACON ; 17, Gules, three roaches naiant in pale argent, ROCHE ; 18, Argent, three bendlets sable, HACCOMBE ; 19, Gules, a lion rampant or debruised by a bendlet azure, all within a bordure engrailed of the second, TALBOTT [OF RICHARDS CASTLE] ; 20, Barry of six or and vert, eighteen fleurs-de-lis counterchanged, MORTIMER [OF RICHARDS CASTLE] ; 21, Gules, two bars vair, SAYE ; 22, Gules, ten bezants, four, three, two, and one, a label of three points azure, ZOUCHE.

1 CREST.—An elephant argent, on his back a castle triple-towered or, trappings of the last and sable.

2 CREST.—A squirrel sejant or, cracking a nut.

ARMS : Harl. 1396.—CORBET OF STANWARDIN quarters these four coates more : 1, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three mullets sable [KYNASTON] ; 2, Argent, on a chief or a bird sable [HORDE] ; 3, Ermine, a chevron gules [KYNASTON—the AUDLEY COAT] ; 4, Argent, a fesse between six martlets gules [Cornish choughs proper, ONSLOW].

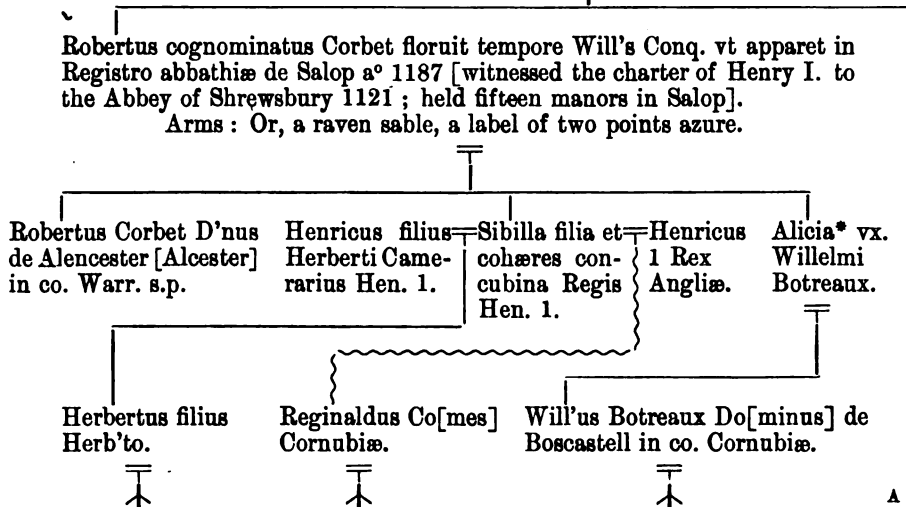
ARMS : Harl. 1396 : CORBET OF ALBRIGHTON AND LONGNOR.—Quarterly : 1, Or, two ravens sable, within a bordure engrailed gules bezantée ; 2, Gules, two lions passant argent, a label of five points azure, STRANGE in Shrewsbury MS. ; 3, Per fesse gules and vert, a fesse argent, in chief a chevron of the last, SPRENCHEAUX in Shrewsbury MS. ; 4, Sable, two lions passant within an orle of cross-crosslets argent, SPRINGESLOW in Shrewsbury MS. [SPRINGSEAU].

CREST.—A raven sable, holding in the beak a sprig of holly vert, fructed gules.

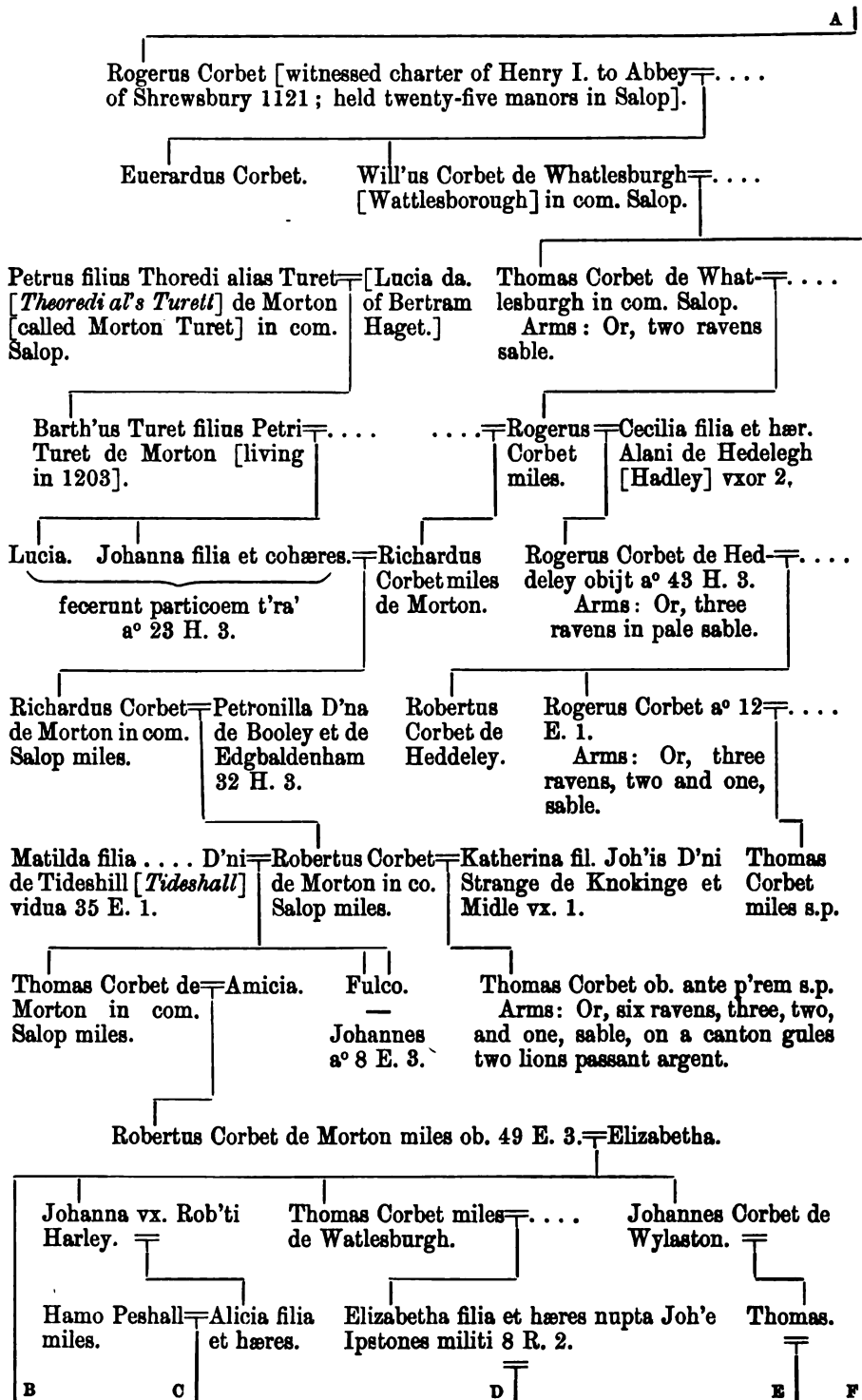
ARMS : Harl. 1396 : CORBET OF PONTESBURY.—Quarterly : 1 and 4, Or, two ravens sable ; 2 and 3, Argent, a falcon close proper, belled or, perching on a staff lying fesseways ragule vert [EDGE alias HAWKINS].

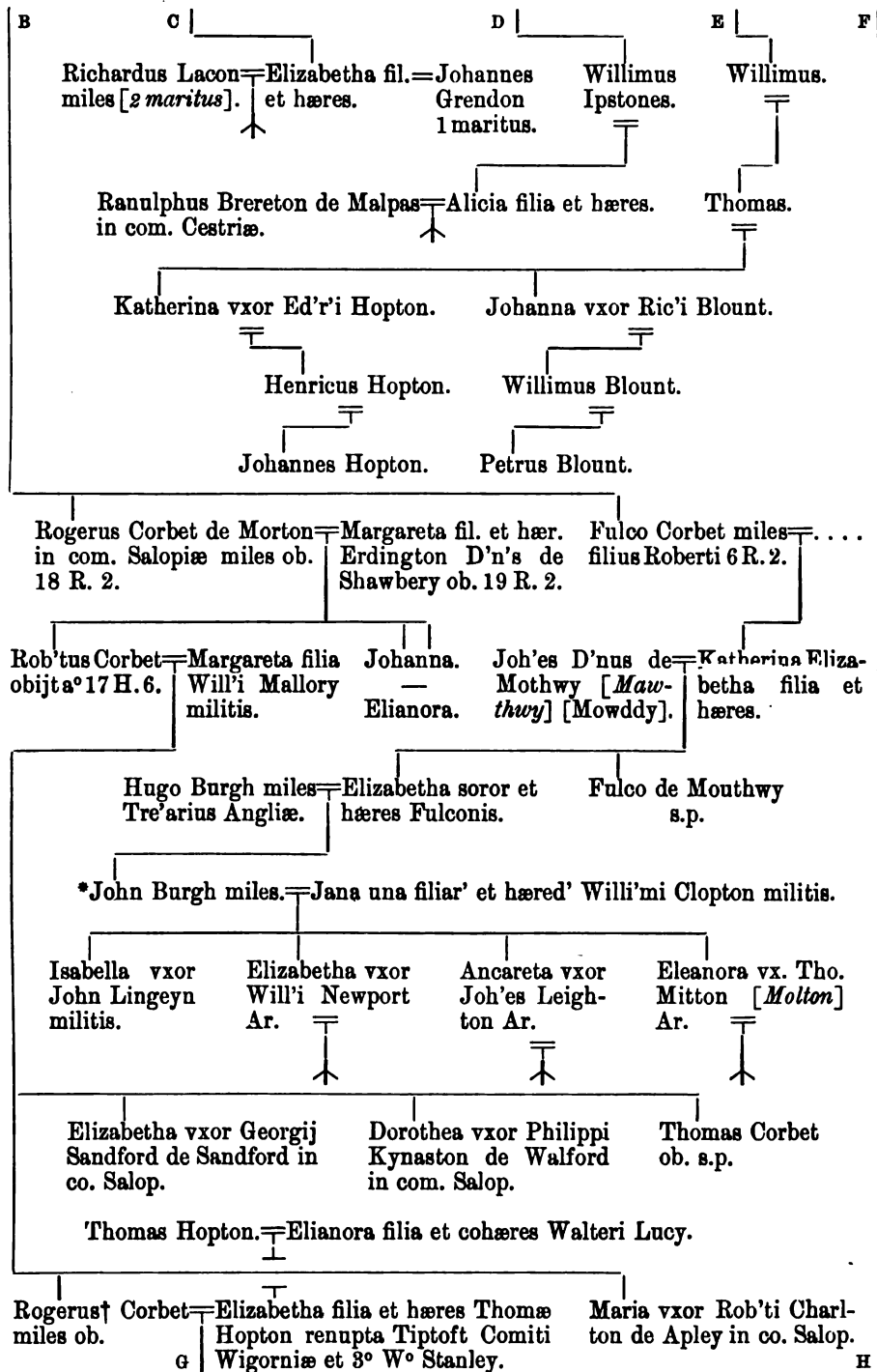
This descent of Corbet entred by Peter Moss seruant to M^r Augustine Vincent.

Corbet nobilis Normannus. . . .
Arms : Or, a raven proper.

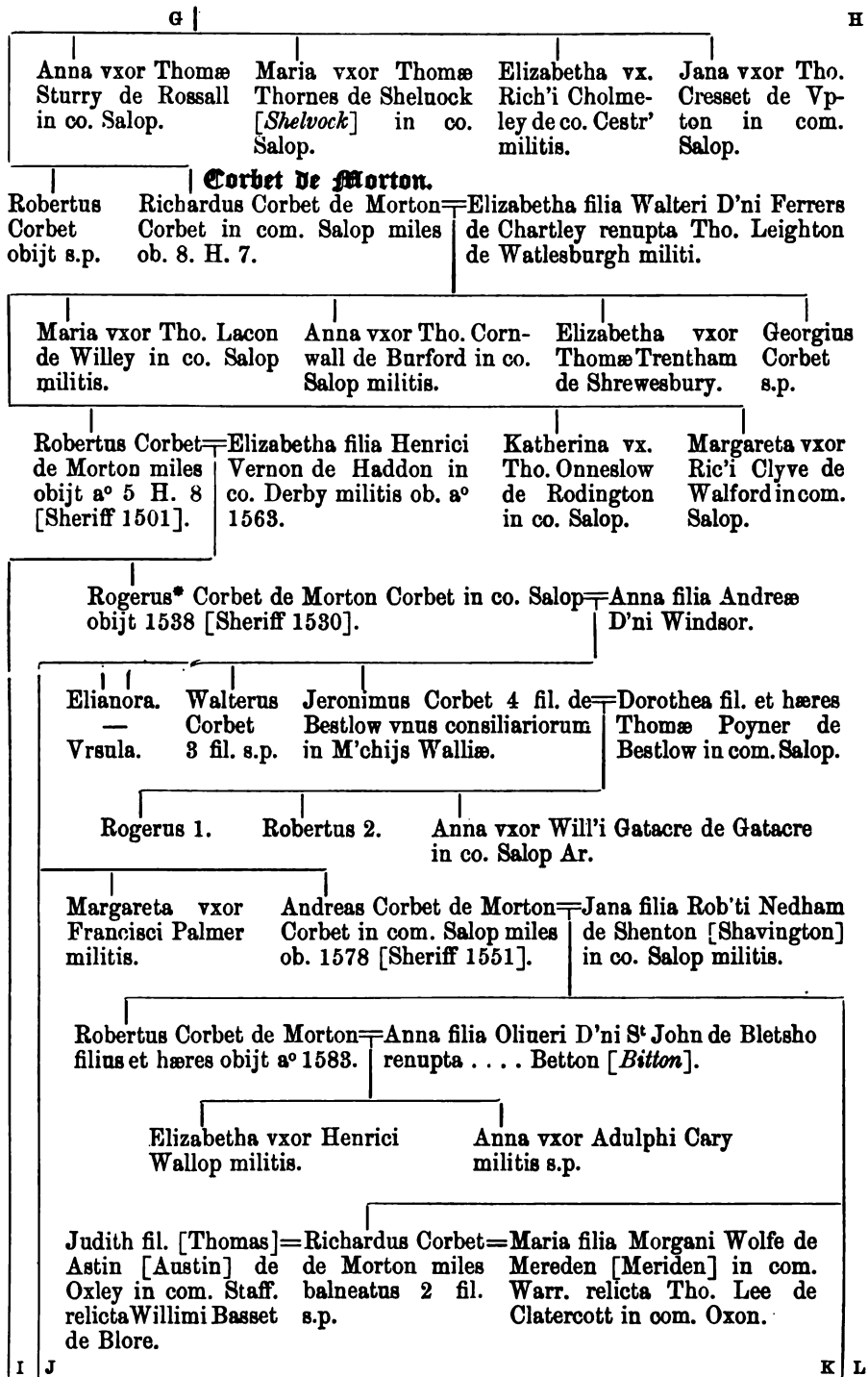


* Omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

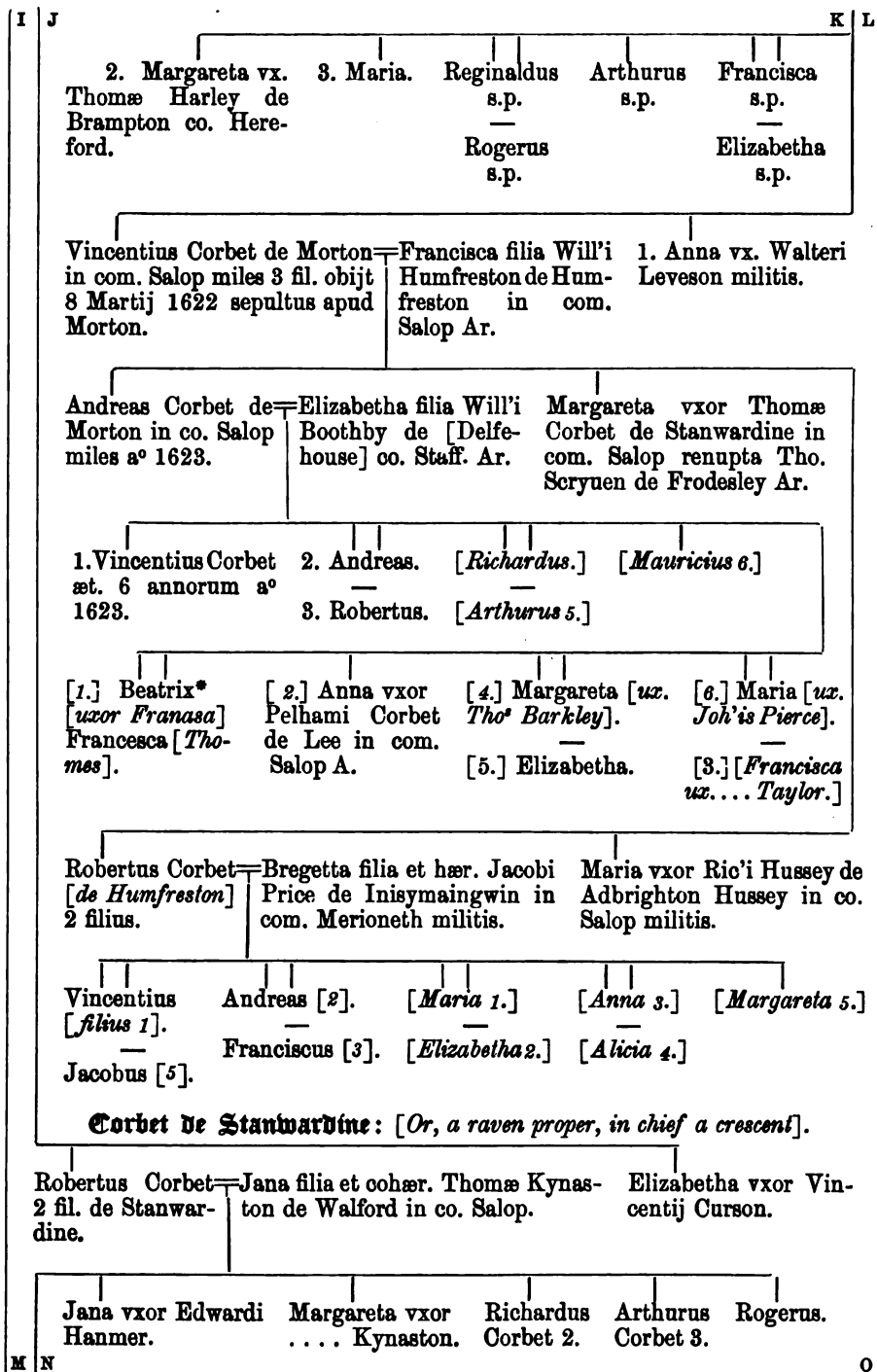




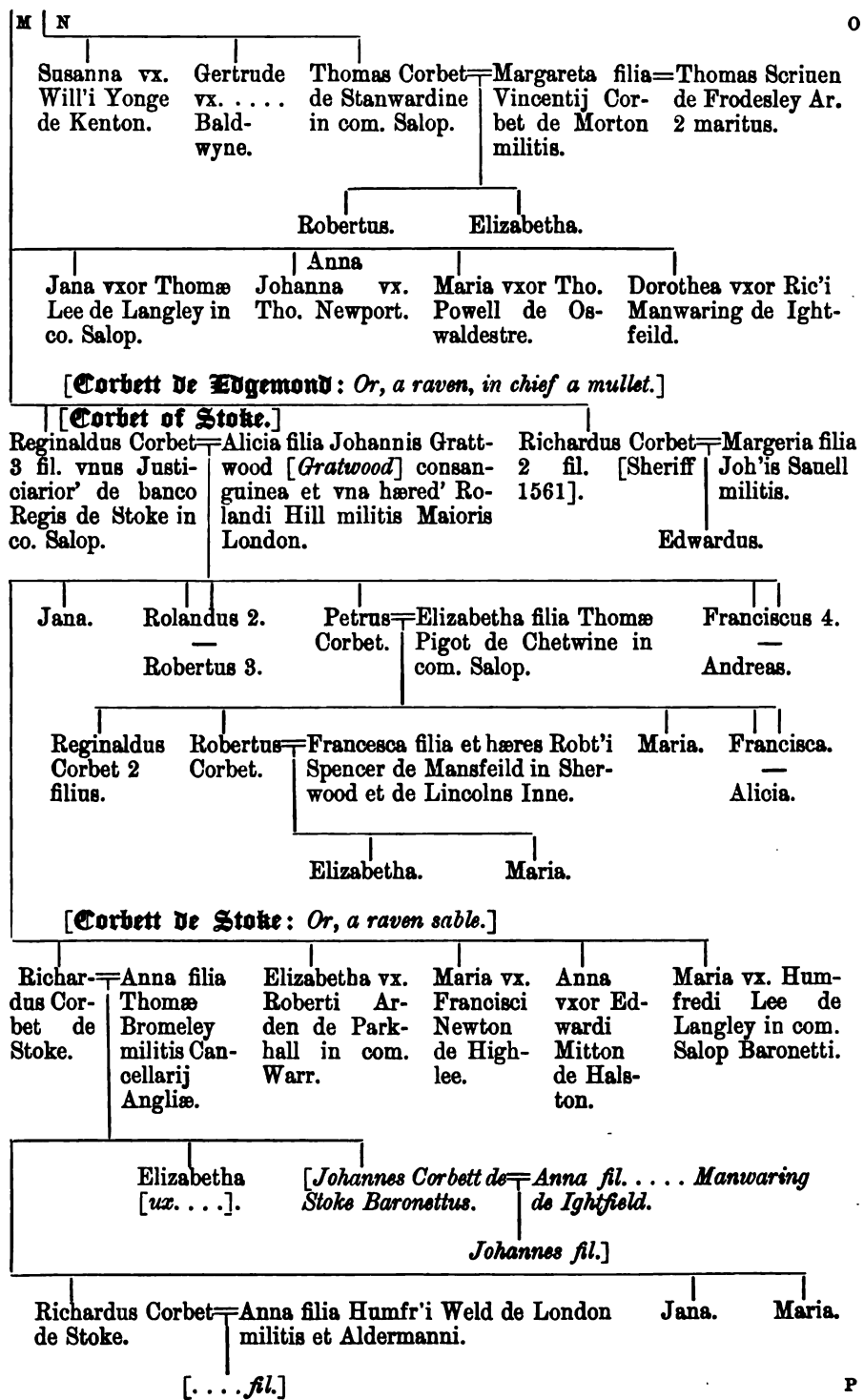
* This generation is not given in Shrewsbury MS., though the next generation is included.
 † A^o 6 E. 4 Rex licentiam dedit Rogero Corbet de Moreton militi et Elizabethæ vxori eius consanguinæ et vni hæredum Will'i Lucy militis quod ipsi in hæreditatem suam post mortem tam præd'ci Will'i quam Margarete vxori suæ ingredi possint rot. 37. [Harl. 1396.]



* A° 14 H. 8 Rex 22 Octob. licentiam dedit spi'alem Rogero Corbet filio et hæredi Roberti Corbet militis ac consanguineo et hæredi Elizabethæ Leighton nuper vxoris Ricardi Corbet patris d'ci Roberti ingrediendi gr. rot. 67 et 66 et a° 23 H. 8 rot. 14. [Harl. 1396.]



* In Shrewsbury MS. this appears as "Beatrix uxor Franasa," and below is the name "Thomes."



Corbet de Caus.

P

Robertus Corbet de Caus Castell in com. Salop [amerced . . .
in x marks 1176.—Madox, 'Hist. of Excheq.', i., 542].
Arms: Or, two ravens sable.

Robertus Corbet de Caus filius Roberti. . . .

Thomas Corbet de Caus fil. et [Isabel sister and coh. of Reginald de
hær. Roberti [Sheriff 1249]. Valletort of Trematon, Cornwall, and
widow of Alan de Dunstanvill.]

Petrus* Corbet Baro Alicia.
de Caus obiit 28 E. 1
[summoned to Parlia-
ment 1298-1300].

Alicia vxor Rob'ti Emma vxor Briani
Baronis Stafford. de Brampton qui
[Arms: Or, a obiit a° 1287 illa
chevron gules.] a° 1284.

Petrus* Corbet Baro Corbet de = *Beatriz*
Caus obiit 16 E. 2. s.p. [sum- [living
moned to Parliament 1322]. 1347].

Nicholaus Baro
Stafford.

Walterus Brampton
miles.

Edmundus Baro Stafford.

Brianus Brampton.

Radulphus Comes
Stafford.

Margareta vxor Rob'ti
Harley militis.

Elizabetha vx. Ed'i*
Cornwall militis.

Willimus de Corbet de Akeley. . . .
Arms: Or, two ravens sable within a
bordure engrailed of the second bezantée.

N. Corbet a quo Corbet de Hope.
Arms: Or, two ravens sable
within a bordure engrailed
gules bezantée.

Edmundus Corbet. . . .

Corbet de Abrighton et Longnor.
Willimus Corbet de Abrighton. . . .
Arms: As those of his father.

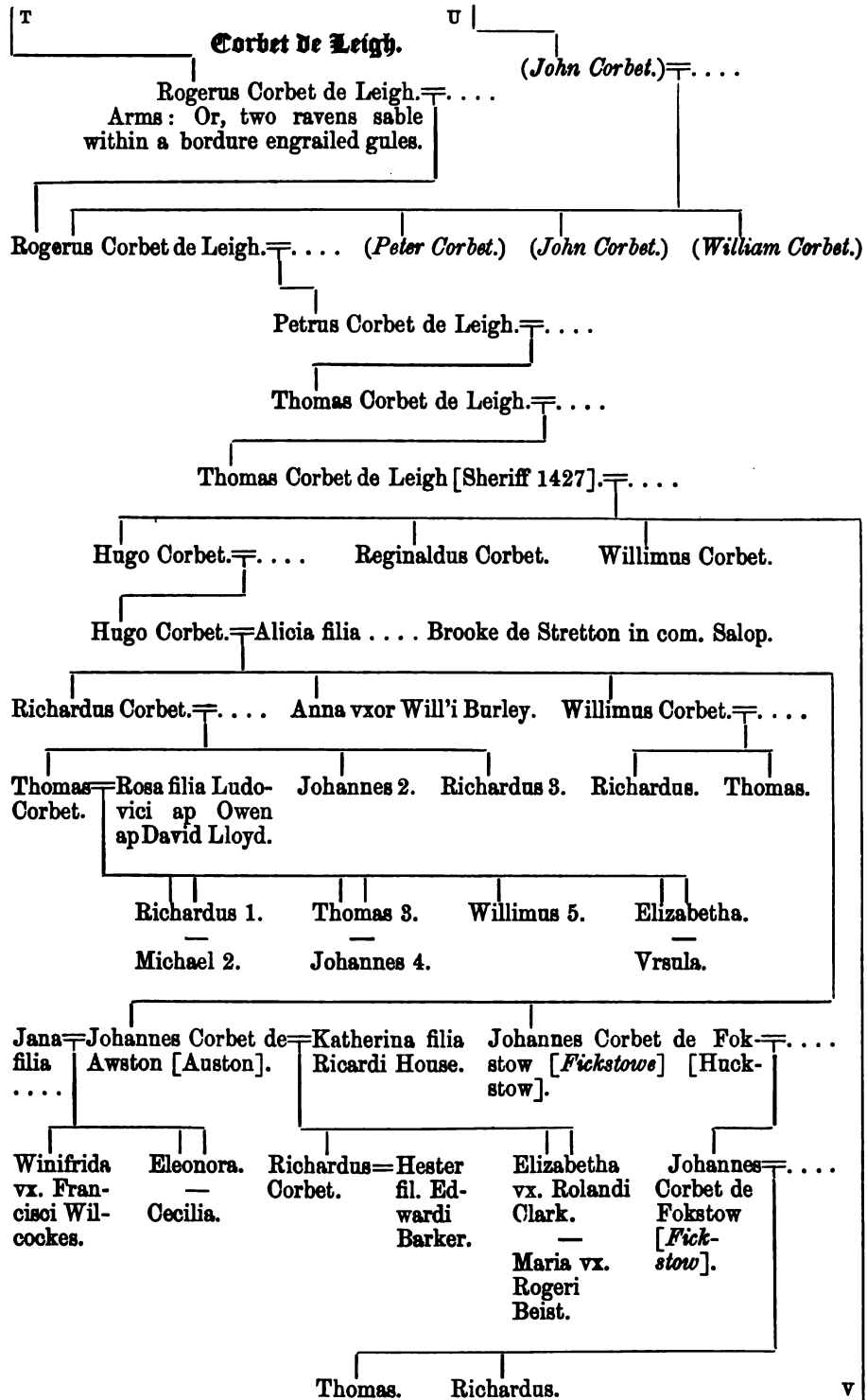
Edwardus Corbet. . . .

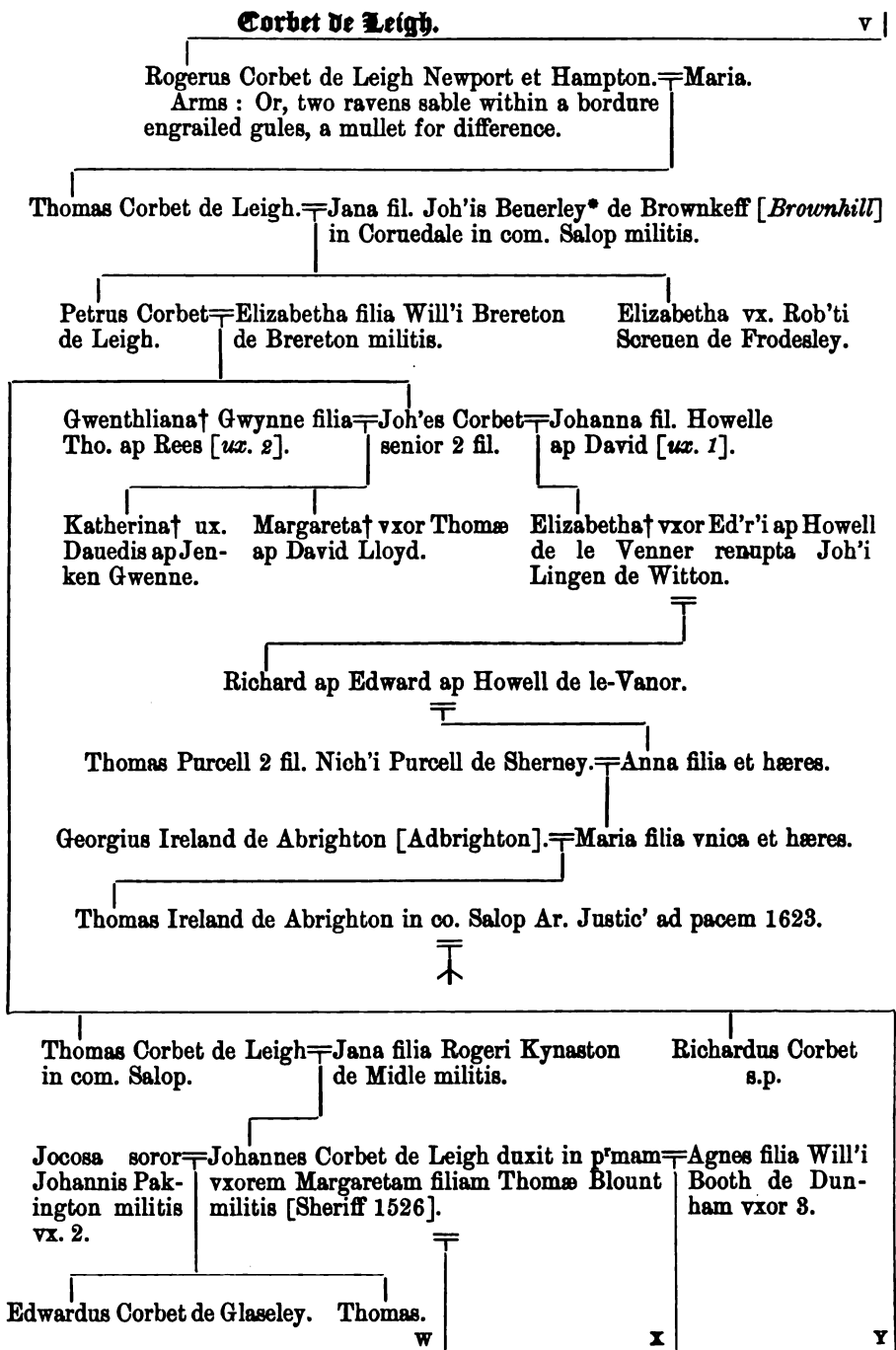
Robertus Corbet. . . .

Cuthbertus Corbet. . . .

Rogerus Corbet. . . .

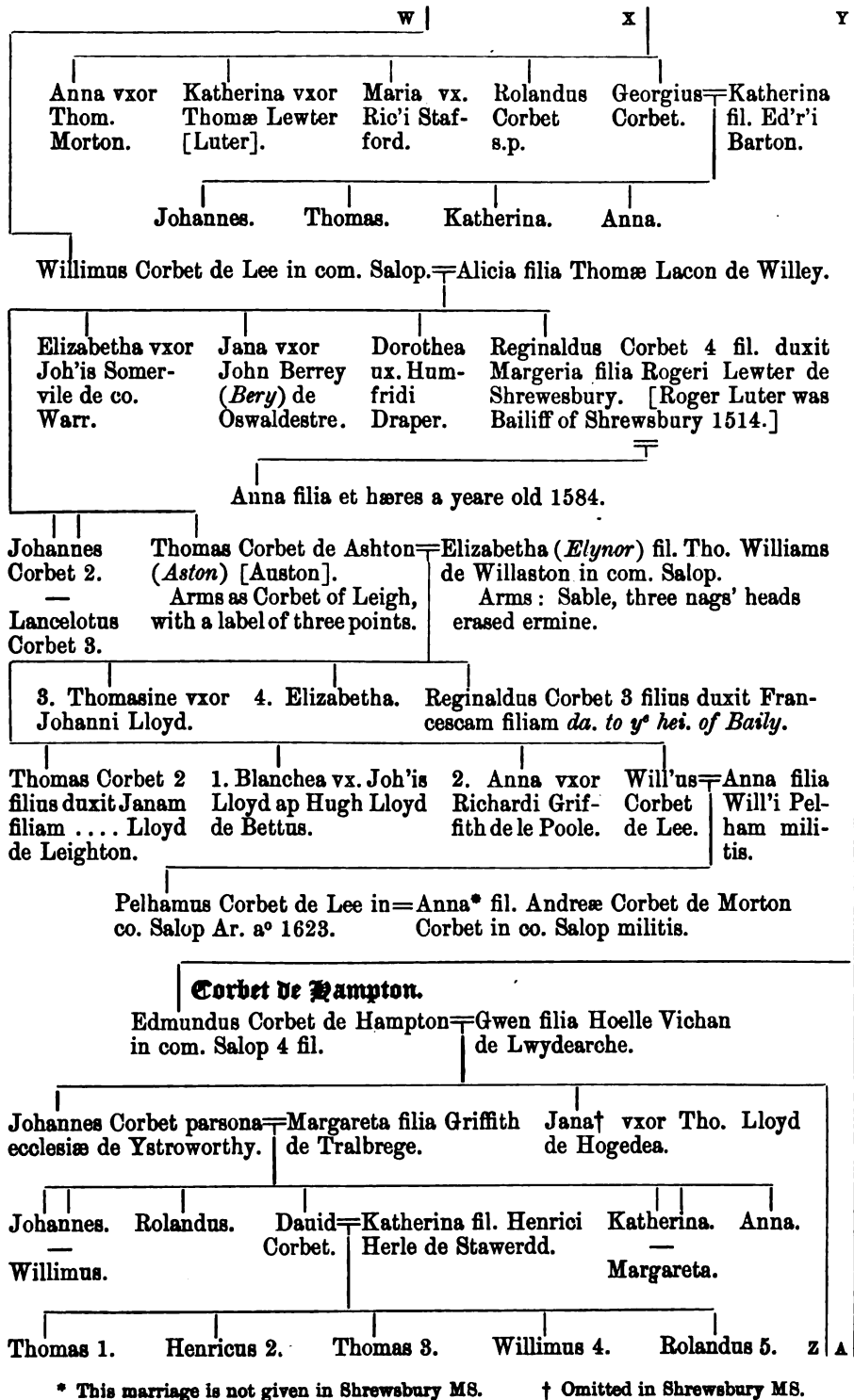
* Mich. Fines a° E. 3, Salop, fol. 12b. Edmundus de Cornubia et Elizabetha vxor eius *tertia sororum* et hæredum Petri filij et hæredu. Petri filij Thomæ Corbet dant Regi 25 marcas pro relenio suo de proparte ipsam Elizabetham contingente de t'ris quæ fuerunt dicti Petri viz. de quarta parti Baronia de Caus quam partem ydem Ed'us et Elizabetha dicunt descendisse iure hereddario eisdem Ed'o et Elizabethæ in propartem suam de Baronia præd'ca post mortem p'dic' Petri filij Petri. [Harl. 1396.] [This does not agree with the pedigree above.]





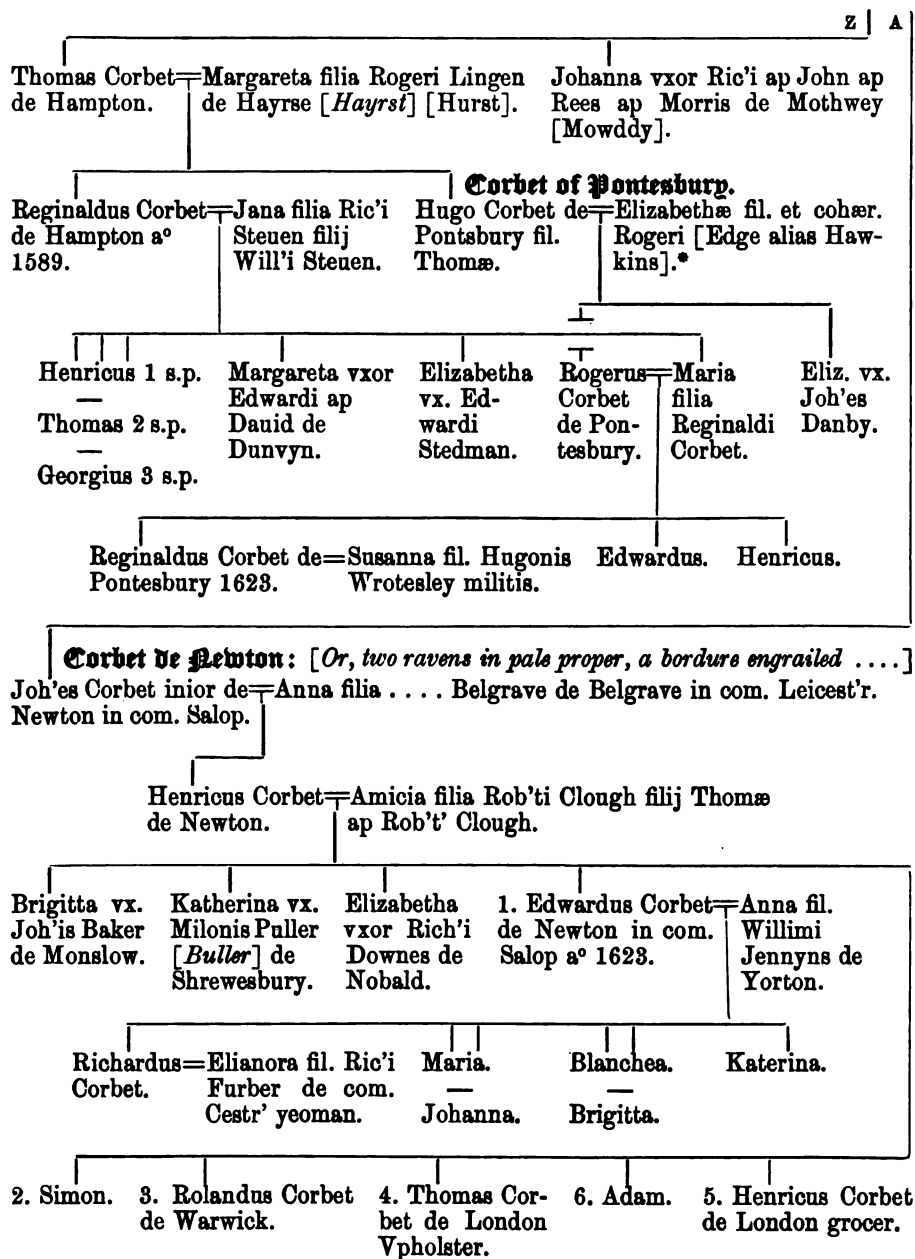
* Probably Burley of Bromcroft. John Burley of Bromcroft Castle was Sheriff 1409.

† Shrewsbury MS. makes Elizabeth the daughter of Gwenthlin, and states that Elizabeth left issue by both of her husbands. Katherine and Margaret appear as the two daughters of Joan, the first wife of John Corbet.



* This marriage is not given in Shrewsbury MS.

† Omitted in Shrewsbury MS.



* See the arms of Corbet of Pontesbury quartering Edge alias Hawkins at page 133.

Cornwall of Burford.*

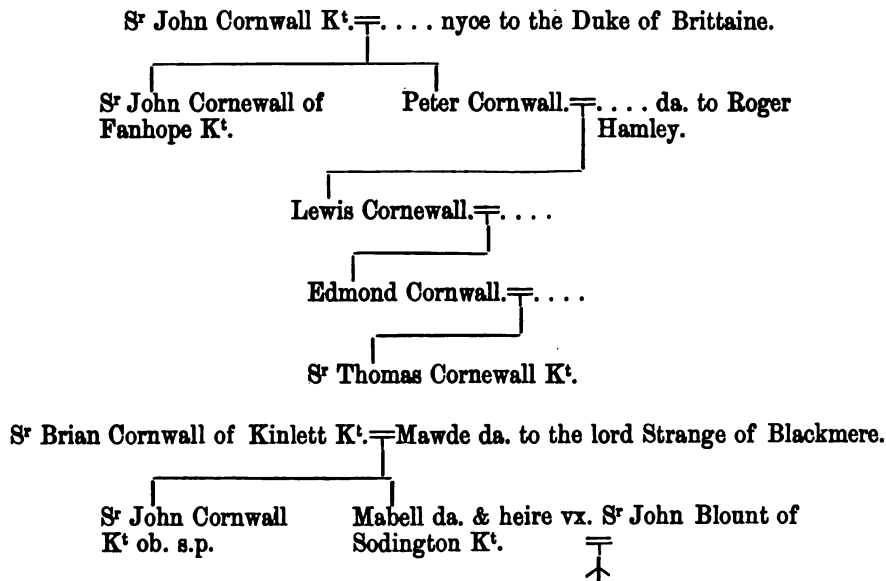
Harl. 1396, fo. 91.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of eighteen*: 1, *Ermine, a lion rampant gules, within a bordure engrailed sable bezantée*; 2, *Argent, on a bend cottised sable three mullets or* [LEYNTALL of HAMPTON]; 3, *Sable, a bend lozengy argent* [LEUTON]; 4, *Barry of six argent and azure* [GREY of CODNOR]; 5, *Or, a lion rampant azure, a crescent for difference* [PERCY, EARL of WORCESTER]; 6, *Or, three pallets sable* [EARL of ARGYLE]; 7, *Gules, three garbs within a double tressure counterflory or* [LEONIN SCOTT?]; 8, *Barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of ten martlets gules* [VALENCE]; 9, *Or, three inescutcheons barry of six [gules] and vair* [MONTCHENSY]; 10, *Gules, a bend lozengy or* [MARSHALL, EARL of PEMBROKE]; 11, *Argent, on a chief azure three crosses formées fichées of the field* [STRONGBOW]; 12, *Sable, three garbs argent* [MACMOROUGH?]; 13, *Or, three piles in point gules, a canton vair* [BASSET]; 14, *Or, a fesse gules* [COLVILE]; 15, *Gules, three bars paly of six argent and sable* [BARRE?]; 16, *Barry of six or and azure, a bend gules* [PEMBRIDGE]; 17, *Or, on a chief gules three martlets of the field* [WOGAN of WESTON]; 18, *Argent, on a chief sable a lion passant or* [WHYTYOT].

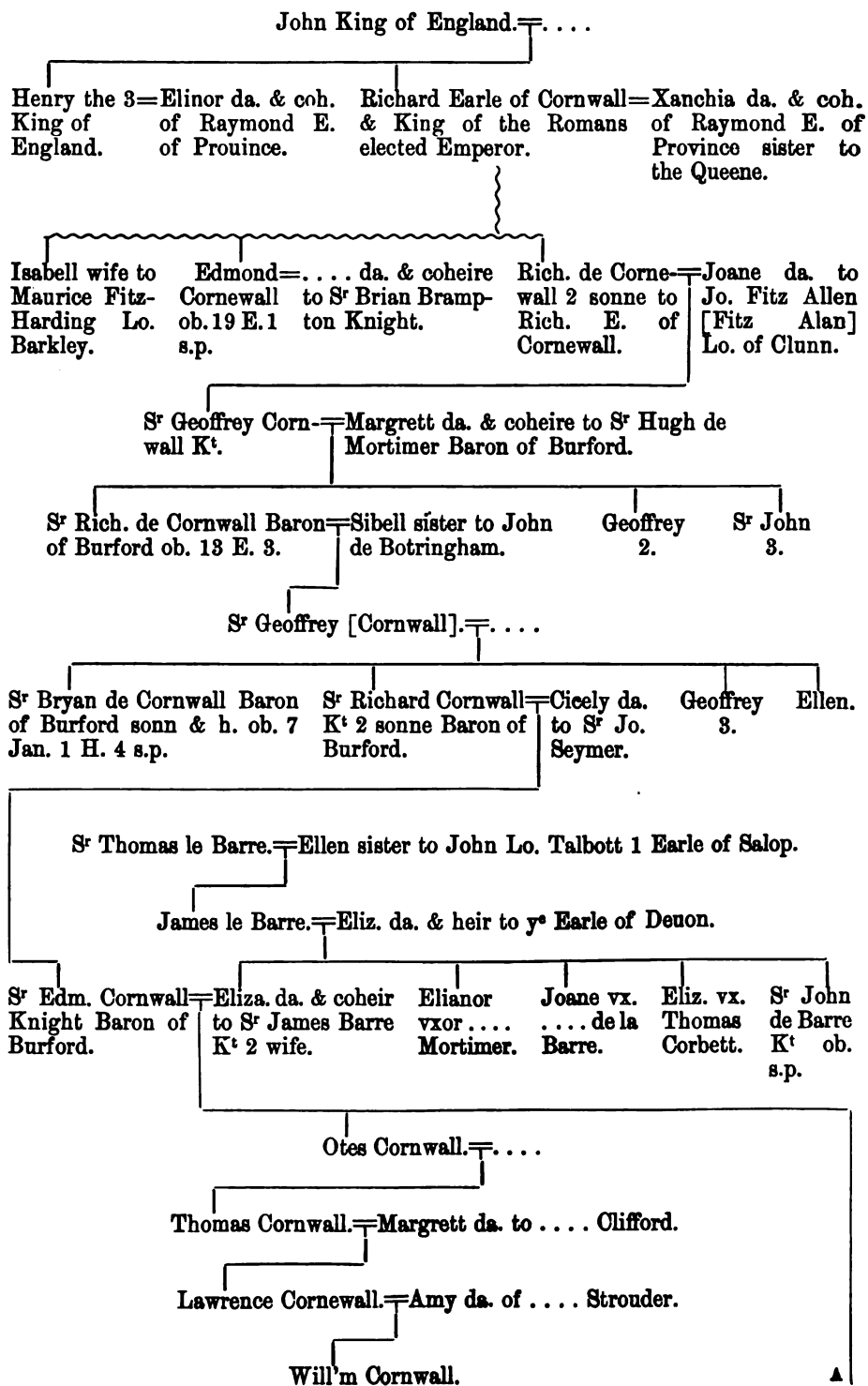
1 CREST.—*A Cornish chough proper.*

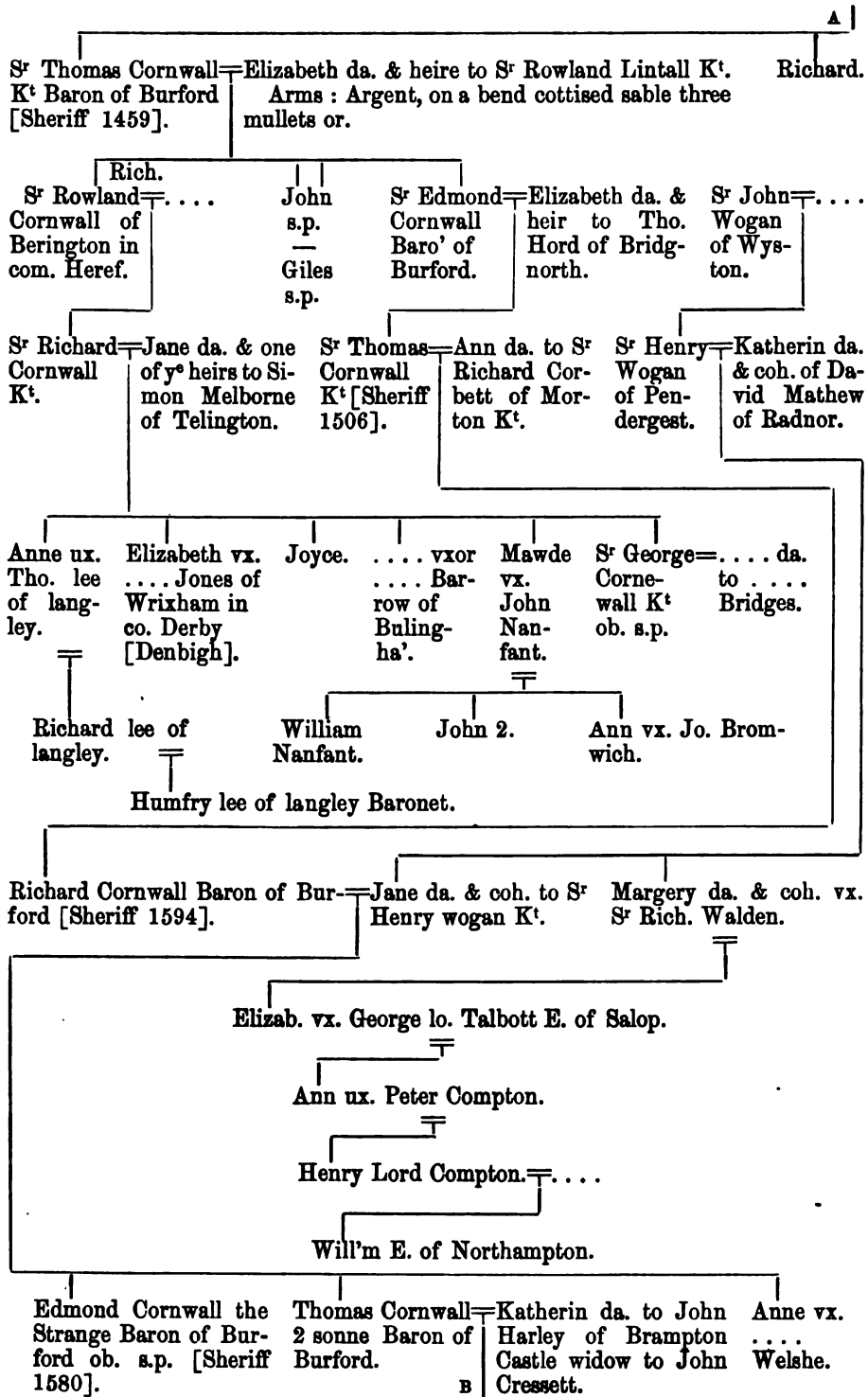
2 CREST.—*A cockatrice argent.*

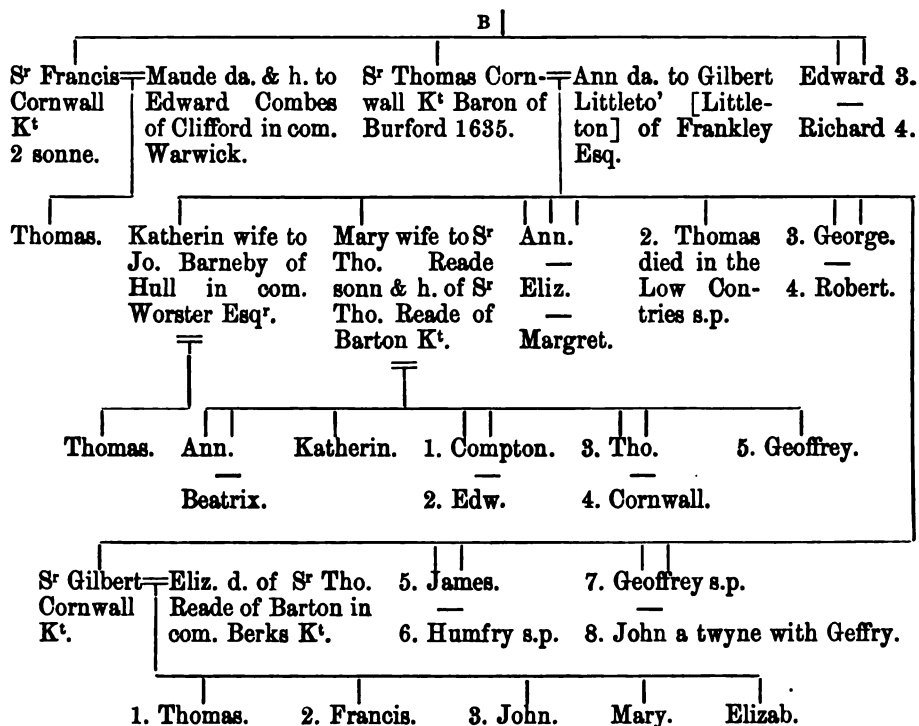
[Among the banners of those who entered France 16 June 1513 occurs: "Shropshyr Banerett—Sir Thomas Cornwell Baron of Burford bayreth Sylver a Lyon goulles powderyd wyth besaunts and a crown upon his hed gold, and Cornish choghes. Made Banerett at this tyme." (Cotton MS. Cleop. C. v.) For a description of the Standard of the Baron of Burford, temp. Henry III., see 'Coll. Top.,' iii., 60.]



* The early descents of this pedigree in Harl. 1396 are very confused, parts having been cancelled, and alterations made.







Coston of Coston.

Harl. 1396, fo. 71^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—[Argent], *a saltire* [vert], *on a chief* [gules] *a lion passant* [of the first].

Thomas Coston de Coston [in Clungunford parish] in com. Salop. = Elizabetha fil. Joh'es Leighton de Le Cotes.

Joh'es Coston de Coston. . . . Thomas Coston 2 s.p. Anna ux. Johannis Wigmore.

Thomas Cludd de Orleton in com. Salop 1 maritus. = Elizabetha fil. et hæres. = Franciscus Lawley de Spoonhill [Sponhill, near Wenlock] in com. Salop.

Beatrix fil. & hæres.

Cotes of Woodcote.

Harl. 1396, fo. 82^b. S., fo. 70^b—71^b.

Ex Chartis Joh'nis Cotes de Woodcote in com. Salop Ar. 1623.

Die dominica prox' post festum S'ci Barnabæ Ap'li A° 4 E. 2. Ita conuenit inter Robertum D'num de Knichteley ex parte vna et Rogerum le Child de eadem ex altera viz' quod d'cus Rob'tus relaxauit etc. d'co Rogero et hæredibus suis omnimodum com'u'em pasturæ quam habuit in quadam placeam bosci in Knichteley quæ vocatur Leonardeswode etc. Hijs testibus Will'o de Burgo, Roberto de Knichterley et alijs a° 4 E. 2.

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Rogeri de Knichtley dedi Thomæ filio Roberti de Cotes capitale' mesuage' meum ac omnes t'ras et ten'ta mea dominium redditus et seriũ omnium tenentium meorum cum pertin' in Cotes juxta Swinulton et in Cherlton infra manerium de Eccleshall quæ et quas habui ex dona pred'c'i Thomæ fil. Rob't de Cotes etc. Habend' p'd'co Thomæ et hæredibus de corpore suo exe'ntibus etc. et si contingat' pred'c'm Thomam obire sine hæredibus etc. tunc integre remaneant Roberto filio Rogeri de Knyghterley fratri meo ad term'um vitæ post decessum ip'ius Roberti, integre remaneant Johanni filio Roberti pred'c'i de Knichteley et hæredibus de corpore etc. Et si contingat' pred'c'm Joh'em sine herede obire tunc Johanni filio Ric'i de Somerford integre remaneant, et si contingat' pred'c'm Joh'em sine herede obire, tunc Will'o filio Ric'i de Somerford fri eiusdem Joh'is integre remaneant, et si contingat' præd'c'm Will'm sine herede obire, rectis hæredibus pred'c'i Roberti de Knichteley integre remaneant imperpetuum. Hijs testibus Joh'e filio Rogeri de Knichteley Joh'e de Broughton Joh'e de Cogunhall Thoma de Hakedon Roberto filio Roberti de Helpeston et alijs. Dat. apud Cotes A° 49 E. 3.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate I., Fig. 5.]

Sigillum JOH'NIS DE KNIGHTLEY.

Hæc Indentura testatur quod ego Ellena Calueley quondam vxor Joh'is Child de Emkerdon concessi ad term' viginti annorum Thomæ de Cotes juxta Swynnerton partem mean manerij de Emkerdon quæ mihi accedebat nomine dotis et aliam partem quam Agnes Knyghteley quondam vxor Roberti Fouleshurst mihi dedit per cartam etc. a° 16 R. 2.

