The Parliamentary Roll of Arms.
People, Problems, Propagation.

London, British Library,
Cotton Caligula A, XVIII, fo. 3r-21v

Steen Clemmensen

2022 by Steen Clemmensen, Farum, Denmark, www.armorial.dk . Open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

ISBN 978-87-970977-7-9

Frontispiece: Seal and counterseal of Sir Henry Percy of Topcliffe on the *Baron's Letter*, 1301, Foster FL xxix, 43.

CONTENTS

Introduction 7

1. Manuscript and documentation 8
1.1. The *Cotton Caligula A, XVIII* manuscript 8
1.2. The other manuscripts 9
1.3. Editions 10
1.4. Documentation and adaptation 11

2. Arms and variants 14
2.1. Blazons and interpretation 14
2.1.1 Sources of confusion
2.1.2 The lions of Mortein
2.1.3 The piles of Basset, Ridell, Clinton and others
2.1.4 The tinctures of Harcourt
2.1.5 Some unexplained changes of tincture
2.1.6 Fauconberg and the late loss of a bend
2.1.7 The confusing brisures of Latimer
2.1.8 The wyverns of Mauley
2.1.9 The saltired crosses of Inglethorpe and Kirkbride
2.2. Armorials, memorials, and copyists 21
2.2.1 Seals as references
2.2.2 Armorials as references
2.2.3 Memorials as references
2.2.4 Propagation of confusion
2.3. Groups and cadets 25
2.3.1 Groups of arms
2.3.2 Types of brisures
2.3.4 Impression or content
2.3.5 Brisures as pretension - Hastings
2.3.6 Confusable brisures - the Greys
2.3.7 The non-brisures of Hastang
2.3.8 The tincture changes of Knovile
2.3.9 The tincture changes of Kyme
2.3.10 Some groups of arms
2.4. Changes of arms 33
2.4.1 Similarized brisures
2.4.2 Changes of arms in deference to captains
2.4.3 Changes of arms on marriage
2.4.4 The two arms of Hardeshull
2.4.5 Multiple simultaneous arms - Grey of Heton
2.4.6 Other families with multiple arms
2.4.7 Unusual changes by Malemains
2.4.8 The Paynell branches
2.5. Late adoptions 40
2.5.1 Another in-law, Horne
2.5.2 The Lindsays in Scotland
2.5.3 Stopham curiosities
2.5.4 The Sutton problem
2.5.5 Multiple changes by Willougby
2.5.6 Similarity or coincidence - Peche
2.5.7 Almost a last example - Savage

3. Confused assignments 45
3.1: Which family? 45
3.1.1 The FitzSimons
3.1.2 The Hugfords of Salop
3.1.3 The two St.Valeries and an alternative
3.1.4 Walter de Baa
3.2: Which person? 48
3.2.1 Achard of Aldermaston (Berks)
3.2.2 Dynham *al.* Dinant *al.* Dynaunt
3.2.3 Stuteville *al.* Estouteville
3.2.4 John Ros
3.2.5 Henry Bohun

4. Lands and families 53
4.1: Political-military background 53
4.2: Counties, offices and possessions 55
4.2.1 The misplaced Touk holdings
4.2.2 The two Philips in the Midlands
4.2.3 The Segrave entries
4.2.4 The branches of Bassingbourne
4.2.5 Lands and offices of John Harington
4.3: Peers and bannerets 59
4.3.1 The earls
4.3.2 Barons or bannerets
4.3.3 The barony of Tattershall
4.4: Gentry and men-at-arms 61
4.4.1 Official records, complete or not
4.4.2 Military service
4.4.3 Holdings
4.4.4 Public service
4.4.5 Families and counties
4.4.6 The Gloucestershire gentry
4.4.7 Southern shires
4.4.8 Northern shires
5. Discussion 69
5.1: Making an armorial 69
5.2: Structure and use 70
5.3: Commissioner and date 72
5.3.1 From the *Feast of the Swan* or not?
5.3.2 Cancellations, contradictions, and additions
5.3.3 When and by whom
5.4: Rank, function and service 76
5.5: Possessions and county assignment 77

A kind of Summary 79

The Parliamentary Roll of Arms 80
Entries and comments

Appendix A Segments 342
(a) Overview; (b) Comments

Appendix B Concordance 349
Cotton Caligula A.18 (N/a) and ms.158 (N/b)

Appendix C (a) Editions; (b) Manuscripts 357

Appendix D Armorials *temp.* Edward I & II 361

Appendix E Abbreviations & terminology 364

Appendix F Maps & keys to squares 367

Bibliography 370

Index armorum 384

Index nominorum 400

Families discussed in subchapters

Achard					3.2.1		
Baa					3.1.4		
Basset	2.1.3						
Bassingbourne							4.2.4
Berkeley							4.4.1
Bohun					3.2.5		
Bruce		2.3.10					
Cailli							4.3.3
Clinton	2.1.3						
Cromwell			2.4.2				
Dynham					3.2.2		
Fauconberg	2.1.6						
FitzSymon					3.1.1		
Grendon			2.4.2				
Grey		2.3.6					
Grey of Heton			2.4.5				
Handlo			2.4.3				
Harcourt	2.1.4						
Hardeshull			2.4.4				
Harington							4.2.5
Hastang		2.3.7					4.2.2
Hastings		2.3.5					4.2.2
Hatch			2.4.4				
Hausted		2.3.10					
Hugford					3.1.2		
Huntingfield			2.4.6				
Inglethorpe	2.1.9						
Knoville		2.3.8					
Kyme		2.3.9					
Lacy			2.4.6				
Latimer	2.1.7						
Leybourne	2.1.5						
Lindsay				2.5.2			
Ludlow			2.4.3				
Malemains			2.4.7				
Mauduit	2.1.3						
Mauley	2.1.8						
Mortein	2.1.2						
Olney			2.4.3				
Oreby							4.3.3
Paynel			2.4.8				
Peche				2.5.6			
Ridell	2.1.3						
Ros					3.2.4		
Savage				2.5.7			
Segrave			2.4.6				4.2.3
St.Valery					3.1.3		
Stopham				2.5.3			
Stuteville					3.2.3		
Sutton				2.5.4			
Touk							4.2.1
Trimnell			2.4.4.				
Willoughby				2.5.5			

Introduction

The armorial variously named the *Parliamentary, Great* or *Bannerets' Roll of Arms*, with shorter extracts known as the *Philpot's, York* or *Staffordshire*, was hardly very widely circulated in its own time. That changed with its reappearance among Tudor heralds. They and their successors have made fifty copies and extracts and several editions from the single surviving contemporary manuscript.[1]

The contemporary manuscript has the entries in a French-type blazon only, while the copies and editions range from simple unnumbered transcriptions of names and blazons over tricked shields to colourful renderings on websites - almost all without much comment or references on the individual entries (items). There are as can be expected for a work in so many copies many differences in the spelling of names, in the blazoning of arms, and there are also many transpositions of entries between copies, which makes the numbering and details different between the various manuscripts and editions. Many of the persons listed have been identified by one or more editors, but they have rarely been documented.

The present edition is an attempt to supply some documentation and analysis on this magnificent survey of most of the knights from the end of a golden period for England, not only in terms of assertiveness and conquest, but also in terms of the number and variations of armorials compiled during the reign of Edward I (r.1272-1307). It must have taken considerable effort to survey the knighthood and collate their coats of arms.

Though I have worked on and off on this armorial for some twenty years, it was never my intention to make a full edition of it. My focus has been on a later turbulent period - the reigns of Richard II (r.1377-99) and his successor Henry IV (r.1399-1413) - and on continental armorials. Lately, I have worked back in time and included armorials from c.1340 onwards. The *Parliamentary Roll* was up to now merely a useful reference based on published editions and my own odd notes.

The impetus to try my hand on it came from the publication of the most recent edition by my esteemed colleague in the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, Michel Popoff.[2] Besides his work as conservateur en chef at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Michel is an erudite armorist and an accomplished and industrious editor of French, German, Italian, Spanish and now English armorials from whom I have learned much. It gives a fine transcription, and a clear overview of the armorial with identification of persons, an index of arms and one of names. I had hoped for more detail and documentation on the life and background on the persons filling the pages. A few of the identifications are in my view also unsatisfactory. It is possible with some effort to get such information from Michel's work. He used the major edition of the period armorials as his major reference,[3] but apart from a collection of seals the rest are essentially irrelevant. The reader may judge whether it was worthwhile to try to supplant it. In any case Michel's edition has made my work much easier, and my respect and gratitude is profound - as it is to our predecessors who have worked on this armorial: Frederick Palgrave, Nicholas H. Nicolas, Oswald Barron, Robert W. Mitchell, Cecil Humphery-Smith, and Noël Denholm-Young. I thank Paul A. Fox and David Simpkin for providing essential information, reading the manuscript and giving useful comments. Any mistakes are as always the responsibility of the author.

Steen Clemmensen
Farum, August 2022

---

[1] BL, Cotton Caligula A.xviii fo.3r-21v (N/a; I, c.1312). All known copies, except for the copy (N/c) once owned by Cecil Humphery-Smith, are listed by the late Anthony Wagner, Garter king of arms in CEMRA 42-50, together with the editions compiled by 1950. See also *App.C.*

[2] Michel Popoff: *Parliamentary Roll.* Paris : Le Léopard d'or 2020. Supplementary text in French with a presentation by Michel Pastoureau, but easily used by all with a knowledge of English.

[3] Brault RAE with prosopographic notes; Foster FL (Baron's Letter 1301).

1. Manuscript and documentation

The armorial is generally known as ***The Parliamentary Roll of Arms*** from the publication in 1827 by Francis Palgrave in *Parliamentary Writs*. It is also known as the *Great Roll* or the *Bannerets' Roll*, while extracts have been published as *York Roll*, *Philipot's Roll*, and *Staffordshire Roll*. It has been catalogued as Greenstreet 22, and Papworth N. The latter sigla was continued in CEMRA. For a 3-letter sigla as used for continental armorials: PRA is proposed.

1.1 The contemporary manuscript

The oldest extant manuscript, London, British Library, ms**. Cotton Caligula A.xviii**, is a miscellany on 31 leaves of vellum, 160 x 220 mm (6" x 8.25"). The principal armorial part (**N**) is on **fo.3r-21v.**[1] The remainder of the volume is taken up by two hymns to the Virgin (22r), two love poems (22v), a fragment of a chronicle (23rv), and a copy of *The Song of Caerlaverock* (23v-30v, K/a), a poem commemorating the English host which besieged and took Caerlaverock Castle in Dumfriesshire in Scotland on July 15, 1300.[2] There are two additional hands in the remaining parts. The several parts were probably first united in 1638, when it is known to have been in the possession of William le Neve (1592-1661), Clarenceux king of arms, a noted collector of books and manuscripts.[3] It was rebound in 1864.

This principal and oldest manuscript of the armorial (N/a) has 1110 names and Anglo-Norman blazons of arms written in either of two hands. The major scribe A responsible for 1027 entries (items) wrote an early 13th century cursive, while the minor correctionist B, who emended several blazons and added 83 entries, is at most a late 15th century hand (using slightly different terminology), though he tried to assimilate the major hand.[4] The armorial has 35 segments. The first segment lists 169 earls and bannerets, the next 30 segments add 865 knights, most of which correspond to men from one or sometimes two counties.[5] The name(s) of the count(y/ies) are placed as header before each segment. The last four segments add 9 deceased earls and 67 additional knights, all but 9 in hand A. The armorial is headed by *Ces sunt les nons e les armes a bannerez de engleterre.*[6]

The manuscript is usually described as a near contemporary copy, rather than as the original fair copy.[7] This is by now the evaluation for nearly all the pre-Tudor surviving armorial manuscripts from England. The situation is different with manuscripts from France and Germany, where there are a number of original fair copies.[8] However there are three peculiar features in the manuscript, which argues that it could be an original fair copy, or if not, at least an unusually strict copy.

The 83 additions (in <> sharp brackets) by correctionist B have been entered on blank spaces in this manuscript. Most of the 'blanks' are at the end of page, but there are also

---

[1] There is a older foliation, 1r-18v, from before the uniting in 1638.
[2] K/CAE, Caerlaverock armorial, 106 blazons in French in a poem of 956 lines; 6 copies in 4 versions; Brault ER 101-125 (list of mss); Brault RAE 1:432-444 (K/a - K/f).
[3] CEMRA 42-43. See also the description by Michel Pastoureau in Popoff N 11. There is little information in the BL catalogue. The quire structure is not known.
[4] Barron N 12:287. See *Fig. 1*, N/a:17r / 864-895, as in CEMRA 42/43.
[5] See the survey of the armorial in *App A*. 167 bannerets and 791 knights entered by scribe A, who also added 9 late earls and 58 magnates and knights.
[6] A facsimile of N/a:3r is printed in Coss KM 83.
[7] Wagner in CEMRA 43 states: "Compilation, between 1312 and 1314; execution contemporary or nearly so". The period of collation has been modified by later commentators to 1307-1312, and probably with compilation before the death of Gaveston [3] on June 19th 1312; see discussion *Ch. 5.2*.
[8] Clemmensen EA 1:20-24, and in his later discussions of individual armorials.

several mid-page 'blanks' of one to five lines which correspond to ends of segments.[9] A slip before a new paragraph is not un-common in blazoned armorials and means nothing by itself.[10] Usually there would be either an uninterrupted transit from one segment to a new one; or that a copyist would apply a standard size separator of a couple of lines before the space allotted to the header, not a variable one. The second feature is the cancellation of certain entries, e.g. E.Lincoln [4], Bp.Durham [15], Robert FitzRoger [26] in the main part, and Robert Tony [1049] in the Addenda (just before three 'end-of-page fill-ins'), but not in his principal entry [49]. These people all died during the presumed period of compilation. The date of death of the last cancellation John Olney [373] is not known. Cancellations are not unknown, but are rarely so specific. The third feature is the physical structure and content of the last four segments, the *armes abatues*. Folio 20r contains two segments (32 earls, 33 magnates) with 18 entries and end with 10 blank lines. Folio 20v, the backside, has only six entries (6 foreigners, segment 34), while segment 35 on fo.21rv included 52 entries, mostly northerners from Yorks, Lancs and Cumbria ending with 6 later additions.

The number of 'fill-ins' is unusually high and the people appear to be near contemporaries to those in the main entries rather than of 15th century, as might have been expected as contemporaries of the anonymous Hand B.

Christian names are missing for 25 entries while an additional 5 were filled in by the continuator. Most of these were probably due to lack of legibility in the compiler's notes.[11] However, in 5-6 cases the person died 1304/06 with an heir still a minor by 1312 so the compiler may have been uncertain of the name of the heir or unwilling to include a minor. For another 4-5, who died 1308/10, the heir was of age, but the compiler may never have made up his mind whether to keep the diseased or enter an heir, who may not have been dubbed. Contrary to this there are few omissions in the blazons and none in the surnames - apart from [6, 7], which can be explained as the brothers of Edward II in minority.

The numbering applied to entries in the armorial N/PRA by the various editors, transcribers and commentators vary. Some transcripts are un-numbered.[12]

1.2 The other manuscripts

From the Early Modern times (i.e. Tudor period) this armorial has been the most popular with 50 copies extant. The original might be lost, and likely also a number of other copies. The collation must have been a major endeavour, but it does not seem to have been widely circulated in Plantagenet times. Thanks to the survival of the principal copy (N/a, I), we know that all extant copies must be descended from this manuscript. The 80 items added to various counties by scribe B makes it certain that this is the case. Though there are missing items, differences in names and sequence between copies, all include at least some of these additions.

Anthony Wagner diligently catalogued and commented on all extant manuscripts, except one.[13] He divided them into two versions: **I**, with 1110 items (incl. partial copies), and **II**, enlarged version with 1113 items and described by him as from a "lost version of the original with the order of the sections altered and a number of later names added". Wagner assumed this lost 'original' to have been the property of Thomas of Lancaster (d.1421), a younger

[9] As examples of mid-page 'blanks': 8v, 1 line, segment 08/09; 9r, 3 lines, 10/11; 9v, 3 lines, 11/12; 10v, 5 lines, 13/14; 11v, 2 lines, 14/15; 17r, 3 lines, 24/25 (*Fig.1*, CEMRA 42/43).
[10] Mid-segment slips at the end of a page, e.g. 10r, 1 line, segment 14; 11v, 2 lines, 15.
[11] If the manuscript is a copy, it would be illegibile writing in the template. An alternative interpretation would be that they were kept so for an heir in minority.
[12] See *App. B*; Palgrave N has no numbers.
[13] The exception being N/c, owned and published by Cecil Humphery-Smith. There may be other copies in private hands, or undiscovered in archives or libraries. A painted copy with items 1-30 on 17r and 30 assorted items on 42r found on the website *Les Enluminures* has not been identified.

brother of Henry V, created D.Clarence 1412, and in 1417 appointed Constable of the Army in which capacity he issued orders to the heralds.[14]

Apart from one copy (I.A) and a fragment (I.B) from late 15th century, the earliest copies from both versions are early 16th century, the period when Thomas Wriothesley was Garter (1505-34). It was possible to examine details in the manuscripts noted N/a-N/c. It was impractical to consult all copies, and as most appear to be the work of members and associates of the College of Arms hardly necessary.[15] It was decided that for the purpose of making an edition, only the principal manuscript (N/a) was needed as all others appeared to have been descended from this and as the blazons therein were generally sufficiently clear. A further three insertions present in version II were included.

The II.B from the Wriothesley studio claimed to be a copy of "liber constabularii anglie .. Th de lanc Constable of Engeland" appears to be mainly a copy with the segments rearranged and having lost a number of items.[16] From the comments by Wagner is it unlikely that all, or even most of the 80 later additions was omitted from version II. Please note that version I.G is said to contain 1130 entries.

Besides for making the full or partial copies the armorial was also used by the Tudor heralds for extracting arms into ordinaries and dictionaries of armory, e.g. the presence of the *chief ch. 2 mullets* of Richard Pitford dit Hastings [608] in only a few armorials-[17]

1.3 The editions

Fourteen previous editions are listed in *Appendix C(a)* and there are two modern web-based and illustrated compilations.[18] The web-based, which may be useful and at least are pleasant to look at, and three of the editions (Mores, St.John and Mayo) have not been consulted. Apart from Popoff N all are simple transcriptions with at most a short introduction and a few sporadic comments. The editions of the extracts have not been consulted.

Popoff N gives a direct transcription from N/a slightly emended and with a French twist as well as identifications and some documentation. Palgrave and Barron also give the direct transcription from N/a, and may have been used by Popoff. Both distinguish between the original hand and later additions and emendations. All three transcriptions are essentially similar.

Mitchell N gives a modernized blazon and is based on the less reliable N/b (ms.158). He does add the more common blazon in those cases where he (usually correctly) feels they are confused. He does not give identifications nor any documentation. The manuscript ms.158 contains several armorials and as it was widely available as microfilm at the time; it has been used by Mitchell and others for several editions or armorials.

Humphery-Smith AN is an ordinary of several armorials, and though he notes that N/a has been used, the numbering is more like that of ms.158 and Mitchell N. For each coat of arms he adds a tricked shield and a list of those entries in armorials, which have the arms. His other contribution is a semi-facsimile of a tricked manuscript (N/c), he acquired later. It is merely an interesting curiosity and useful for studying variants and styles.

---

[14] CEMRA 46, Wagner HH 59-64. Manuscripts and sigla are listed in *App. B.*

[15] There are catalogue records for many BL holdings on the web, and notes on the College of Arms holdings in the A, B, L, and M series, the Glover, Vincent and Philipot Collections in Campbell CA.

[16] CEMRA 48 (II.B).

[17] DBA 3:63 Hastinges of Cambs: College of Arms mss L1:323n3, L2:240n2; Soc. of. Antiquaries LH:175 (ms.476, *letter H*, c.1520); BR V:230 (BL, Add. 61902, *Bradfer-Lawrence Roll*).

[18] On wikitree and http://www.aspilogia.com/N-Parliamentary_Roll/index.html . All web references were active during june 2021 - march 2022.

1.4 Documentation and adaptation

The manuscript belong to the restricted section of the British Library and has only been available for a short consultation, except for the published facsimiles of fo. 3r and 17r, which were used to evaluate the blazons given by Popoff N together with those in Palgrave N and Barron N. Apart from minor differences in emending medieval abbreviations, their transcriptions are identical. Both Palgrave and Barron indicated those parts of the text, which were emended or added later.[19]

The principal source of documentation used was the five volumes of Charles Moor's *Knights of Edward I*, in which he presented the results of his delving into calendared documents, armorials and seals and his assignment of his findings to individual persons.[20] His findings were used, supplemented and adapted by Gerald J. Brault, who often added specific references to the information already given by Moor. Though the facts cited by Moor have been verified for samples, his assignments should be treated with care. Conflations of similar named persons are not uncommon. With many identical first names used by fathers and sons, cousins and nephews, not to mention identical surnames applied to different families and confused spellings, correct assignment are difficult and both Brault and the present author occasionally differs from Moor for reasons given.

Gerald Brault's *Aspilogia III. The Rolls of Arms of Edward I* is as near to a golden standard for the armorials of this reign as possible. It is largely based on Moor KE and has been used extensively.[21] Though the *Complete Peerage* (GEC) was a basic staple for both Moor and Brault a few further details has been extracted for the present work. A limited number of calendared documents have been consulted. The *Victoria County History* series, in some volumes extended into recent decades as available on *British History Online*, as are many older topographical volumes has been extremely informative on the holdings of many individuals.

Two collections of seals are key evidence for the arms. The standard is de Birch Gray (XBM), the principal printed catalogue of the seals in the British Museum. The second is the seals attached to the *Baron's Letter*, a document of 1301, which was probably never delivered. The seals are printed by Baron Howard de Walden (Foster FL), which was also used by Popoff. The *National Archives* in Kew (TNA), formerly the *Public Record Office* (PRO) has made much of the collection of seals available on the web.[22]

Foster DH and Humphery-Smith AN, much used in Popoff N, are really only circular references to the manuscript, and probably used the Palgrave and/or Barron editions as their sources. They are omitted here, though Humphery-Smith AN has excellent tricked shields for the entries as well as references to the use of the same arms in other armorials.

One of the hypotheses advanced for this armorial is that it was a survey of fighting knights (miles strenui) at the end of the reign of Edward I. It appears that all (or at least nearly all) were belted knights, so there will be no specific reference to this rank. neither as 'Sir' nor as 'kt'. Happily there are several publications on the wars and campaigns of Edward I, and an interesting study of the military organisation of his armies. They were some of the last feudal hosts, and David Simpkin's study gives a lot of details on persons based on his research on

---

[19] The emended parts of blazons are indicated by angled brackets <..> as are the later added entries.
[20] *Knights of Edward I*. Notices collected by Rev. Charles Moor, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., published as volume LXXX by The Harleian Society. London 1929. The Moor KE is mentioned in the preface to Popoff N, but not used. Moor gives a list of his sources on vol. 1:xii: 7 types of calendared rolls (CPR, CIPM a.o.), Parliamentary Writs, GEC, Shaw KE, papal registers, 23 armorials, and 3 collections of seals (XBM, Baron's letter, Scottish seals). In neither case were the references specific.
[21] Brault RAE (1997), vol. 1: transcriptions of all copies of 17 armorials with short comments; vol. 2: Prosopographical and armigeral notes on individual persons and an ordinary of arms.
[22] https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/seals/

unpublished documents.[23] A key reference is Simpkin EA 191-192 naming 50 bannerets who served at Falkirk 1298 and in later campaigns with the number of men in the retinues (or sub-retinues), and how many who are known to have served with the same leader in other campaigns. The interested reader may delve into the reports of the individual campaigns and in further books on the politics and cultural life of the reign and dig up further details.

The main part of this publication is taken up by the blazons and commentaries to the 1110 items in the armorial. Apart from the blazons, which are rendered as true as possible, a few more or less non-standard conventions are used for brevity. The knightly ranks have been omitted and men summoned in person to Parliament are usually noted as *barons*. The GEC (and other literature) has extensive discussions on what constituted or did not constitute a peerage of the realm. The present paper gives a couple of examples of individuals summoned once, a few times, or only as themselves even though they had male offspring.[24] Those elected to Parliament from shires and towns are noted as *MP*, though they were usually referred to as *knights of the shire*. Most MP's only served for a single session or with years between their elections. It was rarely a career, usually a duty or something to use for advancement of a personal interest.

Though other magnates and holders of large estates may be described as barons, such *feudal barons* must be kept separated from the parliamentary ones. The title *lord* may apply to both an owner of a single manor and a parliamentary baron. The term is rarely used here, being occasionally replaced with an abbreviation of the French *seigneur*, e.g. S.Swanscombe.

The present presentation of an individual's holdings and service is imprecise for the simple reason that there is rarely detailed documentation for them. By 1300 much of a person's holdings would be in rent and/or by inheritance from female ancestors, which imply that they were often partial ownership. So any location mentioned here could mean either a wholly owned manor or castle, in which the family lived, any partial ownership of a manor or even a parcel of land in a village. The warlike activities are described as "served against" or "served in", but except where David Simpkins and others have been able to dig up muster lists and the like, such information comes from summonses written by officials. Whether they were fulfilled or not is rarely known, and in some years no campaigns took place. For many the most onerous part was the many commissions, juries, and assessments a knight had to join - at their own expense. For many such services have not been detailed, but can be found in Moor and in the calendared documents.

The references are not specified as for content, but the actual one should be obvious in most cases from the type of information used. If possible the family's ancient seat and Home County is given, but by 1300 most of the surviving families from the Conquest as well as late-comers had moved off their *Domesday Book* properties and expanded into other counties. For many items some of their actual manors are given. Nigel Saul noted that half of the entries in the Gloucestershire segment had no property in the county, a feature also commented on by the present author in his earliest publication.[25] There are many cases where the locality differs between the segment and the county indicated. The general explanation is discussed in *Chapter 4* and *5*, but it would be too cumbersome to do so for all entries.

The armigeral features, as D'Arcy Boulton has termed them, need a little introduction.[26] Medieval blazon was usually written using an Anglo-Norman formalized nomenclature fairly

---

[23] David Simpkin: *The English Aristocracy at War. From the Welsh Wars of Edward I to the Battle of Bannockburn,* Woodbridge : The Boydell Press 2008.
[24] E.g. the Hausted [757-759].
[25] Saul KE 30 (1981); Clemmensen MV 343 (1998)
[26] Boulton CT. Popoff N 253-256 gives a useful survey of publications on how to decribe and interpret figures of arms. Boos DB is one of the best, but see also the multi-language dictionary in Clemmensen OM.

similar to the one used presently. Then as now there were personal preferences in describing the same figures of arms as there were for artisans cutting seal dies, painting shields and banners, or for observers taking notes of arms borne at tournaments or in battle. Over the centuries changes have been made in spelling and interpretation. For the present armorial, there are a few differences in interpretation between the various transcribers, possibly dependent on what ever other impressions they have of the arms in question. As an example ***iij peuz*** have been transcribed as *3 pales* though they are better emended to *3 piles conjoined in base* when applied to a Basset.[27]

Apart from the interpretation of a medieval blazon, one may also consider what is important in a description of a figure of arms to make it recognizable. One quickly loses the image of a complex coat of arms rendered in the detailed formal language used for e.g. a modern grant of arms. Such blazons are appropriate when exactness is needed for individual cases, but impractical when thousands of arms need to be searched.

In many cases details can be omitted and similar details can be conflated. Four examples must suffice: 1) Crowns, beaks, claws, flower buttons usually follows a standard rendering depending on the tinctures of the field and the main charge; 2) Lines indented or engrailed made no practical difference and did not constitute a brisure; 3) The number of partitions or figures in a semy field may vary; 4) Most multi-figure compositions use standard positions, for which no specification are needed.[28] The medieval compiler was very much aware of this, and the modern transcriber may expand his blazons for clarity and to serve the intended readers best. The intermediate copyist, or copyist of a copyist, can be problematic. Their templates may already have been worn or damaged, so that they were hard to read, not to mention the difficulties in reading any form of handwriting. There may be omissions that must be emended to make a sensible blazon - not always the right guess. The common use of ***meyme les armes*** (the same as above) may refer to a different base coat if the place is at the top of the page in the template and the leaves were disordered. Lastly there are a number of common mistakes: mullets for martlets (*molette, merlette*), crescents for crosslets (*croissant, croisette*) or combinations making one or more principal figures of arms into a semy field, e.g. 3 crescents to a field crusily.[29]

2. Arms and variants

Without pre-empting the discussion in *Chapter 5* it should be obvious that a structured compilation like the *Parliamentary Roll of Arms* was never the product of adding entries as they were observed. On the contrary, it must have been the end product of accumulating notes from observations and answers to questions. It would also require more than a minimal working knowledge of the terms of blazonry. The vocabulary used is in general succinct and clear enough to provide the essential identity between the worded description and the painted image. In the great majority of cases the blazons appear sufficient and correct. Whatever mistakes were made appear to be caused mainly by the modern reader's inability to be always sure that he or she got the ancient terminology right; the compiler's similar inability to read his sources or notes correctly; and the possibility of confusing individuals and families; not to mention a few scribal errors and that elements could be lost over time. Examples will be discussed below.

---

[27] Roger Basset [834], see also *Ch.2.1.3.*.

[28] See *Ch.2* for a discussion of the factors influencing the interpretation of blazons and assignment of arms for families and their members.

[29] Clemmensen EA 1:61-66, 69; 2:158, 161-163.

2.1 Blazons and interpretation

The secondary details in a charge (figure of arms) and the number and relative positions of the elements can often be omitted as they would be dependent on the primary charges and on the tinctures of the field and the primary charges. This is the case in most of the compiler's blazons. One recurrent problem with medieval blazons both in manuscripts and in the now lost notes and sources on which many were based are their use of roman numerals. It only takes a little misreading or loss to change from ***iij*** to ***ij***, which for lions would often mean changing *3 lions rampant* placed in triangle 2:1 into *2 lions passant* placed one above the other. Another common change is from ***vj*** to ***iij***, which combined with faded colours made the *Vert 6 eagles or* of Piers Gaveston [3] into *Azure 3 eagles argent* in *Thomas Jenyns' Book* (TJ:239, 1271).[30]

2.1.1 Sources of confusion

Six examples of common omissions, changes or involuntary mistakes must suffice:

1) Crowns, beaks, claws, flower buttons usually follows a standard rendering depending on the tinctures of the field and the main charge.

2) Though important for the visual presentation, details as the presence of a crown, head guardant, or a queue nowed or forked are often omitted.

3) Whether the lines were indented or engrailed made no practical difference and did not constitute a brisure, though a modern herald, armorist or armorial painter may attribute such to their designs. The visual difference is too small for practical use.

4) Figures, their hollow variants (lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre; mullet, pierced mullet, estoile, star, spurwheel; rose, cinquefoil, sixfoil), and their various forms of powdering (from 6 lozenges to lozengy or fusily) were often conflated.

5) The number of partitions or figures in a semy field are too often decided by the space available, e.g. 3-4 bars or barry, barruly of 8 or 12, 7 or 12 fleurs-de-lis or crosslets fitchy or not. The actual layout may indicate a specific family or branch, but never constitute a brisure within a family. Six figures of arms (or more), often martlets, can be variously given as *in orle, orle of*, or as a number.

6) The standard positions, for which no specification are needed, are for 3 'flat' figures to be ranged in pale, e.g. lions passant, while 3 'bulky' or upright figures are ranged 2:1, e.g. lions rampant and fish hauriant (positioned per pale). As an exception crescents are usually ranged 2:1.

There are four other common causes of confusion regarding the interpretation of differences in coats of arms. One is the effects of aging, which changes painted images. Argent / white into black is trivial, as should unpainted into white or yellow be. The second is fatigue, when copying large numbers of blazons or images. Parts of lines may be transposed as are often the tinctures of the field and primary charge. A dependent form of fatigue lies in the way books, incl. armorials, was produced. After drawing all figures in lead or weak ink, colours were usually applied one after another to the whole page. Minor elements might well just get a touch of the last colour used for touch-up. The third cause comes from different choices of precision. Some armorists, including compilers and artisans, prefer to express any relation to a name or place (canting) in the blazon if possible, while others prefer a generic term. This is most common regarding birds, where the species' name, especially parrots / popinjays, ravens and coughs are commonly used. The fourth is related to the former. It can be difficult to see what a small figure actually is (or was meant to be). A bird-like figure with closed wings could be, and has been treated as, a martlet, a dove, a raven, a falcon, a parrot or any

[30] The frequency of mistakes can be large (37%) as is the case for parts of the German *Grünenberg* armorial. For types and frequencies of mistakes, see Clemmensen EA 1:61-70, 250-252, 2:161-162, or the *Heraldica Nova* blogposts on mistakes: http://heraldica.hypotheses.org/1947 (19.11.2014) and http://heraldica.hypotheses.org/1975 (3.12.2014).

sparrow-like bird species. A wolf may be confused with a fox, dog, lion or even a bear. Any canting may be overlooked, if the armorist is unfamiliar with the family or language.

The practical result of the different choices of vocabulary and detail of blazon by different compilers, artisans, and armorists are a multitude of variants of what are essentially the same arms in copies, different armorials and on decorations. One or more such differences between two renderings of a coat of arms need not be expressions of brisures, but could be the result of aging, misreading or simplification.

Denholm-Young introduced further confusion into the present armorial as he claimed that "an almost contemporary reviser" had deleted labels, and that "the timely removal" indicated "a list of living persons, which someone is trying to keep up to date".[31] In fact there are only two such removals: the first at [26-27] for Robert FitzRoger (Clavering) and his son John Clavering, which may be interpreted as a successional deletion - as Denholm-Young may have done. Robert died on April 29th 1310, and that date, not the contraction, may be significant as indicating that at least segment 01 was finished by then. However William Ros [31], who died shortly after on May 28th was not cancelled. The other removal claimed for John Daubeny [1070] is more likely to be by the 15C scribe B intending to correct the arms to the more common type of *fess of lozenges acc. 3 mullets / martlets / escallops in chf,*

2.1.2 The lions of Mortein

The Morteins descended from a Breton Eustace Mortein (d.1234), who married a Lincolnshire heiress, but is noted for Cossale and Wollerton (Notts). [32] His eldest son William (o.s.p.1283) bore *Ermine chief gules*. John (d.c.1265) was probably the third brother. He differenced with a *chief indented*, as did his grandson John [393]. William's second brother Roger (d.1283), discarded the family arms, probably on marrying an unidentified heiress, and like his son Roger [93] adopted one reported with a variable number of lions with forked tails.

Brault proposed that the 3 or 6 lions in the recorded arms represented 'field semy'.[33] That is highly unlikely. The reason was probably a misreading of 'vj' for 'iij' or the reverse, but by whom? We have two instances of 3 lions (a seal and *Guillim*), and three of 6 lions in three armorials.[34] Usually, the seal would be the better evidence, but the tinctures in *Guillim* are obviously wrong, while the Or-Sa in N/PRA could have been misread from an aged source. The two other pieces of evidence (*Caerlaverock*, *Galloway*) are both nominally from observations in 1300, but probably independent, and showing the right tinctures: or-azure. One of the Leybourn (see [106] with 6 lions) variants were in Or-Sa, so the elder Roger may have married either a Leybourne heiress, one from another member of this group of arms, or simply have similarized to a captain or overlord with a slight twist of the tails and the colour of the lion.

2.1.3 The piles of Basset, Ridell, Clinton and others

[31] Denholm-Young CP 122-124, noting differences in the way Barron and Palgrave indicated cancellations and additions. He claimed that "only the label is marked for cancellation", but in fact it says: "~~meyme les armes a un label de vert~~", p.123, i.e. the whole arms were deleted.
[32] G.A. Moriarty: Morteyns of Marston & Tilworth, *Genealogist*, 1922, 38:104-203, pedigree 203; Moor KE 3:204-205; B:215, E:144, Q:113.
[33] Brault RAE 2:305.
[34] XBM:11946 (1307/25, Roger, 3 lions); J:127 (Az 3 lions Ar); GA:142, K:56 (Or 6 lions Az); N:93 (Or-Sa).

Some of the medieval terms pal, palé, pel, penn, peus, peuz, piés, pile for the parallel *pal* / *paly* and the pointed *pile* / *pily,* both vertical, can be confusing.[35] *Peuz* is used several times in this armorial. Fortunately it is often possible to translate the term when the blazon is compared with other independent renderings, even if they reflect a later use. In the case of Valoynes [289] "oundee de long" there was no problem to make it the common *paly undy (nebuly)*, though there is a solitary *pily undy* in D:202. It was slightly different for Mauduit [215] "3 peuz daunces", which translates similarly except for L:204. The case is more difficult for John Clinton [833] with "3 peuz". The compiler likely used it for *piles* as for the Basset following. Mitchell and Humphery-Smith both translated it as *piles*, while Brault indirectly and Popoff explicitly did it as pales.[36] This Clinton family or branch is effectively unknown, but fortunately there are two other entries in contemporary armorials for John, i.e. E:133 and Q:256, given by nearly all as pales. APA:344 ***coustal*** from 1435 probably refers to a member of these Clintons. What makes it nearly certain is the arms *paly & fess* for Ivo Clinton in E:169 as the combination of 3 piles with a fess would look ridiculous. In both cases *peuz* translates as *pales*.

This is not the place to unravel any puzzle about which of the Bassets used a pily or a paly base for their arms. There are too many instances of both.[37] It is well-known that Ralph basset of Drayton had *Or 3 piles conjoined in base gules & canton ermine* on his Garter stall-plate, and that a Devon branch had pales and canton. The *pily* arms of Roger Basset [834] were adopted by his grandson Hugh Wrottesley, KG 1348.[38] Though McAndrews proposed that the "palee de argent e de goules" arms of John Ridell [382] demonstrated a 'feudal connection with John le Scot E.Hunts & Ches (o.s.p.1237), it is more likely that they were continued from Basset and differenced with a bend, but from which branch?[39] The available evidence is confusing. The contemporary *Galloway* (GA:30) has "sir jehan russel dor e trois pennes de geules o ung baston de sable", which Brault transcribed as 'pales'. The later copyists, who must have worked from the *Galloway* or something similar, have *Or 3 piles sable & bend sable*, and a near contemporary seal also has *piles*.[40] The Ridells were an agnatic cadet branch of Basset, which separated early and descended from Richard Basset (d.1144), who married Maud Ridell, an heiress. Their son Geoffrey adopted the name Ridell, which was used by the following generations. Following the seal, and in this case, the later armorials, it is likely that the compiler got John Ridell [382] wrong in both figure and tinctures.

2.1.4 The tinctures of Harcourt

Even though there appears to be a general consensus that the two branches of the Harcourt family, which separated in 1204 when Normandy was annexed to France used inverted tinctures with Gu-Or in France and Or-Gu in England, there are 42 examples of Gu-Or listed in the *Dictionary of British Arms* .[41] Most of these were probably extracted from older sources, which were unlikely to refer to any actual use of the combination among members of the English branch, apart from repainting and confusion with the illustrious senior branch in France. The two tincture combinations would have been chosen as differences by Robert

---

[35] Brault EB 253, 258-259 (numeration from C/a, not C/b as used here); R.F. Pye: A Return to First Principles, *The Coat of Arms*, 1962, 7:4-6, 86-86, 172. DBA 3:290 has *Or 3 feathers Gu & bend Sa* for GA:30, 37 Ridell, blazoned "trios pennes". Pily / paly and 3 piles / pales are often synonymous.

[36] Brault RAE 2:110; Popoff N 194; Mitchell N 41; Humphery-Smith AN 516-517 (Q:256, also 3 piles retracted & canton for N:833/837, paly & canton in E:133). Previous versions of Clemmensen OM followed the latter.

[37] See DBA, Humphery-Smith AN, Clemmensen OM or Brault RAE for examples.

[38] Ashmole OG 709 no.19.

[39] McAndrews AS 15, SH 75; XBM:8420, B:14, MPA:19 (John le Scot. *pily*).

[40] BG:435; DV:2438; PLN:1502; XBM:13183 (13C, Ralph, 4 piles conjoined & bend). Humphery-Smith AN 144, 516 has both *paly* and *pily* for N/PRA and GA respectively.

[41] DBA 1:19, 37.

S.Harcourt (d.>1212) and his younger brother Ivo, founder of the Stanton branch, or even *post partum* by Ivo's grandson William (d.1223) in order to substantiate his loyalty to England.[42] Three other potential branches are mentioned in the ESNF, all from younger sons of Robert: Simon of Bleachley, of whom no other mention; Oliver of Ellenhall, a manor held by the main English branch by 1223; and the putative descendants of Guillaume / William of Bosworth (Lincs), which was said to have became extinct in 1632, but which from the names of their wives appear to have been confused with the William (d.1223) of the Stanton branch.

The arms of Harcourt are present in the armorial in two tincture combinations (147 Or-Gu, 823 Gu-Or), which led Moor and Brault to almost infer that the John [823] was actually a French Jean S.Harcourt from Normandy.[43] This is most unlikely for the following reasons.

The relevant entries for discussing the tinctures are in the *Herald's* or *FitzWillam Roll*: FW:552 ***john de harecurt*** (Jean I 'le prud'homme', d.1288) and FW:553 ***john son fiz*** (Jean II 'le preux', d.1302. with a label), who married secondly before 1275 Jeanne Vs.Chatellerault. Both entries were extracted from a copy of the *Tournament at Compiègne* held in 1278 (TCO:161-162).[44] They were also paired in *Wijnberghen* (WIN:322-323). Jean (I, d.1288) was also entered in *Walford's Roll* (C:173), a general armorial from c.1275, heading the last dozen arms of French and Brabantian nobles. The Gu-Or are also noted for a John in the *1st Dunstable Tournament Roll* of 1309 (L:32), who can hardly be Jean (III, d.1329).[45] It is highly unlikely that any of the French Harcourts ever sat a friendly foot on English soil, especially not Jean (II) a marshal of France from 1284 and admiral 1295, who raided Dover in 1296.

2.1.5 Some unexplained changes of tincture

Three sets of tinctures are found with the *6 lioncels* of Leybourne [60, 106, 264, 265, 722, 723], who held Leybourne (Kent) from Domesday times (c.1086), but can also be traced to Leyburn (Yorks NR) a century later. [46] The senior branch in Kent, which used *azure-argent*, is well known by the peerage in 1299 of William (d.1310, [60]) continued *suo jure* into Hastings E.Pembroke. There is little information on the northern branch using the *gules-argent* [722, 723], but it is likely that they held several manors close to Leyburn (Yorks). This suggests that the family were among the early adopters of arms, and that the change of tinctures took place around 1200.

The origin of the *or-sable* variant entered for William [106] is difficult.[47] The same arms with the names William, Roger and John and/or with the epithet 'du north' are present in other armorials.[48] Moor mentions the two Williams as inseparable, and also Roger (d.1284) and his wife Idoine Vipont in this connection.[49] Brault assigns the arms to Roger (d.1284), younger son of Roger (d.1271) and brother of William [60]. This younger Roger married as her first husband Idoine Vipont (c.1254-1333, o.s.p.), a co-heir, who granted her part of an honor to her sister in 1308. If Brault is right, then it would be Roger (d.1284), who decided to differentiate by tincture, and William [106] ought to be a son of an earlier marriage. However Brault is contradicting himself in assigning the *azure-argent* with a *label gules* to Roger as late as

---

[42] ESNF 10:123, 139.
[43] Brault RAE 2:215, no mention of N/PRA; Moor KE 2:182-184.
[44] I:33 John and I:43 John 'le fiz' in *Holland's Roll* (1290/1310) were probably taken from *Herald's Roll* (HE/FW). The TCO connection was suggested in Brault DT 211-219 (1993), FS 28, RAE 2:255, but not mentioned in 1:79-84,. It was documented by Clemmensen in 2004, see Clemmensen EA 1:41n89, 2:126.
[45] P:124 Richard (*Grimaldi Roll*) and AS:225 (*Ashmolean Roll*) are most likely extracts from older sources, see Clemmensen EA 1:263-286 for a discussion of the ASHMOLEAN group of arms.
[46] Brault RAE 2:256-257; Moor KE 3:36-37; GEC 7:642-643; VCH Yorks NR 1:225-232.
[47] William Leybourn [106] probably held Spennythorpe (Yorks) near Leyburn in 1286.
[48] CKO:637 *Sa-Ar* also has the 'du north'.
[49] The information of the Williams in Moor appears to be exclusively on William, the baron [60].

1282. One possible alternative is that the 'du north' branch was a cadet of the Yorkshire Leybourns, who also fanned out into present Cumbria, and that the difference by tincture was decided long before a third Roger, this William and a possible John were active.

2.1.6 Fauconberg and the late loss of a bend

The history of the Yorkshire Fauconberg of Rise goes back to the Conquest, and the *Complete Peerage* (GEC) gives the detailed pedigree of its senior branch until it became extinct in the male line in 1407.[50] There is little readily available information on the family besides this. The family was probably armigerous before 1200 and bore *Or fess azure acc. 3 pales retracted gules* until c.1305, when the son of Walter (III, d.1304) and Agnes, a sister and co-heiress of Peter Bruce of Skelton, adopted the *Argent lion rampant azure* of Bruce.[51] Walter (IV, d.1318), a baron like his father, is entered among the bannerets in [113] with the basic arms of Bruce of Skelton as would be expected when adopting the arms of the elder co-heiress as she inherited her part of a barony.[52] The family followed a tradition of alternating the names of the two eldest sons Walter and Peter / Piers.

There is one curiosity and one problem associated with the family's use of arms.[53] Roger, younger son of Walter (VI, d.1362) is noted either with a fleur-de-lis or a mullet vulned on the shoulder of the lion, while his elder brother Thomas (d.1407) had a label during the life of their father.[54] The interesting problem concerns John (d.1349), a younger son and eventual heir of Walter (IV, d.1318), who very properly used the basic arms on his seals of 1341 and 1346. He (or at least a John) is recorded at the *Second Dunstable Tournament* in 1334 (SD:96) as having the same arms (i.e. differenced by a bend compony) as was borne by his elder brother Walter (V, o.s.p.v.p.1314) in [1079].[55] Why should the baron John only give up the bend more than 18 years after succeeding? - or did he have a cousin or nephew of the same name?

2.1.7 The confusing brisures of Latimer

With five members present the Latimer is one of the best represented families, but not without problems. The first concerns precedence: whether the entries represent two brothers, deceased at the time of compilation, and some of their sons; or whether they represent a pair of cousins.[56]

[50] GEC 5:267-288. There are 2-3 other armigerous Fauconberg / Fauconbridge / Faconbridge noted in Burke GA 337, 342; DBA 1:23 ao, 3:349 ao, 4:79 ao; Clemmensen OM.
[51] Eustace Fauconberg, Bp.London 1212, was commemorated with a shield of arms in St.Paul's Catheral in London, recorded 1619, before the Great Fire of 1666; DBA 3:349, CA Hutton Burials. All other sigillographic and armorial evidence appear to relate to Walter (III).
[52] Sanders EB 77, barony of Skelton (Yorks).
[53] It is uncertain whether Piers (III), a younger brother of Walter (III) had issue, or whether there were other younger sons in any generation apart from those noted in GEC.
[54] WJ:269-271, S:78,176.
[55] It must be Walter (V, d.1314), who as M:67 attended the *Nativity* tournament in 1306/08 near Carlisle (Cumb) bearing the *lion debruised by a bend compony*. GEC 5:267note 'c' simply records the entries in armorials; DBA 1:112 (John, seals 1341, 1346). The records for 'W' and 'J' in WJ:274-275 are probably inserts from earlier sources, possibly N and SD, as are PT:344 and CG:60.
[56] [37] William (II, d.1304), [710] his brother John (I, d.1282), three sons of William [711, 712, 714] and one of John [713]. The alternative reposition William (III) from [714] to [37] and adds John (II) to [710]. Nicholas [712] appears to be a later entry.

The placing of an heir, William (III), to a substantial estate behind his younger brothers does not fit well with a compiler, who otherwise appears to have more than an elementary grasp of rank, pedigree, and possessions. It would give better sense if at least some of the arms of the better known families were collated several years earlier, and then added to a list of names drawn up later - after Walter (III) had succeeded his father in 1304 and dropped his difference. [713] would then be a relict, but kept as this had an, in this context unused brisure. Though Thomas (III, [713]) was summoned to Parliament in person once and at the same time, 1299, as his uncle William (II) was, it is possible that his brother John (II, [710]) had a better standing - at least in the eye of the compiler.

The second problem concerns the brisures. They appear sensible as viewed in this armorial, but if we look at a broader sample, some members may be assigned up to five different brisures.[57] In the record of the Dunstable tournament in 1309 there are three entries: L:55 William (III), a baron, undifferenced; L:60 Thomas (II), his cousin and hardly a baron, with a label roundely argent, and L:232 Thomas (IV) with a label flory. Here Thomas (II) has the same arms as William (III) may have in [714]. Thomas (IV) has almost the same arms as his cousin John (II) used for the tournaments in 1306/08 at Lanercost and 1319 at Newcastle (M:69, O:60). The difference lies in the tinctures of the label (sable or azure), which may easily have been confused either by hue or aging. Two cousins may inadvertently have used similar brisures for a time, but John (II) may have kept the surcharged cross from [710], and the other compilers may have mixed up their notes, if they did not used a singular source?

It would make more sense if Thomas (II) Latimer-Bouchard (c.1271-1334), who succeeded in 1282 as a minor, kept the paternal brisure, a plain label, for a junior line - as did the following three generations until this branch became extinct in 1411. If so, the *azure* / *sable* switch become irrelevant and the surcharges and odd combinations can be relegated as by confused compilers.

2.1.8 The wyverns of Mauley

The Yorkshire Mauleys [61, 719-721] were among the principal local magnates from the time they inherited the 33 knights fees of William Fossard of Mulgrave (d.1195) when Peter (I) in 1214 married his granddaughter the heiress Isabel Turnham.[58] Peter (I, d.1242) was among the 'poitevins' which rose high in the service of Henry III, and the consensus is that his then arms were *Vair a maunch gules*, though they are only known for their use by his son Peter (II, d.1279).[59] The better known arms of Mauley are *Or bend sable* first documented in th *Segar Roll of Arms*, a general armorial of c.1282 (G:137), and then repeated on seals, in armorials and on buildings. The same consensus has these younger arms as adopted from Fossard, the source of the family wealth. One may add that this adoption was probably made by Fossard's great grandson Peter (II) around 1265 as they were also used by his sons, who became active at that time. The older arms were not forgotten as they can be found above a tomb in Bainton (Yorks) possibly carved as late as 1340, and on stained glass in the York Minster.[60]

The traditional label used by the eldest son is also found for Peter (IV) at a tournament in 1306/08 in the *Nativity* (M:38). His uncles used various figures placed on the bend as individual brisures.[61] The two of concern here are the wyverns and dolphin transposed for John and Edmund in either the *Stirling* (ST:93/95) or in the present armorial [720/721]. Wyverns are carved on the shield of an effigy in the church of St.Andrew in Bainton (Yorks

[57] For a discussion and list of evidence of the brisures used by the Latimers, see Clemmensen LA.
[58] GEC 8:554-571, 559-560n'h'; Given-Wilson EN xii-xiii (lands); CIPM 2:no.304 (Peter II, lands 1279); Clemmensen QW.
[59] Arms in B:124 (c.1255), E:115 (c.1285), H.S. London in Wagner RAE 139, repeated by Brault. The heads of the senior line were all named Peter and themselves used numbers, e.g. on seal of Peter (III) on XBM:6198.
[60] Hawke YM 17, 77-79, 93; Jackson AT 504.
[61] A full list can be found in DBA or in Clemmensen OM, incl. crosslets and escallops.

NR, 103e4).[62] The advowson of Bainton was part of the Fossard inheritance among its four advowsons. The principal seat of the family was Mulgrave Castle (109f3), at least 60 km to the north.

The effigy has traditionally been ascribed to Edmund (d.1314, [721]), who held Seaton (96d1), 22 km SE of Bainton, and Ascot-in-Gt.Milton (Oxon).[63] Edmund was a notable younger son, who entered royal service and served as banneret as early as 1298, was custos of castles 1311-12, and ended as steward of the royal household 1310, 1312-1314 before he drowned at Bannockburn in Scotland. He had royal grants from 1308 and the family may well have accorded him a magnificent monument. The fully armed effigy has a bare head with tonsured long hair and a shield with the arms carved. The stone plinth is placed along the wall below a trefoiled niche, and above it three coats of arms were carved: 1) a hand holding a fleur-de-lis issuing from a maunch (Mauley ancient); 2) a bend with a label of five points (Mauley modern, for an heir or cadet); 3) a bend with 3 wyverns (arms of the shield). In itself there are no objections as to this tomb and the arms belonging to Edmund, even if the dating by style to 1330/40 by Downing and c.1336 by l'Anson is correct. By then it was calmer times and Peter (IV) had inherited three of his uncles. Transport of a corpse from Scotland to Yorkshire and later burial or even making a cenotaph is not unheard of.

The case for assigning the wyverns to John (d.1331, [720]) rests on three arguments: 1) proximity in time; 2) proximity in property; and 3) the hair. John held Kilnwick by Watton (103e4/5), just 4 km SE of Bainton, appears to have made it good as a local administrator of the family lands serving as attorney in 1286 and executor of his brother Stephen (d.1317) archdeacon of Cleveland and rector of Bainton, on commission on intrusions in 1300 into the lands of Peter (IV), then a minor, though Peter (III) was still living; holding in 1322 the family seat Mulgrave Castle and other properties of Edmund and Peter (IV) for life. John would have had the money to make himself remembered. He also succeeded his brother Stephen as rector in Bainton and was described as "knight and acolyte", possibly tonsured. l'Anson notes his surprise on the hair and the style of armour. Without much argument he Gittos recently proposed John as the commissioner and suggested that it was an unfinished part of of the rebuilding after a scottish raid in 1322.[64] The windows in the York Minster donated by archdeacon Stephen show the five brothers left-to-right: Robert (eagles), Peter (III, label); Stephen (crosslets), the father Peter (II, ancient arms); John (vipers/ wyverns), Edmund (dolphins).[65]

2.1.9 The saltired crosses of Inglethorpe and Kirkbride

The arms *Gule cross engrailed argent* in [562] of Thomas Inglethorpe (c.1261-1327) are correct, but Brault noted, without saying so or rather through some foggy assignments, a curious change of arms for his father John sr (d.1283).[66] Brault assigned the *saltire engrailed* in E:429 and F:352 (and from there to CY:462) quite properly to John sr. He then speculated that the contemporary (c.1295) entry with the *cross* in LM:514 and Q:466 were for the grandson John jr (d.1335). This would be highly unlikely considering the age of Thomas and that John jr would probably just have married Joan Weyland in 1308 when his father granted him the manor of Gt.Raynham (Norfolk). A more reasonable explanation would be that the compiler of the notes, from which the entries in the *St.George* (E) and *Charles* (F) armorials were made, misread the arms and probably also replaced Thomas the actual lord of Ingoldisthorpe Manor with his father John - and added a non-existent Walter.

[62] Lawrance MM 29; Downing ME 7:103. A map square is 10 x 10 km, e.g. 103a3.
[63] W.H. l'Anson, *Yorks Arch J,* 1929, 29:1-67, 51-52 Bainton.
[64] Gittos ME 72.
[65] Jackson AT 504, partly illegible, but described 1640 in the visitation by John Withy.
[66] Brault RAE 2:236. E:429 mentions Walter, but that was likely miswritten.

Richard Kirkbride [990] has a *saltire engrailed* here, but the *Song of Caerlaverock* (K:100) mentions him with a "..white shield with a green cross engrailed ..". Joseph Foster happily records both arms and both may be found in the *Dictionary of British Arms* as repeated by Tudor heralds.[67] TJ:892 blazons it "de vert & une croice passant engrelee d'argent", which is also found in CKO:631, though the *Thomas Jenyns* manuscripts have it painted *argent-vert*.[68] The tinctures are a matter of choice, but the figure of arms is given by a seal of Richard with a cross engrailed.[69]

2.2 Armorials, memorials and copyists

It is not news that there are three basic types of documentation for the coats of arms a person or family bore during the Middle Ages: 1) seals, 2) armorials *a.k.a.* rolls of arms, and 3) memorials in the form of effigies, brasses, tombstones, stained glass windows, and painted and sculpted decorations on walls and movables in churches, houses and museums. But a few words on their worth, problems and use in this work might be in order.

2.2.1 Seals as references

Seals are the preferred documentary source as they were actually used by the person or family named in the inscription or in the document to which they were appended. Fakes are known, but are comparatively rare, and as far as known not relevant for this work. The major problem is their lack of colour, so that they are unable to document changes in tinctures. Their second problem is connected to the fact that size matters when text, arms and decorative fillings shall each have their allotted space. Minor elements, e.g. brisures, may be left out of small seals according to the skills of the die cutter or wishes of the commissioner. The third problem concerns survival. The wax may be degraded over time; and seals are often broken, so that only part of inscription and/or the images is available. Our interpretation of what we see makes the fourth problem. In most cases, including this work, seals are mentioned as references as they were verbally recorded in a collection catalogue, e.g. the six volume *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum* (XBM) with 23.242 seals and casts. Even the most conscientious recorder may misread the images, and some remains are very indistinct, which might lead to mistaken interpretation. We may be lucky and find the seals well conserved and with easily read drawings, e.g. as for those on the *Baron's Letter to the Pope* of 1301 (*Fig. *2.2.a**). Even so parts may be missing and the drawing can be slightly out of line with the seal (*Fig. *2.2.b**).[70] If we are in doubt or just for sample checking, one may use the increasing number of images put on the web or available on the websites of the holding institutions, e.g. *The National Archives in Kew* (TNA), for which many seals were formerly recorded as of the *Public Record Office* (PRO sls).[71]

2.2.2 Armorials as references

Medieval English armorials, or rather copies of armorials compiled during the Middle Ages (before 1509) provide most of the references to the coats of arms given in the commentaries to the individual entries. There are 125 of them by a recent count, 52 of which exist in more than one copy and nine in more than 10 copies.[72] Some of the copies are partial and many have the entries shifted around and items added or deleted. As noted above copyists tend to

---

[67] Foster DH 122; DBA 3:115, 120, 123 (cross engr); DBA 4:371 (saltire engr).
[68] Cross passant is a simple cross, Brault EB 160.
[69] York Deeds 120.X.187 (1283/84, Ric, cross of lozenges) from DBA 3:123;
[70] The *Baron's Letter* was compiled and sealed i in a special session of Parliament in 1301, but never delivered. Not all seals of the magnates signing were ever affixed. The letter and its seals are reproduced and commented on in Foster FL, sometimes referred to as by Howard de Walden, the publisher.
[71] TNA website for seals: see Bibliography (PRO sls).
[72] Most of the English medieval armorials are listed and commented on in Garter Wagner's *CEMRA* from 1950 and its supplement of 1967, Wagner RAH.

differ from one another in their blazons, tricks or painted arms, so identity or not may vary with the copy chosen. Reference to a specific armorial tends to be reference to a 'master version', in practice the most readily available edition or manuscript.[73] Only in rare cases have all or even most copies been compared. Fortunately this is the case for those compiled during the reign of Edward I for which Gerard Brault made his two volumes *Rolls of Arms of Edward I*. It is possible and easy to compare any entry in N/PRA with all entries in these armorials, though this is rarely done. Even in the present work the 'compare with a master version' is generally used.

Besides the English armorials there are a number of continental armorials with English segments. They can be used in two ways. The obvious one is to show which Englishmen were known on the other side of the Channel, those that had an 'international stature', if only for the less creditable reputation of killing and plundering during the many wars. A few were renowned jousters or diplomats. A herald may have discreetly slipped through too.[74] The other approach is based on the assumption or fact that these segments was compiled either by Englishmen or by Continentals, who stayed in England for long periods.[75]

Armorials do not have equal value as evidence on who bore which arms. Quite a number of armorials are in fact nothing but extracts from older armorials either as direct copies or shifted around and blended with actual observations according to the compiler's whims.[76] For such blended compositions, one may be sceptical of the extent to which the compiler had any knowledge of the persons or families thus enrolled in his work. An example from the Continent may illustrate the situation. The *Golden Fleece* armorial (ETO), which was compiled c.1435 in Flanders by or with the help of Burgundian heralds includes a segment of 101 nobles from Normandy.[77] A careful comparison showed that these 101 entries were extracted from a segment of 176 items in a French armorial named *Wijnberghen* compiled 1284/88.[78] There can be little doubt that the compilers of ETO would have recognized the arms of the more illustrious families: e.g. Alencon, Harcourt, Courcy and Paynel, but they still got Tancarville wrong, and it is doubtful whether they knew the minor families given the distance in time, space and political affiliation. Copies of copies promulgate mistakes, rather than support a given blazon, and usually add further mistakes due to the deterioration of the source.

Among the multitudes of references to armorials, the reader may prioritize a few. *Appendix D* lists the contemporary armorials. There are seven occasional armorials, supposed to be records of recent observations. **H**, *Falkirk 1298*; **GA**, *Galloway 1300*; and **ST**, *Stirling 1304* can be regarded as partial rosters of participants in these campaigns. The poem K, *Caerlaverock 1300*, is probably less useful for the coats of arms than for participation. **M**, *Nativity 1306/08*; **L**, *1st Dunstable*; and **O**, *Newcastle 1319* are near contemporary tournaments, of which L and O are considered to be meetings of Lancastrian sympathizers.[79] The rest are general rolls dating back to 1275, of which the most quoted are **FW / HE**, *Heralds's /*

---

[73] That is why the Mitchell series of armorials, incl. N/PRA, published by the Heraldry Society of Scotland, was based on Oxford, Queen's College, ms.158, usually a rather unsatisfactory source.

[74] William Bruges, Garter King of Arms 1415-1450, in LYN:51v/737 and CRK:22v6/309.

[75] The English segment in the *Toison d'or / Golden Fleece* group of armorials (ETO, LYN, BHM a.o.) were likely compiled by a Burgundian, who stayed at the court of Richard II c.1397 (Clemmensen RH 24-25); while the *Picquigny* (ARS) appears to be a melange of a part of ETO, a fragment of an English ordinary, and a fragment of an armorial contemporary with N/PRA.

[76] Clemmensen EA 1:263-286 for the ASHMOLE group, incl. AS, CKO, TJ, PLN, DV.

[77] *Toison d'or / Golden Fleece* (ETO), segment 11, fo.64r-66r, nos.410-510. It is also present in three other armorials in this group, BHM, NLU, CLE. Clemmensen EA 1:107-108.

[78] Clemmensen EA 2:139. The relation was noted in the edition: Adam WIN 55, segment 03 on fo.11r-14v, nos.319-494.

[79] O / *Newcastle Tournament 1319* was formerly considered to list royalist participants in the Battle of Boroughbridge 1322, where Henry D.Lancaster was defeated, taken prisoner and summarily executed, but the attribution was revised in Wells-Furby BR; see also Clemmensen NT.

FitzWilliam c.1280; **A**, *Dering 1275;* and **E**, *St.George* and **F**, *Charles*, both c.1285 and probably from the same source.

Among the later English armorials there are the members of the ASHMOLE group (AS, **CKO**, CG, TJ) and probably also PLN, DV, which are useful individually, but largely dependent on each other. They have primarily material of c.1340, but do include arms from the previous reigns. SD, *2nd Dunstable Tournament 1334* is less relevant. **S**, *Willement*; and **WJ**, *William Jenyns* are both from the reign of Richard II (r.1376-99) and may confirm arms of long-living families as will the host of other armorials. The ordinaries and semi-ordinaries mentioned here makes for an easy view of common brisures.

There are English segments in at least 18 continental armorials. Most are either short or derived from another armorial. The 12 entries in **TCO**, *Tournoi de Compiègne 1278*, is a near contemporary, the remaining ones are more likely to be c.1360 or c.1400. The four largest compilations are the 79 in **GEL**, *Gelre;* 168 in **ETO**, *Golden Fleece*; 183 in BER, *Berry*; and 269 in **URF**, *Urfé*, and their group members.[80]

Foreign armorials may or may not support a given interpretation of a coat of arms. For Caldecot [571], christian name unspecified, the blazon is given as *Per pale azure-or & chief gules ch. 3 leopard's heads or*, but there are three other blazons in circulation mostly through Tudor heralds: *a plain chief*, *3 lions passant guardant*, and *3 shovellers*.[81] The proposed Ellis is supported by *Picquigny* (ARS), but the entry is missing the heads, though this part of ARS is a fragment of an ordinary, which may be a near contemporary. In simplistic terms the blazon could either be the basic arms of Caldecot or arise from a damaged blazon or drawing. The blazon is supported by three others - all 15th century. Both Ellis and the *heads* are supported by the slightly older *Writhe's Book* (WB) and the *heads* by a Tudor one. The *lions p.g.* in *Bradfer-Lawrence* (BR) may be construed as a confounded reading or as brisure. The 15th century John may have existed or simply been added as a fill in, but like the *shovellers* hardly relevant for N/PRA. There is no straightforward solution. The reader has to decide the weight of evidence - and all items are much younger than N/PRA and likely to be copies of copies. *Picquigny* is nearest in time, but tend to have deficient blazons, so the present proposal is that there was a Ellis Caldecot and he did use the present arms in N:571.

2.2.3 Memorials as references

Apart from brasses which may have inscriptions most decorative armorial elements are anonymous and their identification is largely based on their context.[82] Armory is very useable

[80] BEL, *Bellenville*, related to GEL has only 5 entries; GEL 16 (nos.556-634) is a melange with entries ranging from 1314 Bp.Durham to 1388; ETO 15 (nos.706-813) and the TOISON D'OR members (BHM, LYN, NLU, CLE) are from observations 1397; BER 32 (nos.1647-1829) is probably a melange from older sources; and URF 02 (nos.128-396) and the URFÉ group (PRT, SIC) are c.1380. LBQ 35 (nos.2951-3048, 98 items) was extracted from an ETO and an URF clone.

[81] DBA 3:10 (*plain chief*) in ARS:215 Ellis, FK:547, PLN:906, TJ:841 Ric (Ar for Or), L 1, 164:6; L 10, 44:13, Corder SA 232; DBA 3:40 (*lions pg*) in BR 5:132 John; DBA 3:56 (*heads*) in N:571, WB 3, 81v4 Ellis; L 2, 116:7; Corder SA 232, 241; and DBA 3:41 (*shovellers Ar-Sa*) in L10, 47v15. Corder SA is based on various manuscripts and books. The *heads* and the *lions* may be interpreted as an argumentation of England, though a bit early for such grants of honour.

[82] The *VCH* series of monographs on local history include descriptions and sometimes images of memorials in the present sense as well as drawings of the arms of manorial lords. One oughtto be careful with the latter. Wrong attributions are known. There are at least two surveys of effigies, which have been used here: *Lawrance MM* (1946) and *Downing ME* (2010-2015). They cover much of the same ground. Brasses have been examined in e.g. *Mill Steph* and *Macklin BE*.

for their identification, and once identified memorials may be used to support the assignment of a coat of arms. Medieval coats of arms were rarely unique, as any perusal of the *Dictionary of British Arms* will show, but for effigies, tombstones, murals and movables the locality will usually be sufficient to determine the family, if not the person. Local manorial lords were wont to have their tombs in a church or monastery close to their main seat, and to have their arms put up in gratitude for donations.

For these reasons memorials are valuable as evidence for assignment of a coat of arms to a family - if there are any. But there are problems with many of them. As for seals and armorials the glass maker or sculptor may have got his instructions wrong, or got the wrong instructions. Today effigies usually stand in pale stone, but in their time they were brightly painted. With the paint gone they preset the same limitations as seals. On many effigies the arms were not sculpted only painted, and leave us no evidence. If still painted, the original colour scheme is most likely overpainted - which too often left the arms in wrong tinctures. A second problem comes with the deterioration over time and purposeful destruction during the 17th century Civil War.

Downing attributes the remains of an effigy in East Bridgford St.Peter to John Caltoft [694] from a drawing in Thoroton's *Antiquities*, which noted the arms as those in CRK:1880, ARS:407 a.o., *Argent an escutcheon sable within an orle of cinquefoils gules,* which may only imply that Thoroton attributed those arms from knowledge of period, ownership and his armorial sources. The three effigies in the church were already heavily mutilated by 1670.[83] A variant of this may arise if the unwary refers to another tertiary source, e.g. the *Victoria County Histories*, which in certain instances have placed drawings of blazons of a different but similar named family in connection with notes on ownership of a manor.

2.2.4 Propagation of confusion

Many post-Edwardian armorials, especially those of the Tudor heralds, relied heavily on earlier compilations. Some of these might be much older with faded, miscoloured or damaged images or texts, all of which might easily lead to misreadings.[84] Sometimes a combination of very minor mistakes may lead to the creation of non-existing combinations. As an example, there are at least two families with the name of Ormesby, one in Norfolk and one in Lincolnshire. They used different arms, but one cannot a priori discount a connection between the two places.[85] Taken down by ear the name was eventually given is the various forms of Ornesby, Ormsby, Hornesby Hornesley, and Hornsey.

The oldest source is a note in the DBA of a seal from 1304/05 for William Ormesby, which fits nicely with the blazon given in the *Parliamentary Roll* in [564]. Here the blazon is *Gules a bend checky or-azure between 6 crosslets argent*, duly accepted by the Garter kings of arms Thomas Wall and Thomas Wriothesley. The family or at least this branch situated in Ormesby St.Margaret (or St.Michael) in Norfolk shortly became extinct with his great granddaughter Juliana in 1375.[86]

The earliest alternative blazon was made by the compiler of the *Asmolean Roll of Arms*, who just omitted the *checky* and left a blank to be filled with the tincture of the crosslets. This would be a simple and all too common form of misreading. Unfortunately it would be

[83] Downing ME 5:58; Thoroton AN 1:298-299.
[84] The problems with reuse of older material has been extensively discussed in Clemmensen EA 1:40-45, 61-70, 87-99, 269-370.
[85] The Lincolnshire Ormesby sealed with a lion (Moor KE 3:287). Among other possibles, Burke mentions Hornesby of Grantham (Lincs) in Burke GA 508, and Ormsby of Louth (Lincs) in Burke GA 762, from which a branch moved to Ireland *temp.* Elizabeth. Both used *Gules a bend or, crusily Or.* With a bend, crusily usually means six crosslets.
[86] [564, 565]; DBA 1:343, 381, 383; PRO sls. CA, L1:486n3, L2:390n6; L9:89v6. Campbell CA 21, 22, 42-45. Moor KE 3:287-288; CIPM 16:3287343no.881 (Juliana).

propagated by other compilers - giving the unwary multiple evidence to claim a 'new' family with arms similarized to the illustrious Howards.[87] The 'Irish' family coming from Lincolnshire may simply have chosen the arms as nice and have changed the tincture of the bend, or have had an 'inspired' herald do it for them. Then again a branch may have descended from William's son John [565], who held in Lincolnshire SE of Grantham.

There is a curious twist to this story. The original blazon in [564] had no *checky* in it. This was added by a later owner, the 15th century scribe B, who obviously must have known the arms of this then extinct Norfolk family. The compiler of the Ashmolean may well have been in good faith when he made his copy!

2.3 Groups and cadets

The concept of a group of arms, possibly better known as *Wappengruppen* in German, is intimately intertwined with the concept of brisures.[88] Where the latter can be seen as the visible result defining a member either within a family or within a wider affinity, the former basically encompass both the 'source' family and its wider affinity of dependents. As presently applied it does not discriminate between all-within a family (i.e. cadency within agnatic branches and members) and coupling families (i.e. cognatic branches and families without documented blood relations). A group of arms does include adoption of arms-in-use by a member of a different family either through marriage (becoming a cognatic branch) or on acquiring lands with or without an appurtenant title of nobility. The visual similarity of the two forms obscures the mechanistic difference - as is the case for brisures.

2.3.1 Groups of arms

Groups of arms can be found in all western European territories. For England there are the Mandeville (*quartered arms*) and Clare (*chevronny*) groups noted by Horace Round and expounded on by later commentators.[89] The Vermandois (*checky*) group has ramifications from its origin in Northern France into England, through its much published place in the centre of the origin of heraldry, though its links to group members have recently been questioned.[90] The Low Countries and France have lots of easily available descriptions of groups with e.g. *bars, escutcheon, garbs, tressure, roses* and *barbels*.[91] The groups mentioned above are, with the exception of parts of the Clare group, nearly all established on the basis of documented or presumed blood relations. Groups primarily based on links of affinity appear to be comparatively rare among those researched outside Germany, though the present foray indicates that this may be due to the amount of research done rather than their actual presence. Though the available publications often note affinity, they rarely discuss or classify groups on mechanistic differences. Groups of arms are so common in Germany that the author stopped counting when the number reached ninety - for England the first thirty groups have been provisionally characterized. A few of these, not mentioned in other sections, will be noted in *section 2.3.10*.

2.3.2 Types of brisures

[87] DBA 2:72-73; AS:440, CG:348, CKO:199, TJ:257; CA, LH:78, 927 - with and without the mullet in chief or on the bend. Clemmensen EA 1:263-269 (ASHMOLE group).
[88] The subchapters on brisures and groups of arms were modified from an earlier publication on German arms (Clemmensen BTB) and expanded with examples from England.
[89] Round GM; Wagner ME; Coss KM 79-80. Adding another three authors easly brings the number to a full score.
[90] Wagner ME 341, Leaf HS 47 (description); Nieus IA 101; Fox CF 83-84 (as key in the origin of arms); Clemmensen AA (critique).
[91] Feuchère EN; Chassel HM 16; Warlop FN 3:4; Raneke BM; Raneke MV 111; and Pastoureau TH 44, 257-258, 304-309, a.o.

Unless there is obvious evidence to the contrary, it is commonly assumed that the owners came from the same patrilineal bloodline (family for short), and that the differences indicate a degree of juniority in relation to the senior descendant of the ancestral adopter of the basic coat of arms (the parent or plain arms). It is, and has for decades been regarded as, a truth with modifications. An obvious alternative is that a vassal or a trusted servant adopted or was granted a variant of the arms of his lord. In this case the derived arms are properly described as similarized rather than differentiated.[92] The visual consequence of the two is identical, but results from a different process, which ought to be recognized in any analysis.

The term brisure is used here for any difference of factual importance between two coats of arms. There may be one or more unimportant differences between two arms, e.g. colour variations of crowns, buttons of a rose, legs and claws; or presence of crowns, positions of tails or heads. There are no forms of brisure reserved for any specific form of relationship, be it differencing or similarisation, legitimate offspring or bastards, cadets or vassals. It may help to clarify relationships if the brisures mentioned are graduated according to type and position. As will be seen, brisures of different grades were often used (and resused) for different relationships and at different times within a family.

2.3.3 Grading of brisures

Authors writing on matters touching armory routinely comments on brisures as measures of contemporary relations (for a son, brother, nephew, or uncle); and may also note that a brisure has solidified into arms heritable in a branch.[93] They may even use the distinction of major and minor brisures, but few have discussed how to define those terms or how to describe them writing on matters touching armory routinely comments on brisures as measures of contemporary relations (for a son, brother, nephew, or uncle); and may also note that a brisure has solidified and their use in the context of family relations and affinities. [94] D'Arcy Boulton studied the changes in the use of personal brisures in England and France during the 15th and 16th centuries.[95] He divided brisures into three classes: major, medium and minor. Almost in a parenthesis, he noted that brisures may themselves be differenced (given a surbrisure) - but without integrating this into the classes. The present proposal is based on the visibility of the brisures and builds on and extends the three Boulton classes.[96]

The (Boulton) class with the earliest use may conveniently be split into two: change in tinctures of the field and/or of the principal figure of arms, a feature which cannot be discerned on seals; and the other major brisures, easily visible, which actually include three different effects: addition of bend, fess, border, chief and canton, all touching two sides of the shield; changing the number of figures or combining geometrical figures (fess and chevrons); or adding a label.[97] The fess, bend, chief and canton are also figures of arms in their own right. Medium brisures, somewhat visible, would be one or more standard size figures placed on a geometrical figure (surbrisure on a major brisure); indentations on a major brisure (also a surbrisure); powdering the field with smallish charges, usually billets,

[92] See Achen SH for further arguments and examples.
[93] Cadency and use of brisures has been discussed in e.g. Leemans DP (1968), Humphery-Smith TC (1972), Fox CM (2008), Boulton AB and AM (2002/12), Hablot EB (2015), and in Humphery-Smith OC and other papers in the proceedings of the 5th colloquia of the AIH (1987) devoted to brisures.
[94] S.M. Collins wrote an early survey of brisures in England with an emphasis of the measures used in distinguishing branches and individuals, somewhat different from the present classes, Collins DH (1946).
[95] Boulton AB (2002).
[96] An earlier version of the proposal was published in Clemmensen PO 12.
[97] Geometrical figures (and the cross) are sometimes termed ordinaries in textbooks on armory, e.g. Woodward TH, Fox-Davies CG, but they do not have any special function or status above any other charge / figure - terms used interchangeably as suits the context. Standard size is that occupied by multiple charges, usually 2:1.

crosslets, stars or foils.[98] Minor brisures, hardly visible, are single small charges or shields of arms placed on or adjacent to a figure of arms or brisure (as surbrisure).[99] Combinations of arms, whether dimidiated, impaled, quartered or overlaid, usually refers to lands acquired or claimed, and will not be discussed in this context.

2.3.4 Impression or content

One may discuss brisures as marks of differencing and similarisation from two viewpoints: visual impression or as representations of content. Irrespective of which approach one chooses, both aspects must be addressed. The one chosen by D'Arcy Boulton and extended here could be said to be merely a well-ordered version of the listing by Sydney M. Collins, who described seven forms of brisures as used by selected English families.[100] He gave four to six families as examples of each of the following visual effects: tincture-change; number of charges; change of main charge; change the drawing of a charge (indentations); additional surcharges (here: border, label, bend); and stigmata (minor brisures).

Within his aim, differencing for cadency in England, he had the clear impression that there was no system (formal or informal) in use during the Middle Ages. Using only two and a half pages, he did not go into details on how the adoption or assignment of brisures was managed within a family or how meaning and/or relations were expressed. His paper has a minor weakness in that he sometimes confuses artistic and fashion variants and different brisures.[101]

The other approach, giving priority to content, has been applied on the continent by e.g. Jean-Claude Loutsch in his study of the use of the canton (franc-quartier) well into the 19th century.[102] His aim was to determine whether, or rather how, the canton was used as a figure of arms (pièce honourable) or as a brisure. He grouped his findings into nine uses: 1) relatively few instances as figures of arms; 2) simple brisures; 3) expression of a relation to another (maternal) family; 4) expression of a relation to an overlord; 5) mark of bastardy; 6) mark of occupation (for commoners); 7) mark of position (insignie de la charge, for commoners); 8) augmentation (concession honorifique); and 9) element in the formal system of marks of rank introduced by Napoleon.

Loutsch did not discuss its three visual forms: a plain canton, a canton charged with figure(s) of arms, and a canton charged with a coat of arms (as fill or in a scutiform outline). The latter would cover his numbers 3, 4, 5, and 8, and overlap the middle form for 2, 5, 6 and 7 as well. The 'Loutsch classification' and the above grading can be used as a two-dimensional framework for content and form for brisures applied in differencing as well as in similarisation.

Whether the term *cadency* is used or not, most investigations have focused on the relation between father and sons over generations in order to build a survey of how families and their branches developed their armorial practice.[103] In itself the concept of cadency and cadets is problematic. It depends on how long we can document the (patrilineal) ancestors, or by extension make a reasonable argument that certain pedigrees (sub-families or branches)

---

[98] Crosslets and other smallish charges may vary in form according to time, place and fashion, e.g. as cross crosslet botonny fitchy, and foils as rose, quatrefoil, or quintefoil. Collins DH termed these stigmata. The geometric figures may also be drawn as diminutives or couped, e.g bendlet, fillet, or baton (bend couped). Neither feature changes the meaning of the brisure.

[99] Boulton AB has indentations and powdering (garetting) as major brisures.

[100] Collins DH (1946).

[101] The *paly* of Meinell (the number of divisions marks the juniority among brothers), and *checky & chief* vs. *chief checky* of Pierpont; Collins DH 172, 173.

[102] Loutsch FQ (1987/88).

[103] Changes of arms either from marriage, inheritance, acquisition of property, shift of allegiance or simply as an expression of independence were not uncommon, but lies outside of any strict study of the use of brisures.

belong to the same family.[104] For some families historians and genealogists have been able to describe branches that separated before any adoption of arms can be documented with certainty, i.e. before early 12th century. Here we may get sub-families descended from a common ancestor, but using different coats of arms, rather than branches. On the other hand, there are also examples of similar arms, which could be explained by having a common, but undocumented, ancestor.

There are several studies which describes how a core coat of arms has been varied as it was "disseminated among related families" or "vertically ... transmitted not only to their own tenants but also to their subtenants" as Peter Coss once summarized the many similarized and differentiated versions of the *Chevronny or-gules* arms of Clare.[105] It comes as no surprise that the short treatment of brisures in this otherwise excellent book did not go into details on the various relationships between the families. Like most other treatments, it did not attempt any conclusion on whether content and form of brisure was related. However, he presented in an illustration the interesting example of fashion, that three subtenants through Criol / Kyriel [300] (*Or 2 chevrons gules acc. canton gules*) all adopted a *medium brisure* or surcharge on the canton. It is hardly necessary to mention that no evidence of a content-reserved brisure has been presented - apart from the Napoleonic system.

2.3.5 Brisures as pretension - Hastings.

The story of the Hastings' brisures has two parts: 1) the Pembroke inheritance; and 2) the brisures used. The earldom of Pembroke became vacant with the death of Anselm Marshall in 1245, and the lordship of Pembroke came to the youngest of his sisters and from her to Joan Munchensy (d.1307), who in her last years managed to be styled 'Countess of Pembroke'.[106] Her husband William de Valence (c.1225-1296), half-brother of king Henry III, only used the title 'Lord of Pembroke', though some contemporaries (and later some authors) did use the style E.Pembroke for him. The title was effectively in abeyance from 1245 until Edward II in 1308 created Aylmer (c.1270-1324, o.s.p.l.) [11], William's and Joan's 3rd and only surviving son, E.Pembroke. The arms in [22] show that Aylmer's eldest nephew William claimed to be an heir to the lordship or more likely to the earldom, whether to Aylmer or directly to Joan through Aylmer's sister Isabel must remain unresolved as we do not know when this entry was made. But he did not wait long to do it. Aylmer was still young and had married at least before 1312. The title came eventually to Hastings from 1339 to 1389, when it reverted to the crown, only to be part of the litigation for the inheritance of the Pembroke branch between Grey of Ruthin and the Elsing branch of Hastings, which only ended in 1410.[107]

There are three labels and a border as differences for the Hastings in this armorial; and at least 27 variant arms in at least 119 entries in medieval armorials.[108] Several tincture combinations have been attributed to the Hastings including any combination of argent / or and gules. From the entries in armorials, it is most likely that there were only two combinations in use*: or-gules* for most branches and *argent-sable* for Hastings of Hastings.

Nicholas Hastings [635], who ought to have the *argent-sable* combination as he is assumed to belong to the Hastings of Hastings branch,[109] has the *or-gules* and a *label azure*, like he has in

[104] The confusion increases when cognatic / matrilineal ancestors are included, or as in the ground-breaking study of J.H. Round on the Mandeville arms when several cognatic interuptions are included. Round GM; Wagner ME 346-348; Clemmensen AA 61, 84-87.
[105] Coss KM 79-80 with unnumbered figures.
[106] GEC 10:377-388, CIPM 5:no.56; effigy, seals and titles on p.381n'c, d', 384n'h' marriage of Aylmer.
[107] R.I. Jack: The Hastings inheritance, *BIHR* 38 (1965) 1-19.
[108] Clemmensen OM.
[109] Collins PE 3:84.

L:53.[110] The identical arms in GA:239, H:35 and SP:139 are named for Edmund [167]; those in CA:206, CG:506, PO:239, and WJ:897 are for Hugh, 3rd son of John [21] and founder of the Elsing branch, all contemporaries. Besides the three entries, Edmund has a label *vert* in [167] and *sable* in K:84, LM:164, and Q:172 - very common colour changes due to a dark hue in the pigments used, bad light or aging. Hugh was too young to be included in N/PRA, but by the 1330'es are reported with the above label *azure* or one *argent*, probably untinctured in CKO:131. It is likely that Edmund used the *label azure*, which after his death in 1314 was adopted or given to Hugh. Either the collator or the compiler must have got his notes mixed up, so that Nicholas Hastings got the wrong arms.

The tincture problem noted above occurs in most armorials. A different blazon for the same arms is another not uncommon problem, which is present in the brisures used by the two sons of Isabel Valence: William [21] and John [920]. The first problem is how to interpret the *label of Pembroke* (i.e. the arms of Valence); the second problem is simpler: one may see a given coat of arms as having a border or an inescutcheon, viz. the arms of Hastings with a border of Valence (Pembroke) or the arms of Valence with an inescutcheon of Hastings.[111] The difference is only the relative size of the elements - and the logic of family and pretension.

Putting the full Valence arms on each of the 3 points of a label would be cumbersome on a shield or jupon and more than impractical on a seal, so the arms were probably reduced. The most common method of doing so, or adding an element as sub-brisure or argumentation, would be to place three, rarely just one, figures of arms on each point (pendant). This was done by William Valence, having 3 golden lions on the label gules over his Lusignan coat of arms (label of England), according to Matthew Paris.[112] He and his sons later used the more visible difference of an orle of martlets gules.[113] The only reasonable interpretation of the arms in [22] is *Or a maunch gules & label barry argent-azure on each point 3 martlets gules* - or if the space does not allow 3 figures, just a single one on each point. Popoff N 25 agrees with a slightly different wording: "*.. quatre burelles d'azur et de merlettes de gueules".*

Joseph Foster, Gerard Brault and Cecil Humphery-Smith all chose misleading interpretations of [22] and L:180 moving the martlets on to the field, which Foster compounded by writing that the 'Pembroke' label in N/PRA was *checky*.[114] Had he kept the wording *barruly*, he would have been spot on.

2.3.6 Confusable brisures - the Greys

There are five members [5, 51, 415, 448, 449] of the Grey family, who used *Barry argent-azure* in the armorial, including four with brisures. Their use of brisures is documented by a large number of seals and entries in medieval armorials which can be examined in the DBA and compared with the pedigrees in the GEC. Unfortunately there has been no critical analysis of such kind.[115] What we can discern is that most of the brisures were differences introduced in

---

[110] Several Hastings took part in the tournament at Dunstable June 5th 1309 (2 E-II), probably a meeting of the opposition to Edward II and had their arms recorded the *1st Dunstable Roll* (L) in three groups of bannerets and retainers, those of E.Glos and D.Lancs, and the rest as Commune. It has also been proposed at being held in Stepney 1308 / 28.february 1309 (Long L 62-63).

[111] John Hastings junior [920] with border, L:181 with inescutcheon.

[112] MPA:64, MPC:72, MPH:83, 1244-59.

[113] William Lusignan dit de Valence (d.1296), half brother of king Henry III; seal in XBM:14088 (1266, Wm), GEC 10:381n'c'.

[114] Foster DH 107; Brault RAE 2:220, Humphery-Smith AN 491 (orle of martlets), 488 (label untinted),. Mitchell N 3 also left the label untinted.

[115] Humphery-Smith OC (1988) is short on text and the table of arms does not correspond with the pedigree in GEC 1:128/129, but is present an overview of the use of brisures. Any analysis is complicated by the variantions in manorial attributions, e.g. Codnor / Thurrock, Wilton / Ruthin, Ruthin / Groby.

the decades around 1200, when Henry (of Greys Thurrock, d.1219) must have adopted (or probably inherited) the basic arms, and his younger brother Robert of Rotherfield chose a bend for difference. The four sons of Henry added three brisures more: label, 3 roundels in chief, and a label compony (respecting the Rotherfield brisure).[116] These were immediately fixed as arms of branches (and in fact subfamilies). At present it appears that surcharges were used by several branches, but that there was little or no cross-use of the principal brisures.[117]

There appear to have been at least one reuse of a brisure, i.e. the roundels of Sandiacre into Ruthin after the former became extinct. Before being adopted by the Grey of Ruthin, the arms were used in E:72 and F:46 by Adam Grey (fl.1299) of whom it is only known that he was attorney of Nicholas Cheyney in the Channel Islands. Here it is proposed for John Grey of Sandiacre [448], husband of Margaret Oddingseles, and father of Thomas Grey [496], who married the heiress of Richard Cornerth [495] in 1306 and adopted the Cornerth arms. The Cornerth branch, as B.Walsingham 1780, later adopted Grey with 'label ch. 3 annulets' easily confused with roundels. This John could either be a brother or younger son of Richard Grey of Sandiacre (d.1298), who differenced with a label Gu roundely Or in Q:130.[118] Another John Grey of Sandiacre, possibly John Hillary dit Grey, used the 'label roundely' in 1334 at the 2nd Dunstable Tournament (SD:69).

2.3.7 The non-brisures of Hastang

Of the five Hastangs in the armorial Robert (II) Hastang senior [977] has *Azure lion argent & chief gules*, while his elder son John [978] has the usual *label argent*, but with *a golden lion*. One of his younger son Robert junior [979] has a *golden lion queue fourchy*, and the other Richard [980] a *golden lion* with a bend argent. A relative, Philip [981] has a *silver lion* identical to Robert senior.[119] This appears to be normal differencing by tincture and additional charges. But it is not the whole story.

If we look at the whole catalogue of arms for four generations in armorials and seals, there are nine different tincture-figure combinations.[120] Three are likely discoloured and another three have brisures and presumably the lion *Or*.[121] The brisures all belong to descendants of Robert (II), except the singular occurrence of a Nicholas in 1309 (L:203), which could be a miswriting for Richard [980], as he used identical arms.[122] As the fading or non-colouring of *or* into *argent* is the most common confounder, lets us pre-emptively assume that [977] should have been *or* leaving Robert (II) and all his descendants with the same basic coat of arms. The *lion argent* can be left as the differenced arms of Philip [981] and his father Humphrey (III) as in E:201, F:231, and TJ:72.

The label was used *v.p.* by the eldest son for the two generations John (I) and his son Thomas (c.1296-1345). A plain bend was used by Robert (III) on the *Baron's Letter* in 1301, while he by 1306 had dropped the bend for a *lion q.f.* as in [979], leaving the bend free for his younger brother Richard [980].[123] Humphrey (IV), archdeacon of Coventry 1345 was probably a nephew, who used a bend engrailed.

---

[116] The Sandiacre roundels are represented as a label with each point charged with 3 roundels - contrary to the arms attributed to Sandiacre in [449].
[117] Humphery-Smith noted a label placed over the Ruthin roundels for nephews in 2nd, 3rd and 4th generations - in essense as a surcharge.
[118] Moor conflates the several Johns [51, 448, 449].
[119] The five coats of arms are depicted between Coss KM 78/79, though the lion rampant corresponding to [977] is Or, not Argent.
[120] 25 entries from armorials and 10 seals, all present in DBA.
[121] LM:136 Robert, FW:176 Robert, TJ:64 Robert are unfinished or miscoloured.
[122] Moor KE 2:197 has him as Nicholas *Hastings* and confused with the person in [635],
[123] By 1337 Robert (III) impaled the arms of his Cleasby wife with a lion rampant.

Three members of the family took part in the *1st Dunstable Tournament* in 1309, probably thee three brothers: L:207 John [978] with *lion rampant argent* (miscoloured); L:203 Nicholas, *recte* Richard [980] with the *bend*; and L:69 Robert (III) [979] with *lion rampant or*, now higher placed than his elder brother and soon to join the peerage in 1311. The inclusion of the late Robert (II) was probably due to the compiler using notes describing a father and his three sons working close together during the last campaigns of Edward I - with the brothers continuing the same for the following reign.

2.3.8 The tincture changes of Knoville

There are two tincture sets for the Knovilles in the armorials: *argent-gules* and *gules-or*. The apparently most important member of the family, which can be traced back to Bewes (fl.1215-34) as steward of the Marshalls E.Pembroke, was Bewes (d.1307) summoned as a baron 1295.[124] One would expect this Bewes, or his son Bewes jr (c.1276-.c.1338) to be included in the N/PRA, but they are not!

The two Knoville entries in *argent-gules* are for Gilbert [886] and his son John [887], who were probably cousins of the Bewes, as John and Bewes jr both held parts of Mathern Manor in the Welsh March.[125] The pedigree is uncertain, but given the active periods of Gilbert and the three Bewes, the common ancestor would be Bewes the steward, and his sons may have chosen to differentiate the *3 mullets* (usually pierced, but also seen as 6-ponted) by tincture. Both branches became extinct shortly: with John, son of Gilbert in 1314 and the other with John (b.c.1315, d.>1349), son of Bewes jr.

By default the *gules-or* ought to pertain to the Bewes' branch, and the evidence from the armorials support this.[126] There is only one identified seal that of Bewes sr on the Baron's Letter of 1301, where he has a label, as he has in *St.George* (E), *Charles* (F), and *Galloway* (GA).[127] The label is omitted in *Dering* (A, c.1275) and by his grandson John. The son Bewes jr has the *label flory* in the *Stirling* (ST), but Bewes jr should be too young to have this in the *Camden* (D) of c.1275. There is one further curiosity in the *Herald's / FitzWilliam* for Gilbert in FW:173 with a label and FW:172 for John, the son, without it - the names ought to be transposed!

2.3.9 The tincture changes of Kyme

The arms of Kyme, of which the major branch became extinct in 1338 into Umfraville E.Angus & L.Kyme, are also found in two sets of tinctures. The *gules-or* belongs to Philip [58] whose granddaughter Lucy married Robert Umfraville; the *azure-or* is only known by Simon [665] of unknown parentage, but seized of Asgarby and Helpringham (Lincs) & Newton Kyme, a.o. (Yorks), and primarily active in Yorks. Though the arms (*chevron, crusily*) is documented c.1200 (*temp.* king John), the tincture sets are only known from 1275 and 1282 respectively, i.e. for Philip and Simon.[128]

It is known that Philip's father William (III, d.1260) held many lands in Yorks, but all of the lands mentioned by Moor for Philip were in Lincs except for some in Notts. It is pure

[124] Brault RAE 2:245; Moor KE 2:292-295; GEC 7:345--349; CIPM 4:338no.446. None of the descendants of Bogo / Bevis / Bewes were ever summoned as barons. GEC notes that the pedigrees in Wrottesley PP 164, 234 for John are in conflict.

[125] John (d.1314) held ½ KF in Mathern in present Gwent, then Monmouthshire, just off the Severn Road Bridge. It is noted in the inquest for Bewes sr as held of the honor of Striguil (Chepstow).

[126] A:236; CKO:553; PO:357 (Gu-Or, Bewes); GA:140 (label, Hugh); D:218; ST:23 (label flory); E:668; F:275; TJ:1204; TJ:1634 (Gu-Or, label, Bewes). E, F and TJ have the common mistake of 6 mullets, i.e. 'vj' replacing 'iij' in the written blazon. The Hugh for Bewes sr is noted in GEC 7:346n'e' from the register of Bp.Hereford for 1278.

[127] Foster FL xxxvij, 139 / XBM:11108.

[128] GEC 7:332-365; Moor KE 2:296-298;

speculation, but it appears that Simon could be a younger brother of Philip endowed mainly by the lands in Yorks and by a couple of manors in Lincs. If so the change of tinctures would be by Simon when he came of age sometime before 1280.

There is some supporting evidence for this hypothesis. Asgarby was held in 1246 by Simon (IV, o.s.p.1248) of a nearly unknown Robert Kyme, who quitclaimed it. Asgarby was inherited by his younger brother, William (III).[129] The only other thing known about Robert was that in 1231, he had served as a knight of William Lancaster for £15 p.a. on lands in Ulverston (Lancs), and was owed more than £88 in arrears.[130] Except for the main line, the Kyme pedigree is uncertain, but it is plausible that Robert was a younger son and an uncle of Simon (IV) who died without heirs and let the manor go back to the main line, who again let it go to a younger son.

2.3.10 Some groups of arms

In England the study of groups of arms began long ago, at least to 1605 when the antiquarian William Camden published his studies on the arms of some Kentish gentry and their relation to the mighty Clare clan.[131] Since then the work on groups has been sporadic and as noted in the introducing remarks in *section 2.3.1* concentrated on just the three groups based on *checky* (the French Vermandois; Beaumont-le-Roger E.Leicester; Warenne); *chevronny* (Clare) and *quarterly* (Mandeville). Other groups appear to have been added more by coincidence, e.g. the *rose / quintefoil* as an off-spring of Vermandois through the earls of Leicester, and the *garbs* of Chester as a result of changes of arms (and allegiance) by Lacy and Segrave. Already Camden noted that a group might contain people that were not blood-related, but were tenants or had other bonds of affinity.

Without going into why a person would adopt and use a coat of arms, it is obvious that a son or other relative would be happy to piggy-back on a successful emblem which radiated power. So it comes as no surprise that what may have been a personal emblem almost immediately became hereditary. Whether it, as suggested by Peter Coss, "was a more recent phenomenon than transmission within kin" for associates to adopt and similarize their emblems is doubtful. Considering the sparsity of evidence and the time it took to extend the use of armory there is little difference between c.1145 when the first surviving Clare seal was appended and 1189 when the Sackvilles became tenants of Clare.[132]

The creation of new groups of arms and the extension of the existing continued for centuries and though the process was going well by 1300 as shown by the following un-prioritized examples from the 30-odd groups as well as those in other parts of this work, there are a lot of conflicts to unravel and relations to document.

The Bruces, who held in the Scottish Marches and bore *saltire & chief*, became the arch-enemies of England after having been somewhat reluctant allies. The armorial includes only two members: Bernard Bruce [749], an uncle of king Robert, and Walter Corry [1011], who held in Cumberland, and may have joined the group via his mother, who was a Levington

---

[129] 'Final Concords for Lincs: 30-33 Henry III (Case 130, File 33)', in *Final Concords of the County of Lincoln 1244-1272*, ed. C W Foster (Horncastle, 1920), pp. 33-51. *British History Online* http://www.british-history.ac.uk/lincoln-record-soc/vol2/pp33-51, cases 1, 14, 39.

[130] Final Concords For Lancashire, Part 1, 1189-1307. Originally published by Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Edinburgh, 1899, https://www.british-history.ac.uk/lancs-final-concords/vol1/pp142-152, .

[131] Camden RB 210-214, on arms in general 226-248.

[132] Coss KM 80; see also the studies referred to in *section 2.3.1*. The are lists of early seals in Nieus IA and on www.armorial.dk/coats-of-arms/earlyseals.pdf . Pastoureau TH 301, Boulton CT, and McAndrews SH 5 all have a formative period from c.1130 to 1220/89 and a maturation or proto-classic period until 1330/60.

heiress. Besides these three families, the group also included Boyes, Boyville, FitzGlay, Jardine, and Seton - i.e. both agnatic and cognatic relatives as well as tenants and comrades in arms. It would require detailed studies to unravel the precise relations between the families.[133] Contrary to Brault, it is unlikely that Bernard jr [749] changed arms on succeeding, it is more likely that the compiler of Collins Roll (Q:341) inverted the tinctures.

David Simpkin suggested that the Hausted arms of *Gules chief checky or-azure* had the chief (and the field) from Robert Clifford's [38] (*Checky or-azure & fess gules*) because Robert Hausted and his sons [757-759] served Clifford in 1296-98.[134] That would imply that the Hausted only became armigerous in 1296, though Robert sr had been active since 1268. That is possible, but there is no evidence at all before c.1296, so we are in the realm of make-believe.

Tomkinson adds to the confusion in proposing (without evidence) that the younger son John Hausted [759] became so dependent on Gaveston around 1309 (L:80, 1st Dunstable, a meeting of the opposition!) that he similarized his (personal) arms to his master as *Argent bend vert ch. 3 eagles or*, i.e. arms of Gaveston placed on a bend.[135] If so, and that is a major 'if', John must have deserted his master so fast that our compiler kept to his family difference. It is more likely that mistaken tinctures are in play and that various compilers and copyists either transposed names or misapplied the tinctures vert, sable or azure for the gules used by Halghton (probably a Robert), or a Holton.[136] That is - unless one wants to believe that John returned to the 'Gaveston' from time to time.

Without going into details, we may note that le Bret [821] may have similarized to Deincourt [105]; Bavent [228] have inverted the arms of St.John [36]; and that the *gules-argent* of the banneret John Huddleston [75], who came from Yorks WR, could possibly be derived from the *sable-argent* of Harrington [1098], from whom they held Anneys (Cumb). Their respective status in 1300/12 may not have been of importance as any similarisation would have been decided on much earlier - but some evidence and arguments would have been nice to have.

2.4. Changes of arms

It was comparatively rare for a person to discard a coat of arms used by his family for generations, and when it did occur, it was often because a younger son had married an heiress of considerable wealth, and at times also because his father-in-law wanted his name and arms to live on.[137] But there could be other reasons. Alienation from a father or family was and is an obvious reason to make as much distance as possible, and wealth could come in other ways than by marriage. Personal affinity, e.g. through companionship in war, could be a reason too. Some examples related to the armorial will be discussed below.[138]

2.4.1 Similarized brisures

The smallest change of arms in respect of a father-in-law, an overlord or a commander is to put surcharges on or as a brisure. One example is the label of Valence added by William Lovell [346], who must have been a trusted retainer of Aymer de Valence E.Richmond [11] from before he served him in campaigns from 1313-22. He was granted the remarriage of

[133] McAndrew SH 100, 118; DBA 4:378-383.
[134] Simpkin EA 28, see also section 2.4.x
[135] Tomkinson FD 82.
[136] DBA 2:9-10; PRO sls 1336/37 John Houton (bend ch. 3 eagles); XBM:10570 (1332, John Hausted, plain bend & chief checky);
[137] Only the basic or principal coat of arms is involved here, not addition or deletion of brisures.
[138] There is an unavoidable overlap with *subchapters 2.3 and 2.5*, groups of arms and late adoptions.

Mary, widow of Henry (d.1322), a bastard son of Richmond.[139] Another is Hugh Panton [1004], who added a brisure of the arms of Anthony Bek [15], the warlike Bp.Durham, whom he served at least between 1296-1303.

2.4.2 Changes of arms in deference to captains

David Simpkin has devoted several pages to this with several examples taken from the armorial as well as from other sources, which will have some overlap with the present discussion.[140]

The first example belong the Grendons from Staffs and Warws. In the armorial Ralph and Robert Grendon [152, 799] have *Argent 2 chevrons gules* as a basis; and John Grendon [842] has *Vairy argent-sable & bend or* , which may be considered similar to Stafford's *Or chevron gules* and Ward's [1052] *Vairy argent-sable*. Though there is no direct evidence, it is probable that they belonged to the same family.

John served in Flanders 1297-98 with Edmund Stafford, who sold him 10*£* lands at Tysoe in 1307, but in 1300 he went with Robert de la Ward [1052] against the Scots. He may have had unrecorded associations with either outside those years. For owning in Staff in 1274, he was probably conflated with John, father of Robert [799], and it may have been another, who held in Grenedon (Devon) in 1288.

The problem of the 'Grendon changes' relates to the entry of *sir johan de grendon* in GA:228 with *Or chevron acc. martlet in chf dx*, which would typically be for a junior Stafford, though this type of brisure has not been found among the available Stafford arms. [141] Norton and Brault have argued that John twice adopted arms similarized to a captain and/or overlord. Assuming, but not stated clearly by Brault at least, John would belong to the '2 chevrons' Grendons. John should then have abandoned his parental arms in 1300 or before in order to assume Stafford with a filial brisure (!), only to change this for 'Ward with a bend' by 1304 and kept it at least to 1309, when it was entered into N/PRA. This opens an inconsistency: why should he bear Stafford arms while serving Robert de la Ward in Galloway in 1300, and then change post-campaign to Ward with another filial brisure at keep it while getting lands from his former captain after he had discarded arms with an implication of filial piety?

A much simpler explanation is possible. John may well have become so close to a Ward during the campaign or even before, that he did adopt arms similarized to Ward. His presumed cousin Robert [799], a peer by 1305, also served in that campaign (GA:223), where he is recorded with the Grendon chevrons and a label compony argent-sable, which may even be construed as a label of Ward, which it probably was not. Misreading 'Or' for 'Ar' and losing a 'ij' while copying notes is all too easy, and that will convert Grendon into Stafford - disposing of any double change.

There are other candidates for similarisation to a captain. The lists only suggests possible relations: The arms of John Moine [505] *Or saltire gules* could come from either Tiptoft [54] (Ar-Gu) or Botetourt [55] (Or-Sa), whom he served in 1294 and 1300 respectively. The former is the more likely as Moine was executor of Robert Tibetot in 1301.[142] Edmund Bacon [228] with *Gules chief argent ch. 2 mullets sable* may have come from St.John [36] (Ar-Gu-Or).

---

[139] Moor KE 3:73.

[140] Simpkin EA 27-30, and also in Simpkin GA.

[141] Brault RAE 2:203; Moor KE 2:141-143; Robert Norton, *CoA*, 1979, 110:161-163. GA:228 might be repeated in WJ:1244 as Robert Grendon, possibly from a lost version or from GA:223.

[142] Simpkin GA 630-631.

John Cromwell [122], a younger son o.s.p.m.1335, is another who was supposed to have multiple changes of mind. The evidence of the Caerlaverock poet supported by the Galloway compiler (K:102, GA:82) ought to be impeccable, so we must assume that the childless Robert Mohaut [48] then saw him as son, who might keep at least the family arms alive.[143] Whether this was the case or not, John moved on and in 1301 married a co-heiress relative of his comrade-in-arms John Vipont of 1301-1306, and adopted the Vipont arms. This fine marriage probably gave him substance to reach the peerage by 1306.[144]

2.4.3 Changes of arms on marriage

There is little doubt that John Handlo [336] and his son Nicholas dit Burnell used *Argent lion azure gutty or* as these arms are attested in contemporary armorials.[145] That John sealed with an unmarked lion may only imply that the die-cutter could not find room for the diaper. John married the heiress Maud Burnell about the time that her brother Edward [99] died. He used *Argent lion cr. sable*. Because the Handlos used other arms, one might think that this was a case of adopting or similizing to the in-laws. Their use of arms is complex, but this is hardly a change of arms on marriage. Its use by John from at least 1309 to 1336 precludes it.

Peter Coss noted that the Handlo arms *Or 2 chevrons gules & canton gules ch. crescent argent* could be interpreted as a brisure of Clare through Kyriel *al.* Criol.[146] The Kyriel may have been their overlords in Kent through their part of the barony of Folkestone, though no evidence was found. The arms probably belonged to Nicholas Handlo (d.1283), grandfather of John [336], and have not been recorded since. However, Nicholas had as other grandsons the two brothers John [280] and Nicholas, who both died *s.p.* in 1316. This second John used *Gules 3 crescents or / argent* by 1309 (L:82). We have no information on the arms used by the two sons: John of Street (d.1283) and Richard, the father of John [336], so it is impossible to decide whether the two changes of arms were made by our two Johns or by their fathers. There were other sub-branches: one from Richard, a younger son of John [336], became extinct in 1355; The one by his other son by his first wife Joan, Thomas, and by a possible brother Edmund, have left no traceable records.

Other people did change to the arms of in-laws: e.g. John Olney [376] adopted the arms of Haversham as in E:404 on his marriage c.1307 to the heiress Maud Haversham, widow of John Planque (d.1306); and the Multon [656, 657] split into a junior branch of Egremont [39] and a senior of Gilsland, which adopted variants of the *Checky argent-gules* arms of Vaux of Gilsland.

William Ludlow (d.1316), a brother of Thomas [972], discarded the family arms *Azure 3 lions passt guard argent* for *Or lion sable* - arms continued by his descendants. Both were knighted in 1306 at the Feast of the Swan, when William was already married to the heiress Maud Hodnet, whose father William (fl.1303) had granted them his lands for a fine of £100, just keeping Hodnet (Salop) for life. This change of arms could pass for an adoption of the arms of his father-in-law in conjunction with the lands - if not for contradictory information. There is single occurrence (i.e. connected through E:277 and F:129) that her grandfather

[143] The senior line of Mohaut became extinct with Robert in 1329. His sister Elizabeth, wife of Robert Morley inherited. The proposed changes, a queue fourchy and a crown, are too small to be real brisures.

[144] Cromwell is discussed in Simpkin EA 29. Two other comrades-in-arms Hugh Lowther (d.1317) and Thomas Hellebek may have similarized to Vipont. All three served Robert Clifford in the early phase of the Scottish campaigns.

[145] N:336, L:65 (John); PO:199 (Nic); repeated in later armorials, e.g. AS:197, which might be contemporary too. Loyd XHS 358; PRO-sls (1334, John Haudlo), XBM:10565 (1336, John Haudlo, esx).

[146] Coss KM 78/79 plate, 80 text; viz. arms of Nicholas in A:33, D:171, FW:203, all of c.1280. CKO:645 *s.n.* was probably extacted from one of the above.

Odo Hodnet (d.1284) used *Quarterly per fess indented argent-gules & label azure.*[147] These arms are nearly identical to those of FitzWarin, except for the label, which has not been found for FitzWarin. Odo served with Strangs, but there is no information on any service with FitzWarin, an influential Salop family. William's lion arms had long been used by the baronial Welles [94] from Lincs, and the less well-known Nortoft (Esx) and Mareys (Som). The use attributed to Arden (Ches) is probably a corruption of or-vert.

2.4.4 The two arms of Hardeshull

The *cross engrailed* is a fairly common figure of arms all over medieval Europe, and it can be found in most English regions, especially in East Anglia with people associated with the Ufford E.Suffolk (from 1337), a family in *sable-or*, which had just entered the peerage by 1309 with Robert Ufford [471], but the compiler did not even regard him as a banneret and kept him and the family in a small series [471-473]. Another proposed originator of a similar group of arms was Eustace Hatch [124].[148]

Eustace Hatch probably came from Wiltshire and rose through the ranks to household knight, banneret and baron. He married Avice, widow of Thomas Trimnell (d.c.1279), which made him stepfather of Nicholas Trimnell [800]. Eustace and Avice had a daughter Juliane, for whom he in 1283/84 bought the marriage of William Hardeshull [801], then a minor . As a banneret, Eustace kept for some years a retinue of three knights, a Robert Giffard and his two 'sons', and some men-at-arms. Nicholas had by 1307 succeeded his father, served as MP Bucks, and become a man of substance in his own right, and William died in 1303, after which Juliana remarried. The couple had a son John (1291-1367/69, o.s.p.m.).

The interesting feature of the trio or quartet is their use of arms, which involved the *Or cross engrailed gules* of Eustace. Nicholas added a *bend azure* and William a *martlet vert*. Robert Giffard, who came from Cornwall, and may have served already in 1275 and been an MP 1300-06, is absent from the N/PRA, but had the variant tinctures *or-sable.*[149] If we accept that the *Galloway* compiler confused the Trimnell bend and the Giffard arms, the quartet fill GA:58-61 and the trio, reduced to a duo, is [800-801], which is probably why N/PRA kept the late William and did not take his son John, who was possibly of fighting age, but still a minor.

The proposal was that William, Nicholas and Robert all similarized their arms to their captain by 1294. The Hardeshull arms were *Argent a chevron sable within an orle of martlets gules*, used by the son John and by a Robert (Q:188). There also (in miniature) on William's tomb. So it makes sense that William, at least for a time, adopted the arms of his father-in-law cum captain with a vignette from his parental arms. Eustace must have served both as captain, in-law and guardian-mentor. On the other hand, we have no evidence of the arms of Hatch, except for Eustace after he married Avice, the widow of Trimnell.[150] Her son Nicholas has the only evidence of a Trimnell coat of arms. It is as likely that he adopted a difference of the arms of his stepfather as that Eustace, just knighted in 1279, took the arms of his new wife's former husband - from which he had the temporary use of the Trimnell lands, but it would be an unusual coincidence if Eustace had a 'senior' version of her late husband's arms.

---

147 Shaw KE 113; Moor KE 3:54-56 (Ludlow). Moor KE 2:231-232; Burke GA 495; DBA 4:189 (Hodnet). DBA 1:136, 138 (lion).

148 Brault RAE 2:220-221 (Hatch); Robert Norton, *CoA* 1982, 121:18-19. See also Moor KE 2:167-168 (Hacche); GEC 6:387-393; DBA 3:117 for information on the arms and men. Norton is wrong in claiming he came from unknown background and that all his property came from his wife.

149 A:235, F:169, E:340; Q:287 - all of 1275-85. He has *Sable a bend engrailed argent & label gules* in GA:61, while Nicholas Trimnell lost a bend in GA:60. This bend was also used by William Cusance c.1334 (SD:15).

150 Avice may have been a sister of Peter Wateville, who granted her and Eustace a manor in Sussex; Moor KE 2:168.

We cannot dismiss that Robert Giffard might have similarized his arms to his captain, but both his probable origin in far-off Cornwall and the occurrence of the arms in the *Dering* (A:235) makes it unlikely. There were other contemporary Robert Dering, including a son of William and Gunreda, who are recorded with interests in East Anglia, Devon and possibly in Cornwall, and who probably used *Argent lion gules, crusily gules*. Moor and his sources probably conflated the two. One was born c.1261, too late for active service in 1275.

2.4.5 Multiple simultaneous arms - Grey of Heton

One of the problems in using either Brault RAE or his primary source Moor KE are the many instances of unresolved multiple simultaneous arms. To be honest, they are there for a reason. It is both complicated and time-consuming to try to resolve them. Some will eventually be determined to have been caused by a compiler or copyist transposing or omitting parts of entries as suggested in the previous section. Others will undoubtedly remain open and left as a confusion of similar names, occurrences and origins.

There is no obvious identification of the Thomas Grey [1022], who bore *Lozengy / masculy or-gules acc. bend compony argent-azure*. Besides this, the name Thomas Grey only occur in the Suffolk family Grey *al.* Cornerth (*fess betw 2 chevrons*) from Suffolk; and in the better known Grey of Heton (in 1806 elevated to E.Grey and V.Grey of Howicke), who bore *Gules lion argent within a border engrailed argent.*[151] Our Thomas was placed in the Westmoreland-Lancaster segment, but he might be a younger brother or cousin of Robert Grey (LM:320), noted as a professional soldier, who held Newbotle & Charleton (Nhants) and Nunthorpe (Yorks). Robert served overseas in 1297, as recruiter in Nhum, Sh.Lanark & constable of Rotherglen Castle, as senior commander at Berwick during 1311-19, and was at the Gt.Council from Nhumb in 1324.

Moor has only two entries for a Thomas: Cornerth and Grey of Heton, and we must read Brault and him as identifying [1022] with Thomas Grey of Heton (d.1343), father of Thomas (d.1369) the author of the *Scalachronica*. There nothing easily available on the Grey of Heton before Thomas (d.1343) or before 1315, and this Thomas may even be son of the Thomas living 1300/08, who added a *bend argent.*[152] Moor and Brault refer to a Thomas who was in 1319 granted 108 acres in Howick, 6 km NE of Alnwick (Nhum) for good services in the Scottish Wars. He must be a Grey of Heton. The family held in Islandshire S of Berwick and had an armorial tomb in Chillingham (Nhum), 18 km NW of Alnwick; and Howick is part of a later title.

One may be surprised that Thomas (fl.1300/08) was omitted from the N/PRA, but it is unlikely that the compiler would make the double mistake of turning a lion into lozengy and a plain bend into one compony.

2.4.6 Other families with multiple arms

The armorial has three different arms for a Huntingfield, and these appear to be related. Like Peter Huntingfeld [292], *Qtly or-gules & border sable*, Walter [411], *Gules bend argent ch. 3 lions sable*, was in the retinue of Agnes de Valencia (daughter of William Valence E.Pembroke) going overseas in 1297. Both held in West Wickham (Kent). Walter probably used William [90], *Or fess gules ch. 3 roundels argent*, as an attorney in Ireland. William was son of Roger (d.1302), whose widow Amabilia in 1321 released to Walter her rights in West Wickham. Though William was noted as a banneret, Walter in the Herts segment and only Peter in Kent, they all had interests in the same village in Kent, and may named for the same village

[151] Brault RAE 2:206; Moor KE 2:154, 155; CPR E-II 3:333-334 (Howick); Burke PB 1:1222-1232 (E.Grey).
[152] GA:41; M:24 (Tho Grey, 1300, 1306/08); R:9 (bastard of Grey).

in Suffolk. These elements suggest that they all had a common ancestor, though they had adopted different coats of arms - probably long before 1300.

Of the four Lacys with different arms, two [596, 791] are from families with unrecorded pasts, and a name does not imply any blood relations. However John Lacy [944] did come from a branch of the comital Lacy, but the two separated before 1100, so there is no reason to expect any similarity in arms.[153] The Lacy arms, *Or lion gules / purple* present in [4] is well documented, but recent. It was probably not older than 1274. It predecessor was *Qtly or-gules & bend sable*, the 'le veyl escu de nicol' documented on a seal in 1232/40 and by Matthew Paris (MPA:20, a.o.), and recorded until 1290, i.e. both used by our Henry (1250-1311). There are also a claim that this branch used *Per pale gules-azure 3 garbs or*. It was based on Matthew Paris, when he mentioned the office of Constable of Chester (MPC:6), once held by a Lacy. The pedigree of the Lacy E.Lincoln is complicated, but until a better argued study comes available, one should disregard the garbs for Lacy and keep to this Mandeville group member.

The argument by Peter Coss that both Lacy and Segrave [41-42, 793-796] dropped the garbs for lions as the E.Chester & Lincoln became extinct with Ranulf (III) de Blondeville (1180-1232) and the former county reversed to the crown, is better placed for Segrave. [154]

2.4.7 Unsusual change by Malemains

The Malemains [296] settled early in Kent. Among their descendants were Nicholas (d.1292), Alice (fl.1315) wife of Nicholas, and his son Nicholas (b.c.1274, fl.1324).[155] Nicholas jr had livery of his father's lands in 1295, when he was a king's yeoman. He was among those knighted with the Prince of Wales in 1306. His father, Nicholas sr, used the same canting arms as the rest of the family, but junior had apparently changed his arms by 1307/12 - or did he?[156]

The present arms, *Argent bend engrailed / lozy purple/gules*, are well documented, especially with the *Nativity* (M:10) and *1st Dunstable* (L:139), and are probably evidence of real change.[157] There is nothing in the meagre evidence that suggests similarisation to a father-in-law or a captain, so why do it? Not because of a forfeiture or similar disgrace, and hardly because of any particular political enmity to France. He and his wife were invited to the coronation in 1308, which was soon followed by the king's marriage to Isabella of France.

One may ask whether the change was only temporary. In 1315, he sealed with a curious seal with multiple arms formed as a cinquefoil including both his paternal and maternal arms. His mother / wife Alice sealed in the same year with a conventional dimidiation of her husband's and her paternal arms.[158]

2.4.8 The Paynel branches

The Paynels were established as Norman magnates well before the Conquest, and the sons of Guillaume (I, d.1087) became well-endowed in the North, and in the Midlands, especially

[153] Carpenter SM 306.
[154] Coss KM 79/80, p.80-81. The curious and temporary Astley change into a lion vulned by the family arms [107] may refer to the lacy lion.
[155] Brault RAE 2:275; Moor KE 3:97-98; Moor has Alice as wife of Nicholas jr.
[156] Nicholas (d.1292) is noted with *Gules 3 hands argent* in A:112, D:164, FW:240, see Brault RAE 2:275. There were also Malemains in France, probably of the same ancestry, using various tincture combinations; Clemmensen OM.
[157] AS:372; CB:279; CG:381; TJ:328; TJ:1388*; CKO:234*; L:139* (engr/lozy); M:10* (bend);
[158] XBM:11531 (1315, Alice, 3 hands dim saltire engr). XBM:11534 (1315, Nic) = 6 arms as 5foil, no.1, centre 3 lions passt, 2: checky & fess, 3: barry, 4: 3 hands, 5: saltire engr, 6: cross patonce; Galbreath LH 297 fig.747; both seals on BL, Cotton Charters V.36.

the eldest Gervase, who in addition to the ancestral seat Moutiers held Hambie in Normandy and Drax (Yorks) and West Rasen (Lincs). Like many other Anglo-Norman families their possessions were re-distributed among members when king John lost Normandy. The English possessions went to Hugh (II, d. <1213).[159] There are four different coats of arms belonging to a Paynel in the armorial, and their owners were all descendants of Guillaume.[160] There are certain differences between the two main sources used here, and more importantly there are lacunae for the period 1213 to 1275, which are hard to bridge even if we know much about the possessions of the several branches.

The four coats of arms here are a *maunch* for John [164]; a *cinquefoil* for John [676], a *bend* for Ralph [679] and *2 bars acc. orle of martlets* for Thomas [225] and William [226]. The latter arms are those of the House of Paynel, and come in various tincture combinations.[161] Two further coats of arms are known for English Paynels: *Gules cross patonce argent* first noted c.1340 and in S:565 attributed to John Paynel of Knaptoft (Leics);[162] and *Gules 2 chevrons argent and border argent* attributed to the Boothby branch.[163]

The *maunch* is easily disposed of as noted by Brault. John [164] for a time similarized it to his captain John Hastings, who also granted him several manors. He served Hastings at least 1287-1305, but was also highly regarded in royal service as he, a younger son, was summoned as a baron 1299-1306. It is notable, that when he had to make a formal witness on the 1301 Letter to the pope, he used his family arms, which were identical to those of Paynel of Hambie. John returned to Parliament as a baron in 1317 after he succeeded his brother William [226], who had earlier succeeded the eldest brother Thomas [226]. This cluster of 3 sons of William Paynel (fl.1253-68) and Maud Hussey is what is presently known of the Otley branch, a junior sub-branch of Drax and Hambie. It apparently became extinct with Maud (b.c.1285), daughter of John and Isolde (d.1324). Their identifiable possessions appear to have come from a Hussey inheritance.

The above named Hugh (II), who founded the Drax & West Rasen branch, is the last person to be connected directly to the Hambie branch. It must have used the same arms and probably became extinct with John (c.1298-1325, o.s.p.m.), when the lands went to his son-in-laws. John's father Phillip (d.1299) and uncle John (o.s.p.1287) can be found in some Edwardian armorials. It is likely that the Otley sub-branch separated from Drax as late as c.1250.

The GEC proposed that the other Paynels descended from the younger sons of Guillaume (I), e.g. Ralph of Hooton (d.c.1124).[164] The Hooton inheritance went early, before 1135, to Luttrell, which indicate that the Broughton and Boothby were descendants of a younger son of either Ralph or his son Alexander (d.c.1153).[165] Guillaume (I) had four other sons: Adam

---

[159] Moutiers-Hubert (dep Calvados, ar Lisieux, can Livarot); Hambie (dep Manche, ar Coutances, can Gavray); Drax (Yorks) and West Rasen (Lincs) are signature possessions of the senior branch.

[160] Moor KE 4:16-22, 20; GEC 10:318-331; Pattou PH 2-4; Clay EY vol.6; Burke GA 773, 782. Etienne Pattou presents extensive information of the French branches, but none of the post 1213 English members. The GEC, following Clay EY, has a prelude on the early Paynels, but most on what is here named the Otley branch. Little has been done to fill the lacunae. Pattou is probably the more reliable on the early generations.

[161] The combinations used by the various French branches lies outside the present study, but can be found in Pattou PH and Clemmensen OM. In addition the branch Paynel de Marcy used *2 lions passant*. The present combinations is that used by Paynel de Hambie.

[162] Burke GA 773, 782; Foster DH 154; ARS:368; DV:2233; PLN:1072; PO:445; PT:439; S:565; TJ:899*; URF:289*.

[163] DBA 2:511; Burke GA 782*, BER:1776; LM:270; S:341; Brault RAE 2:66 (Alex Botheby).

[164] GEC has Ralph of Hooton as son of Guillaume / William (II, d.c.1148), while Pattou has him as son of Guillaume (I, d.1087). Their probable active periods favour Pattou rather than GEC.

[165] Following Pattou PH 2, and likely the less detailed pedigree in GEC 10:320. Clay EY 6:41 has the sons of Alexander as William (fl.1120, o.s.p.m.), Jordan, and Adam (d.1153) of Broughton. There is

and Hugh / Hugues, of whom nothing is known; Fulk /Foulques (d.1138), who held Dudley (Worcs) had two sons: Ralph of Dudley (o.s.p.m.1153) and William (s.d.), who GEC assumes as ancestor of the Paynels of Bampton (Devon);[166] and Geoffrey of Huntley (s.d.). Geoffrey's daughter Amice married Robert (IV) 'Fitzpernell' Beaumont (o.s.p.1204), the last E.Leicester of that line.

The Broughton branch is represented by Ralph [679], who has *Argent a bend sable*, arms which may have been adopted not much later than the Hambie-Drax arms, i.e. before 1200.[167] The last arms are the *Gules a cinquefoil ermine* of John of Boothby [676]. This is curious as the Boothby branch is also assigned *Gules 2 chevrons argent & border argent* like a Clare similarisation for a slightly earlier Alexander in LM:270 and a later John in S:341.[168] There may be a precedent for this. The cinquefoil or pimpernel is generally regarded as a canting badge of the last Beaumont E.Leicester nicknamed Fitzpernell after his mother. It was used as a figure of arms by Robert de Quincy (o.s.p.m.1257), a younger son of Saher Quincy E.Winchester and Margaret sister and coheir of Robert (IV) E.Leicester.[169] Adrian Ailes considered Alexander Botheby a newly armigerous knight, but that need not be the case.[170] John may simply have been inspired by knowledge of Amice, or there might be other relations between the Paynel and the Beaumonts.

2.5 Late adoptions of arms

The earliest adoptions of arms in England probably took place around the time of the civil war after the death of Henry I in 1135. The surviving evidence on how many is meagre - leaving us with just three figures of arms: the *checky* of Beaumont of Leicester and Meulan; a handful of the *chevronny* of Clare; and the canting of Lucy.[171] It is unlikely that a fashion that spread across Europe and matured within a century had only members of two families of comital rank and a single middling magnate among its followers. It is impossible to estimate how many people adopted arms during the reigns of Stephen and Henry II, but it could be a large fraction of the major landholders considering the density of armigerous men in Normandy and Artois by 1200.[172] If we consider the interest in armory shown around 1250 by the monk Matthew of Paris and the 200+ names in *Glover's Roll* we should not be surprised if most of the families able to provide knights had coat of arms that had settled in form at the time. But new-comers would need to find new combinations, which would by necessity imitate some of those already in use. Some people would for various reasons want to change the arms they were entitled to as already discussed for the quartet Hatch - Hardeshull - Trimnell - Giffard, see *Chapter 2.4.4*. The following section present further examples, which could be described both as changes, multiple arms or as here late adoptions.

2.5.1 Another in-law, Horne

John Horne [246] was knighted in 1302/03, only some 10 years before his death. It is possible that the family only became armigerous at that time. The arms, *Fretty gules-vair*, he adopted were those of his deceased brother-in-law Thomas Titsey (o.s.p. <1296), from whom he and his wife Elizabeth inherited a couple of manors worth 2 knight's fees.[173]

---

som confusion on the dates i relation to probably periods of active lives, conjuring this Adam to be father and son Adam (I) and Adam (II).

[166] Sanders EB 5. No arms are known for the Bampton branch, noted <1165 to 1248.

[167] There was a dispute between Ralph Paynell of Broughton and William Stopham on the use of these arms, see Ch.2.5.3, Brault ERA 99, Norton SA.

[168] Brault RAE 2:66 (Alex).

[169] H.S. London in Wagner RAH 145 for B:153; XBM:6346 (Roger Beaumont, 5foil).

[170] Ailes RA 148.

[171] See Nieus IA and the list on www.armorial.dk/coats-of-arms/earlyseals.pdf .

[172] Pastoureau TH 303.

[173] Fox GCC 402.

2.5.2 The Lindsays in Scotland

The Lindsays were one of the influential border families whose allegiance shifted between England and Scotland, and who held properties in both countries far away from their original core lands. Their origin is disputed, but there seems to be general agreement on their changes of arms.[174] The armorial records two of the five coats of arms attributed to members of the family. One, a *barry undy* found as an impalement sinister on a Pinkeny seal, at best speculative as the arms of the senior branch of Crawford, extinct 1246.[175] The more common *Gules fess checky argent-azure* was obvious a similarisation to Stewart, and probably related to the function as steward of the steward of Scotland held by William Lindsay of Luffness (d.1236), unless it was adopted after his grandson Alexander (d.1305/08) married a sister of James Stewart and was awarded Crawford his services.[176] His younger brother William of Symington (d.>1310) bore *Ermine 3 bars gules*, which supports a late date for the adoption of both.[177]

The brothers Philip [999] and Simon Lindsay [1000] belong to the Wauchope sub-branch of the Lamberton branch, which used *Or eagle gules* as their basic arms.[178] Both men served Edward I for years, but split during the next reign, when Philip forfeited in England and Simon in Scotland. Their cousin Gilbert Lindsay of Molesworth [747], a cadet of the Lamberton branch, has arms, *Gules tressure /escutcheon voided vair, crusily argent*, similarized to Balliol. The arms are documented for his father Walter (d.1275) and his brother William (d.1283), who in 1266 married Ada, sister of John Balliol, sometime king of Scotland.[179] Members of the Lamberton branch had a long history of association with the Balliols, so the adoption of Balliol-like arms may go father back than the *Glover Roll* evidence and have nothing to do with the marriage. The Walter Molesworth [748] following, who bore identical arm, and the omitted Richard and Hugh, were probably related, and by their active periods and name were probably illegitimate offspring of either Walter (d.1274) or his sons.

There is a last twist to Gilbert (I) Lindsay [747]. The seal from the year he died (XBM:11492) has two coats of arms placed on a double headed eagle.[180] The eagle might refer to the arms of Philip and Simon [999, 1000], which would imply that this was the 'original' arms of Lindsay. It is more likely to be purely decorative. The other element, the shields, provides one more puzzle. The dexter one is simply the arms of Gilbert. The sinister one has *Ermine 3 escallops*, which McAndrew suggested was because Gilbert (I) was heir to Philip [999] and his wife Beatrice chamberlain.[181] Though there is a Chamberlain with *Gules 3escallops or*, it is unlikely that Gilbert (I) would incorporate the Chamberlain arms and not the *eagle*, not least because he died before Philip! The argument might be transferred to his son Gilbert (II), who may have inherited. The counter-argument is that the position is that of a spouse, i.e. Alice de la Marche, whose arms are not known, but might have the field *ermine*. This variant has not been recorded for Chamberlain, and is only known c.1360 for Cliveden and Haddon.[182]

---

[174] McAndrew SH 89-97, 293, incl. pedigree; Stevenson HS, frontispiece; Brault RAE 2:259-260. The senior Crawford branch became extinct in 1346, but before 1200 had split off the Lamberton branch; and a generation later the Luffness branch (*al.* Bures *al.* the younger Crawford).

[175] McAndrew SH 90, 93; XHS:286.

[176] Alexander served at Falkirk 1298, H:49.Moor KE 3:90-91. His sons were paid by 1309, but prisoners in 1314, and their lands probably confiscated by 1312.

[177] LM:308; XMS:1666 (Wm, 1293, 1310). The arms were used by at least 8 English families.

[178] McAndrew SH 89, 91. Wrongly as *gules-or* in Stevenson HS. Popoff has Philip as a Limesy.

[179] B:205 (Walter Lindsay, c.1258); E:206, Q:315, LM:406 (William); LM:407 (Philip) is probably mislabeled for Gilbert as the brothers Philip and Simon are named for LM:475, 476.

[180] Wihout knowledge of the document, it is impossible to determine whetеher the seal belonged to Gilbert (I, d.1319) or his son Gilbert (II).

[181] McAndrew SH 93n16.

[182] DBA 3:258, *ermine 3 escallops*.

As far as the evidence goes, the oldest arms were also the most durable - being used presently. Intuitively, it is likely that the Lindsays only became armigerous post 1200, and adopted arms similar to the magnates they associated with.

2.5.3 Stopham curiosities

The Stophams, which held in both Yorkshire and Dorset, have several interesting features in their use of arms. The first is a brisure of affinity; the second is a dispute of arms; the third is a late adoption by a younger son.

William Stopham, in [728] with *Argent bend sable*, had 2 sons: William jr. (o.v.p.1314) and the younger John [729], who died the same year (1317) as his father. For some reason the compiler excluded William jr. (ktd 1306) for his younger brother, but his arms were probably Stopham with a label gules as in the *Nativity* tournament of 1306/08 (M:28). His younger brother John is recorded with the label both *or* and *gules*, a not uncommon mistake. William sr. served for years in the retinue of Henry Lacy E.Lincoln, and in his younger days added the arms of Lacy to his bend (Q:257). William's seal of 1295 has the bend without any charge, so the reference to Lacy might be an invention by the compiler or his informant.[183]

Ralph Paynel of Broughton [679] used the same arms as William sr. as is said by the compiler of the *Ashmolean Roll* to have been in dispute with William on this use of arms.[184] However, the bend appears to be adopted by William sr. some time before 1295, and it is not the ancient arms of Stopham. His father Robert (d.1275) used *Argent 3 crescents gules & canton gules* on his seal of c.1270. These arms were also used by Ralph Stopham jr. (o.s.p.m.1291), son of Robert's brother Ralph (d.1291) in several armorials, and it is on the seal of William Echingham [276], son-in-law of Ralph jr.[185]

2.5.4 The Sutton problem

There is a possibility that the compiler, like Moor and Vicary Gibbs had trouble in keeping track of the various contemporary Suttons. There are four Suttons in the armorial. Hamon Sutton [452] with *Vert 3 cups covered argent, crusily argent*, is noted for Essex and of no interest for the present discussion. The John Sutton [1081] with *Or lion azure & chief gules*, who held in Notts & Derbs and was added among the Northernes, probably had no relations to the Suttons discussed here, though the arms appear to have a similar basis.

The two of interest are Richard Sutton [110], a banneret with *Or lion vert*, and John Sutton [663], who was added later to the Lincolnshire segment with a label indicating that he was son of Richard. As the only known pair with this combination they were assigned to the family named for Sutton-on-Trent (Notts), and John [663] noted as married to Margaret Somery, an alliance that brought them the Dudley estate and in 1440 a place in the peerage after having adopted the Paynel-Dudley-Somery arms of *Or 2 lions passt azure* [52]. However, this family has no other records showing arms with a lion rampant, but there was one, named for Sutton-in-Holderness (Yorks, present Humberside), who did use *Or lion azure over all a bend compony argent-azure.*[186]

John Sutton of Holderness (1270-1338) was not included in the armorial, but he was among the contrariants pardoned for Gaveston and later for Boroughbridge. Edward III made him a baron in 1332. He could easily have been conflated with John 'of Trent' by a Tudor herald.

---

[183] Henry Scrope, another member of the Lincoln retinue kept a lion on his bend in [1078] and in M:9. He could be the inspiration for William Stopham to adopt a bend.
[184] Norton SA 41, 55; retold in Brault ERA 99.
[185] Brault RAE 2:402 dallies on the status of Robert Stopham, seal referred to in Norton SA 41. Ralph in A:128, FW:652, LM:384, Q:406, XBM:5892 (Wm Echingham).
[186] GEC 12A:570-575; Blashill HS 74-84 (John of Holderness), seal p.76; Downing ME 7:121, 124 (arns on effigy); O:134, PO:410; SD:34, AS:134.

The arms of various 'Trent' Suttons have been recorded as either *Ar canton sable* or *Argent cross patonce azure*. Both are found quartered by the present baronets of the Lexington branch.[187] The Lexington branch is descended from Roland Sutton (fl.1220) and Alice Lexington through Robert (d.c.1281) and his son James (d.1304).[188] Richard and John [110, 663] were also descendants of Roland and Alice through William (1217-67), brother of Robert, but have the cross patonce in several armorials and on a seal.[189] It is notable that both John 'of Trent' and John 'of Holderness' took part in the Newcastle tournament of 1319 (O:121, 134; formerly the *Boroughbridge Roll* of 1322). The seal ought to settle the duo's choice of arms. This still does not explain why the compiler gave Richard the 'lion' arms!

2.5.5 Multiple changes by Willoughby

Robert Willoughby [118] has *Gules cross moline argent* (of Bek), different from the *Argent chevron sable* reported 1282-95, and the *Fretty or-azure* from 1300.[190] At the time of N/PRA Robert was already elderly, having been born c.1255 to William (d.1300) and Alice Bek of Eresby, eventual heiress of Anthony Bek Bp.Durham [15]. Unfortunately there is no evidence on the arms of Willoughby before Robert and the only surviving seals are apparently those of his great grandson Robert (c.1349-1396).[191]

The fretty coat of arms from *Caerlaverock* and *Galloway* is reminiscent of the situation for Mortain noted in *section 2.1.2*, and will probably remain unexplained. It is hardly an artefact as it has a place on the east end of the tomb chest of John (d.1372), the grandson, opposite the *cross recercely (moline)* at the west end, and as such a candidate for their ancient arms.[192]

There is no obvious reason for our Robert to adopt a chevron during the life of his father, who would probably have laid down arms by then. As heir to the Bek estates through his mother it makes sense for him to exchange paternal (and possible intermediate) arms for those that brought him great estates, and which would in a few years elevate him to the peerage - another instance of adopting arms of in-laws. If the chevron was personal arms *v.p.*, it would fit to readopt paternal arms on the death of his father, but on second thought to make himself somewhat unique by taking new, if not virgin arms. His great grandson imitated him by quartering the Willoughby (Bek) with his maternal Ufford by 1382, a few years after the Ufford earls became extinct.

2.5.6 Similarity or coincidence - Peche

Brault suggest a change of arms c.1280 for Peche of Wormleighton [839] from *Gules crescent or & chief argent ch. 2 mullets gules*, presumably used by John (I) in A:120 and FW:354 to *Gules fess argent, crusily argent* by John (II) in N/PRA, on seals, and later in O:122. His son John (III) used a label in O:123. Unfortunately, his source Moor conflates John (II), John in Cambridge [610], and others, and Brault has no supporting arguments, e.g. no evidence of service with St.John. The proposal cannot be refuted, but it has nothing but the rather common name 'John Peche' as a basis, and this part of the *Dering Roll* (A:120) are mainly from Sussex, but does have one or two from Warws.

2.5.7 Almost a last example - Savage

---

[187] Burke PB 2:272-2776, noted as Sutton qtg Lexington.
[188] Robert has the canton in LM:478, Q:596, and James has it in E:599 and F:103.
[189] Richard is named in AS:144, CG:14, CRK:861, TJ:917, probably later attributions, while John is in O:121, WLN:117, and has the arms in his seal of 1319 in XBM:13784.
[190] E:540, F:304, G:148, LM:68 (Robert, chevron); GA:245, K:92 (Robert, fretty).
[191] XBM:14512 (1376, Robert, cross recercely); XBM:15514 (1382, Robert, qtd).
[192] Downing ME 4:75, tomb in Spilsby St.James (Lincs) with 5 shields on each side, incl. Deincourt (grandmother) and Ufford (wife), but no *chevron*. The arms on his jupon is *cross moline*. The tomb of his father John (d.1339), p.74, has only the *cross moline*.

The armorial's two members of the prominent Kentish Savage family have different coats of arms. John Savage [270] has *Ermine chief azure ch. 3 lions or*, while Roger Savage [271] has *Argent 6 lions sable*, an obvious similarisation to Leybourne [60], the local magnate.[193] The *chief ch. lions* were probably also similarisation using the same tinctures and figures of arms, but in a different layout.

There is no evidence of the arms of Savage before c.1275, when the *chief* was used by John's father Ralph (A:73). Roger probably opted for his own and simpler arms some time before he joined the Galloway campaign of 1300 (GA:156). That he was given the older arms c.1385 by the *County Roll* compiler (CY:663) was probably by mistake.

However, there are contrary opinions. Driver (1971) and Alfred Lee (1857) both have the 'Leybourne-like' arms as those of Thomas Savage (fl.1301, kt) of Steinesby Manor (Derbs) with a pedigree going back to 1090. Unfortunately, there is neither Roger nor Arnold in that pedigree, and no John for the arms.[194] What is certain is that John Savage (fl.1415) of Rock Savage (Ches) and from Steinesby, son of John Savage (to whom the *lions* were attributed) and Margaret Daniel, adopted the *Argent a pale of lozenges sable* of Daniel, i.e. one more in-law adoption.

[193] The Leybourne branches differenced by tincture as well as by border a.o. elements. A northern branch used the combination *or-sable*, see *section 2.1.5*.
[194] Driver CM 13; Lee HT 228-244, 229; *Magna Britannica* (Derbs), 5:172/192.

3. Confused assignments

A correct assignment of a coat of arms to a specific individual or family is a prerequisite for any meaningful analysis of an armorial. It can be done in most cases even if there is a lack of documental evidence, but in quite a number of cases there are major difficulties in choosing between several candidates. In many cases there could be several families using the same surname even within a narrow region, e.g. a county or in neighbouring parts of counties. Secondly in many families the eldest son would bear the same name as his father, or only slightly better alternating two names with generations. The third is the propensity to use only a few christian names not only within a family, but generally. In the *Parliamentary Roll* there are 1058 entries with 68 christian names, of these the five most common accounted for 60% of all (276 John, 123 William, 98 Robert, 76 Thomas, 61 Richard), and the next five for 14% (35 Walther, 31 Nicholas, 30 Henry, 28 Hugh, 20 Edmund). Three quarters of the knights used only ten christian names and five of the remaining names had 10-17 entries and several had between 4 and 8.

So it should come to no surprise that different editors and commentators assign arms and/or properties to different persons and families even though they used the same sources. Genealogical information is usually incomplete for medieval families, especially concerning female members and their marriages. Chroniclers and scribes not only used variable spellings, but often got the name wrong, used a byname or only used part of a property's name or specification. Junior members or even eldest sons may have disappeared for a better known elder having an active public life past his eighties. The standard procedure is to follow direct descendence (grandfather - father - son), marriages and properties held for generations, though sub-infeodation and partial ownership do blur relations. Whether to trust the details in a given pedigree or assignment is a subjective choice where the sense in the arguments and the general trustworthiness of the author should be considered.

Identification of people named in references, and by inference the properties and service of an entrant, may also, though in a minor degree, be confounded by an uncertainty to which person is actually intended by commentators. John Bitton [194] was retained in 1313 by Thomas Berkeley.[195] But the senior member Thomas (1245-1321), summoned to Parliament in person 1295-1321, is not in N/PRA, whereas his sons Maurice [64] and Thomas [900] are. It appears that the elder Thomas ceased active campaigning after an embassy to Rome in 1305 as he provided men and money for Thomas jr. for Scotland in 1306.[196] So was the contract made with Thomas senior, the formal head, for use by his heir Maurice, a baron in his own right by 1308 - or directly with Thomas junior?

3.1 Which family?

3.1.1. The FitzSimons

Seven families using the pseudo-patronymic FitzSimon are mentioned in the armorials studied. They are here given as FS-1 to FS-7 with the following arms and origins:[197]

FS-1: *Or chief gules*, possibly Glos and Herts;
FS-2: *Gules 3 escutcheons argent*, Herts;
FS-3: *Azure lion ermine*, Lincs;
FS-4: *eagle doubleheaded*, Herts;
FS-5: *Azure 3/6/semy of eagles & canton or ch. mullet ermine*, Herts.

[195] Saul KE 272.
[196] Moor KE 1:84-85.
[197] The discussion is based on armorials listed in Clemmesen OM and the comments to entries N:401 (FS-5), 544 (FS-7), 682 (FS-3); and the references: Moor KE 2:60-61; Brault RAE 2:173-174; Burke LG 358, 1471; Beltz MG 60. Several genealogies on e.g. www.geni.com have notes on FitzSimons.

FS-6: *Gules 3 chessrooks ermine*; Staffs and Norf;
FS-7: *Sable fess argent betw 3 crescents argent*, Norf.

The attributions of arms to the various families are in conflict, and the arguments often confused, overlapping and not always convincing - partly from lack of documentation. The present discussion is primarily concerned with FS-2 and FS-5 (N:401) and their possessions in Hertfordshire. There are fewer concerns with FS-7 (N:544) in Lincolnshire and FS-5 (N:682) in Norfolk.

In *Landed Gentry* p.1471, Bernard Burke describes the three families FS-2, FS-4 and FS-5 as all descended from a brother of the viking Rollo who settled in Normandy in 912 as king of Neustria through Hugh 'le Loup' E.Chester (fl.1066), through Simon FitzAdam (fl.1239) of Symond's Hide near Hatfield (Herts), who married a daughter of d'Avilers of Bradwell (Suf). They had John, husband of Margaret Gurnon, and MP Herts 1290, 1296, who had 4 sons: Hugh of Symond's Hide, Adam in Esx, John of Badwell and Stevenage (Herts), and Richard in Cornwall. The second son John had Edward (o.s.p.1311). Burke gives their ancient arms as an eagle (like FS-4), and the arms of their descendant FitzSimon of Tremayne in part as FS-2 qtg FS-5. Burke invoked both a change of arms and the 19th century fashion of getting as many ancestors as possible into grand quarters. Apart from the questionable descendence the items of interest are: John (fl.1290) and his sons Hugh and John, all associated with Symond's Hide near Hatfield, 30 km N of London off motorway A1.

Moor, Brault and by reference Popoff (wrongly) attributes the John FitzSimon in N:401 (FS-5) to Almesloe Bury & Bishop's Hatfield (Herts) as John (d.1304), son of John, MP Herts in 1290 and 1295, which is in conflict with Burke's Simon (fl.1238) as father of John the MP.[198] They have the John FitzSimon (FS-2) as from an unidentified family.

3.1.2 The Hugfords of Salop

The identification of Walter Hugford [915] is fairly straightforward.[199] There can be little doubt that he bore the arms *Or eagle sable collared argent*, and that he held lands in Higford between Telford and Wolverhampton in eastern Salop and in Middleton, 4 km NE of Ludlow in the south.[200] However, there is another Hugford with *Azure 3 stag's faces or*, which has the same property attributions. Paul Fox must regard the latter as a junior branch of the former as the ancestor Robert in 1272 was granted a manor by his brother William (d.1300).[201]

It really does not mater which branch was the senior as Walter (fl.1306-24), son of William (d.1300). changed the family arms to the eagle present in the armorial, and the eagle was continued until the branch became extinct before 1408.[202] Fox notes the similarity to the arms of Houghton / Haloughton *Gules 3 stag's faces or* and just touches the possibility of who might similarize to who. Though Walter's daughter Matilda married Thomas Houghton, the alliance is too late to be used as evidence. What is more interesting is that there is a common problem on the arms used by either family.

The Houghton has a single stag's face in F:261 and Q:368, but three faces in E:487, LM:488, Q:536 with a Robert for both entries into *Collins' Roll*. Hugford has three faces in E:490 and F:194, but just a single one in the seals of William (d.1300) and a Richard (fl.1352). The

198 Edward FitzSimon, fl.1367, of Almesloe Bury, Bishop's Hatfield (Herts, FS-2) had *3 escutcheons* in XBM:9763.
199 The name is also spelled Hugeford, Hukeford, Higford, Hukford.
200 Higford (Salop), map 62b2, 60e0; Middleton (Salop), map 60c3, 32 km distant.
201 Fox GCC 403-404. The 'family' is mentioned in Brault RAE 2:228; Moor KE 2:249-250. The 'Robert' branch has members known from 1272 to 1411.
202 CIPM 19:565, CIPM 20:82-86 (Margery widow of William, d.1408, and grandchild Margery 1406-13), seals of 1402, 1405/05 (William).

much later CY:328 (c.1385) refers to a William with a single stag's face. No Houghton seals have been identified, so which of its three compilers are right is difficult to answer, but for Hugford the weight of evidence of the seals points to some confusion in what the informer of the compilers of the *Charles* and *St.George* armorials passed on. The ancient arms of Hugford must have been *Azure a stag's face or.*[203]

3.1.3 The two St.Valeries and an alternative

The name Richard St.Valery [339] was added to the blazon *Or 2 lions passant gules* some time in the 15th century. Because the entry is in the Oxfordshire segment, it was readily accepted by Moor, Mayo and Brault as for the lord of Ambrosden (Oxon).[204] The assignment was apparently supported by the entries in the *Charles* (F:359) and *St.George* (E:550) armorials for John St.Valery with the lions *passant guardant*. Brault placed this John as a picard, fl.1311-25, holding in Lewes (Ssx) and in Hants & Berks, also noted by Moor. The John, fl.1263, o.s.p.m. 1276, who held in Oxon & Hants and was Sh.Oxon & Berks as noted by Moor is another possibility. Brault cites Loyd for that Richard and John were cadets of the Norman St.Valery from Caux.[205]

Though there is another English family, Brompton, using identical arms, the Moor-Mayo-Brault proposal is probably the most durable, but its ancestry is hardly correct, and there are a few problems.

Ambrosden was one of five demesne manors in the Honor of St.Valery granted in 1227 to his brother Richard E.Cornwall, but in Domesday times held by d'Ivry from Picardy and passed on to St.Valery before 1194. In 1288 Ambrosden was granted to the canons in Ashridge (Herts) with no evidence of Richard having ownership. The Honor reverted to the crown in 1306 and was granted firstly to Hugh Despencer sr, then in 1309 to Piers Gaveston, and finally to Stephen Langton Bp.Coventry, though Richard St.Valery and his son John apparently kept the actual use of Hinton Waldrist, which must have been part of the honor.[206] It is likely that E:550 and F:359 refers to John (d.1276), possibly father of Richard, and that the John in Lewes is the son of Richard.

Besides the Norman St.Valery from Caux to which Brault assigns the lions, there was the family from Ponthieu in Picardy, to whom the VCH Oxfordshire assigns them.[207] The available French sources gives the arms *Azure fretty or, semy of fleurs-de-lis or* to the picardians, though without much evidence.[208] Lewis C. Loyd indirectly supported the Norman use of the lions in his discussion of Ralph St.Valery, tenant 1086 of Bp.Lincoln & tenant-in-chf of 5 KF in Lindsey part of Lincs, alienated <1115 to Geoffrey Neville, and held by the Nevilles by 1243.[209] However, an early equestrian seal with counterseal from 1208 of Thomas St.Valery from Ponthieu showing *2 lions passant guardant* is the best evidence available.[210] It also suggests that Loyd may have been mistaken in the origin of his Lincolnshire St.Valerys.

---

[203] DBA 4:131 seals in Oxford, Bodley, ms.Dugdale 17 (1293, Wm Huggeford), no.17 (1352 Ric, no.36).

[204] Moor KE 4:196-197; Brault RAE 2:377. Ambrosden near Bicester, 14 km NE of Oxford, is not noted in Prestwich EI 279 or by Moor, but in the case against former chancellor Walter Langton, who had Richard St.Valery jailed in 1305 and forced him to grant it to Langton.

[205] Loyd OF 92. St.Valery-en-Caux, dep Seine-Maritime, ar Yvetot, c-l-c.

[206] VCH Oxford 5:15-30, 56-76; VCH Berks 4:463-466. Hinton Waldrist is a parish in Berks in VCH, but lies 15 km SW of Oxford in modern Oxfordshire.

[207] St.Valery-sur-Somme, ar & can Abbeville, dep Somme, formerly comté de Ponthieu.

[208] Chenaye DH 18:161 refers to 9th century; the unreliable SIC:841 by the marquis d'Haucourt has it in its Ponthieu segment (Clemmensen EA 1:157-158); Jougla GA 6:145 in both Normandy and Ponthieu.

[209] Loyd OF 92.

[210] XSP:696, collection of Rene M.Belleval.

The Brompton of Brompton (Salop) used identical arms, sometimes with a label, in several of the armorials from the reign of Edward I with Brian, John and Peter. They also held in Herefs & Hants, but more importantly had John Brompton, fl.1316-33, who held Brimpton, Wasing (Berks) & Middle Aston (Oxon), and was Sh.Oxon & Berks in several periods.[211]

3.1.4 Walter de Baa

The name, ***sire wauter de baa***, was probably shortened; and the blazon, *de gules a un cheveron e iij rouwels de argent*, in [383] can be interpreted in two ways: 1) a roundel, or 2) a pieced mullets *al.* spur rowels.[212] If the former is the correct one, the person could be a Walter Baskerville, as this family has *Argent chevron gules / azure between 3 roundels gules* in several armorials and as inversion is a common occurrence during copying. However, there is already a Walter Baskerville [903] with appropriate family arms. Moor proposed Walter de Bathonia or Walter of Bath for these arms. This Walter is supposed to originate from one of the Bath-families in Somerset and/or Devon, and he married an heiress and got Roxton (Beds), in the county corresponding to the segment. It was probably his wife, Anne, who also brought lands in neighbouring Cambs and Hunts to him. The short form *Baa* and the mullets were also used by Robert (fl.1391), probably a descendant, who is noted from Hunts.[213]

3.2 Which person?

3.2.1 Achard of Aldermaston (Berks)

In the case of Robert Achard [N:312], there is little doubt that he bore *Or bend of lozenges sable*, but there is some confusion as to his pedigree and whether these arms were those of the ancient Achard of Aldermaston (Berks). The conflict is caused by the presence of *Barry wavy argent and gules (& label argent)* in two 1285 armorials (E:435, F:462] for Piers Achard (d.1278) of Aldermaston.[214]

The simplest resolution would be that the compiler(s) of the *St.George* and *Charles* armorials to have confused Piers Achard with an Amory, who bore identical arms, though Robert Amory is present in F:462.[215] The two armorials likely used the same source(s), and both include persons, who had died before 1285, the generally accepted date of their compilation. The inheritance of Aldermaston makes it highly unlikely that there were two Piers or Peter Achards at the time.

Gerard Brault indirectly infer that there could have been a change of arms within the family between Peter and the Robert, who in two 1296 armorials (LM:350, Q:241) has the *bend of lozenges*. This could be Robert (o.s.p.1298), the eldest son of Peter. It is rather unusual to find changes of arms as late as 1300 without any apparent reason. Given the path of inheritance of Aldermaston we could have a change of ownership accompanied by a change of arms and/or name, viz. Coleshull, the new owner adopting the Achard name, but keeping their own coat of arms. As there is no evidence in either Burke's *General Armory* or in the *Dictionary of British Arms* for Coleshull or Colshill to have used such arms, the present author tend to prefer a combination of the two hypotheses: as Coleshull inherited they adopted both arms and name - and the E&F compilers did get it wrong.

---

[211] Brault RAE 2:77; Moor KE 1:152-152.
[212] Braul EB 270-271.
[213] Moor KE 1:59; XBM:7053 (1391, Robert Baa); BR V;269 Walt Baa; CA, L1:71n5 (Baa of Beds) with mullets. Roundels in L2:71n7 (Walt Baa).
www.freepages.rootsweb.com/~bathonia/genealogy/MedievalConnections.htm
[214] There is apparent support for the *barry wavy* in TJ:623, 1638, WLN:782, but they were likely derived from the earlier armorials.For the *bend lozy* see N:312.
[215] Amory of Ox & Bucks, GEC 4:42-48; DBA 1:47+94+330, a.o.

The argument is based on the inheritance of the manors held by the Achards and their successors.[216] These were Aldermaston (map 28d2), Estmanton / East Manton (unplaced), Finchampstead (21f2) in Berks, and Westcot, Spersholt / Sparsholt and West Challow (41e4) in present Oxfordshire, but then noted as of Berkshire.[217] Peter Achard (d.1278) and his wife Isabel had two sons, Robert and William (b.c.1278), and at least one (unnamed) daughter, who married Elias Coleshull. The eldest son Robert (c.1250-1298) and his wife Joan had no children son they used a common loop-hole to choose their heirs. For a fine they settled their principal properties on themselves for life with remainder to their chosen heir: their nephew Robert son of Elias Coleshull. William Achard, now 20 years of age, is apparently lost to history.

Robert Coleshill must be the Robert Achard (d.1353), who was knighted with the Prince of Wales in 1306, served as MP for Berks in 1322, and married Agnes. The pair were without children, so they repeated the 'settling with remainder', this time to Peter Achard (d.1361), his wife Elizabeth and their sons and daughters, but with a further remainder to Peter de la Mare, his wife Joan and their younger son Thomas (d.1405) and "the heirs of his body".[218] The ancestry of this Peter is uncertain; he may have been a son of the passed-over William as it appears that some properties rejoin the inheritance. His uncle Thomas Coleshull could have been related either through Elias as a brother of Robert (d.1353) or through a double marriage between the Achards and Coleshulls.

Peter Achard (d.1361) and his wife Elizabeth were also childless and their legal heir was Richard Coleshull (b.c1339), son of Peter's uncle Thomas Coleshull. But because of the latest reminder, Richard did not get Aldermaston, but Thomas de la Mare got it and kept it in his family.

3.2.2 Dynham al. Dinant al. Dynaunt

It is probable that the compiler was aware of the status of the Dynhams as magnates in the South-West, descendant of Breton viscounts and of the alliance of Oliver (III, d.1299) and a daughter of an E.Oxford, and his elevation to the peerage, and wanted the family included. But as the incumbent, John (I, 1295-1332) was still in minority, he was not eligible as a potential entry. His father, Josce / Joyce (1275-1301), died almost a decade earlier; and the uncles were apparently of too low status.[219] So he stayed with the late Oliver (III) for [161].

Mayo proposed another Oliver (V, d.1352) for the entry, but as also noted by Brault, this Oliver was son of Oliver (IV), a younger brother of John (I).[220] One may speculate that Oliver (IV) could be a younger brother of Joyce, and step in to present the family, but this is unlikely considering their putative dates of birth. Oliver (III) married late and fathered only in his early 40'es, but Josce was 20 and John (I) only 23, when they fathered. If the same was the case for Oliver (V), who had a son in 1346, he would have been born 1320/25, and his father Oliver (IV) could have been born in 1297/1300. It is not impossible that [161] could be Oliver (IV) as there are no hard data available for him, and it just needs a combination of 15-20 years service before siring to get him into a reasonable position.

---

[216] CIPM 11 no.7 (Robert, d.1361); VCH Berks 3:388, 4:317 (); but see also Moor KE 1:3-4, and Brault RAE 1:4.

[217] One or more of these manors are usually named in addition to Aldermaston in the documents. There are two non-armorial effigies attributed to Achard in Sparholt church, Downing ME 1:29.

[218] De la Mare, *Gules 2 lions passant argent*, DBA 1:358, PLN:799, qtg Achard.

[219] Brault RAE 2:142-143 (Dinant); Moor KE 1:295-297; GEC 4.369-382 (Dinham).

[220] Brault RAE 2:143; GEC 4:373n'b'; CIPM 9:441/460no.663 (Oliver, d.1352), 10:70/77no.72 (Oliv, d.1352), 11:285/305no.374 (Marg, d.1362).

3.2.3 Stuteville al. Estouteville

There are two entries from the Anglo-Norman family of Estouteville or Stuteville, the banneret Robert [158] and the knight Nicholas [581] noted in the Norfolk segment. Unfortunately there were several Roberts and Nicks active during the reign of Edward I. The family had their origin in and took their name from Etoutteville-sur-Mer (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Yvetot, can Yerville), but moved their caput to Valmont (dep Seine-Maritime, c-l-c).[221] The recorded ancestor Robert (I, fl.1066-1106) took part in the Conquest and was well remunerated in lands and sired four branches and eight sub-branches from the senior branch of the seigneurs d'Estouteville.[222] The senior branch got the French lands, but shared the newly acquired English fiefs with the junior branches. Two branches, which held in Long Lawford (Warws, branch 3) and in Weston Colville (Cambs, 4) became extinct before the separation of England and Normandy during the reign of John, leaving a junior branch holding Cottingham (Yorks, 2) and the senior branch, which had spawned a sub-branch at Kimberley (Norf, 1a). The senior branch appears to have kept its lands in both kingdoms free of forfeiture during the French conquest of Normandy and the wars of 1204/15.

The Cottingham branch, which held mainly in Yorks and Cumbl, appears to have become extinct by 1275 with a Robert, who held Cowesby (Yorks, 2), but also Gressinghall (Norf).[223] It also had a sub-branch at Aton (Yorks, 2a), which apparently ended with a Robert (fl.1256-67) and a William (fl.1275), probably a son or grandson. Neither of the entries is likely to come from this branch. Of the eight sub-branches, we may exclude five, which are only noted in France. This leaves Robert (V, d.1306), his son Robert (VI, d.1311) and grandson Robert (VII, d.1334) from the senior or Valmont branch (1); as well as Robert (XXII, c.1299-1339), who was also grandson of Robert (V) through John / Jean (V, 1278-1322), the younger brother of Robert (VI). Nicholas (IX, d.1328) from a sub-branch at Barton (Notts. 1g) was apparently son of Stutus (III, d.1308), a younger brother of Robert (V). The other Nicholas (IV, fl.1299-1311) came from a sub-branch at Kimberley (Norf, 1a), which separated from the Valmont branch before 1200 and was descended from Nicholas (II, fl.1175-1205), a brother of Robert (III, d.1185), the great grandfather of Robert (V).[224]

The Valmont branch became purely French after the death of Robert (V, d.1306) and the partition of his lands between Robert (VI, d.1311) S.Cleuville, son of his first wife Jeanne, and his brother Jean / John (V, d.1318/22), son of Eleanor, his second wife. This and age exclude Robert (VI), Robert (VII) and Robert (XXII) - which leaves us with no contemporary Robert. Moor proposed that the compiler chose Robert (V, d.1306) for [158], which is probable as John (V) only got livery in 1311 and only served in the disastrous campaign of 1314.[225] The arms with *3 lions* point to Nicholas (IV, fl.1311) rather than Nicholas (IX, d.1328) of Barton.

---

[221] Loyd OF 40.

[222] ESNF 13:103-109, edited by Detlev Schwennicke 1990, supplemented by Moor KE 4:308-310 and Brault RAE 2:156, 406. The data from Schwennicke, Moor and Brault are sometimes contradictory and though the bibliography used for the ESNF is impressive, some of the proposed succession relations are less than convincing considering a person's normal active life and age at siring, e.g. in table 108: Stutus (III), d.1308, granted manor in 1246 (30 H-III) had five sons: Nicholas (IX); Stutus and Ausouf living 1390; Jean, killed fighting in 1356 at Poitiers after siring 12 children, incl. 8 boys, the eldest born 1352 (!). Children born some 120 years after their grandfather are rare. The numbering of branches and individuals are by the present author.

The ESNF bibliography includes G. de la Morandière: *Histoire de la Maison d'Esotuteville en Normandie*, Paris 1903; C.T. Clay (Ed): *Early Yorkshire Charters*, IX, Wakefield 1952; Sanders EB; GEC; several cartulaires and dictionaires historiques.

[223] ESNF 13:104. Moor KE 4:308-310 has two entries for a Robert Stuteville, but conflates Robert of Cowesby (d.1275) and one or more members of the sub-branches of the senior branch, as do Brault. Gressinghall is in map square 80b4, 28 km W of Norwich.

[224] ESNF 13:103, 105, 108.

[225] Moor KE 4:307.

3.2.4 John Ros

The identities of the two John Ros [634 Notts-Derbs, 660 Lincs] are uncertain, and the information in Moor may, as he stated himself on p.140, refer not always to the same man. In fact, it is likely that information pertaining to a specific John was split over several paragraphs. Like most of the 'water-bouget' Ros's, the three Johns are mentioned with overlapping property names or names placed close to each other.[226]

The first John Ros [660], who has *Argent 3 bars gules over all a bend engrailed Sa*, may with reasonable confidence be assumed to hold in Tydd in South Holland on the Lincolnshire border some 16 km west of King's Lynn. Moor's argument begins with the closeness of Tydd and Gedney, 6 km to the north, and from there to other properties mentioned in connection with Gedney, and certain actions recorded. John Tydd is reliably noted 1302-1318 in Lincs and in Yorks. Moor has him as husband of Margaret Goushill, widow of Philip Despencer (d.1313), and having seizin of her lands, in which Moor is mistaken as she married John Ros of Watton (o.s.p.1338, baron), a younger brother of William of Helmsley *al.* Hamlake [30].[227] The assignment of Gedney to John of Tydd is unlikely as the manor belonged to Robert Ros [633], who bore *Gules 3 water-bougets ermine*, and died 1311 leaving a son James, a minor. This Robert was an uncle of John of Watton, brother of William [30]. Most of the holdings assigned to John of Tydd must be transferred to other Johns.

John of Ringburgh (fl.1287, d.1318) is probably the same as John of Gedney, who in 1316 also held in Routh and Aldeburgh-in-Holderness (Yorks) with William D'Aubigny C.Aumale as his former overlord. The current overlord would probably be William of Helmsley [30], eldest grandson of the C.Aumale, which makes it likely that John of Ringburgh, who left a son Richard (b.c.1296) was a younger brother of William [30]. Margaret Goushill (d.1347), widow of John of Watton, founded a chantry in Gedney in 1344, indicating that parcels of Gedney passed on to several descendants of Isabel d'Aubigny.

The obvious choice for the John in [634], who bore *Argent 3 water-bougets sable*, is John of Watton, who in 1331 served as commissioner *de walliis et fossatis* in Notts & Lincs. However, there are certain problems in this. It is uncertain whether those parts of the Aubigny inheritance passed on to John and his uncle Robert [633] included lands in Notts. John only married Margaret Goushill in 1314, so any affiliation to Notts would be before her. More importantly is the coat of arms. Like his uncle Robert, who differenced to *Gules-Ermine*, John might have done so to *Argent-Sable*, but here comes the problem. John was summoned to the Gt.Council in 1324 from Norfolk, but so was another knight, George Ros (fl.1316-24), who used identical arms and served Bartholomew Bartlesmere on embassies to Rome in 1316 and 1320.[228]

This George is mentioned too often to be a scribal error, and is apparently not in any available Ros pedigree, so the present explanation is hypothetical. John's elder brother William [737] married before 1316 Margery Badlesmere,[229] so George may have taken service with William's father-in-law. The sharing of a coat of arms was in any case unusual, though it is not impossible to envisage that two brothers may have agreed to use the same difference, especially if given lands in the same neighbourhood. George may have been illegitimate.

[226] Moor KE 4:139-140; John of Ringburgh, John of Tydd, and John of Watton.
[227] GEC 11:123; Watton (Norf) a grant to John from his mother Maud de Vaux.
[228] Moor KE 4:139 (Geo); LM:392; TJ:967 (John); O:152 (Geo).
[229] GEC 11:99 has Margery born c.1304 and her eldest son born 1329, so they were probably only engaged that early.

3.2.5 Henry Bohun

The members and arms of the Bohun can be difficult to keep apart and place into a pedigree. One reason for the confusion is the numbering of the many Humphreys. The GEC and the present author start with Humphrey (I, fl.1066), ancestor of both the comital line and the Bohuns of Mithurst, who used the *Or cross azure*. Other authors, including Lucia Pascual, start with his son Humphrey (II/I, d.c.1123), who married Matilda of Salisbury.[230] A second reason is the conflicting attempts to construct a pedigree for the comital or Hereford branch.[231] There is not much information available for those outside the comital inheritance, especially the Henrys and a Humphrey (XIII).

The chronicle of the life of Edward II, and some of the sources and works on the 1314 Battle of Bannockburn, mention that the E.Hereford's nephew Henry Bohun single-handed charged king Robert Bruce, and was killed in the attempt.[232] Pete Armstrong adds that this Henry bore *Azure a bend gules cotised argent between 6 lions or* , a coat of arms well documented for a Henry in the *Glover Roll* of c.1258 (B:189), and the *St.George Roll* of c.1285 (E:116). It is unlikely to be the same man, and the chronicler did get at least one thing wrong. The earl present in 1314 must have been Humphrey (VIII, c.1276-1322), and he has no nephew of record! He did have an uncle, Gilbert (d.1317, [939], and the word likely used 'nepos' can be interpreted as an unspecified cousin, especially if the writer does not know the exact relationship. Henry (III, [930]) fit this, if we accept that the Henry reportedly taken prisoner at Boroughbridge 1322 was miswritten.[233]

There are two possible Henrys in the pedigree as presently known. Henry (II) was a younger son of earl Humphrey (V, 1200-1275), and likely a grown man when his father granted him and his brothers John (I, d.1292) and Miles lands in 1266. The dates given suggest that Henry II is the one for active life 1258-85. He was also uncle of the three brothers proposed as entries: Henry (III, c.1277-1314, [930]), Humphrey (XIII, [932]), and Edmund (c.1290-1349), who was squeezed in as [931], but still a minor until 1311/12. They had probably two more: John (II, c.1286-1328) and possibly a William (II).

Except for the sons of Humphrey (V) and Humphrey (VI) the pedigree is narrow with little use for brisures, which means that most armorials and most seals have only the arms of the earls, who used the same coat of arms - irrespective of whether the cotises were visible or not.[234] The younger branch of Gilbert [949] and his son Oliver both charged the bend with *escallops gules*, a brisure of the same type (*pierced mullets gules*) as used by their nephew William (I) E.Northampton. For the older branch we have the *bend gules* of Henry (II); the *cotices argent* of his brother John (I, E:121, Q:494) and his eldest (?) son Henry (III, [930]) - probably the most discreet brisure ever recorded and invisible on a seal. Humphrey (III, [932]) changed the bend *ermine*, a classic brisure, while Edmund [931] had the more unusual *indented compony argent-gules*, which may refer to his uncle Henry (II). The Newcastle compile (O:74) and his die cutter both omitted the indentation.

[230] GEC 6:457-477; Moor KE 1:104-108; Pascual BD. The numbering of the Bohuns used here is by the present author with John (I) and Henry (II) as sons of Humphrey (V, d.1275) E.Hereford & Essex; and Henry (III), Humphrey (XIII), and John (II) as sons of John (I).
[231] Pascual BD (2017) is followed here. The University of Strathclyde's Bannockburn Project (www, 2022) has one very similar, which differs mainly in the placing of the sons of Humphrey V).
[232] Phillips ES 230; Armstrong BC 48, 50.
[233] Moor KE 1:107 citing Palgrave PW.
[234] Pascual BD 102, 277ff for images and comments on seals.

4. Lands and families

The Parliamentary Roll was claimed by Noël Denholm-Young to be a continued official survey of all, or at least a majority, of the knighthood of the reign of Edward I, while Nigel Saul was less impressed as he noted that for Gloucestershire 43% of the persons listed did not hold property in that county.[235] The present author made similar observations, but also noted that some of those without properties held offices in the county or had property close to the county border.[236] While Saul is right in that the compiler did not place all persons into their proper county, it would be in order to examine closer what to expect and the problems in assigning people to counties, especially to the exacting standards of modern scholarship.

4.1 Political-military background

Whether this armorial was intended as a roster of the warlike knights of Edward I or not, the commonly agreed period of collation and compilation, 1307-1312, infers that most, if not all the work was done during the first third of the reign of his son and successor Edward II. In order to assess the various factors which may have influenced the gathering and ordering of the names and arms, we need to examine the activities expected of a knight and his material basis in the contemporary context. There is a large literature on this for the interested reader,[237] and only a few selected points will be noted here. On the predominantly military side are the campaigns of the war with Scotland and the conflict with France, which also had a diplomatic side and did produce internal political conflicts in England. Edward II's choice of favourites and the influence he gave them intensified the opposition to the Crown from the beginning of the reign.[238] The politics of his by then widow, the dowager-queen Isabella, belong to a later period as did most of the conflict with France, and though they became crucial to the careers and fates of many of the people noted in the armorial, we do not need to discuss these.

There are some highlights that are repeatedly noted in the commentaries: the **knighting** on May 22nd **1306** of Edward II, then Prince of Wales, and the associated *Feast of the Swan*, where many of the entrants were knighted after the last of Edward I's many attempts at distrait of knighthood on people owning lands giving a yearly income of at least 20 £ a year.[239] Invitations to the **coronation** on February 8th **1308** were mostly ceremonial, but show us people with close relations to the crown or of sufficient stature to require pleasing.[240] The calamitous defeat in the battle of **Bannockburn** on June 23-24th **1314** made many houses extinct, e.g. the Clare E.Gloucester, or out of influence due to the heir's minority.[241] It also caused some major shifts of property ownership during this and the following generations.

The so-called **Baron's Letter 1301** in response to the pope's injunction into Anglo-Scottish affairs had no direct influence on any political events, but is of interest for three reasons: 1) it documents the arms borne by nearly one hundred of the most influential people of the realm; 2) it allows an unusual view into the contemporary view of rank.[242] Nine earls and 80 barons (usually termed *dominus*) were summoned to a Parliament to be held in Lincoln. Seven earls and 63 barons signed the letter, i.e. named in it and affixed seals. But an additional 31 names and seals (outside the peerage) were added as well.[243] The 19 missing peers probably

[235] Denholm-Young CP 121-122 (1969); Saul KE 30 (1981)
[236] Clemmensen MV 342-343 (1998).
[237] To mention just a few: Prestwich WP, Bell SE, Coss KM, Ayton AW, Simpkin EA. Saul KE discussed social rank and material basis for the 14C Gloucestershire gentry.
[238] The politics and personality of Edward II is discussed in the biography, Phillips ET (2010).
[239] Shaw KE 1:111-122 lists the knights dubbed at the Feast of the Swan.
[240] A list of attendees to the coronation is in Palgrave PW 1:19.
[241] The battle of Bannockburn was fought outside Stirling Castle; Armstrong BC for the campaign.
[242] The letter and its seals are reproduced and commented on by Lord Howard de Walden and Joseph Foster in Foster FL *a.k.a.* Howard de Walden: *Some Feudal Lords and their Seals*, 1904.
[243] Foster FL ix, introduction by Howard de Walden.

did not attend. At least we have no retribution known for non-support. The letter was never dispatched as events had turned the pope's attention elsewhere; 3) the process. The Parliament at Lincoln was to be held 13-20 January 1301, and the county knights left on January 30th, but the text of the letter was only dated February 12th. The peers, some magnates and the household knights may have stayed on for some days, but the document was not sealed at Lincoln. This was done by couriers riding out of Westminster to Wales and other parts where signatories stayed.[244]

The political opposition to the new king began almost immediately upon his accession on **July 7th 1307**. It did not help that his first ordinance concerned the recall of his banished favourite Piers Gaveston [3] and elevating this 'foreigner' to E.Cornwall - a title and rich fief otherwise reserved for members of the royal family. **Gaveston** was the foremost favourite of Edward II, and accomplished jouster with a sharp and malicious wit and avaricious ways, which provoked many of the magnates, and also Edward I who ordered the first of his three **exiles**. These ran for the periods: 02-08.1307 in Ponthieu; 24.06.1308-27.06.1309 'in perpetual exile', lost earldom, excommunicated by Abp.Canterbury if he returned, referred to as sir Peter, king's lieutenant in Ireland 16.06.1308; 3.11.1311-13.01.1312, probably in Brabant. Gaveston returned, or was recalled by Edward II, as his daughter Joan was born on 12.01.1312, but was immediately hunted by the opposition, sought safety in Scarborough Castle (Yorks), was persuaded to surrender with guarantee for his personal safety by E.Pembroke [11] on 19.05. When on the road to London Pembroke left for a moment, Gaveston was apprehended, summarily tried and executed on 19.06.1312.[245] Other favourites followed, notably the two Despencers [24, 25], whose avarice probably exceeded Gaveston's. Their reign had a temporary downturn with a Marcher revolt in 04.1321 and exile in 08.1321, but with recall on 7.01.1322, shortly followed by the defeat of their opponents, they kept their hold until the deposition of Edward II.[246]

Thomas E.Lancaster [5] soon became the central figure of the opposition, but this included, as can been seen in the comments to the entries, much of the baronage and knightly class.[247] It met on several occasions, including at tournaments, e.g. the *1st Dunstable* (L), which is generally assumed to be a meeting of 235 members of the retinues and supporters of the contrariant earls and barons.[248] The struggle had its ups and downs. For Edward II, when he was *de facto* put under administration, when he on 16.03.1310 agreed to let 21 **ordainers** 'council' him for a year from 29.09.1310. Within a year he also had to pardon those involved in the death of Gaveston, i.e. most of the opposition, and again in 1318 and on 20.08.1321.[249] However, Edward II was saved by internal conflicts and indecision within the contrarians, and he could have his revenge, starting only a few days later. By the end of January 1322, he had quenched the opposition in the south and could move north to meet forces gathered for a campaign against the Scots. Before that could happen, Andrew Harclay [1009], had definitively defeated the Lancastrians at **Boroughbridge** on 16.03.1322. Lancaster and selected followers were tried and executed; many went to prison and had to buy their freedom at high prices.

The relations between England and France had become strained by 1323, when an incident in October led to the so-called **War of St. Sardos**, in which a key point was the siege of a key fortress, La Réole, in Guienne by a French army. The defenders included Thomas of

---

[244] Foster FL x. The seals were affixed to a filigran-like mesh (*Fig. ***), but the names were listed roughly by rank after the text and date (Foster FL xix).
[245] Phillips ES 127, 149-150, 161, 182, 189.
[246] Phillips ES 376-379, a.o.
[247] The members of the opposition were also described as contrariants or lancastrians.
[248] Dunstable lies next to Luton 50 km north of London, tournament held on 5.06.1309 (tradional date), or between 20.03-7.04.1309 just before the Parliament at Westminster on 27.04.1309 (Phillips ES 155).
[249] Phillips ES 330.

Brotherton E.Kent [6], younger brother of Edward II.[250] The siege lasted from 25.08-22.09.1324, and ended with a 6 month truce and the arrival of English reinforcements during October-November. The crisis led Edward II to call for advice and support for a continental campaign, not in a parliament, but in a **Great Council**, where the whole knightly class was "summoned to repair to the King at Westminster, on Sunday next after the Ascension (**27 May 1324**)".[251]

The summonses went out in two parts: 1) on May 3rd from the Chancery individually to archbishops, bishops, earls and barons; and 2) on May 9th to the sheriffs for "proclamation in full County Court" that "the King wishes to obtain the advice of the several Knights of the Kingdom". In their reports, the sheriffs recorded the number and names of knights in their jurisdictions. Though incomplete this is probably as close as we can approach the number of knights at the time. This would not be far off the number 25 years earlier, so it may do for a comparison with the number of entries into the N/PRA, see *Appendix A (a)*. Nearly all families mentioned in the N/PRA had one or more members summoned. The sheriff's returns sometimes included non-residents, which illustrates the difficulty in assigning people to individual counties. They also included some of the available men-at-arms, potential knights if they had a suitable income, and if not, those with military experience.

The summons to Great Council was immediately followed by a call for men with an annual income of £40 to take knighthood and receive free equipment in London before June 3rd.[252] The sheriffs were ordered to return their names - a standard procedure, but useful for anyone, who may have wanted to make a list of knights or people with local influence - and perhaps get a structural basis for an armorial!

References to the above are mainly used as indications to the social status of the persons entered into the armorial, but there are other official documents, which reflect their affinities to the various counties apart from the obvious evidence of land ownership. Elections to commissions and to Parliament were largely dependent on residence, though certain commissions ranged through several counties. Summonses to military campaigns were mainly directed to peers in person and to other people with feudal obligations through the sheriffs and are of less importance for this. Musters, where available may give county affiliations, though not necessarily of residence and need not indicate any personal service.[253]

The last scenes of the reign was played out during an increasing separation between Edward II and his French-born Queen Isabella, her stay in France and liaison with the banished Mortimer [18], their invasion on September 24th, soon followed by the abdication and murder of Edward II. Their reign as guardians of Edward III ended in 1330 with a coup and the execution of Mortimer.[254]

4.2 Counties, offices and possessions

The basis for status and influence in medieval society was landed property, or lacking that money (usually from commerce). The two often joined paths. With the excellent survival of a large mass of official financial and legal papers, which are to a large extent published, it would in principle be straightforward to determine a person's affiliation to a given county. In practice it is rare to find anything near a complete survey of possessions of a member of the

[250] Phillips ES 461-471.
[251] Palgrave PW 2.1:382-385, summons and returns. CCR 1323/27p.184: the Council decided to send E.Pembroke [11] to France on an embassy.
[252] Palgrave PW 2.1:365; 10.05.1324.
[253] Palgrave PW 2.1:50-57 cites Treasury information on a muster at Tweedmouth and Biker (Nhum) from September 10th to October 28th 1310 through Madox: *Baronia Anglica*, Book 3 p.214, which lists 175 vassals, including 91 from N/PRA, 47 outside, 9 ladies holding dower and/or wardships, and 28 clerics. 44 of the N/PRA were bannerets. Two died that year - represented by widow or heir.
[254] Phillips ES 501.

gentry, not to mention all grants or gifts made to children besides the principal heir, or even what the heir got, and to what use he put it. The dower portion, typically one third, could be outside the hands of the heirs for generations, and if great grand, grandmother and mother all lived long, money could be tight for years of a grandson's life, and force even a magnate into paid allegiance. As can be seen from the commentary to the entries a substantial part of the knightly class or gentry with incomes above 20 £ held property in more than one county and subsided on rents from manors and stray plots held in part or situated far off. It was neither uncommon that men of the same name, but of different lineages and arms, held property or office in the same county.

Properties have been assigned in an unconventional way both in the present chapter and in the commentaries to the entries. Usually one would record the facts and dates of ownership (as e.g. done by Moor), but that would clearly underestimate nearly everyone's worth. The records are partial and may often just note the county in which a person held property. Properties inherited in the direct line may only occasionally be noted for descendant heirs. Unless it is obvious that a property or rent had been disposed of by sale or grant, any manor or property owned by a father or grandfather has been credited to the person mentioned in the armorial, if he was the heir. Counties (shires) have been added to the list of places, where a person held property, if he owed somebody money with security in that county, as such people commonly did. It has not always been possible to exclude those instances where a person was not the direct recipient, but the overlord. In a formal way, this should not matter much. As noted in the *Inquests post mortem* overlordship was considered as ownership for certain dues and for reversion to the crown or an intermediate overlord.

Even official documents may place a person in different counties depending on the context of the document; e.g. John Grey of Rotherfield [448] is noted for holding Rotherfield Greys (Oxon) a.o. lands in Nhants, Bucks, and Yorks. For a 1310 muster he provided 2 sergeants for 1 KF at Dunston Manor (Norf); and the compiler placed him in the Oxfordshire segment in N/PRA - both in counties without any property otherwise recorded.[255] Roger Chandos [951], who held in Heref got noted for Herts in the second part of this muster.[256]

4.2.1 The misplaced Touk holdings

Without the tools of GPS-located aerial photos, local histories and searchable digitized records it can be hard to identify a given, and often curiously spelt, manor or hamlet. William Touk or his son Henry [641] was noted to hold seven places in Nhants, a manor (Kelham) in Notts, and one in Yorks, and to have had a gift of oaks from Sherwood Forest in Notts.[257] On closer examination it becomes doubtful whether the family ever held in Nhants.

If we correct for ancient differences in spelling it is likely that six places would be within 5 km from Kelham Manor slightly NW of Newark-on-Trent (Notts, map 77e2), i.e. Averam / Averham, Stanthorp / Staythorpe, Hokerton / Hockerton, Helme / Holme, Wynkeburn / Winkburn, and Knapthorpe Manor. The last of the "Nhants manors" is Finingley-Alkeley, which could be a scribe's slur for Finningley 5 km SE of Auckley in South Yorkshire, and only 1 km off the border to Nottinghamshire. William Touk held Alkeley / Auckley (Yorks) SE of Doncaster (map 98g3).

4.2.2 The two Philips in the Midlands

People with similar sounding names, e.g. Hastang, Hastynge, Hastinks and Hastings, are hard to keep apart, and the results will be highly subjective. So it should not come as a surprise

[255] Palgrave PW 2.1:56. The standard due for 1 knight's fee was 2 men-at-arms with barded horses, or one fully armed knight.
[256] Palgrave PW 2.1:56, at Biker 28.09.1310.
[257] Moor KE 5:37.

that Moor and Brault has conflated several of the men in the entries, even the present author may unwittingly have done so. The guiding principle here when in doubt has been to assign offices and properties according the counties, where they or their families appear to be prominent.

The better known family Hastang had most of their properties in the West Midlands, while the almost unknown Hastings with a *fess acc, 2 mullets in chf* is noted in [341] as from Oxfordshire in South or Central Midlands. The only thing known about Philip Hastings is that he was son of Miles and Denise, died in 1305, and left a son Miles (c.1275-1311, o.s.p.m.).[258] Miles [340], the father, held in Oxon, Worcs, Norf and Suf. Miles sr also held in Warws until these lands were confiscated in 1274.

The rest of the information given in Moor must belong to Philip Hastang [981], who was son of Humphrey and Cecily Merck, married Alice, and died 1317 leaving 3 daughters in minority as coheirs. From John Merck he inherited properties in Esx & Cambs.[259] He must also be the one who held in Hunts as these manors were listed with Comberton (Cambs), and must have held in Nhants as MP for Nhants in 1316. Philip Hastang [981] is in the Staffs segment like all of his kin, probably entered primarily as a family group, but as he held Quinton (Warws), he may also have had some un-noted lands in Staffs like his relatives.

4.2.3 The Segrave entries

Six sons and grandsons of Nicholas Segrave (d.1295), one of the principal magnate-soldiers of Edward I, are entered either as bannerets [41, 42] or from Leicestershire [793-796]. The family was ancient tenants of the E.Chester with seat and core property between Loughborough and Leicester, and all probably had at least some income from this county, but several spent their whole adult life far away, e.g. John [796] in Folkestone (Kent). This suggests that the compiler was less interested in the actual properties of an entrant than in where a magnate family or its head wielded its major influence.

4.2.4 The branches of Bassingbourne

The armorial includes three Bassingbournes with *gironny* arms in four tincture combinations assigned to either Herts [405, John], Cambs [609, Humphrey], Lincs [670, Warin], though all probably derived their surname from Bassingbourn (Cambs) and had a common ancestor.[260] The repeated use of the christian name Warin in several branches makes it hard to be certain who owned what or served where and when.

The presumed common ancestor might be Warin (II, d.1229), father of Warin (III, d.1269), a sheriff of Nhants, who was granted part of Lt.Chishill (Cambs) in 1265.[261] He left an eldest son and heir Edmund (fl.1289), who is not credited with any inheritance, but who got Blyborough a.o. (Lincs) as a grant from Thomas Clare in exchange for unnamed manors in Ireland.[262] Edmund served William Bardolf as a knight, and for unknown reasons granted Blyborough to William for life - possibly in return for relief of the debt Edmund owned the king. Edmund had a son and heir Warin (IV, d.c.1334) [670], who served with Hugh Bardolf and had Blyborough back by 1299. Their *or-azure* arms can be followed from the elder Warin

[258] Moor KE 2:196-197 (Hastings); Moor is wrong as having him as an heir of John Merck [439].
[259] Moor KE 2:197-198 (Hastings / Hastang); 3:150 (Merck). Alice had his Quinton in dower.
[260] Bassingbourn (Cambs), map 54c3. The combinations are Ar / Or / Vr-Gu, Or-Az. The Vr-Gu is not represented in N/PRA, but known for Baldwin (d.1275) in F:136 (1285), and his son Warin (d.1323) in Q:391 (1295). Most data are from Moor KE 1:55-57.
[261] Thomas Astley / Estleigh, d.1265, of Warws, a montfortian rebel had forfeited his lands which came to Warin Bassingborne, incl. Hardreshull Manor and the reversion of Weston Manor. Thomas' son Andrew (d.1301) was summoned as a baron in 1299.
[262] Edmund got Blyborough with Corringham, Yolthorp / Yaddlethorpe, Messingham, Butterwick, Somerby and Redburn, 90a2, a3, b2, b3, c2, in Lincs, a complex within a 25 by 20 km triangle.

(B:35) over Edmund (E:82) to the younger Warin (F:62). One problem remains in the treatment of Moor and Brault. As in the principal line of inheritance by eldest sons they ought to have property in both Cambs and Nhants.

They did have such property, at least in Cambs. As the name suggests, this branch held the castle and manor of Bassingbourn as a fief of the honor of Richmond.[263] After the montfortian rebellion the elder Warin got licence to crenelate this manor - merely a gesture as there was already a castle on the premises. The extensive local history of the parish notes that the ownership went back to shortly after the Conquest, when Warin (I, d.1192) was both joint sheriff of Cambs and steward of the honor of Richmond. Both Edmund and his son Warin transferred the use of some land in Cambs to the neighbouring Seymours, and Warin (IV) apparently took to living in Lincs, a fact duly noted by the compiler.

The elder Warin (III, d.1269) also had a younger son Baldwin (d.1275), who got manors at Wimpole and Abington Pigotts (Cambs) not far from Bassingbourn.[264] His son Warin (VI, d.1323) and their arms in vair-gules was omitted in N/PRA, but are recorded in F:136 for Baldwin and in Q:391 for Warin (VI).

The link between the third branch in Nhants and the senior in Cambs is uncertain.[265] Its eldest member Humphrey (I, d.1280) could be a son of Warin (II, d.1229) and a younger brother of Warin (III, c.1227-1269) born in 1228/29. That would fit with the birth of his son Humphrey (II, c.1254-1298) and a distribution of the inheritance with those in Cambs going to Warin and those in Nhants being divided between two brothers. Humphrey (III, c.1275-> 1324) probably inherited a parcel of Bassingbourne lands and another parcel from his mother Mary Thornton and kept a presence in Cambs - as noted by the compiler. Matthew Bassingbourne (fl.1318-32) of Badlingham (Cambs), a younger son of Humphrey (II) and Mary Thornton, changed arms into *Qtly or-gules & 4 crescents cch* before 1319 (O:26).[266]

The fourth branch with John Bassingbourne [405] assigned to Herts can be resolved by a note of co-ownership and succession of Warin (VI), a John (d.<1322), and his brother Nicholas to lands in Gannock in Sandon parish (Herts).[267] This John was most likely a younger brother of Warin (VI) with whom he was noted in 1301.

4.2.5 Lands and offices of John Harington

John Harington [638] had most of his lands in and it buried in Lincolnshire, but is noted in the Derbs-Notts segment.[268] He was summoned for war or council from up to eight counties and held offices in most, e.g. Lincs, Leics, Warws, Nhants, Yorks, Rutl and Derbs & Notts. The eight places in Lincs were worth a nominal £40, while those in Derbs and/or Notts were worth only £20. The only notes of him in relation to these two counties are from holding the office of sheriff in 1297 with war service in the same year, though he was active from 1277 to 1324, only two years before he died at 80+. Most of his work during 1300-16

[263] A P Baggs, S M Keeling and C A F Meekings, 'Parishes: Bassingbourn', in *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 8*, ed. A P M Wright (London, 1982), pp. 12-30. *British History Online* http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol8/pp12-30 [accessed 12 September 2021].
[264] Wimpole, map 54c2, 8 km N of Bassingbourn; Abington Pigotts, 54b3, 2 km west.
[265] The Humphreys held Benefield 65g3/4, Glapthorn 65h3, Cotterstock 65h3, Southwick 65h 3 manors in Nhants, all close together. Humphrey (I) also held Abindon / Abington Pigotts ?, Shenley, Cleyndon, Lillinston (Cambs) and lands in Rockingham (Nhants). Humphrey (II) also held Wicken (Cambs).
[266] Badlingham (Cambs), 6 km SW of Middleham, map 67f3.
[267] 'Parishes: Sandon', in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1912), pp. 270-276. *British History Online* http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol3/pp270-276 [accessed 12 September 2021]. Sandon lies 10 km S of Bassinbourn.
[268] Moor KE 2:188; CIPM 14:333 + 15:363 (John, d.1376); Downing ME 4:45.

was apparently done in Warws and Leics. Nevertheless, it was from the minor property, he was best known to the compiler.

4.3 Peers and bannerets

There can be some confusion on who belonged to the medieval peerage, which for the reigns of the two first Edwards consisted of one titled group (*earls*) and one un-titled group (*barons*), men summoned in person to at least one Parliament.[269] A number of persons summoned to a council in Salisbury on January 26th ** are sometimes referred to as barons, but not here. Men with large estates, usually in several counties, and considerable local and/or national influence were sometimes described officially as *our magnates*, and the term *feudal barons* may be found in the literature, but not used here. It overlaps *baro*, a tenant-in-chief, who held *per baroniam* an *honor*, i.e. by military service and paying £100 in relief.[270] Sanders listed 133 such baronies and 73 probable baronies, which together covered much of England. By 1300 many of the original baronial line had become extinct and split into parts through marriages of several generations of co-heiresses.[271] Though there were a near total overlap of being a peer (baron) and possessing a major part of an honor, peerages, especially the temporary ones, were also given to close associates of the king or to lay men of proven military and/or military competence.

The term *banneret* was strictly used for a knight bachelor who distinguished himself in battle and had his triangular lance pennon cut to a square banner indicating a leader of men fighting under his banner. In practice the banneret would have to get a new painted cloth or his 'banner' would be invisible on the field of battle of in camp. As described by Nigel Saul and a multitude of authors the term had a short lifetime as a title, especially around the period of compilation of the present armorial.[272] The social status of a banneret appears to be subjective and changing with time. Saul mentions that John Cobham (d.1355) was summoned as baron 1350, but only raised to the rank of banneret in 1354.[273] However, his father Henry [272] was summoned from 1313 until his death, and his son John from when he succeeded, so there might be other reasons for this discrepancy. Saul rightly notes that bannerets might get annuities or other grants to maintain their dignities as bannerets, probably as compensation for their expenses as recruiters, leaders and not least actual paymasters during a campaign.

4.3.1 The Earls

The segment (01) on bannerets has 167 contemporary entries and two later additions. It was designed with a clear view on precedence. The king and his family head the list, which is quite ordinary, except for the details among the 13 earls. There are two entries reserved for earls [6,7], which from their position would suit the two brothers of Edward II, still minors and not knighted. Entry [2] is for Gilbert Clare E.Hereford, often mentioned as the 'king's cousin' as he was the only son of Edward II's sister, fairly supportive of the king, elected an ordainer in 1310, and custos regni in 1311 as successor to the recently deceased Henry Lacy E.Lincoln [4]. Lincoln's place can be explained by his reputation as a much respected elder statesman. That Hereford was also brother-in-law of Piers Gaveston [3] need not have

---

[269] The assignment as peer in GEC is followed here whether a person was summoned once, or intermittently, or whether the peerage became heritable. The titles were usually *comes* / *earl* and *dominus* / *lord* with a few noted as *baro*. For ease of discussion the two groups are here titled earl and baron.

[270] Sanders EB v-viii. His 'probable barony' was one that had an appropriate size, but no evidence of having paid the relief. The 73 'probables' were split into 7 in royal hands, 9 in comital, 16 with more than 20 KF, 30 with less than 20 KF, and 11 smaller fiefs.

[271] See the example of Tattershall, *Ch. 4.3.3*. The honor, 25 KF, included Bokenham.

[272] Saul KE 6-10; Du Cange: *Glossarium* (1883, www); Encyclopedia Brittanica, 11.Ed., 3:353-354. Wikipedia (version 8.04.2022) has an article with further references to notes by e.g. David Crouch, Mario Damen, Jean-Francois Nieus, Shaw KE, GEC 3:572-573.

[273] Saul KE 8; GEC 3:344, CPR 1354:27.

influenced his position on the list. One [13] of the earls was married to a sister of Edward I: one [9] to a sister; another [8] to a niece of Edward II; and one [11] was a half-cousin through Edward II's grandmother. Neither of these was in the blood-line, and it does not appear that their royal relations influenced their positions. Arundel [12], Richmond [13], and Oxford [14] were usually the end places in summonses to the earls. Anthony Bek [15] was included both as a companion of Edward I, familiar of Edward II in his youth, and as holding the county-palatine of Durham.

The interesting element in this part comes with the relative positions of Edward II's agnatic cousin Thomas of Lancaster [5], and the favourite Gaveston [3], a newly-created earl, who was presented with Cornwall, usually a title and fief reserved for the royal bloodline. In political terms Lancaster may have seen himself as the natural 'number two', holding five earldoms, being by far the richest peer, and a natural heir to the influential Montfort and Lacy.[274] Being a newcomer would by itself put a man at the bottom of a rank, but the size of his fiefs did matter, so Cornwall would elevate him several steps, but hardly above the royal bloodline and title-family ties of seniority like Lincoln, Surrey, Hereford and Warwick, which had for decades headed summonses, if not in strict order. Neither would his former temporary holding of the function as custos regni. Whoever commissioned and/or compiled the armorial did not write the fair copy until after Gaveston had given up that office. There can be no doubt that this or these persons regarded Gaveston as the king's familiar only surpassed by his 'cousin' and ranking above all other peers.

4.3.2 Barons or bannerets

The remaining 152 entries in segment 01 list 105 barons, 5 sons of barons, and 42 persons, who had no been summoned to Parliament in persons by 1312. A dozen were summoned shortly after, mostly in 1313. Sixteen of the barons had their first summonses during the compilation of the armorial (1307-12). A few barons can be found outside this segment: six summoned during compilation and eleven before, again mostly from the major new 'creations' of 1295 and 1299. Some were only summoned for part of their lives [113, 136, 139, 145], others were the only members of their family to have one.

It is a waste of time to try to compare the present sequence with summonses and make it into an order of precedence or to look for aberrations from such an order. The royal clerks were not systematic enough to keep the 'baronage' in precedence as they probably did for the earls.[275] However, the compiler did divide the 'bannerets' into some sort of classes. Among the first 100 non-earls [16-115] there were six 'in waiting', six, who never made the peerage, and three from well-placed families (Clare, Mortimer, Ros). The tail has about equal parts of barons and non-barons. The top third has most of the better known and influential names, including the royal favourites, e.g. Mortimer [18, 19], Despencer [24, 25], Percy [28], FitzWalter [33], and St.John [38].

Though it has not been possible to confirm how many of the persons who actually had lead companies on campaign or how large any such company was, except for the 50-odd

[274] Several earls had acquired multiple titles by marriage and inheritance. Thomas held Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and succeded to Lincoln and Salisbury on the death of Henry Lacy. Gilbert Clare held Gloucester and Hertford. Humphrey Bohun held Hereford and Essex. Phillips ES 174; GEC:

[275] LCDP App., 3:241-242, summons to Parliament 29.07.1314. Skimming several summonses printed in CCR, CPR, and Parl Writs from the reigns of Edard I, Edward II, Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV revealed a fair consistency in the relative positions among the earls, but not among the barons. Huthwelker RW 122-123, 134-146 reached more or less the same conclusion in his rather confused analysis of rank in armorials. He only looked at armorials, but neglected to compare them with official documents. For a critical review of his work see: HistLit 2014-3-057 / Torsten Hiltmann über Huthwelker, Thorsten: Die Darstellung des Rangs in Wappen und Wappenrollen des späten Mittelalters. Ostfildern 2013, in: H-Soz-u-Kult 23.07.2014.

bannerets surveyed by Simpkin, it is likely that nearly all had, and that this together with considerable landed wealth was needed to get and hold an ordinary peerage (as baron).[276]

4.3.3 The barony of Tattershall

The barony or honor of Tattershall in Lincolnshire dated back to the *Domesday Book* and was held by the same line until 1306 with only two breaks, which shifted it to a brother in 1200 and a nephew in 1212. The last of the line Robert (VI, 1288-1306, [1050]) died a minor and apart from dower to his mother, the honor was partitioned in three, one for each of his aunts.[277]

Emma Tattershall (d.<1306) married Adam Cailly (d.1303/06, [534]), who is noted from Norfolk. Their son Thomas (1282-1316, o.s.p.) apparently got his share immediately. It included Bokenham Castle (Norf). Thomas was summoned as baron 1309-11. He was inherited by a nephew, and this family Clifton of Bokenham became barons by 1376. The family arms as recorded 1285/95 (LM:304, E:354) are curiously similar to those of Tattershall, differing only by the exchange of a chief by a bend. Another Cailli coat of arms of c.1350 (PO:82, a.o.) was *Qtly argent-sable & bend gules ch. 3 mullets or*. The former could have been similarized to Tattershall as the Cailli apparently held in Norfolk before inheriting. The armorial has Adam, who served against the Scots in 1298 and 1301, rather than Thomas, who does not appear to have done anything.

The second sister Joan (d.1329) married Robert Driby (d.<1306) and inherited Tattershall Castle (Lincs). Their sons John (fl.1329) and Simon (d.1322) were apparently of age by 1307, but neither was entered into the armorial, nor summoned as barons. Simon inherited Driby (Lincs) and John eventually got the Tattershall parts.[278] She married William Bernake [826] and brought their offspring part of the Tattershall inheritance.[279]

The third sister Isabel (d.<1313) married John Oreby [955], who by himself held i.a. Orby (Lincs) and Chorleton Manor (Ches), which kept him in the Cheshire segment, even though he was summoned as a baron 1309-11. His part j.u. came eventually to the Percies.

4.4 Gentry and men-at-arms

With extremely few exceptions, all the persons entered into this armorial were dubbed knights, and both they and their offspring belonged to the *gentry*, a term loosely applied here to rural landowners, who in principle did no manual work nor engage in any form of trade.[280] In reality some would own town houses; some would live there and hold interests in, if not taking active part in wool, cattle or wine trade. To be a knight required an income sufficient for buying and keeping sword, lance, full plate armour, helmet and a warhorse as well as horses for servants and for carrying baggage - and this was only for use in wartime. None of this came cheap, and the knight must also be able to pay for wages and sustenance during a campaign as his own due payment might be in arrears for years before the royal treasury or his intermediate captains refunded his expenditure. From the mid 13th century and long into the 15th century the number of campaigns went from rare to almost yearly.

---

[276] Simpkin EA 191-192, a.o.
[277] [1050] in segment 33 (addenda of magnates) could be for his father Robert (V, d.1303).
[278] Moor KE 1:291; CIPM 7:148/174no.241. Arms, *Argent 3 quintefeuilles gules & canton gules*, in AN:216, ARS:422, a.o.
[279] CIPM 11:78, 12:7+457.
[280] This definition of a social class was universal in Western Europe with varying specifications and terms, e.g. knightly, Ritterbürtig, chevalerie, nobility, Adel, gentility. For a more thorough discussion, see e.g. the writings of Maurice Keen: Keen C, Keen OE, Coss HP, and Saul KE (as knights and esquires).

Though the Edwards fought many campaigns, most land-holding knights served only in a few during their active life. For younger sons, many took up professional soldiering as a career with prospects of advancement, gifts of lands and/or a profitable marriage.[281] Most of the men recorded in the armorial belonged to the land-owning class, and the real burden of knighthood was perhaps more the daily (unpaid) work on juries and commissions, which was by tradition restricted to knights only, though un-dubbed peers might occasionally be drafted into it.

4.4.1 Official records, complete or not

Nigel Saul's criticism of the armorial as having people in the wrong segments has been noted several times, and though it is not wholly unjust, a part of it should be ameliorated by what he did not know about the people - and what his sources either did not know or forgot to put into them. The official records are incomplete as every historian or amateur who has looked at them would know. Preservation has been miserable, many records have been lost over the centuries, storage and access spread over many sites and countries, and though cataloguing and digitizing have been extensive, much information is still hard to get. This does not imply that Saul and other researchers did not know their sources or used them well, just that they did not know *all about* the people they researched. They just wrote on *what they knew* about them. This paragraph in trivial, but it touches a practical triviality.

Much of the data used by the historians cited comes from inquests, reports from local officials, chancery and fiscal papers. In all of these series, there are lacunae covering months and usually years. As can be seen from the comments to the entries there are people, who may be identified, but for whom we know nothing or next to nothing of their properties, public life, or marital relations. The latter was often important for deciding where people lived. A manor from heiress would (and did) move a branch away from its origin.

Only a few examples are needed here. If one tries to follow a pedigree through the *Inquests post-mortem*, one will find that manors or parcels will disappear from time to time, though they certainly were in the hands of the head of the branch throughout. For most, even for earls and major barons, information from whole counties will be missing. Or if available for some of the places within a county where the escheators took evidence, they would be missing from other places near known manors.

In the sheriff's returns of the summonses sent in 1300 to men in Yorkshire North Riding with an expected income of at least £40 p.a. only 36 of 91 (40%) of owners now known to have at least 2 manors in the territory were mentioned. It was not much better in the South in 1297 as 18 of 40 (45%) of the £20 men were mentioned.[282] Sheriff's return are nice for what is in them - but useless for what is not.

What do we know about a person's activities and leanings? The Hausted heads the Nhants segment with three entries. An elder son, Robert Hausted [758], probably fought in 1300 in the Galloway campaign; served as a royal official during the last years of Edward I; and was probably present at the 1st Dunstable Tournament in 1309 in the retinue of Bartholomew Baddlesmere. His younger brother John [759] joined the peerage shortly after Edward III assumed personal rule. This suggests that the family had status and joined the opposition to Edward II around the time of the compilation of the N/PRA.

On the lower rungs of the social latter, Edward Charles [573], a household sergeant later knighted, held much land in Norfolk, from where he is noted in N/PRA, but he is

[281] Expense and prospects have been discussed at length in e.g. Prestwich AW, Ayton KW, Simpkin EA, and Bell SE.
[282] Spencer WP 97.

mentioned as from North Yorkshire in the survey of military attendance by Andrew Spencer, and surprisingly by the much later TJ-compiler.[283]

4.4.2. Military service

We have six sources for documentation of martial service: summonses, muster and proffer lists, horse inventories and remuneration for losses, indentures and other contracts, service as constable or custos of castles (especially in Wales, Scotland or border areas), and, if allowed, the occasional armorials. In the absence of direct evidence of military service, one may assume that men serving as commissioners of array would themselves have some kind of martial experience. Though these would mainly be responsible for collecting and inspecting the mounted force due from the county, there was some overlap with those specifically appointed to recruit footmen (archers, spearmen, and specialists like miners, smiths, carpenter, huntsmen), and probably also a general responsibility. John Hamme [260] is not recorded for military service, but served as commissioner of array in 1297 and in 1316. He was also handy with a sword as shown when he and his two brothers assaulted and robbed a neighbour in 1301.[284]

The number of knights available and/or the size and composition of the Edwardian mounted forces have been assessed several times.[285] No matter how the calculations have turned out, there has been general agreement that much of it was made up of non-knightly men-at-arms or sergeants. This is supported by the proffer lists, which show that many feudal obligations were filled by offering two 'servientes' for a knight (or knight's fee).[286] There is also unanimous agreement that the number of knights in a given campaign exceeds the names, which may be collected from whatever sources available. A part of this difference is due to the fact that sons of feudal tenants were not summoned unless they were vassals in their own right - which was probably also why some reasonably well-known men were omitted from the armorial.

David Simpkin and others have assessed the number of knights from counties using various criteria and sources, Simpkin compared his findings with his reading of the entries into the armorial.[287] His numbers are generally slightly lower than the ones estimated from the present comments, which should come as no surprise as the criteria for inclusion both of men and their service could be different. It is notable that both numbers are much lower than the number of knights noted as available for the Great Council in 1324, only a decade later.

4.4.3 Holdings

The localities, mentioned in this work as lands held, do not discriminate between manors or castles held wholly or in part, nor between a manor or a parcel with a number of acres (as messuages or hides). Places rendering rents only are in general not given here, but both partial ownership of a manor and the many odd parcels would end up as rents.

As mentioned above, in many cases is the place and character of a person's holdings uncertain, but they may change over relatively short periods. The *dominus* Hugh Blount [437], is noted for four places in Oxon, one in Berks, and one in Staffs. He also held unrecorded properties in Essex (his place in N/PRA) and Hants.[288] Knights usually performed jury and

[283] Spencer WP 103.
[284] Moor KE 2:176.
[285] Denholm-Young CG 15-16; Denholm-Young FS with references to Ramsay, Moor, Mitchell, and Blaauw; Simpkin TW. Quick NK for the period 1200-70. Horrox SH, tbl.7.1, has 114 baronial, 947 knightly, and 9.200 households from lesser gentry, 20% held by women during early 14C.
[286] E.g. Palgrave PW 1:50-51, muster at Tweedmouth, September 1310.
[287] Simpkin EA 22-23, *App. A (a).*
[288] Moor KE 1:101; Palgrave PW 2.1:50;

commission service in the counties where they had their principal seat, and this was probably also the county from which they were elected to Parliament. If the hypothesis holds, Hugh moved through at least four counties in 25 years ending where he started: MP Esx 1298-1301, MP Beds 1307, muster 1310 from Staffs, MP Berks 1313, and Gt.Council 1324 from Essex.

4.4.4 Public service

Public service was unpaid, except for appointed sheriffs and farmers of taxes and duties. Elected knights of the shire (MPs) were remunerated for attendance, but in nearly every other post, a knight would have no pay for the time spent, and would himself have to cover his travel expenses. Most of his traditional duties would be in the performance of local justice, as jurors or local magistrates at courts which met periodically. He might be (and often was) elected as justice of the peace or member of a similar commission, whatever the actual term would be. Besides this there were commissions to keep dykes, canals, rivers and roads functional or buildings and bridges safe. There were also temporary commissions to take people into custody; or release them from it; or investigate some affair or trespass. Finally there were the military commissions: of array of the feudal levy, recruitment of auxiliary troops and specialists, and the gathering and dispatch of provisions. This is revealed in public lives mentioned in the comments to entries - and the more commissions one sat on, the more influential the man, especially as one of the leading members.

With a little reservation for lacunae in the sources, entries without much comment are for men of minor influence and/or kept on royal or magnate service, which need not be entered with particulars in permanent official records.

4.4.5 Families and counties

The terms North and South are ambiguous in relation to the administrative geography of England. The North is the better defined, often termed 'England north of the Trent' referring to the river which runs across the country from SE of Derby to the Humber on the east coast. On the map in *Appendix F (c)* it covers the regions 1 to 3 with four counties in Region 1: Northumberland and Durham in the east, Cumberland and Westmoreland (modern Cumbria) in the west. Another two counties in Region 2: Lancashire and Cheshire, in the west (i.e. four modern districts). Region 3: Yorkshire with the Ridings, of which the East Riding is now also Northern Humberside and West Riding was split into West and South Yorkshire with part going into North Yorkshire. The South could be the rest, or depending on context regions 8-10, or just part of 9 and the whole of 10.

The compiler of the armorial saw it slightly different. Its structure flows from Land's End through regions 8 to 10 and moves then to 6 and 7 covering segments 01-16, i.e. the South-West, Wessex, South East, South Midlands, and Eastern Counties or East Anglia, excepting only some modern adjustments. He split regions 4 West Midlands and 5 East Midlands into a southern (segments 20-26), a western (segments 27-29) and an eastern part (segments 17-19) borrowing some of the counties from the North, i.e. Cheshire (segment 27) and Yorkshire (segments 19), leaving his North with only region 1 and a rump 2 for segments 30-31 - unless he meant to extend his North to include the north-eastern Midlands with Lincs and Notts. In any case most of segment 35 comes from north of the Trent. The present work will generally keep to the divide of the Trent.

Many families have more than one member among the entries. It does not matter much if we include the later additions and the royal family, but it makes the calculations easier to get the distribution between single representations, those with just a pair, and those with three or more. The distribution does not reflect the importance of any family, though one may infer a glimpse of how the compiler regarded some of the families, especially if he omitted some otherwise known. Of the 1110 entries there were 124 pairs and 54 with at least three,

including 13 with five or more. 642 (58%) of the total were alone in representing their families. Most (63%) of the entries in the peerage segment 01 had other family members in the armorial. Only 39 % of the later entries had any family among the original entries, though many of these had identical surnames. The distribution per county can be found in *Appendix A (a)*.

The continuator, who inserted the additions into available blank spaces, must have been very well acquainted with the Edwardian gentry and their possessions. Nearly all had their active lives during the reign of Edward II, though many did so slightly later than the original entries. They were as well placed in counties as their predecessors. 76% of the 74 additions were placed in the 'right' county segment; the three barons went into the additional magnates of segment 33, while four of the six entries into segment 35 'northerners' came from Yorks. There are a few doublings, e.g. Philip Chauncey from [677] got himself a copy in [468], while Norman Darcy [678], son of Philip [126], and his relative John [699], who d.1347 and was summoned as baron in 1332, joined four relatives already in the armorial.

The counties differed in prosperity and population density, and consequently in their socio-economic structure, which also meant that the number of men available for knighthood would differ per county both in regard to population and to acreage. The South and especially the eastern parts would be the more prosperous. The one study available on the distribution of knights per county was based on the assize lists from the reign of Henry III, but from widely spaced years.[289] If we accept the findings as generally valid for the reign of Edward II, we can see that East Anglia, South Midlands, and Kent have the most knights, approx. 1 per 10.000 acres. They were also the most prosperous with landed income reaching £30 per square mile.[290] The five coastal counties of the South could manage only a few knights. For Sussex it was only 1 per 28.000 acres. Except for Wiltshire their average landed income was closer to £5 per square mile. They also had the longest march to reach the fighting in the North. Income did matter. While the average income for a knight might be £40, it was only £14 for the gentry as a whole (11.000 households) and £260 for the 236 households Horrox & Ormrod described as baronial, i.e. magnates.[291]

There is no apparent correlation between the sparse socio-economic data available and the number of entries per county.

Assignment to a county depends on what we know of the individual and of the family - and for this we usually end up with questions unanswered. Even studies on individual counties during specific periods leave us with gaps in their lives and possessions. One Gloucestershire gentleman, Stephen de la More (d.1328), was left out of the armorial, possibly because he was not important enough, but he was not unknown.[292] He served in arms and as a recruiter during the compilation of the armorial, was on a forestry commission in 1316, and attended the Gt.Council of 1324. Nigel Saul has him with nothing but one manor in the county, which we can identifiy as Oldland-in-Bitton (Glos) worth ½ knight's fee. What Saul omitted was that he also held £20 in Yatton and Iwood (Som) and at least a mill in Monmouthshire. He probably inherited the latter (and additional property) from his uncle Richard (d.1292. He work as a recruiter in Glamorgan support the claim, that he had local interest in the borderlands of upper Gloucestershire. Following his descendants for a further four generations until Margaret de la More (d.1407), it is likely that he also held More on the Salop-Wales border.

Complete inventories of knights in a county are rare, but there is at least one available. In 1295 Edward I ordered a survey for coastal defence in Essex and the sheriff duly returned

[289] Quick NK, map on p.117, tables on pp.120-121
[290] Falkus HA 176-177. Towns woould have higher incomes per area.
[291] Horrox SH, tbl. 7.1.
[292] Brault RAE 2:302; Moore KE 3:198; Saul KE 16, 53, 226, 257, 273; CIPM 19:352 (Marg); GA:50.

101 names of knights with notes on the fitness and property status. The result must have been disappointing for there were only 24 knights resident, or 35 if we add the 11 unfit for active duty.[293] At least one of the last recovered as Hugh Bibbesworth [400] fought in 1301 and got into the armorial in the Hertfordshire segment, appropriate for the family seat, if not for their present main holdings in Essex. 66 were non-resident, and these included a couple of earls and barons with widely spread holdings. The more interesting result we can get when we compare this official list with the armorial, is that the overlap is surprisingly small even of we take a discount for people who may have died during the dozen years in between.[294]

The Essex segment 13 [412-469] and its bannerets has a potential 64 names in comparison with the 101 in the 1295-list, which includes at least one *later* addition William Wascoil [467] corresponding to his father John, a resident. The actual overlap is a bare 10 fit and resident, 4 unfit, 3 in Suffolk and 10 non-resident compared to the 50 entries in the armorial. An additional 3 relatives can be added. This may be interpreted in two ways. Except when asked specifically people (officials or ordinary) would relate a person to whatever major property they would have and in whatever county, and also because seat of residence may change over their lifetime or vary as the lord enjoyed his usufruct.[295] Minor landlords, knights or not, may easily be overlooked. The other interpretation could be that the compiler (and his informants) did not really know who owned what nor who did what. The ones who would know would be the clerks who managed the county administration, not the sheriffs, who came and went, sometimes within months, or at other times kept the office for years. For long periods sheriffs were non-local royal officials, who moved between positions. In the case of Essex, the clerks would have a permanent base in Colchester Castle, and any serving sheriff-cum-castellan would need to ask his staff to compile a list like the one made in 1295. Unfortunately neither interpretation explains the difference between the two records. We would at least expect a larger overlap with the non-residents in the 1295-list. 41 of our entries in the armorial *did* own property there!

4.4.6 The Gloucesterhire gentry

In a classical study of 1981 Nigel Saul investigated the holdings, military service, and relations of this county's gentry during the 14th century.[296] As mentioned at the head of this chapter, he was very critical of any use of the N/PRA as a source for holding in this county, if not for any affinity to it. He appears to be right, if one only looks at the gross of a third of the entries without any apparent relation to the Gloucestershire, and for him the gross would be higher as he did not realize that the compiler included holdings in neighbouring Wales as in the county.[297] Whether or to what degree he was right must wait to the discussion in Chapter 5. Here we will recapitulate selected findings of interest for the reign of Edward II.

Over the century 312 manors were surveyed, of which 111 were held by clerics, mainly bishops and abbots; 35 by magnates, and 166 by the gentry. The resident ownership was investigated for 52 in his Appendix II, of which less than 20 owners were represented in N/PRA. The holdings in 1316 of slight different selection of 48 residents showed that 23 (48%) held more than one manor in the county and that 28 (58%) also held in other counties, of which 14 had the majority of their holdings outside the county. Some held relatively little in county: e.g. for John Wisham [877] it was only one of his 15 manors; and

[293] Palgrave PW 1:273-274; Denholm-Young FS 88.
[294] Hardly needed. Hamon Sutton [452], and Auger FitzHenry [435] were sons of men on the 1295-list. Henry Grapinel (o.s.p.m.1297, WHR:133) was resident in 1295. Ralph Arden (E:527, MP) may have died before 1309.
[295] There are other returns from sheriffs related to distraint of knighthood and summonses, e.g. the one for the 1324 Great Council, which appear to render similar results.
[296] Saul KE; App. II: residents of 47 manors (+ 5 mentioned in text); App.III: affinities and military service. The criteria for inclusion were documented residence or having most of their lands in the county.
[297] See *App. A (b)*.

John Wellington / Willington [104] held 5 of his 13 in county. Among those not mentioned in N/PRA John Bures held 5 manors in county and an additional 5 outside, incl. 4 in neighbouring Somerset; Theobald Russel, a minor, held 2 in county, 1 in Wilts, 1 in Som , and 4 in counties more distant; a John Acton / Dacton held 3 in county, 3 in Som, and 4 more outside.[298]

Though close in time it is difficult to compare Saul's 1316 selection with the N/PRA's Gloucestershire segment. The overlap is only 17 of 48, which is not surprising as Saul includes an uncertain number of esquires, though at least 26 residents ought to be knights.[299] Two [104, 138] are from the banneret's segment, leaving five outside. This may be a deliberate exclusion by Saul which we may leave at that. Saul includes 9 from N/PRA which are here recorded as being in-county and 6 out-of-county.[300]

The influential Berkeleys, which have three entries in the N/PRA, are not represented as residents at all! Well - a Berkeley may not be a Berkeley, and one cousin is among the residents. The Berkeleys of Berkeley in the N/PRA (using the chevron) are cognatic descendants of Roger Berkeley (fl.1166) though the marriage of his daughter Alice and Maurice FitzHarding, while the residents Thomas Berkeley of Coberley (*Qtly engrailed & bend*) and John Berkeley of Dursley (arms uncertain) are agnatic descendants from Roger's two sons. With four and three manors they were potential knights.[301] John Berkeley of Arlingham was a cousin of the baron Maurice (d.1321) holding a further two manors in Somerset. He is unlikely to be the John in [901] if the arms are correct. However, the pedigree is incomplete as are the catalogue of ownership and the surveys of arms. The John in [901] can only be identified with his brisure of 3 crosslets and a putative ownership of a single messuage in Leckhampton near Cheltenham, a manor residence of John Giffard. The Arlingham John had two manors in Somerset and could be the one o.s.p.m. in 1320. The descendants of his daughter Margaret quartered their Yate arms with *chevron betw 3 annulets*.[302]

The gentry were also examined for their military service, allegiance and offences in his table III for periods of 25 years.[303] There is, not unexpectedly, a tight overlap between the too selections of people, but there are a few differences e.g. Peter de la Mare of Cherington (a minor in 1316) was replaced by his father Robert (d.1308, [237]), who the compiler preferred in Wilts for his lands there. Among the notable tit-bits are the apparently mutual retaining in 1298 for service in Scotland of Nicholas Kingston [732] and William Mansell [908]; that John Langley, cousin of Edmund [851], served as a knight in 1298; and that Grimbald Pauncefot (d.1314, [878]) replaced this brother and heir Aymer from the 1316 list.

4.4.7 Southern shires

As noted in *section 4.4.5* above, there is no apparent correlation between income and the number of entries. There are many entries from Gloucestershire (55), Leicestershire (40), and Kent (42) with a high rate of income and a tradition of knightly service. There are also many entries from Lincolnshire (58), which is both large and has a high income rate. There is little surprise that they exceed the rest of the southern counties in representation. That is except for the East Anglian counties which have marked higher entry levels (Essex 58, Suffolk 62, and Norfolk 60) than all others. Cambridgeshire (30) may seem low but the north of the county had comparatively incomes, and most of the entries are from the more prosperous

[298] Saul KE 226-227, table vi.
[299] There are 26 residents holding at least 3 manors, which ought to give a yearly income of the order of £40.
[300] [877, 878, 890, 892, 899, 905, 909, 911] in-county; [188, 315, 371, 732, 865, 866] outside.
[301] Berkeley pedigree from GEC, DNB and Burke EP. Giles Berkeley of Coberley, E:256. Smyth BM.
[302] Burke GC 4:395; VCH Glos 2:72 (1907). Arlingham was a crossing-place over the Severn 25 km SE of Cheltenham.
[303] Saul KE 272-274, period 1300-25, 43 names.

south.[304] All four counties have a high accuracy rate of 93% on average, 86% for Essex being the low point.[305]

The accuracy score is generally high in the South being between 81% and 94%, so accuracy cannot fully explain the high representation rate for East Anglia. The lowest scores come from the West Midlands (region 4) and the three western counties in region 5 East Midlands. The exceptions are Lincs with 88%, and Staffs in West Midlands at 83%. The rock bottom score has Derbs-Notts with 60%, followed by Worcs with 63% and Glos 68%, which in part explains the negative opinion given by Nigel Saul.

The South has 80% of the bannerets and 89% of the knights. This minor discrepancy is probably due to underreporting, which was somewhat remedied by the additions in segment 35. There is no indication of precedence in the listing of knights. Segments can be headed by relatively insignificant families, but the better known and influential families are nearly always found among the top third in any segment.

There is at least one change in representation, which might be incidental and due to the compiler's bias, or real. Sussex has 14 entries and Surrey only 4 in segment 05, while their relative 'knightly intensity' during 1200/70 was 1:3, and Sussex has about twice the area. The position half a century later was 3.5 : 1 rather than the expected 0.6 : 1.[306]

4.4.8 Northern shires

Apart from Yorkshire there is usually little socio-economic information available on the North, but the region was sparsely populated and poor compared to the rest of the country. This did not hinder that it had some very wealthy and influential magnates. The incessant war and much raiding by Scots laid much of Cumberland and Northumberland waste, but on the other hand demanded that both magnates and knights held fortified dwellings and kept men used to combat. Their density of knights 1200/70 were one fifth or one sixth of that of Surrey and only 10% of the county with the highest density (Beds).[307] Being prepared for combat against lightly armed raiders and taking up knighthood is not necessarily the same, so the 11% of the knights in the armorial is not unexpected, but possibly on the low side considering the juridical-administrative demands of the many subunits in the counties. The 20% of the bannerets make sense considering the vulnerable position and the royal focus on Scotland. The accuracy rate is low for Cheshire (40%) and Lancs-Westm (53%), high for the more wealthy Yorks (93%) and Nhum-Westm (91%).

31 (67%) of the knights added to the armorial in segment 35 came from the North, which suggest that the compiler knew that this region was underrepresented, while most of the southern additions appear to have been inadvertently forgotten.

[304] The actual Cambs number is more like 20 as the 8 entries on page 13r appears to belong to the next segment. The segment 17 header might have been placed too low on the page!
[305] Accuracy is calculated as men holding or having family in a county, viz. *App. A (b).*
[306] Quick NK no.7, 25, 3200 km² : 1663 km².
[307] There is only data from Nhum and Yorks, Quick NK no.26, 27 with 24 and 63 knights respectively.

5. Discussion

Even a superficial survey of the entries reveals that this is not a tribute to the knights who epitomized the wars of Edward I (though they did serve and paid to it, they hardly bore the brunt or burden of the war - that was left to the infantry, grooms and impressed peasants). Too many people are missing for such an oeuvre. The seemingly strict ordering of the entries suggests that it was made for a purpose, though it is still a collection of names and arms of the type *general armorial*.[308]

One obvious purpose would be a roster from which to select commanders and key fighting men. Names and an indication of wealth and/or experience would have been more valuable, but even having their coats of arms could be of value on the field of battle, in camp, on the march, or as a visual help during mustering. This has been suggested and will be discussed below. Before that, a few thoughts on how men and arms may have been collated and ordered.

5.1 Making an armorial

The medieval compiler would mainly have to rely on his eyes, memory, and notes; as well as those of his informers. If he was lucky, he might have the odd written or painted armorial in support. If he was a government clerk, he might get access to muster rolls, treasury, wardrobe, or chancery documents, which could tell him of status and county affiliations. Nobles and gentry in senior positions as royal officials or councillors would have people to do such work from them - or have the resources to commission it. It was not unheard of for earls and senior bannerets to have their own clerks and marshals with them on campaign to keep accounts and muster/payments lists.[309] Both Denholm-Young and Simpkin have shown that neither muster nor payments list were used directly as sources of armorials.[310]

It has been suggested in relation to occasional armorials, that heralds (or someone with a good working knowledge of armory) would on the day of battle survey the serried ranks and record the arms of the knights by retinue as they took their place.[311] The main drawback of the hypothesis apart from the practical one of getting 260 names and arms down as a meeting engagement unfolded would be that everybody has more important things to do in battle than walk a mile or two to takes notes. As an additional objection, it would be hard to discern any but the largest brisures in such circumstances.

With a slight twist the hypothesis could become more palatable. If the observer (collator of arms and names) had sufficient time to walk the camp where most retinues would keep together, it would be fairly easy to get their composition down, including the arms on the shields, banners, pennons, jupons or whatever. He could also find out how subunits were combined into larger formations, e.g. battalions, brigades or divisions (in modern terms; company is usually synonymous with a personal retinue). Brigades were not formed spontaneously when an enemy was encountered. They were planned at or immediately after musters, and revised as the campaign progressed. On the basis of such notes it would be short work to extract the information needed when an occasion rose and to modify it to whatever changes in the order of battle were observed in the field. For the campaign of 1300

[308] Definitions vary, but armorial are commonly divided into *llustrative, occasional, institutional*, and *general*. The latter may have subgroups *universal*, if they contain imaginary arms; *local*, if confined in space; and *composite*, if they are made up of distinct elements, e.g. nobles by territories, towns, dicoceses, and/or tournaments, cp. *App. D*.
[309] Simpkin GA 624; Denholm-Young CG 150-151.
[310] Simpkin GA 617-621; Denholm-Young CG 151.
[311] Simpkin GA 624; also implied by Denholm-Young and other commentators.

(Caerlaverock, Galloway) there would have been plenty of time to get the needed information even by several 'armorists'. The same procedure could be applied to armorials from tournaments. It would be easy, and more practical, for the observer to tour the tents, familiarize himself with names and arms and be ready to inform the noble ladies viewing the spectacle from the balconies - as was made famous by a miniature in the treatise of tournaments by Réné d'Anjou.[312]

We know very little of how the early armorials were made. No drafts have been preserved and many must have been lost. For the later medieval armorials (i.e. from c.1350) we do have indications that their compilers used older armorials in part or in toto as sources.[313] The early compilers may have done likewise and supplemented their own observations in the field or at gatherings such as councils and parliaments (many in the entries had served as shire knights) or at court. Even the occasional glimpse of a seal could be useful.

Though the example of formal training (by his father) and observations by Robert Laton is at least half a century later, it did show that a working knowledge of armory and an interest in coats of arms were not confined to heralds.[314]

5.2 Structure and use

It should be obvious that a large structured compilation like the *Parliamentary Roll of Arms* was never a matter of adding entries as they were observed. On the contrary, it must have been the end product of accumulating notes from observations and answers to questions on the coats of arms borne by individuals as well as on their place in society, their offices, properties, activities and relations to the crown and to men in power. At some point in time the compiler would have put his notes on a table, sifted through them, selected those who he thought had a special place in society and divided the remaining into 30 stacks corresponding to the English counties and lined them up like an itinerary for a tour from Land's End to the Scottish Border with stop-over in Cambridge (segments 02-16), a flip to Derby, another stop-over in York (segments 17-19) with a flip back to Huntingdon moving across the Midlands to Hereford (segments 20-26). After jumping up to Chester and working back to Stafford (segments 27-29), all he needed would be a parade along the border from Berwick to Lancaster (segments (30-31).[315] Two counties were omitted: the County Palatine of Durham, which was silently incorporated into Northumberland - possibly because it was held by a cleric, the bishop, and as such partly exempted from the royal administration; and Monmouth, for which the compiler pre-empted its modern incorporation into Gloucestershire. But there were Englishmen outside England proper even before Edward I effectively annexed Wales in the late 1290'es. The compiler did include some of the then always troublesome Marchers and Borderers, but only as inclusions on foreign soil from the neighbouring English shires.

After this first sorting he could at leisure work through each stack, sorting it according to his own loose conceptions of rank or association. During this process much knowledge would be discarded as his final object was solely to have a structured list of coats of arms and their owners. After having done this all he had to do was to write a fair copy or have a professional scribe do it. After reading the final product, possibly similar to the 18 leaves in the surviving copy,[316] he realized that he had omitted a number of interesting people. His

[312] *Traité des tournois de Rene d'Anjou*, Paris, BnF, ms.2693 fo.46v, often reproduced in print.
[313] Clemmensen EA.
[314] Nicolas SG 1:111, 2:300.
[315] This is a summary of the information in *Ch. 4.4.5-8, App. A* and *App. F.*
[316] It was not possible to record its quire structure, but 36 pages, 18 leaves would make 9 folded sheets or 3 easily handed ternios or quires.

problem was now whether to keep it incomplete; discard the present version and re-edit it; or simply add the afterthoughts as they were stocked.

The nine extinct comital families (segment 32. *armes abbattues*) are the easiest to pick out. All became extinct between 50 and 100 years before, except the title and arms of Earl Marshal of England which was adopted by Bigod ([1043], extinct by 1306) from their predecessors the Marshall. The former royal earldom of Cornwall [1042] had by then been resurrected for the favourite Gaveston [3], but Simon Montfort E.Leicester (d.1264, [1037]) was a notorious and recent rebel, hardly liked at court. In any case the compiler must have been well versed in history and armory to know the long extinct arms and titles of Chester, Longespee and Gant, though he perhaps wisely left out the titles of Derby for Ferrers and Lincoln for Gant.

Besides the earls, the *Addenda* are made up of three distinct segments, though none of these have headers. First 5-6 men of baronial status (33), who may be added to the *armes abattues* as they are together on fo.20r. Then the compiler used the whole of fo.20v for a few foreigners (34) in English service, who had acquired property there, some as descendants of men who came as early as in the reign of Henry III. The leaf 21rv was used mainly for northerners (35), men from Yorks, Lancs and Cumbria - counties with a comparatively small coverage in the armorial. This suggests a deliberate search for people of influence in order to complete this *oeuvre*.

Military service does not appear to have been a determining factor. Both Simpkin and the present author have surveyed how many of the men in the entries have records of military service, and the results are similar.[317] They used different approaches and the present count does include military service performed after 1312. In general, 10-20% of the entries are without recorded military service with a maximum of 5 out of 14 (36%) for Cornwall-Devon, which was furthest from the most recent conflict zone in Scotland. That was probably not a coincidence. If the military ability had been a determining factor, one would have expected that at least some of the semi-professional foreign bannerets had been included, e.g. the gascon Amanieu d'Albret S.Albret & Tartas & Dax (d.1326), a sergeant in 1286 and banneret by 1300, present as Falkirk and in Galloway.[318]

The general uniformity of the many extant copies and not least the inclusion of the 15th century additions makes it highly unlikely that the armorial was widely circulated at the time of its compilation.[319] The situation changed as it resurfaced at the end of the 15th century. Firstly it came into the hands of correctionist B, who had a good knowledge of the composition of the English gentry during the reign of Edward II. There are none of his contemporaries among the 83 later 'fill-ins'. All of these were active during the reign of Edward II or at least the beginning of that of Edward III. The identity of the correctionist is unknown, and may stay that way as his handwriting was distorted to imitate the earlier script. One guess would be John Wrythe, who as Falcon Herald 1474 and Garter king of arms 1478-1404 served three kings and survived a revolution and civil war.[320] Wrythe presided over the formal creation of the College of Arms, and he, his sons and their associates dominated the recording of arms for half a century. Wrythe himself wrote a number of genealogical works in addition to compiling at least two armorials of knights.

There is little doubt that the manuscript came to his son Thomas Wriothesley, his successor as Garter 1504-34, who ran a studio which specialized in copying, extracting and compiling armorials. The copies listed in *Appendix C(b)* as I.C, II.A, and II.B were made in his studio, and most of the other copies also originated from the College of Arms during the next

[317] Simpkin EA 22-23, 191-192; *App. A(a).*
[318] ESNF 3:151; H:58, GA:126, K:36.
[319] *Ch. 1.1, 1.2; App. C (b).*
[320] DNB, vol.63, by A.F. Pollard, from wikisource, stand 28.12.2020.

hundred years. The studio made several armorials which combined contemporary arms with extracts from older armorials, of which the N/PRA was one.
As examples we may note:

William Horkesley [436] of Essex: CA, mss. L1:457n2 (of Essex); L2:396n1; L9:860n8;[321]
John Olney [376], fill-in, arms of Haversham:[322] CA, mss. L9:89v12; XF:860;[323]
John Olney [373], cancelled: CA, mss. L1:481n4; L9:89v10; XF:862;[324]
Adam Nortoft [440]: CA, mss.L1:472n1; L2:359n4.

Among the 179 items not found in any of the medieval armorial examined these arms and several others can be found in various Tudor armorials and some also in Stuart armorials.

5.3 Commissioner, compiler and date

The period of compilation proposed, 1307-12, have never been seriously contested, which imply that it may have been conceptualized in the very last years of the reign of Edward I, and that collation of data may have begun before his death on July 7th 1307. But whether this was the case or not, nearly all of the effort expended on it was done during the following reign. The crucial fact for the dating of the compilation (not necessarily the present manuscript) is the placing of Piers Gaveston [3] in the head of the list. This implies that the first 31 segments and 36 pages must have been entered into a fair copy before his execution on June 6th 1312. Otherwise it would have been simple to transfer him into segment 32 'deceased earls' or to eliminate him.

5.3.1 From the *Feast of the Swan* or not?

Denholm-Young and others have discussed this armorial and its contents as a compilation (or at least a work contemplated and started) *ante succession*, i.e. a roster of the fighting knights from the glory days of Edward I, and have spent much time and ink discussing how many of these were omitted.[325] The present author disagrees, and sees it more as survey *post succession* of influential lay people who had either taken active part in previous military campaigns and in local and national government, or through their extensive estates and / or associations had the potential to do so. Though it cannot be more than speculation, the compiler (and his commissioner, if there were any such) wanted such a list, but not with details. He only needed the name and its visual identification. Whether only for fun, for recognizing banners, shields, dresses and other decorations or as a quick guide to seals gives room for further speculation.

Denholm-Young's arguments are not without merit and deserve consideration. There are basically five interlaced elements: it was compiled by heralds; it was an official listing; it should comprise all (fighting) knights; it was related to the Feast of the Swans; and it was in honour of Robert Clifford [38]. There is no evidence for any of these claims either in or outside the manuscript, so it has always been up to any reader to judge the hypotheses.

The involvement of heralds was a foregone conclusion at the time. It came from the simple assumption that no one but a herald would have the competence to blazon arms correctly. The assumption has been rejected in recent years, and with hindsight should not have stood unchallenged even then.[326] The often cited case of *Scrope versus Grosvenor* included statements

---

[321] The L-series *Alphabet of arms* in College of Arms, 1510/20, Campbell CA 21-45 (L1 - L9).
[322] Haversham adeopted by Olney; DBA 3:302 has Haversham in E:404, XF:358 (Wriothesley's Fesses and bars, Prince Arthur's Book, CA, Ms. Vincent 152 Pt.10, Campbell CA 387-391).
[323] Olney variants, *fess betw crosslets*: L1:485n1; L1:482n2; L2:395n11, L9:88r12; L2:397n6 - from DBA 3:302, 394, 402, 404.
[324] Also *bendy & border engr*: L2:393n5.
[325] Denholm-Young PR 121-132. Simpkin SM 21-25, 63, TW 70-72 used the N/PRA without comment on its conception.
[326] See e.g. various chapters in Hiltmann SH, Clemmensen EA, and Fox GCC. Fox FK; Hiltmann TH. Humphery-Smith SM.

by veteran fighting knights, which showed that by 1350 at least they could blazon arms as well as any herald.[327] One of the first chronicles illustrated with arms was written by a monk, Matthew Paris, and members of the gentry and law students were formally taught blazon as two small books discovered by Cecil Humphery-Smith documents.[328] If further arguments were necessary, one may consider how armorial painters, carpenters, masons and die cutters would cope without knowledge of written blazon for their instructions. This does not imply that the armorial was not compiled by a herald, just that any other person: gentry (as in the Scrope case), clerk (Fenwick Roll), or cleric (Matthew Paris) may have done it.[329]

From his survey of the contents, which was quite extensive, he proposed that it was compiled and executed between August 1307 and February 1310. In this he conveniently overlooked that this was in the beginning of the reign of Edward II and at least a year after the Feast of the Swan. In line with his penchant for attributing armorials to the personal heralds of magnates he chose Robert Clifford [38] for whom he had already conjured up a herald-minstrel who composed the *Song of Caerlaverock*, though this poet used a terminology different from the N/PRA.[330] His argument was two-sided: the *Song* was co-bound with N/PRA, and Clifford was acting Marshal of England 3.09.1307 - 10.03.1308, so he could narrow the period to this. The co-presence argument has failed as it is a 17C artefact; and the attribution to the herald-minstrel wholly conjectural. To speculate that the holder of the Office of Marshal might order a survey of arms as overseer of the royal heralds may appear relevant for a 19C or 20C adherent of the College of Arms as protector of the use and rights to arms, but is without any foundation for the beginning of the 14th century. The 1307/10 period is reasonable, but a cut-off at March 1308 is probably too early considering the data.

If the armorial was compiled as an official list of knights able to fight against the Scots in 1307 as Denholm-Young implied in his reference to mass knighting at Winchester on May 22nd 1306, a ceremony followed by the Feast of the Swan, where Edward I swore to revenge the murder of the 'Red Comyn', then he was right in wondering why a major part of those knighted were missing from the N/PRA.[331] He calculated that only 160 of the 267 knights were included.[332] He confused the N/PRA and the 'Swan' or '1306'-list, and claimed that the latter had three parts: (a) those with the status of bannerets, incl. Prince Edward, 3 earls, and Gaveston; (b) the remaining knights of May to a total of 259; and (c) eight names added before Christmas 1306.[333] Noting the blank spaces left, in N/PRA, he proposed that this was deliberately left to accommodate those, who had not yet assumed arms! As support, he claimed that 10 names from the '1306'-list were in segment 35 - which has now been demonstrated to be mainly northerners. Not an unreasonable hypothesis, but it does not account for the remaining 36 names, which do not fit![334]

To explain why the 100-odd names were missing Denholm-Young speculated that it was because the "pressure of work upon the herald's office must have been severe", so the heralds did not have time to assign arms to the "neophytes".[335] Put aside the unlikelihood of a chartered or even a functional College of Arms, and just look at some of the missing persons, e.g. the trio Thomas de Vere (son of Robert E.Oxford [14]); Gruffyd Fychan ap

---

[327] Nicolas SG 1:111, 2:300-301, evidence of William Laton.
[328] Humphery-Smith SM 43:115.
[329] Fox FK.
[330] Denholm-Young PR 122, 125.
[331] Denholm-Young PR 124.
[332] The names are listed in Shaw KE 1:111-122 based on a partly illegible manuscript transcribed in Ashmole OG 38-39.
[333] Denholdm-Young PR 124. Gaveston is number 33 on the 'Swan' list with 10 'bannerets' before him and 7 not included in N/PRA, 2 probably included and Stephen Burghersh (d.1310) replaced by his brother Bartholomew [284]. The 'Swan' list is continous, undated in Ashmole OG and date 22.05.1306 in Shaw KE.
[334] Denholm-Young PR 125, end of 1st paragraph..
[335] Denholm-Young PR 125, top lines.

Gruffyd (fl.1312-1324, brother of Lewis de la Pole [950]); and William Ludlow of Hodnet (with either of the arms noted in [972] and discussed in *Chapter 2.4.3*.[336] John Resoun [1070], one of the 'fill-ins', had fought with the Bp.Durham for so long that he had added the arms of Bek as a brisure to his own family arms.

However appealing there is no evidence for a connection between the armorial and the Feast of the Swan. It is neither hard to dig up a number of knights, who were sufficiently well known for their experience to be included in any roster of men to be summoned for the next campaign whether that would be in 1307 or during the next reign.

5.3.2 Cancellations, contradictions, and additions

Not all entries fit the 'standard' period of 1307-12. Apart from the 8 not verified, 12 with uncertain identification, 2 mistaken identities, and 9 repeats, there are 23 entries, where the reported dates of their death are at least a year earlier. Even if we allow for some time to go before a person's death would be known generally, and that several of the people in question were of minor importance, there are still three bannerets in this group [16, 158, 161]. We know from the writs for inquests post-mortem that news of the death of a tenant-in-chief could be despatched immediately by the sheriff and reach the royal administration within days. In other cases it could take months before a (last) writ was returned. But news which meant money for the king's coffers may not reach the general public, not even at court. Though most of the contradictory entries are for people, who could be overlooked, it is surprising that John Wake (d.1300, [16]), Hugh Plescy (d.1301, [324]), and Richard Tany (d.1296, [456]) were ever entered. Lewis de la Pole (o.s.p.1294, [950]) was a noted welsh magnate and misplaced into Cheshire. The compiler may have kept him *in memento* as there was a dispute over the inheritance. The successful contestant was John Cherlton [166], an associate of Gaveston.

Six entries were cancelled. Denholm-Young suggested that it was done by the continuator, but if we look at the people, it is more likely that it was the compiler himself.[337] Four are for notable people, the last two [373, 715] were insignificant, and may even have been cancelled as unwanted. Robert Tony [1049] in the 'magnate additions' segment 33, who died 28.11.1309, was summoned as a baron only in 1311, may have been cancelled as the compiler discovered it was a repeat of [49]. The remaining three entries are significant. Two were leading and intimate royal councillors, and one a leading baron. Henry Lacy E.Lincoln [4], who died 5.02.1311, was *custos regni* on his death and a mediating influence in the crisis between the king and the barons or between Gaveston and the Lancastrians. Anthony Bek Bp.Durham [15], who died 3.03.1311, was a staunch wartime ally of Edward I and known to Edward II from he was a child. Robert FitzRoger (Clavering) [26], who died 29.04.1310, was a baron of note. There would be no reason for the continuator or a copyist to single these three out, but it would be natural for the compiler to do so, if he at the time wanted the men on his list to be among the influential living. In contrast he might not bother, or know, whetherr the 23 mentioned above were kept by oversight.

A man might be knighted at any time in his life and a prince while still a minor, e.g. Edward III as the teenage Lord Edward. Edward II was only knighted at 22, long after he formally had been in command of a brigade in combat. Nearly all the knights in the armorial were men in possession of their lands, and some obvious minors were excluded. The young brothers of Edward II were considered, but dropped [6, 7]. One of the minors that made it into the armorial was Thomas Louvain (b.1291, [475]). He was of a good, but not exceptional family, and had to wait until he was 24 until he got livery in 1315. The delay might be one reason for his inclusion. His father Matthew died in 1302, and his lands put into the care of Matthew Montmartin, who in 1305 sold the marriage to Margery newly widowed from the merchant and London alderman Robert Basing. The Basing had recently

[336] Shaw KE 113, lines 19, 22, 23.
[337] Denholm-Young PR 123.

entered the class of strenuous knights [299, 310] and cemented their position by marriage into the higher gentry. Thomas is noted to have been abroad in the retinue of Q.Isabella in February 1314, and may have been and page and esquire to her before - and known in court circles.

There is little to add to the paragraph in *Chapter 4.4.5* on the 83 *later additions* of 'fill-ins'. Their active lives fell mostly in the later part of the reign and three quarters of them were inserted in the right county segments, which suggest that the continuator restricted his additions to what he could get space for in those segments. Only two entries [577, 919] are undocumented. In this way he made the armorial general for the whole reign of Edward II.

5.3.3 When and by whom

The present collection of names and arms is definitely not a tribute to the knights who epitomized the wars of Edward I (thought they hardly bore the brunt or burden of the war - that was left to the infantry, grooms and impressed peasants). Too many people are missing for such an oeuvre. As discussed above it was neither a roster of knights to be summoned for the next campaign of Edward I.[338]

The proposal that the armorial was made by official heralds for Robert Clifford as acting Marshal of England was refuted above (*Chapter 5.2.1*). What has stood the test of time is that the central person is undoubtedly Piers Gaveston. Denholm-Young slightly fancied modifying his hypothesis of the birth of the armorial to the cooperation by the two.[339] This would put the 'Office of Arms' into the service of a royal favourite with a "zest for tournaments and pageantry". The last part was probably a key element in the conception, but who took the idea into the real world and when did he do it?

Period and person goes together - and the person will unfortunately stay anonymous, and it is impossible to decide whether he was a commissioner or did the compilation himself. If the latter, he was disciplined in writing or had a professional scribe making a fair copy of his work. The last sentence reveals that the present author regards the Cotton Caligula manuscript as an original. It is difficult to explain the structure, cancellations, and writing mode in any other way. In theory a punctilious copyist might have done it, but such are extremely rare. The propagation of its contents also suggests that the manuscript was kept private and not circulated among contemporaries. The fall of Gaveston shortly after its completion may be one reason for this. If one considers the overlap with other armorials, it may have passed from its original owner into the hands of either of the compilers of the *Ashmolean* (AS), *Cooke's Ordinary* (CKO) or *Powell's Roll* (PO) around 1334, and also passed with these to the compilers of *Thomas Jenyns'* and *Willement's Ordinaries* (TJ, WJ) in the 1380's.

It is impossible to know, when the project was first considered, but it is possible to determine when it was executed. Much of the preparatory work was likely carried out in the decade before. The 'contradictory' entries alone suggest this, and the amount of work needed, possibly including travel, supports it. With Gaveston as the key person, it must have been done during one of the periods, when he was in-country and in favour (which he always was with Edward II). There is no reason to believe that Gaveston was the commissioner. There is nothing in his life that implies a fascination with compiling surveys. It is more likely to be one of his familiars, who had a long-standing interest in armory and in surveying people who came to court and/or parliament.[340] This 'familiar' would probably

[338] See subchapter 5.2.1.
[339] Denholm-Young PR 126-127.
[340] Fox FK have argued that the *Fenwick Roll* was compiled from observations of attendance to Parliament during 1375-1425 by members of the Sandford family, royal clerks. Clemmensen RH noted that most of the English in the contemporary *Toison d'or* (ETO) had been shire knights.

also be interested in martial arts as he settled for the term *banneret* with its military air for his selected top segment, see below.

There is one further characteristic for the compiler; that is the extraordinary number of entries for East Anglia (segments 13-15) and the low accuracy in the West and North. Most of the household knights came from the South and East Anglia traditionally provided more knights per area than most counties, but even so, it is surprising that the compiler would be so familiar with East Anglian gentry, if he was not of that stock.

The two possible periods for finalising the armorial would be in between Gaveston's three exiles. During his first 'interlude' from August 1307 to June 1308, he was created earl on arrival and in November married a sister of Gilbert Clare E.Gloucester [2]. Also in November Aymer de Valence began to be styled E.Pembroke. The work may have started in early 1308, but as Denholm-Young have argued it was too early for some of the entries to reach the needed position.

It must have been finished some time during the second 'interlude' from July 1309 to October 1311 and probably before Robert Tony [49, 1049] died on November 28th 1309. He was one of the four important cancellations. Robert FitzRoger (29.04.1310, [26]), Henry E.Lincoln (d. 5.02.1311, [4]) and Anthony Bek Bp.Durham (d. 3.03.1311, [15]) being the other three. The contemporary additions (segments 32-35) included Tony. They were probably made within a short time after the completion of pages 3r-19v; and the cancellations

5.4 Rank, function and service

Saul did claim that banneret was the top rank in the fourteenth century, but it is nearly always used in connection with combat or tournament.[341] For influence barons appear to be a better candidate for rank, e.g. the *majores barones* mentioned in the Parliamentary Writs. Bannerets sometimes got grants of money, but this would be needed to recruit and maintain a company, and would be a good investment by the Crown in periods of incessant warfare. Grants of land in connection with a 'raise to the rank of a banneret' appear to be very rare, but they were not unheard of in connection with a personal summons to Parliament. Square banners or the sigel Þ are occasionally used in English and French armorials to denote bannerets, but the use is rare and not consistent over time. It is used in both parts of the French *Wijnbergen* (WIN, 1265, c.1280) and in *Bigot* (BIG, 1254), but not in the *Compiègne Tournament* (TCO, 1278) nor in *Ost de Flandre* (CPF, 1297). They can be found in *Cooke's ordinary* (CKO, c.1340) and *William Jenyns' Ordinary* (WJ, c.1380), but likely because they used the N/PRA as a source. The *Powell Roll* (PO, 1345/51) has a segment with square banners, but this appears to be all parliamentary barons.[342]

The earls and the warlike Anthony Bek were regarded as bannerets as were 152 others. This included 105 parliamentary barons and 5 of their sons, probably in their own right. 42 non-barons were included, mostly among the last third.

A few of those with some or no property in a county who were entered into its segment did serve as sheriff or on commissions, but service without a record of landed property is rare. On the contrary, many entries document that a man, who held property in a county would also do knight service on commissions in the county at some point in their life. When they

[341] Saul KE 7-10. The other ranks were knight and esquire.
[342] BIG: P. Adam-Even AHS 1949 'Armorial francais du milieu du 13e siecle..'; Brault ER 16-30 (1973); R. Nussard, Le rôle d'armes Bigot, DocHerMed 2, Leopard d'or, Paris 1985. CPF: Clemmensen CPF, 2008, www.armorial.dk. TCO: part of *Beijeren* collection, E. de Boos, 2003, Wien, Ms.I.3297, transcript.

did so might depend on where their seat was at the time, or they might stay at alternating places. The records consulted did not allow for a deeper analysis of this aspect.[343]

Apart from the preferred place of the earls and some sort of precedence among them, and the segment reserved for bannerets, there are no indications that military or governmental service or functions are reflected in the armorial.

5.5 Possessions and county assignment

Nigel Saul was rather harsh on the compiler for misplacing people into counties in which they had no lands.[344] While he is right in that it is easy to find examples of people without any documented possessions in the designated county, he failed to consider the contemporary difficulties in placing people and possessions on the ground. The modern researcher has all kinds of tools and registers at hand from GPS-located aerial photos, over tomes of local history and chronicles to searchable digitized records. The medieval chancery scribe had at best his personal knowledge and stacks of vellum rolls with a miscellany of records concerning taxes, debts, feudal status, ownership, obligations, military and governmental service, inheritance, wardship, copies of correspondence and inspections of documents. He would rarely have time or interest in cross-referencing before writing whatever by hand in pen and ink. Even a formal chancery hand can be difficult to read over time. For people outside chancery keeping track of ownership would require an even larger effort.

Only in exceptional cases was property issues handled centrally. Nearly all were taken care of locally mostly by escheators, commissions or sheriffs in hearings where people living in the locality testified. If needed the results were communicated to the central government, e.g. as records of inquisitions post mortem.[345] The latter put together the pieces originating in different counties and from hearings at different places within a county, calculated any dues and settled debts and/or changes in ownership and wardship. The major problem for the modern researcher is the loss of material over time. It is hardly necessary to give examples of such losses. If the reader gets interested, just follow the inquisitions into almost any series of deaths in your family of choice. The practical consequence of this is that the modern researcher can use the positive information of where and when a person held property, but cannot be certain that the subject (or his wife) had no rights in an unlisted county. Nigel Saul was obviously well aware of the problem, but chose to concentrate on the positive information.

In the present publication the author has attempted to ameliorate the extent of lacunae in various ways. One was to rate a debt with security in a county as evidence of holding lands or at least substantial rents there. Another was, in the absence of contrary information, to conclude that a male heir inherited all properties (not held for life) that was held by his father or had been inherited through his mother.[346] A third, only used sparingly, was to consider whether holding an office usually reserved for knights residing in a county would be evidence enough for having lands there. For part of the present period sheriffs could be appointed from outside a county.

One element, which is rarely discussed, is whether the information given in e.g. the Close Rolls or the Inquisitions post-mortem is correct! This has two aspects: firstly, did the scribe know the county affiliation of a given manor or hamlet?; secondly, do we read the text

[343] See *Ch. 4.4* and *App. A(b)* for details.
[344] Saul KE 30; see also introduction to *Ch. 4*, and *section 4.2.1*.
[345] Inquisitions post mortem were local enquiries into the lands held by a deceased individual, in order to discover any income and rights due to the crown. Such inquisitions were only held when people were thought or known to have held lands of the crown (in chief). The CIPM volumes are one of the main sources of knowlegde of medieval property ownership.
[346] Where indicated; possible inheritance by half-siblings has been checked in later generations.

correctly? For the last there is at least one case, in which we can put the blame on the Reverend Charles Moor as he misread 'Notts' as 'Nhants' - that is unless the scribe did it himself.[347] Six manors or places belonging to Walter Touk [641] were placed in Nhants, but their names were very like those of places within 5 km of Kelham Manor (Notts), a place close to Newark-on Trent at 77e2 on the map used (App.F) owned by his son Henry. Two other manors were placed in Nhants (Finingley, Alkeley) and Yorks (Alkeley) respectively. The Alkeley part might have been from the name of an extinct family holding in both counties, but is likely to be a slur by scribe as Auckley and Finingley can be found 5 and 1 km off the Nottinghamshire border in South Yorkshire (89g3) southeast of Doncaster. There are several other examples of what may be major manors placed slightly off a border between the assigned and actual counties. Though the neighbours and the local royal officers certainly did know whether a certain place belonged to this or that county, this might not have been stated clearly in the report - or the chancery clerk might not have known it with precision, but only as near a town, abbey, or other feature, e.g. Weston Manor by Aylesbury rather than Weston Turville (Bucks).[348]

One further problem of affiliation should be considered. Whether the compiler (or his contemporaries) was really interested in where a person actually lived? It may well have been enough to place him in a context where the family had once held influence or its current head held a major manor! Particular exactness in ranking property was never a medieval virtue. Similar names could easily be, and were, confused by authors and compilers, who did not have access to pedigrees, property lists, or service records. Royal officials would be better informed more careful in writing.

It was quite common for the compiler to list members of the same family together, and in many cases (e.g. Bardolf, Botetourt, and Plescy) those members did hold in that county. The same could be said for the three Lucy [302-304] in the Kent segment. They are here assigned to different counties, but Amory, who appear to have his main holdings in Beds, did hold property in Kent, and Thomas from Cumberland might also have done so. But though the arms and surname are similar, Thomas was not a 'real' Lucy, he was actually a Multon and of old border stock - and, as Saul would have said, misplaced. But he need not be in the eyes of the compiler or his contemporaries. Lucy was old Kentish nobility in its core meaning, and by adopting name and arms, Thomas 'Multon' would be accepted as a member of the county community if need be. There are more than a dozen similar cases, e.g. Latimer, Munchensy, Waterville. The Peche [492-494] present a slightly different connection, that of cross-border holdings common in East Anglia, where families held in both Norfolk and Suffolk, and sometimes in Essex.

As a further evidence that the compiler may not have been particularly interested in territorial exactness one may look at a pair placed in Leicestershire: William Hardeshull [801], a landowner, and Nicholas Trimnell [800], without known lands there. The item connecting the two is the banneret Eustace Hatch [124] of Wiltshire, who retained them in 1300 for a campaign in Scotland.[349] But Eustace was not only their captain. He was stepfather to Nicholas and father-in-law to William, who had married a half-sister of Nicholas. This suggests a long standing bond between the two, which may have been well-known, and have led the compiler to pair the two. A minor curiosity may support this hypothesis. William died in 1303, and his son John (b.1291/92) was a minor when he succeeded his grandfather Eustace in 1306 and at the time of compilation. John served in the Bannockburn campaign of 1314 where he was captured. The pairing may have been sufficient to keep a Hardeshull in minority in the armorial, and at a suitable place.

---

[347] Moor KE 5:37 'William Touk', *Ch. 4.2.1* on his lands.
[348] Moor KE 5:60 for Nicholas Turville [853].
[349] Simpkin GA 262; GA:58-60. For their similar arms, see *Ch. 2.4.4*.

In a similar vein consider the placing of Edmund Bacon [228] in the Wilts-Hants segment 04. He was a long-time retainer of the St.John, and like them held in Essex. Nonetheless the compiler placed him in the locality of his former comrades-in-arms, the Paynels [225-226], John Bluet [227], and Richard Boarhunt [230].[350]

The political affiliation the compiler is revealed by his treatment of John Charleton, who has his parental arms in [166], but the arms associated with the lordship of Welshpool or Powis in [1051]. John claimed the lordship in the summer of 1309, and as a royal chamberlain and familiar with Gaveston, took possession, and managed to get into the *additional magnates* of segment 33. His adversary Gruffud de la Pole, a lancastrian retainer, eventually lost.[351] Gruffyd did not get into the armorial, and his relative Lewis [950] was 'exiled' to Cheshire, somewhat northeast of Welshpool.

A kind of Summary

There is no evidence that the *Parliamentary Roll of Arms* with its strict ordering of 1110 knights, of which a large majority did serve in military campaigns, was an official survey either as a recruiting or mustering aid or as a catalogue to be kept by heralds or royal clerks. It may have been intended to glorify a highly placed noble, and if so hardly Robert Clifford as proposed by Noël Denholm-Young, but more likely Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall and at the time the undisputed favourite of King Edward II. It probably originated among his familiars, was kept a jour for a short time, but lost its lustre on his fall and ignominious death.

This armorial is the most copied of all, but never circulated among contemporaries. The many surviving copies were made as the principal manuscript resurfaced in the hands of Tudor heralds and stayed in the College of Arms for a couple of centuries, at least until the English Civil War. Three elements indicate that the *Cotton Caligula A.18* manuscript is the original fair copy. The writing is contemporary. It has two sets of additions, one contemporary and one almost two centuries later. Both of these can be found in all copies. The manuscript has cancellations, which indicate that the fair copy was kept up to date until the fall of Gaveston. It is likely that this event made it politically incorrect to circulate a list which had the fallen favourite dominating his peers. Gaveston was by many influential people regarded as an arrogant upstart, who got rich on usurping their wealth and property.

It could not be determined whether the collation of names and arms originated and was done by the compiler himself or was commissioned. The compiler himself remains anonymous. At least some of the material may have been collected before 1307, when Gaveston was created earl, but the actual execution of the manuscript was probably done during September - November 1309. The cancellations could have been added as they occurred between May 1310 and October 1311, when Gaveston departed on his last exile, and the opposition dominated the country.

[350] As noted in Simpkin GA 630.
[351] Phillips ES 161, 269.

Ces sunt les nons e les armes a bannerez de engleterre

1 le roy de engleterre porte de goules a iij lupars passauns de or

3r1 *G O* *3 lions passt guard*

Edward II 'of Caernarvon', 1284-21.09.1327, son of Edward I and Eleanor de Castille, Prince of Wales 1301, king of England 7.07.1307, married on 24.01.1308 Isabella of France (1295-1358), daughter of Philippe IV. Knighted 22.05.1306, Edward took part in or led campaigns in Scotland 1300/01, 1302/03, 1303/04, 1306, 1310, 1314, 1319, 1322 and the aborted campaign of 1307, and was commended in the Caerlaverock poem. As a king, he was mostly unsuccessful, and often guided by favouritism. He was captured 16.11.1326, imprisoned, deposed 21.01.1327 and murdered during the rebellion of his queen and her lover Hugh Mortimer. + *01*

His brothers Thomas of Brotherton, later E.Norfolk, and Edmund of Woodstock, later E.Kent, were minors, born 1300 and 1301 to Marguerite de France (1279-1318), 2nd wife of Edward I.

Arms of England since the reign of Richard I 'coeur de lion' (r.1189-1199), who used it on his second seal in 1194.

XDD:10126* (Edw of Caernarvon, label);
ODNB 6:456-466; Phillips ES;

2 le counte de gluocestre de or a iij cheverons de goules

O G *3 chevrons* suf

Gilbert Clare, k.i.a. 1314, o.s.p., at Bannockburn, last Clare earl of Gloucester, son of Gilbert (d.1295) E.Glos & Herts and Joan d'Acre, daughter of Edward I, came of age 1308. Joan married secondly Ralph Monthermer [23], who was recognized as E.Glos during the minority of Gilbert. Gilbert was knighted 1306, elected ordainer in 1310, appointed custos regni 03.1311. He held estates worth £ 6,500 p.a., 2nd richest peer. 55g3 *01*

Gilbert's 3 sisters and heirs were Margaret, widow of Piers Gaveston E.Cornwall [3]; Elizabeth of John Burgh (o.v.p.1313), son of Richard E.Ulster (d.1326); and Eleanor, wife of Hugh Despencer jr [25]. The widowed Margaret and Elizabeth were later married to favourites of Edward II [329, 912] at the partition of the lands in 1317.

XBM:8606+8607 (Gilb, 7E, 1276, 1290); a.o.; DBA 2:515-516;
GEC 3:242-257 (Clare) + 6:498-503 (E.Hertford) + 5:694-715 (E.Glos); ESNF 3:156; Phillips ES 269;

B:5; CG:152; CKO:178; D:27; DV:1796; E:11; F:10; FW:39; G:28; GEL:592; J:5; K:76; L:1; LM:34; MPA:4; NAV:1467; P:45; PLN:134; Q:3; TCO:45; TJ:731; URF:143; WJ:1201;

3 le counte de cornewaille de vert a vj egles

V O *6 eagles* gas

Piers Gaveston, executed 19.06.1312, o.s.p.m., son of Arnaud de Gabaston (d.1302), a noted soldier, who arrived in England 1299 from Béarn in Gascony. Piers, knighted 1306, was an eminent jouster and a favourite of Edward II from before his accession, and was immediately on 6.08.1307 created E.Cornwall, formerly held only by members of the royal family. He married on 1.11.1307 Margaret de Clare, eldest sister of Gilbert E.Gloucester [2] and niece of Edward II. He was made de facto regent (custos regni 12.1307) over the heads of the senior earls. He made many enemies among the barons from his favours, arrogance and skill as a jouster. They demanded and got his banishment twice. On his last return, he was captured and executed by his enemies (see Ch.4.1). By his marriage, he accumulated the Redvers and Fortibus inheritance (excl. Devon), e.g. Holderness, Skipton, Peak, Cockermouth, Isle of Wright, Man, honour of St.Valery, Wallingford and Berkhampstead. + *01*

GEC 3:433-434; Phillips ES 84, 96-103, 126-191; ODNB; Moor KE 2:102-103; Hicks LM 266-267; Downing ME 3:66 (Arnold Gaveston, d.1302, Winchester Cathedral, Hants);

AS:426; WJ:421; TJ:239*; TJ:1271* (3 eagles);

4 ~~le counte de nichole de or a un lion rampant de pourpre~~

O P *lion rampant* lincs

Henry Lacy, 1250-5.02.1311 o.s.p.m.s. 3rd E.Lincoln & j.u. E.Salisbury, son of Edmund E.Lincoln (d.1258), married in 1256 Margaret Longespee (d.1310), heiress of E.Salisbury, had Alice (d.1348) who married 1st Thomas E.Lancaster [5]. Henry served against the Welsh and Scots. An experienced solder and diplomat, he was appointed custos regni in 1310 during the absence of Edward II in the North and the work of the ordainers in London. Though against Gaveston, he had a moderating influence. + *01*

The tincture of the lion can be purple or red. The E.Lincoln also used *Qtly Or-Gu & bend Sa* dit 'le veyl escu de nicol' as late as 1290 (XBM:6159, XEL:440).

Item cancelled.

XHS:406 (1285, Henry E.Lincoln & constable of Chester, so: on trapper, cs); XBM:6156 (1290, Henry 3E.Linc & constable Chester, eq); XBM:11193 (14C, Henry)

ESNF 3:709; ODNB, GEC 7:677 (pedigree); Brault RAE 2:247; Moor KE 3:2-3; DNB 11:373; CIPM 5:153-164no.279; Sanders EB 18, 138; J.E. Titterton, The Coat of Arms, 1994, 168:345-346 (seals);

FW:593; G:33; H:1; J:3; K:1; P:49; PLN:42; Q:8; SM:34; SM:38; SP:27; TJ:15; WJ:350; WNR:37; LM:42*; PO:598*; WJ:349*; DV:1795*; WNR:37*;

5 le counte de lancastre les armes de engleterre of de label de fraunce

G OBO *3 lions passt guard & label flory* lancs

Thomas Plantagenet, 1278-1322, E,Lancaster & Leicester & Derby, eldest son of Edmund 'Crouchback' (d.1296), cousin of Edward II, married Alice Lacy, daughter of the E.Lincoln [4]. He served in several campaigns against the Scots, was appointed hereditary Steward of England on 9.05.1308. Later he became the central figure in the opposition to Edward II and his favourites, in open rebellion 1322, lost the battle of Boroughbridge, forfeited estates worth £11.000 p.a. (incl. E.Lincoln & E.Salisbury), and was executed. + *01*

XBM:12675-12676 (1345-51, 1351-62, Henry); XBM:12718 (1314 (Thomas); XBM:12665 (1283, Edmund), a.o., DBA 1:300;

GEC 7:387-396; Downing ME 4:108-111 (effigy);

AN:1; AS:25; E:5; G:26; GA:202; GCC:504; H:51; J:7; K:73; L:92; NAV:1457; P:43; Q:2; SP:30; TJ:184; WIN:824; WJ:45;

6 le counte

NAME ONLY --

Possibly intended for one of the brothers of Edward II or for E.Norfolk. The title was vacant 1306-12 after the death of the 5th earl Roger Bigod (1245-1306, o.s.p.), until Edward II on 16.12.1312 gave it to his younger half-brother Thomas of Brotherton (1300-1338) and added Bigod's office of Earl Marshal in 1316, His estates were in 1310 given jointly to Thomas and his brother Edmund, later E.Kent. - *01*

7 le counte

NAME ONLY --

Possibly intended for the youngest of Edward II's half brothers Edmund of Woodstock (1301-1330), who was created E.Kent 1321, assisted in the downfall of Edward II, executed 19.03.1330 charged with planning a revolt against Edward III, de facto against Isabella and Mortimer. - *01*

8 le counte de garenne chekere de or e de azure

O B *checky* sur

John Warenne, 1286-1347, o.s.p.m., E.Surrey, son of William (o.v.p.1286), grandson and heir of John (1231-1304), married on 25.05.1306 Joan of Bar (d.1361), niece of Edward II, knighted 1306, forced to surrender his lands in Yorks and Wales during 1318-19 and becoming a lancastrian supporter. His daughter Isabella married John Balliol (d.1315). + *01*

The Warenne came from Bellencombe (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Dieppe, c-l-c), and William (I) became E.Surrey as cousin of king William the Conqueror. His son William (II, d.1138) married a Vermandois daughter and is claimed to have adopted their checky arms.

XBM:6524 (1215/25, Wm); XBM:6529 (John, s.d., but John d.1304); XEL:845-846 (John, 1318, 1346; cs)

GEC 12.1:491 (Surrey); Brault RAE 2:447-448; Moor KE 5160-165; CIPM 11:215 (Joan); DNB 20:821-825; Loyd OF 111; Downing ME 6:106 (John Warenne ?, Southwark Cathedral, Sur); Phillips ES 374; GEC 12.1:App.J 26 (arms);

9 le counte de hereford de azure a vj lioncels a une bende de argent e ij coties de or

B AOO *bend cotised betw 6 lions* heref

Humphrey (VIII) Bohun, 1276-1322, 4E.Hereford 1298, married in 1302 Elizabeth (1282-1316) daughter of Edward I. He was killed as a lancastrian rebel at Boroughbridge. + *01*

The family arrived with the Conquest, were marcher lords as Bohun of Brecknock, but came from St.Georges-de-Bohon (dep. Manche, ar St.Lô, can Carentan) in Normandy. The numbering can be confusing, see Ch.3.2.5.