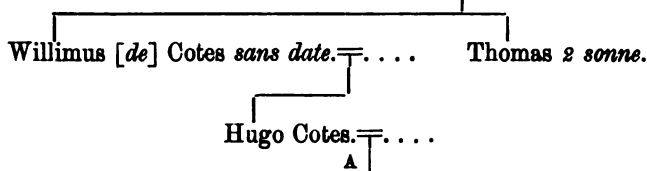
Harl. 1396, fo. 83. Harl. 1241, fo. 70^b. S., ff. 70^b—71^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of nine: 1, Quarterly—1 and 4, Ermine—2 and 3, Pale of six or and gules,* COTES; 2, Argent, on a bend azure three water-bougets or, JORGE [JOICE]; 3, Ermine, a cross gules, DAVENTRE; 4, Argent, two organ-pipes pileways gules between nine cross-crosslets azure, DOUNTON; 5, Barry of six or and gules, ST. OWYN; 6, Gules, two bars argent, in chief three plates, OTELEY [OTEBY]; 7, Azure, a lion rampant argent within a bordure engrailed or, TERRELL [TIRRELL]; 8, Azure, a lion rampant or, crowned gules, within an orle of cross-crosslets of the second, BREWES; 9, Argent, three bendlets sable, HACCOMB [HACCOMBE].*

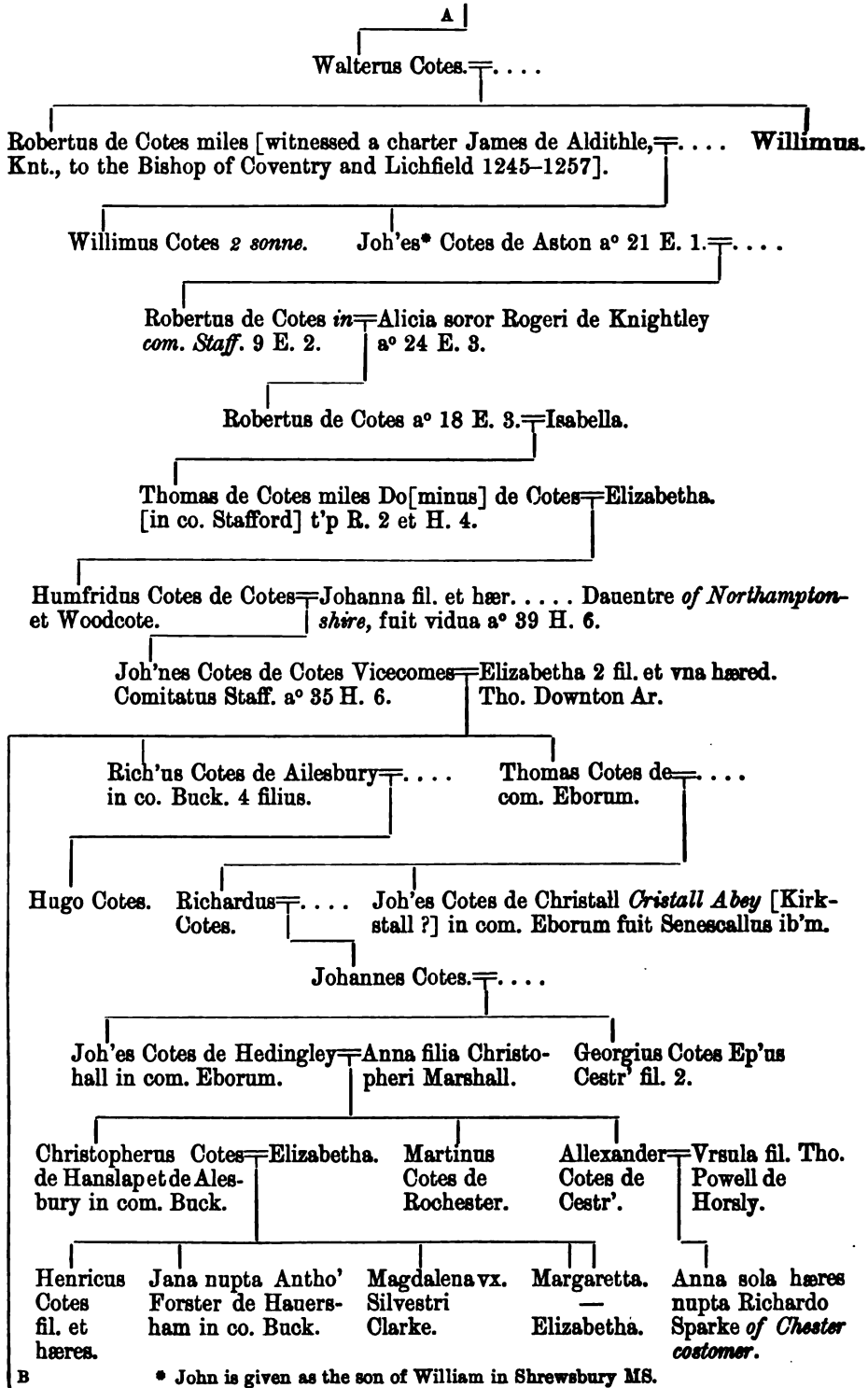
CREST.—*A cock proper, beaked, combed, and legged or.*

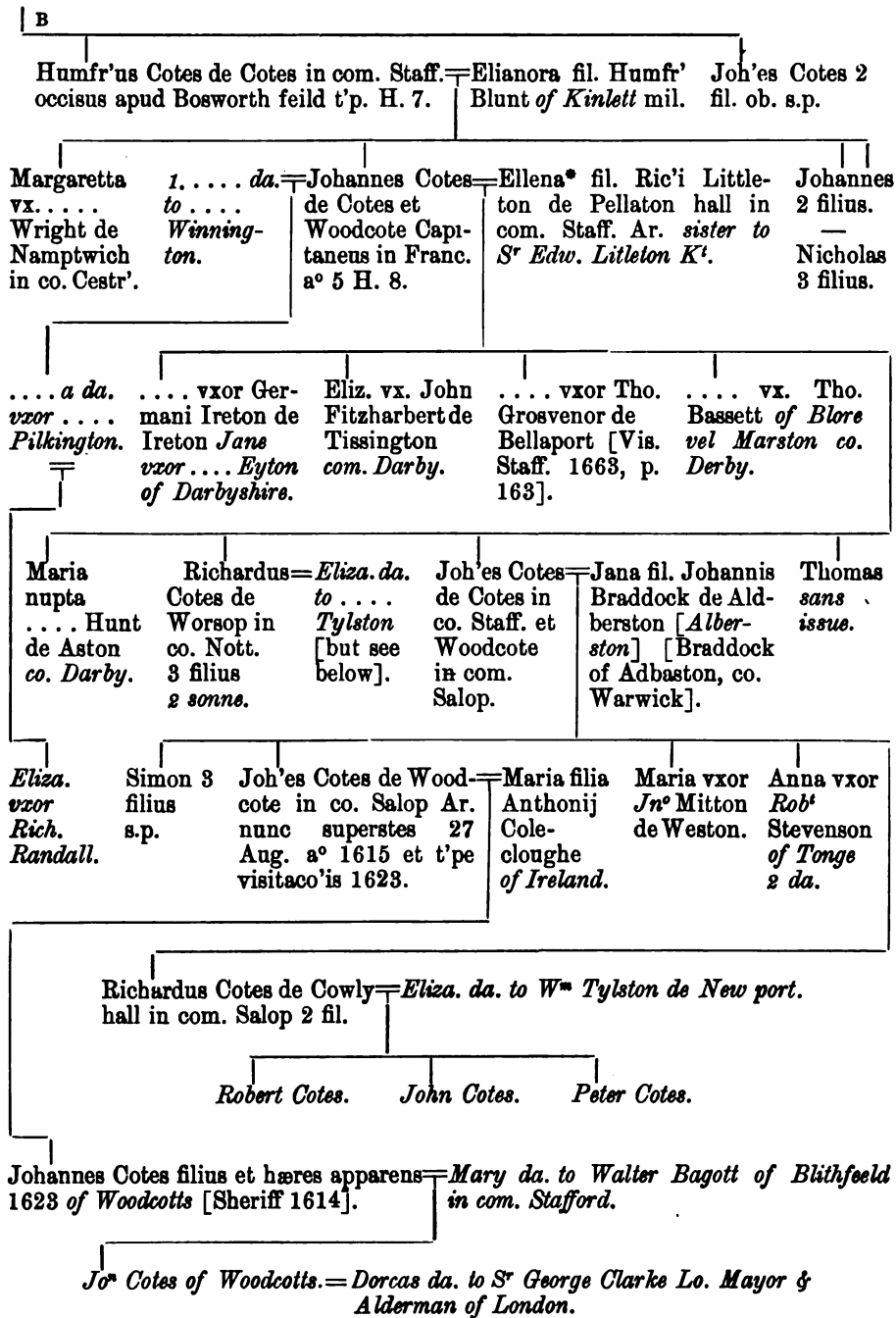
[Among the banners of those who entered France 16 June 1513 occurs: "Shrop.—John Cottes bayryth sylver a coke goulls his hakell and his tayll gold: and Ric. Cresset hys Pety Captayn." (Cotton MS. Cleop. C. v.)]

Richardus de Cotes sans date. — . . .

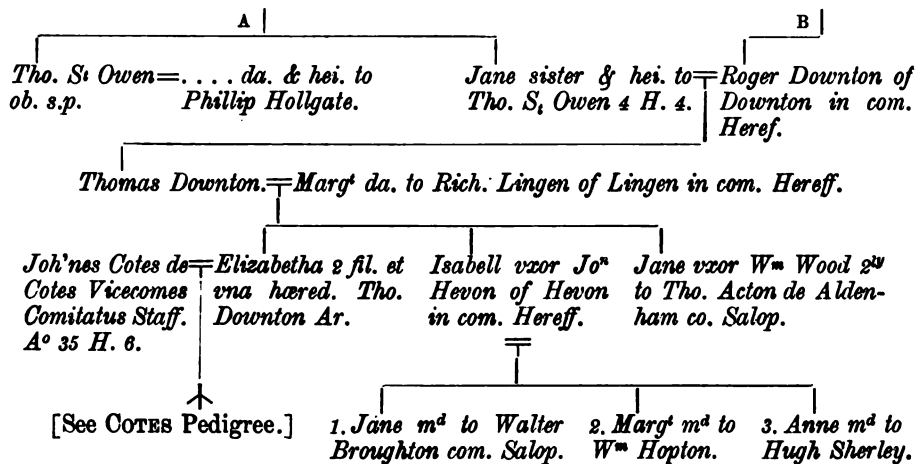


* Originally the arms of *Knichtley*. Sir John Knichtley, 1362, bore them, and his ancestors also, one hundred years earlier, with small variations.





* She afterwards married Sir Wm. Bassett of Blore. (Staff. Vis. 1583.)



Cottingham of Wrenbury and Trebaleen.

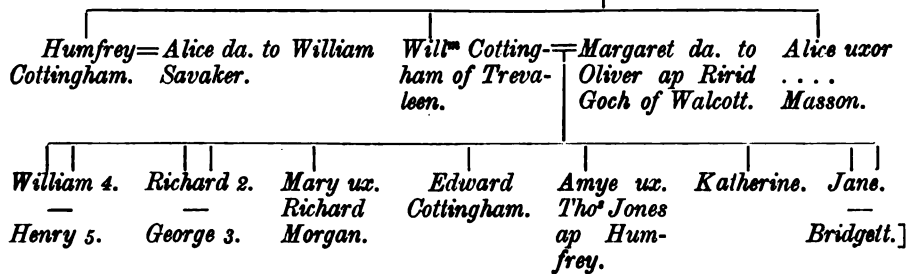
S., fo. 17^b.

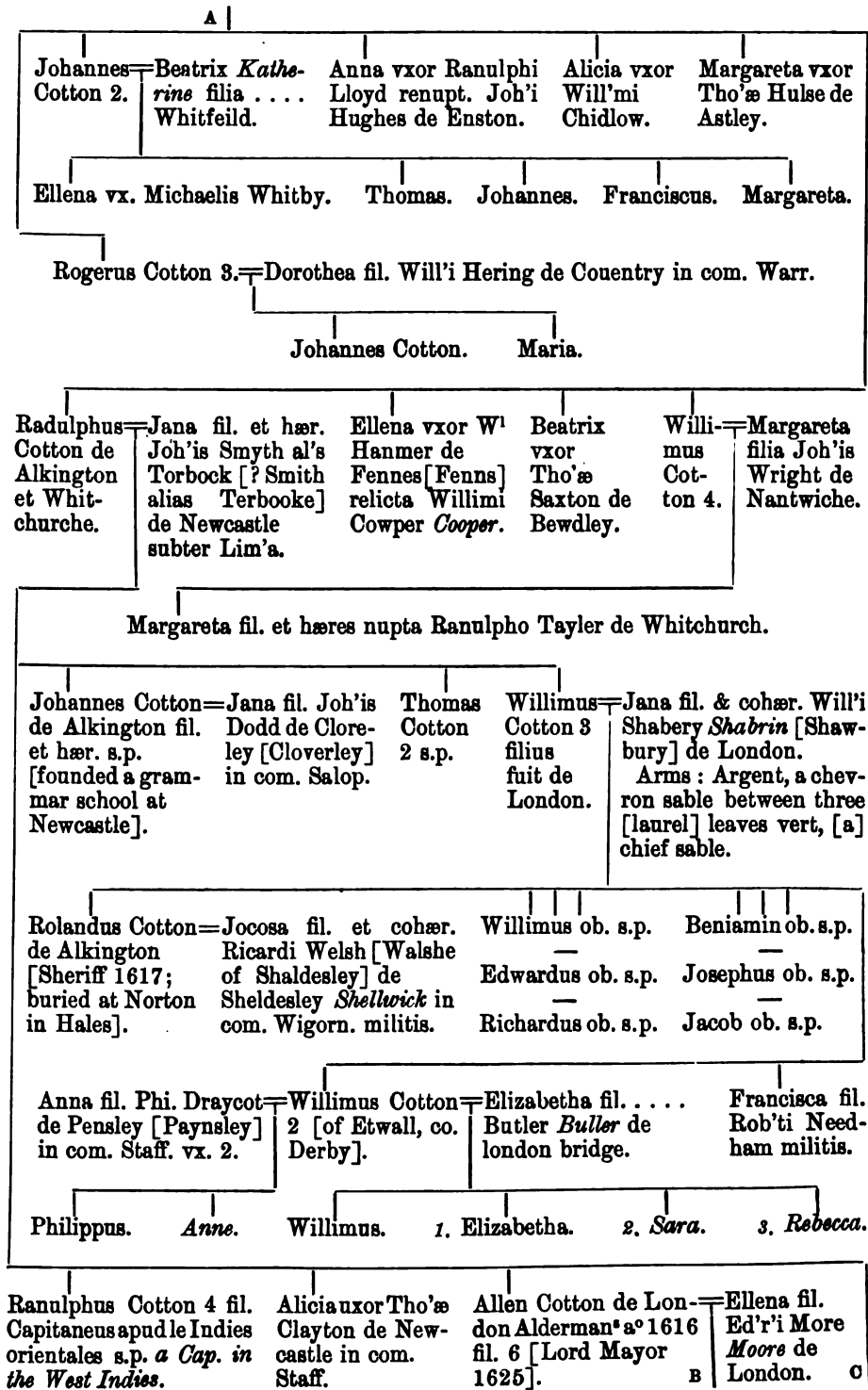
[ARMS.—*Sable, two hinds counter-trippant argent.*

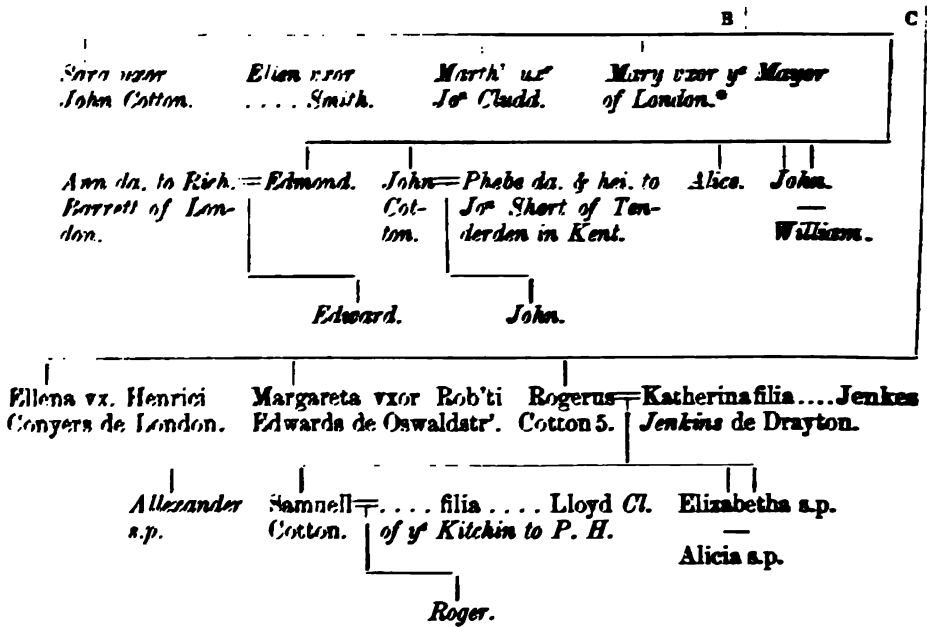
George Cottingham of Wrenburye in Cheshire. = . . .

Nich. Cottingham. = . . .

George Cottingham of Wrenbury. = . . .





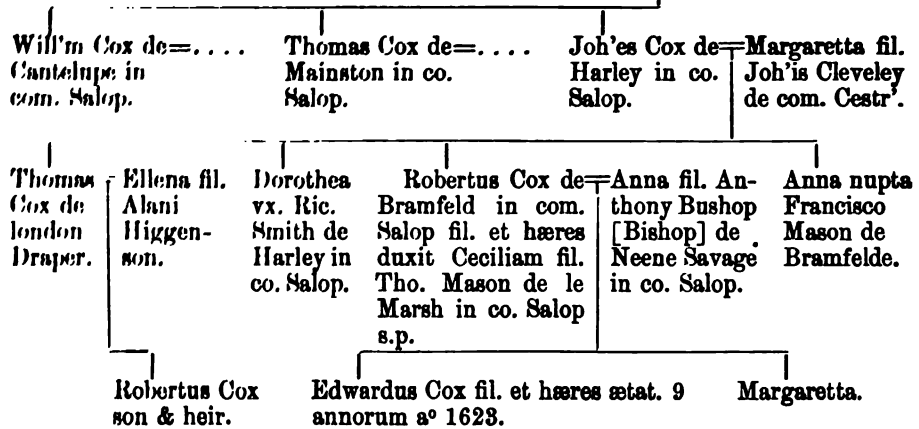


Cox of Cantlop, Harley, and Bromfield.

Harl. 1396, fo. 82. S., fo. 69.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, a bend azure, in sinister chief an oak-leaf of the second.*

Rogerus Cox de Cantilupe in com. Salop. =



* Mary, daughter of Sir Allen Cotton, married "Thomas Eyre of London now living 1633," but he does not occur on the list of Lord Mayors. ('Visit. London, 1633,' vol. i., p. 261.)

Cressett of Upton Cressett.

Harl. 1396, fo. 86^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 79. S., ff. 73^b, 74.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of eight: 1 and 8, Azure, a cross and bordure both engrailed or; 2, Sable, on a bend argent three trefoils of the first; 3, Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or; 4, Argent, a fesse sable between three [six] bees volant gules; 5, Argent, a lion rampant sable [STEPLETON]; 6, Azure [argent], a buck's head cabossed gules attired or; 7, Argent, on a fesse gules a mullet pierced of the first.**

CREST.—*A demi-lion rampant guardant argent, ducally crowned or, holding in the paws a cresset or beacon of the first, fired proper.*

[Hugh Cresset of Upton Cresset, Sheriff 1435.] . . .

Robertus Cressett de Upton Cresset in com. Salop [Sheriff 1469]. = Xpiana fil. et hæ. Joh'es Stepleton de Stepleton mil. 2 nupta . . . Eyton et 3 [postea] . . . Byrton Burton.

Marya nupta Joh'is Elizabetha Thomas Cresset = Jana fil. Rogeri Anna vxor
Lawley de Wenlock vx. . . . de Vpton in Corbet de Mor- Laurencij
in co. Salop. Botterell. com. Salop. ton militis. Ludlow.

Cecilia ux. Tho. Thomazina vx. Elizabetha Richardus = Jana fil. Walteri
Leighton de Richardi Draper vx. Adam Cresset de Wrottesley de
Cotes. de Walton. Lutley. Vpton. co. Staff.

Edmundus s.p. Jana s.p. Francisca vx. Dorothea vx. Will'i Cecilia vx.
Henricus s.p. Maria s.p. Rob't Smith. Minde de Newton W^m Acton
Mynde de Mynd- de longnor
towne. Acton of Al-
denham.

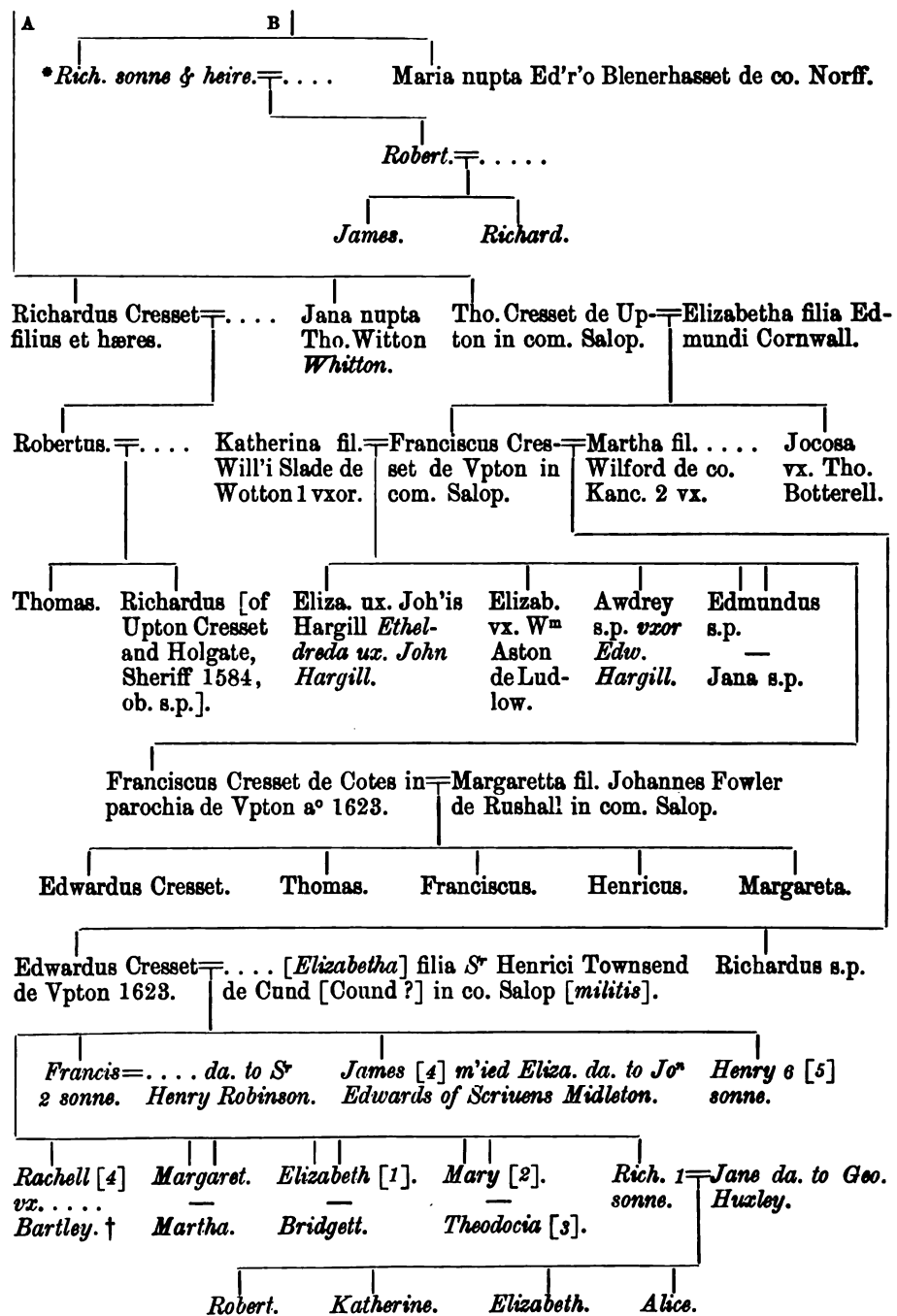
Robert Cresset = Katherina fil. Will'us Margaretta vx. Thomas Moore
de Vpton. Charleton de Apley. de Lawarden [Larden].

Thomas s.p. Cecillia vx. Eliz. vx. Ed'r'i Jana Joane nupta Thomazina
— Adam Lut- Rich^d Leighton 1 Tho. Chetwyn vx. Ric'i Dra-
Petrus s.p. ley. de Cotes. 2 Roland Few- per 2 Fran-
trell. cisco Holland.

Joh'es Cresset de Vpton = Katharina fil. Joh'is Harley de
in com. Salop. Bramton 2 vx. Tho. Cornwall.

Richardus Cresset = Jana fil. Joh'is Hopton de Rock- Thomas s.p.
de Vpton. hill Jo^r Hopton of Cherbury. Johannes s.p.

* In Shrewsbury MS. no tinctures are given in sixth and seventh quarterings.



FFRANCIS CRESSETT.

* Richard and his descendants are not given in Harl. 1396, nor in Shrewsbury MS.
 † This marriage is not given in Shrewsbury MS.

Crompton of Acton Burnell.

S., fo. 76^a.

[ARMS.—*Gules, a fesse wavy between three lions rampant or.*
 CREST.—*A talbot sejant or and supporting with the paw a hank of string argent.*

Thomas Crompton de Acton Burnell.—Alicia filia Thomæ Eyton de Eyton.

Jane filia Fulco Crompton de Dawley Castle—Isabella filia Joh'is
 Allen 2 uxor. duxit in 3 uxore' Mariom filiam Langley uxor 1.
 Richardi Old 1636.

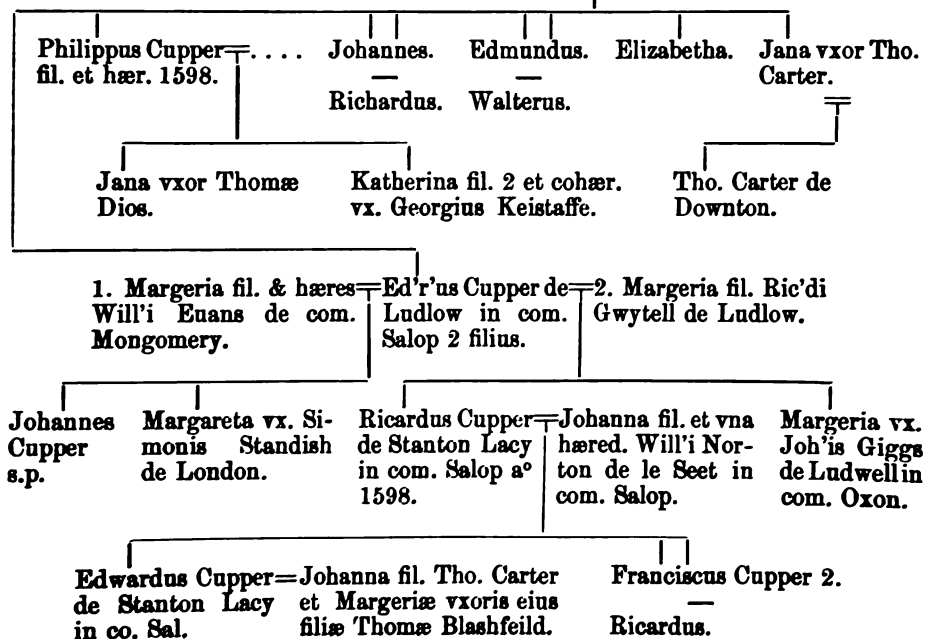
Eyton Crompton. Fulco Crompton.]

Cupper of Stanton Lacy.

Harl. 1396, fo. 73^b.

ARMS : Harl. 1396.—*Argent, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant sable three plates, all within a bordure engrailed gules.*

Thomas Cupper de Steuenton in com. Salop gen'.—Isabella filia Cooke.

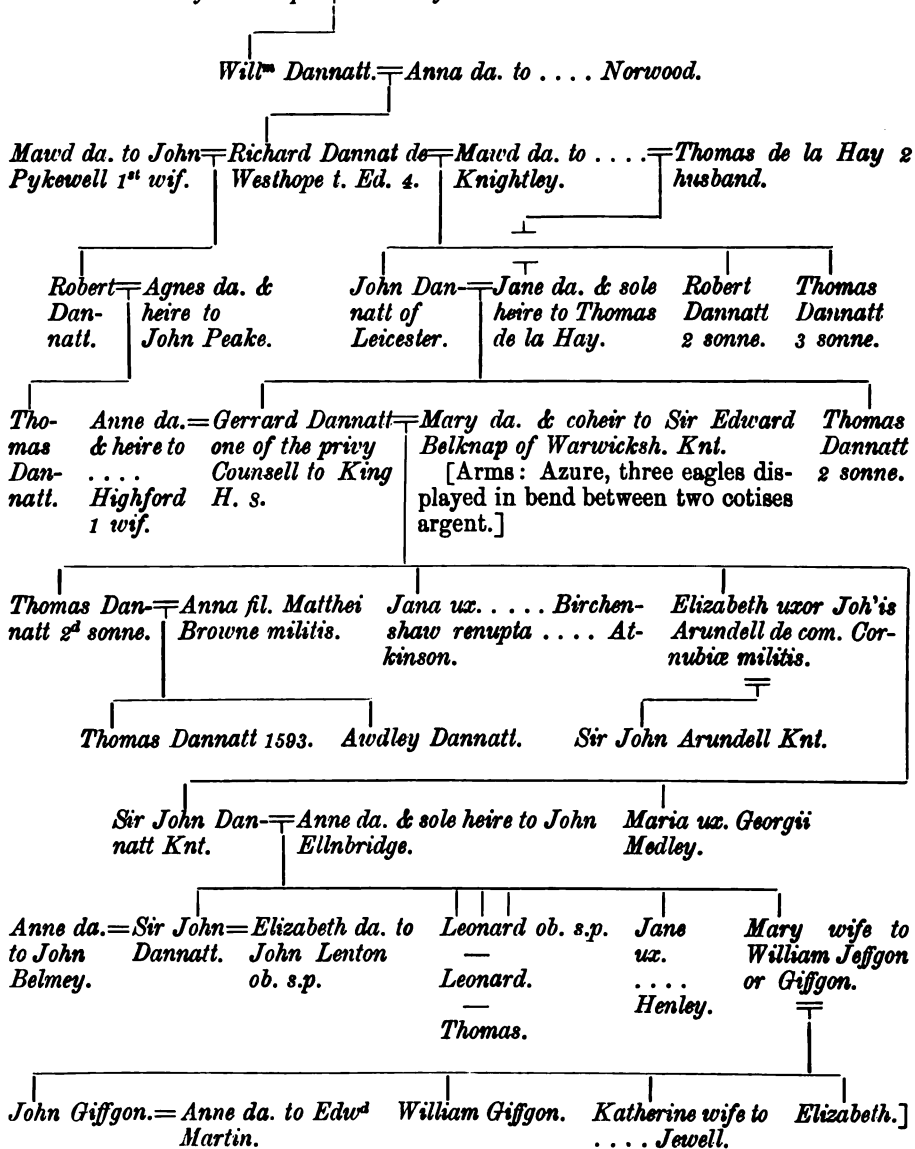


Dannatt of Westhope.

S., fo. 216^b.

[ARMS.—Quarterly: 1, *Argent, guttée de sang* [DANNATT? a canton omitted]; 2, *Or, two bars azure each charged with three lions rampant of the field* [DE LA HAY]; 3, [Azure], *three eagles displayed in bend between two cotises* [argent], [BELKNAP]; 4, *Checky argent and sable* [ELMERUG or ELLNBRIDGE].
 CREST.—*A greyhound's head erased argent, gorged with a collar gules edged and studded or.*

W^m Dannatt of Westhope.—*Juliana filia naturalis Henrici Ducis Lancastriae.*



Davys of Marsh.*

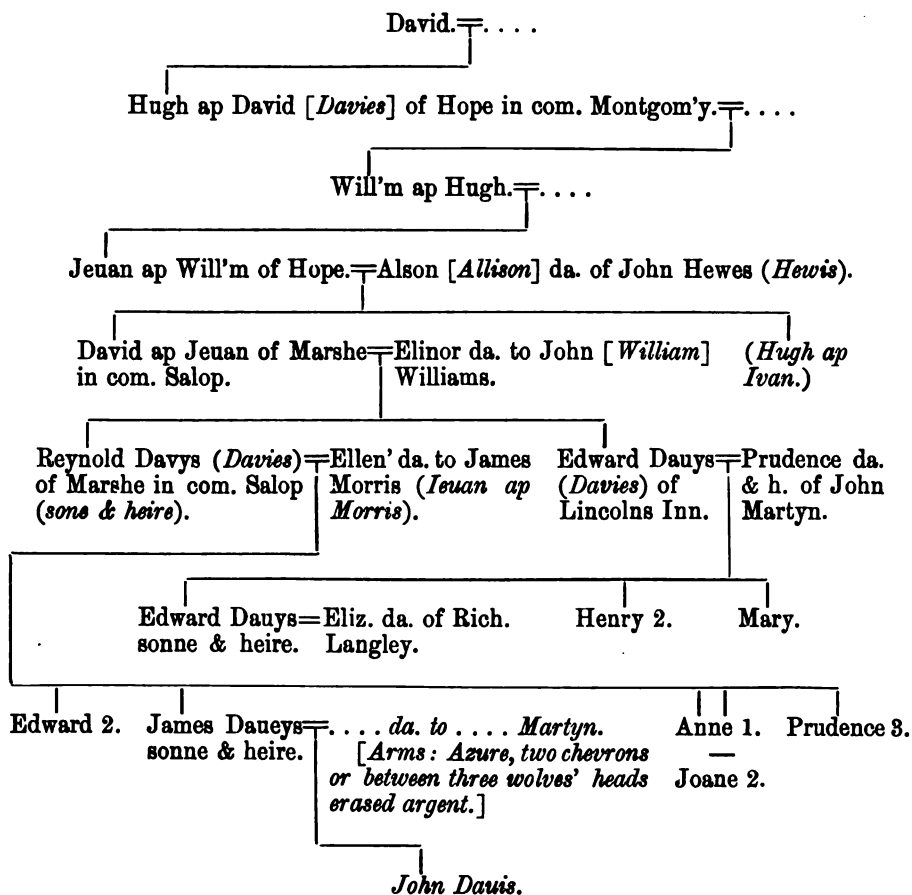
Harl. 1396, fo. 103^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 38. Harl. 615, fo. 267^b. S., fo. 86.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, *Sable* in Harl. 1241—a goat argent—horned or in Harl. 1241—standing on a child of the same, swaddled gules, and feeding on a tree eradicated vert, a crescent for difference, DAVYS; 2, *Argent*, a lion passant sable within a bordure engrailed gules [MEREDITH GOCH]; 3, *Azure*, two chevrons or between three gryphons' heads erased argent, MARTYN.†

CREST.—On a mount vert a goat couchant argent under a tree proper.

This Crest was granted to Edw. Daveys sonne & heire of Edw. Danys of Lincolns Inn Novemb. 1597.

ARMS: Harl. 615.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, DAVIS, as above; 2 and 3, *Or*, a lion statant sable.



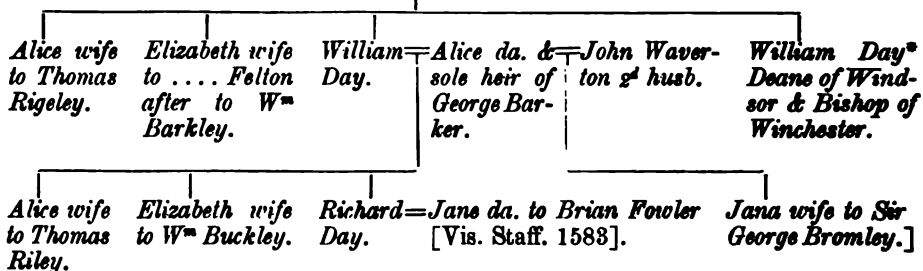
* Harl. 1241 gives the surname of *Davis* all through the pedigree.

† In Shrewsbury MS. the third and fourth quarters are blank. Harl. 1241 gives the second and third quarters as: "Or, a lion passant sable."

Day of Worfield.

S., fo. 217^a.[ARMS.—*Per chevron or and azure, three mullets counterchanged.*

Richard Day of Worfield p'sh. . . . da. to Osborne of Staffordsh.



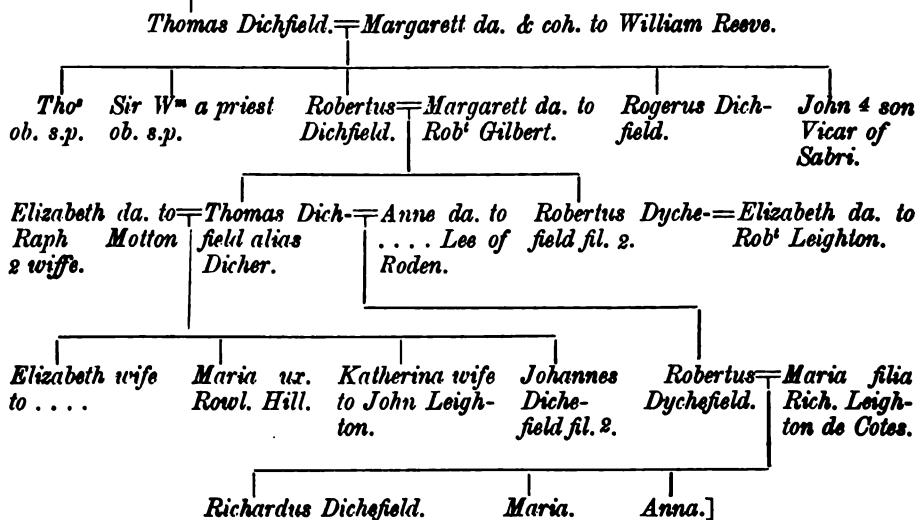
Dichfield alias Dycher of Shawbury and Muggleton.

S., fo. 159^b.

[ARMS.—*Quarterly*: 1, Azure, three pine-cones, two and one, or, DYCHER alias DICHEFIELD; 2, Argent, a griffin segreant sable, HERGEST; 3, Argent, a bugle-horn stringed sable, FORSTER; 4, Argent, a chevron azure, REEVE.

CREST.—*A bear statant.*

Richard Dichfield alias Dycher de Shawburie & Muggleton. Agnes da. of Jeffrey Yonge of Keynton.



* George Day, who is omitted above, was consecrated Bishop of Chichester 1543, and died 1556. William Day, his brother, was consecrated Bishop of Winchester 1595, and died 1596 (Fuller's 'Worthies'); and there is a grant of the above arms to him by Flower, Norroy, in 1582 (Harl. MS. 1422).

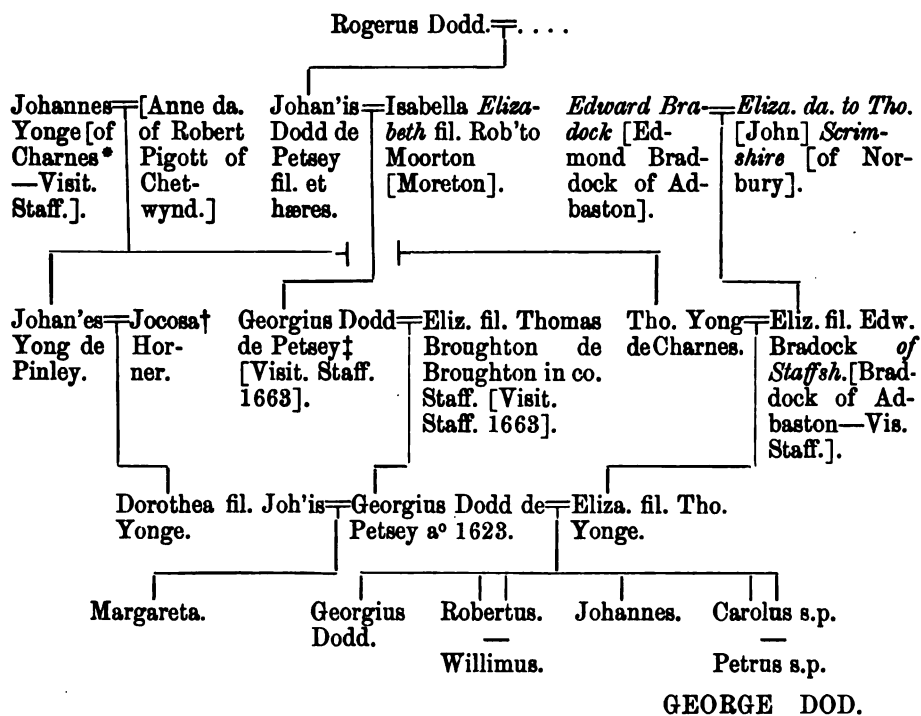
Dodd of Petsey.

Harl. 1396, fo. 106^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 140. S., fo. 88.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, on a fesse gules between two barrulets wavy sable three crescents or, a fleur-de-lis for difference.*

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Argent, a fesse gules cottised wavy sable between three crescents of the second.*

[Both of these coats are given in Shrewsbury MS., fo. 88.]



Dodd of Cloderley.

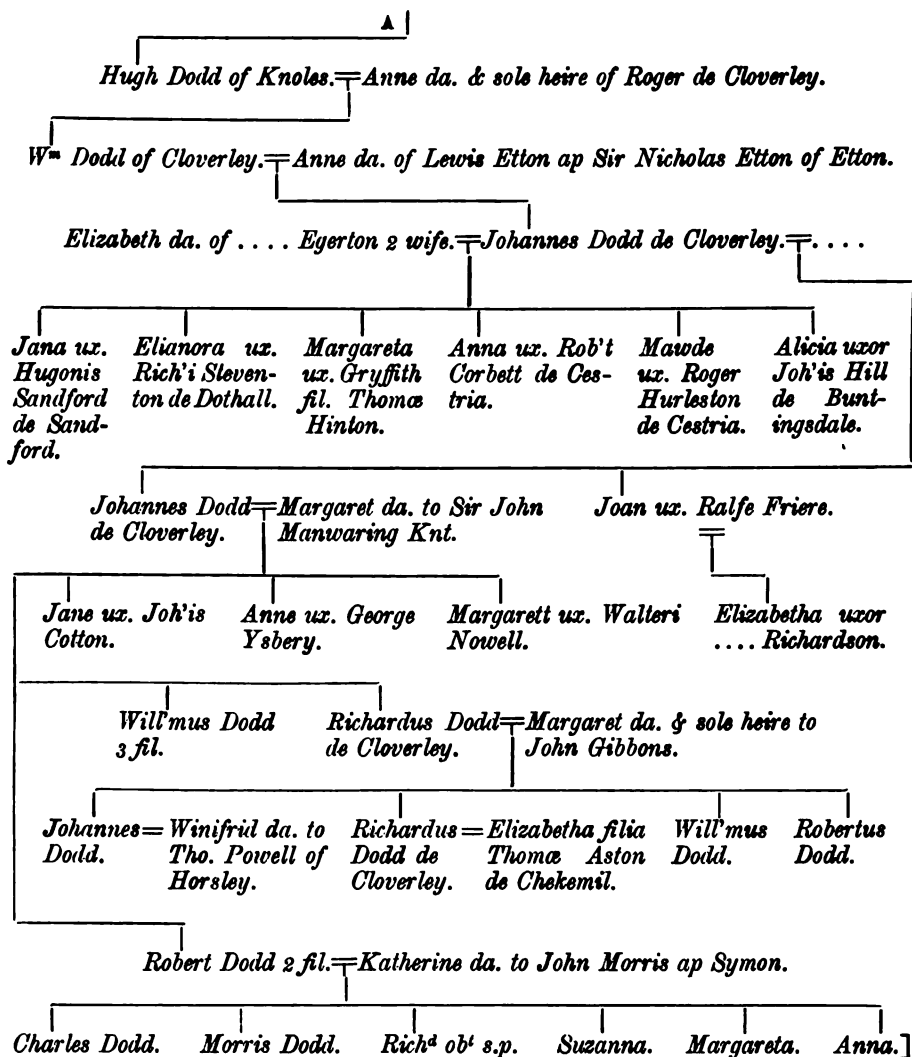
S., fo. 215^b.

[ARMS.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse gules between two cottises wavy sable, DODD; 2, Cheeky argent and sable, WARREN; 3, Argent, a chevron gules between three flowers azure leaved vert, CLOVERLEY.*]

[Among the banners of those who entered France 16 June 1513 occurs: "Shropshyr—John Dod bayryth Sylver a Bleu bud or a Heydod assur. John Maynwaryng hys Pety Captayn." (Cotton MS. Cleop. C. v.)]

[*John Dodd of Knoles & . . . da. & coh. of John Warren perspares [Perespares].*]

* Young of Charnes bore for arms: Azure, a buck's head cabossed or, a chief sable; but Thomas was disclaimed at the Staffordshire Visitation in 1614, and John at that of 1583.
 † Harl. 1241 says, "Anne da. to . . . Pigott of Chettwyn."
 ‡ George Dodd, who married Eliz. Broughton, is omitted in Harl. 1241.



Dodd of Broxton.

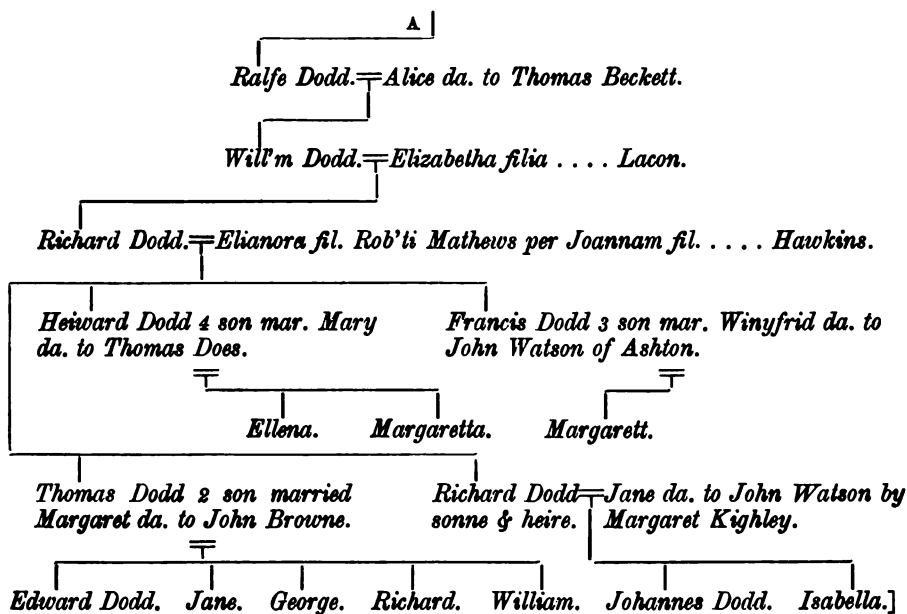
S., fo. 216.

[ARMS.—*Argent, on a fesse gules cotised wavy sable three mullets or, in chief a mullet.*
CREST.—*A garb or, thereout issuant a serpent azure.*

John Dodd of Broxton in com. Cestr'. =

W^m Dodd of Broxton. = Alice da. to John Talbott.

▲



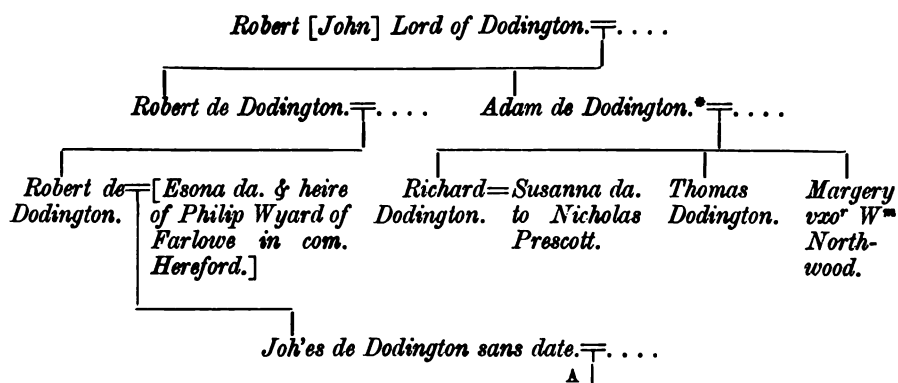
Dodington of Dodington.

Harl. 1241, fo. 24. Harl. 615, fo. 249. S., fo. 297^a.

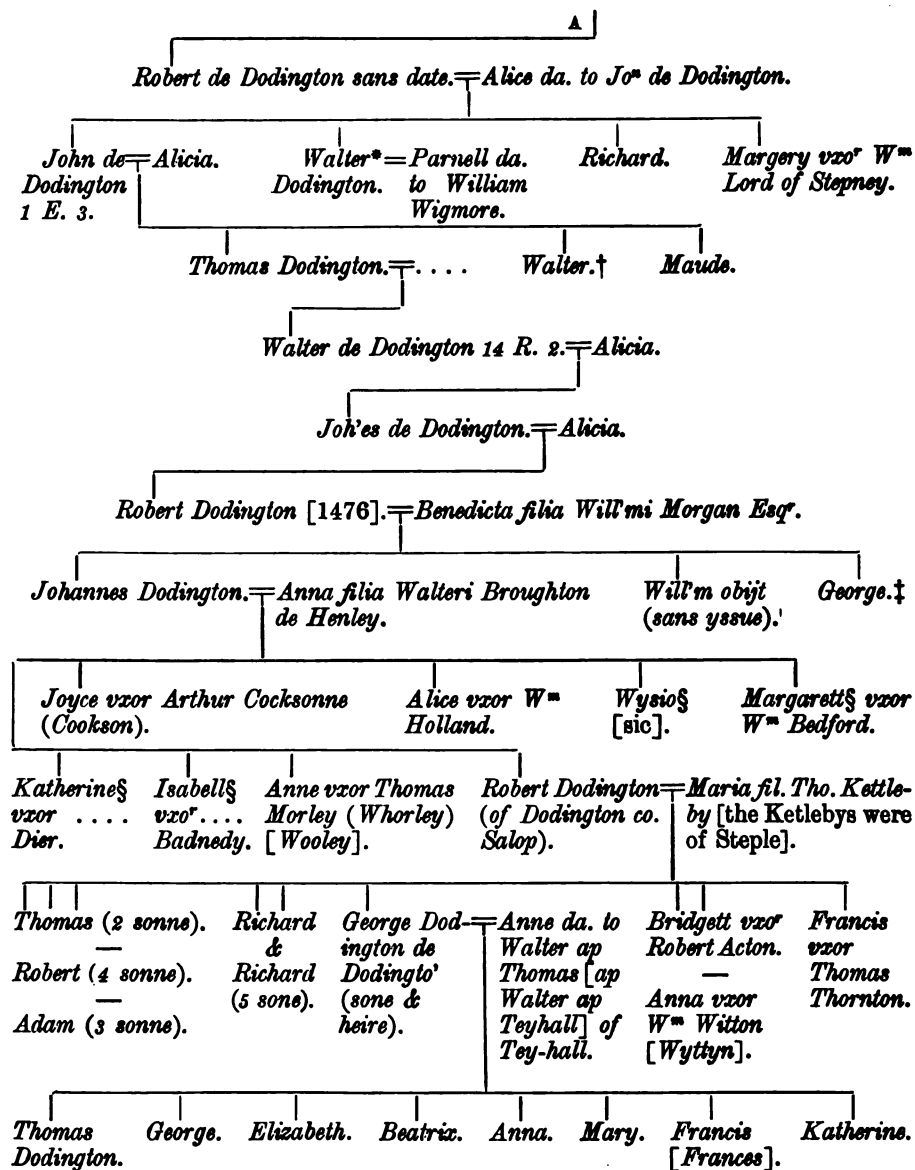
ARMS: Harl. 1241.—Quarterly: 1, Azure, a fesse or, in chief two mullets and in base a chevron of the second, within a bordure argent, DODINGTON in Shrewsbury MS.; 2, Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, WYARD in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, Gules, two lions passant argent—a mullet for difference, WALTER in Shrewsbury MS.; 4, Quarterly or and gules, in first quarter a martlet sable, within a bordure of the last bezantée.

CREST.—A lion's gamb couped and erect or, armed sable.

ARMS: Harl. 615.—Azure, a fesse or between two mullets pierced in chief and a chevron in base of the second, within a bordure engrailed argent.



* Adam and his children are not given in Shrewsbury MS.



(John Lorde of Dodington primo of E. 3 [1340].

Walter Dodington quarto decimo of Ric. 2 [1386].

Robert Lorde of Dodington sans date.

Robert Dodington sans date.

An Indenture of Marriage betwixt John Botrell Lorde of Aston and Robert Dodyngton & Benedict his wiff & William sone to Benedicte Decimo sexto' of E. 4 [1476].

* John's brothers and sister are not given in Shrewsbury MS.

† Thomas's brother and sister are not given in Shrewsbury MS.

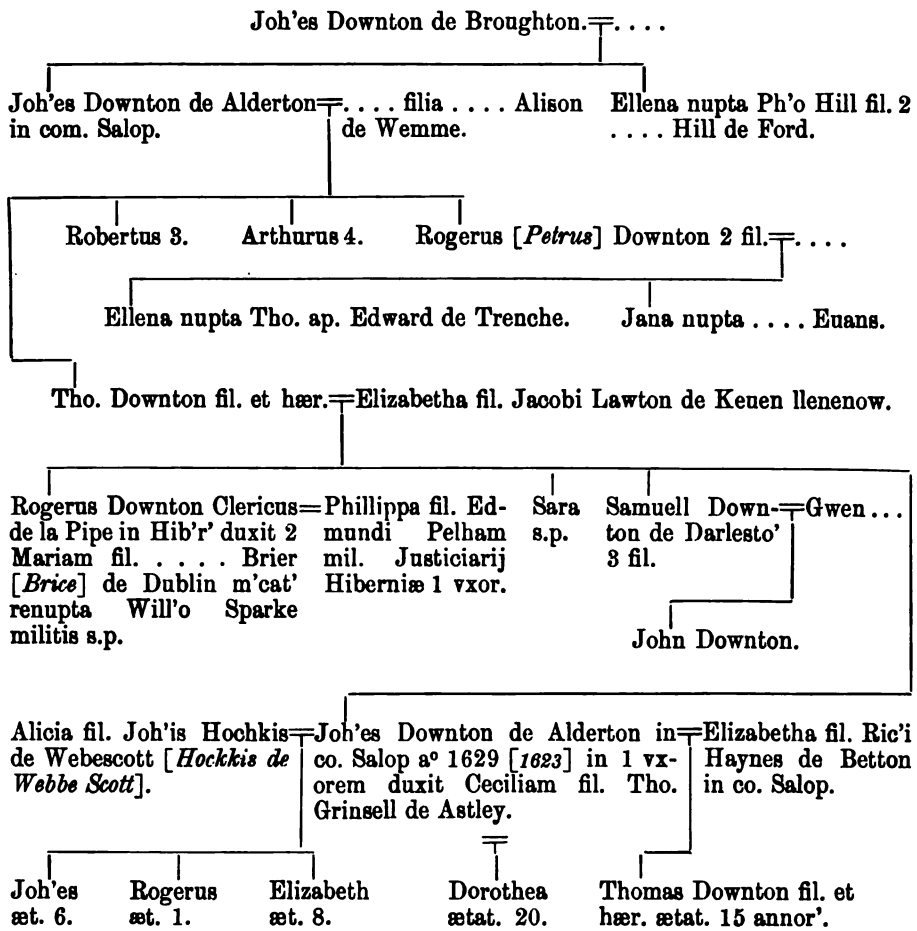
‡ George is not given in Shrewsbury MS.

§ Katherine, Isabel, Wysio, and Margaret are not given in Shrewsbury MS.

Downton of Broughton and Alderton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 104^b. S., fo. 87.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, three piles in point sable, each charged with a goat's head erased of the field armed or.*



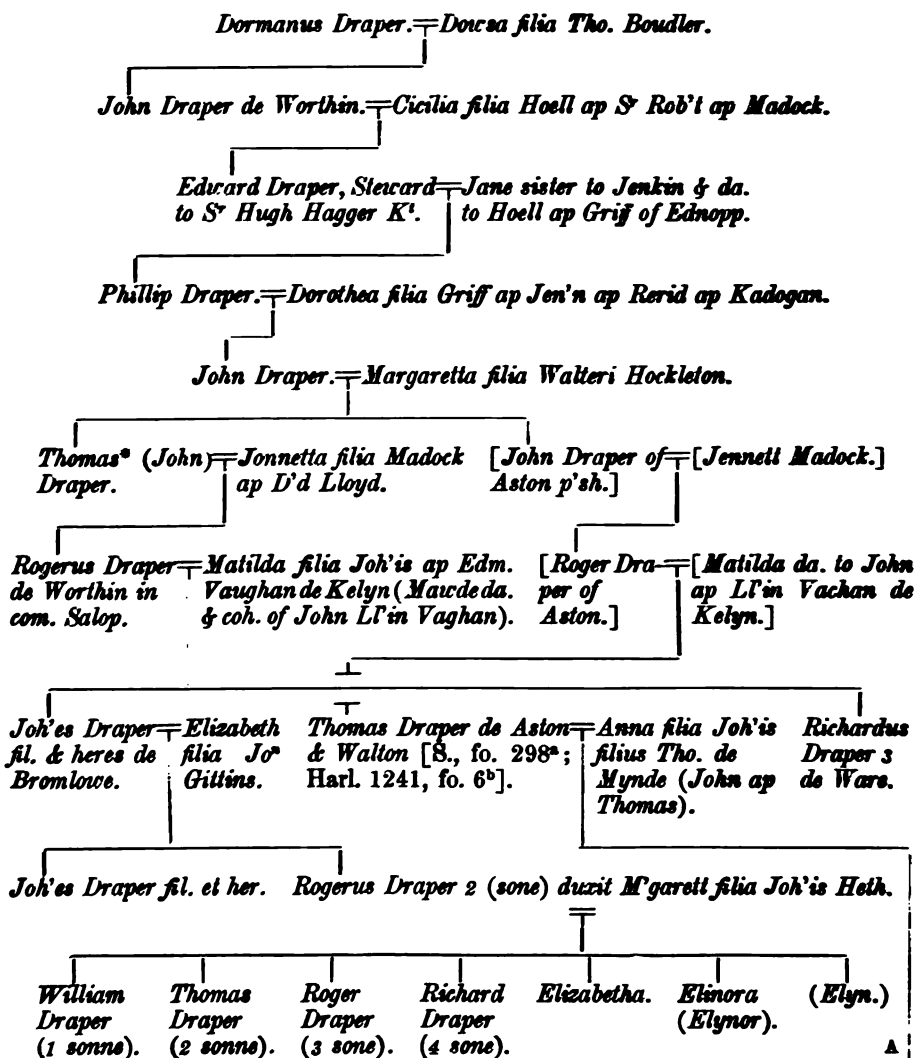
J. DOWNTON nunc Clericus Pipæ in Hiberniâ 1623.

Draper of Acton and Bromlow, from Worthen.