Foster FL xxvii, 11; XBM:7531-7533 (Humfr VIII, 4E, c1300, 1319, 1320); XEL:1063 (Humfr VIII, 4E,1306);

GEC 6:457-477 (E.Hereford); ODNB 6:441-448; Brault RAE 2:59-61; Moor KE 1:105-108; Loyd OF 16; DBA 1:372 + 2:103;

AS:32; B:10; C:123; CKO:183; D:29; E:4; F:14; FK:60; FW:46; G:29; GCC:823; GEL:577; GOR:92; H:2; J:4; K:14; L:23; NAV:1460; P:50; PLN:35; PO:7; PO:8; PRT:1170; Q:10; ST:1; TJ:111; URF:135; WJ:129;

10 le counte de warwik de goules crusule de or a une fesse de or

G OO *fess betw 6 cross crosslets (3:3)* warws

Guy Beauchamp, 1271-1315, 2E.Warwick 1299, married Isabel Clare, hereditary Sh.Worcs, named the 'Black Dog of Arden' by Piers Gaveston, Guy adopted the *checky Or-Az & chevron Er*, the 'veyl escu de Warwicke' or Beaumont-le-Roger / Newburgh. 51g1 *01*

XBM:5658 (1301, Guy E.Warwick, eq: fess & crosslets, extra: checky & chevron for Warwick); a.o.;
GEC 1:24, 2:44-47, 11:301-303, 12.2:357-382; Brault RAE 2:39; Moor KE 1:70-71; DNB 2.38; Downing ME 7:29 (Tho, d.1369, multiple arms), 30-31 (Ric, d.1439); DBA 3:303, 396-397, 399-400, 404-405; Clemmensen BW;

ARS:17; AS:31; BHM:1924; CKO:334; D:115; DV:1793; E:45; ETO:717; F:11; FK:58; FW:43; G:39; GCC:180; GEL:561; GOR:577; H:52; K:24; L:37; L:10040; LYN:119; MIL:1429; NAV:1462; NLU:94; P:61; PO:10; Q:9; S:35; SD:97; TJ:489; UFF:243; URF:139; WJ:557;

11 le counte de penbroc burele de argent e de azure od les merlos de goules

A BG *barruly acc. orle of martlets* pembs

Aymer de Valence, o.s.p. 1323/24, son of William (d.1295) and Joan Munchensy dit Cs.Pembroke. William was a half-brother of Henry III from his mother's 2nd marriage to Hugh de Lusignan C.laMarche in Poitou. Aymer was summoned as a baron 1299 and created E.Pembroke 10.1308. An efficient solider, he defeated Bruce at Methven 19.06.1306. He was much used as a diplomat, and though opposed to Edward II in the early years, he became a loyalist after Gaveston was executed contrary to the pledge Aymer had given. + *01*

XEL:817 (1308/23, Aymer E.Pembs, eq), 818 (1300, Aymer S.Wexford);
Brault RAE 2:430-431; Moor KE 5:86-91; GEC 10:377-388; Simpkin EA 192; CIPM 6:336no.518; Downing ME4:107-108 (Wm, d.1296, Temple Church, Msx). 112-114;

B:23; C:72; D:146; DV:2284; E:12; F:25; FW:51; G:43; GOR:672; H:101; J:11; K:21; LM:39; NAV:1465; P:44; PLN:87; PO:593; Q:12; SP:34; TJ:606; WJ:1153; WNR:64;

12 le counte de arundel de goules a un lion rampaunt de or

G O *lion rampant* salop

Edmund FitzAlan, 1285-17.11.1326, E.Arundel, son of Richard E.Arundel (1266-1302), held castle and honor of Arundel in Ssx and those of Clun & Oswestry (Salop); knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1306, as justiciar in Wales 1323, often in opposition to Edward II and his favourites and also to Mortimer, associated as in-law with the Despensers after 1322, executed and forfeited on their fall. He married Alice Warenne (d.1338), sister (and in her issue heiress) of John E.Surrey [8]. Their son Richard (1313-76), was restored as E.Arundel 1331 after the fall of Mortimer. + *01*

XBM:9703 a.o.;
GEC 1:239-259; Burke PB 2:2097-2098; VCH Salop 3:11; Downing ME 6:108, 110; DBA 1:131-132;

A:85; AS:33; B:18; B:88; CG:36; CKO:29; CY:633; DV:1798; E:13; F:24; FW:55; G:41; H:100; K:80; L:151; LBQ:2959; LM:43; NAV:1464; P:54; PRT:1171; Q:20; TJ:14; WJ:237;

13 le counte de rugemond les armes garenne a un quartier de ermyne od la bordure de engleterre

X EGO OB *checky & canton & border ch. lions pg* bre

Jean de Bretagne (Dreux), 1266-1334, o.s.p., younger son of Jean II D.Bretagne (d.1305) and Beatrice Plantagenet, sister of Edward I, succeeded 1306 as E.Richmond; served as king's lieutenant in Gascony 1294-95, Guardian of Scotland 1305-08. 55F2 *01*

XDD:561 (Jean, 1315); XEL:1093 (Jean, 1318); XGD:2082; XBM:5885 (1315, Jean, eq, so +cs), 7780 (1325, Jean);
Brault RAE 2:74; Moor KE 1:148-149; GEC 2:330;
CK:61; GA:29; H:54; K:32; PLN:26; PLN:81; SP:99; WJ:50;

14 le counte de oxenford quartile de or e de goules a un molet de argent

G OA *qtly acc. mullet in chf dx* esx

Robert de Vere, c.1257-1331, o.s.p.s., E.Oxford, eldest son of Robert (1240-96, 4E), married Margaret Mortimer, left son Thomas (o.s.p.v.p.1329), held Hedingham Castle (Esx) and in several counties, but little in Oxon, served in Gascony 1295, overseas from 1297. He did not attend the 1301 Parliament, where the letter to the pope was agreed. 55g4 *01*

XBM:14133 (<1221, Rob 2E), 6502+14120 (1221/40, Hugh 3E), 14155 (1303, Alicia, widow of Rob 4E); XEL:2186;
GEC 10:219-220 (Oxford), 12.2:253-256 (B.Vere); Brault RAE 2:436-437; Moor KE 5:110-111; Burke PB 2:2498-2500 (D.St.Albans); Loyd OF 110; Sanders EB 52; CIPM 7:270-272 no.379; Downing ME 2:98, 5:20, 6:85, 86, 87 (Bures, Suf);
AN:21; APA:17; ARS:21; AS:34; B:11; BG:160; BHM:1914; CG:405; CK:32; CKO:459; D:30; E:15; ETO:721; F:17; FK:62; FW:58; G:32; GCC:42; GEL:565; H:99; J:8; LM:40; LYN:122; MPA:15; NLU:97; P:53; PLN:72; PO:15; Q:11; S:41; SP:33; T:4; TJ:999; URF:142; WJ:29

15 ~~le cuesque antoyn de duresme et pat'ark de goule a un fer de molyn de ermyne~~

G E *cross moline* lincs

Anthony Bek, d.3.03.1311, Bp.Durham 1283, titular patriarch of Jerusalem, confidant of Edward I and opponent of Gaveston, fought in several campaigns. His brother John (d.1304) was a baron and held Eresby (LIncs), which went with his daughter and eventual coheiress Alice to Willoughby. + *01*

Item cancelled.

XBM:7320 (John, c1297);
Moor KE 1:65; Downing ME 6:64 (Nic, 1300/25, Checkley St,Mary, Staffs);
GCC:551; GEL:604; H:22; K:82; AS:149*; CKO:17*; E:556*; F:392*; GCC:487*; J:78*; TJ:941* (Gu-Ar);

16 sire johan wake de or a ij barres de goule en le chef iij rondels de goules

O GG *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* nhant

John Wake, d.1300, banneret, baron 1295, son of Baldwin (d.1282), married Joan, left son Thomas (c.1298-1349, o.s.p.); held Liddel Strength, a.o. (Cumbl.) & Rippingale, Haconby, Bourne (Lincs) & Cottingham, a.o. (Yorks) & Notts & Derbs; served in Gascony 1288, 1294, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1297-1300, also as co-captain in Westm-Cumbl. 53e2 *01*

Thomas became ward of Piers Gaveston.

XBM:14204 (Tho, 1317-48); 14205 (Tho, 1354), 14206 (Tho, 1429); XGD:2547 (Tho, 1318);
GEC 12.2:295-304; Burke PB 2:2903; Brault RAE 2:440-441; Moor KE 5:133-134;
A:82; AS:35; B:51; CG:395; CKO:113; D:109; E:61; F:89; FK:145; FW:102; G:55; GEL:598; H:25; J:18; LM:57; MPC:50; NAV:1477; P:77; PE:10; PO:18; PRT:1187; Q:37; SP:46; TJ:514; URF:165; WJ:581; WNR:77;

17 sire johan ferrers verree de or e de goules

O G *vairy* staff

John Ferrers, 1271-1312, baron 1299, son of Robert (d.1279) and Eleanor Bohun, left son John (o.s.p.1324), a minor,Robert (1309-50); summoned to Parliament 1299, though neither son nor grandson were. He held Chartley Castle (Staffs), a.o., served against the Scots 1299-1301, 1308-10, and as sénéchal of Gascony 1312. 75e5 *01*

Robert Ferrers of Chartly forfeited the earldom of Derby in the rebellion of 1265, see [1038].

XBM:5917 (s.d., Wm E.Derby, eq: vairy, cs: intaglio); XEL:1378 (Rob, s/ Wm E.Derbs, 1261), a.o.;

Brault RAE 2:163; Moor KE 2:17-18; GEC 5:305-340; (geneal 320); DNB 6:1250-52; Sanders EB 33;

AK:74; APA:274; ARS:63; ARS:81; ARS:435; B:15; BHM:1975; CKO:614; D:152; DV:2216; DV:2439; E:17; ETO:768; F:20; FW:49; G:31; J:76; L:31; LYN:605; MPA:10; MPC:74; NLU:145; P:52; PLN:114; PT:422;

18 sire rog de mortimer barre de or e de azure od le chef palee les corners geroune a un escuchon de argent

B OA *barry acc. escutcheon & chief paly and corners gironny* heref

Roger Mortimer, 1287-29.11.1330, baron, son of Edmund (d.1304) and Margaret Fiennes, grandson of Roger (II, d.1282), left son and heir Edmund (d.1331), knighted 1306, held extensively in the Welsh Marches with caput in Wigmore (Heref); served against the Scots in several campaigns. Roger was imprisoned 1322, escaped to France 1324, queen Isabella's lover and associate in the revolt, deposition and death of Edward II; created E.March 1328. After the coup by Edward III on 19.10.1330, he was tried in Parliament for the murder of Edward II. 60b4 *01*

The family came from Mortemer-sur-Eaulne (dep Seine-Maritime, can Neufchâtel-en-Bray, c-l-c).

Foster Fl xxix, 39; XBM:11955 (Edm, 1301); XEL:1786 (Edm, 1316); XEL:1788 (Roger, 1316, later E.March); XBM:11956 (Edm, 1372); XEL:557 (Edm, 1378); GEC 8:433-455, 9:266-285; Brault RAE 2:306-309; Moor KE 3:205-221; Simpkin EA 192; Phillips ES 488-572; Downing ME 3:81;

Loyd OF 70; R. Norton, CA 116 (1980) 324&c; T. Wilmott, CA 132 (1984) 107; CA 133 (1985); A.W.B. Messenger, Fam.Hist. (1963) 1/5:140-149; S.M. Collins, New Engl.Hist.Gen.Reg., 99:271;

AN:10; B:32; BER:1698; C:102; CY:330; D:111; E:22; F:28; FK:56; FW:94; FW:621; G:153; GCC:173; GEL:562; GRU:695; J:24; MIL:1428; NAV:1461; P:73; PO:26; Q:63; S:6; SP:45; TJ:1139; UFF:97; WJ:60;

19 sire rog mortimer le oncle meyme les armes od le escuchon de ermyne

B OE *barry acc. escutcheon & chief paly and corners gironny* salop

Roger Mortimer dit 'l'oncle', d.1326, 3rd son of Roger (II, d.1282) and Maud Braose, left son Roger (d.1333); uncle of Roger [18], baron 1299, held Chirk (Salop), noted 1273, served against the Welsh 1283, recruiter 1288, 1298, as justice of Wales, lancastrian, imprisoned for life in 1322. 73e2 *01*

A Roger was a household knight intermittently from 1284 to 1305.

XBM:11968 (Roger of Chirk, 1301); XEL:1787 (Roger of Chirk, 1301);

Brault RAE 2:306; Moor KE 3:207-209; Ingamells HK 2:181;

E:24; F:375; G:155; GA:186; H:69; J:54; K:72; Q:121; SP:47; ST:25;

20 sire henri de lancastre les armes de engleterre a un bastoun de azur

G OB *3 lions passt guard & bend* derbs

Henry of Lancaster, 1281-1345, younger brother of Thomas E.Lancaster [5], married Maud Chaworth (see [135]), held lordship of Monmouth in the Welsh Marche.The earldom of Leicester were restored to him in 1324, and Lancaster 1326 after their forfeiture by Thomas, and he was appointed Guardian of England. His rebellion of 1329 was crushed by Hugh Mortimer. + *01*

The third brother John (o.s.p.1317), S.Beaufort-le-Nogent, is not included in the armorial.

The arms are also known as those of the E.Derby, and used by Henry's son Henry of Grosmont (1300-61) and attributed to Henry IV 'Bolingbroke', E.Derby c.1380 & D.Hereford 1397 & D.Lancaster 1399 & R.England1399.

TNA E 26/1 cord E (1301, Henry S.Monmouth); XRA 1:375 (Henry, 1339); XBM:11211, XEL:1531-32 (Henry 'of Grosmont', 1336-41); a.o.;
GEC 7:396-401;

APA:7; AS:60; BHM:1909; CA:62; CG:461; CKO:443; ETO:712; F:40; GA:212; H:53; J:17; K:74; LBQ:2966; NLU:110; PLN:36; SD:19; TJ:190; WJ:49;

21 sire johan de hastinges de or od la manche de goules

O G *maunch* norf

John Hastings,1262-1313, baron 1290, son of Henry (d.1268) and Joan Cantelupe of Abergavenny, married firstly Isabel de Valence, secondly Isabel Despencer, had Wilijam [22], and John [920] with Isabel Valence, sister of Aylmer de Valence E.Pembroke (see [11]); and Thomas (o.s.p.1333) and Hugh (d.1347) with Isabel Despencer. He was a competitor for the crown of Scotland 1291/92. He held the ancient family seat in Ashhill (Norf) and in several counties (see Moor KE); served against the Scots 1298 and later, senechal of Gascony 1302-04, 1309. 68a2 *01*

See Ch.2.3.5 for a discussion of brisures and the Pembroke inheritance. Hugh (d.1347) was the founder of the Elsing branch.

Foster FL xxxi, 37-38* (special seal, see Popoff N 25); XBM:10535-36 (1292, John); XMS:1262 (1291, John);
Brault RAE 2:220; Moor KE 2:193-195; GEC 6:345-376 (pedigree 365), 382-384, 10:388-399; Burke PB 1:1334-1337; Sander EB 8n4; CIPM 5:230-236no.412;

A:217; APA:293; ARS:321; AS:59; B:150; BHM:2001; CG:505; D:139; DV:2323; E:119; EGT:85; ETO:804; F:77; FF:19; FW:104; G:50; GA:233; J:23; K:83; LM:202; LYN:661; NLU:185; O:53; P:87; Q:92; TJ:1090;

22 sire willm de hastinges meyme les armes a un label des armes de penbroc

O GXG AB *maunch & label barry ch. martlets* norf

William Hastings, 1282-1310/11, o.s.p.v.p., eldest son of John [21] and Isabel de Valence, sister of Aylmer de Valence (created E.Pembroke 1308), and older brother of John [920], engaged to Eleanor Martin of Camoys in 1297 (see [100]). He served in Gascony with his father in 1309-10. 68a2 *01*

The arms are blazoned with a label of Pembroke, i.e. Valence barruly Ar-Az acc. orle of martlets Gu, in pretence to the earldom - as interpreted in Popoff N 25. The blazon is hard to visualize and has at least 3 interpretations, of which *Or maunch Gu acc. orle of martlets Gu & label barruly Ar-Az* is the most common, but not necessarily the correct one. The one with a *label barry ch. 3 martlets on each pendant* is preferred here, see Ch.2.3.5.

Another William Hastings (d.1311) from Sussex, who bore *Ar fess Az betw 3 lozenges Az* in HE:251, A:107, and D:213 (all. c.1280), who had a son Thomas (fl.1344), might have served in Scotland 1298, 1301, infirm in 1304 - as proposed in Brault RAE 2:220,
Moor KE 2:193-195, 199; GEC 6:345-376;

L:180 (Wm);

23 sire rauf de monhermer de or a un egle de vert

O V *eagle* devon

Ralph Monthermer, c1270-1325, ktd 1296, baron 1309, married in 1297Joan of Acre (d.1307) daughter of Edward I, widow of Gilbert de Clare E.Glos & Herts (d.1295), secondly with Isabella, sister of Aymer de Valence E.Pembroke, widow of John Hastings (d.1313), left son and heir Thomas (o.s.p.m.1340). Ralph was E.Gloucester & Hertford 1297-1307 as guardian of Gilbert Clare [2], created B.Anandale & E.Atholl 1306-1307 (sold for 10.000 marks); began as a squire of E.Glos, served frequently against the Scots, keeper of Cardiff, Warden of Scotland 1303, 1311. He held in Glos & Som & Dors and many other shires + *01*

Foster FL xxvij, 9; XBM:6241 (1301, Ralph); XEL:554 (1305, Ralph);
Brault RAE 2:300-301; Moor KE 3:190-192; GEC 9:140-145; ODNB 38:871-872; DNB 13:773-774; Sanders EB 42;

AS:87; CG:105; CK:57; CKO:99; F:50; FK:571; GA:219; H:98; K:77; SP:40; ST:16; TJ:217; URF:281; WJ:413;

24 sire hue le despencer quartile de argent e de goules a un bende de sable les quarters de goules frette de or

X SO AG *qtly fretty & bend* leics

Hugh Despencer sr, c.1260-27.10.1326, baron 1295, son of Hugh (d.1265), married Isabel Beauchamp, daughter of William E.Warwick, had son Hugh [25], a principal adviser of Edward II, created E.Winchester 10.05.1322; held Loughborough (Leics) & Beckley (Oxon) & Swanscombe (Kent), acquired much land after Boroughbridge 1322; served against the Welsh 1283, against the Scots from 1298; captured at Bristol 10.1326 by Isabella and Mortimer, tried in council and executed. 64c1 *01*

XHS:19 (1253/63, Hugh of Loughborough, 25mmØ); XEL:243 (1294, Hugh), 1293 (Tho, 1398); XBM:9277 (Hugh, 1304);
Brault RAE 2:140-141; Moor KE 1:278-279; ODNB; GEC 4:259-294; Simpkin EA 191 (sr, jr); Phillips ES 417, a.o.; Sanders EB 10, 145; Downing ME 3:46, 49;

A:214; APA:30; ARS:37; AS:102; B:114; BHM:1940; CK:18; CKO:462; D:145; E:196; ETO:748; FK:86; FW:119; G:48; GA:62; GCC:227; GEL:621; H:57; J:19; K:41; LM:66; LYN:617; MPA:58; PO:22; Q:46; S:42; SD:100;T:11; TCO:48; TJ:983; TMO:122; URF:203;

25 sire hue sun filz meyme les armes a un label de azure

X SBO AG *qtly fretty & bend & label* leics

Hugh Despencer jr, c.1288-24.11.1326, baron 1314, son of Hugh [24]; married on 26.05.1306 Eleanor, sister of Gilbert E.Gloucester and niece of Edward II, acquired by her in 1317 Glamorgan worth £ 1,300 p.a. with Caerphilly Castle, and Gower in 1320, knighted 1306, succeeded Gaveston as the premier favourite of Edward II by 1318, chamberlain 1318, arrogant, corrupt, avarious and ill-liked by his peers; served against the Scots 1319, 1322; executed after the return of Isabella and Mortimer. He left sons Hugh (c.1308-134,.o.s.p.), who married Elizabeth Montagu (daughter of William E.Salisbury), baron 1338, and Edward (d.1342). 64c1 *01*

By 1326 the two Despencers had accumulated a wast wealth: for Hugh jr lands worth £ 5,000 p.a. in South Wales, £ 2,100 in England, for Hugh sr £ 2,500; moveables £ 2.300 and £ 6,600 with bank deposits of £ 5.886 - at a time when £ 20 p.a. required that a knight should provide himself with horse and armour and provisions for 40 days.

XBM:9279 (Hugh, 1318);
Moor KE 1:278-279; ODNB; GEC 4:259-294; Simpkin EA 191 (sr, jr); Phillips ES 363-366, 418, 518, a.o.;

L:61 (Hugh);

26 +sire robt le fizrog'+ quartile de or e de goules a une bende de sable

X S OG *qtly & bend* nhum

Robert FitzRoger, d.29.04.1310, baron 1299, son of Roger FitzJohn of Eure (d.1249), held Clavering (Esx), Warkworth (Nhum), Horsford (Norf) and many others worth more than 80£, served regularly against the Welsh and the Scots 1277-1309, the king's lieutenant in Nhum 1300; summoned in person to Parliament 1299/1300, one of the 15 'ordainers' sworn in by Parliament in 1310. 123g4 *01*

His heir was John Clavering [27], another son Alexander [413] had to pay his father's arrears for farming Corbridge town (Nhum). Two other sons are known: Roger, o.s.p.m.1306, and Alan, d.1332.

XBM:6005 (12C, Rob FitzRoger, eq: qtly & bend); XGD:1004 (1303/04, RogerFR); GEC 3:274-276 + 5:433-433 (FitzJohn); Brault RAE 2:107, 173; Moor KE 1:209-

AK:84; APA:324; APA:334; ARS:105; ARS:120; B:169; BHM:2017; CKO:476; D:89; E:49; ETO:815; F:94; FF:21; GCC:671; H:5; K:12; LYN:683; LYN:686; MPC:39; NLU:197; NLU:211; P:116; PO:622; S:244; SP:104; TJ:998; WNR:140;

27 sire johan de claveringe +meyme les armes a un label de vert+

X SV OG *qtly & bend & label* nhum

John Clavering, o.s.p.m.1332; son and heir of Robert FitzRoger [26]; granted in 1311 for life 400£ worth in Norf, Suf, and Nhants; served against the Scots 1299, 1311, retained by E.Lancaster. 123g4 *01*

Variant: qtly & bend ch. 3 escallops for Eure (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:107; Moor KE 1:210;

K:13; J:89*; S:246* (label Ar); H:17*; SP:137* (label Az, John);

28 sire henri de percy de or a un lion rampaund de azure

O B *lion rampant* nhum

Henry Percy, 1273-1314, banneret, baron 1299, younger son of Henry (d.1272) and brother of John (o.s.p.1293), left son Henry (c.1300-1352); bought Alnwick (Nhum) in 1308 from Anthony Bek Bp.Durham [15] and moved his caput to there from Topcliffe nr Ripon (Yorks); held extensively in Lancs, Hants, Petworth (Ssx); ktd 1296, served in the wars and in diplomacy, warden of Galloway 1296. 123f3 *01*

There were several Percies active during the period.

Foster FL xxiv, 43; XBM:12556 (Hen, 1296), 6294 (1301, Henry, eq)

Brault RAE 2:337; Moor KE 4:39-41; GEC 9:701-751, 10:435-472, 456 (Percy E.Nhum) Burke PB 2:2117-2127; ESNF 3.4:710-713; Denholm-Young HH 103; Hicks LM 207+209; Loyd OF 77; McAndrew SH 160-161; VCH Yorks NR 2:72-74 (Topcliffe), 258; Given-Wilson EN xx-xxii (map of manors in Nhum & Cumb);

AN:12; ARS:41; ARS:42; AS:37; BER:1676; BHM:1955; CG:38; CK:26; CSG:961; FF:16; GEL:566; H:102; J:41; K:18; LBQ:2962; LYN:610; NAV:1471; PO:19; SP:62; TJ:20; UFF:98; URF:176;

29 sire rauf le fizwillm burele de argent e de azure a iij chapel de goules

X G AB *4 bars &. 3 chaplets* cumb

Ralph FitzWilliam (Greystoke), c.1256-1317, baron 1295, son of William FitzRalph (d.1289) and Joan Greystoke, aunt and heiress of John Greystoke (o.s.p.1306, baron 1295), married in 1281 Margery (d.<1303), father of Robert [743], summoned as Lord FitzWilliam 1295, held Grimthorpe in Fangfoss parish (Yorks ER) a.o. lands, inherited Greystoke (Cumbl); served William Greystoke and Edmund E.Lancs in Wales 1277, in 1282,and against the Scots in many campaigns; pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 105f1 *01*

The present arms are those of FitzWilliam, the older Greystoke arms were Gu 3 cushions / lozenges Ar as used by John (d.1306) in E:124 a.o., and Foster FL xxxiij, 181; XGD:1120 (1300, 1301, John Greystoke).
XBM:10183 (Ralph, 1301); Foster FL xxxiij, 175;
Brault RAE 2:172, Moor KE 2:69-70 (Ralph FW); GEC 5:513-518 (Ralph FW), 6:188-189 (John G); Ancestor 5:513 (FW) + 6:121-134 (G); ODNB 23:900-901; Downing ME 1:96-97, 2:82, 7:107 (Rob FitzRalph, d.1317); VCH Yorks ER 3:164-170 (Grimthorpe);

G:112; SP:64; APA:270*; ARS:59*; BER:1710*; BHM:1958*; CKO:575*; E:312*; ETO:761*; F:321*; GCC:405*; GEL:595*; J:126*; LYN:623*; O:114*; PO:225*; S:88*; TJ:602*; URF:180*; WJ:1157*; H:41*; K:27*; ST:88*;

30 sire willm de ros de goules a iij bouces de argent

G A *3 water-bougets* yorks

William Ros / Roos, 1255-1316, baron 1299, eldest son of Robert (d.1287, montfortian baron 1264), married Mathilde de Vaux, left son and heir William (d.1343) and sons John (o.s.p.1338, baron 1332), and Thomas (fl.1299); held Helmsley, Belvoir, a.o. (Yorks); served in several campaigns, pretender to Scotland 1291, Jt Warden Nhum 1307, Jt Lt Scotland 1308. 102b1 *01*

There were several contemporary Ros bearing water-bougets with the names William, John, Thomas and Robert, all related, but difficult to discriminate by both the compiler and the modern commentator, see [31, 633, 634, 736, 737)].
Foster FL xxxviij, 173; DBA 2:208-209 (sls), 210-213 (arms); XEL:1961 (1356, Tho); XBM:13081 (Rob, d.1285, s.d.); XBM:13125 (Tho, 14C);
Brault RAE 2:363-365; Moor KE 4:139-154; Burke PB 1:820-822; GEC 11:96-97; Downing ME 4:8 (Wm, d.1414), 9 (John, d.1421); 7:99; VCH Yorks NR 1:485;

A:210; AN:97; AS:38; B:66; C:132; CG:401; CKO:541; D:197; E:168; FF:27; FK:88; FW:133; G:97; GCC:423; GEL:613; H:32; J:83; K:28; LM:95; MPA:55; P:82; PLN:98; PO:21; Q:118; S:127; SP:48; T:14; TJ:962; WJ:685;

31 sire willm ros of yngmanzorp de azure a les bouces de or

B O *3 water-bougets* yorks

William Ros, d.28.05.1310, younger son of William (d.1264), uncle of William [30], married c.1268 Eustacia FitzHugh, widow of Nicholas Cantelupe, left son and heir William [737]; held Ingmanthorpe nr Kirk Deighton, a.o. (Yorks); served in Gascony 1294, againt the Scots 1296, 1299, 1300, 1301. 101g4 *01*

XHS:446 (Rob, 1354);
GEC 11:117-119; Brault RAE 2:364; Moor KE 4:146; CIPM 5:91 no.173

BG:143; C:68; CG:402; CKO:542; J:124; PLN:381; PT:1153; Qii:381; S:263; SK:459; SP:158; TJ:963; WJ:693;

32 sire richard de clare les armes de gloucestre a un label de azure

O GB *3 chevrons & label* esx

Richard Clare, c.1283-1318, younger son of Thomas and Juliana, grandson of Richard E.Glos & Herts (d.1262). His elder brother Gilbert died 1307 without heirs, as did his son Thomas in 1321. He held in Esx, Herts, Som, and Dors; Sh.Limerick & Cork 1309. Their sisters and eventual coheiresses Margaret and Maud were married to Bartholomew Badlesmere [150] and Robert Welles (see [94]). + *01*

The arms with the label azure were used by both Thomas, Gilbert and Richard.

B:81; C:73; D:39; DV:2282; E:37; F:71; FW:91; J:91; L:13; Q:25; Q:120; SP:145; WJ:1202;

33 sire robert fizwauter de or a une fesse e ij cheverouns de goules

3v1 *O GG* *fess betw 2 chevrons* esx

Robert FitzWalter, 1247-1326, baron 1295, son of Walter FitzRobert (d.12589, left son Robert FitzWalter (c1300-1328); held Woodham Walter, Lt.Dunmow (Esx), in Norf, Suf; pardoned as a montfortian rebel 1266, served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots 1308. 44e2 *01*

There are seals and dies with arms of both FitzWalter and Quincy E.Winchester from c.1217 in XBM:6016 and XHS:296.

Brault mentions a cousin Robert FW fl.1282-1319), son of Walter FitzSimon of Daventry, probably also a knight as he is noted in LM:279 and Q:385 (inverted tints).

Foster FL 49-50 / XBM:9776; XEL:299 (1359, John), 300 (1317, Rob);
Brault RAE 2:174-175; Moor KE 2:65; GEC 5:472-495; Burke PB 1:1069-1071;

A:207; AN:80; APA:37; ARK:67, 70; ARS:27; AS:76; B:186; BEL:1311; BER:1671; BG:42; BHM:1929; CG:283; CKO:371; D:95; E:51; ETO:742; FF:23; FK:113; FW:125; GCC:157; GEL:576; H:6; J:32; K:2; LYN:590; MPA:32; S:45; URF:172; LM:62* (Ar-Gu);

34 sire thebaud de verdoun de or frette de goules

O G *fretty* heref

Theobald Verdon,c.1248-1309, baron 1295. 3rd son and heir of John Butler al. Verdon (c.1226-1274) and Margaret Lacy, heiress to Ewyas Lacy &c, grandson of John Butler (d.1230) and Rohese Verdon, left son Theobald (1278-1316, o.s.p.m); held Weobley (Heref) and in several counties; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, 1283, against the Scots from 1296. 49g2 *01*

XBM:6495 (Theo, 1301) + XBM:6496 (Theo, 1313); XHS:27 (Theo, 1313);
Brault RAE 2:435; Moor KE 5:104-106; GEC 12.2:246-252; DNB 20:218-219;
Sanders EB 95; CIPM 2:58-60 no.78, 9:395,

A:175; AK:61; ARS:230; AS:103; B:90; CG:187; CKO:271; D:62; E:103; F:92; FK:654; FW:97; G:52; J:63; L:24; LM:104; P:86; PO:671; Q:102; S:193; SP:132; WJ:853; H:45*; J:142*; Q:465*; ST:82* (label); AS:460*;

35 sire johan giffard de goules a iij lyouns passauns de argent

G A *3 lions passt* glos

John Giffard, c1287-1322, o.s.p., baron, son of John (d.1299, baron 1295) and Margaret, livery 1308, married Aveline Courtenay, held Brimsfield, Badgeworth, Stonehouse, Stoke Gifford, Rockhampton (Glos) & Elston, Orcheston St George, Sherrington, Ashton, Broughton Gifford (Wilts), a.o. lands; served against the Scots 1308-17, a household banneret 1316-17, but lancastrian rebel 1321 and executed. Brimsfeld Castle was demolished 1322. 39h1 *01*

XBM:10095 (Marg, 14C);
GEC 5:639-653; Brault RAE 193-195; Moor KE 2:111-118; CIPM 17:463-466;
Downing ME 3:32, 7:40 (wilts);

AN:278; AN:279; ARS:355; AS:66; C:105; CG:464; CKO:446; D:65; D:86; DV:2710; E:25; F:29; FF:24; FW:113; G:49; LM:78; PT:125; Q:27; SP:49; TJ:132; WJ:173;

36 sire johan sein johan de argent od le chef de goules a ij moles de or

A GO *chief ch. 2 mullets* hants

John St.John, d.1329, baron, son of John (d.1302, baron 1299), left son Hugh (d.1337), banneret in the royal household, held Basing (Hants) & Halnaker (Ssx); served against the Scots from 1299. 29e3 *01*

The name came from St.Jean de Thomas nr. Mont-St.Michel in Bretagne (dep Manche, ar Avranches, can Sartilly) by Mabel St.John of Halnaker, who married Adam de Port (d.1213), who came from Port-en-Besin (dep Calvados).

Foster FL xxx, 52; XBM:6401 (John, d.1302), 13226 (John, 1306);
GEC 11:316-340; Burke PB 1:305-308; Brault RAE 2:372-373; Moor KE 4:175-180; Loyd OF 79, 89-90; Simpkin TW 75; CIPM 7:183-187 no.244; DNB 17:636; Sanders EB 9, 109n2; CIOM 4:61-62 no.96;

A:91; APA:49; ARS:55; AS:85; B:110, 111; BHM:1952; C:163; CG:202; CKO:289; Y:641; D:119; DV:1872; E:232; ETO:755; F:64; FW:123; G:57; GA:166, 229; GCC:390; K:67; LM:63, 219; NLU:136; P:112; PLN:131; Q:40; S:69; S:337; ST:28, :64; TJ:820;

37 sire willm le latimer de goules a un croys patee de or

G O *cross patonce* nhant

William (III) Latimer, d.1327, baron, banneret, son of William (II, d.1304, baron 1299) and Alice Ledet (d.1317), married Lucy Tweng (divorce 1312), left sons William (IV, c.1302-35) and Thomas (V, o.s.p.1355); held Danby, Brunne (Yorks) & Corby (Nhants); served in Gascony 1295, 1297, 1324, against the Scots from 1299, retained by E.Lancaster, at Gt.Council 1324. 65f4 *01*

William (II, d.1304), summoned as a baron 1299, held Corby (Nhants), served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots 1299. His father William (I, d.1268) served as Sh.Yorks, and held in that shire. Further lands in Yorks came with Tweng.

The pedigree and the evidence for the family's use of differences are discussed in Clemmensen LA ,see also Ch.2.1.7. Much of the family properties came from Ledet and Tweng inheritances. Moor has him as William latimer Bouchard.

XEL:448* (temp Edw-I, Wm, cross paty); XBM:11254 (1301, Wm (II), patonce); XEL:449 (1374, Wm, cross patonce); XGD:1557 (1260, Wm (I);
GEC: 7:450-487 (pedigree 452); Burke PB 2:1639; Brault RAE 2:250-252, Moor KE 3:19-24; Sanders EB 33, 77; CIPM 7:27-29no.50, 475.479no.689; ODNB 11:620-

AN:87; AS:39; BEL:1355; CG:10; CK:20; CKO:2; E:158; FF:15; FK:108; FW:665; G:54; GA:176; GEL:594; H:64; J:28; K:70; L:55; LM:70; NAV:1494; O:48; PLN:130; PO:205; Q:53; SD:88; SM:75; SP:90; T:47; TJ:911; URF:178; WNR:55;

38 sire robt de clifford chekere de or e de azure a une fesse de goules

X G OB *checky & fess* heref

Robert Clifford, 1276-1314 at Bannockburn, banneret, baron 1299, son of Robert (o.v.p.1282) and Isabella Vipont, married Maud Clare, daughter of Thomas and sister of Richard Clare [38], left son Robert (d.1344), marshal of England 3.09.1307-03.1308; held in Lincs, Yorks, Nhants a.o. counties, incl. ½ of the Vipont estates in Cumberland; served against the Scots 1296-1314, co-warden of Cumberland 1296, constable of Nottingham Castle 1298, 1302, keeper of Caerlaverock Castle 1300 post-siege, king's lieutenant in the Scottish Marches (incl. Lancs, Cumb, Westm) 1298, captain of the king's forces in Scotland 1308 - from youth one of the leading soldiers of his time. 49e3 *01*

Foster FL 93-94, XBM:8666 (Rob, 1301); XEL:193 (Roger V, 1357), 1204 (Rob, 1331, Clifford betw 6 rings for Vipont);
Brault RAE 2:109; Moor KE 1:213-214; GEC 3:290-297; Burke PB 1:783-785; DNB 4:526-628; Simpkin EA 191; Denholm-Young HH 96-102, 112-116;

APA:42; ARS:48; AS:41; B:31; BER:1691;CKO:352; D:85; E:27; ETO:729; F:67; FF:13; FW:96; G:201; GA:80; GCC:262; GEL:600; L:47; LBR:493; LM:129; LYN:616; O:33; P:93; PLN:140; PO:217; Q:23; S:48; TCO:53; TJ:451; URF:164; WJ:1129; a.o.

39 sire thomas moltone de argent a iij barres de goules

A G *3 bars* cumb

Thomas Multon, c.1276-1322, baron 1299, son of Thomas (o.v.p.1287), grandson of Thomas (d.1294), married Eleanor (fl.1323), left son John (o.s.p.1334, minor), held Egremont (Cumb) & Multon (Lincs) & in Ireland & overlord in Lincs; served in Scotland during 1297-1315 with E.Lincoln. John Segrave, in Ireland 1305, 1317, conservator of peace in Lincs 1308-18, a loyalist in 1318-21. 104b3 *01*

This branch separated from the senior Multon of Gilsland [656, 657] after the death of Thomas (d.1240). The Multons had an ancient seat in Spalding (Lincs) and was named for nearby Moulton. Joh was engaged to Joan, daughter of Piers Gaveston.
Foster FL xxxiv, 86; XBM:6245 (late 13C, Tho);
GEC 9:396-410; Brault RAE 2:312-313; Moor KE 3:234-235; DNB 13:1181; CIPM 2:383-384no.634, 3:127no.198, 130no.203; Sanders EB 24, 115;

AS:49; B:157; CG:224; CK:78; CKO:307; CRK:90; FW:306; J:99; K:8; LM:133; MPC:38; SD:49; SK:411; TCO:55; TJ:525; URF:345; WJ:585;

40 sire johan de mowbray de goules a un lyoun rampaunt de argent

G A *lion rampant* lincs

John Mowbray, 1286-1322, baron, son of Roger (d.1297, baron 1295), left son John (1310-61), held Axholme (Lincs) a.o. lands, served in several campaigns in Scotland, negotiated the surrender of Stirling Castle 1304, guardian of Scotland north of the Forth 1308, forfeited and executed after Boroughbridge. His son John had lands and title restored 1327. + *01*

His younger brothers Roger (fl.1310-20) and Alexander are not mentioned, neither is Philip Mowbray, constable of Stirling Castle 1314.
XEL:562 (Roger,s/ Roger, c1300); XEL:561 (1318, John, Ld Isle of Axholm, lincs);
GEC 9:366-388, 5:410; Burke PC 2:2820-2821(B.Mowbray & Segrave); Brault RAE

A:203; AS:36; B:74; BLW:102; C:131; CG:40; CKO:32; E:35; F:38; FF:12; FK:64; FW:596; G:51; G:101; GCC:98; GEL:568; GRU:1217; ING:228; J:87; L:130; M:2; P:85; PLN:63; PO:20; Q:35; BER:1368*;

41 sire johan de segrave de sable a un lioun rampaunt de argent corone de or

S A *lion cr.* leics

John Segrave, 1256-1325, baron, son and heir of Nicholas (1238-1295, baron 1295), married Christiane (fl.1325), left son and heir Stephen (d.1325, [795]), held Seagrave in Soar valley, Mountsorrel, a.o. (Leics), a.o. counties; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots from 1297; He was one of the principal barons of both Edward I and Edward II, and a loyalist in 1322. 64c1 *01*

The family were tenants of the E.Chester from c.1150, and likely changed arms from garbs to a lion 1246/80 when the norman E.Chester became extinct (1237) into the Lord Edward's hands, as mentioned in Caerlaverock poem (K:16). See also Ch.4.2.3.
XBM:13396 = Foster FL 111-112 (John, 1301); XBM:6712 (Christiane, gm/ John, 1280), 13397 (lion, arms betw 3 garbs, John, 1336/51), 13398 (John, 1350);
GEC 11:596-612; Burke PC 2:2820 (B.Mowbray & Segrave); ODNB 49:591-595; Brault RAE 2:386-388; Moor KE 4:236-238; Coss LK 94-95; Coss KM 78, 81; Downing ME 3:119 (John, d.1343, Folkestone, Kent), 5:109-110 (Dorchester SS.P&P Abbey, Oxon), 7:65 (wilts);

AN:16; AS:83; BLW:107; CG:50; CKO:36; DV:2600; FF:17; GCC:693; H:7; ING:232; J:20; K:16; LM:67; PO:203; PT:389; Q:29; Q:205; RUG:932; SP:70; ST:37; TJ:26; WJ:297; A:204*; BER:1672*; FW:595*; LM:163* (ch. fleur-de-lis, John);

42 sire nicholas de segrave meymes arms a un label de goules

S AG *lion cr. & label* nhant

Nicholas Segrave, o.s.p.m.1321, baron 1295, younger brother of John [41], married Alice, held Stowe, Barton Segrave / Earl's Barton, Kyselingham (Nhants) & Elmdon, a.o. (Esx) & Peshale, a.o. (Suf) & Rutl; served against the Welsh 1292, against the Scots 1298, 1300 and after,overseas 1313, marshal of the household 1312, in lancastrian affinity, one of the majores barones 1318. 65f5 *01*

Nicholas attested the Baron's Letter of 1301, but did not seal (Foster FL 189).

Brault RAE 2:387-388; Moor KE 4:240-242; DNB 17:1142-43; Phillips ES 196; VCH Nhants 3:177;

G:83; H:11; J:27; K:15; L:117; LM:180; O:21; Q:210; SP:72; ST:7; WJ:298;

43 sire alayn la souche de goules bsaunte de or

G O *roundelly* leics

Alan de la Zouche, 1267-1314, o.s.p.m., banneret, baron 1299, son of Roger (d.1285), held Ashby-de-la-Zouche (Leics), a.o.; served against the Scots 1297-1313, on pilgrimage to Santiago 1308, on embassies. His heirs were his daughters Ellen (b.c1288), wife of Nicholas St.Maur, and Maud (b.c.1290), wife of Robert Holand. 64a1 *01*

The Zouche were latecomers (Alain, c.1170) to England from Bretagne, and most of the separation of branches took place in the previous two generations. There are differences in the pedigree between the various sources, but the main splits were the grandsons of Alain and sons of Roger (fl.1199-1236): Eudo (d.1279, Haringworth [44]); William (o.s.p.m.<1272, Marston); and Alan (d.1270, es, Ashby, present), whose sons: Alan (d.1270, Fulbourne); Oliver (fl.1316, Chadstone [818]); William (d.1287, Torrington [819], while the eldest Roger (d.1285) continued Zouche of Ashby.

Foster FL xxxiij, 106; XEL:2266 (5 roundels), 2267 (10 roundels); XBM:14677 (1301, Alan B.Z.o.A).; XDN:603 (1286, Hélène (?Logé), widow of Alain de Zouche in Leics, dx: roundely, sn: quintefeuille); XBM:16680 (1363, Joanna; dx: 6 roundels, sn: bend);

ESNF 10:13; GEC 12.2:930; Brault RAE 2:462; Moor KE 5:219-220; DNB 21:1330; CIPM 2:345 no.581, 2:451-452 no.734, 5:255-259 no.458; Sanders EB 62; Downing ME 3:23;

A:177; APA:277; ARS:68; B:85; BHM:1987; CG:517; CK:21; CKO:418; D:105; E:79; ETO:775; F:42; FK:90; FW:160; GCC:415; H:8; J:35; K:81; LBQ:2987; LM:105; LYN:632; NLU:148; O:12; P:103; Q:50; S:85; TJ:1193; WNR:158;

44 sire willm de la souche meymes les armes a un qauter de ermyn

G OE *roundelly & canton* nhant

William de la Zouche, 1276-1352, baron 1308, son of Eudo (d.1279), succeded by his grandson William (1321-829; held Haringworth, a.o. (Nhants) and in 9 counties; served against the Scots 1301, from 1306, overseas 1302. in Ireland 1317; pardoned for Gaveston, ill in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 65g3 *01*

He married Maud Lovell and had sons: William (d.1352), Abp.York 1340; John (fl.1326); Roger (fl.1326, of Lubbesthorpe); Thomas (fl.1326), and the eldest Eon / Eudo / Ivo (1297-1326, o.v.p.).

Brault RAE 2:462; Moor KE 5:222-224; ESNF 10:13; GEC 12:930; Burke PB 2:3099-3102; DNB 21:1331; Sanders EB 40, 90; CIPM 6:465-466 no.740;

AN:13; APA:31; ARS:38; AS:98; BER:1705; BHM:1941; CKO:419; E:336; ETO:749; FK:101; GCC:204; J:69; LYN:618; NLU:134; O:146; PLN:135; PO:36, 325; Q:141, 461; R:55; S:49; T:15, 52; TJ:1190; URF:331;

45 sire hue de courtenay de or a iij rondeus de goules e un label de azure

O GB *3 roundels & label* devon

Hugh Courtenay, c.1276-1340, banneret, baron, created E.Devon 1335, son of Hugh (1249-1291) and Eleanor Spencer, held Okehampton Castle and barony (Devon); served in Flanders 1297, against the Scots 1298-1303. 11f4 *01*

His great grandfather Robert (d.1242) married Mary Redvers, daughter of an Redvers E.Devon.

The arms without the label are also common for E.Devon.

XEL:1244 (1326, Hugh);

GEC 3:465 + 4:308-338 (geneal 317+335); Burke PB 1:833-836; Moor KE 1:242-243; Simpkin EA 191; Sanders EB 69;

APA:317; BHM:2013; E:111; ETO:836; FK:66; FW:308; GA:67; GCC:4; GEL:567; H:115; J:67; K:42; LM:71; LYN:664; P:58; PO:17; Q:45; S:11; SD:56; TJ:1198; URF:152; WJ:766;

46 sire thomas de greley de goules a iij bendes de or

G O *3 bends* lancs

Thomas Grelley, 1279-1311, o.s.p., baron 1308, son of Robert (d.1282) and Hawise Burgh, knighted 1306, held Manchester (Lancs) & Swineshead (Lincs) & Wakerley (Nhants) & Portslade (Ssx) & Ilketshall (Sur) & Piriton (Oxon) & in Rutl, Cambs, Notts, Wilts, Som; served against the Scots 1300 and later 87f3 *01*

His heir was his sister Joan, wife of John de la Warr [108].

XEL:347 (1309/10, Tho);

Moor KE 2:146; Brault RAE 2:203; GEC 6:107-109; Sanders EB 92, 131; CIPM 2:239-241no.420;

CY:187; DV:662; DV:2296; G:210; J:88; Q:81; TJ:317; B:73*; E:53*; FW:614*;

47 sire hue de veer qurtile de or e de goules a un molet de argent od la bordure endente de sable

G OAS *qtly acc. mullet in chf dx & border engrailed* kent

Hugh de Vere, c.1257-1319, o.s.p., banneret, baron 1299, 2nd son of Robert (d.1296, 4E), younger brother of Robert E.Oxford [14], maried Denise Munchensy (d.1313), held j.u. Swanscombe (Kent) & in Nhants & Berks & Norf; served in Gascony 1296, against the Scots 1299, 1301, as diplomat; ordainer in 1310; 31g3 *01*

Arms: no border in N/b.

Foster FL xxxii, 81; XEL:2185; XBM:14121 (1301, Hugh);

GEC 12.2:253-256; Brault RAE 2:436; Moor KE 5:111-113; CIPM 5:268-270 no.475;

G:172; GA:95; J:84; K:37; LM:169; PT:887; SP:102; TJ:997;

48 sire robert de mouhaut de azure a un lioun rampaund de de argent

B A *lion rampant* ches

Robert Mohaut / Montalt / Monte Alto, 1274-1329, o.s.p., baron 1299, younger son of Robert (d.1260), and younger brother of Roger (o.s.p.1296, baron), held Hawarden 8 km E of Chester (Flints) & Arundel (Ssx) & Castle Rising (Norf) & Kelsey (Lincs) a.o.; served frequently against the Scots from 1297 to 1323, a loyalist in 1322, supported Q.Isabel and Mortimer in 1326. 85f4 *01*

The senior branch held the hereditary office of Steward of Chester. William Morley husband of their sister Isabel inherited.

Foster FL xxxviij, 174;XBM:11863 (Rob, 1301);

GEC 9:10-17; Brault RAE 2:294; Moor KE 3:172-174; Simpkin EA 192;

A:212; B:98; CK:36; CKO:34; D:228; E:52; F:188; FW:124; G:61; H:15; K:7; ns:6; Q:87; SP:81; TJ:56; WJ:281; LM:113*;

49 +sire robt thony de argent a une maunche de goules+

A G *maunch* herts

Robert Tony, o.s.p. 28.11.1309; baron 1299, son of Ralph (d.1295), married Maud, daughter of Malise E.Strathhearn in Scotland, held Flamstead (Herts.) & Painscastle al. Castle Maud, Colwyn (Radnor) & in Wilts & Esx & Worcs & Norf & Cambs & Devon & Corn; served against the Scots from 1297, in Gascony 1304. 43d1 *01*

The heir was his sister Alice (b.c1280), who married 1st Thomas Leybourne (d.<1310), then Guy Beauchamp E.Warwick (1271-1315). The family, also known as 'swan knights' from their claimed ancestry, came in 1066 from Tosny (dep Eure, ar Louviers, can Gaillo). Robert was summoned to Parliament as late as 1311.

This entry is repeated and cancelled in the Addenda as [1049].

Foster FL xxxi, 115; PRO-sls/ XWB:115 'chevaler al cinq' (Rob, 1301); PRO-sls (1287/88, Constance FitzWarin, wife of Toni);
Brault RAE 2;417; Moor KE 5:32.33; ESNF 3.4:705-706; GEC 12.1:753-775; Simpkin EA 192; McAndrew SH 115; Loyd OF 104; Downing ME 3:97 (Eastwick St.Botolph, Herts); DBA 4:220;

A:168; B:91; E:117; F:79; FF:29; FW:138; GA:195; H:66; J:31; K:68; L:165; LM:69; MPC:25; MPH:57; Q:67; SP:68; ST:12; TJ:1098; WJ:901; WNR:106*; MPA:25*; WJ:1197*;

50 sire richard de grey de argent e de azure barre de sis peces

A B *barry* derbs

Richard Grey (of Codnor), d.1335, banneret, baron, son of Henry (d.1308, baron 1299), married Joan FitzPayne, left son and heir John (d.1392, KG 1348), ktd 1304/05, held Codnor (Derbs), in Notts a.o. counties; served against the Scots 1309-1323; pardon for Despensers 1321, royalist 1322, senechal of Gascony 1324, Gt.Council 1324. 76b3 *01*

Codnor was the senior line of the various branches of Grey [51, 415, 448, 449], see Ch.2.3.3.

XBM:6078 (Ric, 1255), 10254 (Hen, 1301); XEL:1475 (1303, Hen);
Brault RAE 2:204; Moor KE 2:147, 153; GEC 6:128-129; Burke PB 1:1226-1231 (B.Grey, of Wilton, of Ruthin, of Codnor); ODNB 23:800-880;

A:209; APA:313; ARS:26; AS:100; B:42; BHM:1934; CG:221; CKO:304; D:175; DV:2840; E:191; ETO:722; F:183; FK:121; FW:135; G:100; GCC:314; GOR:489; H:16; J:141; K:6; LYN:671; MPA:68; NLU:115; PLN:93; PO:28; PO:208; S:13; SP:73; T:16; TJ:591; WJ:493;

51 sire johan de grey meyme les armes a un label de goules

A BG *barry & label* heref

John Grey (of Wilton), d.1323, banneret, baron, son of Reynold (d.1308, baron 1295), left son and heir Henry (d.1342), held Wilton Castle in Ross-on-Wye (Heref) and in several counties; served against the Scots in several campaign, as did his father. 49h5 *01*

Grey of Wilton was a branch of Grey of Codnor [50.]. His younger son Roger founded the Ruthin branch.

Moor conflates several Johns [51, 448, 449], and both he and Brault assigns the 'barry & bend' of Rotherfield to John of Wilton.

XBM:10275 (Reg, 1469, of Wilton);
Brault RAE 2:204-206; Moor KE 2:148-149; GEC; Burke PB 1:1226-1231;

A:206; APA:24; APA:59; ARS:80; B:43; BHM:1985; D:132; E:46; EGT:65; ETO:773; FK:129; FW:597; G:94; H:62; J:36; LM:83; LYN:589; NLU:158; O:214; PLN:101; PO:209; Q:32; RUE:3605; S:109; SP:75; WJ:501;

52 sire johan someri de or a ij liouns passauns de azure

O B *2 lions passt* worcs

John Somery, 1279-1322, o.s.p., banneret, baron 1308, son of Roger (d.1291); held the feudal barony and castle of Dudley (Worcs) incl. lands in several counties; served against the Scots 1303, and several times between 1306-22, MP Warws 1300, 1301, 1305, loyalist in 1322 and custos of Kenilworth Castle, the seat of the earls and later dukes of Lancaster. His co-heirs were his sisters Joan (b.1292), wife of Thomas Botetout [580], and Margaret (b.1290), wife of John Sutton (later of Dudley) [663]. 62d3 *01*

The barony of Dudley came to the Somery in 1194 from Paynel together with the present arms. Dudley is now in Greater Birmingham / West Midlands.

XHS:12 (c.1244, Roger de Somerie); XEL:2044 (John, 1314);
Brault RAE 2:395; Moor KE 4:262-264;GEC 12.1:109-115 (Somery); Sanders EB 113-114; CIPM 2:492497no.813, 6:254-260no.428;

APA:281; ARS:74; BHM:1960; C:95; CLE:337; CY:432; E:163; ETO:783; F:180; FW:111; GCC:138; J:40; LYN:638; NLU:152; PO:202; Q:142; ; TJ:159; WJ:126; BER:1680* (qtd);

53 sire aleyn plokenet de er,yn a une bende engrele de goules

E G *bend of lozenges* som

Alan Plucknett, o.s.p.1325, baron 1311, son of Alan (d.1298) and Alice Walerand, married Sibyl, held Hazelbury Plucknett (Som) & Kilpeck (Heref) & Pulverbatch (Salop) & Kington (Dors) & Hants, a.o.; ktd 1306, served against the Scots from 1301-19, in Gascony 1325, at Gt.Council 1324. 13h2 *01*

Brault speculated whether the arms came to Plucknett from Marshal *Gu bend indented Or* with Hazelbury in 1265, or from Kilpeck (c.1244) to Walerand (*Ar bend indented Gu*) with Kilpeck manor c.1260/70. The arms are also on Corfe Castle, ceded 1270.

XEL:626 (1303, Alan);
Brault RAE 2:346-347; Moor KE 4:81-83; GEC 10:552-556; DNB 15:1317-1318; Simpkin EA 192 (sr, jr); Sanders EB 73; CIPM 3:416-418no.543; 6:421no.687, 422no.688;

A:81; CG:380; CKO:233; E:138; FK:660; FW:165; G:76; J:39; Q:105; WJ:1461; WJ:1462; WNR:102; AS:104*; D:128*; SP:125*; TJ:327*; LM:150*;

54 sire paine thippetot de argent a un sautour engrele de goules

A G *saltire engrailed* notts

Payn Tiptoft, 1279-1314, banneret, baron 1308, younger son of Robert (1228-98), married Agnes, left son John (1313-67), held Langar, Eperiston (Notts) & Iskelinton, Borewell (Cambs) & Eton-byStokes (Lincs) & Wighton (Yorks) & Nettlested (Suf); served against the Scots 1303, 1306, 1310-14, overseas 1304, 1308, justice of Chester & Sh.Flint 1309-11, killed at Bannockburn. His elder brother Robert died v.p.s.p. 1296. 76e4 *01*

XEL:794* (1366, Rob, label); XBM:13942, Rob, 1270); XHS:475 (Rob, 1283);
Brault RAE 2:415; Moor KE 5:24-25; GEC 12.2:88-95; CIPM 3:368-372 no.475, 5:287-289 no. 519;

A:196; AN:66; AS:68; CG:314; CKO:405; D:70; E:228; F:88; FF:26; FW:163; G:198; J:29; L:141; M:1; PO:43; Q:97; S:440; SD:44; SP:59; TJ:357; TJ:886; WJ:645; BER:1805*; LM:72*;

55 sire johan botetour de or a un sautour engrele de sable

O S *saltire engrailed* suf

John Botetourt, d.1324, banneret, baron 1305, married Maud FitzOtes (d.1328), a coheiress of Beauchamp of Bedford, held Halstead (Esx) & Stagdean, Bromham, Biddenham, Renhold, Cardington, Cople, Wootton (Beds) & Linslade (Bucks) & Hamerton (Hunts) & in Nhants, Glos & Mendlesham & Gt.Bradley (Suf). much j.u.; served overseas 1288, in Scotland 1298, 1300, 1301, and 1303 as king's lieutenant in Cumb, Westm, Lancs and Annadale, king's knight 1286, admiral of the North 1312. Probably involved in the capture of Gaveston. Fined as a lancastrian rebel 1322. 55d1 *01*

Foster FL xxx, 62-63; XBM:7674 (1301, 1310, John, cinquefoil on each leaf ch. saltire engr); XEL:96 (1339, John), 1072 (1315, John), 1073 (1316, Tho);
Brault RAE 2:65; GEC 2:233-236; Moor KE 1:122-123; Simpkin EA 191;

AN:62; AS:74; CKO:408; G:81; GA:54; H:75; J:111; K:46; PO:31; PO:386; Q:446; S:76; SP:114; TJ:359; URF:219; WJ:649; LM:189*;

56 sire johan de montfort bende de or e de azure de dis peces

O B *bendy of 8* warws

John Montfort / Moundford, c.1291-1314, o.s.p., baron 1313, son of John (d.1296) and Alice Planche, held Beaudesert Castle, Ilmedon, Quinton (Warws) & Preston, Uppingham (Rutl) & Gunthorp (Notts); pardoned for Gaveston 1313, killed at Bannockburn. 51f1 *01*

His heir was his brother Peter (d.c.1369, baron), who married Margaret Furnival.
XBM:11875 (1285, Peter);
GEC 9:120-130; Brault RAE 2:298-300; Moor KE 3:184-185; VCH Salop 1:13;

A:83; CG:392; CKO:246; CRK:416; D:118; DV:2039; E:34; F:32; PO:465; PT:625; TJ:321; J:47*; FK:164* (a5); Q:41* (a5); AS:90*; B:117*; FW:115* (variants);

57 sire johan de engayne de goules crusule de or a une daunce de or

G OO *fess dancetty, crusily* nhant

John Engaine, o.s.p.28.09.1322, banneret, baron 1297, son of John (d.1297), married Elena / Helen. Their estates in 1248 included Colne Engaine, White Notley (Esx) & Laxton, Pytchley, Blatherwycke, Bulwick (Nhants) & Gt Gidding, Dillington (Hunts) & Hunsdon (Herts). John jr also held other lands in those counties as well as in Cambs, Norf, Suf and Som. He served in several campaigns in Flanders 1297, against the Scots from 1300. 65g3 *01*

Foster FL 188 (no seal); XBM:9471 (1300, John); XBM:9472 (John, 1307);
GEC:5:71-81 (geneal 73-74, 80); Brault RAE 2:150; Moor KE 1:306-308;

AN:77; AS:75; CG:456; CKO:533; FK:119; FW:669; GA:134; GCC:50; GCC:79; H:65; J:42; K:44; LM:342; PO:223; SP:112; TJ:411; WJ:537; WJ:538;

58 sire willm de kyme de goules crusule de or a un cheveron de or

G OO *chevron, crusily* lincs

Philip Kyme, d.1323, son of William (1217-59), baron 1295, and not his son William (c.1283-1338, o.s.p.). Philip held Lt.Kyme, Sothby, Stallingborough, Kele, a.o. (Lincs); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, 1294, in Gascony 1294, against the Scots between 1299-1321. He was summoned to Parliament 1295-1313, conservator of peace in Lincs 1311, recruiter in Lincs & Rutl 1311, loyalist in 1322. Philip settled several manors on his son William in 1308. 78a2 *01*

Nearly all of the armorials name Philip, only N/PRA has William, who has a label in M:70, L:108, O:86. William apparently lived then at Skeldingthorpe (Lincs), served against the Scots from 1314, at Gt.Council 1324, but was never summoned to Parliament.

Foster FL xxxv, 147 (Phil); XBM:6150 (1283, Phil, s/Wm, eq), 11152 (Phil, 1320) a.o.; XBM:11159 (1325, Wm), 11164 (1325, 1327, Wm);
GEC 7:332-365; Brault RAE 2:246; Moor KE 2:296-297; Sanders EB 80; Farrer HK 2:117-125; Palgrave PW 2.1:56 (Phil, 1310 muster); Denholm-Young CP 124 (Wm vs. Phil);
A:205; AS:52; E:374; FW:594; G:90; GCC:459; J:59; K:5; PO:587; Q:69; SP:122; TJ:681; WJ:1233; LM:84* (not crusily);

59 sire johan lovell oundee de or e de goules

O G *barry nebuly* ox

John Lovell, 1255-1310, banneret, baron 1299, son of John (d.1287), married Joan, left son John (d.1314), held Tichmarsh / Titchmarsh (Nhants) & Southmere (Norf) & Sparkford, Chiriton (Som) & Minster Lovell (Oxon) & Ellecombe (Wilts); served for his father against the Welsh 1277, 1282, overseas with Hugh Despenser 1294, against the Scots 1296, 1300-1306, marshal of the army 1306, Sh.Norf 1297. 40e1 *01*

The family were descendents of the seigneurs de Ivry-la-Bataille (dep Eure, ar Evreux, can St.André).

Foster FL xxxiii, 80*, XBM:11399* (1301, John, label starry);
Brault RAE 2:266-267; Moor KE 3:69-70; GEC 8:208-225; Downing ME 5:117-118, 7:68; Loyd OF 55; CIPM 2:377no.622, 5:141-142no.263;
CG:428; CKO:509; GEL:619; H:13; LM:153; LM:500; PO:515; SD:127; ST:57; TJ:615; J:107*; SP:110*;

60 sire willm leybourne se azure a vj lionces de argent

B A *6 lions (3:2:1)* kent

William Leybourne, d.1310, banneret, baron 1299, son of Roger (d.1271), married <1265 Juliana Sandwich (d.1327); held Leybourne (Kent); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots from 1298, admiral 1297. 32a5 *01*

His son and heir Thomas (.o.s.p.m.v.p.1307), married Alice Tony, sister and co-heir of Robert Tony (o.v.p.1309, [49]), left daughter and heir Juliana (1303-1367). She married 1st John Hastings (d.1324, [21]); 2nd Thomas Blount (d.1328, [838]), 3rd William Clinton E.Hunts (d.1354), mother of Lawrence Hastings (1319-1348), who was created E.Pembs 1339.

Dame Juliana (granddaughter-minor or widow) is noted as the vassal at the 1310 muster.

This was the senior line, which held Leybourne from Domesday time. Roger also held Elham (Kent). For the brisures used, see Ch.2.1.5.

Foster FL xxviii, 25, XBM:11338 (1301, Wm); XEL:464 (Roger, 1271); XBM:11339 (Juliana, 14C);
GEC 7:629-643; Brault RAE 2:255-256; Moor KE 3:37-39; DNB 11:1088-1091; Simpkin EA 191; Palgrave PW 2.1:56; CIPM 5:121-123no.220; DBA 1:312-317; Downing ME 5:143 (John, d,1348, Salop); Lawrance MM 25, Calder Abbey, Cumb);
A:4; B:34; C:74; CY:579; D:121; E:86; FF:30; FK:566; FW:149; G:75; GA:189; K:71; LM:81; S:354; TJ:116; WJ:285; G:70* ; ST:13* (Tho, label Gu);

61 sire peres de mauley de or a unde bende de sable

O S *bend* yorks

Peter (III) Mauley, 1249-1308, baron 1295, son of Peter (II, c.1225-79), married Nicole Gaunt, then Eleanor Furnival, left son Peter (IV, c.1281-1348), held Mulgrave Castle, a.o. (Yorks); served against the Welsh from 1282, overseas 1294, against the Scots from 1291. 109f3 *01*

The entry could be for Peter (IV, d.1348), who otherwise would have beeen left out. He served against the Scots 1300, 1301 and later. By 1316, he held court in Bainton (Yorks). He granted Mulgrave Castle a.o. to his uncle John [720] in 1322.

Though the inheritance from Fossard was kept intact, Peter (II) had major financial and attidudinal problems leading to leasing major parts of his lands to e.g. Simon Montfort (d.1265).

Three of his four brothers are included [719-721], except Stephen¨(d.c.1317), who was a prisoner in Gascony 1289 and had his brother John [720] as executor.

The arms was adopted from Fossard, the source of their wealth ,see 2.1.8. The french armorials have a common misreading Or-Gu.

Foster FL xxxv, 126; XBM:6198 (c.1300. Piers tercius);
GEC 8:554-571; Brault RAE 2:288-289; Moor KE 3:135-138; Given-Wilson EN xii-xiii (lands); CIPM 5:102-103no.199; VCH Yorks NR 2:392-295; Sanders EB 67; Downing ME 7:103;

AN:53; ARS:85; AS:40; CG:337; CK:23; CKO:185; G:137; GEL:609; H:26; J:71; LM:122; PO:672; Q:119; SP:60; T:32; TJ:245; TJ:1278; URF:2561; WJ:1533; WJ:1540; APA:61*; BHM:1996*; ETO:779*; LYN:636*; NLU:160* (Or-Gu); ST:92*(Gu-Sa);

62 sire johan deyville de or a iij flures de goules e une fesse de goules a iij flures de or

O GOG *fess ch. 2 fleurs-de-lis betw 4 fleurs-de-lis* notts

John Deiville, d.1326, son of John (d.1291), left son and heir Robert; held Egmanton (Notts), Aleby (Leics), Coxwold, Yearsley and Oulston (Yorks) and in Derbs; served against the Scots 1297, 1300, 77e1 *01*

GEC 4:130-134; Brault RAE 2:139; Moor KE 1:284; DBA 3:497-498;

AS:166; AS:298; B:123; CKO:349; D:69; E:39; F:70; FW:110; G:197; GCC:316; H:104; LM:82; Q:68; SP:151; TJ:446; TJ:1234; TJ:1235; WJ:576;

63 sire johan marmyoun de veer a une fesse de goules

Z G *fess* lincs

John Marmion, d.1322, bsaron 1313, son of William (d.c.1276), married Isabella, left son John (d.1335); held Winteringham (Lincs) & Tanfield (Yorks), a.o.; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1300, 1301, MP Lincs 1298. 96b3 *01*

John jr was pardoned for Gaveston 1313 and summoned as a baron 1326.

The senior branch became extinct recently: Philip Marmion (o.s.p.m.1291), who held Tamworth (Warws) & Scrivelsby (Lincs) & Pulverbatch (Salop). The family came from from the barony of Fontenay-le-Marmion, 25 km NNW of Falaise (dep Calvados), held by being hereditary champions of D.Normandy .

XBM:11621-11622 (Phil, 1265);
Brault RAE 2:281; Moor KE 3:119-120; GEC 8:505-522; VCH Yorks NR 1:386 (Tanfield) + Salop 8:134; VCH Warws 4:156 (Middleton); CIPM 16:414-415 (John); Coss LK 27-30 (Marmion of Tamworth, warws); Denholm-Young CG 88 (pedigree); Downing ME 4:86, 8:45, 46, 47; Wagner RAH 160;

A:89; AS:56; B:47; C:159; CG:267; D:63; E:62; F:58; F:182; FW:131; J:129; PO:249; Q:135; TJ:452; TJ:638; URF:234* (inv.); LM:157* (Ar-Gu); SP:150*; B:57*; E:60*; FK:791*; Q:169* (fess fretty);

64 sire moris de berkeleye de goules a les crusules pates de argent e un cheveron de argent *4r1*

G AA *chevron, crusily* glos

Maurice Berkeley, 1271-1326, baron 1308, banneret, eldest son of Thomas (1245-1321, baron 1295); served in Wales in 1294-95, in Scotland in many campaigns, captain of Berwick 1315, steward of Aquitaine 1320. A lancastrian rebel 1322, he was captured and died in prison. Summoned to Parliament 1308-21 in the lifetime of his father, who began his half-century military carreer at Evesham 1265, went to Rome as ambassador in 1305, and was summoned to Parliament. 1295-1321. 39e3 *01*

Maurice has a label in GA:249 and K:88.

Foster FL xxx, 74 (Tho, d.1321); XBM:7389 (14C, Tho 1B, fl.1295, d.1321), 7392 (1335, Tho 3B), 7386 (1422, John); XEL:1024; XMS:103* (1315, Maurice, label); Brault RAE 2:47; Moor KE 1:83-84; GEC 1:118-149;

APA:23; ARS:25; AS:64; BER:1660; BHM:1936; CKO:139; ETO:724; F:341; FK:95; FW:608; G:175; GCC:333; H:103; J:37; LYN:588; PO:34; Q:124; S:57; T:12; TJ:691; URF:206; WJ:1361; WNR:146;

65 sire brian fiz aleyn de or a iij barres de goules

O G *barry* yorks

Brian FitzAlan, o.s.p.m.s.1306, banneret, baron 1295, son of Alan FitzBrian (d.1267), held Bedale (Yorks), served against the Welsh 1282, 1287, 1294, one of the guardians of Scotland 1302, Warden of Scottish Marches & Custodian of Scotland 1297. 101f1 *01*

He quarrelled with Hugh Pointz (see [114]) on the right to their arms. Denholm-Young has him as a perpetual knight bachelor.

Foster FL xxxi, 96*, XBM:17138* (1301, 1292, Brian, non-armorial); XBM:5942 (Alan, 1250);

Brault RAE 2:166; Moor KE 2:34; GEC 5:639-644; DNB 7:86-87; VCH Yorks NR 1:293; Downing ME 8:7-8 (Brian, ospms.1306, barry of 8); Lawrance MM 17; Wagner HH 18-19, 120; Denholm-Young HH 23;

A:228; B:141; E:190; FW:609; GA:145; H:30; J:26; K:55; P:136; SP:157; TJ:575; WJ:541; Q:103*; LM:87*;

66 sire willm de breouse de azure crusule de or a un lioun rampant de or

B OO *lion, crusily* glam

William Brewes / Braose, o.s.p.m.1326, banneret, baron, son of William (d.1290, baron 1290) and Aline Multon, held Gower (Glam) & Bramber (Ssx) & Kent &c.; served against the Welsh 1282, 1288, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, 1303, 1306 + *01*

William had a son William (fl.1315, o.v.p.s.p), but left 2 daughters and coheirs: Aline, wife of John Mowbray, Anne, firstly wife of James Bohun of Midhurst, then of Richard Foliot of Gressenhall.

The family was one of the most important marcher lords, holding the lordship of Gower stretching inland from Swansea as well as lands in english counties, granted to Mowbray in 1320.. Their origin was Briouze (dep Orne, ar Argentan, c-l-c , Normandy).

Foster FL xxx, 60-61; XBM:7794-7797 + XHS:315 (Wm, 1301-1324);

Brault RAE 2:76; Moor KE 1:144-145 (Breouse); GEC 2:302-303; DBA 1:180; Loyd OF 20;

A:86; AN:76; AS:274; B:55; BLW:74; CG:86; CRK:1312; D:148; DV:2660; E:58; F:187; FW:109; GRU:1221; ING:234; J:82; PO:201; PT:565; RUG:3047; S:441; SP:83; ST:73; TJ:92; WJ:110;

67 sire thomas bardolf de azure a iij quintefoilles de or

B O *3 cinquefoils* norf

Thomas Bardolf, 1282-1328, banneret, baron, son of Hugh (d.1304), who was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1299. Thomas was succeeded by his son John (1311-63). 67f1 *01*

This branch of the family held Wormegay (Norfolk) and in a dozen countries. Both Hugh, Thomas and his elder brother William (o.s.p.1304) took active parts in the campaigns.

There is as repeat for him in [569] as a younger son in the Norfolk segment. He was hardly the Thomas, who bore the field crusily in B:71 (c.1258) and C:171 (1275).

Foster FL xxxiv, 141 (Hugh, d.1304); XBM:7133 (John, 1354); XEL:976 (1381, Rob), 977 (1400, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:29 (Hugh); Simpkin EA 191 (Hugh); GEC 1:417-421; Moor KE 1:41-

A:88; APA:15; ARS:24; AS:57; B:70; BER:1699; BHM:1918; C:138; CG:478; CY:442; D:166; E:223; ETO:716; FK:92; FW:130; G:209; GEL:593; L:118; LYN:586; NLU:92; Qii:110; S:56;

68 sire johan de beauchamp de somersete de veer

A B *vairy* som

John Beauchamp jr, d.1336, baron 1299, banneret, held Hache-Beauchamp/Mercatorium, Shepton-Beauchamp, Stokes, Merston (Som), Herberton (Devon), and Littlehawe (Suf). Served against the Scots from 1296 on. 13g1 *01*

Foster FL xxxii, 57-58; XBM:7243-7244 (John, 1301+1361);

Brault RAE 2:40; Moor KE 1:72; Simpkin EA 191; Hansen & Thompson, CA 157(1992)178;

A:167; AN:103; APA:57; ARS:67; AS:80; B:95; BHM:1978; CKO:513; E:64; ETO:771; F:175; FW:142; H:109; K:30; LYN:613; NLU:156; PLN:161; PO:241; Q:82; S:72; SP:97; ST:31; TJ:636; URF:266; WLN:537;

69 sire amori de seint amaunt de or frette de sable od le chef de sable a iij rondeus de or

O SSO *fretty & chief ch. 3 roundels* berks

Aymer St.Amand , c.1268-1310, o.s.p., banneret, baron 1299, son of Aymer (d.1285), married Mary, held Wodehay, a.o. (Berks) & Cainhoe (Beds) & in Glos a.o. counties & in Ireland; served against the Scots from 1300. 28b2 *01*

His heir was his brother John (c.1280-1330), who was not entered into this armorial.

Foster FL xxxi, 70 (Amauri sr); XBM:13214 (Amaury 1301), 13217; XEL:1982, 1983 (1383, 1303, Amaury); XHS:1256/73, Amaury);

Brault RAE 2:370; Moor KE 4:166-169; DNB:17:607; GEC 11:295-303; Sanders EB 27; CIPM 2:350-351 no.592, 2:454 no.739, 5:148-149 no.272;

AN:193; APA:275; ARS:65; AS:229; B:199; BHM:1976; CG:186; CKO:272; CY:555; E:165; ETO:769; F:176; FK:122; G:60; GA:71; J:33; K:43; LM:106; LYN:606; NLU:146; PLN:124; PO:349; Q:91; S:58; SP:89; T:100; TJ:777; TJ:801;

70 sire johan le estrange de goules a ij liouns passanz de argent

G A *2 lions passt* salop

John Strange, d.1309, banneret, baron 1299, son of John (d.1276) and Joan Somery of Knockin, married 1st Eleanor, 2nd Maud Deiville, held Knockin Castle (Salop) & in Cambs & Oxon & Norf & Suf & Ssx & Leics & Warws & Glos ; served against the Scots 1299-1308. 73f3 *01*

John's grandfather John (d.1269) was the ancestor of all the Stranges in the armorial through his 3 sons: John of Knockin (d.1276), Roger of Ellesmere [71], and Robert of Blackmere [72]; and 3 grandsons [880, 881, 885] noted as from Glos.

Foster FL xxxiii, 85; XBM:6444 (John, 1301); XEL:1659 (John, 1303); XBM:9522 (John, c1300);

Brault RAE 2:403; Moor KE 4:297-298; GEC 12.1:341-351; Burke PB 2:2505-2507 (V.St.Davids); Sanders EB 2; CIPM 2:113-114 no.187, 5:111 no.211;

AN:59; APA:41; ARS:36; AS:70; BER:1706; BHM:1945; CG:470; CKO:444; CY:321; DV:2144; E:174; ETO:728; FK:99; G:177; GA:77; GCC:706; K:61; LM:322; LYN:615; NLU:120; PLN:129; PO:197; S:51; SD:105; SP:51; T:18; TJ:134; URF:316; WJ:165;

71 sire rodger le estrange mesmes les armes od a la bordure endente de or

G AO *2 lions passt & border engrailed* glos

Roger Strange, o.s.p.s.1311, banneret, baron 1295 (in Parliament 1295-97), youngest son of John (d.1269), uncle of John [70], married 1st Maud Beauchamp of Bedford (d.<1273), 2nd Maud (d.1331); held Ellesmere (Glos); served against the Welsh betgween 1277-1287, Sh.Yorks 1272, justice in forests S.o.Trent 1283-96. The lands went to Mowbray. 73f2 *01*

Foster FL xxxviii, 166; XBM:11315 (Roger, 1301);

Brault RAE 2:404; Noor KE 4:299-301; Sanders EB 11; CIPM 5:199-200 no.351;

E:220; FW:628; G:56; GA:185; J:118; Q:26; SM:79; LM:80*;

72 sire fouk le estrange de argent a ij liouns passanz de goules

A G *2 lions passt* salop

Fulk Strange, 1267-1324, dit 'of Blackmere', banneret, baron 1308, son of Robert (d.1276) and Eleanor Blankminster, cousin of John [70], married Maud Giffard left son John (c.1305-49); held Whitchurch / Blankminster, Corfham Castle (Salop) & Chawton, a.o. (Hants); served in Gascony 1296, overseas 1297, against the Scots between 1298-1323, cmsr in north-western counties, sénéchal of Aquintaine 1323; pardoned 1313 for Gaveston, retained by E.Lancaster, pardoned 1318, loyalist 1322. 73h1 *01*

Foster FL xxxvii, 140; XEL:1658 (Fulk, d.1324, 1303), XBM:9521 (Fulk, d.1324,1301);

Brault RAE 2:403; Moor KE 4:294.295; GEC 12.1:341-351 + app.H; Burke PB

A:158; APA:282; ARS:87; AS:69; B:165; BHM:1961; CG:471; CKO:445; CY:322; D:74; E:150; ETO:784; F:49; FW:148; GA:181; GCC:401; J:79; L:159; LYN:639; NLU:153; PO:198; Q:116;TJ:135; WJ:213;

73 sire johan le fiz renaud de goules a iij lioncels de or

G O *3 lions* derbs

John FitzReynold, c.1256-1310, baron 1299-1307, son of Reginald FitzPiers (d.1286), married Agnes, held Blakeney (Norf), in Yorks, HAnts, Berks, Salop, Heref, Glos, Blenleveny, a.o. (Wales), sold Pontesbury to Rhys ap Howell 1305. His son Herbert FitzJohn (d.1321) was never in Parliament. John served against the Welsh 1287-88, 1296, against the Scots 12981301, 1306; bailiff of Edmund Crouchback 1295, attended coronation. His widow got 3½ KF in dower, indicating a worth of 11 KF. + *01*

The family used patronyms and are noted as FitzPiers, FitzHerbert, FitzReginald, FitzRoger and FitzJohn.

Foster FL xxix, 69 (1301, John); XBM:5999 (Henry FitzRoger, 1349); XHS:237 (1248/86, Reginald FitzPeter, eq non-armorial, cs: 3 lions, dif legends);
GEC 5:465-471; Brault RAE 2:171; Moor KE 2:55-56; Burke PB 1:1066-1069; VCH Salop 8:264; CIPM 16:400-403; 17:162; DBA 1:275-278, 309; Downing ME 1:126-128 (Norbury St.Mary, Derbs), 2:63 (Wimborne Minster (Dorset);
AN:304; B:77; CRK:448; D:135; E:47; FW:98; PO:365; Q:164; SK:687; TJ:156; WJ:256; J:125*; AS:9001*; BG:135*; O:190*; S:286*; WJ:248* (border engr);

74 sire peres corbeht de or a ij corbils de de sable

O S *2 birds in pale* salop

Peter Corbet, c.1270-1322, o.s.p., baron, son of Peter (d.1300, baron 1295), married Beatrice Beauchamp of Hache (d.1347), held jointly from 1302 Caus Castle and barony of Caus (Salop) and in Devon; served in Scotland, in Parliament from 1300. 73f5 *01*

Arms: the birds here and in [938-939] are crows / corbeaux

Foster FL xxxi, 75; XBM:8939+8940 (Peter, 1280, 1315);
Brault RAE 2:119; GEC 3:417; Moor KE 1:234-237; VCH Salop 3:235+308-311;
A:161; AS:71; B:198; CY:326; CY:568; D:64; E:74; F:56; FK:914; FW:146; G:154; H:27; J:53; LM:125; P:122; Q:54; TJ:1283;

75 sire johan de hodelestone de goules frette de argent

G A *fretty* cumb

John Huddleston, d.1316, banneret, son of John (d.1252), father of 'Richard 'le neveu / fitz' [707], held Anneys nr Millom, Millom Castle, in Ulverston-in-Furness (Cumb) & in Barton , Bretteby (Yorks) & in Lancs; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, 1287, overseas 1286, against the Scots 1296-97, 1299, 1303, recruiter in Cumb & Westm 1297, 1300, 1303. 98a1 *01*

The arms could possibly be derived from Harrington (Ar-Sa), from whom they held Anneys. John built a chapel for Huddleston Hall, 10 km N of Pontefract (Yorks WR),

Foster FL xxx, 59; XBM:10739 (John, 1301);
Brault RAE 2:233; Moor KE 2:248; Downing ME 1:101;
ARS:226; AS:48; BER:1814; CG:169; CKO:252; CRK:645; CY:246; E:415; F:395; FK:506; G:144; H:19; J:144; K:11; LM:263; M:75; PLN:945; PT:1260; Q:427; S:191; SP:160; TJ:772; WJ:885; GA:241*; PO:604*; ST:

76 sire willm le vavassour de or a une daunce de sable

O S *fess dancetty* yorks

William Vavasour, d.1312, banneret, baron 1299, son of John (d.c.1284), married Nicola, left sons Walter (o.s.p.1315) and Henry (c.1290-1342), to whom he bequeathed his armour. Both sons fought in 1306-07. William held Hazelwood Castle nr Tadcaster, a.o. (Yorks) & in Lincs ; fought in Wales in 1277 and 1282, in Gascony 1294-95, and in Scotland 1298, 1300, 1306. 95e1 *01*

Foster FL 251; XHS:25; XBM:6491 (Wm);
Brault RAE 2:434; Moor KE 5:100-101; GEC 12.2:230; Burke PB 2:2875-2878; Simpkin EA 18;Downing ME 8:69-70, 71;

AS:329; BER:1773; CG:454; CKO:529; DV:2478; FF:25; FK:663; G:99; GEL:599; H:18; J:128; K:10; LM:181; M:7; MY:231; PT:1190; Q:211; S:231; SP:107; TJ:409; WJ:829; WJ:835;

77 sire robt le fiz pain de goules iij liouns passanz de argent <e un baton de azure>

G AB *3 lions passt & bend* gwent

Robert FitzPayne, d.1315, banneret, baron 1299-1314, son of Robert (d.1281), married first Margery, then Isabella, left son Robert (d.1354, [879]), held Llanvair Discoed / Lanner (Gwent), and in Refingware, Pitminster (Som), Stok, Bestwell St.Andrew, Stanbergh, Frome Whitfield, Merswode Manor, Whitchirche hrd (Dors), KIldrynton, Stoke-in-Teignhead (Devon), in Frampton (Glos), Poole Keynes (Wilts); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, in Gascony 1294, against the Scots 1296, 1298-1301, 1303; commissioner of array Hants, Dors, Wilts 1295 a.o.times also in Leic, Devon and Berks; custos of Corfe Castle 1305, in retinue of Edward PoW 1307 in France, at coronation 1308, steward of king's household 1309. 38c3 *01*

Foster FL xxix, 73; XBM:9752+9753 (Rob FitzRob FitzPayne, 1316, 1335);
XEL:294 (1367, Rob);
Brault RAE 2:171; Moor KE 2:50-51; Simpkin EA 191; GEC 5:448; CIPM 2:232-233no.403; DBA 1:303-304; Downing ME 6:18;

AN:48; AS:67; CG:465; CKO:447; G:69; H:67; J:119; K:19; PO:243; SP:98; TJ:133; WJ:181; GCC:588* (z1);

78 sire rauf de gorges de azure a vj mascles de or

O B *lozengy* som

Ralph Gorges, d.1323, baron 1309-22, son of Ralph (d.1297) and Maud, married Eleanor, left son Ralph (b.c.1308, o.s.p.), held Wraxall (Som), in Sturminster Marshall, Lydinton, Lutton, Bradpole (Dors) & Braunton (Devon) & NHants, Knighton (IoW, Hants); served overseas 1297, 1305, captured 1299 in Gascony, against the Scots 1300, 1303, 1309-22; Sh.Devon 1308; justiciar in Ireland 1321 replacing Roger Mortimer, retained by Hugh Despencer jr. 26b5 *01*

Variant: lozengy Or-Az (N/b).

GEC 6:9-17; Brault RAE 2:197; Moor KE 2:127; Downing ME 2:39; DBA 4:205, 207, 213 (sls of females), 214-218, 455;

LM:186*; Q:318*; AS:88; CG:492; CKO:432; DV:2318; G:135; K:96; L:70; PO:667; PT:34; SP:123; ST:60; TJ:1075; GA:169*; DV:531*; TJ:1362*; MY:69*;

79 sire johan de ryveres de goules a vj mascles or

G O *6 lozenges* esx

John Rivers, fl.1299-1322, banneret, baron 1299-1315, son of John sr (d.1294), left grandson John (b.c.1305); held High Ongar, Stanford Rivers (Esx) & Burgate (Hants) & Loversdale (Yorks); served against the Scots 1300 in Gascony 1301, went overseas with Aymer de Valence 1304, 1309, 1313, at coronation 1308. 44b2 *01*

Variant: lozengy Or-Gu (N/b).

PRO-sls (1277, John of Burgate); XBM:13004 (1269, John of Ongar, s/Ric); Foster FL 187 (no seal);

Brault RAE 2:358-359; Moor KE 4.124-125 (conflated);

DV:2756; E:202; PT:174; AK:37*; AS:404*; BA:795*; CA:5*; E:398*; F:343*; L:184*; PO:245*; PT:325*; SD:32*; TJ:426*; TJ:1076*; WJ:982*; GA:101*; H:95*; K:38*; SP:164*;

80 sire wauter de hontercombe de ermyne a ij barres gymeles de goules

E G *2 bars gemel* ox

Walter Huntercombe, o.s.p. 1313, banneret, baron 1290, son of William (d.1271), marrried 1st Alice Bolbec (b.c.1245); held Huntercombe, Newenham (Oxon) & Wooler (Nhum & Barenton (cambs) & in Esx & Beds; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots 1291-1308, overseas in Gascony 1294. His heir was Nicholas Neubaud, a nephew and son of his stister Gunnora, who adopted the name Huntercombe. The heir of Alice was John Lancaster, son of her sister Philippa. 41h3 *01*

His younger brother Thomas (fl.1296-1326), held Mapletrestead (Esx) & at Burnham (Bucks), served against the Scots 1322 and overseas 1325, at Gt.Council 1324.

Foster FL xxxiv, 149; XBM:10924 (Walt, 1301);

Brault RAE 2:234; Moor KE 2:251-253; GEC 6:632-636; Sanders EB 85, 101;

AS:141; CG:248; CKO:327; DV:2159; E:479; E:481; G:161; GA:123; H:34; J:49; K:57; LM:77; PO:613; Q:48; SP:146; TJ:539; TJ:1312; WJ:914; WNR:119; E:603* (Er-Sa);

81 sire geffrei de say quartile de or e de goules

O G *qtly* kent

Geoffrey Say, c.1282-1322, banneret, baron 1313, son of William (d.1295), married Idonia, left son Geoffrey; held Birling, Burgham, West Greenwich, Codeham, a.o. (Kent) & Sabrichworth-Sayes (Herts) & Strete, Buksted, Hames (Ssx) & Sur & Norf & Suf & Msx & Nhants, overlord in several counties; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1303, adn from 1310-22, overseas 1304, in France with Edward 1307 32a2 *01*

The family came from Sai (dep Orne, ar Argentan, c-l-a). Their arms belong to the Mandeville group of arms.

XBM:13318 (1237, Wm); PRO-sls E40 A2035 (1214/30, Geof, s/ Alice Cheyney); XBM:13402 (early 13C, Walt); a.o.;

Brault RAE 2:382-383; Moor KE 4:220-221; GEC 11:464-478; CIPM 3:169-170 no.271; Loyd OF 27-28, 96;

A:2; AN:57; APA:64; ARS:72; AS:92; B:29; BHM:1959; CG:406; CK:72; CKO:460; CRK:1300; CVK:671; CY:585; D:38; E:41; ETO:782; FK:110; FW:107; G:87; J:43; L:22; LYN:666; NLU:163; PLN:184; PO:483; Q:74; R:81; R:91; SD:131; URF:170;

82 sire robt de eschales de goules a vj eschalops de argent

G A *6 escallops (3:2:1)* norf

Robert Scales, d.1322, son of Robert (d.1305, baron 1298), married Egelina, left son Robert (d.1369), banneret, baron, held Tilney, W.Lynn, a.o. (Norf) and in other counties; ktd 1306, served aganst the Scots from 1308-22. 67e1 *01*

Foster FL xxxvi, 134; XBM:13322;

Brault RAE 2:383; Moor KE 4:225-227; GEC 11:496-507; Simpkin EA 192;

AN:56; APA:43; ARS:49; AS:168; BER:1687; BHM:1947; CKO:572; CY:444; ETO:730; FK:91; G:138; GA:108; GCC:97; H:83; J:100; K:49; LYN:598; NAV:1499; NLU:122;Qii:582; S:55; URF:319;

83 sire johan de moun de or a une crois engrele de sable

O S *cross engrailed* som

John (III) Mohun, c.1269-1330, banneret, baron 1299, son of John (d.1279), married Ada, had 5 sons, incl. John (IV, o.v.p.); held Dunster, Carleton, a.o. (Som) & Kadele, Holeboton (Devon) & Sturminster (Dorset) & in Warws, Oxon, Hants; served in Gascony 1296, in Flanders 1297, against the Scots frequently from 1299 to 1322, pardoned fro Gaveston 1313, loyalist in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 23f1 *01*

The family came from Moyon 12 km S.o.St Lô (dep Manche, ar St.Lô, can Tessy-sur-Vire). Until c.1298, their arms were Gules a Maunch Ermine.

Foster FL xxxvi, 131; XBM:11808 (1301, John of Dunster);

Brault RAE 2:295; Moor KE 3:162-163; GEC 9:17-25; Loyd OF 66; CoA 154 (1991) 63-67; CoA 168 (1994) 322 (Mohun - modern); Leamer, CoA 197 (2002) 212-217;

AN:88; CG:2; GCC:82; H:113; K:25; PO:211; S:10; SP:119; TJ:891; URF:344;

84 sire willm le marechal de goules a une bende engrele de or

G O *bend of lozenges* norf

William Marshall, 1277-1314, baron 1309, son of John (d.1282) and Hawise, left son John (1292-1316, o.s.p.), hereditary marshal of Ireland, held Hinghham / Hengham, Hockering (Norf) & Aslackby (Lincs); served in Flanders 1297 and against the Scots from 1298; killed at Bannockburn. He was one of the ordainers of 1310. 68c2 *01*

This was probably the senior branch of the Marshalls, of which the more illustrious junior branch of E.Pembroke (see [1043]) changed their arms.

Foster FL xxxvi, 150; XBM:11603 (1337, Anselm), 11607 (1301, Wm); XHS:313 (1201/03, John);

Brault RAE 2:282; Moor KE 3:114-117; GEC 8:525-529; Sanders EB 53-54; CIPM 3:379-380no.483, 5:290no.522, 6:50-52no.61;

A:238; CG:379; CKO:232; E:635; FW:631; J:75; LM:149; PO:99; Q:75; AS:86*; DV:2135*; K:3*; L:71*; O:135*; SP:113*; TJ:286* (engr);

85 sire johan de la mare de goules a une maunche de argent

G A *maunch* esx

John de la Mare, o.s.p.m. 1313, banneret, baron 1299, son of Matthew (d.c.1270) and Florence Akeny, married 1st Pernel de Dunstanville, widow of John Leybourn, 2nd <1293 Eleanor, daughter of Walter Beauchamp of Alcester [159]; held Bradwell (Esx) and in 8 shires; served against the Welsh 1277 and in many later campaigns. His daughter and heir Florence married Phillip Oreby , son of John Oreby [955]. John had a brother Thomas (fl.1309). 56a5 *01*

The brothers Matthew and Payn (see John [337]) married the sisters Florence and Isabel, coheirs of Roger d'Acquigny/Akeny of Bradwell (d.1241). Moor conflate the two Johns. There were several contemporaries of the name, e.g. John of Essex [442].

Brault RAE 2:280; Moor KE 3:110-112; GEC 8:463-464 (pedigree);

A:138; CG:510; CKO:125; E:578; FW:642; G:98; GA:74; H:72; K:60; LM:86; Q:77; SP:71; TJ:1092; WJ:906;

86 sire henri tyeis de argent a un cheveron de goules

A G *chevron* wilts

Probably Henry Teyes, d.1307, banneret, baron 1299, son of Henry (d.1282) and Joan Foliot, or his son Henry (c.1285-1322, o.s.p.). They held Fritwell, Noke, Shirburn (Oxon) & Alverton (Corn) & Hardwell (Berks) & Draycot Foliot, Chilton Foliot, Fresden, Lydiard Tregoz (Wilts). The heir was the daughter Alice (b.c.1295), widow of Warin Lisle Of Kingston [765]. 40e5 *01*

Henry (d.1307) served against the Welsh 1282, Flanders 1297, against the Scots 1299, 1300, 1306.

Henry jr served against the Scots 1310-19, keeper of Isle of Wight1317, executed after Boroughbridge, in Parliament 1313-21.

Variant: chevron ch. 3 mullets Ar (N/b), conflated with next item..

Foster FL xxxii, 76; XEL:2161 (Marg, widow, 1323);
Brault RAE 2:427-428; Moor KE 5:66-67 (Tyes); GEC 12.2:100 (Tyeis); Sanders EB 74; CIPM 5:26.27 no.60; DBA 2:263+264;

AS:63; CG:117; CKO:132; D:270; FK:690; GA:199; H:20; J:34; K:69; L:56; LM:435; O:98; PO:359; Q:371; SP:84; ST:34; TJ:686; WJ:1341; WJ:1342* (crescent);

87 sire wauter de teye de or a une fess e ij cheverons de goules en le fesse iij moles de argent

O GAG *fess ch. 3 mullets betw 2 chevrons* beds

Walter Teyes, o.sp.1324, baron 1299-1307, married Isabel Stonegrave, held jointly Stonegrave / Stangrave (Yorks) & Keysoe (Beds) a.o., served overseas 1284, 1296, 1297, against the Scots 1291 and between 1298-1324, loyalist 1322, GtCouncil 1324;, His effigy is in Nunnington (Yorks). Their heir was her son John Pateshull. 53h1 *01*

Variant: fess uncharged (N/b), as in following item. The arms were possibly derived from FitzWalter.

Foster FL xxxiii, 102-103;
Brault RAE 2:413; Moor KE 5:14; GEC 12.2:98; Lawrence MM 43; Downing ME 8:32;

H:96; PO:609; SP:101;

88 sire gilbert peche de argent a une fesse e ij cheverons de goules

A GG *fess betw 2 chevrons* suf

Gilbert Peche, d.1322, banneret, baron 1299, son of Gilbert (d.1291) and 2nd wife Joan Grey, left son and heir Gilbert (c.1306-49), who was never summoned; held Corby, a.o. (Lincs) & Bourn (Cambs) & Gt.Bealings, a.o. (Suf) & in Esx, Kent; served in Gascony 1286, against the Scots from 1299; commission to treat with France 1311, in royal household 1313, sénéchal of Aquitaine 1316-18. 57e3 *01*

The Peche or Pecche were tenants of Clare (hence the arms), de Vere and Bigod from Domesday time. Gilbert (d.1291) disinherited the sons of his 1st marriage: William, Simon, and John; see also Ch.2.5.6.

Foster FL xxxv, 120; XBM:6287-6288 (13C/14C, Gilb, d.1291, s/Hamon, eq), 12430 (Gilb, 1301); XHS:371 (1241/66, Eva, wid/Hamo Pecche);
GEC 10:331-338; Brault RAE 2:334-335; Moor KE 4:23-28; Sanders EB 19, 48; CIPM 3:32no.36, 6:212-213no.353; DBA 3:381-382;

A:208; AS:78; B:60; CG:288; CKO:376; D:156; DV:2456; E:608; FW:150; H:82; J:65; L:167; MPA:33; MY:201; PLN:913; PO:167; PT:407; Q:55; SP:153; TJ:470; WJ:1353;

89 sire willm ferreres de goules a les losanges de or

G O *7 mascles* leics

William Ferrers of Groby, c.1272-1325, banneret,, baron 1299, son of William (d.1287), a brother of .William E.Derby (d.1254), married Margaret / Ellen Segrave left son Henry; held Groby (Leics), and in 9 counties and in Galloway, served overseas in 1294 and several times against the Scots, in Gascony 1324-25, attended Gt.Cuncil 1324. 64c2 *01*

The arms are those of Quincy, from his grandmother.

Foster FL xxxii, 113-114 (7 mascles); XBM:9673 (Henry, 1331), 9687; XEL:1377 (1339, Henry);

Brault RAE 2:163-164; Moor KE 19-20; GEC 5:343-344;

AK:73; AN:83; APA:47; ARS:53; AS:118; BHM:1950; CG:488; CKO:436; ETO:753; FK:93; GA:209; GCC:34; H:61; K:75; LBQ:2992; LYN:607; NLU:126; P:59; PLN:113; PO:433; S:67; SP:92; T:31; TJ:1066; URF:181; BER:1683*;

90 sire willm de hontyngfeld de or a une fesse de goules a iij rondels de argent

O GA *fess ch. 3 roundels* suf

William Huntingfield, c.1280-1313, son of Roger (d.1302) and Amabilia, grandson of William (d.1290), married 1st Joan Hastings, 2nd Sibyl (d.1316), who later married William Latimer, left son Roger (b.c.1305); banneret; held Huntingfield (7 KF), Mendham (Suf) & Boeksworth / Boxworth (Cambs) & E.Bradenham (Norf) & Frampton (Lincs); knighted 1306, served overseas 1313 with E.Pembroke. The elder William was summoned to a council, but never to Parliament. The younger was attorney in Ireland for a Walter Huntingfeld in 1305, probably [411], who used a bend charged with lions, see Ch.2.4.6. 69f5 *01*

Variant: roundels in chf (N/b), as in the following item.

Foster FL xxxii, 182 (Roger); XBM:10926, 10927 (1297, 1301, Roger), 10928 (1366, Wm); XEL:418 (Wm, 1307), 1583 (13C, Roger);

Brault RAE 2:235; Moor KE 2:254-257; GEC 6:664-673:

AN:39; ARS:385; AS:471; B:131; CG:297; CKO:383; ; DV:2697; E:95; J:46; LM:135; MPA:23; MY:48; PLN:1239; PO:214; PT:112; Q:125; TJ:481; TJ:1309; WJ:577; URF:311*; CY:490*;

91 sire johan de moules de argent a ij fesses de goules en le chef iij rondels de goules

A GG *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* som

John Moels, c.1270-1310, banneret, baron 1297, married Maud, had sons Nicholas (o.s.p.1315), Roger (o.s.p.1316), and John (o.s.p.m.1337), held Cadbury Castle in South Cadbury, a.o. (Som) & Dors & Hants & Stoke Basset (Oxon) & other shires; served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1300, 1309, in Flanders 1297. 14d1 *01*

This family came from from Meules (dep Calvados, ar Lisieux, can Orbec).

Foster FL xxxi, 68; XBM:11807 (John, 1301)

GEC 9:1-8; Brault RAE 1:260; Moor KE 3:159; Loyd OF 65;

AS:349; B:83; CG:399; CKO:114; CKO:117; E:89; F:47; H:63; J:44; LM:96; PO:512; Q:153; SD:81; SP:118; TJ:545; TJ:564; WJ:975;

92 sire willm thochet de goules a les merelos de or

G O *semy of martlets* lincs

William Touchet / Tuchet / Tochelles, 1275-1322, baron 1299, banneret, son of Nicholas (d.1311), held Burreth nr Tupholme Abbey (Lincs.) & Lyonshall (Heref.) & Nhants & Hunts; served from 1294 in Wales and from 1298 in Scotland. Pardoned for Gaveston, forfeited and executed 1322, he left a brother and heir Richard. 90d5 *01*

He sealed with lion, crusily in 1301, but apparently changed his arms later, omitting the lion (probably Or). It was probably before 1306 as the present arms are in armorials nominally from 1300 or 1304, including the Caerlaverock poem, which may have been performed at the Feast of the Swan in 1306, and in seals dated 1309.
Foster FL xxxii, 156* (1301, Wm, lion, crusily); XBM:13966, 13951 (1309, Wm);
Brault RAE 2:425; Moor KE 5:35-36; GEC 12.2:49-53; Simpkin EA 192 (Wm);
GA:51; K:50; SP:136; ST:63;

93 sire rog' de morteyn de or a vj lioncels de sable od les couwes forchees

O S *6 lions q.f.* staff

Roger Mortein, fl.1297-1325, son of Roger (d.1283), held Walsall (Staffs) and by 1307 Eyam (Derbs); served against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1300, 1301. 63E3 *01*

Roger belonged to a junior branch of the Morteins from Beds (see [393]), which probably adopted the present ams c.1250. Brault proposed the different number of lions (in Or-Az) as a 'field semy', but it is more likely to be a misreading of 'vj' for 'iij' , see Ch.2.1.2.
XBM:11946* (1307/25, Roger, 3 lions)
Brault RAE 2:305; Moor KE 3:204-205; G.A.Moriarty: Morteyns of Marston & Tilworth, Genealogist, 1922, 38ns:104-203, pedigree 203;
GA:142*; K:56*; WJ:128* (6 lions); J:127* (3 lions);

94 sire adam de welles de or a un lion rampaund de sable od la couwe forchee

O S *lion q.f.* lincs

Adam Welles, d.1311, banneret, baron 1299, 3rd son of Robert (d.1265), married Joan (d.1315), left sons Robert (c.1296-1320, o.s.p., baron), Adam (1304-1345, baron) and John (fl.1318); held Well, Stainton le Vale, Wyberton, Claxby, a.o. (Lincs) & Faxton (Nhants); served overseas 1294, 1297, against the Scots 1300, 1309, recruiter in Lincs 1300; custos of Rockingham Castle 1299-1307, at coronation 1308, 91g5 *01*

His older brothers Philip and William died s.p.

There is an effigy, c.1470, in Lincoln Cathedral with 12 noble mourners.
Foster FL xxxv, 119; XBM:14335 (Adam, 1B, 1301), 14336 (John, 4B, 1359), 14338 (John, 5B, 1373) + 14340 (John, 1417);
Brault RAE 2:451; Moor KE 5:174-176; GEC 12.2:436; DNB 20:1078-79; Sanders EB 82; Simpkin EA 25; Downing ME 4:24, 56-57, 8:77; CIPM 5:200-201 no. 352,
AN:204; AS:54; BER:1663; CG:98; FK:109; GA:87; GCC:424; H:68; K:48; PO:212; S:63; SP:121; ST:22; TJ:27; URF:261; WJ:337; APA:44*; ARS:50*; BHM:1948* ETO:731*; M:271*; LYN:599*; Q:524*; T:44* (lion);

95 sire johan dargentein de goules a iij coupes de argent

4v1 *G A* *3 cups covered* cambs

John Argentine, c1278-1318, banneret, son of Reynold (d.1308), who was the only one in the family summoned as a baron in 1283. They held in Melbourne (Cambs), Bergholt (Esx), Hatley (Beds), Throcking & Weston (Herts), Halesworth (Suf), Ketringham & Melton (Norf), and Pidley (Hunts). 55f3 *01*

A later John (d.c.1382) has a brass in Horseheath Church (Cambs).

XEL:946 (Wm, 1412); XBM:6904 (Giles sr) + 6908 (Reinold, 1289) + 6909 (Wm);
Brault RAE 2:15-16; Burke EB 10; GEC 1:196-197; Moor KE 1:19-20; Foster DH 5;
ARS:431; AS:145; BER:1737; CG:545; CKO:544; CRK:436; D:154; E:659; L:123; MPA:36; MY:50; PO:112; PT:418; Q:173; S:525; T:112; URF:218;

96 sire rauf basset de or a iij peus de goules e un quarter de ermyn

O GE *3 piles conjoined in base & canton* staff

Ralph Basset, d.1343. son of Ralph (d.1299), baron, banneret, held Drayton Basset (Staff); served against the Scots 1298, 1300, 1303, 1306, sénéchal de Gascogne, constable of Dover Castle and Warden o the Cinque Ports 63f2 *01*

Several lines descended from from the jusiticiar Ralph Basset d.c1127, each adopting different arms, He came from Montreuil-au-Holme (dep Orne, ar Argentan, can Briouze).

The arms are also blazoned as paly / 3 pales & canton.

XBM:7195-7197 (Ralph, 1328+1355);
Brault RAE 2:34; Moor KE 1:53; Simpkin EA 191; GEC 2:1-6; Wagner RAH 139; Loyd OF 12; J.E. Round; Humphery-Smith 11.CIGH, 1972, p. 291 (reasons);
AS:96; BG:39; CG:513; CKO:426; CY:383; E:128; FK:114; G:203; J:30; L:86; LBQ:2988; LBQ:3031; LM:116; PLN:149; PO:216; PT:838; Q:38; SP:167; T:38; TJ:1104;

97 sire willm de graunson pale de argent e de azure a une bende de goules e iij egles de or

X GO AB *paly & bend ch. 3 eagles* heref

William Granson / Grandison, d.1335, baron, banneret, younger son of Piers (d.1258), married Sibyl Tregoz, a co-heiress, left son Piers (o.s.p.1358), held Ashperton (Heref); served in Wales, supervised the construction Caernarfon Castle, served against the Scots in 1299 and after. 50a3 *01*

The Grandisons or Gransons from Savoy came to England in the train of Q.Eleanor of Provence, consort of Henry III. Piers and his sons stayed and obtained important lay and clerical posts, not least military. Their arms differed in their secondary charges (eagles, lions, escallops).

XBM:10210 (Wm, 1283); XEL:1464 (1335, Wm);
Brault RAE 2:200-201; Moor KE 2:136-137; ESNF 11:153-155; GEC 6:60-68, 69-73; Sanders EB 43; Downing ME 2;33; D.L. Galbreath: Les Grandson d'Angleterre, AHS, 1927, 41:56-69;
AN:40; CG:500; CKO:508; GA:92; H:90; K:34; LBQ:3044; O:208; PO:417; Qii:489; SP:111; URF:226; F:358*; LM:310*;

98 sire willm de vesci de or a une croys de sable

O S *cross* yorks

William Vescy, os.p. 1314, banneret, baron 1313, illegitimate son of William (o.s.p.l.1297), married Agnes, held Malton, Kildare, Brompton, a.o. (Yorks) & Calthorp, a.o. (Lincs) & Swynowe, Tougale Manors, Alnwick town (Nhum), served against the Scots 1300, 1314, kia at Bannockburn. 102c2 *01*

The compiler may have intended the entry for his father William Vescy (o.s.p.l.1297), banneret, jusiticar of Ireland 1290, one of the claimants to Scotland in 1292, His legitimate son John died s.p. in 1295. The brother of William sr, John (o.s.p.1297) was summoned as baron in 1265.

XSS:638 (1260, John); XBM:14110 (1290, Wm);

Fryde BC 135; Brault RAE 2:438; Moor KE 5:120-121; GEC 12.2:268-285, 284; CIPM 3:339-340 no.443; Sanders EB 63n5, 103; Lawrance MM 47; Downing ME 7:98; DNB 20:288-289; VCH Yorks NR 1:532 + VCH Yorks ER 3:183

A:215; BLW:75; D:42; E:31; F:31; FW:112; G:53; GEL:597; GRU:1222; ING:236; Q:28; RUG:427; TCO:51; TJ:885; WNR:89; A:84*; D:40*; E:44*; F:73*; FW:220*; Q:62* (label); LM:92* (Or-Az); MPA:35*;

99 sire edward burnel de argent a un lion de sable corone de or

A S *lion cr.* salop

Edward Burnell, c.1282-1315 o.s.p., banneret, baron 1311, married Avelina / Aline Beauchamp (d.1363), held Acton Burnell (Salop) and lands in several shires, fought in Scotland 1311-14. His heir was his sister Maud (b.1290), who married first John Lovell, then in 1315 John Handlo [336]. Their son Nicholas adopted the name and arms of Burnell, succeeding also as barons. 73h5 *01*

Variant: border Az (N/b).

XEL:149 (1315, Edw Burnell);

GEC 2:434-435; Burke EP; Brault RAE 2:86; Moor KE 1:166-168;

CY:320; G:65; LM:151; Q:154; SM:83; CRK:586*; FK:198*; PO:199*; WJ:277* (lion gutty); FW:343*; WJ:278* (label);

100 sire willm martin de argent a ij barres de goules

A G *2 bars* devon

William Martin, 1257-1324, baron 1295, son of Nicholas (o.v.p.1279) and Maud Bryan, married Eleanor, widow of John Mohun, father-in-law of Henry Lacy E.Lincon [4]; held Kemeys (Gwent) & Combe Martin, Ilfracombe, Barnstable (Devon) & in Som & Dors; served in Wales 1282-83, 1287, 1293, in Flanders 1297, justice in eyre 1305-1307, justice of S.Wales 1315 a royal councellor c.1318, at GtCouncil 1324, His son Edmund and daughter Eleanor cross-married William Hastings and his sister Jonetta. He had other sons, e.g. William jr (d.1326) and Henry (fl.1313). 22b1 *01*

Foster FL xxxiv, 110; XBM:11651 (1351, Rob, of Chideok, dors), 11652 (1301, Wm); Brault RAE 2:284; Moor KE 3:125-127; Phillips ES 330; GEC 8:530-538; CIPM

AN:261; AS:97; CG:234; CKO:314; CRK:420; GCC:408; H:44; PO:670; SP:79; ST:77; TJ:527; TJ:1282; WJ:589; G:171*; J:60*; Q:134*; B:202*; E:244*; TJ:561*; TJ:1626* (label); LM:287*; FW:664*

101 sire robt del yle de or a une fesse e ij cheverons de sable

O SS *fess betw 2 chevrons* yorks

Robert Lisle, 1288-1344, banneret, baron 1311, son of Warin (d.1296) and Alice Montfort, married Magaret Beauchamp, left son and heir John (d.1355); held Rougemont Castle nr Harewood (Yorks) & Newmarket (Suf) & Rampton (Cambs) & Beds & Berks & Herts; served against the Scots during 1310-42, a loyalist in 1322. 94d1 *01*

According to the GEC, the name was for the Isle of Ely (Cambs) and the arms similarized to Pecche of Bourne, actually to Clare.

GEC 8:69-78, 48/49 pedigree; Brault RAE 2:261; Moor KE 3:46-47; CIPM 2:275-

A:151; AN:9; APA:46; ARS:52; AS:77; BHM:1930; CG:284; CKO:372; D:112; DV:2729; E:54; ETO:743; FW:184; G:66; GEL:602; J:70; LM:119; LYN:602; NAV:1485; NLU:125; O:92; PLN:1063; Q:85; S:7; S:203; T:68; TJ:468; URF:171; WJ:1249;

102 sire thomas de fornival de argent a une bende e vj mereloz de goules

A GG *bend betw 6 martlets* yorks

Thomas Furnival, d.1332, baron 1295, son of Thomas (d.1291), left son Thomas (d.1339), held Sheffield (Yorks) & Worksop (Notts), a.o. lands; served frequently against the Scots from 1297 to 1323 as banneret and captain. 88d4 *01*

Foster FL xxxvi, 137-138; XBM:9912 (Tho, late 13C); a.o.;

GEC 5:580-595; Burke PB 1057; Burke PC 2:2240-2241; Brault RAE 2:187; Moor KE 2:92-93; Simpkin EA 191;

AN:82; AS:72; B:147; C:81; CG:340; CKO:186; CRK:233; DV:2476; E:208; GA:131; GCC:171; GEL:616; H:70; J:64; K:59; LM:126; LM:315; MPA:45; MPA:77; PT:492; Q:136; SP:61; TJ:252; WJ:1449; WNR:90;

103 sire randolfe de nevyle de goules a un sautour de argent

G A *saltire* dur

Ralph Neville, d.1331, baron 1295, son of Robert (o.v.p.1270), grandson of Robert (d.1282); had several sons, incl. Rob (V) 'Peacock of the North' (o.v.p.s.p.1319) and his heir Ralph (II, 1291-1367); held Raby (Durham) a.o.; served against the Scots from 1291, at Gt.Council 1324. 107e2 *01*

This family adopted the name and lands from the original Nevilles of Raby, extinct in the male line 1227, which came through Isabel into FitzMaldred al. Neville.

Foster FL xxxvi, 129-130; XBM:12138 + 12142-12143 (Ralph, 1301, 1381); a.o.; GEC 9:491-502 (Raby) + 12.2:544 (Westmorland); Burke PB 1:11-20; Brault RAE 2:320; Moor KE 3:260-261; Loyd OF 72-73; ODNB 40:299-304; DNB 14:271-273; Downing ME 2:73, 74, 88, 3:124; Farrer HK 2:vi+165-166; Given-Wilson EN xii-xiii (map of holdings);

A:200; AN:31; APA:11; ARS:23; AS:42; B:59; BER:1656; BHM:1913; C:135; CG:311; E:198; ETO:715; FK:76; FW:605; G:180; GCC:179; GEL:587; J:130; LM:143; LYN:585; NLU:91; P:84; PLN:71; PO:224; Q:115; SP:141; T:2; TJ:355; URF:166; WJ:621;

104 sire johan de wylingtone de goules a un sautour de veer

G Z *saltire* glos

John Wellington / Willington, d.1338, baron 1336, son of Ralph (d.1255/60), married Joan Neville (d.1345, of Essex), left son Ralph (c.1308-48, o.s.p.); held Lanteglos-by-Fowey (corn) & Yate, Ablington-in-Bibury, Poulton (Glos) & Etchilhampton (Wilts); served against the Scots 1298, 1300, 1301, lancastrian 1322, captured and pardoned after Boroughbridge. 40c2 *01*

The family seat c.1200 was in Willington (Derbs).

Brault RAE 2:456; Moor KE 5:179-180; CIPM 2:no.503; Saul KE 279; Downing ME 2:7 (Atherington, Devon);

A:250; AS:176; CG:321; CKO:402; E:200; F:215; F:572; FK:429; FW:261; G:178; L:174; LM:554; LM:574; O:99; PO:317; Q:243; TJ:365; URF:238; WJ:665; WNR:115; SD:123* (label); PO:124*; PO:126*;

105 sire johan deingcourt de azure billete de or a une daunce de or

B OO *fess dancetty, billety* lincs

John Deincourt, o.v.p.1322, son of Edmund (d.1327, baron 1299), banneret. 77h1
Edmund held Blankney (Lincs), Thurgarton (Notts), Doddington (Nhants), Derbs *01*
and Bucks, a justice in 1275, and a royal emissary to the E.Lancaster in 1312. John held Knapthorp, Molton (Derbs), served against the Scots 1297, justice and commissioner in Derbs 1300-1301, of array 1316. He left two sons: the immediate heir Roger (d.<1327) and the younger, but eventual heir, William (fl.1343-63).
Foster FL xxxvi, 142-143 (Edm, d.1327); XBM:9564-66 (Wm, 1343, 1363);
Brault RAE 2:138; Moor KE 1:282; GEC 4:118-130; CIPM 6:211no.351; Downing ME 1:129;

AK:70; AN:99; APA:39; ARS:29; AS:53; B:107; BER:1700; BHM:1933; CG:447; CKO:526; E:167; ETO:746; F:185; GA:256; GCC:263; ; H:47; J:45; K:86; K:104; LBQ:2979; LM:409; LYN:592; NLU:107; P:91; PLN:126; PO:221; Q:207;

106 sire willm de leybourne du norht de or a vj lioncels de sable

O S *6 lions (3:2:1)* yorks

William Leybourn, fl.1286, dit 'du North', banneret, held Spennithorne nr Leyburn 101e1
(Yorks NR). *01*

Brault assigns the arms to Roger (d.1284), younger son of Roger (d.1271) and brother of William [60]. This younger Roger married as her first husband Idoine Vipont (c.1254-1333, o.s.p.), a co-heir, who granted her part of an honor to her sister in 1308. Brault has Roger jr leaving an heir John, then a minor, If true, John must have died before 1308. Brault also has Roger jr using the Az-Ar with a label Gu in G:68 as late as 1282. William used the arms 1280/1305, see Ch.2.1.5.
Brault RAE 2:256-257; Moor KE 3:36-37; GEC 7:642-643; Sanders EB 104; CIPM 2:315-317no.525 (Roger); VCH Yorks NR 1:257-264 (Wm);

A:5; E:495; FW:209 (Roger); D:116; J:146 (Wm); TJ:112 (John);

107 sire nicholas de estlee de argent a un lion de goules en le espaudle del lion un quintefoil de argent

A GA *lion ch. cinquefoil* warws

Nicholas Astley, 1277-1325, o.s.p, banneret, baron 1302-09, eldest son of Andrew (63h4
d.1301, baron 1299), held Astley, Bentley (Warws) and probably in Nhants & Leics; *01*
served against the Scots 1301-10, 1314. He was captured at Bannockburn, but did not die then (GEC).

The present arms appears only to have been used for a short period (possibly 1298-1312) by Andrew and his sons Nicholas and Gilbert. The better known arms *Az cinquefoil Er* were recorded Andrew until c.1296 in E:288, Q:177, LM:94; and readopted by the nephew and heir Thomas no later than 1334 (SD:106; PO:464). The entries in CKO, CG and TJ were probably extracted from either N/PRA or H/FAL. There is no obvious reason for adopting the lion, unless as a tribute to Henry Lacy E.Lincoln [4].
XEL:20* (c1300, Andrew, lion);
Brault RAE 2:19; Moor KE 1:23-24; GEC 1:283-284;

CG:74; TJ:95 (Tho); H:48 (Andrew); CKO:83;

108 sire johan de la ware de goules crusule de argent a un lion rampaund de argent

G AA *lion, crusily* ssx

John de la Warre, c.1277-1347, baron 1307-18, 1341-42, son of Roger (d.1320, baron 1299-1311) and Clarice Tregoz, married the heiress Joan Grelley, left grandson Roger (1326-1370), heir of his son John (o.v.p. <1331) and Margaret Holand, banneret, summoned to Parliament 1307; inherited much of the Tregoz barony of Ewyas Harold (Heref) a.o. lands in 1300; ktd 1306, served against the Scots from 1306, At Gt.Council 1324. + *01*

It is unusual that his father Roger (d.1320), also a baron, and with a distinguished military and diplomatic career was omitted.

XBM:14262-65* (1309, 1330, 1339, John), XEL:848 (1414, Tho, lion betw 4 crosslets); Foster FL 180 (no seal, Roger);

Brault RAE 2:447 (Roger); Moor KE 158-159; GEC 4:139-141; Sanders EB 43; CIPM 6:148 no.249;

A:103; APA:38; ARS:28; AS:275; BER:1690; BHM:1932; CG:46; CKO:94; D:158; E:164; ETO:745; FW:157; G:186; K:23; LBQ:2978; LYN:591; NLU:106; PO:326; R:74; S:53; TJ:63; TJ:130; URF:207; WJ:153; DV:2287*; L:177* (label);

109 sire johan de kynkestone de sable a un lion rampaund de or a la couwe fourchie

S O *lion q.f.* wilts

John Kingston, fl.1277-1325, banneret, son of John, held in Warminster, West Harnham (Wilts) & £20 in Berks; served against the Welsh 1277 with Edmund E.Lancs, 1282, 1316, constable of Caerphilly Castle 1321; overseas 1297, 1313; constable of Edinburgh Castle 1298-1305, temporary co-keeper of Scotland 1305; Sh.Wilts 1313-14, Sh.Som & Dors 1318, MP Som 1318; pardoned for Despensers 1321 and keeper of their lands, forfeited as a lancastrian in 1322 and fled overseas John had 3 men in his retinue in 1298. 15g1 *01*

Brault, Moor and Mayo differs in the assignments of the the two John [109, 1090] and Nicholas [732]. The John [1090] in the Addenda with the label argent is probably a repeat, if not for a Henry.

Foster FL xxxvii, 159-160; XBM:11171 (John, 1302); XMS:1506 (1302, John, lion); XRO:6122* (lion,Tho, 1433);

Brault RAE 2:242-243; Moor KE 2:284-286; Simpkin EA 191; CIPM 6:252no.426 (Nic);

AN:165; CKO:54; DV:2018; LM:413; SD:77; SP:131; TJ:128; URF:293; WJ:346; CT:152*; J:81*;

110 sire richard de sottone de or a un lion rampaund de vert

O V *lion rampant* notts

Richard Sutton, b.c1266, fl.1316, son of Robert (d.1274), married Isabel Patrick, left son John (fl.1306-37, [663]), banneret, held Sutton-on-Trent, Warsop, Eykering, Cotum, Allerton (Notts) & in Leics & Aston, Byfeld (Nhants) & Berks & Horley / Hornley, Hornton / Hordon (Oxon) & Theydon Mount (Esx) & j.u. in Ches; served against the Scots 1296, 1297. 76c1 *01*

John [663] married Margaret Somery and brought Dudley to their son John.

For the problems of arms and identification, see Ch.2.5.4.

Moor KE 4:317-318; 'Theydon Mount: Manors', in A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4, Ongar Hundred, ed. W R Powell (London, 1956), pp. 276-281. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol4/pp276-281 [accessed 12 March 2022];

111 sire elys daubeny de goules a une fesse endente de argent

A S *fess of lozenges* lincs

Elias / Ellis Daubeny / d'Aubigny / Albini, d.1305, banneret, baron 1297. He served in Scotland 1296-1303, succeded his elder brother in 1294 and then removed the bend, he bore as a brisure. The family had held Ingleby (Lincs) a.o. since the conquest. 103e1 *01*

The arms can be blazoned as fess indented or of lozenges. Most records has the tinctures Gu-Ar, except for Ralph and Ellis in those mentioned.

XHS:35 (<1235, Phil); XBM:6792*+6793* (Phil, 1292, label); XDD:10119 (1499, Gilles, EN);

GEC 4:93-105; Brault RAE 2:136; Moor KE 1:7; Loyd OF 7-8; P.W. Daykin, FamHist 159/1999 p.287-305; Brault RAE Downing ME 4:68 (Saxilby, lincs), 5:100 (fess of loz each ch. mullet, Brize Norton, Oxon). 6:52 (Som); Loyd XHS 17-23;

A:178; E:136; F:66; LM:103, 351, 425; Q:60; B:135*; CKO:395*; FK:345*; FW:309*; G:109*; NAV:1479*; PO:32*; TJ:658*; WJ:1085* (Gu-Ar)

112 sire johan de suleye de or a ij bendes de goules

O G *2 bends* glos

John Sudley, c.1260-1336, banneret, baron 1299, son of Bartholomew (d.1280), left son Bartholomew [874]; held Sudeley (Glos) & Forfield / Fairfield (Worcs) & Le Greve, Derset (Warws) & Esse / Asse Regnie (Devon); served against the Welsh 1282, 1283, against the Scots 1299, 1300, and after; chamberlain of the king's household 1306, at coronation 1308, escort of Q.Isabella in France 1313, 1314; at Gt.Council 1324. 51e5 *01*

None of his descendants were ever summoned to Parliament. Forfield is also placed in Warws in some documents.

Foster FL xxx, 51; XBM:13770 (1302, John);

Brault RAE 2:407; Moor kE 4:311-313; GEC 12.1:411; Sanders EB 86; VCH Warws 4:175 + 5:70; CIM 2:197 no.347;

A:149; AS:224; CKO:634; E:67; FK:689; FW:174; G:185; J:55; LM:100; PO:547; Q:100; SP:124; TJ:532; URF:253; WJ:1559;

113 sire hue neyvile de azure a un lion rampaund or

B O *lion rampant* esx

Hugh Neville, c.1277-1335, sometime baron, son of John (d.1282), married Ida, left son John (o.s.p.m.1358), held Langham, Gt.Totham, Gt.& Lt.Wakering (Esx) & Arnold (Notts) & overlord in Kent & Suf; summoned to Parliament 1309, 1325, 1335; served against the Scots 1301, 1306, 1309, and later, in Gascony 1324; a loyalist in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 56c4 *01*

The Langham branch was the senior surviving branch of the original Neville of Raby, see [103].

XEL:1804 (John, 1357); XBM:12121 (John, 1357) + 12145 (John, 14C);

Brault RAE 2:319-320; Moor KE 3:251-252;GEC 9:476-487+502; Farrer HK 2:vi+165-166; CIPM 7:474no.687; Sanders EB 143;

AS:369; C:133; CG:39; CKO:31; E:56; GA:100; PO:398; TJ:61; WJ:109;

114 sire nicholas de poynz barre de or e de goules

O G *barry* som

Nicholas Pointz, c.1278-1311, banneret, baron, son of Hugh (d.1308, baron 1295), married Matilda, left son Hugh (c..1293-1337); held Curry Malet, Stawell, Lopene (Som &, Hoo St.Werburgh, Hoo St.Mary, Lullingston (Kent) & Sutton (Dors) & Thornton, Tokinton (Glos) & pt of Dullingham (Cambs) & Audeham (Ssx &, Rockley (Wilts) & in Devon; served against the Scots 1308, 1311 13g1 *01*

In 1300 Hugh had an argument with Brian FitzAlan of Bedale [65] on their use of the same arms.

Foster FL xxxii, 154* (Nic, label); XBM:12745* (1307/11, Nic, label); Brault RAE 2:352; Moor KE 4:89-91; GEC 10:669-676; Simpkin EA 192 (Hugh); CIPM 5:13-14no.45; Downing ME 3:29-30 (effigy); McAndrew SH 121; Hammond IH 90 (arms);

AN:178; H:111; K:29; PO:311; SP:67; L:9* (barruly); ST:33* (label);

115 sire henri tregoz de azure a ij barres gimyles de or en le chef un lupard passaunt de or

B OO *2 bars gemel acc. lion passt in chf* ssx

Henry Tregoz, d,1323, banneret, baron 1304, son of Henry (d.1293), left son Thomas (d.c.1335); held Goring, Preston, a.o. (Ssx); served overseas 1297, against the Scots from 1297; MP Ssx 1301. 18c5 *01*

The family came from Troisgots (dep La Manche, ar St.Lô, can Tessy-sur-Vire

Foster FL xxxv, 155; XBM:13975 (Geof, mid-13C) = XHS:80 (1244/59, Geof); GEC 12.2:16-28 ; Brault RAE 2:420; Moor KE 5:42-44; Powicke LN 518; Downing ME 3:68;

D:198; FW:140; GCC:370; A:90*; CG:553*; CKO:605*; CRK:1561*; E:215*; F:334*; SP:120*; TJ:194*;

116 sire nicholas de audeley de goules frette de or

G O *fretty* staff

Nicholas Audley, 1289-1316, banneret, baron 1313, held Audley & Chesterton & Endon & Heleigh Castle (Staffs). 74b3 *01*

XDD:10095 (1259, Js (I, d.1272)); XBM:7016 (1228, Henry of Chosbury, salop), 7025 (1259, Js (I)), 7026 (temp E-III, Js, 2B), 7028 (temp.H-III, Js of Berkhampstead, herts);

GEC 1:336-348; Brault RAE 2:20-21; Moor KE 1:26; Sanders EB 36n2; CIPM 3:408-409no.536; Simpkin EA 191;

117 sire willm saunsum de or a un fer de molin de sable

O S *cross moline* notts

William Sampson, d,1311/13, banneret, baron 1299, summoned 1299-1306, held in Epreston / Epperstone & Shelton & Thorp (Notts) & Derbs, and probably in Oxon, Leics, Norf & Suf. 76d3 *01*

The arms are rendered as a cross moline or patonce rather than a mill-rind /anille / fer-de-moulin, see also John Sampson [716].

GEC 11:425-426; Brault RAE 2:379; Moor KE 4:205-206;

PO:426* (cross patonce); H:33* (Sa-Or, wm);

118 sire robt wylebi de goules a un fer de molin de argent

G A *cross moline* lincs

Robert Willougby d'Eresby, c.1255-1317, banneret, baron 1313, son of William (fl.1250-1300) and Alice Bek of Eresby, married Margaret Deincourt, left grandson and heir John (1304-39); held Willoughby-in-the-Marsh in Lindsey, Eresby, Barton, a.o. (Lincs) & Lillesford (Nhants) & Pleasley (Derbs) & Hellifield (Yorks) & in Notts; served against the Scots from 1300-1314 78c1 *01*

The arms are rendered as a cross moline or patonce rather than a mill-rind /anille / fer-de-moulin. It was one of the changes made, see Ch.2.5.5, and similarized to Bek.

Brault RAE 2:456; Moor KE 5:198; GEC 12.2:654-666; Burke PB 2:3031-3034; Downing ME 4:74-76 (Spilsby St.James, Lincs);

CY:447; LBQ:3003; PO:200; URF:202; APA:32*; ARS:39*; BER:1661*; BHM:1942*; ETO:750* (qtd);

119 sire willm de rythe de azur a iij cressans de or

B O *3 crescents (2:1)* yorks

William Ryther, fl.1284-1309, banneret, baron 1299-1307, son of William (fl.1270), married c.1280 Lucy Ros, left among his sons an heir Robert (d.1327); held Ryther, a.o. (Yorks); household knight, served against the Scots 1299, 1300, 1301, 1303. None of his descendants were summoned as barons. 95f2 *01*

Brault RAE 2:369; Moor KE 4:163; GEC 11:6-11; Simpkin EA 192; Simpkin GA 631; Lawrance ME 39;

AS:295; CKO:439; CRK:1913; DV:2432; FF:32; H:86; K:58; PT:1189; Qii:578; SP:94; TJ:1027; WJ:725; E:402*; F:390*; WJ:726* (label, Wm); GA:89*; LM:396*; Q:316*; AS:199*;

120 sire henri de beumond de azure flurette de or a un lion raumpaund de or e u n baston goboune de argent e de goules

B OXO AG *lion acc. bend compony, flory* lincs

Henry Beaumont, d.1340, baron 1309, banneret, E.Buchan 1334 (j.u.), younger son of Louis de Brienne king of Jerusalem, married Alice Comyn, , held Folkingham, Edenham, Barton upon Humber (Lincs); served in Scotland, among the favourites of Edward II and Q.Isabella, detested by E.Lancaster.. 77h4 *01*

XEL:1001 (1315, Henry, eq, 30mmØ, simple bend); XBM:7289 (1366, Henry); Brault RAE 2:42; Moor KE 1:77; Simpkin EA 191; Dennys HH 88; Burke PB 1:226-230; GEC 2:59-67; Visit.Suf 1561:184-187;

AS:58; CG:41; GA:2; M:3; O:84; PO:204; ST:101; TJ:151; WJ:117; APA:34*; ARS:35*; BER:1678*; BHM:1919*; ETO:737*; FK:107* (less bend);

121 sire nicholas de vepound de or a vj aneus de goules

O G *6 annulets (2:2:2)* cumb

Nicholas Vipont, d.1314, banneret, son of Robert (fl.1288), left son Robert (b.c.1300); held Alston (Cumb) & Hurdinstone (Nhants) & Thrushelton (Devon); served against the Scots 1301, 1314, kia at Bannockburn, pardoned fro Gaveston 1313. 104b1 *01*

The family was anglo-norman and anglo-Scots magnates, hold much of eastern Westm & Cumb, but the senior line (of Allerby, Cumb), which included one of the Beckett murdeerers, became extinct by 1264.

Brault RAE 2:439; Moor KE 5:124-125; McAndrew SH 111, 166; CIPM 5:280 no.501;Chenaye DH 19:727-731; Powicke LN 519;

M:20; ST:68 (Nic); ARS:438; CG:442; CKO:523; CRK:1855; FK:838; PO:572; PT:425; TJ:1011; B:99*; P:88*; WJ:785* (inv.);

122 sire johan de cromwelle de goules a vj aneus de or

G O *6 annulets (2:2:2)* notts

John Cromwell, o.s.p.m.1335, banneret, baron 1308; a younger son of Ralph (d.1289), married Idonea Vipont, a co-heiress of Robert Vipont (d.1264) and widow of Roger Leybourne (d,1284, see [60]); held Arnold (Notts); served against the Scots in 1298, 1303 ao., constable of London Tower 1312, steward of the king's household 07.1314-1316, as admiral 1324. + *01*

Brault's contention that he fought against the Edward II as a lancastrian in 1322 at Boroughbridge appears to be founded on the name in O:29 with an indecipherable blazon, but this armorial has been revised as for a tournament outside Berwick 1319.

He is supposed to have similarized his then arms (Az lion cr qf Ar) in GA:82, K:102, to Roger Mohaut (see [48]), his captain in the 1294-95 Welsh campaigns, but changed them and similarized to Vipont after marrying into this family in 1301 (after the death of Roger Mohaut). The Cromwell arms were *Ar bend Az & chief Gu*, or *Ar-Gu-Az* (!), see Ch.2.4.2.

XBM:9096 (John, 1316, of Arnold, notts, kt);

Brault RAE 2:129; Moor KE 1:125; Sanders EB 104; GEC 3:553; Denholm-Young HH 142; Simpkin EA 29; Phillips ES 239; Clemmensen NT 10;

AS:164; CKO:525; M:4; SP:87; ST:48; TJ:1012; WJ:789* (inv.);

123 sire richard siward de sable a une croys de argent le chefs flurettes

S A *cross patonce* nhant

Richard Siward, fl.1272-1307, had son Richard (fl.1300), banneret, scottish baron, held Caldecot, Chelveston (Nhants) & Burchfield (Esx) and Tippers in Lothian and Loghman Castle (Dumfries) in Scotland, served with the scot Patrick Dunbar E.March, ovrseas 1294, against the Welsh 1294, againt the Scots 1299, 1300, 1301; was with the Scots in 1296, captured at Dunbar, imprisoned 1296-97 with his sons Richard and John (d.1330), restored and made custos of Galloway 1308 53g1 *01*

Brault RAE 2:392; Moor KE 4:254-255; McAndrew SH 106 (ext.1330 !);

BL:30; CG:35; D:173; DV:2313; E:219; FW:137; G:59; GA:111; H:79; J:122; K:53; LM:112; MPA:69; PT:29; Q:221; TJ:949; GA:112* (label);

124 sire eustace de la hache de or a une crois engrele de goule

O G *cross engrailed* wilts

Eustace Hatch / Hache, o.s.p.m.1306, banneret, baron 1299, married Avice, widow of Thomas Trimnel (see [800]), with whom he had his heiress Juliane, who married 1st William Hardeshull (d.1303) [801] and 2nd John Hansard [1019]. The eventual heir was his grandson John Hardeshull (1291-1369, o.s.p.m.s). He held West Hatch nr Hindon (Wilts) & Saleby, Kelsey (Lincs) & in Sur, Ssx, Suf, Som, Wantage (Berks), Herts, Rodeston (Nhants), Som, Dors and Kent; served against the Welsh, and was for a time in charge of building Caernarfon Castle. He also served against the Scots 1300-06, and as commissioner in several shires, overseas 1293. 1294, 1297, Sh.Warws1286. 15e1 *01*

Brault noted that Nicholas Trimnell [800], son of Thomas and Avice, and William Hardeshull [801] bore arms that may be interpreted as similarized to Hatch, as could those of his retainer Robert Giffard (F:169, GA:61, a.o., from Cornwall) in Or-Sa; see Ch.2.4.4.

Foster FL xxxiv, 109; XBM:10340 (1301, Eustace, cross engr); XBM:10338* (1287, Eustace, cross of lozenges);

Brault RAE 2:220-221 (Hatch); Moor KE 2:167-168 (Hacche); GEC 6:387-393; DBA 3:117; Robert Norton, CoA 1982, 121:18-19 (pedigree);

A:79; GA:58; H:76; J:116; K:47; Q:178; SP:154; TJ:894; CG:6* (inv.);

125 sire johan dodingseles de argent a une fesse de goules en le chef un molet de goules

A GG *fess acc. mullet in chf dx* warws

John Oddingseles, c.1277-1336, son of Hugh (d.1305, banneret), married Emma (d.1347), left John (1312-52), banneret, held Long Ichington, Solihull, Wappenbury (Warws) & Piriton (Herts) & Cavendish (Suf) a.o. shires; served against the Scots 1309, 1316, 1319, 1322; at Gt.Council 1324. 52b1 *01*

XBM:12283 (1320, John);

Brault RAE 2:326; Moor KE 3:279-282; Armitage JG 441; Coss KM 75; CIPM 9:25; VCH Warws 4:218;

AS:262; CG:275; CKO:359; E:616; F:485; G:117; L:26; LM:404; PO:288; Q:229; TJ:461; WJ:594;

126 sire felyp darci de argent a iij roses de goules

A G *3 cinquefoils* lincs

Philip Darcy, d.1333, banneret, baron 1297, son of Norman (d.1296), held Nocton, Cawkwell, Scottlethorpe (Lincs); served against the Scots 1297-1303; fought as lancastrian rebel at Boroughbridge 1322. He left a son and heir Norman (d.1340), inserted later as [678]. 77h1 *01*

XBM:5622 (Phil, 13C / <1264);

Brault RAE 2:135; Moor KE 1:266; GEC 4:50-80 (geneal 71); Burke PC 1:1026-1027; Moor KE 1:264-268; Sanders EB 68; Downing ME 8:85 (sixfoils);

A:166; AS:55; B:118; CG:481; CKO:491; CRK:29; CRK:1505; E:230; F:78; F:534; FW:607; G:58; GCC:191; H:40; J:136; LM:160; MY:75; Q:127; Q:587; SD:50; SM:82; SP:82; ST:85; TJ:1046; WLN:600; BER:1726*;

127 sire richard lovel de or crusule de azure a un lion rampaund de azure

O BB *lion, crusily* som

Richard Lovell, c.1276-1351, banneret, baron 1348, son of Hugh (d.1291), married Muriel, his son James (o.v.p.1342) left a son Richard (1335-42, o.s.p.) and a daughter Muriel, wife of Nicholas St.Maur. He held Castle Cary, a.o. (Som) & Steeple & Knolles, Hasilor hrd, Rushmore hrd (Dors) & in Devon & Nhants & Yorks & Ssx & Stourton (Wilts); knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1302-19, a loyalist in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 26b5 *01*

The Lovell of Castle Cary were cadets of Lovell of Tichmarsh, see [59], separated < 1200.

Moor KE 3:71-72; GEC 8:199-207; Simpkin EA 191;

AS:273; CG:85; CKO:43; L:35; TJ:91; WJ:112; B:168*; WJ:116*;

128 sire robt de hoylande de azure flurette de argent a un lupard rampaund de argent

5r1 *B AA* *lion guard, flory* lancs

Robert Holland, c.1270-1328, banneret, baron 1314-21, son of Robert, held Upholland (Lancs) and received other lands from Thomas E.Lancaster, whom he served as a favourite official. He served against the Scots, was pardoned for Gaveston and captured at Boroughbridge 1322, forfeited, but restored 1327. 86c2 *01*

Of his three sons with the heiress Maud Zouche, Robert (c.1312-73) succeeded as baron 1338, Otes (o.s.p.1360) became a founder KG in 1348, and Thomas (d.1360), baron 1354, was created E.Kent 1360 after a dissolved marriage to Joan 'the Fair maid of Kent), a cousin of Edward III, who later married Edward 'Black Prince'.

There is some confusion in the entries for Holand in Moor for [128, 1032], both from Lancs.

XBM:10770* (1358, Otes, lion rampant, flory);

GEC 6:528-533 (Rob), 5:195,, 6:553-nn, 7:151-163 (Kent), 9:604; Moor KE 2:232-234;

AN:74; ARS:399; CA:161; CY:190; PO:328; PT:94; S:12, 21, 60; WJ:373; CG:474*; CY:213*; L:96*; TJ:200*; CKO:68*; NAV:1491*;

129 sire adam de everingham de goules a un lion rampaund de veer

G Z *lion rampant* yorks

Adam Everingham, c.1280-1341, banneret, baron 1309, son of Robert (d.1287), married Clarice, left son and heir Adam (d.1388), knighted 1306. As a ward of Henry E.Lacy (see [4]) he got livery in 1300, held Laxton (Notts), Westburgh (Lincs), Kirkbrun, Brotton-in-Cleveland, Everingham, Skinningrove (Yorks) a.o.; served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1300, 1306, 1308; turned lancastrian rebel 1322, captured at Boroughbridge, fined 400 marks and pardoned. 96a1 *01*

Moor KE 1:318-319; Brault RAE 2:158; Sanders EB 77; CIPM 13:78 (Wm) + 16:541-543 (Adam jr); Downing ME 5:69, 70-71, 72, 73;

AK:55; APA:278; ARS:70; AS:124; BHM:1988; CG:48; CKO:61; DV:2486; E:626; ETO:776; F:307; GCC:724; LYN:633; NLU:149; PO:222; PO:650; Q:507; TJ:31; TJ:1297; WJ:161; S:87* (qtd); LM:571*;

130 sire henri le fiz hue de azure frette de or od le chef de or

B OO *fretty & chief* yorks

Henry FitzHugh, d.1356, baron 1321-51, son of Hugh FitzHenry (d.1304), left grandson and heir Henry FitzHugh (d.1386, baron); served against the Scots 1300 and often between 1309-23, in Gascony 1324; joined the opposition to Gaveston, pardoned. 107e4 *01*

The family held Ravensworth in Richmondshire (Yorks NR) from before 1130, and had extensive properties. The arms are often drawn as 3 chevrons interlaced & chief.

Foster FL xxxvij (Hugh FitzHenry), 180; XBM:9723 (Hugh Fits Henry, 14C); XEL:1400 (1316, Henry);

GEC 5:416-433; Burke EP; Brault RAE 2:268 (FitzHenry); Moor KE 2:40-41; Downing ME 8:25, 40;

APA:303; AS:153; BHM:1980; CKO:273; E:96; ETO:793; GCC:404; LYN:652; M:50; NLU:170; P:133; PLN:102; PO:358; R:21; S:138; SP:86; TJ:798; WJ:877; APA:21*; BHM:1922*; ETO:740*; LYN:125* (qtd);

131 sire urien de seinpere de argent a une bende de sable e un label de goules

A SG *bend & label* ches

Urien St.Pierre, c.1278-1311, banneret, son of John (o.v.p.1289), grandson and heir of Urien (d.1295), married Isolde, left son John (b.c.1308), held La Hyde (Staffs) & in Derbs & Beeston, Bunbury, Anderton, a.o. (Ches) & Hunnington (Warws) & Cambs & Hunts; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1300, 1301 85h5 *01*

XEL:689 (1332, John)

Brault RAE 2:376; Moor KE 4:192-194 (St.Peter); VCH Salop 1:17; VCH Warws 6:117;

CY:35; E:92; F:84; FW:633; L:110; LM:74; PO:453; Q:78; WJ:1483; Q:426*;

132 sire willm de bermyngham de azure a une bende engrele de or

B O *bend of lozenges* warws

William Bermingham, d.c1345, son of William (d.c.1302), banneret, knighted 1306; held Bermingham (Warws), Stokton (Worcs), Shetteford (Ocon), Maidencote (Berks), Cristelton (Ches) and Hoggeston (Bucks) and may have had interests in Ireland; served from Oxon in 1322 against the Scots and atttended Gt.Council 1324 from Warws. He probably had lancastrian sympathies as he joined the Newcastle tournament in 1319 (O:15). 63f4 *01*

Variant: label (N/b), also done as bend engraind / indented. His effigy is in St.Martin's Church in Birmingham.

Brault RAE 2:54; Moor KE 1:86-87; Coss LK 271; Downing ME 7:12, 13, 14; DBA 1:352+356+357+365;

E:143; F:163; J:135; L:230; LM:130; O:15; Q:86;

133 sire wauter fauconberge de argent a un lion rampaund de azure

A B *lion rampant* yorks

Walter Fauconberg, d.1318, baron, banneret, son of Walter (d.1304) and the co-heiress Agnes Bruce of Skelton, left son and heir John (c.1290-.1349) and had Walter (o.v.p.1314); held Rise in Holderness, Eastburn, Skelton, Redcar in Cleveland (Yorks); served against the Scots 1307, 1315. 108d3 *01*

Walter (d.1318) adopted the lion of Bruce of Skelton. His father Walter (d.1304) still sealed the Baron's Letter with their ancient arms which was also entered into E:159, a.o. armorials.

XBM:9637 / Foster FL xxxvii, 165* (1301, Walter, fess & 3 pales in chf); PRO sls (1346, John);

Brault RAE 2:159; Moor KE 2:3-4; GEC 5:267-288; Sanders EB 77; VCH Yorks NR 2:408; CIPM 9:198 (John); DBA 1:112, 117-124;

AN:86; ARS:57; AS:45; CG:44; CKO:86; GEL:603; PO:194; PT:354; PV:69; S:78; TJ:24; URF:198; WJ:269;

134 sire nicolas de meynel de azure a ij barres gymiles de or od le chef de or

B OO *2 bars gemel & chief* yorks

Nicholas Meinill, 1274-1322, o.s.p.l., banneret, baron, son of Nicholas (d.1299, baron 1299), held Whorlton Castle (Yorks); served against the Scots from 1300. His effigy is in Whorlton, 108b4 *01*

His younger brother, John (c.1282-1337), who succeeded is omitted. He held held Tanton, Castle Levington (Yorks).

His illegitimate son with Lucy Tweng, Nicholas (o.s.p.m. 1341) married Alice Roos of Helmsley, inherited Whorlton, attended Gt.Council 1324, and was summoned as baron 1336.

Foster FL 176 (sigil, Nic, 1301);

GEC 8:619-635; Brault RAE 2:290; Moor KE 3:153-154; Simpkin EA 191; VCH Yorks NR 2:309-313; CIPM 3:427-430no.555, 6:176no.306, 217no.360, 350no.539; Downing ME 8:48; Lawrance MM 31;

AS:44; CKO:277; GEL:608; J:80; WJ:821; E:260*; LM:142*; B:125*; CG:192*; CRK:1235*; DV:2309*; E:181*; H:77*; PT:25*; Q:73*; SP:53*; TJ:809*;

135 sire thomas de chauworde de azure a ij cheverons de or

B O *2 chevrons* notts

Thomas Chaworth, d.1315, banneret, baron 1299, his son and heir William was never summoned. He held Norton, Alfreton / afferton, Osberton (Derbs) and Marnham Chaworth, Wiverton, Edwalton (Notts) and in Meburn, Toukeby (Leics); served regularly in Scotland 1291-1301. *01*

Foster FL xxxvi, 134; XBM:8513 (Tho, 1284);

GEC 3:153; Braults RAE 2:103; Moor KE 1:201;

A:227; AS:332; BG:292; CG:153; CKO:173; E:90; FW:632; J:72; PO:452; Q:43; R:97; S:461; TJ:727; WJ:1324; CG:154*; PO:454*; CKO:172* (label); LM:64*;

136 sire robt de hyltone de argent a ij barres de azure

A B *2 bars* dur

Robert Hilton,d.1309/11, banneret, summoned as baron only in 1295-96, married Joan le Breton, son of Alex, had sons William and Alexander (o.v.p. c.1303), left grandson Robert (d.1322) as heir, held Hilton / Helton nr Wearmouth (Durham) & Rennington, Syblingbottil / Shilbottle, Gysinis / Guyzance, a.o. (Nhum) & Winestead (Yorks) & Dundraw (Cumbl); served against the Welsh 1282, against the Scots 1299, 1303, recruiter 1300 117g4 *01*

Moor and Brault noted several of the name, and the grandson was probably the one serving in 1313 and possibly already in 1303.

XBM:1052 (c.1390, Wm, adm); XGD:1344* (1321, Rob, label); 1346 (s.d., Rob); Brault RAE 2:228; Moor KE 2:230; GEC 7:19-35; CIPM 15:76; Downing ME 2:83; DBA 1:18+26;

AK:54; APA:53; ARS:46; AS:119; BER:1708; BG:124; BHM:1953; CG:239; CKO:319; CY:188; DV:1903; E:292; ETO:756; F:472; FK:128; GEL:585; H:42; LYN:603; NLU:140; PLN:144; PO:432; Q:151; SP:134; TJ:504; URF:317; WJ:517;

137 sire geffrey de canvyle de azure a iij lions passauns de argent

B A *3 lions passt* staff

Geoffrey Camville, d.1308, banneret, baron 1295, held in several counties, served in most campaigns. 63g1 *01*

The family was marcher lords, noted as of Llanstephan (Wales), but with seat at Clifton Campville (Staffs) from c.1190, and origin in Canville-les-Deux Eglises (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Yvetot, can Doudeville, pays de Caux).

Brault RAE 2:89-90; GEC 3:3-5; Moor KE 1:177-178; Crouch BT 130; Siddons WH 1:264; Loyd OF 24;

A:7; CG:468; CKO:452; E:173; E:649; F:470; G:188; SP:66; TJ:152; WJ:286; A:153*; FW:196*; Q:509*; Qii:116*; E:647*;

138 sire johan de baddedam de argent a une crois de goules en la crois v molez de or

A GO *cross ch. 5 mullets* glos

John ap-Adam, d.1311, baron, banneret, held Beachley & Beverstone (Glos) and Altybela (Wales), served in Scotland 1298-1301. 39g3 *01*

Foster FL 188 (signed, no seal);

Brault RAE 2:8; Moor KE 1:13; GEC 1:179-181;

ARS:265; AS:346; FK:782; H:74; TJ:876;

139 sire johan del yle de or od le chef de azur a iij lioncels de or

O BO *chief ch. 3 lions* hants

John de Lisle, c.1281-1331, baron 1304-14, banneret, son of John (d.1304, baron 1299) and Nicole Columbers, married Pernel, left son and heir Bartholomew (d.1345), knighted 1306, held Wooton on Isle of Wight, a.o. (Hants) & Walton (Nhants); served against the Scots from 1306, Sh.Hants 1314-15, commisisoner during 1317-28 15d4 *01*

Bartholomew and his descendants were never summoned to Parliament.

Brault noted the similarity with E:177, F:328 attributed to Nicholas Vienne / Menne (fl.1272).

XBM:10971 (1362, John, kt, of Wodeton);

Brault RAE 2:261; Moor KE 3:44-46 (Lisle), 155 (Menne); GEC 8:39-47; Foster FL 190 (1301, no seal, John of Wodeton); CIPM 4:no.232;

CRK:1557; E:98; PLN:441; Q:592;

140 sire nicholas de carru de or a iij lions passauns de sable

O S *3 lions passt* berks

Nicholas Carew, d.1311, leaving son John [926], banneret, held Mulesford / Molisford / Moulsford (Berks), in Devon and Dunlek & Carlow & 5 KF at Odrone / Idron (Ireland) of E.Norf; served overseas 1276, 1299, in Ireland 1278, 1284, 1288, 1290, against the Scots 1301; 41g4 *01*

Foster FL xxi, 97; XEL:1166 (1382; Nic); XBM:8351 (1301, Nic);
Brault RAE 2:92; Moor KE 1:183-184; Burke PB 1:496; Downing ME 9:59; DBA 1:281-282+284;

AN:42; AN:325; AS:408; BA:1087; CA:237; CG:467; CKO:450; DV:2497; G:147; K:22; PLN:133; PLN:2028; PO:285; PT:514; T:21; TJ:141; WJ:341; APA:298*; BHM:2009*; ETO:832*; LYN:657*; NLU:190* (lions rampant);

141 sire fouk fiz warin quartile de argent e de goules endente

A G *qtly per fess indented* salop

Fulk (III) FitzWarin,1251-1315, banneret, baron 1295-1314; son of Fulk (II, d.1264), married Margaret Gwenwynwyn, left son Fulk [196], held Alberbury, Whittington (Salop), Wantage (Oxon), Berks, Glos, Cambs, Som, Wilts, Leics, Devon; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282-83, 1287-88, in Gascony 1294, in Falnders 1297, against the Scots 1298-1306, pardoned as a lancastrian contrariant 1313. 73f2 *01*

The FitzWarin had a romance chronicle cum family history.

Foster FL xxix, 40; XBM:6022, a.o.; XEL:1402 (1352, Wm);
Brault RAE 2:175-176; Moor KE 2:65-67; GEC 5:495-512; Simpkin EA 191;
Alexander AC 501no.685 (FitzWarin Psalter, c.1380);

A:271; AMT:6; APA:286; ARS:76; AS:82; B:184; BHM:1970; C:162; CG:421; CKO:480; CY:317; DV:1599; ETO:788; F:34; J:50; LBQ:3005; LYN:641; NAV:1496; NLU:165; PO:482; Q:61; RYN:1182; S:137;

142 sire johan fiz marmaduc de goules a une fesse e iij papingays de argent

G AA *fess betw 3 parrots* dur

John FitzMarmaduke, 1240-1310, banneret, baron 1307, eldest son of Marmaduke FitzGeoffrey (d.1311). He married firstly Isabella Bruce (fl.1250-85), then Ida Roos. He held Haughthorn / Hordern, a.o. (Durham), served in Scotland 1308, joint warden north of the river Forth 1309, i.e. the Highlands, with Edmund Hastings [167]. 117h5 *01*

He left son Richard (1260-1316, o.s.p, [1001]), but their lands and (Tweng) arms went to the Lumleys as his daughter & eventual heir Mary married Robert Lumley.

There are memorials in SS.Mary & Cuthbert, Chester-le-Street (Dur) for John FM and Ric FM.

Foster FL xxxvii, 167 (John FM); XGD:1710;
GEC 12.1:735-744; Brault RAE 2:170; Moor KE 2:45-46; Downing ME 2:68, 69,

E:621; F:408; GA:244; K:87; Q:326; SP:128; ST:42; TJ:1313; TJ:1466;

143 sire marmaduke de tuenge de argent a une fesse de goules e iij papingais de vert

A GV *fess betw 3 parrots* yorks

Marmaduke Tweng, d.1323, banneret , baron 1307, eldest surviving son of Marmaduke (d.1283) and Lucy Bruce of Skelton, left sons John, Edmund, Gawain, and Robert (o.v.p.1282); held Kirkleatham & Thwing, Lynn, Kilton, Gressemer, Langeden, Helsington pt of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Holm-in-Holderness, Lund (Yorks); served overseas 1297, against the Scots from 1297, loyalist 1322. 103f2 *01*

GEC 12.1:735-744; Brault RAE 2:170, 415; Moor KE 5:63-64; VCH Yorks NR 2:329 + ER 2:325; Downing ME 2:68, 69, 75, 85, 8:42;

AS:142; B:133; C:103; CG:289; CKO:367; E:295; H:37; MPA:70; PLN:138; PO:518; PO:628; Q:57; SP:149; TJ:474; TJ:1310;

144 le baroun de estafforde de or a un cheveron de goules

O G *chevron* staff

Edmund Stafford, 1273-1308, baron 1299, banneret, son of Nicholas (d.1287); married Margaret Basset of Drayton, left son and heir Ralph (1301-72, KG 1348, E.Stafford 1351), held in Staffs (seat in Madeley 8 km W of Newcastle-under-Lyme) & Warws & Lincs & Oxon & Nhants; served against the Scots from 1298.. 74b3 *01*

Foster FL xxxiv, 144, XBM:13625; XBM:13632; XEL:739;
Brault RAE 2:397; Moor KE 4:273; GEC 12.1:168-194; Sanders EB 81; Downing ME 5:24-25, 7:74-75; CIPM 2:428 no.695, 2:482 no.790, 3:128-129 no.202;

AN:7; APA:16; ARS:20; AS:93; BER:1655; BHM:1927; CG:123; CKO:131; ETO:720; FK:63; GCC:131; GEL:572; J:57; LM:139; LYN:121; MIL:1432; NLU:96; P:78; PLN:73; PO:23; Q:114; R:63; S:4; S:40; T:6; TJ:678; UFF:246; URF:148; WJ:1209; SD:70*;

145 sire johan de lancastre de argent a ij barres e un qaurter de goules en le quarter un lupard de or

A GGO *2 bars & canton ch. lion passt guard* westm

John Lancaster, c.1266-1334, o.s.p., banneret, baron 1299-1309 only, son of Roger (d.1291) and Philippa Bolebec (d.1294), married Elizabeth / Annora (fl.1338), left a younger brother Roger as heir; held Grisdale-in-Barton, Rydale, Witherslack (Westm) & Ulverston (Lancs) & Styford , a.o. (Nhumb) & Stansted Mounfichet, East Ham (Esx); served against the Scots from 1291 to 1322, in Gascony 1294, 1325, cmsr and justicei n Westm & Lancs from 1297, MP Lancs 1322, custos of confiscated lands of E.Lancs 1323, at Gt.Council 1324 105f2 *01*

There was a Gilbert Lancaster (fl.131-26), who held held Stirkland Randolph & Sokbred / Sockbridge nr Barton (Westm), probably a relative.

Foster FL xxxviii, 179, xBM:11368 (1301, John Lancaster of Grisdale);
GEC 7:371-377; Brault RAE 2:248; Moor KE 3:9-10; CIPM 7:419-421no.621;
Sanders EB 85; Downing ME 2:104;

K:9 (John); APA:354*; ARS:139*; B:49*; BER:1725*; CKO:581* E:263*; LYN:707*; MPA:74*; NLU:238*; S:226*; SP:148*; TJ:201* (lion passt); AS:94*; Q:112* (canton Az);

146 sire willm de cresci de argent a un lion rampaund de sable od la crowe forchie

A S *lion q.f.* notts

William Crescy, 1246-1311, banneret, baron 1297, held Hodsock, Ulcotes / Oldcotes (Notts), Menton (Yorks), Surfleet, Swineshead, Gosberkirk, Alford, Braytoft, Risegate Manor (Lincs); served in Wales 1277, against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1300, 1301. 89f5 *01*

Brault RAE 2:127; Moor KE 1:248 (Cressy); GEC 3:528-531; CIPM 15:965-966 + 17:955 + 19:370-378+418-420; Visit.Notts. 1662:15-18 (Clifton)+108; Downing ME 4:79 (Surfleet St.Lawrence, Lincs);

AS:222; CG:66; CKO:38; DV:2020; E:593; F:497; PT:479; TJ:46; WJ:311;

147 sire johan de harcort de or a ij barres de goules

O G *2 bars* ox

John Harcourt, d.1330, banneret, son of Richard (d.1293), a minor in 1293, married firstly Eleanor Zouche, they had William (d.1349), held Stanton Harcourt (Oxon) & Ronton, Ellenhall (Staffs) & Harcourtsmanor in Gilmorton, Bosworth, Aylestone (Leics) & Tong (Salop), a.o.; served against the Scots from 1301, commissioner in several shires, MP Oxon 1322, Gt.Council 1324. 41f2 *01*

The arms are known in Or-Gu as here, mostly for the english branch; and Gu-Or [823] mostly for the french branch. The family came from Harcourt (dep Eure, ar Bernay, can Brionne) in Normandy, where the head of the senior branch were created C.Harcourt 1338. The junior english branch was founded by Ivo and his son Robert (d.1202) and separated 1204, when Normandy was lost. They joined the peerage in 1711. See also ch. 2.1.4 for a discussion of the tinctures of the arms.
XBM:10477 (Wm, d.c1370) + 10464 (John, 1317, d.1330) + 10479; XEL:1504*;
Brault RAE 2:215; Moor KE 2:182-184; ESNF 10:123-142, 139-141; GEC 6:298;
Burke PB 2:2888 (Vernon-Venables, Harcourt of S-H); Anselme 2:492 + 5:114 + 6:636; Crouch BT 220 (+fiefs); Loyd OF 51; CIPM 3:75-76no.116, 76no.117;
Downing ME 5:125-126, 127, 7:10-11, 95;
APA:290; ARS:90; B:69; BER:1668; BG:285; BHM:1983; CKO:585; DV:2003; E:63; ETO:796; F:61; G:96; GCC:135; LM:264; LYN:643; NLU:181; PT:460; Q:206; RUG:596; RYN:1192; S:132; TJ:565; WJ:582;

148 sire johan mautravers de sable frette

S O *fretty* dors

John Maltravers, d.1341, son of John (d.1297), married Eleanor, left son John (1290-1364, baron 1330), banneret, held Lytchett Matravers, a.o. (Dors) & Rodbergue, Wodecestre, Rodmarton (Glos) & Som & Wilts & Redgel in Limerick (Ireland); knighted 1306, served in Ireland frequently from 1289, against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1314, overseas 1313, 1325, cmsr in Dors. pardoned for Despensers 1321, at Gt.Council 1324. He was a loyalist, retained by Berkeley, but his son joined the lancastrians in 1322. In 1326 he was one of the king's jailers. 14e4 *01*
XEL:1704-1705 (1273, 1318, John); XBM:11554 (1318, John);
GEC 8:577-586 (pedigree); Brault RAE 2:276; Moor KE 3:140-142;
A:232; B:203; E:197; F:262; FW:60; P:108; PO:351; URF:330; WJ:869; WNR:138;

149 sire symon de montagu quartile de argent e de azure en les quarters de azure les griffons de or en les quarters de argent les dances de goules

3 lozenges in fess; griffin; =; = AG, BO som

Simon Montagu, c.1258-1317, baron 1298, son of William (d.1270), married Isabel, left son William [190]; held Shepton Montagu a.o. (Som.); served against the Welsh 1277-82, in gascomny 1296, 1303, 1305, against the Scots from 1299, admiral against the Scots 1310. 26b5 *01*

Arms: Montagu of Shepton Montagu qtg Montagu ancient; the oldest non-royal quarterings in England. Dances were also used for fess dancetty. Montangu ancient (griffin) used by Simon in D:269; G:212; K:65; SP:96; TJ:1509.
Foster FL xxxv, 124; XBM:11851 (1293, 1301, Simon, ob: 3 loz, cs: griffin) = XEL:1758;
Brault RAE 2:297; Moor KE 3:166-167; GEC 9:75-86; DNB 13:658; Downing ME 7:61-62;
H:94 (Simon);

150 sire bertelmeu de badlesmere de argent a une fess e ij barres gimyles de goules

A GG *fess betw 2 bars gemel* kent

Bartholomew Baddlesmere, c.1275-1322, baron 1309, married 1308 Margaret Clare (d.1333), daughter of Thomas Clare, widow of Gilert Umfraville (d.1303); held Badlesmere & Chilham (Kent); served in Gascony 1294, and against the Scots for years, soldier-diplomat, retained by Gilbert Clare E.Gloucester until 1314, steward of the royal household 1318, rebel 1322, executed. 32e5 *01*

GEC 1:371-374; Brault RAE 2:24; Moor KE 1:31-32; Simpkin EA 191; DBA 1:100;

A:21; AS:73; CY:578; D:189; E:473; FW:207; L:74; LM:97; O:64; PLN:1166; PO:540; Q:99; ST:67; TJ:459; TJ:1316; TJ:1349; WJ:601;

151 sire richard de bascrevile de argent a un cheveron de goules e iij rondels de azure

A GB *chevron betw 3 roundels* heref

Richard Baskerville, fl.1297, d.1331, banneret, younger son of Walter (d.1244), brother and heir of Walter (d.1282), held Eardisley (Heref) from 1290, Ardesley Castle (Heref) in 1309, and 3½ KF of the Verdon honor of Webbele incl. Eardisley, Letton, Stretton, and Orcop, in parts held jointly; served against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1301 and 1314; MP Heref 1300-1302, conservator of peace 1308, Sh.Hereford 1311, 1315/16, and 1318, attended Gt.Council 1324. *01*

The family came from from Boscherville, dept.Eure, ar Pont-Audemer, can Bourgtheroulde, and were probably tenants of Ferrers / Ferrières in England and Normandy.

The tinctures appears to vary between compilers: Ar-Gu-Az / Ar-Az-Gu / Ar-Gu-Gu, while covering some of the same persons.

XBM:7182 (Ralph, temp.Hen-III);

Brault RAE 2:32; Moor KE 1:49-50; DBA 2:396; Loyd OF 19;

BG:304; CRK:1815; MY:102; PLN:2016; PO:301; SK:681; WJ:1375;

152 sire rauf de grandone de arent a ij cheverons de goules

A G *2 chevrons* warws

Ralph Grendon, d.c.1332, banneret, baron 1299, son of Ralph (d.1289), married firstly in 1289 Joan Burnell and they had Robert (o.s.p. 1365). He held Grendon (Warws) & Shenstone (Staffs); served against the Scots between 1299 and 1316; pardoned for Gaveston, a royalist commissioner and recruiter in 1322, at Gt Council 1324. 63g3 *01*

His son Robert was never summoned as baron, but was MP Staffs 1318, 1320, 1360-63, see also Ch.2.4.2.

Foster FL xxxvi, 130; XBM:10229 (Ralph, 1301), 10230 (Rob, 1343, of Shenstone, Staffs);

GEC 6:109-114; Brault RAE 2:203; Moor KE 2:141-143; VCH Warws 4:76-77; Dugdale AW 1100-1102; Rob Norton, CoA 1979, 110:161-163; Coss LK 289;

E:368; F:106; H:112; LM:356; SP:152; ST:19; WJ:1243* (Gu-Or);

153 sire johan de cauntelo de azure a iij flures de or od testes de lupars yssauns

B O *3 leopard's faces jesst fleurdelis* warws

John Cantelupe, d,<15.01.1317, banneret, held Snitterfield & 3 KF at Dasset (Warws), 40 £ in Glos, and in Devon; served against the scot 1296-1302; justice in Warws 1308, commissioner in Warws. 51g2 *01*

The family's origin was Canteleu (dep Seine-maritime, ar Dieppe, can Bacqueville, cne Luneray).

The arms come in various forms: the present, reversed or plain fleurs-de-lis.

XBM:8305 (1315, John); XEL:165 (1318, John);

Brault RAE 2:93; Moor KE 1:180; GEC 3:111-116; Loyd OF 24; Downing ME 4:55; 1:115 (Ilkeston, Derbs); CIPM 6:38no.54;

G:146; H:39; MY:262; Q:434; A:225*; D:66*; FW:170*; J:115*; FK:178* (a5);

154 sire willm de cauntelo de goules a une fesse de veer a iij testes de lupars de or

G ZO *fess betw 3 lion's faces* yorks

William Cantelupe, c.1263-1308, banneret, baron 1300, held Ravensthorpe a.o. (Yorks), in Bucks, Notts, Derbs, Kent and 40£ in Lincs; served against the Scots 1291, 1300, 1303, in Gascony 1297. 94c3 *01*

The arms were usually jessant-de-lis as for the previous item.

Foster FL xxxiii, 95* (1301, Wm, 3 fleurs de lis);

Brault RAE 2:94 (Cauntelo); Moor KE 1:181; Simpkin EA 191; Simpkin GA 263;

AS:376*; CKO:603*; GA:19*; GA:116*; H:73*; K:63*; PO:577*; TJ:1231*; WJ:30* (jessant); F:581*; J:52*; Q:302* (fleurs); SP:116*;

155 sire peres de gresle verree de goules e de ermyne

E G *vairy* derbs

Peter Gresley, d.1310, son of Geoffrey (d.<1308, MP Derbs 1300-01), knighted 1306, banneret, held Gresley & Drakelow (Derbs) and in Notts. 62c4 *01*

Moor conflated Gresley and Grelley [46].

XBM:10243 (Wm, of Lullington, derbs, c1230, prim H3);

Brault RAE 2:204; Moor KE 2:144-145; Roskell C 3:236-239; CIPM 5:29no.65; Madan GD 37-41 (seals);

CY:403; E:450; F:345; TJ:556; TJ:639; Q:294*; AS:469*; S:370*; LM:390* (var.); FK:806* qtd);

156 sire johan de wigketone de sable a iij moles de or od la bordure endente de or

S OO *3 mullets & border engrailed* cumb

John Wigton, c.1264-1315, o.s.p.m., banneret, son of Walter (d.1286), married Dionysia, held Wigton, Melmerby, a.o. (Cumbl) & Aldham (Esx) & Kingston (Som); served against the Scots from 1291-1309, MP Cumb 1301, 1305, 1313; pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 114d5 *01*

Variant: less border (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:455; Moor KE 5:193-195; GEC 12.2:872; CIPM 2:359-360 no.603, 5.297-300 no.531;

AS:95; E:571; K:99; LM:586; Q:217; SP:161; TJ:1317; F:296* (6foils);

157 sire willm de botherels chekere de or e de goules a un cheveron de azure

X B OG *checky & chevron* corn

William Boterel / Botereaux, c.1375-1349, son of William (d.1302), banneret, held Chastelboterel / Boscastle, Warthalava (9 KF), La Nante, Trevython, Trewenall, Kilmonsegg (Corn), Stoklegh, Rokebere and Cadebury (Devon); served overseas 1296, against the Scots 1301, 1306; MP Corn 1305, 1322, Sh.Corn 1322, 1331-33; guardian of Launceston Castle (Corn) 1312, justice, conservator of peace and commissioner in Corn & Devon from 1313; attended Gt.Council 1324. 10a4 *01*

The elder William sold Longden (Salop), a family seat since 1140, to Rob Burnell c.1282.

Brault RAE 2:64; Moor KE 1:124; VCH Salop 8:265;

AS:475*; CG:331*; CKO:189* (confounded); TJ:244*;

158 sire robt de estotevile burlee de argent e de goules a un lion rampand de sable

X S AG *barruly & lion* derbs

Robert (V) Stuteville al. Estouteville, d.1306, son of John (II, d.1258), married 2nd Eleanor de Genoure (d.1310), left son and heir John (V, c.1278--1322); banneret, held Eckington (Derbs) & Kirby-in Ashfield (Notts) & Dedham (Esx) & Gresham (Norf) & in Yorks, overlord in Derbs, Suf and Nhum: served against the Welsh 1282, in Gascony 1294, against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1300, 1301. Considered a sympatizer of the french, his lands were confiscated 1295-1301, but partly regranted to his wife. 89e5 *01*

The family came from Etoutteville-sur-Mer (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Yvetot, can Yerville). The parent branch left in Normandy was very active in France, and the arms are very common in armorials. Several sublines were noted in England during 12C.

Schwennicke (ESNF), Moor and Brault disagree on holdings and pedigree, see Ch.3.2.3.

XBM:13715 (1314, John Ld.Ekynton, Derbs); DBA 1:81 (sigil, 1227, Joanna; Br.Archaeol Assoc 1:145), 86 (sigil, 1307, Rob, York Deeds 1:55), 98 (barruly), 100; Brault RAE 2:156, 406; Moor KE 4:309-310; Sanders EB 131; CIPM 4:240-241no.369; VCH Yorks ER 2:197+224 + 4:67;

ESNF 13:103-109, Anselme 5:549; Loyd OF 40; P.Bony: RFHS 1990-91, 60-61:47-

A:202; B:200; FW:598; P:109; Q:174; WJ:1159; CK:41*; B:171*; C:85*; E:186*; TJ:612*; TJ:1276*; WJ:1161*;

159 sire wauter beuchamp de goules a vj merelos de or e une fess de or

G OO *fess acc. 6 martlets* worcs

Walter (IV) Beauchamp, o.s.p.1328, banneret, eldest son of Walter (III) Beauchamp of Powick &Alcester (d.1303) and Alice Tony, cousin of Guy E.Warwick [10]. 50c2 *01*

Foster FL xxxiii, 104 (Walt III); XBM:7273 (1327, Walt of Kynewarton)

Brault RAE 2:41; Moor 1:75; Simpkin EA 191; DBA 3:375-378; Clemmensen BW;

A:258; CKO:366; DV:2454; E:271; F:224; FW:341; G:80; GA:46; H:84; J:101; K:45; L:25; O:23; PLN:259; PO:387; Q:423; SP:159; ST:15; TJ:466; URF:168; WJ:565; WLN:572;

160 sire rauf de camoys de or od chef de goules a iij rondels de argent

O GA *chief ch. 3 roundels* ssx

Ralph Camois, d.1336, banneret, baron 1313, held in several counties. +

XHS:89 (1240/59, Ralf); XBM:8295 (Roger, 1433); XEL:1150 (1335, Ralph); *01*

Brault RAE 2:89; GEC 2:506-512; Moor KE 1:175-177; Sanders EB 20, 45;

A:96; AK:57; APA:269; ARS:58; AS:89; B:64; BER:1709; BHM:1957; C:151; CY:669; E:73; ETO:760; F:41; FK:124; GCC:170; J:110; L:208; LYN:624; NLU:128; P:97; PLN:132; PO:517; Q:72; S:77; TJ:799; URF:364;

161 sire olyver dynaunt de goules a une fesse endente de ermyne

5v1 *G E* *fess engrailed* devon

Possibly Oliver (III) Dynham / Dinant, 1234-1299, banneret, baron 1295-96, son of Geoffrey (d.1258), father of Josce (c.1275-1301), held Hartland. Nutwell, Ilsington (Devon), Buckland, Denham (Som) & Cardinham (Corn); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282-83, obtained in 1297 power to appoint an attorney due to debility. 10c1 *01*

Josce's widow Margaret Hyton married (without license) Gilbert Knowille [886]. The heir at the time of the compilation was John (1295-1332), son of Josce, grandson of Oliver (III).

Mayo has another Oliver for the entry, see Ch.3.2.2.

The arms are usually a fess of lozenges.

Brault RAE 2:142-143 (Dinant); Moor KE 1:297 (Dynaunt); GEC 4.369-382 (Dinham), 373n.b (Oliver, d.1351); Downing ME 2:23 (John Dynham, d.1428, plain fusils); DBA 3:318-327;

CG:309*; CKO:396*; E:126*; FW:313*; J:68*; Q:88*; S:479*; TJ:668*; WJ:1089* fess of loz); TJ:657*; AS:485*; R:28* (Gu-Ar); Q:303* (label);

162 sire giles de breouse de argent crusule de goules a un lion de gules la couwe forchee e renouwe

A GG *lion q.f, crusily* suf

Giles Brewes / Braose, 1273-1311, cousin of William [66], married Joan, left heir John (b.c.1306, fl.1334), held Stinton (Norf), Akenham, Wetingham, Hasketon (Suf), Louthebourg / Ludborough (Lincs); knighted 1306. He is noted among the bannerets though Moor has no mention of any military service. 57e2 *01*

XBM:7792 (John, 1334, trefly);

Brault RAE 2:76; Moor KE 1:142; GEC 2:304-305;

ARS:302; CA:203; FK:197; MY:324; S:541; SD:118; WJ:233;

163 sire wauter de maudby de azure a un crois de or

B O *cross* norf

Possibly Walter Mautby (claimed dead 1316 by Downing), who lived 1270, though his son Robert is mentioned 1292, served against the Scots 1301; and John, son of Robert, held Mautby / Maltby, a.o. (Norf) in 1316, and ws summoned to Gt.Council 1324 as a man-of-arms with respite to take knighthood undtil Xmas 1324. 69g1 *01*

Popoff N has Walter Pavely in this place with the same arms. Pavely of Westbury used a cross patonce.

XBM:11708 (Walt, c1270), 11672 (John,1379);

Brault RAE 2:289; Moor KE 3:140; Downing ME 4:128 (Walter, d.1316);

CY:448; DV:2265; F:582; WLN:908; AN:152*; ARS:408*; PT:201*;

164 sire johan paynel de vert od la maunche de or

V O *maunch* suf

John Paynel, o.s.p.m. 1319, banneret. baron 1299-1306, 1317-19, brother and eventual heirs of William [226] and Thomas [226], left daughter Maud; held Otley (Suf) & Ashill (Norf) & Kerseneye, Boughton Aleph (Kent) & Didescote (Som) & Brudingbury (Warws) & Attington (Oxon) & Woolbeding ,a.o. (Ssx) / Littleton (Wilts) - some inherited from his brothers; served in Wales 1287, in Ireland 1292, against the Scots 1298, 1299, 1301, 1308, 1317, 1318, in Gascony 1302-04, in retinue of E.Pembroke on embassy 1308, 1313, 1316, pardoned for Gaveston 1313 57e2 *01*

The present arms were similarized to John Hastings (see [21]), his captain, and for this and the relations between the various Paynels, see Ch.2.4.8.

Foster FL xxxv, 148* = XBM:12421* (John, 1301, 2 bars acc orle of martlets);

Brault RAE 2:333; Moor KE 4:18-19; GEC 10.324-327;

K:85; CKO:127*; DV:1945*; GA:242*; HA:12*; TJ:1094*; WJ:1200*; TJ:1100*;

165 sire johan briaunsoun geroune de argent e de azure

A B *gironny* esx

John Briancon, c.1286-1316, banneret, younger brother and heir of William (c.1283-1310, o.s.p.), sons of Bartholomew (d.1286), held W.Thurrock, Alveley a.o. (Esx). 31g3 *01*

Brault RAE 2:76; Moor KE 1:146-147; DBA 4:118; CIPM 2:378 (Bart);

A:147; F:301; FW:210; Q:526 (Bart); AS:421; BER:533; CG:521; CKO:558; D:215; LBQ:1435; NAV:559; PO:375; PRT:1491; TJ:1115; URF:1358; WLN:733;

166 sire johan de charlestone de argent a un cheveron de vert e iij eagles de or

A VO *chevron ch. 3 eagles* salop

John Charleton / Cherleton, 1268-1353, banneret, baron 1313 (as Cherlton of Powis), held Cherleton / Charlton, Pontesbury, Butington, Talgarth and Penpres (Heref); served as king's yeoman, overseas 1308, 1313, adherent of Gaveston in 1309, pardoned as lancastrian rebel after Boroughbridge 1322. 62a1 *01*

He changed his arms to the *Or lion Gu* of Powis when his wife Hawise de la Pole in 1309 inherited her brother Griffin de la Pole lord of Powis in Wales, viz. AN:58, CY:341, PO:196. There was a long dispute 1309-13 over the lordship of Powis between Charleton and Gruffud de la Pole, a lancastrian retainer. He is repeated in [1051] as lord of Powis.

Variant: chevron ch. 3 garbs (N/b),

The arms are close to William Walton [899], who used Ar-Sa-Or.

Moor KE 1:194; GEC 3:160-162 + 4:757-771 (barony) + 6:699(heirs) + 10:641-642; ONDB;

167 sire edmon de hastinges de or a une maunche de goules e un label de vert

O GV *maunch & label* suf

Edmund Hastings, o.s.p.1314, dit 'of Inchmahome', baron 1299, banneret, younger brother of John Hastings of Bergavenny [21]. Edmund married <1291 Isabella Russel, widow of William Comyn, heir of her mother Isabella, suo jure Cs.Menteith in Scotland. He received in 1296 the lands of John Drummond, the chief baron of Menteith. + *01*

Edmund served in Scotland from 1298, as warden of Berwick 1301-02 with 10 men-at-arms, 40 crossbowmen and 140 foot archers, and again in 1310-13; killed at Bannockburn.

Foster FL xxxi, 35* ('s edmundi de hastings de comitatu menetaei', arms of Drummond, barry undy Or-Gu, in pretence);

Brault RAE 2:219; Moor KE 2:192; GEC 6.382-384;

GA:239, H:35; SP:139 (Edmund, label Az); K:84; LM:164; Q:172 (Edmund, label Sa);

168 <sire richard de charoune de goulys a une cheveroun e iij eskallops de argent>

G AA *chevron betw 3 escallops* nhum

Probably Guichard de Charon jr (fl.1307-16) rather than Richard, son of Guichard sr (fl.1266) and Isabel, held Horton & Stocklaw / Sticklawe / Stickley nr Cramlington, Hutton Sheriff, Hereford (Cumb/Nhum) and Sutton (Notts) and in Yorks. The elder Guichard was Sh.Nhum 1268, 1278, judge in several counties 1274, custos of Bpric.Durham 1283. It was probably the younger Guichard, who served against the Scots on 1301. 117f2 *01*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:195;

CK:75; CKO:170; P:142; TJ:685; TJ:1253; CG:122*;

169 <sire simoun varde de assure a une croys patee de or>

B O *cross patonce* yorks

Simon Ward, o.s.p..1334, son of Simon (d.1306, [715]), banneret, baron 1326, held Givendale, Guiseley, a.o. (Yorks NR); summoned against the Scots from 1306, captured at Bannockburn 1314, a loyalist in 1322, commissioner and recruiter in Yorks, Gt.Council 1324, in Gascony 1325. 94b1 *01*

Text in a later hand. This might be a later repeat of [715], which moved Simon into the peerage.

XEL:2209 (Sim, 1333);

Brault RAE 2:447; Moor KE 5:155-156; GEC 12.2:345-348;

AS:137; CG:17; CKO:4; S:273; TJ:916; GA:184*; ST:44*; PT:1251*; TJ:953*; FK:466*;

Cornewaille e Devenyschyre

170 sire henri de botringham de argent a iij bendes de goules

A G *3 bends* corn

Henry Bodrugan / Botringham, fl.1286, d.1309, married Sibyl Mandeville, sister and heir of Walter Mandeville (d.c.1289) of Luton (Beds) and widow of Peter le Power, held Bodrugan on Dodman Point, Tregeryen, Tremodred, Pendrym, Trethu / Trethew in Menheniot, Trethak, and Wodewidwy (Corn); served overseas 1286, and against the Scots 1301; MP Corn 1307, summoned to Parliament as a baron 1309, but died before attending. 5h2 *02*

Brault RAE 2:58 (Bodrugan); GEC 2:199; Moor KE 1:103-104 (Bodrigan);

AS:159; CG:387; CK:71; CKO:241; DV:2482; LM:539; O:104; PO:372; Q:270; TJ:315; WJ:1477; Qii:572*; GA:238*; SD:60*;

171 sire estevene de haccombe de argent a iij bendes de sable

A S *3 bends* devon

Stephen Haccombe, d.1330, son of Jordan (d.1289), held Haccombe nr Newton Abbot, Clifford, Southbroke, Axminster, Byrkebiry, Hugaton, Loppeston, Ert, Nottedon, Thurlaston, Milton Sourbozon (Devon) and in Cornwall; served in Wales 1293, 1294, against the Scots 1301, overseas with king 1325, cmsr 1310-26 in Devon MP Devon 1311, Gt.Council 1324. 9e2 *02*

Brault RAE 2:211; Moor KE 2:168-169; Downing ME 2:20;

AS:279; CG:385; CKO:239; FK:659; GA:68; LM:210; RB:24; TJ:313; WJ:1519;

172 sire thomas de ercedekne de argent a iij cheverons de sable

A S *3 chevrons* corn

Thomas Archdeacon / Ercedeckne, d.1331, married Alice Roche, father of John, held Veryan / Elerky , 1 KF at Treloy, Ruan Lanihorne and at Trerice (Corn) by 1301. he served as commissioner, assessor and conservator of peace from 1307, custos of the former lands of Peter Gaveston E.Cornwall (executed 1312), Sh.Cornwall 1313-14. Summoned as a baron to Parliament 1321, but none of his descendants were. 5g3 *02*

He was son of Odo / Otto (dead 1304) and grandson of Thomas (d.<1304, widow Alice), who served with Edmund E.Cornwall in 1277.

Brault and Moor has the elder Thomas for the entry.

GEC 1:186-188; Brault RAE 2:13; Moor KE 1:15; CIPM (4.05.1339, Tho); CIPM 3:489no.604 (E.Corn);

A:186; AS:147; CKO:182; FW:316; LM:132; PO:362; Q:168; SD:39; WJ:1265; E:355*; F:253*; E:161*; TJ:732*; CG:159*; FK:434*;

173 sire serle de lanlayeroun de sable a iij cheverons de argent

S A *3 chevrons* corn

Serlo de Lansladron, d.1315, ktd 1301, baron 1299-1306, held Lansladron / Nansladron Manor in St.Ewe parish nr Mevagissey (Cornwall) a.o. places. He married the widow of Odo Archdeacon, and was among the 20£ men of 1297 and served from 1298 to 1314 intermittently in Scotland. His son John (fl.1310) was never summoned. 5g2 *02*

The family became extinct into Arundell of Trevice two generations later. There are stained glass with the arms (inv.) in Selworthy Church nr. Taunton (Som.).

GEC 9:450-451; Magna Britannia: Volume 3, Cornwall (www, BrHistOnline);

FK:400* (label);

174 sire richard hewys de goules frette de argent e un quarter de argent

G AA *fretty & canton* devon

Richard Hewes, fl.1325, son of Richard (d.1297); held Stowford / Stafford, Raddon, Norton, Sydenham, Blackesworth (Devon) & in Corn & Som; knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1301, in Guienne 1325; MP Corn 1307, 1311, 1312, 1314, 1325, Sh.Corn 1315-16, custos of lands of Gaveston E.Cornwall, justice on Corn 1312-13, cmsr in Devon 1317, cmsr of peace in Som 1307, 1309. 8a1 *02*

The elder Richard served with Robert FitzWalter and received lands in Cornwall from him. His widow Maud held 12 KF by 1315 mainly in Cornwall.

His contemporary Thomas (fl.1310-15) held in Devon and served aas custos of Dublin Castle in 1314.

MoorKE 2:262 (Hywysh); Simpkin EA 17;

AS:479*; CG:182*; CKO:264*; TJ:792* (Ar-Gu-Er; Tho);

175 sire rauf bloen de sable a un sautour engrele de argent

S A *saltire engrailed* corn

Ralph Bloen / Bloyou / Bloyan, d.1303, held 6 KF at Polrode in St.Tudy parish (Corn) from E.Cornwall. His brother Alan (d.1305) held 1KF at Polrode, 1 KF at Tregewal / Truthwall Manor and 4KF at other places in Cornwall. Richard, son of Ralph died 1313 and left Ralph (c.1298-1342), son of Alan as his heir. It must be the younger Ralph, who attended Gt.Council in 1324. 6d2 *02*

As 'sir rauf bloyho' in DBA 4:373.

Brault RAE 2:56; Moor KE 1:99-100; www;

CRK:344; DV:2738; PT:155; AS:476*; TJ:362* (inv);

176 sire renaud de boterels chekere de or e de goules a un cheveron de azure a iij feers de argent

X BA OG *checky & chevron ch. 3 horseshoes* corn

Reginald Boterel / Botereux, fl.1297-1339; held in Corn, commissioner in Cornwall; served overseas 1297; attended Gt.Council 1324. He may have been a younger brother of William [157]. \+ *02*

Brault RAE 2:64; Moor KE 1:124;

E:352; F:121*;

177 sire wauter de cornewaille de argent a une crois de sable besaunte de or

A SO *cross ch. 5 roundels* corn

Walter Cornwall, d.1313, illegitimate son of Richard E.Cornwall [1042], held Branel Manor (Corn) in St.Stphen , 6 km west of St.Austell; served overseas 1297, as coroner in Cornwall until his death. Edmund E.Cornwall (d.1300) recognized him as a brother. 5g1 *02*

Moor KE 1:240;

The next 3 lines are blank.

178 sire renaud de coykin bende de goules e de ermyne de vj peces

G E *bendy* corn

Roland Coykin, d.1319, probably not Renaud, held Fawton in St.Neot (Corn) of Ellis D'Aubigny [111]; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1314, as MP Corn 1298. 1307. 7f3 *02*

Brault RAE 2:124; Moor KE 1:244, 4:107-108;

LM:167*; Q:252*; GA:130*; G:79; L:62; GA:33*; TJ:1396*;

179 sire robt beupel de goules a les escalops de argent e une bende de veer

G ZA *bend betw 6 escallops* devon

Robert Beaupel sr, fl.1298-1324, of high age, MP Devon 1300, 1305, held Knowstone Beaupel & Warkleigh (Devon) &c. His son Robert jr, (fl.1324), MP Devon 1314, rebel 1322, at Gt.Council 1324, held Wodebaupel (Devon). 12b1 *02*

There is some uncertainty of their coat of arms.

Brault RAE 2:42; Moor KE 1:78; Downing ME 2:24; DBA 1:348, 385, 2:84;

GA:69; O:103* (bend Vr); AS:228*; CG:362*; CKO:214*; DV:276*; TJ:274*; WJ:1426* (bend cotised);

180 sire willm le preuz de sable crusule de or a iij lioncels de argent

S AO *3 lions, crusily* devon

William Prowse / Preuz / Pruz, d.1316, no details. 9d1

Non-armorial effigy in Lustleigh St.John (Devon). *02*

Downing ME 2:27-28;

181 sire symon de ralee de goules a une bende engrele de argent

G A *bend of lozenges* som

Simon Raleigh, fl.1325, son of Simon (d.1304) and Joan (fl.1315), held Alford, Nettlecombe (Som) & Wrenchesston (Glam) & in Dors. 26b5 *02*

The elder Simon, noted 1279, served against the Welsh 1294 and against the Scots 1296-97, 1300, MP Som 1295, buried in Nettlecombe St.Mary.

The arms are usually Gu bend Vr, crusily Ar as for Henry (fl.1277-1301), MP Devon 1297+1301, noted in E:406, a.o., and possibly an elder brother of Simon sr. There were other Raleighs in Devon, incl. those with checky & chief.

Brault RAE 2:355; Moor KE 4:110-111; Downing ME 6:36 (Simon, d.1304, bend fusilly), 37 (Simon, d.1372); VCH Som 5:119; Feudal Aids 4:303;

A:185*; E:406*; EG:314*; FW:317*; PO:319*; PO:497*; R:101*; TJ:277*; WJ:1427*; AS:478*; CA:40*; CG:364*; CKO:217*; F:207*;

182 sire richard de poltesmore de or a une crois engrele de goules e un bastoun gobune de argent e de azure

O GAB *cross engrailed & bend compony* devon

Richard Poltimore, probably son of Richard (fl.1264-94), who held Poltimore, 5 km NE of Exeter (Devon), He might be the Richard Porteseie, who was knighted 1306. 12c4 *02*

A Richard served as assessor of subsidy for Cornwall & Devon 1275. He held of Roger Tony.

There is some confusion, not noted in Popoff N, of the man, who during 1275/85 was attributed a lion in various tinctures (A:192 Az-Or; FW:322 Sa-Or; F:303 Or-Vt), and in 1307/12 the present arms. Moor has this man as Richard Pultroner.

183 sire geffrei de hauteville de sable crusule de argent a un lion rampand de argent

S AA *lion, crusily* som

Geoffrey Hauteville, fl.1297-1324, held Newnham, Mangewell, Crowmarsh Giffard (Oxon) & £20 in Som & Dors & Wilts & Berks; served over seas 1297, attended Gt.Council 1324. + *02*

Moor KE 2:206-207;

DV:1683; L:120; O:57; AS:365*; CG:92*; CKO:47*; TJ:139* (inv.);

Dorsete e Somersete

184 sire thomas de gorney pale de or e de azure

6r1 *O B* *paly* som

Thomas Gournay, d.1333, had several sons, incl. Matthew (c1310-1406, o.s.p.), a notable knight in his time. Thomas held English Combe / Inglescombe, W.Harptree, Farrington Gurney, Stone Eston, Franton (Som), & in Wilts, Hunts, Oxon, Berks, Beds, Bucks; served against the Welsh 1295, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1300-01, 1316, 1319, in Ireland 1317 with Fulk FitzWarin [141]; assessor in Som 1307, 1309; retained by Berkeley, a rebel 1321-22, imprisoned in Tower 1323, pardoned 1324, one of the murderers of Edward II in 1327. 25g3 *03*

There were other comtemporary Gournays, e.g. in Norfolk.

XEL:363 (Matt, 1393); XBM:10194 (Matt, 1390);

Brault RAE 2:210-211; Moor KE 2:162-164 (Gurney); ODNB 22:291 (Matt);

AN:310; APA:285; BER:1715, 1740; BHM:1969; CRK:239; DV:2236; E:123; ETO:787; GA:255; LYN:668; NLU:164; Qii:217; S:104; URF:329; WJ:437; L:175*; TJ:1611*; PLN:1209*; AN:171*; SK:28*;

185 sire felip de courtenay de or a iij rondels de goules e une bende de azure

O GB *3 roundels & bend* som

Philip Courtenay, fl.1301-1313, younger brother of Hugh [45], knighted 1306, held as overlord in Hylecomb in Ilminster parish (Som). 13g2 *03*

XBM:9055 (1371, Tho);

Moor KE 1:244;

L:176 (Phil);

186 sire robt de brente de goules a un griffoun de argent

G A *griffin passt* som

Robert Brent, fl.1295-1316, held Cossington (Som) and in Dorset; served in Flanders 1297. 24d4 *03*

Moor KE 1:139; DBA 4:232, 234, 236;

187 sire rauf de tort de goules a un griffoun de or

G O *griffin passt* som

Ralph Tort, fl.1300, son of Ralph sr (d.1280), of Holestowey, probably Stowey Castle in Nether Stowey (Som). He also held of Simon Montacute [149] at Donyte & Stapley. He served in Gascony 1302 with John Hastings [21]. 24b5 *03*

A relative Geoffrey Tort (fl.1265, d.<12859 held 2 knight's fees at Langham-Boutevilain, Lynch and Bynneworth.

Moor KE 5:34;

188 sire richard de croupes de argent a vj mascles de goules e un label de azure

A GB *7 mascles & label* glos

Richard Croupes, c.1250-1316, son of Richard (d.1278), left son Richard (fl.1310-26), held 1 KF in Whittington (Glos) and in Heref & Leics & Oxon & Berks; served in Wales 1277, 1287-88, 1292 with Alan Pluncknett [53], 1293, against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1303 with Ralph Gorges [78], MP Glos 1297, 1301. He and his father were buried in Whittington Church with armorial effigies. 51e5 *03*

Brault RAE 2:129-130; Moor KE 1:256-257; Saul KE 30, 272; CIPM 2:150no.262; Downing ME 3:52-53 (label);

ST:61; E:634*; Q:459* (lozenges & label); F:482*; GA:243*; LM:328* (loz, less label);

189 sire geffrey de aubemarle de goules crusule de or a une bende masclee de ermyne

G EO *bend of lozenges, crusily* devon

Geoffrey Albemarle, c.1267-1321, held in Woodbury, Lympston a.o. (Devon), SE of Exeter and in Dorset and Hants, served in Wales 1294, overseas in 1297, and in Scotland 1301. 12d5 *03*

Moor KE 1:5-6;

190 sire willm de montagu de argent a un fesse endente de goules iij endentures

A G *3 lozenges in fess* som

William Montagu, d.1319; eldest son of Simon [149] and Affrica, daughter and heir of Olav, the norse king of Man, married Elizabeth Monfort de Beaudesert, had several sons, incl. his heir William (1302-1344, 1E.Salisbury), banneret, held in several shires; ktd 1306, served against the Scots from 1301. He was by 1317 among the favourites of Edward II and steward of the royal household until 10.1318, then appointed seneschal of Gascony. 26b5 *03*

His brother Simon is omitted.

XBM:11851 (Sim, 1301) + 11853 (Wm, s/ Sim, 1304, within 3 griffins)

Brault RAE 2:297; Moor KE 3:166-167; GEC 9:75-86; DNB 13:654-655; Phillips ES 331, ao.; Downing ME 7:61-62;

AN:6; AS:65; CG:301; CKO:387; FK:55; GCC:198; L:68; LBQ:2957; MIL:1430; NAV:1463; P:65; PO:13; Q:146; SD:72; TJ:650; UFF:244; WJ:1073;

191 sire estevene de bridemanestone de argent a vj losenges de sable

A S *6 lozenges* wilts

Stephen Bridmanstone al. Brighmerston, fl,1324, probably son of Stephen (fl.1279) and brother of Maud, widow of Matthew Turpin (d.<1279). The lands of her late husband at East Winterslow (Wilts), 10 km E of Salisbury, came to the family. The family seat was probably at Brigmerston (Wilts), 16 km N of Salisbury. 27g4 *03*

Stephen jr. was MP for Wilts 1309, 1331 and 1313 and attended GtCouncil in 1324 or Wilts.

Moor KE 1:147;

The next 6 lines are blank

192 sire omfrey de beauchaump de veer a un label de or

A BO *vairy & label* devon

Humphrey Beauchamp, l.1298-1316, younger brother of John [68], held Wimbourneford, Silverton, Oburnford-in-Halberton 4 km E of Tiverton (Devon), Rym, Clifton, Trylb (Dorset) and in Som; served in Scotland 1296, 1298, 1300; MP Devon 1312, 1313. 12d2 *03*

Brault RAE 2:39; Moor KE 1:71;

LBQ:2997;

193 sire johan le waleys de ermyne a une bende goules

E G *bend* som

John Walsh / Waleys, d.1333; son of Nicholas (d.1292), left son Nicholas; held Putton / Poditon, Chickerell (Dors) & Atherstone, Huish Champflower, Holford St.Mary (Som); served against the Scots 1296, 1298. 23g3 *03*

Brault RAE 2:443; Moor KE 5:141-142; Siddons WH 1:259, 403 (seal Joh 1299); CIPM 3:95-96 no.152, 7:361-362 no.524;

F:528 (Wm); L:179; LM:317 (John);

194 sire johan de bittone de ermyne a une fesse de goules

E G *fess* glos

John Bitton, b.c.1286, nephew and heir of Thomas Bitton Bp.Exeter (d.1307), who held Knighton village in Devon & in Cornwall. By 1313 he was retained Thomas Berkeley, either the father (1245-1321) or de facto by one of his sons Maurice [64] or Thomas [900], see Ch.3.0. He was noted as eligible to become as knight in 1324 in sheriff's return, though Moor has him as a knight. 26b2 *03*

There is a brass in Alton Priors Ch. (Wilts), and an effigy of Adam (fl.1294, d.c.1300), probably his father, in Bitton St.Mary (Glos).

PRO-sls (1364, Matthew);

Brault RAE 2:55; Moor KE 1:97; Downing ME 3:11; CIPM 5:7-15no.35 Tho); Saul KE 32, 272; DBA 3.299;

CKO:386; LM:437; SK:343; TJ:1456;

195 sire henri de glastingburs de argent a une bende engrele de sable

A S *bend of lozenges* som

Henry Glastonbury; fl.1268-1324, son of Robert (fl.1259-68, kt), a long-serving royal retainer and constable of Dover Castle, held Bossington (Som), Wykestowe (Glos), Crofton (Hants), and in Dors; served overseas with Edmund Crouchback 1286, 1294, against the Scots 1300; MP Som 1318; Gt.Council 1324 23e1 *03*

Brault RAE 2:196; Moor KE 2:119-120 (Glastonia); DBA 1:355+357 (lozy and engrailed);

BA:1286; CB:283; GA:217; L:147; R:38; RB:173; TJ:338; AS:331*; CG:384*; CKO:237*; Q:437* (Or-Sa);

196 sire fouk fiz warrin quartile de argent e de goules endente a un molet de sable

A GS *qtly per fess indented acc. mullet in chf dx* glos

Fulk (IV) FitzWarin, d.1336, son of Fulk [141], knighted 1306, in Parliament 1315-35, held Dalestan / Alveston (Glos), in Salop & Cambs, inherited his father; served against the Scots 1303, 1310, 1323, in Gascony 1309, staying overseas 1311-1313, 1320, 1325, in Ireland 1317; pardon as contrariant 1318, loyalist in 1322, captain of the army assembling at Plymouth for transfer to Gascony 1325. 39e4 *03*

Brault RAE 2:175-176; Moor KE 2:67; GEC 5:495-512;

CG:423; CKO:485; DV:2164; L:161; SD:8*;

197 sire willm le filz warin quartile de argent e de sable endente

A S *qtly per fess indented* som

William FitzWarin, fl.1302-25, held Pitney (Som), a relative of Fulk [141]. 13h1

There were several of the name at the time. *03*

Brault RAE 2:175-176; Moor KE 2:68-69; CIPM 3:438no576;

CG:425; CKO:483; E:252; F:429; G:116; O:179; WLN:526;

198 sire henri de lorty de azure a une crois de or

B O *cross* som

Henry Lorty, d.1321, son of Richard (d.c.1254), left son John; held Curry Rivel, Stoke Trister (Som); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots 1296-98, 1300, and later. 13g1 *03*

Brault RAE 2:265; Moor 5:79-80 (Urtiaco), 2:219 (Hervy); GEC 10:180-188; Sanders E 84; Downing ME 6:22 (Henry, d.1321, Curry Rivel, Som); CIPM 6:184no.319 (Edw.II); DBA 3:101+209;

E:193; TJ:883; ARS:237*;

199 sire andreu le grimstede de goules a iij barres de veer

G Z *3 bars* wilts

Andrew Grimstead, c.1248-1324, son of John (d.1288), married Alice (who remarried Alan Plucknett [53]), left son John (b.c.1300), held Grimstead, Albedeston / Alvediston, in Bymerton / Bemerton, Quidhampton, Mulchet / Melchet, Whaddon / W.Dean, overlord at Cumpton / Compton Chamberlain (Wilts) & in Berks & Exbury, Leap (Hants); served against the Scots 1296-98, 1309; asssor in Wilts 1306, 1309, Sh.Wilts1307-08, cmsr of array 1316, at Gt.Council 1324. 15h1 *03*

Ther was also John Grimstede (d.1314), kt, who held at Yanford (Hants) & in Grimstead, Shawe manors (Wilts), MP Wilts 1298, 1302, an his son John (fl.1314-26), probably a younger brother or cousin. Moor probably conflated John son of Andrew with John son of John.

Variant: cross Vert (N/b).

Moor KE 2:159; Palgrave PW 2.1:56 (wilts);

200 sire johan de clifford chekere de or e de azure a une bende de goules

X G OB *checky & bend* glos

John Clifford, probably the one living 1306-1311, and the same who was captured at Boroughbridge 1322, but there are alternative interpretations. +
03

The arms are documented for Walter (IV, o.s.p.m.<1284) of Clifford & Buckinham (Heref) and Findon (Ssx), but that branch had become extinct, buth John like Reinold could be undocumented member of a parallel branch. More likely the arms could be unfinished.

John Clifford (d.1299, of Frampton-on-Severn, Glos) has 3 lions passt Ar on the bend in in E:235 (c.1285), and he or an unnamed descendant had his effigy and arms made c.1325 and placed in Frampton (St.Mary). However, his son and heir was apparently named Richard (fl.1303), and passed his interest in Frampton to Robert FitzPayne [77]. Another sub-branch headed by William (fl.1302-20), possibly a cousin of Richard, held the later Frampton Court, which was still held by James (fl.1385,MP Glos 1404), son of a John.

XBM:8670-8673, 8676 (s.d., Walt);

Brault RAE 2:108-110; Moor KE 1:212; CPR E-I 4:436; CCR E-II 1:370; Downing KE 3:24; Lawrance MM 9; Roskell C 2:588; VCH Glos 10:143; Rudder HG 451-454 (Frampton branch);

E:233 (Reinold); B:30; F:293; P:94 (Walt); PRT:1181; see [38];

201 sire elys cotell de or a une bende de goules

O G *bend* som

Ellis Cotell, fl.1316, held 1 KF at Corscombe and 1/4 KF at Wittokesmead (Som), knighted 1313, having got extension in 1312. 14a3 *03*

Moor KE 1:240;

A:256; CB:277; CT:223; SK:360; TJ:337; WJ:1557; WJ:1561;

202 sire johan de babingtone de goules a les pelotes de argent

G A *roundelly* som

John Babington, no details. He may be the John noted as a witness regarding lands at Gamlingay on the Cambs-Beds border in 1281, and he may have been named for Babington, 4 km S of Radstock (Som). 26c3 *03*

There were other Babingtons, who later held in Suffolk, Derbs and Notts, but he might be related to Hugh (d.1296) a former Sh.Cambs and his son Richard (d.1325).

XBM:7056 (Wm, 1426, Ch.Justice);

CY:497 (norf); DV:2577*; PT:266* (label);

203 sire .. de mounfort de argent crusule de goules a un lion rampaund de azure

A BG *lion, crusily* yorks

Alexander Montfort, fl.1296-1326, married Elizabeth de Burgh, had son Lawrence, held Hackforth Castle (Yorks) & in Lincs & Nunney (Som) & Dors, served 1296, 1297, 1300, 1303 with Hugh Bardolf (see [67]), 1322, 1323 as recruiter in Lincs, witness for E.Suffolk, at Gt.Council 1324 from Lincs. 107f5 *03*

Variant: Ar-Gu-Gu (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:298; Moor KE 3:182; VCH Yorks NR 1:249+316; CIPM 18:1139-1140;

ST:56 (Alex); BER:1777; CG:102; CKO:91; CRK:1456; L:160; MY:227; P:163; PO:570; S:177; TJ:102; WNR:48*; PO:635*; BA:662*; WJ:279*;

204 sire johan de chauvent palee de argent e de azure a une fess de goules

X G AB *paly & fess* cambs

John Chavent / Chaumpvent, 1272-1343, son of Piers (d.c.1302), who was summoned to Parliament in person 1299. John was never summoned. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of Philip Marmion held Wepham (Ssx) when his father died, and probably inherited Impington / Hinpinton (Cambs), Rawreth / Ragherith, Lt. Reynes (Esx), Offham (Ssx), Wappenham (Nhants) and in Rougham , Hesset (Suf), in Hunts & Som; served in Scotland 1298 with Stephen Depham [575], and also in 1301, 1304. 54d1 *03*

The family came from Champvent nr Grandson (can Vaud) on Lake Neuchâtel in Switzerland, and came to England with their cousins Grandson.

GEC 3:154; Brault RAE 2:101-102; Moor KE 1:192;

CG:499; CKO:503; H:85; J:96; PT:965; SP:88; WJ:448; Q:568*; LM:344*; GA:3* (confounded);

Wiltschire e Hamteschire

205 sire alisandre cheveroyl de argent a iij lioncels de sable

6v1 *A S* *3 lions* wilts

Alexander Cheverell, o.s.p.m.1310, held Lt..Cheverell as 1 KF, Hardenhiwish (Wilts), in Som and 1 KF at Wyndfredegle / Winfred Eagle Manor (Dors); served overseas with John St.John [36] in 1291, in Gascony 1296 with John Mohun [83], overseas in 1297, against the Scots in 1298, 1300, 1301, 1303-04, custos of Wilton and Old Sarum castles1308-09; Sh.Wilts 1310. 27e3 *04*

Brault RAE 2:104; Moor KE 1:203;

A:34; FK:960; GA:170; L:63; LM:201*; Q:381* (label); WJ:332* (lions rampant);

206 sire adam de la forde de azure a iij lioncels de or corones de or

B O *3 lions cr.* wilts

Adam de la Ford al. atte Forde, d.1319, son of Adam (fl.1260) and Clarice Aubigny / Daubeny, left son Adam (d.1326), held Gt. Wishford (Wilts), in Hants, Som, Dorset; served in Flanders 1297, against the Scots 1300-1301, 1314, cmsr of dykes in Som 1310. 27f5 *04*

Several genealogical websites conflate the Adams in to one born 1260, dead 1325, while Moor has his Adam as a queenøs yeoman going overseas in 1260, dead 1319, making him an active rider peranbulating a county in his 70's, possible but hardly credible.

XBM:9859Q1 (Henry, 1560);

Brault RAE 2:180; Moor KE 2:79;

GA:197; K:98; WJ:132*;

207 sire johan de meriet barre de or et de azure

O B *barry* som

John Merriott, c.1276-1308, married Isabel, left sons John (b.c.1297. osp<1322) and George (c.1301-1328), held Merriott, a.o. (Som) & in Wilts & in Hants & Castle Carlton (Lincs), knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1306 13h2 *04*

Brault RAE 2:292; Moor KE 3:147-149; Downing ME 6:12 (Bradford-on-Tone, Som). 6:20 (Combe Florey, Som);

DV:2574*; PT:263*; WJ:833*; PO:187* (Or/Ar-Sa);

208 sire johan de meriet le neveu meyme les armes a une bende de ermyne

X E OS *barry & bend* som

John Merriott, d.1327, son of Simon (d.<1297), nephew of a John, probably the father of John [207], married Maud / Mary Mohun (d.c.1301), daughter and heir of William (d.1282), and later Elizabeth, widow of Peter Paynel, who gave him a son John (b.c.1306); held Hestercombe, a.o. (Som) & Greywell (Hants), and j.u. Sturminster Marshal (Dors) & Mildenhall (Wilts) & Luton (Beds) & Magor (Glos) & in Wales & Ireland; served overseas 1286, against the Scots 1309, 1314, cmsr 1316. He was a retainer of E.Lancaster, but a loyalist in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. His daughter Joan (d.<1311) was heir of Maud, but her lands was to to Nicholas Carew [140], but ended up divided betweenJohn Mohun of Dunster [83], John Bohun of Midhurst, and Hugh Mortimer of Cheilmersh. 13f1 *04*

XBM:11736(Sim)+11738;

Brault RAE 2:292; Moor KE 3:147-149; Downing ME 6:20 (Combe Florey, Som);

CG:227; CKO:330; CT:267; DV:2165; Q:457; RB:366; URF:267; WNS:46; LBQ:3054*; SIC:1765* (Ar-Sa);;

209 sire edmund de gasceline de or billete de azure

O B *billety* wilts

Either Edmund Gascelyn, c.1252-1307, son of Geoffrey (d.1282) and Joan, or more likely his son and heir Edmund (c.1281-1337), who married Eleanor. Edmund sr held Sheldon, Chippenham, Bishopston hrd, Dunelaw hrd (Wilts), St.Yevel and Ravensdene (Beds), Lolledon (Nhants); served overseas 1297, against the Scots1301; MP Beds 1297. 39h5 *04*

Edmund jr also held Eastwell (Kent), served overseas 1310, against the Scots 1311, in Wales 1322, in the affinity of E.Pembroke; pardon for Gaveston 1313, attended Gt.Council 1324. He ceded ClarendonManor & forest 1325.

Some arms are painted Or-Sa, probably from ageing of manuscript or source. Edmund sr is also reported with a label, see [210].

Brault RAE 2:187; Moor KE 2:94-96 (Gacelyn); CIPM 5:14-14no.48, E-III 68no.120, 17:467-468; DBA 2:128;

FK:705; AS:321*; CG:522*; CKO:550*; O:155* (Or-Sa);

210 sire wauter gasceline mayme les armes a un label de goules

O BG *billety & label* wilts

Walter Gascelyn, d.1333, probably a younger brother of Edmund jr [209], married Isabella, left son William (b.1322), held Norring / Norridge Sholveston nr Warminster (Wilts) & in Berks & Winterbourne, Stoke Giffard, Westerleye (Glos), and j.u. Ken (Som); served as commissioner of array in Wilts1315, custos of Clarendon Manor & forest 1317-25, against the Scots 1322, Gt.Council 1324, Brault RAE 2:187; Moor KE 2:96; 26d4 *04*

J:143; L:185; Q:171;B:209*; E:324*; F:317*;

211 sire johan gaselline meime les armes a une bende de goules

O GB *bend, billety* beds

John Gascelyn, fl.1312-22, held Southhill (Beds); served overseas 1320, 1332 with E.Pembroke, pardon for Gaveston 1313. He was probably a cousin of Edmund [209], who was overlord at Ravensden (Beds), 14 km NW of Southhill, which was in the dower of Joan, grandmother of of Edmund jr. 54a3 *04*

Moor KE 2:95;

L:186; see [209];

212 sire thomas de chaucombe de or a une rois de vert e v moles de argent

O VA *cross ch. 5 mullets* wilts

Thomas Chacombe, d.1315, held Bereford / Barford St.Martin (Wilts) & Middleton & Avene (Hants) and in Surrey; served overseas 1306; MP Hants 1307; went to Rome in the retinue of John Berwyk 1300. 27f5 *04*

DBA 3:222, sigil (Tho, 1299);

Brault RAE 2:96; Moor KE 1:196;

GA:154; PO:611;

213 sire johan husee de or a une crois vert a un label de goules

O VG *cross & label* wilts

John Hussey, d.1312, married Maud Haselden, who later married William Stokes, left sons Roger (1305-51, baron 1348) and John (d.1370), held Bridmore nr Berwick St.John a.o. (Wilts) and probably Moreton Manor (Dors); served in Wales 1287, overseas 1294, 1296. His stone effigy with a shield bearing these arms is still at St.Peter's Church. 15e1 *04*

There were several contemporaries of this name and it is difficult to discriminate between their services.

Brault RAE 2:236; Moor KE 2:260; GEC 7:12-14; Downing ME 7:38 (Berwick St.John, Wilts; John); Lawrance MM 25;

ARS:236*; TJ:870; PO:511*; R:42* (less 1abel); ARS:261* (crescent); ST:62* (cross engr & bend);

214 sire ingram berenger de or a une crois de vert a une bende de goules

O VG *cross & bend* hants

Ingram Berenger, d.1336, held Shupton Berenger / Shipton Bellinger & Snodington (Hants), and Ebbesbourne Wake & Alvediston (Wilts), and in Berks, Devon, Dorset, Som and Surrey; served against the Scots 1298, 1309, 1311; kepper of the lands of E.Glos 1314; Sh.Glamorgan 1314, Sh.Wilts 1314, 1322; attended Gt.Council 1324 27h4 *04*

Brault RAE 2:46-47; Moor KE 1:81-82;

AS:406;TJ:877*; ARS:256*;

215 sire johan maudut de goules a iij peuz daunces de or

G O *3 pales undy* wilts

John Mauduit, 1281-1347, son of Robert (d.1288) and nephew of John (o.s.p.1302), married Agnes Pugeys (d.1369), left sons John (o.s.p.1361) and Peter (os.p.1361/69) and the eventual heir Gille / Egidia (d.1367), who married John Moleyns (d.1361). John held Somerford Mauduit / Lt.Somerford (Wilts) & j.u. Stokes Poges (Bucks) & in Oxon & in Dors; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1314, Sh.Wilts 1313, pardoned for Despensers 1321, lancastrian 1322, captured at Boroughbridge, pardoned for a fine, at Gt.Council 1324. John killed a man at a tournament in Cirencester (Glos) in 1318. 40a4 *04*

This branch was a cadet of Mauduit of Warminster, who used checky Or-Az & borde Gu, e.g. for Thomas (d.1332) in E:104, the elder brother of John's grandfather Robert (d.1288).

Most versions have the present interpretation, but L:209 has 3 piles conjoined in base, see Ch.2.1.3. The Moleyns adopted the Mauduit arms and discarded their *Sable chief argent ch. 3 lozenges gules* as in CKO:283 a.o. John (d.1302) had the arms as 3 bends undy betw 3 5foils in XBM:11678 on Harl.Ch.53D2.

XBM:11680 (1333, John, pales undy), 11673 (1333, Agnes, gm/John, 3 arms, pales undy);

Moor KE 3:129-130; GEC 8:551-554;

AS:291; SD:103; PO:525*; O:100*; L:204* (piles conjoined); TJ:1528* (Or-Sa);

216 sire johan de haveringe de argent a un lion rampaund de goules od la couwe forchie e un coler de azure

A GO *lion q.f. collared* wilts

John Havering, d.1309, banneret, baron 1299 (as justice), younger son of Richard (d.<1267), married Joan Hyde. Their surviving son Richard (o.s.p.1340), a clerk, Abp-elect of Dublin 1309-10, was never summoned. John held Grafton (Wilts) & in Beds & Berks & Herts; served as yeoman of Eleanor Cs.Leics (a daughter of Henry III, then wife of Simon Montfort), then joined the royal household, probably that of the Lord Edward, constable of royal castles, Sh.Hants 1274-78, justiciar in NW Wales (Snowdon a.o.) and lieutenatn of Otto Granson 1284-88, senechal of Gascony 1289 and again in 1306-07, justice and custos of N.Wales 1295, of Wales 1300, 1306, recruiter of Welsh archers 1297; attended Edward Prince of Wales 1303-06. 27h2 *04*

His elder brother Richard (fl.1267-1306) held Havering-atte-Bower (Esx) & in Dors, Hants, Wilts & Berks, was MP Dors 1290, 1306, and served against the Scots in 1300. Both used similar undifferenced arms.

Foster FL xxxiii, 101; XBM:10588;

GEC 6:405-409; Brault RAE 2:222-223; Moor KE 2:207-209; Simpkin EA 191;

AS:314; H:89; LM:377; BEL:1351*; PO:133*; AN:211*; CG:70*; E:660*; F:268*; FK:196*; PT:879*; SP:63*; TJ:47*; WJ:215*;

217 sire johan de maundeville quartile de veer e de goules

Z G *qtly* wilts

John Mandeville, c.1260-1313, o.s.p., son of John (d.1275), livery 1281, held Marshwood (Dors) & East Coker (Som) & Sutton Mandeville (Wilts), a.o.; served in Gascony 1294, against the Welsh 1282, against the Scots 1300, 1306, 1309. His heir was Robert (fl.1305-26), son of John, probably a youner brother.. 15e1 *04*

There is some confusion for the arms. Brault refers to FW:668 as qtly Ar-Az & border compony Vr-Gu, see also John FitzJohn [1046]. DBA 4:316 refers to Loyd XHS 476 for seal of Robert qtly untinct & vairy, and another similar c.1210 (temp. king John) for Geoffrey son of Robert.

Brault RAE 2:277; Moor KE 3:103-104; Sanders EB 64; CIPM 2:97-100no.154;

FW:668* (Or-Gu / Ar-Az & border Vr-Gu); LM:584* (Ar-Gu, John);

218 sire renaud de sein martin de sable a vj lioncels de or

S O *6 lions (3:2:1)* wilts

Reynold St.Martin, d.1315, son of William (d.1291), married 1st Eve, by 1306 as 2nd wife Eleanor, left son and heir Lawrence (c.1292-c.1326) and sons John (d.1324) by Eleanor and William ((fl.1315), held Standen Huse / South Standen / Standen Hussey, West Dean, Hokhull, a.o. (Wilts) & in Hants & Sutton, Pidele (Dors) & Som & I.o.Wright; served overseas 1292, 1297, against the Scots 1298, 1300, 1301. 1303, 1306, 1309. 16a1 *04*

Brault RAE 2:375; Moor KE 4:185-186; CIPM 1:166 no.549; Sanders EB 97;

AN:253; ARS:319; DV:2321; E:388; F:309; PT:37; TJ:120; WJ:340;

219 sire johan de westone de argent a une fesse de sable od la bordure de goules besaunte de or

A SGA *fess & border roundely* hants

John Weston sr, d.1323, held Middleton (Hants), had son John [220] and Thomas (fl.1334); keeper of the king's children 1306, steward of the princes 1310, king's steward 1322. 28c4 *04*

Brault RAE 2:453; Moor KE 5:181-182; CIPM 6:298 no.506;

AS:157; CG:264; CKO:350; G:93; TJ:447; TJ:496; TJ:1378; WJ:953; L:36*; O:171*; PO:495* (John); SD:14* (Tho); PT:303*; WJ:955*; Q:474*;

220 sire johan sun filz od la bordure endente

A SG *fess & border engrailed* hants

John Weston jr, fl.1326, son of John sr [219], married Beatrice, held Erlestoke Manor & in Devon & Hants & Oxon; marshal of the Household 1323, at Gt.Council 1324, constable of Tower 1326. 28c4 *04*

Variant: border engrailed roundely Or (N/b; Popoff N), which may have been the correct arms, and N/a may have lost the last part of the blazon.

Brault RAE 2:453; Moor KE 5:181-182;

L:36; O:171; PO:495; SD:14;

221 sire rog' de sein johan de ermyne od le chef de goules a ij moles de or

E GO *chief ch. 2 mullets* hants

Roger St.John, d.1314, left son Edward, a minor, held North Oakley 8 km WNW of Basingstoke, Ewhurst (Hants) & in Berks & Ssx; served against the Scots 1306 as commander, attended Edward II at coronation 1308. 28d3 *04*

Variant: field crusily (N/b), as the following item.

Brault RAE 2:372-373; Moor kE 4:180; CIPM 5:278 no.496, 5:372-373 no.587;

AN:173; E:646; G:84; L:154; LM:245; Q:260; SD:36; TJ:1207; GA:168* (Roger, crusily)

222 sire eymis de sein johan de argent crusule de sable od le chef de goules a ij moles de or

X GO AS *semy of crosslets & chief ch. 2 mullets* hants

Amis St.John, fl.1310, no details. -

The field crusily may be mistaken for ermine tails. *04*

223 sire johan de sein johan de lagueham de argent od le chef de goules a ij moles de or od la bordure endente de sable

A GOS *chief ch. 2 mullets & border engrailed* sur

John St.John, <1250-1316, baron 1299, son of Roger (d.1265), left son John (<1280-1323), held Lagham-in Godstone, a.o. (Sur) & in Hants & Wilts & Oxon & Berks; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, 1283, against the Scots from 1296. 31e5 *04*

GEC 11:340-351; Brault RAE 2:373; Moor KE 4:179; DNB 17:637; CIPM 5:417 no.625, 6:246-247 no.418;

GA:52; L:182; PO:631* (John); ST:64* (less border engr, John);

224 sire johan de scures de azure frette de or

B O *fretty* hants

John Scures, fl.1342, held Kimpton, Widley (Hants); served against the Scots at Falkirk 1298, in 1300, 1301, recruiter 1322-24, overseas 1325; MP Hants 1309, 1314, 1322, Sh.Hants 1321-24, loyalist 1322. 28a4 *04*

The family came from Escures (dep Calvados, ar Bayeux, can Ryes).

Brault RAE 2:385; Moor KE 4:233-234; Loyd OF 97;

AN:254; ARS:350; CG:176; DV:11699; GA:157; L:153; PT:65; R:111; ST:29; TJ:781; CKO:259* (fretty engr); WJ:856* (inv.);

225 sire thomas paynel de or a ij barres de azure a les merelos de goules

O BG *2 bars acc. orle of martlets* nor

Thomas Paynel, o.s.p.1316, eldest son of William (fl.1253-71) and the heiress Maud Hussey, brother of John [164]; and William [226] held Oakhanger in Selborne (Hants), served in all theatres of war, Wales 1282-83, Gascony 1294, Flanders 1294, and Scotland 1300, 1301, 1303-04, 1306, mostly in the retinue of John St.John [36], a household banneret. 36B1 *04*

For the relations between the various Paynels, see Ch.2.4.8.

XBM:12422 (Wm, 1301, 1303-17);

Brault RAE 2:333; Moor 4:16-22, 20; GEC 10:318-331, 323; Simpkin TW 75; Pattou PH 2-4;

A:126; E:203; F:243; FW:300; G:187; GA:167; M:232; Q:259 (Tho); GEL:442; LBR:168; LBR:897; LYN:2186; NAV:156; NAV:1511; URF:1227; URF:1368 (Hambie); TJ:568; TJ:1321;

226 sire willm paynel de argent a ij barres de sable les merelos de goules en la maner de bordure assis

O BG *2 bars acc. orle of martlets* nor

William Paynel, o,s.p. 1317, married 1st Margaret Gatesden, widow of John Camois, 2nd Eva, brother and heir of Thomas [225], and John [164], baron 1304, held £40 in Hants, incl. Worldham nr Alton (Hants) & Fracington, Fletching, a.o. (Ssx)& Littleton Paynel in W.Lavington, Knighton Paynel (Wilts) & Kemerton (Som); noted 1372, served in Wales 1277 and 1282 for John St.John, in Flanders 1297-98, against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1306, 1308 on to 1316; in the retinue of E.Surrey on embassy to France 1308. 36B1 *04*

The present tinctures are probably wrong as William is recorded in most other armorials with Ar-Sa-Gu or Ar-Az-Gu, a minor difference, see references below, all for William.

For the relations between the various Paynels, see Ch.2.4.8.

Foster FL xxxvi, 123 = XBM:12422 (Wm, 1301);

Brault RAE 2:333; Moor 4:21-22; GEC 10:327-330;

A:125*; FK:687*; FW:299*; LM:250*; Q:258*; WJ:832* (Ar-Sa-Gu); E:189*; F:409*; FK:972*; TJ:567* (Ar-Az-Gu)

227 sire johan pluet de or a un egle de goules a ij testes

O G *eagle doubleheaded* hants

John Bluet, fl.1285, o.s.p.m.1322, held Silchester (Hants), Helmerton, Orcheston, Kingsbridge, Elington, Laycock (Wilts), Langeston, and Wyteston (Monmouth); summoned to serve against the Scots 1300. 29e2 *04*

Brault RAE 2:57; Moor KE 1:100-101;

G:182; GA:230; L:145; PO:353; ST:18; E:307*; F:308*;

228 sire edmond bacoun de goules od le chef de argent a ij moles de sable

G AS *chief ch. 2 mullets* esx

Edmund Bacon, fl.1297, d.c.1336, held Ewelme (Oxon), Mountnessing (Esx) & in Suf; served with St.John in Flanders 1297 and 4 times in Scotland 1298, 1299, 1302, and 1303 - and 1300 (GA:232). He later joined the household of Edward II. - *04*

The arms are similarized to St.John. Brault has him as holding lands in Wilts & Herts as in present N/PRA, where several associates of St.John are listed.

Brault RAE 2:23; Moor KE 1:30-31; Simpkin EA 28; Simpkin GA 629; Burke PB 1:156-157 (bt);

AS:130; CG:201; CKO:288; FK:238; GA:232; L:49; SD:26; ST:30; TJ:819; ARS:183*;

229 sire adam gordan de goules a iij flures de argent yssaunz de testes de lupars

G A *3 leopard's heads jesst fleurs-de-lis* sco

Adam Gordon, d.c1328, joint justiciar of Lothian 1305, MP Lothian 1305, changed sides to Robert I Bruce as king of Scotland, carried in 1320 the Declaration of Arbroath to pope John XXII in Avignon (not a signatory). He received the lordship of Strathbogie, forfeited by E.Atholl, for his services to king Robert I. His seat was in Huntly hamlet (Huntlywood) in Gordon parish, (Berwickshire), 38 km ESE of Berwick. 132c5 *04*

The Gordon arms are Az 3 boar's heads Or as he has in BL:33, part of a local groups of arms, which included Swinton, Nisbet and Redpath.

He is unlikely to have used the present arms, which are almost identical to Cantilupe, a magnate family from Wilts & Warws, see [153, 154]. The substitution of arms makes it likely that he changed allegiance early in the reign of Edward II, probably c.1310.

McAndrew SH 227 (Gordon); wiki-en (Arbroath declaration);

230 sire richard de borhonte de argent a une fesse a vj merelos de goules

A GG *fess acc. 6 martlets* hants

Richard Boarhunt / Burghunt, fl.1298-1324, held Boarhunt (Hants); served against the Scots 1300-1301, and as MP Hants 1307. 16r3 *04*

Brault RAE 2:58; Moor KE 1:164-165; Denholm-Young HH 155;

GA:153;

231 sire johan randolf de goules a une crois de argent e v moles de sable en la crois

G AG *cross ch. 5 mullets* hants

John Randolph. fl.1285-1325, lands worth 40£ in Hants, incl. Asshe by Overton. He served on various commissions in several counties from 1296, and in Scotland 1300 and 1301. Jutice of Assize 1301, and in Eyre in several counties later. As a justice in Parliament 1307 and 1308. Attended the cornation in 1308. A lancastrian in 1318, pardoned, attended GtCouncil 1324. 28d4 *04*

Moor KE 4.112-113 from Parl.Writs, CPR, CCR;

232 sire richard de astone de azure crusule de or a une bende de argent e ij cotoyes de or

B GOO *bend cotised, crusily* wilts

Richard Aston, fl.1300, when he served for the Bp.Bath & Wells in Scotland. 27g5

An heir of Simon d'Eston held 1KF at Eston (Wilts) in 1295, which could be Richard. The manor was probably near Winterborne Dauntsey, 6 km NE of Salisbury mentioned in the same inquest. *04*

He had a namesake in Glos [897].

Brault RAE 2:156 (Eston); Moor KE 1:314 (Eston); CIPM 3:232/255no371 (14.12.1295, E.Glos); Simpkin GA 621;

F:150; GA:149; E:418*;

233 sire james de nortone de vert a un lion de or

7r1 *V O* *lion rampant* hants

James Norton, d.1330, married 1st Elizabeth, 2nd Margaret had sons Peter (b.c.1300), Thomas, and John (minor 1334); held £40 in Nutley, Norton, Tisted (Hants) & in Som & Milton, Pierson (Dors) & Fisherton, Babington (Wilts); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1314, assessor and cmsr in Hants; MP Hants 1306, Sh.Hants 1312-1313, 1318-1320, Gt.Council 1324 28e4 *04*

Moor KE 3:274-275;

234 sire johan del yle de or a un cheveron e iij foilles de gletvers de goules

O GG *chevron betw 3 rose leaves* hants

John de Lisle, left son Walter (fl.1306-25), who was knigthed 1306 and held in Yorks & Nhum & Durham. 16c5 *04*

Brault proposed that John and Walter was related to Baldwin (d.1307) and his son John (d.1337, a minor in 1309), who held Gatcombe, Sawcliffe, a.o. in Isle of Wight (Hants). This John was probably the MP Hants 1313, 1314, see also [139]. There is much confusion between the Lisles in Moor KE 3:42-50, who has at least 7 families, which appear related with overlapping property zones, not counting a John, justice and baron of the Exchequer from 1299.

Variant: chevron only (N/b).

XGD:1612* (1325, Walt, label);

Brault RAE 2:261-262; Moor KE 3:48

M:73* (label, Walt); P:158* (John, of Layburn); TJ:748* (John, Gu-Or); APA:8015*; BHM:2059*; ETO:862* (Gu-Or);

235 sire rauf le mareschal de or a un fer de molin de goules

O G *cross moline* som

Ralph Marshall, d.c.1315, left son Ralph (d.1346), held West Chinnok (Som) & Dors & Shalden (Hunts); served overseas 1297, a witness in 1295 for Edmund (o.s.p. 1300 as E.Cornwall), younger son of Richard (d.1272) E.Cornwall & king of the Romans. 13h2 *04*

XBM:11604* (1361, John, cross ch. indistinct mark) + 11605 (1386, Tho, S.Luttone-juxta-Montagn, som);

ARS:284 (John);

236 sire willm de cosingtone de azure a iij roses de or

B O *3 cinquefoils* kent

William Cossington, fl.1311, knighted 1306, no details. 21f1

His relative Stephen Cossington (fl.1292-1302) held Acrise, Cossington, Ickham (Kent). *04*

XBM:8981* (..& border, John, b/ Stephen, 1374) + 8992 (Wm, 1376);

Brault RAE 2:122 (Stephen); Moor KE 1:240;

A:28; AN:92; ARS:426; BEL:1347; DV:2207; FW:217; GCC:146; GEL:575; S:119; URF:195; WJ:1171; WJ:1172; SD:135*; TJ:1525*; LM:451*; CY:601*;

237 sire robt de la mare de goules a ij lups passanz de argent

G A *2 lions passt guard* wilts

Robert de la Mare, c.1275-1308, son of Peter (d.1291), married Lucy, left son Peter, a minor; livery 1296, ktd 1306, held Lavington (Wilts) & Chiriton / Cherington a.o. (Glos); served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1306. 27f3 *04*

Brault mistakenly has the arms of Rob (d.1308) as *Gu maunch Or.*

The next 3 lines are blank.

XEL:1284 (Rob, 1365); XBM:11591 (Piers, 1279); XHS:414 (1279, Rob);
Brault RAE 2:280; Moor KE 3:113; Saul KE 273; Downing ME 6:39, 40 (1400/50, arms, Nunney All Saints, Som);
AN:315; E:537; F:264; PT:881; R:52; S:501; TJ:207; URF:307; WJ:389;

Suthsex e Suthreye

238 sire michel de poninges barre de or e de vert a une bende de goules

X G OV *barry & bend* ssx

Michael Poynings, d.1314, son of Lucas (d.1294), married Margery (noted 1298), father of Thomas [239], held Poynings, a.o. (Ssx) & in Sur; served overseas 1297, against the Scots from 1298 to 1314; attended coronation 1308, MP Ssx 1312. 18d4 *05*

Michael must have been born before 1266 as father of Thomas (ktd 1306, [239]). The pedigree is uncertain, and he may have had a younger brother Thomas, conflated with Thomas the son. His grandsons Michael and Luke were summoned as barons in 1348 and 1368.

XBM:12785 (1412, Rob, Q1), 12789* (14C, Tho, ch. annulet); XEL:1904;
Brault RAE 2:352; Moor KE 4:96; GEC 10:656-668; Burke EP; Loyd OF 82;
CIPM 2:339no.571; Sanders EB 46;
A:106; AK:85; AN:30; APA:50; AS:297; BEL:1357; BER:1662; BHM:1954; CKO:306; CY:636; DV:2127; ETO:757; FK:125; FW:244; GCC:159; LYN:622; NLU:137; Q:569; R:44; S:66; SD:33; TJ:587; TJ:595; WJ:84;

239 sire thomas de poninge meysme les armes en la bende iij moles de argent

X GA OV *barry & bend ch. 3 mullets* ssx

Thomas Poynings, d.1339, son of Michael [238], married in 1317 Agnes Rockley (see [503]), had several sons, of which Michael and Luke were summoned as barons; though knighted in 1306, he apparently first served in arms 1323, and later as a favoured banneret with Edward III, at Gt.Council 1324, having succeeded. 18d4 *05*

Variant: bend ch. 3 martlets (N/b). These were the arms of Thomas vitae parentis.

L:136; R:45* (bend compony);

240 sire nicholas gentil de or od le chef de sble a ij moles de argent percees

O SA *chief ch. 2 mullets* ssx

Nicholas Gentil, fl.1293-1324, held in Sidlesham and in Westerton (Ssx) for life of John St.John; served overseas 1293 with John St.John [36]; cmsr of peace 1320, of array 1322 in Sur & Ssx, Sh.Sur &Ssx 1321, MP Ssx 1313, 1315, 1321, Gt.Council 1324; recruiter in 1323-24 for Scotland and Gascony; witness of John Warenne E.Surrey 1309, 1311. 17g4 *05*

There were contemporary Gentils in Lancs, e.g. John (fl.1290-1326), held Pulton (Lancs); William (fl.1307-1322), MP Lancs 1307, 1311. The arms appear similarized to St.John. William and Nicholas may be brothers.

Moor KE 2:108; CIPM 10:228-245no.260; Ssx Fines 3:78-88; CCR E-II 4:198-201; DBA 3.63;
AS:129; CG:200; CKO:287; DV:2294; L:133; TJ:818;

241 sire johan de aschebornham de goules a une fesse e vj rouwels de argent

G AA *fess betw 6 mullets (3:3)* ssx

John Ashburnham, fl.1296-97, holding lands, but not resident, in the Rape of Hastings, probably Ashburnham (Ssx), 5 km WNW of Battle Abbey, held in 1278 by Richard son of Richard, when he was distrained for knighthood. John was probably his younger brother. He may have held unrecorded property in Worcs. He served overseas 1297. 20a4 *05*

Variant: roundels (N/b), the 'rouwels' were pierced mullets (spur rowels), where 'molets' were solid stars (mullets).

John is probably repeated in the Worcs segment [870] with martlets (merelos) replacing mullets, a typical mistake in french-based blazon: molettes - merlettes.

XBM:6945+6947 (1363, 1375, Roger, in Kent, Sur, ao); XBM:6944 (John, 1594, of Ashburnham, Ssx);

Brault RAE 2:18; Moor KE 1:22;

CY:666; FK:309; O:73; A:129*; FW:661* (Ric, fess acc. 3 mullets in chf);

242 sire willm de montfort bende de or e de azure a un label de goules

O BG *bendy of 8 & label* ssx

William Montfort, d.1311, son of Robert (d.1274), married Hawise; held in the Rape of Arundel in Barkham, Bebiton, Gretham, Elemere, Tortiton (Ssx); served against the Scots 1298, associated with Bartholomew Badlesmere [150]. 18b4 *05*

The label with the arms of Montfort / Mounford of Beaudesert was also borne in 1310 by his brother Robert (of Bucks) in XBM:11883 and in armorials. Peter (k.i.a.1265) was ancestor of both John [56] and William and Robert.

Brault RAE 2:300; Moor KE 3:188; Sanders EB 28n6;

A:163; D:165; E:131; F:197 (Rob); G:204 (Peter); J:77 (Wm); PO:473 (John); FW:144;

243 sire henri husee de ermyne a iij barres de goules

E G *3 bars* ssx

Henry Hussey, d.1332, baron 1295, son of Henry (1240-90) and Joan Fleming, married Isabel, left son Henry (d.1349), held Harting, Pulborough, Chitehurst (Ssx) & £40 in Hants & Standen-Huse, Tidworth (Wilts) & W.Wyttenham (Berks) & Stofold (Sur) & Gt.Risington (Glos) & in Yorks; served frequently against the Scots 1297-1323, overseas 1294, MP Ssx 1290, 1298, 1301, 1307. 1309; frequent cmsr, justice, assessor in Ssx, Sh.Ssx 1320-21, loyalist 1322, attended coronation 1308, Gt.Council 1324. 17f1 *05*

XEL:420 (1337, Henry); XBM:10933 (15C, Henry);

Brault RAE 2:235-236; Moor KE 2:257-258; GEC 7:1-17; CIPM 2:473-474no.779;

A:94; AN:350; APA:296; AS:200; BHM:2004; CG:226; CKO:309; CY:695; ETO:807; FW:639; GCC:328; LYN:649, :656; PLN:325; PO:641; TJ:534; WJ:588; Q:145*; C:161*; E:222*; F:178*; NLU:189*;

244 sire geffrey de la mare de or a une fesse e ij gymeles de azure

O BB *fess betw 2 bars gemel* herts

Geoffrey de la Mare, fl.1294-1325, son of Peter (d.1280); held Sawbridgeworth (Herts) & Maxey (Nhants) & in Esx; retained by E.Hereford, served overseas 1294, 1297. against Scots 1301, 1322, MP Nhants 1313, pardoned as lancastrian 1318 and 1324, Gt.Council 1324. 44a1 *05*

His grandfather Geoffrey (fl.1262-73), a rebel of 1265, held Sawbridgeworth / Sebiscewr (Herts) & Maxey, Northburg (Nhants) & Essendon (Rut) & Buckland (Bucks) & Turleby (Lincs) & Leynham, Lalleford, Berkford.

XBM:6167 (Geof, 1302);

Brault RAE 2:279; Moor KE 3:109; VCH Nhants 2:503, 508;

CG:274; CKO:358; PO:625; Q:497; ST:5; AS:305*; PE:6*; TJ:460*; WJ:514*;

245 sire james de neyville de goules rusule de or a ij trompes de or

G OO *2 trumpets addorsed, crusily* leics

James Neville. fl.1280-1303, son of Philip (fl.1240), brother of Robert [807]; held Enderby (Leics) & in Lincs & Esx; served in Wales 1280 with John Vescy (see [98]), in the retinue of E.Lincoln 1282, and with the earl against the Scots in 1300 a.o. campaigns. 64c3 *05*

The arms are similarized to Trumpington (see [594]).

XBM:12109 (Js, 1285);

Brault RAE 2:319; Moor KE 3:252; Simpkin EA 30;

A:132 (Lawr); CG:530; CKO:595; E:248; F:299; FW:644; Q:218; TJ:1187; WJ:1419; Q:377* (Sa-Or); DV:2168*; WJ:636* (Gu-Ar);

246 sire johan de hoorne de goules a une frette de veer

G Z *fretty* sur

John Horne, d.c.1311, son of Roger, married Elizabeth Titsey, left son John (fl.1347, kt), held Horne, Tichese / Titsey, Camberwell (Sur); knighted 1302/03; served against the Scots 1304 at Stirling. 31d3 *05*

The arms are those of Titsey, see Ch.2.5.1.

XBM:10830 (1316, John);

Brault RAE 2:230; Moor KE 2:240; Fox GC 402-403; VCH Surrey 4:291-296, 330-334;

GCC:369, 533; ST:102;

247 sire johan douwedale de argent a un fer de molin de goules

A G *cross moline* ssx

John Uvedale, d.1322, son of Hugh (fl.1289), married 1st Mary Champagne, 2nd Joan Camville left by Mary a son Piers (1290-1336, o.s.p., baron 1332), held in Yorks and j.u. Saxilby, Barrow (Lincs) & Pevensy castle, Laghton / Laughton (Ssx); served against the Scots 1298, 1303-04, 1306, 1307, 1315; 19g4 *05*

XEL:2178; XBM:14067* (cross moline & border engr, Peter, 1323, kt, cambs);

Moor KE 1:288 (Dovedale); GEC 12.2:196 (Uvedale); Walker LA 268;

ARS:297; AS:150; CG:26; CKO:16; FK:363; GCC:260; TJ:940; TJ:1583*; GCC:231*;

248 sire thomas de leueknore de azure a iij cheverons de argent

B A *3 chevrons* ssx

Thomas Lewkenor, c.1271-1336, son of Roger (d.1295) and Joan Keynes; married Lucy a retainer of Clare E.Glos, held in the Rape of Pevensey, Horsted Keynes, Bradhurst (Ssx) & Mendlesham (Suf) & South Mimms (Msx) & Eltham (Kent) & Greatworth, Westmulne, Gatesbury, (Hants) & Solthorne (Oxon) & Evenle, Preston, a.o. (Nhants), a.o.; knighted 1306, served overseas 1297, 1298, 1301; as commissioner 1311-25; attended coronation 1308, Gt.Council 1324. 20a5 *05*

Brault RAE 2:255; Moor KE 3:32; Downing ME 6:116;

A:127; CRK:1038; D:174; E:536; F:519; FW:262; PLN:166; PLN:251; PLN:2008; Q:572; SES:91; SK:171; T:146; TJ:768; WLN:585; PO:542*;

249 sire richard le waleys de goules a une fess de ermyne

G E *fess* ssx

Richard Walsh / Waleys, fl.1296-1301, son of Richard (d.<1294) and Joan, who married 2nd William Leyburn [60 / 106], held Tarring (Ssx), served against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1301. 19f5 *05*

Brault RAE 2:443; Moor KE 5:142;

A:101; CY:642; D:206; DV:1968; FW:249; LM:401; PLN:305; PT:297; Q:348;

250 sire simon le waleys meysme les armes en le chef un lupard passaunt de or

G EO *fess acc. lion passt in chf* hunts

Simon Walsh / Waleys, fl.1309-20, held and sold lands in Gt.Gransden (Hunts). 54b2
The compiler has him as in the Sussex family [249]. *05*
Moor KE 5:143;

251 sire wauter de la linde de argent a une crois engrele de goules

A G *cross engrailed* som

Walter de la Linde, b.c.1245, d.<1320, son of John (d.1272), married Isabella; held 24c5
Broomfield, Sock Dennis, Iveton (Som) & Swyre, Hartley (Dors) & Leysseby / *05*
Laceby, Scawby, Herlyng (Lincs) & Kingston (Sur) & Bolebrook (Ssx); served against the Welsh 1294, excused himself 1282, against the Scots 1297, 1300.
XBM:11490 (Elias, 1377, dors);
Brault RAE 2:258-259; Moor KE 3:89-90; DBA 3:112+115;
TJ:887;

252 sire johan heringaud de azure crusule de or a vj harengs de or

B OO *6 fish hauriant (3:2:1), crusily* ssx

John Herringood / Heringaud, d.1326, left son Thomas, held Heathfield. Hoadley, 19g3
E.Dene, W.Dene (Ssx) & in Surrey, served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, *05*
1314; assessor and commissioner in Ssx from 1301, MP Ssx 1302, 1306-07, 1311, 1313..
Brault RAE 2:226; Moor KE 2:221; CIPM 2:40no.55;
A:105; D:200; FW:252* (not crusilly);

253 sire willm maufee de argent a les escalopes de goules a un lion rampaund de sable

A SG *lion, semy of escallops* ssx

William Maufee, d,c.1311, married Joan (d.c.1324), left son Andrew; held 19h5
Eastbourne, Arlington, a.o. (Ssx) & in Kent & Sur & Msx; served overseas 1297, *05*
against the Scots 1301, a rebel in 1265, cmsr in Kent & Ssx 1299;
Brault RAE 2:286-287; Moor KE 3:133; CIOM 6:280no.477; Downing ME 6:123-124 (Wm, d.1306/11, Winchelsea St.Thomas, Ssx);
A:115; D:255; FW:256;

254 sire rog' de bavent de argent od le chef endente de sable

A S *chief indented* ssx

Roger Bavent, b.c.1280, son of Adam (d.1292), held Cocking &c (Ssx), 3 KF at 17g2
Norton & Fifield (Wilts), Norton Bavent (Dors), served with Adam Welles [94] in *05*
Flanders in 1297; knighted 1306, attended coronation 1308, summoned to Parliament as baron 1313-1322,
GEC 2:33; Brault RAE 2:37; Moork KE 1:60; Loyd OF 13; Simpkin EA 28; CIPM 3:56-57no.75, 4:35-37no.55;
A:121; CG:207; CKO:294; FK:388; FW:646; L:229; TJ:824*;

255 sire rauf sansaver de azure crusule de or a iij cressaunz de or

B OO *3 crescents, crusily* ssx

Ralph Sanzaver, d.1314, son of Hugh (d.1284), married Christiana, left son Ralph 17h2
(b.c.1286), held Bignor, Nutburn, Racton, Madehurst (Ssx) & Sur & Spargrove-in- *05*
Batcombe (Som) & in Dors & in Hants & Croxton (Cambs) & Gt.Gransden (Hunts); served in coastal defence in Ssx 1294, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1300, 1301, 1310; MP Ssx 1298, 1305/06, 1311, assessor 1301-09, recruiter 1311. Ralph jr attended Gt.Council 1324.
Brault RAE 2:381; Moor KE 4:214; CIPM 2:316-317 no.526 5:291 no.523
A:110; AS:250; CG:460; CKO:440; D:153; E:211; F:448; FW:260; GCC:61; Q:223; TJ:1028; WJ:718; WNR:58; LM:239*;

256 sire giles de fenz de azure a iij lioncels de or e un label de goules

B OG *3 lions & label* ssx

Giles / Enguerrand / Ingelram Fiennes, fl.1270-1301, younger son of Ingelram / Enguerrand (d.1265), uncle of John / Jean S.Tingry [1053], head of the branch, that settled in England, held Foteswyke in Wantage (Berks), Wartling, Veilecourt, Mersham (Ssx), in Notts, Derbs, Beds, Bucks; served against the Scots 1297, 1301, went on crusade with the Lord Edward 1270. 20a5 *05*

Moor conflates the various Fiennes as the Giles / Enguerrand / Ingelram and two Johns are confusing. The parent branch Ar lion Sa came from Fiennes in county Guines in France. Giles changed the arms. They later held Herstmonceaux Castle (Ssx).

Brault RAE 2:164-165; Moor KE 2:20-24; GEC 4:1-25 (Dacre);

FW:271; BA:757*; CRK:756*; DV:2485*; PT:501*; TJ:215* (less label); AK:42*; AK:43*;

257 sire johan dabernon de azure a un cheveron de or

B O *chevron* sur

John d'Abernon, fl.1279, d.1327, held Stoke d'Abernon (Sur), served in Scotland 1297-98, 1322, MP Sur 1297. 1309, 1311, Sh.Sur & Ssx 1318. 30c5 *05*

The brass in St.Mary, Stoke d'Abernon commemorates his son John [258].

XBM:5596 (1217/35, Ingelram, eq, so+cs), 6754 (late H-III/c.1270, John); a.o.; Brault RAE 2:131-132; Moor KE 1.2, 192;

A:249; CK:77; DV:2588; E:333; FW:185; L:10030; TJ:1405;

258 sire johan sun filz meisme les armes un label de argent

B OA *chevron & label* sur

John d'Abernon, d.1335/40, son of John [257], probably served in arms as he is noted attending two tournaments: 1309 at Dunstable, and 1319 at Newcastle. 30c5 *05*

L:217; O:213;

259 sire henri de box de or a vj lioncels de goules e une bende de argent

O GA *6 lions acc. bend* wilts

Henry Box, fl.1316, held Box (Wilts), 8 km NW of Bath. 26d2 *05*

Moor KE 1:128 from Parl.Writs.

260 sire johan de hamme de azure a un cheveron de or e iij demi lyons de or

B OO *chevron betw 3 lions isst* sur

John Hamme, o.s.p.1319, married Aline (d.1325), daughter and coheir of Roland Oxted. He held Hamme by Certeseye / Chertsey, Stanhore (Sur) & Styford (Esx) and later Oxted (Sur). He served as sheriff of Ssx & Sur 1279-80, at council 1297 from Ssx, MP Sur 1298, 1300-1301, 1305, 1309, 1313; and commissioner in several counties 30b4 *05*

Moor KE 2:176 from CPR, CCR, Parl.Writs.;

FK:285*;

261 sire johan de newenham de argent a une crois de goules e une bende de azure

A GB *cross engrailed & bend* berks

John Newnham, d.c.1320, held in Berks, served against the Scots 1304; as verderer of Windsor Forest until 1320, MP Berks 1313, 1315, 1318, 1319. - *05*

Brault RAE 2:322; Moor KE 3:262;

ST:65 (John);

262 <sire alleyn de boxhulle de or a un lyoun dazzure frette dargent>

O BA *lion fretty* ssx

Allan Boxhull, d.1325, held Bokeshull, Bockhurst in Brede, Brightling, Salhurst, Odymer, Sedlescombe, Uherst, Batail, Tinchhurst, Sokenersh (Ssx), and Brianston (Dors), attended Gt.Council in 1324 from Dorset. 20c4 *05*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:128;

AN:258; AS:368; O:107; PLN:307; SK:100; TJ:88; NAV:1490*; CRK:740*; URF:313*; WJ:108*; CY:657*; CG:78*;

263 <sire fraunceys de aldam dazzure a un ray de solail d'or>

B O *sun* kent

Francis Aldham, c.1289-1327, o.s.p., son of Baldwin (d.1291), had livery of his lands in 1310. He held Yaldham in Wrotham (Kent) & Chiselborough (Som) & Woodpreston and Brambeltye (?Ssx). He was a lancastrian in 1322, summoned in 1314, but excused as a minor. 31h5 *05*

His grandfather Thomas (d.1275) married Isabel, widow of Ralp Hay, who bore *Ar sun Gu.* He also held in Tarring (Ssx) & in Nhants & Glos.

Text in a later hand.

Brault RAE 2:8; Moor KE 1:8 (Aldham); Brault RAE 2:224 (Hay);

A:16; CG:547; CKO:612; FW:250; Q:400; O:101*; LM:373*;

Kent

264 sire simon de leyburne de azure a vj lioncels de argent od la bordur endente de or

7v1 *B AO* *6 lions (3:2:1) & border engrailed* kent

Simon Leybourn, d.1308, younger son of Roger (d.1271), brother of William [60], married Lucy Strange (widow of Guy St.Amand), left son John (1295-1348, o.s.p., baron 1337), a minor; held in Kent & Gt.Berwick (Salop) & Worcs & Nhum & Notts & Calton j.u. (Derbs); served against the Scots 1297, 1303. + *06*

Variant: no border (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:256; Moor KE 3:37; GEC 7:640-641; CIPM 5:44no.95;

GA:190; Q:334 (Simon);

265 sire henri de leyburne de azure a vj lioncels de argent a un label goboune de or e de goules

B AO *6 lions & label compony* kent

Henry Leybourn, fl.1300-24, married Elizabeth Sharsted, held Byfleet, Weybridge, Caterham (Sur) & Elham, Chatham (Kent) & Ssx & j.u. Sharsted, 1½ KF at Wateringbury (Kent); served against the Scots 1306, 1314, attended coronation 1308, pardoned for Despensers 1321, captured 1322 as a lancastrian at Boroughbridge. 21f1 *06*

Byfleet was a grant from Geoffrey Lucy (see [302]) in 1297. Elham for life from Juliana Leybourne (see [60]) in 1311. Henry might be a younger son of William [60] and uncle of Juliana.

Variant: label Or (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:255-256; Moor KE 3:33, CIPM 7:213no.293; GEC 7:637n'f';

L:78* (Hen); G:68* (Roger); G:70*; ST:13* (Tho, all label Gu);

266 sire robt de shirlande les armes de leybourne a un quarter de ermyne

B AE *6 lions (3:2:1) & canton* kent

Robert Shirland, fl.1290-1324, held Boxted, Street (Ssx), overlord in Mere, Northwood (Kent), served against the Scots 1291, 1314, overseas 1305, 1320, cmsr in Sur & Ssx 1316-19, in Kent 1321; escort of cardinal-mediators 1317; MP Kent 1320, lancastrian captured at Boroughbridge 1322, pardoned 1323, Gt.Council 1324.. 32d3 *06*

The arms are similarized to Leybourne from Kent. Roger Shirland (fl.1269-84), possibly his father, served Roger Leybourne. The name refers to Shirland in Eastchurch on Isle of Sheppey, where the family still held lands.

Brault RAE 2:391; Moor KE 4:249; Downing ME 3:125-126; Lawrance MM 41

A:20; D:223; E:528; F:298; FW:208; TJ:68 (Roger); L:143 (Rob);

267 sire richard de rokesle les armes de leyburne a une fesse de goules

B GA *fess acc. 6 lions (3:2:1)* kent

Richard Ruxley, o.s.p.m.1321, son of John (fl.1301), married Joan Criol (c.1278-1322), held Westwood, Ruxley in North Gray, a.o. (Kent); served against the Scots 1298, 1314, 1319, MP Kent 1305, 1306, assessor, cmsr, senechal of Ponthieu 1307-08, attended coronation 1308, escorted the cardinal mediators 1317 31f3 *06*

The arms were probably derived from Leybourne.

Brault RAE 2:368; Moor KE 4:136-137 (Rokesley);

A:41; FW:281 (John); GCC:583; CY:631*; GCC:606* (qtd);

268 sire johan de bykenore deargent od le chef de azure a iij lioncels de argent

A BA *chief ch. 3 lions* kent

John Bicknor, fl.1275, d.<1328, held Bicknor & Dartford (Kent); keeper of king's goshawks in Kent 1306 and his manor of Ludgershall (Kent) in 1275; served overseas 1286. 32c5 *06*

The arms were derived from Leybourne 6 lions his overlord for Dartford.

Brault RAE 2:52; Moor KE 1:94; CIPM 6:437no.703, 7:93no.104; Prestwich EI 115,

FW:695*; A:56; GA:9; GA:10*; PO:606*; ST:98*;

269 sire thomas de bikenore meime les armes a un baston de goules

A GBA *bend & chief ch. 3 lions* kent

Thomas Bicknor, fl.1286-1316, son of John [268], married in 1305 Joan (b.c.1290), daughter and coheiress of Hugh Mortimer (d.1304), with whom he got Richards Castle, Yarpole a.o. (Heref) and in Devon. He eventually inherited Bicknor (Kent). He served overseas in 1286 with his father 32c5 *06*

Brault RAE 2:52-53; Simpkin EA 191; Moor KE 1:94; Sanders EB 75;

GA:10; PO:606;

270 sire johan sauvage de ermyne od lechef de azure a iij lioncels de argent

E BO *chief ch. 3 lions* kent

John Savage. b.c.1278, son of John (d.1298) and Mary Abelin, married Lucy Dokstede (aunt and coheir of Roger Savage 1299), held Bobbing, Milstede (Kent); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1309, 1319, overseas 1313; MP Kent 1318, 1319, 1321, 1322, pardoned as lancastrian 1318; recruiter 1322-23. 32c4 *06*

Ralph Savage (fl.1308-26), held W.Hanger, Stockbury (Kent), MP Kent 1316, Sh.Kent 1321-22, at coronation 1308, admiral 1324, a relative.

For the changes of arms, see Ch.2.5.7.

Brault RAE 2:381-382: Moor KE 4:216; CIPM 3:382-383 no.487;

A:73; FW:689 (Ralph); G:106; L:202; F:511* (John); CY:663* (Roger);

271 sire rog' sauvage de argent a vj lioncels de sable

A S *6 lions (3:2:1)* kent

Roger Savage, d,c1320, held in Kent; served Henry Lacy E.Lincoln [4], household knight, on embassies in 1300, 1302 to Rome, 1304 to France, 1306 to Gascony as attorney of Edward Prince of Wales, other places 1311, 1314, cmsr in Cinque Ports 1299-1304, requisition ships 1304 for naval service, custos of Windsor Castle 1305-07, of Leeds Castle 1311, escheator N of Trent 1307-08, at cornation 1308, cmsr in several counties 1309-14, escort of cardinal mediators 1317. 32a4 *06*

Roger was probably an uncle of John [270], and adopted arms similar to Leybourne [60, 106], see Ch.2.5.7. His descendants inherited Bobbing (Kent). He was ancestor of John Savage (d.1410), speaker 1401, has effigy in Bobbing Church.

XBM:13286 (1372, Arnold); XEL:696 (Arnold, 1382);

GA:156 (Roger); CA:65; CVK:688; CY:588; PO:374; S:353; SD:38; URF:227; WJ:325 (Arnold); CKO:636; CRK:1546;GCC:283; PLN:202; SK:345; AS:403* (Roger, inv.); TJ:117* (inv.);

272 sire henri de cobham de goules a un cheveron de or a iij flures de azure

G OB *chevron ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* kent

Henry Cobham, 1260-1339, son of John (d.1300), summoned as baron 1313, held Cobham & Cowling (Kent); served in Flanders 1297, against the Scots1298, 1301; commissioner in several counties, custos of Rochester Castle 1304, of Dover & Cinque Ports 1306-07, Sh.Kent 1315-16, in Ponthieu 1307, custos of templar lands in Kent, Sur, Ssx 1311, co-keeper of Bpric.Worcester in vacancy 1317. 32a4 *06*

Brault has some confusion among the family members. John (d.1300), Henry [274] and Reginald [273] were brothers.

GEC 3:343-345; Brault RAE 2:111-112; Moor KE 1:217-219;

A:12; AS:111; CKO:149; CY:586; DV:401; FW:293; GCC:53; PT:540; TJ:703;

273 sire renaud de cobham en le cheveron iij moles de azure cobham

G OB *chevron ch. 3 estoiles* kent

Reginald Cobham, fl.1285, half-brother of Henry [274], married Joan Eure, held Orkesden & Eynesford (Kent). 31g4 *06*

The branch is better known for Sterborough (Sur) and their son Reginald (1295-1361), KG 1352, baron 1347.

XEL:1210; XBM:8723 + 8749 (Reg, 1412,

GEC 3:353-355; Brault RAE 2:111-112; Moor KE 1:218; Flower CS 118; Downing ME 6:103 (Reg, d.1361, Lingfield, Sur), 104-105 (Reg, d.1446)

AK:33; AMT:27; APA:276; ARS:66; BHM:1977; ETO:770; GEL:578; LYN:629; NAV:1497; NLU:147; URF:159; AN:28*; BEL:118*; DV:1985*; GCC:166*; PO:25*; S:93*; SD:12*; WJ:1241*;

274 sire henri de cobham le oncle de goules a une crois de argent

G A *cross* kent

Henry Cobham 'le oncle', d.1316, married firstly Joan Penchester, daugher and heiress of Stephen Penchester, brother of Reginald [273] and uncle of Henry [272], held in Groombridge (Kent) and Chibury (Wilts); served 1278 as envoy to Aragon, overseas 1278, 1284 with Otto Granson, custos of Jersey & Guernsey 1296-97, Sh.Wilts 1306, custos of of Canterbury & Sh.Kent 1314. 19g2 *06*

Henry adopted the Penchester arms.

XBM:8754 (Tho, 1378) = cross engrailed;

Brault RAE 2:111-112; Moor KE 2:218;

ARS:219; O:210; S:260; CY:693*; E:480*; F:259*; Q:383*; E:464*; Q:552*; A:15*; F:128*; LM:497*;

275 sire estevene de cobham meisme les armes od un label de azure

G AB *cross & label* kent

Stephen Cobham, d.1332, son of Henry [274], knighted 1306, baron 1326, Sh.Kent 1324. + *06*

Moor KE 2:219;

276 sire willm de echingham de azure frette de argent

B A *fretty* ssx

William Echingham, c.1266-1326, o.s.p., son of William (d.1294), married Eve Stopham (daughter and heir of Ralph Stopham), summoned as baron 1311-1321, held Etchingham, Salehurst, Burghersh, Brightling, Mundefeld, Ticeherst, Sedlescombe, Shokenhersh, Okham, Odymer, Battle, Beddingham, Peakdean, overlord at Boxhull (Ssx), in Sur & in Kent & in Som & Brieneston, overlords at Bradford Brian (Dors); served overseas in Flanders 1297, 1298, against the Scots 1298, 1300, 1301; MP Ssx 1305, assessor of subsidy 1306, conservator of peace in Ssx 1308. He left his brother Robert [277] as his heir. 20b3 *06*

Ralph Stopham (o.s.p.m.c.1291), from Dorset, bore 3 crescents & canton in A:128 a.o., see Ch.2.5.3.

XBM:5892 (1307/08, Wm; 4 shields: fretty; 3 crescents & canton; lozengy; chief ch. 2 mullets);

XBM:9417* (pp[fretty; fess betw 2 lions ramp], Js, kent, 1333), 9419 (Tho), 9420 (Wm, kent, 1376);

Brault RAE 2:157; Moor KE 1:299; GEC 5:4-5; Simpkin EA 191; CIPM6:460no.725); DBA 4:89.90, 93-94, 96-97;

A:100; AK:62; ARS:233; CKO:257; CRK:1293; CY:635; D:155; DV:2446; F:112; FW:159; GCC:313; GCC:398; PLN:141; Q:396; SES:17; T:33;

277 sire robt de echingham meisme les carmes od la bordure endente

B AO *fretty & border engrailed* ssx

Robert Echingham, fl.1311-26, brother and heir of William [277], held ½KF at Nedrefeld & Itynton (Ssx); went overseas 1314 in the retinue of Q.Isabella and Gilbet Clare E.Gloucester. 20b3 *06*

XEL:1350 (1324, Rob);

Brault RAE 2:157; Moor KE 1:299;

AS:452; CG:175; L:64; PO:624; TJ:780; TJ:782; TMO:123;

278 sire rauf de sein leger od le chef de or

B AO *fretty & chief* kent

Ralph St.Leger. fl-1278-1338, son of Gilbert, held East Hall, Otterden in present Maidstone (Kent), cmsr in Kent 1278. 32b5 *06*

Brault RAE 2:374; Moor KE 4:183-184;

A:18; APA:366; ARS:158; BHM:2056; CY:572; D:190; ETO:859; F:444; FK:572; FW:206; GCC:430; LYN:717; MY:185; NLU:242; S:326;

279 sire johan de sein leger od le chef de goules

B AG *fretty & chief* nhant

John St.Leger, o.s.p.m.1326, married Joan, held in Wertling (Ssx) & Sur & Offley (Herts) & Holcote (Nhants) & Berks, overlord at Sokenershe (Ssx); served in coastal defense 1296, overseas 1297, 1305, against the Scots 1301, 1322, in Wales 1322; at coronation 1308, at Gt.Council 1324. 53e1 *06*

Brault RAE 2:374 (Wm, fl.1316); Moor KE 4:183;

A:119; AK:51; FW:255;1

280 sire johan de haulou de gules a iij cressanz de argent

G A *3 crescents (2:1)* kent

John Handlo, 1271-02.1316, o.s.p., eldest son of John (d.14.10.1283), grandson of Nicholas Hadlow / Handlo (d.25.10.1283), and cousin of John [336]. He probably held Street (Kent), attended 1st Dunstable tournament in 1309. This branch became extinct 1316 with his brother Nicholas. 21e1 *06*

Moor and Brault conflate any information on this John with the much better known Handlo al. Burnell in [336], a later entry. The name was rendered Hadlow / Handlon / Haulow / Hallow / Haule / Handlo. For their probable changes of arms, see Ch.2.4.3.

Brault RAE 2:212 (Hadlow); Moor KE 2:200-202 (Haulo); DBA 3:89, 95 (Tudor heralds);

L:82* (Gu-Or/Ar);

281 sire robt de estanegrave de azure billete de argent a une crois de rgent

B AA *cross, billety* sur

Robert Stangrave, d.1339, noted 1298, held Hockenden nr Bromley (Kent) & Stangrave in Godstone (Sur); MP Sur 1307, 1325, Sh.Sur 1310,1328, 1330; 31e5 *06*

Brault RAE 2:398; Moor KE 4:284-285;

ARS:244; AS:333; L:131; NAV:1517; O:206; PO:603; ST:75; TJ:871; TJ:908;

282 sire willm peyfrer de argent flurette de sable

A S *semy of fleurs-de-lis* kent

William Peyferer, d.1316, eldest son of Fulk (d.1277), married Laura Scaccario (c.1263-1324), held Wichling, Colbridge in Boughton Malherbe (Kent); served in Flanders 1297-98, against the Scots 1298, 1301. 20c1 *06*

The arms have a variable number of fleurs-de-lis.

Brault RAE 2:341; Moor KE 4:59; CIPM 6:401-402no.632; DBA 2:434 + 4:45 a.o.;

CVK:751; CY:682; A:67*; DV:2624*; FW:679*; PT:816*; Q:501*; D:52*; E:511*; F:256*;

283 sire fouk peyfrer meysme les armes a un label de goules

A SG *semy of fleurs-de-lis & label* kent

Fulk Peyferer, fl.1300-16, younger son of Fulk (d.1277) and brother of William [282], married Alice Esling (coheir of Ralph Esling), held Elham, Gore, Langley, Colewebridge / Colbridge (Kent) & Winchfield (Hants); served against the Scots 1300, 1303, 1314, overseas 1310, MP Kent 1307, 1313. A common follower of William Leybourn [60]. 32c5 *06*

PRO sls E40 A5296 (1310, Fulk);

Brault RAE 2:341; Moor KE 4:58-59; CIPM 5:122-123no.220; Simpkin GA 620;

L:21* (Fulk); CKO:591*; DV:2191* (confounded); GA:193 (Fulk, bend, flory);

284 sire bertelmeu de borovash de goules a un lion rampaund de or od la couwe forchie

G O *lion q.f.* ssx

Batholomew Burghersh, <1289-1355, 3rd son of Robert (d.1306) and Maud Badlesmere, married Elizabeth Verdon, daughter and heir of Theobald Verdon a marcher lord holding Aldon (Staffs) & Eywas Lacy (Heref). He was a soldier-diplomat, advisor to the Prince of Wales (Edward III), Warden of Cinque Ports 1327-30 and from 1343, AdmWest 1337-39, chamberlain 1347-1355, Bartholomew was summoned to Parliament as baron 1330 as was his father Robert in 1303. His elder brother Stephen (d.1310, ktd 1306) was never summoned. Their ancient seat was Burwash (Ssx) 20a3 *06*

GEC 2:425; ODNB 8:798 (Bart); DBA 1:177-178+132+174+210; Brault RAE 2:85; Moor KE 1:163;

AS:330; BER:1667; CG:71; CY:625; GCC:713; GEL:574; L:79; MIL:1109; NAV:1486; NS:110; O:72; PRT:1189; Qii:203; S:8; TJ:48; URF:162; WJ:245; FW:656* (label);

285 sire simon de creie de goules a un crois enrele de or

G O *cross engrailed* kent

Simon Cray / Creye, fl.1314, son of Simon (fl.1267), held Foots Cray (Kent, present Bexley borough in London) and in Ramsden (Esx). The elder Simon served as Constable of Rochester Casrtle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. It is impossible to differentiate between the two. 31f3 *06*

Brault RAE 2:125; Moor KE 1:251; CIPM 5:350no.538;

A:31; AS:419; CG:5; E:107; FW:238; LM:483; LM:484; TJ:893; GA:103* (label);

286 sire willm de creie meime les armes a une bende de azure

G OB *cross engrailed & bend* kent

William Cray, fl.1282-1315, younger brother of William [285], held St.Paul's Cray (Kent); served Walter Trailly in 1282 (see [381]), and John Rivers [79] in 1299 with a life grant of 20 £ p.a.; served overseas 1297, against the Scots in 1303 with William Leybourne [60], in Gascony 1306, in Scotland, and in 1315 as admiral in the Irish Sea; MP Kent. 31f4 *06*

Brault RAE 2:125; Moor KE 1:251; Baker AH 8;

GA:192; L:169;

287 sire johan norywode de ermyne a une crois engrele de goules

E G *cross engrailed* kent

John Northwood, d.1319, son of Roger (d.1285), married Joan Badlesmere (d.1319), had son John [288], baron 1313, held Norwood nr Sheppey Is, Stonepit in Shepey, Horton (nr Canterbury), Yokes, Witling / Winchling, a.o. (Kent); served against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1301, Sh.Kent 1297, 1300, and possibly in 1309, 1313. John sr and jr received cardinals on embassy from Rome in 1317. 32c3 *06*

XBM:12229 (1372, John), a.o.;

Brault RAE 2:324; Moor KE 3:271-274; GEC 9:753-760; DNB 14:650; CIPM 2:346-347no.582, 6:108-109no.181; Lawrance MM 33 (brass, Minster in Sheppey);

A:11; ARS:247; AS:109; CG:7; CY:571; FW:219; GA:183; LM:487; MY:191; PO:33; TJ:895; WNR:118;

288 sire johan sun filz a un label de azure

E GB *cross engrailed & label* kent

John Northwood, o.v.p.1318, son of John [287], married Agnes, left son Roger (c.1307-1361), who succeded his grandfather as baron. John jr may have been the one to serve against the Scots in 1309, 1314. He and Agnes attended the coronation in 1308, and may be the 'James' knighted in 1306. 32c3 *06*

see [287];

L:200 (John);

289 sire willm de valoynes oundee de long de argent e de goules

A G *paly undy* kent

William Valoynes, fl,1292-1311, held in Kent & at Hickling (Norf), served in Flanders 1297-98, against the Scots 1298, 1301. + *06*

There was a William (d.1288), leaving son Walter, Sh.Kent 1274. A contemporary, Warin (fl.1292-1325), possibly a brother, was MP Kent 1301, cmsr in Kent, at Gt.Council 1324.

Variant. barry undy (N/b), but unusual blazon.

XEL:821 (Stephen, 1357); XBM:14095-97 (1326, 1334, Henry), 14098 (1349, Stephen), 14099 (Warin, 1305);

Brault RAE 2:433; Moor KE 5:95; McAndrew SH 49;

A:27; F:342; FW:235; Q:542; TJ:1106; LM:259* (nebuly); CG:515*; DV:2097*; P:146*; SK:176*; TJ:1284*; CY:570*; CY:582* (Or-Gu); O:70* (label);

290 sire johan de chaumpayne de argent a iij undes de goules

A G *3 bars undy* kent

John Champagne, fl.1282-1308, held in Newnham, Norton and part of Bokton Aluphi manor (Kent) and in Norf and Suf; served overseas 1299 with Fulk Peyferer [283], in Scotland 1303 with William Leyburn [106]; attended coronation in 1308. 32d5 *06*

The arms were similarized to those of the baronial Badlesmere [150], only 6 km SE.