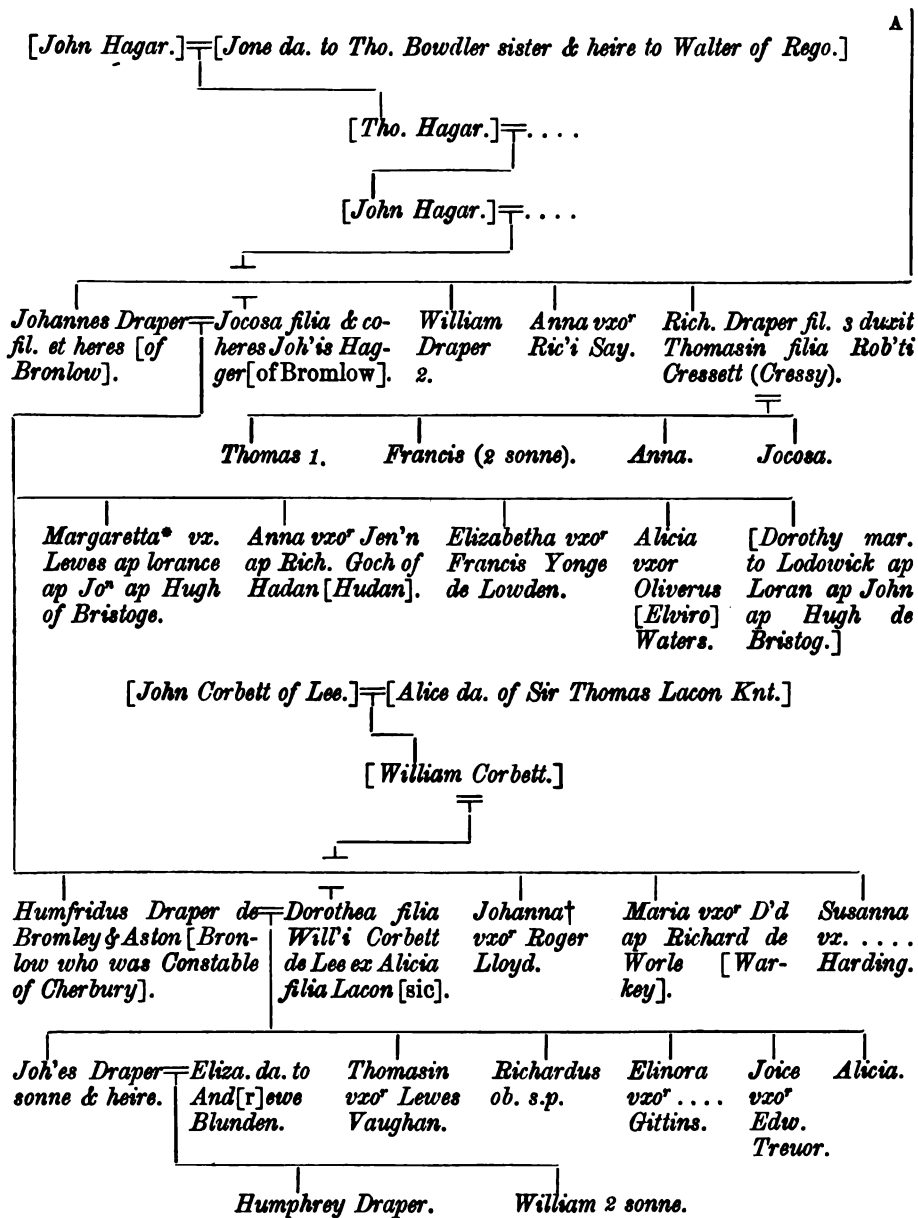
Harl. 1241, fo. 6^b. Harl. 615, fo. 251^b. S., fo. 298^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Bendy of eight gules and vert, three fleurs-de-lis or, DRAPER in Shrewsbury MS.; 2 and 3, Or, three chevrons vert—on each a mullet, HAGAR in Shrewsbury MS.

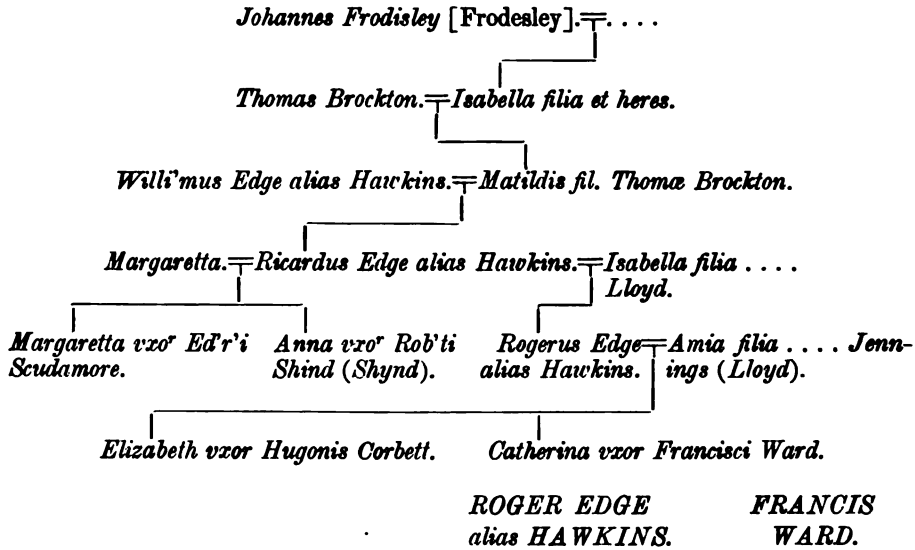
[Per Camden Claren.]



* Thomas (John) and his wife Jenetta and their descendants are not given in Shrewsbury MS.



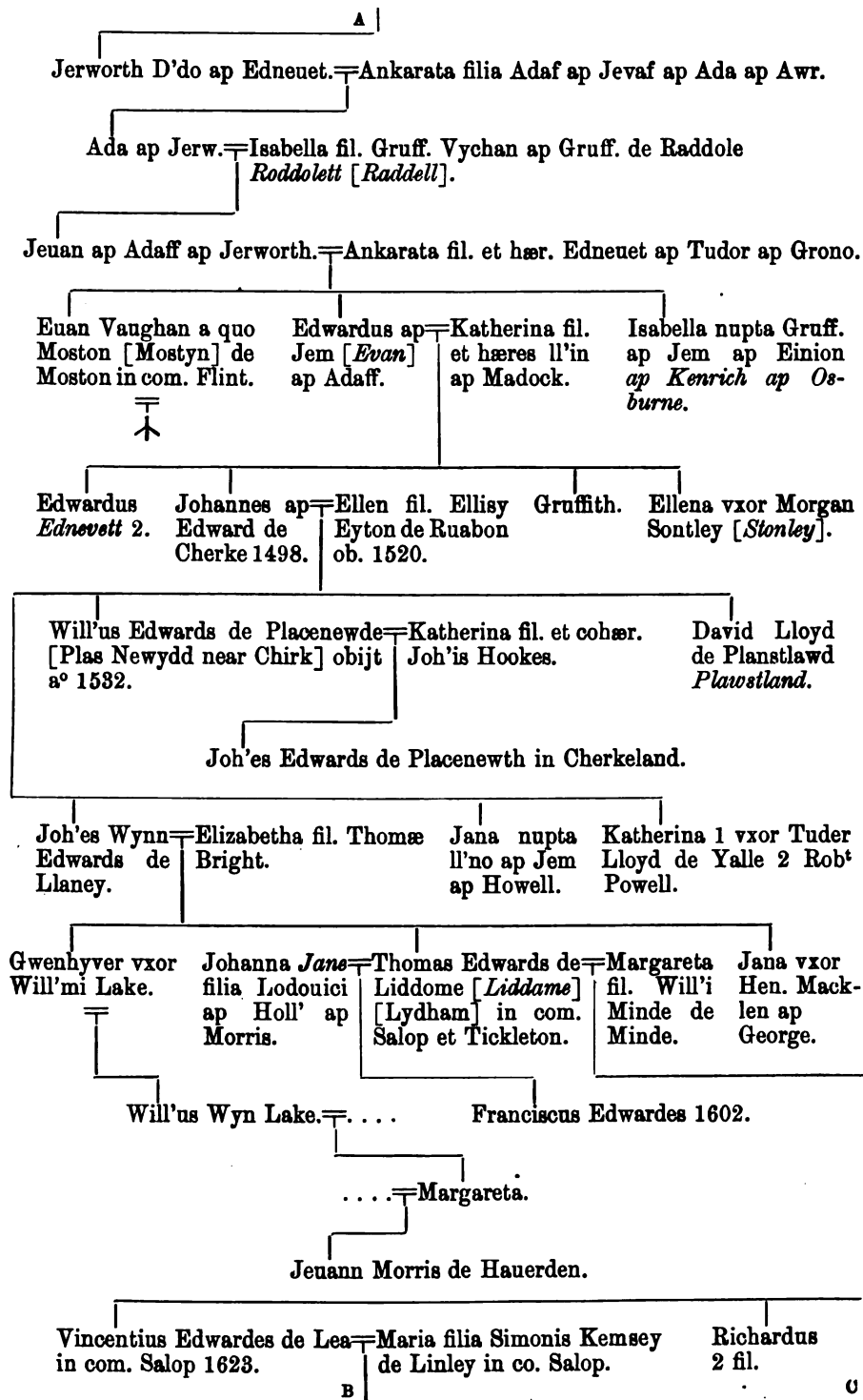
* Margaretta is omitted in Shrewsbury MS.
 † Johanna is omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

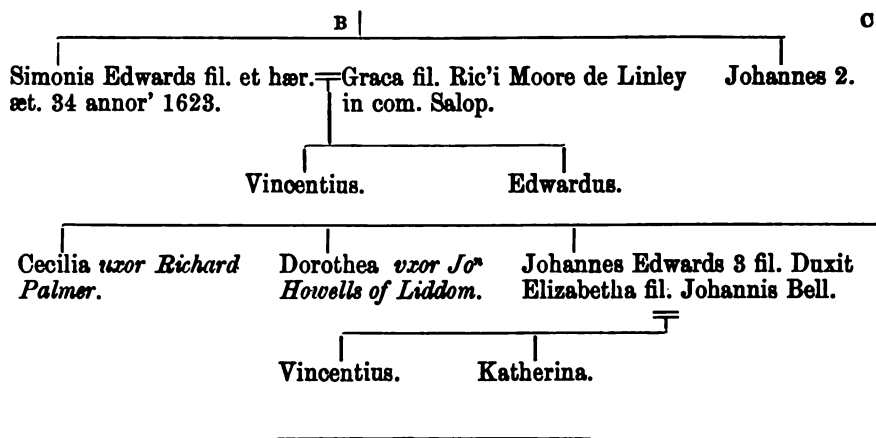
Edge alias Hawkins.Harl. 1241, fo. 5^b. Harl. 615, fo. 260. S., fo. 90^a.ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Argent*, in Harl. 615—a *hawk proper, belled or, standing on a staff coupé and raguled vert*.**Edwards of Lea, Plas Newydd, and Lydham.**Harl. 1396, fo. 109. Harl. 1241, fo. 137. S., ff. 90^a, 91.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of twelve*: 1 and 12, *Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, a crescent for difference*; 2, *Azure, a lion rampant per fesse or and argent, within a bordure of the third, pelleté* [CARADOC VREICHYRAS, EARL OF HEREFORD]; 3, *Ermine, a lion rampant azure* [ELYDUR OF BROMFIELD]; 4, *Gules, three chevrons argent* [JESTIN AP GWERGANT]; 5, *Sable, three horses' heads erased argent* [BROCHWELL ISGYTHOG]; 6, *Argent, a chevron between three birds sable, each holding in the beak an ermine spot* [LOWARCH AP BRANNE]; 7, *Argent, a cross flory engrailed sable between four Cornish choughs proper* [EDWIN OF ENGLEFIELD]; 8, *Gules, a chevron ermine between three men's heads side-faced in helmets proper* [EDNEVIT AP TUDOR AP GRONO]; 9, *Ermine, a lion rampant sable* [KENRICK AP RUALLON]; 10, *Azure, a lion passant argent* [ITHEL VYCHAN]; 11, *Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, within a bordure gules* [JONES].

CREST.—*A man's head side-faced in a helmet proper.*MOTTO.—*A VINNO DVW DERVID.* ["A fynno Duw derfydd," that is, "God's will be done."]

Ednevet Gam 4 fil. Jerworth = Glwadis fil. ll'in [Llewellyn] ap Madock ap Voel of Trevor. A | Einion ap Edwin.

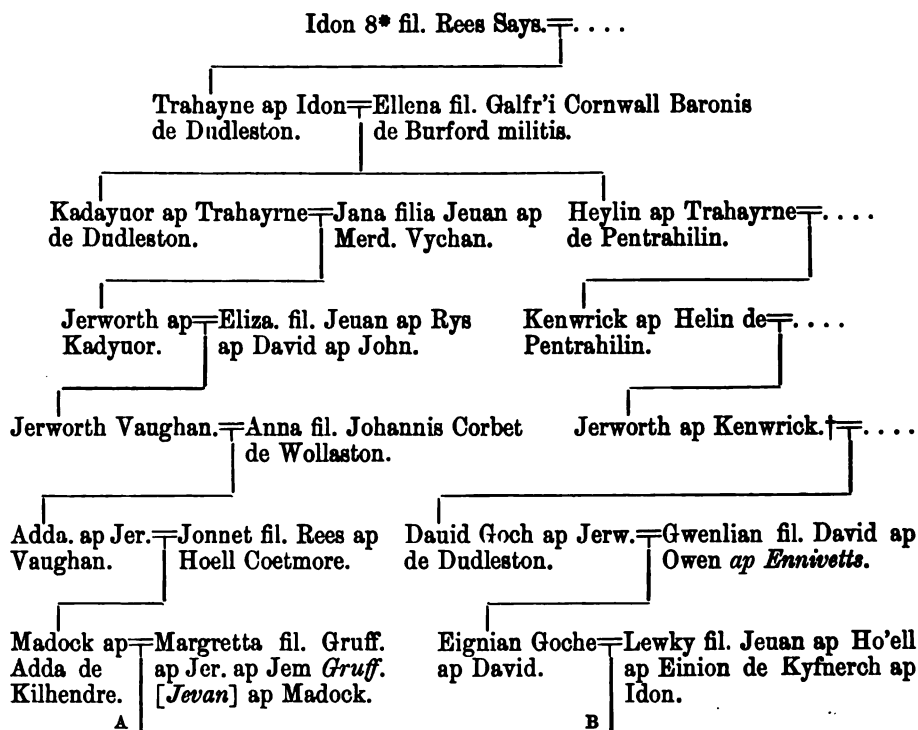




Edwards of Kilhendre.

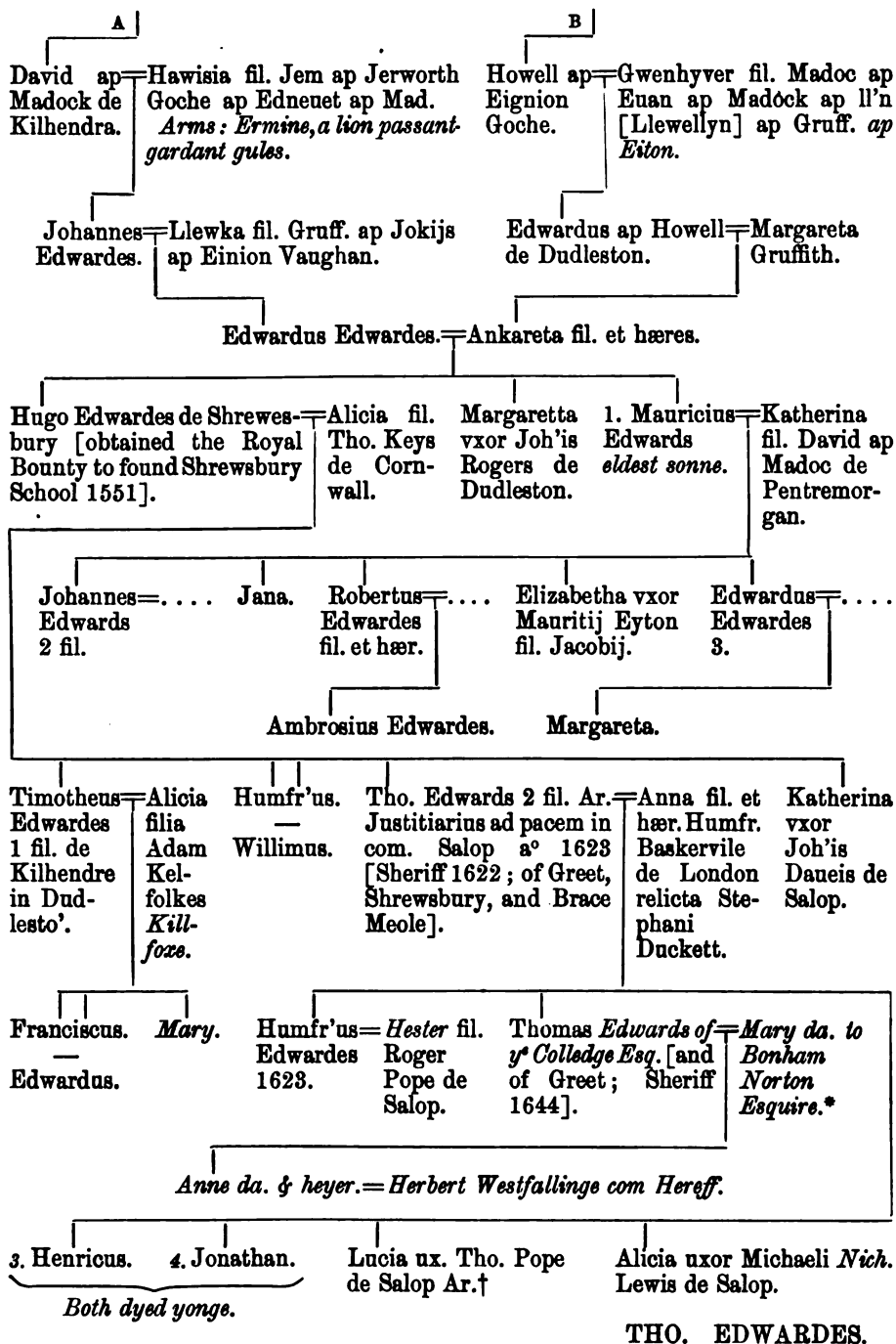
Harl. 1396, fo. 110^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 83^b. S., ff. 92^b, 93.

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads coupéd close argent; 2 and 3, Per bend sinister ermine and ermings, a lion rampant or [TUDOR TREVOR].*



* Harl. 1241 calls him "3 son."

† This generation is not given in Shrewsbury MS.

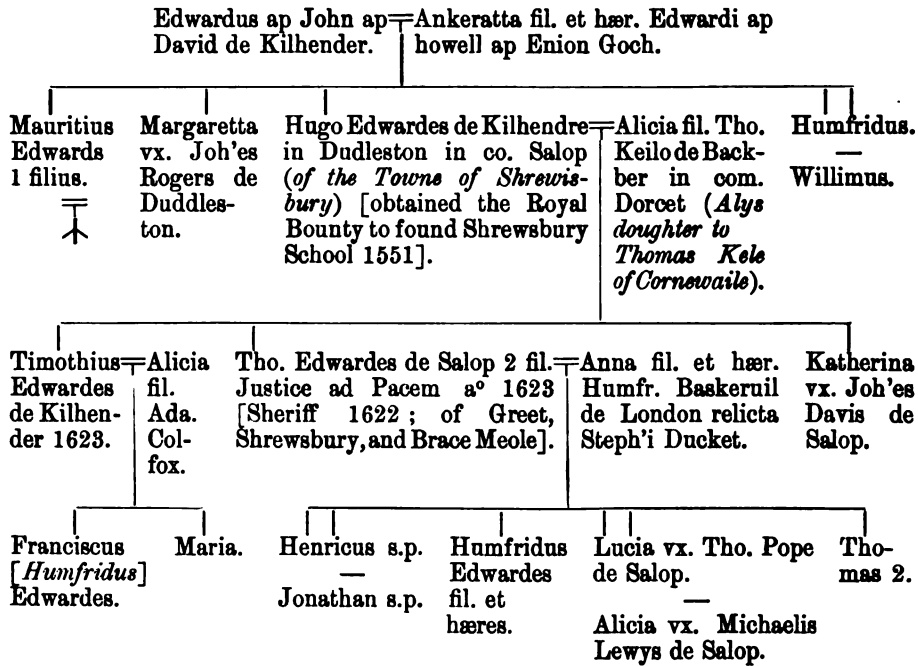


* Bonham Norton was the King's printer, and had arms assigned by Camden 1611.
 † According to Harl. 1241 she married "Fra. Otley."

Edwards of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 105^b. Harl. 615, fo. 259. S., fo. 87^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, a chevron engrailed between three boars' [heraldic tigers'] heads erased at the neck argent, a crescent for difference; 2 and 3, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or [TUDOR TREVOR]; over all an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a chevron gules between three hurts*—BASKERVILLE in Shrewsbury MS.



Egerton.

S., fo. 59.

[ARMS.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, [Argent], a lion rampant [gules] between three pheons [sable]; 2 and 3, [Or], three piles in point [gules], on a canton [argent] a griffin segreant [sable] [BASSETT]; all within a bordure engrailed.*

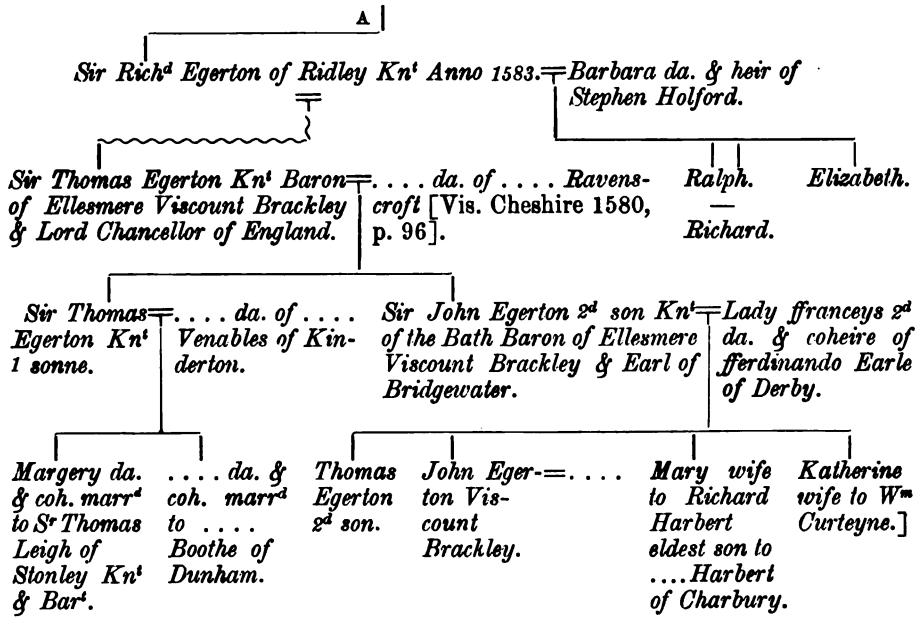
CREST.—*A lion rampant gules supporting an arrow point downwards feathered or.*

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter: A horse argent ducally gorged or. Sinister: A griffin argent ducally gorged or.*

MOTTO.—SIC DONEC.

Sir Ralph Egerton of Ridley ⚭ Margaretta da. & heire of Ralph Bassett
in com. Chester Knt. of Blower in co. Staff.

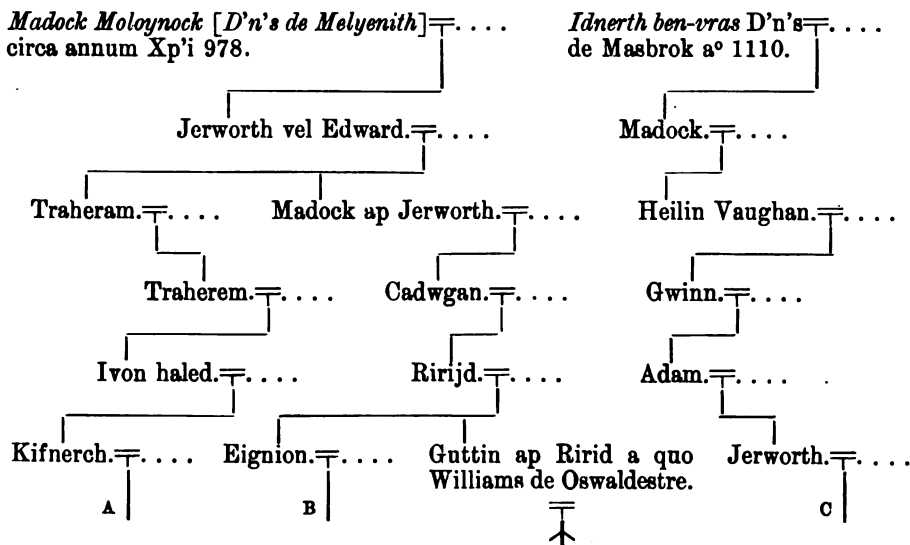
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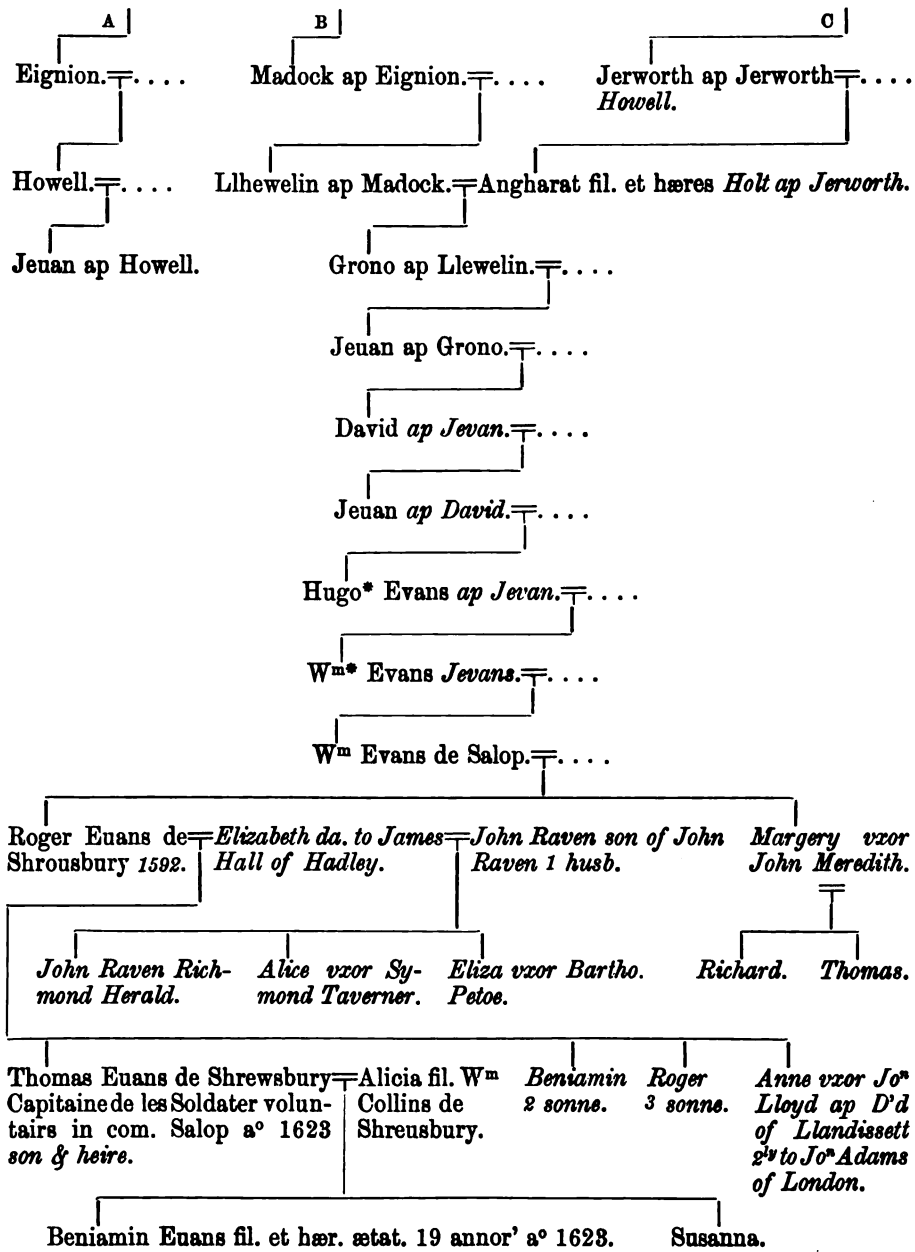


Evans of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 107. Harl. 1241, fo. 142^b. S., fo. 88^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a cross moline between four lozenges azure; 2 and 3, Argent, a cross engrailed couped the ends fleury sable between four Cornish choughs proper, on a chief azure a boar's head couped close of the first, IDNERETH BEN-VRAS.





* Harl. 1241 has a *Jevan ap Hugh* between these two.

Evans of Oswestry and Treflach.

Harl. 1396, fo. 108. S., fo. 89^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent—sable in Shrewsbury MS.—a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis sable—or in Shrewsbury MS.; 2 and 3, Or, a cross molins between four lozenges azure [EVANS OF SHREWSBURY].*

CREST.—*An arm embowed vested azure, cuffed or, holding in the hand a pink stalked and leaved proper.*

Thomas Euance of Oswaldestre, exemplified by S^r Will^m Dethick Garter vnder his hand and seale.

Tho. Euans de Oswaldestre in co. Salop. = Elianora fil. Ed^r'i Lloyd Ar.

Rich^{us} Euans de Treueleth *Trevelith* [or Treueleth] in co. Salop Ar. = Katherina fil. et cohær. Rich. Lloyd de Swyn'ey.

Thomas Euans de Ruebone Ar.	= Anna fil. David Powell Theologia Doctoris.	Johannes 3 fil.	Edwardus Evans de Treueleth in Salop a ^o 1623.	= Anna fil. Rogeri Kynaston de Hor- com. Salop a ^o ley [Hordley] in co. Salop.
Eyton Euans fil. et hæres.	Richardus Euans fil. et hæres æt. 5 annor' a ^o 1623.	Rogerus 2 [bapt. at Oswestry 26 July 1621; Sheriff 1677].	Katherina. — Margaretta.	

ED. EVANCE.

Evans.

Harl. 1396, fo. 109. S., fo. 91^b.

Thomas Euans. = . . .

Johannes Euans. = Alicia.

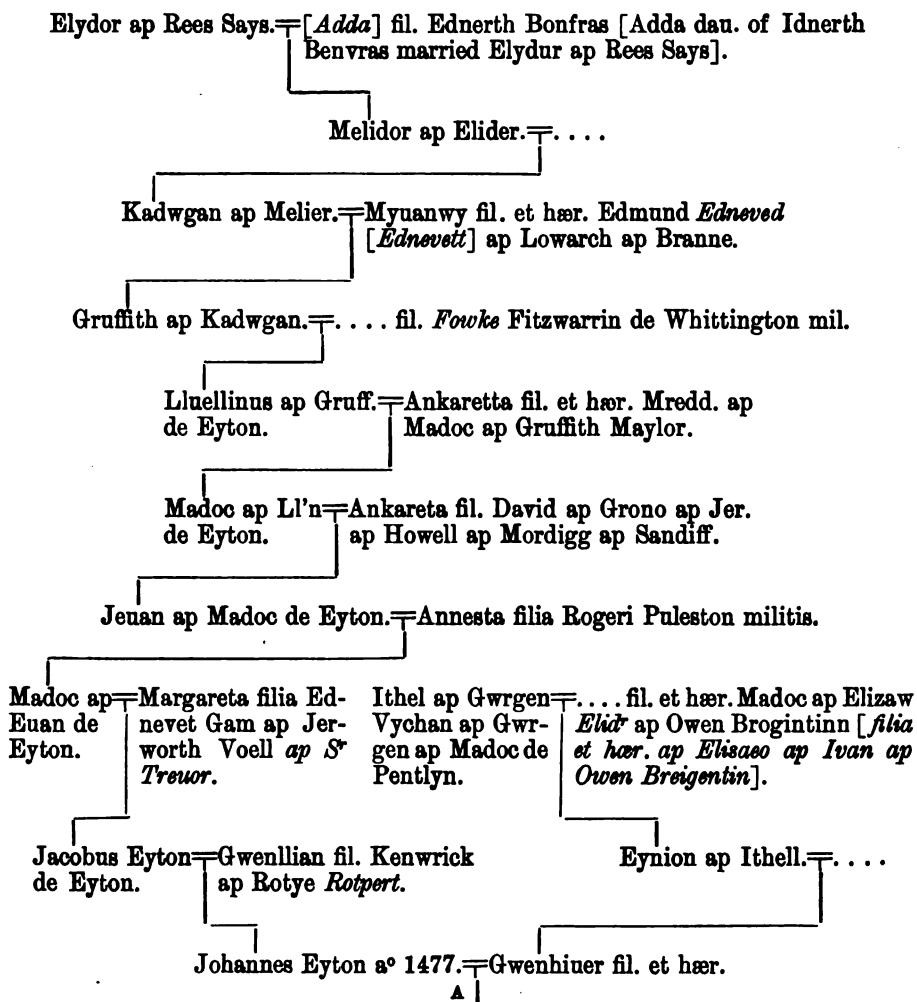
Alicia filia Tho. Adams de Wemme. = Thomas Euans. = Agnes fil. Tho. Eynion.

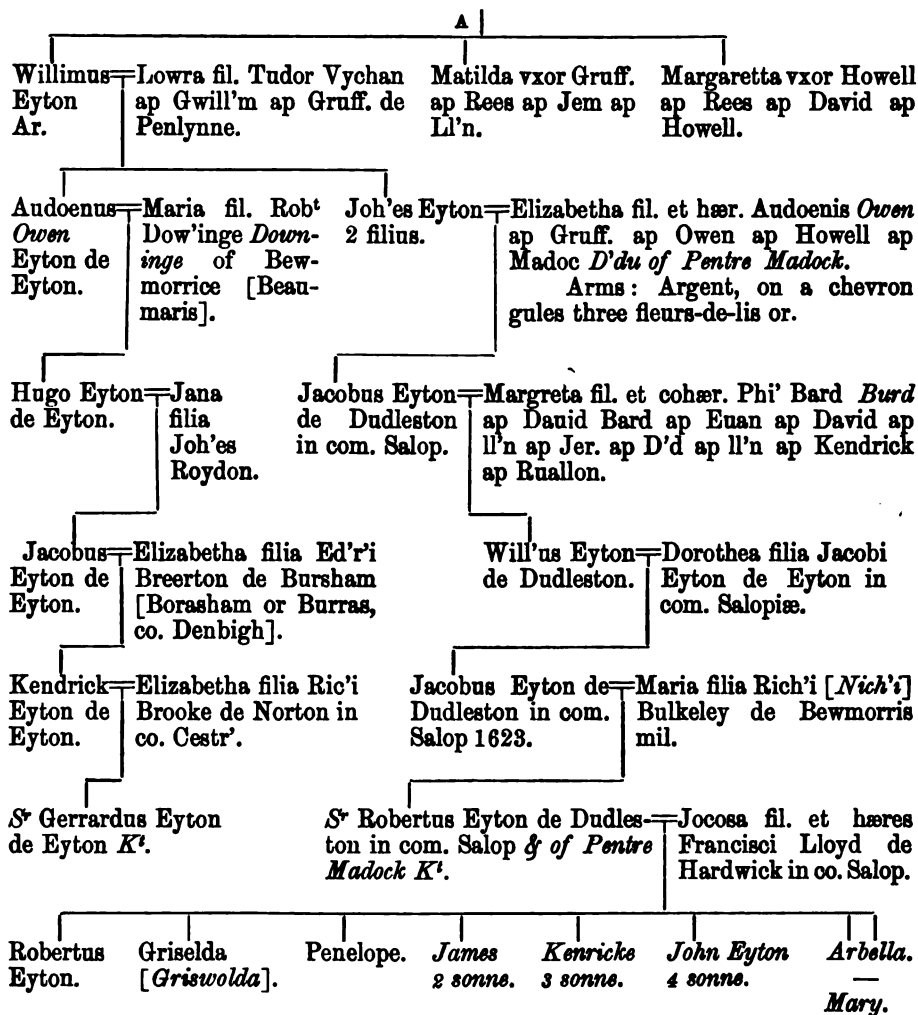
Elizabetha.	Johannes = . . . Euans.	Edwardus [g].	Elizabetha.	Anna.	Maria.
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Eyton of Eyton and Budleston, near Ellesmere.

Harl. 1396, fo. 111^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 54^b. S., ff. 95^b, 96.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of twelve*: 1, *Ermine, a lion rampant azure*, ELYDER; 2, *Argent, a chevron between three crows sable, each holding in the beak an ermine spot*, LLOWARCH AP BRANNE; 3, *Paly of eight argent and gules, a lion rampant sable*, GRUFFITH MAYLOR; 4, *Vert, a lion rampant or*, SANDIFF HARDD; 5, *Azure, a lion rampant or*, KADOWEN; 6, *Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse or*, OWYN GWYNEDD; 7, *Vert, a chevron ermine between three wolves' heads erased argent*, RERED VLAITH; 8, *Argent, a lion rampant sable, debriused by a bendlet sinister gules*, OWEN BROGINTYN; 9, *Or [gules], a lion rampant gules [or] within a bordure of the second*, GWINWINN [GWENWYNWYN]; 10, *Argent, on a chevron gules three fleurs-de-lis or*, MADOC DDU; 11, *Ermine, a lion rampant sable*, KENDRIK RUALLON; 12, *Vert, a boar statant or*, ROGER POWIS.





Eyton of Eyton super Weald Flores.

Harl. 1396, fo. 112^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 74^b. S., ff. 96^b, 97.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a fret azure [EYTON]; 2 and 3, Gules, two bars ermine [PANTULF].

CREST.—A bird's head erased sable, holding in the beak a laurel branch vert.

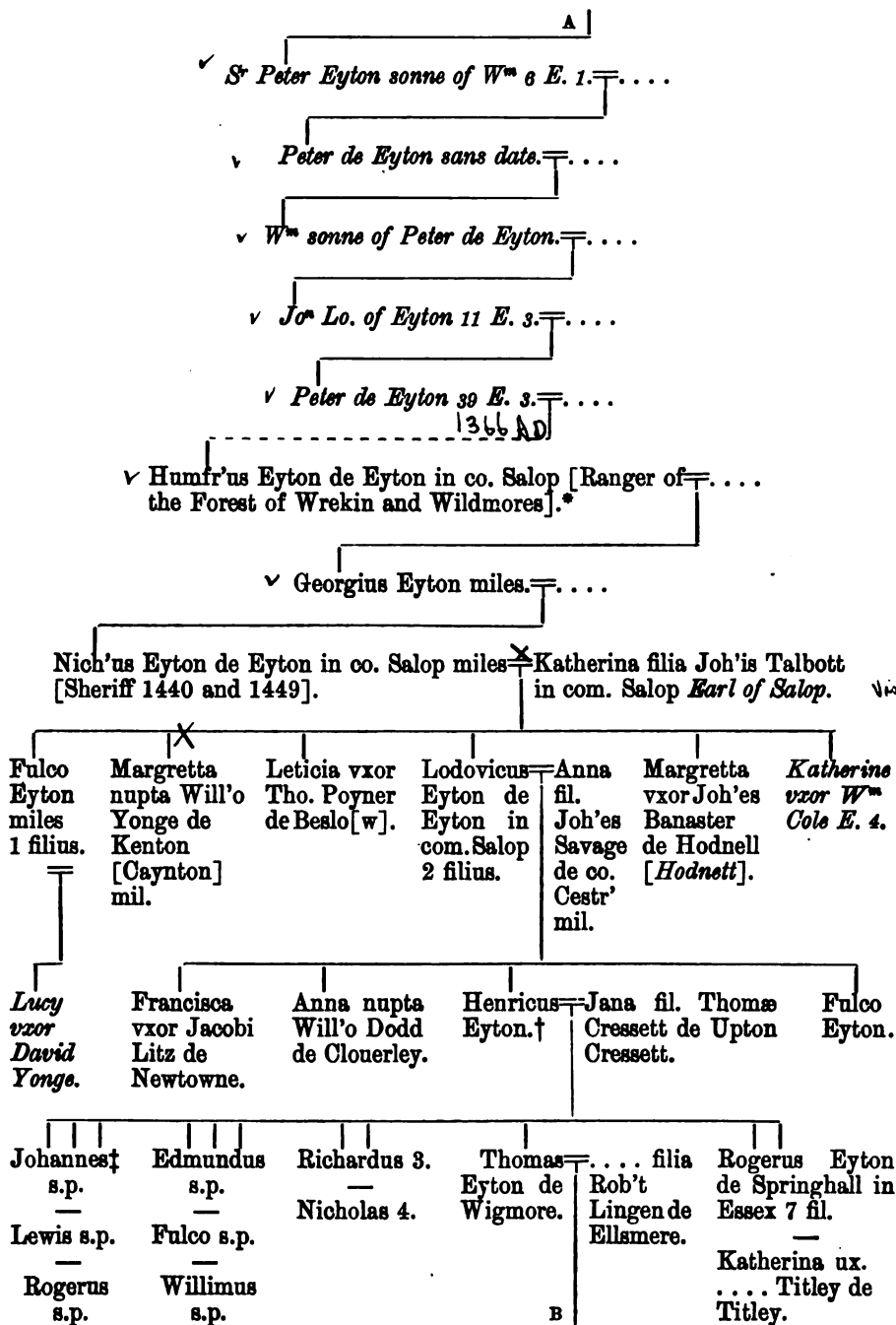
ANOTHER COAT: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules, two bars ermine; 2 and 3, Or, a fret azure.

CREST.—A reindeer's head or, holding in the mouth an acorn gold, slipped and leaved vert.

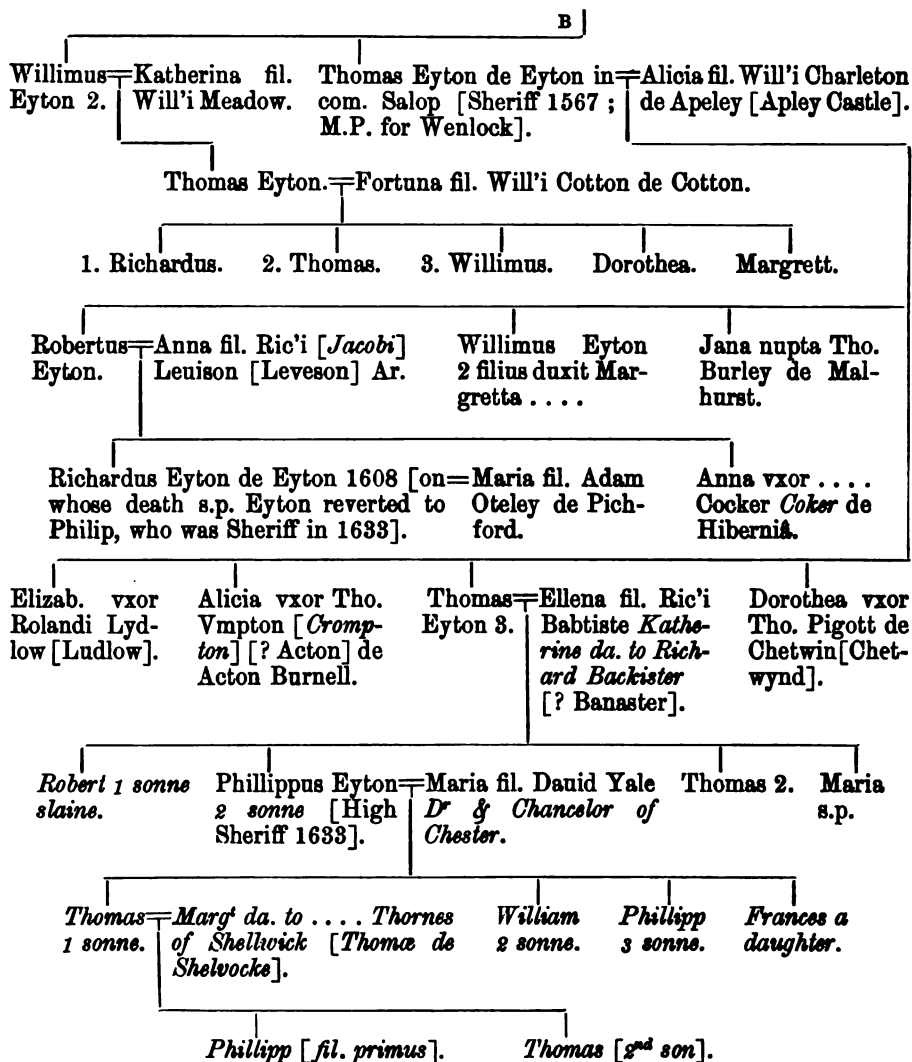
ANOTHER CREST: Shrewsbury MS.—A lion's head or, holding in the mouth a barrel or.

✓ William Lord of Eyton sans date. . . .

A



* John, elder brother of Humphrey, was Sheriff 1394.
 † Harl. 1396 differs from this pedigree, but is evidently incorrect, and Shrewsbury MS. has been followed above.
 ‡ John, Lewis, Roger, Edmund, Fulke, William, Richard, and Nicholas are all omitted in Shrewsbury MS.



Fermor or Farmer of Hay Park.

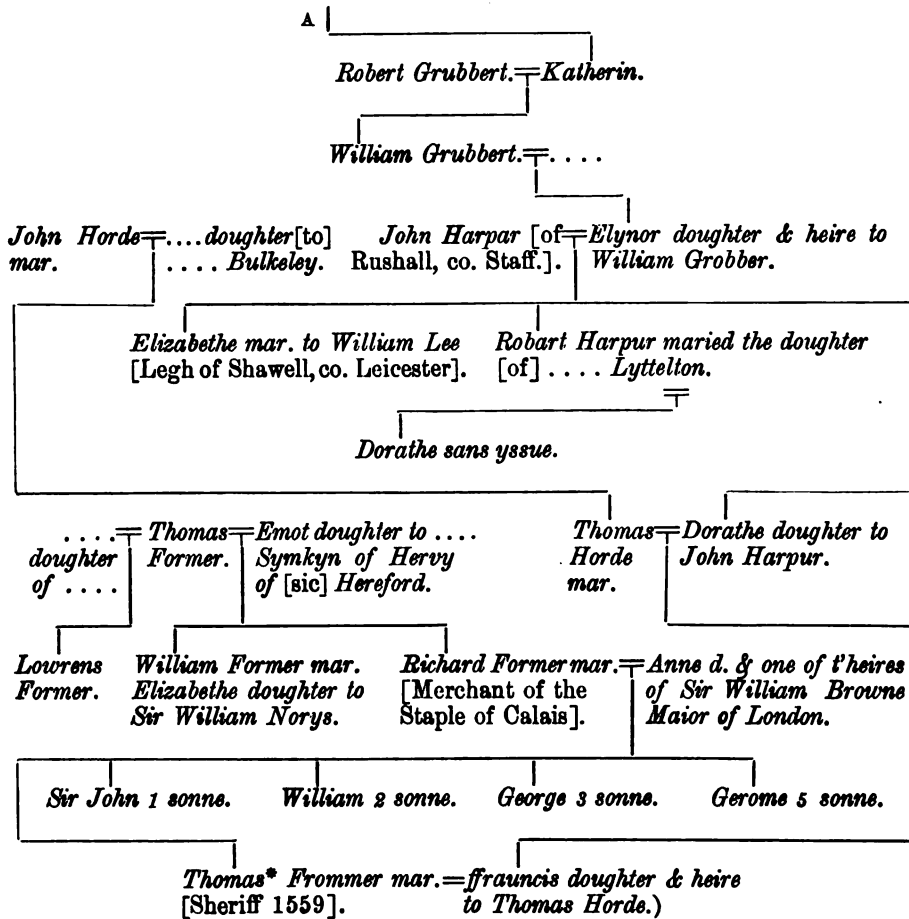
Harl. 615, ff. 239^b, 240.

(Henry Hanbury. = Alys daughter to Robert Salweyn Knight.

William Boweles mar. = Agnes daughter to Henry Hanbury.

William Boweles mar. = Elizabeth daughter to John Gifforde Knight.

A |

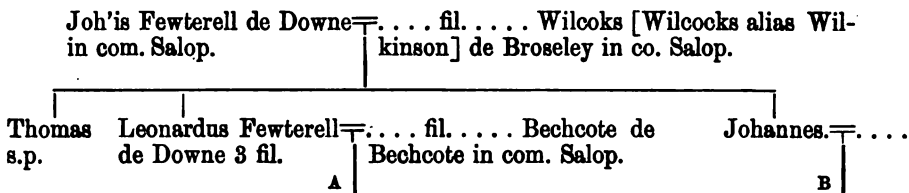


Fewtrell of Downe.

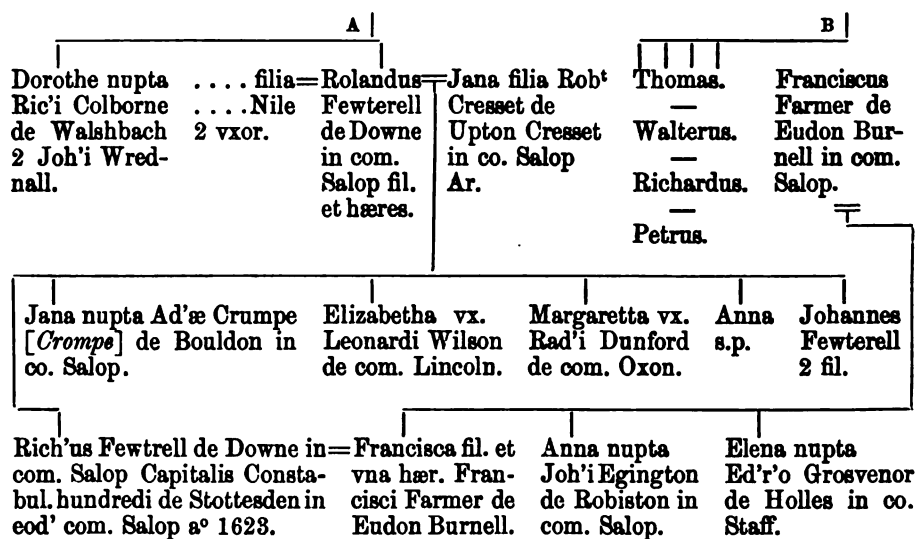
Harl. 1396, fo. 118^b. S., fo. 106^b.

ARMS: Shrewsbury MS.—*Per chevron argent and sable, three mullets counter-changed, on a chief sable three leopards' faces argent.*

CREST.—*A tiger's head argent, collared sable, thereon three mullets argent.*



* Thomas Fermour, or Farmer, the Sheriff of Salop in 1559, was seated at Somerton, co. Oxford, but resided occasionally in Salop on his wife's property. She was the only child and heiress of Thomas Hord of Hord's Park, and relict of Edward Rawlegh of Farmingho in Norfolk.



RICHARD FFEWTERELL.

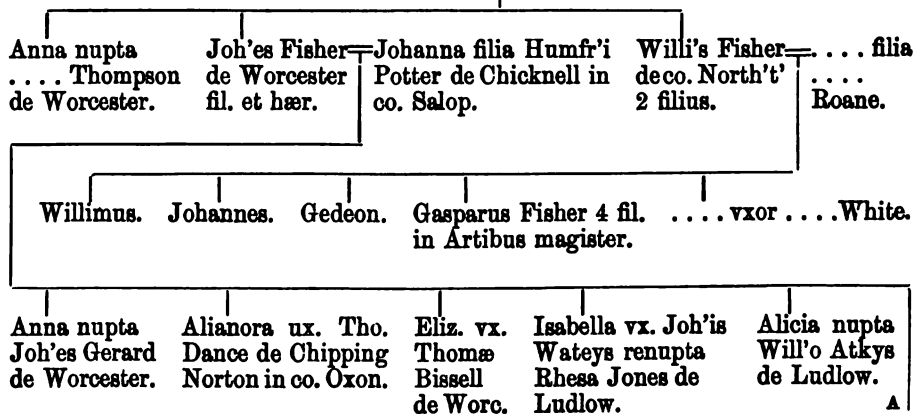
Fisher of Ludlow.

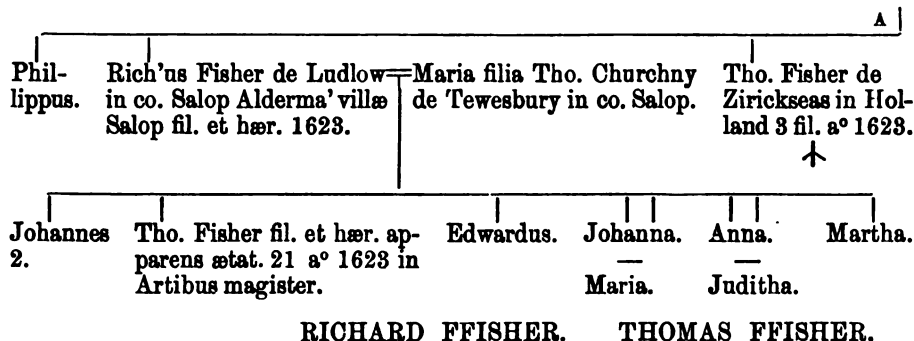
Harl. 1396, fo. 119. S., fo. 107.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Per bend or and gules, a gryphon segreant counterchanged within a bordure vair.*

CREST.—*On a branch lying fesseways trunked ragulé, and sprouting from the dexter end a honeysuckle proper, a kingfisher of the same holding in the beak a fish or.*

Tho. Fisher de Worcest'r. = Elizabetha Parker.

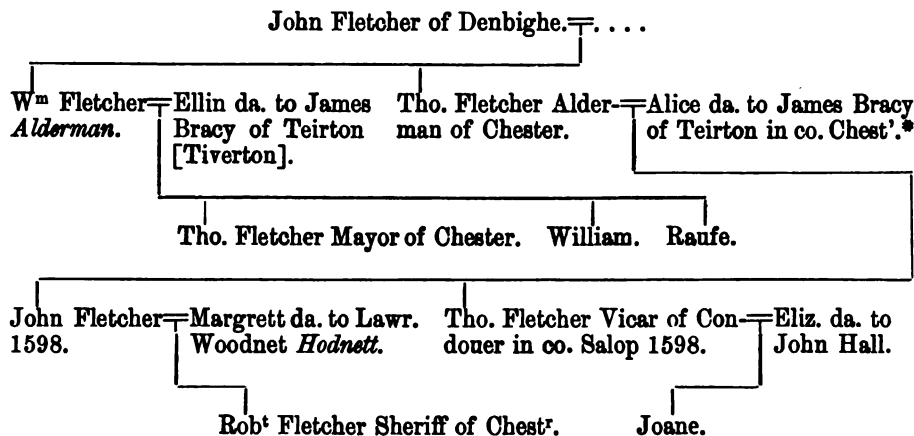




Fletcher of Chester and Condober.

Harl. 1396, fo. 119^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 132^b. S., fo. 100^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Sable, two battle-axes in saltire argent, each ducally crowned or.*



Forster of Evelith near Shifnall.

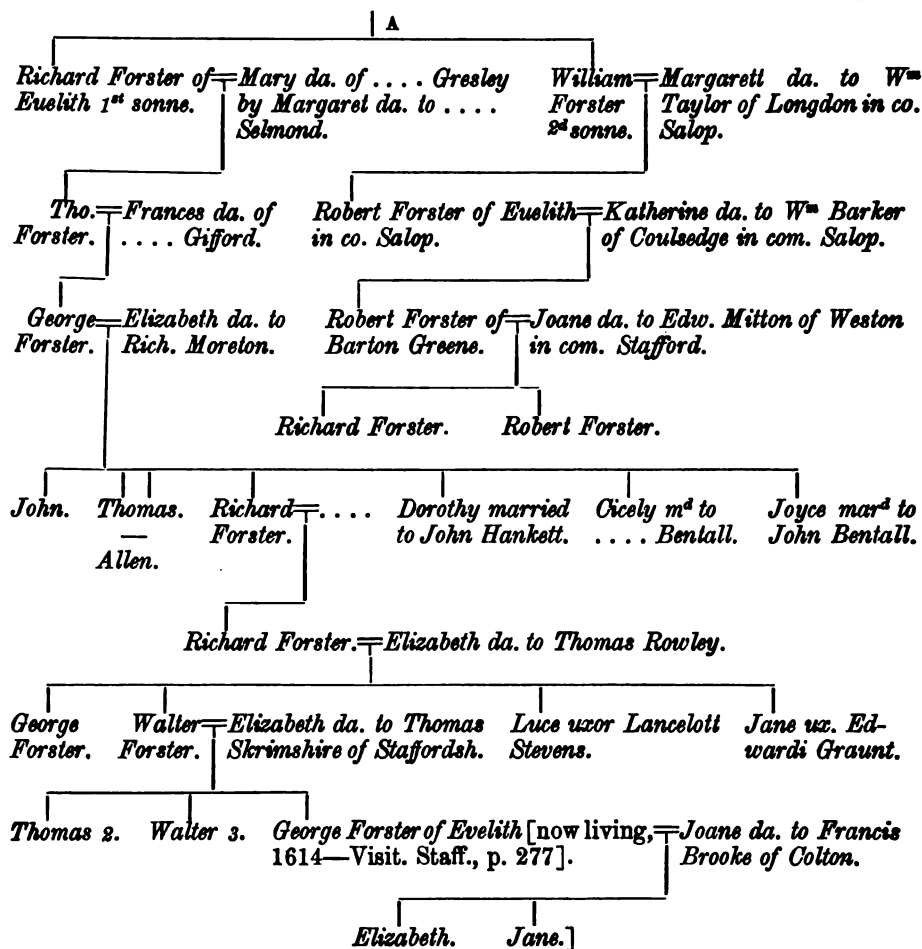
S., ff. 300^a, 300^b.

[ARMS.—*Quarterly: 1, Quarterly per fesse indented [argent] and [sable], in first and fourth quarters a bugle-horn stringed [of the second]; 2, Argent, three pheons, two and one, sable; impaling, Or, fretlées . . . , on a chief or three round buckles gules, tongues to dexter [ROWLEY?].*

John Forster of Evelith. Isabella da. to . . . Kuffin of Abertanat.

A

* The wife's name is omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

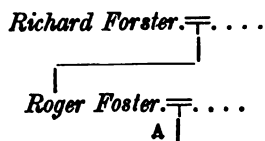


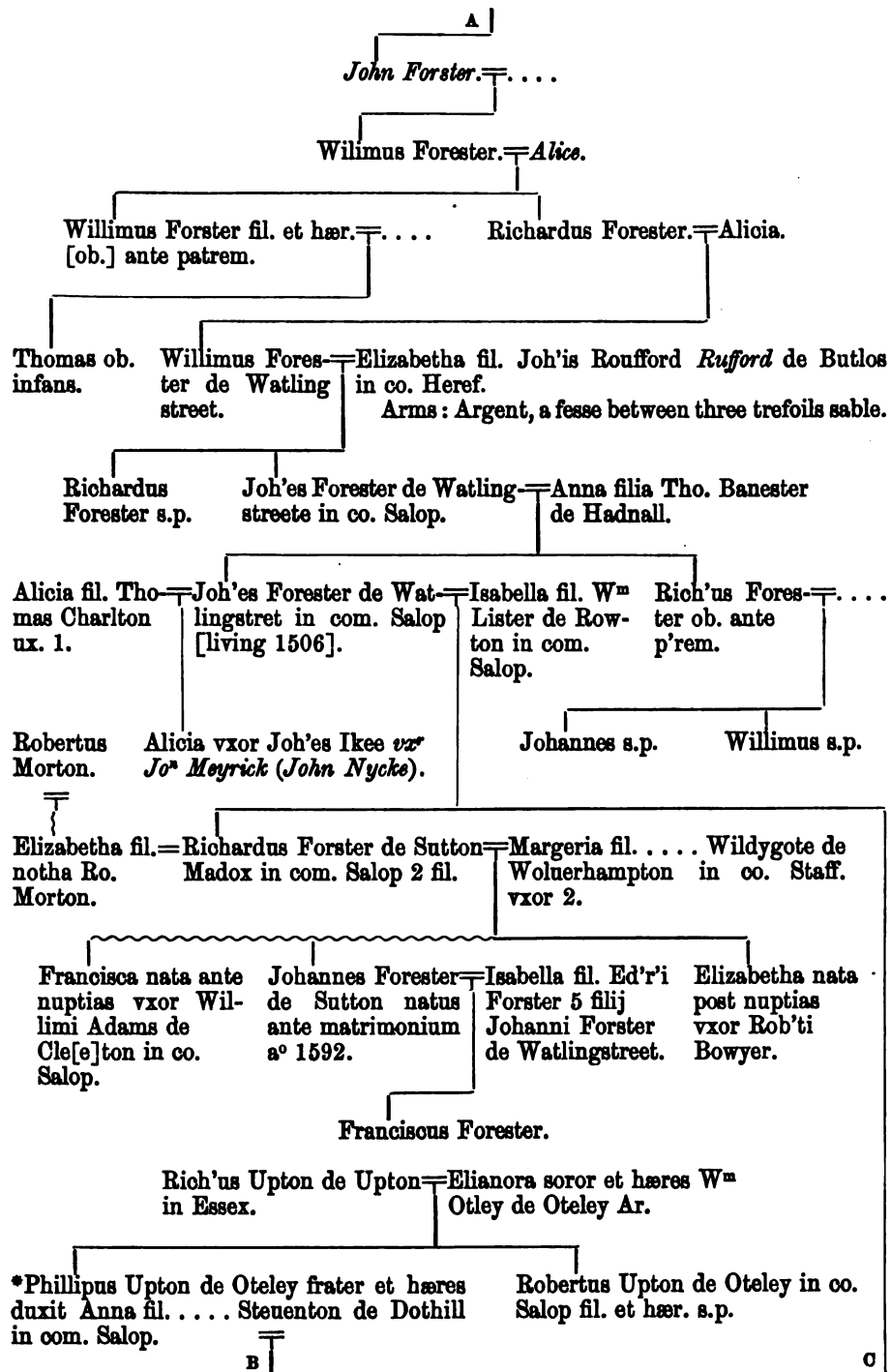
Forster of Watling Street and Sutton Mladoc.