Variant. Ar-Az (N/b).

XBM:8468 (Rob, 1294) + 8503 (Marg, 1336);

Brault RAE 2:97; Moor KE1:190;

A:25; FW:211; GA:194; WJ:810*;

291 sire moris le brun de azure a un fer de molin de or

B O *cross moline* hants

Maurice Brown / le Brun, 1279-1355, son of William le Brun (d.1300), married Maud Rokele (b.c.1287), daughter and heir of Philip, who held South Ockenden (Esx) & Beckenham (Kent). Maurice and William held Fordingbridge, Rowne, East Parley a.o. (Hants) & Ranston (Dorset). Maurice served Herny Lacy E.Lincoln as a knight on a trip to Rome 1300, as MP Hants 1313-22, attended coronation 1308. 15g2 *06*

Brault RAE 2:81; GEC 2:355-358; Moor KE 1:152-153; Simpkin EA 191 (Wm leBrun);

AN:287; ARS:282; ARS:378; AS:184; DV:2685; GA:6; L:81; PO:669; PT:99; ST:71; TJ:942;

292 sire peres de hontingfeld quartile de or e de goules a une bordure de sable

O GS *qtly & border* kent

Peter Huntingfeld, o.s.p. 1308, married Imania, held West Wickham, Eastling, Stalisfeld (Kent) & Sertsey (Sur) & Tadlaw, Saham (Cambs), served against the Welsh 1287, against the Scots 1298, overseas 1294, 1297-98 Sh.Kent 1283. 31e4 *06*

As most of the armorial references have a label sable roundelly Or (Q:181 platy), it is likely that the compiler misread his notes or source, see also Ch.2.4.6.

Brault RAE 2:234-235; Moor KE 2:253-254; CIPM

FW:288* (label); A:49*; LM:472*; Q:181* (label roundely);

293 sire estevene de gravesende de or a les egles de sable e un quarter de ermyn

O SE *6 eagles & canton* kent

Stephen Gravesend, fl.1275-1316, nephew of Richard Bp.Lincoln 1258 (d.1279), brother of Richard Bp.Lincoln 1280 (d.1303), held in Gravesend, Nutstede (Kent) and in Esx; served as justice of gaol delivery in London 1299-1305, commissioner 1300-03; MP Msx 1295, MP Kent 1311. 31h3 *06*

XBM:10212 (Tho, 1359, kt, sur);

Moor KE 2:141;

294 sire robt de sevens de azure a iij vans de or

B O *3 winnowing fans* kent

Robert Septvants, c.1250-1306, son of Robert (d.1253), married Isabel, left son William (c.1281-1322) and daughter Joan, wife of John Cobham, held Aldington, Melton (Kent) & Morheale (Ssx) & in Esx; served against the Welsh 1277, at sea 1294, against the Scots 1298, cmsr from 1289-1303, MP Kent 1290, 1302. Effigy in Chatham Church (Kent). 21e2 *06*

Brault RAE 2:222; Moor KE 4:243-244; Downing ME 3.113 (John, d.1458, Ash St.Nicholas, Kent);

A:9; CY:573; D:203; FW:225; GCC:371; MY:175; Q:227;

295 sire johan abel de argent a une sautour engrele de azure

A B *saltire engrailed* norf

John Abell, fl.1295-1321, held at Lewisham (Kent), Hatcham & Camberwell (Sur) in present Gt.London, and at Stockton, Seething and Woodton (Norf). He served as commissioner in several counties 1299-1312, Sh.SSx & Sur, justice of gaol delivery, baron of the Exchequer 1312, custos of bishopric of Ely on vacancy 1316, and steward of Q.Margaret 1307. He attended the coronation in 1308. His Kent and Surrey estates were close together, as were his Norfolk estates. 69f3 *06*

Moor KE 1:1;

296 sire nicholas malemeis de argent a une bene engrele de pourpre

A P *bend engrailed* kent

Nicholas Malemains, fl.1324, son of Nicholas (d.1292) and Alice (fl.1315), livery 1295 as king's yeoman, held Okeley / Ockley (Sur) & temporarily Rothwell, Langdon, Thornton-by-Horncastle (Lincs), knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1308, at coronation 1308, Gt.Council 1324. 32d3 *06*

His father held Aldwick (Ssx) & Suthwarkborg, Stampneshou (Hant)s & Reinham (Esx) & Scapeia / Sheppey (Kent), properties that would likely hav come to him except for the third held in dower by his mother. The family had their british origin in Kent.

Variant: bend Vt (N/b). The present arms are different from those of his father, who used Gu 3 hands Ar in FW:240 a.o.. The change of arms was probably real, but temporary, see discussion in Ch.2.4.7.

Brault RAE 2:275; Moor KE 3:97-98; Simpkin EA 191;

AS:372; CB:279; CG:381; TJ:328; TJ:1388*; CKO:234*; L:139* (engr/lozy); M:10* (bend);

297 <sire jehan de welle de goules a vj cressauns dargent a une bastoun gobone de or e dazure>

G XA OB *bend compony betw 6 crescents* kent

John Well al. Atte Welle, fl.1316, husband of Lavinia (b.c.1284), sister & coheir of Nicholas Handlo (o.s.p..1316) and his elder brother John Handlo [336], He was constable 1314 of Emlyn Castle in Wales. The Handlo held in Bucks, Kent a.o., and Lavinia probably held some of the lands in Kent. - *06*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 5:176; CIPM 30.05.1316;

298 <sire thomas le fiz bernard de ver ov le chef de goull a ij moletes dor>

Z GA *chief ch. 2 mullets* kent

Thomas FitzBernhard, 1289-1322, son of John (o.v.p.1297) and grandson of Ralph (d.1306), married Bona, left son John (o.s.p.1361); summoned as baron 1313, held Kingsdown & Tonge (Kent), Thundersley (Esx), a.o. 21h1 *06*

The arms were derived from those of their overlord at Tonge, St.John (see [36]).

Text in a later hand.

CRK:1442; F:347; Q:570; TJ:1579; WNR:121; ARS:353*; DV:2708*; PT:123*; TJ:839* (Vr-Gu-Or); LM:463*;

299 sire willm de basinges de azure a une crois recercele e voide de or a une baston de
8r1 goules

B OG *cross moline voided & bend* esx

William Basing, fl.1297, d.1316, younger son of Robert (d.1305) of Mountnessing (Esx), who was alderman in London 1292-96. William held j.u. 2 KF at Empingham (Rut), Kenardington & Yethyngge (Kent), and others in Rut, Lincs and Kent, all j.u.; knighted 1306 with Prince of Wales; commisisoner in SSx 1307, judge in Rut 1309, MP Rut 1309, MP Kent 1314, Sh.Kent & contable of Canterbury Castle 1314-15; citizen of London 1312. He married in 1297 Margarret Normanville, who was intended for his brother Reginald [310], then a prisoner in Gascony. 31h1 *06*

Moor KE 1:48-49;

L:218; AS:249*; CG:28*; DV:2196*; TJ:943* (Wm); FK:718*;

300 sire nicholas de kyriel de or a ij cheverons e un quarter de goules

O GG *2 chevrons & canton* kent

Nicholas Kyriel al. Criol, b.c.1283, fl.1313, son of Nicholas (d.1303) and Margery Peche, grandson of Nicholas (d.1273) and Joan d'Auberville, inherited Westcliffe & Einsford, Stockbury, Westenhanger, Walmer, Littleho, Howbury-in-Crayford (Kent) & Croxton Kerrial (Leics); served overseas 1313 with E.Pembroke [11]. 33h5 *06*

Nicholas (d.1303) served against the Welsh 1282, and against the Scots 1297-98, 1301, and was summoned to a council (not a Parliament) in 1282, 1287. Another branch holding 8 manors in Kent owned by a line of Bertrams became extinct in 1306.

John and Robert Kyriel served in Scotland in 1310 for 1 KF.

XBM: 11064 (1441, Tho); XRO:6123-6124 (1422, 1437, Tho);

Brault RAE 2:128 (Criol); Moor 1:252; Sanders EB 46; GEC 3:542; Loyd OF 36 (Criel-sur-mer, dep Seine-maritime); CIPM 2:63no.87; Palgrave PW 2.1:57;

S:535 (Nic); A:14; B:151; E:269; F:521; FW:181 (Bertram); PO:373; SD:133; TJ:1373 (John); AK:10; CY:574; GCC:57; LBQ:3037; LYN:679; MY:162; URF:216; ARS:129* (Nic); APA:329*; BHM:2037*; ETO:825*; NLU:229* (Ar-Gu);

301 sire robt le creuker de goules a un crois de or

G O *cross* kent

Robert Crevequer, c.1240-1316, o.s.p., held Chatham, Farley (Kent) and various royal pensions, served in Wales 1277, overseas 1284, in Scotland 1298 32b4 *06*

The family came from Crèvecoeur (dep Calvados, ar Lisieux, can Mézidon, Normandy).

Brault RAE 2:127; Moor KE 1:250; Loyd OF 35; CIPM 1:171no.563; Sandrs EB 31;

A:3*; B:61*; CY:615*; D:141*; E:261*; F:410*; FW:153*; MPA:66* (Or cross voided Gu); GCC:601* (qtd);

302 sire .. de lucy de goules crusule de or a iij luys de or

G OO *3 lucies hauriant, crusily* kent

Geoffrey de Lucy, c.1288-1346, son of Geoffrey (d.1305), married Katherine, livery 6.10.1310, left son Geoffrey (d.1400); held Newington (Kent) & Dalington / Darlington (Nhants); served against the Scots 1319, 1322. 32c4 *06*

Besides the ones in [303, 304], there were other contemporaries: William Lucy of Charlecote (Warws).

Brault RAE 2:268-269; Moor KE 3:78-80; GEC 8:257-263 (of Newington); Coss LK 161-162; CIPM 16:no.893; Downing ME4:88 (Geof, d.1346, Lesnes Abbey, Kent), 7:39 (wilts);

A:216; C:134; CG:529; CKO:548; CRK:1291; D:113; DV:629; E:109; F:68; FW:105; G:74; GCC:33; J:73; PLN:139; Q:133; S:232;

303 sire ammori de lucy de azure crusule de or a iij luys de or

B OA *3 lucies hauriant, crusily* beds

Aymory Lucy, presumably the son of Amory (d.1284/85), a younger son of Geoffrey (d.1252), great grandffather of Geoffrey (d.1346) of Newington [302]. The elder Amory held Luton (Beds) & Newton Manor (Kent) & Knapwell for life (Cambs) & Emberton (Bucks); was a rebel in 1265, served overseas 1282 and against the Welsh 1282. 53h5 *06*

There is a few contradictions regarding Amory Lucy (d.1284). He is noted as o.s.p., son of Roger and younger brother of Robert, in the inquest of 25.07.1285, but the minority of his heir is noted in a patent of 1.05.1285.

Brault RAE 2:268-269; Moor KE 3:76-77; CIPM 2:348/355no.588 (1285); CPR 1.05.1285;

A:60; D:82; E:282; F:292; FW:106; TJ:1248; WNR:80 (Amory);

304 sire thomas de lucy de azure crusule de argent a iij luys de argent

G AA *3 lucies hauriant, crusily* cumb

Thomas Lucy, c.1281-1308, o.s.p., son of Thomas Multon dit de Lucy (d.1305), left brother and heir Anthony (c.1283-1343, baron 1321); held Langley (Nhum) & Braythwaite, Aspatrick / Aspatria, Caldebek (Cumb); knighted 1306. No evidence of military service, but as a border knight and older brother of an eventual baron, he must haved served against he Scots. 114c5 *06*

These matrilineary relations were descended from Alice, the younger daughter of Richard Lucy (o.s.p.m.1213) of Egremont, who married Alan Multon, and had Thomas (d.1305), who adopted the name and arms of Lucy. He had livery 1288. Alan's brother Thomas married Alice's elder sister Annabel and founded the Multon of Egremont, making Thomas Multon [39] a cousin of Thomas and Anthony.

Brault RAE 2:268-269; Moor KE 3:81; GEC 8:247-256;

TJ:1247 (Geof); GCC:615;

305 <sire thomas de seint leger de azure frette de argent ove le chef de or od un molet de goules>

B AOG *fretty & chief ch. mullet* kent

Thomas St.Leger, kia 1314 at Bannockburn, no details. -

Text in a later hand. *06*

Brault RAE 2:374; Moor KE 4:183-184;

ARS:159; CY:584; FK:834; S:328 (Tho, Sh.Kent 1397);

Middelsex

306 sire johan de bakwelle palee de argent e de azure od le chef de goules a un lupard de or

A BGO *paly & chief ch. lion passt guard* kent

John Bakewell, d.1308, when a wall collapsed during the coronation. He was a former seneschal of Ponthieu, held 1/6 of a knight's fee in Bromley (Kent) of Bp.Rochester as evidenced in the 40 s aid for the knightning of Edward 'Black Prince' in 1346/47 paid by Thomas Bakewell. 31f4 *07*

Aids 1346 Kent p.32; Phillips ES 144;

307 sire johan joce de argent a un egle de sable e un bastoun <goules>

A SG *eagle & bend* herts

John Jorcy, d.1325, held in Msx & Standstead Abbots, Hunsdon (Herts) & Esx & in Southwark (London) & Jordanstown of E.Pembroke (S.Wales), married Elizabeth / Christiana (d.1319), left son Thomas (b.c.1303), served in Ireland 1305 with Thomas Multon [657], against the Scots 1314, 1319, in 1322 with Hugh Despenser; arrested for attending a forbidden tournament in 1302, at coronation 1308; assumed to be a lancastian in 1322 43g1 *07*

Variant: Ar-Gu-Sa (N/b). Blazon emended in hand B.

Moor KE 2:273 (Joce);

AS:206*; CG:114*; CKO:110*; TJ:226* (per pale & eagle); L:158* (bend compony); GA:200* (all John);

308 sire johan de la poyle de argent a un sautour de goules <ove la borde de zeble besante dor>

A GSO *saltire & border roundely* msx

John de la Poyle, c.1277-1317, son of Walter (d.1298), married 1st Isabel, 2nd Mabel, left sons John (c.1303-32) and Henry (b.c.1311) and daughter Elizabeth (b.c.1295); held Hampton Poyle (Oxon) & La Poyle in Stanwell (Msx) & Sur & Ssx ; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1301, 1303, assessor1301, 1316, MP Msx 1307 30b3 *07*

Blazon emended in hand B, and inverted from other older sources.

Brault RAE 2:352; Moor KE 4:97; CIPM 3:405-406no.534; Downing ME 5:115 (John, d.1332);

CRK:1794; DV:2158; L:227; A:190*; E:501*; F:463*; FW:321*; WLN:485* (Gu-Ar-Sa-Or);

309 sire bartelmeu de enefeld de argent a un quarter de <gule e ung moletz>

A GO *canton ch. mullet* msx

Bartholomew Enfield, fl.1287-1315, knighted 1306, held lands for life by E.Hereford in Swineshead, Herdewyk (Hunts) and Crundon (Berks) and in Dene, Tillsbrok and Pertenhale, also in Berle (Herts) and Gerleston (Cambs); served in Wales 1287, in Gascony 1294, in the service of Humphrey Bohun E.Hereford as escort of Eleanor Plantagenet Cs.Bar in 1294, and Margaret Ds.Brabant in 1297. A household squire and knight of both Humphrey (VII, .d1298) and Humphrey (VIII, d.1322 [9]), named for Enfield (Msx). 31e1 *07*

Blazon emended in hand B. with 'viij' in Palgrave replacing the 'ung' in Barron and Popoff.

Moor KE 1:305;

AS:260*; CG:536*; CKO:420*; L:29* (Ar-Sa-Or);

310 sire .. de basinge de azure a une crois <recercele et voide or>

B O *cross moline* esx

Probably Regnald Basing, fl.1297-1306, elder brother of William [299], and son of Robert (d.1305), a merchant, who held Mountnessing (Esx) and served as aldeman of London 1292-96. Reginald was a prisoner in Gascony 1297. 31h1 *07*

Variant: 'john de basing', cross moline pierced. Blazon emended in hand B. John (fl.1285-1316) held in Hants, Som, Dors, Derbs and Ssx, served with John St.John [36] in 1293, overseas in 1297, in Scotand 1300, 1301, MP Hants 1311.

XBM:7181 (Rob, 1290);

Moor KE 1:48;

CKO:18 s.n.;

311 sire thomas de coudrey de goules billete de or

G O *billety* berks

Thomas Coudray, d.1348, son of Peter (d.1303, held Padworth / Baddewe (Berks) & Gethampton (Oxon) and probably the 5 other manors in Bucks, Hants and Berks listed for his father. He served in Gascony in 1294, Flanders 1297, and 7 times in Scotland 1298-1314. 28c2 *08*

Brault RAE 2:123; Moor KE 1:241-242; Simpkin EA 24; VCH Berks 3:413-414;
AN:255; ARS:443; CG:523; CKO:551; DV:2224; E:302; F:319; L:146; O:1; PT:430; TJ:1393; GA:171*; PO:360*; ST:35*;

312 sire robt achard de or a une bende engrele de sable

O S *bend of lozenges* berks

Robert Achard, d.1353, born Coleshull, inherited Aldermaston (Berks) from his uncle Robert Achard (o.s.p.1298), ktd 1306, MP Berks 1322. He served 4 times in Scotland 1300, 1303, 1306, 1314. He adopted the Achard name and arms, see Ch.3.2.1. 28d2 *08*

Variant: field Ar (N/b) and bend indented.

DBA 1:393, PRO-sls (1335/36, Robert Achard of Aldermaston); DBA 1:350 (sigil, 1319, Joan Gurdon, wife of Rob A, indented);
Brault RAE 2:4; Simpkin EA 24; Moor KE 1:4; CIPM 11no7; DBA 1:355 (brass at Aldermaston, 15C, Achard qtg de la Mare, lozy);
LM:350; Q:241; WJ:1545;

313 sire richard fokeram de or a une bende engrele de azure

O B *bend of lozenges* berks

Richard Fokeram, d.c.1316, younger son of Richard (d.<1289), married Alice <1281, left son Robert (fl.1313-48), held Sandon , W.Hildeslegh / Ilsley, Hungerford, Eddington (Berks), formerly of Edmund Crouchback; served in Wales 1294, in Gascony 1297, escorted Blanche, widow of Edmund overseas 1298-99, MP Berks 1305, 1309, 1311, commissioner and assessor in Berks, Nhants and Oxon at times 1307-1309. 28b2 *08*

The elder Richard (fl.1266), who held in Som, served John Russell 1266, was knight 1270 and steward of Edmund Crouchback 1275. His elder son William inherited. There were three other Williams: William (o.s.p.m.1257), brother of Richard sr, leaving two small daughters at 12 and 9); William sr (fl.1266-72), and his son William jr (fl.1285), who held Kingston Bagpuize (Berks, now Oxon) & Wormleigh (Worcs), and served Roger Somery (see [52]), their overlord at Wormleigh. The three Williams were conflated by Brault and Moor. William jr was MP Worcs 1297, 1302-06, cmsr, assessor and justice in Worcs 1297-1309.

Variant: field: Ar (N/b).

XBM:9840-9842 (1279, Ric), 9843 (1313, Rob);;
Brault RAE 2:178-179; Moor KE 2:74-75; Simpkin EA 24; VCH Berks 4:349-353 (KingBagp); CIPM 1:no.383 (Wm), 2:486-498no.813 (Wm);
AS:459; BA:1288; CT:189; E:601; Q:480; TJ:336; WNR:97;

314 sire robt de sindlesham de argent a une fesse e iij escalops de goules en al fesse iij merelos de or

A GOG *fess ch. 3 martlets, betw 3 escallops* berks

Robert Sindlesham, fl.1282-1324, held Sindlesham (Berks) & in Wilts, served in Wales in 1282 and in Scotland 1298; MP Berks 1302, 1309, 1311, assessor and cmsr from 1308, at Gt.Council 1324. 29f2 *08*

PRO-sls (Rob, 1314);
Moor KE 4:254; Simpkin EA 24; DBA 3:496

315 sire johan de la riviere de azure a ij daunces de or

B O *2 bars dancetty* wilts

John Rivers, d.1314, son of Richard (ktd 1306), married Rose, left son John (b.c.1312, fl.1332); held Tormaton, Acton Turville (Glos) & E.Thornydon nr Wells (Som) & Wormenhale (Bucks) & Wootton Rivers (Wilts). 27g2 *08*

A John served in Wales 1294, Flanders 1297, 8 times in Scotland 1298-1314. Moor, and probably others too, conflated the Johns in [79 Wilts; 315]. There was a Richard (fl.1322), who held in Berks. Saul KE 226 has a John (fl.1316) in Glos and Wilts, possibly this one.

XEL:660 (1337, John, kt)

Brault RAE 2:77; Moor KE 4:12; Simpkin EA 24;

AK:37; AS:404; BA:795; CA:5; E:398; F:343; L:184; PO:245; PT:325; SD:32; TJ:426; TJ:1076; WJ:982; DV:2756*; E:202*; PT:174*;GA:101*; H:95*; K:38*; SP:164*; TJ:1077*; WJ:983*;

316 sire johan de la hoesede argent a une fesse de sable e iij lioncels de goules

A SG *fess betw 3 lions* berks

John Hese / de la Huse / Horsey / Hussey, d.c.1339, held Finchampstead & Barkham(Berks) & Kimpton (Hants); served in Wales 1294, and twice in Scotland 1303, 1306; MP Berks 1301, 1307, 1324, Gt.Council 1324, cmsr in Hants 1325, 1329, constable of Carisbrooke Castle (IoW). 29f2 *08*

Moor KE 2:260 (Huse); Simpkin EA 24;

AS:216; CG:258; CKO:344; TJ:124; TJ:440; TJ:1365; WJ:224 (John);

317 sire johan de leeham de sable a vj flures de or

S O *6 fleurs-de-lis (3:2:1)* berks

John Lenham,d.1316, son of Nicholas and Isolde Crevecoeur, married Margery, left son John (d.1323); held Boklond / Buckland, Syndlesham, Bercot, Newington, Carswell. Lenesheath, Huntingfon, Bensted (Berks) & in Oxon & Esx & Kent; served in Wales 1277, 1282, Gascony 1294, in Scotland 1298, 1304, 1310, MP Berks 1306. He demised his part of Weston Manor (Berks) to William Inge [391], a witness for Peter Gaveston 1308, served Juliana Leybourne 1310. 29f2 *08*

Moor KE 3:29-30; Simpkin EA 24 (Lenham);

318 sire adam martel de sable a iij martels de argent

S A *3 mallets* berks

Adam Martel, fl.1325, son of Richard (d.1271). left son ; held Marlston / Martelston E of Hermitage (Berks) & Stowell, Thormerton (Glos); served in Scotland 1314-16, in retinue of Maurice Berkeley [64] at Berwick, in Gascony 1325, juror 1300, pardoned as lancastrian 1322 41g5 *08*

There were several Martels, mostly originating in Bacqueville in Normandy. Brault has contradictory attributions with Or-Gu / Sa-Ar.

Brault RAE 2:283; Moor KE 3:123; Simpkin EA 24; Loyd OF 60; CIPM 1.283no.816;

E:575 (John); F:212; F:569 (Ric);

319 sire rog' de yngelfeld burlee de argent e de goules od le chef de or a un lion passaunt de azur

A GOB *barry & chief ch. lion passant* berks

Roger Englefield / Inglisfield, fl.1291-1315, son of William (fl.1230-76), left son Roger (fl.1322-35), held Englefield as 2 KF (Berks) & 1 KF in Achecote and Lethyngbourg (Bucks) & Oxon, knighted 1306, served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, 1306; assessor in Berks 1302, in Oxon 1307-08. 41h5 *08*

Variant, chief Ar (N/b).

XBM:9483 (1368, John), 9485 (1230, Wm); PROsls (1335, Phil);
Moor KE 1:308-309 (Englefield); Simpkin EA 24; Downing ME 1:23 (Roger, d.1300/1320); DBA 1:34, 66, 68, 78,186, 210;
CRK:1986*; DV:2238*; MY:120*; PT:444* (Ar-Gu-Az-Or); ARS:372*;

320 sire willm videlou de argent a iij teste de lou de goules

A G *3 lion's heads* berks

William Visdelou, fl.1295-1323, husband of Roesia, daughter & coheir of John Shottesbrook, and held her part, ½ KF of Sotebroc / Shottesbrook (Berks), and by himself 1 KF at Walton (Suf) and ½ KF at Candelond (Suf). He had quittance of scutage from Berks 1305 for former service. He served in Flanders 1297, Scotland 1303, probably in 1310, and as commissioner in Norfolk 1322. Shottesbrook SW of White Waltham (London SL 6) was granted in 1311 to Walter Pavely and his wife Alice (possibly the ones in [335]. + *08*

The family, also noted as Fitz de Loup (son of wolf) / Viledon / Vydelon / Videlou / Vis de Lou / Fidelew, came to England at the Conquest and got Benham Manor (Berks), which was confiscated by Henry I.

They bore 3 wolf's heads couped, not lion's heads. They were Ar-Az in one Tudor armorial (L2:194n5), but usually Ar-Gu.

Bow seals 31,3 (1378/79, Tho, wolf's heads);
Moor KE 5:126-127 (Visdelou); Simpkin EA 24; Palgrave PW 2.1:55; DBA 5:158 (wolf's heads);
AN:149* (Tho); DV 66v/2614* (wolf's heads);

321 sire johan de la beche de argent a une bende de goules a iij testes de cerf d or en le cantel un merelos de sable

A GS *bend ch. 3 stag's faces acc .martlet sn* berks

John de la Beche, o.s.p.s.>1336, held Beche-in-Aldworth, Yattendon, Everington, Hampstead, Bedebhampstede, Compton, Ashampstead and Bastelden / Baseldon (Berks) and in Bucks; served 6 times in Scotland 1297, 1301, 1303, 1306, 1310, 1314; constable of Nottingham Castle 1312, Sh.Hants & Notts & Derbs 1308-12. Forfeited and imprisoned as a lancastrian in 1324 41g4 *08*

Variant: less martlet (N/b).

Moor KE 1:63-64; GEC 4:134; Downing ME 1:13-18; Simpkin EA 24;
DV:256*; L:115*;

322 sire richard de windleshore de goules crusule de or a un sautour de argent

G AO *saltire, crusilly* msx

Richard Windsor,d.1326, son of William (d.c.1275), married Joan (d.1328), left son Richard (b.c.1298); held W.Horsley (Sur) & Stanwell, W.Hakeburn, W.Bedfort (Msx) & Hagborne, Upton (Berks) & Bykenake, a.o. (Som); served in Flanders 1297 and in Scotland 1296, 1300, recruiter 1300, 1311; justice, cmsr, assessor in Berks 1294, in Msx & Oxon from 1306, MP Berks 1295, 1305, MP Msx 1297-98, 1300, 1306, 1309, 1311, 1313; Sh.Berks & Oxon 1314-15, Gt.Clouncil 1324. 30b3 *08*

Moor KE 5: 290-291;Simpkin EA 24;
CY:195*; MY:46*; URF:272*; WJ:653*; WJ:654* (Sa-Ar, not crusily);

323 <sire johan de foxle de goulys a ij barres de goules>

G A *2 bars* berks

John Foxley, d.1324, married Constance, left son Thomas (c.1291-1360), held Bray, Cookham, Foxley in Touchen End nr Maidenhead (Berks), Culverton, Lillington Dayrell, Saunderton (Bucks.), in Msx; knighted 1306, served in Wales 1294, justice from 1302 in several counties, baron of the Exchequer 1309-19. 42b5 *08*

He served in Wales 1204.

Variant: 3 bars (N/b):

Text in a later hand.

XEL:1421 (John, 1313); XEL:1422 (John, 1371);

Brault RAE 2:181; Moor KE 2:81-82; Simpkin EA 24;

GCC:30; LM:438; S:558; CY:671*;

Oxsenfordeschire

324 sire hue de plecy de argent a vj rouwels de goules

8v1 *A G* *6 annulets* ox

Hugh Plescy, d.1301, baron 1297, son of Hugh (d.1292), married Margaret (d.1311), left son Hugh (c.1296-1337); held Hook Norton, Chalgrove, Cudelinton / Kidlington (Oxon) & in Bucks & Berks, & Dors; served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1301. 52a4 *09*

This poitevin family came to England in the service of Henry III, who created Jean de Plessis (d.1263) al. John Plescy E.Warwick in 1247. This title passed to William Mauduit (o.s.p.1268). None of the descendants of Hugh were ever summoned as barons.

The arms are emended from spur rowels or pierced mullets to the annulets found on seals. The term rouele / rowel / Fauses roueles used in blazoned armorials has been discussed by H.S. London in Wagner RAE 119, 196 and by Brault for C/a:116 al. C:145 (Walford Roll, Brault ERA 41) and in Brault EB 270;

XEL:625 (Hugh, 13C); XBM:12733 (Hugh E.Warw, 1246) + 12374 (John Levesy al. Plescy, 1372);

Brault RAE 2:346; Moor KE 4:77-78; GEC 10:548-550; Sanders EB 54, 94; DNB 15:1307-1308; CIPM 1:168-169no.558, 3:41no.54, 8:69-70no.122;

AN:293; ARS:369; B:24; CG:443; CKO:522; DV:2234; E:293; G:208; J:137; LM:148; PT:440; Q:84; TJ:1015; WNR:152; WJ:790*;

325 sire johan de plescy meisme les armes a un label de azure

A GB *6 annulets & label* ox

John Plescy, d.1313, son of Robert (d.1301) and Ela, married Alesia / Ida, left son Edmund [326]. He was probably a cousin or younger brother of Hugh [324]. His lands were of his maternal inheritance and included Headleigh (Ox / Sur) & Burton by Thingdene (Nhants) & Bardeley / Barnsley (Glos) & Up Wimborne-Malemeyns (Dors) & Charlton Camville (Som). Knighted 1306, MP Dors 1307, assessor1307, 1309. + *09*

DBA 1:8, LonG-sls 158 (1349, Nic);

Brault RAE 2:346; Moor KE 4:79;

AN:295 (Nic); PT:441;

326 sire .. sun filz a un bastoun de azure

A BG *bend betw 6 annulets* ox

Edmund Plescy, c.1286-1327, son of John [325], married Maud, left son Nicholas (c.1317-1362), ktd 1306, jouster, suspected as lancastrian 1321, at Gt.Council 1324. + *09*

Nicholas had reverted to his grandfather's arms by 1349, see [325].

Moor KE 4:79;

L:189 (Edm);

327 sire johan lovel le bastard oundee de or e de goules a un label de azure e les moles de argent

O GBO *barry nebuly & label starry* nhant

John Lovell 'le bastard', fl.1282-1312; bastard brother of John [59], held Snorscombe (Nhants) & in Oxon, served in Wales 1287, overseas 1297, cmsr in Worcs 1312. 52c2 *09*

Variant: no mullets (N/b). The baron John [59] used an identical seal for the Baron's Letter in 1301, attributed to the bastard by Brault.

Brault RAE 2:266-267; Moor KE 3:70, GEC 8:215n'l';

G:86 (John);

328 sire richard ammori oundee de argent e de goules

A G *barry nebuly* ox

Richard d'Amory, d.1330, son of Robert (d.1285), held Bletchingdon & Bokenhull (Oxon) worth 20£, Thornburgh (Bucks), and 40£ in Ubley (Som) and in Dorset, served against the Scots 1300,1301, 1319, and as judge, commissioner and conservator of peace in Oxon 1300-1308, justice in Wales 1327, He was a knight banneret in 1322, who besieged Wallingford for the king in 1323, steward of the royal household 1324, and attended the Gt Council in 1324, summoned to Parliament 1326 as baron, tutor to the future Edward III. His younger brother Roger is [329]. 41g1 *09*

XBM:9173 (1340, Ric, in Bucks);

Brault RAE 2:133; Moor KE 1:10-11; Phillips ES 414; DBA 1:94;

AS:125; CG:427; CKO:510; FW:319* (b3); AS:287*; L:66*; TJ:614*; A:187*; F:462*;

329 sire rog' ammori meisme les armes a une bende de sable

X S AG *barry nebuly & bend* ox

Roger Amory, o.s.p,m.1322, baron 1317/18-21, younger brother of Richard [328], married in 1317 Elizabeth Clare, held Cathorpe (Lincs), Staundon (Herts), Holton (Oxon), Sandal (Yorks) and Vauxhall (Sur). He attended the tournament in Dunstable 1309, retainer of Clare E.Glos until 1314, became a favourite of Edward II, rewarded with a rich heiress woth £2,000, but turned lancastrian and died before Boroughbridge leaving a daughter Elizabeth (1318-62), who later married John Bardolf of Wormegay (1313-63). He is noted in 1316 as lord of his brothers Bletchingdon (Oxon). 41g1 *09*

Elizabeth de Clare (1295-1360) was daughter of Gilbert E.Gloucester (d.1295) and Joan of Acre (d.1307, daughter of Edward I), already widow of John de Burgh (d.1313) and Theobald de Verdon (d.1309). It was probably her status that brougt a peerage to both Amory and Bardolf. She inherited much of the Clare estates after her brother Gilbert's death in 1314. She became the virtual founder of Clare College Cambridge.

XBM:7934 (1333, Eliz Clare, used 1333-52, arms of Amory, England, Burg, Clare a.o);

Brault RAE 2:133; Moor KE 1:10-11; GEC 4:42-48 (Damory); DBA 1:47, 94, 330-331, a.o.; Ormrod ET 12; wiki, ODNB, www (Eliz);

L:11* (Roger).

330 sire thomas lovel oundee de or e de goules a un bastoun de azure

X B OG *barry nebuly & bend* norf

Thomas Lovell, fl.1292-1334, younger brother of John [59], held Tichwell (Norf) , Ryngworth (Glos) and in Beds and Esx. He attended the Gt. Council in 1324 after being a rebel in 1322 captured at Boroughbridge. 79g3 *09*

Brault RAE 2:266-267; Moor KE 3:72;

ST:58; PO:178 (Tho); L:12* (bend Or, Tho);

331 sire johan de sein fyleberd bende de argent e de azure de vj peces

A B *bendy* ox

John St.Philibert, c.1293-1333, son of Hugh (d.1304), held Westwell (Oxon) & Eaton Hastings,Tidmarsh, a.o. (Berks) & in Glos & Suf, distrained for knighthood 1312, served against the Scots 1314; Gt,Council 1324, MP Berks 1327, mayor of Bordeaux 1331-32. 40d1 *09*

John left several sons, of which the eldest John (1327-1358) was summoned as baron 1348 and married 1st Joan Ufford, then c.1347 Margaret St.John (d.1361).

GEC 11:364-367; Brault RAE 2:376; Moor KE 4:194;; Simpkin EA 13;

AN:177; CG:389; CRK:600; CRK:926; DV:2243; GA:155; O:90; PV:31; WJ:1585; AS:359*; CKO:243*; TJ:1454*; Q:379*;

332 sire johan de elcheffeld oundee de argent e de sable

A S *barry nebuly* ox

John Elchesfield, kia.1314 at Bannockburn, eldest son of John, married Juliana, left sons Gilbert jr and Edmund (fl.1318); held Elsfield, Cricklade (Oxon), Aston, overlord at Winterbourne (Berks), 1 KF value 10£ at Perlegh (Dors), granted lands in Tottenham (Msx), Massingham (Norf), and in Lincs; served against the Scots 1297, 1301, assessor 1295, commissioner re Ma, gna Carta 1300of array & peace 1308 in Oxon, MP Oxon 1295, 1301-02 41g1 *09*

There is some confusion in Moor between the son Gilbert jr (the son) and the brother Gilbert sr [333], their properties and service. The above lands have been assigned as inheritance to Gilbert jr, who was a lancastrian rebel in 1322.

XBM:9445 (1335, Gilb Ellesfield, hants);

Brault RAE 2:150 (Elsfield); Moor KE 1:303-304 (Ellesfield); DBA 1:35+65+95+97;

AS:286; CG:429; CKO:511; CT:51; MY:318; O:111; PLN:786; PO:632; SK:352; TJ:616; WNR:69; L:17* (2 bars undy);

333 .. gilbt de elcheffeld meisme les arme a un label de goules

A SG *barry nebuly & label* ox

Gilbert Elchesfield, fl.1308-13, brother of John [332], served against the Scots 1298, conservator of peace in Oxon 1308, possibly the keeper of forestership of New Forest 1318. 41g1 *09*

Brault RAE 2:150 (Elsfield); Moor KE 1:303-304 (Ellesfield);

L:8; ST:49 (Gilb);

334 <sire johan> de elcheffeld de argent ij oudes de sable

A S *2 bars undy* ox

John Elchesfield, probably a repeat of [332] with slightly different blazon. 41g1 *09*

L:17 (John);

335 <sire wauter de pavele> oundee de or e de sable a une bende de argent

X A OS *3 bars undy & bend* ox

Hardly Walter Pavely, but possibly a repeat for Roger Amory / Damory [329], who held in Oxon. His arms are blazoned variously, but with the barry Ar/Vt-Gu, not Or-Sa. - *09*

Walter Pavely (d.1327) of Westbury, who held in Kent & Wilts in part through his wife Maud Burghersh, bore Az cross patonce Or in Q:374 and O:76 (with a martlet Or).

Variant: 3 bars nebuly & bend Sa (N/b). The name was only added in emended 15C.

Brault RAE 2:332; Moor KE 4:14-15 (Pavely);

336 <sire johan de hanlon de argent> a un lion rampaund de azure degotte de or

A BO *lion gutty* kent

John Handlo, d.1346, son of Richard (fl.1284), grandson of Nicholas (d.1283), cousin of John [280]. He married <1299 Joan FitzNiel, and on 4.12.1315 Maud Burnell (d.1341). She was sisterand heir of Edward.Burnell (o.s.p.1315, [99]) and widow of John Lovell (d.1314, see [59]). He held Hadlow, Crundale (Kent) & Borstall-by-Brill (Bucks) & Swerford (for life), Beckley (Oxon). He left 3 sons: Richard (d.1343), son of Joan; Nicholas dit Burnell (d.1383, baron 1350), eldest son of Maud; and Thomas, younger son of Maud. 19h1 *09*

Brault and Moor conflated the two Johns. For their probable changes of arms, see Ch.2.4.3.

Name and part of the blazon emended 15C.

Loyd XHS 358; PRO-sls (1334, John Haudlo), XBM:10565 (1336, John Haudlo, esx);

Brault RAE 212 (Hadlow); Moor KE 2:201-202 (Haudlo), GEC 6:398-401; Coss KM 78 (anc arms); Sanders EB 10 (Beckley), 29 (Holgate); CIPM 8:#667 (John), AS:197; CG:63, 100; CKO:63; L:65; TJ:43; TJ:172 (John); PO:199 (Nic Burnell);

337 <sire johan de la mare de goulys a ung> munche de ermyne

G E *maunch* ox

John de la Mare, o.s.p..1316, son of Payn (fl.1256) and Isabel d'Acquigny / Akeny, cousin of John [85], held Garsington (Oxon) & Bergholdt (Suf) & Sonde (Sur), served with distinction in Gascony 1297. His sister Isabel was his heir. 41g2 *09*

Part of the text emended 15C.

Brault RAE 2:280; Moor KE 3:112; GEC 8:463n'b';

GA:75;

338 <sire thomas baunebury dargent a ung> crois patee de goules e iiij rouwes de goules

A GG *cross patonce acc. 4 roundels* ox

Thomas Banbury, fl.1298-1311, when he after several refusals retired to an abbey on the king's pension. He served in several campaigns in Scotland, in 1302 in Gascony with John Hastings, Obviously a trusted royal knight of meagre means, there are no indications of his holdings. - *09*

Part of the blazon emended 15C. 'Rouwes' are here roundels.

Brault RAE 2:28; CCR E-II 1:438; Moor KE 1:40;

G:200*; GA:18*; Q:384* (cross betw 4 roundels);

339 <sire richard de seint waly> de or a ij lions passaunz de goules

O G *2 lions passt* ox

Probably Richard St.Valery, fl.1288-1313, left son John, held in Fulbeck (Lincs) & Hinton Waldrist (Berks / Oxon) & in Hants, and possibly Ambrosden (Oxon), but see Ch. 4.2.3. Richard served overseas 1297 and against the Scots 1298, 1300. 41e3 *09*

The name was emended 15C.

XSP:696 (1208, Thomas, eq + cs, lions p.g.);

Brault RAE 2:377; Moor KE 4:196-197;

E:560*; F:359* (John);

340 <sire miles> de hastynges de or a une fesse de goules en le chef de ij moles de goules

O GG *fess acc. 2 mullet in chf* ox

Miles Hastings, d.1305, married Denise, with whom he had son Philip [341], who died within a month leaving his grandsom Miles (c.1275-1311, o.s.p.m.) as the eventual heir. He held Eleford, Lyneham (Oxon) & Solihull (Warws, confiscated 1274) & Aylesford (Worcs) & Quideham (Norf) & Cavendish (Suf) & Stoke Goldington (Bucks); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282. 51g5 *09*

Part of the blazon emended 15C.

Brault RAE 2:220; Moor KE 2:197;

341 sire felip de hastinges meismes de armes a un label de azure

O GGB *fess acc. 2 mullet in chf & label* ox

Philip Hastings, d.1305, son of Miles [340] and Denise, left son and heir Miles (b.c.1275), a jouster. 51g5 *09*

Moor conflated him with Philip Hastang [981] , eventual heir of John Merck [439].

Brault RAE 2:220; Moor KE 2:197-198 (CIPM);

L:116; see [340];

342 sire willm de harpendene de argent a un molet de goules percee

A G *mullet* ox

William Harpeden, d.1325, held Harpsden, Rotherfield Peppard, Buletchurch, 3 KF at Eaton-by-Cumnore (Oxon) and in Berks; likely to have served the royal household as roving recruiter and commissary 1300, 1304, justice and conservator of peace in Oxon 1309, 1314, ill and blind by 1322. 42a4 *09*

A later John Harpenden (fl.1389) married Jeanne de Clisson an heiress of the french Belleville-Montaigu and adopted their arms gironny Vr-Gu, as in DBA 2:117, 119, 188 and GEL:423.

Arms: pierced mullet or spur rowel. The seal has a 6-pt star like a hexagram.

XBM:10507 (star of 6 pt, Wm, 1341, of Harpenden, herts); PRO sls (1389, John, seneschal of Aquitaine);

Moor KE 2:191; Downing ME 5:116 (Wm, d.1325, Harpsden St.Margaret, Oxon); DBA 4:245-246 (oxon), 252;

CRK:460*; CRK:1152*; DV:2311*; MY:45*;

343 sire edmund de cornewaille de argent a un lion de goules corone de or od la bende de sable besaunte de or

A GSO *lion cr. & bend ch. 3 roundels* lincs

Edmund Cornwall,d.<1355, son of Richard (d.1300), an illegitimate son of Richard E.Cornwall & king of the Romans [1042], married Elizabeth Brompton (b.c.1296), knighted 1306, held in Esthall / Asthall (Oxon), Thonock, Northorpe (Lincs), and j.u. Kinlet Manor with lands in Stanegg, Ashe (Salop); served in Scotland 1306 90a3 *09*

Brault RAE 2:120-12; Moor KE 1:239;

CG:76; CKO:77; L:211; O:160; O:188;

344 sire johan de dyve de or a une fesse de sable

O S *fess* nhant

John Dyve, c.1274-1310, son of Henry (d.1277), left son Henry (b.c.1292), held held 2 KF at Ducklington & 1/3 KF at Deddington (Ox), and probably Wyke Dyve-in-Wicken (Nhants) like his father, grandfather and great grandfather; served against the Scots in 1300,1301, overseas 1305 with Hugh Despencer [25], as MP Nhants 1300, commissioner of peace in Oxon 1308. 53e4 *09*

Brault RAE 2:147-148; Moor KE 1:297-298; CIPM 2.139no.234, 5:145no.268;;

GA:73 (John);

345 sire johan giffard le boef de goules a iij lions passanz de argent e un label e azure

G AB *3 lions guard & label* bucks

John Giffard dit 'le Boeuf', fl.1282-1324, held Twyford, Charndon, Pounden (Bucks), 20£ in Nhants, 40£in Hinton St.George a.o. (Som) & Dors, served against the Welsh 1282 with John Giffard of Brimsfeld sr [36], against the Scots 1300-01; MP Bucks 1306, 1309, 1314, 1316, at Gt.Council 1324. 52d5 *09*

Brault RAE 2:193-195; Moor KE 2:112;

A:221; E:650; FW:303 ('le boeuf');

346 <sire willm lovell unde dor e de goulis a un label de valence>

O GXG AB *barry nebuly & label barry with 3 martlets* norf

William Lovell, fl.1325, perhaps a younger son of John [59]; held Hunstanton, Walepol, Walton, Docking (Norf) & £40 in Nhants served overseas 1313 with E.Pembroke, 1317-18, against the Scots 1322 with E.Pembroke; at Gt.Council 1324. 79f3 *09*

The label has the arms of Valence.

Text in a later hand. Next 2 lines are blank.

PO:503*; R:51* (Wm, label comp);

Bokinghamschire

347 sire <r> le filz neel palee de argent e degoules

A G *paly* bucks

Robert FitzNeel / FitzNicol / FitzNigel, d.1331, son of Robert (d.c.1265), held Weston Turville & Gt Kimble (Bucks), in Beds & Berks & Esx & Oxon; served in Wales 1282, in Gascony 1297, 1308, against the Scots 1300-1304, 1314, as banneret 1322; at Gt.Council 1324; commissioner of array Beds & Bucks 1326, in retinue overseas of Q.Isabel 1325. 42b1 *10*

Brault RAE 2:170-171; Downing ME 1:45 (Twyford, bucks);

AS:217; CG:496; CKO:498; FK:652; GA:97; L:93; PO:60; Qii:182; TJ:1108; WJ:457; WJ:456*; CY:164*;

348 sire giles de breouse de azure crusule de or a un lion de or a un fluret de goules en le espaulede lion

B OOG *lion ch. fleur-de-lis, crusily* bucks

Giles Brewes / Braose, d.1305, younger brother of William [66] as son of William (d.1290) and Agnes Moeles, married 1st Beatrice St.Elena (d.1298), 2nd Maud, left son John (b.c.1298) and daughter Lucy (b.<1298), held Woodland, Knolton hrd (Dors) & in Som & Buckingham Castle and manor (Bucks); served against the Scots in 1297, 1300. 52d4 *10*

John is noted as 3½ years in 1305, but also as son of Beatrice, while Lucy was noted as 7 in 1305

Variant: lion charged with a 'fret' (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:70; Moor KE 1:141-142; GEC 2:302n'h'; CIPM 6:no.285 (14 E-II, 1321);

349 sire nicholas du boys de argent a un cheveron de sable besante de or

A SO *chevron ch. 3 roundels* bucks

Nicholas Boys, d.1312, held in Buck & Nhants; served overseas 1297, probably in Scotland 1300 and 1304; treated with irish lords in 1302 regarding affairs in Scotland, custos of Isle of Wright and Carisbrooke Castle 1307, 1309-12; attended coronation 1308. - *10*

Brault RAE 2:68; Moor KE 1:114;

ST:94*; AS:294; CKO:142; GA:65; PO:605; TJ:694;

350 sire robt pogeys masclé de argent e de goules

A G *lozengy* bucks

Robert Poges, o.s.p.m.1330, son of Imbert (d.c.1263) and Joan Aguylun, held 3 KF at Stoke Poges / Stoke Ditton, Upton, Chalvey (Bucks) & 1 KF at Chiselhampton, Brampton (Oxon) & Arrington (Cambs) & Hunts; served as king's yeoman 1264, knight of Q.Eleanor 1280, served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, excused service in 1322 and for Gt.Council 1324, assessor & commissioner 1294-1314, MP Oxon 1295, MP Bucks 1300 30a2 *10*

Brault RAE 2:348; Moor KE 4:88-89; CIPM 7:202no.274;

FW:305 (Imbert);

351 sire richard de la vacha de goules a iij lioncels de argent a un label chekere de or e de azure

G AX OB *3 lions & label checky* bucks

Richard (II) de la Vache, fl.1290-1309, son of Richard (I, fl.1265-85), married Mabel Mansell, father of Richard (III, c.1298-1366, KG), held Chalfont St.Giles, Gt.Shenley, Beaconfield (Bucks), assessor in Bucks 1309. 30a1 *10*

The pedigree is uncertain as are the dates, but Richard (I), also as Richard senior, held Chalfont and was custos of Alice daughter and coheir of Thomas Mansell, who held Shenley. Chalfont and Shenley were still held by Richard (III) and his son Philip (1348-1408). Both Richard (II), wife Mabel, and a Matthew (fl.1316-32) are noted as holding Shenley, but this could be in partnership, if Matthew was a younger brother of Richard (II), if not his father.

Brault RAE 2:430; Moor KE 5:82-83; CIPM 13:65, 20:32 (Phil);

ARS:377*; CRK:2028*; DV:2683*; MY:123*; PO:340*; PT:97*; S:429*; URF:217*; WJ:180* (3 lions cr.); BER:1789*; FK:867*; NAV:1503*; TJ:114* (no crowns);

352 sire miles de beuchamp de veer aq un label de goules

A BG *vairy & label* bucks

Miles Beauchamp, c.1273-1337, married Amice Peverell, MP Bucks 1307, 1313, Gt.Council 1324, held Creulton (Nhants) & Hitcham in Burnham nr Slough, Losmere, Yveden / Ewden (Bucks). He used the same arms as Beauchamp in Somerset [68]. 30a2 *10*

Brault RAE 2:40; Moor KE 1:73; CIPM 8:93-94no.149;

PO:666; ST:59;

353 sire rauf de wedone de argent a ij barres de goules en le chef iij merelos de sable

A GS *2 bars acc. 3 martlets in chf* bucks

Ralph Wedon, fl.1302-1337, son of Ralph (d.1301) and Alice, husband of Elizabeth Beauchamp (b.1288), held in Bucks parts of Wedon / Weedon (1/4 KF, 4 km N of Aylesbury), Masseworth / Marsworth (1/2 KF), Amundesham (1/4 KF), Drayton Beauchamp, Chessham; and in Nhants held Pavely's Bury and Heymondeot. He was knighted 1306 with Edward Prince of Wales (Edward II); served as MP Bucks 1307, 1311; attended the coronation in the king's train; conservator of peace in Bucks from 1317; sheriff of Beds & Bucks 1323; commissioner of array during 1321-26; summoned as banneret for Scottish campaign 1322; attended GtCouncil 1324; served as custos of Monmouth Castle (Wales). 42b1 *10*

PRO-sls (1326, Ralph), DBA 1:37;

Moor KE 5:172-173;

354 sire .. de cheny de argent a une fesse de goules a iij merelos en le chef de goules

9r1 *A GG* *fess acc. 3 martlets in chf* bucks

Probably Bartholomew Cheyney, fl.1296-1316, who held Isenhampstead Cheyne. 30b1

There were several Cheyneys, but this person was probably related to John (d.1285), Sh.Beds & Bucks 1278, and John (d.c.1391) a MP Bucks. Both held Isenhampstead Cheyne / Chenies (Bucks). Moor proposed Roger / William, who was captured at Boroughbridge 1322. *10*

William Page attribute the ownership of Chenies to Cheyney of Wollaston in Cheshire, Beckford (Glos) and Eye (Suf) , who bore checky & fess fretty Ar/Er, noted for the MP Glos John (d.1414) but his pedigree does not support it.

Moor KE 1:204; Roskell C 2:547-549; 'Parishes: Chenies', in A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 3, ed. William Page (London, 1925), pp. 199-203. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol3/pp199-203 [accessed 27 September 2021].

ODNB 11:376 (John, d.1414) + 377 (John, d.1468); Roskell C 2:549-552; Corder SA 282;

355 sire .. le enneyse de goules a une daunce de ermyne

G E *fess dancetty* cambs

Probably William Engaine, fl.1297-1324, likely son of William (fl.1244), a younger brother of John (d.1297), so cousin of John [57], held Estowe / Stow cum Quy (Cambs) of his cousin; served against the Scots 1297 and the same year as Sh.Hunts and assessor in Hunts, conservator of peace in Hunts 1324.. 55e1 *10*

GEC has William sr as o.v.p. c.1244, the year, he served for his father Vitalis (d.1248). In FW:669 he is given the same arms as the senior branch of John [57], viz. Gu-Or, crusily Or.

Moor KE 1:308; GEC 5.72 (Vitalis); VCH Cambs 10:242; CIPM 6:254no.427;

356 sire henri spigournel de goules frette de argent od le chef de or a un lupard passant de goules

G AOG *fretty & chief ch. lion passt guard* bucks

Henry Spigurnel, d.1328, left son Thomas (b.c.1294), held Braumpfeld (Nhants) & Shirington, Shenley, a.o. (Bucks) & Norton-Brun (Oxon) & Oakley, a.o. (Beds) & for life Lt.Hoghton (Nhants), a.o., served overseas 1297, 1300, 1311, envoy overseas 1314, cmsr in many counties from 1295, justice of assize 1296, of King's Bench 1307-15, Edward II's messenger to bishops 1312, summoned but absent at Gt.Council 1324. + *10*

Variant: fretty Or (N/b). The arms are in stained glass in St.Neots Church (Hunts), and recorded in FK:451. However, it is likely that there was a change of arms either to 2 bars gemel in Az-Or or Gu-Ar soirtly after, e.g. Thomas and Ralph (c.1334) , as in SD:45.

PRO sls (1333/34, Tho, fretty & chief ch. lion p.g.); PRO-sls (1360/1, Ralph, 3 bars / 2 bars gemel);

Moor KE 4:269-270; DBA 3:34; 1:58-59, 75, 88;

CG:219; CKO:303;

357 sire johan spigornel meisme les armes a un baston de azure

X OGO GA *fretty & bend & chief ch. lion passt guard* esx

John Spigurnel, d.1308, left son Edmund (b.c.1285), held Stondon Massey (Esx) & in Nhants & Edelinscote, Milverton (Warws) & in Dadelynton (Leics) & Skegby (Notts), inherited his brother Edmund (d.1296), served overseas 1297. 44b2 *10*

Moor KE 4:269;

358 sire dru de barentin de sable a vj egles de argent

S A *6 eagles* ox

Andrew Barrington, fl.1290-1325, son of William (d.1291) and Joan Blankminster, husband of Petronilla. He was sheriff Ox & Bucks 1322-25, and served in Jersey 1296, 1297 and 1308 (with Otto Granson), in Scotland 1296, 1301 and 1314. He held Harsted Hall (Esx) as non-resident (and overlord at Paklesham), and 20£ in Oxon (incl. 1 KF at Chalgrove, also at Ropford); and Ravenston (Bucks). He was one for the feofees of Aymer de Valence E.Pembroke [11], as was his father. 41h3 *10*

Brault has Andrew as a different person, but the six eagles probably comes from a misreading of 'vj' for 'iij' in written draft.

William held Twinstead (Esx) j.u.

XBM:7117 (Tho, 1393); XEL:979 (13C, Wm, d1291);
Brault RAE 2:29-30; Moor KE 1:44; Prestwich EI 26, 148; Harl.Soc 53:66-67 (pedigree); DBA 2:167, 184;
FK:979* (inv); E:320*; F:274*; G:134*; LM:246*; WLN:778* (Sa-Ar); B:84* (Sa-Or); DV:1697*; PLN:1144* (Az-Ar, all, 3 eagles);

359 sire willm wase barre de argent e de goules de vj peces a un quarter de goules e un molet de argent

A GGA *barry & canton ch. mullet* ox

William Wace, who held Ewelme (Oxon), 20 km SSW of Oxford. 41h3 *10*

This William was probably son of Gilbert (fl.1270-86), a sheriff of Berks & Ox, father of another William, husband of Cecily, and grandfather of Gilbert (c.1328-1401), MP for Oxford. The seal die of Gilbert sr is in the British Museum. A variant version with *2 bars gemel & canton ch. mullet* is in a window in Gt.Mylton Church (Ox).

BM seal die 1903,0619.1 (1372/79, Gilb, Sh.Berks & Ox), www;
Roskell HP; Ashmole AB 115 (Wace); DBA 2:241 (Wase);

360 sire rauf de cheyndut de azure a un cheyne de or e un label de goules

B OA *chevron & label* bucks

Ralph Cheyndut, fl.1277-1301, held in Bucks and 20£ in Cornwall, served with Peter Achard (see [312]) in 1277, overseas 1297 and against the Scots 1301. - *10*

It was probably a son Ralph who was overlord in Clopcote (Berks) in 1326. Ralph sr's brother Stephen held Chetindon, Chesham, Iselhampsted (Bucks) and in Nhants.

Moor KE 1:204;

361 sire .. filz ronard de or a ij cheverons de goules a un qaurter de goules e un lion passant de argent

A GGA *2 chevrons & canton ch. lion passt* ox

Roald al. Henry FitzAlan FitzRoald, c.1265-1318, son of Alan FitzRoald / FitzRuwald (d.1295) and Matilda, married Beatrice, left son Roger Rouwand (b.c.1296), held Aston Rowant , a.o. (Oxon) & Kimcote, a.o. (Leics) & 5 KF at Dodesbrook (Devon); 42a3 *10*

He may also be the John fil. Alan fil. Roald who served against the Scots in 1301, summoned from Oxon & Berks.

The arms are probably derived from Clare through Criol, and nearly identical to Orlaston from Kent, e.g. William Orlaston (c.1288-1342), Sh.Kent 1327.

Brault RAE 2:172; Moor KE 2:57-58; CIPM 3:194-195no.307 (FitzRoald); Brault RAE 2:328; Moor 3:286-287 (Orlaston);
Q:324* (Alan FitzRonard); PO:549* (Roger, ch. mullet); CKO:626* (confounded);

362 sire robt barri de azure a ij lupards passaunz de or

B O *2 lions passt guard* bucks

Robert Barry, d.c1325, held Billing (Nhants) and Stanton Barry / Stantonbury and Bradwell in present Milton Keynes (Bucks); served as MP Bucks 1297, 1307, 1312, MP Nhants 1313, 1318; against the Sc ots 1301. 53f4 *10*

Brault RAE 2:31; Moor KE 1:47; VCH NHants 4:70; CIPM 6:413no.664; S.L. Barry, pers. notes;

CT:263; DV:1630; E:363; F:242; WJ:1330; S:361*;

363 sire .. de la plauche de argent billete de sable a un lion rampaund de sable corone de or

A SS *lion cr., billety* bucks

James de la Planche al. la Planque, d.1306, son of John, married Maud Haversham (d.1326) left sons John ((b.c.1301, o.s.p.) and William (d.1335); held Haversham (Bucks) & in Oxon & Wilts & Leics; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, 1306. Maud married 2nd John Olney [376]. 53f3 *10*

N/b added 'James' and had the field Or.

The french branch from Planques (dep Pas-de-Calais) used the same arms in NAV:1085 and TMO:153, but slightly different arms in URF:1615.

Brault RAE 2:346; Moor KE 4:75; Eeckhout FM 1:336; CIPM 2:55no.74, 129no.210, 142-143no.243, 45-454no.738, 4:242no.371;

G:145*; GCC:103*;PLN:954*; ST:17*; WJ:320*;

364 sire rog' teringham de azure a un sautour engrele de argent

B A *saltire engrailed* bucks

Roger Tyringham, fl.1291-1324, held Teringham, Emberton, Gt.Filgrave, Petshoe (Bucks) & in Beds; served against the Scots 1301, excused 1322, recruiter 1315, 1324 in Bucks, 1316 in Nhants, assessor and cmsr in Buck from 1295-1322, in Beds from 1303, MP Bucks 1295, 1305, 1321, Sh.Beds & Bucks 1318, loyalist in 1322, Gt.Council 1324. 53f3 *10*

Moor KE 5:29 (Tyringham);

FK:404; MY:61;

365 sire .. de nouwers de argent a ij barres de degoules en le chef iij cressanz de goules

A GG *2 bars acc. 3 crescents in chf* bucks

Aymer Nowers, d.1308, married Joan (d.1310), left son John (b.c.1285); held Gayhurst, Stoke Goldington, Weston, Lt.Linford (Bucks) & Lt.Cestre / Irchester (Nhants) & j.u. Kenynho (Beds); served against the Scots 1301, MP Bucks 1297. 53f3 *10*

The item was probably intended for Aymer, but the name held back on notification of his death. John served in 1310 and 1322, at Gt.Council 1324, cmsr of array Bed & Bucks 1325.

XEL:580 (1369, John s/ John, of Gayhurst, bucks);

Moor KE 3:266-267 (Noers); Palgrave PW 2.1:51;

MY:261; WJ:761; WJ:735*;

366 sire thomas de hanville deazure a iij girfaukks de or en une daunce de or

B OO *fess dancetty betw 3 birds* bucks

Thomas Hanville, fl.1298-1325, married Joan, left son Thomas (o.v.p.1323), held Kealeston / Ketliston, Dunton, Reynham (Norfolk), in Suf, Lt.Linford (Bucks), and £40 in Hacumby, Hermethrop (Lincs), overlord in Islington, Horningtoft (Norf); served against the Scots 1298, 1300; pardoned as lancastrian 1318. 53f3 *10*

The birds are gerfalcons (Falco rusticolus).

XBM:10567 (1332, Tho, of Kealeston, Norf);

Moor KE 2:207 (Hauvil); DBA 3:370, 373, 429, 434;

PO:610* (fess betw 3 popinjays);

367 sire johan de wolvertone de azure a ung egle de or en bastoun de goules

B OG *eagle & bend* bucks

John FitzJohn Wolverton, c1270-1341, son of John FitzAlan (d.1274), left son John, held Wolverton, Chalfont St.Giles, Padbury, Drayton Beauchamp (Bucks) & Wyke-Hamond (Nhants); served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, 1303, 1306, 1309, 1310 (by 5 sergeants), 1311, 1314, 1322, at Gt.Council 1324, in Gascony 1325. 53f3 *10*

Brault RAE 2:458; Moor KE 5:210-211; Sanders EB 100; CIPM 2:89 no.137, 8:222 no.317;

GA:165 (John); AS:209*; CG:109*; CKO:103*; TJ:229* (less bend);

368 sire johan druel quartile de argent e de sable a un cressaunt de goules

A SG *qtly acc. crescent in chf dx* bucks

John Druell, fl.1277-1311, son of John (fl.1266), had son John by 1301; held Newton Blossomville, in Clifton Reynes (Bucks) and in Beds; served against the Scots 1301, Sh.Nhants 1300, justice and commissioner in Lincs 1290, 1292; custos of Rockingham Castle and forest between Oxford adn Stamford (i.e. in Salop, Staffs, Derbs). 53g2 *10*

It is impossible to determine when the three John's succeeded.

XBM:9333 (2 sls, dx: lion, sn: Druel, John FitzJohn Dervel, Sh.Nhants, 1300);
Moor KE 1:291-292;

369 sire robt malet de sable a un cheveron e iij fermals de argent

S AA *chevron betw 3 buckles* bucks

Robert Malet, fl.1293-1325, son of Robert (d.1295), held Quainton (Bucks), Stokenchurch, a.o. (Oxon); served overseas 1297, judge of gaol delivery 1297; cmsr of array Beds & Bucks 1311-25, MP Bucks 6 times 1311-25. 53e5 *10*

Robert sr, of Quainton, Sh.Beds & Bucks, used Sa 3 buckles Ar in FW:318, A:188, LM:221 and the inverted in E:595, Fii:21 according to Moor and Brault with no explanation of the change of arms. Probably carreid over as he was active vitae parensis. There were several branches of Malet in both Engalnd and France.

XBM:11536 (1357, Joan, wife of ui Malet, chevron betw 3 buckles :imp: 3 boar's heads), XBM:11541* (13C, Rob, 3 buckles);
Brault RAE 2:274; Moor KE 3:99-100;

PO:550; TJ:1518;

370 sire gerard de braybrok de argent a vij losenges de goules

A G *7 mascles* bucks

Gerald Braybrook, fl.1286-1326, held Horsenden (Bucks) and Colmsworth, Wyboston, Odell & Lanford (Beds), and in Herts; served against the Scots 1296, 1322; MP Bucks 1301, 1309, MP Herts 1307, MP Beds 1311, summoned to Gt.Council 1324, but did not attend due to age and infirmity. An influential parliamentary family in 14-15C. 42a2 *10*

Variant: 3 lozenges (N/b). Emended here to the more common mascles.

XBM:7757 (Gerald, 1334) + 7759 (Gerard, 1392) + 7762 (Gerard, 1421) + 7766 (Reg, 1402);
Moor KE 1:138; Roskell C 2:343-349; POPC 1:163;

CY:589; FK:192; GCC:416; PO:534; S:143; URF:310; TJ:1553*; FK:193* (label); S:495*; FK:194*; FK:195*;

371 sire johan de gyse de goules a vj mascles de veer e un quarter de or

Z GO *lozengy & canton* beds

John Guise, b.c.1278, fl.1324, son of Anselm (d.1295), married Isabella, held Aspley Guise (Beds), 1 km from the border to Bucks, in Oxon, in Lincs, at Tunstead (Norf), and 40£ in Elnor a.o. Glos; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1300, 1324, a royalist in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 53g4 *10*

Brault RAE 2:210 (Guise); Moor KE 2:166 (Gyse); Saul KE 273; CIPM 3:172-173no.275; A:55; E:666; F:223; FW:239; LM:209; Q:274; TJ:637; TJ:1318; D:50*; TJ:1631*;

372 sire nicholas frembaud de goules crusule de or a une crois de or

G OO *cross, crusily* bucks

Nicholas Fermbaud, d.1318/19, married Amicabilia, son of Nicholas, , left son Nicholas, held Wingrave, Bow, Lt. Brickhill, Caldecote (Bucks), Badleston, Bruham (Beds) and in Esx; served overseas with the king 1279, 1286-88, as constable of Bristol Castle (Glos) 1293-1312, commissioner in Som a.o. counties 1299-1317, justice of gaol delivery in Lincs, Warws, Salop 1301, forestry inspector in Glos, Heref, Worcs, Warws 1300, collector of wool customs in Bristol 1302, assessor and justice in several western counties 1307; attended coronation. 42b1 *10*

The family were tenants of Clare (see [2]).

Brault RAE 2:162; Moor KE 2:11-12; CIPM 5:538; VCH Bucks 3:460-461; LM:538 (Nic);

373 ~~sire johan de olneye barre de vj peces de argent e de azure od la bordure endente de goules~~

A BG *barry & border engrailed* bucks

John Olney, fl.1277-94, son of Walter (fl.1231-56), held Gt.Lillingston / Lillingston Lovell (Bucks) & in Oxon & Beds. He and the John Olney in [376], a later insert, were named for Olney in the tip of Bucks between Nhants and Beds. This manor was held first by E.Chester and by 1300 by Basset of Drayton. 52d3 *10*

Variant. N/b has 2 bars & border engrailed.

Item cancelled.

Moor KE 3:285-286; VCH Bucks 4:191-197, 429-439; DBA 2:203, a.o.;

374 sire johan de la penne de argent a une fesse de sable en la fesse iij rondels de argent

A SA *fess ch. 3 roundels* bucks

John Penn, fl.1306-25; son of John (fl.1278), ktd 1306; held Stoke Poges, Burnham, Farnham, Dachet (Bucks); served with Stephen Segrave [795] 1322, in Gascony 1325. MP Bucks 1319, 1327, conservator of peace Bucks 1320, Gt.Council 1324. 30a2 *10*

A descendant, William Penn, founded Pennsylvania (U.S.A.).

Moor KE 4:35; Burke GA 789;

375 sire johan le lou de argent a ij goules en le chef iij testes de lou de goules

A GG *2 bars acc. 3 lion's heads in chf* nhant

John Lou, fl.1274-97, husband of Amice (coheir of Richard Arden of Warws), held Esson / Aschenne & Plumpton (Nhants) and j.u. Hampton-in-Arden, La Knolle, Wutton, Solihill (Warws) and intrests in Yorks and Leics. In Nhants he served as commissioner, consevator of peace and justice of gaol delivery between 1281-1290. He was a witness in a case concerning Stoke Goldington Manor (Bucks) on 2.10.1287. 52c3 *10*

Popoff N has a mistaken reference for Nicholas Lou 2 wolves from Brault RAE 2:265.

Moor KE 3:61;

376 <sire johan de olneye de assure crusille dargent a une fesse de argent>

B AA *fess, crusily* bucks

John Olney, d.30.09.1325, son of William (fl.1290), married Maud Haversham (d.1329), widow of of John Plaunche (d.1306), left son John (b.c.1308), held Haversham, Crowley, Hardmead, Wicken (Bucks) & Glos & Leics & Nhants; served in Gascony 1309 with John Hastings, against the Scots 1322, recruiter 1324, Sh.Warws / Leics 1312-14, MP Bucks 1318, loyalist 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 53f3 *10*

He and the John Olney in [373] cancelled, were named for Olney in the tip of Bucks between Nhants and Beds. This manor was held first by E.Chester and by 1300 by Basset of Drayton. The present John adopted the arms of Haversham as in E:404.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 3:285-286; VCH Bucks 4:362/366, 429/439; DBA 3:302, a.o. (Blythburgh Ch, Suf);

377 <sire johan blaked de goulys a un cheveron de veer>

G Z *chevron* bucks

John Blaked, d.1329, held Ilmere, Aston Bernard, and Addington (Bucks); served as MP Bucks 1313 and 1318. He was captured 1322 at Boroughbridge as a lancastrian. 42a2 *10*

The present arms are probably unfinished. His seal shows *chevron betw 3 trefoils slipped.*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:7497* (14C, John Blaket, chevron betw 3 trefoils slipped)

378 <sire johan neyrnuyst de sable bilite dargent a un lyoun dargent>

S AA *lion, billety* bucks

John Neirnuit, fl.1268-1326, son of Geoffrey, held Grove, Merston, Linlegh, a.o. (Bucks) & Ufton Nervet (Berks); served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1301; cmsr, assessor in Bucks from 1295, recruiter 1300, MP Bucks 1305; inform 1322, excused from Gt.Council 1324. 53g5 *10*

Text in a later hand. The name is slang for 'black night'.

Brault RAE 2:317; Moor KE 3:265-266; VCH Berks 3:441; CIPM 8:477no.649 (John, 1346); Q:269;

Bedefordeschire

379 sire johan de pabenham barre de azure e de argent de vj peces a une bendede goules a iij moles de or

X GO BA *barry & bend ch. 3 mullets* beds

John Pakenham, d.1322, son of John (d.<1269) , married Elizabeth. lef son and heir John (c.1282-1331) [380], held Offord Dacy, in Folkesworth (Hunts), Carleton Manor, Wilden, Puddington, Hinwick, Eton, Pabenham / Pavingham, Farnedish (Beds); served in Wales 1282, against the Scots 1296, went on pilgrimage to Santiago del Compostella 1278, conservator of peace, assessor of subsity and commissioner of array in Beds in i.a. 1287, 1297; MP Beds 1297, 1305, 1309; attended coronation in 1308. 53g2 *11*

XBM:12341; XHS:169 (1327, John);

Brault RAE 2:332-333; Moor KE 4:1-2;

PLN:431; S:348; Q:230* (less mullets);

380 sire johan sun filz meisme les armes od les moles perces

X GO BA *barry & bend ch. 3 mullets* beds

John Pakenham jr, c.1282-1331, son and heir of John [379], married Joan, left son John (b.c.1316), named for Emberton (Bucks) in 1327 and Kemmington (Herts), and of E.Pembroke Wrydlington Manor (Suf) and a pension of 6£ 13s 4d; knighted 1306 (as banneret!), served overseas 1309 with E.Pembroke, against the Scots 1315, 1322 with E.Pembroke; Sh.Beds & Bucks 1313-14, attended coronation 1308, at Gt.Council 1324 53g2 *11*

Arms: the pierced mullets of the son is hardly a brisure, rather a discriminating feature from the compiler.

Moor KE 4:1-2;

381 sire .. de traily de or a une crois de goules e iiij merelos de goules

O GG *cross acc. 4 martlets* beds

Probably reserved for the heir, presently in minority, to Trailly estates, which would be Walter (IV, c.1301-c.1346), son of John (III, c.1278-1304) and grandson of Walter (III, d.1289). 54a3 *11*

There were also John Trailly (fl.1316-22), esq, held Carlton & Chellington (Beds) & in Cambs; and Henry Trailly, kt, MP Nhants 1324 - probably cousins.

The Trailly were long time tenants of Clare, but came from Trelly (dep la Manche, Normandie). They acquired half of the presumed barony of Old Warden (Beds) by marriage c.1150, incl. Old Warden (2 KF), Northill (1 KF), Wooton Hoo, Yelden (Beds), Queye (Cambs), Ludgershall (Bucks).

Durham-sls 2458 (1285, Walt); XEL:2148*;

Brault RAE 2:419-420; Moor KE 5:40-41; Sanders EB 134; CIPM 1:530; Downing ME 5:38 (Woodford St,Mary, Nhants); Loyd OF 106;

ARS:254; BER:1762; E:255; F:193; FK:347; S:149; TJ:906* (fld Ar);

382 sire johan ridel palee de argent e de goules a une bende de sable

X S AG *paly & bend* beds

John Ridell, o.s.p.1312, son of Ralph (fl.1291) and Joan (?Pakenham), held Wilden (Beds), in Cambs and Hunts, and his father's Abbotsley (Hants) and Kyseby (Lincs); served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1301; conservator of peace in Beds 1308, 1310. Wilden (Beds) reverted to John Pakenham [379], a relative of his mother Joan. 53h2 *11*

There was a Hugh Ridel (d.1318), who gave Wittering (Nhants) to his son Geoffrey in 1295, probably an uncle.

They were probably a cadet line of Basset of Drayton with arms differenced by a bend. Richard Basset (d.1144) married Maud Ridell, an heiress. Their son Geoffrey adopted the name Ridell. MsAndrews suggeted a relation to the royal family of Scotland.

The arms come in three versions: 'paly' or 'pily conjoined in base' or 'feather', see Ch.2.1.3, which suggest that the arms actually were Or 3 piles conjoined in base Sa & bend Sa as in BG:435; DV:2438; PLN:1502.

XBM:13183* (13C, Ralph of Abbotsley, 4 piles conjoined & bend);

Brault RAE 2:357-358; Moor KE 4:121-122; London GW (in Wagner RAH 139-140, B:128); McAndrews AS 15; McAndrews SH 75; Sanders EB 49n6-7; CIPM 5:207no.369;

GA:30* (John), GA:37* (Hugh, Or-Sa-Sa);

383 sire wauter de baa de gules a un cheveron e iij rouwels de argent

G AA *chevron betw 3 roundels* beds

Walter Bath al. Baa al. Bathonia, fl.1284-1314, married Anne, held j.u. Roxton (Beds) & in Cambs & Hunts, served against the Scots 1301, cmsr in Derbs 1303, Hunts 1307, judge in Beds 1307, 1314. 54a2 *11*

The Baskerville used *chevron betw roundels*, but their Walter [903] is in Glos.
Walter prbably came from a family from Somerset, see Ch. 3.1.4.
XBM:7053 (1301, Robert de Baa, Hunts);
Moor KE 1:59; Lyson MB 1:129; DBA 2:389, 392, 397;

384 sire johan de suthburi de ermyne od le chef de goules a iij roses de or

E GO *chief ch. 3 roses* beds

John Sudbury, d.1332, married Joan (d.1335), left son William (c.1313-1348), held Sudbury Manor nr Eaton Socon in Barford hrd (Beds) and in Bourne (Cambs), summoned as banneret for service against the Scots 1322, attended Gt.Council 1324. 54a2 *11*

His grandson William was a witness in the Scrope-Grosvenor case of 1386.
Moor KE 4:311; Nicolas SG 2:218;
L:234* (5foils);

385 sire .. de beuchamp de goules frette de argent

G A *fretty* beds

Roger Beauchamp, b.c.1273, fl.1324, son of Ralph (d.1294) held 1 KF in Eaton Socon and in Temesford (Beds) and 1 KF at Lordington (Ssx) and in Esx, Bucks and Notts; mustered 1310 from Beds; attended Gt.Council in 1324. 54a2 *11*

The family was an illegitimate cadet branch of William Mandeville E.Essex (d.1189), where John (d.1231/41) inherited his maternal uncle Roger Beauchamp (o.s.p.1218) and adopted name and arms in 1221.
XHS:309 (1221/31, John, of Beauchamp Roding, esx); XBM:5659 (temp. H-II, Hugh Beauchamp, d.1187, eq); XBM:7242 (John, 13C, lincs);Moor KE 1:73-74; Wagner RAH 41 (eagle), 133 (fretty); Palgrave PW 2.1:53;
B:96; P:107 (Wm); TJ:774* (Ralph, label);

386 sire richard le rous quartile de argent e de sable a une bende de sable

X S AS *qtly & bend* beds

Richard Rous, fl.1290-1315, married Elizabeth, held at Coupol / Cople a.o. places (Beds), a co-heir of Beauchamp of Bedford; served against the Scots 1300, MP Beds 1295, 1305, 1306, 1309; conservator of peace and commissioner in Beds 1308, 1310. He was in the affinity of Warin de Lisle [765]. 54a2 *11*

Moor KE 4:152;
CG:414; CKO:474; TJ:985;

387 sire johan conquest quartile de argent e de sable a une bende de goules

9v1 *A SG* *qtly & label* beds

John Conquest, b c.1268, fl.1313, married Alice, held Houghton Conquest Manor (Beds), in Gopishulle (Glos), Holte (Leics), and as overlord of Church Langley (Derbs); knighted 1306, assessor of subsidy in Beds 1306, commissioner 1310. 53h3 *11*

Moor KE 1:232;

388 sire robt de hoo qyartile de argent e de sable a une bende de or

X O AS *qtly & bend* beds

Robert Hoo, d.1313, son of Robert (d.1301/13) and Beatrice, married Hawise FitzWarin (see [141]), widow of Ralph Goushill (d.1299), left son Thomas; held Hartford Hoo, Stopsley, Maulden, Luton Hoo, Hyde-by-Luton (Beds), Wedon, Weston, Knebworth, Harpenden (Herts), Clopton / Clapton (Cambs), Livethorpe (Oxon); knighted 1306, served overseas 1308-09. It was probably Robert sr who served against the Scots 1296, 1300, 1301, was MP Beds 1295, 1302, MP Cambs 1297, 1306, MP Cambs & Herts 1298. 43e1 *11*

The family discarded the bend shortly before 1400, and was admitted to the peerage in 1448.

XBM:10718* (13C, Rob d.1313, label); 10803 (1341, Tho);

Brault RAE 2:230; Moor KE 2:238; GEC 6:561-567; Harl.Soc 32:158-160 (pedigree); Downing ME 6:112-113, 114;

CY:637; F:105; E:444* (rev.); APA:328*; ARS:109*; BG:235*; BHM:2030*; ETO:843*; LYN:694*; NLU:215*; PLN:322*; PT:704*; TJ:1577*; S:471*; T:78* (less bend);

389 sire johan peyvre de argent un cheveron de goules a iij flures de or

A GO *chevron ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* beds

John Peyferer, d.1315, son of John (d.1257/67), married firstly Beatrice, then by 1313 Mary (d.1333), widow of Amory St.Amand (see [69]), left son and heir Paul (d.1323), held Toddington (Beds), Lavendon / Laundene, Messeworth, Eppesho, Segenho, Weston-by-Laudene,Chilton, Wavingdon (Bucks); served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1298, 1300, in Flanders 1297-98, commissioner in Beds & Bucks, summoned in person to PArliament for sessions in 1298-99, but not later. His effigy dressed in a jupon with his coat of arms is in Toddington All Saints church. 53h5 *11*

XHS:166* (1257/67, John, chevron)

Brault RAE 2:341; Moor KE 4:60-61 (Peyvre); GEC 10:515; CIPM 5:377-378no.597; Denholm-Young HH 32-34; Sanders EB 128; Downing ME 1:11; VCH Beds 3:446; DBA 2:434 + 4:45 a.o.;

AS:415; B:152; CG:128; CKO:153; MPC:78; Q:232; TJ:708; TJ:1238; TJ:1412;

390 sire <raff> perot quartile de or e de de azure endente

O B *qtly per fess indented* beds

Ralph Perot, o.s.p.s.1305, son of Ralph (d.1252), held Lindsell (Esx), Mogerhanger (Beds), Sawston (Cambs), Coronton (Esx), Knolton (Kent), a.o. lands; a pardoned rebel of 1265; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots 1296-98. 54a3 *11*

His heir was a kinsman Ralph (b.c.1294), a minor. His son Ralph (fl.1277) had died earlier.

Brault RAE 2:338; Moor KE 4:48-50; GEC 10:473-476; CIPM 1:60no.241, 4:222no.325, 5:276no.489; 6:189no.323;

A:39; AS:377; CG:426; CKO:484; E:254; F:428; FW:280; L:108a; Q:150; SK:217; TJ:1002; WLN:525;

391 sire willm yngee de or a un cheveron de vert

O V *chevron* beds

William Inge, d.1322, married firstly Margaret Grapinel, then Isolde St.Pierre (o.s.p.1370); held Kingsworthy, Whethampstead, Redburn (Hants), Weston / ?Westoning, Gravenhurst, Eysen, Flettewyck / Flitwick, Prestele, Tyngri (Beds), Alfitheley / Alveley (Suf), in Eghteham / Ightham, Eynsford, Stansted (Kent), most jointly with Isolde, but also additional properties in other counties. He served as king's sergeant 1291, justice of assize in 10 counties from Glos to Lincs in 1293, attended Parliament with justices 1295-1316, in 1296 keeper of lands of prince Edmund (Crouchback, d.1296, son Thomas, b.1278, a minor. later E.Lancaster [5]), attended coronation; went overseas several times between 1310-1314, and served against the Scots in 1310, where he lost horses. He was made a justice of the Common Bench in1314, and Chief Justice 1316.

53h4 *11*

Moor KE 2:264-266; CIPM 13:53 (Isolde);

DV:581; FK:685; PO:618;

392 sire rog' de heyham pale de argent e de azure od le chef de goules a iij escalops de or

A BGA *paly & chief ch. 3 escallops* nhant

Roger Hegham / Heyham / Hecham, d.1309, probably father of Roger (b.c.1265, fl.1324), overlord at Ecton (Nhants), held 20£ in Nhants, possibly NE of Corby as he got oaks from the Forest of Cliffe; served overseas 1297, but spent most of his life as a roving commissioner and justice of assize and pleas 1297-1308 in 16 counties. He served as supervisor of of subsidy from Bucks & Beds 1301, a year when he attended the king's council. In 1302, he provided corn from Lincs. He attended Parliament with the judges 1301-1305, treated with representatives from Scotland 1305, at coronation 1308, baron of the Exchequer 1301-09.

53f1 *11*

Roger jr, served Geoffrey Say [81] from Kent in 1310, against the Scots 1314, MP Kent 1322, 1324, at Gt.Council 1324.

Moor KE 2:214-215; DBA 3:48-49;

393 sire johan de mortein de ermyne od le chef endente de goules

E G *chief indented* beds

John Mortein, c.1265-1347, son of John (d.1296) and Joan, held Marston Moretaine, Tilsworth (Beds); served against the Scots 1296, 1301, and as banneret 1322 serving also as leader of the county detachment; MP Beds 1307, 1309, 1313, 1321, 1324, attended coronation 1308, at Gt.Council 1324; commissioner, conservator of peace and assessor in Beds, Nhants and Rut several times between 1307 and 1326, constable of Rockingham Castle 1325-26.

53g3 *11*

John belonged to a subbranch of the senior line of Mortein (see [93] for junior line with 3/6 lions).

XBM:11944 (1405, Marg, wife of John, chief indent imp. 3 pickaxes); XBM:11948* (1272, Wm, plain chief);

Brault RAE 2:305-306; Moor KE 3:203-205; G.A.Moriarty: Morteyns of Marston & Tilworth, Genealogist, 1922, 38ns:104-203, pedigree 203;

B:215*; E:144*; F:174*; FK:362*; LM:237*; Q:113*; Q:539*; TJ:1624*; WLN:536* (plain chief); Q:196* (chief engr & border);

394 sire david de flittewik deargent a ij lupars passanz de sable

A S *2 lions passt* beds

David Flitwick. c.1266-1311, son of David (d.1296), married first Lora Gumbaud / Gobaud (b.c.1280, see [652]), left son David, held his father's ½KF in Flitwick (Beds), in Esx, 40£ in Lincs (incl. part of Thorn Gumbaud Manor in Holderness), served against the Scots 1300-09, assessor of subsidy in Lincs 1301-07, commissioner of array 1311. 53h4 *11*

The youngest David married Agatha before 1311, and held jointly Akenham, Wytinham, Hasketon manors (Suf). He was MP Beds 1313, a banneret from Beds serving against the Scots 1322, but disposed of his lands in Beds before 1324 when he attended Gt.Council from Suffolk.

Moor KE 2:73-74; VCH Beds 3:284-288;

AN:185; ARS:425; DV:2206; PT:220; TJ:208; WJ:401; WJ:402* (label); DV:1817* (annulet);

395 sire rauf de goldingtone de argent a ij lions passanz de azure

A B *2 lions passt* beds

Ralph Goldington, fl.1279-1312, no details of his holdings; served Roger Strange (see [70]) in 1279, Sh.Beds 1284, MP Beds 1295, 1301-02, 1306, 1312. He owed £29 to William Goldington (d.1319), kt, probably a nephew and a justice, whose widow held Goldington (Beds). 53h2 *11*

The arms could be similarized to Strange.

XBM:10143 (John, s/ John, 1362, esx);

Moor KE 2:126-127;

BER:1744*; R:98*; CG:476*; CKO:455*; FK:539*; O:209*;

396 sire .. de wahulle de or a iij cressenz de goules

O G *3 crescents (2:1)* beds

Thomas Odell / Wahull / Wodehull, d.1304, son of John (d.1296), married Hawise, left son John (1302-36), a minor, held the barony of Wahull with 19 KF incl. Wahull / Odell, La Leye, Middelton, Wymington, Totenho, Maldon (Beds) & Horton, Pateshull, Foxle, Astwyk, Plumpton (Nhants), Sutton-in-Hone (Suf), overlord at Welton (Beds), Evenle (Nhants), Munden Frevil (Herts); served against the Scots 1297, 1298. His lands, excl. the dower, was worth 300£ to John Dronkensford to have in custody. 53g2 *11*

XBM:14202 (14C, John);

Brault RAE 2:325-326 (Odell); Moor KE 5:130 (Wahull); Sanders EB 69; GEC 12B:294; CIPM 3:218no.358, 4:139-141no.210; 19:no.811-815 (Nic, d.1410); VCH Nhants 4.260;

E:393; F:399; GA:106; TJ:1408; WJ:737;

397 <sire peres loring quartile dargent e de goulys>

X G AG *qtly & bend* beds

Peter Loring, d.>1324, held Chalgrave (Beds), 10 km NW of Luton; served against the Scots 1296, commissioner and justice in Beds & Bucks from 1283 on, MP Beds 1313-16, unfit adn at advanced age 1322, but summoned to Gt.Council 1324. 53h5 *11*

The arms are known with a bend engrailed (PRO sls 1381, Wm) and with a plain bend, e.g. for Neel Loring (d.1386), KG 1348. There is a wall painting at All Saints, Chalgrove parish (Beds).

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 3:61; DBA 1:335+337+353+363; Downing ME 1:6-7;

AN:210; APA:320; ARS:103; BHM:2018; ETO:816; LYN:697; NLU:207; T:107; BG:165* (var.); AN:221*; SK:273*; S:18* (bend engr);

398 <sire rog' peyvere dargent a une cheveroun dazure a iij flures dor>

A BO *chevron ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* beds

Roger Peyferer, fl.1293-1324, held Pertenhall & Staughton (Beds), Schepye (Leics); a relative, possibly a cousin, of John [389]. Roger served as banneret against the Scots 1322, conservator of peace in Beds 1314, MP Beds 1319, Gt.Council 1324. His effigy, without arms, are in Pertenhall All Saints. Roger and John used the same figures of arms, but apparently had a different tincture for the chevron. 53h1 *11*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 4:61; Downing ME 1:9; VCH 3:156;

DV:588; DV:1590;

399 <sire robt de hottot dazure a une croys patee dermyne a iiij roses dor>

B AA *cross formy acc. 4 cinquefoils* beds

Robert Hotoft / Hotot, fl.1326, son of William (d.1311), held Turvey & Stagsden (Beds) & Clapton (Nhants); served against the Scots 1298, 1322; commissioner of array Beds 1323, 1326, MP Beds 1314, 1319, 1322, Gt.Council 1324. 53g2 *11*

The arms are drawn both as paty and patonce. .

Text in a later hand. The next 3 lines left blank.

Brault RAE 2:231 (Hotot); Moor KE 2:242 (Hoscote), 244 (Hotot);

J:117; S:500*; FK:881*;

Hertfordschire

400 sire hue bilbesworthe de azure a iij egles

B O *3 eagles* herts

Hugh Bibbesworth, fl. 1288-1301, son of Walter (fl.1304); later held Bibbesworth-in-Kimpton (Herts), Gt.Waltham, Saling, Latton, and Southhouse (Esx); served against the Scots 1301. Resident in Esx 1295. 43e1 *12*

XBM:7452 (Hugh, early 14C);

Brault RAE 2:51-52; Moor KE 1:91-92; Palgrave PW 1:293;

E:264; F:203; Q:410; TJ:231; Q:233*; FW:630*; PO:484*;

401 sire johan fiz symon de azure as egles de or a un quarter de ermyne

B OE *semy of eagles & canton* herts

John FitzSimon, n.d., son of John (fl.1296, MP) and Margaret Gurnon, had son Edward (o.s.p.1311), held Badwell, Stevenage (Herts), 54b5 *12*

There is some confusion in the attributions of the FitzSimons, which are here noted as FS-1 to FS-7. The above is this author's proposal based on the discussion in Chapter 3.1.1. It differs from that of Moor, Brault and Popoff.

The three confusing families are FS-2 (*3 escutcheons*), FD-5 (present family), and FS-4 (*eagle*). The armorial also has John FitzSimon of Norfolk (FS-7, [544]) and Ralph FitzSimon of Lincs (FS-3, [682]). FS-1 (*chief*) is only noted in armorials after 1330. FS-6 (*3 chessrooks*) has E:224 Simon FitzSimon.

Moor KE 2:60-61; Brault RAE 2:173-174; Burke LG 358, 1471; Beltz MG 60;

GA:162* (JFS); WJ:416* (Jo FTho, 6 eagles & canton); N/b (3 eagles & canton);

402 sire willm de monchensi burleede argent e de azur

A B *barruly* suf

William Munchensy, d.1318, son of William (d.1302) and Beatrice, married Alice, left son Thomas (b.1315, fl.1375); held Edwardstone a.o. (Suf); served against Scots 1303, 1310. 56b3 *12*

Moor has conflated several Williams,

XBM:11864 (Tho, 1361);

GEC 9:411-425; Brault RAE 2:314; Moor KE 3:179-180; Sanders EB 11; CIPM 4:64-65no.98;

F:216; F:573; FK:549; TJ:610; E:280*;

403 sire randoulf de monchens meisme les armes a un label de goules

A BG *5 bars & label* herts

Ralph Munchensy, d.1311, married 1st Albreda Ewell (d.1307), 2nd Beatrice (fl.1315), left son John (b.c.1266), held Gt.Bracsted (Esx) & North Mimms, Shenlee, Haselingfeud, Wrobbele (Herts) & Sauston (Cambs) & Elmedon (Esx) & Masseworth, Drayton Beauchamp (Bucks); served with Robert FtizWalter in 1277, against the Scots 1301, assessor 1301-1306, cmsr 1308-1310 in Herts. MP Herts 1302, 1306, 1309 43f2 *12*

Brault RAE 2:313 has a Ralph (d.1292) of Rettendon (Esx) with different arms.
Moor KE 3:175-176:

404 sire robt de kendale de argent a une bende de vert a un label de goules

A VG *bend & label* herts

Robert Kendal, fl.1306-26, married Margaret, left son Robert, held Luton / Wodecroft-in-Luton, Flytte, Wrestlyngworth (Beds) & Shaldon (Herts) & in Kent & Sur & Ssx, knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1306, in Ireland 1309, justice on damages sustained by flemings 1318, constable of Dover Castle & Warden of the Cinque Ports 1307-20, 1324-26, mayor of London 1321, at Gt.Council 1324, used as envoy by Edward II. He or his son acquired Hichin (Herts). 54a5 *12*

Moor KE 2:278-279; Phillips ES 291; Downing ME 3:100 (Hitchin, Herts);
AS:214; CG:345; CKO:200; SD:31; SK:259; TJ:258; TJ:339; WJ:1472;

405 sire johan de bassingbourne geronne de or e de goules

O G *gironny* herts

John Bassingbourne, fl.1291-1316, husband of Agnes (d.1322), knighted 1306, held Hatfield, Redburn, Hoddeston & part of Hemel Hampstead (Herts), Takeley, Maunden & Rettenden (Esx); served against the Scots 1301, 1302,1306, and as Sh.Esx 1307. His wife Agnes held Hoddeston for life and left a granddaughter Agnes, daughter of her son John (d.<1322). 43f2 *12*

He was probably a younger brother of Warin Bassingbourne [670], see ch.4.1.1 for further discussion.
Brault RAE 2:35-36; Moor KE 1:56;
CKO:557 (John); possibly F:134 'william de beumund';

406 sire richard de welles de or a iij paus de goules a un quarter de argent e un molet de sable

O GAS *3 pales & canton ch. mullet* herts

Richard Welles, fl.1283-1310, son of Richard (d.1283), held in Holmpton, Netherwas (Heref) & Herts & Pampisford (Cambs) & Salop; served overseas 1297, and the abbot of Hyde (Hants) 1310. - *12*

This is a typical example of the pile-pale problem, viz.Ch.2.1.3. TJ used exactly the same blazon as N/PRA.
Brault RAE 2:452; Moor KE 5:176; CIPM 2:297 no.488;
TJ:1105; PO:626*; ST:27* (paly); A:266*; FW:186* (Gu-Or, 3 pales); CG:514*; CKO:427* (piles conjoined);

407 sire johan de la lee de argent a une crois chekere de or e de azure

A X OB *cross checky* herts

John de la Lee, d.<1328, married Katherine, held in Nhants & Herts & nr Clare (Esx) & Suf, served against the Scots 1301, 1322, Sh.Esx&Herts 1299, 1304, Sh.Som&Dors 1301, Sh.Herts/Hants 1302, MP Esx 1307, 1316, went overseas for E.Hereford & Esx, at Gt.Council 1324. + *12*

Brault RAE 2:253; Moor 3:26-27 (Leye, Legh); Denholm-Young HH 154;
CY:632 (Ric, in Kent); E:514* (fess checky, billety; John);

408 sire johan de someri quartile de or e de azure a une bende de goules

X G OB *qtly & bend* herts

John Somery, fl.1306-13, son of Adam, held Bygrave (Herts); ktd 1306, MP Herts 1307, 1312-13, pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 54b4 *12*

Moor KE 4:264;

L:216 (John); B:20bis* (Rog);

409 sire robt milkeleye de goules a iij cheverons de argent

G A *3 chevrons* herts

Robert Milkeley, no details, held the manor of Milkeley in Standon (Herts), which was noted in possession of the monastery of Christchurch, London, until 1534, when it went to Thomas Audley. By 1325 it was held by William Marny. 54d5 *12*

https://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol7/pp217-236;

410 sire richard de catesbury de goules a une fesse verree de or e de azure e iij testes de chevrs de argent

G XA B *fess vairy betw 3 goat's heads* herts

Ricahrd Catesby, fl.1281-1297, held ½ KF at Uphall Catesbury in Brauhing (Herts); served as assessor of subsidy in Herts and Surrey. 54c5 *12*

Moor KE 1:186; Brault RAE 2:111 (Coberwe, Cabray, less heads, GA:147);

411 sire wauter de hontingfeld de goules a une bende de argent a iij lioncels de sable

G AS *bend ch. 3 lions* kent

Walter Huntingfeld,fl.1297-131326, held in Ipswich (Suf) & Beeston (Beds) & Lt.Linton (Cambs) & Paddleworth, West Wickham (Kent); served against the Scots 1322, as cmsr in Herts 1305, 1309, in Kent 1318, cmsr of array Kent, recruiter 1324-26, at Gt.Council 1324. He was non-resident in Beds, and probably held in Herts. 31e4 *12*

Saer Huntingfeld (fl.1282-1301), who bore the Gu bend Ar, crusily Ar, arms identical to Howard [566], and held in Yorks, could be a relative.

Like Peter Huntingfeld [292], he was in the retinue of Agnes de Valecia (aughter of E.Pembroke) going overseas in 1297. Both held in West Wickham. Walter probably used William [90] as an attorney in Ireland. These elements suggest that they all had a common ancestor, though they used different coats of arms, see Ch. 2.4.6.

XEL:417 (1310, Walt, kt);

Brault RAE 2:235; Moor KE 2:255-256;

TJ:306; TJ:1347 (John); A:257*; E:523*; FW:345*; Q:456* (bend, crusily, Saer);

The next 4 lines are blank.

Estsex

412 sire alphonse veer quartile de or e de goules a un molet de ermyne

10r1 *G OE* *qtly acc. mullet in chf dx* esx

Alphonse de Vere, d.1328, younger brother of Robert E.Oxford [14], left son John (1313-60), who succeded his uncle as 7E.Oxford in 1336; held Beaumont (Esx) & in Berks & Bucks & Herts & Yorks; served against the Scots 1301, 1322, recruiter 1322, at Gt.Council 1324.. 56d5 *13*

Arms emended from Or-Gu to the more usual Gu-Or as in S:106 'monsr aubry de veer'.

Brault RAE 2:436; Moor KE 5:111; CIPM 7:100 no.116;

GA:96; S:106;

413 sire alisaundre de clavering quartile de or e de goules a une bende sable a iij moles de argent

X SA OG *qtly & bend ch. 3 mullets* norf

Alexander Clavering, fl.1294-1319, married Joan, held Lyng and Runham manors (Norf); served with his father Robert FitzRoger [26] against the Scots 1299, and in 1301; Sh.Norf & Suf 1312, 1316. 81g4 *13*

XBM:8610 (Alex, 1318)

Brault RAE 2:176; Moor KE 1:209-210; see [26];

414 sire nicholas de engayne de azure crusule de or a une daunce de or e une bende de goules

B OGO *fess dancetty acc. bend, crusily* esx

Nicholas Engaine, d. 15.01.1323, younger brother of John [57], married Amice Fauconberge. Their son John (1302-1358) inherited hos uncle in june 1323. Nicholas held Colne Engaine, Persted (Esx) and Cotes / Coton (Cambs); served as Sh.Esx & Herts 1321 56a4 *13*

Brault RAE 2:150-151; Moor KE 1:308;

415 sire nicholas de grey les armes de grey aa u baston goboune de or e de goules

X OG AB *barry & bend compony* yorks

Nicholas Grey (of Barton), d.1327, younger son of Henry Grey (d.1308, of Codnor, see [50]), married Agnes, left son Edmund (b.c.1321, fl.1336), held Barton-in-Ryedale / Barton-le-Street (Yorks), & Lt.Marcle, Aylton (Heref); served as Sh.Yorks 1317-18, constable of Knareborough Castle 1318, royalist in 1322; at Gt.Council 1324. 102c2 *13*

Brault RAE 2:205; Moor KE 2:150; VCH Yorks NR 1:473;

DV:1995; M:13; PLN:393; PT:452 (Nic); TJ:592 (Rob); O:96* (Nic);

416 sire nicholas de wokingdone de goules a un lion de argent corone de or

G A *lion cr.* esx

Nicholas Wokingdon, d.c.1320, married Joan, held Hatfield Peverel, Southminster (Esx); served against the Scots 1301, in local defence 1296; went overseas with E.Hereford 1294, at coronation 1308, cmsr in Esx 1316. 44d1 *13*

Brault RAE 2:325 (Ockendon); Moor KE 5:209; CIPM 3:344 no.455, 4:130 no.207;

AS:358; CG:43; FK:169; G:196; L:3; Q:479; WJ:144; LM:261* (no crown);

417 sire thomas de wokindone de goules aun lion barre de argent e de azure

G X AB *lion barruly* hants

Thomas Wokingdon, fl.1294-1303, held in Hants. Like Nicholas [416], he went with E.Hereford to Brabant 1294; served against the Scots 1303. - *13*

Moor KE 5:209;

WJ:152* (Tho);

418 sire ernauf de mounteny de azure a une bende e vj merelos de or

B OO *bend betw 6 martlets* esx

Arnold Mounteney, b.c.1247, son of Robert (d.1287) and Isolde, had sons Arnold and John [419], held Newton (Suf) & Mountnessing (Esx) & Diss (Norf) & Haslingfeld (Cambs) & Eastwood (Notts); went on crusade in 1270 with the Lord Edward, served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301. It was probably his son Arnold who attended Gt.Council 1324, and Arnold sr may have been dead or infirm by 1309.. 31h1 *13*

The arms are similarized to Furnival. Robert's brother Arnold (d.1252) married a daughter of Gerald Furnival (d.1219).

XBM:12032+12035 (1311, Arnold);

Brault RAE 2:310; Moor KE 3:192-193; CIPM 2:386-387no.636;

A:199; B:145; CRK:1545; D:67; E:36; F:179; F:559; FW:164; GA:98; J:114; MPC:82; MY:146; PLN:227; Q:148; S:217; WLN:685; D:222*;

419 sire johan de mounteny meisme les armes a la bende un molet de goules

B OG *bend ch. mullet betw 6 martlets* esx

John Mounterney, fl.1324, son of Arnold [418]. He was probably the one knighted 1306, who held lands in Stanford Rivers (Esx) of Arnold Mounterney [418] and Thorp and Colum (Notts), had son Richard (fl.1318), was pardoned for Gaveston 1313, justice in Notts 1323, at Gt.Council 1324. 44b2 *13*

Moor conflate this person and the John [1107], especially with regard to lands in Gt.Badewe / Baddow (Esx). They were probably cousins.

Moor KE 3:193;

L:223;

420 le sire rauf de rocheford quartile de or e de goules od a la bordure de sable besante de or

X SO OG *qtly & border roundelly* esx

Ralph Rochford, fl.1301, served against the Scots 1297, 1300, 1301. -

The family was a branch of the poitevin Rochefort S.Villiers, which used similar arms, e.g. XEP:587+ 587c (qtr & label). Besides John and Robert, there were other members of the family during the period, e.g. Simon (fl.1312), Waleran (fl.1290-1317, MP) *13*

XEL:662 (1390, John); XBM:13024* (1427, Ralph, qtly & border), a.o.;

Brault RAE 2:360; DBA 2:197+202-205, 4:333; Moor KE 4:130-132 (no Ralph);

AK:9; APA:351; ARS:135; BHM:2047; CKO:609; CRK:1560; ETO:830; LM:394; LYN:688; NLU:235; PO:261; Q:202; S:158;

421 sire robt de rocheford quartile de or e de goules od la bordure endente de sable

O GS *qtly & border engrailed* esx

Robert Rochford, b.c.1279, fl.1331, son of John [422], married Isolde FitzWarin, daughter of William [197], left sons Thomas and John; resided in Bergen (Esx) by 1302; served against the Scots 1314, 1316-17, went overseas 1313, in Gascony 1324-25 with E.Kent; recruiter 1326, cmsr during 1319-25, at coronation 1308, Gt.Council 1324. + *13*

XBM:13029* (1322, Rob);

Moor KE 4:130-131;

L:88 (Rob); see also [420];

422 sire johan de rochefford meismes les armes a un merelot de sable

O GSS *qtly acc. martlet in chf dx & border engrailed* esx

John Rochford, c.1252-1309, son of Maud Rochford, sister and heir of Guy Rochford (o.s.p.1274) of Rochford, Elsenham, Berden (Esx), held also at Berghes (Esx) & In Herts; served overseas 1296, against the Scots 1297, 1301, on Channel Is 1305. 32c1 *13*

It is likely that the compiler transposed the arms of John and his son Robert.

Brault RAE 2:145-146 mentioned a possible (but unlikely) confusion with John Droxford (d.1329) Bp.Bath & Wells 1309.

Brault RAE 2:360; Moor KE 4:*; CIPM 2:46-47 no.*;

see also [420];

423 sire johan bretoun quartile de or e de goules od la bordure de azure

O GB *qtly & border* esx

John Breton, c.1296-1311, o.s.p., son of John (d.1306), and grandson of John (b.c.1233) a rebel of 1264; held in Boxted, Dullingham, Brinkley, Willingham, Harleston (Esx), Beilney, Colney (Suf), Burg (Cambs), Blatherwick, Laxton, Doddington, Wakerley, Harringworth (Nhants). John (d.1311) left a sister and heir Maud (b.c.1289) widow of John de la Ryvere. It was probably John (d.1306) who served against the Welsh in 1282, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, was custos of London 1289, 1293, and 1296, MP Esx 1290, judge of gaol delivery in Norf, Esx and London. 56b4 *13*

Foster FL xxxvi, 168 (of Sporle); XBM:7783 (John, 1301); XEL:118;

Brault RAE 2:74; Moor KE 1:140;

A:155; D:78; FW:162; Q:573; URF:322; E:100*;

424 sire johan de watevile de argent a iij cheverons de goules

A G *3 chevrons* esx

John Waterville; fl.1324, son of William, married Denise, held in Esx & Herts & j.u. Palington (Warws), overlord at Gt.Sampford (Esx); ktd 1304/05, served against the Scots 1301, 1306, overseas 1324. + *13*

Thearms are probably derived from Clare.

Moor KE 5.168;

AS:447; CG:156; CKO:177;

425 sire robt de watevile meisme les armes od la bordure endente de sable

A GS *3 chevrons & border engrailed* esx

Robert Waterville; fl.1326; held in Esx & Suf; associated with E.Hereford & Essex, served with E.Kent in Gascony 1324-25; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, a lancastrian in 1322, At Gt.Council 1324.. - *13*

The entries in [425, 745] are conflated in Moor and commented on in GEC.

DBA 2:529 (1326, Rob, PRO-sls);

Moor KE 5:168-170; GEC12.2:432n'b,c';

AS:170; DV:1686; L:98; O:211; TJ:730;

426 sire rog' de watevile de argent a iij cheverons de goules a un merelot de sable

A GS *3 chevrons acc. mullet in chf dx* cambs

Roger Wateville, fl.1332, held a little land and 40s p.a. rent in Isleham (Cambs); associate of Peter Gaveston 1312; went abraod in train of E.Pembroke or the king 1320, 1322, 1324; MP Cambs 1319, Gt.Council 1324. + *13*

Moor KE 5:170;

L:100* (martlet, Roger);

427 sire nicholas de baringtone de argent a iij cheverons de goules a un label de azure

A GB *3 chevrons & label* esx

Nicholas Barrington, fl.1274-1325, held ½ KF at Chigwell (Esx) and in Cambs & Hunts; served against the Scots in 1301; commisisoner in Esx 1302, MP Esx 1309, 1313, attended Gt.Council 1324. 31f1 *13*

The family was probably named for the hamlet Barrington near Chigwell, now absorbed by Gt.London.

Moor KE 1:45; DBA 2:524;

CRK:1493; MY:94; SHY:107;

428 sire johan de bellehous de argent a iij lioncels de goules

A G *3 lions* esx

John Belhouse, d.<1336, held Stanway (Esx) & Newington by Hythe (Kent); knighted 1306. His wife Isolde was coheiress of Alice Beaumont to Elemdon &c (Esx) in 1316. 56b5 *13*

XBM:7341sn (Isabel wife of John Belhous, 1336)

Moor KE 1:68-69

CKO:608; L:10; WJ:222;

429 <sire willm de bellehous ove la bordure endente de sable>

A GS *3 lions & border engrailed* esx

William Belhouse, no details, probably a relative of John [428]. +

Text in a later hand. *13*

430 sire willm hanyngfeld de or a un cheveron de sable

O S *chevron* esx

William Hanningfield, d.c.1317; held East Hanningfield, Woodham Ferrers, Stanley (Esx) and in Norf and Herts; acquired lands confiscated from Gilbert Mauduit in Hatfield Peverel, Ulting, Langeford (Esx) 1306; served in Gascony 1297, 1298 with Robert FitzWalter [33], against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1310-17; recruiter 1300; justice in Esx 1302, 1309, MP Esx 1309, 1313, attended coronation 1308, cmsr in Esx, Suf, Norf, Msx from 1290.; executor of Ralph Coggeshale [463]. 44d2 *13*

XBM;10456 (1371, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:214; Moor KE 2:178;

GCC:521; LM:190; Q:409; GCC:549*;

431 sire willm wautone de argent a un cheveron de sable

A S *chevron* esx

William Walton, fl.1273-1316, married Maud, held j.u. Chaureth in Broxted (Esx) & in Nhants; served against the Welsh 1277, 1280, overseas 1296 MP Esx 1305, 1311, Sh.Esx & Herts 1314, at coronation 1308, in retinue of E.Pembroke on embassy to France 1313. 55e5 *13*

XBM:14318* (1375, John, in Hunts), 14319* (1401, Tho, of Basseny, lincs, annulet), 14320 (1388, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:445; Moor KE 5:151; CIPM 3:133-134 no.207;

A:244; AK:47; CT:180; FW:335; LM:395; PO:404; Q:236; S:211; SK:275; SS:10; WJ:1269; WJ:1295;

432 sire willm de lambourne de argent a ij cheverons de sable

A S *2 chevrons* berks

William Lamburne, d.1300, left son James (b.c.1279, fl.1325), held Lambourn (Berks) & Canewdon, Copford, Chigwell, Hergotston (Esx) & Polstead (Suf); served in Wales 1277, against the Scots 1297 cmsr in Esx 1287, 1290, in Herts 1296, Sh.Esx 1290, justice of gaol delivery in Herts 1293, in Esx 1294. 41e5 *13*

This entry was probably misnamed and intended for James, knighted 1306, MP Suf 1313, served against the Scots 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. James apparently lived at Polstead (Suf).

Brault RAE 2:248; Moor KE 3:7;

A:284; E:357; F:147; FW:337; Q:288; PO:402*;

433 sire johan filol de veer a un quarter de goules

A BG *vairy & canton* esx

John Foliol, d.1317, son of Richard (d.1260) and Anne,married Paulina, left son John [434], held Kelvedon (3 KF), Acle, a.o. (Esx), in Cumpton (Hants) and in Herts; served against the Welsh 1282, against the Scots 1297-98, 1301, MP Esx 1290, 1295, 1300-1301; commissioner and justice in Esx & Ssx, went overseas 1313-1314 with Q.Isabella. 45e1 *13*

Brault RAE 2:165 Foliol); Moor KE 2:24-26 (Filiol); CIPM 1:134no.576;

CRK:1016; DV:478; E:343; F:401; PLN:410; PT:792; Q:162; WK:275; WLN:449;

434 sire jehan sun filz meisme les armes en le quarter un molet de or

A BGO *vairy & canton ch. mullet* esx

John Foliol, c.1289-1332, son of John [433], married Margery, left son Richard, a minor; held Ramsey & Tolleshunt Tregoz (Esx); served against the Scots 1322, at Gt.Council 1324, cmsr 1325. 57e4 *13*

XBM:9808 (1326, John);

Brault RAE 2:165; Moor KE 2:25-26; CIPM 7:317-318no.450; DBA 2:242;

GA:102; L:121;

435 sire aucher le filz henry de ermine od le chef de azure a iij lioncels de or

E BO *chief ch. 3 lions* esx

Aucher FitzHenry, d.1339, son of Henry Fitz Aucher (d.1303), married Joan Bellew, a heiress, knighted 1306, summoned as baron 1309-25, held High Laver, a.o. (Esx), Fisherton Anger (Wilts), Bickton (Hants), Bilton (Yorks), Pampesworth (Cambs), a.o.; hereditary forrester of Waltham Wood; served against the Scots 1306, 1311, in Gascony 1324. 44b2 *13*

XBM:9722 (Aucher fil.Henrici, 1327, of Thorpe Darch.., yorks);

Brault RAE 2:20; Moor KE 1:25 (Aucher, HenFA), 2:39 (AuFH); GEC 5:413-416. 650n.d; CIPM 4:112-113no.172; DBA 3:39;

CG:190; E:179; F:329; FK:696; MY:171; PT:432; TJ:74; TJ:807; CY:662*;

436 sire willm orkesleye meisme les armes le chef endente

E BO *chief indented ch. 2 lions* esx

William Horkesley, b.c.1270, fl.1324, son of Robert (d.1295); held in Horkeslee, Norton, Purlee (Esx) & Suf & Herts; served against the Scots 1301, 1322, Gt.Council 1324. 56b4 *13*

Variant: chief indented ch. 3 lions. The arms are almost identical to Bures in [446], who held in the area.

XBM:10826 (1311, Wm);

Moor KE 2:239-240; Palgrave PW 1:295; DBA 3:38, 40;

437 sire huge le blount qurtile de argent e de goules une bende de sable e iij egles de or

X SO AG *qtly & bend ch. 3 eagles* esx

Hugh Blount, fl.1298-1324, son of Hugh (fl.1277-82, infirm), held in Esx & Kingston by Aston, Aston St.Helens. Chalford, Copcote, Nethercote (Oxon) & Dodecote / Didcote (Berks) & Penkridge (Staffs) & in Hants; served as MP Esx 1298-1301, MP Beds 1307, MP Berks 1313, commissioner in several counties, attended Gt.Council 1324 from Esx. Mustered from Staff on 10.09.1310, served by his two sons. + *13*

XEL:1052* (1394, Tho);
Brault RAE 2:56-57; Moor KE 1:101; Denholm-Young HH 151-152; Palgrave PW 2.1:50;

APA:350; ARS:134; BER:1724; BHM:2046; DV:2703; E:570; ETO:829; LYN:722; NLU:234; PLN:342; PT:118; Q:284; S:397; URF:382;

438 sire rauf de boxstede quartile de argent e de goules a une bende de sable besante

X SO AG *qtly & bend ch. 3 roundels* esx

Ralph Boxted, c.1228-1303, held 1KF at Boxsted, and also lands at Alfemeston (Esx); served in Wales 1277 commisisoner in Esx 1289, unfit for service 1296. He left a son and heir Peter (b.c.1373). 56b4 *13*

Moor KE 1:128-129; Palgrave PW 1:273;

439 sire johan de merk de goules a un lion de argent od la bordure endente de or

G AO *lion & border engrailed* esx

John Merck, o.s.p.1304, married Mary, left sister Cicely, widow of Humphrey Hastang (fl.1272-83) and her son Phili Hastang [981] as heirs. He held White Roding (Esx) & Cumberton (Cambs); served in the garrison in Berwick. 44b1 *13*

Moor KE 3:150; Brault RAE 2:291-292;

E:395; GA:8; LM:546; ST:99; C:154*; E:289*; F:445*; TJ:73* (less border);

440 sire adam de nortoft de sable a un lion rampaund de or

O S *lion rampant* esx

Adam Nortoft, fl.1321, son of Adam (fl.1267, d.<1294), held in Chalk (Kent), overlord Assewelle / Ashwell in Finchingfield (Esx). 55f4 *13*

Variant: Sa-Or (N/b).

Moor KE 3:271-272; DBA 1:139;

441 sire johan de beuchamp de fifelde de or a un lion de sable corone de goules

O S *lion cr.* esx

John Beauchamp, fl.1290-1320, held Fyfield (Esx) and in Cambbs, Herts, and Suf; knighted 1306; MP Esx 1290. 44b2 *13*

Variant: field Ar (N/b).

XBM:7257 (Ric; used by John Donewich, hunts, 1411);
Brault RAE 2:40; Moor KE 1:72;

GA:109; LM:557; Q:382;

442 sire johan de la mare de argent a une bende e azure e iij egles de or

A BO *bend ch. 3 eagles* herts

John de la Mare, b.c.1260, fl.1303, probably son of John (o.v.p.) and grandson of John (d.1276), who held King's Walden, Hitchin (Herts). He may be the one noted for Esx, in Cambs and Hunts, who served against the Welsh 1283, against the Scots 1301, ktd 1306. 54a5 *13*

Identical arms were borne by Hugh Badewe of Esx (PO:403), Thomas Gissing of Norfolk (S:595) and Robert Kendal (WJ:1560), a cadet of a family which held in Hants, Ssx, Herts a.o. shires. It is also found of the brass of Thomas de la Mare, (d.1396), abbot, of St.Albans Church (Herts).

There were several contemporaries of the name, somewhat conflated in the entries in Moor KE 3:109-112.

https://www.stalbanshistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/1928_04_.pdf (E.Wooley); H.H. Trivick: The Craft and Design of Monumental Brasses, London 1969;

443 sire johan de preieres de goules a une fess e ij barres gymiles de argent

G AA *fess betw 2 bars gemel* esx

John Praers, fl.1292-1324, probably son of John (fl.1272), married Ann, had son Ralph (married by 1304), held Gt.Maldon, a.o. Esx & in Herts & Tiwe / Gt.Tew / Twede (Oxon), overlord in Rewenhall / Rivenhall, Hatfield Peverel, Ulting, Langford, Malerbisland (Esx) & Gt.Tew (Oxon), probably granted to his son during1314-20; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, 1322; MP Oxon 1297, 1301, Gt.Council 1324; attended coronation 1308 in the train of king and queen 45e2 *13*

See also [469, 778] for other Praes / Pryers / Peres / Prewes. John and Thomas, probably the one in [469], owed £200 in 1315.

Moor KE 4:99 (Prewes); Loyd OF 83 (Presles in Calvados);

444 sire gelem de durem de argent a une crois de goules e v flures de or

A GO *cross ch. 5 fleurs-de-lis* esx

William Durham / Duresme / Dunolmia, c.1258-1315, younger son of Jolland / Julian (d.1263), married Ada, leaving son and heir Edmund (b.c1293), held Suffhale-in-Dunmow (Esx), and in Fenstanton & Hilton (Hunts); served against the Scots 1298, 1302, justice and commissioner in Essex 1300-1314 55f5 *13*

Moor conflates Gelen, son of Jolland and William (fl.1266).

Variant: Ar fess dancetty Gu (N/b) - in confusion with [447].

XBM:9386 (Jolanus / Julian, 14C);

Moor KE 1:294-295;

CKO:616; PO:485; TJ:866 (Edmund);

445 sire wauter le baud de goules a iij eles de egles or

G O *3 wings* esx

Walter Baud, c.1261-c.1313, married Meliora and had son William and daughter Anne (b.1289). He held Corringham (Essex) and ½ KF at Hinxworth (Herts) from E.Norfolk and Lt.Hadham (Herts.) from Bp.London, served in Scotland 1297/98, He served as commissioner and assessor of subsidies in Esx 1301-09, in Herts 1313 and sheriff Esx & Herts in 1307/08. His son William, Sh.Esx & Herts 1327, a pardoned lancastrian, rendered his father's accounts for jan-feb 1308. 32b2 *13*

Moor KE 1:59; TNA E 358/19 (accounts 1308), www; Fox GCC 110; VCH Esx; VCH Herts;

446 <sire robt de boures dermyne ou le chef edente de sable e ij lyoncels de or>

10v1 *E SO* *chief indented ch. 2 lions* suf

Robert Bures, d.1331, son of Robert (fl.1266), left a son John (b.c.1299), held Acton/Aketon, Reydon, Wherstede, Merkys, Wickhambrok, Gt.Waldingfeld, Melding, Hecham, Newton (Suf); and Bures / Gt.Bures (Esx); served as forester of Cannock Chase 1300, justice and commissioner 1302-07, witness to royal grants, on king's service 1304-1307, MP Staff 1313; summonend to Gt.Council 1324 from both Suffolk and Staffs. There is a brass for him in Acton. 56a3 *13*

It is impossible to decide when the elder Robert died, but probably c.1294, when his lands at Gt.Bures (Esx) were replevied. He ceded custody of Haverford castle (Wales) in 1291, and before he had served in Wales 1286, as bailif of Q.Eleanor at Maillor Seisnek..

Text in a later hand.

XBM:7927 (1338, Mic, Er 2 lions rampant in fess);
Moor KE 1:159; Edge AA 84 (brass);
AN:156; ARS:208; PO:399; WJ:347; CKO:563*;

447 <sire willm de den dargent a une daunce de goulys>

A G *fess dancetty* esx

William Dene / Dien, fl.1298-1325, held Horningdon / Horndon on the Hill (Esx) & Thoryton (Suf) & in Norf; served as commissioner in Esx, Herts, Cambs, Hunts, Msx, Berks 1298-1300; on diplomatic missions to Rome1299, 1302, Flanders 1312, 1325, royal envoy to E.Lancs 1317; senescal of Agenais 1306. 32a2 *13*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:274; Phillips ES 293;

448 sire johan de grey barre de argent e de azure a une bende de goules

X G AB *barry & bend* ox

John Grey (of Rotherfield), d.1312, son of Robert (d.1295), married Margaret Oddingseles, left son and heir John (1300-59, baron 1338), held Rotherfield Greys (Oxon) a.o. lands in Nhants, Bucks, and Yorks; served against the Scots in several campaigns. In 1310 he provided 2 men-at-arms for 1KF at Dunston Manor (Norf). 42a4 *13*

This was a junior branch of Grey of Codnor [50]. Brault and Moor has the arms as of Wilton [51] and conflate several Johns [51, 449].

XBM:10263 (John, 1361); XEL:351 (c.1300, John);
Brault RAE 2:204-206 (GoW); Moor KE 2:148-150; GEC 6:144-150,128/129
AN:72; APA:48; ARS:54; AS:101; BHM:1951; CG:222; CKO:305; E:284; ETO:754; F:281; FK:131; GOR:480; H:38; LYN:620; NAV:1483; NLU:127; PO, :210; Q:161; S:64; S:344; SD:24; TJ:593; URF:215; WJ:505; WLN:797;

449 sire johan de grey barre de argent e de azure en le chef iij rondels de goules

A BG *barry acc. 3 roundels in chf* wales

Not a repeat of John Grey of Wilton & Ruthin [51], father of Roger (1300-53), who was summoned as baron / Lord Grey of Ruthin in 1324, and who used the present arms, see Ch.2.3.3. 84d5 *13*

Before being adopted by the Grey of Ruthin, the arms were used in E:72 and F:46 by Adam Grey (fl.1299) of whom it is only known that he was attorney of Nicholas Cheyney in the Channel Islands.

It could possibly be John Grey of Sandiacre, noted as husband of Margaret Oddingseles (see also [448]), and father of Thomas Grey [496], who married the heiress of Richard Cornerth [495] in 1306 and adopted the Cornerth arms. The Cornerth branch, as B.Walsingham 1780, later adopted Grey with 'label ch. 3 annulets' easily confused with roundels. This John clould either be a brother or younger son of Richard Grey of Sandiacre (d.1298), who differenced with a *label Gu roundely Or in* Q:130. Another John Grey of Sandiacre, possibly John Hillary dit Grey, used the 'label roundely' in 1334 at the 2nd Dunstable Tournament (SD:69).

Moor conflates several Johns [51, 448, 449]. Ruthin is in Clwyd in Wales, 30 km ESE of Chester.

Brault RAE 2:204-206: Moor KE 2:146, 148-150; GEC 6:128/129, 152 (geneal);

APA:26; APA:314; ARS:32; BER:1702; BHM:1935; ETO:723; FK:87; GOR:483; L:134; LYN:595; NLU:117; S:50; TJ:1621; WJ:497; WLN:699;

450 sire johan de beuchamp de goules billette de or a une fesse de or

G A *fess betw 6 billets* worcs

John (I) Beauchamp, fl.1308, of Holt, served with his nephew Guy E.Warwick [10]. 50c1

XEL: 52 (14C, John, 30mmØ); *13*

Brault RAE 2:40; Moor KE 1:72; GEC 2:45-46; VCH Salop 3:80; Downing ME

A:254; BER:1755; E:273; F:234; FW:340; L:41; LM:464; NAV:1476; Q:356; WJ:567;

451 sire wauter filz homfrey quartile de argent e de sable

A S *qtly* esx

Walter FitzHumphrey, fl.1325, son of Walter (.d.c1284), held 5½ KF at Pentlow, Borle, Gt.Gelham / Yelham, Barew, Topefeld, Ovyton / Ovington (Esx), Chipley, Clopton, Wyveleshey, Denardeston (Suf); knighted 1306, MP Esx 1314, 1322, Gt.Council 1324, on pilgrimage to Santiago del Compostella 1316, pardoned for opposition to the Despensers 1321, served against the Scots 1322. 56a3 *13*

Brault proposed that G:193 is for John Hamerton, presumably the father of Henry Hamerton (fl.1301-1318), who held Hamerton a.o. (Yorks), and who probably bore the Ar fess Sa betw 3 lions Sa in TJ:131.

Brault RAE 2:169; Moor KE 2:41 (WFH), 175-176 (JH);

A:264; D:180; FW:194; G:193 (!); J:148 (s.n.);

452 sire hamond de sottone de vert crusule de argent a iij coupes de argent

V AA *3 cups covered , crusily* esx

Hamon Sutton, fl.1313, when he went overseas with Edward II. His attendance to the Dunstable tournament in 1309 (L:220) suggests lancastrian sympaties. His origin was probably Sutton on the river Roach, 2 mls N of Southend, 32d2 *13*

John Sutton, probably his father, is noted in 1295 as a knight resident in Esx.

Moor KE. 4:315; Palgrave PW 1:273;

L:220 (Hamon);

453 sire richard de loveday de azure a iij daunces de or

B O *3 bars dancetty* suf

Richard Loveday, c.1282-1318, o.s.p.; son of Roger (d.1287), held Ofton, Sprouton, Bresete / Gt.Bricett (Suf) & Swafham (Norf) & Elm (Cambs); in Ireland 1292 with Adam Creting (see [500]) , 1316, pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 56c2 *13*

The data in Moor does not fit. He mentions 4 sisters co-heirs born 1288-1294, after the death of their presumed father. A brother William (fl.1290-1326) and a Roger (b.1251/62) is also mentioned.

Brault RAE 2:266 (Roger); Moor KE 3:66-67; CIPM 2:397-398no.643;

E:470*; F:512* (Or-Sa, Roger);

454 sire adam de newentone de azure a vj egles de argent

B A *6 eagles* esx

Adam Newenton, no information. -

E:266*; F:226*; TJ:232* (Adam, 3 eagles); *13*

455 sire johan passeleu bende de or e de azure e un quarter de argent e un lupard passaunt de goules

O BAG *bendy of 8 & canton ch. lion passt guard* hants

John Pasley, fl.1283-1316, left son Nicholas (fl.1320), held Keyhaven, Milford, Brook (Hants). 16b4 *13*

Edmund Passelewe (fl.1290-1327), baron of the Exchequer, who held in Operton, Esthall, a.o. (Ssx), at Gt.Council 1324 for Kent & Rut, is not mentioned.

XBM:12397 (1366, Ric, warws);

Moor KE 4:7;

FK:633*;

456 sire richard tany de or a vj egles de sable

O S *6 eagles* esx

Richard Tany, d.1296, son of Richard (d.1270) and Margaret Fitz Richard of Stapleford, married Juliana, left son and heir Roger (c.1278-1301), held Elmstead, Latton Taney, Stapleford (Esx) & Estwick (Herts); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282. Roger served in 1301, married Joan (d.1308), left son Lawrence (c.1299-1317, and as eventual heir, his sister Margaret. Richard was a witness for John Tany [458] in 1289. 56c5 *13*

Brault RAE 2:411; Moor KE 8-9; CIPM 3:201-202 no.326; VCH Esx 8:188;

A:146; E:68; FW:197; J:109; LM:75* (Ar-Sa); TJ:230* (3 eagles);

457 sire felip de verley meisme les armes a une bende de goules

O SG *6 eagles and bend* esx

Philip Verley, fl.1282-1326, son of Robert (d.1278). He was knighted in 1306 with the Prince of Wales and cosealed Edward I's grants to his younger sons, He served with Matthew Besille in 1282, took part in several campaigns in Scotland, keeper of Berwick in may and novermber 1299, served Hugh Despencer sr 1310, MP Essex 1319, and attended the Gt.Council in 1324. His final service was to supervise the assembling of the fleet at Orwell in 1326. 45f1 *13*

He held 4 knight's fees of E.Lancaster in Tolleshunt, Lt.Bryche, Saltecote, Cosford & Samantone (Esx), also held manor of Enstone (Staff), and was overlord at Amersham (Bucks);

Moor KE 5:115;

458 sire johan tany de azure a iij barres de argent

B A *3 bars* esx

John Tany, d.1315, son of Peter (fl.1262), left son John (fl.1309), married 1st Wentlian, 2nd Joan, held Wennington, Upminster (Esx) & Bokhampton (Berks) & in Wilts; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1314, recruiter 1315, on embassies 1305, 1308, constable of Striguil Castle 1308, MP Esx 1305, 1307, 1311; 31g2 *13*

The family came from Thenney al. St.Jean/Aubin-de-Thenney (dep Eure, ar Bernay, can Broglie).

Brault RAE 2:411; Moor KE 5:6-8; Loyd OF 101;

AS:337; BG:76; CG:232; CKO:312; CRK:363; E:66; FW:221; TJ:526; WJ:521; CVC:589*; CY:19*; WLN:317*;

459 sire thomas de mandevillede argent od le chef endente de goules a iij merelos de or

A GO *chief indented ch. 3 martlets* esx

Thomas Mandeville, fl.1297-1324, held Elmstead, Bromfield, Chatham, Black Notley, Gt.Waltham (Esx) & Eastwick (Herts); served against the Scots 1298, 1301, 1322, pardon for Gaveston 1313. probably a retainer of E.Hereford, but a loyalist in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 44d1 *13*

XBM:11695-97 (1378, 1382, Tho);

Moor KE 3:105; DBA 3:42;

FK:747; SK:182;

460 sire guy de stenefeld de vert a un egle de or

V O *eagle* esx

Guy Shenefeld, fl.1289-1304, held Shenfield (Esx), but noted as non-resident in 1295, served in Gascony 1294-96, 1301, 1304, overseas 1297. He was probably retained by E.Oxford. 31h1 *13*

Moor KE 4:248; DBA 2:140 (CA, L1:604n3; BR 5:251, Wm); Palgrave PW 1:273.

461 sire thomas filiol de or a une fesse e ij cheverons de goules en la fesse iij trefoyls de argent

O GAG *fess ch. 3 trefoils, betw 2 chevrons* esx

Thomas Filiol, b.c.1269, d.>1324, held in Hatfield Peverel, Boreham & Lt.Maldon (Esx), in part of John Foliol [433], served over seas (Gascony) in 1294 and 1297 with E.Hereford. He was commissioner of array in Esx & Herts 1311. 44d1 *13*

Moor KE 2:26;

462 sire willm de bomstede de azur a une fesse e ij cheverons de or

B OO *fess betw 2 chevrons* esx

William Bumstead, fl.1320-30, of Alvithele, no details, probably held in Helions Bumstead and Steeple Bumstead (Esx). The arms were derived from Clare, which had their caput 12 km east. 55f3 *13*

DBA 3:381 (sigil, Wm, 1330);

CCR E-II 3:224-226;

463 sire .. de cogeshale de argent a une crois e iiij escalops de sable

A SS *cross acc. 4 escallops* esx

Either Ralph Coggeshall (d.1305), or his son and heir John, c.1275-1319, held Coggeshall, Pakelesham, Dodenhoo (Esx), and Codham Hall (Suf). Ralph was associated with Warin Munchensy / Monte Caniso by 1289 as executor and with Robert FitzWalter [33] by 1295; served against the Scots1297-98 and 1301. 56a5 *13*

XEL:201* (1421, Tho); XBM:8763* (+ escallop, Tho, 1396, ssx) + 8764-8765 (Wm, 1389, 1396, of Tilbury, esx);

Moor KE 1:226;

ARS:253; BER:1790; S:430; CY:539*; CY:561*;

464 sire johan heroun de azure a iij herouns de argent

B A *3 herons* esx

John Heron, d.1326, marry Emme Plessis, left son John, held Enfield (Msx) & Danbury a.o. (Esx;) & N.Pederton (Som) & overlord at Lt.Holewell (Herts); served against the Scots 1299 (with Robert FitzWalter [33]), 1301, 1303, 1314; at Gt.Council 1324. 44d2 *13*

The Herons has been described as a lowland scottish clan of cattle rustlers (wikipedia) descended from the norman Tihel Heron (fl.1066) who got lands in Essex. The main, but not necessarily the senior, branch settled in Tynedale (Nhum) around Ford and Chipchase castles and spread out from there. They fostered a number of barons and baronets (see [992]). Some of the entries in Burke GA 482-483 are misleading, as is probably some of the information in GEC 6:484-493, e.g. the sons of Roger [992]. The arms are canting, and the tinctures assigned here are problematic.

Downing ME 2:93 attributes a wood-carved effigy, no arms, in Danbury (Esx) to John.

Brault RAE 2:226; Moor KE 2:222-223; CIPM 7:462no.679; DBA 2:174-175;

B:10215; AS:414; TJ:1394 (Odinel); CKO:638; E:430 (John); M:21 (Roger); M:22; TJ:1497; see [992]

465 <sire wauter de patishule dargent a une fesse unde de sable e iij croissauns de goulys>

A SG *fess undy betw 3 crescents* esx

Walter Pateshull, d.1330, probably a cousin of John [763], married Joan Rokesly, left son Thomas (b.c.1329); held j.u. by 1322 a sixth of the barony of Folkestone in Norf & Kent; incl.Tolleshunt Tregoz / d'Arcy (Esx); served against the Scots 1322, as coroner in Nhants until 1320, recruiter in Esx, at Gt.Council 1324. 45f1 *13*

Brault is certainly wrong in placing Walter (a father in 1329) as a younger son of Robert (d.1290), who had a grandson born c.1292. He is more likely to be a son of Walter (fl.1288), and to have a brother Thomas with whom he was granted Grantchester Manor (Cambs) in 1320 by William Sengham. John and Walter together owed 100 marks in Cambs & Bucks in 1322.

Text in a later hand.

XHS:277 (1329, John);

Brault RAE 2:331 (Pattishall); Moor KE 4:9-10; Sanders EB 46;

PO:242* (plain fess &c, Walt); O:136* (fess engr &c, Walt);

466 <sire willm gernoun dargent a iij peus undes de goulys>

A G *3 piles undy enhanced* esx

William Gernon, 1250-1326; son of Ralph (d.1274), married Isabel, left son John (b.c.1296), held Gt.Bures, Eastorpe, Briche, Leghes, Theydon Gernon, Lacheden, Tolleshunt Tregoz, Lexenden hrd (Esx) & Notts & Bakewell (Derbs) & Norf & Suf; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Welsh 1297, 1301; at Gt.Council 1324. 56b5 *13*

The arms are blazoned both as pily undy conjoined and paly undy.

Text in a later hand.

XBM:10072 (Ralph, esx, temp. H-III) + 10075-77 (Wm, 1298, 1334, 1352, used by John s/ John); XBM:10242 (John Gernon, 1382);

Moor KE 2:109-110;

B:214 (Wm); WJ:476*; DV:2696*; T:141*; BEL:1356*; ARS:384*;

467 <sire johan vascoyl dargent a une croys de sable a v molettes dor>

A GO *cross ch. 5 mullets* esx

William Wascoil al. Vastoil, fl.284, d.1320, held at Twinstede (Esx) and Clopton (Suf), served over seas 1284, as assessor of subsidy 1295, at council 1297, attorney of E.Oxford at Parliament 1306. John, probably his father was a resident knight in 1295. 56a4 *13*

Variant: a single mullet (N/b).

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 5:165; Palgrave PW 1:273;

468 <sire felip de chaunsy dargent a un cheveroun e iij anelus de goulys>

A GG *chevron betw 3 annulets* lincs

Probably a repeat of Philip Chauncey [677] inserted in a vacant spot. 91c3

Text in a later hand. *13*

CG:135; CKO:156; DV:797; PT:893;

469 <sire thomas peres de vert a une bende dargent a ij coties dor>

V AA *bend cotised* esx

Thomas Pryers, b.c.1274, married Avice Crue (b.c.1287); in the king's retinue overseas 1313, forest cmsr in 1316. + *13*

Moor has him holding Warningcamp and S.Stoke (Esx), but the modern map has Warningcamp close to Arundel in Ssx and South Stoke nr Goring on the Oxon-Berks border. He probably also held in Esx.

See [443, 778] and Moor for a possible confusion between various Praers / Pryers / Prewes. The arms were probably unfinished. Avice Crue was coheir to Crue (Ches).

Text in a later hand.

XBM:12831* (14C, Tho), 12830* (1319, Hen, bend cot betw 6 martlets);
Brault RAE 2:353; Moor KE 4:100;

G:174* (Henry, Az bend Or cotised Ar betw 6 martlets Ar)

Suthfolk

470 sire .. de seinmor de ermyne a ij cheverons de goules e un label de azure

E GB *2 chevrons & label* suf

Ralph Seymour al. St.Maur, d.1310, younger son of Simon (d.1267), brother of Lawrence (d.c.1297), and uncle of Nicholas [891], married Alice, left son Edmund (b.c.1288), held held Finedon, Thingden (Nhants) & Syleham (Suf) & Blonorton, Silham (Norf) & Notts & Derbs; served John Vescy 1280, overseas 1287, in Flanders 1297, against the Scots 1298, 1301, 1306. 69e5 *14*

Edmund attended Gt.Council 1324.

XBM:13242 (Edm, 1336)
GEC 11:357 n'f'; Brault RAE 2:390; Moor KE 4:189; CIPM 4:303 no.434, 5:95 no.186;

E:362; F:211; F:237; F:568; G:168; J:145; Q:212; LM:230* (no label);

471 sire robt dofforde de sable a une crois engrele de or

S O *cross engrailed* suf

Robert (II) Ufford, 1279-1316, baron 1309, son of Robert (I) Peyton dit Ufford (d.1298), married Cecily Valoynes (1281-1325, d&h to Orford), left eldest surviving son Robert (III, 1298-1369, 1E.Suffolk 1337); held Ufford, Orford Castle (Suf) a.o.; ktd 1302, served against the Scots 1301, 1308-16, in Ireland 1309 57e2 *14*

The family was a junior branch of Peyton of Peyton Hall (Suf), and kept their arms.

XEL:813 (temp. E-III, Rob 1E); XCB:136; XBM:14053 (1355, Rob 1E), a.o.
GEC 12.1:429-434 + 12.2:148-156; Moor KE 5:70-71; Brault RAE 2:428; Simpkin EA 17; CIPM 3:354 no.469 (Rob d.1298),15:599-626 (holdings 1382); Sanders EB 4;

A:78; AN:5; AS:91; CG:1; CRK:706; CY:505; D:90; E:84; F:75; FK:67; FW:141; G:92; GCC:241; J:112; L:58; LBQ:2967; NAV:1466; NS:1; O:45; P:64; PO:11; Q:126; SD:74; TJ:890; URF:137; LM:60*;

472 sire thomas dofforde meisme les armes a une bende de argent

S OA *cross engrailed & bend* suf

Thomas Ufford,c.1286-1314, younger brother of Robert [471], married1310 Eve Clavering (see [26, 27]); held Wrentham (Suf) and j.u. £54 p.a. in Ches & Warws; served against the Scots 1314, killed at Bannockburn. 69g4 *14*

XBM:8611 (1334, Eve Clavering, married 1st Tho Audley; Clavering, Ufford, Audley);
GEC 12.1:429-434 + 12.2:148-156; Moor KE 5:69-72; Brault RAE 2:428; CIPM 11:223 (Wrentham);

AK:87; AN:104; ARS:270; CA:201; CRK:329; CY:480; CY:527; L:172; NS:81; PO:49; SD:86;

473 sire johan de peytone de sable a une crois engrele de or e un molet de argent

S OA *cross engrailed acc. mullet in chf dx* suf

John Peyton, fl.1316, eldest son of John, brother of Robert dit Ufford ([471, ancestor of E.Suffolk), probably left son John, held Peytonhall nr Hadleigh, Thurstanton, Altherton, Ramsholt, Burneswell (Suf) & Eastthorpe (Esx) & Wicken (Cambs); commissioner in various shires 1297-1323, MP Suf 1300, 1301. 56c3 *14*

XBM:12612*, 12613* (1318, 1335, John, less mullet); XBM:12614 (1333, Rob);
Moor KE 4:60; Burke GA 797-798; Corder SA; Visit.Suf 1561:62-65;

ARS:269; FK:168; MY:27; S:531; T:131; CG:4*; TJ:889*; CY:542*; FK:187*;

474 sire guy ferre de goules a un fer de molin de argent e un baston de azure

G AB *cross moline & bend* suf

Guy Ferre, o.s.p.1323, dit 'le neveau' or junior, son of Guy (d.1303) and Joan FitzOtes, married <1286 Margery, held in Benhale, Ilketshall, Wilebegh, Norton, Colneyse, Pesenhale (Suf), Roynges Aylthrop (Esx), a.o.,inherited his father's lands, served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, 1303 sénéchal of Gascony 1308, ambassador 1318, constable of Tower 1321. 57f1 *14*

They were gascons, who came to England in the train of Q.Eleanor of Provence (d.1291). John (d.1291), kt, received Totell / Tutley Manor and lands in Geyton (Lincs), Farnham, Quendon (Esx), Farley, Terstan (Kent), left son Otto / Ottelin, a minor, in custody of Guy (d.1303), his brother. This Guy sr, kt, was steward of queen Eleanor, tutor of prince Edward (Edw.II), held Witley (Sur), Fakenham (Norf), Chatham (Kent). Guy jr had livery in 1304, but served against the Scots already in 1300 and 1301, apparently not knigthed, king's yeoman 1310.

Brault and Wagner disagrees on the status of certain other arms attributed to Guy jr, but those were propably misattributions. Moor conflate Guy sr and jr, and they are hard to differentiate, especially regarding Q.Eleanor and prince Edward.
Brault RAE 2:162; Moor KE 2:12-15; CPR 1373:360 (Guy & Eleanor); Wagner CEMRA xix; Phillips ES 53;

G:111; GA:160; GA:159* (Gu cross moline Er); F:549* (Gu-Ar);

475 sire thomas de loveyn de goules billete de or e une fesse de argent

G AO *fess, billety* suf

Thomas Louvain, 1291-1345, son of Matthew (d.1302), married Joan, left son John (o.s.p.m.1347), held Lt. Easton (Esx) & Bildeston, Drinkston / Drencheston, Eystanes (Suf); went overseas 1314 with Q.Isabella, served against the Scots 1316, 1317, 1322, recruiter 1321, 1325, at Gt.Council 1324. 56b3 *14*

The Louvain were cadets of the dukes of Brabant, of which a first set came to England with Adeliza, who married 1st Henry I, then William d'Aubigny E.Arundel (d.1153), and her brother Jocelin, who married Agnes Percy. The second set began with Matthew (d.1258), grandfather of Thomas.

XBM:11417 (1338, Tho);

ESNF 3:714; GEC 8:178-182; Brault RAE 2:266; Moor KE 3:65;

AS:351; AS:434; B:120; CG:278; CKO:362; DV:2314; E:516; F:461; G:151; O:184; PT:30; TJ:464; WJ:606;

476 sire edmond de pagenham quartile de or e de goules a un egle de vert en lun quarter

O GV *qtly acc. eagle in chf dx* suf

Edmund Pakenham, c.1278-1332, son of William (d.1305), married Rohese Valoignes (a co-heiress of Roert Creak), left son and heir Edmund jr (c.1302-1351), held Ditton Valoynes, Newmarket (Cambs), Henherst / Henneshurst in Cobham (Kent), Walsham le Willows, Norton, Ixworth, Pakenham, Wykes (Suf) & Bilhagh, Foxley, Dersingham, Sherneburn, Baldeswell, Hillington, Clay, N.Creak / Creyk (Norf); served against the Scots 1303, 1309; attended Gt.Council 1324. 56b1 *14*

XBM: 12352 (1350, Edm), 12355* (14C, Ric, Q2: mullet), 12354* (1412, Henry, Q2:annulet);

Moor KE 4:2-3; Burke PB 2:1750-1756; CIPM 9:641, 10.111;

AN:122; CG:419; CKO:471; FK:612; PO:154; SK:1049; TJ:989;

477 sire huge thalemache de argent frette de sable

A S *fretty* suf

Hugh Tollemache, b.c.1270, fl.1325, son of Hugh (d.1296), married Katherine, left son John, held Acton, Bentley (Suf); served against the Scots 1301. 56d4 *14*

XBM:13853 (Hugh jr, late 13C)

Brault RAE 2:410; Moor KE 5:5-6 (Talmache); Visit.Suf 1561:169-172; CIPM 3:259 no.389;

E:591; F:477; Q:189;

478 sire willm thalemache meisme les armes a un label de goules

A SG *fretty & label* suf

William Tollemache, d.c.1325, held Gazely (Suf) & Souburn, Templeton (Wilts); served against the Welsh 1287, overseas 1299, against the Scots 1298, 1301. Possibly an uncle of Hugh jr [477]. 55g1 *14*

Brault RAE 2:410; Moor KE 5:5-6; CIPM 6:392 no.612;

G:125 (Wm); AK:81*; WJ:866* (Wm, fretty & chief);

479 sire thomas de blakenham de azure crusule de or a ij barres de or

B OO *2 bars, crusily* lincs

Thomas Blakenham, fl.1267-1304, overlord of Belesby / Bilsby (Lincs), where he held for 40£; served in Wales 1377 and summoned to scotland 1304. He probably fought on the king's side at Lewes 1265 as he was promised 10£ p.a. in 1267. 91g5 *14*

He was younger brother of Benet / Benedict Blakenham (fl.1297-1303) who held i.a. Lt.Blakenham (Suf).

Brault RAE 2:55 (Benet B); Moor KE 1:98; feet of fines CP/25/1/132/52 no.28, www;

E:492*; F:340*; F:542* (less crusily, Benet B);

480 sire nicholas de weylande de argent a une crois de goules e v escalops de or

A GA *cross ch. 5 escallops* suf

Nicholas Weyland, d.1313; married Joan, held in Norf & Westerfield, Chaffield / Charsfield in Helmingham (Suf) & Esx; served against the Welsh 1277, in Ireland 1280, in Gascony 1287, against the Scots 1301; served Bp.Bath & Wells 1277, 1286; on pilgrimage to Jerusalem 1291-93; MP Suf 1290, 1297-98, 1305 57e2 *14*

Moor KE 5:186-187;

FK:260;

481 sire willm de weylande meise les armes a un label de azure

A GOB *cross ch. 5 escallops & label* som

William Weyland, d.1327, son of Nicholas [480], married Elizbeth de Bathonia, left son Robert (b.c.1304), held Charsfield, a.o. (Suf) & Oxburgh (Norf) & j.u. Loxton, Compton-Durville, Hassokmore, Radwell (Som), ktd 1306, MP Som 1307, at Gt. Council 1324 from Suffolk, recruiter in Som 1324.. 24d3 *14*

Moor KE 5:187;

482 sire huge hovel de sable a une crois de or

11r1 *S O* *cross* suf

Hugh Howell, d.c.1339, 2nd son and eventual heir of Robert (d.1286), held Ilketshall, Wyverstone, Chedston, Blithford, Weston-by-Hopton (Suf); knighted 1306, served as commissioner in Esx 1327, at Gt.Council 1324. 69f4 *14*

The eldest brother Robert (fl.1285) was probably o.s.p. before 1307.

Brault RAE 2:232; Moor KE 2:245;

ARS:223; DV:2037; E:78; F:59; J:104; NS:44; PT:623; Q:64; S:605; TJ:868; WLN:708;

483 sire estevene hovel meisme les armes a un label de argent

S OA *cross & label* suf

Stephen Howell, fl.1293-1322, 3rd son of Robert (d.1286), younger brother of Hugh [482], married Mary, held Wickham Market, Herpol nr Helmingham (Suf) & in Cambs; served in Scotland 1322, pardoned as a lancastrian 1318. 57d2 *14*

XBM:10855 (c.1320, Stephen);

Brault RAE 2:232; Moor KE 2:246

L:224; ST:14 (Stephen); DV:2290; PT:8;

484 sire peres de tadingtone de sable a un crois de or recersele

S O *cross moline* suf

Peter Tatington al. Tadington, d.1302, held in Tatington nr Hoxne (Suf), served in Gascony 1283-84 with John Vaux (Vallibus). 69d5 *14*

XBM:13874 (1293, Peter, suf);

Moor KE 5:13 (Tatington);

485 sire willm de bovile quartile de or e de sable

O S *qtly* suf

William Boyville, d.1320, married Joan, held Peasenhall, Giselingham, Badingham, Dennington, Wilby, Bedingfeld, Southolt Westleton (Suf), 7½ KF in Glosthorp, Bauseye / Bawsey, Geyton a.o. (Norf), Bedminster (Som), and as overlord at Lt.Waltham (Esx) and Kettlebere (Suf); served against the Scots 1301 57f1 *14*

XBM:7687 (Wm, d.1320);

Brault RAE 2:68-69; Moor KE 1:127; Blomefeld TN 8:344;

E:155; PLN:1354; WNR:151*; C:100*;

486 sire johan de bovile meisme les armes a un merlot de goules

O SG *qtly acc. mullet in chf dx* suf

John Boyville, o.v.p., younger son of William [485], who left a daughter Margaret as heir to all the Boyville estates as his elder brother also died vitae patri. 57f1 *14*

Brault RAE 2:68-69; Moor KE 1:126-127;

487 sire gerard de wachesham de argent a une fesse de goules en le chef iij cressauns de goules

A GG *fess acc. 3 crescents in chf* suf

Gerard Wachesham, b.c.1254, fl.1316,, son of Giles (d.1273), had son Giles (b.c.1270, fl.1326); held Wachesham / Wattisham, Stansted, a,o. (Suf) & in Norf) & Lincs & Esx; served against the Welsh 1282, on royal service 1297, against the Scots 1300, 1301,1303, 1306, infirm by 1313. 56c2 *14*

Moor KE 5:127-129;

488 sire johan de wachesham meisme les armes a un baston de azure

A GBG *fess & bend acc. 3 crescents in chf* suf

John Wachesham. d.1313, son of Giles, and younger brother of Gerard [487], married Isabel Verdon, held at Culpho (Suf), ktd 1306. He probably served against the Scots in 1301 as he was pardoned of homicide in 1303. 57e3 *14*

Moor KE 5:129;

489 sire robt du boys de ermyne a une crois de sable

E S *cross* norf

Robert Boys, c.1269-1311, held Fersfield, Garboldisham, Denton (Norf) and Fressingfield, Sonalberwe (Suf). 68c4 *14*

He may have been represented at the 1310 muster by 'Magr Will's Boys' of Suffolk for ½ KF.

Moor KE 1:114-115; Downing ME 4:124 (Rob, d.1333, Fersfield St.Andrews, Norf, qtg Latimer: cross patonce & label); Palgrave PW 2.1:56;

ARS:258; FK:343; L:198; MY:84; SD:47; TJ:1580;

490 sire .. sceltone de azure a une crois de or

B O *cross* norf

John Shelton, d.1333, son of Robert (1246-1306), left son Ralph (1315-75), held Brent Eleigh (3KF, Suf) & Bedingham (½KF) & Shelton, Gt.Snoring, Osmondeston (½KF), Hardwick, Mundham (Norf); served against the Scots 1301, Gt.Council 1324. His father Robert served from 1277. 69e3 *14*

Moor KE 4:247-248;

ARS:218; BER:1751; CY:455; PO:73; PO:104; S:323; PO:75*; S:325*;

491 sire johan de molingtone de argent a une fesse e ij cheveron de azure

A BB *fess betw 2 chevrons* esx

John Mollington, fl.1300-1305. He probably held in Essex, where he was a witness at Bradwell 1305, served gainst the Scots 1300, in the retinue of E.Lincoln for an embassy to Rome 1300. He may have been named for Mollington in Bloxham hrd (Oxon), but the family is not noted for lands there (VCH Oxon). The arms belong to the FitzWalter subgroup of the Clare group, as do the Peche following. - *14*

Brault RAE 2:296; Moor KE 3: 165;

GA:76; URF:301;

492 sire willm peche de argent a une fesse e ij cheverons de sable

A SS *fess betw 2 chevrons* norf

William Peche, fl.1317, son of Simon, held Bacton, Rollesby (Norf); noted as a felon in 1302. 81f2 *14*

Brault RAE 2:335; Moor KE 4:28;

E:585; F:276;

493 sire huge peche de argent a une fesse e ij cheverons de goules e un label de azure

A GGB *fess betw 2 chevrons & label* suf

Hugh Peche, o.s.p..1310, son of Hugh (d.1292) and Ida Segrave, left sister and heir Eva; held Cotton Hall in Kedington, Grundisburgh, Gt.Bealings (Suf); served against the Scots 1301, MP Suf 1302. 55g3 *14*

Gt.Bealings was partly owned by Gilbert [88] of the senior line.

Brault RAE 2:334-335; Moor KE 4:25; CIPM 5:141no.261;

Q:220 (Hugh sr);

494 sire robt peche meisme les arme od le label besaunte de or

A GGX BO *fess betw 2 chevrons & label roundely* suf

Robert Peche, fl.1303-21, married Agnes, overlord at Billefeld (Lincs). -

Moor has another Robt Peche, fl.1265, of Corby (Nhants) & Diss (Norf), possibly also in Suf & Esx. Corby was held by the head of the family. The present Robert might be a son of Gilbert (d.1291) and the one serving in Wales 1282, holding in Esx & Norf & Suf 1288 and involved in troubles at Geinge (Esx) 1282 and Lt.Bradford (Suf) 1303. *14*

Moor KE 4:27; DBA 3:444;

see [88];

495 sire richard de cornerze de azure a une fesse e ij cheverons de or

B OO *fess betw 2 chevrons* suf

Richard Cornerth, fl.1273-1314; held in Gt.& Lt. Cornard nr Sudbury, Bures, 1 KF in Clare & Cavendish (Suf) & in Thaxsted (Esx) & Herts & Norf; served against the Scots 1298, MP Suf 1307. 56a3 *14*

Richard left a daughter and heir Alice, who in 1306 married Thomas Grey of Sandiacre [496] and adopted the Cornerth arms, for which the only evidence is this entry.

XBM:10283 (Tho, 1316, of Cavendish, indistinct), a.o. (for Grey);

Moor KE 1:238; Burke PB 2:2933 (B.Walsingham); DBA 3:381, 383-384;

GCC:710; PO:566; R:3; S:424; URF:355; WJ:1256 (Tho);

496 sire thomas de grey meisme les armes a un label de goules

B OOG *fess betw 2 chevrons & label* suf

Thomas Grey, d.1322, son of John of Sandiacre and Margaret Oddingseles (see [449]), married in 1306 Alice Cornerth, daughter and heir of Richard [495], and adopted the arms of Cornerth. They left son Thomas Grey (b.1307), who married Isabel Baynard of Merton. He held in Gt. & Lt. Cornard, Cavendish, Bures, Neuton, Waldingfield, Tilleygh, Preston, Thorpe, Lellyeye / Lillesley, Denardeston, (Suf), Hengham Sybyle, Lt.Henye (Esx), overlord at Polstead (Suf); knighted 1306, served in Scotland 1307, conservator of peace, justice, commissioner and assessor in Suffolk from 1314. John Oddingsels granted them lands in Cavendish (Suf). 56a3 *14*

His descendants, sometimes noted as Grey of Merton, is still living and form 1780 as Grey Baron Walsingham with the 'barry-Ar-Az' arms of Grey and a difference of 3 annulets gules in chief.

XBM:10284 (1338, Tho);

Moor KE 2:155; Burke PB 2:2933 (B.Walsingham);

see [495];

497 sire <johan> tendringe meisme les armes le label flurette de argent

B OOX GA *fess betw 2 chevrons & label flory* suf

John Tendring, fl.1319, son and heir of William (d.1305) and Beatrice, held Stoke-by-Nayland, Boxford, Polsted, Melding (Suf); distrained for knighthood 1312, participated in the Newcastle tournament 1319 (O:186), retained by Segrave [41, 42]. His brother Richard, a clerk, rector of Burgate (Suf), sealed with these arms. He also hunted illegally. The name came from Tendring (Esx). 56b4 *14*

The 'Johan' was added in 15C.

XBM:13891 (Ric, rector of Burgate, suf, 1323); XBM:13894 (Wm, 1390);
Moor KE 5:14; Simpkin EA 13; Wells-Furby BR; CIPM 4:200/211 no.305;

O:186 (John); AN:127*; ARS:411*; BG:137*; CRK:1881*; DV:2266*; MY:28*; PLN:1409*; PO:79*; PT:204*; S:426*; URF:295*; WJ:1315* (no label);

498 sire willm wauncy de goules a vj gaunz de argent

G A *6 hands* suf

William Wancy, fl.11295-1327; held Grafham (Ssx) & Depden, Appeden, a.o. (Suf) & Sculthorpe, W.Barsham (Norf); served in local defence nr Dunwich 1295, against the Scots 1301, assessor 1309, at Gt.Council 1324. 55g2 *14*

Arms: canting, the iron gauntlets are blazoned here as 'hands', and the number was more likely 'iij'.

John (fl.1313-17) in Herts & Suf was a contemporary, not entered.

Brault RAE 2:445-446 (Geof, John, Nic); Moor KE 5:171-172;

E:552*; F:331*; FW:674* (3 gloves, Geof);

499 sire edmund hemegave de argent od le chef endente de goules

A G *chief indented* suf

Edmund Hengrave, 1254-1334, son of Thomas (d.1264), left son and heir Thomas (c.1294-1349); held Hengrave, Tudenham. Barningham / Barnham, Westle, Isleham, Saxham, Mutford (Suf) & Billingford (Nor) & Badburgham (Cambs); keeper of Norwich Castle 1320-21, Sh.Norf & Suf 1329, justice & cmsr in Norf & Suf, served overseas 1273, 1297, against the Welsh 1282 and the Scots 1299 (with Robert FtizRgoger [26]). 1301, 1303, 1314. He was a loyalist in 1322, at Gr.Council 1324. 56a1 *14*

Brault RAE 2:224; Moor KE 2:217-218; CIPM 1:182-183no.582 (Tho sr), 9:425 (Tho jr);

AN:132; ARS:205; BER:1799; CRK:1657; DV:2634; E:572; NS:147; PO:70; PT:827; Q:519; S:335; TJ:850;

500 sire john de cretinge de argent a un cheveron e de iij rouwels de goules

A GG *chevron betw 3 mullets* suf

John Creting, c.1274-1334, son of Adam (d.1295) and Nicola, summoned in person to Parliament 1325, held Creeting (Suf) and in Norf, Hunts and Romford (Esx), and probably in Ireland, served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1307. His father was marshal of the army in Gascony 1294-95, where John was captured and held in prison 1298. His sister Catherine received 50 and later 200 marks from the king until she got suitably married. 56c2 *14*

Variant: chevron ch. 3 crowns (N/b).

XBM:9068 (Edw, 1338, of Kedington, Suf);
Brault RAE 2:126; GEC 3:532; Moor KE 1:249;

A:233; AS:99; CG:118; CKO:133; D:151; E:623; F:154; FW:247; G:95; GA:234; K:103; LM:278; Q:295; SK:522; TJ:687; WJ:1359; WLN:634;

501 sire simon cokefeld de argent a un sautour engrele de sable e un label de goules

A SG *saltire engrailed & label* suf

Simon Cockfield, fl.1272-1312, held Whatfield (Suf) and in Lt. Bradfield (Norfolk); served overseas 1286, in Gascony 1296 with Tiptoft, against the Scots 1301, in 1303 with Payn Tiptoft [54], again overseas in 1304 with Prince of Wales. 56c3 *14*

Moor KE 1:221-222;

AS:233; CG:325; CKO:411; L:150; O:183; TJ:369; CKO:415* ; SK:246*;

502 sire richard cokfeld de azure a un crois e iiij coks de or

B OO *cross acc. 4 cocks* suf

Richard Cockfield, fl.1279-99, justice of gaol delivery in Norf, Suf, and Cambs 1294, 1299, in council at Rochester 1297, served in Scotland 1297-98. He probably held near Whatfield (Suf). 56c3 *14*

Moor KE 1:221; DBA 3:179;

503 sire richard de rokele mascle de goules e de ermyne

E G *lozengy* suf

Probably Richard, son of William; but Richard, son of Richard, is possible. 55g3 *14*

Richard Rockley, fl.1287-1322, son of William, held Poslingford, Schellegh, Willinghale (Suf) & Apelton, Shimpling, Trons (Norf) & Berningham, Wykemere, Wychlingham, a.o. (Norf or Suf) & in Esx.; served against the Scots 1296, 1298, 1301, 1306, 1322, overseas 1313; MP Norf 1302, justice in Norf 1304, cmsr Norf 1304, in Herts 1312.

Richard Rockely, 1282-1304, o.s.p., son of Richard (d.1296). married Margery, left sister and heir Maud (b.c.1287), wife of Roger de Faxino, held Colkirke & Gatele (Norf). The elder Richard (d.1296) was heir of Philip Rockely of Ockendon / Wokendon (Esx).

Brault RAE 2:361; Moor KE 4:133-137; CIPM 2:133 no.218 (Ric, d.1276, father of Philip); 3:216-217 no.355 (Ric, d.1276), 3:163no.258 (Phil, d.1295); 4:135-136 no.213 (Ric, d.1304);

B:136; GA:196; K:97; PO:138; TJ:1074; WNR:73; LM:537* (Ar-Gu);

504 sire johan carbonel de goules a une crois de argent od la bordure endente de or

G AO *cross & border engrailed* suf

John Carbonnel, d.1303, son of Robert (d.c.1278), held Gt.Wadingfield, Blakeshall (Suf) an in Norf, Herts and Esx; served overseas 1284, 1291,1296, 1298, against the Scots 1301; went to Rome in the retinue of Hugh de Vere [47] with whom he had served in Gascony. 56b3 *14*

Two contemporary John Carbonnel from Suffolk bore different arms: fess acc. 3 martlets in chf in XBM:8334 (1275, John of Bentley, kt), and cross fretty in XBM:8332 (temp E-I, John son of Robert, kt) and MY:21.

Robert Carbonnel (d.1397) of Badingham & Burston & Gt.Wadingfeld (Suf) bore identical arms.

Brault RAE 2:91; Moor KE 1:182 (John); Corder SA 267; CIPM 17:1005-1008 (Rob);

AK:26; ARS:222; BER:1786; LM:198; PO:116; S:399; SD:91; ST:54*; TJ:878* (unfin); ARS:303*; ARS:329*; CRK:1541*; PLN:219* (qtd);

505 sire johan le moyne de or a un sautour engreele de goules

O G *saltire engrailed* cambs

John Moine, fl.1280-1324, held Weston, Lt.Carlton (Cambs) 2 km from Suffolk border & Rockland (Norf) & Chiselhampton, Clifton, Burcott (Oxon) & in Hunts served against the Scots 1301, MP Hunts 1290 & Cambs 1303, Gt.Council 1324. He was executor of Robert Tiptoft in 1301. 55f2 *14*

Simpkin notes that he served with Robert Tiptoft in 1296, and was his executor in 1301, and served Payn [54] in 1306-07,so he may have similarized his arms to Tiptoft (Ar-Gu) rather than Botetourt (Or-Sa), whom he served in 1300.

Brault RAE 2:295; Moor KE 3:229; Simpkin EA 28-29;

CG:327; CKO:412; GA:55; TJ:371; WJ:659;

506 sire johan de weylande de azure a un lyon rampaund de argent e un baston de goules

B AG *lion acc. bend* suf

John Weyland, d.1312, son of Thomas (d.1298), a chief justice, who married 1st Ann Colville, 2nd Margaret. Kohn left a son Richard (c.1290-1319, o.s.p.m); held Weylond, Blaxhall, Ashbocking, Wintesden, Wittelsham, Clopton, Onhus, Brigge, Glemham (Suf) & Co. Waterford in Ireland, and probably his father's Brandeston, Whelnetham (Suf); served against the Scots 1297, 1298. 1301. 57d2 *14*

Brault RAE 2:453; Moor KE 5:185-186; CIPM 5:214 no.390, 5:242 no.424, 6:135 no.227;

AS:344; CG:88; CKO:74; E:675; F:501; L:119; PO:636; ST:55; DV:2539*; PT:231*;

507 sire richard de weylande meisme les armes le baston de or

B AO *lion acc. bend* kent

Richard Weyland, fl.1290-1308, son of Thomas (d.1298) and Margaret, younger brother of John [506], married Juliana, held in Suf & Norf & Esx & Hope, Folkstone (Kent); served against the Scots 1297-98, 1301. 20g2 *14*

Moor KE 5:186;

508 sire .. de holebrok de or crusule de goules a un cheveron de goules

O GG *chevron, crusily* suf

Probably John Holbrook, d.<1306, son of Richard (d.1291), married Alice (d.1309), left son John (b.1295/99); served in local defence 1295, against the Scots 1298, 1301 56d4 *14*

XBM:10776 (1301, John, s/Ric); 10779 (1361, John, s/Tho);

E:376 (Tho); F:125 (Ric); PO:68;

509 sire johan de seincler de or a un lion rampand de goules od la couwe forchie e un coler de argent

O GA *lion q.f. collared* suf

John St.Clair, fl.1300, held in Suf & Frendesbury (Kent) & Cleyhanger, Chyselburgh (Som), served against the Scots 1298, 1301. + *14*

John was a serial name used for John (fl.1264-82) of Horeswode, Berningham / Barningham (Suf); John (fl.1320) and John (c.1301-35), who married Alice and had John (b.c.1334).

Moor KE 4:170;

CKO:46*; E:239*; F:436* (border crusily, Wm);

510 sire .. peche de argent a un cheveron de goules od la bordure de sable besante de or

A GSO *chevron & border roundely* suf

The arms of this Peche are confounded. They are more like a Bavent [254] or a Chauncy [468]. There were several brothers and cousins of Gilbert Peche [88], who held in Suffolk, see [492-494, 529]. - *14*

Moor KE 4:27; DBA 2.416; Corder SA 309 (fess betw 2 chevrons, Suf);

511 sire peres de borgate palee de argent e de sable

A S *paly* suf

Peter Burgate, no details, but from Burgate (Suf). 68c5

Corder SA 416; Visit.Suf 1561:107; *14*

S:405; MY:20* (qtd);

512 <sire bertelmehu de wyllers de argent a iij escouchouns de goulys>

A G *3 escutcheons* suf

Bartholomew d'Avilers, 1287-1331, o.s.p.m., son of John (d.1288) and grandson of Bartholomew (d.1287), served with E.Norfolk 1311, distrained for knighthood 1312, served in 1314, and with E.Kent in Gascony 1324-25, and in Weardale campaign 1327. 68d5 *14*

He held Broome & Erwarton (Suff) & Osmundiston & Lt.Thorpe (Norf). The family came from from Auvilliers in Normandy (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Neufchâtel-en-Bray, c-l-a) and held Broome by 1156.

Text in a later hand.

Brault RAE 2:23; Simpkin EA 13; Moor KE 1:28; Loyd OF 9; Downing ME 6:90;

CKO:570; FK:244; LM:432; O:46; WJ:1032;

513 <sire johan de loudham de argent a iij escouchouns de sable>

A S *3 escutcheons* suf

John Loudham, fl.1313-24, held Loudham, Tudenham, Culpho, Petistree, Wickham (Suf) & Thelton-in-Frenze (Norf); went on pilgrimage to Santiago del Compostella in 1320, was abroad when summoned to Gt.Council 1324. 57f2 *14*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:11388 (1353, Godfrey);

Moor KE 3:62;

AN:105; ARS:423; CRK:1137; DV:2203; PO:97; PT:217; WJ:1022;

514 sire robt de reydone chekere de argent e de goules a unce crois de azure

11v1 *X B AG* *checky & cross* suf

Robert Reydon, d.1323, married 2nd Margaret, had sons Walter (fl.1323) and John (fl. 1315), held Raydon, Wherstead (Suf) & Bawburgh, Bowthorp, a.o. (Norf) & N.Alton (Wilts); noted 1287, served against the Scots1298, 1301, recruiter 1311; sub-escheator in Suf 1292, cmsr 1304-14, justce of Assize 1319, MP Suf 1305, 1306, 1307, 1309; witness and attorney for Roger E.Norfolk and his widow Alice 56c4 *14*

XBM:12972 (1314, Rob); 12964, 12969 (1336, 1343, Alice, dx: Reydon, sn: lion & bend);

Moor KE 4:119; DBA 3:106, 108

LM:284; PO:190*;

515 sire johan de geddinge chekere de argent e de goules a une fesse de azure e iij fermals de or

X BO AG *checky & fess ch. 3 buckles* suf

John Gedding, fl.1275-1307, held Hechham / Hitcham, overlord at Desenning cum Caverham Manor (Suf); MP Suf 1307. 56b2 *14*

A Tudor visitation associates the arms with nearby Gedding and Brettenham (Suf).

Moor KE 2:105; Visit.Suf. 1561:48;

516 sire .. de say quartile de or e de goules a un lupard passant de azure en lun quarter

O GB *qtly acc. lion in chf dx* suf

John Say, fl.1279-1301, or possibly a son of the same name. John served William Say in 1279 (see [81]), held in Suf & Norf & Esx; served overseas 1286, against the Scots 1301. - *14*

XBM:13316 (15C, John); PRO-sls (13C, John),

Moor KE 4:221-222; DBA 4:321;

517 sire willm fiz rauf de or a iij cheverons de goules flurette de argent

O GA *3 chevrons each ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* esx

William FitzRalph, d.1323, held Peveners / Pebmarsh (Esx), Tuddenham, a.o. (Suf), Sheppereth (Cambs); served against the Scots 1296, 1298, 1301; 56a4 *14*

Moor KE 2:55; CPR 1385-89:488; DBA 2:530 (brass);

CRK:1230; PT:793; SHY:109; TJ:1344; WJ:1204; WJ:1208;

518 sire peres dennardestone de azure a ij barres de argent od le chef de gules a un lupard passant de or

B AGO *2 bars & chief ch. 2 lions passt guard* suf

Peter Denarston, c.1256-c.1324, held Melding, Gt.Waldingfeld, Ottely, Lt.Cornerd, Buxford, overlord at Bures (Suf) & Bures St.Mary (Esx); served against the Scots 1298, 1301, commissioner of array 1318; pardon for death of Gaveston 1313, in the household of E.Lancaster, forfeited after 1322. 56b3 *14*

Moor KE 1:275; DBA 1:34-35;

519 sire aleyn de goldingham ounde de argent e de goules a un label de azure

A GB *3 bars nebuly & label* esx

Alan Goldingham, fl.1296-1314, held in Esx & Norf & Suf, overlord at Belsted (Suf); served against the Scots 1296, 1298, 1301, 1314; asessor of subsidy in Norf & Suf 1301-07, commisioner 1308-14. 31f1 *14*

XBM:10137 (1332, John, of Chigwell, Esx);

Brault RAE 2:197; Moor KE 2:125; Visit.Suf 1561:194-198; Downing ME 5:29;

FW:266*; LM:551*; S:423*;

520 sire willm de boytone de azure a les escalops de or

B O *semy of escallops* suf

William Boyton. d.1326, held Langeford (Norf) and Combs, and Gt.Fynebergh / Finborough (Suf); served in Ireland 1276, in Scotland 1296, 1301; MP Suf 1306, 1311, 1313, attended Gt.Council 1324. 56c2 *14*

Arms: variable number (3-10) of escallops in sources.

Moor KE 1:130; Corder SA 284-286;

DV:2048;

521 sire johan de dageworthe de ermyne a une fesse de goules besante de or

E GO *fess ch. 3 roundels* suf

John Dagworth, 1276-1332, son of John (1251-1290), married Alice FitzWarin in 1292. His younger son Thomas (o.s.p.1350), was summoned as baron 1347 after marrying Eleanor de Bohun (d.1363), daughter of Humphrey E.Hereford and Elizabeth Plantagenet (a daughter of Edward I), widow of E.Ormond, John and Alice held Dagworth in Old Newton (Suf), Bradwell, a.o. (Esx). He served in the Marches of Wales 1322. 56c1 *14*

There is some uncertainty regarding the arms of him and his descendants.

Moor KE 1:261; GEC 4:27-31; Roskell C 2:732; DBA 3:473;

AN:269; NS:14; S:453; CRK:1509*; CY:479*; DV:2016*; PO:168*; PRT:1188*; PT:475*; TJ:718*; URF:161*; WJ:1345* (chevron ch. 3 roundels);

522 sire willm kirketot de azure a une crois de argent en le crois v escalops de goules

B AG *cross ch. 5 escallops* suf

William Criketot, c.1276-1310., son of William (d.1299), held Stonham Aspall, Gt.Ashfield, Ixworth, Ousden (Suf) and in Norf, Cambs and Msx, overlord of Cobwell (Heref); served against the Scots 1301-02 56b1 *14*

XBM:9071 (Geo, 1342) + 9072 (Hump, 1302) + 9073 (Humf, of Westleton, suf, c1300);

Moor KE 1:251-252; Corder SA 275;

523 sire rog' stormyn quartile de or e de goules a une bende de azure besaunte de argent

X SA OG *qtly & bend ch. 3 roundels* suf

Roger Sturmy / Esturmy, d.1319, held 2 KF at Buxhall, Doningworth and Ihen (Suf); served as commissioner of banks and dykes and coroner in Suffolk. 56c2 *14*

The name is transcribed 'Stormyn' by Barron and Mitchell (N/b), while Moor (3:271) and Popoff following Palgrave preferred 'Normyn'.

The arms are almost identical to Boxted from Essex [438], who also held in Suffolk

524 sire huge morieus de azure a iij foiles de moures de or

B O *3 leaves palewise* suf

Hugh Morieux, fl.1297-1319, married Margery, held Thorp / Thorpe Morieux, Gouchesthorp (Suf); assessor 1301, 1302, MP Suf 1313. 56b2 *14*

Arms: these are bramble / mulberry (mûrier) leaves. According to Corder for Morieux of Thorpe Morieux they should be an alternative to *Gu bend Ar billety Sa* as for Thomas Morieux (fl.1381) in PO:76, S.569 a.o. armorials. The family is not mentioned in the Visitations Suffolk 1561 or 1664-68.

Moor KE 3:242 (Muriaus); Corder SA 396, Papworth 961 (leaves); Corder SA 85 (bend);

525 sire robt de barkesworthe chekere de argent e de goules a une bende de azure a iij lioncels de argent

X BA AG *checky & bend ch. 3 lions* lincs

Robert Barkesworth, fl.1264, d.1307, held E.&W.Barkwith, Poolham, rent from Askeby by Horncastle, Horsington, and Harpswell (Lincs). He was captured in 1264 as a rebel, served for his overlord Gilbert Gaunt in Wales 1277, and probably went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1305. 90d4 *14*

This entry is probably for a similar named son as two wives are mentioned: Nicola in 1277 and Joan in 1307 with sons Ralph (c.1297-1310) and William, who inherited in 1310 as a minor. Joan remarried with Richard Kuyvet.

Moor KE 1:45; Corder SA 85;

526 sire andreu de sageville quartile de or e de goules a une bende de veer

X Z OG *qtly & bend* ssx

Andrew Sackville, c.1279-1316, son of Andrew (d.1291), married Joan, left son Andrew (c.1306-1369), held Bures, Farnham, Rendham, a.o. (Suf) & Emmington, a.o. (Oxon) & Buckhurst-in-Withyham, Bowley in Hailsham, Rameshurst, a.o. (Ssx); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1301, 1303, 1314. 19f2 *14*

This Sackville branch (of Buckhurst), which originated in Saqueville (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Dieppe, can Offranville) was ancestor of the later E&D.Dorset.

XEL:1979 (1356, Andrew); XBM:13196* (1365, Andrew, label);
Brault RAE 2:369-370; Moor KE 4:199-200; GEC 4:422 ff; Burke PB 2:2490-2492 (Sackville-West B.Sackville of Knole, 1876); Farrer HK 1:212; Wagner ME 340; Loyd OF 88; CIPM 2:69-70 no.98, 2:339 no.571, 5:395 no.612;;

A:134; APA:342; ARS:113; AS:380; BG:277; BHM:2066; CG:417; CK:35; CKO:466; CY:638; ETO:869; FK:823; FW:645; LM:520; LYN:705; MY:44; MY:300; NLU:217; PO:400; Q:244; S:258; SD:35; TJ:988; TJ:1442; BLW:76*; ING:237*;

527 sire lawrence de hameldene de argent frette de goules e les flures de or e les nowe de la frette

A GO *fretty, semy of fleurs-de-lis* suf

Lawrence Hamelden, fl.1298-1309, married in 1302 Joan, widow of John Tregoz, held in Melding NW of Sudbury (Suf), in Midsomer Norton (Dors), in Som; MP Som 1307. From his participation in the 1st Dunstable Tournament 1309 probably a lancastrian sympathizer. 56b3 *14*

Variant: less the flory (N/b).

Moor KE 2:175;

L:6;

528 sire robt de burneville de goules a un sautour engrele de argent e iiij quintefoils de or

G OO *saltire engrailed betw 3 cinquefoils* suf

Robert Bourneville, d.c.1307, held 4 KF valued 40£ in Ringshall, Couhagh, Dermondsdone, Kenebrok, Levington and Baylham (Suf) and in Esx and Norf; served against the Scots 1298. 56c2 *14*

Moor KE 1:168;

O:193 (John);

529 sire edmund peche de argent a les merelos de sable e ij cheverons e une fesse de goules

A GGS *fess betw 2 chevrons acc. 3 martlets* suf

Edmund Peche, fl.1306-16, ktd 1306, probably a half-brother of Gilbert [88], held Felsham Manor (Suf). 56b2 *14*

Variant: less the martlets (N/b); emended to 3 martlets in corners as a reduced orle.

Moor KE 4:22; DBA 3:386;

530 <sire johan weluetham dor a une fesse daszure a iij rondeus dargent>

O BA *fess ch. 3 roundels* suf

John Welnetham, fl.1298-1333; held Gt. Whelnetham, Alpheton, Lawshall (Suf); in retinue of Q.Isabella to France 1314, cmsr of array in Suf 1316, 1322-24, cmsr & assessor in Suf 1321; MP Suf 1319, 1320 ,1322, 1324, loyalist, at Gt.Council 1324, served in Gascony 1324. 56a2 *14*

Variant: field Ar (N/b).

Text in a later hand.

XBM:14356 (1332, John);
Moor KE 5:180-181;

531 <sire robt aspal de assure a iij cheverouns dor>

B O *3 chevrons* norf

Robert Aspall, b.1282, d.<1342, held Gt.Cressingham (Norf) and Stonham Aspal (Suf), served as MP Suf 1327, judge of the peace in Suf 1317, 1331, attended Gt.Council 1324. 68a2 *14*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:6968;

Moor KE 1:23, Visit.Suf. 1561:66+190; Downing ME 6:97 John, d.>1355, Stonham Aspal, Suf);

AN:141; MY:202; PO:108; WJ:1322; WJ:1323*;

De Northfolk

532 sire johan de thorp chekere de or e de goules a une fesse de ermyne

X E OG *checky & fess* norf

John Calthorpe al. Thorpe, d.1324, held Aswellthorpe a.o. (Norf), and Combs & Horham (Suf); served against the Scots 1301, 1309 and later; MP Norf 1305, 1306, steward of the king's household 1307. 68d3 *15*

XBM:8265 + 8268 (Oliver, 1466) + 8270 (Wm, 1360) + 8272 (Wm, 1443);

Brault RAE 2:414; Moor KE 1:174 (Calthorpe), 5:18-20 (Thorpe); Downing ME 6:91-92 (Wm. d.1421, Erwarton St.Mary, Suf, several arms); CIPM 7:214-18no.296, 4:267no.392, 6:295-297no.504);

CY:452; FK:470; LM:296; CG:291*; TJ:475*; TJ:1159*; AS:430*; PO:90*;

533 sire jorge de thorp chekere de or e de goules a une fesse de argent a iij merelos de sable

X AS OG *checky & fess ch. 3 martlets* suf

George Calthorpe al. Thorpe, fl.1304-46, a close relative of John [532], possibly a younger son, married Elizabeth (b.c.1284), held Sharpenoue Manor (Beds) from John, and Braiseworth (Suf); knigthed 1304/05, served against the Scots 1304, 1322, in Gascony 1325 as a banneret; attended Gt.Council 1324 from Suf. 68d5 *15*

Moor KE 5:17;

AS:439; CG:292; CKO:370; L:149; O:182; PO:165; TJ:476; TJ:1169;

534 sire adam de cayli chekere de or e de goules a une bende de ermyne

X E OG *checky & bend* norf

Adam Cailli, d.1303/06, married 1st Emma Tattershall, aunt and coheir of Robert Tattershall (o.s.p.1306) [1056], 2nd Joan (d.1326), held in Norf, Esx, Herts and Suf; served against the Scots 1298, 1301, Their son Thomas (o.s.p.1316) left an eventual nephew and heir Adam Clifton (d.1367), whose descendent became barons as Clifton of Bokenham by 1376. Thomas got his share of the Tattershall inheritance, Bokenham Castle at New Buckenham (Norf) a.o. in Yorks, Hants, and Lincs 1306/08, and was summoned to Parliament as a baron1309-11. The compiler probably conflated father and son, see Ch.4.3.3. 68c3 *15*

The Cailli came from Cailli (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Rouen, can Cléres) and were undertenants of Warenne in Norfolk from the time of the Domesday Book (c.1190), and similarized their arms to Warenne.

Brault RAE 2:95; Moor KE 1:173-174; GEC 2:470; Loyd OF 22;

LM:304; E:354* (checky ch. escutcheon); Q:332* (proposed);

535 sire richard foliot de goules a une bende de argent

G A *bend* norf

Richard Foliot, 1283-1317, son of Jordan (c.1249-99), who was summoned as baron 1295, married Joan Brewes, widow of James Bohun (d.1306, see [9,a.o.]), left son Richard (o.s.p.1325), who married Elizabeth Segrave, and left as eventual heirs his sisters: Margery (c.1313-1349) wife of Hugh Hastings of Elsing (see [21, 22]); and Margaret (b.c1314), wife of John Camois (see [160]). He held Norton, Cowesby, Fenwick (Yorks) & Grimstone, Wellow (Notts) & Gressenhall, Elsing, E.Lexham, Weasenham (Norf); knighted 1306, served overseas 1308, in Ireland and Scotland 1317. 80b4 *15*

The arms barry wavy Er-Gu / vairy Er-Gu for Jordan (d.1299) in VCH Yorks NR 2:6 are mistaken: They belong to a Derbs family.

XBM:9848 = XBE:1e (Jordan, temp H3, c1220);

GEC 5:538-542; Brault RAE 2:179-180; Moor KE 2:76-78; CIPM 3:335no.437, 3:410-411no.538, 6:394-395no.618-619; Sanders EB 108;

AS:171; B:172; CG:352; CKO:187; CY:656; E:59; F:55; FK:405; FW:635; J:94; L:76; M:6; Q:131; SP:138; TJ:266; URF:358; WJ:1421;

536 sire .. de morlee de argent a un lion de sable od la couwe fourchie corone de or

A S *lion q.f. cr.* norf

William Morley, d.1306, baron 1299, son of Robert (fl.1250-88), married 1st Isabel Mohaut, 2nd Cecily (fl.1316), or his son Robert (c.1290-1360); held Morley SE of Wymondham, a.o. (Norf); served overseas 1295, against the Scots 1299-1301. 68c3 *15*

The arms are mostly given as a lion rampant crowned.

XGD:1816 (s.d., Rob), 1817 (1363, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:304; GEC 9:209-234; Moor KE 3:202-203;

AK:71*; AN:14*; APA:25*; ARS:31*; AS:120*; BER:1701*; BHM:1944*; CKO:37*; CY:443*; ETO:727*; G:71*; GEL:605*; LYN:594*; MY:211*; O:37*; PLN:137*; PO:38*; Q:397*; S:60*; TJ:93*; URF:300*; WJ:317*; H:107*;

537 sire rauf bygod de or a une crois de goules a v escalops de argent

O GA *cross ch. 5 escallops* norf

Ralph Bigod, b.1285, son of John (d.1305) and nephew of Roger (o.s.p.1306, 5E.Norfolk), held Stockton (Norf) and Settrington / Sethorpe (Yorks). 69f3 *15*

The Bigod held the earldom of Norfolk from 1141 to 1306, when it was recalled by Edward I and granted to his son Thomas of Brotherton together with the office of Earl Marshal. Hugh (d.1225, 3E) had several sons and was succeded by the eldest son Roger (o.s.p.1270, 4E), who got the office of Earl Marshal jure matrii through his mother Maud Marshall, daughter and heiress of the last E.Pembroke. Roger was succeded by his nephew Roger (o.s.p.1306, 5E).

XBM:7465+7467+7995 (Lucia, 1355);

GEC 9:575-579; Moor KE 1:92-94; Brault RAE 2:53; CIPM 5:381no.600; Loyd OF 14;

B:197; E:462; F:133; LM:568; PO:144; Q:312; TJ:884; CY:559*;

538 sire johan bardolf de goules a iij quintefoils de argent

G A *3 cinquefoils* norf

John Bardolf, fl.1298-1316, of a junor line, held Frettenham, Norton, Testerton, Hampton (Norf), Halghton (Leics) and Mapledurham (Oxon); MP Oxon 1313; Brault RAE 2:29; Moor KE 1:42; 81e4 *15*

SD:115; ST:53; see [67];

539 sire thomas bardolf de or a iij quintefoils de azure

B O *3 cinquefoils* norf

A repeat of Thomas Bardolf, baron & banneret, who succeeded 1304, see [67]. 67f1 *15*

540 sire auncel le mareschal de goules a une bende engrelee de or e un label de argent

G OA *bend engrailed & label* norf

Anselm Marshall, fl.1310-25, probably a younger brother of William [84] and by 1322 the eventual male heir of his son John (d.1316); held Colton (Staff) in 1316 and by 1324 held Hengham (Norf) & in Glos & Staffs; served William in 1310, then probably in the royal household in the retinue of Edmund E.Norfolk 1322 and the future Edward III in 1325. He served in Gascony 1325 and attended Gt.Council in 1324. 68c2 *15*

Moor KE 3:114;

L:73; WJ:1571; CK:43*;

541 sire guy boutetour de ermyne a une sautour engrele de goules

E G *saltire engrailed* norf

Guy Botetourt, fl.1277-1316, held Ellingham, Tofts, Thomson, Upton, N.Birlingham, Witton, Cautley, Riging, Cranworth, Kimberley and Carlton (Norf); with William Bardolf in Wales 1277, served against the Scots 1298, commissioner of array in Norf & Suf 1297. He was possibly a cousin of John [55] as he witnessed the inheritance of Mendleham by John's wife Maud FitzOtes. 69f3 *15*

Brault RAE 2:65; Moor KE 1:122; Denholm-Young HH 38-39;

CY:491; E:297; F:396; LM:371; Q:363; WJ:647; WJ:648;

542 sire willm boutetour meisme les armes en le sautour un molet de or

E GO *saltire engrailed ch. mullet* norf

William Botetourt, probably son of Guy [541]. + *15*

543 sire rauf boutetour de ermyne a un sautour engrele de goules et un label de vert

E GV *saltire engrailed & label* norf

Ralph Botetourt, d.1332, probably son of Guy [541], knighted 1306, summoned from Norfolk to serve in Gascony 1325. + *15*

Brault RAE 2:64-65; Moor KE 1:123;

544 <sire johan fiz simoun de sable a une fesse e iij croissaunz dargent>

S AAO *fess betw 3 crescents & label* norf

John FitzSimon, fl.1324, held Baconsthorpe & Beckham (Norf) and in Ireland, contrariant, pardoned for £40 in 1324. 80d2 *15*

Variant: 'sr willm de kerdestone', with the label Or (N/b) - name from the following item.

See Ch.3.1.1 for a discussion on the various FitzSimons.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 2:61;

O:151*; R:92* (less label); CKO:623*;

545 sire willm de kerdeston de goules a un sautour engrelee de argent

12r1 *G A* *saltire engrailed* norf

William Kerdeston, d.c.1326, married Margaret Gaunt, sister and heir of Gilbert, left son Roger [546], held Kerdeston nr Reepham, Newton, Bregham, Cisterne, a.o. (Norf) & Claxton, Bulcamp, Stratford, Henham (Suf); served againstthe Welsh 1282, against the Scots 1301, assessor, commissioner, justice in Norf & Suf from 1296, Sh.Norf & Suf 1298-99, at Gt.Council 1324. 80c3 *15*

There is an effigy of his grandson Willian in Reepham.

XEL:1619 (1337, Roger);

GEC 5:627 + 7:190-199Brault RAE 2:241-242; Moor KE 2:280-281; Downing ME 4:129; CIPM 11:102 (Wm, d.1361);

AN:68; AS:135; B:79; C:139; CG:315; CKO:407; CRK:1205; D:91; F:322; NS:135; PLN:268; PO:41; R:66; T:159; TJ:358; WJ:635; WLN:814;

546 sire rog' kerdestone ,eisme les armes a un label de or

G AO *saltire engrailed & label* norf

Roger Kerdeston, c1274-1337, son of William [545], married Maud (d.>1347), left son William (1307-1361.spmls); baron 1332, by himself rated £40 in 1300 from the inheritance from Gilbert Gaunt through his mother, knighted 1306, held Iwardeby, Skendleby, Toftes Newton (Lincs) & Sydestrand, Helgeton, Wramplingham (Norf); served against the Scots 1300, 1301, MP Norf 1324, attended Gt.Council 1324, cmsr of array 1324-25. 80c3 *15*

XEL:1620* (1333, Wm son of Roger, ch. 3 mullets);

GEC 5:627 + 7:190-199; Brault RAE 2:241-242; Moor KE 2:280-281; Simpkin EA 17; Downing ME 4:129; CIPM 11:102 (Wm, d.1361);

PO:173*;

547 sire johan de boylande de azure a un sautour engrelee de or

B O *saltire engrailed* suf

John Boyland, b.c.1274, held in Brisingham, Lt.Ringstead, N.Walsham, Gissing, Hemianhall, Wilby &c (Norf), and Gislingham, Chedeston, Blyburgh & Cratfield (Suf); knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1301; MP Suf 1307, 1309, 1313-15, 1318, attended Gt.Council 1324. In 1285 his father Richard (d.1296) got the Bezille lands at Osmundeston (Norf) & Stuston (Suf). 68d5 *15*

Moor KE 1:129-130; Corder SA 439 (BoS)

548 sire constantine de mortymer de or flurette de sable

O S *semy of fleurs-de-lis* norf

Constantine Mortimer, c.1280-1359, son of William (d.1297), married 1st Sibyl, 2nd Katherine, left several sons, incl. his heir Thomas (o.v.p.s.p.m.), heldAttleborough, Sculton, Bernham, Raveningham, Stanford, Rockland, Ellingham (Norf) & Market Stainton, Harlaxton (Lincs, 40£) & Kingston (3 KF), Everesden, Wynepol, Caldecot (Cambs), and in Hunts; served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1314, recruiter 1325; in the royal retinue to France in 1308, and abroad in the retinue of E.Pembroke [11] several times; MP Norf 1321, 1324, 1327, Gt.Council 1324. 69c3 *15*

Like Mortimer of Wigmore [18], this family came from Mortimer-sur-Eaulne in Normandy, but they were not related.

XBM:11961 (1375, Robert); XEL:1785 (1337, Const);

Brault RAE 2:308-309; Moor KE 3:205-207; GEC 9:243-250; Farrer HK 3:385-389; CIPM 3:278-279no.417;

AN:70; AS:134; CG:537; CKO:589; CY:471; E:544; F:142; FK:279; GCC:667; NS:74; PO:46; TJ:1233; L:129*; LM:495*; O:24*; Q:183*;

549 sire richard de breose de ermyne a un lion rampaund de goules od la couwe forchie e renouwe

E G *lion q.f.* suf

Richard Brewes / Braose, fl.1309-24, son of Giles (b.c.1264), held Salle, Brisingham / Bressingham (Norf) & Stradbrook, Wingfield / Windfield, Martlesham, Newbourn, Waldringfield (Suf); ktd 1306, at Gt.Council 1324 from Suf. 57e3 *15*

Variant: lion rampant, plain tail (N/b).

Moor KE 1:143-144;

PO:135 breus;

550 sire willm de neirford de gouels a un lion rampaund de ermyne

G E *lion rampant* norf

William Nerford, c.1248-1302, son of Peter (d.1262), married Petronella Vaux of Gilsland (d.1326), left sons John (o.s.p.1329), Edmund (o.s.p.<1326) and the younger Thomas (d.1344); held Narford, nr present Narborough, a.o. (Norf) & in Suf, Esx, Cambs (from Vaux); served in Wales with John Vescy 1277, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1301, and in Flanders 1298. 67g1 *15*

GEC 9:466-471; Brault RAE 2:316; Moor KE 3:245, 264;

A:283; AS:367; CG:64; CKO:52; CY:544; E:370; F:404; FW:336; PO:125; PO:127; Q:455; R:73; SD:37; TJ:67; TJ:140; WJ:168*; WJ:172*; WJ:171*;

551 sire johan de coue de goules a une bende de argent e ij cotoyes de or

G AO *bend cotised* suf

John Cowe, d.c.1324, married Eve, widdow of Robert Tattershall, held Cove, Thuryton, Northales (Suf) and Ingram, Waxtonsham manors, and as overlords Denton & Hillington (Norfolk), partly of her dower; served against the Scots 1303. 69h4 *15*

XBM:9030 (John, 1301, suf);

Moor KE 1:244;

CG:376; L:72; Q:235; TJ:292; WLN:892; WLN:910; CKO:229*;

552 sire rog' bilneye de argent a un egle de vert

A V *eagle* norf

Roger Bilney, fl.1316-24, held Haveringland (Norf), 13 km NW of Norwich, and by 1317 rent for life from Dufton Manor (Westm) of John Greystoke. He attended Gt.Council 1324. 80d3 *15*

Moor KE 1:95; DBA 2:135;

AS:207; CKO:102; L:75; TJ:224;

553 sire willm de vaus de argent a un ecuchoun de goules od la bordure de merelos de goules

A GG *escutcheon acc. orle of martlets* norf

William Vaux, d.1314, married Burgia, had son John, who succeded c.1316, held Caister, Crostwick, Ridlington, Burgh, Bastwick, a.o. (Norf); served against the Scots 1291, 1301, 1303, keeper of Knaresborough Castle (Yorks) 1312-14. 81g4 *15*

John was a recruiter 1322, served in Gascony 1325. at Gt.Council 1324.

There is some uncertainty in identifying the Vaux members and their arms in the armorials, incl. [636, 871].

Brault RAE 2:356; Moor KE 5:95-98;

CG:532; CKO:564; FK:240; L:30; M:31; O:127; ST:47; TJ:1132; TJ:1135; WJ:1039; L:91*; AS:336*; WJ:1040*;

554 sire rauf de rothinge de argent a iij barres de goules od la bordure de merelos de goules

A GG *3 bars acc. orle of martlets* suf

Ralph Rothinge, d.<1315, son of William (d.1289), held E.Tilbury, Gt.Matching (Esx) & Bramfield, Wenhaston (Suf) & in Norf; served against the Scots 1301. He probably died in 1312, when Edward II granted his Suffolk lands to Walter Norwich. 69f5 *15*

The *Sa lion cr. Or* in LM:466 for Ralph is probably 2 entries conflated.

GA:235;

555 sire willm rosselyn de azure a iij fermauls de or

B O *3 buckles* norf

William Rosslyn, fl.1270-c.1311, married Joan (d.1327), held Aldeby, Hempsted, a.o. (Norf) & Brampton (Nhants); served against the Scots 1298, 1301; MP Norf 1297, 1298. 69g3 *15*

Moor KE 4:148-149;

556 sire peres rosselyn de goules a iij fermauls de argent

G A *3 buckles* norf

Peter Rosslyn / Roscelyn, fl.1282-1316/17, son of Thomas (fl.1250-67), married Mabel, left son Thomas (c.1273-1336, o.s.p.) and 6 daughters. Peter held Framlingham nr Norwich, Norton Subcourse, Edgefield, Walcott, a.o. (Norf); served overseas 1294, against the Scots 1298, 1301, recruiter 1297, Warden of The Coast of Norfolk 1295, JP Norf 1314, 1316, assessor 1301-02. 69e2 *15*

Thomas jr forfeited as a lancastrian in 1322, but was restored. He was killed in Scotland

XBM:13117* (1334, Tho, crusily), in PRO sls as flory 1328/29; XHS:382* (c1250, Tho, eq, non-arm);

Brault RAE 2:365; Moor KE 4:148; GEC 11:123; Blomefield TN 6:302, 9:382; CIPM 2:no.1111; DBA 2:218-220;

AS:409; CG:446; CKO:539; E:166; NS:19; TJ:1026; CRK:238*; NS:84* (Peter, crusily); see [555];

557 sire wauter de bermyngham de argent a une bende de goules a iij escalops de or a ij cotyes de azure

A GSO *bend cotised ch. 3 escallops* norf

Walter Birmingham, fl.1303-16, held Barsham Manor in East Barsham and in Wyckemore / Wickmere and Erpingham (Norf); served in Scotland 1306, but left without leave. 80b2 *15*

Variant: bend cotised betw 3 escallops Az (N/b).

XBM:7408 (John, late 14C);

Moor KE 1;86; DBA 2:96+100;

AS:266; CG:355; CKO:210; L:144; TJ:268; TJ:269;

558 sire peres bosoun de argent a iij bosons de goules

A G *3 birdbolts* leics

Peter Bosun, fl.1385-1328, knighted 1306, held 3 KF at Wyssingsete / Whissonsett (Norf) inherited with Vaux from Castre. 76e5 *15*

Various Bosuns are noted at Worthington, Long Clawston (Leics), Screveton, Fulbeck (Lincs), and in Nhants and Notts.

Variant: garbs (N/b); boucles / bucklers;

XBM:7713 (John, 1366);

Brault RAE 2:69 (Ralph); Roskell 2:323 (John, MP Lincs 1383); Downing ME 4:13 (Long Clawston); Moor KE1:130;

DV:2526; F:158; PO:271; PT:185; Qii:252; S:415; WLN:556; E:435*;

559 sire yngram belet de arget od le chef de goules a iij quintefoils de argent

A GA *chief ch. 3 cinquefoils* norf

Ingeram Belet d.1313, son of William (d.1301/08), married Avice Bardolf and held besides her portion extensive land in Marham (Norf). He was knighted in 1306. 67g2 *15*

Moor KE 1:68; Brault RAE 2:44 (Wm);

LM:588*;

560 sire johan de hingham party de or e de vert a un fer de molin de goules

X G OV *per pale & cross moline overall* norf

John Ingham, c.1260-1310, son of Oliver (c.1228-82), married Margery / Mary / Mariota, left son Oliver (o.s.p.m.s.1344, baron 1328), held Ingham, Waxtoneham / Waxham, Horsey, Stetstone, Lamesse (Norf) & Weybrede (Suf) & Lt.Sombourne, Wallop (Hants) & Bardolveston (Dors) & E.Codeford, W.Dene, E.Grimstead,Hampleworth / Hampteworth (Wilts) & in Heref & Warws; served overseas 1287, against the Scots 1299, 1301, 1306, 1309. 81f3 *15*

Oliver is noted as vassal at the muster in 1310.

Moor KE 2:266; GEC 7:58-65; Downing ME 4:126; Palgrave PW 2.1.57;

AS:105; CG:29; CKO:19; CRK:710; SES:150; TJ:944;

561 sire thomas dakeny de argent a une crois e iiij lioncels de goules

A GG *cross acc. 4 lions* norf

Thomas d'Akeny / Acquigny, fl.1275-1315, held at Gt.Walsingham (Norf), witnessed for E.Norfolk 1302, and went on pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella in 1315. 80a1 *15*

Other family members added later in Az-Or/Ar, see [611, 612]. Baldwin (B:46) held Holkham (Norf) on the coast W of Cromer.

Brault RAE 2:132-133; Moor KE 1:261; DBA 3:176;

562 sire thomas yngolthorp de goules a une crois engrele de argent

G A *cross engrailed* norf

Thomas Inglethorpe, c.1261-1327, son of John (d.1283), left son John (d.1335), held Ingoldisthorpe, Snettisham, Gt.Raynham, Tilney , Islington, Fordham, Dounhamhithe, Wimbotsham, Stowe (Norf); served against the Scots 1298, 1301, 1309, cmsr, justice in Norf 1307-20, at Gt.Council 1324. 79f4 *15*

The saltire engrailed in E:429 and F:352, and from there to CY:462 noted for a John and a Walter was probably due to a misreading of the compiler of the source for E & F. Brault has the bearer of F:352 as John (d.1283), the father. This John was likely the one belatedly entered into Q:466 and LM:514 of c.1295 with the proper arms, and not John jr (noted 1316) as proposed by Brault.. John jr was married to Joan Weyland around 1308, when they were granted Gt.Raynham, see Ch.2.1.9..

Brault RAE 2:236; Moor KE 2:269; Roskell C 3:475-477;

AN:155; ARS:251; ARS:410; BG:171; LM:514; PO:115; Q:466; S:304; O:178* (label); T:150* (qtd);

563 sire .. de mounpynzon de argent a un lion de sable a un pinzon de or en le espaule

A SO *lion ch. martlet* norf

Probably Giles de Monpinzon, d.1308, son of John, married Christiana, held Ingoldisthorpe, a.o. (Norf); served against the Scots 1296, 1297, 1300, 1301, overseas 1297; MP Norf 1302. 79f4 *15*

It appears that the family Monpizon al. Mompesson used two arms or changed them about this time. The older was Ar 3 / semy of bids close azure as in G:139 (Ar-Az, 1300) and LM:289 (Ar-Sa, c.1296) and on a seal. The birds are finches or pinzons.

XBM:11820 (temp. E-I, Giles, betw 3 lions passt a shield of 3 birds 2:1);
Brault RAE 2:297; Moor KE 3:196; Blomefield TN 5:355; CIPM 5:20no.55; DBA 1:126, 154; DBA 2:173, 189;
PLN:529* (John); FK:911* (lion);

564 sire willm ornesby de goules crusule de argent a une bende <chekere dor e dazure>

G XA OB *bend checky, crusily* norf

William Ormesby, d.1317, married Ellen, had sons, the heir John [565], master Robert (fl.1323) and Roger (b.<1273), held Ormesby, Castre-in-Flegg, a.o. (Norf) & Thornton Manor (Yorks) & in Cambs; served as roaming justice from 1282, justice of the Pleas 1301, justiciary of Scotland 1296, recruiter in Nhum & Yorks & Notts & Derbs 1297, Sh.Ches 1307. 81g4 *15*

The son Roger inherited Ormesby and passed it on to Juliana (o.s.p.1275). Roger also attended Gt.Council 1324.

The blazon was partly emended in 15C, see Ch. 2.2.4 for a discussion of its propagation.

There was a contemporary Lincolnshire & Cheshire family with Simon Ormesby (fl.1290-1313), kt, MP LIncs 1302, and his son Ralph (b.1273), who served in Scotland 1297.

PRO sls (1304/05, Wm);
Moor KE 3:287-288; DBA 1:343, 381, 383, 2:72*, 73*; CIPM 16:no.881(Juliana);
AS:440*; CG:348*; TJ:257*; CKO:199* (bend Ar &c);

565 sire johan de ornesby meisme les armes a un molet de sable en la bend

G XSA OB *bend checky ch. mullet, crusily* norf

John Ormesby, fl.1326, son and heir of William [564], held Obthorp hamlet, Hamelton, Eliethorp (Lincs) & Waverton (Cumb) & Dufton (Westm); served in Scotland 1296, to serve in Gascony 1325 and as recruiter in Norf 1325; MP Norf 1325, Gt.Council 1324. 81g4 *15*

Moor KE 3:288;

566 sire johan hauward de goules crusule <dargt> a une bende de argent

G AA *bend betw 6 cross crosslets* norf

John Howard, 1274-1333, son of William (d.1308), married Joan Cornwall (c.1287-1342), daughter of an illegitimate son of Richard E.Cornwall & king of the Romans, left son John (1310-88). He held Tyrington, S.Wooton, E.Walton (Norf); served as Sh.Norf & Suf most of time 1317-23, custos of the land of E.Glos 1317, cmsr and recruiter 1321-22, overseas 1322, 1324, at Gt.Council 1324. 67e1 *15*

The Howards eventually became D.Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England.

XEL:412 (1470/83, John);
GEC 9:610-638; Burke PB 2:2090-2100; Brault RAE 2:232; Moor 2:209-211;
AN:114; ARS:397; AS:360; CG:351; CKO:205; CY:451; DV:2249; F:405; MY:32; O:49; PLN:175; PO:45; PT:87; S:200; TJ:264; URF:240; WJ:1430;

567 sire rog' gyney pale de or e de goules od le chef de ermyne

O GE *paly & chief* norf

Roger Geney / Gyney; fl.1292-1322, son of William (fl.1282), held 4 KF in Heveringlond, Norwyk, Whytewell, Baldeswell, Refham, Wychingham, and lands in Boton, Brandiston, Swannington / Sweignton, Walsham, Worstead, Dilham, Smalbergh, Alderford (Norf), in Suf, Saham & Berewey (Cambs), Hunts, Clipeham, Pickworth (Rutl); served against the Scots 1298, 1301, 1314, 1322; exempted from juries &c 1309. 80d3 *15*

Moor KE 2:165 (Gyney); Corder SA 232 (of Gislingham, Suf); DBA 3:9+13;

AN:143; ARS:171; ARS:338; CRK:1650; DV:990; DV:2330; NS:106; PO:118; PT:48; S:221; BG:269*;

568 sire gyles plays parti de or e de goules a un lupard passaunt de argent

X A OG *per pale & lion passt* norf

Giles Plays, d.1302, son of Richard (d.1269), married Joan (fl.1310), left son Richard (1296-1327), baron 1297, held Barnham, Stutton (Suf, 5½ KF) & Depham, Bradenham, Tofteris, Wetinge (Norf, 7 KF) & W&E.Hammes, Wethermondford, Takele (Esx, 8 KF) & Fulmere (Cambs) & Herts & Wanyngore, Werplesburn in the Rape of Lewes (Ssx); served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1297-98, 1301 XBM:12660 (c.1300, Hugh); 68c2 *15*

Moor KE 4:75-76 (Plescy); GEC 10:535-545; VCH Yorks NR 1:166; ; DBA 1:145+186+188+221;

AK:45; AN:262; ARS:344; AS:366; BEL:1326; BG:313; CG:95; CKO:97; DV:2341; O:79; PO:61; PT:59; S:537; SHY:196; TJ:101; URF:230; WJ:175; CRK:348*;

569 sire reynaud le quartile de argent e de zure a une bende de sable a iij merelos de or

X SO AB *qtly & bend ch. 3 martlets* norf

Reginald Gros, fl.1282-1316, held in Multon, Scottow, Sloleye, Lamesse, E.Tudenham, Lt.Hautbois, Worsted, Westwick, Neatshead, Irsted (Norf); served against the Scots 1298, cmsr in Norf & Suf 1299, 1300, 1303, exempted 1308. 81e3 *15*

Moor KE 2:160;

FB:55; PO:119; PT:378; PT:708; SHY:164; SHY:575; DV:2823*;

570 sire symon de nouwers verree de argent e de goules

A G *vairy* norf

Simon Nowers, fl.1326, held in Norfolk. 80c2

Robert Noers (fl.1316-25) held in Saxlingham, Swanton Novers, a.o. (Norf), served against the Scots in 1322 wih E.Norfolk, in Gascony 1325, at Gt.Council 1324. *15*

Moor KE 3:267-268 (Noers);

AS:429; CG:432; TJ:628;

571 sire .. de caldecote parti de or e de azure od le chef de goules a iij testes de lupars de or

X GO OB *per pale & chief ch. 3 leopard's heads* norf

Possibly Ellis Caldecot, who may have be a son of Henry Caldecot (fl.1267-95), who held Caldecote, Belton Manor (Norf) and other properties on the Norfolk-Suffolk border. They they held Caldecot Manor in South Greenhoe hrd (Norf) of the St.Philiberts at least from c.1140. 67g2 *15*

Moor KE 1:174; Blomefield TN 6:56-60;

ARS:215* (Ellis); FK:547*; PLN:906*; TJ:841* (Ric, all less heads);

572 sire johan de castre de sable a un egle bsarre de argent e de de goules

B X AG *eagle barry* norf

John Castre, o.s.p.1324, married in 1298 Isabel, widow of Thomas Multon of Gilsland, held Castre / Caistor-in-Flegg (Norf), Kingshaugh-in-Darlton (Notts), Kirkoswald, Bemund and Drombogh manors (Cumb); served as commisisoner of array 1307 in Eskdale, custos of Carlisle Castle 1311-12, 1317-18, Barnard Castle 1315, knight of the Household 1313. 69h1 *15*

REF: Brault RAE 2:93; Moor KE 1:185; CIPM 15:33;

CG:116; CKO:108; CRK:394; GA:198; L:48; LMS:92; PO:608; TJ:243*;

573 sire edward charles de ermyne od le chef de goules a iij mascles de ermyne

E GE *chief ch. 3 lozenges* norf

Edward Charles, fl.1291-1316, son of William (fl.1265), married Joan (d.1305); got confirmation in 1292 of most of his inherited possessions: Billingford manor, in Lodnes, Sislaund, Mundham, Thwaite, Senges, Hales, Hekingham, Norton, Hardele, Chattegrave (Norfolk), Ketelburg / Kettleburgh manor jointly and in Eston, Hacheston, Charsfeld, Brandeston, Framingham, Buttele, Wantesden (Suf), in Milton (Nhants), in Greyingham (Lincs), Cliffe Yorks NR) & Briggenhall / Brignall (Yorks NR / Durham); served as king's yeoman and a household knight, in Flanders 1297-98, against the Scots 1298, 1301. 1303, admiral of the North Sea fleet 1306, commissioner in Norfolk 1312, 1316. 69f3 *15*

His son Edmund held Wangford (Suf).

The arms are rendered with 3 or 5 lozenges on the chief.

XBM;8478 (1329, Edmund, chief ch. 5 loz);

Brault RAE 2:99; Moor KE 1:193-194; Simpkin EA 191; Spencer WP 103 (Yorks NR); VCH Yorks NR 1:50;

P:164; G:130*; TJ:1292*; TJ:1446*; LM:231*; MY:11*;

574 sire johan de kokfeld de azure a une crois chekere de arent e de goules

B X AG *cross checky* norf

John Cockfield, fl.1307-16, son of John (d.1304), held Melton Constable & Toftes / Toftrees (Norf), possibly the clerk who got protetion to go overseas 1307. The elder John held Melton (Suf) with right to crenellate, and in Norf, Oxon, Derbs and Notts; served against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1301, and as commissioner in Lincs, Rutl, Nhants, Norf and Suf, custos of Tendring hundred and Colchester Castle 1272. 80c2 *15*

XBM:8773 (1316, John, checky & cross ch. unertain pattern of figure);

ARS:225; FK:246; GCC:178; GCC:279; LM:193; Q:254; Q:253*; TJ:869*;

575 sire estevene de depham de argent a une fesse de goules a iij lupars de or

A GO *fess ch. 3 lions passt guard* norf

Stephen Depham, fl.1281-1298, held Deopham (Norf); served in Scotland 1298 with John Chavent [204], and in 1300. 68c2 *15*

Variant: fess acc. by 3 buckles (N/b) - from the next item.

Brault RAE 2:139 (Deopham); Moor KE 1:276; Simpkin GA 628;

GA:4* (label, Stephen);

576 sire rog' de snoterle de goules a une fesse e iij fermals de argent

G A *fess betw 3 buckles* suf

Roger Soterley, d.1312, left son Edmund (b.1276), held Sotterley, Uggeshall (Suf) & Stok, Areghe in Wirhale (Ches), assessor 1290-1302, coroner to 1306. Uggeshall lies 6 km S of the border to Norfolk. 69g4 *15*

Moor KE 4:266; Corder SA 308; DBA 3:379;

DV:2675;

577 <sire nicholas est'ttishude dargent a iij q'tfoyls de goulys>

A G *3 cinquefoils* norf

Nicholas Estenhull or Estratishude, not verified. -

It is possible that the compiler / copyist confused it with Nicholas Estouteville [581] and a member of the Soutwell family, who used identical arms, though the available documentation only indicate that the Southwell of Felixhall (Esx) acquired Woodrising in Mitford hrd (Norf) by 1460 on the marriage of Richard Southwell and Amy Wichingham. *15*

Text in a later hand.

DBA 4:77; VCH Norfolk 10:273-281 (Southwell);

578 <sire robt walkfare dargnt a un lioun de sable en leespeule un molet dor>

A SO *lion ch. mullet* norf

Robert Walkfare, d.1333, Margaret, left son John (b.c.1314), held in Gt. Ryburgh, Dersingham-Gellehamhall, a.o. (Norf) & in Suf & Kent & Cambs & in Skirkback (Lincs); served against the Scots 1314; Sh.Norf & Suf 1318, MP.Norf 1318; pardoned for Gaveston 1313 and Despencers 1321, a lancastrian in 1322 captured at Boroughbridge, forfeited, but the family got Gt.Ryburgh back. 80b3 *15*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 5:144-145; DBA 1:122, 155-156, 163, 171, 196, 198, 209;

AN:111; AS:455; DV:2351; DV:2352; NS:51; PT:70; WJ:321; CKO:49* (no mullet); CG:90*; NS:130*;

579 <sire rog' felbrigge de or a un lion saliant de goules>

12v1 *O G* *lion rampant* norf

Roger Felbridge, fl.1272.87, son of Simon Bigod and Maud Felbrigg, held Felbrigg a.o. (Norf), left son and heir Simon (fl.1312-50), no details. 81e2 *15*

The family was a cadet line of Bigod of Norfolk, from which Simon, 3rd son of Hugh E.Norfolk, acquired Felbrigg by marriage. His descendant George (c.1335-1400), and his son Simon, o.s.p.1442/43, KG 1397, were household knights of both Richard II and Henry IV, made money from farming the wool tax in East Anglia. They held Playford & Mildenhall (Suf) & Basingham (Norf.) and left brasses in Playford Church. There also arms in Runcorn Church.

Text in a later hand.

XEL:1365 (Simon, 1411); XBM:9651 (Geo, 1375) + 9653 (Sim, 1406)

Brault RAE 2:161; Wilson RH 201-202; VCH Norf 8:80-83, 87-92, 159-161;

Blomefield TN 1:316-313; DBA 1:188; Macklin BE 148, 153;

BG:120; GCC:462; GCC:574; J:92; MY:213; NS:122; PLN:210; PO:89; R:96; S:173; SHY:30; SK:621; T:70; T:102; TJ:149; WJ:252; FK:231*; S:174*; ARS:421*; DV:2201*; PT:215*;

580 sire thomas boutetour de or a une sautour engrele de sable e un label de goules

O SG *saltire engrailed & label* norf

Thomas Botetourt, o.v.p.1322, eldest son of John [55], held Upton (Norf), Bradley (Suf) and in Bucks. 81f4 *15*

Brault RAE 2:64-65;

L:206; O:56;

581 sire nicholas de estoteville burele de argent e de goules a iij lioncels de sable

X S AG *barruly & 3 lions* norf

Nicholas (IV) Stuteville or Estouteville, fl.1277-1311, held in Kimberley, Bradenham, St.Edmund's (Norf); served overseas 1286, in Wales 1299, against the Scots 1300. He was pensioned temporarily into Abbey of Westminster in 1311. 68c2 *15*

As for Robert [158] there are contradictions between Schwennicke (ESNF), Brault and Moor regarding ownership and pedigree, see Ch.3.2.3.

Moor KE 4:307-308; ESNF 13:103; DBA 1:140, 279;

GA:21* (Nic, barry & 2 / 3 lions);

582 sire robt baynard de sable a une fesse e ij cheverons de or

S OO *fess betw 2 chevrons* norf

Robert Baynard, d.1330, son of Robert (d.1299), held Gt.Hautbois, Brettenham, Shadwell, Reshworth, Totington, Calthorp and Beston (Norf); MP Norf 6 times between 1309-27, commissioner in Norf, Cambs and Hunts 1310, Sh.Norf 1312, and custos of the bishopric of Ely 1310. 81e3 *15*

Brault RAE 2:37; Moor KE 1:61;

CG:285; CKO:373; LM:330; PLN:524; TJ:469;

583 sire robt borgyloun quartile de or e de goules a une bende de sable en les quarters de goules rondels perces de argent

O GA *qtly acc. 2 annulets (Q2+3)* norf

Robert Borgillon / Borgyloun, d.1322, married Sarah, left son Hugh (b.c.1310); held Hindringham, Kerdeston, Gt.Snoring, Thursford, Barney, Gt.Narynges, Alby and Felbrigg (Norf) and 40£ worth in Gedney, Holbeach and Whappelade (Lincs); served against the Scots 1300, 1301; MP Norf 1311, commissioner and justice in Norf & Suf from 1300. 80b2 *15*

Moor KE 1:165 (Burgoillon);

584 sire rauf de hemenhale de or a une fesse e ij cheverons de goules en la fesse iij escalops de argent

O GAG *fess ch. 3 escallops betw 2 chevrons* norf

Ralph Hemenhale, d.1328, left son and heir John (c.1292-1347), held Hemenhale / Hempnall & Burnham Deepdale / Brunham (Norf) & in Esx & Herts; attorney of Robert FitzWalter [33]; served against the Scots 1298, 1301; attended coronation 1308, Gt.Council 1324. 69e3 *15*

XEL:385 (Ralph, 1363);

Moor KE 2:218; CIPM 9:18;

AN:186; CRK:324; CY:510; DV:2332; NS:78; PT:50; S:299; WJ:1221; WJ:1222; NS:25*; PO:58*; PO:65*; WJ:1223*; WJ:1224*;

585 sire geffrey filz wythe de azure a iij griffons de or

B O *3 griffins passt in pale* norf

Geoffrey FitzWythe, fl.1309-25, held Worsted, Westwick, Hoveton, a.o. (Norf) & in Staffs; assessor in Staffs 1309-1319, cmsr of array 1324-25; at Gt.Council 1324, MP Norf 1324. 81f3 *15*

Arms: the position is not specified.

PRO sls AS 132 (1355, Oliver) = XEL:896 (1356, Oliver, 31mmØ, 3 griffins in pale) = XBM:14457 (1357, Oliver);

Moor KE 5:205;

CG:555; CRK:114; NS:43; PLN:752; PO:160; S:567; FK:817*; PT:896*;

586 sire richard de walsingham de goulesa iij rok de argent

G A *3 chessrooks* norf

Richard Walsingham, d.c1320, left son Thomas; held in Witton / Wyghton (Norf); served against the Scots 1298; justice, cmsr and assessor in several counties, MP Norf 1300, 1301, 1305, 139, 1313; in retinue of E.Surrey in France 1308.. 69f2 *15*

Moor KE 5:149,

587 sire willm bardolf de azure a iij quintefoils de argent

B A *3 cinquefoils* norf

William Bardolf, from the position (56/60) in the segment hardly the elder brother of Thomas [67], who died v.p.s.p. The tinctures Az-Ar, could either be a brisure or a misreading of the baronial line's Az-Or. The entry could be for a yet unplaced member of a junior line, or a from a passed over place in a draft. + *15*

see [67];

588 sire wauter de bernham de sable a une crois e iiij croissauns de argent

S AA *cross acc. 4 crescents* norf

Walter Barnham / Bernham, fl.1282-1319, held 2 KF at Wytham (Cambs), Harringby, Thirkeby, Helledon, Barnham, Bykerston, Runhall, Corston (Norf) and Westhall, Sutherton, Henham (Suf). He has no mention of military service 68c2 *15*

Moor KE 1:88; Corder SA 269; Visit.Norf. 1664:13;

589 sire robt de forneus de argent a un pel engrele de sable

S A *pale engrailed* norf

Robert Furneaux, d.1313, married Maud, left son John (fl.1314-24), held Barham (Cambs), in Norf , Rendilsham, Eyk, Whatefield (Suf), Hunts & Aynderby / Enderby a.o. (Yorks); served against the Scots 1297, 1301, 1303, MP Cambs 1307. His son John held W&Mid.Harling nr Thetford, Gatethorp / Gasthorpe (Norf), which his father may also have held. 68b4 *15*

Brault RAE 2:186; Moor KE 2:89-91; CIPM 5:247no.438; DBA 4:270, 298 (variable blazon);

GA:110; AN:146*; ARS:394*; CKO:617*; DV:2244*; LM:288*; O:172*; PO:59*; R:2*; TJ:1245*; WJ:477* (pale lozy); ARK:84*;

590 <sire rauf de zefoul dargent a une croys pateee de verd e en le cauntel un oysel>

A VG *cross patonce acc. martlet in chf dx* norf

Ralph Sefoul, fl.1296-1330, of Lenne / ?King's Lynn (Norf), served at sea 1296, MP Norf 1319, Gt.Council 1324. He served Thomas Bardolf [67], who granted him £10 p.a.. from nearby Runcton Manor. 67f1 *15*

John Sefoul, fl.1318-25, Sh.Norf & Suf 1319, at Gt.Council 1324.

Variant: lozenge replacing the bird / martlet (N/b).

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 4:234;

AS:269* (Ralph); CG:33*; CKO:22*; TJ:947* (no martlet);

591 <sire johan cursoun de argent a une bende de goulys bassaunte de or>

A GO *bend roundely* norf

John Curson, c.1296-1326, son of William (d.1319), married Margaret, left son William (b.1323); held 1 KF in E.Carleton (Norf) 69d2 *15*

There were several branches using variant arms.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:258; DBA 1:343, 2:8, 13-16, GEC 3:579 -583 (baron 1898); Burke PB 2:2561-2563; Downing ME 1:116-118;

592 sire baudewyn de maneres de argent a un sautour engrrele de sable

A S *saltire engrailed* norf

Baldwin Manners, o.s.p.1320, son of William (d.1265), held Wellingborough (Nhants) & in Enhall, Snailwell, Fulborn (Cambs) & Carbrooke / Kerbroc, Hengham (Norf); served John Vescy (see [98]) in 1280, overseas 1296, 1304, against the Scots 1301, 1303, 1314, in the embassy to France in march 1307, custos of Rockingham Castle 1307-08; in Parliament in York 1309. 68b2 *16*

Brault RAE 2:278; Moor KE 3:106-107;

AS:339; CG:318; E:611; F:385; G:123; L:142; LM:521; PO:620; Q:293; TJ:361;

593 sire giles de argentein de goules crusule de argent a ij coupes de argent

G AA *3 cups covered , crusily* cambs

Giles Argentine, d.1314, killed at Bannockburn. He was son of Giles (d.1282), a younger brother of Reynold (d.1308) and uncle of John [95], held in Cambs, Hunts, Esx, Herts, Norf and Suf, served in Scotland 1298 and for Piers Gaveston in 1310. He was noted as 3rd best knight by the chronicler John Barbour because he had fought valiantly against the Saracens. He was released in 1314 by the Ottomans in order to fight in Scotland. 55f3 *16*

Arms: the copyist missed an 'i' in the roman numeral.

CG:546; L:7; Q:564; ST:11; TJ:1178; G:141*

594 sire giles de trompintone de azure crusule de or a ij trompes de or

B OO *2 trumpets addorsed, crusily* cambs

Giles Trumpington, c.1267-1324, son of Roger (d.1289), left son Roger (d.1326), held Trumpington, Gretton (Cambs) & Tudenham (Suf) & Mogerhanger (Beds); served against the Scots 1291, 1298, 1301, 1314, in Flanders 1297-98, in retinue of Eleanor Cs.Bar 1294, overseas in embassy in retinue of E.Lincoln 1303, of Bp.Ely 1318, at Gt.Council 1324. He was a close associate of Henry Lacy E.Lincoln [4]. He may be the perosn with the effigy in Trumpington Church.. 54d2 *16*

Brault RAE 2:423; Moor KE 5:50-6; Lawrance MM 45; Marks BH 481 no.633;

BER:1815; BG:420; CG:531; CKO:594; CT:144; D:120; E:241; F:192; FW:248; PO:601; S:575; SP:168; T:81; TJ:1188; URF:233; Q:34*; O:169*; MY:70*; CY:338*; FK:651*; LM:293*;

595 sire johan de frevyle de goules a iij cressans de ermyne

G E *3 crescents (2:1)* cambs

John Freville, c.1271-1312, son of Richard (d.1299), married Eleanor, left son Richard (b.c.1298), held Lt Shelford, Bokesworth, Wrotting, Caxton (Cambs), Thodeham (Suf), Esx and Munden Frevill / Gt.Munden (Herts); knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1301, 1303; attended coronation 54d2 *16*

Brault RAE 2:185; Moor KE 2:88 (Frivill); CIPM 3:392no.509; Downing ME 1:56 (Lt.Shelford);

CKO:441; E:632; F:333; TJ:1029; TJ:1409; WJ:755;

596 sire robt de lacy de argent a une escuchoun perce de goules a une bende de sable

A GS *escutcheon voided acc. bend* cambs

Robert Lacy, fl.1318, married Maud, held in Duxford (Cambs); knighted 1306, MP Cambs 1315, pardoned as lancastrian 1318. 55d3 *16*

Brault RAE 2:246; Moor KE 3:6;

L:124* (Rob); F:533*; WLN:599*;

597 sire willm de boxwors de or a un lion de goules a un coler de argent

O GA *lion collared* cambs

William Boxworth / Bokkesworth, no details, but Henry (fl.1297) was summonend against the Scots in 1301 from Cambs & Hunts, probably Boxworth (Cambs). 54c1 *16*

Moor has Akeney / Dokesworth [612] as John Bokesworth, all from Cambs.

Moor KE 1:129;

L:221* (Ar-Pu-Ar);

598 sire geffrey de bordeleys de ermyne od le chef de goules a un lupad passunt de or

E GO *chief ch. lion passt* cambs

Geoffey Bordeleys / Burdelays / Burdews, b.1261, fl.1316, held 2 KF at Rampton, Madingley, Cottenham, Westwick, and Comberton (Cambs) and Sculton, Lt.Carbrooke and Thompson (Norf). He served MP Cams 302, 1309, commisisoner and assessor in in Cambs and Hunts. He served in Scotland 1287, 1298, and 1301, and at Council 1287. 54d1 *16*

PRO-sls (1405, Catherine);

Moor KE 1:112; DBA 3:34-35;

599 sire robt hereward chekere de or e de azure a une bende de goules a iij egles de argent

X GA OB *checky & bend ch. 3 eagles* cambs

Robert Herward, d.c.1308, left son Robert, held Gelden Mordun / Guilden Marden (Cambs); served as cmsr of banks and dykes a.o. in Cambs & Norf and in Bucks, Beds, Hunts, and Cambs, Sh.Norf & Suf 1301-04, justice in Norf 1304 custos of Bpric.Ely 1302 and commisary for foodstuffs from Norf, Suf, Camb for the army in Scotland 1301. He was attorney of Alexander Balliol in 1288 and Bp.Ely in 1295. 54b3 *16*

Moor KE 2:220-221 (Hereward);

600 sire henri de colevyle de argent a une crois patee de goules

A G *cross patonce* cambs

Henry Colville, o.s.p.m.1360, son of Philip (d.c.1311), held 1 KF at Long Stanton, 2 KF at Lolworth, Tadlow (Cambs) and in Hunts, 54c1 *16*

Moor and Brault conflate several members of the family. The pedigree would be: Philip, Sh.Cambs temp. Henry III; to son Henry (fl.1239), who married Maud Stanton and got Colville Manor in Long Stanton; to Philip (d.c.1293), who went on crusade 1270 and had a suit of debt together with Henry and Edmund (sons or brothers ?) in 1276; to Henry (d.1296), who held Lolworth jointly with wife Emma; to Philip (d.c.1311), who served against the Scots in 1306 and had protection to go on pilgrimage 1310.

Brault RAE 2:114-115; Moor KE 1:223-224; CIPM 2:220no.381, 3:234no.370; VCH Cambs 9:223-227;

AS:449; CG:21; CKO:13; E:550; F:227; Q:447; TJ:929; TJ:936;

601 sire johan de folebourne de or a un cheveron de sable e ij wyvres de sable

O SS *chevron acc. 2 dragons* cambs

John Fulborne, fl.1285, d.1303/04, held in Cambs, served in Ireland 1286-89 and taken prisoner, and in Gascony 1296 and 1300. 55e3 *16*

The 'obures', dragons or wyverns may also be interpreted as fish-traps (Brault RAE 2:186; Barstow 148, 349-50). The informations on this John is probably confounded with John Fulborne in GA:11 Gu 3 wyverns Ar serving in Scotland 1300, who is also mentioned for Cambs and Ireland. Both were probably named for Fulbourn (Cambs), 8 km W of Cambridge.

Moor KE 2:89;

602 sire thomas de eschalers de argent a une fess e iij rondels de goules perces

A GG *fess betw 3 annulets* cambs

Thomas Scales, c.1263-1341, son of Geoffrey (o.v.p.1266/67) and Eleanor, grandson of of Geoffrey (d.1284), left son Thomas; held Caxton, Meldeburn, Abington, a.o. (Cambs) & Wydihale (Herts) & Thelvedon / Thevelton, a.o. (Norf); Served against the Scots 1301, 1309, 1310, 1314, recruiter 1311; MP Cambs 1300, 1301, 1309, cmsr in several counties from 1308, Sh.Cambs 1314-15, summoned, but did not attend Gt.Council 1324. 54c2 *16*

Brault RAE 2:383; Moor KE 4:224-225; Sanders EB 30-31; CIPM 2:309 no.520;

GA:261; MY:115;

603 sire willm de avenel de argent a une fesse e vj rondles de goules perces

A GG *fess acc. 6 annulets* cambs

William Avenel, fl.1316, d.1331, married Joan (d.>1331), held Guilden Morden & Gameling / Gamlingay (Cambs), 54b3 *16*

Variant: less the fess (N/b).

XBM:7029 (John, 1337, cambs);

Moor KE 1:28; DBA 3:358;

NAV:1501; PO:535; PT:398; TJ:1020; NAV:1502* (label);

604 sire baudewyn de seyn george de argent a une crois patee de sable

A S *cross patonce* cambs

Baldwin St,George, fl.1316, held Wimpole (Cambs) 54c2 *16*

Variant: croix enhendée (Popoff N).

Moor KE 4:172;

BER:1791*;

605 sire baudewyn de estouwe de sable a une crois pateee de argent

S A *cross patonce* cambs

Baldwin Stowe, fl.1292-1325, held in Long Stowe, Eltisley (Cambs) & Gransden (Hunts) & Bereford (Wilts) & Wilting (Ssx); served against the Scots 1301, recruiter 1316, 1325, MP Cambs 1302, 1305-07, 1312-13, 1316; Gt.Council 1324, as was a relative Philip Stowe 54c2 *16*

Brault RAE 2:403; Moor KE 4:293;

LM:324 (Baldwin);

606 sire willm de seyn jorge od le chef de azure a un lion rampaund de goules

X G BA *per fess & lion cr.* cambs

William St.Geroge, d.1317, left son William (c.1290-1334), held in Cambs & in Ssx, overlord in Cambs & Lincs; served as assessor, cmsr and justice of gaol delivery from 1299 in Cambs. 54b2 *16*

He was probably son of Baldwin (noted 1269-88) and ancestor of baronets St.George 1766 of Hatley St.George (Cambs).

Moor KE 4:173; Burke PB 2:2509-2512;

S:172; TJ:104;

607 sire thomas de gardyn de argent a ij barres de sable e un label de goules

A SG *2 bars & label* ox

Thomas Gardyne, c.1260-1328, o.s.p.m.s., son of Wm (d.1288) and Alexandra Arsyk, married Petronilla (d.<1313) and Constance (probably as 2nd and 3rd wives), had son Roger (fl.1292), held in Cambs, Berks, Cogges, Wilcote, Frigford / Fyryngford, Somerton (Oxon), in Kent, Ixning (Suf), Long Ditton (Sur), in Wilts, overlord at Ramesham Manor (Dors), held j.u. Gt.Saunford Manor (Esx); paid £20 scutage for 1282, served against the Scots 1301, as Sh.Cambs 1300, Sh.Glos 1303, 1308; as commisisoner and assessor in Glos, Oxon, Cambs and Hunts 41e2 *16*

XBM:10025* (Wm Gardins, 1266, no label);
Moor KE 2:97-98;

608 sire robt de hastinges de ermyne od le chef de azur a ij moles de or

E BO *chief ch. 2 mullets* cambs

Robert Pitford dit Hastings, d.<1316, son of Philip Pitford (d.c1272) and Agnes Hastings (fl.1285), daughter and heir of Robert Hastings (fl.1246). This Hastings family had held Landswade, 6 km N of Newmarket (Cambs, now Suf) from 1155 as 1 KF for 2 hides. 55f1 *16*

The arms are possibly Pitford (Nhants).

Moor conflates several persons, incl. two Hastangs [977, 979] noted in Staffs, Warws and Esx, and one, who sealed with 3 maunches (XBM:10539) in 1301, who probably lived in and held lands in Ireland.
Moor KE 2:198-199; VCH Cambs 10:470-422; DBA 3:63 (Tudor armorials);

609 sire omfrey de bassingbourne geroune de argent e de goules

A G *gironny* nhant

Humphrey Bassingbourne, b.1275, fl.1324, son of Humphrey (1254-1298) and Mary Thornton (daughter of Matthew), grandson of Humphrey (d.1280), husband of Mary, knighted 1306, Held Benfield a.o. (Nhants), served Sh.Nhants 1321 and attended Gt.Council 1324. 65h3 *16*

Matthew Thornton held Foulham / ?Fordham (Cambs) and gave Thornton Steward (Yorks) to Mary. Humphrey (d.1298) held Fordham & Wykes (Cambs) and Humphrey (d.1280) Benefield a.o. (Nhants), see ch. 4.1.1 for further discussion of the relation to Warin [670].
XBM:7204 (1298, Mary Thornton, wife of Humphrey Bassingbourne);
Brault RAE 2:35-36; Moor KE 1:55-56;
AS:106; CG:516; CKO:554; TJ:1112; CG:519*;

610 sire johan peche de azure a un egle de argent en le espale de egle un manche de goules

B AG *eagle ch. maunch* cambs

John Peche, not verified. As there are overlaps between the lands of various Pecches, he may be related to Gilbert Pecche (d.1332), baron 1299 [88], who held extensive lands in East Anglia. The maunch indicates an affinity to another local baron Robert Tony [49]. - *16*

Variant: Toh'm / Thomas (N/b, Barron N, Popoff N). A Thomas, arms not specified, younger son of Edmund (o.v.p.1285), grandson of Aymer (d.1288) was MP Cambs 1307, also held in Norf & Esx, at Gt.Council 1324, cmsr in Cambs & Hunts.
Moor KE 3:25, 27;
FK:236*;

611 <sire baudewyn dakeney de azure a une croys e iiij lyonceuz dor>

B OO *cross acc. 4 lions* cambs

Baldwin d'Akeney, no details. 63h3

Among the earlier members of the family, Roger Akeny (d.1241) held Bradwell (Esx), Garsington (Oxon), and Whittlesford (Cambs), though Bradwell went to de la Mare. Baldwin (fl.1260-69, B:46) held Holkham (Norf), Stockton (Hunts), Suckley (Worcs) and temporarily in Esx. *16*

Thomas is in [561] for Norfolk with Ar-Gu, and John (fl.1279, d.1300), who may be confused with John Dokeworth in [612]. There were several Baldwin, John and Roger in the lineage. The surname has been read or misread as Acquigny, Dakeney , Ekeney, Dabeney, Beny, Dawbeny, Genhany and Jenny by Tudor heralds.

Text in a later hand.

XEL:927 (John, 1367); XBM:6785 (John, 1367) + 9166 (Johanna d'A, gm/ Roger Clophill, 1354, of Clophill, beds);

Brault RAE 2:132-133; Moor KE 1:261-262; DBA 3:176 (Akeney); CCR E-I 4:387;

B:46; TJ:80 (Baldwin); E:129 (John); F:456* (Az-Ar, John); LM:550* (Ar cross Or, John);

612 <sire johan bokesworze de azure a une croys e iiij lyonceuz dargent>

B AA *cross acc. 4 lions* cambs

Either John Akeney as in F:456 and E:129, see [611]; or John Dokesworth, fl.1297-1316, husband of Petronella. He held in Norf, Esx and at Walden Regis (Herts). 63h3 *16*

Variant: 'sr john de dokeworth' (N/b) followed by Popoff N, and Hum-Sm AN, but John Bokesworth in Moor KE 1:129;.

Henry Dokesworth held Bokesworth / Dokesworth (Cambs) before 1376 from Freville.

No arms apart from those derived from N:612 are known. Burke GA 290 has Dokeworth from Cambs with these arms in Az-Or and Az-Ar and also Dokeworth from Esx with fleurs-de-lis replacing the lions - both without details. Duckworth recte Dokenfield from Lancs Ar cross pointed voided Sa, and Duckworth from Som and Devon used different arms. Burke may have derived his entries fron one of the N/PRA copies or through CA, mss. L1 or L2.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:286 (Dokesworth); CIPM 13:146/157no.180 (Henry); DBA 3:176;

F:456 (John); E:129* (Az-Or, John);

613 sire robt de estafford de or a une cheveron de goules e iij besanz de or

13r1 *A GO* *chevron ch. 3 roundels* derbs

Robert Stafford, fl.1273-97, held in Notts & Derbs, overlord at Mugginton, Radbourne, Atlow (Derbs); served against the Scots 1297. + *16*

Brault RAE 2:397; Moor KE 4:273-274;

BER:1666; E:55; F:420; LM:258; Q:331; B:52*; E:656*; F:580*; TJ:1633*; FK:289*;

614 sire robt touk barre de vj peces de argent e de sable

A S *barry* derbs

Robert Touk, fl.1324, held Leke / W.Leake (Notts) & Sudefen, Hulton / Hilton (Derbs) & Staffs; served against the Scots 1299, 1301; MP Derbs 1302, 1320, 1321, MP Staffs 1309, 1311, assessor 1319, 1322; witness for E.Lancaster 1309. loyalist 1322, Gt.Council 1324. 75g4 *16*

Brault RAE 2:418; Moor KE 5:37;

CG:237; CKO:318; GA:208; TJ:598*;

615 sire robt de halontone de argent a une bende de goules e iij egles de or

A GO *bend ch. 3 eagles* staff

Robert Halghton, d.1304, son of Thomas (d.1282), left son Thomas (fl.1315-46), held Halghton, High Offley, Tunstall (Staff) & Withington, Longenolre, Mortimer Clebury / N.Clebury (Salop); served overseas 1287, recruiter in Salop & Staffs 1300 for Carlisle, against the Scots 1301, 1303. 74b5 *16*

Brault RAE 2:221 (Haughton), Moor KE 2:174 (Halghton);

G:91; GA:221; ST:20; DV:2011*; PT:470* (+ annulet); O:203* (name only);

616 sire willm bagehot de ermyne a une bendes de goules e iij egles de or

E GO *bend ch. 3 eagles* staff

William Bagot, fl.1319, served in Scotland 1303 and 1319; as custos of Conway 1311 and 1316. He may have been overlord at Haconby (Lincs). - *16*

Moor probably confused some of his entries concering Williams and lands in Esx, Nhants and Staff for the various Bagots. He has Eleanor, a widow in 1308 with Franting Manor (Esx); another widow Isabella in Staffs 1303; a William (d.1296), who like Ralph (fl.1306-25) held in Nhants; and William in Staffs 1310.

Moor KE 1:33; CIPM 5:262/275no.473; https://www.british-history.ac.uk/staffs-hist-collection/vol7/pt1/pp108-114 & vol10/pt1/pp6-8;

CG:336; CKO:194; L:152; TJ:251; PO:621*; WJ:1567*;

617 sire richard hulles de aszure a une egle de argent e un baston de goules

B AG *eagle & bend* worcs

Richard Hull, noted 1290 in relation to Feckenham Forest nr Redditch (Worcs) and as holding 1/10 KF at Wottesdon / Waddesdon (Bucks) in 1292, not noted as a knight. + *16*

The name is also given as de Hulle, de la Hull and atte Hull. There were probably two Johns, one noted 1277 and referred to in the 1285 armorials (E, F); and John, fl.1300-26, husband of Isabel, who held Hulle Manor (Worcs), served against the Scots in 1300, pardoned as a lancastrian 1322 and summoned to Gt.Council 1324, both relatives, possibly father and two sons.

Brault RAE 2:233 (John); Moor KE 2:251; CIPM 6:336no.518;

GA:99 (John); E:316*; F:240* (less bend, John);

618 sire johan chaundos de argent a un peel de goules e un label de azure

A GB *pile enhanced & label* derbs

John Chandos, d.1312/13, held 1 KF in Radbourne and Mugginton (Derbs) and in Notts; knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1298, 1306, overseas 1307-08, custos of Horeston / Horsley Castle (Derbs). 75g4 *16*

Brault RAE 2:98; Moor KE 1:198-199; DNB 4:43-44; ODNB 11:9-11 (John, KG, d.1370); Roskell C 2:515; GEC 3:147;

AS:283; CG:512; CKO:560; L:222; M:32; R:123; SD:17;

619 sire hue de meyni verre de argent e de sable e un label de goules

A SG *vairy & label* derbs

Hugh Meinell, o.s.p.l. 1333, son of Robert, married Joan de la Warde, held Hilton and in Hoton (Yorks) of Nicholas Meinill [134] and Yevele / Yeaveley (Derbs) & Hints (Staffs). He also held as the inheritance of Joan: Burton Noveray, Melton Mowbray, Upton (Leics) & Newhall (Derbs). He served against the Scots 1299, in Gascony 1325; commissioner and assessor in Derbs 1318-23, MP Derbs 1324, Gt.Clouncil Derbs 1324. He was a lancastrian retainer 1317, pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 75g5 *16*

He had two illegitimate sons Giles (o.s.p.<1361) and Hugh (c1311-1363), who inherited as granted 1317, but adopted different arms paly of 10 Ar-Gu & bend Az/Sa ch. 3 horseshoes Ar, as in CKO:504, 506-507.

Moor KE 3:153; Phillips ES 293;

CG:437; CKO:518; L:105; TJ:626; CG:438*; TJ:627*; BG:263*; PO:408*; CKO:519* (b3);

620 sire rog' de suylertone de argent une crois de sable les chefs flurettes

A S *cross patonce* staff

Roger Swinnerton, d.1338, son of Roger (d.1298), baron 1337, held Swynnerton (Staffs); served against the Scots 1333-35 and probably also before as a retainer of E.Lancaster (noted 1310), constable of Harlech Castle (Wales) 1321-23, went overseas for king 1320, conservator of peace Staffs 1317; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, suspected lancastrain 1323, Gt:Council 1324. 74c4 *16*

XBM:13806 (1315, Roger); XEL:2102 (1322, Roger);

Brault RAE 2:408 (Swinnerton); Moor KE 4:321 (Suylverton), 325 (Swinnerton); GEC 12.1:582-588, 585; CIPM 15:270; VCH Salop 1:19; DBA 3:134 a.o.; Downing ME 6:79; Tomkinson FD 74-75; CIPM 8:112-113 no.180;

AN:198; AS:185; BG:; CG:32; CKO:21; CRK:712; CY:395; DV:2191; GCC:154; L:106; M:30; PO:459; SD:5; TJ:946; R:50* (label);

621 <sire tohm' de rideware de asure a un egle de argent>

B A *eagle* staff

Thomas Ridware, d.1325, son of Roger (fl.1295), left son Walter (fl.1332); held Hamstall Ridware (Staffs) & Fridlesham, Marston (Berks) & Kettlebaston (Suf); at Gt.Council 1324. The family arms is on a window in Seale Church (Leics), where he was overlord. 63f1 *16*

Text in a later hand. The following line is blank.

XBM:13185, 13187 (1341, 1352, Walt, staff, derbs);

Moor KE 4:123; DBA 2:133+135;

PO:393; SF:18;

Derby e Notingh'm

622 sire willm de montgomeri de or a un egle de azure

O B *eagle* derbs

William Montgomery, d.1323, held Sudbury, Cobbeleie, Mercington / Marchington, Aston, Snelliston, Somersale, Eyton, Segessale, Oslaston (Derbs) & Ekinton (Nhants) & Notts & Staffs, served against the Scots 1297, 1298, 1300m recruiter 1303. 75f4 *17*

XBM:11891 (1428, Nic, qtg Er border semy of horseshoes).

Moor KE 3:190; Downing ME 1:114;

O:167; PO:343; S:250; PLN:207*;

623 sire sire johan de langeford palee de or e de goules a une bende de argent

X A OG *paly & bend* derbs

John Langford, d.1304, son of Oliver (d.1283), married Joan, left son Nicholas (b.c.1288, d.<1365), held Longford, Barlborough, Kinwaldmer (Derbs) & in Notts & Staffs; served against the Scots 1297, 1301, assessor of subsidy in Staffs,Heref, Salop 1301. 75g4 *17*

Nicholas was a lancastrian in 1322, MP Derb 1323, at Gt.Council 1324.

Brault RAE 2:264 (Longford); Moor KE 3.12 (Langeford); CIPM 4.127-128no.220; Downing ME1:119-121;

AS:363; BG:271; CA:129; CG:502; CKO:500; CY:254; FK:831; GA:226; O:144; PO:514; R:11; S:220; SD:52; TJ:1111; WJ:443; AN:319*; ARS:390*; CG:209*; CKO:296*; CRK:772*; DV:1790*; DV:2702*; MY:269*; O:112*;

624 sire hue de culy de argent a un cheveron e iij rouwels de sable

A SS *chevron betw 3 mullets* leics

Hugh Cuilly, fl.1293, d.1321, held ½ KF at Gilmorton (Leics) and Dunton nr Curdworth (Warws). 63h3 *17*

Walter Cuilly, with lands in Warws, served in Gascony 1302 with John Hastings (see [22, 920]). He had a brother Ralph (fl.1288). The Culy or Cuilly have left memorials in churches in Wanlip, Shepey Magna, Ratcliffe Culey (Leics) and held Marston Culy in Bickenhill parish and also in Glascote parish (Warws) in 13C.

Variant: between 3 roundels (N/b).

AS:259*; CA:67*; CG:137*; CKO:146*; Po:380*; TJ:698*;

625 sire johan de scepeye de azure a une crois frette de goules

B OG *cross fretty* leics

John Shepey, 1291-1313, held Shackerstone (Leics). -

Brault conflate William (d.1358) with an earlier namesake William (1280-1313), who may have had a wife Alice and a son John, but more likely to be a brother of John above. This William held Thingden (Nhants) & in Congerstone (Leics); served overseas 1297 and against the Scots 1301. He witnessed a charter on lands in Notts, which may indicate that he held in that shire. *17*

Brault RAE 2:390; Moor KE 4:248; CIPM 3:20 mo.29, 3:119 no.194, 5:236 no.412; DBA 3:109;

E:396; F:393; Q:300 (Wm); BER:1780 (Montby);

626 sire johan le fauconer de argent a iij faucons de goules

A G *3 falcons sejt* leics

John Fauconer, fl.1286-97, held in Barrow-on-Soar (Leics); served in Scotland 1298, conservator of peace 1287, commissioner of array 1297 in Leics. He must have held other lands, and Barrow near Loughborough, which he lost, is just 6 km south of the border to Notts. 64c1 *17*

There were contemporary Johns with lands in Ssx & Kent & Hants, and in Norf & Yorks.

XBM:9640* (+ crescent encl. mullet in chf, Rob, leics, 1395);

Brault RAE 2:160; Moor KE 2:5-6;

F:98; Q:531;

627 sire richard de herthulle de argent a ij barres de vert

A V *2 bars* derbs

Richard Herthill, c.1267-1325, son of Adam (d.1285) and Joan Edensore, left son and heir Adam (b.c.1293, fl.1332) and son Richard (fl.1322), held Poleye, Baddesley, Bathekinton (Warws) & in Leics & Herthill / Harthill in the Peak (Derbs) & Middleton by Youlgreave (Staff, present Derbs); served against the Scots 1297, 1301, 1302; recruiter, assessor and cmsr in Warws and Leics from 1301, MP Wrws 1302, 1306-07, Sh.Warws & Leics 1309, Gt.Council 1324. 75g1 *17*

From the seals, the arms must be argent-vert, not vairy.

XBM:10662-10663 (1309, 1314, Ric), 10664 (1364, Ric, in Derbs);
Moor KE 2:225-226; DBA 1:14+17;

AS:465; TJ:555* (Ar-Vr);

628 sire robt poutrel de or a une bende de azure e iij flures de argent

O BA *bend ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* leics

Robert Powtrell, o.s.p..c1329, held Prestwold (Leics), a king's serjeant 1278-93; MP Leics 1302. His heir was a nephew Richard, son of John. 76c5 *17*

XBM:12821 (temp. Edw I, Rob);
Moor KE 4:96-97;

AS:487; CG:371; CKO:223; PT:319; RB:144; TJ:284; TJ:1237;

629 sire peres pycot de azure a vj merelos de or e une bende engrele de or

B OO *bend engrailed betw 6 martlets* notts

Peter Pigot / Picot, o.s.p.1313, younger son of Peter (d.1286); married Joan, held Ratcliffe on Soar, a.o. (Notts) & in Derbs; served against the Scots1296, MP Notts 1307, 1313, Sh.Notts & Derbs 1305, 1311 76b5 *17*

Brault RAE 2:343; Moor 4:66; CIPM 1:93no.344, 2:358-359no.602, 3:101no.165, 5:249no.444;

C:83; E:548; GA:210; TJ:346; TJ:1323; F:478*; Q:184*;

630 sire wauter haket de argent a ij bendes de goules

A G *2 bends* salop

Walter Hackett, d.1324, married Isabella, left son Walter, held Weshull / Wheathill, Eggarton (Salop) & Croule, Elkinton (Worcs) & in Heref; served overseas 1309 with Robert Tony [49], in Scotland 1322; cmsr of array in Salop & Staffs 1317, 1322; MP Worcs 1307, MP Heref 1313, pardon as a lancastrian 1318 62a4 *17*

Henry Hackett, d.1310, fl.1272, held in Stowell (Glos) used Or 3 bends Gu & label Az in F.126 and LM:505.

Variant: 3 bars (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:212; Moor KE 2:172 (Haket); CIPM 6:342no.522;

GA:64; L:168; PO:578; TJ:326

631 sire thomas de neumarche de argent a une fess endente de goules

A G *fess of lozenges* yorks

Thomas Newmarch, d.<1337, married Lora, held Thorngumbald, Womersley (Yorks) & Gramby, Wiverton, Hokesworth, a.o. (Notts) & in Derbs; served against the Scots 1297, 1314, 1322, in Gascony 1325; cmsr in Lincs from 1311, in Notts from 1315, forest justice 1318 in Notts, MP Lincs 1322, Sh.Lincs 1326-1330, Gt.Council 1324; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, loyalist 1322. 97e3 *17*

The family came from Neufmarché (dep Seine-Maritime, ar Neufchâtel, can Gurnay), and the arms were similarized to Percy,

The were other family members active at the time, e.g. Roger (d.1352), brother of John, rebel 1322.

XBM:12189 (1364, John), a.o., 12265 (1285, Adam de Novo Mercato);
Brault RAE 2:322; Moor KE 3:265; GEC 9:542-548; Downing ME 5:89, 8;100; DNB 14:354 (Adam, d.1283); Sanders EB 74;
CKO:391; PO:273; TJ:652; TJ:653; WJ:1075; M:49*; ST:36* (Tho);

632 sire johan de neumarche de goules a une fesse endente de or

O G *fess of lozenges* lincs

John Newmarch, o.s.p.<1310, son of Adam (d.1283 and Cecily Neville of Redbourne, married Amice, cousin of Thomas [631], overlord of Hoketon a.o. (Notts) held by Thomas; in the retinue of Henry E.Lincoln overseas in 1301. 77g3 *17*

Adam was king's steward 1264 and a montfortian, pardoned after Kenilworth, held in Notts & Schinthorp, a.o. (Yorks) & Redburn a.o. (Lincs). There is a stained glass window for John in Carlton Newmarch / Scroop Church (Lincs)
Brault RAE 2:322; Moor KE 3:263; GEC 9:542-548; DNB 14:354 (Adam, d.1283); Sanders EB 74; Downing ME 5:89, 8;100; Alexander AC 290 (vitrail);
J:140; WNR:167;

633 sire robt de ros de goules a iij bouces de ermyne

G E *3 water-bougets* lincs

Robert Ros, d.1311, younger son of Robert (d.1285) and Isabel d'Aubigny (d.1301), brother of William [30], left son James (d.1361); held Gedney, Normanby, Claxby, Sutton (Lincs) & Hildeston, Aldeburgh-Thorp, Outsewyk, Beningholm, Tharlesthorp (Yorks), overlord at Hildeston (Yorks); served in Wales 1277, 1282, overseas 1286, in Scotland 1291, 1296, 1300, 1301 78d5 *17*

The legends E:639/641were transposed.

Brault RAE 2:363; Moor KE 4:¤*; CIPM 11:183 (Js)
CG:404; CKO:543; CRK:839; E:639; LM:182; Q:470; S:253; SHY:154; SK:29; TJ:965; WJ:690;

634 sire johan de ros de argent a iij bouces de sable

A S *3 water-bougets* notts

The identity of John Ros is uncertain as is his having property in Derbs or Notts before 1312 - *17*

Brault has him as John Ros, fl.1314-26, who held in Thornton-in-Craven & Cold Coniston (Yorks), while Mayo and Moor end in proposing John Ros (o.s.p.1338), younger son of William [30], see Ch.3.2.4.

Brault RAE 2:363; Moor KE 4:139-140; GEC 11:122;
LM:392; TJ:967 (John); O:152 (Geo);

635 sire nicholas de hastinges de or a une maunche de goules e un label de azure

O GB *maunch & label* norf

Nicholas Hastings, d.c.1316, son of Hugh (d.1302) and Beatrix; left sons Ralph (d.1346) and William (of Thornton, Yorks); held Gissing (Norf) of John [21] & 40£ in Yorks, incl. Allerton / Alverstan & Crosby Ravensworth, Nateby (Westm); served against the Scots 1300-01. 68d4 *17*

The identical arms in GA:239, H:35 and SP:139 are named for Edmund [167]; those in CA:206; CG:506; PO:239; WJ:897 are for Hugh, 3rd son of John [21]. One would have expected him to have the tinctures Ar-Sa as he ought to belong to the Hastings of Hastings branch, see Ch.2.3.5.

Moor conflates him with Nicholas Hastang (L:203), probably a misreading of Richard Hastang [980], and notes him as two persons, possibly father and son.. The Nicholas murdered in 1286 was probably an uncle. This Hastings of Hastings branch, E.Huntingdon 1529, may have separated from the main line as early as 1160.

L:53 (Nic);

636 sire johan de vaus chekere de argent e de goules e un label de azure

A GB *checky & label* nhum

John Vaux, fl.1290-1322, held in Corbridge (Nhum); served against the Scots 1307, 1301; as justice in eyre in Nhants 1293, Carlisle 1301, Nhum 1303, in Highlands 1305; cmsr in Nhumb 1301-18, MP Nhum 1306, 1307. 116c3 *17*

XBM:6492* (1200/15, Oliver, eq, no label);

Brault RAE 2:433-434; Moor KE 5:97; Sanders EB 47;

A:201*; B:33*; C:164*; D:127*; DV:2480*; E:240*; F:90*; FW:121*; P:98*; PT:496*; Q:140*; TJ:1156* (no label);

637 sire johan de loudham de argent a une bende de azure crusule de or

A BO *bend crusily* notts

John Loudham, d.1318, married Alice (who remarried John Breton / Bret), left son John (a minor), held Lowdham, Catthorp, Gunthorp, Bulcot, Carleton-in-Lyndryk (Nott) & jointly with Alice Bildisthorp, (Lincs / Notts), Newton, Goverton, Shelford (Notts) & Marton, Winterton, Ryby (Lincs) & Blunteshale (Esx); served overseas 1313 with Ralph Monthermer [23], against the Scots 1314, in Ireland 1316 with Roger Mortimer [18, 19], verder of Sherwood Forest <1314, and again after his return. 76d3 *17*

Moor KE 3:62-63; Downing ME 5:74;

PO:267; WJ:1596*;

638 sire johan de haringtone de or od le chef de goules e une bende azure

A BG *bend & chief* lincs

John Harington, c.1242-1326, son of John, married secondly Margery, left a son Oliver (b.c.1302, !) and a relative John (b.c.1308) son of Richard, possibly a great grandson, as heirs, held Harrington, Lt. Ponto, Fulletby, Suterby, Wadington, Hermeston-by-Wadington, Aswordeby, Askeby (Lincs) worth 40£ & Grindon / Grendon, Cotes (Nhants) & Glaston (Rutl) & Notts or Derbs; served against the Scots 1297, 1300, 1301, 1316, 1319, 1322; conservator of peace 1287, 1307-16 in Leics, 1320-24 in Rutl, Sh. Notts & Derbs; justice, assessor, cmsr of array in Warws & Leics; at Gt.Council 1324. His effigy is in Harrington St.Mary (Lincs), but the painted arms are gone, see also Ch.4.2.5. 91f5 *17*

XEL:372 (1318, John; bend & chief imp barruly & canton);

Moor KE 2:188; CIPM 14:333 + 15:363 (John, d.1376); Downing ME 4:45;

APA:357; ARS:181; BHM:2061; ETO:864; LYN:726; NLU:245; TJ:332* (Or-Sa-Gu); BLW:79*; GRU:1226*; ING:239*; RUG:3051* (qtd);

639 sire fraunceys de vilers de goules bilette de or a une crois de or

G OO *cross, billety* notts

Francis Villiers, fl.1309, had son John (minor 1309, clerk in 1335), a favoured household knight in 1309 on pilgrimage to the Holy Land. John got a benefice while minor and not in orders, probably in the diocese of Lincoln. - *17*

Moor KE 5:124;

ARS:241; DV:2123;

640 sire johan bordoun de gules a iij bordons de argent

G A *3 pilgrim's bourdons* notts

John Burdon, d.c.1305, married Alice Eworth, held 1 KF at Maplebeck, Kirketon / Kirton, Bucketon / Boughton (Notts) and in Derbs; served at a knight inthe household of John Vescy (see [98]), against the Scots 1297, Sh.Berwick 1299. Anotehr John, probably his son was chamberlain at Berwick 1334. 76e1 *17*

The compiler probably inverted the tinctures.

Brault RAE 2:84: Moor KE 1:158;

E:437*; F:266*; FW:348*; TJ:1320* (Ar-Gu);

641 sire wauter touk de sable bilette de or e un quarter de ermyne

S OE *billety & canton* notts

Walter Touk, fl.1316, son of Walter (fl.1267), left son Henry (fl.1324), held Averam, Stanthorp, a.o. (Notts) & Alkeley (Yorks). The son Henry held Kelham (Notts). Walter was conservator of peace Notts 1287, cmsr of array Notts & Derbs 1297. 77e2 *17*

Moor (or the scribe) has miswritten Nhants for Notts.

Brault RAE 2:418; Moor KE 5:37;

Q:267 (Walt); LM:285* (Walt, Sa-Or-Ar);

642 <sire johan styrcheslegh de argent pve un egle de sable>

A S *eagle* derbs

John Stircheley or Strechley, fl.1311-25, probably son of Walter (d.<1289) and Alice Hauteyn, held in Derbs & in Notts & Sheldingthorpe (Lincs), overlord in Ekering / Eakring (Notts); served in Gascony 1325, Sh.Derbs & Notts c.1311, Sh.Lincs 1313, loyalist 1322, Gt.Council 1324. + *17*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 4:285; DBA 2:135; VCH Salop 11:187;

AS:211; CG:111; CKO:106; O:67; TJ:222; CKO:112*;

643 <sire tomas malet de goules a une fesse dermyne a vj fermails dor>

G OO *fess acc. 6 buckles* derbs

Thomas Malet, fl.1293-1322, probably a younger brother of Robert [369], held in Derbs & Notts, overlord at Carlton-on-Trent (Notts); served against the Scots 1297, recruiter 1301, 1303, 1308; assessor Notts 1309, MP Notts 1305, 1307, 1311-12. + *17*

Text in a later hand.

Brault RAE 2:274; Moor KE 3:99-100;

LM:277;

Le Counte de Nichole

644 sire andreu loterel de or a une bende e vj merelos de sable

13v1 *O SS* *bend betw 6 martlets* som

Andrew Luttrell, d.1323, son of Alexander (d.1273), cousin of Geoffrey [645], married Elizabeth, left son Alexander (d.1354), held East Quatoxhead (Som) & Chattesden / Chadd in Derby, Lockay (Derbs) & Whitewell (Devon) & overlord in Yorks; served against the Scots 1301, a lancastrian in 1322. 24b4 *18*

Moor KE 3:85; VCH Som 5:120-129;

AK:29; FK:313;

645 sire geffrey loterel de azure a une bende 4 vj merelos de argent

B AA *bend betw 6 martlets* lincs

Geoffrey Luttrell, .d.1345, son of Robert (d.c.1297), married Agnes Sutton, left son Andrew (1390), held Irnham (Lincs) & Hooton Paynell (Yorks) & Notts & Derbs; served against the Scots 1297, 1300, 1301, and later until 1319, 87e3 *18*

The Luttrell Psalter (BL, Add.42130:202v) has a miniature of him fully armed and horsed with his wife *Or lion Vt* and daughter-in-law Beatrice Scrope. His father Robert was summoned in person to Parliament for 2 sessions in 1295, but not later, neither was his son. Moor has Andrew as Geoffrey.

XBM:11476 (1417, Geof);

Brault RAE 2:270-271; Moor KE 3:84-86; GEC 8:283-290; CIPM 8:422-425no.589; Sanders EB 56; Downing ME 6:26;

AS:140; BG:206; CG:342; CKO:195; CRK:840; DV:2350; J:139; M:5; PLN:1674; PLN:1750; Q:515; S:248; TJ:253;

646 sire johan de brasbruge verree de argent e de sable a une fess de goul

X G AS *vairy & fess* lincs

John Bracebridge, d.1315, held Bracebridge, Burton, Metheringham, Wrawby (Lincs), and Kingsbury Manor, Hurley in Kingsbury (Warws). Another John, probably his father forfeited Kingsbury as a rebel in 1265, but must have got it back before 1275. 77g1 *18*

Moor and Brault mix this and another family using a cross Or-Az (E:624, actually Bohun of Midhurst) or Ar-Gu for William in PO:588.

XBM:7719 (1311, John);

Brault RAE 2:71; Moor KE 1:132; Carpenter LP 649; Coss LK 220; Downing ME 7:20, 21; VCH Warws 4:104;

AS:350; BG:280; CG:295; CKO:381; L:77; MY:251; PLN:1058; PT:106; S:298; T:82; TJ:482; TJ:640;

647 sire robt de venour de argent crusule de goules a un lion rampand de goul la couwe forchie

A GG *lion q.f, crusily* lincs

Robert Venor / Venour, fl.1264-1314, husband of Margaret, held 40£ worth in Market Stainton / Steynton Market (Lincs) a.o. places (probably at Fillingham), served as justice of gaol delivery and as commissioner in Lincs1293, 1296; in Wales and Man 1297-98 with Bp.Durham [15] as esquire, in Scotland 1300-1301. 91e5 *18*

DBA 1:159 has a Venor with per bend sn Ar-Az & lion cch.

Moor KE 5:102; DBA 1:180; TNA SC 8/81/4033, www;

648 sire thomas de sein loy de goul a une fesse e iij esclops de argent

G AA *fess betw 3 escallops* lincs

Thomas St.Lo, o.s.p.1316, son of Gilbert, held Claypole, Skillington, Bulby-in-Irnham (Lincs) & in Nhants; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1300. 77f3 *18*

Brault RAE 2:374; Moor KE 4:181-182 (St.Laudo); CIPM 5:373 no.589;

BG:74; CG:268; CKO:355; CRK:2051; GA:143; GCC:255; L:215; LM:265; M:33; O:65; Q:557; TJ:450; WJ:921;

649 sire gilberd de briddeleshale de argent a ij bares gymle de azur en le chef iij moles de goul

A BG *2 bars gemel acc. 3 mullets in chf* yorks

Gilbert Brideshall / Birdsall, fl.1284-1301, held 40 £ in Lincs, served overseas 1284, 1296, in Scotland 1291, 1301, commissioner in Scotland. 102d3 *18*

The Gilbert (fl.1268-78) could be him or a similar named father, who also held in Yorks, probbly at Birdsall, 6 km SSE of Malton in East Riding within the Galtres Forest, from which Gilbert was granted oak trees..

Brault RAE 2:54 (Birdshall); Moor KE 1:147;

GA:163*; Q:278*; LM:225* (Gilb);

650 sire james de mohaut de argent a iij bares gimyles de sable e unlion rampand de goul

X G AS *3 bars gemel & lion* leics

James Mohaut, no information. 64d3 *18*

The arms are attributed to Adam Mohaut (d.1290), who held Arnesby (Leics) & Itchington (Warws) & in Kent & Glos; Sh.Lancs 1261, loyalist 1265, on crusade 1270 with the Lord Edward. His heirs are not known, but his wife Isabel (d.1305) had John and Peter d'Aubigny. James could be a relative, even a son of an earlier marriage.

The Ralph in E:145 could be a misreading of Adam.

Brault RAE 2:294; Moor KE 169-170 (Adam);

E:145 (Ralph); A:226; FW:302; Q:44; TJ:60 (Adam);

651 sire willm de bayouse de goules a ij barres de argent en le chef iij escalops de argent

G AA *2 bars acc. 3 escallops in chf* lincs

William Bayous, fl.1298-1327, held Careby, and at Kelston, Louth and Norton (Lincs); knighted 1306, MP Lincs 1327, attended Gt.Council 1324. 65h1 *18*

Moor KE 1:63; DBA 1:38; Downing ME 4:33, 34;

AS:169; CG:243; CKO:323; L:51; O:18; R:108; TJ:509; WJ:912;

652 sire johan gobaud de goules a ij bares de or en le chef iij rondels de or

G OO *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* lincs

John Gobaud, d.1310, left son Guy (d.1314), held Rippingale, Haconby, Gretham, Neubel, Threkingham (Lincs), in VCAmbs & Hunts; served against the Scots 1296, 1301; as assessor and commissioner in Lincs 1297, 1307, 1309. 77h5 *18*

The arms was probably adopted after 1282 when John inherited the manors Rippingale & Haconby from Baldwin Wake. His father Geoffrey (fl.1259-90) held in the Holderness part of Yorks.

Brault RAE 2:196; Moor KE 2:121-122; CIPM 5:267-268no.473-474; Downing ME 4:64 (John, d.1311, at Rippingale);

AS:348; CG:396; LM:400; O:66; Q:512; SES:25; TJ:515; WJ:550;

653 sire huge de bussye de qrgent a iij barres de sable

A S *3 bars* lincs

Hugh Bussy, c.1263-1306, son of Lambert and Elizabeth Dyve, held in Ingoldesby, Haal, Dembelby, Hasseby, Osgotby, Osbernby, Fenton, Hagham / Hougham Manor (Lincs), Wyggesley Manor & Balderton Manor at 1 KF each (Notts), rents at Evington (Leics); served against Scots 1301. 77f3 *18*

XBM:7979 (John, 1397);

Brault RAE 2:87; Moor KE 1:170-171; Downing ME 4:48 (effigy of Hugh at Hougham);

AS:340; CG:235; CKO:317; Qii:169; S:154; TJ:535; WJ:937; BER:1795*;

654 <sire adam le fiz iohan de sable a ij barre dargent en le chef iij rondeus dargent>

S AA *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* lincs

Adam FitzJohn, fl.1298-1324, son of Simon, married in 1298 as minor Joan Grapinel, a heiress from Esx, held Cherhill (Wilts) and Rippingale (Lincs), attended Gt.Council 1324. 77h5 *18*

The arms is part of a Lincolnshire group of arms.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 2:42; S. Slater, CoA 2018, 235:146-148;

TJ:556a (AFJ); D:220 (john repinghall);

655 <sire emoun de coleville dor a une fesse de goulys>

O G *fess* lincs

Edmund Colville, 1287-1316, son of Margaret Brewes and Roger (d.1288), who was summoned as baron in 1283. Edmund was never summoned, but his son Robert (1304-68) was in 1348. Edmund married Margaret Ufford, daughter of Robert [471], held Castle Bytham, Auburn (Lincs), Weston Dokeworth (Cambs), Mutston (Leics), exempted for knighthood until 1312. 65g1 *18*

Text in a later hand.

GEC 3:374; Brault RAE 2:114; Moor KE 1:223;

656 sire james de moltone chekere de or e de sable

O S *checky* som

James Multon, d.>1303, younger son of Thomas (d.1271) and Maud Vaux of Gilsland, held in Lincs & Sevenhampton, Ashill (Som) & in Dors, served overseas 1295, against the Scots 1300, 1301. 13g2 *18*

The Multon split into a junior branch of Egremont [39] and a senior of Gilsland, which adopted variants of the checky Ar-Gu arms of Vaux of Gilsland, see Ch.2.4.3..