Harl. 1396, fo. 117. Harl. 1241, fo. 44. Harl. 615, fo. 260^b. S., fo. 105^a.

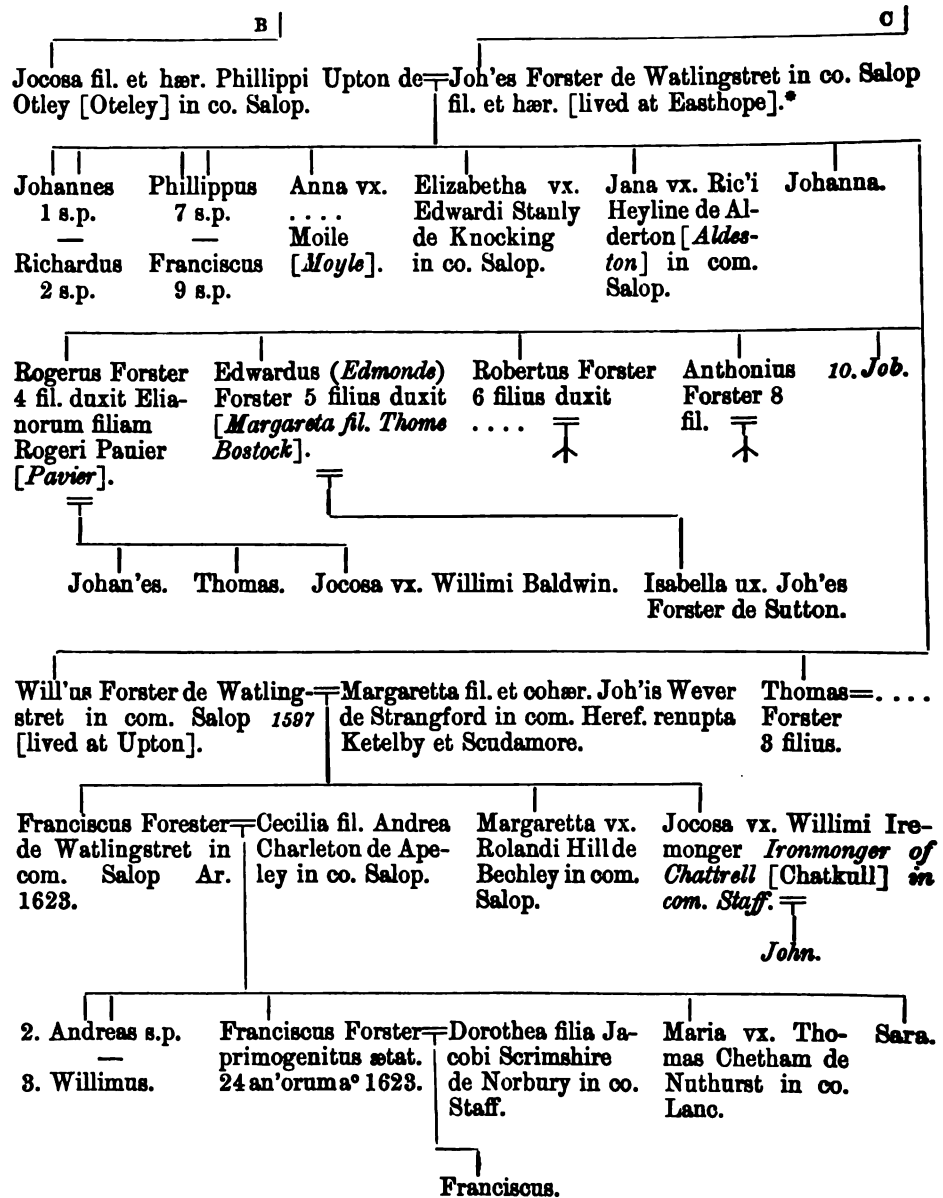
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1, Quarterly per fesse indented argent and sable, in the first and fourth quarters a bugle-horn stringed of the second, FORSTER; 2, Sable, a cross patonce argent, VPTON; 3, Argent, on a bend azure three oat-sheaves or, OTELEY; 4, Sable, a pale argent, WEAVER.

CREST.—A talbot statant argent, collared gules, lined or, the end tied in a knot.





* Harl. 1241 makes this Philip "son of Stephen, son of Richard."



FRAN. FORESTER.

* This John, by a grant, 1520, from Henry VIII., on account of certain diseases in his head, had leave to wear his hat at all times, "as well in our presence as elsewhere."

Fowler of Barnage Grange.

Harl. 1396, fo. 118. Harl. 1241, fo. 123. S., ff. 105^b, 106.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of nine: 1, Azure, on a chevron argent—chevron engrailed or in Harl. 1241—between three lions passant-guardant or as many crosses moline sable, a mullet on a crescent for difference—FOWLER in Shrewsbury MS.; 2, Per pale sable and argent, an eagle displayed with two heads counterchanged, ducally gorged or—LOVEDAY in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, Ermine, on a canton gules an owl argent—owl or in Harl. 1241—BARTON in Shrewsbury MS. [FOWLER OF RICOTE]; 4, Barry of six gules and argent, on a chief or a lion passant azure—INGLEFIELD in Shrewsbury MS.; 5, Argent, a chevron between three birds sable; 6, Argent, three wolves' heads erased gules, within a bordure azure charged with eight towers or—billets in Harl. 1241 [BERRY?]; 7, Vairy argent and gules [GRESLEY]; 8, Azure, two bars argent, over all a bend componée or and gules—LEIGH in Shrewsbury MS. [LEE, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD*]; 9, Vert, three goats salient argent—TROLLOP in Shrewsbury MS.*

CREST.—*A cubit arm erect vested azure, cuffed . . . , the hand proper holding a hawk's lure vert, feathered argent, garnished and lined or, the line twined round the arm.*

[Visit. Oxford gives the gravestone in Hasley Church to Dame Julian Fowler of Rycote, who died 1327, which quarters above, 8 for Fowler, 4 for Inglefield, and 7 for Gresley.

In Dugdale's MS. Staff. Vis.: Crest—A cubit arm holding an open book of music. Given also in Harl. MS. 6128.]

♁ Johannes Fowler de Foxley in co. Buck. = . . . fil. et hæres . . . Loveday.

♁ Hen. Fowler de Foxley. = . . . soror et hæres Johan's Barton *Berton*.

Will's Fowler de Ricott in com. = Cecilia fil. et vna hæredem Nicholai Oxon. miles. Inglefeld militis.

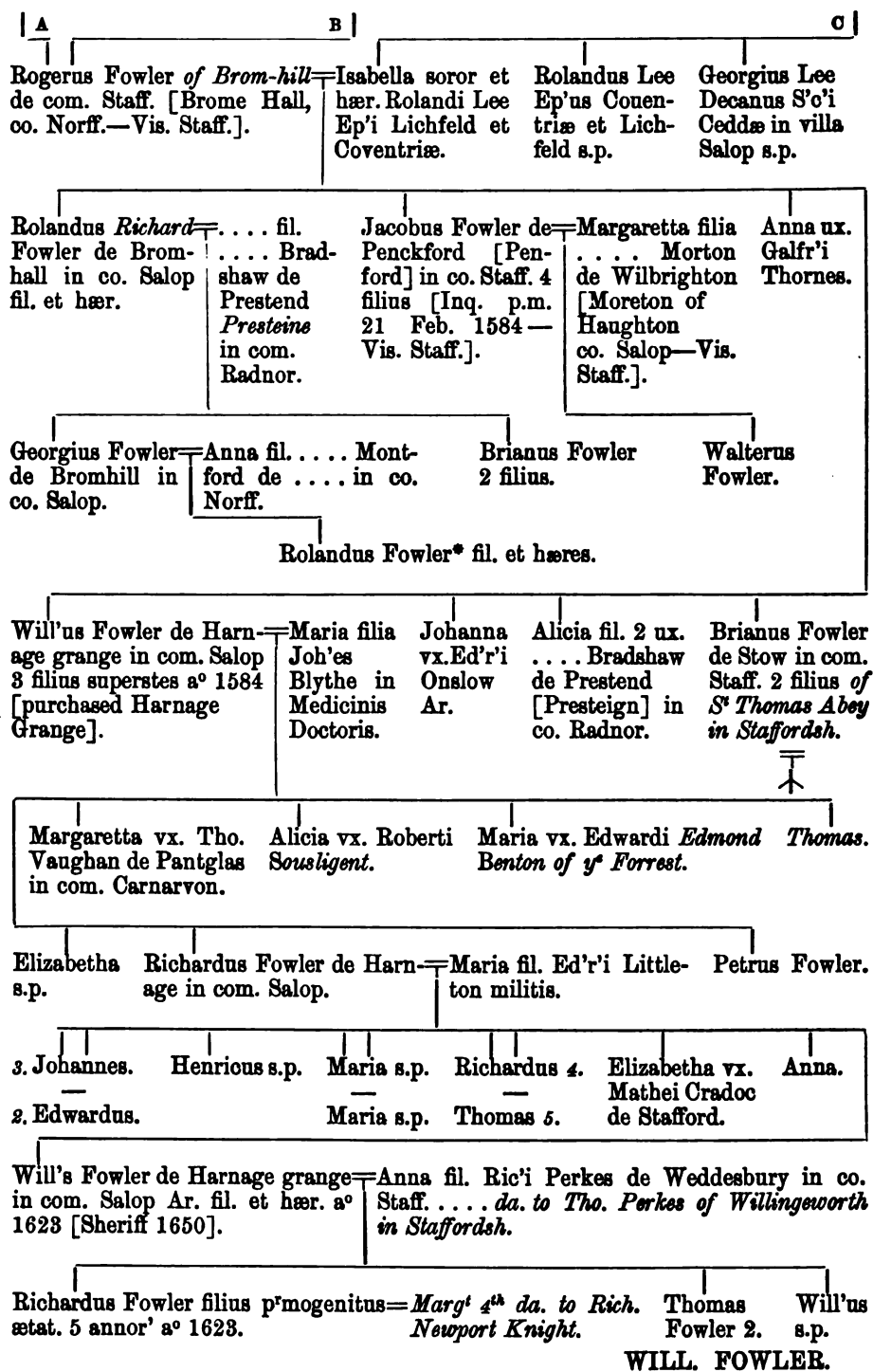
Richardus Fowler miles Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastria t'pe E. 4.	Jana fil. Joh'is Danvers de Cothorpin com. Oxon. Ar.	Cecilia vxor Tho. Rookes [Brookes] de Falley in com. Buck. Ar.
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Richardus Fowler miles. = Eliza. fil. Thomæ et soror Andreæ D'ni Windesore.

Thomas Fowler 2 ^o filius Armiger pro corpore R' Ed'r'i 4.	= Margeria filia Coleuile <i>Mary da. to Edward Lee.</i>	Will'ns Lee de Morpath = in co. Northumbriæ Thesaurarius Berwici.
		= Isabella <i>Eliza</i> . fil. et hæres Andreæ Trollop militis.

Edward Fowler of Twickenham = . . . in com. Rutland ["Twitnam by Richmond"—Vis. Stafford].	Tho. Fowler = Mary da. to . . . Colevill. Esq. of the Arms: Or, ten billets body to E. 4. gules.
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* In Bedford's 'Blazon of Episcopacy,' pages 58 and 120, the arms of Rowland Lee, who was Bishop of Lichfield 1534-1543, are given as, Vert, three bulls salient argent; and the above, the well-known coat of the Leghs of Adlington, co. Chester, is attributed to the See of Chester. It will be seen by our pedigree, that the impaled coat in Lansdowne MS. 255, quoted by Mr. Bedford, merely represents Bishop Lee's father impaling the three goats, not bulls, for Trollop.



* This son is omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

Fox of Caynham, Bromfield, Greet, etc.

Harl. 1396, fo. 115. Harl. 1241, fo. 4. Harl. 615, fo. 264^b. S., ff. 102^a—105^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of eight: 1, Argent, a chevron between three foxes' heads erased gules, FOX; 2, Argent, on a bend sable three dolphins embowed or, STOKE; 3, Per pale indented sable and argent, on the sinister side a billet urdè at the foot of the first, STEVINTON; 4, Gules, two lions couchant—passant in pale tails coward in Shrewsbury MS.—or, PEDWARDYN; 5, Azure, a lion rampant holding a battle-axe, within a bordure engrailed, all or, PIKENHAM; 6, Argent, three chevrons gules, a label of as many points azure [throughout], BARRINGTON; 7, Azure, a buck lodged argent, DOWNE; 8, Or, a fesse quarterly azure and gules, in the first and fourth quarters three fleurs-de-lis of the first, and in the second and third a lion passant-guardant gold, all within a bordure gobonée argent and of the second, SOMERSETT.*

ARMS: Harl. 1396: FOX OF BROMFIELD AND WHICHOOT.—*Quarterly of ten: 1, FOX; 2, STOKE; 3, STEVINTON; 4, PEDWARDYN; 5, Argent, a pale fusilly sable, DANIEL in Shrewsbury MS.; 6, Azure, a chevron between three spears' heads argent imbrued gules; 7, PIKENHAM; 8, BARRINGTON; 9, Ermine, two boars passant gules, WHICHCOTE in Shrewsbury MS.; 10, DOWNE.*

CREST.—*A fox statant gules.*

MOTTO.—*FIDELIS ESTO.*

ARMS: Harl. 1396: FOX OF GREET.—*Quarterly of six: 1 and 6, FOX; 2, STOKE; 3, STEVINTON; 4, PEDWARDYN; 5, DOWNE; over all a marilet charged with an annulet for difference.*

Wilimus Stoke.—Johanna fil. et hæ. Gregorij Stebinton [*Stevinton*] *Jane da. & heire to George Otley of Steeuenton com. Sal.*

Joh'es Fox de Knighton in Wales occisus in bello contra Owen Glendowr.	—	Johanna <i>Jane</i> fil. et hæres Willi'm' Stoke.	Willimus Ped- wardin de co. Heref.	—	Johanna fil. Will'i Harley <i>sister to W^m de Harley.</i>
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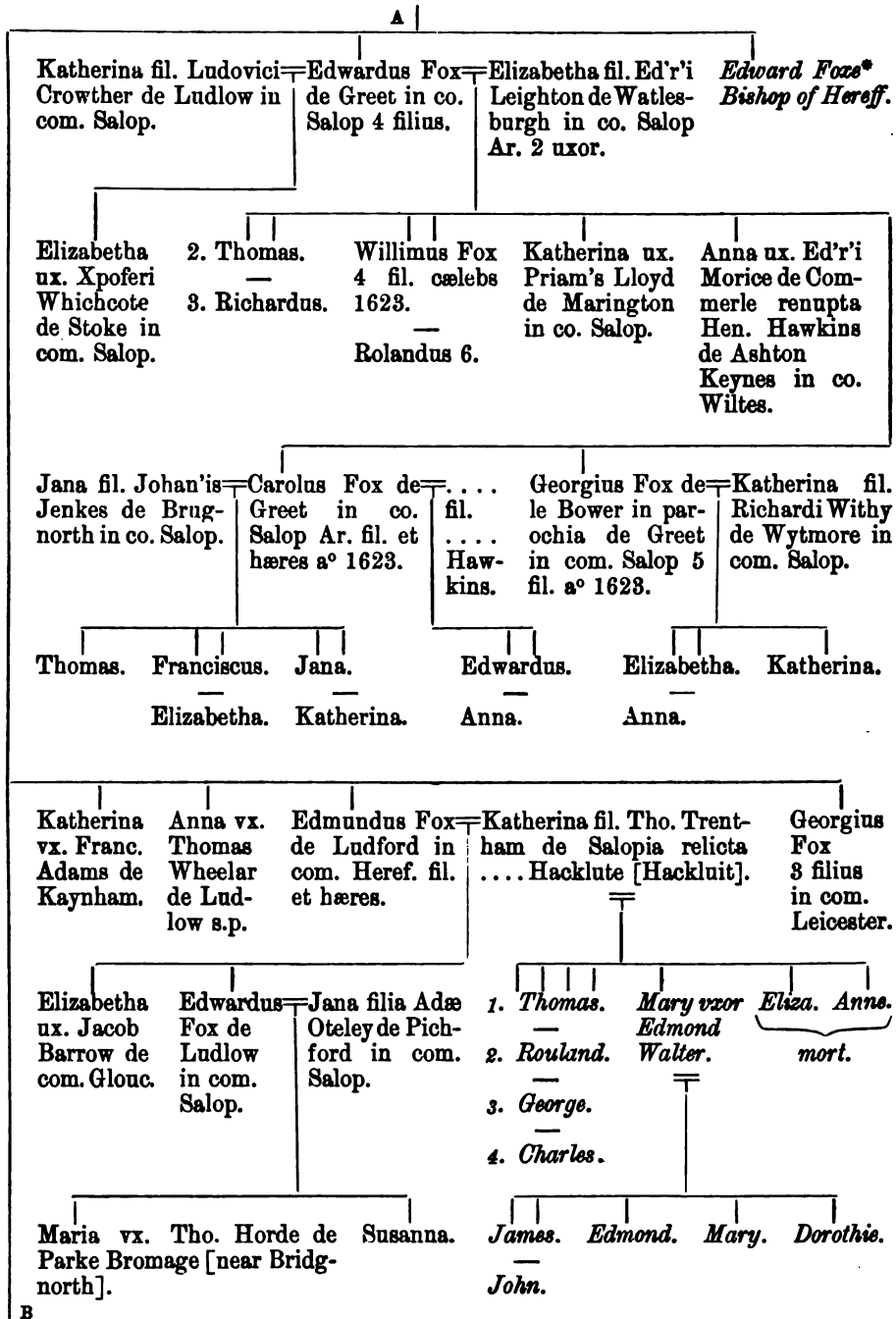
Thomas Fox de Pedwardin in Wigmore land in com. Heref.	—	Anna fil. et hæres Will'i Pedwardyn.
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Rogerus Fox de Ped- wardyn et Stoke in co. Hereford.	—	Elizabetha fil. Ric'i Cludd de Orleton in co. Salop.	Johan'es Picken- ham <i>Pechenham</i> de Essex.	—	Johan'a fil. et hæ. . . . Barrington de Barrington hall [<i>Essex</i>] <i>Jane sister & heire to Basington.</i>
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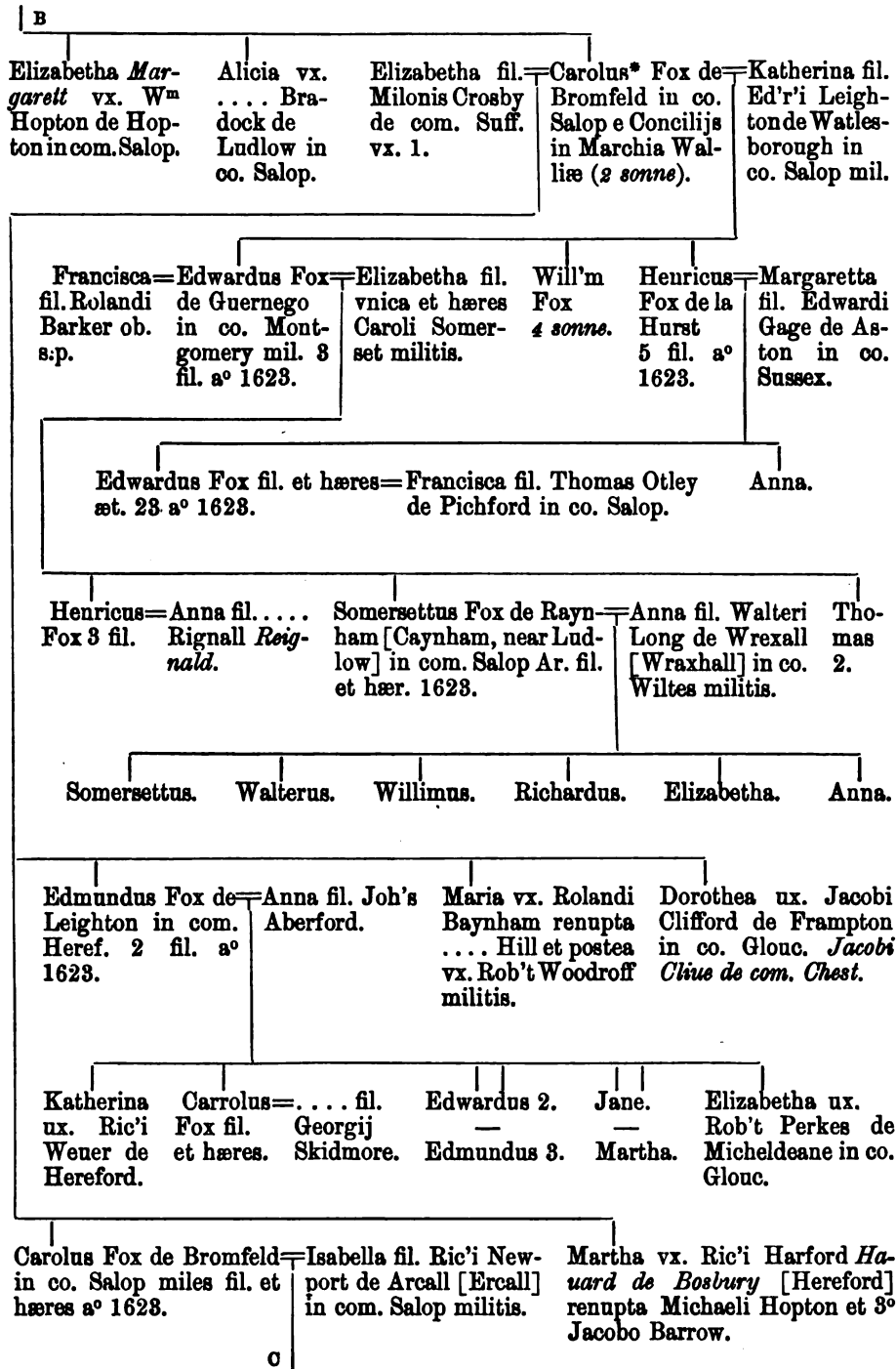
Edmundus Fox de Stoke in co. Salop.	—	Katherina fil. et cohæres Joh'is Pickenham <i>sister & coh. to Jo^a Pechenham.</i>	Ric'us Downe de Ludlow in com. Salop.	—	Alisona fil. et hæ. Joh's
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Willimus Fox de S ^t Johns in Ludlow.	—	Johanna <i>Jane</i> fil. et hæ. Richardi Downe (<i>Downs</i>).
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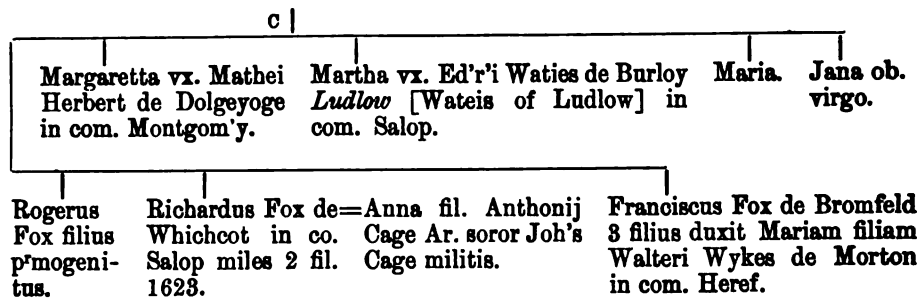
▲



* Not given in Shrewsbury MS. Edmund Foze, Bishop of Hereford, obtained a lease of the property of the suppressed Priory of St. John the Baptist at Ludlow 20 Dec. 1537, and settled them to the use of Charles Fox, brother of said Edmund.—Duke's 'Hist. of Shropshire,' xliv. This proves the brother, but *Edward* Fox was translated to the Bishopric of Hereford in 1535.



* A Charles Fox was Sheriff in 1583.

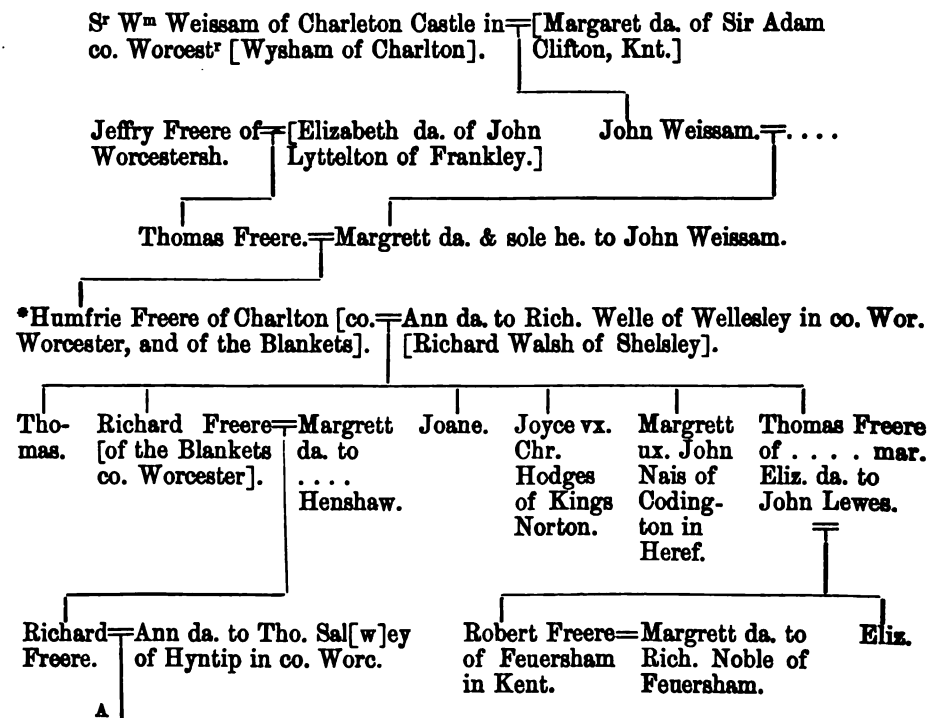


RIC. FFOXE. SOM. FOXE. HEN. FOXE.

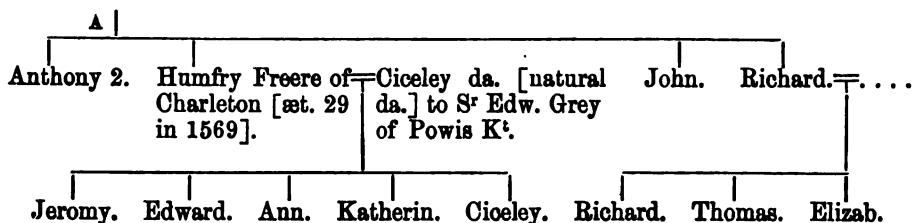
Freere of Charlton, co. Worcester.

Harl. 1396, fo. 120. S., fo. 101^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Sable, a chevron between three dolphins naiant embowed argent, FREERE; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable, a crescent for difference, WEISSAM.*



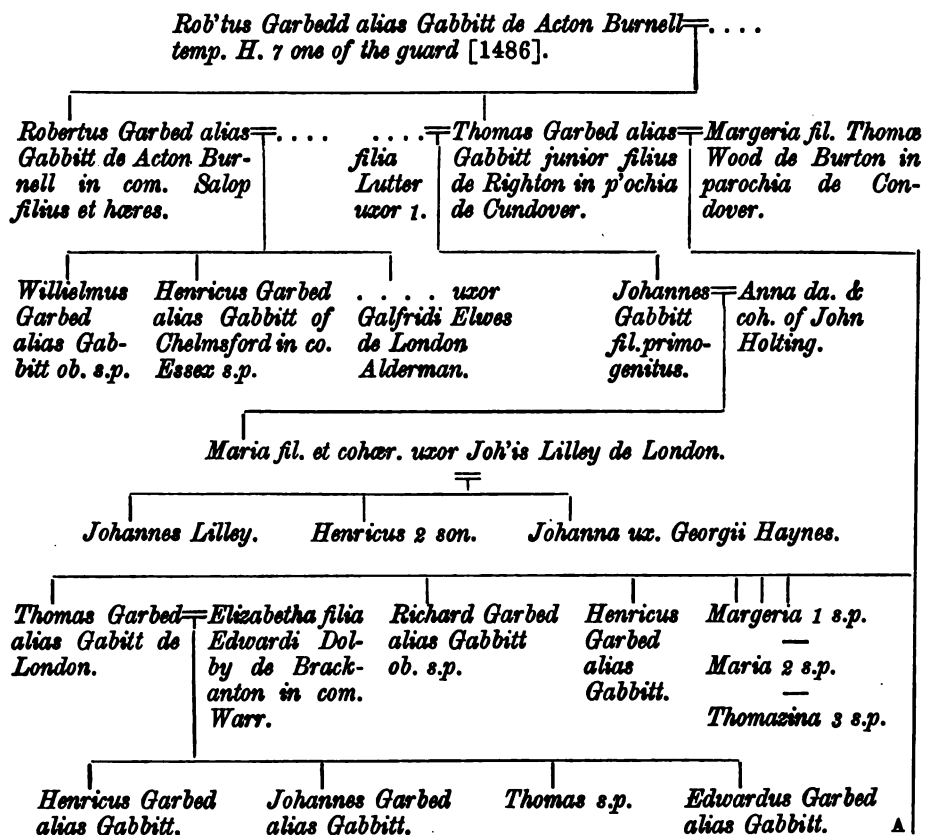
* This generation is omitted in Shrewsbury MS.



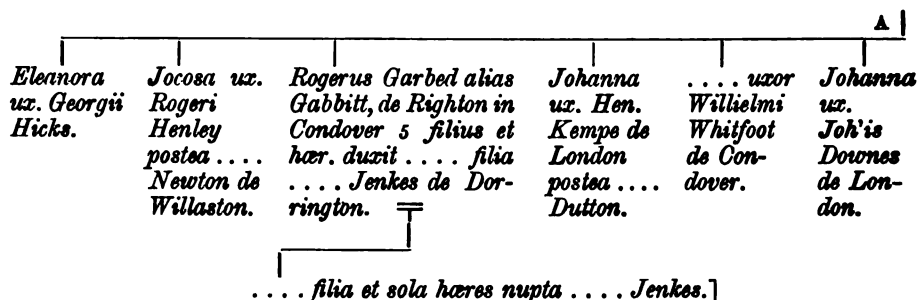
Garbed alias Gabbitt of Condover.

S., fo. 299^b.

[ARMS.—Gules, a dragon segreant or supporting a flag-staff argent and sable with a pennon argent with two tails, thereon an eagle double-headed displayed sable.*



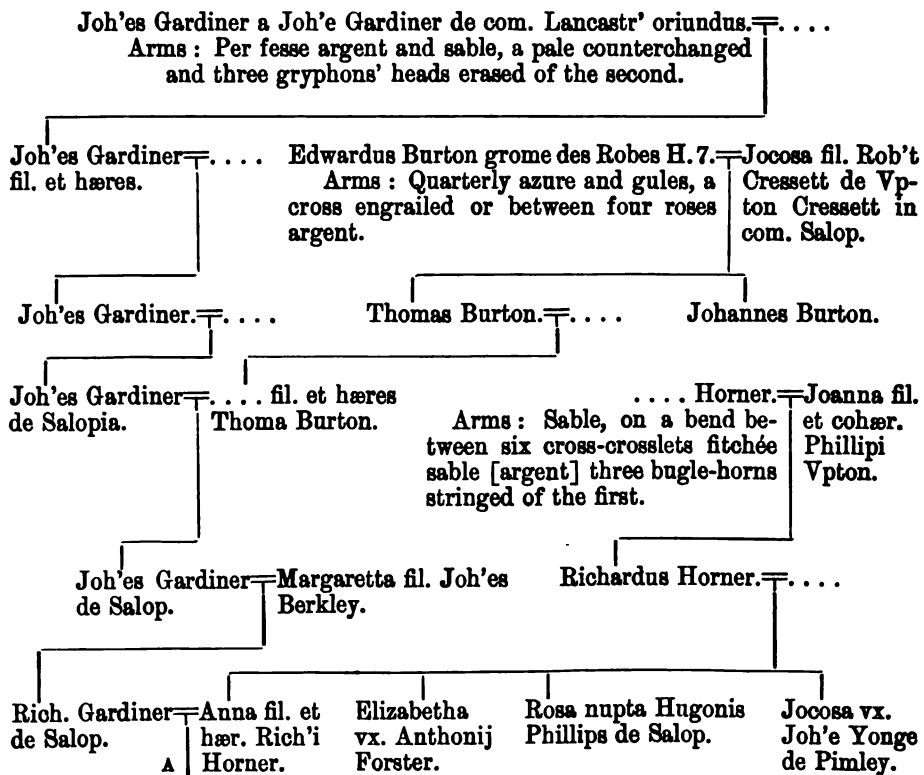
* The 'Vis. of London, 1633,' vol. ii., p. 28, mentions that Robert Gabot of Acton Burnell had this banner given him by the Emperor Maximilian, for his services.

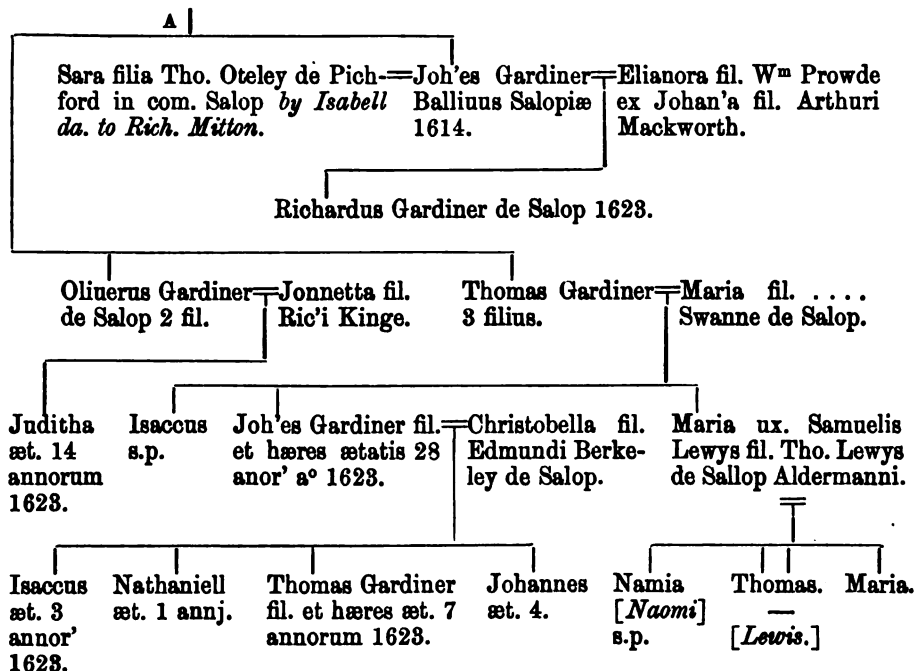


Gardiner of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 128^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 147. S., ff. 116^b, 117^a.

ARMS : Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly : 1 and 4, Per fesse argent and sable, a pale counter-changed and three gryphons' heads erased of the second ; 2, Quarterly azure and gules, a cross engrailed or between four roses argent*—BURTON in Shrewsbury MS. ; 3, *Sable, on a bend between six cross-crosslets fichée argent three bugle-horns stringed of the first*—HORNER in Shrewsbury MS.
 [CREST.—A griffin's head erased sable.]





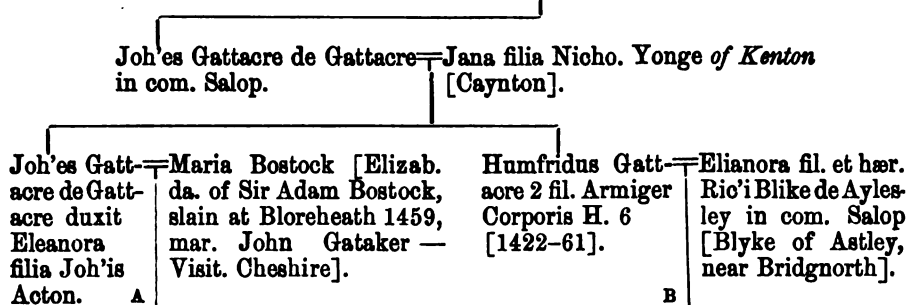
THOMAS GARDNER.

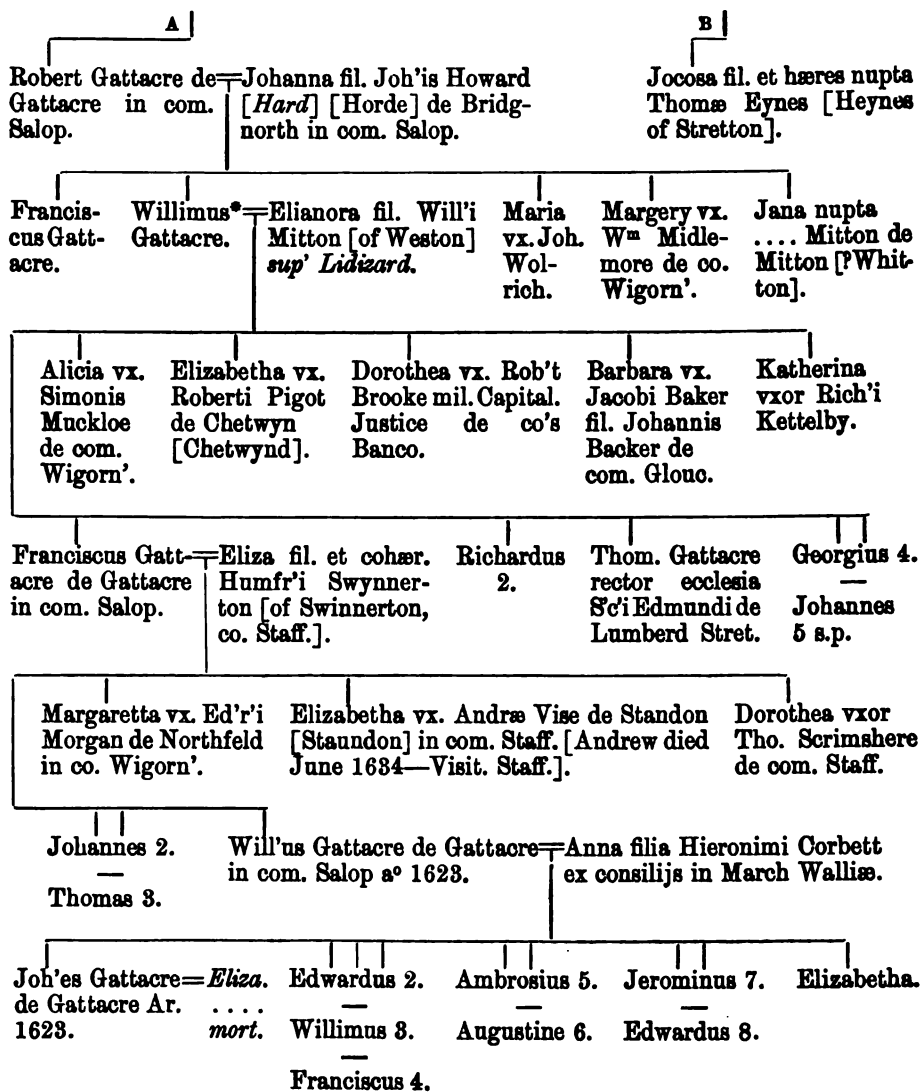
Gattacre of Gatacre.

Harl. 1396, fo. 124^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 77^b. S., fo. 118.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Quarterly gules and ermine, in the second and third quarters three piles of the first, over all on a fesse azure five bezants; 2, Argent, a lion rampant per fesse sable and gules [? LOKTOT or LOVETT]; 3, Argent, a cross formée fleurée sable [SWINNERTON].*

Joh'es Gattacre de Gattacre in com. Salop.—Jocosa fil. Jo. Burley militis.





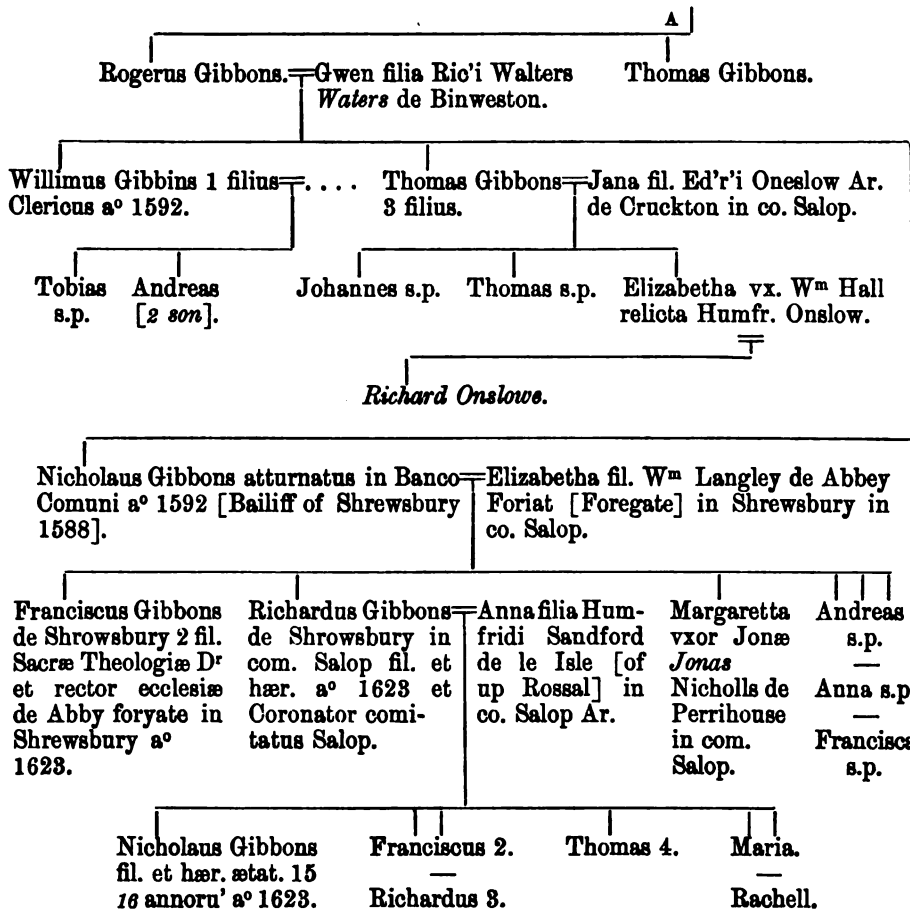
Gibbons of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 121. Harl. 1241, fo. 144. S., fo. 114^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Paly of six argent and gules, on a bend sable three escallops of the first.*

Robertus Gibbons oriundus e familia eiusdem
nominis in partibus Borealibus. A |

* Harl. 1241 makes this William *son* instead of *brother* of Francis.

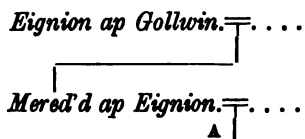


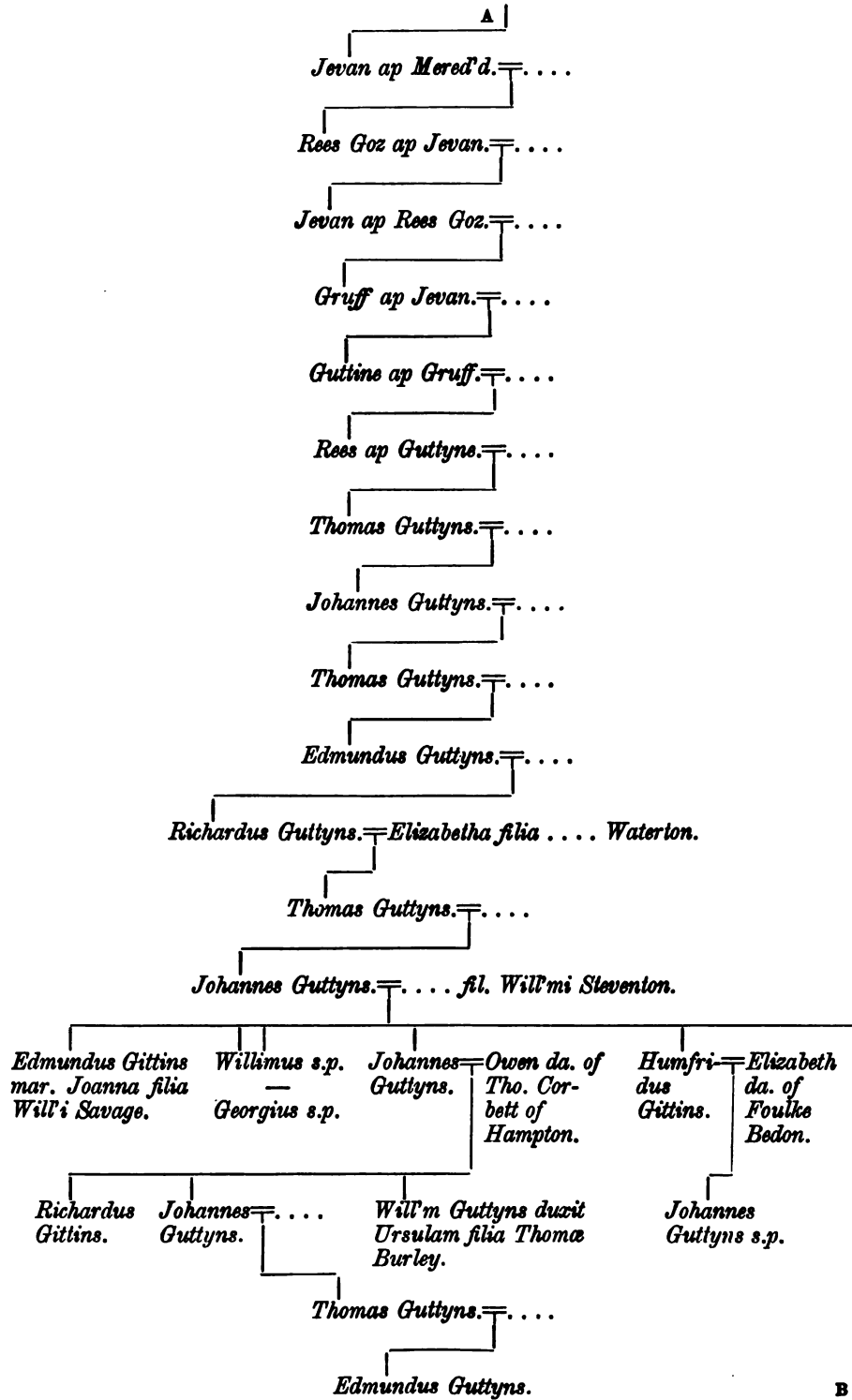
FRA. GIBBONS. RICHARD GIBBONS.

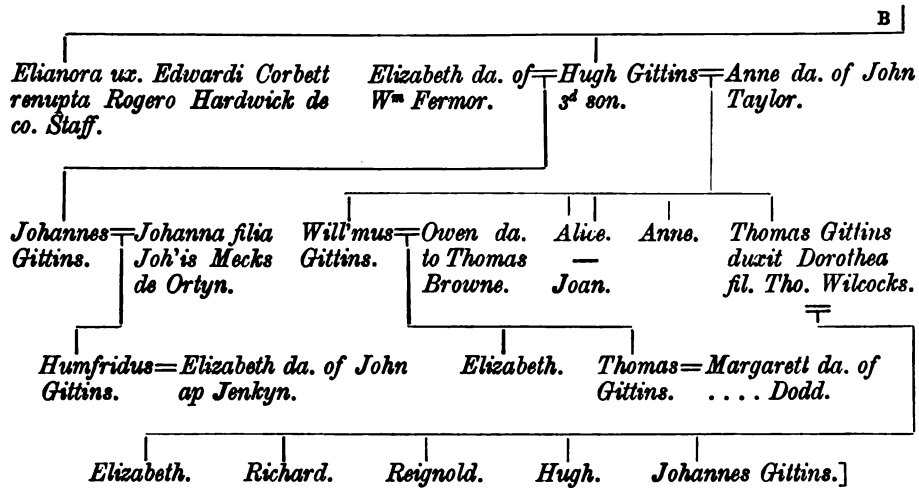
Gittins.

S., ff. 214^b, 215.

[ARMS.—Gules, on a fesse between three goats' heads erased argent three pellets.







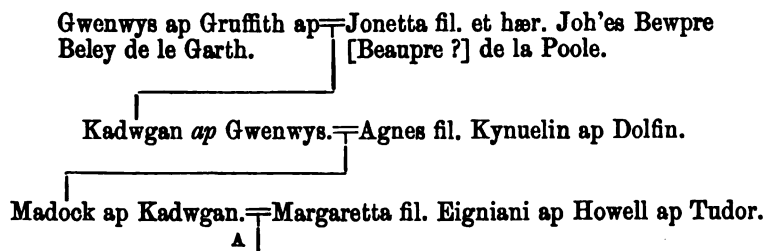
Gough of the Marsh.

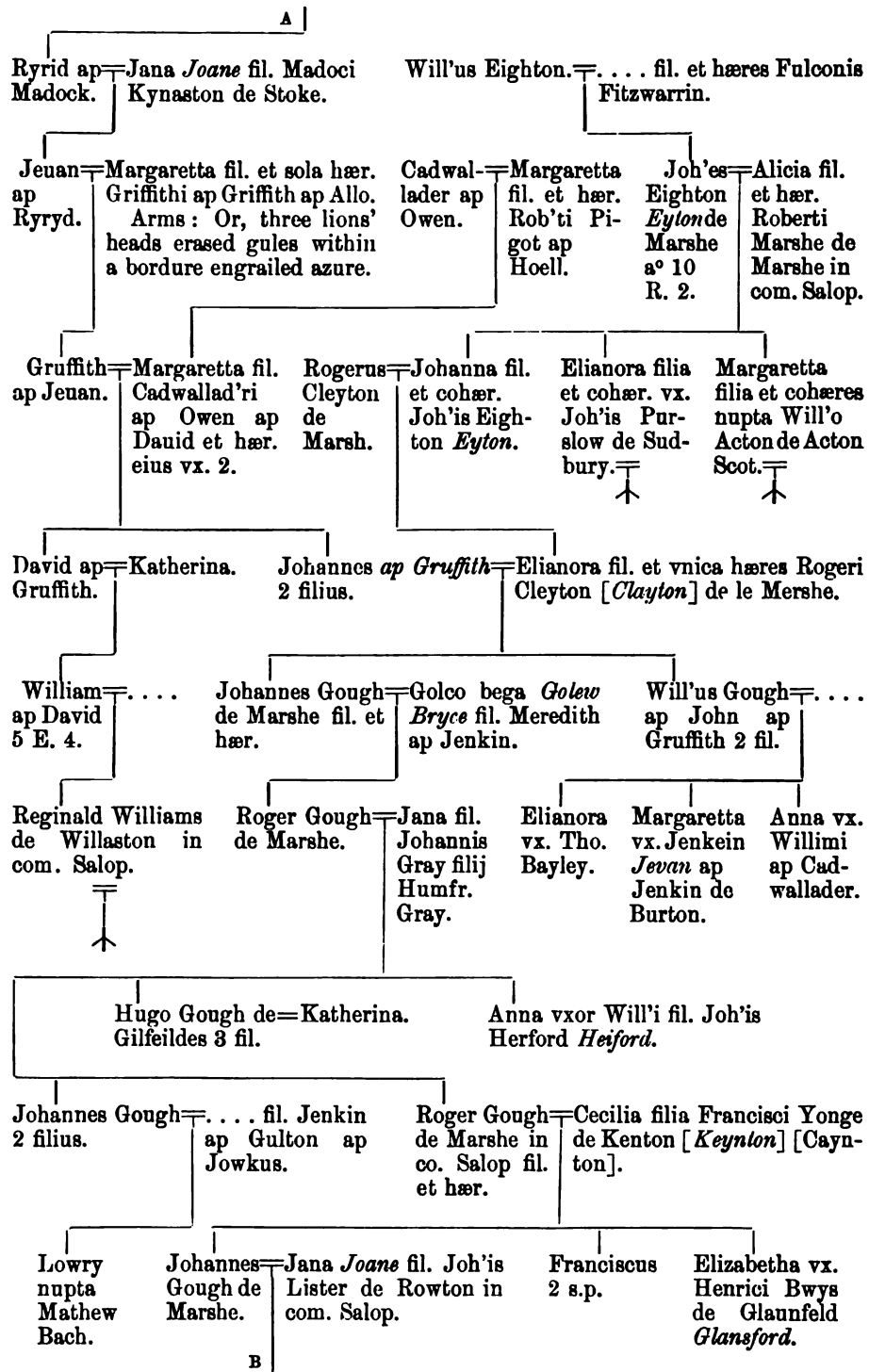
Harl. 1396, fo. 121^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 157. S., ff. 114^b, 115.

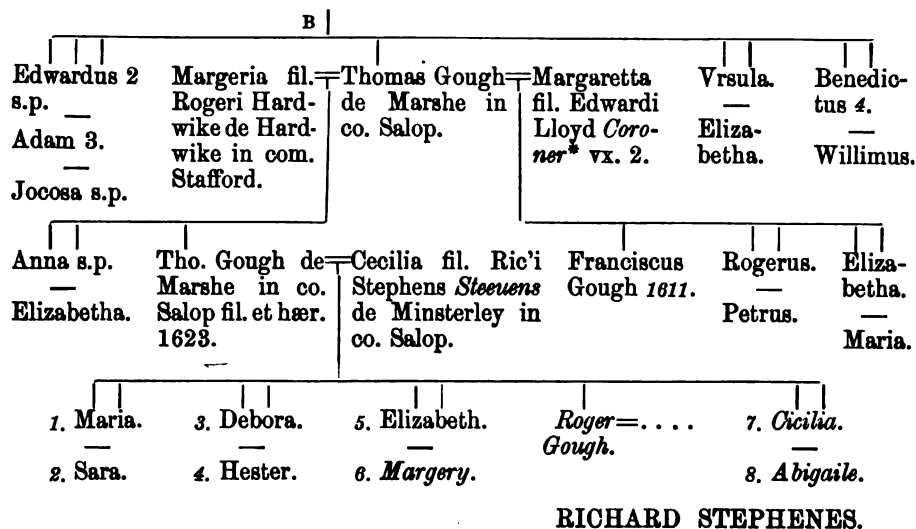
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of six: 1 and 6, Sable, three horses' heads erased argent; 2, Or, three lions' heads erased gules within a bordure engrailed azure [GRUFFYDD AP ALLO]; 3, . . . an eagle displayed . . . ; 4, [Azure], three bugle-horns [OR, EYTON]; 5, Quarterly per fesse indented ermine and gules, a label of three points or [FULKE FITZ WARINE].

ANOTHER SHIELD: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of eight: 1, Sable, three horses' heads erased argent [GOUGH]; 2, Or, three lions' heads erased gules within a bordure engrailed azure [GRUFFYDD AP ALLO]; 3, Gules, three chevrons argent [JESTYN AP GWRGANT]; 4, Sable, a buck trippant argent attired or [HEDD MOLWYNOO]; 5, Ermine, three fusils in fesse sable [PIGOTT]; 6, Azure, three bugle-horns unstringed or [EIGHTON OF MARSH]; 7, Quarterly per fesse indented ermine and azure, a label of three points or [FITZWARINE]; 8, Ermine, on a bend gules three escallops or [MARSHE].

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—Quarterly: 1, Sable, three horses' heads erased argent [GOUGH]; 2, Or, three lions' heads erased gules within a bordure engrailed azure [GRUFFYDD AP ALLO]; 3, . . . an eagle displayed . . . ; 4, [Argent], a fret [azure, EYTON].





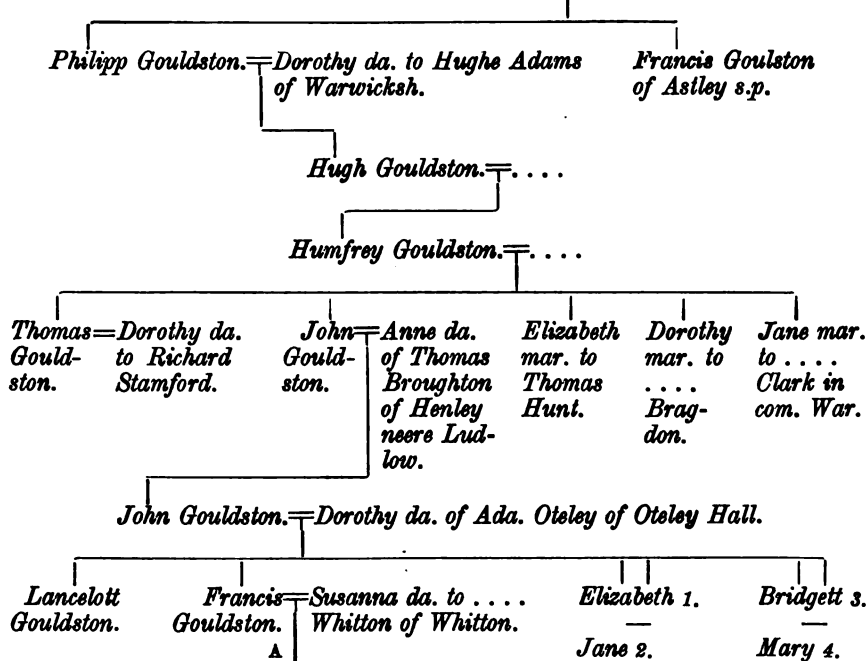


Gouldston.

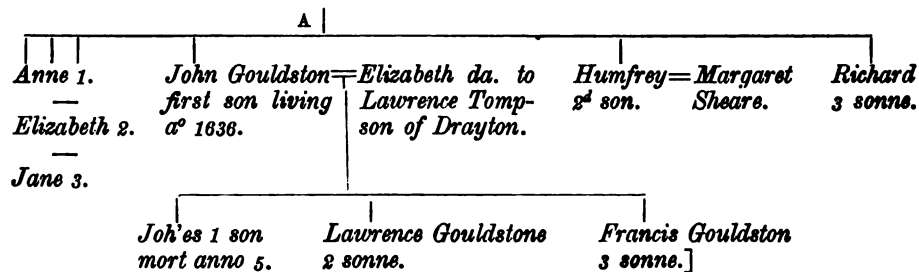
S., fo. 301^a.

[ARMS.—*Gules, on a fesse between three saltires couped argent an annulet sable.*

Francis Gouldston of Gouldston. =



* Probably "Coroner" is a misreading for "Croesmere," near Ellesmere, a seat of the Lloyd family.



Gregory of Rodington.

Harl. 1896, fo. 123. S., ff. 115^b, 116.