Brault RAE 2:312; Moor KE 3:237;

CKO:429; G:184;

657 sire thomas de moltone chekere de or e de goules

O G *checky* cumb

Thomas Multon, 1282-1314, o.s.p.m., son of Thomas (d.1294), the elder son of Thomas (d.1271), nephew of James [656], held Gilsland, Kirkoswald (Cumb) & Holbeach (Lincs), a.o.; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1308-13. Noted as from Cumb in muster of 10.09.1310. 115h3 *18*

Moor KE 3:237-238; Palgrave PW 1:50;

CKO:430; E:346; F:326; WJ:1141;

658 sire thomas filz eustace de azur crusule de or a une bende de argent

B AO *bend, crusily* lincs

Thomas FitzEustace, d.1318, held Berewik Manor in Staundon, Willestorp / Wilsthorpe, Casewick (Lincs), Shenley (Herts); served against the Scots 1296, 1298, 1300, 1301; commissioned wheat for the army in 1306, Sh.Lincs 1311. 65h1 *18*

XBM:13618;

Moor KE 5:131;DBA 1:381-382;

CRK:532;

659 sire felip de nevile de argent a une daunce de goul e une bende de sable

A GS *fess dancetty & bend* lincs

Phillip Neville, b.c.1286, son of Geoffrey (d.c.1316), married Agnes, widow of Roger de Scotre, held Appleby (Lincs) & Bampton (Notts); served in Scotland 1317, pardoned for Despensers 1321, at Gt.Council 1324. 96b4 *18*

Brault RAE 1:492 has Philip de Meinill (no date) for ST:86, more likely to be misreading by Humphery-Smith and him - or even more likely mispelling by the blasonist (Tho Wriothesley) of only copy extant. See also the Philip in [808] noted for Leics on the difficulties of discriminating between the Phillips.

Moor KE 3:256-257;

ST:86 (Phil);

660 sire johan de ros de argent a iij bares de goul e une bende engrele de sable

X S AG *3 bars & bend engrailed* lincs

John Ros, fl.1301-24, who according to Moor married Margaret, widow of Philip Despenser, held £40 at Tydd, Gedney, Roxton, Kelingholm (Lincs) & in Routh, Aldeburgh (Yorks) & j.u. Goushill, Coldon, Dodyngton (Lincs); served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1312, 1314; cmsr of array and recruiter 1322, pardoned for Despensers 1321, at Gt.Council 1324 - but see Ch.3.2.4. 78d5 *18*

Moor KE 4:139-140;

TJ:854*; WJ:614*;

661 sire geffrei de coleville de azure a un lion de argent e un label goules

B AG *lion & label* norf

Geoffrey Colville, fl.1306-17; son of Robert of Carlton Colville (Suf); knighted 1306, held the de Marisco inheritance in Wisbech (Cambs) and Walsoken (Norf); served as commissioner of banks and dykes in Lincs and Cambs 1309-16. 67d1 *18*

The Colvilles probably took their name from Colleville (dep Seine-maritime, ar Yvetot, can Valmont). Wisbech and Walsoken lies on the river Nene, on the border between Cambs and Norfolk, slightly south of the Lincs-Cambs-Norf meet.

XBM:8800 (Roger, 1297);

Brault RAE 2:116; Moor KE 1:223; Loyd OF 30; DBA 1:207+208; VCH Cambs 4:265;

F:391; KUF:39; PO:139; GCC:479*; GCC:557*; LBQ:3045*; Q:190*; S:165* (less label);

662 sire willm de bocminstre de argent flurite de sable e un lyoun de sable

A SS *lion, flory* lincs

William Buckminster, fl.1306-1325, son of Simon (d.1298), held Casterton (Rutl), probably a lancastrian in 1322, summoned from Lincs for service in Gascony 1325. 65h1 *18*

AS:267; CG:93; CKO:48; PO:347; WJ:312; O:68* (crusily);

663 <sire johan de soittone de or a un lyoun de verd e un label de goulys>

O VG *lion & label* notts

John Sutton, fl.1306-37, son and heir of Richard [110], married Margaret Somery (b.1290), left son John of Dudley (fl.1348), at Gt.Council 1324. 76c1 *18*

For the problems of arms and identification, see Ch.2.5.4.

Text in a later hand. See also John Sutton [1081].

Moor KE 4:318;

664 <sire willm de paris de sable crussile dargent a un cheveron dargent>

S AA *chevron, crusily* lincs

William Paris, fl.1304-26, held Morton by Horncasle (Lincs) & in Herts, served against the Scots 1304, 1314, MP Lincs 1315, 1321, 1322; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, summoned to Gt.Council 1324, but unaable to attend. 78b1 *18*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:12382 (early 14C, Wm);

Moor KE 4:5;

AS:307; CG:149; CKO:137; O:88; TJ:682; WJ:1304;

665 sire simon de kyme de azure crusule de or a un cheveron de or

B OO *chevron, crusily* lincs

Simon Kyme, fl.1300-1317, held Asgarby & Helpringham (Lincs) & Newton Kyme, a.o. (Yorks); served against the Scots 1314, MP Yorks 1300, Sh.Yorks 1300, conservator of peace in Yorks 1308, recruited in Yorks 1300, 1302. 78a3 *18*

Variant: field Gu (N/b). The arms are differentiated by tincture from the Kyme in [58]. Asgarby was held 1249 by William, father of Philip [58].

Brault RAE 2:246; Moor KE 2:297; CIPM 3:193no.271; Final Concords of the County of Lincoln 1244-1272, ed. C W Foster (Horncastle, 1920), pp. 33-51.www.

G:113; LM:242; Q:453*;

666 sire sire henri de lekebourne de argent crusule de sable a un cheveron de sable

A SS *chevron, crusily* lincs

Henry Legbourne, fl.1317, held in Lincs, possibly at Legbourne, served against the Scots 1314. 91f4 *18*

A contemporary, Peter Legbourne, fl.1297-1325, held 3 KF at Greetham-by-Horncastle, Cockerington (Lincs), knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1301, 1314, in Gascony 1325, pardoned as lancastrian 1318, at Gt.Council 1324.

Brault RAE 2:253; Moor KE 3:28-29; Downing ME 4:60 (?Peter, no arms, Maltby-le-Marsh);

AS:308; CG:151; CKO:138; M:43; TJ:683; WJ:1294; BER:1734*; PT:232*;

667 sire robt darcy de argent a iij roses de goul od la bordure endente de sable

A GS *3 cinquefoils & border engrailed* lincs

Robert Darcy, o.s.p.m.1342, younger brother of Philip [126], held Gt.Sturton & Dunston & Stallingborough (Lincs). He was retained by Piers Gaveston [3], served in Wales 1295, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1291, 1300, 1306, in Ireland 1309; Sh.Glos 1313-14. 77h1 *18*

Brault RAE 2:135; Moor KE 1:267; GEC 4:.52n'g';

G:63; L:2; LM:380; Q:523;

668 sire johan darcy de argent a un escuchon de sable or le rosettes de goules assis en manere de bordure

A SG *escutcheon acc. orle of cinquefoils* lincs

John Darcy, fl.1317, younger brother of Philip [126], held Coningsby Park (Lincs). 78b2 *18*

Brault RAE 2:134-135;

AN:236; AS:191; CG:483; CG:484; CKO:492; O:132; TJ:1048; WJ:1042;

669 sire felip de welles de or a un lion de sable od la couwe forchie e un baston de goul

O SG *lion q.f & bend* cambs

Philip Welles, d.1332, married Isabel Kemesek (b.c.1294, d.<1325), left son William (b.c.1310), held Fordham (Cambs) & in Suf; MP Cambs 1320, at Gt.Council 1324. 67f5 *18*

Philip was probably a cousin of Adam [94], but hardly the elder brother, who died s.p. and has a label in GA:88 and the plain arms in ST:22. The family was important in Lincs.

Brault RAE 2:451; Moor KE 5:176; CIPM 7:306 no.421;

WJ:339 (John);

670 sire warin de bassingbourne geroune de or e de azure

O B *gironny* cambs

Warin Bassigbourne, fl.1298-1317, son of Edmund (fl.1289) and grandson of Warin (d.1269), held Blyborough (Lincs) according to Moor, but unknown to him also as in the senior line the principal and name-giving manor of Bassigbourn (Cambs). 54c3 *18*

There were several contemporary branches of Bassingbourne using the christian name Warin and and arms gironny of 6 / 8 / 10 / 12 in the combinations Ar / Or / Vr-Gu and Or-Az, see Ch.4.1.1 for further discussion.

XBM:7200 (14C), a.o.seals;;

Brault RAE 2:35-36; Moor KE 1:55-57; DBA 4:115-118;

A:80; AN:328; ARS:373; B:35; C:136; CKO:556; D:136; DV:2239; E:82; F:62; FW:103; MY:114; P:135; PT:445; Qii:245; S:562; SP:166; TJ:1113; WNR:66;

671 sire robt chaumberlein de goules a une fesse e iij escalops de or

G OO *fess betw 3 escallops* lincs

Robert Chamberlain, d.1312, married Petronilla, left son and heir John (b.1301), held Drax (Yorks) and Wickenby (Lincs); served in Gascony 1295 with Henry Lacy E.Lincoln, in Scotland 1396. 90c4 *18*

There could be overlap with Robert (fl.1309), who held Dunton (Beds), Compton Chamberlain 15f1 (Wilts) and in Bucks, of a family, which sealed with fess betw 6 billets in XBM:8464 (temp Hen-III, Geof).

There were other Chamberlains in Lincs: Simon (fl.1298-22) of Osgodsby and Ouresby

Brault RAE 2:96; Moor KE 1:189-190;

S:167; CG:269; CKO:354; GCC:69; TJ:453, 1370, 1554; WJ:560;

672 sire richard chaumberlein de goules a un cheveron e iij escallops de or

G OO *chevron betw 3 escallops* lincs

Hardly Richard Chamberlain, d.1301, son of Peter and Isabel, married the heiress Joan Gaesden, held 40£ in Lincs, and 20£ in Nhants, and in Thorp and Rolleston (Notts). The latter was demised to Wm Hamelton dean of York, who had dealings with Thomas son of Richard. + *18*

More likely another Richard (fl.1310-14), possibly a younger son and eventual heir, held in Gt.Gaddesden (Herts) and served as conservator of peace in Herts.

XBM:8458 (Ric, de Cotes, of Denford, Nhants,1358+1371+1428);

Brault RAE 2:96-97; Moor KE 1:189-190 (2 Ric);

S:547;

673 sire james byroun de argent a iij bendes de goul

A G *3 bends* lincs

James Byron, fl.1277-1300, o.s.p., held 2 KF at Cadney, Kelsey and Kirmington (Lincs); served against the Welsh 1277, went to the Holy Land 1283, 1287, in the affinity of Henry Lacy E.Lincoln 1282. 96c5 *18*

The compiler may have conflated him with his younger brother John (fl.1283-16), who was more active in Lancs and Yorks, but must have inherited James. By 1300 he held 40£ worth in Yorks and another 40£ in Lincs, possibly inheritance from James as John's son Richard held Cadney in 1342. John was summoned in person to Parliament in Lincoln in 1301, justice in Lancs 1305, 1307-16, guardian of Abpric.York in 1304 during vacancy.

Variant: blank (N/b).

XBM:7428 (Nic, 1486) + 8001dx (Joan, 1415);

Brault RAE 2:88; Moor KE 1:172; Roskell C 2:461-462; DBA 2:114+117;

CRK:461; GCC:529; LM:349; S:376; WJ:1478; FW:351*; Q:321* (Js, label); A:287*; AS:300*; CG:386*; E:441*; F:412*; M:76*; R:100*; TJ:314* (label);

674 sire willm de ryzere de goules a une bende de ermyne e un label de or

G EO *bend & label* lincs

William Ryther, uncertain details, apparently at the 1st Dunstable tournament 1309 (L:54). He was probably a younger brother of John Ryther al. Rye (d.1280), who held Gosberton (Lincs); or John's son Ranulf, a Sh.Lincs 1311, who served against the Scots between 1296-1301. 78b4 *18*

Moor has him living 1266-1294, active in Yorks 1269-87, council 1287, fighting against the Scots 1291.

Mayo N 88 confused him with the William from Yorks in [119].

Brault RAE 2:369; Moor KE 4:162-163; Downing ME 4:41 (Ranulf); DBA 1:364;

CG:375; L:54; TJ:290; M:29* (Wm); ARS:404*; CKO:228*; DV:2256*; L:10130*; LM:525*; PT:193*; Q:495*; WJ:1429* (no label);

675 sire johan du boys de argent a ij barres en un quarter de goules e un bende de sable

A GSG *2 bars acc. bend & canton* lincs

John Boys al. Bosco, d.1304, held 40 £ in Coningsby (Lincs), 20£ in Nhants, and held as overlord Coleby & Tealby (Lincs); served overseas in 1297, against the Scots 1300-1301; MP Nhants 1290, 1298. 78b2 *18*

Another branch with Ar 2 bars Gu & canton Gu in Leics, Bucks and Nhants was headed by William (d.1313).

Brault RAE, XBM:7702 (John of Felmingham, 1396); XBM:7706 (Roger, of Farnham, suf, 1383);

Brault RAE 67; Moor KE 1:112-113; GEC 2:202 (Arnold); VCH Nhants; DBA 1:28; Roskell C 2:320; VCH Warws 6:50;

NS:134; PT:651; Q:408; APA:363*; ARS:152*; BHM:2051*; ETO:854*; LYN:724*; NLU:227* (ch. annulet); S:225*;

676 sire johan paynel de goules a un quintefoil de argent

G A *cinquefoil* lincs

John Paynel al. Pagnel, fl.1287-1324, married Margaret la Rouse, held Botheby / Boothby Pagnell (Lincs) & in Yorks & j.u. Waleshale Manor (Staffs); served in Gascony 1325; at Gt.Council 1324. 77g4 *18*

For the arms and the relations between the various Paynels, see Ch.2.4.8.

Moor KE 4:19 (Paynel);

WJ:1105 (Wm);

677 sire felip chaunscy de argent a un cheveron de goules od la bordure de sable besante de or

A GSO *chevron & border roundely* lincs

Philip Chauncey, d.1307, held Swinhope, Coates-by-Bolingbroke, Billinghay, Stretton nr Baumburgh, a overlord in Thurleby, Heynton and Stratton (Lincs); distrained for knighthood 1292, served during 1294-98, 1298 in Gascony and 1300, 1301 against the Scots. 91c3 *18*

His son William died 1311 a minor, with a younger brother Gerard (o.s.p.m.1322), who left a daughter Isabel (b.1321), who later married George Mountboucher.

The Philip [468] added later with different arms Ar chevron Gu betw 3 roundels Gu is probably a repeat, with the arms copied into a series of later armorials..

There is some confusion between the various Chaunceys. Sanders has Philip as a descendant of one of the two branches of Chauncey of Skirpenbeck (Yorks), which also held in Lincs. The branches separated c.1130.

Brault RAE 2:101; Moor KE 1:196-198; Simpkin EA 13; CIPM 1:170-171no.561, 1: 2:284no.405; Sanders EB78;

TJ:756; LM:220*;

678 <sire norman darci dargent a iij roses de goulis e un label daszure>

A GB *3 cinquefoils & label* lincs

Norman Darcy, d.1340, son and heir of Philip [126]. 77h1 *18*

Text in a later hand.

O:205; R:17; TJ:1052 (Norman);

679 sire rauf paynel de argent a une bende de sable

14r1 *A S* *bend* lincs

Ralph Paynel, d.1318, married Joan Wake, a coheiress of Beauchamp of Bedford, widow of Baldwin Pigot, held Broughton by Scawby (Lincs) & in Bucks & Kerdington, Wotton (Beds), served against the Scots 1296, 1301 attorney of Comyns in 1282, 1288; cmsr in Lincs from 1290, in Beds 1300. A son Ralph was summoned to Gt.Council 1324 from Lincs. 96b5 *18*

For the relations between the various Paynels, see Ch.2.4.8.

Moor KE 4:19-20; Sanders EB 10-12; Clay EY 6:41;

ARS:432; AS:202; CB:280; CG:357; DV:2213; PT:419; SIC:1784; TJ:309; URF:288; WJ:1504;

680 sire rauf de treauntone de argent a une bende de goules

A G *bend* lincs

Ralph Trehampton, d.c.1311, son of Roger (fl.1270), married Joan Dyve, left son Ralph (fl.1318); held at Lea, Gayteborton, Heapam (Lincs) and j.u. in Yorks, Leics, Notts, Herts; served Henry Lacy E.Lincoln [4], against the Welsh 1277, 1282. 90a4 *18*

XBM:6478 (12C, Ralph s/ Roger, of Laymarsh, lincs, eq + cs);

Brault RAE 2:421; Moor KE 5:29 (Tirentone), 45 (Trehampton); CIPM 5:197 no.349;

B:170; F:110; LM:178; P:117; Q:559; S:533; WJ:1445; WLN:403;

681 sire edmon foliot de goules a une bende de argent a un label de or

G AB *bend & label* yorks

Edmund Foliot, d.c.1316, younger brother of Jordan (d.1299, see [535]), held Handsworth (Yorks) & Rysun (Lincs); served against the Scots 1301, 1314. 88e4 *18*

The present arms are probably wrong and belong to his brother Jordan vitae parentis as son of Richard (d.1299). Edmund had Gu bend Ar betw 6 crescents Or in GA:132; M:15; Q:513; TJ:312, 1030;

XEL:305; XBM:9851 (Jordan, 13C)

Brault RAE 2:179; Moor KE 2:76; CIPM 3:335no.437;

Q:505 (Jordan);

682 sire rauf fiz symon de azure a un lion rampand de ermyne

B E *lion rampant* lincs

Ralph FitzSimon, no details, held Ormesby / South Ormsby (Lincs). 91f5

See Ch.3.1.1 for a discussion on the various FitzSimons. The seals are noted only as lion rampant, with no indication of ermine, which may be due to their size. *18*

XBM:9764* (13C, Hugh FS), 12316* (13C, Ralph, 30 mmØ);

PT:614; WJ:283;

683 sire thomas burnham de or a une maunche de vert

O V *maunch* lincs

Thomas Burnham, fl.1277-1309, held at Burnham (Lincs), served as commissioner in Lincs and Yorks from 1290 and MP LIncs 1300, 1301-02, 1309. 96c4 *18*

Moor KE 1-168;

684 sire thomas de nevile de or od le chef endente de vert e une bende de goules

X O GV *per fess indented & bend* leics

Thomas Neville, d.1303, son of Robert, probably father of William (fl.1318), held Reresby / Rearsby, Twyford, a.o. (Leics) & in Stoke Dry (Rutl) & £40 in Lincs, incl. at Stamford; served with Philip Neville in 1270, with E.Lincoln 1282, against the Scots 1296. He may be the Thomas mentioned for Cleatham, Snitterby, Faldingworth (Lincs). 64d1 *18*

Thomas was a cousin of John and Theobald [784, 785], who adopted arms similarized to Cantelupe.

Variant: field Ar (N/b).

BM Harl.ch.54B14 (s.d., Hugh d.1234, cs);

Moor KE 3:257-258; Farrer HK 2:73; Wagner RAH 42;

MPC:19; MPC:69; CG:204*; CKO:561*; TJ:813*;

685 sire willm bretoun de azure aune bende e vj molez de or

B OO *bend betw 6 mullets* lincs

William Breton, fl.1285-1324, held 1 KF at Stratton and Wadingworth Manor, 6 km NW of Horncastle, property in Owsthorpe, Witham, Harpswell (Lincs), and Wichingham St.Mary, Wichingham St.Faith, Alderfold (Norf), and Harkstead (Suf); served against the Scots 1297-98, attended Gt.Council 1324 from Lindsey-in-Lincs. 91e5 *18*

XRO:2148 (Guil, 1423, kt, bailli de Caen & capt Bayeux)

Moor KE 1:141; DBA 1:390

AS:392; CG:373; CKO:226; FK:601; O:93; PLN:1510; S:439; TJ:288; TJ:1210; WJ:710;

686 sire richard de boselingthorp de argent od le chef endente de sable e un cheveron de goul

A GS *chevron & chief indented* lincs

Richard Buslingthorpe, Beslingthorpe or Bostingthorpe, no details, but probabyly named for Buslingthorpe, 16 km NW of Lincoln 90c4 *18*

DBA 2:282

PT:107* (qtg Bracebridge;

687 sire rog' peyteuyn de ermyne a iij cheverons de goul

E G *3 chevrons* yorks

Roger Peytevin, son of Roger (fl.1258-65), held Saxton (Yorks) a.o. lands north of Pontefract of Lacy E.Lincoln, served against the Welsh 1282, tax collector 1295. 95e2 *18*

It is difficult to discriminate between the two Rogers. Moor and Brault has them as one person. There is no mention of him holding lands in Lincs, though he might have done so in person or jure uxoris.

Brault RAE 2:341; Moor KE 4:60;

CVK:735; CY:687; F:459; Q:422; WLN:481; TJ:750*;

688 sire johan de creppinge de goul bilette de or a un lion rampaund de argent

G AO *lion, billety* lincs

John Crepping, fl.1298-1316, son of Robert (d.1280) and Nicola, held in Suthorp, Northorp, Dunstall, Butterwick (Lincs) and in Hoton, Merston, Angram, Hastorp, Aldeburg, Japum and Kelk (Yorks), receieved grants in Lincs and Yorks from Roger Mowbray (see [40]) for whom he acted as executor in 1290; served in Ireland 1287-88 with Gilbert Clare E.Glos; acted as commissioner of array in Yorks 1299-1300, assesssor 1309;served against the Scots 1300, 1301. He was in the king's household 1313 and had received favours from Edward I over several years. 65h1 *18*

Brault RAE 2:126; Moor KE 1:247;

LM:542; Q:429; G:119*;

689 sire robt de sandebi de argent frette de azure

A B *fretty* notts

Robert Sandby, c.1261-1321, son of Robert (d.c.1270), left son Thomas (fl.1315); held Sandeby / Saundby & Babworth & pt of Burton (Notts) & in Derbs & Tickhill (Yorks SR); served against the Scots 1296-97, MP Notts 1306, cmsr 1308-17. 89h4 *18*

Moor KE 4:207; Downning ME 5:77 (Saundby St.Martin, Notts, crest only);

CKO:258*; AS:334; CG:174; PO:280; R:20; TJ:779; WJ:890;

690 sire rog' de beltoft meisme les armes od le chef de azure

A BB *fretty & chief* lincs

Roger Beltoft, d.>1310, left son Roger (fl.1323), held part of Beltoft & Butterwick (Lincs) and Azerle & Kyrkeby (Yorks). 96a5 *18*

Another Roger (d.1304), son of Henry and husband of Hawise, left a son William (o.s.p.1322) was probably a cousin, as he was to Hugh brother of Roger (d. >1310) and Thomas, who also held parts in the above manors.

Moor KE 1:79;

AK:83; ARS:213; AS:183; PO:425; TJ:797; TJ:802; WJ:891;

691 sire robt de holteby de azure frette de argent od le chef de argent

B AA *fretty & chief* lincs

Possibly Robert Holteby, no information, or if the christian name was misread, William Holteby, fl.1285-1322, kt, held Newby (Yorks), a frequent witness in Lincs, e.g. in Fulstow between Louth and Grimsby, an indication of property or office in the shire. He might be named for Holtby just NW of York, where a Nicholas and a Geoffrey Holteby were mentioned in 1301. - *18*

www.lincsofthepast.com; Moor KE 2:237 (Wm); Oxford Dict.Fam.Names 1318;

692 sire geffrey maucovenaunt de argent a une bende de sable e ij cotoyes de goules

A SG *bend cotised* yorks

Geoffrey Maucovenant, fl.1282-1316, son of Robert (fl.1268), married Margaret, held 1 KF at Easington & Boulby (Yorks); served against the Scots 1301, 1312, 1314. 109e3 *18*

Moor KE 3:129; VCH Yorks NR 2:341;

TJ:331; WJ:1486;

693 sire randolf de otteby de goules a ij barres de argent en le chef iij rondels de argent

G AA *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* lincs

Ralph / Randolph Otteby, fl.1268-1308, held Otby Manor (Lincs), which granted to Roger Pilkington (of Lancs) and wife Alesia (daughter of Ralph) in 1295, when they were married. He served as MP Lincs 1295. In 1268, he was in thre household of Guy Gobaud of Lincs, see John Gobaud [652]. 90d3 *18*

Moor KE 3:291; https://www.british-history.ac.uk/search?query=otteby;

694 sire johan de caltoft de goules a iij roses de argent

G A *3 roses* lincs

John Caltoft, fl.1296-1317, married Beatrice (b.c.1273), part of W.Aethelington Manor from Roger Brabazon [798] and j.u part of E.Bridgeford Manor (Notts) inherited from the wife of Roger Brabazon; served in Scotland 1301 from Lincs. + *18*

Downing attributes the remains of an effigy in St.Peter E.Bridgford to John with a note that Thoroton noted the arms as in ARS:407, which may only imply that Thoroton attributed those arms from knowledge of period, ownership and his armorial sources.

Moor KE 1:174; Downing ME 5:58; CIPM 6:61; Thoroton AN 298-299 (1677);

FK:903; ARS:407*; CRK:1880*; DV:2264* (Ar escutcheon Sa betw orle of 5foils Gu); AS:324*; WJ:1191* (3 roses, crusilly);

695 sire felip de ylleye de goules a un egle de or e un baston de azure

G OB *eagle & bend* lincs

Philip Illey, fl.1299-1301, held in Yorks, served against the Scots 1299 with Robert FitzRoger [26]. The arms and Lincs are repeated by Tudor Heralds. - *18*

Moor KE 3:46 (Lisle); DBA 2:157;

696 sire johan de lonye chekere de argent e de azure od le chef de goules a iij moles de or

X GO AB *checky & chief ch. 3 mullets* som

John Lony, no details, possibly Lourney of S.Petherton (Som)? -

Variant: 2 mullets (N/b). *18*

DBA 3:63 (chief Az in Lourney);

697 sire johan de saunton de or od le chef de azure

O B *chief* lincs

John Saunton, b.1270, fl.1315, son of Thomas, held £40 at Saunton, Leghton / Lagthon / ?Laughton, Assheby, Scalleby / Scawby (Lincs); served against the Scots 1300. 96b5 *18*

Variant: no tinctures (N/b).

Moor KE 4:215;

698 sire williame darcy de goules od treys roses de argent

G A *3 cinquefoils* lincs

William Darcy, fl.1299-1313, son of Richard (d.1299), cousin of Philip [126], held £40 worth in Flixborough, Winterton, Walcot-in-Alkborough (Lincs); served against the Scots 1300. 96a4 *18*

Brault RAE 2:134-135; Moor KE 1:267; CIPM 3:403no.530;

ST:87;

699 <sire johan darcy de assure crussile dargent a iij roses de argent>

B AA *3 cinquefoils, crusily* lincs

John Darcy, d.1347, baron 1332, son of Roger (d.<1284), held Knaith. Ketsby, Upton (Lincs): retained by E.Pembroke, served as Sh.Yorks 1327-28. justiciar in Ireland 1326, 1328-30, 1332-37. 90a4 *18*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:6879 (John, 1322); XEL:1278, 1277 (John, 1328, 1343)

Brault RAE 2:134-135; Moor KE 1:264-265; GEC 4:54-58; DNB 5:496; Sanders EB 119; Phillips ES 511;

AS:136; CG:482; CKO:494; FK:94; LBQ:3019; T:27; TJ:1047; URF:184; WJ:1177;

700 <sire johan comyn dargent crussile de goules a iij garbes de goulyl>

A GG *3 garbs, crusily* lincs

John Comyn of Ulceby (Lincs) sealed in 1313 with 3 garbs betw 3 trefoils. This branch held Ulceby at least from 1269. 91g5 *18*

He may have been confused with John (IV, d.1314) Comyn, killed at Bannockburn, son of John (III) ' Red Comyn' of Badenoch, a pretender to the crown, who was murdered by the more successful competitor Robert Bruce in the Greyfriar's Church in Dumfries in 1306. The younger John of Badenoch, a nephew of the E.Pembroke, was knighted 1306, held Tyrset in Tyndale (Nhum), Mansfield (Notts), Geytinton / Geddington (Nhants), Harewell (Berks).

The Comyns used variable tinctures, of which the Comyns of Badenoch are given the tinctures Gu-Ar/Or by Brault. The Comyns were on the Balliol side during the wars with England and the ensuing civil wars between the Bruces and Balliols, and in periods held fiefs in England.

Text in a later hand.

XBM:8907 (1313, John of Ulceby), 16017-16026 (incl. variants);
Brault RAE 2:117-118; Moor KE 1:229-232 (all Comyns); McAndrew BL 12-13; McAndrew SH 42, 47, 258; MacInnes BS 129-144;

701 <sire peres de saltmerhs dargent crussile de goules a iij roses de goulys>

A GG *3 cinquefoils, crusily* yorks

Peter Saltmarsh, d.1325; held Wyboston, Colmworth (Beds) & Orton-Longueville, Boltebrdige (Hunts) & Middleton (Norf) & in Bloxham / Bloxholm Lincs & in Yorks; noted 1312, served overseas 1325, loyalist in 1322, cmsr 1322, MP Hunts 1322, at Gt.Council 1324. 95h3 *18*

There was another Peter (d.1316), who left a son John (b.c.1314) and held in Ekynton and Saltmarsh (Worcs), MP Worcs 1306, 1307, served against the Scots 1301.

Eluard Saltmarsh (d.1322) is buried with an effigy in Howden (Yorks), 5 km NW of Saltmarsh. He was possibly the one noted in Yorks 1283-1316 and as father of Peter.

Howden also has the effigies of John Metham (d.1312) and his wife Sybil, who was mainpermed by Peter Saltmarsh in 1312.

Text in a later hand.

XBM:13257 (1341, Margaret, wife of Peter of Beds, 3 arms: Saltmarsh, illeg, bend ch. 3 roundels betw 6 martlets);
Moor KE 4:202; VCH Yorks NR 1:179; Downing ME 7:114-115; Lawrance MM 39;
AS:175; O:95; TJ:1050; WJ:1175; PO:442*;

le counte de Erewik

702 sire huge wake de or a ij barres de goules en le chef iij rondels de goules e un baston de azure

O GBG *2 bars acc. bend and 3 roundels in chf* wilts

Hugh Wake, d.1314, younger brother of John [16], married Joan (d.1329), left son Thomas, held Winterbourne Stoke, Compton (Wilts); MP Wilts 1306. 27f4 *19*

The family also held in Yorks.

Brault RAE 2:440-441; Moor KE 5:136; GEC 12.2:301n'd';
CKO:119; LM:162; WJ:583;

703 sire huge wake le oncle de goules a ij barres de argent en le chef iij rondels de argent

G AA *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* nhant

Hugh Wake 'uncle', d.1315, younger brother of Baldwin (d.12829 and uncle of John [16], held East Deeping, a.o. (Lincs) & Blisworth, a.o. (Nhants); a rebel 1265, who served Ric Trussell 1265, served Baldwin Wake in 1277, served against the Scots 1300, recruiter 1311, 1315; MP Nhants 1300, 1301, 1309, 1311, cmsr in Nhants a.o. counties, pardoned fro Gaveston 1313. 53e2 *19*

Brault RAE 2:440-441; Moor KE 5:135-136;

D:249; PT:994;

704 sire baudewyne pycot de azure a ij barres de or en le chef iij rondels de or

B OO *2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf* lincs

Baldwin Pigot / Picot, fl.1305-16, son of Hugh (fl.1296), left son John (d.1361), held Doddington (Lincs) & Cardington/Kerdington, a.o. (Beds) 77f1 *19*

John was coheir of Elizabeth Wake in Beds, served against the Scots 1322, at Gt.Council 1324 as non-resident in Beds.

The arms are similarized to Wake.

Moor KE 4:65-66;

AS:345; BA:521; CG:397; CKO:115; PT:995; TJ:518; WJ:818;

705 sire adam de hodlestone de goules frette de argent od la bordure endente de or

G AO *fretty & border engrailed* lancs

Adam Huddleston, o.s.p. 12.04.1322, younger son of John (d.1252), brother of John [75]; held Billington, Clayton (Lancs) & Aspale, Debenham, Rendlesham, Perham, Catgrave (Suf) & Claxthorp, Matelask (Norf) & in Yorks; served in Gascony 1295, against the Scots 1302, 1309, 1314, envoy to the pope 1304, retainer of E.Lancaster, pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 93e2 *19*

This is the only record of the border engrailed. He has a label azure, like his nephew Richard [707], in L:132 (1309), M:16 (1308/09), O:59 (1319), Q:489 (1295/96), and no brisure, i.e. unfinished, in LM:365.

Brault RAE 2:233; Moor KE 2:247-248; Simpkin EA 25; CIPM 6:171no.289; Wells-Furby BR;

706 sire richard de hodlestone de goules frette de argent a un label de azure

G AO *fretty & label* yorks

Richard Huddleston, fl.1281-1326, younger son of John (d.1252) and brother of John [75] and Adam [705], married Joan, had son John (fl.1304), held Barton-in-Richmond (Yorks). 107f4 *19*

Variant: label Az /N/b) - as next item. It is difficult to discriminate between him and his nephew Richard [707] after 1304.

Brault RAE 2:233; Moor KE 2:247

GA:241; PO:604; ST:90 (Ric);

707 sire richard hodlestone le neveu de goules a un label de or

G AB *fretty & label* lancs

Richard Huddleston 'le neveu', b.1280, fl.1326, son and heir of John [75], held Burton-in-Lonsdale (Yorks NR) very close to he border to Lancs; served against the Scots 1309, 1316, overseas in Gascony 1325, supervisor of array / recruiter in Lancs 1311, 1325-26, Cumb & Westm 1324, pardon for Gaveston 1313, Gt.Council 1324. + *19*

Variant: label Or (N/b) - as previous item. L:132; M:16; O:59; Q:489 with these arms are noted for Adam Huddleston [705].

Brault RAE 2:233; Moor KE 2:247

WJ:886;

708 sire robt de colevile de or a une fesse de goul en le chef iij rondels de goul

O GG *fess acc. 3 roundels in chf* yorks

Robert Colville, fl.1330, esq, Elizabeth Conyers, held 40£ worth in Yorks, incl. Ingleby Arncliffe, Dale, Thimbleby & W.Rounton (Yorks); served against the Scots1300, and as recruiter in 1308. 108b4 *19*

XBM:8798 (1418, John, of Dale);

Moor KE 1:224; GEC3:373-375; VCH Yorks NR 1:444 + 2:34; Downing ME 8:23, 24 (Ingleby Arnville, Yorks NR);

AS:282; CG:252; CKO:338; S:252; TJ:431; WJ:575;

709 sire gerard salveyn de argent od le chef de sable en le chef ij molez de or

A SO *chief ch. 2 mullets* yorks

Gerald Salvayn ,o.s.p.1320, son of Robert (d.1296) and Sibyl, held Harswell, Langetoft, a.o. (Yorks) & Yoxhale (Staf), household knight (1311-13), used on embassy to France 1304, 1311, served against the Scots 1300, 1303, 1314; assessor 1301, escheator N of Trent 1308-09, justice 1309, Sh.Yorks 1311-14, pardoned as lancastrian 1318 96a1 *19*

A contemporary, Anketil Salvayn (c.1283-1351), held Thorpe Salvein, a.o. (Yorks), bore Ar chevron Gu betw 3 boar's heads Gu in O:38 and AS:320, pardoned for Gaveston 1313, at Gt.Council 1324..

Moor KE 4:203-205; Phillips ES 181;

ARS:179; AS:128; BG:310; CG:199; CKO:278; FK:306; FK:444; LYN:720; PT:1199; S:199; TJ:817; TJ:1474; BER:1730*; O:118*; MY:235*; FK:307*;

710 sire johan le latimer de goules a une crois patee de or en la crois iiij escalops de sable

14v1 *G OS* *cross patonce ch. 5 escallops* dors

John (II) Latimer (Bouchard), o.s.p.1336, son of John (I, d.1282) and Christine Ledet (d.1292), brother of Thomas (II, [713]), cousin of William (III, [37]), married in 1300 his ward Joan Gouiz (d.1346), held j.u. Winterbourne St.Martin / Martinstown, a.o. (Dors); served in Flanders 1297, overseas in 1300, 1308, in 1314 with Q.Isabella, against the Scots from 1300 to 1319, MP Dors 1311, 1318-19. MP Sur 1319, 1320, Gt.Council 1324. 14b5 *19*

Scampston (Yorks ER) was the caput of the senior branch.

Moor assigns three variant arms to him, see also Ch.2.1.7.

Brault RAE 2:251; Moor KE 3:19-20; Sanders EB 99; CIPM 3:496-497no.621;

AN:271 (Rob); ARS:371; DV:2237; GA:177 (John);

711 sire thomas le latimer de goules a une crois pateee de or e un label de azure flurette de or

G OBO *cross patonce & label flory* norf

Thomas (IV) Latimer, fl.1316-34, younger brother of William (III, [37]), see also Thomas (II, [713]); held East Norton (Leics) with his brother Nicholas [712]. 65e2 *19*

Moor KE 3:20-21;

CKO:635; L:232; PT:1002 (Tho); O:60 (John); M:69* (GOBA, John);

712 <sire nicholas le latimer ove la bende daszure flourite dor>

G OB *cross patonce acc. bend flory* nhant

Nicholas Latimer, d.1325, younger brother of William (III, [37]), married Blanche, left son John (b.c.1306), held Arthingworth, Desborough, a,o. (Nhants) & East Norton, a.o. (Leics) & Sutton, a.o. (Beds); served against the Scots in 1322, in Gascony 1324; on pilgrimage to Holy Land 1318; at Gt.Council 1324. 65f4 *19*

Variant: 'mostas le latimer' (Popoff N); 'sire .. le latimer' (Palgrave N).

Text in a later hand.

XBM:11246* (1340, John, plain bend);

Moor KE 3:20;

O:71 (Nic); SD:89 (Tho);

713 sire thomas le latymer de goules a une crois patee de or e un label de sable

G OS *cross patonce & label* nhant

Thomas (II) Latimer Bouchard, 1271-1334, eldest son of John 'of Braybrooke' (I, d.1282) and Christiane Ledet, cousin of William (III, [37]), married Lora, left son Warin (I, d.1349); summoned to Parliament in 1299 only, held Braybrooke, Chipping Warden, a.o. (Nhants); served against the Scots from 1299 to 1319, at Gt.Council 1324. 65e4 *19*

The branch Latimer Bouchard descended from John (I, d.1282), younger brother of William (II, d.1304, see [37]). Moor had difficulties in keeping Thomas (II) and Thomas (IV) apart.

Brault RAE 2:251-252, Moor KE 3:19-24;; GEC: 7:450-487 (B.Latimer of Braybrooke); Sanders EB 34; CIPM 2:284-285no.474; ODNB 11:620-621; VCH Nhants 1:403; Downing ME 5:11 (Tho, d.1334);

GA:178 (Tho);

714 sire willm le latymer meisme les armes le label besaunte de argent

G OSA *cross patonce & label roundely* nhant

Repeat of William (III) Latimer, d.1327, son and heir of William (II, d.1304), see [37], Ch.2.1.7 and Clemmensen LA, + *19*

The presence of William at this place may indicate that at least some of the arms were collated before 1304, when William (III) was only a eldest son.

L:60 (Tho);

715 +sire symon warde de azure a une crois pateee de or+

B O *cross patonce* yorks

Simon Ward, d.1.08/21.11.1306, father of Simon [169], justice in Rippon and Beverley districts (Yorks NR), served against the Scots 1300, and probably in local defence throughout his life. 94b1 *19*

Item cancelled. It might be the original entry for Simon jr [169].

716 sire johan samson de or a une crois pateee de sable

O S *cross patonce* yorks

John Sampson. fl.1277-1312, son of Alan, married Joan (fl.1323), left son William (fl.1321), held at Aberford, Luterington, a.o. worth £40 (Yorks); keeper of the Exchange in York 1280, mayor 1285; attorney of Abp.York 1291; assessor, justice of gaol delivery, cmsr in Yorks from 1286, MP Yorks 1298; served against theScots 1300, 1301, besieged in Stirling Castle; constable at Scardeburgh / Scarborough Castle 1292-97, for life 1301 (i.e. to 1312). 95e2 *19*

These arms were also borne by William Sampson [117]. John, unususally, appears to have doubled as a rural knight and citizen-merchant of York.

Moor KE 4:205-206;

PO:426;

717 sire robt ouctred de or a une crois patee de goules en la crois iiij molez de or

O GO *cross patonce ch. 5 mullets* yorks

Robert Ughtred, d.1310, married Isabel, left son Thomas (1292-1365, baron 1344, KG), held Colton, Styveton, Scagglethorpe, a.o. (Yorks) served against the Scots 1296, 1298, 1300, 1301, recruiter 1301, 1303, 1308; Sh.Yorks 1299, MP Yorks 1307. 102d2 *19*

The tinctures are inverted.

XEL:2168 (1342, Tho) ; XEL:2166*-2167 (1337, 1339, Tho, keeper of Perth, cross formy);

LM:578*; PT:317; AN:15*; AS:151*; CG:11*; CKO:6*; CRK:585*; DV:1988*; PO:228*; PT:1194*; S:466*; TJ:914*; URF:179* (Gu-Or-Gu);

718 sire wauter de grandale de ermyne a une crois patee de goules

E G *cross patonce* yorks

Walter Grendale, fl.1283-1312, held Grindale in Bridlington, Boynton (Yorks), 40£ in Claxby, Slotheby (Lincs); served against the Scots 1299, 1300 with Marmaduke Tweng [143], and in 1312 103g2 *19*

Brault RAE 2:208 (Grindall); Moor KE 2:141;

E:562; LM:524; Q:448;

719 sire robt de maulee de or a une bende de sable en la bende iijegles de argent

O SA *bend ch. 3 eagles* yorks

Robert Mauley, d.1331, younger brother of Peter (III, [61]), married Joan, left son Robert (d.c.1359), held Barnby & Rossington (Yorks.); served against the Scots 1291, 1323, 1305-1310 in Roxburgh, constable of Bolsover and Horeston castles 1310-24 89g3 *19*

The effigy of him in York Minster with the present arms was lost in a fire in 1829, but the arms are in a window in The Minster, see 2.1.8.

Brault RAE 2:287-288; Moor KE 3:138; GEC 8559n'h':*; CIPM 7:267no.373; Jackson AT 503-504.

AN:196; DV:2358; FK:573; G:143; PLN:274; PO:457; PT:76; PT:1008; Q:311; SP:65; WJ:1541; LM:176* (Ar-Sa-Ar);

720 sire johan de maulee de or a une bende de sable en la bende iij daufins de argent

O SA *bend ch. 3 dolphins* yorks

John Mauley, o.s.p. 1331, son of Peter (II) and Nicole de Gaunt, younger brother of Peter (III, [61]), held Kilnwick by Watton (Yorks), and by 1322 Mulgrave Castle and Brideshale manor; served overseas 1296, 1316; succeeded in 1317 his brother Stephen as rector of Bainton (Yorks). 96b1 *19*

Brault has the names transposed in the Stirling Roll (ST:93/95), but John probably used the wyverns, see discussion in Ch.2.1.8.

Brault RAE 2:288; Moor KE 3:135; CIPM 7:267no.372; GEC 8.560n'h'; Clemmensen QW;

ST:95 (Edm);

721 sire edmond de maulee de or a une bende de sable en la bende iij wyvres de argent

O SA *bend ch. 3 dragons* yorks

Edmund Mauley, k.i.a. 1314, s.p., younger brother of Peter (III, [61]), held Seaton (Yorks) & Ascot-in-Gt.Milton (Oxon); served against the Scots as banneret 1298, also in 1314, justice of gaol delivery 1304 in Hants, in Glos 1314, custos of castles 1311-12, steward of the household 1310, 1312-1314. He had royal grants from 1308. 96d1 *19*

The effigy with these arms in Bainton (Yorks) was ascribed to Edmund, but probably belonged to John [720], see Ch.2.1.8.

Brault RAE 2:287-288; Moor KE 3:135; Simpkin EA 191; Phillips ES 233; CIPM

ST:93* (John);

722 sire richard de leyborne de goules a vj lioncels de argent

G A *6 lions (3:2:1)* yorks

Richard Leybourn, fl.1305, held in Leyburn (Yorks). 107e5

The Leybourns held in Downholme, 6 km N of Leyburn from late 12C *19*

Moor KE 3:34, VCH Yorks NR 1:225-232;

R:115;

723 sire nicholas de leyborne meisme les armes a un label de azure

G AB *6 lions (3:2:1) & label* westm

Nicholas Leybourn, fl.1282-1317, acquired Strickland Ketel 1287, had slate quarry in Sategill / Sadgill (Westm); served against the Scots in 1308-09, Sh.Westm 1305, 13107, 1313, 1314, commissioner, justice and assessor in Westm 1309, in Cumb 1317, recruiter in Westm and Lancs1307, 1311, 1316, pardon for Gaveston 1313. 105g5 *19*

He was probably a younger brother or cousin of Richard [722].

There was a Robert (d.1326), held Aykhurst, Frodhou and Stubscales (Cumb), constable of Ayr and of Cockermoth castles in 1310, MP.Cumbl and Westm several times 1311-23, a sheriff several times 1322-26, pardoned for Gaveston, loyalist, at Gt.Council 1324, admiral 1322.

Moor KE 3:34,

FK:184;

724 sire thomas haselartone de goules a vj lioncels de argent coronez de or

G A *6 lions cr.* yorks

Thomas Heslarton, fl.1312-1326, son of John, left son John (ktd 1331). Little information, pardoned for Gaveston 1313, at Gt.Council 1324. 103e2 *19*

He was probably son of John (fl.1280-1325), who held West Heslerton (Yorks) and places east of Pickering Castle, was MP Yorks 1298, 1300, 1302 1305, cmsr and justice in Yorks, attended E.Hereford in 1312 regarding the post-Gaveston negotiations. Both were pardoned for Gaveston in 1312 and attended Gt.Council 1324.

Moor KE 2:226-227; VCH Yorks NR 2:439; Downing ME 4:43 (Gt.Grimsby St.James, Lincs);

AS:432; PO:263; PT:278; PT:1013; TJ:69; WJ:186; CKO:601*;

725 sire johan de neville de argent a un sautour de goules

A G *saltire* lancs

John (III) Neville, c.1270-1309, son of Geoffrey (III, d.1285) and Margaret Lungvillers, left son John (IV, 1299-1335, o.s.p.); held Appleby (Lincs) & Hornby (Lancs) & Hutton Magna Yorks). 99e3 *19*

His son John served in Gascony 1325, a lancastrian in 1322, at Gt.Council 1324.

Geoffrey (IV, d.1283), founder of the Hornby line, was a younger brother of Robert (I, d.1282) of Raby, see [103].

GEC 9:487-491+502; Brault RAE 2.319; Moor KE 3:254; ODNB 40:479; VCH

AS:43; BG:291; C:58; CG:312; CKO:398; E:236; GCC:206; J:132; LM:123; PO:629; PT:1014; Q:111; S:139; SD:87; ST:43; TJ:356; WJ:637;

726 sire miles de stapletone de argent a un lion rampand de sable

A S *lion rampant* yorks

Miles Stapleton, d.1314, son of Nicholas (d.1290), married 1st Sybil Bellew (d.1301), 2nd Joan Tyndale (d.1316), had several sons, incl. his heir Nicholas (1286-1343), baron 1313, held Stapleton-on-Tees, Haddesley, Kirkby Fleetham, Skelton (Yorks) served against the Scots from 1291, in retinue of Henry Lacy E.Lincoln, steward of the household of Edward of Caernarvon (later Edward II), constable of Knaresborough 107f3 *19*

XBM:13671, 13673 (Miles, 1313);

GEC 12.1:259; Brault RAE 2:398; Moor KE 4:278-280; ODNB 52:272-274; DNB 18:983-984; VCH Yorks 3:297-298; VCH Yorks NR 1:167+294; Downing ME 6:62 (Rob, d.1333, Staffs), 8:26 (Brian, d.1314, Kirkby Fleetham, Yorks NR);

BG:312; CG:83; CKO:39; CRK:1006; CY:450; DV:2489; GCC:469; GCC:573; MY:311; ns:112; PLN:1198; PO:231; PT:505; PT:1015; Qii:626; S:120; TJ:35; WJ:309;

727 sire johan spring de argent a un lion rampand de vert

A V *lion rampant* yorks

John Springe, fl.1293, d.1314, married in 1301 Alice, widow of John Beaumont. He held in Yorks, Beds, Bucks, and probably also in Norf and Suf. He served in Scotland in 1301 and 1306, and went to Rome in 1300 with Henry E.Lincoln. He held in Houghton-le-Spring (Durham), SW of Newcastle, and in Lartington (Durham) E of Barnard Castle in the Yorks-Durham borderlands. 106d3 *19*

Variant: 'willm' (N/b) - probably from next item.

Moor KE 4:271; DBA 1:127, 139; https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/north/vol1/pp117-127#highlight-first ;

WJ:356; PT:1016*;

728 sire willm de stopham de argent a une bende de sable

A S *bend* yorks

William Stopham, d.1317, son of Robert (d.1275), married 2nd Alice (d.1336), had 2 sons: William (o.v.p.1314, ktd 1306, served in Scotland 1302) and the younger John. He held Newton-by-Ripley , Westwick in Ripon, in Kelinghale, Routhcliff, Baildon, Towton, Weston (Yorks); in the retinue of of Henry Lacy E.Lincoln in Wales 1277, overseas 1286, 1287, 1291; served against the Scots 1300, 1310, 1311. His heir was his grandson William (b.c.1310). 101g2 *19*

The Stopham pedigree, different arms, and the dispute with Paynell of Broughton is discussed in Ch.2.5.3.

TNA, DL 25/324972793 (1295, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:402-403; Moor KE 4:292-293; CIPM 6:57 no.72, 7:103 no.24;

LM:174 (Wm sr); AS:201; CG:356; CKO:208;TJ:270; TJ:310; G:179* (John, label Gu); M:28* (Wm jr, label Gu); N:729* (John, label Or); Q:257* (Wm sr; bend ch. escutch Ar lion Pu, for Lacy);

729 sire johan de stopham meisme les armes a un label de or

A SO *bend & label* yorks

John Stopham, d.1317, younger son of of William [728], held in Newton-by-Ripley and Westwick in Ripon (Yorks) - according to Mayo. 101f3 *19*

See Ch.2.5.3 for discussion of the Johns and Williams.

Brault RAE 2:402-403 (citing Mayo N); Moor KE 4:292-293;

G:179* (John, label Gu); M:28* (Wm, label Gu);

730 sire rog' de crescy de argent a un lion de sable od la couwe forchie e un label de goules

A SG *lion q.f & label* notts

Roger Crescy, d.1317, younger brother of William [146], held in Helmingham (Suf); summoned from Lincs to serve against the Scots 1301. His brother William held Menton (Yorks), and to provide for his duties as a knight, Roger probably had the use of other properties. + *19*

Brault RAE 2:127; Moor KE 1:248;

731 sire willm deincort de argent bilette de sable e un daunce de sable

A SS *fess dancetty, billety* lincs

William Deincourt, kia.1314, younger brother of John [105], held Potterhanworth (Lincs); served overseas 1305. 77h1 *19*

Brault RAE 2:138; Moor KE 1:282-283;

AN:199; CG:449; CKO:527; GA:258; L:164; M:11; MY:87; PO:567; Qii:465; S:156; ST:80; TJ:407; WJ:970;

732 sire nicholas de kingestone de sable a un lion de or of la couwe forchie e un label de goules

S OG *lion q.f & label* wilts

Nicholas Kingston, o.s.p. 1323, brother of John [109], married Anastasia, held in West Harnham, Winterbourn Shiverton, Nettleton, Orcheston St.George, Steeple Langford, Corselegh / Corsleye, Stapleford (Wilts); served as MP Wilts 1318, cmsr in Wilts 1316, 1322. 15g1 *19*

There may have been two of that name, the other holding in Glos, and decrepit by 1324. The one in Glos was retained by William Mansell [908] in 1298 sering against the Scots, and by Alan Plunknett [53] in 1313.

Brault RAE 2:243; Moor KE 2:284-286; Saul KE 273; CIPM 6:252no.426;

LM:414; PT:1021;

733 sire wauter de kingestone de sable a un lion de or od la couwe forchie e un baston de goules

S OG *lion q.f. & bend* yorks

Walter Kingston, no details, but likely a cousin of John Kingston [109] from Wilts. He may have held in Yorks. - *19*

PT:1022;

734 sire robt de wadesle de argent a une bende e vj merelos de goules en la bende iij escalops de or

A GOG *bend ch. 3 escallops betw 6 martlets* yorks

Robert Wortley al. Wadsley, fl.1286-1322, held Rotherham, Masbrough (Yorks) & in Derbs; cmsr of array 1318, 1322. 89e3 *19*

Brault RAE 2:440 (Wadsley); Moor KE 5:130;

E:460;

735 sire nicholas de wortele de argent a une bende e vj merelos de goules en la bende iij besaunz de or

A GOG *bend ch. 3 roundels acc. 6 martlets* yorks

Nicholas Wortley, fl.1300-1324, held Wortley (Yorks); served against the Scots 1299, 1300, 1301, recruiter 1303, 1319, exempted from juries 1311, Gt.Council 1324. 88d3 *19*

Brault RAE 2:459; Moor KE 5:211; CIPM 4.283no.424;

AS:326; CG:341; CKO:211; CRK:1439; DV:2533; GA:118; LM:307; PO:258; PT:192; TJ:272; TJ:1601; WJ:1451;

736 sire thomas de ros de goules a les bouces de or e une fesse de veer

G ZO *fess betw 3 water bougets* yorks

Thomas Ros, fl.1299-1324, held in Yorks & Lincs; served against the Scots 1299, at Gt.Council 1324 from Lincs. - *19*

Another Thomas Ros (d.1452) left these arms in Owersby Church (Lincs).

XBM:13124 (1425, Rob, ?fess checky &c)

Brault RAE 2:364; Moor KE 4:143; DBA 3:378;

M:52; O:97; ST:76; TJ:494; TJ:974; WJ:699; WJ:700* (label);

737 sire willm de ros de zoltone de azure a iij bouces de argent e unlabel de or

B AO *3 water-bougets and a label* yorks

William Ros, d.c1334, son and heir of William of Ingmanthorpe [31], married Isabel Steeton (fl.1347), left son and heir Robert held Yolton / Youlton (Yorks) & in Muskham (Notts); succeeded 1310, served against the Scots 1312, 1314, 1319; a lancastrian in 1318, forfeited, restored 1327. 101h3 *19*

Variant: 'de yolton' (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:364; Moor KE 4:146-147; GEC 11:118-119;

ST:74*; WJ:694*;

738 sire johan de horburi burrele de argent e de azure a une bende de goules

X G AB *barry & bend* yorks

John Horbury, d.<1315, married Elizabeth (b.c.1262), a co-heiress of Beauchamp of Bedford, held Rouhall (Beds) & Shitlington / Sitlington parish SW of Horbury (Yorks WR); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, 1297, against the Scots 1291,1309. 94d3 *19*

Variant: less the bend (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:230; Moor KE 2:239;

D:227; J:108;

739 sire huge de gobyoun burrele de argent e de goules a un label de azure

G AB *barry & label* nhum

Hugh Gobion, d.1316, held Shilvington Manor (Nhum) & in Esx; served against the Scots 1299, 1301 as recruiter, as constable of Bamburgh Castle (Nhum) 1295, Sh.Nhumb 1292-96, MP Nhum 1302. 117e1 *19*

The arms are given variable, but were probably Ar-Gu-Az. The senior line, exrtinct with Richard (o.s.p.m.1301) held Benton (Yorks), possibly Bempton nr Flamborough (Yorks) and also Haecham Gobion, which went with his daughter Hawise to Butler of Wem.

XGD:1141 (1303, Hugh);

Brault RAE 2:196; Moor KE 2:122-123; CIPM 6:31no.51; Denholm-Young HH 156;

E:471* ; F:310* (Ar-Gu-Az); LM:445* (Sa-Ar-Gu; Hugh); DV:2115* (bend); Q:556* (border engr);

740 sire huge sueington de argent a un cheveron de azure e un label de goules

A BG *chevron & label* yorks

Hugh Swillington, d.1304, son of William (d.1240), left sons William (o.s.p.1316) and Adam [741]; held Thorp-Pirrow (Yorks) and for life in Warsop (Notts); served against the Scots 1300. He was likely to hold most of the post 1316 holdings of Adam. 94d2 *19*

The item could indvertently have been mislabelled, and be for the elder son William, who held parts of 10 KF in Norf & Suf at Helmingham, Yoxford, Heveningham, Stickungland, Burgh, Pirhowe, Metton, Felddalinge, and Tybenham.

XEL:769 (Rob 'uncle', 1382) + XBM:13800 (Rob, temp E3); XHS:458 (1300/30, Adam, s/ Adam);

M:59 (Adam); WJ:1326; FK:719*; PT:259*; ; S:157*; WJ:1328*; GCC:647*; DV:2570* (variants);

741 sire adam de sueingtone meisme les armes en le cheveron un fluret de or

A BOG *chevron ch. fleur-de-lis & label* yorks

Adam Swillington, d.1328, younger son of Hugh (d.1304,[740]). left sons Adam (d.>1348) and Robert dit 'uncle' (d.1391), baron 1326, inherited his older brother William in 1316 and held Swillington a.o. (Yorks) & in Norf & Suf and before 1305 in Lincs & Leics; served against the Scots 1306, lancastrian retainer 1317, pardoned 1318, rebel banneret 1322, pardoned with fine of 1.000 marks, at Gt.Council 1324. 94d2 *19*

Variant: chevron ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis (N/b).

GEC 12.1:577; Brault RAE 2:408; Moor KE 4:320; Phillips ES 293; Downing ME 8:89;

742 sire johan de vepound de goules a vj anels de or e un label de azure

G OB *6 annulets & label* yorks

John Vipont, fl.1309, no details, but fit for jousting, viz. at Dunstable. -

The variants Gu-Or and Or-Gu are probably inversions of the same arms, rather than for different branches, see also [121]. A William (fl.1318), pardoned as lancastrian 1318, ws not entered. *19*

Brault RAE 2:439; Moor KE 5:124-125;

M:71; L:212* (inv., John);

743 sire robt le filz rauf burrele de argent e de azure a iij chapels de goules e un label de or

X GG AB *barruly & 3 chaplets & label* cumb

Robert FitzRalph (Greystoke), d.1317, son of Ralph [29], married Elizabeth, father of Ralph (1299-1323), who was summoned as baron (Greystoke) 1321. Robert died 2 months after his father and never had livery of his inheritance. 105f1 *19*

Brault RAE 2:172, Moor KE 2:70; GEC 5:513-519 (FitzWm, Rob G), 6:190-191 (Ralph G);

M:36*;

744 sire willm hok de azure a une fesse e iij flures de or

B OO *fess betw 3 fleurs-de-lis* yorks

William Hoke, fl.1296-1319, held 40£ in Yorks, served against the Scots 1300, cmsr in Notts 1313-14 and in Yorks 1303-14, justice 1319, of gaol delivery in York 1309-10. - *19*

He was probably related to Thomas Houk (fl.1294-1325), who held Balkholme-in-Howden, Cotnes & Swinton`(Yorks), MP Yorks 1322, 1324. Thomas has a partly illegible seal of 1322 in XBM:10900.

Moor KE 2:245 (Houk),

WJ:823;

Hontingdonschire

745 sire robt de waterville de argent crusule a une daunce de goules

15r1 *A GG* *fess dancetty, crusily* hunts

Robert Waterville, o.s.p. 1330, baron 1326, son of Guy (d.c.1298), held Orton Waterville (Hunts) & Longthorpe, Assele (Nhants) and the office as hereditary marshal of the abbot of Peterborough from c.1110; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1300 (for Bp.Coventry), 1303, MP Hunts 1312 66a3 *20*

The entries in [425, 745] are conflated in Moor.

XEL:2219 (1316, Rob);

Brault RAE 2:450; Moor KE 5:169-170; GEC 12.2:429-433; Simpkin GA 261;

CG:455; CKO:532; GA:152; PE:11; TJ:410;

746 sire johan de longevyle de goules crusule de argent a une daunce de argent

G AA *fess dancetty, crusily* hunts

John Longville, fl.1325, brother of Henry (d.1295), held Lt.Billing (Nhants) & Orton Longueville (Hunts) & Weston Turville (Bucks); knighted 1306, MP Hunts 1307, MP Nhants 1314,1315,1319, pardoned as lancastrian 1318. 66A3 *20*

There was another John Longueville (o.s.p.1297), who held in Notts & Derbs & Yorks, who had a brother and heir Thomas (b.c.1278, kt), who was also a lancastrian in 1318, MP Notts 1319, at Gt.Council 1324.

XBM:11377 (1419, John, nhants, 6 crosslets);

Brault RAE 2:264-265; Moor KE 3:59-60; VCH Warws 4:253;

G:62; LM:470 (Henry); TJ:1519 (John); WJ:978; WJ:979; PO:339*; MY:263*;

747 sire gylberd de lyndesey de goules crusule de or un escuchon de veer percee

G ZO *escutcheon voided, crusily* hunts

Gilbert Lindsay, d.1319, younger son of Walter (d.1271), married Alice de la Marche, left son Gilbert; held Molesworth & Gt.Catworth (Hunts) & Thaxsted for life (Esx). 65h5 *20*

His older brother William (o.s.p.m.1283) married in 1266 Ada Balliol, sister of John Balliol, sometime king of Scotland. They were cousins of Philip and and Simon Lindsay [999, 1000], see Ch.2.5.2. The family held Lamberton nr Berwick (Nhum / Lothian) and Molesworth (Hunts) from before 1220.

XBM:11492 (Gilb, 1319, of Lincs; 2 arms on an eagle, dx: Lindsay, sn: Er 3 escallops);

Brault RAE 2:260; Moor KE 3:91; McAndrew SH 91, ao;

E:206 (Wm); Q:317; ST:3 (Gilb); WJ:1045; WNR:103; LM:406*; LM:407*; B:205*; E:204*; F:460*; Q:315*; TJ:1121*; TJ:1127*; CY:245*;

748 sire wauter de molesworthe meisme les armes les crusules de argent

G ZA *escutcheon voided, crusily* hunts

Walter Molesworth, d.1318, married Katehrine, left son Walter (b.c.1302); held Puttocks-Hardwick, Berkford, Caldecot, Eynesbury, Therning, Winwick (Hunts) & Maid's Morton (Bucks); ktd 1306, served as justice, recruiter, assessor and cmsr in Beds, Bucks, Berks, oxon, Hunts; justice, Sh.Bucks & Beds 1303, 1311-13; at coronation 1308, custos of lands of E.Gloucester 1314 66a4 *20*

Richard Molesworth (fl.1292-1322), kt, and Hugh (fl.1314), kt, both of Hunts, and Alter were probably related to Lindsay, see Ch.2.5.2.

There are variable blazons for these arms.

XBM:11813 (Walt, 1309);

Moor KE 3:164-165; McAndrews SH 94;

PT:909*;

749 sire bernard de brus de azure a un sautour de or od le chef de or

B OO *saltire & chief* rutl

Bernard Bruce, c.1274-1330, son of Bernard (d.1300) and Agatha, a younger son of Robert of Annadale (d.1295), and uncle of Robert I king of Scots, held Exton (Rutl) and Conington (Hunts) (which he and his wife Agnes got before 1300), overlord at S.Witham (Lincs); served as MP Rutl 1311,1320, attended Gt.Council 1324. 65g1 *20*

Contrary to Brault, it is unlikely that Bernard jr changed arms on succeeding, it is more likely that the compiler of Collins Roll (Q:341) inverted the tinctures, see Ch. 2.3.10.

Brault RAE 2:79-80, Moor KE 1:154; CIPM 5:360-361no.548;

A:282; E:505; F:495; FK:366; FW:602; Q:277; Q:341* (inv);

750 sire robt de bayouse de rgent a iij lioncels de porpre

A P *3 lions* hunts

Robert Bayous, b.c.1240, d. >1322, held in Assyndon, Arkesden (Esx) & Conington, Pertendale (Hunts); served from Esx against Scots in 1296-98, 1301-02; as MP Hunts 1309; assessor, judge of gaol delivery and commissioner in Hunts and Cambs. + *20*

PRO-sls (1340, Ric, label);

Moor KE 1:62; CCR 1365:160, 1368:496;

PT:338; WJ:358; AN:222*; ARS:417*; DV:2276*; PT:210*; PT:210*;

751 sire felip filz ernys de argent a iij rondes de goules

A G *3 roundels* cambs

Philip FitzErnys, d.1310/16, held Eltisley Manor (Cambs) & in Hunts, MP Cambs 1297, assessor of subsidy in Cambs, once summoned to council in London, served against the Scots 1301. 54b2 *20*

Eltisley was held of Mowbray (see [40]), and came by marriage in 1225 with agnes Argentine (see [95]), and was held at least to 1316, with several parsons of the family there at later times.

Moor KE 2:35 (FitzErviz); VCH Cambs 5:46-59 (FitzErnis);

LM:240;

752 sire .. de beumeys de azure a les gerbes de aveye de or

B O *3 garbs* sco

Probably a repeat of Henry Beaumont [120] with the arms of Comyn E.Buchan. +

Henry (d.1340) was the third son of Louis de Brienne dit d'Acre (d.c.1263) and the heiress Agnes de Beaumont of Beaumont-sur-Sarthe (dep Sarthe, arr Mamers, can Beaumont-le-Vicomte), and grandson of Jean de Brienne (d.1237) as king of Jerusalem and emperor of Constantinople. The eldest brother Jean V.Beaumont stayed in France, Louis became Bp.Durham, and Henry entered english service as banneret and in 1309 married Alice Comyn (d.1349), daughter of Alexander Comyn (d.<1308) and principal co-heiress of his brother John E.Buchan (o.s.p.1308). The marriage gave him a personal summons to Parliament as baron in 1309 and a claim on the earldom of Buchan, which he pressed later during the Balliol invasion of Scotland in 1331 - noted as Buchan in the Balliol Roll, BL:3, listing the principal members (the disinherited) of the invasion force. Returning to England, Henry was summoned to the english Parliament as E.Buchan in 1334. *20*

The Beumont lands were mainly in Lincs and Alexander Comyn held in Leics, hardly in Hunts.

Brault RAE 2:117-118; Moor KE 1:229-232 (all Comyns); McAndrew BL 12-13; McAndrew SH 42, 156; MacInnes BS 129-144;

BL:3; BL:19; GCC:750; LBQ:3069; LM:45; Q:16; URF:413;

753 sire .. de den de argent a ij barres de sable en les barres les crusules patees de or

A SO *2 bars ch. 6 crosses formy* hunts

John Deen / Dene, fl.1297-1319, served against the Scots 1301 summoned from Cambs and Hunts; commissioner of array in Cambs & Hunts 1297 and assessor in same counties, MP Hunts 1300, 1301, justice. He may be the one married to Amice de Isle, who got Wold in Witchford (Cambs) from her father. + *20*

The family is noted for Botolphbridge al. Deen's Manor in Orton Longueville (Hunts) by 1452.

Brault and Moor conflated several John Dene [831], e.g. a Sh.Warws & Leics 1302-05, 1307, 1310, Sh.Salop & Staff 1305-07, and one in Nhants (see [447, 795]).

Variant: 2 bars semy of crosses patonce (N/b:757).

Brault RAE 2:137 (Deen); Moor KE 1:273; DBA 1:22+54; VCH Hunts 3:197; VCH

LM:173; O:177; CKO:584*; Q:328* (John);

754 <sire willm moyne daszure crusille de argent a une daunze dargent>

B AA *fess dancetty, crusily* hunts

William Moine, fl.1295-1325, held Sauntre / Sawtry & Lodington / Luddington, Ravele, Rowey and Gidding (Hunts), served in Scotland 1295, 1301, commissioner in Hunts 1313-24, in Gascony 1325. 66a4 *20*

Robert Moine, son of of William, held Ravele, sealed in 1293 with 2 garbs in pale ? :imp: wyvern in XBM:12012.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 3:230;

755 <sire johan de swynford dargent a iij testes de cenglers de goulys>

A G *3 boar's heads* cambs

John Swinford, d.1332, son of William (fl.1305), left son John (b.c.1328); held in Nhants & Boxworth (Cambs) & Mellis (Suf), served against the Scots 1322, in Ireland 1324, overseas 1325, Sh.Cambs & Hunts 1311, MP Hunts 1302, 1305-07, 1318-19, MP Cambs 1316, cmsr in Cambs between 1316-23. 54c1 *20*

William held in Gt.Stivecle (Hunts) & Baketun (Norf) & Fulburn (Cambs) & Lt.Plumsted (Norf) & Foxerthe (Esx),

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 4:323-324;

CY:514* (inv.);

756 <sire thomas de swyneforde de argent a un cheveroun de sable a ij testes de cenglers de or>

A SO *chevron ch. 3 boar's heads* lincs

Thomas Swinford, d.1312, married Margaret (d.1341), left sons John (b.c.1294, o.s.p.<1341) and Thomas (d.1361); held in Noketon, Dunston (Lincs); Sh.Notts 1310. 77h1 *20*

Thomas jr had a son Hugh (c.1340-1371), who married Katherine Roet / Roeulx, who eventually became the 3rd wife of John of Gaunt D.Lancaster and ancestress of the Beauforts, a line legitimized, but without claim to the crown of England.

Variant: Ar-Sa-Sa, chevron betw 3 boar's heads (N/b). With quintefoil dx or 3 quintefoils in later armorials.

Text in a later hand.

XBM:13809* (chevron ch. 3 boar's heads & label,Tho, 1429); XBM:13808* *chevron ch. 3 boar's heads acc. roundel in chf dx* imp. *mullet betw 3 catharine wheels* = Swinford imp Roet;

Moor KE 4:323-324; ODNB 30:888 (Kath Roelt, Tho d.1432); CIPM 11:197 (Tho d.1361) + 13:204 (Hugh) + 17:576 (Tho b.1368-1432);

PT:249; TJ:1348; WJ:1275; see [755];

757 sire robt de haustede de goules od le chef chekere de or e de azure

G X OB *chief checky* nhant

Robert Hausted, d.<1321, fl.1268, was a household knight by 1298, who joined the 1298 campaign with 3 men in his retinue, 2 of whom joined him in later campaigns. He served himself in the retinue of Robert Clifford. He held Harpol (Nhants). His younger son John [759] was summoned in person to Parliament in 1332. 52d1 *21*

The elder son, Robert [758] probably fought in 1300 in the Galloway campiagn and was present at the 1st Dunstable Tournament in 1309. They younger John attended the Newcastle tournament 1319 (formerly assumed to be Battle of Boroughbridge 1322), which together with the peerage suggests that the family had joined the opposition to Edward II. See also Ch. 2.3.10.

GEC 6:402-404; Simpkin EA 28, 191; Alexander AC 258; Brault RAE 2:221-222;

Q:335 (Rob); LM:345* (Rob); CG:215; CKO:293; FK:845; WJ:1124; ARS:201*; GA:164*; L:83*; O:85*; SD:129*; TJ:823*; TJ:1165*;

758 sire robt de haustede meismes armes a une bende de argent

G AX OB *bend & chief checky* nhant

Robert Hausted, o.s.p.m. c.1330, eldest son of Robert [757], fought in 1300 in the Galloway campaign and was present at the 1st Dunstable Tournament in 1309. He served as constable of Windsor & Porchester 1307. His daughter and heir Margaret married Nicholas Crophill. 52d1 *21*

GEC 6:402-404;

GA:164; L:83 (Rob); see [757];

759 sire johan de haustede <ove la bende ermyne>

G EX OB *bend & chief checky* nhant

John Hausted, d.1336, younger son of Robert [757], held Denshanger (Nhants) & Adstock (Bucks). He was summonened in person to Parliament in 1332, but neither of his sons William (o.s.p.1345) or John (d.<1345), a MP Bucks 1335, were called. *21*

XBM:10570 (1332, John, plain bend);

GEC 6:402-404;

O:85 (John); SD:129 (Wm); see [757];

760 sire thomas de verdoun de sable a un lion rampand de argent

S A *lion rampant* norf

Thomas Verdon, 1276-1315, son of John (1256-95) and Eleanor Furnival, married Margaret Knoville (sister of Bewis / Bogo, d.1307, baron, see [886]), left son John (1295-1349, o.s.p., baron 1332); held 8 KF at Bressingham a.o. (Norf) & Verdon (Nhants) & in Glos & Culfo, Martlesham (Suf) & Stagenho (Herts); ktd 1306, served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1298, 1300, 1301, 1306 68c4 *21*

XBM:14143 (John, 1377) + XBM:14146+14147 (Tho, 1315, 1349)

Moor KE 5:107-108; GEC 12.2:241-246; Simpkin EA 192; Visit.Suf 1561:232; Farrer KF 2:117;

AN:44; CG:84; CKO:40; FK:181; FK:585; L:187; LYN:674; NS:13; PO:327; R:64; SD:41;TJ:89; WJ:293; BER:1784*; CG:104*; CKO:92*; R:65*; SD:42*; WJ:295*; WJ:294*;

761 sire thomas mordac de or frette de sable

O S *fretty* warws

Thomas Murdac, d.1316, left son John (1298-c.1342, o.s.p.), held Compton Murdac/Verney, Lt Packington / Packington Pigot (Warws) & in Leics & Gayton Manor (Nhants); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1301 51h2 *21*

Thomas was murdered by his wife Juliana Gayton, who was hanged for the murder in 1321.

XBM:12039 (John, 1328);

Brault RAE 2:314; Moor KE 3:241-242; CIPM 3:342-343no.452; Downing ME 4:17 (?Henry, d.1279);

ARS:229; AS:328; BG:155; CG:172; CKO:255; CRK:1004; DV:2030; E:390; F:491; L:194; MY:41; O:126; PO:479; PT:617; Q:337; R:34; S:192; TJ:776; WJ:874; WLN:869;

762 sire robt botevileyn de argent a iij cressauns de goules

A G *3 crescents (2:1)* nhant

Robert Boutevilain, d.1314 at Bannockburn, held Cottesbrook (Nhants) and Flordon / Florendon (Norf); fought as a montfortian rebel 1265, He left son William (fl.1297-1324), MP Nhants 1297, who served against the Scots 1297-98 and 1300-01. 64e5 *21*

Brault RAE 2:65; Moor KE 1:125;

AN:160; BER:1822; DV:2129; E:397; F:239; L:20; PO:113; PT:563; Q:192; S:572; TJ:1035; WJ:741;

763 sire <johan> de pateshulle meisme les armes a une fesse de sable

A SG *fess betw 3 crescents* nhant

John Pateshull, 1286/92-1349, a minor 1306, son of Simon (d.1296) and Isabel Stonegrave, had sons: heir William (1312-59, o.s.p.), Thomas (canon 1331), and Richard (d.<1359), and 3 daughters; held Lt.Crawley (Bucks) & Bletsoe, ao., (Beds) & Gt.Heyford, a.o. (Nhants) & in Berks; served against the Scots 1316, 1317, 1319, 1322 (as banneret). His effigy is at Cold Higham (Nhants) 52d2 *21*

The text was partially emended in a 15C hand. John must be a cousin of Walter [465], both grandsons of John (d.1290).

Moor conflates John (d.1290) with this John, who was probably in the retinue of Bp.Coventry in 1305, and by 1310 sub-constable at Striguil / Chepstow Castle (Glam). The notes of the heir of John at 5 yrs and the one of Simon at 2-4 were probably confused.

Brault noted that the arms could be similarized to Wahull al. Odell [396], the overlord of Pattishall (Nhants), who bore Or 3 crescents Gu.

XHS:277* (1329, John, fess undy betw 3 crescents);

Brault RAE 2:331 (Pattishall); Moor KE 4:8-10; GEC 10:314; DNB 15:475; CIPM 3:232-233no.369, 7:196no.256, 10:no.520 (Wm), 12:no.74, 241(Wm); Downing ME 5:15 (John, d.1349);

E:405; F:130; O:81; PO:242;

764 sire richard basset palee de or e de goules od la bordure de azure besaunte de or

O GBO *pallety & border roundely* nhant

Richard Basset, d.1314, son of Ralph (d.1291); summonend to Parliament as baron 1299; held Gt.Weldon (Nhants) a.o.; served against the Scots in 1298, and in 1314, where he died after having been captured at Bannockburn. 65g4 *21*

XBM:7198 (Ralph, temp Edw-III)

Brault RAE 2:35, Moor KE 1:54; GEC 2:9-13; VCH Nhants 4:209;

S:554; GA:136*; L:148*;

765 sire waryn del yle de goules a un lupard passaunt de argent corone de or

G A *lion passt guard cr.* berks

Warin Lisle, d.1322, son of Gerard (d.1288) and Alice de Armentiers, married Alice Teyes (sister and heir of Henry [86]), left sons Gerard (d.1360, baron 1357, [766]) and Warin (o.s.p.1361); held Kingston Lisle, Beedon (Berks) & in Norf & Nhants & Beds; served against the Scots 1298, 1310, keeper of Windsor Castle 1308-19, executed as lancastrian rebel after Boroughbridge. 40e4 *21*

Gerard (d.1288) was a younger son of Robert (d.c.1262) of Rougemont and Alice FitzGerald, so Warin was a cousin of Robert [101]. Gerard held Kingston Lisle (Berks) & Stowe (Nhants) & Burley (Rut).

XEL:476 (Gerard, 1355, lion stat guard cr);

GEC 8:48-69, 48/49 pedigree; Brault RAE 2:261-262; Moor KE 3:49; Downing ME 5:32 (nhants);

A:150; AN:161; B:159; BER:1713; D:43; DV:2242; FW:166; HA:22; L:57; L:122; PO:350; PT:80; R:26; S:59; ST:10; APA:279*; ARS:83*; ETO:777*; LYN:634*; NLU:150*; O:5*; ST:9*; TJ:145* (lion passt); Q:304*; R:27* (Ar-Gu);

766 sire gerard del yle meisme les arms crusule de argent

G AO *lion passt guard cr., crusily* norf

Gerard Lisle, fl.1313, younger brother of Warin [765], held Mundford (Norf); served overseas 1313 with Nicholas Segrave [42]. 68a3 *21*

Brault RAE 2:261-262; Moor KE 3:43; CIPM 4:303np.434;

767 sire robt del yle meisme les armes crusule de or

G AO *lion passt guard cr., crusily* hants

Robert Lisle, no information, but must be a close relative, possibly a younger brother of Warin [765] and Gerard [767] of the Kingston Lisle branch, see also [101] for Rougemont.. + *21*

768 sire baudewyn del yle de or a iij cheverons e une fesse de sable en le fesse iij roses de argent

O SAS *fess ch. 3 roses betw 2 chevrons* cambs

Baldwin Lisle, fl.1306-25, younger brother of Robert [101], held in Cambs (possibly at Cottenham nr Rampton), served overseas in 1325 with him, at Gt.Council 1324. 54d1 *21*

Moor KE 3:42-43; GEC 8:71n'e';

769 sire wauter filz robt de or a ij cheverons de goules

O G *2 chevrons* nhant

Walter FitzRobert, fl.1294-1324, son of Robert FitzWalter, held Daventry (Nhants), Tingrith, Prestley (Beds); served against the Scots 1296, 1301, 1309-19, overseas 1297,, MP Beds 1298, 1307, MP Nhants 1309, 1314,Gt.Council 1324. 52c1 *21*

Brault RAE 2:272-273; Moor KE 2:58;

GA:66; WJ:1206;

770 sire geffrey de braddene de sable a une bende engrelee de argent

S A *bend engrailed* nhant

Geoffrey Braddon, fl.1316, held Bradden, Sulgrave, Coleworth / Culworth, Weston, Elynton, Slapton, Blakesley, Kirby, Suwell, Weedon, Eston (Nhants), and probably also Thornborough (Bucks) as did his father William (fl.1274-98), who fought against the Scots. Geoffrey served as Sh.Nhants 1312-13, commissioner of array, conservator of peace and against the Scots in 1314. 52d3 *21*

XBM:770* (Geof, bend of lozenges);

Brault RAE 2:71; Moor KE 1:133;

F:565; TJ:1445; G:108*; LM:321*; Q:498*; WJ:1529* (bend of lozenges, Wm);

771 sire willm fannel de argent a une bende de goules od la bordure de sable besante de or

A GSO *bend & border roundely* nhant

William Fannel / Favell, fl.1297-14, held Weston (Nhants), in Skipton (Yorks), Gorlonde (Devon), Notts and Derbs; served Against the Scots 1297, 1301; MP Derbs 1305, 1314. 52c3 *21*

The lands in Skipton might belong to to another family using a chevron between 3 escallops, which held Kirby Hall in Catterick (Yorks) in 17C.

Moor KE 1:7-8 (Fauvel); DBA 1:393* + 394; Burke GA 339, 343 (Nhants, Nhum); CIPM 5:300-307no.533 (Fauvel, Yorks);

AS:462; CG:332; CKO:190; PE:9; PT:8; TJ:246; WJ:1047;

772 sire henri de pinkeneye de or a une fesse endente de goules

O G *fess of lozenges* nhant

Henry Pinkeney, d.1315, baron 1299, younger son of Henry (d.1275), household knight 1305, held Weedon Pinkeney / Lois (Nhants); served against the Scots 1298-1305. 52d3 *21*

Foster FL xxxvj, 132; XHS:161 (1298, Henry); XHS:264 (1282, Rob);

Brault RAE 2:344; Moor KE 4:70; GEC 10:521-526: Sanders EB 94; Coss LK 208 (correct VCH Nhants 4:101);

E:531; F:311; G:77; LM:179; Q:319; TJ:672; H:71; G:82*; LM:340* (bend Sa);

773 sire thomas de boltesham de goules a iij bosons de argent

G A *3 birdbolts in pile* nhant

Thomas Boltesham, fl.1278, ospm.1305, held Staverton & Brandeston (Nhants), and Long Ichington (Warws), rents from Branston (Lincs). 52c1 *21*

Variant: 3 roundels (N/b). Popoff N has them per pale, i.e. 2:1.

774 sire robt de wauncy de sable a iij gauns de argent

S A *3 hands* nhant

Robert Wancy, d.1315, left son Robert (b.c.1287), held Astwell Castle (Nhants), overlord at Touseya (Herts). 52d3 *21*

Arms: iron gauntlets.

XBM:14246 (1260, Rob, in Nhants);

Moor KE 5:171-172;

775 sire robt de bray de veer a iij bende de goules

Z G *3 bends* nhant

Robert Bray, fl.1290-1316, held Wollaston & Strixton (Nhants) and in Som, Worcs and Salop; served against the Scots 1301. 53g1 *21*

Variant: Vt-Gu (N/b).

Moor KE 1:136;

PT:901; WJ:483*;

776 sire johan de aston de sable a un sautour de argent

15v1 *S A* *saltire* nhant

John Aston, fl.1297-1324, MP Nhants 1324, held in Ashton (Nhants) and in Rut; served overseas in 1297, in Ireland 1300, against the Scots 1321, assessor of subsidy 1309, probably MP 1314 (assessed expenses), Gt Council for Nhants 1324. + *21*

Brault RAE 2:19; Moor KE 1:22-23;

LM:338; Q:347; TJ:396;

777 sire .. de kuqueho de goules a une fesse de argent en le chef iij losenges de argent

G AA *fess acc. 3 lozenges in chf* nhant

William Cogenho, d.1313, held Cogenho, Harewedon / Harrowden (Nhants); served overseas 1286, 1297; in the service of Edmund 'Crouchback' E.Lancaster (d.1296) and his wife Blanche 1281-98, following her overseas in 1298. He demised 2 KF at Wollaston and Strixton (Nhants) to Edmund. 53f1 *21*

Brault RAE 2:114; Moor KE 2:296 (Kugeho); Downing ME 5:15 (Wm, d.1313); CIPM 2:231no.400; VCH Nhants 4:237;

E:330*; D:186*; LM:529*;

778 sire henri de preyers de goules a iij escalops de argent

G A *3 escallops* nhant

Henry Praers, fl.1295-1335, held Strixton (Nhants), Durnford & Lydiard (Wilts); MP Wilts 1295; MP Nhants 1295, 1311, 1319; MP Beds 1300, 301; MP Glos 1320, served in Scotland 1297, 1301, 1314, 1322 and over seas. 53g1 *21*

Brault and Moor has conflated this Henry with Henry Praers, who bore Az bend Or cot Ar betw 6 martlets Ar in G:174 (1282) and XBM:12830 (1319), of the Essex family, as for Thomas in XBM:12831 (14C).

Brault RAE 2:353; Moor KE 4:98-99; VCH Nhants 4:55;

779 sire johan de geytone de argent a une fesse e vj flures de goules

A GG *fess acc. 6 fleurs-de-lis* nhant

John Gayton, fl.1316, son of John (d.1301), held in Nhants & Barford St.Michael (Oxon). John sr served in Wales 1277, overseas 1279, 1286 as king's yeoman, with the Lord Edward on crusade 1270. John jr served as knight from Nhants against the Scots 1301. + *21*

Variant: fess acc. 3 fleurs-de-lis (N/b).

XBM:10057 (1342, John, s/ Tho, 1: chevron & border engr, 2: fess betw 6 fleurs), 10058 (1342, Tho);

Brault RAE 2:191; Moor KE 2:103-104;

F:283; Q:398*;

780 sire willm trossel de argent a une frette de goules besaunte de or

A GO *fretty nailed* nhant

William Trussel, c,1280-1346, son of William (d.1294) and Rohese Pantolf, knighted 1306, held Scaldwell, Houghton (Nhants) & Kibblestone (Staffs) & Billesley (Warws); retained by E.Lancaster 1310, served against the Scots 1316; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, MP Nhants 1319, at Gt.Council 1324. It was he who in January 1327 as 'proctor of all England' informed Edward II of his deposition, i.e. the withdrawal of allegiance. He was in lancastrian serce by 1330. His eldest son John was legitimized. He also had sons Warin (fl.1337) and William (d.1363). 65e5 *21*

The arms were probably similarized to Verdon Or fretty Gu, their overlord in Nhants.

There were others of the name, one as administrator of Chester and the principality of Wales 1301, but it was probably this William who fought at Boroughbridge as a lancastrian.

Brault RAE 2:424; Moor KE 5:424; Phillips ES 86-87; CIPM 3:103-104 no.172;

AS:155; CG:178; E:291; PO:530; Q:247; WNR:137; ARS:232*; BG:159*; CKO:261*; LM:431*; Q:416*; R:88*; S:195*; TJ:787*; URF:255*; WJ:855* (Or-Gu-Ar);

781 sire geffrey rossel de or a une cheveron de azure e iij roses goules

O BG *chevron betw 3 cinquefoils* nhant

Geoffrey Russell, fl.1264-1304, by which time he was decrepit and pensioned in St.James' Abbey in Northampton. He was noted as a montfortian in 1265, and lost lands at Flexonde (Hants) & HIngham (Lincs) & in Nhants at least temporarily. By 1278 steward of Edmund E.Cornwall, served in Ireland 1292, overseas 1297, assessor in Rutl & Lincs, on embassy to Rome 1300, keepper of Abric.York 1299-1300.
Moor KE 4:157;

TJ:722; TJ:725*; WJ:1313*;Q:346*; BEL:1577*; PLN:959*; TJ:1377* (Ar-Sa);

+
21

782 sire thomas thochet de ermyne a un cheveron de goules

E G *chevron* derbs

Thomas Touchet, d.1315, son of Robert (d.1248), left son Robert [783], held Ashwell (Rutl) & Leye Combray in Wellington (Salop) & Langenover (Staffs) & Markeaton (Derbs) & Notts; served against the Scots 1297, 1301, 1314. His effigy is in Ashwell, but no arms.
Brault RAE 2:424-425 (Tuchet); Moor KE 5:34-37; GEC 12.2:57; VCH Salop 11:218; CIPM 1:39 no.156, 5:285-286 no.515; Downing ME 5:131;

AS:319; CG:119; CKO:140; CY:131; DV:247; LM:248; PLN:692; PO:557; PT:626; Q:264; S:290; TJ:689; GCC:141*; APA:331*; ARS:131*; BER:1721*; BHM:2039*; ETO:847*; LYN:713* (qtd);

75h4
21

783 sire robt sun filz meisme les armes a un label de azure

E GB *chevron & label* derbs

Robert Touchet, d.1324/41, son of Thomas [782], left son Thomas (d.c.1349), held in Saperton (Lincs) and as his father; served against the Scots 1316, 1322, at Gt.Council 1324.

Variant: blank (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:424-425; Moor KE 5:36-37;

GA:259 (Rob);

75h4
21

784 sire thebaud de nevile de azure crusule de argent a iij flures de argent a testes de lupards yssanz

B AA *3 leopard's heads jesst fleurs-de-lis, crusily* leics

Theobald Neville, o.s.p.m.1316, son of Peter (d.c.1275), cousin of John [785], married cecily, left daughter and her Alice, wife of John Hakelut; held Allexton, Tokeby (Leics) & Legh, Braunston (Rutl) & in Lincs & Devon, possibly in Nhants; noted 1273, served against the Scots 1298, 1304, as cmsr in Rutl 1287, in Leics 1301, steward of Cornwall 1295 of prince Edmund.

The arms are similarized to Cantelupe, his overlord. Both came from the family with a chief indented, i.e. Thomas (o.s.p.) of Stoke Dry, Peter (d.c.1275, son: Theobald), Stephen (d.1303, son: John [785]) and Robert (son: Thomas, d.1303 [684]) were brothers, sons of Hasculph Neville.
Brault RAE 2:319-321; Moor KE 3:255-256, 257; Roskell C 3:819-820; Farrer HK 2:76-77+369; Downing ME 4:78;

Q:469*; Q:477*; ST:41*; E:515*; S:389*; S:391*; DV:1803*; PLN:340*; BG:87*;

65f2
21

785 sire johan de nevile de goules crusule de argent a iij flures de argent

G AA *3 fleurs-de-lis, crusily* leics

John Neville, fl.1303-24, son of Stephen (d.c.1303), cousin of Theobald [784], left son John; held Lt.Casterton (Rutl); ktd 1306, served in Gascony 1324, on embassies to Rome 1319. He has left an effigy at Stoke Rochford (Leics). His father held Wymeswold (Leics) & Bisbrook (Rutl) of Cantelupe, from whom the arms are similarized.. 65f3 *21*

XHS:491 (c.1250, Peter, ill));

Brault RAE 2:320; Moor KE 3:254; Roskell C 3:819-820; Farrer HK 2:76-77+369; Downing ME 4:78;

see [784];

786 sire phlip geytone de argent crusule de azure a iij flures de azure

A BB *3 fleurs-de-lis, crusily* nhant

Philip Gayton, o.s.p.1316, held Gayton, Milton, Collingtree (Nhants) & Shrewley-in-Hatton (Warws), overlord at Trop (Nhants); served against the Scots 1296, 1301, overseas 1297, assessor Nhants 1294, Warws 1306-07, commissioner in Leircs, Rutl, Warws from 1301, MP Warws 1298, 1300, discharged as MP Nhants 1300, Sh.Warws & Leics 1301; steward E.Warws 1307; on pilgrimage 1311 52e2 *21*

His heirs were his brother Theobald (o.s.p.1316, six days later) and sisters Juliana (executed 1321), wife of Thomas Murdach, and Scholastica (d.1353), gwife of Godfrey de Meaux.

Brault RAE 2:191; Moor KE 2:103-104; VCH Warws 3:118; VCH Nhants 1:401; Downing ME 5:19;

F:283*; Q:398*; possibly LM:363 s.n.;

787 sire willm de bereford de argent crusule de sable a iij flures de sable

A SS *3 fleurs-de-lis, crusily* nhant

William Beresford, d.1326, held Farthinghoe & Steane (Nhants), Sutton & Measham (Derbs), Wishaw, Langley, Shotteswell, Grandborough, Derset & Stoneythorpe in Long Itchington (Warws), Clopton (Cambs), Senkeworth (Berks), Takkele, Newenham & Brightwell (Oxon); served as justice of the Bench and in eyre in Salop & Staff a.o. counties 1292-93 and as justice attended Parliament from 1295m Chief Justice of the Common Bench 1309-26, at council 1301; executor of Edmund E.Cornwall 1301; served overseas 1297, 52c4 *21*

XBM:7381 (Baldwin, 1372); XHS:251 (1318, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:46; Moor KE 1:81; VCH Warws 4:238, 258, 5:149, a.o.; POPC 1:163

AS:322; BER:1743; CG:538; CKO:592; LM:213; Q:390; S:131; SES:14; TJ:1232; URF:239; F:536*; O:35*; DV:1693*;

788 sire thomas wale de argent a une crois de sable en la crois v lioncels de or

A SO *cross ch. 5 lions* nhant

Thomas Wale, d.c1315, married Lucy (d.1343), had son Thomas (c.1303-52, o.s.p., KG 1348), held Eydon & Weedon Pinkeny (Nhants); notd 1275, served in Wales 1282, overseas 1297, in Flanders 1297-98, against the Scots 1301, 1314, envoy to pope Boniface VIII 1301, MP Nhants 1297,1311, 1313, Sh.Nhants 1313. 52c2 *21*

Brault RAE 2:442; Moor KE 5:138-139; Ashmole OG 699 (Ar cross Sa); CIPM 3:309 no.423, 5:368 no.573;

LM:428; S:16 (Tho, Ar cross Sa);

789 sire johan bakepuce de goules a ij barres de argent en le chef iij fers de cheval de or

G AO *2 bars acc. 3 horseshoes in chf* berks

John Bakepuce, held Kingston Bagpuize (Berks, present Oxon) of E.Ferrers. 41f3

Brault and Moor mentions a John (fl.1285-1324), MP Leics and at Gt.Council 1324 from Derbs & Leics, possibly bearing fess vairy, crusily as in E:294 (Brault RAE 2:25). *21*

XBM:7073 (Emma, used by daughter Alice Adam fl.1391, sn: Bakepuce, dx: paly & bend,
Moor KE 1:33-34; Loyd OF 10; Carpenter SM 83; Loyd XHS 104;
PO:367*;

790 sire henri de deen de argent a une daunce de goules en le chef iij cressanz de goules

A GG *fess dancetty acc. 3 crescents in chf* nhant

Henry Dene / Dean, b.c.1271, fl.1324, knighted 1306, held Lofwyk / Lowick and Stanerne (Nhants); served in Wales before 1300. 65g4 *21*

John Dene, fl.1297--1301, MP Nhants, not included. Another John (b.1297) is mentioned as a brother of Henry.

DBA 3:341, sigil Bow 25:1 (Henry, 1339);
Moor KE 1:273; DBA 3:313;
L:166; SK:449;

791 sire johan de lacy oundee de goules e de ermyne

G E *barry nebuly* nhant

John Lacy, d.1313, held for 20£ in Nhants, 1/4 KF at Newton by Gayton / Gaytinton of John Hastings, knighted 1306 with the Prince of Wales, served as MP Nhants 1297 52e2 *21*

Moor KE 3:6;

792 sire willm de boyvile de goules a iij sautours de argent

G A *3 flanchis* leics

William Boyville, fl.1268-1291, held Stockerston (Leics) & Brill (Bucks) & in Nhants & Rutl: served as Sh.Nhants 1272, Sh.Beds & Bucks 1287 and Sh.Warws 1289. His son Thomas (d.c.1307), ktd 1306, married Alice, daughter and heir of William Murdak of Warws, who is noted for Cranoe, Othorpe, Stoke Aston, Slawston (Leics), Wardley (Rutl) and Packington Pigot (Warws). 65f3 *21*

There is disagreement on William in [485] for Suffolk, the present William, and his presumed son Thomas (d.<1308) with Gu bull stat guard Ar in LM:565 as proposed by Brault, who left a son William, and William (d.1305) from Yorks proposed by Humphery-Smith FW 121. Mayo N 103 is said to confuse the Suffolk one and this William.

The next 2 lines are blank.

Brault RAE 2:69; Moor KE 1:127; Downing ME 4:18; VCH Warws 4:183
A:286; BG:402; DV:618; FW:353; Q:362; E:496*; F:510*; S:517*;

Leycestreschire

793 sire henri de segrave de sable a un lion rampand de argent corone de or e un baston de goules

S AG *lion cr. & bend* leics

Henry Segrave, d.1318, younger brother of John [41], left son Nicholas, held North Piddle (Worcs) & in Leics & Derbs & Warws & Norf & Suf; served against the Scots 1298, 1303, overseas 1313, Sh.Norf & Suf 1309, cmsr Norf & Suf 1308-09. 64c1 *22*

XEL:2017 (Hen, 1309); XBM:13393 (Hugh, 1393, berks) + 13400 (Nic L.Stowe, 1301);
Brault RAE 2:386; Moor KE 4:240; GEC 11:606n'k'; DNB 11:1141;
G:85; LM:187; Q:464; ST:6;

794 sire symon de segrave meisme les armes od le bastoun de or

S AO *lion cr. & bend* leics

Simon Segrave, fl.1322, younger brother of John [41], had son John (fl.13249, held in Bondeby (Lincs) & in Esx, served against the Scots 1303, 1310, 1322; pardoned as lancastrian 1318. 64c1 *22*

Brault RAE 2:388; Moor KE 4:242; DNB 17:1141;

ST:8;

795 sire estevne de segrave de sable a un lion de argent corone de or en le espaudle du lion un fluret de goules

S AG *lion cr. ch. fleur-de-lis* leics

Stephen Segrave, c.1285-1325, eldest son of John [41], married Alice, left son John (1315-53); held Hatch nr Hindon (Wilts) & Stottesdon hrd for life (Salop) & N.Piddle (Worcs) & Southwark (Sur) & Disworth (Leics) & Calvedon (Warws); served against the Scots 1305, 1307 ,1311, 1322; retained by E.Lancaster, pardoned as lancastrian 1318, constable of Tower 1323, At GtCouncil 1324 from Wilts. 64c1 *22*

Brault RAE 2:388; Moor KE 4:238-239; GEC 11:608-609; CIPM 6:430-434 no.700;

L:125 (Stephen); WJ:305 (Nic); ST:38* (Stephen);

796 sire johan de segrave de sable a un lion de argent corone de or e un baston engrele de goules

S AG *lion cr. & bend engrailed* kent

John Segrave, d.1343, dit 'l'uncle', younger son of John [41], married Juliana, left son John (o.s.p.1349), held Weston-by-Cherington nr Long Compton (Warws) & Folkestone hrd, a.o. (Kent); served overseas 1316, 1318, 1324, against the Scots 1322 conservator of peace Kent 1320, recruiter 1321, 1326, MP Kent 1327. He has an altar tomb in Folkestone Church. 21g2 *22*

Moor KE 4:239; VCH Warws 5:54;

L:126;

797 sire alisandre arcas de sable a iij flures de argent

S A *3 fleurs-de-lis* sco

Alexander Harcarse, fl.1296-1306, served in Scotland in 1298 and in 1301 with William Ferrers [89], in 1304. 132d4 *22*

There were probably several Harcarses named for a place close to Duns (Lothian), e.g. Robert, Sh.Perth 1305 (XMS:1255, bend betw 3 fleurs-de-lis); and Alexander, Sh.Forfar 1306 (XMS:1256, lion acc. orle of roses). An Alexander Harcarse from County Fife, possibly the sheriff, signed the allegiance to Edward I in the Ragman Roll of 1296 in Berwick (Bain CS 2:213no.823) as did 3 other members of the family. The arms in the seal is that of Dunbar E.March, and may have been used as an officer of the earldom.

Brault RAE 2:215; Moor KE 1:15 (Arcas); McAndrew SH 380 (16C, 17C armorials);

BL:34; HA:105; ST:39; GA:211* (Sa-Or); BER:1383* (chevron betw 3 fleurs);

798 sire rog' brabazon de de goules a une bende de or en la bende iij merelos de sable

G OS *bend ch. 3 martlets* leics

Roger Brabazon, o.s.p.1317, son of William, married Beatrice widow of William Keleby, held in Moseley, Knaptoft, Saxby, Sproxton, Gumley, Garthorpe, Pickwell (Leics) and in Esx, Gt.Rodlandrich, Rollwright (Oxon), Sibbestoft, Sulby (Nhants), Estbrigg, Marton, Harworth / Haukesworth, E.Bridgeford, Flintham (Notts) & Croxhall & Kneveton (Derbs); served as Justice from 1287 becoming Chief Justice of the Common Plea in 1305-16. 77f5 *22*

Brault, Moor and Mayo disagreed on the descendance from William Brabanzon, having 2 Rogers (sr, jr, fl.1297) and son William. Roger was inherited by a younger brother Matthew (d.1317/25), whose son and heir William was knighted 1306, was elected MP Leincs 1313 and summoned to Gt.Council 1324.

XBM:7715 (Roger, 13/14C), 7716 (Roger, s/ Wm, 14C), 15848 (1292, Roger, s/Wm); XMS:237 (1297, Roger);

Brault RAE 2:70-71; Moor KE 1:131-132; CIPM 5:406, 410no.615, 6:61no.82, 6:415-416no.672;

LM:207; Q:535; GA:227;

799 sire robt de grandone de argent a ij cheverons de goules e un label de veer

A GX AB *2 chevrons & label vairy* staff

Robert Grendon, fl.1288-1324, son of John, cousin of Ralph [152], summoned as baron 1305, held Hilderstone, Millwich (Staff); served against the Scots 1310-19, Sh.Glamorgan 1307, 1314, 1315, Sh.Salop & Staffs 1318-22; recruiter 1307, pardoned as lancastrian 1318, at Gt.Council 1324. 74d4 *22*

He is easily conflated with his nephew Robert (o.s.p.1365), son of his cousin Ralph (d.1331/32, baron), common grandfather Robert. The present separation is based on GEC, see also Ch.2.4.2.

Variant: label Vt (N/b).

GEC 6:109-114; Brault RAE 2:203; Moor KE 2:141-143;

AS:343, :467; CG:164; CKO:175; TJ:736; GA:223*; PO:355*;

800 sire nicholas tryminel de or a une crois engrele de goules e un baston de azure

O GB *cross engrailed & bend* bucks

Nicholas Trimnel, fl.1331, son of Thomas (d.c.1279) and Avice, left son John (fl.1322); held Moreton Marrell/Daubeny (Warws) & Calydon, Williamscote, Prescott (Oxon) & Hillerston / Hillesden (Bucks) & Nhants; served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1322, in Gascony 1325; MP Bucks 1307, Sh.Beds & Bucks 1322, He was retained by his stepfather Eustace Hatch [124], and served for him in 1300, 52d5 *22*

The arms were similarized (bend added) to Hatch, from his stepfather Eustace Hatch (d,1307, [124]), who was summoned as baron in 1299, see Ch.2.4.4.

Brault RAE 2:422; Moor 5:49-50; VCH Warws 5:119; Norton, CoA, 1982, 121:19n3; Simpkin GA 262;

GA:60* (less bend, Nic);

801 sire willm de hardeshul de or a une crois engrele de goules en lun quarter en merelot de vert

O GV *cross engrailed acc. martlet in chf dx* leics

William Hardeshull, 1269-1303, son of John (d.1276) and Joan Neville, married Juliana, daughter and heir of Eustace Hacche / Hatch (d.c.1306, baron 1299 [124]), left son and heir John (1292-1368), held Saleby (Leics) & Hartshill (Warws) & Routhecliff (Cumb) & 40£ in Kelsey (Lincs); served first overseas with his father-in-law in1294-98, then against the Scots in 1300-1301. 91g5 *22*

The other arms of Hardeshull / Hartshill were Ar chevron Sa acc. orle of marlets Gu as in XBM:6091, 6092 (1360, 1367, John), O:36, PO:213, SD:6 (John), AS:146. Both arms are painted in modern times on the canopy over the effigy of William with sculpted cross engr & martlet on the shield in Saleby St.Margaret. The present arms are those of Hatch with a brisure, likely adopted as heir presumptive j.u., see discussion in Ch.2.4.4.

Brault RAE 2:217-218 (Hartshill); Moor 2:187; Farrer HK 2:151-153; Dugdale, 'Warws' (geneal); DBA 2:270,313-314 (chevron &c), 3:163-164 (cross &c); VCH Warws 4:132; Downing ME 4:67 (effigy, Saleby, Leics); Lawrance MM 21; CIPM 2:112-113no.185, 2:499-500no.818; GEC 6:387-393 (Hatch);

ARS:290; GA:59;

802 sire peres maloure de or a iij lupars passaunz de sable

O S *3 lions passt guard* nhant

Peter Mallory, o.s.p.1311, married 1288/92 Maud, daughter and coheir of Stephen Bayeux, who held Thoresway (Lincs). Peter held Winwick (Nhants) & Bayeux Manor, a.o. (Lincs) & Som & Dors & Wilts; served as justice of Common Pleas 1292, against the Scots 1300, recruiter 1292-93, at coronation 1308, in Parliament as judge 1295-1310. He was one of the judges trying Willam Wallace in 1304. Maud was widow of Elias Rabayn, Peter's overlord at Winwick, for whom he acted as attorney. His heir was his brother Roger. 64d5 *22*

Arms in Ratby Church outside Leicester (Nichols Leics 4:883).

There were other Mallorys in Leics, e.g. Reginald / Ralph Mallory of Kirkby Mallory (Leics), a knight.

CA, Vincent 88:22 (sigil, 1308, Peter, of Winwick);

Brault RAE 2:275 (Malore); Moor KE 3:100-101; CIPM 5.131no.236; Sanders EB 88-89; DBA 1:278, 282, 284, 288;

Q:407; TJ:113*; LM:436* (Peter); WJ:343* (John);

803 sire felip de baringtone de argent a un lion de sable od la couwe forchie en le espaule un fluret de or

A SO *lion q.f ch. fleur-de-lis* staff

Philip Barrington, fl.1284-1324, MP Staffs 1305, 1324. -

The family may have originated in Barrington nr. Chigwell (Esx) as did Gilbert in LM:383 with a brisure of Clare. *22*

Brault RAE 2:31 (Leics); Moor KE 1:45 (Staffs); Palgrave PW 1:150no.36 (Staffs);

L:94; ST:83; WJ:328*;

804 sire robt peverel de goules a les crusules patees de or e une fesse de argent

16r1 *G AO* *fess, crusily* leics

Robert Peverell, d.c1318, son of Simon, married Alice , left son Edmund (d.1331) a minor, held £20 in Brington (Nhants) by 1297 & Thorpe Langton (Leics); served against the Scots 1330 (for Bp.Coventry), 1301. 65e3 *22*

Robert and Alice got the crenellated manor of Ashby David and Chadstone hamlet (Nhants) after 1311 from his brother Walter Langton (d.1321, née Peverell) Bp.Coventry & treasurer of England, who served both Edward I and Edward II, but was imprisoned much of the period 1309-12..

Brault RAE 2:340; Moor KE 4:57; VCH Salop 8:118; VCH Nhants 4.230/256; wikipedia 24.02.2022 (Langton); Simpkin GA 261;

CY:560; GA:151;

805 sire richard de pererers quartile de argent e de sable a un molet de goules

A SG *qtly acc. mullet in chf dx* herts

Richard Perrers, d.1335, left sons Edmund (b.c.1320) and Richard (b.c.1300), held Knebworth (Herts) & Sarsden, Pidlecote (Oxon) & in Leics & Esx & Eversdon (Cambs), overlord at Medburn (Leics); served against the Scots 1322 with E.Richmond; MP Leics 1307, MP Herts 1316, 1318, 1321, 1322, 1324; Sh.Esx & Herts 1314-18, 1324m recruiter in Esx 1315, in Herts 1325; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, Gt.Council 1324. 54b5 *22*

Brault RAE 2:339; Moor KE 4:47-48;; CIPM 7:453no.662;

AN:277; ARS:445; AS:280; CG:410; CKO:461; DV:2229; L:109; M:34; O:39; PT:435; R:22; ST:84; TJ:980; T:76*;

806 sire johan hamelyn de goules a un lion rampand de ermyne corone de or

G E *lion cr.* leics

John Hamelyn, fl.1324, son of Thomas (d.1282), held Wymondham, Burton Lazars, Lt.Dalby, Somerby (Leics) & Brabraham (Cambs); served against the Scots 1300, 1301; pardoned for Gaveston, in the affinity of E.Warwick, at Gt.Council 1324. His coat of arms is in Scalford Church (Leics), and an effeigy (without arms) in Wymondham St.Peter. 65f1 *22*

Brault RAE 2:213; Moor KE 2:175; DBA 1:157+160+172+220; Downing ME 4:23; Nichols HL 2.1:158, 265, 318, 399, 406; CIPM 2:347no.583;

L:43; O:16; PO:623; Q:395; GA:144*; CG:56*; CKO:90*; TJ:106*;

807 sire robt de neville de goules a une fesse endente de argent

G AO *fess of lozenges & border engrailed* leics

Robert Neville, fl.1286, son of Philip (fl.1240), brother of James [245]. had sons Richard [809], William (d.<1343), and Philip [808]; held Scotton (Lincs) &, Enderby (Leics) served against the Scots 1300; went to Holy Land 1290. 90a3 *22*

His grandfather Ralph received Enderby fron his maternal uncle Philip Aubigny / Daubeny of Ingleby (o.s.p.1236) together with the Aubigny arms.

XBM:12151 (1280, Phil); XBM:12131 (1346, Phil, of Scotton); XHS:27 (1343, Phil), 36 (& border roundely, Rob, 1286);

Brault RAE 2:321; Moor KE 3:261; Loyd XHS #25-27, 35;

LM:424; Q:219; WJ:1086; WJ:1087*;

808 sire felip de nevile goules a une fesse endente de argent en le chef iij moles de or

G AO *fess of lozenges acc. 3 mullets in chf* leics

Philip Neville, fl.1280-1303, son of Robert [807], married Isabel, held with his wife Kernetby / Carnaby Manor (Yorks), at Gt.Council 1324. He probably inherited Enderby a.o. (Nhants) and was owned money in 1315 by his brother William. 64c3 *22*

As Moor noted it is nearly impossible to discriminate between the Phillips here, in [659] and the banneret Philip (c.1214-73).

XHS:36 (Phil): XBM:12119* (1300, John, herts, fess of loz betw 3 quitefoils)
Moor KE 3:256-257;

809 sire richard de nevile de goules une fesse endente de argent a un label de azure

G AB *fess of lozenges & label* leics

Richard Neville, fl.1305, o.s.p., son of Robert [807], overlord of Ainstable (Cumb); served overseas 1282, and in Scotland before 1296, when he retired to Vaudey Abbey, a cistercian daughterhouse of Cluny, on king's alms. Apparently, he served later, in Galloway 1300. 64c3 *22*

Brault RAE 2:320; Moor KE 3:258; Loyd XHS 18+24n; Downing ME 4:36 (Vaudey Abbey, Lincs);
GA:119* (Ric);

810 sire willm de estauntone verrree de argent e de sable a un qaurter de goules

A SG *vairy & canton* derbs

William Stanton, d.1326, married Amabilia, left son Geoffrrey (b.c.1302), held in Flambergh, Kylminton, Stanton, Almerton (Notts) & in Derbs & Bassingham (Lincs) & Cherlton (Som) & Dors & Esx, & Enbury (Msx) served against Welsh 1294, against the Scots 1297, 1301, went overseas with E.Pembroke 1313,Sh.Notts 1297, Gt.Council 1324. 76a5 *22*

Another William noted 1264 as Sh.Som & Dors, possibly his father. Elias, active c.1290, held at Stanton Harold (Leics) on the border to Derbs. Robert, fl.1297, d.1333, held Stanton, Oslaston (Derbs), MP Derbs 1315, 1316, probably a household knight,

Brault RAE 2:399 (Staunton); Moor KE 4:282;
E:457; LM:226; Q:263 (Elias);

811 sire rog' de seint andreu de goules a iij losenges de or e un label de azure

G OB *3 lozenges & label* notts

Roger St.Andrew, c.1269-1326, son of Robert, married Maud, left son Richard (d.1330), held Gotham, a.o. (Notts) & Bourn, Hinxton (Cambs) & E.Hatton, Haldeby (Nhants) & rents in Lincs; served against the Scots 1297, 1301, 1314, recruiter 1322; cmsr in Leics 1312, Notts 1316, Gt.Council 1324. 76c4 *22*

The arms may be similarized to de Quincy E.Winchester as Maud St.Andrews (d.1275) was a descendant of Saher de Quincy (d.1190). Her husband Roger held Croxton and Kirmington (Lincs) of Roger E.Winchester.

XBM:6705 (c1270, Mathilda St.Andrew, née Diva, of Holdenby, Nhants);
Brault RAE 2:371; Moor KE 4:169-170; Visit.Notts. 1662:19-20 (geneal); Sanders EB 20;
LM:361* (less label, Roger); AS:255*; CG:489*; CKO:437*; PO:283*; Q:340*; TJ:1065* (7 mascles & label);

812 sire willm bordet de azure a iij barres de or

B O *2 bars* leics

William Burdet, d.1309, served in Scotland 1299, as MP Leics 1297. He left son and heir John, then a minor. 64e2 *22*

By the 12C the head of the family held Baigneville (dep Seine-Mar, can Godeville, cne Bec-en-Mortagne), and Lowesby / Loseby, Braunstone, Galby / Gaulby (Leics) and Haselbech (Nhants). William held additional manors and lands.

Brault RAE 2:84; Moor KE 1:157-158; VCH Warws 3:265+6:40; DBA 1:18+54

AS:457; CG:229; F:551; Q:329; TJ:559;

813 sire robt bordet meisme les armes en la sovereyne barre iij merelos de goules

B OG *2 bars [1: ch. 3 martlets]* leics

Robert Burdet, fl.1300, of Loseby / Lowesby (Leics) and Haleford (Warws), commissioner in Warws, Leics, Notts and Derbs. 64e2 *22*

The 2 Roberts in Moor and Brault are here placed as father and son, uncle and cousin of William [812]. There were probably 3 generations involved from 1258 to 1333. The the compiler probably missed the martlets on the lower bar. The younger Robert (fl.1333) served as MP Warws 1320, 1325, MP Leics 1327, Sh.Warws & Leics 1328-29.

Brault RAE 2:83-84; Moor KE 1.157 (2 Roberts);

AS:456*; CKO:331*; F:552*; LM:510*; Q:325*; S:291*; TJ:558* (2 bars ch. 6 martlets);

814 sire johan tykebi de azure a un flur de lyz de argent

B A *fleur-de-lis* leics

John Digby, d.1314; held Halstead in Tilton-on-the-Hill, in Billesdon (Leics) and in Warws; noted 1271, associated with Edmund E.Cornwall 1288, served against the Scots 1301, as assessor in Leics 1283, commissioner of gaol delivery in Leics 1283, in Warws 1285, 1286, 1306; on crockards and pollards in 6 counties 1300. 65e2 *22*

John and Robert, probably sons, were noted in 1322 as putative lancastrians.

XBM:9288 (John E.Bristol, 1631) + 9295* (& label, Everard, 1458, not feathers); Moor KE 1:285; Visit.Notts 1662:70*; Downing ME 4:19, 20 (John, d.1314; Everard d.1498, Tilton-on-the-Hill, Leics); VCH Warws 4:55 (effigy, 1519, Coleshill Church);

T:115;

815 sire johan daungervile de goules a un quitefoil de ermyne od la bordure de sable besaunte de or

G ESO *cinquefoil & border roundely* leics

John d'Angerville, fl.1295-1325, held in Ingwardby in Hungsarton Parish (Leics) and at Sprouton / Sponerton (Suf), MP Leics 1295-1312, justice in Leics 1307, inspector of levies in Leics 1325. He was titled 'esquire' when summoned to Gt.Council 1324. Ingwardby was depopulated in 1469 and used as a grange for St.Mary de Pratis in Leiceser. 64d2 *22*

Variant: border not roundely (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:134; Moor KE 1:270; www;

Q:560; LM:522*;

816 sire hue de hercy de goules od le chef de argent et un label de azure

G AB *chief & label* notts

Hugh Hercy, fl.1275-1322, son of Hugh (d.1268), left sons Hugh jr, Thomas, William and Lawrence (all born before 1292);held Grove (worth 40£ p.a.), Heddon / Headon (Notts) & Langford (Derbs) & in Lincs & Yorks; served against the Scots 1297-1301, 1314, MP Notts 1305, 1311, cmsr of array Notts & Derbs 1314-17, comissary in Notts for army 1310; attended Gt.Council 1324. 89h5 *22*

Variant: label roundely Or (N/b) - probably from next item.The label makes it uncertain whether it was Hugh jr, who is meant, or whether it was added by the compiler.

Moor KE 2:219;

ARS:182; BER:1810; CKO:598; LYN:729; PO:278; S:603 (less label); TJ:1524* (inv);

817 sire willm la souche de goules besaunte de or a un label de azure

G OB *roundelly & label* esx

William Mortimer dit de la Zouche, fl.1333, son of Robert Mortimer of Richard's Castle and Joyce Zouche, married Alice Tony, widow of Guy Beauchamp E.Warwick, had son Ralph; in remainder to Fulbourne (Cambs) & Ashby-de-la-Zouche (Leics); held Treve, Nutbourne, a.o. (Ssx); served against the Scots as banneret 1322; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, recruiter and loyalist in 1317; described as one of the 'majores barones' in 1318, at Gt.Council 1324 from Esx. He abducted Eleanor, widow of Hugh Despencer jr and married her in spite of the claims of her 'husband' John Grey. + *22*

The arms were adopted c.1304, and the label omitted c.1320.

Moor KE 5:226-227;

L:40 (Wm);

818 sire olyver la souche de goules besaunte de or a un cheveron de ermyne

G EO *chevron, roundelly* nhant

Oliver de la Zouche, fl.1316, son of Alan of Ashby (d.1270, see [43]); held Chastone (Nhants) & Chinnor (Oxon) & in Hants & South Hoo (Hunts); served against the Scots 1296, 1297. 1301, 1306. 53f2 *22*

Brault RAE 2:463; Moor KE 5:224; GEC 12.2:934n'g'; VCH Nhants 4:232-233;

LM:415;

819 sire amory la souche de goules besaunte de or a une bende de argent

G AO *bend, roundelly* devon

Amory de la Zouche, c.1262-1334, son of William (d.1287), left heirs as minors; held Black Torrington, Wytelegh (Devon) & Nutburne (Ssx); served against the Scots 1306, overseas 1313, 1315, 1317-18, 1325, Sh,Cambs & Hunts 1320-27; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, loyalist 1322, an associate of E.Pembroke. 11e3 *22*

Variant: Gu chevron Er acc. bend Ar, roundelly Or (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:464; Moor KE 5:220-221; GEC 12.2:934; CIPM 2:452 no.735;

CG:377; CKO:230; FK:704; O:22; WJ:1424; L:183* (bend Er);

820 sire thomas la souche de goules besaunte de or e un quarter de argent a un molet de sable

G OAS *roundelly & canton ch. mullet* notts

Thomas de la Zouche, fl.1307-24, younger son of Eudo (d.1279), brother of William of Haringworth [44]; held in Basford (Notts) and probably in Nhants; pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 76c4 *22*

XBM:14678 (1396, Eudo, clerk),

Moor KE 5:225;

821 sire rog' le bred de goules besaunte de or e une daunce de or

G OO *fess dancetty, roundely* leics

Roger le Brett, d.1319, married Sarah Botesford (b.c.1251), who inherited a parcel of Wiverton in Scarrington parish (Notts), held in Burton Noveray / Overy (Leics) & in Warws & Derbs. He was distrained 1292 from Lincs, but had alredy served as sergeant with Edmund Deyncourt in 1277 and 1282. 77e3 *22*

He got 5 shilling p.a. from Burton Noveray Manor from Robert de la Warde [1052].

The arms as used c.1345 by his grandson John in PO:284 are identical to those of Ralph Deincourt (d.1327) in E:267 and F:214. Simpkin argued that Roger came from an un-armigerous family and similarized his arms to that of his retinue leader, who bore it billety in Az-Or.

Moor KE 1:139-140; Brault RAE 2:73; Simpkin EA 27; CIPM 4:283-290no.433; Thoronton HN 1:194-201;

CG:452*; CKO:530*; DV:2161*; LM:411*; PO:284*; RB:362*; TJ:416*; WJ:539*; TJ:1379* (billety);

822 sire rog' d flaunvile de arget a une maunche de goules beaunte de or

A GO *maunch roundely* nhum

Roger Flamville, d.<1321, no details, probably left son William. This branch apparently held Glanton, Whittingham a.o. (Nhum) from c.1170, a grant of Henry II. 123e1 *22*

Another branch, with William as lead name, were prominent in Leics, but had their origin in Yorks NR in Domesday time.

Moor KE 2:72 (Flaunville); Roskell C 3:87-88;

PO:443*; S:390*; WJ:904* (Ar-Az, Wm);

823 sire johan de harecourt de goules a ij barres de or

G O *2 bars* nor

A repeat of John Harcourt [147] with reference to their ancient estates near Market Bosworth (Leics), see Ch. 2.1.4 for a discussions of the tinctures of the arms. 19E4 *22*

C.173; FW:552; L.32 (John); P:124 (Ric); a.o. for french branch;

824 sire giles de estlee de argent a un lion de goules en le espaudle du lion un quintefoil de argent e un label de azure

A GAB *lion ch. cinquefoil & label* warws

Giles Astley, d.<1316, younger brother of Nicholas [107], son of Andrew (d.1301, baron 1299), married Alice Wolvey, left son Thomas, who was summoned as baron 1342-49, and was husband of Elizabeth Beauchamp, daughter of E.Warwick. Giles was knighted 1306, and taken prisoner at Bannockburn, His son Thomas inherited Nicholas. + *22*

Giles used the same unusual arms as his father and brother. He was probably given some of the family lands in Leics.

Moor KE 1:23;

825 sire richard de echebastone de argent a un lion de goules en le espaudle del lion un quintefoil de argent e un bastoune de azure

A GAB *lion ch. cinquefoil & bend* warws

Richard Edgbaston al. Egebaston, knighted 1306, held part of Swinford (Leics); conservator of peace 1308 & 1314 in Leics, commissioner of array in Leics 1316, assessor of subsidy in Leics 1307-26, Commissioner of KF's (i.e. assessor) in Leics and Warws 1314. He or possibly his son Richard (fl.1377) was noted 1346-48. 63e4 *22*

Henry Edgbaston (fl.1284), who bore per pale engrailed Ar-Gu & bend Sa in Q:517 held Edgbaston Manor (Warws), as did his son John (o.s.p..<1361), who left it to his sister Alice and to Roger and Richard Edgbaston. Richard's granddaughter Isabel, wife of Thomas Middlemore held Edgbaston, which was owned by the Middlemore family at least to 1646.

Moor KE 1:302 (Egebaston); VCH Warws 7:67 (Dugdale, Warws. 892); CIPM 8:330no.473;

O:27; WJ:203* (no 5foil, Ric);

826 sire willm bernak de argent a une fesse e iij bernaks de sable

A SS *fess betw 3 horsebrays* hunts

William Bernake, fl.1297, d.1339, held Blatherwycke & Laxton (Notts), for 20£ in Nhants, Besthorp & parts of Attleburgh & Hethersett (Norf), and N.Dalton (Yorks); knigthed 1306; summoned from Leics, Lincs, Norf & Yorks to Gt.Council 1324. 65h2 *22*

William married Joan Tattershall, widow of Robert Driby, and their offspring held part of the honor of Tattershall, see Ch.4.3.1.

Moor KE 1:87; Downing ME 3:106 (Barnack St.John, Hunts); CIPM 11:78, 12:7, 457; DBA 3:379;

TJ:1353* (3 brayes); FK:541*;

827 sire henri de ribbesford de ermyne od le chef de goules frette de or

E GO *chief fretty* worcs

Henry Ribbesford, fl.1326, had son Robert, held Ribbesford, Oke, Roke / Rock, Holme (Worcs) & Babbeneye (Salop), overlord at Balbeneye (Salop) and Horsley (Worcs); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1314, judge of gaol delivery 1285-86, cmsr 1286, 1291, in the retinue of Roger Mortimer in Ireland 1316, cmsr of array in Worcs 1322, Gt.Council 1324. 62b5 *22*

XBM:12983 (1326, Henry);

Brault RAE 2:357; Moor KE 4:120;

E:417; F:419 (Henry);

828 sire willm marmyoun de goules a un lion rampand de veer corone de or

G Z *lion cr.* leics

William Marmion, fl.1306-1325, son of William, married Beatrice, ktd 1306, held Cold Newton, 3 km N of Billesdon (Leics) & Levington (Cumb) & in Yorks; served against the Scots 1314, overseas 1325, cmsr and assessor in Lincs 1312-13. He received several grants from Edward II. 64d2 *22*

XEL:517 (1322, Wm);

Moor KE 3:122-123;

L:199; MY:37; TJ:167; WJ:164;

829 sire johan de tuyforde de argent a ij barres e un quarter de sable en le quarter un quintefoil de or

A SSO *2 bars & canton ch. cinquefoil* derbs

John Twyford, fl.1301-24, held Langley (Derbs) & Heref & Stretton Baskerville (Warws); ktd 1306, served in Gascony 1325, retained by E.Lancaster 1310, pardoned for Despensers 1321, and as lancastrian 1318, 1322; MP Derbs 1315, 1318, 1319, 1321, Gt.Council 1324. 76b3 *22*

XEL:810 (John, 1323);

Moor KE 5:65; VCH Warws 6:240;

AN:346; ARS:169; CA:77; CKO:322; CRK:2065; CY:286; L:99; O:11; PO:384; S:485; SD:20; TJ:508; TJ:550; TJ:1346; URF:306; CG:242*; SD:21*;

830 <sire johan de cauntone de goulys a ij barres dargent en le chef ij moletes dargent>

G AO *2 bars acc. 2 mullets in chf* notts

John Caunton, d.1318, married in 1309 Alice (d.1322), widow of Thomas Soules, who had a son David (b.1296). She held part of Pyriton Manor (Heref) and near Solihull (Warws.). He was probably named for Caunton (Notts), 8 km NNW of Newark-on-Trent, a little W of the Lincs border, which was partly owed by the Markham. John served as a peace officer in Boston (Lincs) in 1310. 77e1 *22*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:186; CCR EII 1:275/279;

831 <sire johan de dene dargent a un lyoun raunpaun de pourpre>

A P *lion rampant* leics

John Dene, served as Sh.Leics & Warws 1310-12,. Probably the one who owed in Leics, Salop and Warws in 1305 and in Warws and Nhants in 1312. A John was Sh.Salop1306 and MP Salop 1307. - *22*

Text in a later hand. Moor suggests that several Johns have been conflated in his notes, viz. John of Cambs& Hunts [753] and John in Nhants [447, 795].

Moor KE 1:273-274;

832 <sire johan de cleuisby meyme les armes coroune dor>

A P *lion cr.* yorks

John Cleasby / Cluisby / Cleseby, fl.1298-1314, served with Henry Scrope [33]. The family held in Cleasby, Ellerton, Over & Nether Whitwell, and Dunnum in Richmondshire (Yorks) 107f3 *22*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:211;

833 sire johan de clintone de or a iij peuz de azure e un quarter de ermyne

16v1 *O BE* *paly & canton* warws

John Clinton, no details and a confusion of arms. He was possibly the one holding Over Melcombe (Dors) and recruiting in Worcs in 1300, or confused as for John of Maxstoke [836] with arms like the following item from Dorset. + *23*

Moor, Brault and Mayo have different identifications of the Johns in [833, 835, 836]. Moor and Brault as the present as John Clinton (fl.1284-1300), who held Baddesley Clinton (Warvs) and was overlord at Over Melcombe (Dors); served overseas 1299 with Guy E.Warwick. However Baddesley Clinton was held by James (c.1270-c.1323), 4th son of Thomas (d.1278) of Coleshill and Mazera Biseges, a younger brother of John of Maxstoke [836] of the family with *chief ch. 2 mullets*.

Variant: 3 piles (N/b) or 3 piles & canton, emended here, see Ch.2.1.3. Popoff N has it as 3 pales & canton. The 'pily' arms are very similar to those of Roger Basset of Sapcote [834] following.

Brault RAE 2:110; Moor KE 2:110; VCH Warws 4:13-19 (Baddesley Clinton);

APA:344 coustal; E:133; Q:256 (John); E:169* (Ivo, paly & fess);

834 sire rog' basset de or a iij peuz de sable e un quarter de ermyne

O SE *3 piles conjoined in base & canton* warws

Roger Basset, o.s.p.m.1311, younger son of Ralph (d.1265), paternal uncle of Ralph [96]; held of Ralph of Drayton as overlord of Henry Cerne in Over Melcombe / Melcombe Horsey / Melcoombe Bingham (Dors) a.o. in Dors & Som; served against the Scots in 1292, 1300, 1301, and overseas 1297. Roger was killed in Dingley (Nhants), + *23*

His daughter and heir Joan married William Wrottesley (d.1320) and had Hugh Wrottesley (d.1381), KG 1348 who adopted the arms of Basset.

A John Basset, fl.1410, held Lt. Alne (Warws). The arms are similar to and has the same problem as the Clinton from Warws above, see Ch.2.1.3.

Brault RAE 2:35; Moor KE 1:54; CIPM 3:211no.347; Carpenter LP 646.

Q:248 (Roger); LM:228* (Ar-Sa-Er);

835 sire johan de clintone de argent od le chef de azure a ij flures de or

A BO *chief ch. 2 fleurs-de-lis* warws

John Clinton, d.1316, married Alice Grendon, held Coleshill (Warws) and ½ KF of the heir John (b.c.1300) of his cousin John of Maxstoke [836]; served against the Scots 1301, MP Warws 1301. 63gh *23*

There is an effigy, c1300, in Coleshill Church with these arms. VCH Warws conflates some of their common ancestors:

Thomas (I, fl.1235), father of Thomas (II, d.1278, 1st son), who was husband of Mazera and father of John (I, c.1258-1310) of Maxstoke, and of John (V, fl.1265, 2nd son) of Coleshill, and his son the present entry John (VI, d.1316) - the dates of birth and death will not fit otherwise.

Brault RAE 2:110; VCH Warws 4:47-57, Downing ME 7:15, 16;

L:14 (John);

836 sire johan de clintone de madestoke de argent od le chef de azure a ij molets de or

A BO *chief ch. 2 mullets* warws

John Clinton, c.1258-1310/11, eldest son of Thomas (d.1278) and Mazera Bisege, married c.1290 Ida (c.1270-1321), daughter and heir of William Oddingsele of Maxstoke, summoned in person to Parliament only in1299, held Maxstoke (Warvs); served as senechal of Ponthieu. His descendants were also summoned. 63g4 *23*

XBM:8682 (John, 1383, of Rolvynden, kent, kt); XEL:194;
Brault RAE 2:110; Moor KE 1:215; GEC 3:312-318; CIPM 2:245 (Tho); VCH Warws 4:13-19 (Bisege);

ARS:62; ARS:178; AS:116; BER:1711; BHM:1974; CG:198; CKO:276; E:655; ETO:767; G:73; GCC:96; LYN:628; NLU:144; O:198; Q:245; S:101; TJ:815; URF:385;

837 sire willm le blount oundeee de or e de sable

O S *barry nebuly* warws

William Blount, d.1315, held Seaton (Rutl) and in Worcs. went to Palestine with the Lord Edward (Edward I) in 1270. He may have been the younger son of Robert (d.1288), who held in Willoughby (Warws), and brother of Ralph. + *23*

There is a problem with several Williams at the time, which neither Brault nor Moor really tried to resolve. The change of arms by his proposed nephew Thomas [838] have never been explained.

XBM:7517 (Wm, 1287);
GEC 2:195-196 (Blount), 9:329-347 (Mountjoie); Brault RAE 2:57; Moor KE 1:102; Roskell C 2:255; Burke EP 54; Burke PB 287;

CKO:512; E:432; L:44; O:17; R:7; S:188; SD:99; SK:433; T:54; TJ:619; B:94*; FW:620*; P:123*; TJ:1084* (lozengy);

838 sire thomas le blount de goules a une fesse e vj merelos de argent

G AA *fess acc. 6 martlets* warws

Thomas Blount, d.1328, baron 1326, 2nd son of Ralph, left son William of 1st marriage; 2nd husband of Juliana Leybourne 'the infanta of Kent', held Belton (Rutl) and extensive properties in Kent and Hants j.u.. He served as steward of the royal household 1326-28. None of his descendants were summoned. Her second husband was created E.Huntingdon. He may have been a nephew of William [837]. + *23*

The family arms according to GEC ought to be barry undy, a change never explained.

XBM:7510 (Tho, 14C); XEL:1050-1051 (1314, 1342, Tho);
Moor KE 1:102; GEC 2:195-196 (Blount);

AS:401; CG:279; CKO:363; L:45; PO:379; R:8; TJ:465; TJ:1209; WJ:609;

839 sire johan peche de goules crusule de argent a une fesse de argent

G AA *fess, crusily* warws

John (II) Peche, d.1335/39, baron 1321, son of John (I), had son John (III, o.v.p.), left grandson Nicholas (d.c.1366), held Wormleighton, Hampton-in-Arden, Bickenhill (Warws); served against the Scots. 63g4 *23*

Brault suggested a change of arms c.1280 from Gu crescent Or & chief Ar ch. 2 mullets Gu as in A:120 and FW:354. Though John was very old, Moor may conflate several Johns, incl. John of Wormleighton serving 1265, see 2.5.6.

XBM:12433+12434 (1318+1323, John); XEL:1853* (1312/24, John, kt, fess, semy of quatrefoils);
Brault RAE 2:334; Moor KE 4:25-27; GEC 10:339-344, 4:22-28; VCH Warws 4:35+83 + 3:121(in Honiley) + 4:83 (in Hampton) + 5:48; CIPM 14:278 (John, d.1377); DBA 3:398;

CKO:343; DV:1982; L:157; O:122; PO:472; PT:311; TJ:1390; WJ:610; O:123*; FK:1021*; FK:381*;

840 sire peres de lemesi de goules a un egle de or

G O *eagle* warws

Peter Limesy, d.1325, son of Richard, married Mabel / Alice, left son John (b.c.1302), held Arley, Long Inchington, Stockton, Merton, a.o. (Warws) & Moniton, Dilewe (Heref); in the retinue of E.Lancaster, cmsr of array 1316, MP Warws 1316, 1320, Sh.Salo & Staffs1318, pardoned for Gaveston 1313, pardon for Despensers 1321, forfeited as lancastrian 1322. 63h4 *23*

Brault RAE 2.258; Moor KE 3:87-88; CIPM 6:454no.714; VCH Warws 4:218 + 6:9; Loyd OF 54;

O:13 (Peter); G:173; LM:367 (Ric); AS:210; CG:113; CK:81; CKO:107; TJ:225; A:281*; FW:330*; FW:331*; E:287*; F:267*; Q:546*; WJ:425*;

841 <sire richard de lemesi a un bastoun des armes de mounford>

G OX OB *eagle & bend bendy* warws

Richard Limesy, fl.1310-25, held La Lee, Oldecoteshalle (Warws); in the retinue of E.Lancaster 1310 as 'serviens', knighted < 1322, served as constable of Northampton Castle 1319-20, pardoned for Gaveston 1313 and Despensers 1321, captured as lancastrian at Boroughbridge 1322, still imprisoned in 1325. + *23*

The brisure is for Mountford of Beaudersert [56].