ARMS: Harl. 1896.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Per pale argent and azure, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged; 2, Sable, a chevron between three spears' heads argent within a bordure of the last—URMSTON in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, Argent, a fesse between six birds [? Cornish choughs] sable—ONDSLOWE in Shrewsbury MS. [ONDSLOW OF RODINGTON].*

CREST.—*Two lions' heads addorsed and erased argent and azure, collared or.*

Ex Chartis Joh'is Gregory de Rodington in com. Salop generosi 4 Octobr. 1623.

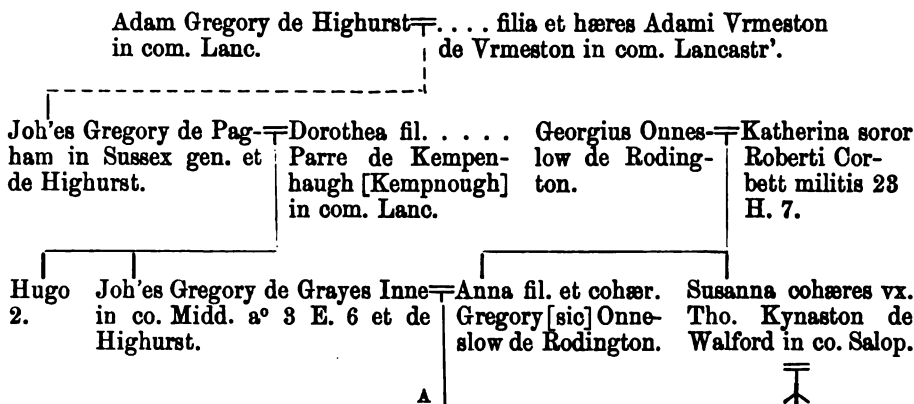
Joh'es Onslowe de Rodington & Emota vxoris concesserunt Thomæ Onslowe filio et hæred. suo mess. virgatum et nocatam* t'ra quæ quondam fuerunt Rogeri Onslowe et Katherinæ vx. eius in Onslowe etc. Dat. apud Onslowe a^o 32 H. 6.

Joh'es Gregory de Pagham in com. Sussex generosus et Johannes Gregory de Grayes Inne in com. Midd. fil. et hæred. d'ci Joh'is dederunt Ric'o Corbett de Paynton in com. Salop Ar. o'ia mess. terres et ten'ta in le Old Bayly London ad vsum Annæ Gregory vnus filiarum et hæredum Gregorij Onslowe nuper de Rodington in d'co com. Salop Ar. defuncti et nunc vxori p'd'ci Johannis Gregorij filij pro termino vitæ d'cæ Annæ reman' ad vsum p'd'ci Joh'is Gregory patris et Joh'is filij et hæredes suis masculos. Dat. a^o 3 E. 6.

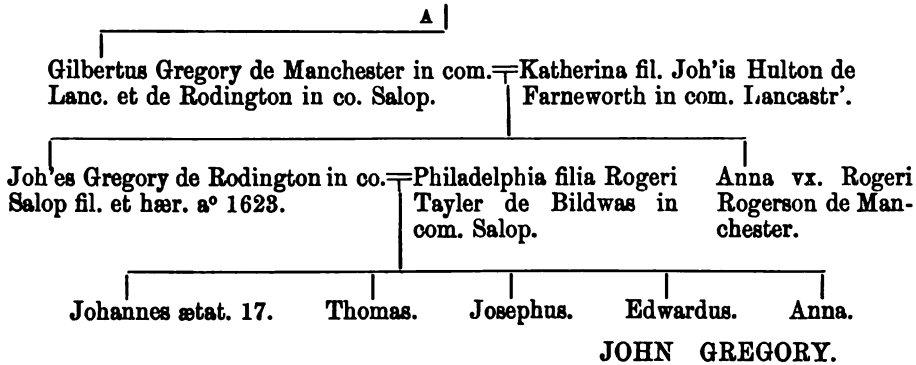
Couenants of Mariage that George Oneslow gentelman shall marry Katherin one of the sisters of S^r Robert Corbett Knight. Dated 19 Junij a^o 23 H. 7.

Anna Oneslow de Rodington vna fil. et hæredem Georgij Onneslowe Ar. defuncti dedit Thomæ Newport et Ad'æ Oteley Armigeris Manerium de Rodington ad opus et vsum mei p'fatæ Annæ et hæred. meorum et pro defectu talis exitus remanere ad vsum Rogeri Kinaston nepotis meæ ac filij et heredis apparentis Thomæ Kynaston Ar. remanere Dorotheæ et Johannæ neptarum d'cæ Annæ Onneslow etc. Dat. 10 Majj a^o 3 E. 6.

An Indenture betweene John Gregory of Manchester in com. Lanc. gent. and Gilbert Gregory son & heire appar^t of the said John and Anne late wife of the said John whereby it appears that the said Gilbert Gregory married Katherin Hulton one of the daughters of John Hulton late of Farneworth in com. Lanc. Datu' 15 July a^o 26 Eliz.



* Nocatam, a "nook" of land, i.e. half a virgate.



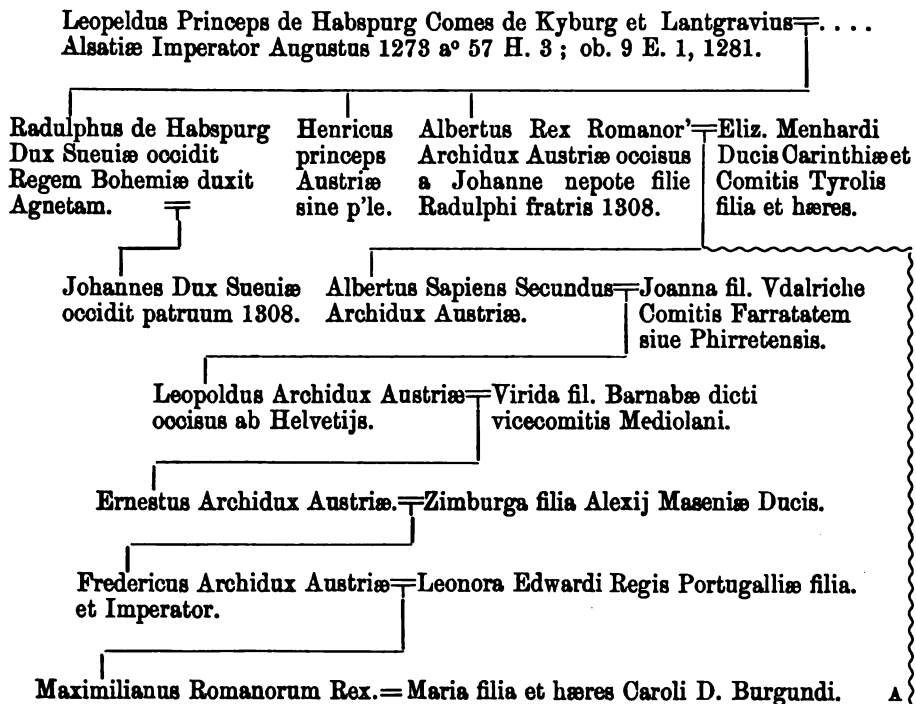
Hall of Northall, near Kynnersley.

Harl. 1396, fo. 143^b.

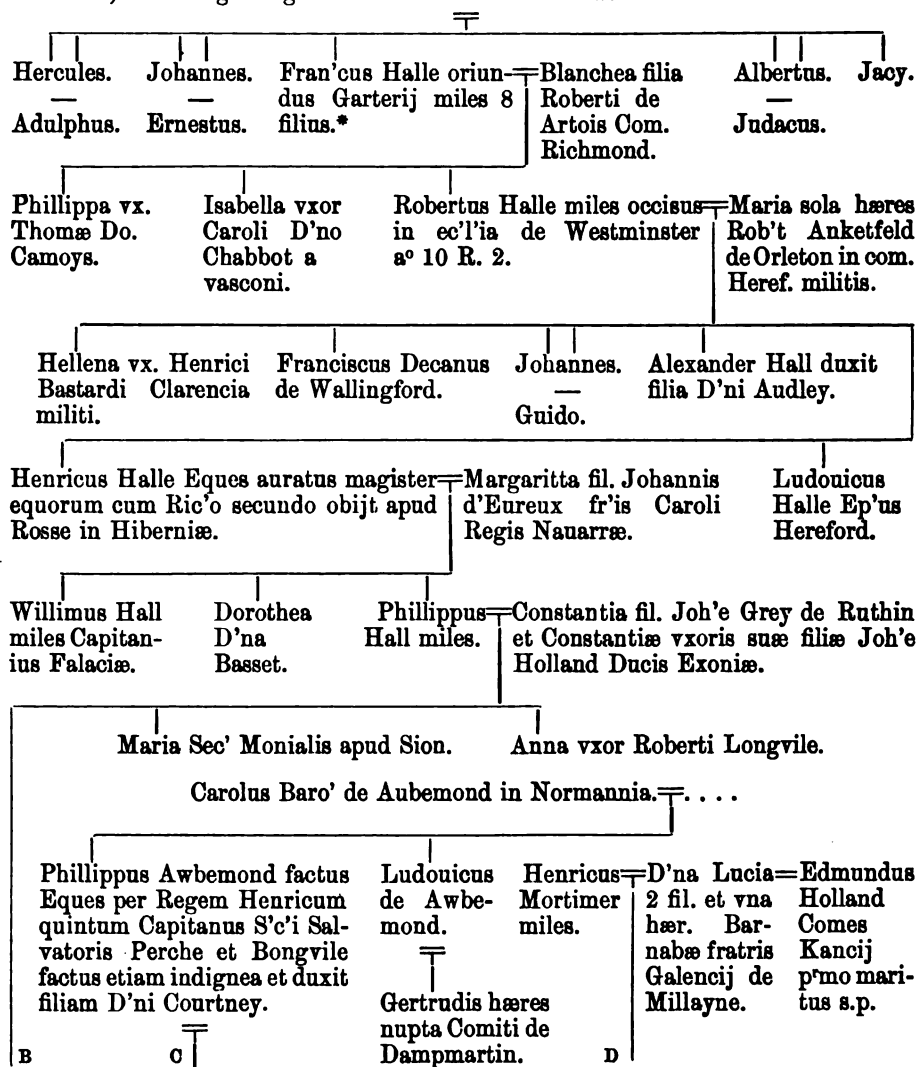
[Drawing of Quartered Arms, Crest, and Supporters, Plate II., Fig. 7.]

[Other copies of this 1623 Visitation give: 1 and 4, Gules, a wyvern or crowned argent, on his breast an escutcheon or, charged with a double-headed eagle sable, within a bordure azure charged with an enurny of eight lions and a verdoy of eight fleurs-de-lys or, **HALL**; 2, Argent, a pile gules charged with a crescent or, **CHANDOS**; 3, Gules, a chevron argent between three wolves' heads erased or, **GEDDING**.

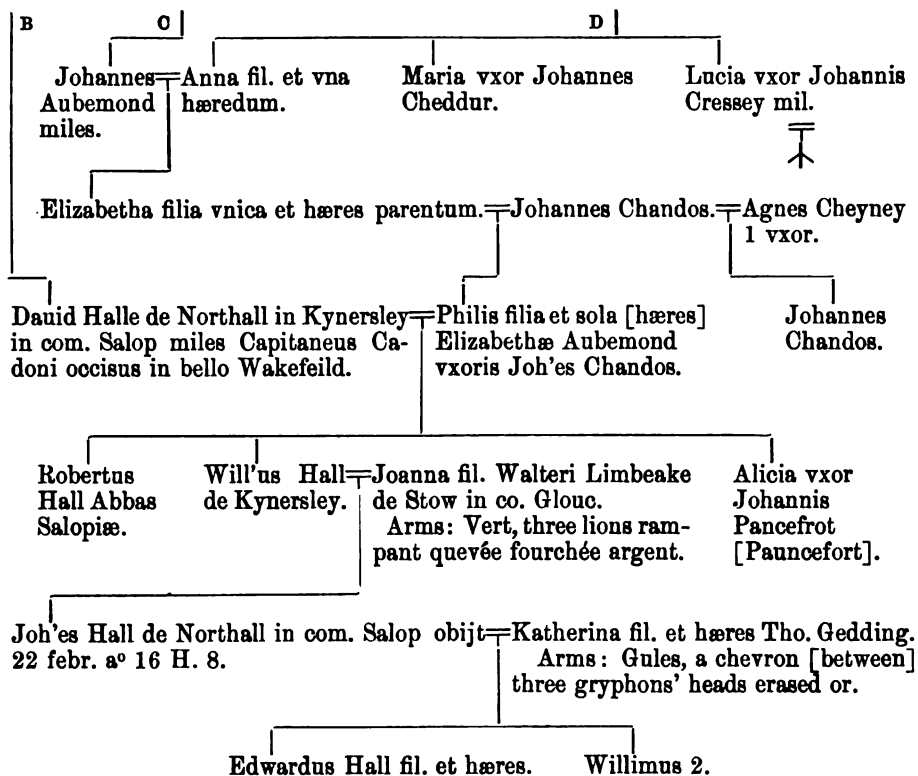
CREST.—On a castle with four towers argent, a wyvern with wings endorsed gules, ducally gorged and lined reflexed over the back or, holding in the dexter claw a sword erect argent hilt and pommel or.]



Fredericus de Halle natus in vrbe de Halle in Comitatu Tyrolis, filius naturalis Alberti, et gubernatur Comitatus Tirolis, propter audaciam et ferocitatem appellatus Draco de Halle, vindicator necis patris occiso Johanne patru di, tandem ab Alberto fratre vna cum vxore et sex liberis in inferiorem Germaniam relegatus vbi cum Joh'e Duce Brabantino gratiam iniit, et ab eo adiutus: postea plenus annorum a Leopoldo nepote revocatus in Austriam cum ipso ab Helvecijs trucidatur, a^o ætatis 99, duxit Ingelburgam filiam Comitis de Nassaw.



* Sir Frank Van Halen, K.G., did not marry the wife here assigned to him, and had not the children here named. He was a Brabanter, and lies buried in St. Rombant's Malines, having died in 1375. The arms used by his immediate descendants were: Gules, a lion rampant or crowned azure. Sir Frank owned estates near Malines, and his descendants have been recorded clearly in the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen's 'Account of the Family of Hallen' (Edinburgh, 1885). It is only necessary further to say that the Garter plate attached to his stall, which bears the arms here passed by Vincent, is clearly of the time of Henry VIII., perhaps a few years before 1547. See Beltz's 'Memorial of the Order of the Garter,' pp. 122, 123, 127.



Hall of Northall.*

Harl. 1241, fo. 158^b. S., fo. 149^b.

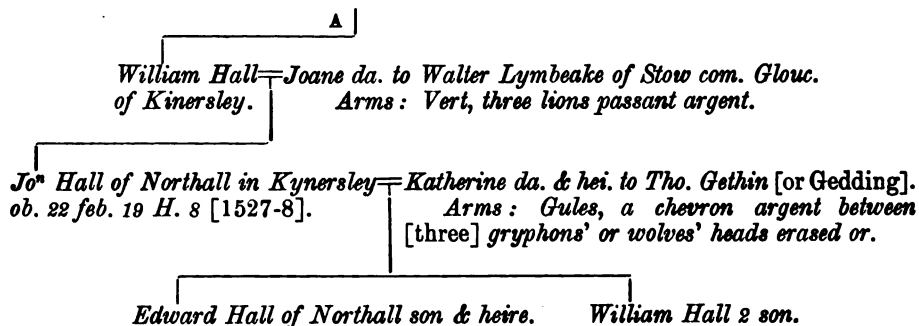
ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Quarterly*: 1 and 4, Gules, a wyvern with wings expanded or, within a bordure azure, thereon eight lions passant and as many fleurs-de-lis alternately of the second; 2 and 3, Argent, on a pile gules a crescent or [CHANDOS].

CREST.—Upon a [castle with four towers argent], † a wyvern sable, guttée gules, collared and lined . . . holding in the dexter claw a sword argent, hilt and pomel [or].

David Hall of Northall in Kynersley in com. Salop. = Plelice [felicea] da. & cohei. to Rob^t Chandows of Stanton in com. Cambridg.

* We learn from Wood's 'Athens Oxon.' that Edward Hall the Chronicler, who died 1547, was a son of John Hall of Northall. He is supposed to have been the inventor of the earlier portion of the pedigree given on pp. 205 and 206, and probably of the coat armour. The above pedigree of four generations seems to be authentic, and it is the only portion recorded in the Shrewsbury School Copy of this Visitation.

† In Shrewsbury MS. the wyvern stands only upon a cushion lying on the torse.

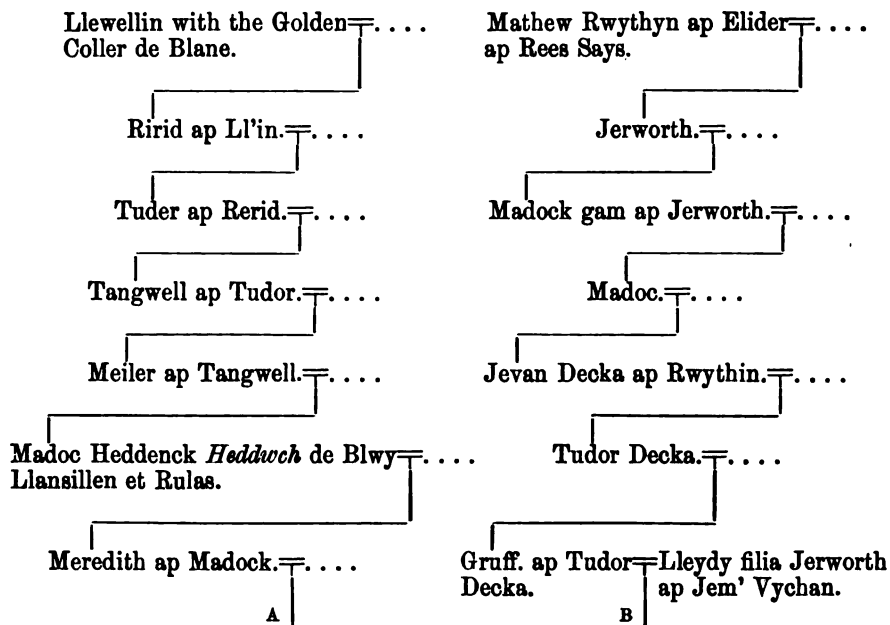


Banner of Porkington.

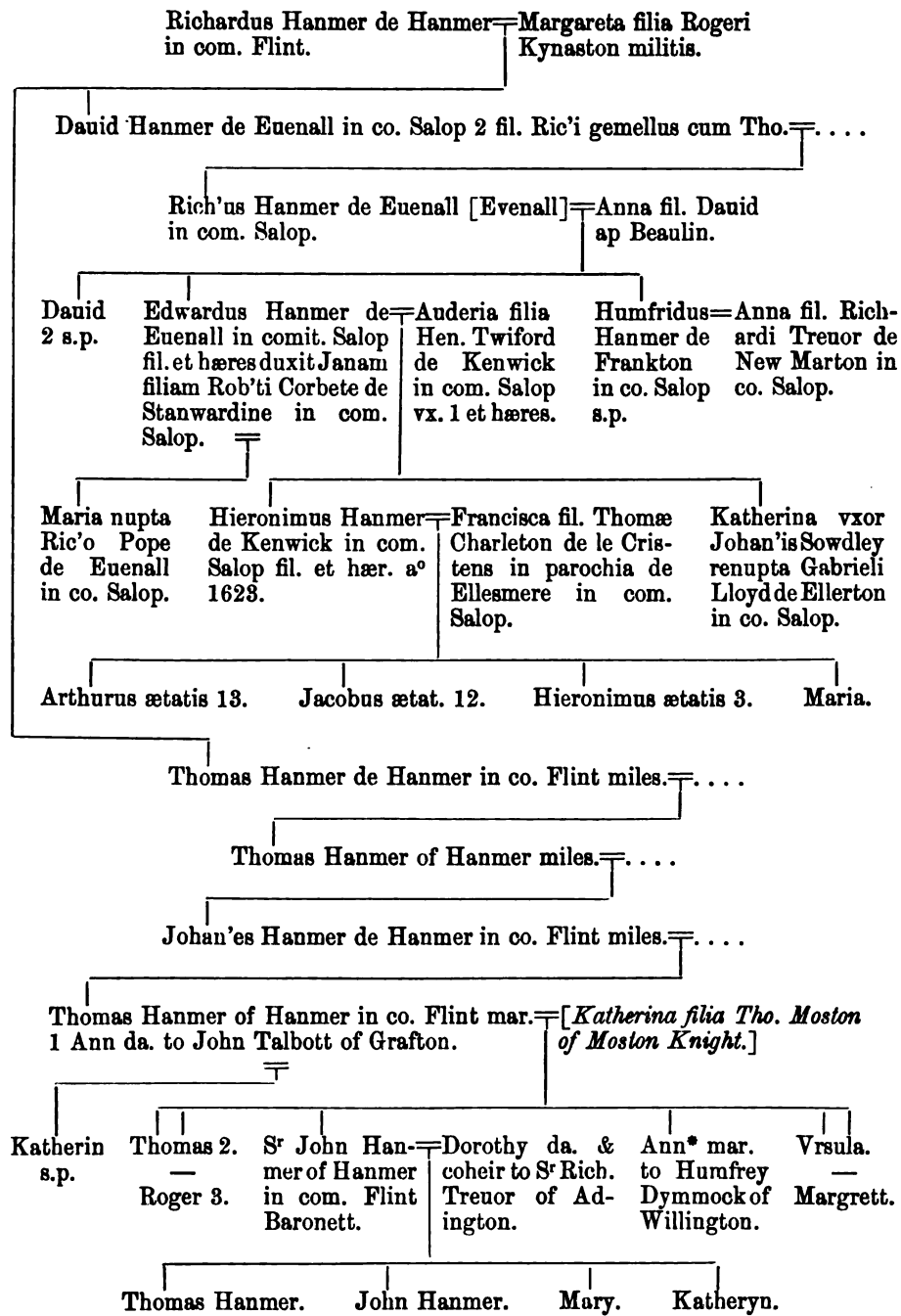
Harl. 1396, fo. 129^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 158. S., fo. 147^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396: HANMER IMPALING LLOYD.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, a lion passant-guardant coward or; 2 and 3, Ermine, a lion rampant azure [ELIDOR AP RYS SAYS]; impaling* LLOYD: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or [TUDOR TREVOR]; 2 and 3, Gules, a chevron between three esquires' helmets argent [OWEN AP MEREDITH AP TUDOR].

CREST.—Out of a mural crown vert [or] a cubit arm erect, habited quarterly or and azure, cuffed ermine, on the hand a hawk close of the second, beaked, winged, and legged of the third, belled gold.



* This impalement is omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

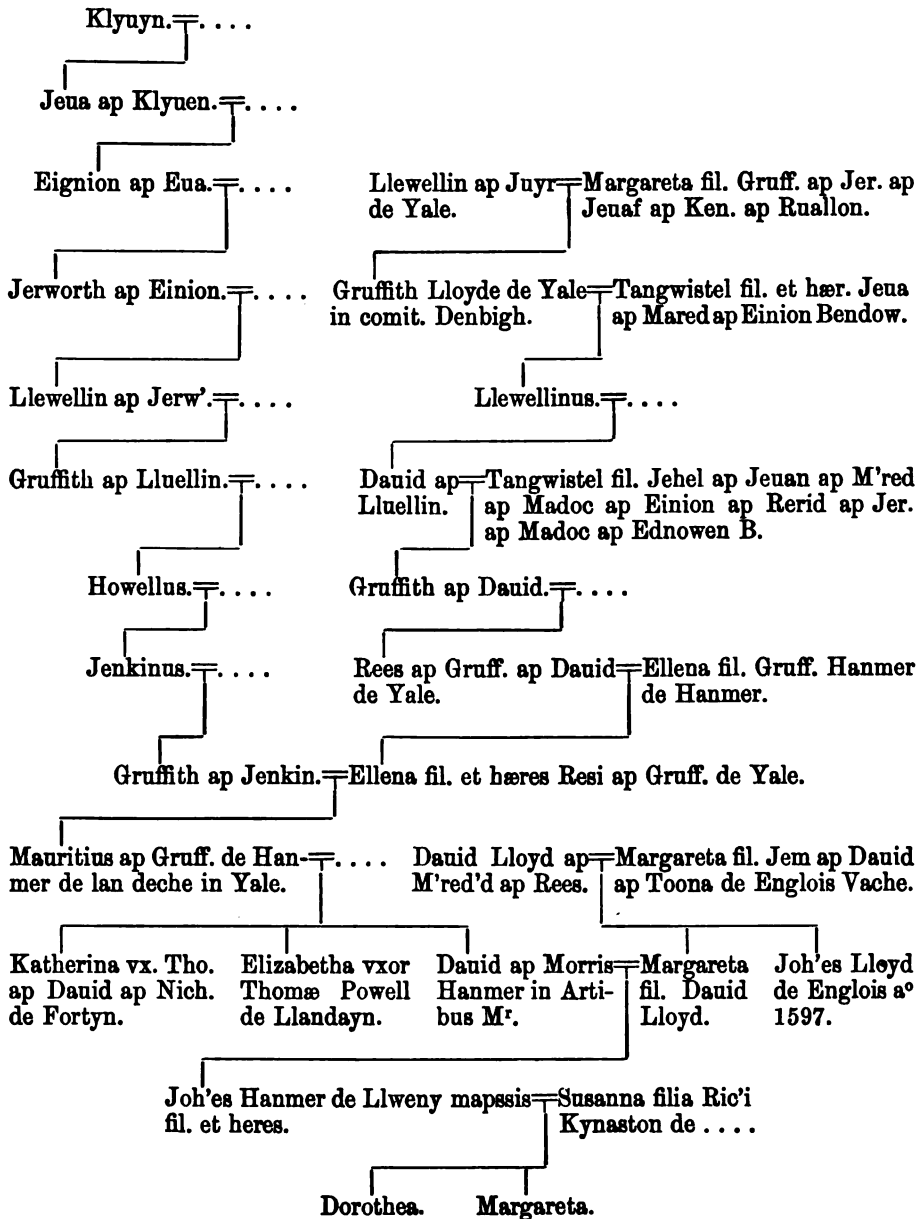


* Omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

Hanner of Lwynymapsis.

Harl. 1396, fo. 161^b.

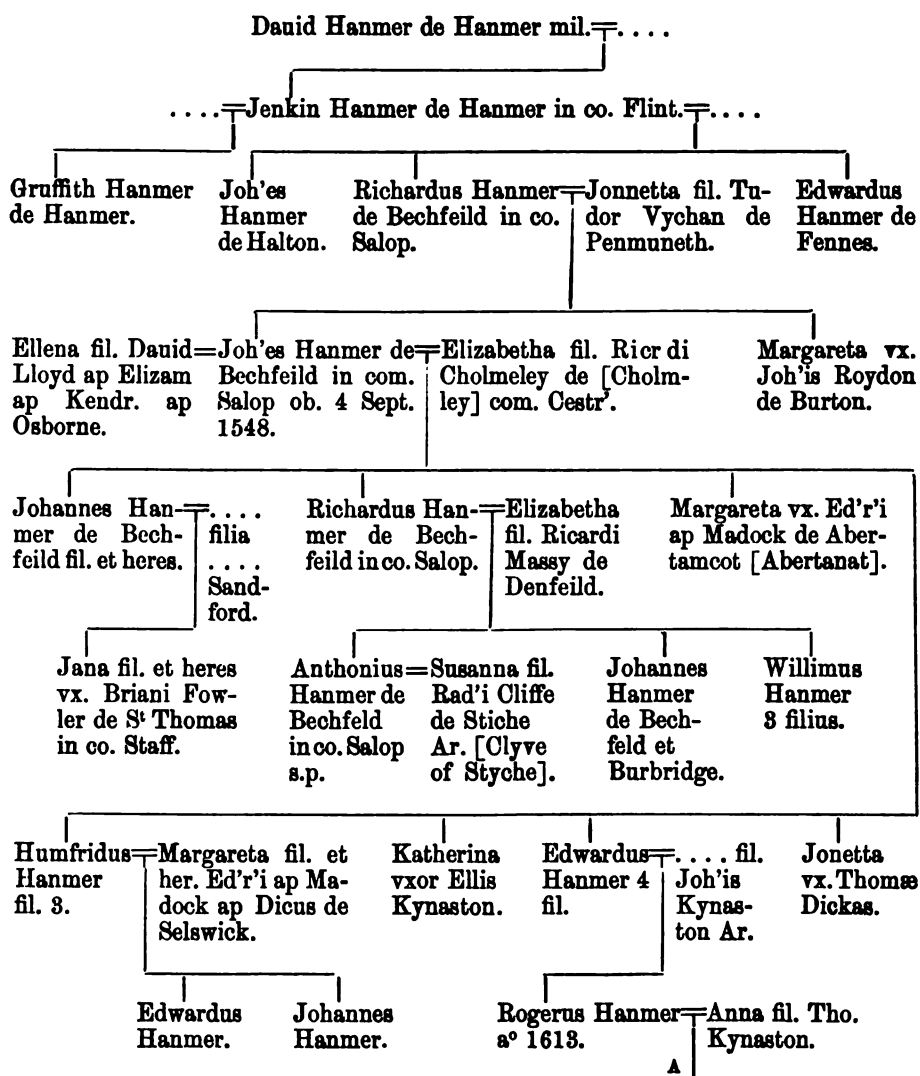
ARMS.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Sable, three goats passant argent; 2 and 3, Vert, a lion rampant or within a bordure of the second pelletée [WYTHE or WYCHE].
 CREST.—A cubit arm erect, vested azure, cuffed ermine, the arm encircled by an annulet vert, the hand grasping a billet or.

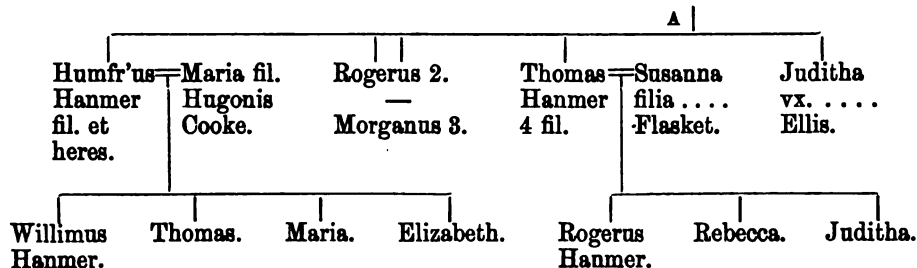


Hanmer of Bechfield [Bettisfield], near Whitchurch.

Harl. 1396, fo. 159^b.

ARMS.—Quarterly of six: 1, *Argent, two lions passant-guardant azure*; 2, *Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or* [RHYS AP TUDOR]; 3, *Vert, two boars passant or* [POWIS]; 4, *Azure, three boars passant in pale argent* [JONAS AP GRONO]; 5, *Argent, a cross engrailed, the ends feury, between four ravens* [Cornish choughs] *sable* [EDWIN OF TEGAINGLE]; 6, *Gules, three legs flexed in triangle argent* [OWEN AP EDWYN].





Harley of Harley, Brampton, Willey, etc.

Harl. 1396, fo. 166. Harl. 1241, fo. 99.

ARMS: Harl. 1241.—*Or, a bend cotised sable.*

[Another copy of this Visitation gives—Quarterly: 1, as above; 2, . . . , a lion rampant within a bordure . . . , PRESTHOPE; 3, Azure, a fret or, WILLEYE; 4, . . . on a chief . . . two mullets . . . , KENLEY; 5, Argent, on a bend sable three escallops argent, KENLEY; 6, Azure, a lion rampant or, STEPLETON; 7, Or, two lions passant in pale gules, BROMPTON; 8, Or, two lions passant-guardant in pale gules, VALENCE; 9, Or, a raven proper, CORBETT; 10, Sable, on a fesse dancettée or between three bezants each charged with an escallop sable, three demi-lions rampant sable, WHARNCOMBE.

CREST.—A castle triple-towered proper, issuing therefrom a demi-lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure.

MOTTO.—VIRTUTE ET FIDE. FOR THOMAS HARLEY A.D. 1600.]

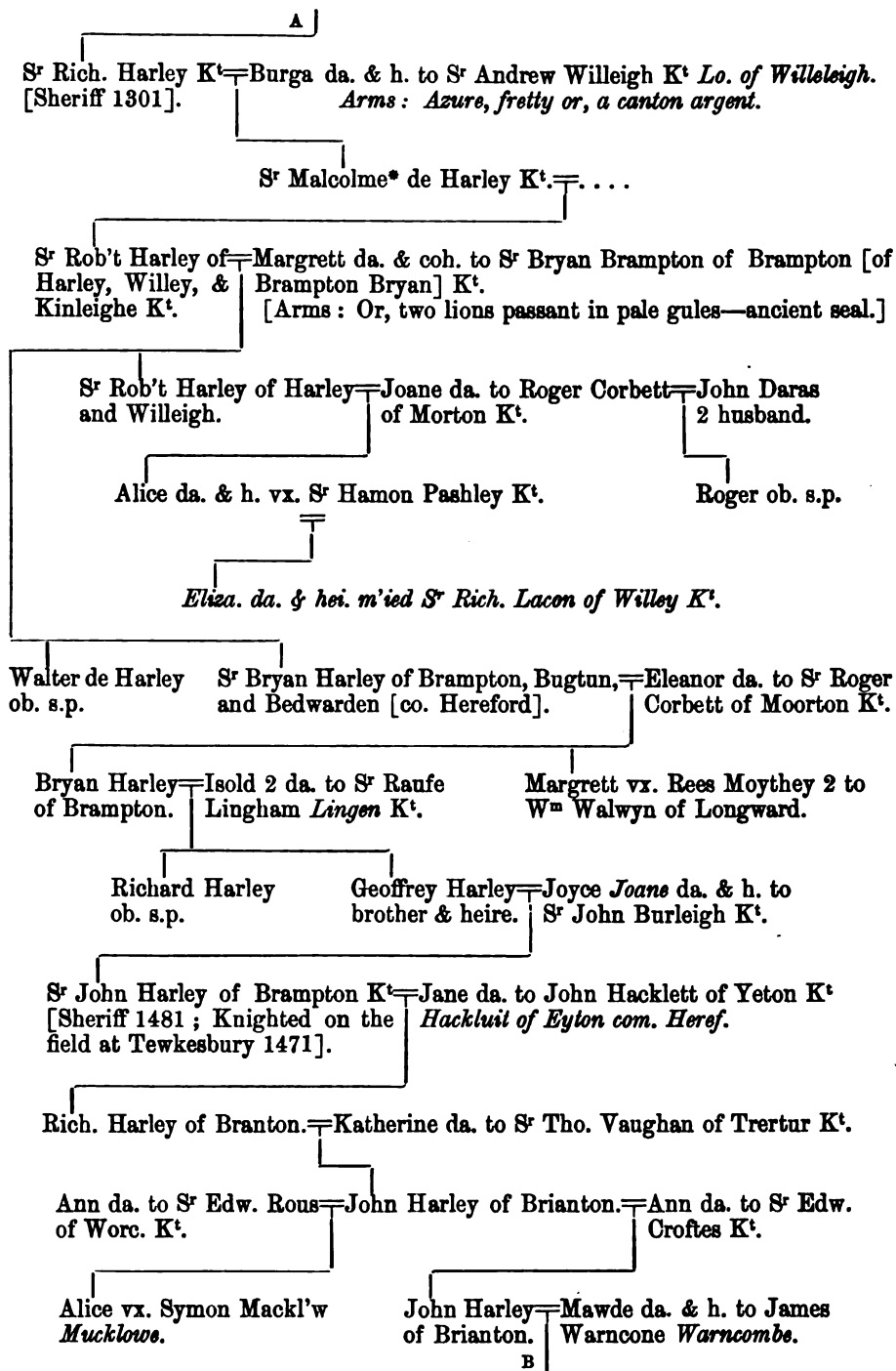
Sr W^m Harley K^t lo. of Harley in com. Salop went to Catherine da. to Jerusalem in the company of Godfrey of Bullen, Jasper Crofte Rob't Curteis Duke of Normandy, Rob't Steward of Knight of the Sepulchre. Scotland, where they were made K^t of the Sepulchre.

Nicholas Harley lo. of Harley in co. Salop. = Margrett da. to Warren Bostock of Bostock in co. Cestr'.
Arms: Sable, a fesse humettée argent.

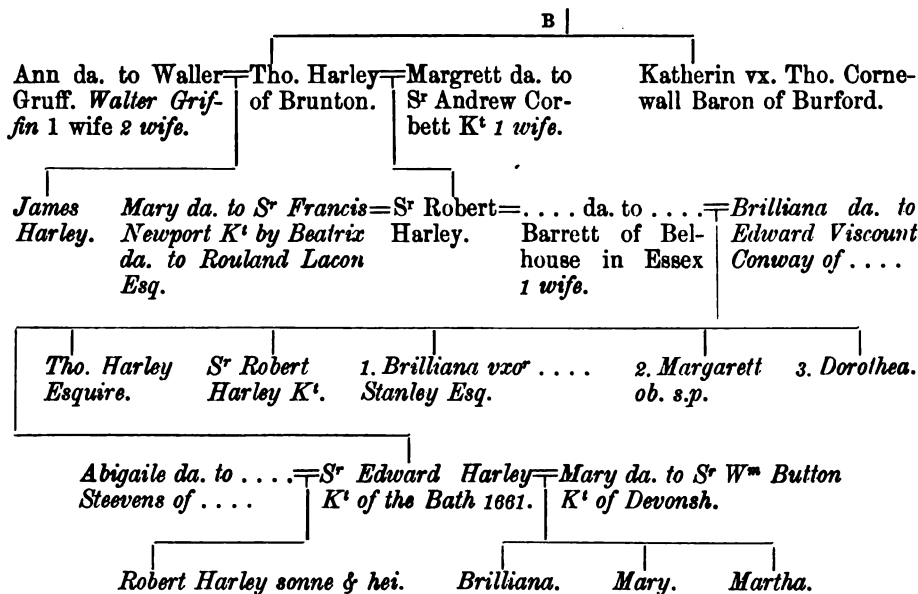
Will'm Harley of Harley. = Joane da. to Sr Jo. De la Bere K^t.
Arms: Azure, a bend argent cotised or, between six martlets of the last.

Nicho. Harley of Harley. = Alice da. to Rob't Randolph al's Prescott of Westhay Westhope in com. Salop.
Arms: Or, on a chief sable three taus of the first.

Robert Harley. = Alice da. & hei. to Sr Roger Pulleston K^t.
A | *Arms: Sable, three mullets argent.*



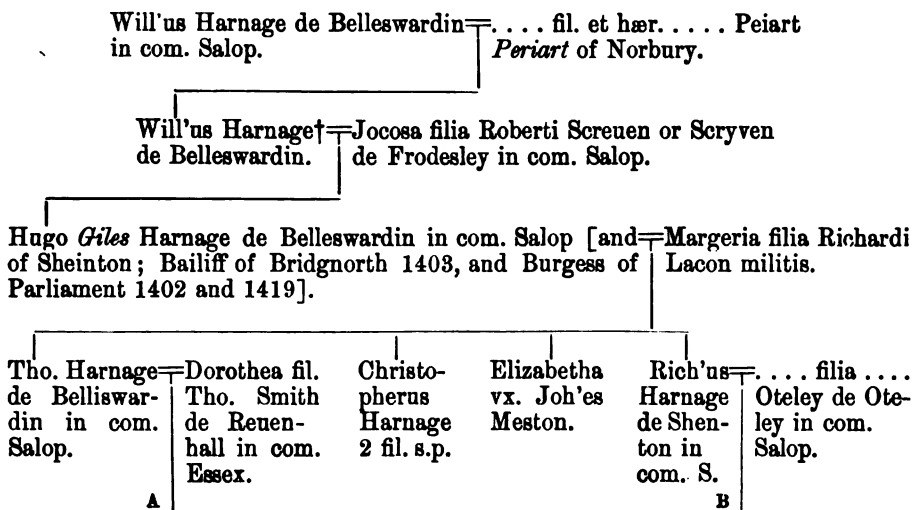
* Harl. 1241 makes this Sr Malcolme *brother*, not father, of Sr Robert who marries Margrett Brampton.



Harnage of Belwardine and Shenton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 133^b. Harl. 1241, ff. 20, 48. Harl. 615, fo. 256^b. S., ff. 125^b, 126.

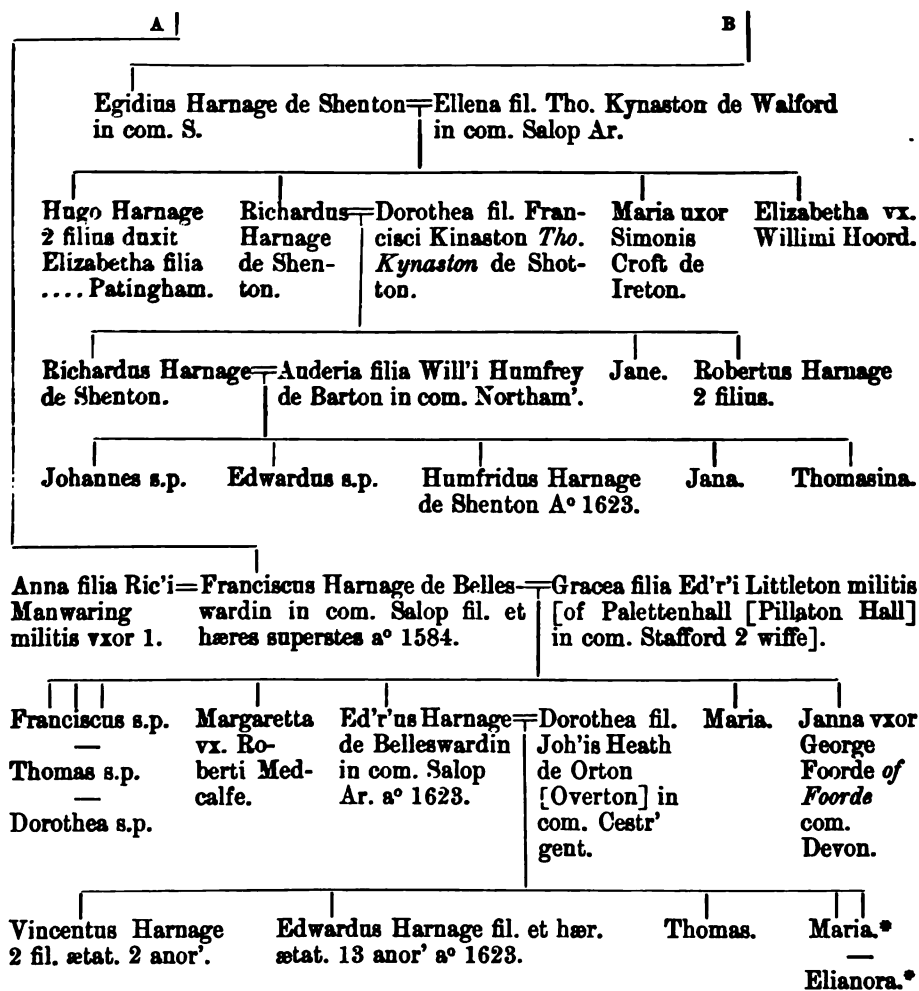
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, six torteaux, three, two, and one, a crescent for difference; 2, Argent, a lion rampant gules, in chief three torteaux [PIARD]; 3, Or, two bars sable, the upper charged with four and the lower with three escallops of the first [each charged with three escallops].*



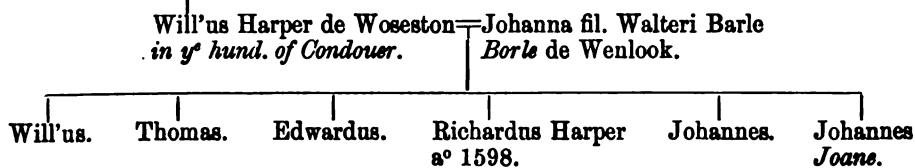
* In Harl. 615 the arms are quarterly of the second and third quarterings only, the first being omitted.

† Omitted in Harl. 1241.





EDWARDE HARNAGE.

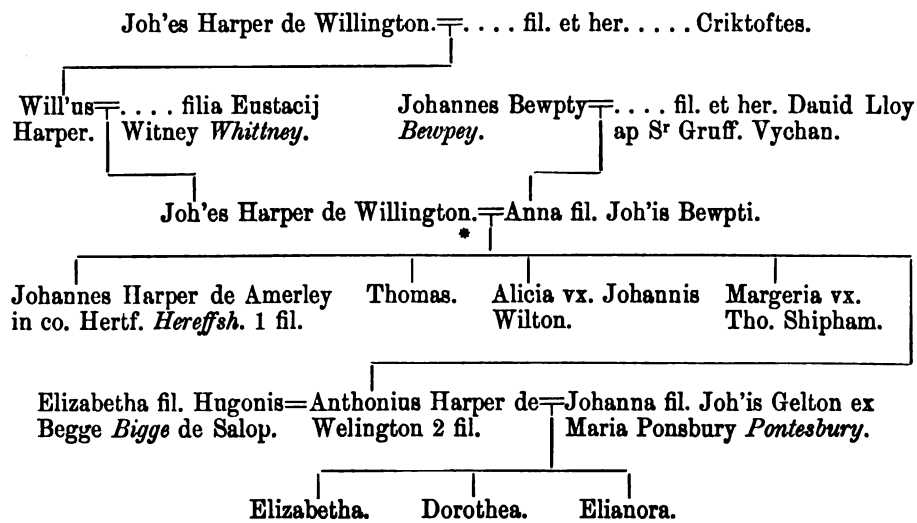
Harper of Woseston.Harl. 1396, fo. 163^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 140.Edwardus Harper. = Elizabetha fil. Thomæ Boskels *Botskeld*.

* In Shrewsbury MS. Maria and Eleanor appear as daughters of Francis and Grace.

Harper of Amerley, co. Hereford, from Wellington, Salop.

Harl. 1396, fo. 164. Harl. 1241, fo. 152^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Sable in Harl. 1241, a chevron and canton both ermine* [HARPER]; *2 and 3, Azure, on a cross engrailed argent five escallops sable* [gules, CRITOPT].



Harpur of Rushall.

S., ff. 111^b, 112^a.

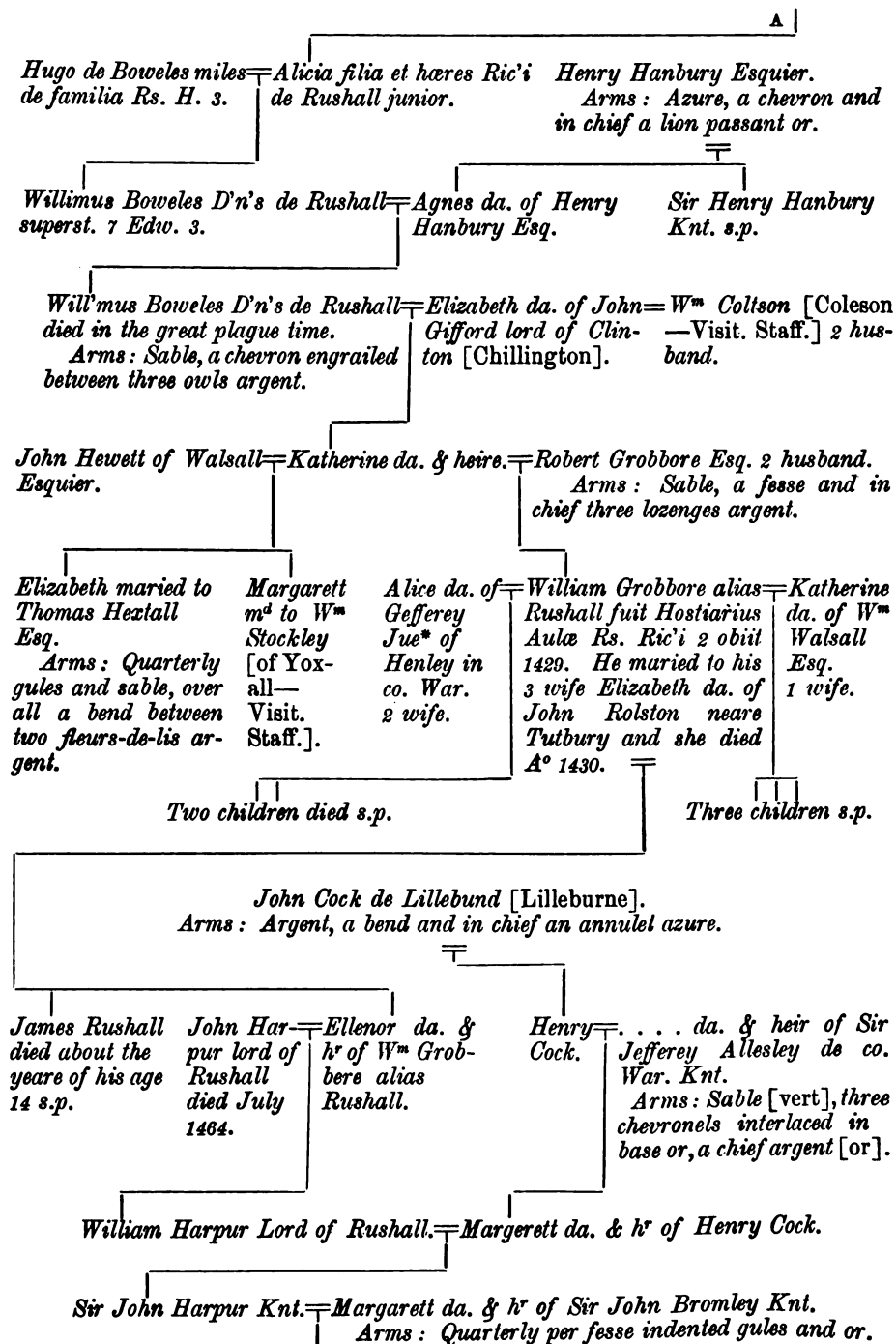
[*Nigellus de Rushall D'n's de Rushall t'pe Cong. et antea.* = . . .
Arms: *Argent, a lion rampant and bordure engrailed sable.*]

Osbertus de Rushall filius et hæc. Nigelli. = . . .

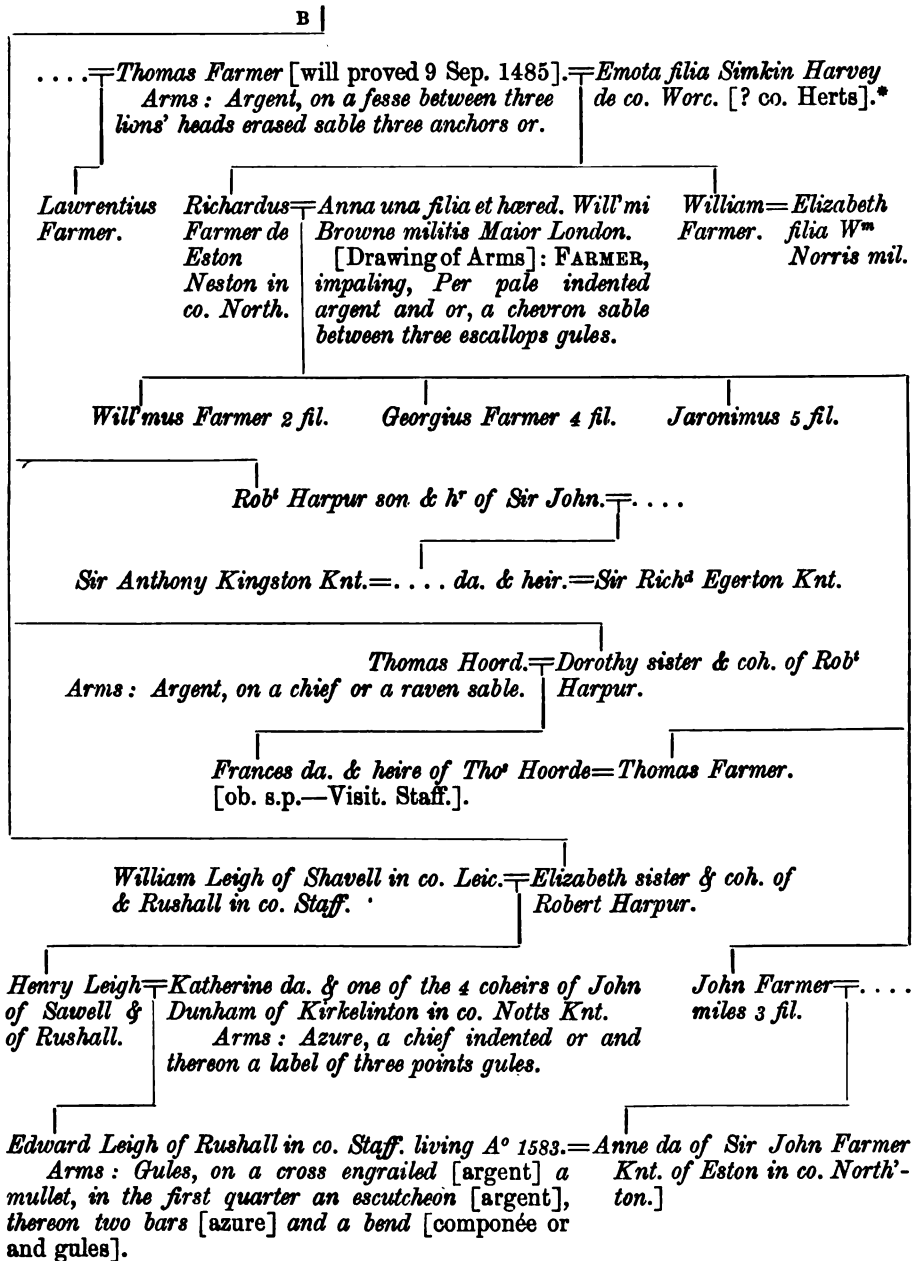
Ricardus de Rushall de familiâ Reg. H. 2 cuidam = . . .
Rex dedit maner^m de Rowley juxta Dudley.

Ric'us de Rushall junior de familiâ Bs. Johannis cuidam Rex 2 regni = . . .
confirmavit m. de Rowley obiit in Gwen temp. H. 3.

* Harl. 1241 gives another generation here, viz., William (son of John) Harper, who, by Jane, da. of John Whittington, had John, Anthony, and others, as above.



* This name is spelt Ive in the Staffordshire Visitation, 1583; there were families named both Jewe and Ive in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, etc.



* Emmota, da. of Simkin Harvy of co. Herts, and relict of Henry Wenman of Blewbery, co. Oxford, Arm.

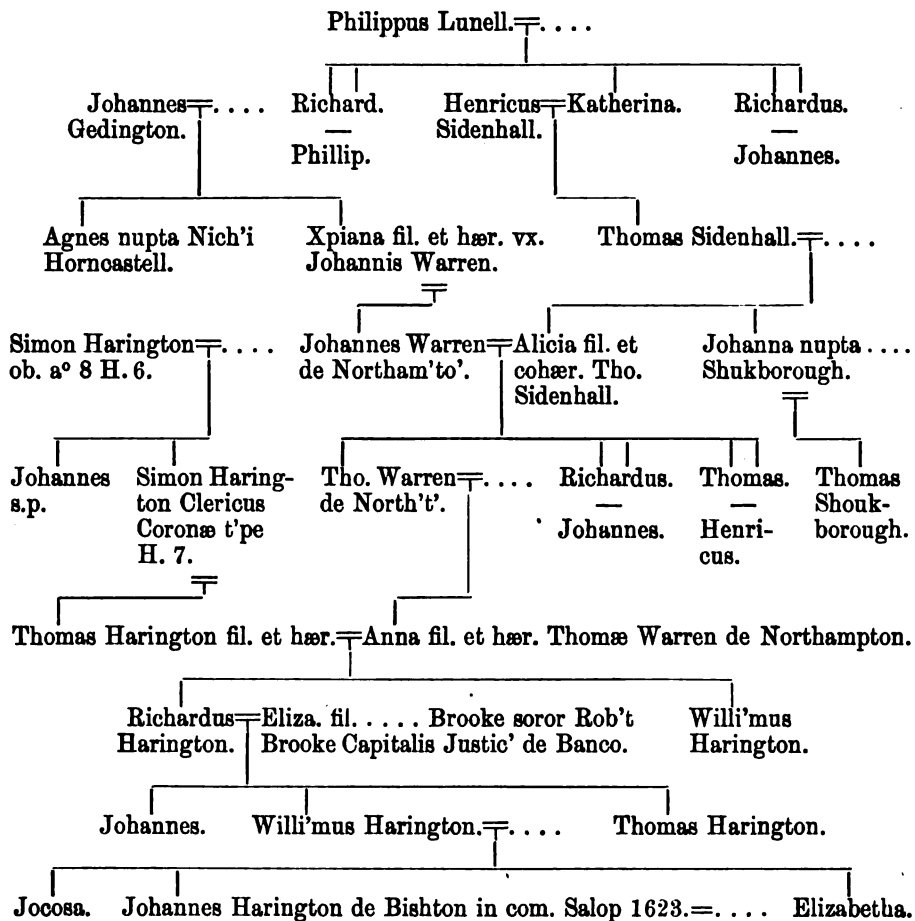
Harington of Bishton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 131.

ARMS.—*Sable, a fret argent, on a chief of the second three trefoils vert.*CREST.—*A lion's head erased or, charged with two trefoils slipped in pale vert, collared gules, the collar studded and lined argent.*

Omnibus X'pi fidelibus ad quos hoc præsens Scriptum pervenerit Georgius Comes Salop' salutem. Sciatis me pro bono consilio michi per Simonem Harington de Bysheton me pens's et imposterum michi et hæredibus meis impendend: dedisse terras in villa de Stonton infra domum meam de Idsole al's Shuffenall in com. Salop dat. 22 die mensis Decembr' anno 9 H. 7.

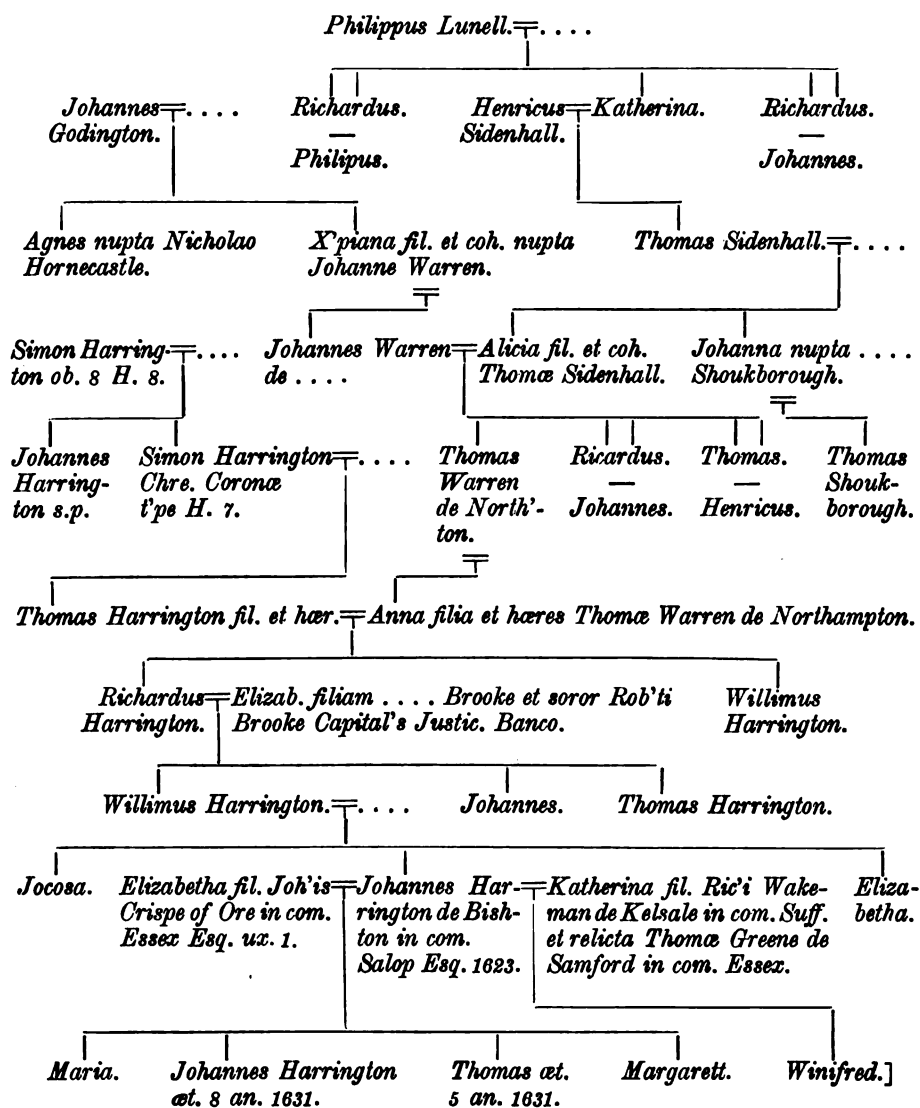
[Drawing of a Seal.—Plate I., Fig. 6.]



Harrington of Bishton.

S., fo. 124^a.

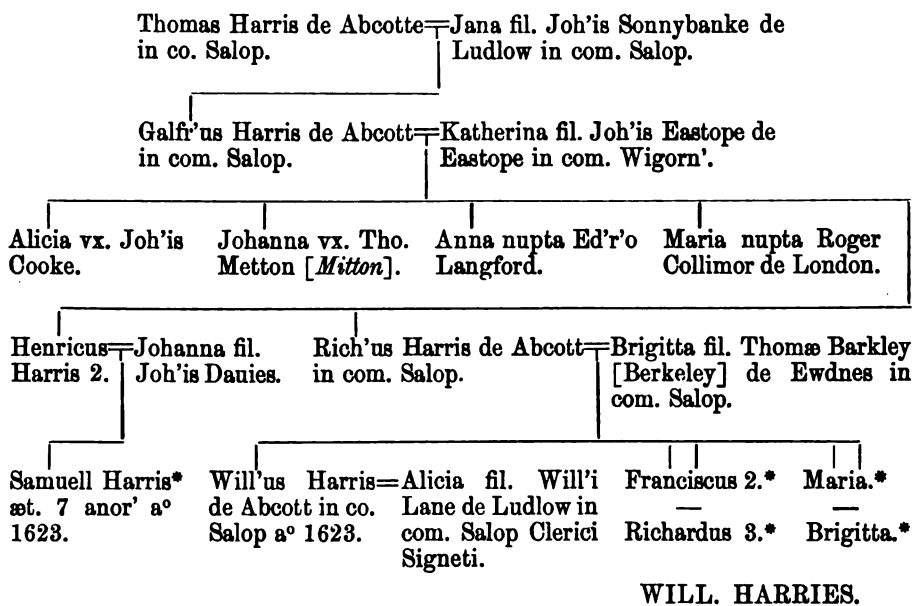
[ARMS: *Sable, a fret argent, on a chief of the second three trefoils slipped vert.*
 CREST.—*A lion's head erased or, charged with two trefoils slipped in pale vert, collared gules, lined argent, upon the collar three plates.*



Harris of Abcott.

Harl. 1396, fo. 130^b. S., fo. 123^b.

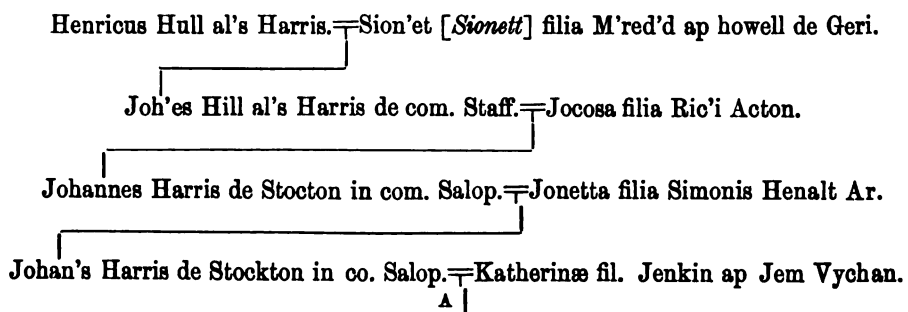
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Azure, on a chevron argent between three hedgehogs or a crescent for difference.*



Harris of Stockton.

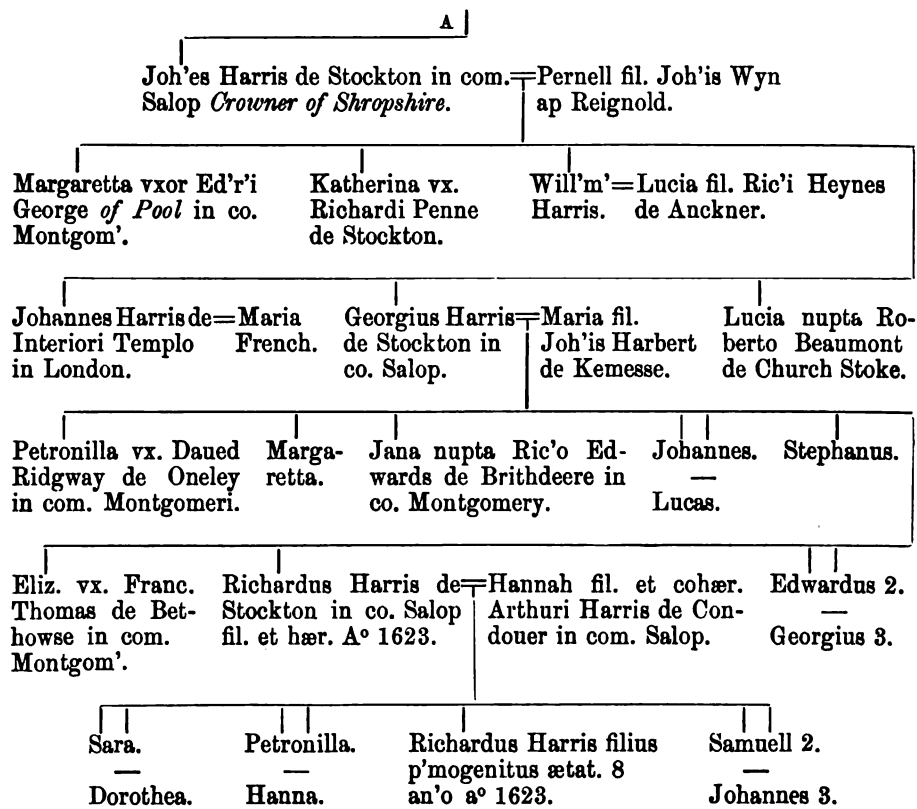
Harl. 1396, fo. 148. Harl. 1241, fo. 124. S., ff. 141^b, 142.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Azure, a chevron argent between three hedgehogs or.*†



* Samuel, Francis, Richard, Mary, and Bridget appear as sons and daughters of Geoffrey and Katherine in Shrewsbury MS.

† Harl. 1241 gives the same arms as Harris of Cruckton.



RICHARD HARRYES.

Harris of Cruckton and Tong Castle.

Harl. 1396, fo. 135. S., ff. 126^b, 127.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Barry of eight ermine and azure, over all three annulets or.*

CREST.—*A hawk argent, beaked and belled or, preying on a pheasant of the first.*

ARMS: * Shrewsbury MS.—*Argent, a lion rampant gules [sable] within an orle of cinquefoils gules.*

1 CREST.—*A wolf statant gules.*

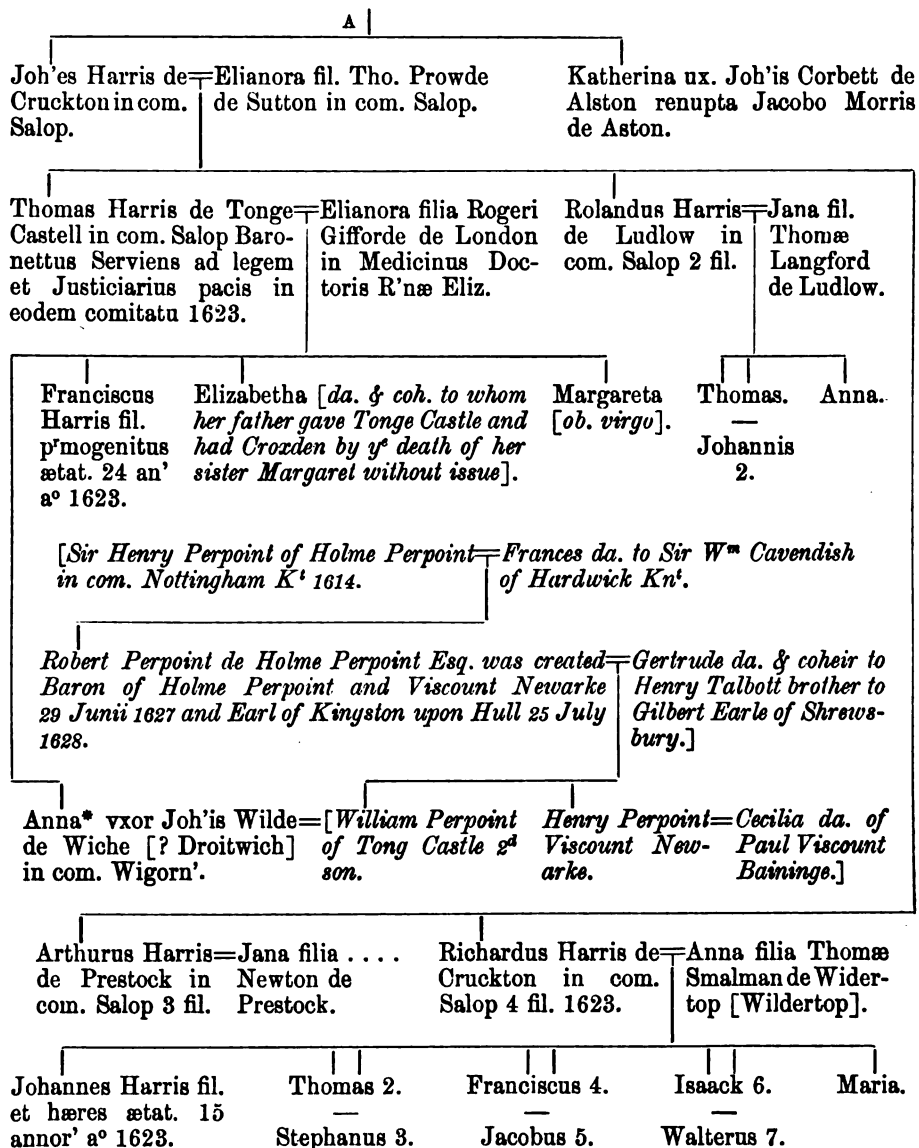
2 CREST.—*A lion rampant sable between two wings argent.*

MOTTO.—*PIE REPONE TE.*

Joh'es Harris de Cruckton in co. Salop. = . . .

Richardus Harris de Crukton. = Elianora fil. Will'i Jennyns de Wallyborne
A | in co. Salop.

* These are the arms, crests, and motto of Pierpoint.



RICHARD HARRIES.

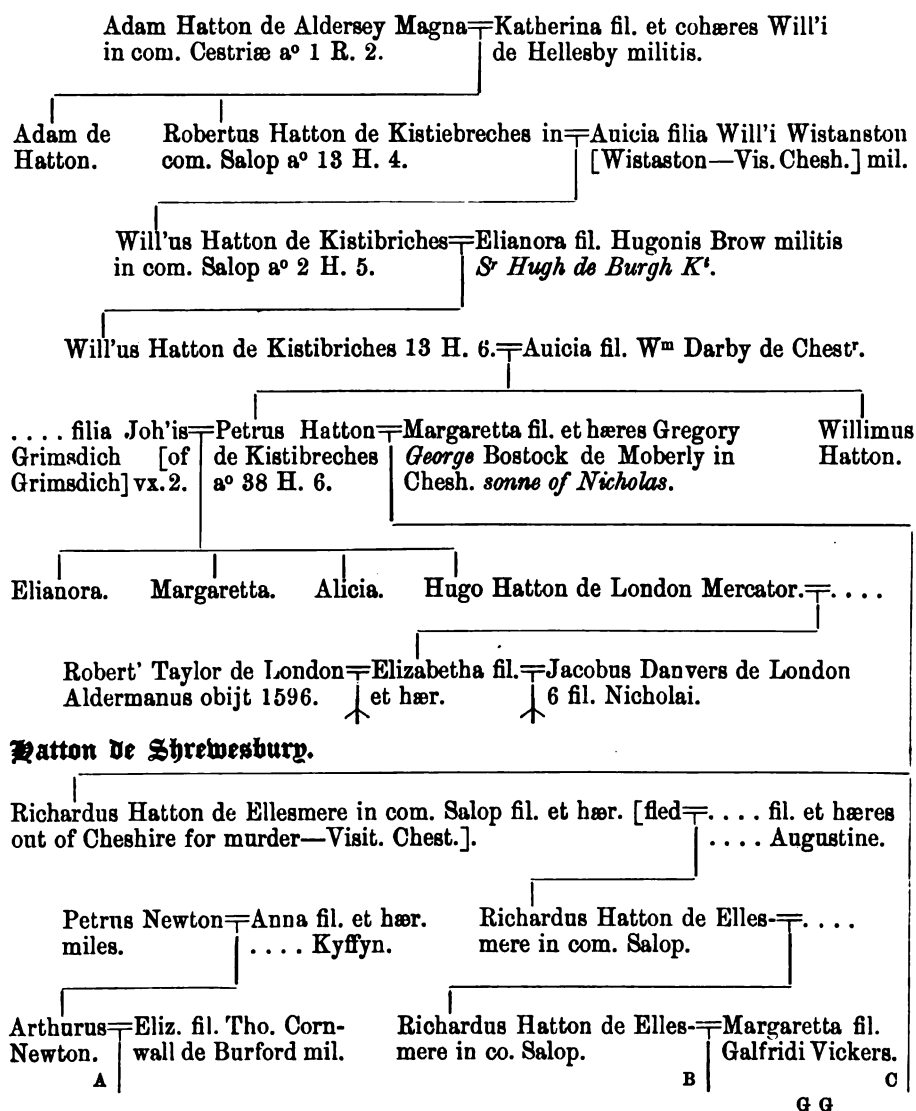
* Her monument in Tong Church says she died in childbed, 6 May 1624, in the sixteenth year of her age.

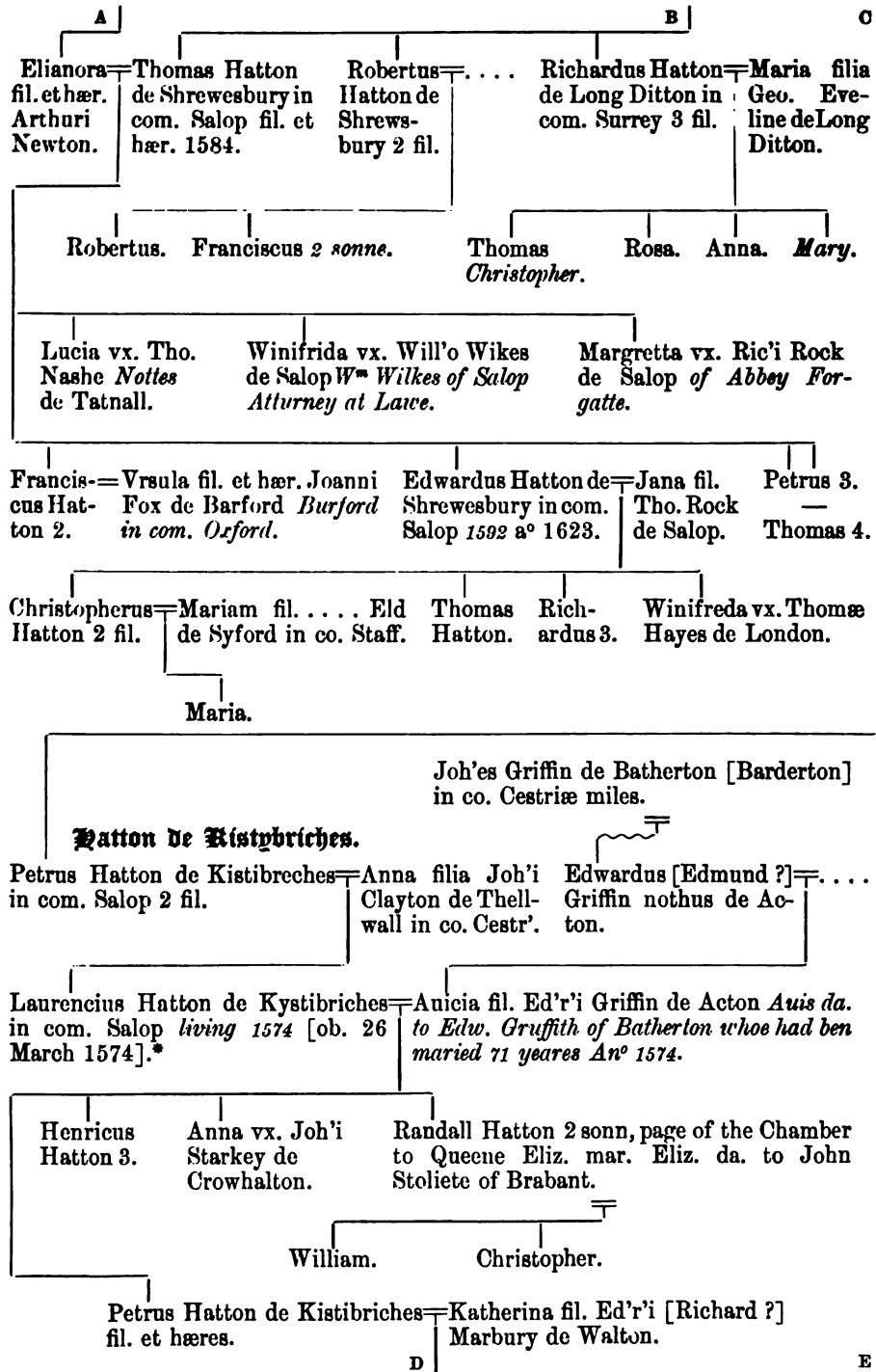
Hatton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 138^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 89^b. S., ff. 130^b—135^a.

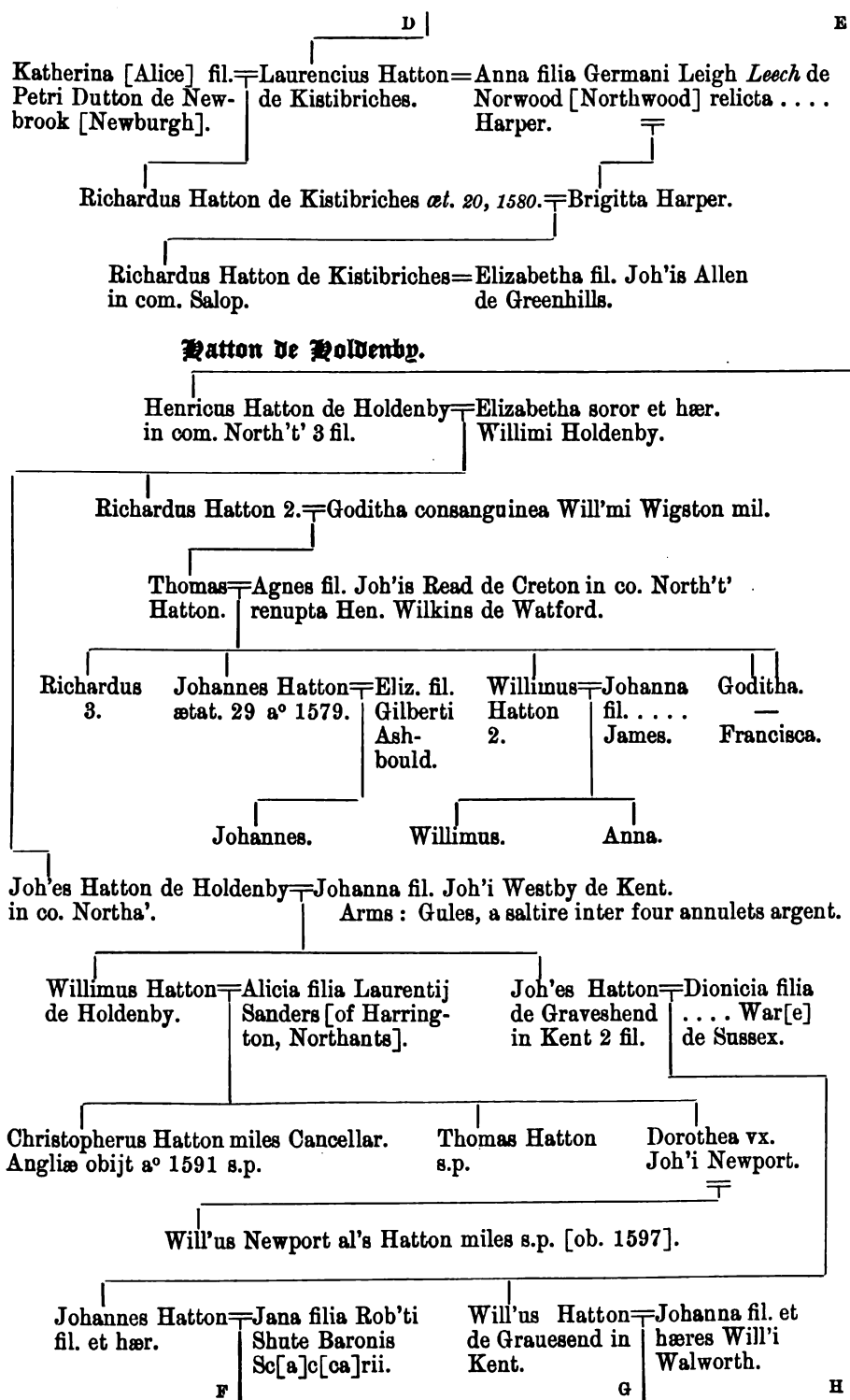
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of ten: 1, Azure, a chevron between three garbs or, HATTON; 2, Barry of four and lozenge counterchanged argent and sable, CRISPIN; 3, Argent, a cross patonce between four martlets gules, GOLBORN; 4, Argent, an eagle displayed sable, BRUYN; 5, Argent, on a bend sable three covered cups of the first, RIXTON; 6, Sable, a cross engrailed ermine, HALOM; 7, Or, a saltire sable, HELLESBY; 8, Sable, a fesse humettée argent, a crescent for difference, BOSTOCK; 9, Azure, two bars argent, VENABLES; 10, Argent, a cross sable, the ends terminating in fleurs-de-lis or, NEWTON.

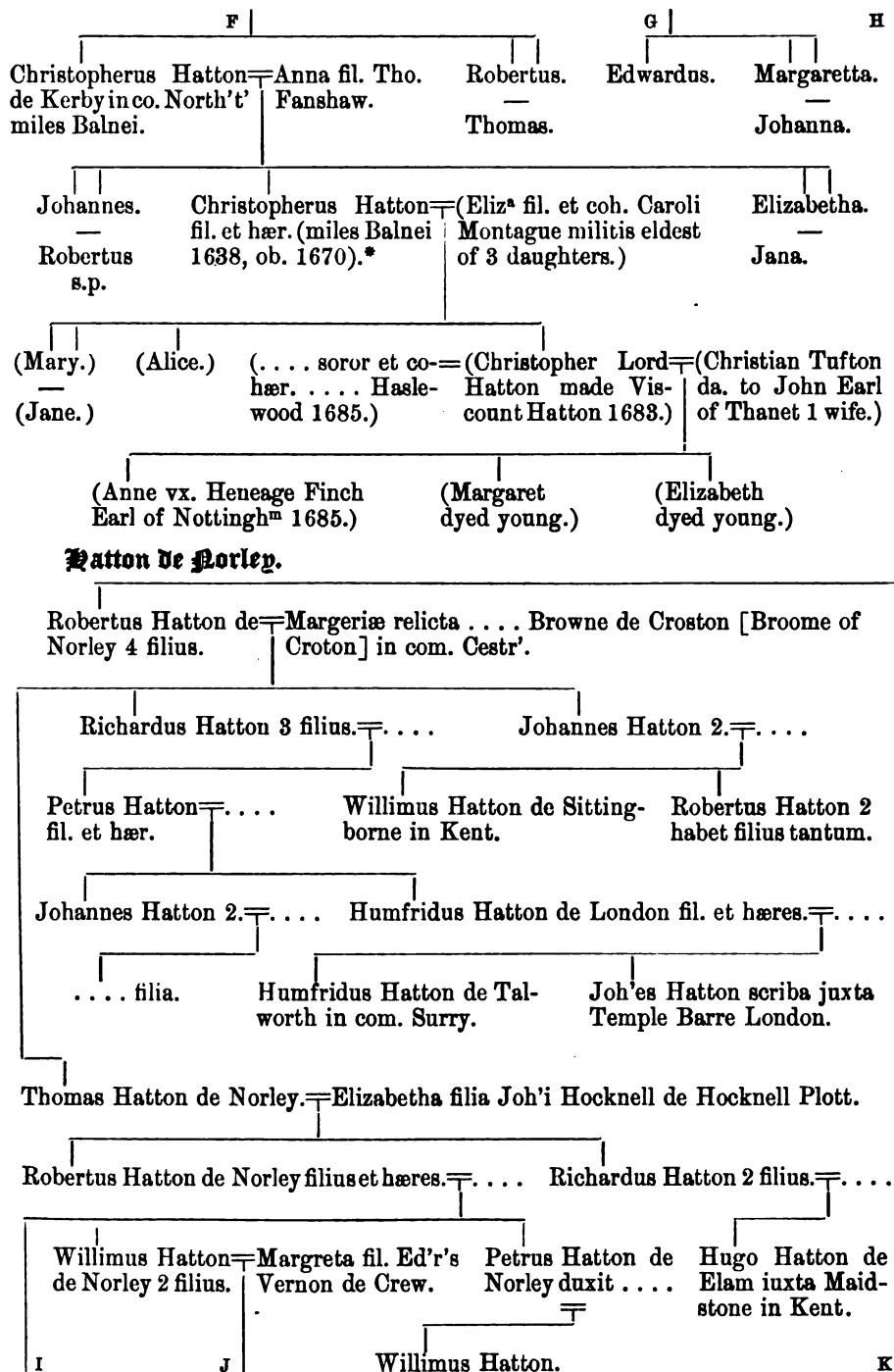
[CREST.—A hind trippant or.]





* "Was married 71 yeares."—Visit. Chesh. 1580.

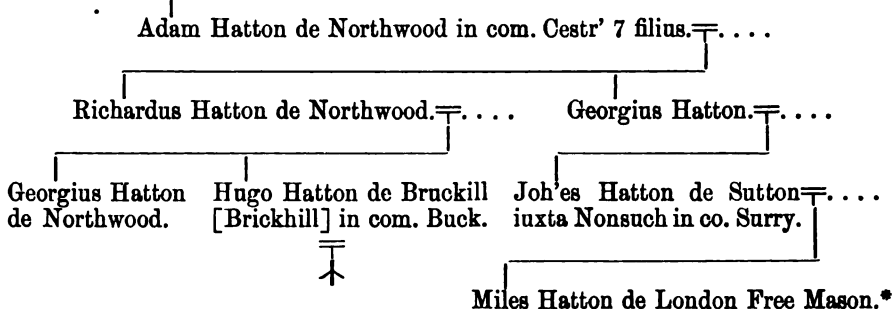
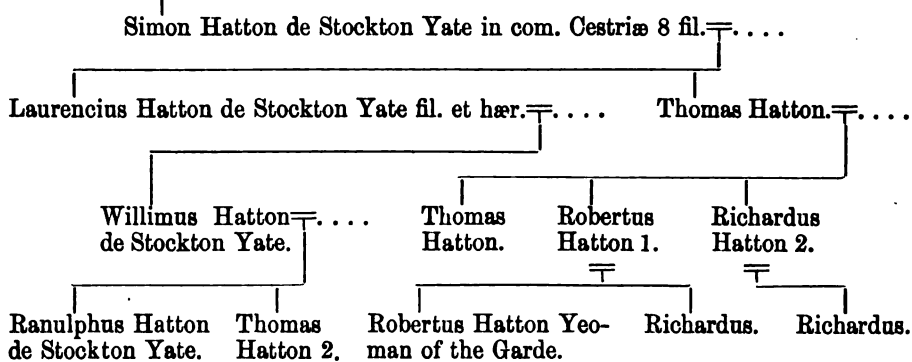




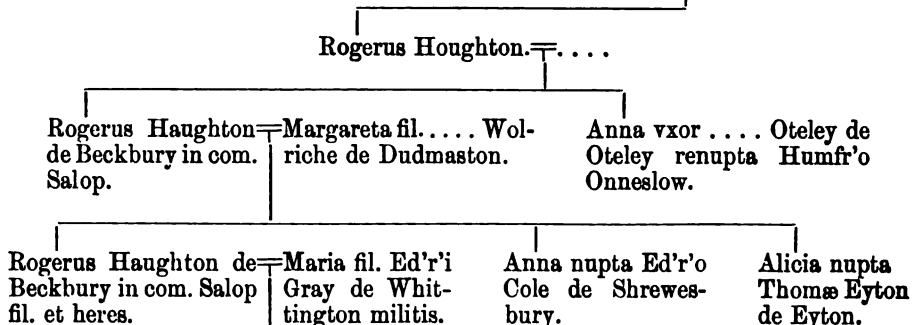
* The parts within parentheses, at the end of this pedigree, have been added in a later hand, and do not occur in Shrewsbury MS.

Hatton de Northwood.

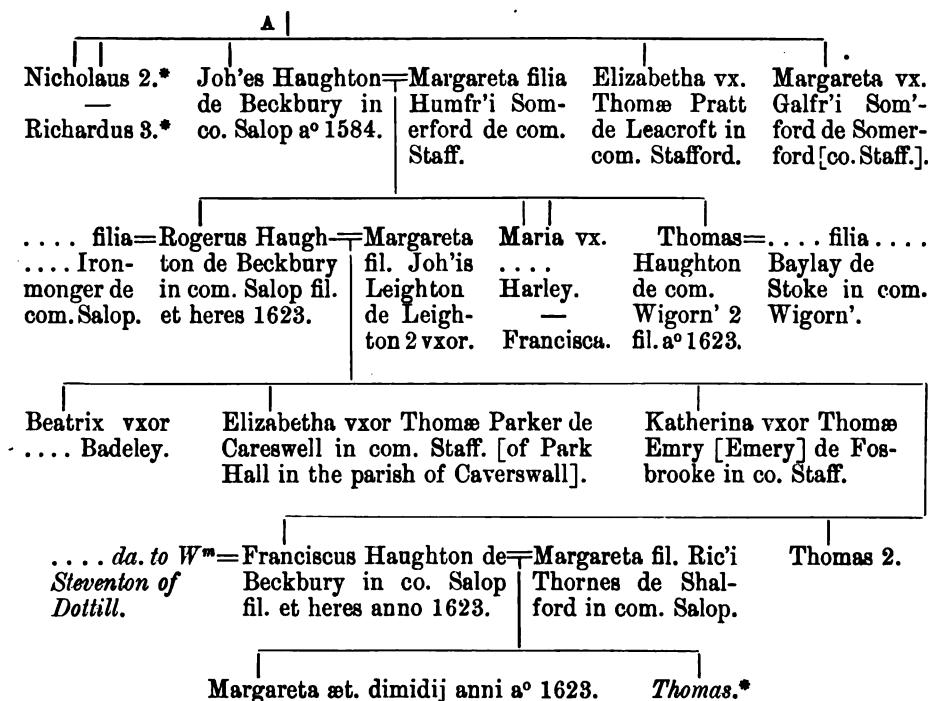
L

**Hatton de Stockton Yate.****Houghton of Beckbury.**Harl. 1396, fo. 157. Harl. 1241, fo. 154^b. S., fo. 146^a.ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, a cross sable, in dexter chief and sinister base an owl proper.*

Rogerus Houghton de Swynney in com. Salop. . . .

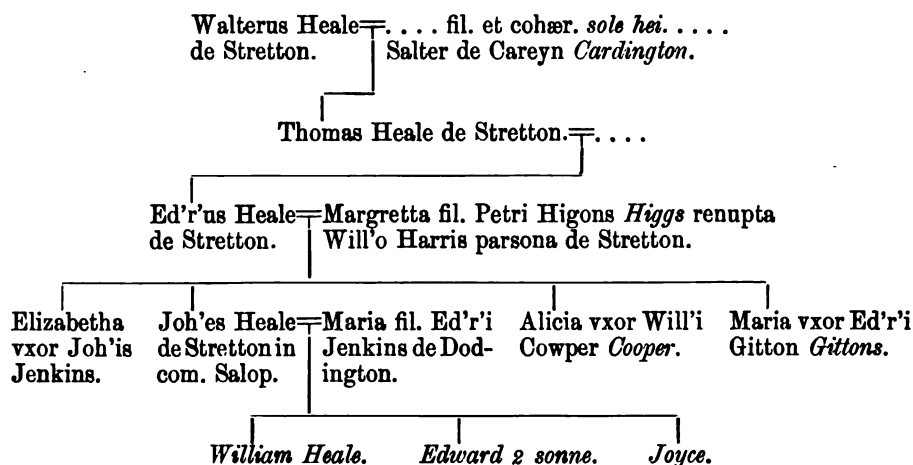


* "A Mason in London."—Vis. Chesh. 1580.



FRANCIS HAUGHTON.

Heale of Stretton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 125^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 129^b.

* Nicholas, Richard, and Thomas are omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

Heylyn of Alderton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 153. S., fo. 145^a.

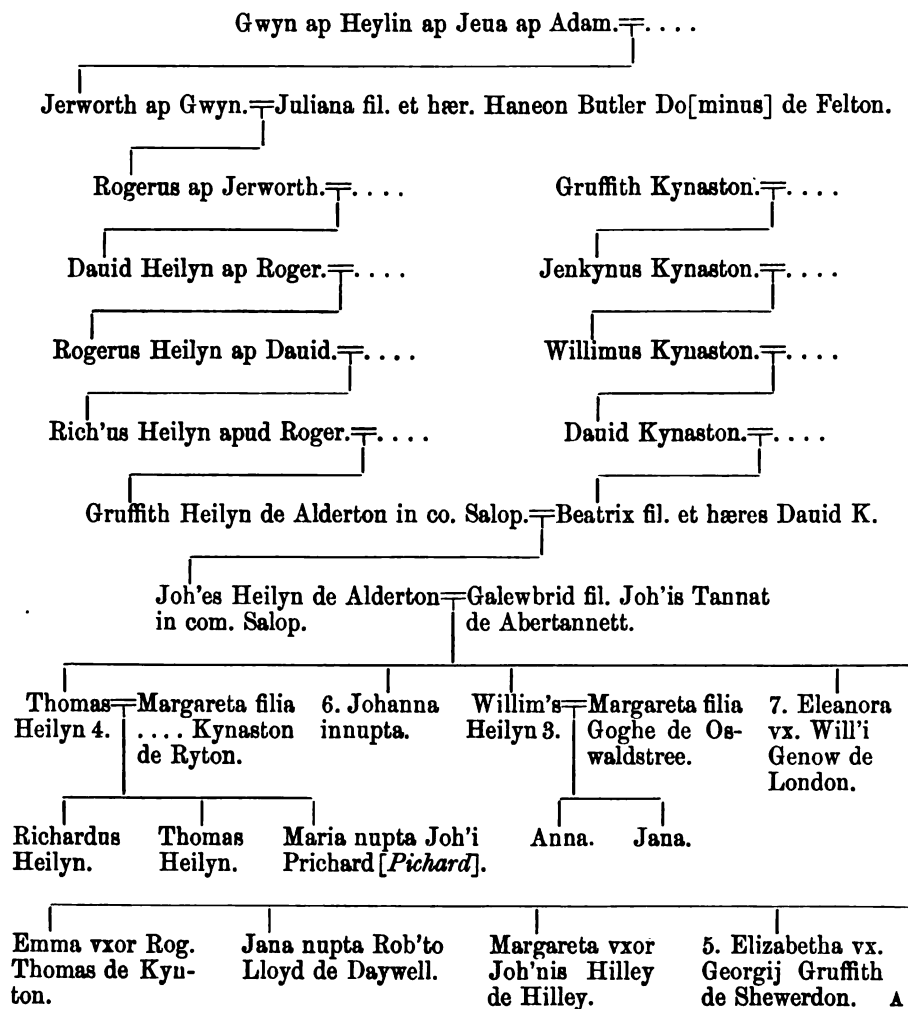
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of six*: 1, *Sable, three horses' heads erased argent*; 2, *Per pale or and gules, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged*—BUTLER in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, *Azure, a bend between six covered cups or*—BUTLER in Shrewsbury MS.; 4, *Argent, a lion rampant sable* [KYNASTON]; 5, *Argent, a chevron engrailed between three mullets pierced sable*—KYNASTON in Shrewsbury MS.; 6, *Ermine, a chevron gules* [AUDLEY for KYNASTON].

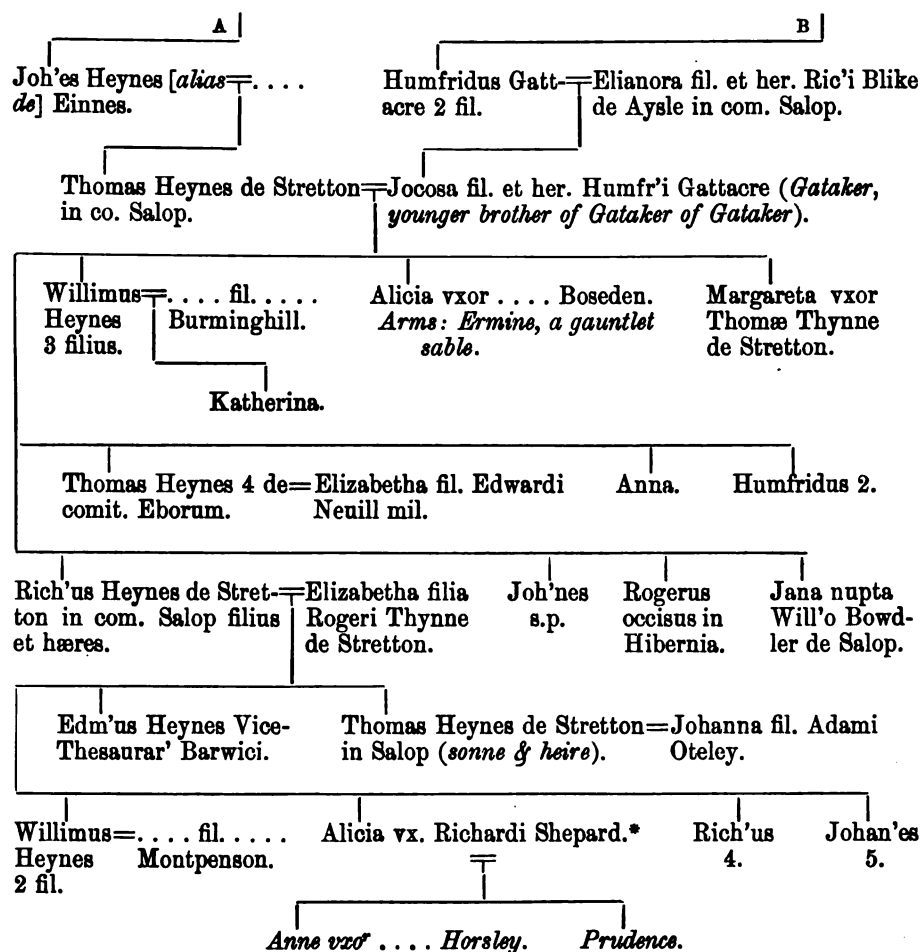
CREST.—*A bear passant sable gorged with a collar and bell or.*

ANOTHER CREST.—*A bear passant sable feeding on a vine fructed proper.*

Rowland Heylin in the old Jury London altered the Creast.

[“The pious and munificent Rowland Heylyn, Alderman of London, promoter of the Welsh translation of the Bible, and of every other laudable undertaking in his day.”—Blakeway's ‘Sheriffs,’ p. 120.]

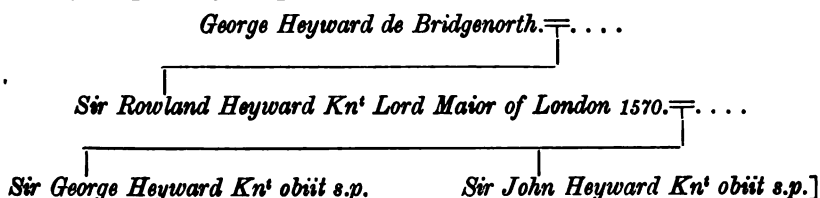




Heyward of Bridgnorth.

S., fo. 95^a.

[ARMS.—Quarterly of five: 1, [Gules], a lion rampant [or], crowned [argent]; 2,, two paleis engrailed; 3,, on a saltire five fleurs-de-lis; 4,, a lion rampant and in chief two mullets; 5, Or [argent?], an eagle displayed sable.

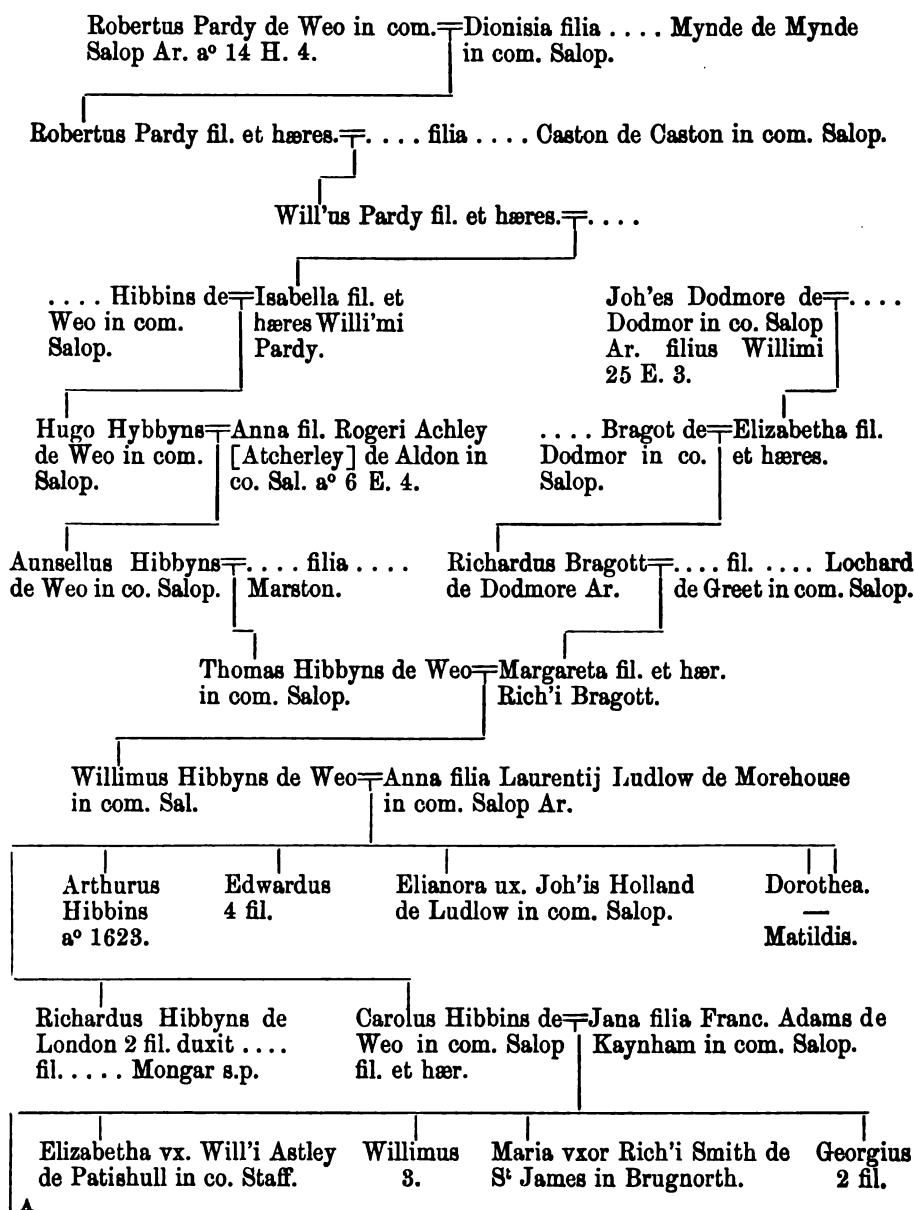


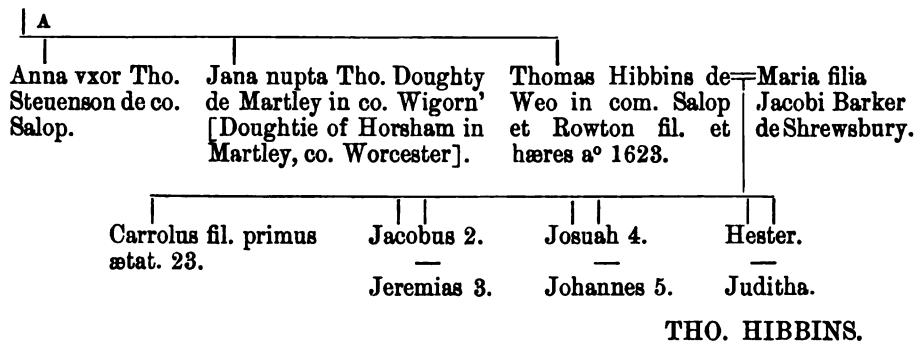
* The children of Richard Shepard are omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

Hibbins of Weo and Rowton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 130. S., fo. 123^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Or, on a chevron embattled [counter-embattled] between three towers triple-towered gules as many guttéés d'or.*



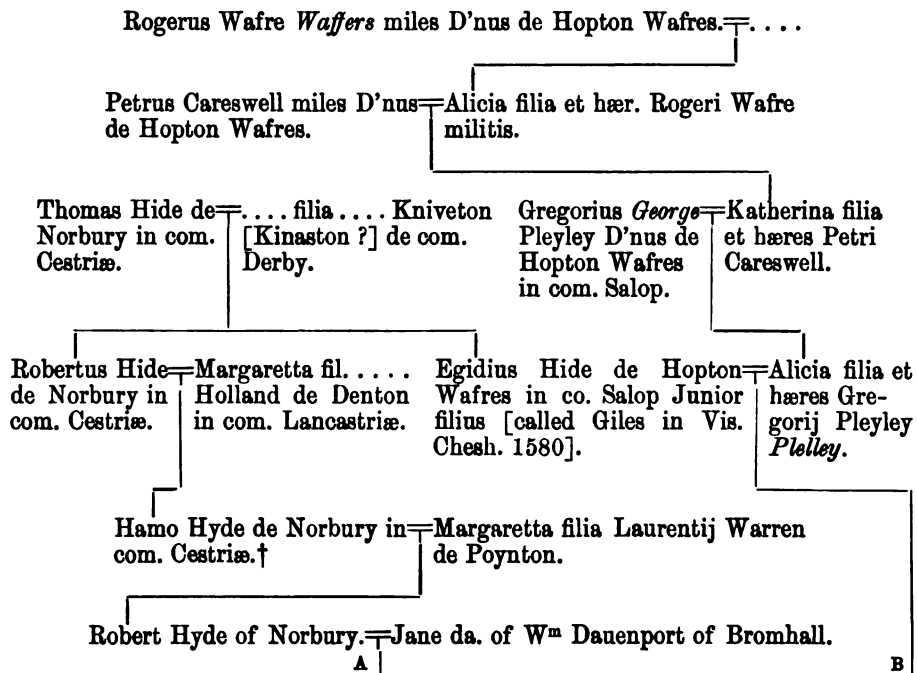


Hide of Hopton Wafers.

Harl. 1396, fo. 135^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 92^b. S., ff. 127^b, 128.

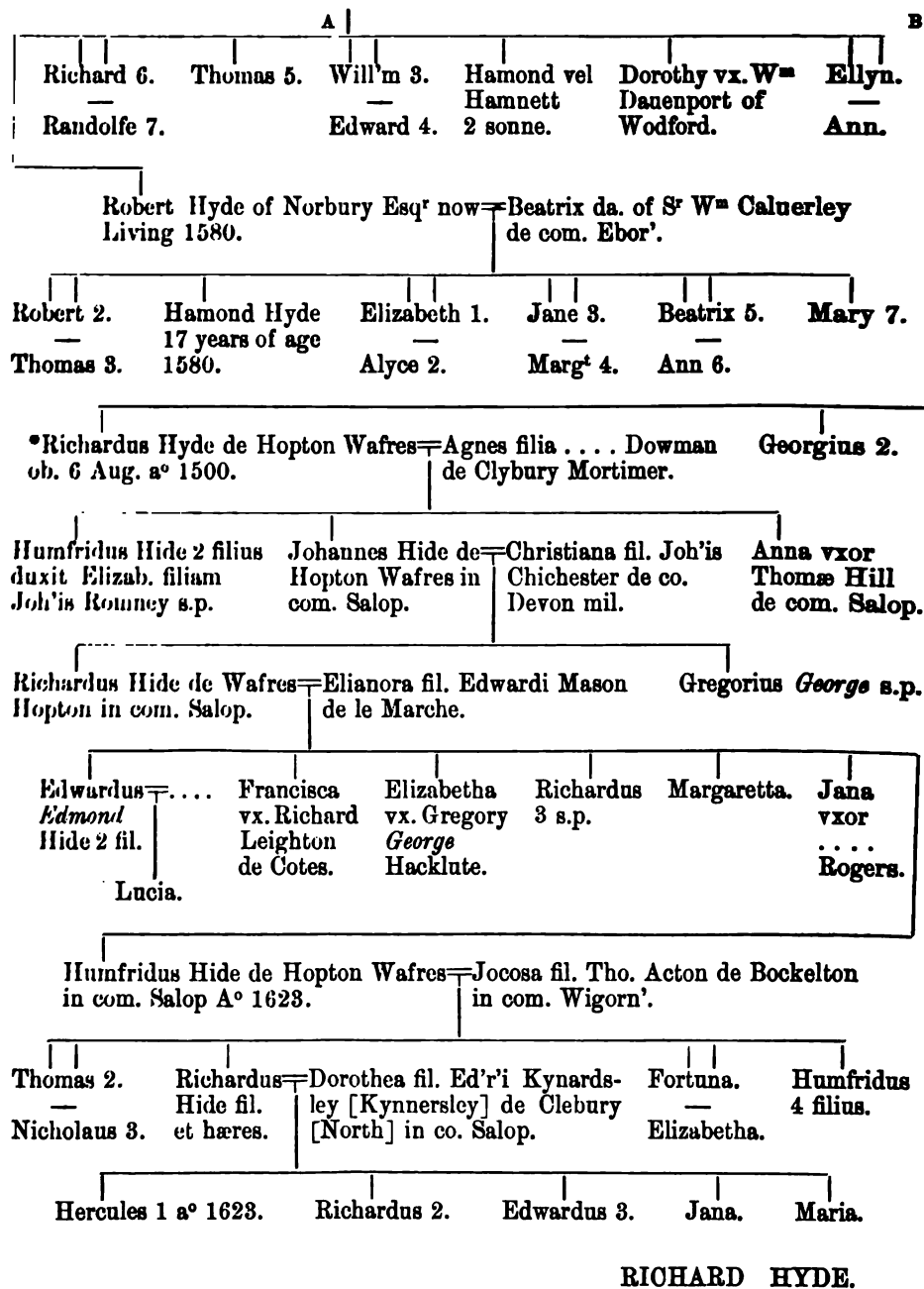
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly*: 1, Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or, an annulet for difference—sable in Harl. 1241—HIDE; 2, Per pale . . . and . . . , on a fesse* . . . three fleurs-de-lis, PLEYLEY; 3, Argent, three bars-gemelles sable, CARISWELL [CARSWELL]; 4, Gules, a fesse wavy argent between three plates, WAFRE.

CREST.—A hawk with wings endorsed proper, beaked and legged or.



* A chevron according to Harl. 1241.

† The descendants of Hamon and Margaret are omitted in Shrewsbury MS.



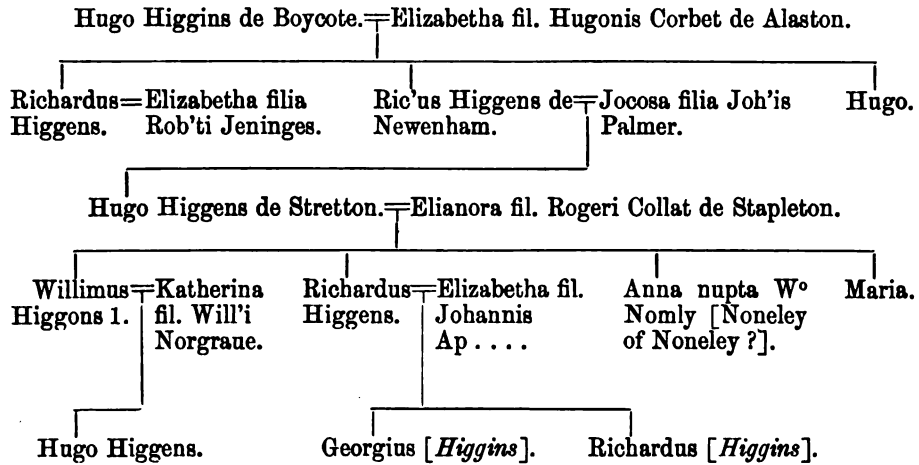
RICHARD HYDE.

* This generation is omitted in Harl. 1241.

Higgins of Boycott and Newnham.

Harl. 1396, fo. 165^b. S., fo. 148^b.

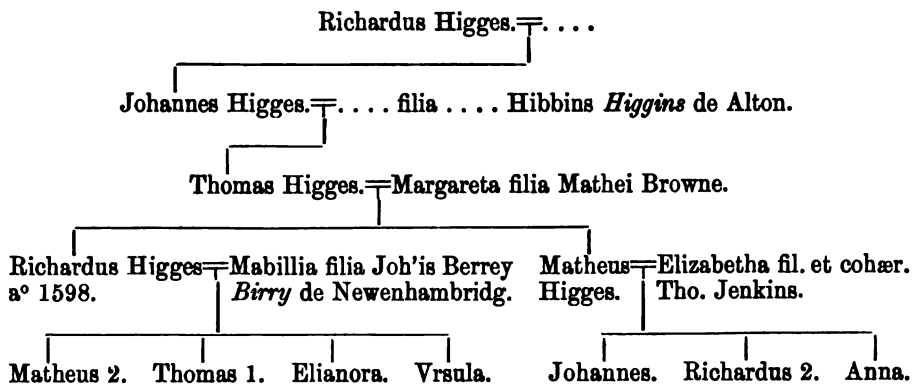
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Vert, three cranes' [?] heads erased argent, a mullet for difference; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three lobsters' claws erased sable [HUGONS].*



The marke of HUGH \wedge HIGGENS of Stretton.

Higges.

Harl. 1396, fo. 125^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 132^b.



Higgins of Stretton.

Harl. 1291, fo. 161.

John Higgins Coif of Chester Forester = *Jane* da. to *Stephen Bowdler*
of 'the Forest' of Llanymyne. of hox. Bowdler.

Hugh Higgins of Stretton. = . . . da. to . . . *Piorden* of Plowden.

John Higgins of Stretton. = *Alva* da. to . . . *Medison*.

Thomas Higgins of Stretton. = . . . da. to . . . *Baidrine* of Diddlebury.

John Higgins of Stretton. = *Mary* da. to . . . *Dodd* of Clinton.

Hugh Higgins of Stretton. = *Jane* da. to *Belo* ap *Howell* Bach of Chm H. &

<i>Francis</i> da. to <i>John</i>	<i>Thomas Higgins</i>	=	<i>Mary</i> da. to <i>Roger</i>	<i>John Higgins</i>
<i>Dentbury</i> .	of Stretton.		of Llangynor.	2 sons.
<i>Sara.</i>	<i>Jane.</i>	<i>Mary.</i>	<i>Thomas Higgins</i> 1596.	<i>Frances.</i>
				<i>Susana.</i>
				<i>Mary.</i>

Higgins* of Stretton and Shrewsbury.Harl. 1396, fo. 129. Harl. 1241, fo. 119. S., ff. 121^b, 122^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Vert, three cranes' heads erased argent, HUGONS; HUGONS in Shrewsbury MS.; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three lobsters' claws erased sable, HUGONS.

CREST:—A gryphon's head erased or, collared gules, ringed argent.

Note: that in the original booke of Shropshire taken A° 1584 are thes wordes
[remainder cut away in binding].

Rogerus *Ralph* *Higgins*. = *Matilda* *Maud* da. to . . . *Saisach* by *Hodnett*.

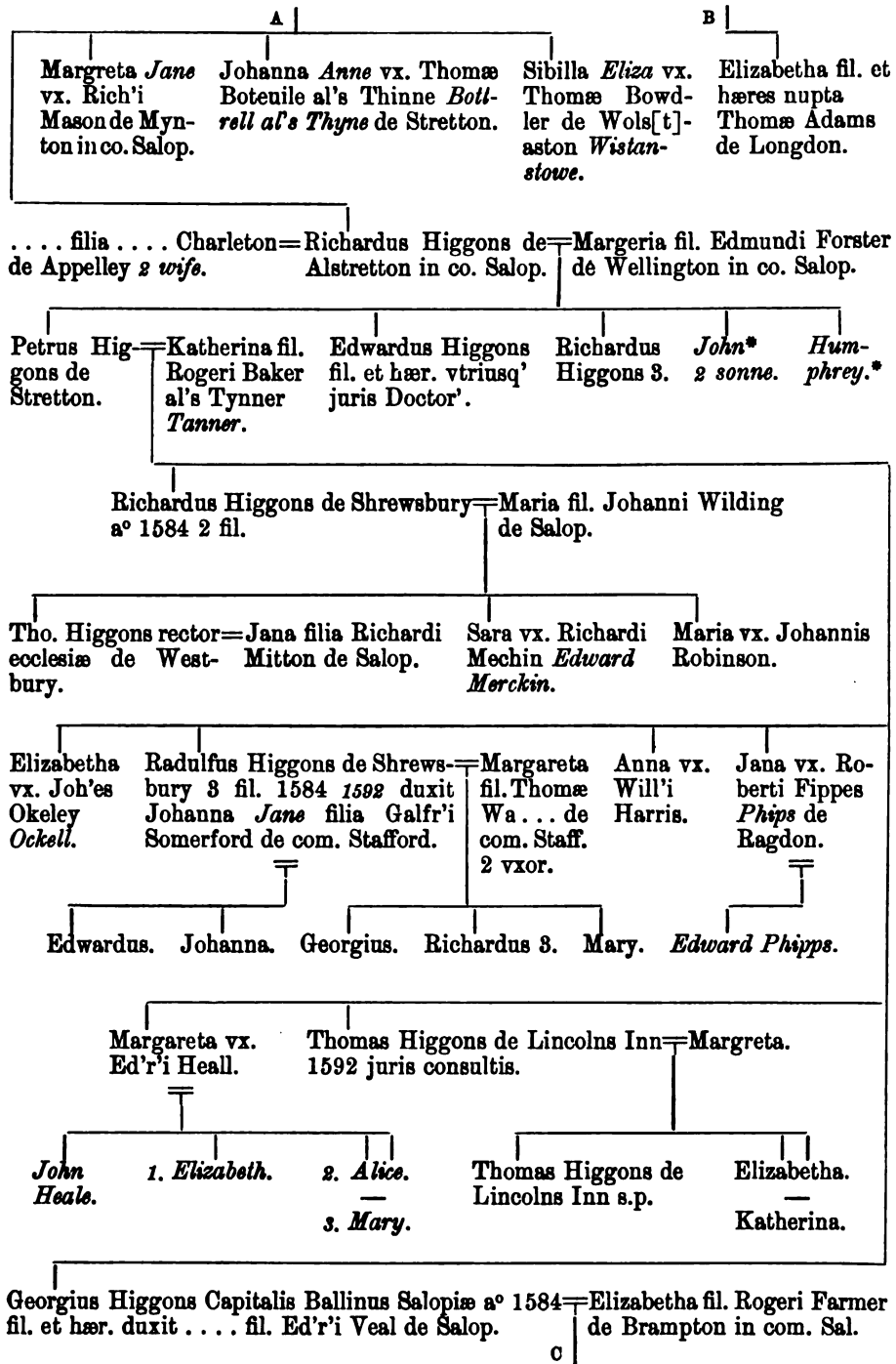
Edwardus *Higgins*. = *Elizabetha* filia . . . *Rawlins*.

Joh'es *Higgins* de *Stretton* n° 6 H. 7. = *Katherina* filia *Joh'is* *Plowden*.

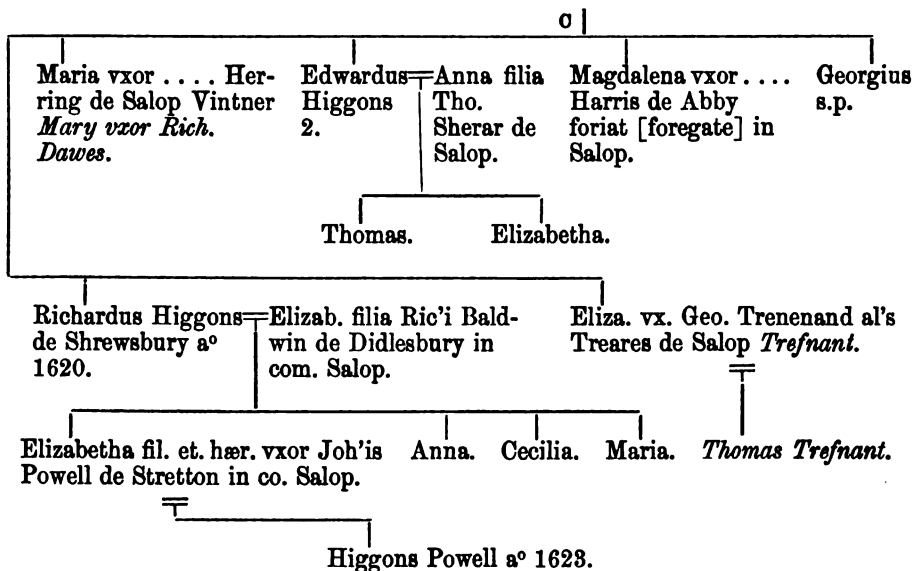
† <i>Joh'es</i> <i>Higgins</i> de <i>Stret-</i>	<i>Willimus</i> <i>Higgins</i> =	<i>fil. et hær.</i>
<i>ton</i> in com. <i>Salop.</i>	<i>Wilde</i> de <i>Stretton.</i>	2 filius. <i>Wyld.</i>
	A		B

* "Hugons" in Harl. 1241.

† This generation is omitted in Harl. 1241.



* John and Humphrey appear in Harl. 1241 in place of Edward and Richard, but they are not given in Shrewsbury MS.



Hill of Court of Hill.

Harl. 1396, fo. 136^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 107. S., ff. 128^a—130^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Ermine, on a fesse sable a castle triple-towered argent [HILL]; 2, Sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, between three crosses formée fichée of the second [LONGSLOW]; 3, Per pale or and argent, an eagle displayed sable [BIRD].*

ARMS OF ROWLAND HILL, Lord Mayor of London, vide p. 245: Harl. 1396.—*Azure, two bars argent, a quarter sable, thereon, upon a chevron between three pheons of the second, a wolf's head erased between two mullets of the third—gules in Shrewsbury MS.*

CREST.—*A wolf's head erased azure charged with two bars argent and holding in the mouth a trefoil vert.*

[These are the arms of Wilbraham of Woodhey (the mother of Thomas Hill) with a canton based upon the coat of Malpas, from which family he was descended.]

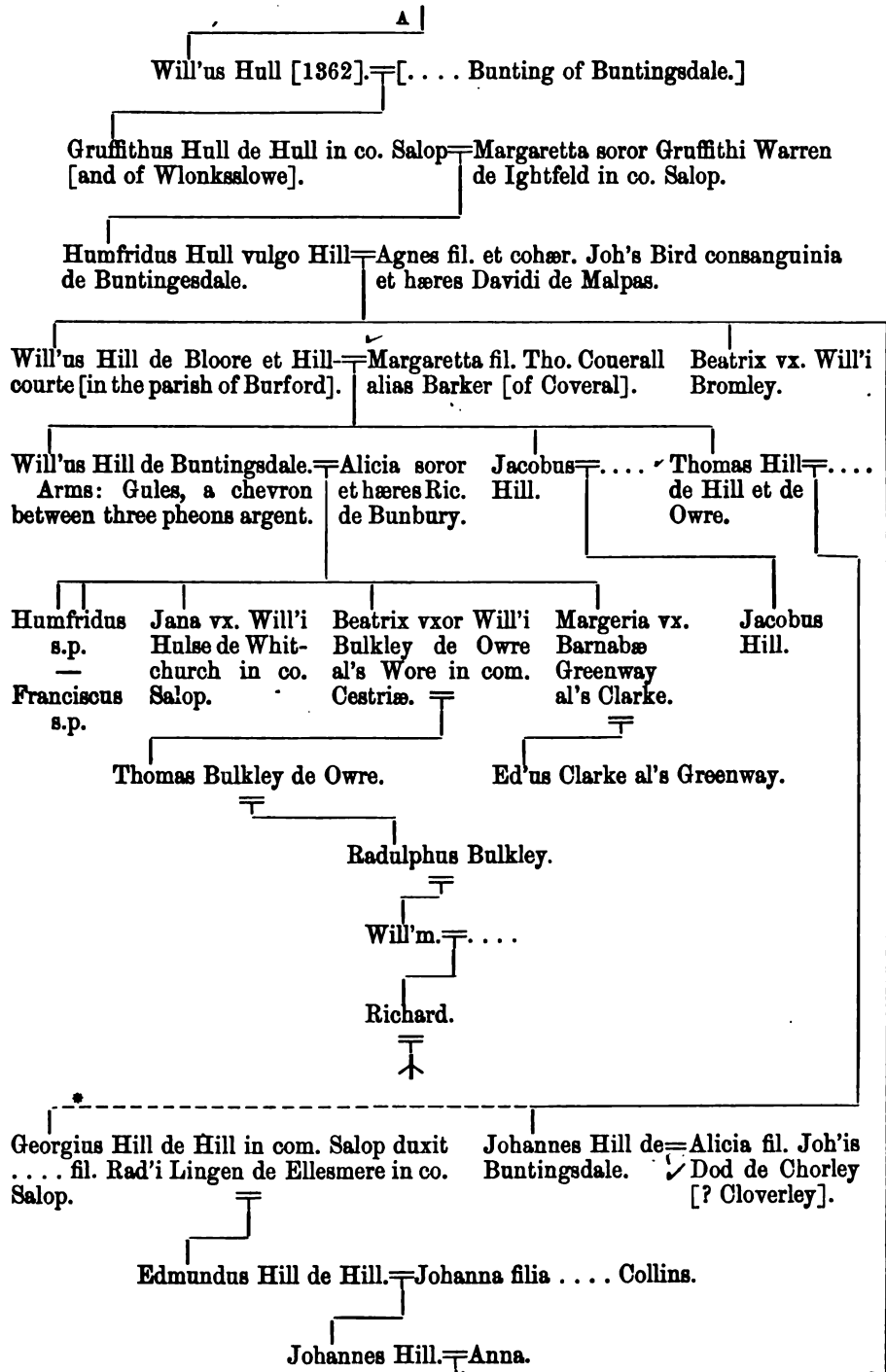
ARMS: * Harl. 1241.—*Quarterly: 1, Ermine, on a fesse sable a castle triple-towered argent; 2, Sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, between three crosses formée fichée of the second [LONGSLOW]; 3, Per pale or and argent, an eagle displayed sable [BIRD]; 4, Gules, a chevron between three pheons argent [HILL OF BUNTINGSDALE].*

Hugo de Wlonkeslow *Hawkeslowe* [now Longslow]. . . .

Hugo Hull† de Hull in com. Salop. Arms: Ermine, on a fesse sable a castle triple-towered argent.	et cohær.	Elianora filia Isabella fil. et cohæres uxor Thomæ Stuch [Stuche or Styche].
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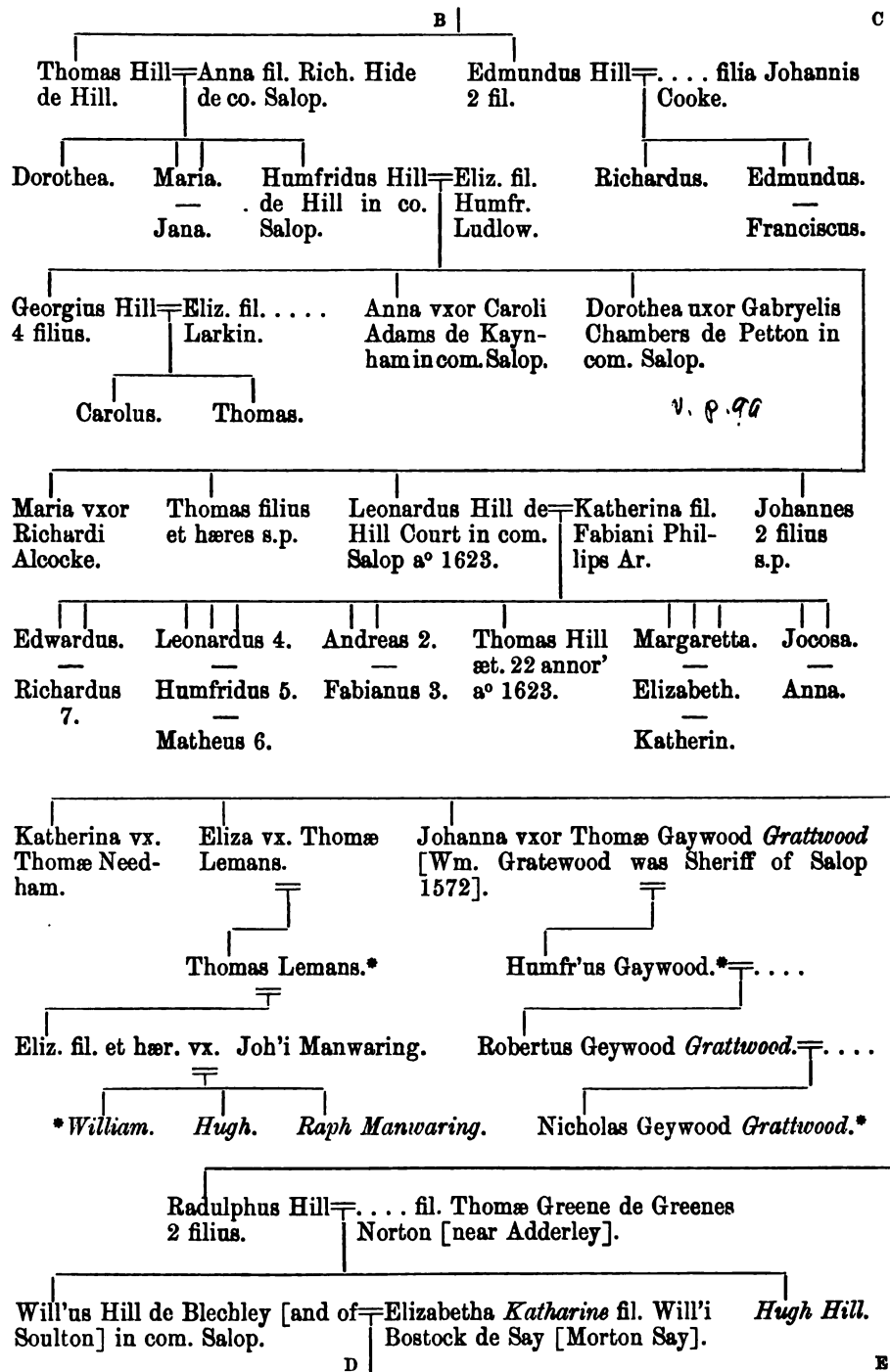
* Not given in Shrewsbury MS.

† "Hill" throughout in Harl. 1241.

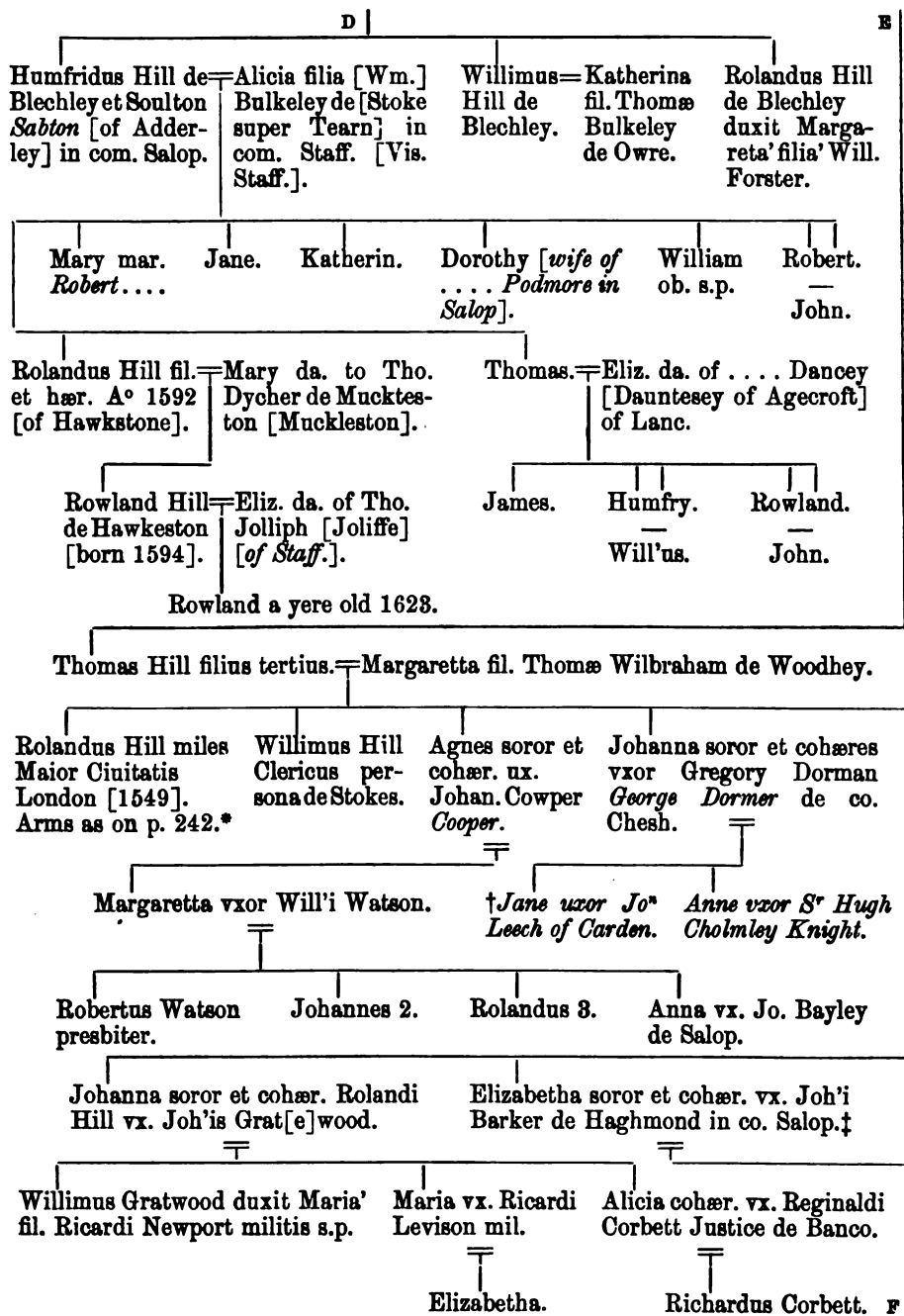


* In the Shrewsbury MS. this line is not dotted, but is an ordinary line.

B | *Wife had the name when m. Rich. (Hill)* C



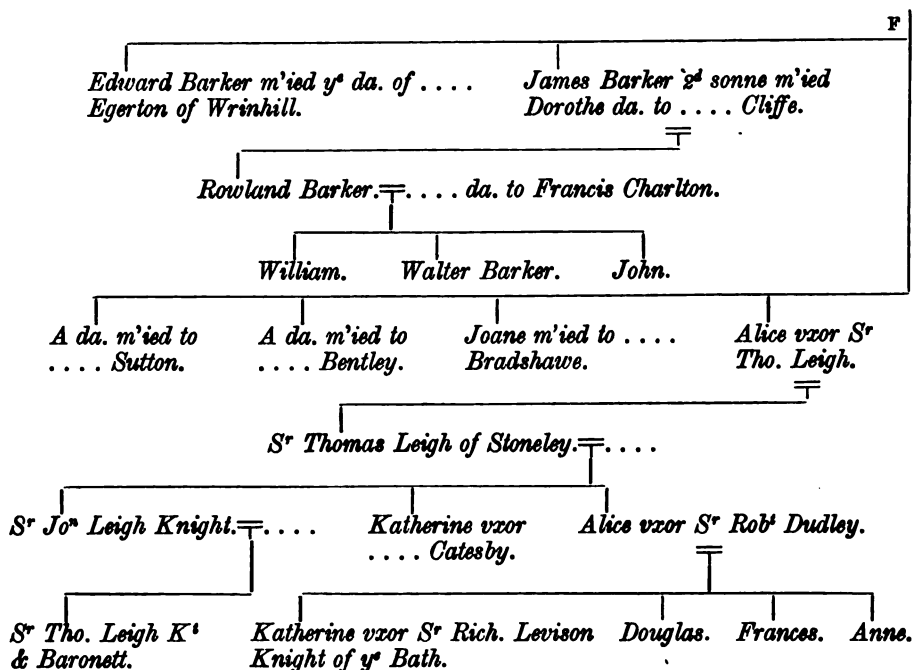
* These generations are omitted in Shrewsbury MS., and Thomas Lemans and Humphrey Gaywood are omitted in Harl. 1241.



* The old emblazoned family pedigree contains a copy of a grant by Wm. Hervy, Clarendieux, dated 3 Nov. 1562, authorizing Alice Corbet, daughter of John Gratewood by Jane Hill, then married to Reginald Corbet, and William Gratewood, son of the same John, and James Barker, son of John Barker by Elizabeth, sister of the said Sir Rowland Hill, Knt., late Lord Mayor, and Rowland Barker, son and heir of James Barker, son and heir of the said John Barker by the said Elizabeth Hill, to join the said Arms with their own.

† This generation is not given in Shrewsbury MS.

‡ The descendants of John Barker are omitted in Shrewsbury MS.



Hill alias Hules of Ightfield.

Harl. 1396, fo. 155.

ARMS.—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, an eagle displayed argent debruised by a bendlet gules; 2, Vert, a chevron between three owls argent [FOORDE]; 3, Gules, two bends vair, on a canton or a fox [?] passant proper [FOORDE].

Joh'es Holgrane de Torperley. fil. et her. Ric'i Foorde de la Foord in com. Cestr' Ar. in co. Salop.

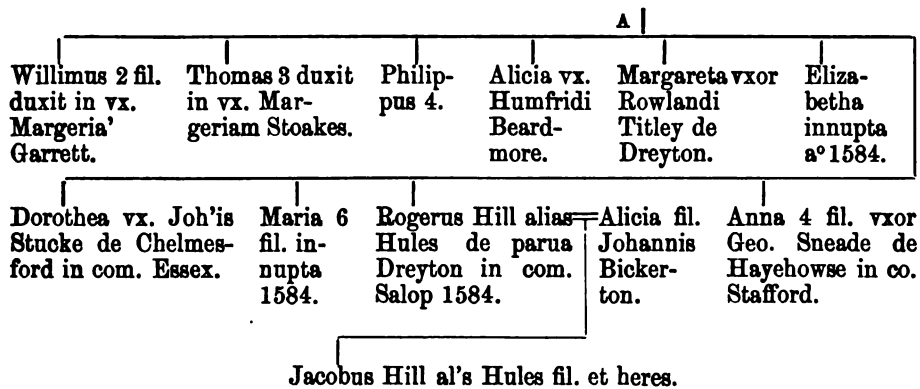
Philippus Hill de Ightfeild in com. Salop. = Jana fil. Joh'is Holgrane Ar.

Alicia filia Will'i Manner. = Philippus Hill alias Hules = Ellena filia Joh'is Dodd de inge de Eighfelde in com. de Foord duxit in 3 vx. Peesey [Petsey] in com. Salop vx. 1. Janam fil. Joh'is Tittley. Salop.

Rogerus Hill alias Hules de Foord = Ellena filia Joh'is Leeche de Cardyn in comit. Salop. in com. Cestr'.

Philippus 2 fil. duxit in vx. Ellenam fil. Johannis Downton de Broughton. Elizabetha vx. Roberti Weuer de [Aston Mondram] com. Cestr'. Jacobus Hill al's Hules de Foord fil. et her. Anna filia Will'i Lewter de Salop. Margeria vx. Rad'i Parkes de Harlescourt in com. Salop.

A

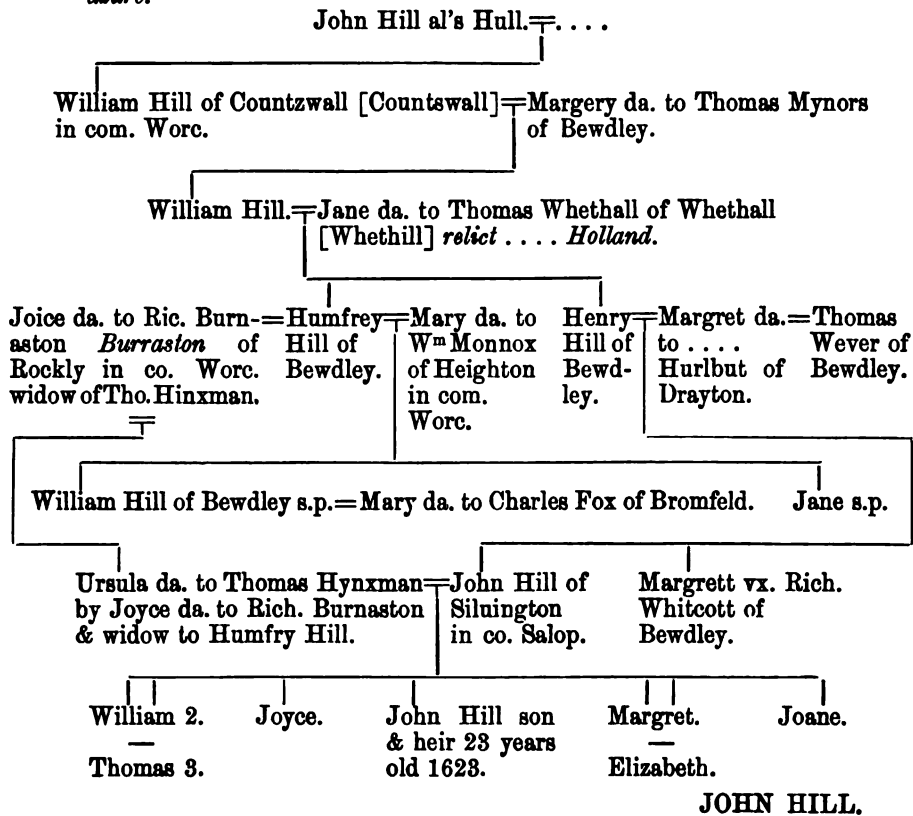


Hill of Bewdley.

Harl. 1396, fo. 149^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 18. S., fo. 143^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Or, on a chief vert three bulls' heads couped [erased] of the first.*

CREST.—*A bull's head erased or between the horns of a crescent vairé of the first and azure.*

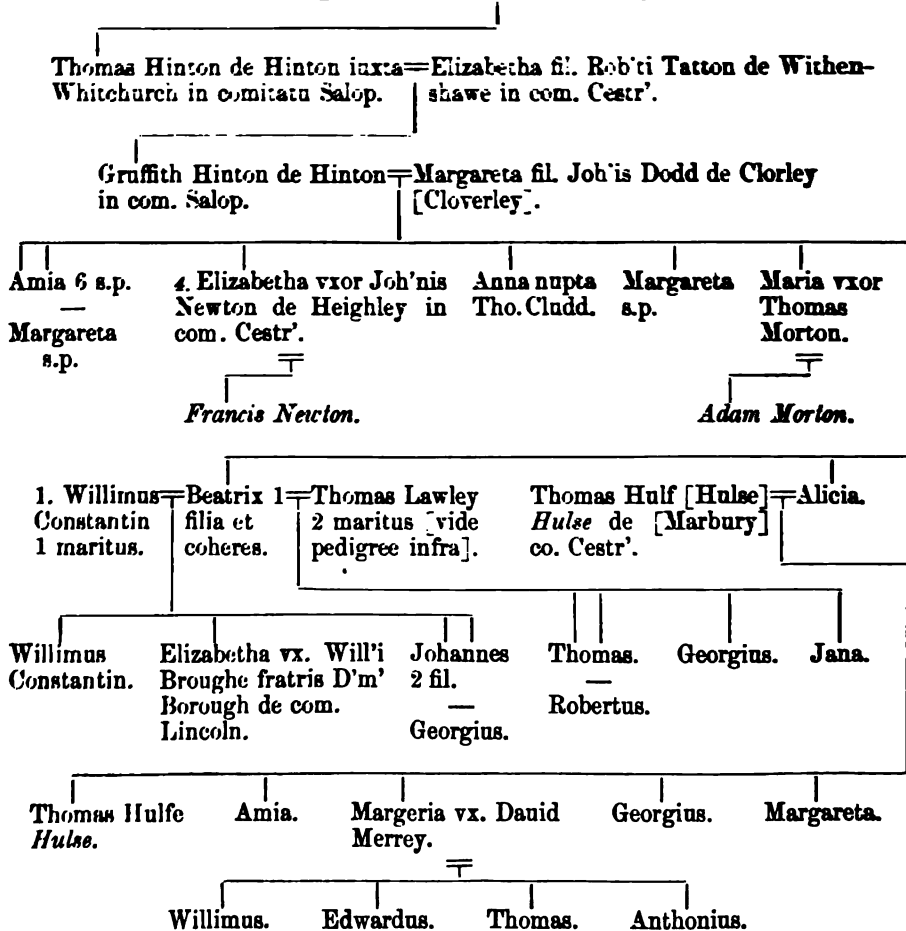


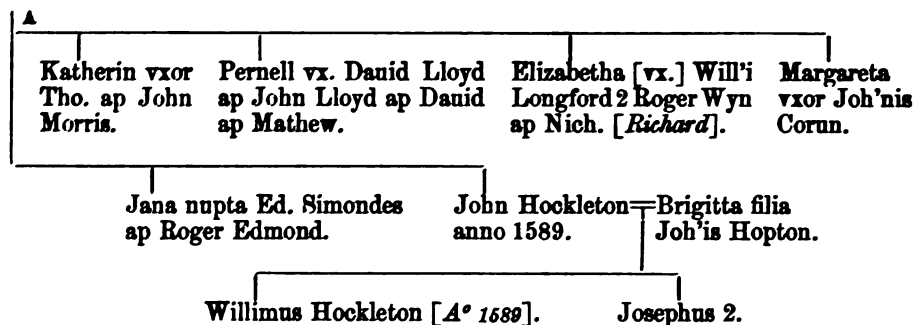
Hinton of Hinton.

Harl. 1336, fo. 163. Harl. 1241, fo. 67.

ARMS: Harl. 1336.—Quarterly: 1 and 4. Argent, on a bend sable three martlets of the first [HISTON]; 2 and 3. Per fesse dancettee argent and sable, six fleurs-de-lis counterchanged [HISTON].

Sir Griffith de Hinton.—Maul his wife.

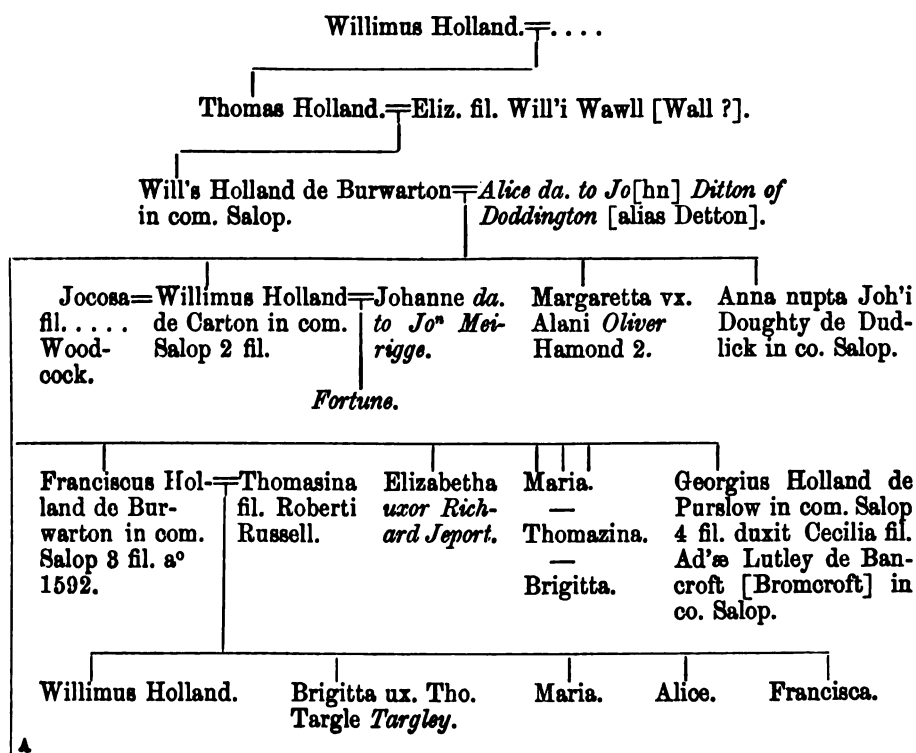


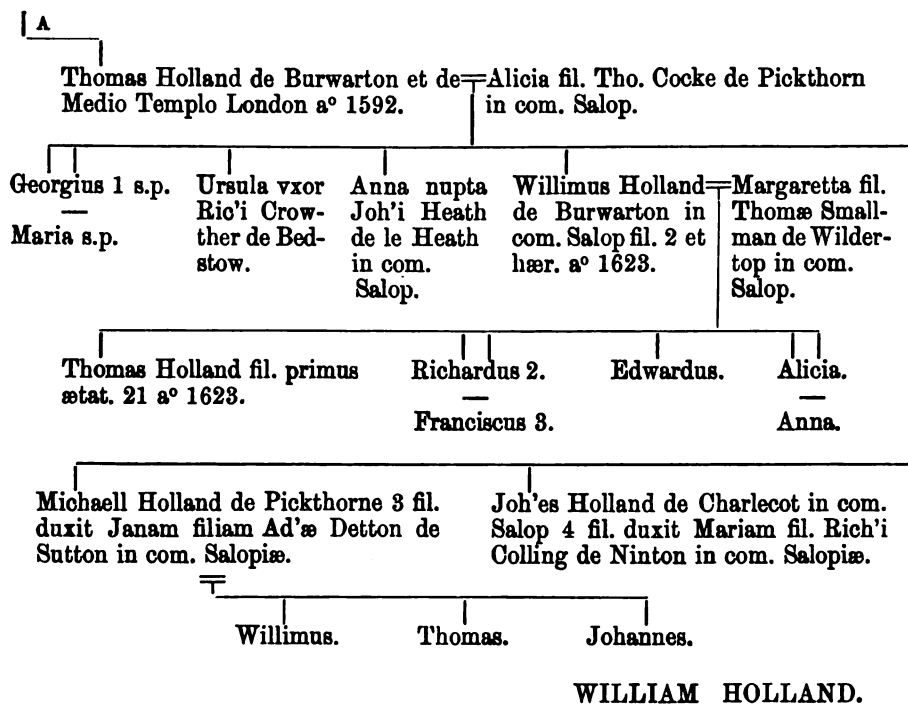


Holland of Burwarton, Pickthorne, and Charlecott.

Harl. 1896, fo. 148^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 116^b. S., ff. 142^b, 148.

ARMS: Harl. 1896.—*Azure, semée of plates and a lion rampant-guardant within a bordure argent.*



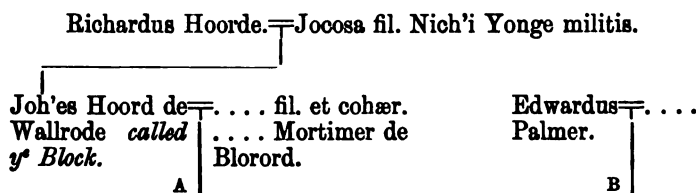


Hoorde* of Bridgnorth and Parkbromage.

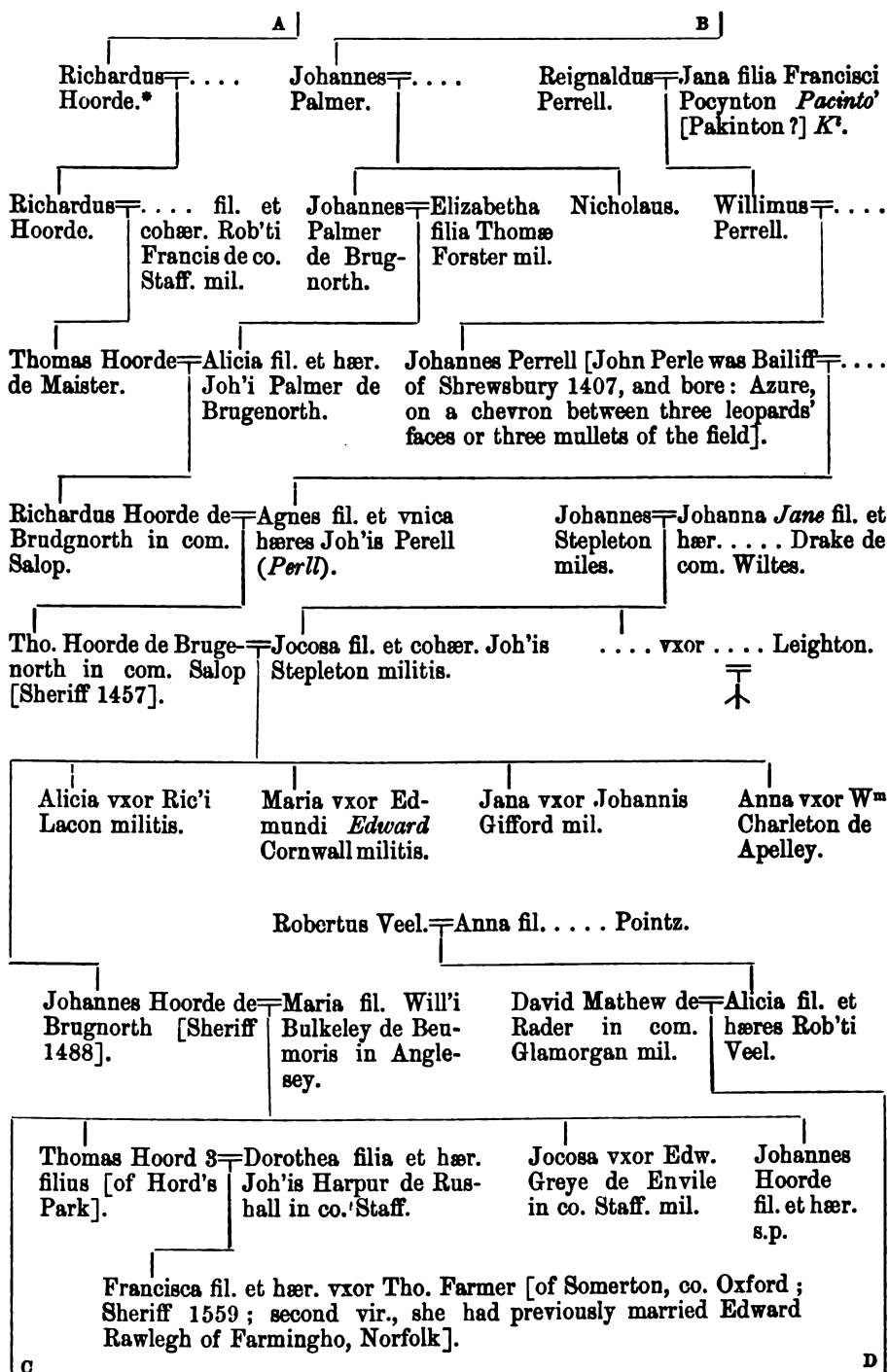
Harl. 1396, fo. 126. Harl. 1241, fo. 26^b. Harl. 615, fo. 236. S., fo. 119^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of nine: 1, *Argent, on a chief or a bird sable*, HOORD; 2, *Azure—gules* in Harl. 1241—*an orle between eight cross-crosslets or*, PALMER; 3, *Gules—sable* in Harl. 1241—*on a chevron between three leopards' faces or as many mullets sable*, PERELL—PERRELL in Harl. 1241; 4, *Azure—or* in Harl. 1241—*a lion rampant queuee fourchée or—azure* in Harl. 1241—STAPLETON; 5, *Argent, a Cornish chough proper*—MATHEWE in Harl. 1241; 6, *Argent—vert* in Harl. 1241—*on a bend sable three calves passant or*, VEEL—VEALE in Harl. 1241; 7, *Quarterly or and gules, in first quarter a lion passant-guardant azure*, SAYE—SAY in Harl. 1241 [MASSEY or MASEY OF CHERFIELD, co. Glouc.]; 8, *Sable, a lion rampant queuee fourchée or*, KINGSTON—KINASTON in Harl. 1241; 9, *Gules, two bars or, in chief a lion passant of the second, an annulet for difference—or* in Harl. 1241 [VYELL].

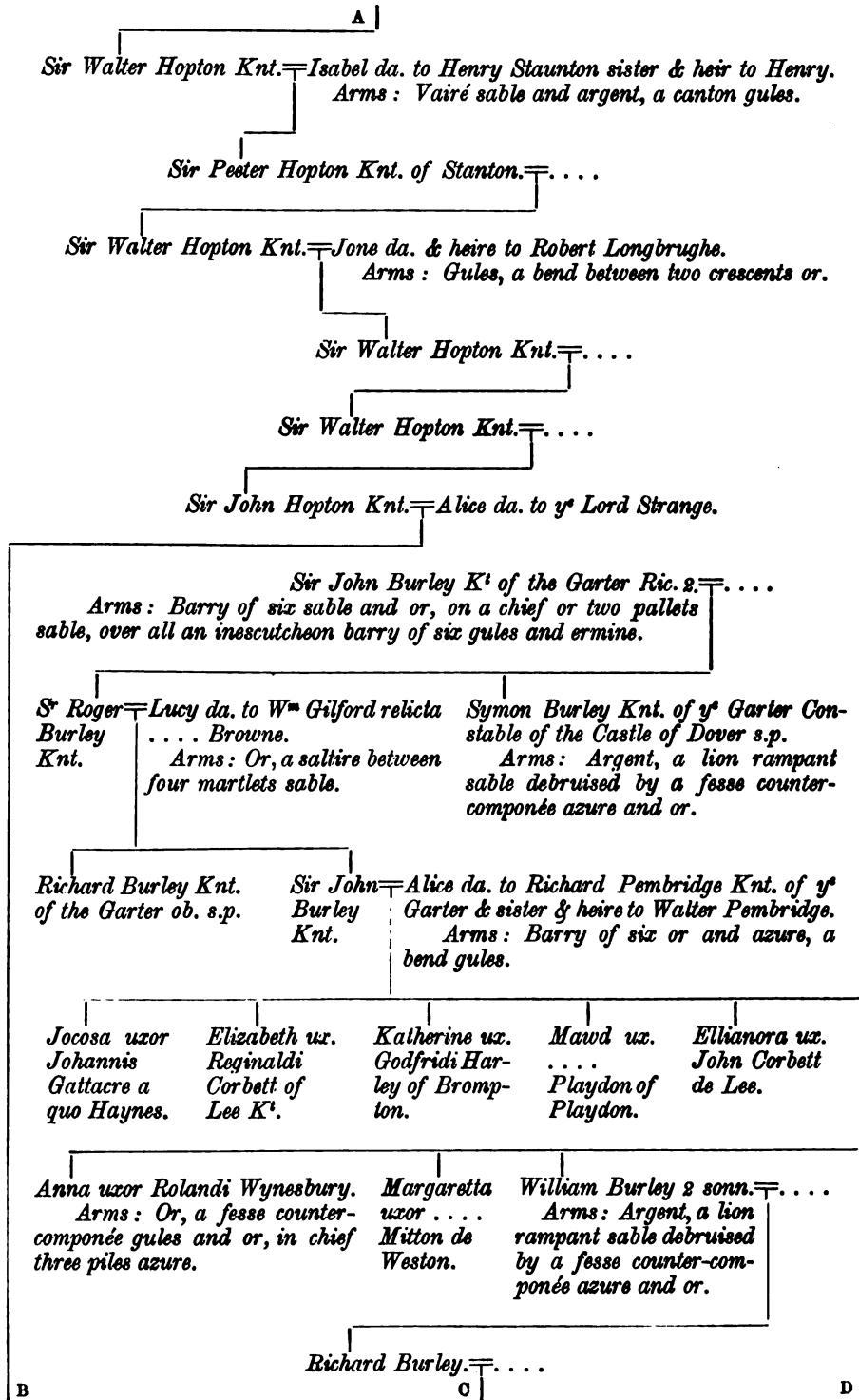
CREST.—*A horse's head—erased* in Harl. 1241—*argent, maned or*.

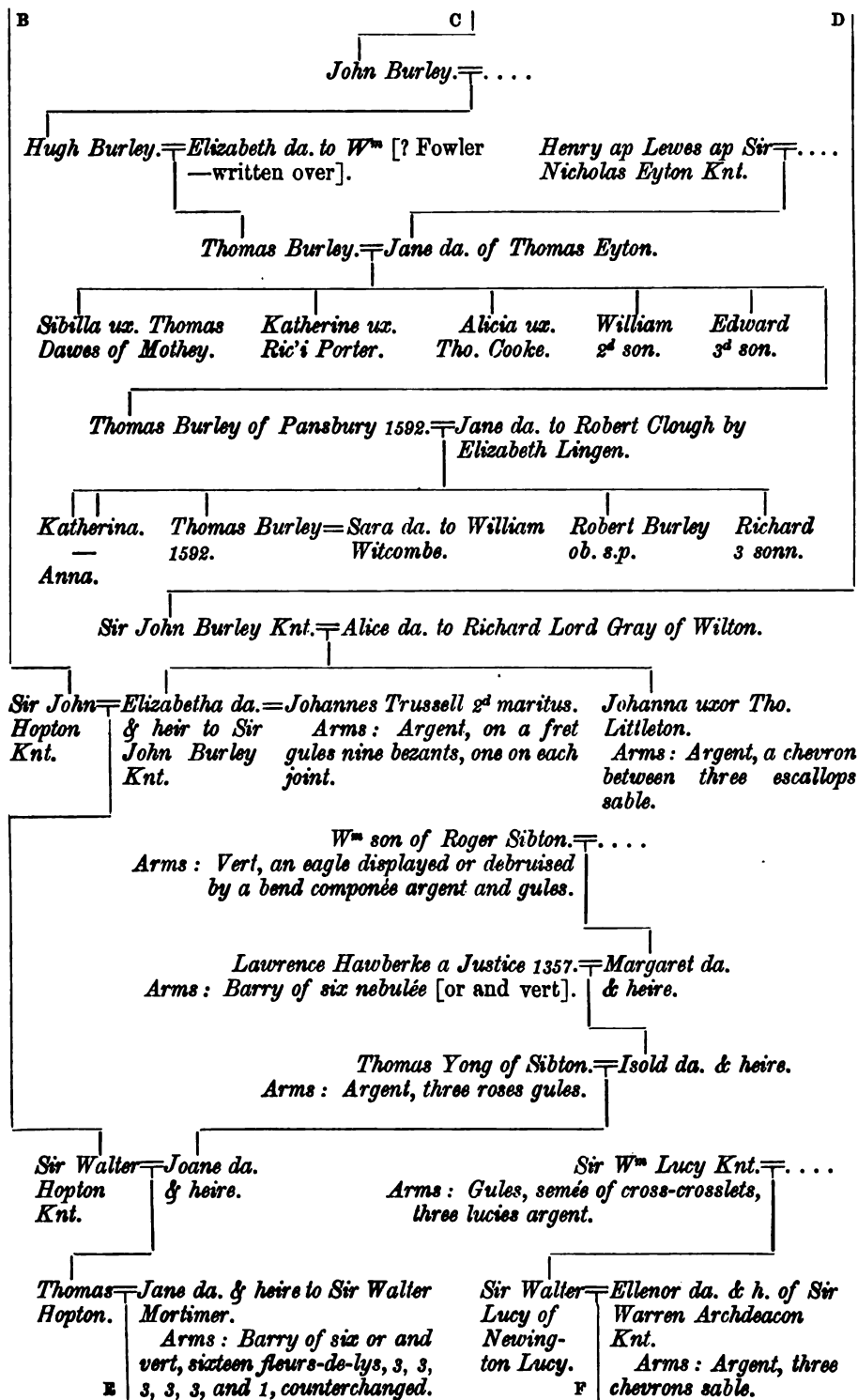


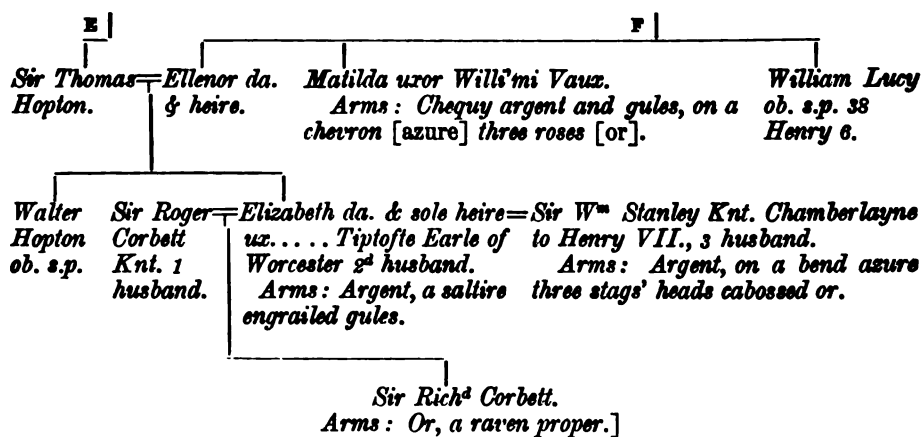
* "Horde" in Harl. 615.



* Blakeway calls this person *Roger* Hoorde, and states that he was Sheriff in 1381.







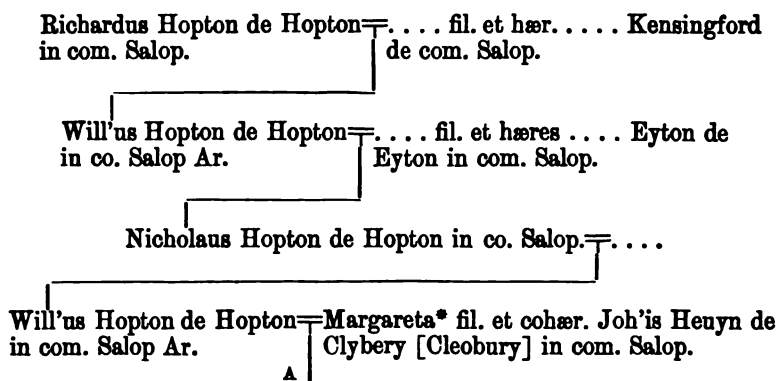
Hopton of Hopton, and of Canon Frome, co. Hereford.

Harl. 1396, fo. 127. Harl. 1241, ff. 2, 43^b. S., ff. 119^b, 120.

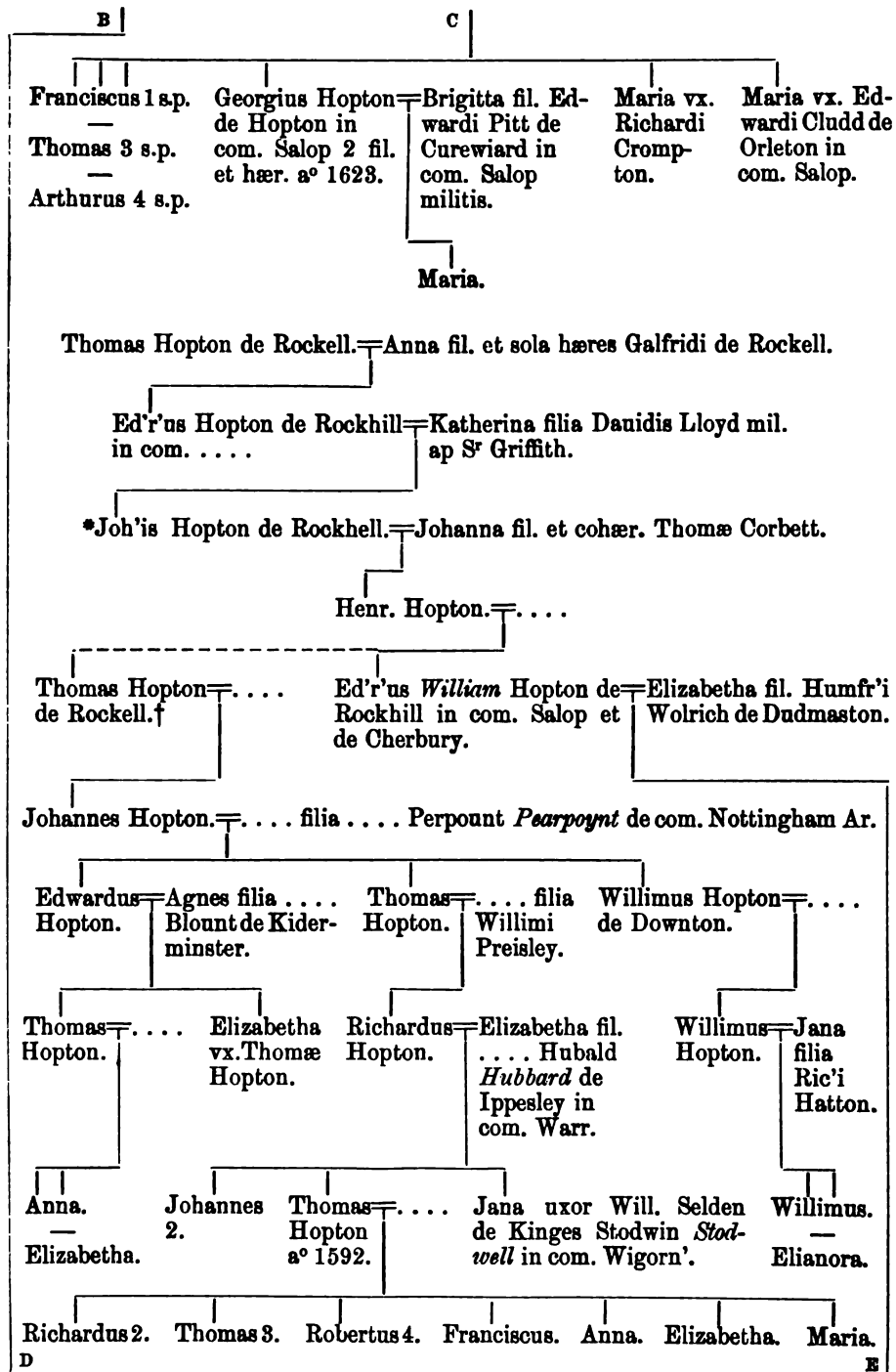
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—Quarterly of eight: 1, Gules, semée of cross-crosslets fitchés and a lion rampant or [HOPTON]; 2, Azure, a bend argent cottised or between six cross-crosslets or, within a bordure gules charged with ten plates [HOPTON]; 3, Bendy of six or and gules [EYTON OF EYTON, near Bishop's Castle]; 4, Azure, three boars' heads coupéd close or between nine cross-crosslets fitchés argent [OR—HEVYN OF CLEOBURY]; 5, Argent, semée of cross-crosslets and two organ-pipes pileways gules [DOWNTON]; 6, Barry of six gules and or [ST. OWEN]; 7, Azure, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent [TIRRELL]; 8, Argent, a lion rampant gules charged on the shoulder with a trefoil or [? WALKER alias LEIGH OF STRETTON].

[1 CREST.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head argent holding in the beak a hand proper.

2 CREST.—A lion's head erased or charged on the neck with a bend gules, thereon three cross-crosslets fitchée or.]

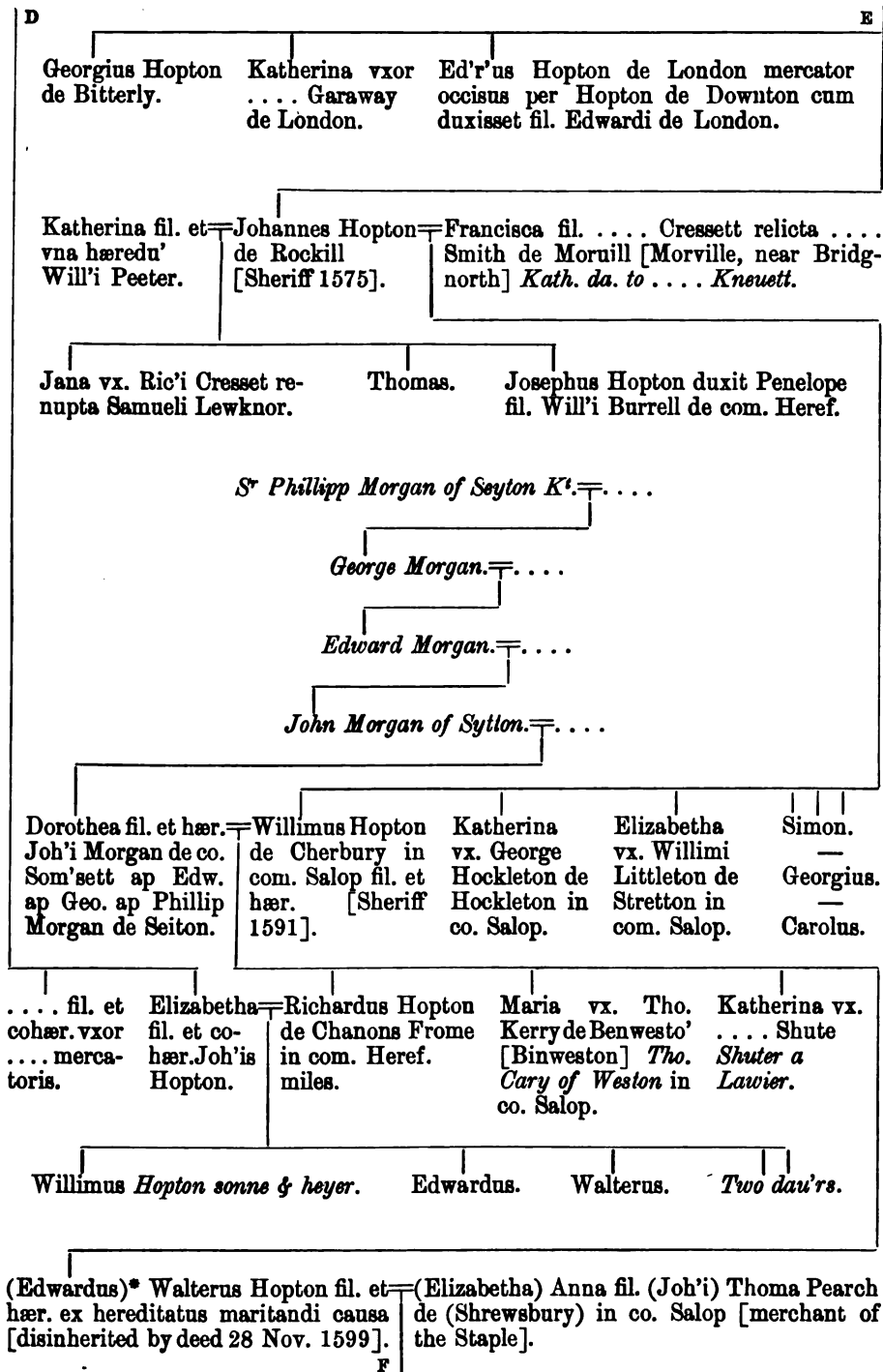


* Harl. 1241 makes Margaret wife of Nicholas the father of William.

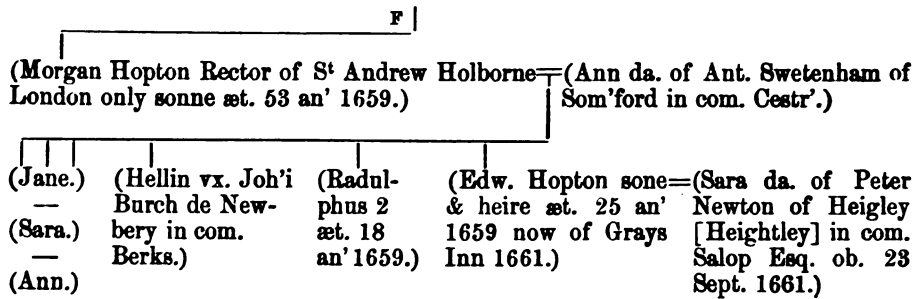


* This generation is omitted in Harl. 1241.

† Harl. 1241, fo. 98, makes Thomas Hopton son of Thomas Hopton by Anne Rockell.



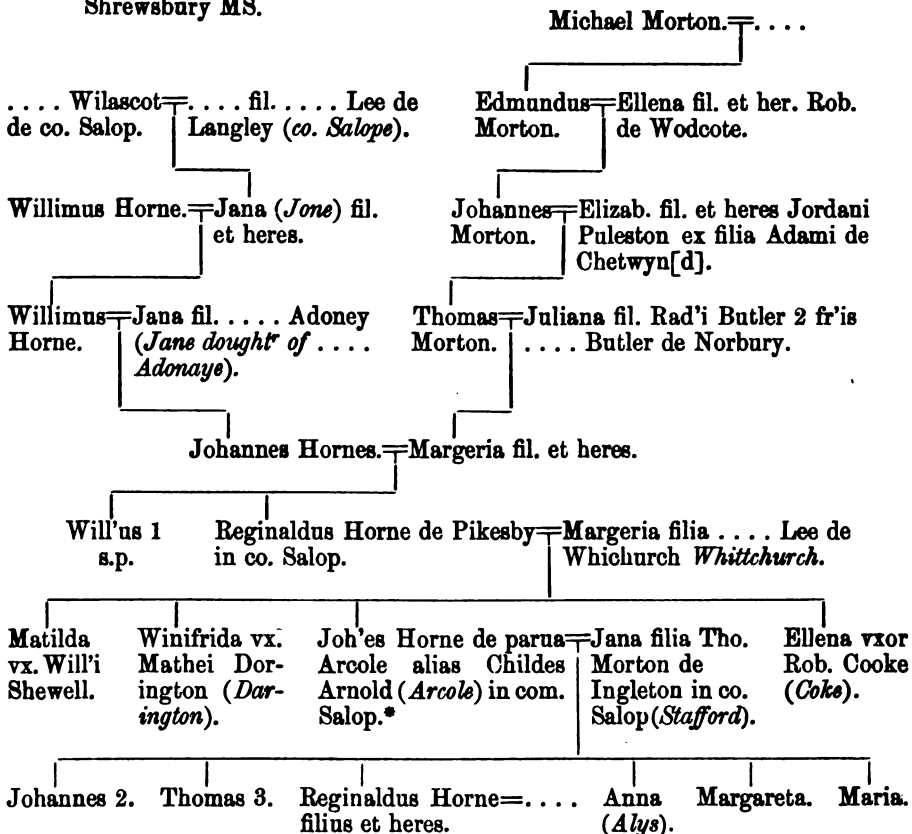
* The words at the end of the pedigree within parentheses are additions in a later hand.



Horne of Pikesley and Little Erccall.

Harl. 1396, fo. 162^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 16^b. Harl. 615, fo. 265^b. S., ff. 107^b—108.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of six: 1 and 6, Gules, a fesse vair*—HORNE in Shrewsbury MS.; 2, *Sable, a bend between six martlets or*—WILLASCOTT in Shrewsbury MS.; 3, *Argent, a chevron gules between three square buckles sable* [MOORTOWN]; 4, *Azure, a chevron between three water-bougets or*—WOODCOOT in Shrewsbury MS.; 5, *Sable, three mullets argent*—PULLESTON in Shrewsbury MS.

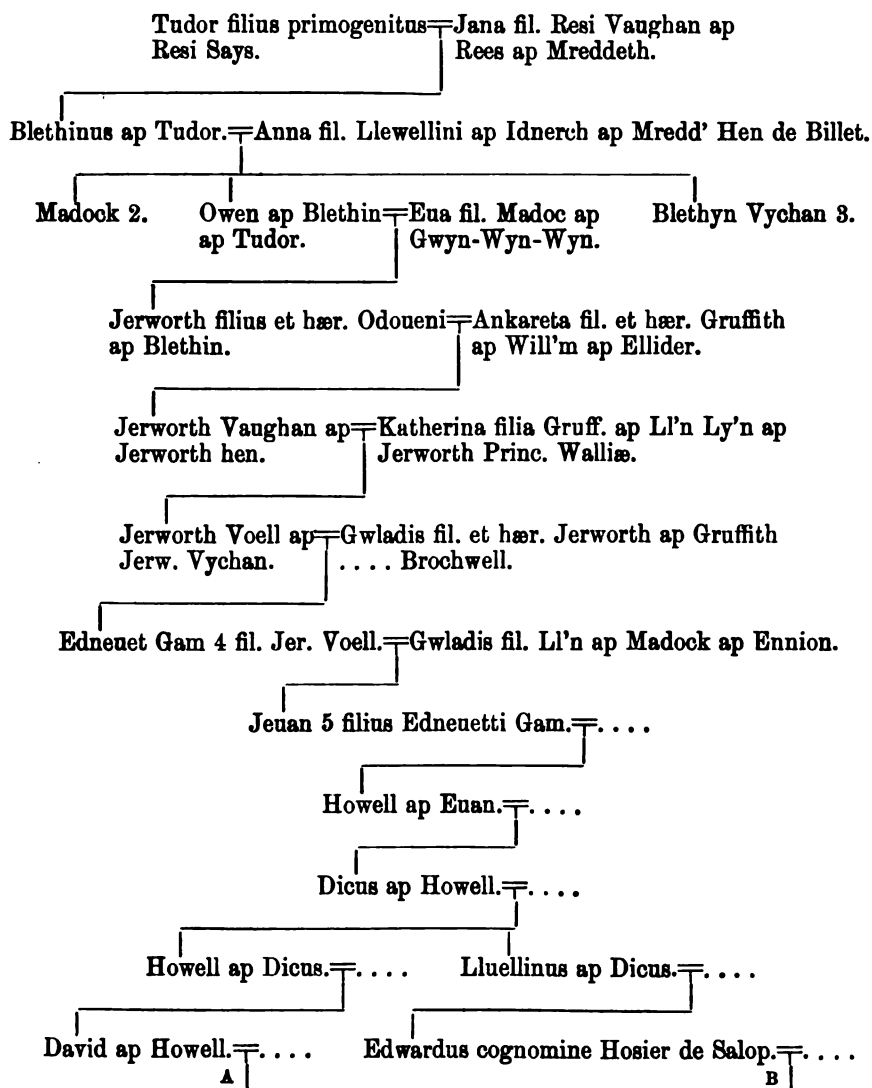


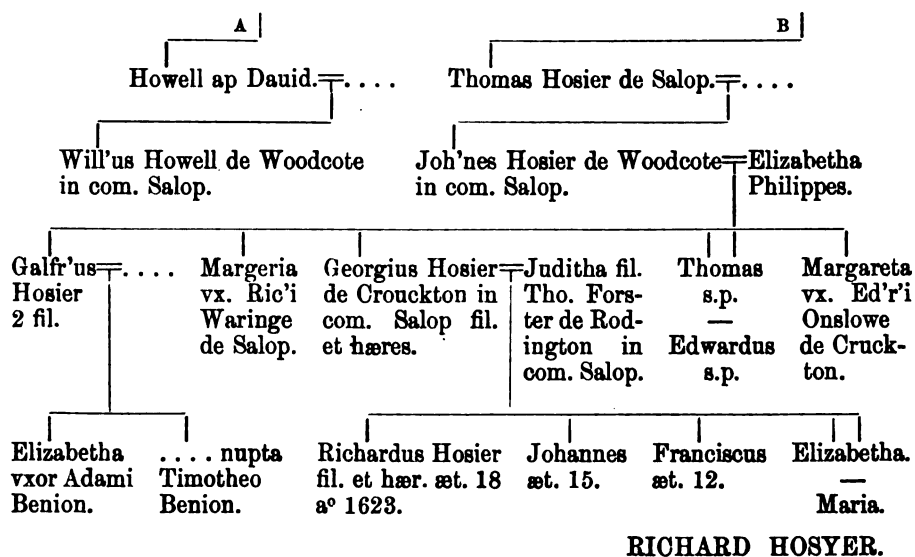
* The Visitation of Stafford, 1583, styles John Horne "of Stoke, co. Warwick," and gives his wife.

Hosier of Woodcote, Cruckton, and Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 152. S., fo. 144^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of six: 1 and 6, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, TUDER TREUOR [HOSIER]; 2, Azure, a lion rampant per fesse or and argent within a bordure of the last [and ducally crowned argent], KARADOC VRICHFAS; 3, Ermine, a lion rampant gules [azure], ELIDER AP REES SAIS; 4, Gules, three chevrons argent, JESTIN AP GWRGANT; 5, Sable, three horses' heads erased argent, BROCHWELL-ISOEDROCK [ISGITHROCK].*



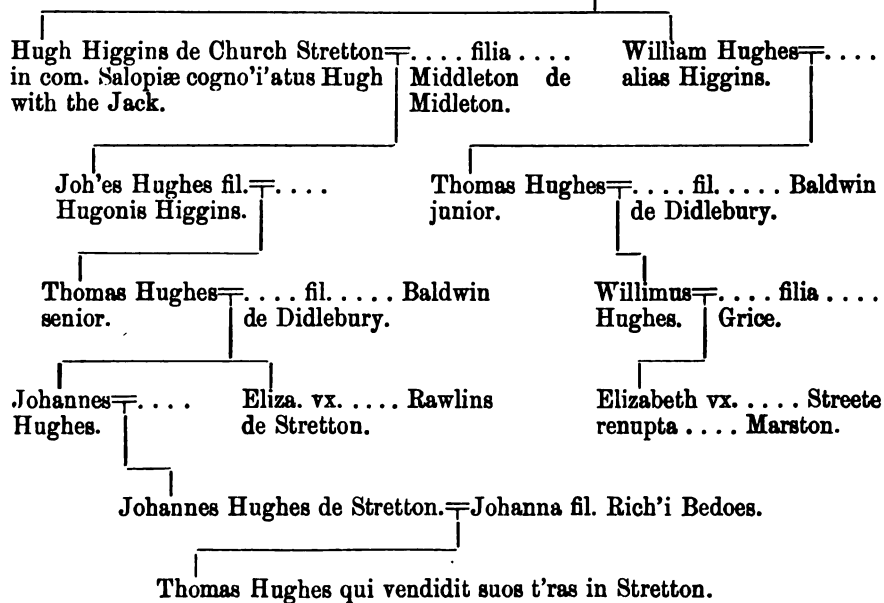


Hughes alias Higgins of Stretton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 128^b.

Ex libro Joh'is Taylor pictoris in Fleet Street penultimo Januar' 1623.

Joh'is Higgins de Church Stretton in com. Salopiæ = Johanna filia . . . Bowdler
Arms: Azure [vert ?], three cranes' heads erased argent. de Wolfaston.



Humfreston* of Humfreston.

Harl. 1396, fo. 132. Harl. 1241, fo. 141. S., fo. 125.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, an eagle displayed vert—sable in Harl. 1241—over all a chevron gules charged with three roses of the first.*

[There was a monumental brass in St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury, to the memory of John Humfreston of Shrewsbury, ob. 1497, which displayed these arms.]

Will'us Humfreston de Humfreston in com. Salop.=Alicia.

Will'us Humfreston de Humfreston in com. Salop.=Katherina fil. Roberti Pigot.

Will'us Humfreston de Humfreston in com. Salop fil. et hæres a° 1623.	=Margaretta fil. Willimi Trobrige. <i>Arms: Or, a bridge embattled of five arches . . . with as many streams translucent azure over the base argent, over the centre arch a fane argent.</i> [The arms of Trowbridge of Modbury, Devon.]	Francisca vx. S ^r Vincentij Corbet de Moorton in com. Salop.
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. . . . da. to =Willi'm' Humfreston fil. et hæres apparens=Prudencia filia
 Scrimsher. setatis 2 a° 1623 1613. . . . Porter.

WILL'M HVMFRESTON.

Hunt of Longnor.

Harl. 1396, fo. 158^b. S., fo. 146^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Per pale argent and sable, a saltire counterchanged, a crescent for difference [HUNT]; 2, Gules, a hind trippant argent between three bugle-horns stringed or [HUNT]; 3, Argent, on a pale sable a conger's head couped or [GASCOIGNE].*

1 CREST.—*A lion's head erased per pale argent and sable, collared gules, lined or.*

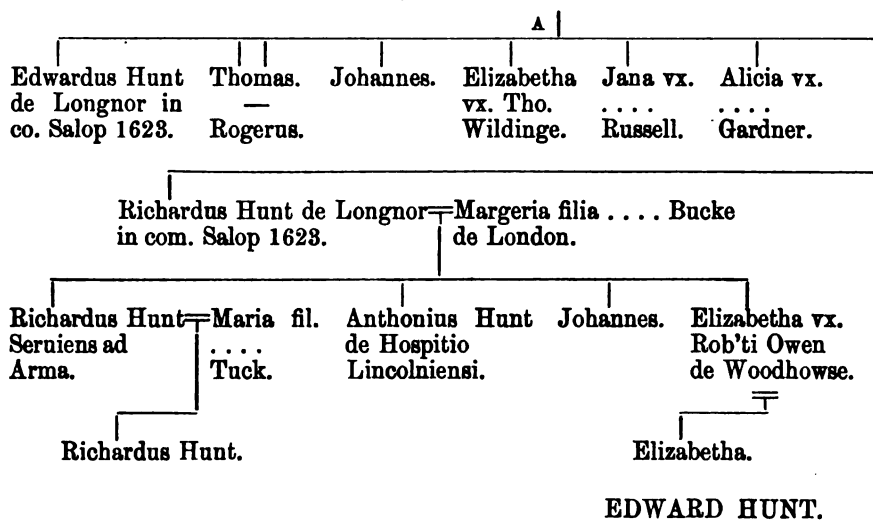
2 CREST.—*A hind's head couped argent, vulned in the neck with a pheon sable, and bleeding proper.*

3 CREST.—*A conger's head erect couped or.*

. . . . Hunt.=. . . .

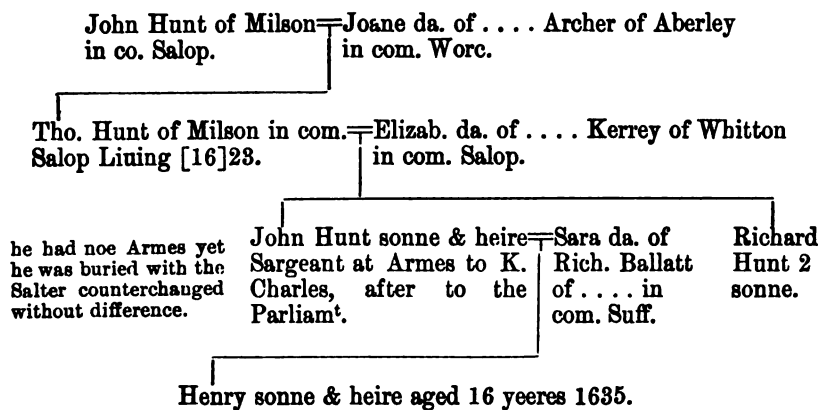
Rogerus Hunt.	Richardus [Rogerus] Hunt de Longnor in com. Salop.	=Alicia fil. . . . Gardner.	
			A

* "Humphreyston" in Harl. 1241.



Hunt of Milson.

Harl. 1396, fo. 158 [a pedigree inserted].



This Discent taken by the relation of Sergeant Hunt p' me Jo. Withy but could proue noe Armes yet neuer the less when he dyed he was buried with Escocheons which was p'ty p' pale indented A. et S. a Salter counterchanged.

Hussey of Adbrighton Hussey, Leighton, Criggion, and Coton.

Harl. 1396, ff. 145, 146.

Ex Chartis Ricardi Hussey, de Adbrighton Hussey, in com. Salop, militis, 4 Octobris a° 1623.

Sciunt p'ntes et futuri quod Ricardus filius Will'i de Baldreton et hæredes sui terram quam hæreditario tenent de Waltero Hose et hæredibus suis in villa de Balderton non debent nec dare nec ad term' Committere ad nocumentum d'ci Walteri hæredum suorum. Sanz dat'.

Conuentio inter Joh'em filium Joh'is Husey Dominum de Adbritten et Hugonem Bernard Burgensem Salop' viz' quod præd'ctus Joh'es dedit præd'co Hugoni estouerium in Bosco suo de Adbritten Husey ad domos suas et Sepes faciend'. Testibus Richardo de Letton mil., Will'o Banester, Ric'o de Letton, Will'o de Williscot et alijs. Dat. apud Salop a° 23 E. 1.

Sciunt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Ric'us Husee de Adbrighton Hesee dedi Joh'i Hesee fratri meo et Cecilisæ vxori eius placea vasti in Adbrighton iuxta cimiterium quam placeam habuit ex dono meo etc. Testibus Will'o Banester, Rogero Banest'r, Johanne de Smethcot et alijs. Dat. a° 2 E. 3.

Rich'us Dominus de Adbrighton Husee concessit et confirmauit Joh'i Husee fratri suo et Cecilisæ vxori eius et Isabella filia eorundem septem acras regales vasti sui iacentes iuxta Boscum suum de Adbrighton etc. Testibus Will'o Banest'r de Smethcote, Johanni de Lee, Rogero Banester de Hadenhall, Thome Husee et alijs. Dat. apud Adbrighton Husee a° 2 E. 3.

Henricus dei grac' etc. Salutem Omnibus ad quos etc. Sciatis quod concessimus et licenciam dedimus dil'co nobis Ricardo Huse Ar. quod ip'e duas t'ræs in Adbrighton Huse in com. Salop iacentes in quodam campo vocato Hayteleyfeild in quo Bellum inter nos et Henricum Percy nuper aduersarium n'r'm defunctum et sibi adhærentes exiit, dare possit Rogero Yue capellano et Joh'i Gilbert capellano in puram elemosinam diuina singulis diebus in quadam Capella per ip'm ib'm de nouo faciend' et edificand' pro salubri statu n'ro et pro a'i'abus qui in eodem bello interfecti fuerunt et ib'm humati existant, necnon pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum ordinac'o'em ip'ius Rogeri in hac parte faciend' celebratur etc. Teste meip'o apud Westm' 28 Octobris a° regni n'ri octauo. Sub Magno Angliæ Sigillo.

Henricus dei grac' etc. Omnibus etc. Sciatis quod inspeximus quoddam scriptum finalis concordis inter Ric'um Campden vtriusq' iuris baccalaurium et decanum liberæ capellæ om'e beatæ Mariæ Salop et Adam Huijse Ar. nuper Dominu' de Adbrighton Husee tanquam Matruci Eccli'æ suæ liberæ capellæ regia præd'c'æ pro decimis etc. eidem Capellæ accedentibus de capella Adbrighton Husee pro 100 annis concesserit annua'm pensationem soluend' annuatim prout in originali carta specificatur præd'c'i Tamen Ric'us et canonici sui de termino perpetuitatem constituere cupientes p'dui Adam pro se et hæred' suis et p'r'd'ctus Will'us Concesserunt p'dictum annua'm pensationem annuatim soluend' vt præmittitur præfatis Canonicis et eorum successoribus, vt pro sua parte omnium decimorum et obventionum depred'c'æ capellæ regis etc. Dat. apud Adbrighton 2 Junij a° D'ni 1236. In cuius rei testimonium etc. Teste meip'o apud Westm' 20 Junij a° regni n'ri etc. Sub Magno Angliæ Sigillo.

Charta Ric'i Husee de Adbrighton Ar. data a° 22 H. 6.

Ex Chartis Roberti Hussey de Leighton in com. Salop Ar. 4 Septembr. a° 1623.

Sciunt p'ntes et futuri quod Ego Roberti Lee de Rodon dedi Will'o Poyner de Wroxeter omnia t'ræs et ten'ta quæ Joh'is Clone tenet de me in Preston super le Were vocat Sutton Lond. Testibus Ric'o de Otteley, Ric'o de Bernwike, Roberto Lee de Vffington, Ric'o Yonge. Dat. a° 21 R. 2.

Omnia x'pi fidelibus ad quos etc. Sciatis me Richardum Drayton relaxasse Will'o Poyner Totum ius meum in Manerio de Preston super le Were etc. Testibus Ph'o Willeyly, Ricardo Oteley, Ric'o Beslow, Joh'e de Rykedon, Ric'o Swetenham. Dat. apud Preston a° 3 H. 4.

Endentura parentre Thomas Count D'arundell et de Surr. d'un part et Willi'm Poyner et Will'm son filz d'autre part testmoigne que le dic Counte ad grauntez et lessez as dit Will'm et William toutz le demesnez terrz et tenementez quer Thoma de Conde tenoit du dic Counte en la ville de Conede a terme de lour deux vies, redant annualment quarrant et deux soulz et dis deniers. Donne a Salope le p'mer iour de Maij a° 5 H. 4.

Omnibus x'pi fidelibus ad quos etc. Thomas Poyner de Beslow in com. Salop Ar. Salutem. Noueritis me præfatum Thomam attornasse et loco meo posuisse dilector mihi in x'po W. Ypris et R. Berdmeos ueros attornatos ad liberandum nomine meo plenam seisinom Rogero Poyner filio et hæredi meo et Katherinsæ vxoris eius filis Roberti Scryuen Ar. de et in omnibus t'ris meis in Chorlton Aston subtus le Wrekyn, Opinton, Drayton Abbatis, et Eton Constantine in com. Salop. Dat. a° 18 E. 4.

Harl. 1396, fo. 146^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 60. S., ff. 139^a—141^a.

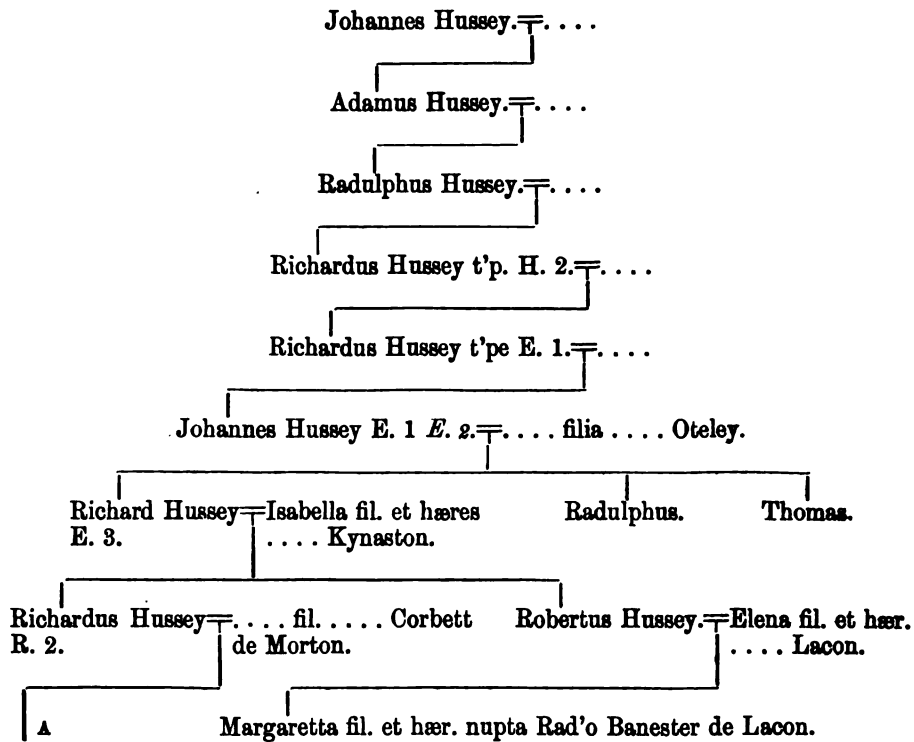
ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly*: 1 and 4, *Barry of six gules and ermine*, HUSSEY; 2, *Argent, three boots sable, turned up ermine, spurred or*, BROWNE; 3, *Argent, on a bend azure three garbs or*.

CREST.—*A boot sable, turned up ermine, spurred or*.

[CREST, temp. H. VIII.: A hind courant argent, ducally gorged and chained or. ('Collect. Topog.,' vol. iii., p. 60.) The seal of Richard Hussey of Adbrighton Hussey, 1415, shews a leg or boot in bend; perhaps derived from Browne of Worfield.]

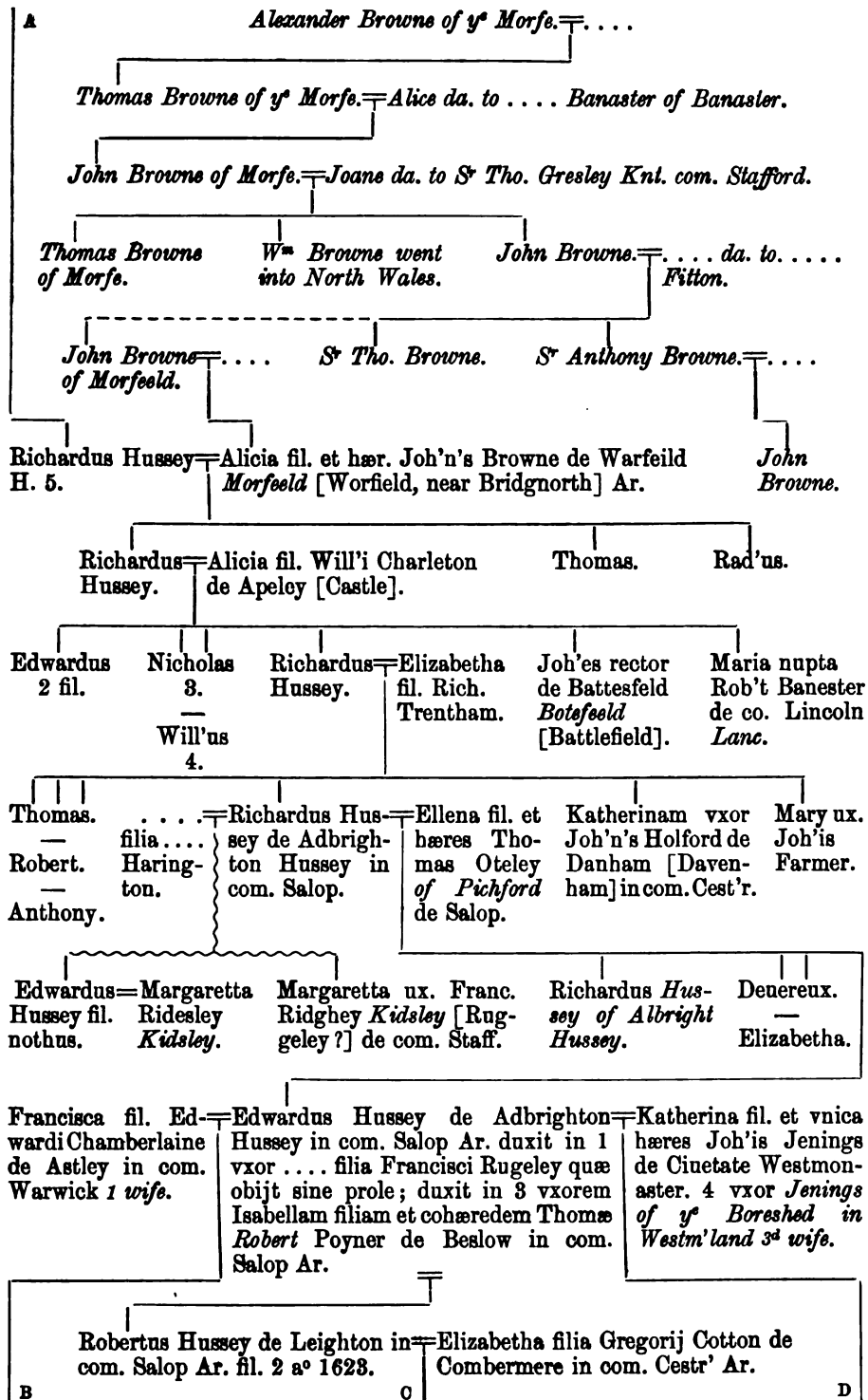
ARMS: Harl. 1396: HUSSEY OF LEIGHTON.—*Quarterly of fourteen*: 1, HUSSEY; 2, BROWNE; 3, *Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable* [BROWNE OF MORFE]; 4, OTELEY; 5, *Argent, a chevron gules between three scorpions sable* [COLE]; 6, *Gules, an eagle displayed with two heads or*; 7, *Azure, three bars or, in chief as many gryphons' heads erased of the second*; * 8, *Gules, three birds each standing on a stump of a tree couped and eradicated argent*; 9, *Argent, a fesse gules between six* [Cornish choughs proper, ONSLOW]; 10, *Argent, a chevron gules between three talbots passant sable*; 11, *Gules, a fleur-de-lis or*; † 12, *Azure, a fesse between six crosses formée fichées or*; 13, *Argent, a fesse azure, in chief a bull's head erased sable, and in base a gryphon passant of the third winged or* [PIPE alias WALKER]; 14, *Or, a parrot vert legged gules* [POYNER].

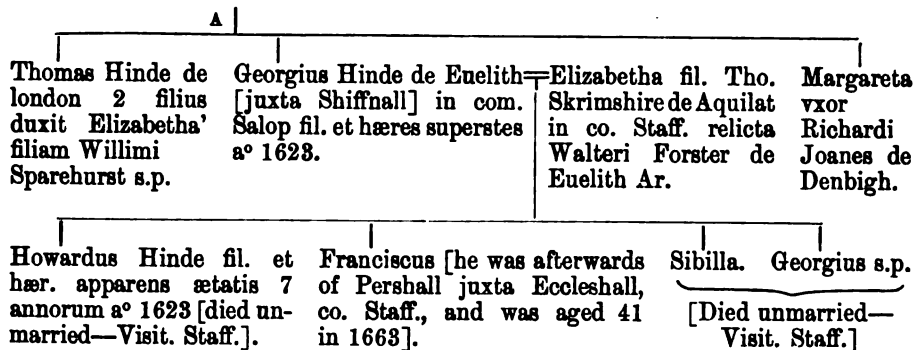
Hussey D'n's Manerior' de Abrighton Hussey, Nather Carthor, Norton Themoin com. Staff, Bradeley, Leighton et Garmaston Apud Conquest Angles.—Harl. 1241.



* Perhaps for Barker *alias* Coverall of co. Salop.—Visit. Warw. 1619, page 80.

† Gerband, Lord of Trefnant, bore these arms in 1273.





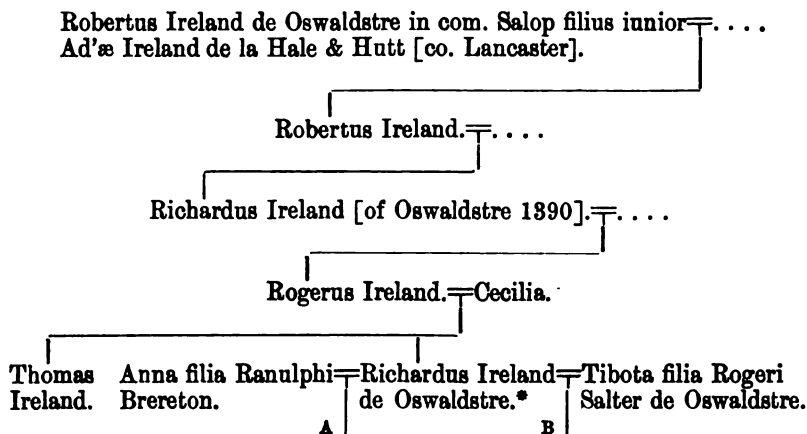
G. HYNDE.

Ireland of Adbrighton.

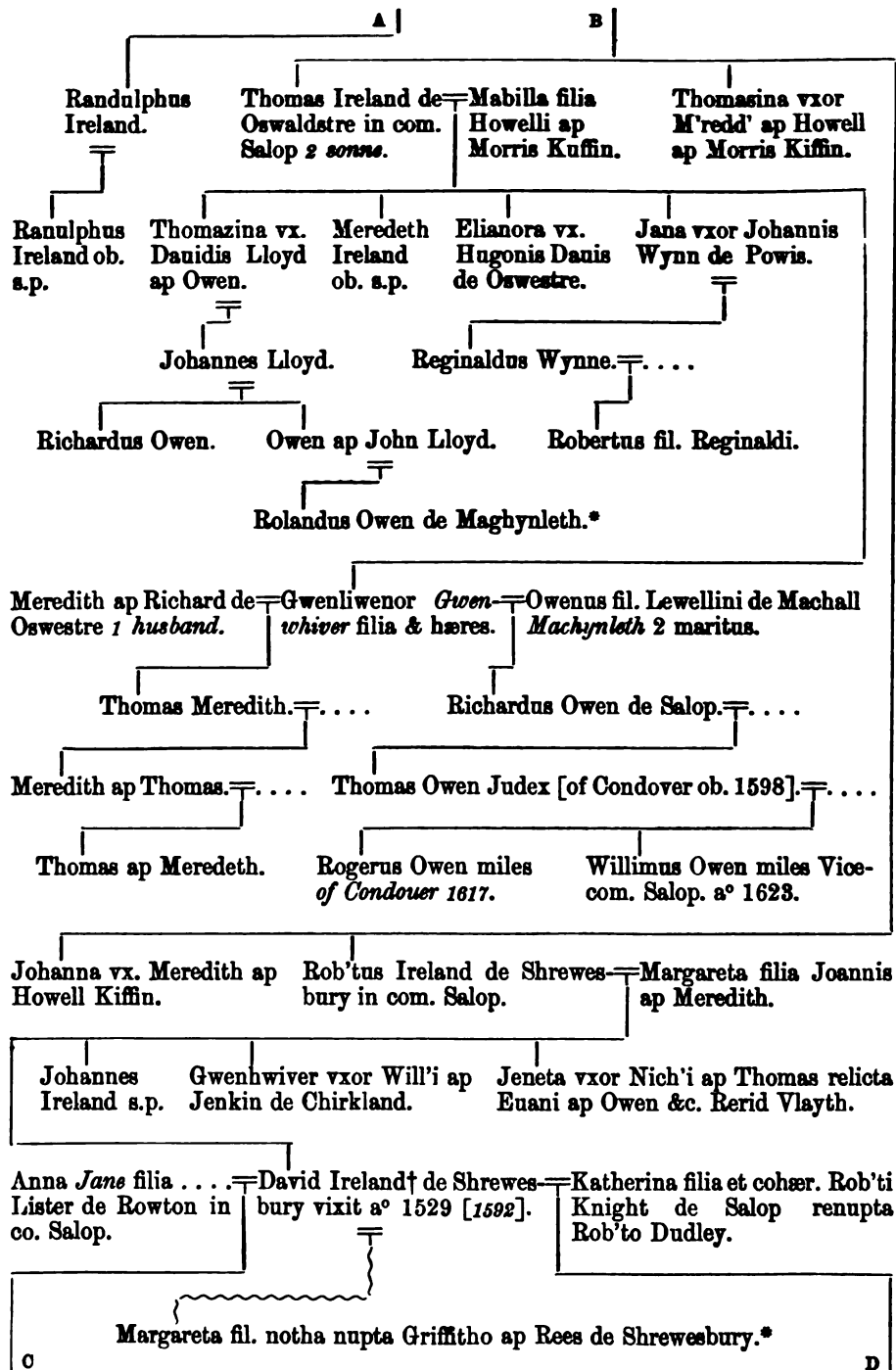
Harl. 1396, fo. 169^b. Harl. 1241, fo. 80. S., ff. 152^b—155^b.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Quarterly of twelve*: 1, *Gules, six fleurs-de-lis, three, two, and one, argent, IRELAND*; 2, *Paly of six argent and gules, a bordure engrailed azure, over all a canton of the second charged with a spur leathered or, KNIGHT*; 3, *Quarterly per fesse indented argent and sable, in first and fourth quarters a bugle-horn stringed of the second, FORSTER*; 4, *Azure, three lapwings' heads erased argent, WARING* [called also JUELD]; 5, *Gules, on a fesse or between three goldfinches argent as many fleurs-de-lis azure, GOLDSMITH*; 6, *Azure, a lion rampant or within a bordure engrailed also or [gules?], over all a canton of the second, JAYE*; 7, *Barry nebulée of six argent and gules, on a bend sable three boars' heads couped close of the first, PURCELL*; 8, *Or, a fesse gules within a bordure sable, HENOLTE*; 9, *Argent, three bendlets azure, on a canton sable a lion passant or, SHARSHALL*; 10, *Gules, on a fesse engrailed or between three bucks' heads cabossed argent as many bugle-horns, unstrung, sable, WARING*; 11, *Sable, three horses' heads erased argent, BROCKWELL*; 12, *Or, two ravens sable within a bordure engrailed gules, CORBETT* [of Lee].

CREST.—*A dove argent holding in the beak an olive-branch vert.*



* Appointed, 1434, Receiver for the King in Oswestry and Shrawerdyn in Marchia Wallie, on the death of John, Earl of Arundel (Originalia 13 Henry VI., rot. 17).



* Omitted in Shrewsbury MS.

† Harl. 1241 gives all his children as by Katherine Knight.

Jay of Jaye.

Harl. 1396, ff. 167—169. S., ff. 150^a—151^b.

Ex Chartis Thomæ Ireland de Adbrighton in com. Salop Ar. 11^o Septemb. a^o 1623.

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Burlegia concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Briano de Jaie et hæredibus suis quod si ego hæredes non habuero de Edelina sponsa mea filia iam dicti Briani, tota terra quam ipse Brianus et ipsius hæredes reuertetur. Huius rei testes sunt Radulfus abbas de Wigemora, Helias de Hugelgia, Willelmus de Weldebef, et Willelmus filius eius Philippus de Jaie.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 13.]

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Joh'es de Jay filius Briani de Jay dedi Rogero Vaohan de Wygemor' totum illum pratum quod vocatur Wrichesmedus etc. testibus Briano de Brampton' Simone de Hauberdon Waltero de Hopton Hugone Anglico militibus Rogero de Pedword' Roberto de Jay Hen. Makelin et multis alijs.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 14.]

Sciãnt p'ntes et futuri quod ego Joh'es de Jaia dedi et concessi in feodo et hæreditate Roberto de Jaia fratri meo et vt clameum dimitteret quod habuit in illas quatuor virgatas terræ quæ fuerunt auunculi n'ri Philippi de Jaia vnam virg' t'ræ in Bekeiaia etc.

Sigillum vt supra.

Walterus de Nouo Meinil concensu Saræ vxoris eius concessit Joh'i de Jaia tenementum de feodo suo in Wigemor' quod Brianus pater eiusdem Joh'is tenuit de Ricardo Labanc antecessore d'ci Walteri etc. Sans date.

Sciãnt præsentis et futuri quod ego Gilb'tus de Bukehul dedi Waltero filio Joh'is de Jaye de Johanna filia mea procreato pro homagio et seruiçio suo vnam acram terræ qua vocatur le Parroc etc. testibus d'no Simone de Burl' Waltero de Hopton Hugone de Jaye et multis alijs.

Ego Gilbertus de Bukehull me obligani similiter cum fide mea quod si Margeria soror mea aut Egidius de Seinleger sponsus eius vexant Joh'em de Jaya aut heredes suos de t'ra quæ d'ca Margeria habuit in dotem de Elia de Jaya in villa de Bedeston et in villa de Bekeiaia quod tunc ego dabo Joh'i de Jaya aut hæredibus suis quatuor marcas et dimidium et illud totum quod Joh'es de Jaya aut hæredes sui ponunt aut dispendant propter placitum præd'c'æ t'ras.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 15.]

Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum peruenerit D'nus Brianus de Brompton miles salutem. Noueritis me reddidisse pro me et hæredibus meis Waltero de Jaye militi totum pratum illud quod vocatur Gunnyldemede etc. Hijs testibus d'no Waltero de Hopton d'no Waltero de Brompton d'no Waltero de Bokenhull d'no Waltero de Pedwardin Ric'o de Lecton et alijs.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 17.]

Atoutz iceaus qe cestre lettre verrunt ou orrunt Edmund Counte de Arundell salut. Sache v're vniuersite nous auoir graunte que le maner de Jaye od les apurtenances le quel Nichol de Reygate rendi a Thomas le fiz Wauter de Jaye et a Johanne sa femme et a Johan le fiz les auant ditz Thomas et Johanne, remeyne a les auant ditz Johanne et Johan apres la mort le dit Thomas sanz challenge cleym ou desturbance de nous ou nous heires. Done a Oxnebold le vendredy prochein apres la feste de Saint Nicholas en lan 10 E. 2.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 18.]

Pateat vniuersis me Constanciam de Hauberdeyn relictam Joh'is le Saltar' in pura viduitate mea remisisse Johannæ D'næ de Jaye et Thomæ filio suo et hæredibus ipsius Thomæ totum ius meum in omnibus t'ris etc. in Beckeye et Bedeston etc. Dat. a^o 17 E. 3.

Omnibus x'pi fidelibus etc. Thomas de Jay d'nus de eadem salutem. Noueritis me concessisse tenentibus meis totam illam communiam quam solebant habere ex antiq^o tempore in loco vocato le Oldtowne pro pecoribus suis ibidem pastorandis etc. Dat. apud Lodelowe a^o 7 H. 5.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 16.]

Sigillum HENRICI GRAY.

N N

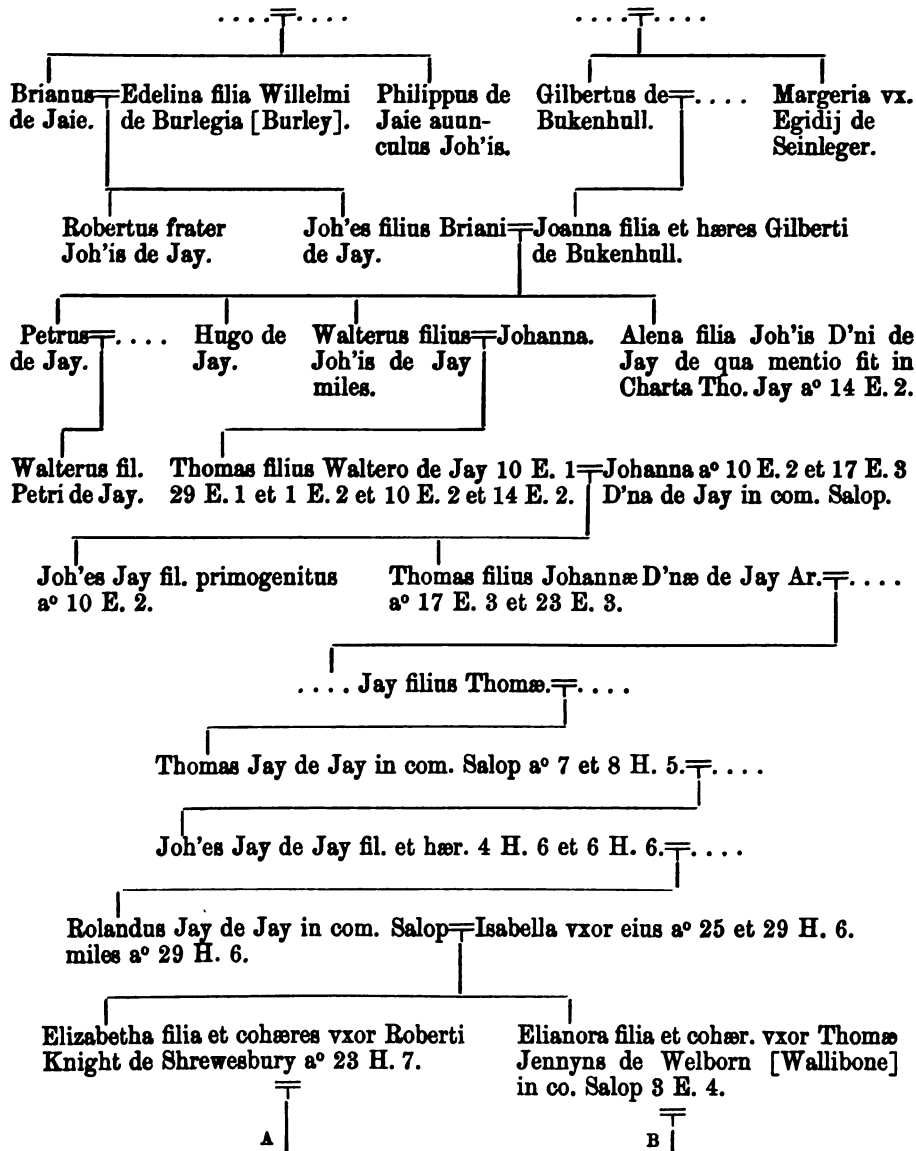
Sciant p'ntes et futuri quod ego Thomas Jay dedi Joh'i Hory et Ric'o Ewyas manerium meum de Jay cum suis pertinen' necnon o'ia alia t'ras et ten'ta in villa de Bekkey et Bodeston etc. Dat. apud Jay die Lunæ prox' post festum in Ramis palmarum a° 8 H. 5.

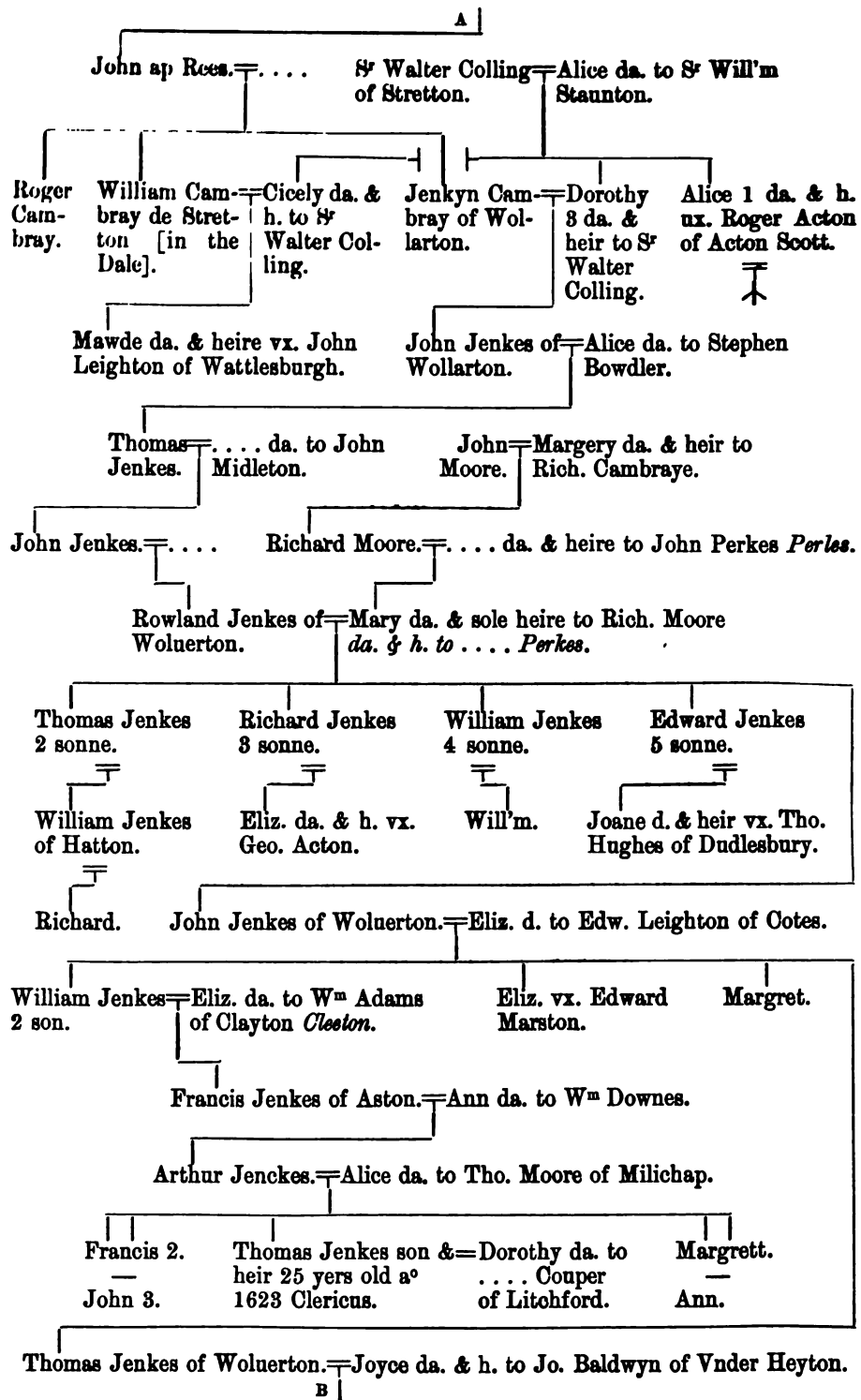
[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 16.]

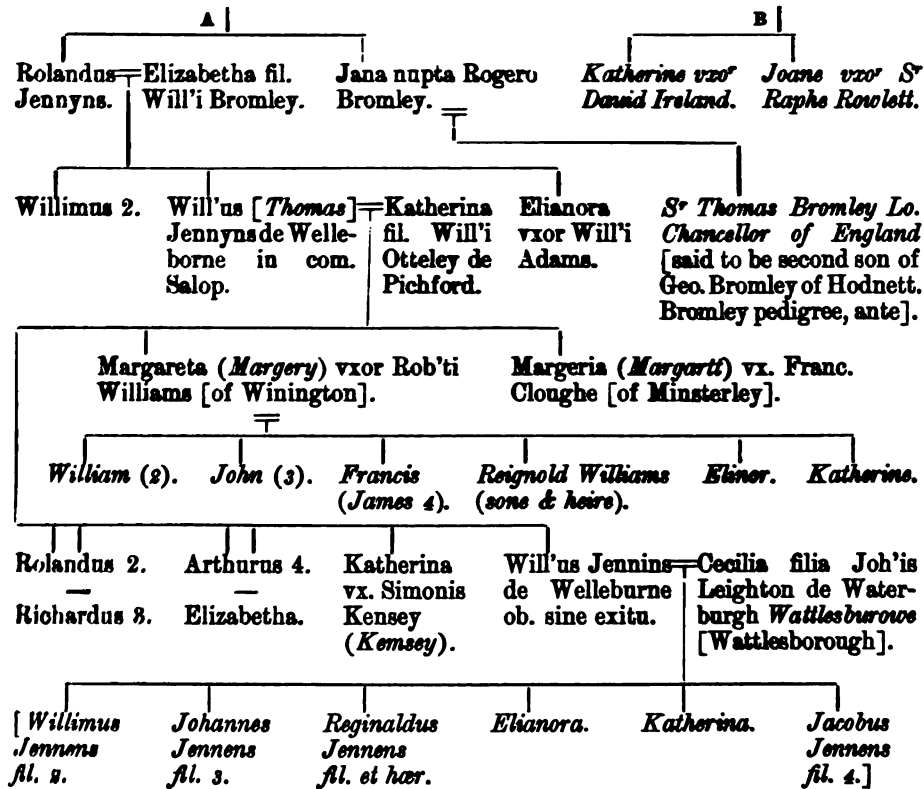
Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Joh'es filius Thomæ Jay et hæres eiusdem Thomæ dedi Ric'o Hord de Brugenorth manerium meum de Jay vna cum omnibus alijs t'ris tenementi redditibus et seruicijs meis quas habeo infra comitatum Herefordiæ et d'n'cum de Wyggemore. Habend' etc. Datum apud manerium de Jay a° 4 H. 6.

[Drawing of a Seal, Plate III., Fig. 16.]

Ex chartis Thoma Ireland de Adbrighton in com. Salop Ar. 12 Septembris a° 1623.







Jebans of Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 174^b.

Eynion de Ewyn tudmon. = . . .

Yollyn ap Eynion. = . . .

Lluellyn goch t'pe H. 7. = Myuanwy filia . . . M'redd.

Jem ap Ll'n de Ewyn todman. = . . .

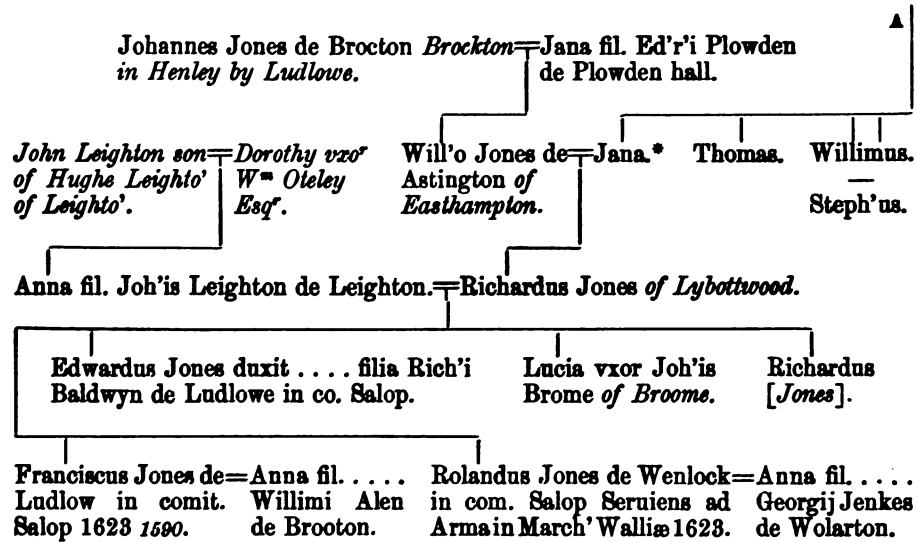
Hugo ap Jem de Frankweth. = Beatrix filia Will'i Braen de Salop.

Willimus Jenans de Salop a^o 1602.

Matheus Jenans.

Isabella vxor Ric'i Harris de Salop.

Thomas Harris.

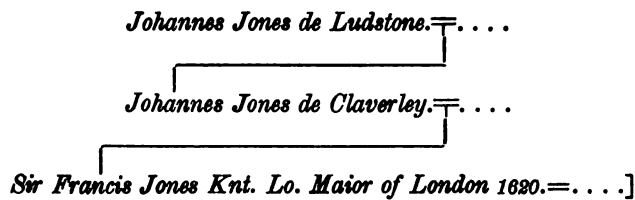


Jones of Claverley.

S., fo. 157^a.

[ARMS.—*Azure, a lion statant between three crosses pattée fitchée or, a chief or.*
CREST.—*A lion rampant or supporting an anchor azure.*

Per W^m Camden Clarenc^s 10 die Novemb. 1610.



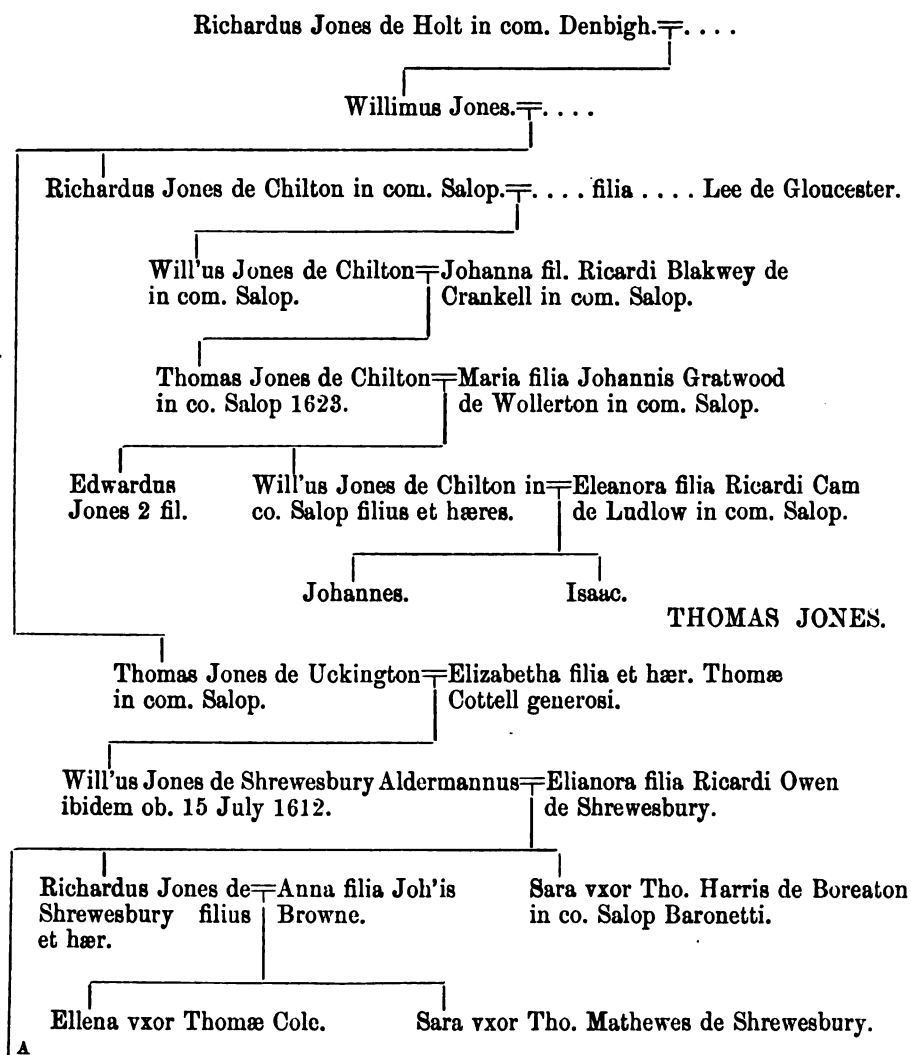
* In Shrewsbury MS. Jones is given below, but the marriage with Jane Sonkey is omitted.

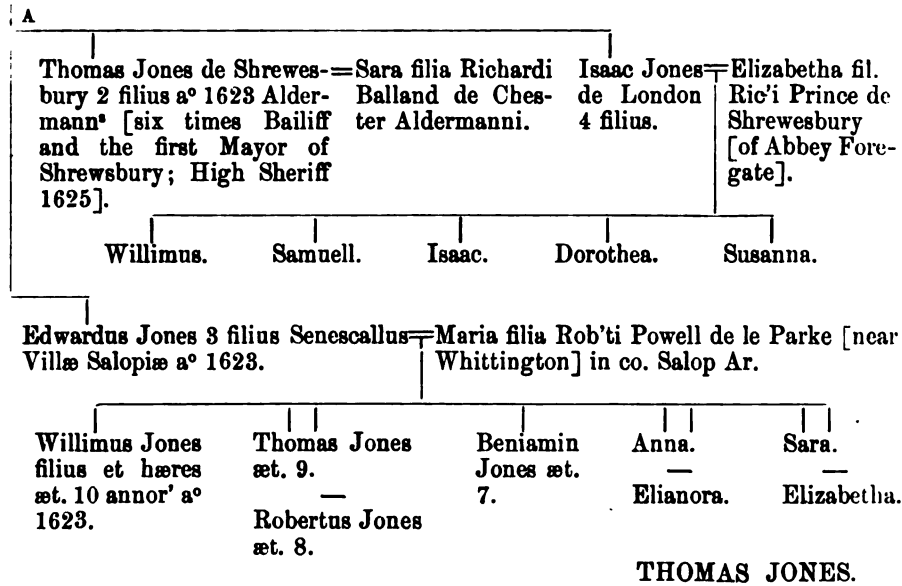
Jones of Chilton, Uckington, and Shrewsbury.

Harl. 1396, fo. 173. S., ff. 155^b, 156^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, a lion rampant vert vulned in the mouth [breast] gules.*
 CREST.—*The sun in splendour or, each ray terminating in a flame of fire proper.*

The Crest given to Will'm Jones sonne of Tho. Jones sonne of Will'm Jones sonne of Richard Jones of Holt in com. Denbigh in North Wales esq' vnder the hand oneley of S^r W^m Segar Garter and the hand and Seale of Richard S^t george Norroy 16^o Jan'y 1607 a^o 5 Jacobi R'.

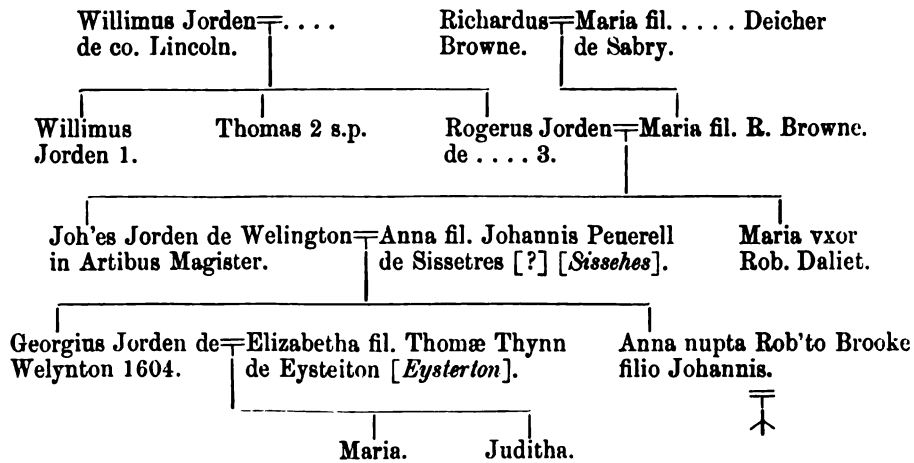




Jorden of Welynton.

Harl. 1396, fo. 176. S., fo. 160^a.

ARMS: Harl. 1396.—*Argent, a chevron between three greyhounds courant gules.*





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