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 3:87-88;

842 sire johan de grandone verree de argent e de sable a un bastoun de or

X O AS *vairy & bend* warws

John Grendon, fl.1316, held in Tysoe, Wotton (Warws) & Grenedon / Bishop's Grendon, Grendon Warren (Heref), Polebrook (Nhants) & in Salop & Staff; served Flanders 1297-98 with Edmund Stafford, who sold him 10£ lands at Tysoe in 1307, and against the Scots in 1300 with Robert de la Ward. 51h3 *23*

For owning in Staff in 1274, he was probably conflated with John, father of Robert [799], and it may have been another, who held in Grenedon (Devon) in 1288. He was probably of the same family as the baronial Grendons in Warws & Staffs [152, 799], but details are missing.

Norton and Brault argued that Robert twice adopted arms similarized to a captain and/or overlord. first, 'Stafford with a mullet dx' in or before 1300 (GA:228 John, repeated in WJ:1244 Rob), then changed it to 'Ward & bend' between 1300 and 1304. This is unlikely, see Ch.2.4.2.

Brault RAE 2:203; Moor KE 2:141-143; Rob Norton, CoA 1979, 110:161-163;

L:89; PO:627; ST:40;

843 sire symon de mainecestre verree de argent e de sable a une bende de goules a iij egles de or

X GO AS *vairy & bend ch. 3 eagles* warws

Simon Manchester, fl.1322, married Mary, widow of Guy Breton, left sons Simon and Henry, held j.u. Long Ichington, Bascote (Warws); served as MP Warws 1306, 1307, 1313, 1318 63h3 *23*

The senior branch, represented by the line from Hugh (fl.1232-51), Walter (fl.1256), John (d.1296) to Guy (o.s.p.m.1366) held Mancetter &c (Warws). The present branch was probably founded by Simon, a younger son of Hugh.

Brault RAE 2:277; Moor KE 3:102; VCH Warws 4:106, 119 (John), 5:168 (Sim), 6:127 (Sim); Coss KM 27;

L:193 (Simon); E:453*; LM:256*; Q:216* (John); O:139*; PO:478* (Guy, all plain bends);

844 sire johan de charnels de goules a ij cheverons de or a une fesse ermyne

G EO *fess betw 2 chevrons* notts

John Charnels, fl.1295-1325, held in Notts (with an interest in Shelton manor) & Derbs, served against the Scots 1297-98 and overseas 1313; MP Notts 1315. + *23*

Brault and Moor disagrees whether this person is two persons, one of Rugby and one of Notts, but the Rugby one was probably of the family in [845] with a cross engrailed, though Burke GA 186 and Papworth 738 have these arms from Warws, Staffs and Snareston (Leics). The entry in the Galloway Roll is probably deficient.

Brault RAE 2:99; Moor KE 1:195;Thoroton HN 1:324-326;

CKO:377; L:214; TJ:457; GA:133* (Gu fess Ar);

845 sire jorge de charneles de azure a une crois engrele de or

B O *cross engrailed* warws

George Charnels, d.1316, held Lt. Lawford nr Rugby, Paylinton / Pailton (Warws), Weston (Bucks), Hinckley (Leics); served against the Scots1301; MP Warws 1313. 64b5 *23*

XBM:8489, 8492 (John, 1384), 8493 (Nic, 1350);

Brault RAE 2:99; Moor KE 1:195; CIPM 7:187no.244;

ARS:274; CRK:1552; DV:2688; E:663; GA:236; O:140; PO:448; Q:349; TJ:898; Q:561* (label); ARS:381*; PO:460*;

846 sire johan de bysscoptone bende de or e de azure a un quarter de ermyne

O BE *bendy & canton* warws

John Bishopston, fl.1284, d.1340, held Bishopston, Thornton nr Eddington, Morton & Lapworth (Warws), Southmulle & Mogerhanger (Bucks), Larkstock (Glos), Wodecote, Lt.Cokeseye, Herdewyk, Pepewell and Waresley (Worcs), overlord at Stanton Harcourt (Oxon); served as MP Worcs 1314, Warws 1319, 1327; captured as a lancastrian rebel at Boroughbrigde 1322 and fined 40£, but attended Gt.Council 1324. 51f2 *23*

Brault RAE 2:55; Moor KE 1:96-97; VCH Warws 3:260, 5:80;

CG:394; CKO:248; TJ:324; PO:582*; see [847];

847 sire peres wolwardingtone bende de argent e de sable de x peces

A S *bendy of 8* warws

Peter Wolwardington, fl.1279-1305, held Lillington in present Leamington Spa (Warws); MP Warws 1305. 51h1 *23*

Arms emended here to bendy of 8.

Moor KE 5:221;

848 sire johan de lotebrok de azure a un cheveron de ermyne

B E *chevron* warws

John Ladbroke, d.c.1310, son of Henry (d.c.1257) a minor in 1262, left son Henry (d.<1320), held Ladbroke (Warws) & Alkerton (Oxon) & Stonnesby (Leics) & Alkrington (Berks); justice of gaol delivery Warws 1290, 1308, cmsr 1300, 1309 52b2 *23*

There is a difference in pedigree betw CIPM and VCH.

PRO-sls (DBA 2:272);

Brault RAE2:247; Moor KE 3:54 (Lodbrok); VCH Warws 5:169 + 6:144; CIPM 1:256no.776, 2:184no.314; 16:257;

E:667; TJ:1404; URF:250;

849 sire willm del chastel de goules a ij barres e un quarter de argent en le quarter un chastel de sable

G AAS *2 bars & canton ch. castle* warws

Willian Castel / Chastel / Castello, d.1315, held Wishaw, Le Echeles / Necheles (Warws), Segessle (Staffs), and in Leics and Esx; served against the Scots 1301. 63f3 *23*

Variant: Gu 2 bars Er & canton Er (N/b).

XBM:8403 (Wm, 1323);

Brault RAE 2:100; Moor KE 1:184; VCH Warws 4:261 + 6:265;

Q:593*;

850 sire richard withacre de sable a iij mascles de argent

S A *3 lozenges (2:1)* warws

Richard Whittaker, f.1276-1310, son of Simon, left son Richard (fl.1310-16); held Over Whitacre, Elmdon, Freasley-in-Polesworth (Warws); MP Warws 1297, Sh.Warws & Leics 1306, Richard jr served in Gascony 1325 as esquire and attended Gt.Council 1324, 63g3 *23*

Arms: emended here to lozenges as for other armorials. Moor conflate this Richard with the one in Nhants (d.1334) in E:547.

Brault RAE 2:454 (Whitacre); Moor KE 5:187-188; VCH Warws 4:67, 256 (O.W.), 253 (N.W., arms);

LM:346; Q:336 (Ric);

851 sire edmond de langele de argent a une fesse de sable en le chef iij escalops de sable

A SS *fess acc. 3 escallops in chf* warws

Edmund Langley, d.1316, son of Geoffrey (II, d.1297) and Emma, married Joan, left son Geoffrey, held Atherstone, Shortley (Warws) & Chesterton, Turkdean (Glos); served against the Scots 1298. 63h3 *23*

There is some confusion among the Geoffreys in Moor. Edmund's uncle Walter (d.1279), eldest son of Geoffrey (I, d.1274), of the senior branch used 3 roundels in chf in E:553, F:517, LM:313.

Brault RAE 2:249; Moor KE 3:13; CIPM 2:48 (Geof I, 11.10.1274), Coss KM 78, 129; Coss LK 103-130;

CT:286; D:168; DV:2477; FW:188; GA:218; A:241* (Geof, fess betw 3 escallops);

852 sire richard torville de goules a ij cheverons de veer

G Z *2 chevrons* warws

Richard Tourville, fl.1314. married Aubrey, held Bedworth, Wolfricheston (Warws), noted 1268, in the retinue of John Hastings [21] inGascony 1309, MP Warws 1313, infirm 1314. 64b5 *23*

The family, which arrived with the Conquest and held extensive lands from the Beaumont E.Leicester, came from Tourville-la-Campagne (dep Eure, ar Louviers, can Amfreville-la-Campagne), or from Tourville in Pont-Audemer (c-l-a, dep Eure). Wolfricheston al. Wolston is in Warws, not Staffs, as claimed by Moor and in Birch XBM.

The versions have either 2 or 3 chevrons, emended here.

XBM:14017 (1302, Nic, 2 chev), 14018 (1309, Ric, 3 chev), 14019 (13C, Wm, 3 chev);

Moor KE 5:60-61; Crouch BT 118+218 (fiefs, map); Loyd OF 108; DBA 2:499, 503;

CG:163; CKO:176; TJ:735;

853 sire nichlas torville de goules a ij cheverons de veer

G Z *2 chevrons* warws

Nicholas Tourville, d.1313, held Pailton, Herdeborewe (Warws) & Esseby, Liger, Helmedon, a.o. (Nhants) & part of Weston Turville, Saundreston, a.o. (Bucks); served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1303, in Ireland with Bp-elect.Dublin 1310, Sh.Bucks 1300. It must be his son Nicholas, who was pardoned for Gaveston 1313, cmsr and assessor in Bucks, in Ireland with Roger Mortimer 1316-18, lancastrain 1322, nd at Gt.Council 1324. He probably died s.p. as he in 1329 granted 6 KF at Weston Turville a.o. to Hugh Turpliton, kt. 64b5 *23*

XBM:14017 (1302, Nic, 2 chev);
Moor KE 5:60;
see [852];

854 sire thomas de garshale quartile de argent e de sable a une bende de goules e iij flures de argent

X GA AS *qtly & bend ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* warws

Thomas Garshall, d.c.1326, left son Robert (o.s.p.m.c.1337), held Bourton-on-Dunsmore, Draycote (Warws) and Libbestok (Leics); served as commissioner, assessor and justice of gaol delivery 1287-1309. 64b5 *23*

XBM:10035* (1309, Tho, qtly & bend);
Moor KE 2:98; VCH Warws 6:39+242;

855 sire robt de verdun de argent a une crois de azure frette de or

A BO *cross fretty* warws

Robert Verdon, fl.1265-1324, married Alice Mansell (d&h/ Tho Mansell), held Draycote, Bourton-on-Dunsmore (Warws) & Shenley, Loughton (Bucks) & Ibbestock (Leics); rebel 1265, served against the Scots 1301, 1314, 1322; Sh.Warws & Leics 1278-80, MP Warws 1297, 1307, 1313, cmsr; at coronation 1308, at Gt.Council 1324. 64b5 *23*

Brault RAE 2:435; Moor KE 5:108-109; VCH Warws 6:40;
LM:443* (Ar-Sa-Or, Rob);

856 sire perceval de someri de azure a ij lions passauns de or

B O *2 lions passt* warws

Perceval Somery, fl.1282, younger son of Roger (d.1273) and Nicole Aubigny (daughter and heir of E.Arundel), uncle of John [52]; held in Warws and Staffs. + *23*

Roger has the arms in Or-Az in B:97 with the lions passt guard.

Brault RAE 2:395; Moor KE 4:264;
A:213 (Roger); E:185; Q:231 (Perceval);

857 sire henri de erdingtone meime les armes od la bordur de goules

B OG *2 lions passt guard & border* warws

Henry Erdington, c.1274->1341, baron 1336, son of Henry (d.1282) and Maud Somery (see [52]), had livery 1295, knighted 1306, held Erdington, Aston, Dodiston (Warws), Olney (Bucks), in Som, Dors; served overseas 1297, assessor, conservator of peace, commissioner and justice of gaol delivery in Warws 1313-21. 63f3 *23*

The arms were derived from Somery of Dudley and of Paynel of Dudley.

XEL:1345* (13C, Henry, border roundely);
GEC 5:85-90; Brault RAE 2:155; Moor KE 1:310; Downing ME 7:9; VCH Salop 11:215; VCH Warws 7:60-63;
CRK:1467*; CY:391*; DV:2000*; F:338*; PT:457*; S:351*; WLN:410* (less border);

858 sire nicholas de etone de goules a un cheveron e iij egles de argent

G AA *chevron betw 3 eagles* warws

Nicholas Etton, fl.1332, son of Nicholas (fl.1290) and Margery Colville, married Joan Stockport (daughter and co-heiress of Richard Stockport of Ches & Lancs), held Ratley, Nuneaton, Upton (Warws) and in Notts and Derbs, also j.u. in Berkdale, Clackton, Brereton (Lancs); served against the Scots 1297. Attorney 1314 of the queen dowager Margaret of France, 2nd wife of Edward I. 52a3 *23*

Popoff N has Nicholas de Stone.

Moor KE 1:315 (Eton); VCH Warws 5:144; DBA 2:300;

859 sire rauf de scirlee palee de or e de sable

O S *paly* warws

Ralph Shirley, d.1326, son of James (d.c.1278), had James (o.v.p. >1321), who married Margaret Waldeshef and had Ralph (d.1342). He held Shirley, Irton, a.o. (Derbs) & Ettington (Warws) & in Notts & in Tichmarsh (Nhants) & Bernham (Suf); served against the Scots 1297, 1301, recruited woodmen from Sherwood 1303; assessor in Warws 1294, 1322, in Notts & Derbs 1301, cmsr from 1298, coroner until 1312, Sh.Notts & Derbs 1299-1303, MP Warws 1295, 1311, Gt.Council 1324. 51g3 *23*

His descendants became baronets 1611 and E.Ferrers of Chartley 1711.

The arms are confounded, probably due to defective notes. They ought to be *Or 3 pales Az & canton Er.*

Moor KE 4:250-251; Brault RAE 2:394; Coss LK 240 ao; Downing ME 7:17 (Ralph, d.1326); Burke PB 1:1049-1052; VCH Warws 5:78;

ARS:128*; BHM:2036*; CA:76*; CRK:763*; DV:2013*; ETO:824*; LYN:678*; NLU:228*; PLN:1757*; PO:287*; PT:331*; PT:472*; S:270* (3 pales & canton);

860 sire richard de mondeville de azure frette de or

B O *fretty* warws

Richard Mandeville al. Amundeville, fl.1316, son of Richard (d.1284), married Elizabeth, held Thorney in Stowmarket, Badenham, Okenhill (Suf); served in Gascony 1294, MP Suf 1318-19, Gt. Council 1324. 63g5 *23*

He held Berkswell (Warws) until 1297, when it was sold to E.Warwick and exhanged with Bulley, Martley (Worcs) & Claverdon (Warws).

There was other Richards, e.g. Richard (fl.1297-1326) holding in Nhants and serving in Ireland.

XBM:6828 (1316, Ric, of Thorney, Suf, kt);

Brault RAE 2:7 (Amundeville), 277 (Mandeville); Moor KE 1:11-12 (Ric Amundeville), 3:103-106; VCH Warws 4:29;

A:95; CKO:268; E:94; FW:638; G:189; LM:134; PO:526; Q:104; WJ:860; WNR:104; O:28* (label, Ric);

861 <sire thomas clintone dermine ove le chef de assure a ij molles de or>

E BO *chief ch. 2 mullets* warws

Thomas Clinton - no details, but he is given the arms of Clinton of Maxstoke [836]. The nearest Thomas' in the pedigre died 1278, in c.1336 (succeding his father James c.1323) or were born 1368. \+ *23*

Text in a later hand. Popoff and Palgrave has 'chitone'.

862 <sire robt arderne de ermyne a une fesse chekere dor e de aszure>

E X OB *fess checky* warws

Robert Arden / Ardern, d.<1333, he was custos of Banbury Castle (Oxon) 1322 and Northampton 1329. He was involved with the mayor of King's Lynn (Norf) in 1315. He might be a younger son of Thomas (d.c.1297) and Rose, who held much land in Warws and other counties. The family was later known as Ardern of Park Hill. 63f3 *23*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:6902 (Tho, of Newton, warws, 1280); XBM:6901 (1315, Rob, in Norf, fess checky :imp: fess ch. 3 ?garbs);

Brault RAE 2:14-15 (Tho); Moor KE 1:18 ; Carpenter LP; Coss LK; Downing ME

CKO:356; LM:236; PLN:696; PLN:966; PO:348; TJ:488; URF:247; WJ:516; FK:643*;

863 <sire simoun de bereford dargnt a iij floures de sable>

A S *3 fleurs-de-lis* lincs

Simon Beresford, fl.1320-44, MP Lincs 1320, commissioner, forfeited 1344. -

Text in a later hand. *23*

Brault RAE 2:46; Moor KE 1:80-81;

O:35* (border); see [787];

Wircestreschire

864 sire willm de suleye de or a ij bendes de goules e un label burele de argent e de azure

17r1 *O GX AB* *2 bends & label compony* worcs

William Sudley, kia 1322, younger brother of John [112], served in Scotland 1298, 1300, 1314; lancastrian in 1322, escorted Q.Isabel to France 1313. From the royal gifts, he was probably a household knight, also in the service of Q.Margaret, queen dowager. He may have served with Hugh Despencer in a sub-retinue of Hugh Courtenay in 1300. - *24*

Brault RAE 2:406-407; Moor KE 4:313; Simpkin GA 625 (Sully);

GA:49; L:103 (Wm);

865 sire willm de tracy de or a ij bendes de goules en le cauntel un escalop de sable

O GS *2 bends acc. escallop in chf sn* glos

William Tracy, fl.1301-27, held Doynton (Glos) & Burgate, Forde (Hants), overlord at E.Halsham (Yorks); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1314, 1319, recruiter in Glos1317, 1322, 1324 ; Sh.Worcs 1318-21, Sh.Glos 1324-25, MP Glos 1313, 1322. 39f5 *24*

There is some confusion in all of VCH Devon, Moor KE, GEC, Loyd OF 517-518 and Powicke LN 105-106 on the Tracy branches or families. William (II) Tracy, fl.1136, d.1174, was notorious as one of the murderers of Thomas à Beckett 1171.

XBM:13970* (John, 1609, Q1+4: 2 bends & escallop dx, Q2+3: chevron ch. 3 roses betw 3 roundels, Baldington);

Brault RAE 2:419; Moor KE 5:39; GEC 12.2:1-5 (Tracy, baron 1643-1797), 11:App-D, p.109n"l"; Sanders EB 20 (Bradnich);

AN:338; CRK:1100; DV:2709; PO:574; ARS:354*; CRK:603*; PLN:1599*; WJ:1566*; L:225*; E:456*; F:361*; R:16*;

866 sire johan giffard de argent a les rondels de goules

A G *roundelly* wilts

John Giffard, c.1270-1319, son of William and nephew of Geoffrey Bp.Worcs, left son John (c.1299-1327), held Boyton (Wilts) & Norton, Weston-sub-Edge (Glos) & Ichull (Hants) & Washull (Worcs) & Radene (Som); served against the Scots 1314, served John Giffard of Brimsfeld [35] as custos of lands in Glamorgan. 27e5 *24*

XBM:10094 (16C);

Brault RAE 2:193; Moor KE 2:112; Saul KE 226, 286;

AN:109; BG:63; CRK:426; E:506; S:503; TJ:1199; WJ:777;

867 sire johan byset de azure a les rondels de or

B O *roundelly* worcs

John Bisset, d.1307, son of John de Wooton and Ela Bisset (d.c.1300), held Kidderminster Manor & Rokeberne (Worcs), in Elyngham & Gorle & part of Combe Manor (Hants), Stapleham & Assheton Chapel (Wilts). He left a widow Katherine and a son and heir John (b.c.1302). 62c5 *24*

Variant: roundely Ar (N/b).

Moor KE 1:95-96;

Qii:297;

868 sire thomas de bermyngham de azure a une bende engrele de or e un label de goules

B OG *bend of lozenges & label* worcs

Thomas Birmingham, fl.1283-1316, held Balylogham (Ireland). From his arms and lifetime probably a younger brother of the elder William (d.c.1302) and uncle of the younger William [132]. He may have held parcels of the Birmingham estates in e.g. Stockton (Worcs). 60c4 *24*

Brault RAE 2:54; Moor KE 1:86;

GA:94;

869 sire willm dabetot de ermyne od le chef bende de or e de sable

E X OS *chief bendy* worcs

William d'Abitot, fl.1324, probably son of Osbert (fl.1283). This family is noted for Croome d'Abitot / Abbot's Croome / Croome Court (Worcs), 6 km SE of Pershore. 50c3 *24*

Two Abitots are mentioned from Worcs: the present William, and Geoffrey (1277-1324), who bore per pale Gu-Vt & 2 lions passt guard Ar in F:170, F:295, E:296, and held Hindlip & Redmarley d'Abitot & Inardstone (Worcs). Both had their origin in St.Jean d'Abitit, dep Seine-maritime. Geoffrey served with E.Warwick in 1277, and he (or a similarly named son) were lancastrians in 1324. He is named for Bilington Manor 4 km E of Croome.

Variant: Er bend Sa & chief Or (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:3; Moor KE 1:2; Loyd OF 1-2; VCH Warws 3:187, 313-323

870 sire johan de ashsborne de goules a une fesse e vj merelos de argent

G AA *fess acc. 6 martlets* ssx

A repeat of John Ashburnham [241] with confounded blazon (martlets / mullets) and for an unlikely county. 20a4 *24*

871 sire johan de vaus de goules a les merelos de or e un escuchoun de or en le escuchoun ij lions passanz de azure

G O+ *escutch Or 2 lions passt Az acc. orle of martlets* staff

John Vaux, fl.1309-22, held Bradeford hrd (Salop) for life & Kinfare / Kinver, Stourton (Staffs), served in Wales with E.Kent 1322. Possibly a brother of William [553], 62c4 *24*

The inescutcheon might be Dudley-Somery of Worcester.

Brault RAE 2:434; Moor KE 5:97-98;

L:91;

872 <sire allisandre de frewylle dor a une croys mascle de ver e de goulys>

O X ZG *cross lozengy* warws

Alexander Freville, c.1259-1327, younger brother and heir of Baldwin (o.s.p.1289), married Joan Cromwell (fl.1330), left son Baldwin (d.1343) [873], held Tamworth, Middleton, a.o. (Warws), Bodenham, Burchope (Heref), Abbotston (Wilts), Leics, Lincs, Staffs, Welingham (Norf) and in Suf); served against the Scots in several campaigns from 1298, commisisoner in Worcs 1297, 1307. He was never summoned in person to Parliament, but attended Gt.Council 1324. His son held in Worcs. 63g3 *24*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:9958 (Baldwin, temp E1, 'charges' on cross illegible);

GEC 5:579-580; Brault RAE 2:184-185; Moor KE 2:86-87; Sanders EB 87; CIPM E:253; E:582; F:146; Q:226; AS:424*; CG:16*; CKO:3*; TJ:910*; TJ:915*; ARS:379*; BER:1742*; PO:468*; S:114*; C:156*; WNR:99*; F:152*; PO:476*; LM:452*;

873 <sire baudewyne de frewylle dor a une croys de goulys a les mascle de ver>

O GZ *cross ch. 5 lozenges* worcs

Baldwin Freville, d.1343, son of Alexander [872], married Elizabeth, left son Baldwin (d.1375); held Crowneast, Ryall (Worcs) & Tarrington (Heref); pardoned as lancastrain rebel 1322, captured at Boroughbridge, attended Gt.Council 1324, served in Guienne 1325, 50c3 *24*

Text in a later hand.

AS:424; CG:16; CKO:3; TJ:910; TJ:915; see [872];

874 <sire bertelmehu de suleye dor a ij bendes de goulis e un label dazure>

O GB *2 bends & label* worcs

Bartholomew Sudley, o.v.p., son of John [112], married Eleanor Scales, left son John (d.1340). He may have lived in Fairfield / Forfield (Worcs), one of his father's manors. 51e3 *24*

Variant: blank (N/b).

Text in a later hand.

Gloucestreschire

875 sire olyver de seint amaund de or frette de sable od le chef de sable e iij moles de argent

O SSA *fretty & chief ch. 3 mullets* glos

Oliver St.Amand, fl.1309, when Chelworth Manor (Wilts) and the forestership of Braydon / Braden, a royal hunting reserve, were seized to Edward II. He was probably a cousin of Aymer [69]. The manor and forestership was acquired from Robert Kaynes, brother-in-law of Aymer. The St.Amand held extensively in Glos. - *25*

Some versions of armorials have martlets replacing the mullets, a common mistake in french blazon.

Moor KE 4:169;

L:15* (Oliver);

876 sire willm de beuchamp de goules a une fesse e vj merelos de or of la bordure endente de argent

G OOA *fess acc. 6 martlets & border engrailed* bucks

William (V) Beauchamp, fl.1351, o.s.p., brother of Walter (IV) [159], MP Buck 1306. 50c2

Brault RAE 2:41; Moor KE 1:76; Clemmensen BW; *25*

GA:48; HA:43; L:90; O:51; RB:84;

877 sire johan de wisham de sable une fesse e vj merelos de argent

S AA *fess acc. 6 martlets* glos

John Wisham; d.1332; married 1st Eleanor, widow of William Ferrers, 2nd Hawise, left son John (b.c1320); king's yeoman 1303, ktd, custos of St.Briavels Castle & Dean Forest (Monm/ Glos) 1310-18 with 200 marks p.a., then Knaresburgh Castle (Yorks) to 1324, recruiter 1312-14, loyalist 1322, served overseas 1320, 1324, against the Scots 1322-23, a justice on the trial of Andrew Harclay E.Carlisle 1323, at Gt.Council 1324 from Glos; appointed senescal of Aquitaine 1325, but in England by 1326. He acquired 6 manors in Glos & Heref & Worcs & Sur & Ssx - *25*

Variant: 3 martlets (N/b).

Moor KE 5:203-204; Downing ME 7:77;

AN:191; AS:258; CG:256; CKO:341; DV:2538; L:137; PLN:394; PT:230; T:74; TJ:437; WJ:971;

878 sire gilberd pauncevod de goules a iij lioncels de argent

G A *3 lions* heref

Grimbald Pauncefot, o.s.p..1314, son of Grimbald (fl.1265-82), held Crickhowell Castle in Brecknock (Wales) & Hasfield (Glos) & Much Cowern (Heref) & Witton, Bentley (Worcs); served as squire in the royal household 1285-86, in Gascony 1294, against the Scots 1300, 1301. MP Heref 1305, 1306. 50a3 *25*

His heir was his brother Aymer (1280-1332), who was pardoned for Despensers 1321, and a lancastrian 1322, at Gt.Council 1324.

The name is said to be a nickname for 'round belly' (pance volt). The compiler mistook the name.

XBM:12414 (1472, Tho, Q1+4);

Brault RAE 2:332; Moor KE 4:10-11; Siddons WH 2:434; Prestwich EI 152; CIPM 5:270no.478; Downing ME 9:9-10, 3:84 (Grimbald, d.1314, Much Cowarme St.Mary, Heref); Lawrance MM 35 (in Crickhowell);

A:231; E:299; F:186; FW:177; TJ:115;

879 sire robt le fiz payn de goules a iij lions passaunz de argent e un bastoun goboune de or e de azure

G AOB *2 lions passt & bend compony* gwent

Robert FitzPayne, o.s.p.m..1354, son of Robert [77], married Ela, left daughter Isabel (b.c.1324), wife of John Chideok [1012], dropped the compony on succeeding. He was knighted 1306, served in 1310, 1322, inherited his father's lands, held Wisshele Manor (Sur); recruited archers from Som, Dors, Wilts 1323, commissioner of array, peace a.o. in Som, Dors, Wilts. 38c3 *25*

Brault RAE 2:171; Moor KE 2:51;

880 sire hamoun le estraunge de goules a ij lions passanz de argent e un baston de or

G AO *2 lions passt & bend* norf

Hamon Strange, d.1316, younger son of John of Knockin [70], married Margaret, left son Hamon (d.1361), held Hunstanton in the barony of Castle Riding (Norf); pardoned fro Gaveston 1313. 79f3 *25*

Variant: less bend (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:403-404; Moor KE 4:296; Roskell C 4:500-502;

L:173; S:352;

881 sire johan le estraunge de goules a les merelos de or e ij lions passanz de argent

G AO *2 lions passt acc. orle of martlets* glos

John Strange, 1282-1311, eldest son of John [70], baron on succeeding 1309, married Isolde, left son John (1296-1323, o.s.p.) and Roger (d.1349); served against the Scots 1310. His father held Schenyndon / Shenington in Tewkesbury hrd Kifsgate div (Glos) j.u. 52a3 *25*

Variant: bend Az added (N/b) - as for the previous item.

Brault RAE 2:403-404; Moor KE 4:299

L:160 (John);

882 sire robt de feltone de goules a ij lions passanz de ermyne

G E *2 lions passt* nhum

Robert Felton, kia.1314, baron 1313, married Hawise Strange of Knockin, left son John [883], held Licham (Norf) j.u., Boddington (Nhants), Edlingham (Nhum), a.o.; served in Flanders 1397, against the Scots 1298, 1300, in 1306 with Henry Percy [28], keeper of Scarborough Castle (Yorks) 1312, commissioner in Norfolk 1308, of array in Nhum 13111. 123f4 *25*

Brault and GEC has the arms similarized to those of Strange [70, 72], and the origin as Felton near Knockin, but it is more likely that the arms were a coincidence and that their origin was Felton, 11 km SE of Edlingham Castle (Nhum), owned by William [884].

Roger Felton (fl.1313-24), kt, of Burgh & Oxnead (Norf) is not in this armorial.

XEL:1367;

Brault RAE 2:161; GEC 5:289-294, 389n.b (arms); Moor KE 2:9;

AN:121; CKO:454; URF:210; WJ:178;

883 sire johan de feltone meisme les armes corones de or

G E *2 lions passt cr.* norf

John Felton, d.1334, son of Robert [882], married Sibyl, left sons Thomas (o.s.p.m.1381) and Hamon (o.s.p.m.1379, MP 1377); knighted 1302/03, held in Norf, Salop, Staffs and Warws, served Edward II in various capacities, in Gascony 1317, 1324, Wales constable of Newcastle 1317, of Burgh (Norf) 1318, of Ellesmere Castle 1320-21, Caerphilly 1326-27, at Gt.Council 1324. He was appointed custos of much of the Percy inheritance in 1314-18 during the minority of the heir. Joined the opposition to the Despensers 1321, but adhered to the king in 1322 getting custody of of confiscated castles in Salop. In 1327 he was in opposition to Isabella and Mortimer, but pardoned. 80a4 *25*

XEL:1367 (1362, Hamo); XEL:1368 (1316, John, warden of Alnwick Castle);

Brault RAE 2:161; GEC 5:289-294; Moor KE 2:9;

AK:53; AN:123; AS:420; CG:472; GA:79; L:192; LBQ:3033; PO:63; PO:78; Qii:599; SK:301; SP:54; T:39; TJ:142; URF:212; WJ:189;

884 sire willm de feltone de goules a ij lions passanz de argent e un baston goboune de or e de azure

G AOS *2 lions passt & bend compony* nhum

William Felton, d.c.1328, brother of Robert [882], left son William (1299-1358); held in Nhants; served in Scotland 1298, 1301, constable of Beaumris Castle (Anglesey) 1295-1301. 123f4 *25*

Just before he died, Robert settled Bodington (Nhants) & Edlingham (Nhum) on William.

XGD:959 (1345, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:161; Moor KE 2:9; CIPM 12:#200;

GA:13;

885 sire johan le estraunge de goules a ij lions passanz de argent od la bordure endente de or

G AO *2 lions passt & border engrailed* glos

John Strange, o.s.p.<1311, son of Roger of Ellesmere [71], served against the Scots 1300. 73f2 *25*

Variant: Popoff and Palgrave added "e un baston de azure", which is neither in Barron nor in the note in Mitchell.

Brault RAE 2:403-404;

GA:185 (John);

886 sire gilberd de knouvile de argent a iij moles de goules

A G *3 mullets* glos

Gilbert Knoville, d.1314; held Batteshorne-in-Honiton, la Chapelle (Devon) & Pokington, Barynton (Som) & Trevalga (Corn) & Magor, Redwick (Monmouth); served against the Scots 1300, 1301, Sh.Devon 1297, justice 38c4 *25*

His relative Bewes / Bogo (d.1307) was summoned as baron 1295. Neither Bewis jr, nor any other member were ever summoned to Parliament.

There were two tincture forms of the family arms: Ar-Gu and Gu-Or, see discussion on pedigree and arms in Ch.2.3.8.

Foster FL xxxvij, 139 / XBM:11108 (1301, Bewes);

Brault RAE 2:245; Moor KE 2:292-295; GEC 7:345--349; Saul KE 114 (Gilb);

CIPM 5:246no.434; 6:5no.16, 130no.213;

A:237; CG:525; E:674; F:127; FW:173;

887 sire johan de knouvile meisme les armes a un label de azure

A GB *3 mullets & label* glos

John Knoville, c.1274-1317,o.s.p.m., son of Gilbert [886], married Alice, and left 3 daughters and co-heirs: Anne / Amy 2, Cecily 8 and Eleanor 5. He held much the same lands as his father.John was knighted 1306 and attended the Dunstable tournament in 1309. 38c4 *25*

Moor KE 2:294-295;

FW:172 (Gilb); L:84 (John);

888 sire edmon basset de ermyne od le chef endente de goules a iij escalops de or

E GO *chief indented ch. 3 escallops* glos

Edmund Basset, o.s.p.1311, younger son of Anselm (d.1280), brother of John [889], left 3 sisters as coheirs. He held Uley a.o. (Glos) & Saltford (Som, present Avon); served in Scotland. Isabelle, inherited Uley, married John Punchardon, her grandson adopted the name Basset. Edmund and his brother John served with John Giffard [35] in 1295, and with Maurice Berkeley [64] in 1300, his overlord at Uley. 39f3 *25*

Brault RAE 2:33; Moor KE 1:51; Visit.Glos, 204-206; Simpkin GA 620;

GA:253; K:106; CG:211*; CKO:297*; TJ:832* (ch. 2 mullets, Edm);

889 sire johan basset de ermyne od le chef de goules endente a iij moles de or

E GO *chief indented ch. 3 mullets* glos

John Basset, fl.1330. elder son and heir of Anselm (d.1280), brother of Edmund [888], held Walton Basset / Walton Cardiff (Glos) and Luffenham (Rutl). He was retained by Thomas Berkeley [900], served overseas in 1297, in Scotland 1300, commissioner of peace in Rutland 1307 and as MP Rutl 1324. 50d4 *25*

XBM:7186 (Anselm, of Jakindene, som, 1268)

Brault RAE 2:33; Moor KE 1:51; Saul KE 271;

E:382; F:219; F:576; FW:269; GA:252; K:105; LM:194; LM:467; TJ:1629;

890 sire nicholas de valeres de argent a une crois de goules e v escalops de or

A GA *cross ch. 5 escallops* glos

Nicholas Villiers, fl.1287-1330, married Margaret Basset (sister of Edmund of Uley [888]), held Ampney Down (Glos) & La Treferde (Ssx) & in Hants; served against the Scots 130, 1301, on pilgrimage 1291, in the retinue overseas of Eleanot Cs.Bar in 1294 and of Robert FtizPayne in 1308-09. 40c5 *25*

His relative John (fl.1282-1322), MP Notts 1307, was not entered. Among the later generations were D.Buckingham (d.1625); E.Jersey 1690; B.Hyde & E.Clarendon 1709-86. The arms were also used by Villiers in Lorraine (XDD:3895, c1346) , and the cross with mullets by Villers-le-Leu in Artois.

Brault RAE 2:432; Moor KE 5:91-92, 124; Downing ME 3:22, Saul KE 227;

GA:93; PO:184; TJ:872;

891 sire nich de sein mor de argent a ij cheverons de goules e un label de vert

A GV *2 chevrons & label* glos

Nicholas Seymour al. St.Maur, d.1316, son of Lawrence (d.c.1297), married 1st Eve Meysy, 2nd Ellen Zouche (heir of Alan Zouche), baron 1314, held Meysey Hampton, a.o. (Glos) & in Som & Dors & Eaton Meysy (Wilts) & Cambs & Warws & Ssx, a.o.; served overseas 1294 with prince Edmund, in Gascony 1297, against the Scots 1298, 1300, 1314; MP Glos 1313, pardoend for Gaveston 1313. 40c3 *25*

His eldest son Thomas (1303-58) was never summoned as baron, the second Alan died sine prole, but the youngest Nicholas (d.1361) was summoned in 1351.

Variant: blank (N/b). The arms with a plain field were mostly borne by Lawrence and Nicholas, but also assigned to Ralph [470] in FW:333. Nicholas has also been assigned the field ermine.

There was a Hugh Seymour (fl.1316) of Hanney (Berks), noted in G:181 (of 1282).

XBM:13245 (field plain & label, Lawr, used by Tho Maudit, c1300);

GEC 11:356-364; Brault RAE 2:390; Moor KE 4:187; CIPM 3:257-258 no.386, 6:16-17 no.45; Sanders EB 62;

AN:294; AN:296; AS:148; CG:158; CKO:174; FK:116; P:119; PO:639; SD:71; TJ:729; A:277*; E:360*; FW:259*; FW:332*; G:181*; PO:583*; Q:187*; E:364*; FW:333*; PO:585*; GA:205*;

892 sire wauter de gloucestre de argent a iij lioncels de goules od la bordure endente de azure

A GB *3 lions & border engrailed* glos

Walter Gloucester, d.1311, married Hawise, left son and heir Walter (1293-1323), held Brockworth, Alveston, Yweleye (Glos), Chertsey, Southwark, Tadington (Worcs), S.Wyme, Calwarethorp, Swarreby, Lincoln, Heydore (Lincs), in Sur; served against the Scots 1300; as constable of Fotheringay Castle (Nhants) 1299, of Gloucester Castle 1305; assessor of subsidy or tallage in London and 6 counties in East and South-East; justice of assize and gaol delivery in West Midlands 1310; attended coronation 1308. 39g1 *25*

PRO-sls E40 A95 (1308-09, Walter);

Wells-Furby BR (Walter of Lincs); Moor KE 2:120-121 (Walt);

CG:550; O:94;

893 sire gilberd talebot de goules a un lion rampand de or od la bordure endente de or

G OO *lion & border engrailed* heref

Gilbert Talbot, d.1346, son of Richard (c.1250-1306), left son Richard (d.1356), baron 1331, held Linton, Eccleswall-in-Linton nr Ross-on-Wye, Credenhill (Heref) & Longhope, Blechesdon (Glos); served against the Scots 1314, in Gascony 1324; pardoned for Gaveston 1306, lancastrian 1322, fined and pardoned 1322, custos of Gloucester Castle 1322-23; at Gt.Council 1324, king's chamberlai 1329, justice of S.Wales 1330, 1342. 50a5 *25*

XEL:2107 (1336, Ric);

Brault RAE 2:410; Moor KE 5:2-5; GEC 12.1:606; Burke PB 2:2604-2613 (E.Shrewsbury);

APA:40; ARS:30; AS:127; BER:1677; BHM:1923; CG:62; CKO:60; ETO:741; FK:111; GCC:193; GCC:246; L:39; LYN:593; NNLU:108; PLN:1590; PO:24; SD:2; TJ:33; URF:163; WJ:241;

894 sire wary martin de argent a ij barres de goules besantes de or

A GO *2 bars ch. 6 roundels* wales

Warin Martin, fl.1301-09; served as Justice in Wales 1298, against the Scots in 1301, 1303, a.o., and as recruiter in Cardiganshire and other parts of Wales. He was probably a younger brother of William [100] as suggested by Brault from the arms with field ermine in FW:666. - *25*

Brault RAE 2:283-284; Moor KE 3:125;

Q:380* (label);

895 <sire esmoun giffard de goulis a iij lyouns passaunz dargent e un lable de sable>

G AS *3 lions passt guard & label* glos

Edmund Giffard, fl.1308-1311, uncle of John of Brimsfeld [35]. +

Text in a later hand. *25*

Moor KE 2:110;

896 sire peres de breouse de or crusule de sable a un lion rampaund de sable la couwe

17v1 forchie e renouwe

O SS *lion q.f, crusily* glos

Peter Brewes / Breouse, 1272-1312, younger brother of William [66], married Agnes Hussey (d.c.1332), had son Thomas (1301-61, baron 1348); held Tetbury (Glos) & in Wilts & Ssx, served against the Scots 1300, 1301. 39g3 *25*

He is possibly the same as had Ar-Az in P:96, Grimaldi Roll, largely an extract of older material. The Peter in AN:200 and WJ:115 is more likely to be the one living 1355-71.

Brault RAE 2:76; Moor KE 1:143; GEC 2:308;

897 sire richard de astone de goules a un lion rampand de or e une bende de veer

G OZ *lion acc. bend* glos

Richard Aston, not verified. -

Variant: bend Vt (N/b). *25*

He is not in Brault RAE, though he is noted as such in Popoff N.

See also Richard Aston [232] from Wilts, a knight in the service of Bp.Bath & Wells 1300.

898 sire richard de auntesheye parti de or e de argent e oundee de goules

X G OA *per pale & fess nebuly* wilts

Richard Dansey / Ansey / d'Auntesheye / Autesley / Audesay / Daneseye, d.1315, left a son Richard (b.c.1285). He served in Scotland 1294 and 1301, and probably in Wales 1282 A series of Richards held Turneyston / Turnaston Manor (Heref), Dulton Manor & Bratton (Wilts) by sergentry of service for 40 days at own cost. Bratton is 13 km E of Frome (Glos), and Dilton / Dulton even closer. Richard jr served in Ireland 1317 and was pardoned as a lancastrian in 1324. 27e3 *25*

Variant: per pale Or-Ar & fess undy Gu (N/b).

Moor KE 1:262; DBA 3:328; CIPM 1:46/51;

BER:1785*;

899 sire willm de wautone de argent a un cheveron de sable e iij egles de or

A SO *chevron ch. 3 eagles* glos

William Walton, fl.1302-24, held Stanley St.Leonard / Leonard Stanley, Crumhale, Alcrynton / Akerton (Glos); served overseas 1320, recruiter 1322; MP Glos 1302, pardoned for Despencers 1321, as lancastrian 1324. 39g2 *25*

Brault RAE 2:445; Moor KE 5:151-152;

AS:398; GA:254; L:176; LM:121; SD:124; TJ:1410;

900 sire thomas de berkeleye de goules od les rosettes de argent en un cheveron de argent

G AA *chevron, semy of cinquefoils* glos

Thomas Berkeley 'le fitz', 2nd son of Thomas (d.1321, 1B), brother of Maurice [64]; served in Scotland 1296, 1300, 1301, 1306. He became ancestor of Berkeley of Wymondham (Leics), but there is some disagreement between the references on his place and data in the comprehensive Berkeley pedigree. + *25*

The arms were readopted by the Beverstone branch.

XEL:1024 (Tho jr, 1316);

Brault RAE 2:47-48; Moor KE 1:85; Visit.Leics p.2;

L:178; S:519; GA:250*;

901 sire johan de berkeleye de goules a iij crois patees de or e un cheveron de argent

G AO *chevron betw 3 crosses patonce* glos

John Berkeley, fl.1302-1324, knighted 1302/03, held a messuage in Leckhampton (Glos). 39h1 *25*

There were other Johns, incl. one o.s.p.m.1320 with lands in Somerset and possibly Newington and/or Dodington (Glos), and John of Arlingham (Glos), probably using chevron betw 3 annulets, see Ch.4.1.1. Leckhampton Manor belonged to Giffard.

Brault RAE 2:47-48; Moor KE 1:83; Saul KE 226;

DV:2091; WJ:1372; see [64];

902 sire richard de stakepole de argent a un lion de goules od le coler de or

A GO *lion collared* wales

Richard Stackpole, fl.1290-1325, married Lucy Ranville, held 5 KF at Stackpole (Dyfed, formerly Pembrokeshire) in Wales worth 100 marks of E.Pembroke. 34c5 *25*

Moor KE 4:275;

903 sire wauter bascreville de argent a iij rondels de azure e un cheveron de goules crusule de or

A GOB *chevron crusily acc. 3 roundels* leics

Walter Baskerville, fl.1305, d.1312, as assigned by Moor with holdings as 1KF from Edmund Mortimer in Staunton, Osculton and Weston (Leics), and parts of Yansore and Conerne (Heref) held of Richard Baskerville [151]. 76b5 *25*

Moor KE 1:50; DBA 2:398;

AS:399*; L:33*; TJ:709*; see [151];

904 sire rog' le rous parti de or e de azure a iij lioncels de goules

X G OB *per pale & 3 lions* glos

Roger Rous, no details, but possibly inserted by oversigt for Roger (d.1294), father of John [905]. + *25*

The arms are probably miscoloured, inverting the lions and half-field.

Moor KE 4:152-153,

E:308*; E:310*; F:209*; F:372* (per pale & lion q.f, Roger, Giles);

905 sire johan le rous parti de azure e de goules a iij lioncels de ermyne

X E BG *per pale & 3 lions* glos

John Rous, d.1325, son of Roger (d.1294), held Harescombe, Duntisborne Rouse / Middle Duntisbourne, Brockethorp / Brookethorpe (Glos); served in the Welsh Marches, assessor, cmsr, a lancastrian 1321-22, probably retained by E.Hereford like his father, MP Glos 1315, at Gt.Council 1324. 40a2 *25*

His father Roger are in E:308, F:209 with only one plain lion, see [904]. The arms could possibly derived from FitzHerbert, overlords at Alcester and Ragley c.1120. His sister Eleanor married Herbert FitzJohn in 1291 receiving £300 in marraige portion.

Richard Rous of Hendon (Msx) was MP Msx several times betw 1297-1313.

Brault RAE 2:366; Moor KE 4:152-154; Downing ME 7:51 (John, d.1330, Edington, Wilts, no arms);

Q:215 (Ric); TJ:79 (Geof);

906 sire willm de hotot de azur a iij cressanz de argent e un cheveron de or

B OA *chevron betw 3 crescents* nhant

William Hotot, d.1311, married Isabel d'Aubigny, eldest sister and coheir of Simon d'Aubigny (o.s.p.1272), held £20 in Nhants and j.u. 1/6 of the barony of Cainhoe with 12½ KF, incl. Amethulle / Amphthill (Beds); served against the Scots 1296, 1301, overseas 1297, justice in Beds 1300-1303, assessor 1294-1302 in Beds. His public life was guided by the inheritance left for life by his wife and the guardianship of her son Peter St.Cruce (c.1287-1349) by a former marriage with Hugh St.Croix. 65e4 *25*

Moor KE 2:244; Sanders EB 26; CIPM 1:165-171no.546, 5:145-153no.276; https://buist-keatch.org/buist/goring/14885.htm;

907 sire johan de hotot meisme les armes le chevron gymile

B OO *2 chevrons betw 3 crescents* nhant

John Hotot, fl.1290-1325, son of John, held Artingworth, Desborough, Carlton, Ashley, Dingley, Brampton (Nhants) & in Cambs & overlord at Screveton (Notts), served as cmsr of array Nhants 1316. He was probably a nephew or cousin of William [906]. 65e4 *25*

Moor KE 2:243;

see [399, 906];

908 sire willm maunsell de goules a une fesse de argent e un label de argent

G AB *fess & label* glos

William Mansell, d.1324, left son William, held Stroud (Glos) & in Gower (Wales) & Pusie, Shillingford, Pewsy, Hatford (Berks) & Turvey (Beds); served against the Welsh with Maurice Berkeley 1277 [64], MP Glos 1307, 1311, 1313, Sh.Glos 1313; cmsr in Glos 1311 and later, Gt.Council 1324. 39g2 *25*

XBM:11706 (c.1300, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:278-279; Moor KE 1:12 (Anstre); 3:139-140 (Maunsell); Siddons WH 258;

A:268*; E:385*; F:332*; FW:272*; WJ:608* (Wm, label Or); TJ:480 (Tho);

909 sire .. abbehale de or a une fesse de goules

O G *fess* glos

John Abenhall, d.1317, son of Ralph (d.1301), held Abinghall / Abenhall and 2 manors (Glos); retained by E.Glos, i.e. Ralph Monthermer [23] during the minority of Gilbert Clare [2]. 39e1 *25*

Variant: Or fess Gu betw 3 lions Gu (N/b:911).

Brault RAE 2:3; Moor KE 1:1, 3:279 (Obehall); Saul KE 226, 271;

E:612 (Ralph);

910 sire edmon de welyngtone de goules a un sautour de veer en le chef un molet de or

G ZO *saltire acc. mullet in chf* devon

Edmund Wellington, d.c1323, younger brother of John [104], married Christine Lumene, held j.u. parts of Uplowman, Gittisham (Devon). king's yeoman1306, ktd 1306. 12d2 *25*

The Wellington were influential in Glos.

Brault RAE 2:456; Moor KE 5:178;

911 sire wauter bluet de or a un cheveron e iij egles de vert

O VV *chevron betw 3 eagles* som

Walter Bluet, fl.1311; served as MP Som 1311. 13g3 *25*

His descendant Walter (fl.1363), kt, held Chard (Som). Ralph Bluet (fl.1316) held in Glos (Saul KE 226) & Som.

XBM:7514 (Walt, 1363);

Moor KE 1:100-101;

URF:236;

912 sire huge de audele de goules frette de or a un label de azure

G OBO *fretty & label ch. lions* glos

Hugh Audley, 1267-1325, baron 1321, fifth son of James of Heleigh (d.1272), younger brother of Nicholas [116], left son and heir James [929]; held Stratton Audley (Oxon), Horseheath (Cambs) and Eastington (Glos), fought in Scotland, justice in North Wales 1307, steward of the king's household 1313, captured and imprisoned 1322 as a lancastrian. 40c1 *25*

His younger son, Hugh (1289-1347, o.s.p.m.), a favourite of Edward II, married in 1317 Margaret Clare, widow of Piers Gaveston, summoned as baron 1317, he was eventually created E.Gloucester j.u.

GEC 1:336-348; Brault RAE 2:20-21; Moor KE 1:26;

913 sire thomas de circestre de argent a un cheveron de azure e un label de goules

A BG *chevron & label* devon

Thomas Cirencester, fl.1298-1304, held South Pool, Wodehyayach, St.Marychurch (Devon); served against the Scots 1298, 1301. 8d5 *25*

Brault RAE 2:105; Moor KE 1:207;

GA:70;

914 sire willm le long de goules a un sautour engrele de or

G O *saltire engrailed* glos

William Long, fl.1294-1326, attended Otto Granson to Jerusalem in 1290, served in Gascony 1297, on mission to Rome 1300 with E.Lincoln, served at sea against the Scots 1302, for the king to Boulogne 12.1307, at sea in 1326. He probably held in Glos as he was detained in Bristol Castle in 1302 after leaving without permit. + *25*

Brault RAE 2:263; Moor KE 3.57-58;

LM:485; Q:475; TJ:380 (Wm); WJ:663* (saltire, Wm);

915 sire wauter de hukeford de or a une egle de sable e un coler de argent

O S *eagle collared* salop

Walter Hugford, fl.1306-26, held Middelton, Ashford, Posthorn, Hukford / Higford (Salop); knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1308 (also as recruiter), overseas 1313, MP Salop 1315, 1322, assessor 1313, 1322, conservator of peace 1316-20, 62b2 *25*

There was a contemporary William Higford / Hugford of Higford (Salop), who used 3 stag's heads (Moor KE 2:249-250, Brault RAE 2:228). This or another William is noted for Middelton by Moor in 1281. Paul Fox argued that the 'stag's head'-Hugfords were a junior branch of the 'eagle' descended from Robert (d.<1337), a younger brother of William (d.1300), see Ch.3.1.2.

Oxford, Bodley, ms. Dugdale 17, no. (1310, Walt), no.50 (1402, Wm); PRO E40 A8347 (1405/06, Wm);

Moor KE 2:249; Fox GCC 403-404;

GCC:249*; GCC:612* (less collar);

916 sire henri de willemescote de argent a iij barres de azure e un lionrampand de goules corone de or

X G AB *3 bars & lion cr.* ox

Henry Williamscot, fl.1297-1308, held Cudynton Manor as ½ KF, and 20£ on Oxon. He must also have had properties in Warws, Leics, Oxon and Bucks as he was summoned from there to Scotland in 1301. He served over seas (i.e. Gascony) in 1297. 52b3 *25*

Richard Williamscot, d.1291, held part of Cudington Manor (Oxon), and in Warws, commisioner and conservator of peace in Oxon 1285-90, in Warws 1290.

Richard Williamscot, fl.1316-31 held Williamscot in Banbury Hundred (Oxon), Cudyngton (probably Coddington in Bucks, 4 km off the present Oxon border) and Asterley.

Variant: 2 bars (N/b).

Moor KE 5:196;

917 <sire sire johan de ratendene daszurea les merilos dor>

B A *semy of martlets* nhant

John Raddington, c.1275-1335, o.s.p.m., son of Walter (fl.1278-1305) and Agatha Musegros, held ½ KF in Brampton / Chapel / Church Brampton (Nhants) & 1 KF in Ssx; in the retinue of Hugh Despenser 1296-1324, went overseas 1296, 1313, 1317 (pilgrimage to Santiago), 1319; served against the Scots 1322, 24, recruiter 1325-26; MP Ssx 1319, 1322 52e1 *25*

By 1305 he had inherited lands in Shefied, Lt.Horsted, Hyndale, Charlaxton (Ssx), & Nhants & Henxton, Arnington (Cambs) & Esx from his mother's brother John and Alice Musegros. He and his father held Raddingdean (Esx).

Text in a later hand.

XBM:12925 (1333, John);

Moor KE 4:114; DBA 2:185+188-189+198;

https://www.manorialcounselltd.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/History-of-Raddingdean.pdf ;

CY:667*;

918 sire wauter de optone de goules crusule de or a un lion rampand de or

G OO *lion, crusily* salop

Walter Hopton, d.1305, married Maud Pantulf (d.1289), widow of Ralph Butler of Wem (d.1278, see [960]) then Ela Herdebergh, left son Walter (b.c.1300); held 2 KF in Hopton, Bradford, Haggle, Borewarton and Tireley j.u (Salop) & in Heref.; served against the Scots 1301; justice of Common Pleas 1272, cmsr 1281 re (legal) customs of Wales; Sh.Salop & Staffs 1281, MP Heref 1305. 73h3 *25*

The widowed Ela Herdebergh then married William Butler (1274-1334), son of Ralph Butler and Maud Pantulf.

Brault RAE 2:230; Moor KE 2:238; Sanders EB 95; CIPM 2:470no.774; VCH Salop 3:235; VCH Warws 6:100;

E:275; F:257; PO:659;

919 <sire johan wynsingtone de sable a iij testes de cengler de argent>

S A *3 boar's heads* glos

John Winsington, not verified. -

Text in a later hand. *25*

DBA 4:152;

920 sire johan de hastings de or a une maunche de goules od la bordure de valence

O GXG AB *maunch & border compony ch. martlets* norf

John Hastings, 1386-1325, 2nd son and eventual heir of John [21] and Isabel Despenser, married Juliana Leybourne and had son Lawrence (1320-48), who was created E.Pembroke 1339. He served in Gascony with his father in 1309, and against the Scots between 1314-23, often with E.Pembroke. 68a2 *25*

Variant: less the border (N/b). Popoff has the border barruly Ar-Az & orle of martlets, which probably means the same as the present blazon, but is verbally more like the Valence blazon. Like his elder brother William [22], John displayed a pretence to the earldom of Pembroke. He must have dropped the border on succeding as baron in 1313, see Ch.2.3.5.

Moor KE 2:193-195;GEC 6:345-376;

L:181 (John);

921 sire payn de torberville chekere de or e de goules a une fesse de ermyne

X E OG *checky & fess* glos

Payn Turberville, fl.1317, held Newcastle (Glam), served as custos of castles and lands in Glamorgan 1314-16 formerly of E.Glos, incl. Cardiff Castle. He went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1309, and may hav been a cousin or younger brother of Richard, who as son and heir of Richard (d.1284) held Acton Turville (Glos) & in Dorset. 39g4 *25*

Variant: checky Or-Gu & lion Or (N/b), confused with a different Turberville, who used *Ar lion Gu.*

XBM:14008 (checky & fess imp. vairy, Cecilia, 1371) = 14010 (idem, used 1375 by Tho Ingelby);

Brault RAE 2:426; Moor KE 5:58; CIPM 2:309-310 no.521, 5:333 no.538; Downing ME 9:26; Siddons WH 1:260f62 (seal, 1312, Payn);

E:348; F:238; PO:461; WJ:1146;

922 sire willm flemyng de goules frette de argent a une fesse de azure

X B GA *fess, fretty* glam

Probably William Flemming, d.1322, son of Richard (d.1301) and Mary, and younger brother of Baldwin, no information on his holdings, but tthey were probably in Glamorgan as the sheriff was to take them as William was executed a lancastrian rebel in 1322. He served as custos of Caerphilly Castle 1307, and of lands in Glamorgan. + *25*

His brother Baldwin (b.c.1280) was qualified, but probably not a knigt, but a magnate in Devon and Ireland, where he was most of the time, except against the Scots in 1309. Their father Richard, an associate of E.Glos, held Mansard, Esse, Botyngdon, Haggeston, Bray (Devon), Bretton, Hautebrae, Brae (Corn), and in Ireland.

There were other Williams at the time: in Suf 1300-1316; in Skipton-in-Craven (Yorks) 1283-1301, probably using barry & 3 lozenges in chf.

Brault RAE 2:178; Moor KE 2:72-73;

AS:302; F:524; L:18; O:106; CKO:253*; CG:170*; TJ:773*; TJ:855*;

923 sire leyseu de auene de goules a iij cheverons de argent

G A *3 chevrons* glam

Lleision de Avene al. Lleison ap Morgan, fl.1322, son of Morgan Fyrchan, father of John. He exchanged 100 marks worth of Welsh property with Edward I for rent from Wyntinton Manor (Warws). 37e3 *25*

The family descended from the Welsh lords of Afan (Glam), NE of Swansea. The family was intermarried with marcher families of english descent.

The arms were derived from Clare as overlords in Glamorgan (Wales).

XBM:7041 (John, 1341);

Brault RAE 2:22; Siddons WH 1:8 (sigil 1313, Lleision), 53, 56; CIPM 14:214/227no.209; CCR H-V vol.1 (nov 1415);

F:530;

924 sire johan le noreys de sable bylette de argent a une crois de argent les chefs flurettes

S AA *cross patonce, billety* glam

John Norris / Norreys, fl.1314-22, son of John (fl.1262-95), held Bonevilliston, Penthlyn / Penllyn, Lanmyhangel / Llanmihangel (Glam) of E.Gloucester; recruiter and loyalist in 1317, but lancastrian in 1322 following his overlord. 37f5 *25*

XBM:12210 (1299, John);

Brault RAE 2:323; Moor KE 3:271; Siddon WH 1:259-260;

L:226; F:531*; TJ:958* (John);

925 sire willm de berkeroles de azure a un cheveron e iij cressanz de or

B OO *chevron betw 3 crescents* glam

William Berkerolles, fl.1321, held in Glamorgan, Glos, and Creslow (Berks). 37g5
XBM:7404 (Lawr, 1392); *25*
Brault RAE 2:48, Moor KE 1:85, Siddons WH 1:259-261; Downing ME 9:32-33 (St.Athan, Glam), 34, 50;
F:525; FK:764; PO:569; FK:765*;

926 sire johan de carru de or a iij lions passanz de sable e un label de goules

O SG *3 lions passt guard & label* devon

John Carew, c.1281-1324, eldest son and heir of Nicholas [140], married firstly 13e3
Eleanor Mohun (b.c.1281) daughter and coheir of William Mohun, then Joan *25*
(fl.1324). He held for life of Eleanor's inheritance Mohuns Ottery, Monckton, Galmeton, Stoke Fleming (Devon); Mammehefde Manor (Devon) jointly with Joan; 1 KF at Kilfrush (Ireland); and inherited his father's lands Mulesford (Berks); served against the Scots 1301.

The four inquest held after him and his son Nicholas o.v.p.s.p.1324 were confused with Thomas (b.c.1291), a brother of John, as the eventual heir, but also mentioning in 1322 a younger son John and a brother(?) William son of Nicholas.
Brault RAE 2:92; Moor KE 1:183; Burke PB 1:496; Downing ME 9:59; DBA 1:281-282+284;

927 sire nicholas de clare de or a iij cheverons de glules od la bordur endente de sable

O GS *3 chevrons & border engrailed* glos

Nicholas Clare, fl.1315-22, custos of lands of E.Glos at Campden (Glos), joined the -
lancastrian rebels at Boroughbridge 1312. *25*
Moor KE 1:209, DBA 2:529; see [2];
L:16;

928 <sire gilberd de seint ouweyn de goulys a iij cheverouns dor>

G O *3 chevrons* esx

Gilbert St.Owen, d.1315, married Joan, probably left son Gilbert (active 1319); held 32a3
Burghsted, W.Tilbury (Esx) of E.Hereford& Essington (Bucks) of E.Glos, in train *25*
of Q.Isabella in 1314 to France. His widow held Chilton (Bucks) & Corhampton (Hants). Ailes has him as close to E.Glos, fro whom he was a witness. The arms were probably similarized to Clare (E.Glos).

Text in a later hand.
Moor KE 4.192; Ailes RA 146n45;
AS:416; CKO:180; TJ:734; L:19*; CG:160*;

929 <sire james de audele en le label les lyounceuz dor>

G OB *fretty & label* staff

Hardly for James Audley, eldest son of Hugh [912], brother of Hugh (E.Glos 1337, 74b3
j.u.); but probably as a later insert for James Audley, 1313-1386, son and heir of *25*
Nicholas [116], KG 1348.

Text in a later hand.
XHS:421 = XBM:7019 (1305, Hugh (I, d.1326) of Horseheath, cambs);
Brault RAE 2:20-21;

930 sire henri de boun les armes de hereford a les cotices de argent

18r1 *B AAO* *bend cotised betw 6 lions* heref

Henry (III) Bohun,.c.1277-1314 , o.s.p., son of John (I, d.1292) and grandson of Humphrey (V, d.1275, 2E), probably held as his father did, and, Wylesford, Maningeford (Wilts) and 40£ in Haresfield (Glos), Gyssich (Dors), in Som and in Heref; served overseas (Flanders) 1297-98, in Scotland 1298, 1300, 1306 (absent without leave). 1314 (killed), see Ch.3.2.5. + *26*

Variant: bend (no tincture) cotised argent (N/b).

XBM:7545 (1286, John)

Brault RAE 2:59-61; Moor KE 1:106; Phillips ES 230; Pascual BD 270;

E:121 (John); Q:494 'boun'; B:189*; E:116* (Az-Gu-Or-Or, Henry);

931 <sire edmon de boun ove la bende endente de argent e de goulys>

B XAO AG *bend indented compony cotised betw 6 lions* nhant

Edmund Bohun, c.1290-1349, son of John (I, d.1292), married Margaret Segrave, held Barton Seagrave (Nhants) & in Berks & Pinchbeck (Lincs); served in Gascony 1325, pardoned for Despensers 1321, lancastrian 1322, attended Gt.Council 1324. 65f5 *26*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:7527* (1307/27, Edmund, bend cot betw 6 lions);

Moor KE 1:106; Pascual BD 270;

O:74* (Az-Ar, Edm);

932 sire omfrei de boun meisme les armes od la bende ermyne

B EAO *bend cotised betw 6 lions* heref

Humphrey Bohun, d.<1316, probably son of John (I, d.1292), ktd 1306. +

Moor has him as Humphrey (IX, 1309-61, o.s.p.), which does not fit with N/PRA, see Ch.3.2.5. *26*

Moor KE 1:108; Pascual BD 270; Phillips ES 112;

933 sire johan de mortymer les armes de mortymer en le escuchon un sautour de goules

B OAG *barry acc. escutcheon ch. saltire & chief paly of 4 and corners gironny* worcs

John Mortimer, o.s.p.1315, younger son of Edmund of Wigmore (d.1304, see [18]) and Margaret Fiennes, married Margaret, held Bledisloe hrd, Aure (Notts) & Norton, Bromsgrove (Worcs). 50d1 *26*

The same arms was used by Geoffrey (d.1274), who held Ykelei (Bucks), probably an uncle of John.

Variant: the saltire engrailed (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:306-309; Moor KE 3:217-218 (John), 213 (Geof), 220-221 (Wm);

E:40; FW:623 (Geof); GA:187; ST:26 (John);

934 sire rog' de mortymer en le escuchon un lion de de pourpre

B OAP *barry acc. escutch ch. lion & chief paly of 4 and corners gironny* heref

Roger Mortimer jr, d.<1333, son of Roger of Chirk [19], ktd 1306, held in Oxon & Heref & Chirk (Salop). + *26*

Arms: the purple is a more high-strung version of gules (red) indicating wealth and high position, e.g. the kings of Leon in Spain, but difficult to apply in practice on shields, jupons and banners.

Moor KE 3:209;

L:171 (Roger);

935 sire henri de mortimer barre de or e de goules le chef palee les corners geroune a un escuchon de argent

G OA *barry acc. escutcheon & chief paly and corners gironny* salop

Henry Mortimer, d.1317, son of Hugh and Agatha, married Constance, left son Hugh (fl.1344), held Chelmarsh, a.o. (Salop) & Luton (Beds) & Hammond's Froom (Heref); served in Ireland 1293, 1310, overseas 1297, against the Scots 1309, MP Salop 1312. 62b4 *26*

Variant: barry Gu-Or / Or-Gu &c; Az-Or-Ar (N/b).

XBM:11957 (1344, Hugh);

Brault RAE 2:306; Moor KE 3:210;

E:65; LM:527; O:162; O:189; Q:305; TJ:1140; WJ:1030;

936 sire thomas ferrers verree de or e de goules a une baston de azure

X B OG *vairy & bend* staff

Thomas Ferrers, d.1322, knighted 1306, held Loxley Manor (Staffs), overlord at La Lyndeweye (Derbs), no details. 75e4 *26*

The arms of Ferrers with a canton of Bohun in L:27 (1st Dunstable, 1309) probably belonged to him, and the maternal canton makes him son of Robert (d.1279) and Eleanor Bohun, and a younger brother of John [17].

Moor KE 1:18;

937 sire rog' tyrel de azure a un lion de argent od la bordure endente de or

B AO *lion & border engrailed* heref

Roger Tyrrell, d.1316, son of Roger (fl.1285), held Dilwyn, Hougaston, Malfeld (Heref) & in Middlehope in Long Forest (Salop) & Charfield (Glos) & Glam & Eston-by-Portbury (Som) & Dors; served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1303; witness for E.Glos 1307, 1314, probably retained; interests in Ireland 49g2 *26*

Variant: indented / engrailed.

XEL:811* (13C, Geof, lion fighting dragon); XEL:2163 (1336, Hugh, chamber esq);

Brault RAE 2:416; Moor KE 5:68-69; Downing ME 3:75 (Roger, d.1316, effigy,

PO:356; WJ:292; L:4*; ST:21* (Ar-Az-Or); GA:222*;

938 sire peres corbet de or a un corbyn de sable

O S *bird* salop

Peter Corbet, not placed in the pedigree, and no details, possibly a repeat of Peter, the baron of Caus [74] placed in, or rather near his locality, see [74, 939]. 73h3 *26*

The arms have been attributed to Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

Brault RAE 2:119-120; VCH Salop 8:197+239+312 + 11:187;

CKO:628; PO:573; URF:369;

939 sire thomas corbet de or a iij corbyns de sable

O S *3 birds* salop

Thomas Corbet, c.1281-1310, married Joan Plucknett (see [53]) held Moreton Corbet, Whattlesborough, Habberley, Besford (Salop) and Houghton (Leics). His father Robert (d.1300) was Sh.Staff1288, Sh.Salop 1289, MP Salop 1290, 1295-96. 73h3 *26*

This branch aparently separated from the senior Caus branch around 1180. It has also been given a single bird as in [938].

The birds are crows, see [74].

Brault RAE 2:119-120; Moor KE 1:236;

E:497; F:418; G:156; L:162; SP:76 (2:1); BER:1693*; TJ:1395* (in pale);

940 sire johan sibbetone de or a un egle vert a une baston goboune de argent e de goules

O VX AG *eagle & bend company* salop

John Seperton, o.s.p. c.1318, son of Adam, acquired in 1297 lands worth £5 in Acton la Rounde (Salop). + *26*

Moor KE 4:252 (Sibeton); CIPM 2:35/44 no.54 (Sibeton);

L:155 (John); AS:208; CG:110; CKO:104; CT:87; TJ:221;

941 sire wauter de frenes de goules a ij bendes endentes de or de azure le un en le autre

G X OB *2 bends indented company* heref

Walter Frene, fl.1283-1324, brother of John (d.1284) and probably uncle of Hugh [942], married Alice Seculer (b.c.1257), held Marden (Heref) of Mortimer; served against the Scots 1295 with John Warenne E.Surrey. yeoman of prince Edward 1297, MP Heref 1307, 1309, 1311, Gt.Council 1324. As Walter Fraxino a household knight in 1306/07. 49h3 *26*

Variant: Gu 2 bars Or (N/b, Fraxino), except for N/PRA, all armorials have the arms as 2 bars indented compony or vairy.

Brault RAE 2:183; Moor KE 2:84-85; Ingawells HK 180; Downing ME 3:83 (Moccas, Heref);

AS:123*; CG:238*; CKO:333*; E:483*; PO:562*; SD:122*; SK:733*; TJ:513*; TJ:582*; WJ:909* (2 bars modif);

942 sire huge frenes de argent e de azure les bendes endentes

G X AB *2 bends indented company* heref

Hugh Frene, o.s.p.1337, younger son of Hugh (d.<1303), ktd 1326, baron 1336, married as her 3rd husband Alice Lacy (1281-1348, d&h/ Henry E.Lincoln) widow of Thomas E.Lancs (d.1322) and Ebles Strange (d.1335). He (or more likely his father) served Edmund E.Lancs 1277, overseas 1286. Hugh jr probably played a role in the arrest of Roger Mortimer in 1330. 49f3 *26*

His father Hugh (d.<1303) held Moccas & Sutton Frene in Marden (Heref), and left son and heir John.

Variant: 2 bars indented compony (N/b), the arms are emended with tinctures, but are usually 2 bars, see [941]. A stained glass in Moccas has the bends (Lawrance MM 19).

GEC 5:572-574; Brault RAE 2:183; Moor KE 2:84-85 (Freyne); Downing ME 3:83 (Moccas, Heref); Brault EB 122 (bende/fess);

see [941];

943 sire willm ponscyn quartile de argent e de azure en lun quarter de argent un lion de goules

A BG *qtly acc. lion in chf dx* esx

William Poncyn, fl.1322, left son Michael, held in Waleden / Saffron Walden (Esx), in the retinue of E.Hereford 1297, a household knight 1300-07, served against the Scots 1322, pardoned fro Gaveston 1313. 55e4 *26*

Brault RAE 2:350 (Poncyn); Moor KE 4:94; Ingamells HK 2.182;

Q:246; ST:4; LM:502 (name only);

944 sire johan de lacy de or a une fesse de goules en le chef iij merelos de goules

O GG *fess acc. 3 martlets in chf* heref

John Lacy, d.1322, son of Adam (fl.1266-1292), who held in Herts, Staffs, Som, Salop and Heref. John held Castle Froome (Heref) & Crissage (Salop); served against the Scots 1314, MP Heref 1311, 1313. 50c3 *26*

The Lacy of Meath and Ulster in Ireland, who also held Ludlow (Salop) bre the fess alone ,e.g. Walter, who was very active during the late part of the reign of king John and early part of Henry III. They were cadets of Lacy of Chester (see [4]). Walter (fl.1295-1317) of another branch with lands in Ireland and Glos served against the Scotsbetw 1300 and 1314.

In the Domesday Book ludlow was part of Herefordshire.

Brault RAE 2:246; Moor 3:1, 6;

E:311 (Adam); MPC:46* (fess, Walt); LM:203* (fess & bend);

945 sire henri de penbruge barre de or e de azure a une bende de goules

X G OB *barry & bend* heref

Henry Pembridge, d.1316, held Monnington-on-Wye (Heref) & in Salop & Staffs & Som served against the Scots 1297, 1300, 1301, constable of Cardiff Castle 1297, recruiter in Wales 1298, 1316, cmsr of array in Som 1316. 49f3 *26*

There were other Pembridge active at the time, incl. Henry (fl.1300-1323), son of Fulk (d.1296), held West Hyde (Beds), forfeited as lancastrian 1323.

XEL:603 (Hen, 1303); XEL:1860 (Ric, 1362);

Brault RAE 2:336; Moor KE 4:31-32 (Penebrigg); Downing ME 3:80 (Richard, d.1375, KG, effigy, Hereford Cathedral);

AN:197; DV:2499; E:290; F:285; GA:216; L:5; PRT:1192; PT:516; WJ:814;

946 sire johan de penbruge ,eisme les armes en la bende iij moles de argent

X GA OB *barry & bend ch. 3 mullets* heref

John Pembridge, c.1266-1331, son of Henry (d.c.1276) and Elizabeth, left son Edward (b.c.1305), held Eyton / Eton, Burghill / Borwehulle (Heref) & Meune (Glos) & in Glam; ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1309, probably a lancastrian 1322, pardoned; MP Heref 1314, Gt.Council 1324. Mustered in 1310 from Glos. 49g3 *26*

Brault RAE 2:336; Moor KE 4:32; Palgrave PW 2.1:51;

947 sire johan seint oweyn de goules a une crois de argent en lun quarter un escuchon de gloucestre

G A+ *cross acc. escutch Or 3 chevrons Gu in chf dx* heref

John St.Owen, fl.1309 (L:19), uncertain identification and an unusual combination of arms with an inescutcheon of Clare E.Glos (see also Gilbert [928] with 3 chevons). + *26*

One possible is John St.Owen, fl.1272-97, probably father of Ralph (fl.1296-1308) as both held Ash, Burton (Heref) & Clopham (Ssx), also held by Thomas (o.s.p.1402). However this family usually bore variations of barry Or-Gu and held of Mortimer of Richard's Castle. The present

Brault RAE 2:375-376; Moor KE 4:192; CIPM 2:395no.640, 4:166 no.235, 5:25 no.57 (barry), 18:656-661(Tho);

L:19 (John);

948 sire richard de caple de argent a un cheveron e iij rondels de goules

A GG *chevron betw 3 roundels* heref

Richard Capel, fl.1309 (from L:170), no details. -

Moor mentions a Richard Caple (fl.1274-80) as overlord at Sturtel Major (Dors), and another (or the same) as witness to lands in Notts. The arms are similar to those of Baskerville from Herefordshire. He also attributes different arms checky Or-Az & fess Gu ch. 3 mullets Ar from E:227, F:415, to a Walter Capeles acting in Herefs 1277-83. *26*

Moor KE 1:181; DBA 2:397;

949 sire gilberd de boun les armes de hereford a iij escallops de goules en la bende

B AGO *bend cotised ch. 3 escallops betw 6 lions* heref

Gilbert Bohun, fl.1277-1317, younger son of Humphrey (VI, d.1265), father of Oliver, uncle of Humphrey (VIII) E.Hereford [9]; served against the Welsh 1277, constable of Kilkenny Castle (Ireland). + *26*

The next 3 lines are blank.

XBM:7553 (Oliver, 1334);

Brault RAE 2:59; Moor KE 1:106; GEC 6:563note g; Pascual DB 270;

E:118; Q:493 (Gilb); WJ:138 (Oliver);

Chestreschire

950 sire lowys de la pole de or a un lion de goules e un baston de sable

O GS *lion acc. bend* wales

Lewis / Llewellyn ap Griffin de la Pole, o.s.p.s.1294, younger son of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn (d.1286), married Sibyl (fl.1319), uncle of his eventual heiress Hawise, wife of John Cherlton, by 1313 lord of Powis [166, 1051]. Lewis held La Pole Castle (in Welshpool), Llanfyllin (Powis / Montgomeryshire) & in Beds & Salop. His sister-in-law Joan, widow of Owain (d.1293, father of Hawise) had wardship of his heir in 1295. 72d5 *27*

Brault RAE 2:349; Moor KE 4:92; Siddons WH 1:2, 60, 292, 403, 2:464-465; CIPM 3:138no.211, 138-139no.212;

Q:478* (bend Sa); LM:564* (bend Ar, Lewis);

951 sire rog' de chaundos de or a un lion de goules od la coue forchie

O G *lion q.f.* heref

Roger Chandos, fl.1303-15, held Credenhill and as overlord Burghill, Turneston and Wystanton (Heref), and in Glos and Wilts; knighted 1306, served against the Scots 1306, Sh.Hereford 1312-14. He likely held Snodhull, Welinton, Fanhope manors (Heref) like his father Robert (d.1302), except for the dower to his mother Alice. 49g3 *27*

Moor KE 1:199; Palgrave PW 2.1:56 (herts);

AN:60; CT:74; L:28; TJ:127;

952 sire huge godard de ermyne a une crois patee de sable

E S *cross patonce* salop

Hugh Godard, fl.1282-1324, married Amicia, held Mulston Manorin Milson parish (Salop), at Leominster (Heref), in Worcs; served in Gascony 1297, against the Scots 1303 and in Ireland 1316 with Roger Mortimer [18]; pardon for action against Despensers 1321; at Gt.Council 1324. 62a5 *27*

Variant: cross moline (N/b).

PRO-sls (Hugh, 1311);

Moor KE 2:123-124;

CRK:753; PT:370; W:59; BG:302*;

953 sire robt stormyn de goules a un cheveron e iij rouwels de argent

G AA *chevron betw 3 mullets* worcs

Robert Sturny, fl.1302-1322, son of John (d.1302), held Sutton Sturmy, Over-Sapy (Worcs) & Asche (Salop); served against the Scots 1322, MP Worcs 1309, 1315, assessor, conservator of peace in Worcs 60d4 *27*

Variant: roundels (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:406; Moor KE 4:306; Downing ME 7:90 (John, d.1302, Tenbury Wells, Worcs); Lawrance MM 43; CIPM 5:24 no.57;

E:664 (John);

954 sire thomas de anvers de goules a un cheveron e iij rouwels de or

G OO *chevron betw 3 mullets* berks

Thomas Danvers, fl.1266-1326, son of Robert and Amice, held 20£ in Berks, 20£ in Oxon, 40 £ in Som & Dors, as overlord in Stanbridge (Hants); served overseas in Gascony, against the Scots 1300, 1301, as Sh.Anglesey 1295-1300, Sh.Oxon 1308, Sh.Ox & Berks 1311-1313, assessor and commissioner in Berks and Oxon between 1308-18. 41f5 *27*

His properties included Winterbourne Danvers (Berks). His son Thomas (o.v.p.) may have done some of the services noted. The elder Thomas was broken by age in 1321, when his grandsons William and Richard (a priest) was granted revenue and custody of Newbury Manor by Roger Mortimer of Wigmore [18, 19].

XBM:9185 (Wm, 1427);

Moor KE 1:264; DBA 2:389+392, VCH Berks 4:55-70 (wrong arms);

CRK:2043; FK:341; MY:124;

955 sire johan de ereby de goules a ij lions passanz de argent e un label de or

G AO *2 lions passt & label* lincs

John Oreby , d.1329, son of Fulk (d.1282), married Isabel Tattershall (d.<1313), had son Phillip (o.v.p. 1326) and grandson and heir John (o.s.p.m.1354), baron 1309-11, held Chorlton Manor (Ches) & Orby, Dalby, a.o. (Lincs), a.o. shires; served with Reginald Grey (see [50]) in Wales in 1294, and in Scotland 1301 and 1303, and frequently from 1308 to 1317; Gt.Council 1324, see Ch.4.3.3. 79d1 *27*

His ancestor Phillip was steward of E.Ches, Justice of Chester 1202-1229, justicar 1206.

XBM:12319 (1346, John);

Brault RAE 2:327; Moor KE 3:289-290 (Orreby); GEC 10:168-174; Sanders EB 88; Simpkin EA 23;

AN:64; GA:107; PO:407; SK:736; TJ:143* (no label);

956 sire johan de penbruge de argent od le chef de azure e une bende engrele de goules

A GB *bend engrailed & chief* ches

John Pembridge, fl.1309-34, no details. -

This might be from a subbranch of the 'barry' family (see [945]), which kept Weston Subedge (Glos) ,which had a contamporary John, son of Henry (d.c.1276). *27*

L:201* (Az-Ar-Gu); SD:108* (less bend);

957 sire eustace de whitteneye palee de or e de goules od le chef de veer

O GZ *paly & chief* heref

Probably Eustace Whitney (fl.1316) of Heref, though this family used different arms Az cross checky Or-Gu as in E:532, F:464, GCC:365, S:321. The two last items are probably for Robert Whitney (d.1402) or his son Robert (d.1443), both longtime MP Heref. 49e3 *27*

Eustace Whitney, fl.1316, held Whitney, Pencombe, Caldwell, Lt.Cowarne (Heref); served against the Scots 1301, MP Heref 1313. There is no evidence of him holding lands in Cheshire.

The arms, the only one in DBA 3:15, are similar to Geney of Norfolk in N:567 (vair / Vr replacing ermine / Er), so the compiler or his source probably confused the notes.

Brault RAE 2:455, Moor KE 5:189-190; Roskell C 4:838-841;

958 sire richard de pulesdone de sable a iij moles de argent

S A *3 mullets* ches

Richard Pillesdon / Pulesdon, fl.1283-1314, married Agnes, left 8 sons and a daughter, held Warandashale / Warrenhall in Moreton Say (Salop) & Worthenbury in Maillor Seyssenek (Flint / Clwyd); Sh.Caernarvon (Wales) 1284. 73g1 *27*

Moor KE 4:103-104; http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/3208.html;

WJ:713* (Az-Ar);

959 sire willm de everoys de goules a une fesse de argenten le chef iij rondels de argent

G AA *fess acc. 3 roundels in chf* heref

William Devereux, fl.1266-1300; baron 1299, son of William (d.1265), left son and heir John (d.1315), held Lyonshall & Holme Lacy & Stoke Lacy (Heref), Lower Hayton (Salop), in Staffs and Som; served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, in Gascony 1294, 1295 49f2 *27*

A relative, Walter Devereux (fl.1299-1325) holding in Berks and Brecon using inverted arms is present in E:332 and F:430, but not here.

XBM:9286 (John, 1392);

Brault RAE 2:141; Moor KE 1:280-281; GEC 4:296-306 (baron 1384); Burke PB 1:1378-1380;

B:45; E:57; F:80; FK:820; GCC:364; PO:303; TJ:479; TJ:499; GCC:746*;

Schropshire

960 sire willm le botyler de goules crusule de or a une fesse chekere de argent e de sable

18v1 *G XO AS* *fess checky, crusily* salop

William Butler, 1274-1334, baron 1308-25, younger son and heir of Ralph (d.1278) and Maud Pantulf of Wem; held Wem, Whixhall, Hinstock, Fraunkton, Lopington, Burlington (Salop), Almington (Staff), in Northburgh (Leics); served overseas 1297, in Flanders 1298, against the Scots 1298, 1301. He married Ela Herdebergh, widow of Walter Hopton (d.1305) [918]), his mother's 2nd husband. 73h3 *28*

Variant: crusily Ar (N/b).

XBM:7633; XHS:179 (13C, Ralf of Badminton, glos);

Brault RAE 2:63; Moor KE 1:121-122; GEC 2:230-233; Coss LK 302 (Oversley); VCH Warws 3:29 + 6:259; Downing ME 6:78;

AS:223; B:179; CG:271; CKO:353; E:162; F:195; FK:123; GCC:105; J:85; LM:117; Q:98; Q:224; S:288; SD:132; TJ:455; WJ:556; PO:660*;

961 sire rauf le botyler de goules une fesse chekere de or e de sable en le chef ij moles de or

G XO OS *fess checky acc. 2 mullets in chf* salop

Ralph Butler, b.c.1277, son of Ralph (d.1307) and Maud Marmion (d.<1307), cousin of William Butler of Wem [960], married Hawise Gobion (b.c.1283), held j.u. Horton (Nhants), Laysters, Henner, Woneton (Heref), Higham Gobion, Streatley, Sharpenhoe (Beds), and from his mother a.o. Badminton (Glos), part of Middleton Manor (Warws), Salterton, Dernford, Winterbourne, Yatesbury a.o. (Wilts), and in Pulverbatch (Salop), in Northbury (Staffs); served as MP Warws 1309, custos of Ludlow Castle (Salop) 1322, attended Gt.Council 1324 from both Warws and Beds. + *28*

The elder Ralph served as a knight of Maud's father Phillip Marmion of Tamworth (d.1292).

Variant: Ar-Sa and 3 mullets in chf (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:62-64; Downing ME 6:77 (Ralph, d.1307, Norbury St.Peter, Staffs), 78;

962 sire willm le botile de wemme de azure a une bende e vj coupes de or

B OO *bend acc. 6 cups covered* lancs

William Butler, d.c.1328, summoned as baron to Parliament 1295-1297; held Warrington, in Penket and Laton (Lancs), Colston Basset, Crophill Butler (Notts), Eccleshall, Folkeshill, Smercote (Warws); served against the Welsh 1282, 1287, against the Scots 1291, 1297; commisioner of array in Lancs. His son William was never summoned. 86d4 *28*

The attribution of Wem is mistaken.

XBM:7625sn (1314, Hawise Butler of Warrington, used by Ralph Butler of Pulverbatch, salop, sn; dx = cross patonce & label);

Brault RAE 2:62-64; Moor KE 1:121;

BG:303; CA:75; CRK:254; CVL:363; CY:211; PLN:1502; PLN:2037; PO:218; PT:880; PT:1063; SIC:1775; T:118; URF:277; S:287*; FK:749*;

963 sire miles pichard de goules a iij escalops de argent e une fesse de or

G OA *fess betw 3 escallops* heref

Miles Pichard, fl.1322, held Sapey (Worcs) & Staunton-on-Wye, Letton (Heref); served in Wales 1287 with Ralph Tony (see [49]), overseas 1297, recruiter 1301, against the Scots 1303, in Ireland 1316, MP Heref 1302, 1307. 49f3 *28*

He was probably son of Roger (d.1282), who held Staunton-on-Wye (Heref) and sold Smethcott nr Picklescott, 14 km SW of Shrewsbury to Hugh Burnell. Miles is mentioned in campaigns against the Scots with a Thomas, who as centenarius commanded foot archers. He sold lands in Wales to John, son of Reginald FitzPeter in 1308. The Roger (fl.1335), ktd 1306, at Gt.Council 1324, was probably his son, as he held the same manors.

Variant: fess Ar, escallops Or (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:341-342; Moor KE 4:62-63; Simpkin EA 192; Bacharach EC 122; CIPM 2:396no.640; VCH Salop 8:151;

CG:290; CKO:368;TJ:473; TJ:1368; WJ:564; LM:357*; Q:342* (Miles); AS:437*; E:315*; F:162* (Roger);

964 sire johan pichard meisme les armes a un label de azure

G OAB *fess betw 3 escallops & label* heref

John Pichard, d.1306, leaving Roger (b.c1290). He was probably a younger brother of Miles [962], served wih John Tregoz in 1294 and Fulk FitzWarin in 1297 against the Scots. 49f4 *28*

Moor probably conflates several Johns, incl. one ktd 1306 and serving Aymer E.Pembroke. The present John may have got Thetcotm Stradewwy, Cary, a.o. (Devon) in 1273 from his father Roger, and married Katherine FitzPeter.

Moor KE 4:62; Simpkin EA 23;

965 sire richard de dockesseye de argent a un lion de azure e un baston goboune de or e de goules

A BX AG *lion acc. bend compony* salop

Richard Docksey, fl.1294, no details. -

Moor KE 1:286; *28*

966 sire huge de kynardesle de azure crusule de argent e un lion de argent

B OA *lion, crusily* heref

Hugh Kinnersley, b.c..1247, son of John, held Kinnersley (Heref) & in Glos; served in Ireland 1310 with Roger Mortimer, his overlord, MP Heref 1307, accused of robbery in Glos 1323. 49f3 *28*

There were contemporary family members, e.g. Richard (d.1297, E:286); Richard (d.<1326), who left son John (b.c.1296); Simon (MP Esx 1322). Moor has Hugh as above, but though it is possible that he served in Ireland at the age of 63, it is less likely that he was a robber at the age of 76. It may have been a son, who served in 1310.

XEL:1628 (1319, Simon); XBM:11168 (1311, Hugh);

Brault RAE 2:243; Moor KE 2:284;

E:286 (Ric);

967 sire johan de arderne de goules crusule de or od le chef de or

G OO *semy of crosslets & chief* ches

John Arden, c.1264->1322, held Alvanly & Alford (Ches) and in Salop and Lincs, commissioner of array 1308 in Ches. 83g3 *28*

XBM:6892 (1366, Nic); XBM: 6893*, 6898* (14C, 1372, 3 crosslets & chief = Peter fils Hugonis, of Macclesfield, ches);

Brault RAE 2:14; Moor KE 1:17; Ormerod HC 2:85; Downing ME 6:67-69 (Tho, d.1391, Elford St.Peter, Staffs); Burke GA 23; DBA 3:240;

AS:347; CG:196; CKO:286; CY:385; GA:105; L:97; PO:619; R:113; TJ:814; CY:30*;

968 sire huge de croft quartile de argent e de azure endente en lun quarter de azure un lion passaunt de or

X O BA *qtly per fess engrailed & lion passt in chf dx* heref

Hugh Croft, d.1317, held Bulsham (Ssx) & ½ KF at Croft Castle (Heref); knighted 1304/05, served against Scots 1303, in Ireland 1310, Sh.Salop & Staff 1311-12. 49g1 *28*

A John Croft holding 20 £ in Heref was summoned overseas in 1297. Peter 'of Norfolk' mustered from Westm in 1310.

Arms emended here.

Moor KE 1:253; Palgrave PW 2.1:52:

L:156*; PO:563* (lion passt guard in Q1);

969 sire wauter hakelu de goules a iij haches daneys de or e une daunce de argent

G AO *fess dancetty betw 3 axes* heref

Walter Hackett, d.1314, married Alice, left son Peter, ktd 1306, served as king's yeoman in Wales 1284 building a castle in Elvel NE of Builth (Powis) for Mortimer, custos of Glamorgan / Morgannwg 1292 for Clare E.Glos, constable of Haverford Castle (Dyfed) 1292-1301, recruiter in Wales 1297, 1308, served overseas 1307, MP Heref 1310. He got lands at Bishop's Frome (Heref) in 1293, made custos of Kinlet Manor (Salop) at 15£ in 1303. He was in debt to Edmund Hackett [970] in 1310. 50a3 *28*

Variant: no Danish axes (N/b).The blazon may be confounded, and could read Ar fess Gu acc dance in chf Gu as in AS:264 a.o. armorials.

Moor KE 2:171172 (Hakelut); DBA 1:23, 3:338+358-359;

AS:264*; CG:276*; CKO:360*; TJ:423*; TJ:462*; WJ:602*;

970 sire edmon hakelut de argent a une bende de goules e iij moles de or e ij coties daunces de goules

A GGO *bend cotised dancetty ch. 3 mullets* heref

Edmund Hackett, fl.1309-42, held in Heref & Worcs; served in Wales 1309, against the Scots 1314, in Gascony 1324-25, recruiter in Wales 1342, custos of Dinefwr / Dynevor Castle (Dyfed) 1310-18, 1326, of Upleadon (Heref); escheator in Ireland 1318, pardon for Despensers 1321, and as a lancastrian 1322, probably taken at Boroughbridge, at Gt.Council 1324. + *28*

XBM:10368 (14C, Tho);
Moor KE 2:170-171, 172;
PO:306; WJ:1499; L:138*; CRK:1260*; DV:2558*; PT:245*; S:393*; S:582*; WJ:1488*;

971 sire richard hakelut de argent a une bende e ij cotices de goules en la bende iij flures de or

A GGO *bend cotised ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* salop

Richard Hackett, no details, possilby the one, fl.1316-22, who acted for William Brewes / Braose in a reversion case in Sussex and as a witness for John Warenne E.Suffolk. - *28*

XBM:10342 (Cuthbert , 1601, in London);
Moor KE 2:171 (Hakelut);
L:138; see [970];

972 sire thomas lodelawe de azure a iij lupars passaunz de argent

B A *3 lions passt guard* sur

Thomas Ludlow, d.1314, married Joan Marmion, left son Thomas (b.c.1300); held Tooting Graveney E of Wimbledon, Waleton, Micham (Sur) & Scrivelsby (Lincs); knighted 1306, MP Sur 1307. His brother John (d.1295) was overlord of Coldeweston (Salop). 30d4 *28*

His brother William Ludlow (d.1316) married the heiress Maud Hodnet, and got Stokesay, Hodnet, Westbury (Salop) during the lifetime of her father. Like his brother, he was knighted in 1306. William adopted new arms Or lion Sa, see Ch.2.4.3.

Variant: Ar-Az (N/b).

Moor KE 3:54-55;
AS:407; CG:463; CKO:448; FK:481; TJ:196;

973 sire richard de harlee de or a une bende e ij cotyes de sable

O SS *bend cotised* salop

Richard Harley, d.1316, son of Robert (d.1269), married Burga de Willey (d.>1337), left son Robert (d.1349), held Harley, Kenley, Gretton (Salop); served overseas 1297, recruiter for scottish campaigns 1297, 1301; MP 8 times 1300-1316 for Salop, JP Salop 1310, assessor, Sh.Salop & Staffs 1300-1303, steward of C.Savoy 1302 and E.Arundel 1304 in Salop. 73h5 *28*

XBM:10499 (Rob, s/ Rob, 1361, of Gretton, salop);
Moor KE 2:189-190; VCH Salop 3:235 + 8:87+95;
FK:406; CRK:2069*; DV:2736*; PT:153*;

974 sire wauter de kyngehemede barre de or e de azure a une bende de argent e iij escalops de goules

X AG OB *3 bars & bend ch. 3 escallops* salop +

Walter Lingen / Lingaine dit de Kingsmead, fl.1305, held Bradford hundred (Salop) until 1309; knighted 1306. *28*

John Lingen (fl.1304-24), held Schurlet (Heref) and part of Kingsmead (Salop), at Gt.Council 1324. They might be sons of Ralph (fl.1276-87), who held Kingsmead.

Brault RAE 2:260; Moor KE 2:284; 3:41-42; VCH Salop 11.97; CIPM 2:395no.640

E:262*; F:438* (barry &c, Ralph);

975 <sire johan de chedewynde daszure a un cheveron e iij rouwelys dor>

B OO *chevron betw 3 mullets* salop 62b1 *28*

Joihn Chetwynd, d.1353, mentioned as overlord of Morton Manor and Picheford Manor (Salop); served as MP Bucks 1298, 1302, commissioner in Heref, and coroner in Bucks 1306

His grandfather John (d.1280) held Chetwynde (Salop) a.o. properties in Salop, Staffs and Warws.

Text in a later hand.

XPO:3079; XBM:8539 (Rob, 1339);

Moor KE 1:202-203; GEC 3:188 (V.Chetwynd 1717); Burke BP 1:554-559;

CG:132; CKO:165; CY:335; O:125; PV:25; S:482; S:484; SK:357; TJ:713;

976 <sire willm de cauntelo de goulys a iij floures dor a une bende dargent>

G AO *bend betw 3 fleurs-de-lis* yorks 94c3 *28*

William Cantelupe, b.c.1293, o.s.p.1320/36, son of William [154], a baron, but a minor at his death. He left a brother and heir Nicholas (d.1355) to be summoned as a baron in 1336.

The arms are confounded, ought to be identical to his late father's arms.

Text in a later hand. The next 2 lines are blank.

Brault RAE 2:94;

Estaffordeschire

977 sire robt de hastang de azure od le chef de goules e un lion rampand de or

B AG *lion & chief* warws 52B1 *29*

Robert (II) Hastang senior, fl.1294-1303, d.<1306 son of Robert (I, fl.1242), left sons John [978], Robert junior [979] and Richard [980], held Chebsey, Cold Norton, Newbold, Walton, Slyndon, Hillcote (Staffs) & Leamington Hastang / Hastings, Wellesbourne Hastang, Budbrook, Salford / Abbot's Salford, Nuthurst (Warws), served against the Welsh and the Scots.

Moor and Brault conflated Robert sr and Robert jr, no surprise as they must have served in some of the same campaigns. It is likely that Robert sr was the signatory to the Baron's Letter of 1301 (rather than Robert jr, baron in 1311, as in GEC), and held most if not all of the lands. See also Robert Hastings [608] from Cambs.

See Ch.2.3.7 for a discussion of the arms and seals.

Walden FL 161-162 = XBM:10256,13400 (1301, Rob, lion qf); XMS:1262 (1305, Rob); GEC 6:338-344; Brault RAE 2:218-219; Moor KE 2:193, 198-199; Coss LK 267, 270, 301-302; Coss KM 78 (ill); DBA 1:114, 159, 213; 3:22-25, 29-30, 33, 74; VCH Warws 4:99, 5:150-152, 6:151; Dugdale AW 316-317;

CKO:80; CRK:987; E:201; F:231; L:207; TJ:72; a.o.

978 sire johan de hastang meisme les armes a un label de argent

B OGA *lion & chief & label* warws

John (I) Hastang, d.c.1332, eldest son and heir of Robert [977], left son Thomas (d.1345/48); served against the Scots 1306, 1314, commissioner of array in Warws & Leics 1311, justice in Salop & Staffs 1314, 1317, conservator of peace Staffs 1316, 1320, at Gt.Council 1314. He was in the royal household as steward of Q.Margaret in 1306, and the same year witnessed the homage of James, steward of Scotland. 52B1 *29*

Variant: lion q.f. (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:218-219; Moor KE 2:193;

GA:63 (John); O:14 (Thomas);

979 sire robt de hastang de azure od le chef de goules e un lion de or od la couwe forchie

B OG *lion q.f. & chief* warws

Robert (III) Hastang, o.s.p.1336, baron 1311, younger son of Robert senior [977], married Emma Cleasby (see [832]), is said to hold la Desirée & Badenhall (Staffs); served i.a. as constable of Roxburgh Castle 1297-1306. The Cleasby held in Yorks. 52B1 *29*

Robert jr is difficult to separate from his father, not least because they probably served during the same campaigns, see 2.3.7 for a discussion of the arms and seals.

Foster FL xxxvij, 161; York Deeds VI.37 (1306, Rob, lion qf); York Deeds VI.34-35 (1337, Rob, lion imp 3 lozenges, Cleasby);

GEC 6:338-344 (incl. lands held 1314); Brault RAE 2:218-219; Moor KE 2:193, 198-199;

SP:147;

980 sire richard de hastang de azure od le chef de goules a un lion de or e un bastoun de argent

B OGA *lion acc. bend & chief* staff

Richard Hastang, fl.1290-1324, a younger son of Robert [977] of whom he held Chebsey (Staff) and in Warws; a professional soldier, constable of Jedburg Castle 1299-1305, served E.Warwick 1310, MP Warws 1321, Gt.Council 1324. 74c5 *29*

DBA 3:24 (Bow-sls 30:4;1314/15, Ric Ld of Chebsey, Staffs);

Moor KE 2:198;

L:203 (Nic);

981 sire felip de hastang de azure od le chef de goules a un lion de argent

B AG *lion & chief* warws

Philip Hastang, o.s.p.m. 25.03.1317, son of Humphrey (d.<1304) and Cecily Merck, sister and heir of John Merck [439], a relative of Robert [977]. married Alice (d.25.10.1317, holding Quinton), leaving 3 daugthers in minority. Philip inherited White Rothing (Esx) & Cumberton (Cambs) from John Merck, held in Quinton, Cortenhale (Warws) & Newton, Sibston, Stibbington (Hunts). 52B1 *29*

Moor conflated him with Philip Hastings [341] noted for Oxon, see Ch.2.3,7.

Variant: lion q.f. (N/b), see [977] and 2.3.7 for the arms.

Moor KE 2:193, 197-198 (Hastang), 3:150 (Merck);

L:207 (John);

982 sire robt de stepeltone de azure a un lion de or od la couwe forchie

B O *lion q.f.* salop

Robert Stapleton, d.c.1327, son of John (d.c.1267) or Robert (d.<1291), held Stapelton, Netley (Salop) & in Staffs & Notts & Derbs & Warws & Normanton, Stapleton (Leics); served against the Scots 1291, 1301, 1319, pardon for Gaveston 1313, Gt.Council 1324. The arms are on a shield in Aldridge (Staffs) 73g5 *29*

This branch separated from the Haddesley branch in 12C, see [726].

Brault RAE 2:398; Moor KE 4:280-281; VCH Salop 8:164; Lawrance Mm 41;

AS:375; CG:61; CKO:59; E:622; Q:442; TJ:49; CG:91* (a5); CKO:82* (a5);

983 sire willm wasteneys de sable a un lion de argent e un coler de goules

S A *lion q.f.* yorks

William Wasteneys, fl.1308-1325, probably son of John (d.c.1309), married Cecily, left son Thomas, who had 3 sons, all minors and o.s.p. held Colton (Staffs) & Seton (Yorks) & Thurlby (Lincs) & Leics & Norf; served overseas 1325, in retinue of John Cromwell overseas 1313, on pilgrimage 1320 with Thomas Wake, loyalist in 1322, recruiter 1323, at Gt.Council 1324 97e3 *29*

Variant: q.f. and no collar (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:449; Moor KE 5:167-168; CIPM 5:223 no.402;

AS:84; CG:65; FK:774; PO:502; SD:125; TJ:65; WJ:299*; CY:85*; E:359*; F:402*; FW:344*; G:78*; L:140*; LM:215*; Q:234*; WJ:296*; WNR:126*; WJ:300*;

984 sire edmon wasteneys de sable a un lion de argent od la couwe forchie

S A *lion q.f.* yorks

Edmund Wasteneys, fl.1300-32, held Denchworth (Berks) & Thorngumbald,Todwick, Brampton-in-Morten (Yorks); served against the Scots 1303, 1314, in retinue of Piers Gaveston 1310, probably acted as recruiter in Flint for overseas service 1297, recrúiter in Yorks 1322 as loyalist; conservator of peace Yorks 1325; pardoned for Despencers 1321, at Gt.Council 1324. 97e3 *29*

He was probably placed in the Stafford segment as purported relative of William [983] as he is not noted for lands there.

Variant: blank (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:449; Moor KE 5:166-167; CIPM 7:335 no.470;

LM:366 (Edm);

985 sire rauf de stanlawe de argent a un lion de sable od la couwe forchie e renouwe

A S *lion q.f.* leics

Ralph Stanlove, fl.1304-26, held in Barton (Leics) & Faringdon, Lt.Bowdon (Nhants), probably a lancastrian in 1322, Gt.Council 1324, cmsr of array 1326 in Leics. + *29*

Other Stanlowes held in Staffs, e.g. William Stanlowe (noted 1293, 1327) in Endon in Totmonslow hrd (Staffs).

Moor KE 4:277; Staffs Hist.Col., 7 pt1, p.215-223, London 1886 (BrHistOline);

CKO:76; L:209; AS:412*; TJ:50* (Or-Sa);

986 sire sire henri de appelby de azure a vj merelos de or

B O *6 martlets (3:2:1)* leics

Henry Appleby, d.1311, son of Henry (d.1287), father of Edmund (fl.1325), held Appleby (Leics). 63h2 *29*

XGD:81 (Edm 1325); XBM:6867 (Tho, 1420);

Brault RAE 2:10-11; Moor KE 1:13-14; DBA 2:185-189;

AS:248; BER:1772; CG:527; CKO:597; E:442; F:144; G:121; L:87; O:197; PT:302; Q:338; S:180; TJ:1533; PO:437*;

987 sire willm weyer de argent a une fesse e iij cressanz de goules

A GG *fess betw 3 crescents* staff

William Wyther, fl.1287-1322, married Agnes, held Rocester (Staffs), served overseas 1297, against the Scots 1301, recruiter 1282, cmsr Derbs & Staffs 1287, 1303. 75f4 *29*

His younger brother Thomas (fl.1329), who held in Heref, a lancastrian, was not entered. Thomas was at Gt.Council 1324.

Brault RAE 2:460; Moor KE 5:205-206;

GA:207; E:399 (Wm); O:141; TJ:1031 (Tho); F:241(transposed);

988 sire robt de farnham quartile de argent e de azure a iij cressanz de lun en autre

A B *qtly & 4 crescents cch* staff

Robert Farnham, d.1310/16, no information on his origin; served overseas 1289 with Edmund E.Lancaster, probably a household knight provided with a retiment place at Kirkby Abbey. - *29*

Brault RAE 2:159; Moor KE 2:2;

Q:405;

989 <sire thomas de la pipe daszure crussle dor a une fesse dor>

B OO *fess betw 6 cross crosslets (3:3)* staff

Thomas Pipe, fl.1297-1326, married in 1308 Margaret, widow of Edmund Stafford (a baron), held in Draycot in the Clay, and j.u. Madeley, Bradley (Staff) & in Warws, served against the Scots 1311, 1314, 1316, went overseas with his wife 1311, pardoned for Gaveston 1313, cmsr and assessor 1322-24, at Gt.Council 1324. 75f5 *29*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 4:74;

TJ:1527; WJ:824;

Northomberland e Comberlond

990 sire richard de kirkebride de argnt a un sautour engrele de vert

19r1 *A V* *saltire engrailed* cumb

Richard Kirkbride, d.1330, son of Richard, left sons Walter (c.1290-1336) and John (fl.1319-24), held in Kirkbride, Leynton, Kirkandres (Cumb) & Deighton (Yorks), served against the Scots 1300, 1307,1309, 1317, asessor in Cumb 1295, cmsr 1305, 1314, recruiter 1307; pardoned for Despensers 1318, at Gt.Council 1324 as were his two sons. 104c1 *30*

There are problems with the dates for the Richards, and who inherited Levington Manor in Kirklevington (Yorks NR) in1264. John Comyn had wardship of Richard (II) son of Richard (I) in 1275, indicating that Richard (I) was then dead and Richard (II) a minor, whose marriage belonged to Walter Wygeton (see [156]). Richard (I)) was still a minor in 1282, stated as dead 1284 with lands in the custody of Norman d'Arcy in 1285. Roger Minnot held custody of lands in 1276. John Wigton [156] and Richard and Walter Kirkbride are said to have made assault in Dorset 1288. There could be more of the name or a Richard (III) son of Richard (II, presumed dead 1284), but how could this presumed Richard (III), son of a minor have fathered in 1290? The simpler resolution is that Richard (I) died c.1275 and wardship changed with the dates just missing a 'before'.

The 'saltire' arms are mistaken, see ch.2.1.9

York Deeds 120.X.187 (1283/84, Ric, cross engr) from DBA 3:123;

Brault RAE 2:243; Moor KE 2:287-288; CIPM 19:791; DBA 3:115, 120, 4:371;

K:100*; TJ:892*; CKO:631* (cross engr);

991 sire odynel de heronde argent a iij herons de azure

A B *3 herons* nhum

Odinel Heron, d.<1312 /1323, younger son of William of Ford (d.1258), uncle of Roger [992], pardoned as lancastrian after Boroughbridge. + *30*

Brault has him as Godard / Odard (fl.1318) with *Az-Ar* in M:22.

XEL:1546 (1323, Odard);

Brault RAE 2:226; Moor KE 2:223;

B:10215*; AS:414*; TJ:1394* (Az-Ar, Odinel); see [464];

992 sire rog' heron de goules a iij herons de argent

G A *3 herons* nhum

Roger Heron, d.c1333, younger son of William (d.1296), nephew of Odinel [991], married 1st Isabel/Elizabeth Swinburne and 2nd Margery, left several sons, incl. William (c.1304-79), who was summoned as baron in 1371 only; held Ford Castle a.o. castles in Nhum; served against the Scots 1303, 1322, also as conservator of peace in Nhum 1307, cmsr of array in Nhum 1316-26, constable of Bamburgh Castle 1316-18, recruiter 1316, Gt.Council 1314. 123d1 *30*

PRO sls (1323, Roger); XEL:1547 (Roger, 1323); XEL:388 (1366, Wm, s/ Roger); XGD:1279-80 (1347, 1359, Wm); XBN / HB.SND (1374, Wm s/Roger); Brault RAE 2:226; Moor KE 2:223; GEC 6:484-493;

BER:1689; CRK:1428; DV:2667; PO:295; PT:573; S:588; TJ:1498;

993 sire johan de guldeford de argent a ij barres gymiles de sable

A S *2 bars gemel* nhum

John Guildford, fl.1277-1318, holdings unknown; served in Wales 1277, 1282 for Walter Huntercombe [80], pardoned 1313 for Gaveston, a lancastrian 1318. - *30*

Walter Huntercombe held in Oxon and also Wooler (Nhum).

Brault RAE 2:209; Moor KE 2:161;

F:151; LM:573; Q:268;

994 sire edmon de kendale de argent a une bende daunce de vert e ij coties daunce de goules

A VG *bend dancetty cotised* hants

Edmund Kendal, fl.1313-26, held in Msx & Ssx & Hants; keeper of the royal manor of Lyndon (Rutl) 1315, granted 1317 in support of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land; served in Wales 1322, in Gascony 1325; attended Gt.Council 1324, cmsr of array & conservator of peace in Hants 1322, loyalist in 1322, recruiter in 1324. + *30*

Variant: a simple bend (N/b).

Moor KE 2:278; Wagner RAH 158;

B:10216*;

995 sire thomas de baylolf de argent a un escuchon de goules percee e un label de azure

G AB *escutcheon voided & label* nhum

Thomas Balliol, fl.1303-12, son of Alexander Balliol of Chilham & Cavers (Roxburghshire / Nhum), hostage in 1303, served in Scotland, attended the coronation of Edward II. + *30*

Variant: label sable (N/b).

Brault RAE 2:26-27; Moor KE 1:37;

see [1048];

996 sire wauter de berendone de argent a iij roses de sable

A S *3 cinquefoils* nhum

Walter Burradon / Buredon / Burnden, d.1309, held in Northumberland, served in Scotland 1296, recruited foot soldiers in 1300, and was justice in Galloway in 1303. Another Walter was MP Nhum in 1313. 123d4 *30*

Brault RAE 2:87; Moor KE 1:159;

AS:244; CG:479; CKO:488; GA:124; LM:311; PO:614; SES:39; TJ:1039; WJ:1194;

997 sire gilberd de berendone de goules a une bende de argent e iij roses de sable

G AS *bend ch. 3 roses* nhum

Gilbert Burradon, not mentioned by Moor. If he was not an otherwise unmentioned illegitimate son, the compiler either confused the blazon or the name. The arms are those of the neighbouring Roddam of Roddam Hall (Nhum), who married into the Umfraville, where Gilbert was a common name.. + *30*

Burke LG 1:675-678 (1837 ed); DBA 2:33, 34 (5foils), 60;

998 sire willm de carlel de or a une crois patee de goules

A G *cross patonce* cumb

William Carlisle / Carliolo, fl.1293-1318, son of William, held in Saxlingham & Floteman (Norf), Ughtredby / Oughterby, Crossby, Cummersdale outside Calisle (Cumb), in Lincs and in Scotland, served against the Scots 1300 1301, but changed sides after Bannockburn and forfeited all lands in England 1317. 115e4 *30*

Brault RAE 2:92; McAndrew SH 105; Moor KE1:131;

LM:191; BER:1331*; GA:172*;

999 sire felip de lindesheye de or a un egle de porpre

O P *eagle* sco

Philip Lindsay, d.1317/20, son of John (d.1306) and Joan Lengleys, married Beatrice Chamberlain, held Covington, Staplegorton (Dumfries / Borders) & Marston, Carleton (Lincs) & in Nhum & Cumb; served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1314; changed sides to Bruce in 1316 and forfeited in England. 122a4 *30*

Popoff confused him with a Limesy [840]. John (d.1306), chamberlain to the king of Scotland 1278-81, was a younger son of William Lindsay of Lamberton (d.1244/47), who bore Gu orle Vr, see Ch.2.5.2. Philip and Simon [1000] had a younger brother John (d.1335) Bp.Glasgow. This branch / family held the forestership of Wauchope a.o. forests in Dumfries-Galloway & Borders, Wauchope Forest is not far from the Cheviots in Northumberland.

Brault RAE 2:259-260; Moor KE 3:91-92; McAndrew SH 91, 94, 293;

PO:668; ST:69 (Simon); TJ:237 (John); G:118* (Or-Sa & bend comp, Simon); LM:475* (Or, Phil);

1000 sire symon de lindesheye meisme les armes a un baston goboune de argent e de azure

O PX AB *eagle & bend compony* sco

Simon Lindsay, fl.1298-1322, younger brother of Philip [999], left son John; held in Nhum & in Cumb & Wauchope nr Southdean (Borders); a household knight, served in Scotland 1298 as captain in Eskdale (Galloway). 122a4 *30*

Popoff confused him with a Limesy [840]

Brault RAE 2:259-260; Moor KE 3:91-92; McAndrew SH 91, 95;

G:120* (Or-Sa & bend comp, Phil); LM:476 (Or, Simon);

1001 sire richard filz marmaduke de gouels a une fesse e iij papingais de argent e un baston de azure

G AAB *fess betw 3 parrots & bend* dur

Richard FitzJohn FitzMarmaduke, 1260-1316, o.s.p,, son of John (d.1310, [142]), served against the Scots 1311, 1316; pardoned for Gaveston 1313. He dropped the brisure on succeeding. 117h5 *30*

XBM:9742* (1316, Ric FitzJohn FitzMarmaduke, no bend);

GEC 12.1:735-744; Brault RAE 2:170; Moor KE 2:46;

B:214bis;

1002 sire robt de lomleye de goules a une fesse e iij papingais de argent en la fesse iij moles de sable

G ASA *fess ch. 3 mullets, betw 3 parrots* dur

Robert Lumley, c.1272-1325, son of Roger (d1277/82) and Sibyl Morwik c.1248-98), married Lucy Tweng, left son and heir Marmaduke (d.1365); held Chevington, Long Benton (Nhum) & Stanley, Lt Lumley, Hesleden (Durh) & Kilton, Tweng-on-the Wold (Yorks) & Pykwell (Leics) & in Westm & Cumb. 117f5 *30*

The arms are those of Tweng (see [142, 143]). There are effigies in Chester-le-Street, formerly in Durham Cathedral.

XBM:11455 (temp. Edw I, Robert - hardly E-III as in XBM);

Brault RAE 2:170 (Fitz Marmaduke); Moor KE 3.82-83; GEC 8:266-279; Burke PB 2:2559-2560; Downing ME 2:70;

S:442* (Ralph); AK:35*; APA:62*; ARS:86*; BER:1714*; BHM:1997*; ETO:780*; LYN:637*; NLU:161*; S:100*; TJ:490*; WJ:917* (less mullets); BER:1739*;

1003 sire johan de lamplou de or a une crois de sable les chefs flurettes

O S *cross patonce* cumb

John Lamplow, d.c.1322, younger brother of Robert (o.s.p.1293), left son Ralph (fl.1310); held Lamplugh, Morton, Brunrigg (Cumbl); served with Thomas Multon [39] in Ireland 1307, against the Scots 1309-10, pardoned for Despensers 1321. Ralph attended Gt.Cuncil 1324, though not a knight. 104b2 *30*

Brault RAE 2:248; Moor KE 3:7-8 (Lamplugh),

B:10217* (John); FK:993; G:190; S:379;

1004 sire huge pauntone de goulesc a ij barres de ermyne en le cauntel un fer de molyn de ermyne

G AE *2 bars acc. cross moline in chf dx* lincs

Hugh Panton / Paunton, fl.1317, son of Hugh (fl.1265), held Whitehall (Lincs), served Anthony Bek and added the Bek cross to his arms. He was custos of Haverford Castle (Dyfed) in 1308. 78b1 *30*

The elder Hugh also held in Heref, was coroner in Lincs.

A contemporary, Philip Panton (fl.1300-1316), kt, with £40 from Panton, Askeby (Lincs) & in Dors is not entered. He used a lion.

XBM:12374 (13C, Hugh, 2 bars Er & 2 crosses moline in / on chf);

Brault RAE 2:330 (Panton); Moor KE 4:12; Simpkin EA 28-29; CIPM 6:47no.60;

GA:240 Hugh);

1005 sire adam de suynebourne de goules a iij testes de sengler de argent

G A *3 boar's heads* nhum

Adam Swinbourne, d.1318, son of John, left sons Henry (o.s.p.1326) and Robert (d.1391); held East Swinburn, Chollerton (Nhum); served against the Scots 1298, defending his demesnes in the borderlands throughout, recruiter 1311-16, Sh.Nhum 1315-1317, MP Nhum 1313; a household knight 1311, arrested 08-10.1317 for speaking 'rudely' on conditions on the scottish border, then joined Lancaster. 116c2 *30*

He used seals with different images: XEL:2099 (1315, Adam, castle); XEL:2100, XGD:2362 (1316, Adam, cross ch. 5 garbs set betw 3 boar's heads)

Brault RAE 2:408; Moor KE 4:321-323; Phillips ES 300n102; CIM 6:95 no.164, 6:473-474 no.751

B:213bis; BER:1748; CY:541; GA:14; TJ:1467;

1006 sire robt de suynebourne meisme les armes crusule de argent

G AA *3 boar's heads, crusily* nhum

Robert Swinbourne, d.1326, younger brother of Adam [1005], left son Thomas, held Swinburn, Gunnerton (Nhum) & Dursley (Glos) & Lt.Horkesley (Esx); served against the Scots 1298 and as border lord, loyalist in 1322, in Gascony 1324, at Gt.Council 1324. The arms are on a brass in Lt.Horkesley. 116c2 *30*

Brault RAE 2:408; Moor KE 4:321-323; CIM 6:424 no.693;

GA:231; GCC:196; S:208; SD:43;

1007 sire robt bertram de or a un escuchon percee de azure

O B *escutcheon voided* nhum

Robert Bertram, d.1314, grandson of Robert (d.1302), held 3 KF in Bothal a.o. (Nhum) from 1309. 117f1 *30*

The Mitford branch used Gu-Or.

GEC 2:159-162; Brault RAE 2:49 (Mitford); Moor KE 1:89; DNB 2:414; DBA 3:264-267;

AN:55; CRK:527; DV:2633; PO:195; PT:826; TJ:1124; WJ:1019; WJ:1020;

1008 sire michael de herteclawe de argent a une crois de goules

A G *cross* westm

Michael Harclay, d.<1312, father of William (d.1298), Michael (fl.1322, justice), Henry (chancellor of Oxford University 1316), John (d.1322) and Andrew [1009], held Hartecla / Hartley, Smardale (Westm) & in Alston, Crofton, Derham nr Thursby, Threpland, Malrestang (Cumb); served as assessor and commissioner in Cumb, Westm, Lancs 1297-1304, Sh.Cumb & custos of Carlisle Castle 1285-96. 106a4 *30*

Moor KE 2:180-182;

CK:70; R:116* (label);

1009 sire andrew de herteclawe meime les armes e un merlot de sable

A GS *cross acc. martlet in chf dx* cumb

Andrew Harclay, d.3.03.1323, younger son of Michael [1008]; served as constable of Carlisle Castle (Cumb) and Sh.Cumb 1311-15, 1319-22, MP Cumb 1312, defended Carlisle against the Scots in 1315, pardon as lancastrian 1318, co-negotiator of peace with Scotland 1321-22, defeated the insurgents at Boroughbridge on 16.03.1322, for which he was created E.Carlisle in 25.03.1322, warden of the Scottish March 08.1322, but attainted and excuted the following year for making treaty with the Scots against the king. 106a4 *30*

Brault RAE 2:215; Moor KE 2:180-182; GEC 3:31; DNB 8:1201-1203; Phillips ES 432-433;

M:61; TJ:875; L:46* (mullet dx);

1010 sire thomas de ereby de argent frette de sable e un quarter de goules a un quintefoil de or

A SGO *fretty & canton ch. cinquefoil* cumb

Thomas Irby, c.1281-1322, son of Thomas (d.1307) and Cecily, inherited Embleton, Lt.Clifton, Shaton, Stanger (Cumb). 104c1 *30*

Moor KE 2:270-271;

AK:59*; ARS:146* (John); APA:346*; BHM:2042*; ETO:850*; FK:844*; LYN:681*; NLU:222*; S:600* (no 5foil); ARS:143* (Tho); CLE:492* (not fretty);

1011 sire walter de corry de argent a un sautour de sable od le chef de azure a iij quintefoils de or

A SBO *saltire & chief ch. 3 cinquefoils* cumb

Walter Corry, b.c.1282, fl.1316, son of Walter (d.1303), held 1/6 of the barony of Kirklington (Cumb), incl. Levington. His lands were confiscated in 1316, when he joined the Bruce party. 115f3 *30*

The arms might be similarized to Levington *Ar / Or saltire Gu & chief Gu ch. 3 boar's heads Or.* His grandmother was a Levington co-heiress, who brought the Kirklington estates to the Corry.

Brault RAE 2:21; Moor KE 1:240; McAndrews SH 117-118; Sanders EB 58; CIPM 4:89no.142;

Q:543*; WNR:108* (chief Sa); LM:319* (less saltire);

1012 <sire johan chideoke de goulys a un escouchoun de argnt a un duble tressour de argent>

G AA *escutcheon within a double tressure* dors

John Chideok, fl.1313-14, Sh.Dors & Som 13131-14 , custos of Sherborne Castle and of the Templar lands there. 13h4 *30*

He must be of the family, which was granted Chideok (Dors) by Geoffrey Mandeville, and still held it in 17C.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:206; Visit.Notts. 1662:68; Walker S 113; Downing ME 3:59 (John, d.1449, hants);

AK:16*; TJ:1133*; WJ:1046*; PO:88*;

1013 <sire johan de engleys de sable a iij lyonceus de argent>

S A *3 lions* westm

John Engleys / Inglis, fl.1316, is noted by Moor as a witness in 1318 at Barton in Patterdale (Westmorland), He held a rent of 100s on the manor of Hart (Durham) from Robert Clifford [38]. 105h3 *30*

Robert Engleis, fl.1295-<1335, used these arms, held Lt.Askeby/ Lt.Asby & in Helton Fletcham & Lt.Strikland (Westm), served against the Scots 1298, 1303, MP Westm 1295, 1309, 1311, 1312. Like Barton these places are close to Penrith in present Cumbria, so John might be a close relative of Robert. There were others of the name in the southern counties.

Text in a later hand.

Brault RAE 2:154 (Rob Engleys); Moor KE 1:309; CIPM 5:361-372no.561; CIPM 12:346 (Wm, d.1369);

PO:633; ST:50 (Rob); FK:576; TJ:170; WJ:303; WJ:302* (6 lions); FK:577*; FK:578*; FK:579*;

1014 <sire johan de penret de goulys a une bende batille de sable>

A G *bend embattled* cumb

John Penrith, d.1322, married Margaret, held Penrith Castle, Lamonby, a.o. (Cumb); no record of military service though he must have fought the Scots, pardoned for Gaveston 1313. MP Cumb 1313, custos of Skipton-in-Craven (Yorks) 1314, custos of Nhum 1320, warden of the Scottish Marches 1322. 105g1 *30*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 4:36;

1015 <sire tohm de bezom mascle dargent e de sable>

A S *lozengy* westm

Thomas Beetham, fl.1295-1312, not Bezom, held Beetham in Kendal (Cumbria, former Westm), and also held lands in Warton, Bretherton, Newsham and Kirkby (Lancs) of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. He was MP Westm 1302, 1311. By 1318, he was succeded by Ralph, pardoned as a alncastrian 1324. 99d2 *30*

Arms emended here to lozengy. The Arms of Beetham / Bethum is noted 1407 as *Or, a chief indented azure, over all a bendlet gules.*

Text in a later hand.

https://www.british-history.ac.uk/kendale-barony/vol2/pp211-238 (Records .. barony of Kendale, 2:211/218, 1924); CIPM 5:163;

1016 <sire mahteu de redeman de goulys a iij horilers de ermine>

G E *3 cushions* cumb

Matthew Redman, d.1318, son of Henry, held Redmain (Cumb) & part of Whinfell, in Levens, Lupton (Westm); served against the Scots 1297, 1299, 1308 (cmdg in Lancs); recruiter 1300, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1318; MP Lancs 1295, 1307, MP Westm 1313, assessor Lancs 1294, cmsr in Dumfries 1304, in Lancs 1307, 1314, pardoned for Gaveston 1313. 104c1 *30*

Text in a later hand.

XBM:12947 (Ric, 1417);

Moor KE 4:115-116; Downing ME 8:65 (Ric, d.1426, Harewood all Saints, Yorks WR);

AS:189; CKO:588; CY:240; FK:407; S:470; T:96; TJ:1258; URF:375; B:218* (Gu-Or); APA:304*; BER:1717*; BG:289*; BHM:1981*; DV:729*; ETO:794*; LYN:653*; NLU:171*; PT:595*; S:112* (chevron betw 3 cushions);

1017 <sire roger maudut dermine et ij barres de goules>

E G *2 bars* nhum

Roger Mauduit, fl.1310, son of Roger (d.<1269), left son Roger (d.<1358), held Eshott (Nhum) & Landmoth (Yorks), ktd 1278, served as MP Nhum 1297, 1309, 1311, 1313. 123g5 *30*

The entry may be for the younger Roger (d.<1358), who after 1325 married Eleanor, widow of Robert Umfraville E.Angus, and custos of the lands of his heir in 09.1325. He left son Roger. Roger jr was a lancastrian in 1322 captured at Boroughbridge, but was pardoned and served against the Scots the same year as constable of Dunstanburgh, .

Text in a later hand.

XBM:11682, XEL:1725 (1323, Roger), XGD:1729 (Roger 1322, 1323, 1332), XGD:1728* (Eleanor, 1332, 4 shields);

Brault RAE 2:286; Moor KE 3:130-131;

AS:290; CG:233; CKO:313; DV:2200; M:25; O:78; TJ:531; WJ:915; B:65*; C:152*; MPA:75*; TJ:1281* (Ar-Gu)

1018 sire robt hansard de goul a iij moles de argent

19v1 *G A* *3 mullets* yorks

Robert Hansard, d.c1306, married Emma, held South Kelsey (Lincs) and in Yorks; served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1303 107g4 *31*

Robert's effigy is at South Kelsey (Lincs) with 2 mullets visible on the shield.

Geoffrey Hansard (fl.1199) held High Worsall & Landmoth (Yorks NR) and this branch appears to have ended with John (fl.1284) and his daughter and heir Joan (fl.1310). There were several branches, apparently with neighbouring estates in Kelsey (Lincs) and in Yorks, see also [1019].

Brault RAE 2:214-215; Moor KE 2:178-179; CIPM 3:288-432no423 (Rob); VCH Yorks NR 1:199+414+425 (Geof); Downing ME 4:73; Lawrance MM 21;

GA:247; K:93; L:10017; M:17; ST:72 (Rob); AS:115; B:75; CG:524; CKO:552; E:148; F:96; FW:612; G:64; J:121; PLN:1748; Q:170; TJ:1201; WJ:712; C:67*; FK:827*; PO:424*; WJ:714* (a5); WJ:711*;

1019 sire johan haunsard de goules a une bende e vj moles de argent

G AA *bend betw 6 mullets* yorks

Possibly John Hansard, d.1327, son of Gilbert, married Juliana Hacche, and lef son John (fl.1323), held in Yorks & N.Kelsey (Lincs) & Wilts & Cestreton (Warws, j.u.); pardoned for Despencers 1321, a lancastrian 1323, imprisoned in Yorks, lost estates 197g4 *31*

There were other Johns at the time holding estates in Yorks & Lincs as well as in Surrey and Nhants.

Brault RAE 2:214-215; Moor KE 2:178-179; CIPM 2:91no141;

1020 sire willm le filz willm mascle de argent e de goules

A G *lozengy* yorks

William FitzWilliam, d.c1342, son of William FitzThomas, had younger sons John and Thomas, eldest son William FW (o.v.p.1322), left grandson John FW (d.1349/50); held Elmley / Emeley, Sprotborough a.o. (Yorks), in Derbs, Marnham a.o. (Notts); served against the Scots 1301, 1314, 1319, in Guienne 1325; commissioner of peace and array in Yorks and Notts between 1317-22; Gt.Council 1324. 89f2 *31*

XBM:9795 (John s/JohnFW, 1398) + 9800 (Wm, temp E2) + 9802 (Wm, 1324); Brault RAE 2:174 (FitzThomas) + 176 (FitzWilliam); Moor KE 2:62, 70-71; GEC 5:518; CIPM 9:575 (John, d.1349), Downing ME 5:55 (Tho FW, c.1250, Blyth, Notts), 8:87-88 (Wm FW, d.1342, Sprotbrough, Yorks WR);;

AS:256; B:137; CG:490; CKO:435; E:545; F:414; L:163; M:12; PO:265; Qii:461; S:245; TJ:1072; URF:305; LM:547* (label); PO:80*; Q:203* (Er-Gu); Q:473* (Er-Gu & label);

1021 sire willm ridel de goules a un lion de argent od la bordure endente de argent

G AA *lion & border engrailed* nhum

William Ridell, fl.1301-25, held in Nhum & Yorks; served over the years against the Scots and in border garrisons; sheriff of Nhum, custos of Newcastle Castle 1317-19 and of Barnard Castle 1319-23, cmsr of array in Nhum 1321-22, cmsr 1312-23, at Gt.Council 1324, MP Nhum 1325. He was captured by Scots in 1301 and exchanged. - *31*

CG:82; L:52; O:153; TJ:94;

1022 sire thomas de grey de goules a les losenges de or e un baston goboune de argent e de azure

G OX AB *7 mascles & bend compony* lancs

Thomas Grey, no details, hardly the one granted 108 acres in Howick, 6 km NE of Alnwick (Nhum) for good services in the Scottish Wars. - *31*

Brault and Moor has him as Thomas Grey of Heton (fl.1314, d.1343) of the family which used Gu lion Ar & border engr Ar in e.g. S:116, and with a bend Az in GA:41, M:14 (1300, 1306), Thomas Grey (d.1369), author of the Scalachronica, and a sometime E.Tancarville (in France) also belonged to this family. See Ch.2.4.5 for discussion.

The arms has been emended from the literal *lozengy and bend compony*.

Brault RAE 2:206; Moor KE 2:154, 155; CPR E-II 3:333-334 (Howick); Burke PB 1:1222-1232 (E.Grey);

GEL:618 (John); LM:320* (Rob, less bend);

1023 sire davy dymot de goules od le chef de or e un lion passaunt de sable

G OS *chief ch. lion passt* lancs

David Dymoke / Dymot, not verified. - *31*

1024 sire sire edmon talebot de argent a iij lioncels de pourpre

A P *3 lions* lancs

Edmund Talbot, d.1311, married Joan (d.>1325), left son John, held Risseton / Rishton, and probably Bashall and Salesbury (Lancs), overlord at Hapton (Lancs), served in local defence 1309. 93e2 *31*

Moor KE 5:1-2;

BA:359; CRK:716; CVL:384; CVL:428; MY:310; PLN:189; PT:1054; R:95; S:122; TJ:169; L:111* (Ar-Gu, Edm);

1025 sire willm de acre de goules a iij escalops de argent

G A *3 escallops* cumb

William Dacre, 1266-1318, son of Ranulf (d.1286), left son and heir Ranulph (d.1339), who was summoned as baron 1321. He held in Dacre, Caldbeck, Dunmallot (Cumb), in Wateby , Overton (Westm), Over Kellet, Middleton (Lancs), Oxcliffe, Friswick, Halton-in-Lonsdale (Lancs); served against the Scots 1297, commissioner of array in Lancs 1297 to get 3000 foot for Robert Clifford [38], and again in 1303, collector of provisions in Lancs 1306; opponent of Gaveston in 1312. 105f2 *31*

XBM:9160 (Wm, 1357, L.Holbeche, lincs);

Brault RAE 2:132; Moor KE 1:260; GEC 4:1-26; Burke PB 1:750-753; Downing

AN:54; APA:54; ARS:47; AS:47; BER:1681; BHM:1966; CKO:571; ETO:764; G:136; GCC:426; GEL:615; LYN:604; NLU:141; PLN:136; PO:233; Qii:205; S:75; TJ:1250; WJ:485; WJ:486; FW:279* (inv);

1026 sire edmon de acre de goules a les iij foilles de de or e iij escalops de argent

G AO *3 escallops, trefly* lancs

Edmund Dacre, fl.1287-1326, held Oxcliffe, Heseham, Tatham (Lancs), Rotherham (Yorks); served in Scotland 1297, 1307, commissioner of array in Lancs 1316; opponent of Gaveston 1312. A close relative to William [1025]. 98d3 *31*

Variant: less the trefly (N/b). Emended here, omitting 'iij' as superfluous, and 'les foilles' meaning 'trefly'.

Moor KE 1:259;

1027 sire robert de poleford de sable a une crois patee de argent

S A *cross patonce* ches

Robert Pulford, c.1263-1314, son of Hugh (d.12909, held Pulford, Waverton, a.o. (Ches); served as castellan of Beeston Castle (Ches) in 1312. 85f5 *31*

Brault RAE 2:354; Moor KE 4:104; CIPM 2:478-479 no.782;

AS:418; CG:12; CKO:9; CY:39; L:102; Qii:710; SES:142; TJ:921; FK:256*;

1028 sire adam banastre de argent a une crois patee de sable

A S *cross patonce* lancs

Adam Banastre, fl.1288-1311, d.<1324, married 1st: Alice (fl.1292), 2nd: Margaret, held Shevington & Worsley & Aghton & Netherderwent & Welsh Whittle (Lancs). He served in local defence 1309, took part in a minor insurrection in october 1315. 86c2 *31*

Brault RAE 2:27; Moor KE 1:40; Denholm-Young HH 23;

CG:13; CKO:10; CRK:844; CY:217; DV:2608; L:101; PLN:1224; PO:539; PT:801; R:102; TJ:923; URF:228;

1029 sire adam waltone meisme les armes od la bordure endente de goules

A SG *cross patonce & border engrailed* westm

Adam Walton, fl.1292-1318; held in Kenetebury / Kintbury (Berks) and in the northern borderlands; ktd 1306, served in local defence in the north 1309. - *31*

Moor KE 5:149;

T:110;

1030 sire gilberd de atone de goules a une crois patee de argent

G A *cross patonce* yorks

Gilbert Aton, d.1350, held West Ayton, Malton. Hutton Buscel (from Bushell through Vescy) &c, (Yorks), attended Gt.Council 1324. 103e1 *31*

GEC 1:324-326 (baron 1371); Brault RAE 2:19; Moor KE 1:24, 5:122; VCH Yorks NR 1:533 + 2:441 + ER 2:139 + 3:48;

M:48; PO:94; T:111; TJ:932; L:59*; Qii:698*; SES:133*; AS:112*; O:131*; PO:230*; TJ:867*; PO:96*;

1031 sire willm banastre de goules a iij cheverons de argent

G A *3 chevrons* lancs

William Banastre. d.1323, held in Westm & Lt.Singleton, Dillworth, Quintingham, Etheleswik, Claughton, Thorneton, Billisbirgh, Halghton, Preston (Lancs), MP Lancs1305. 92a2 *31*

Brault RAE 2:27; Moor KE 1:40;

J:97*; LM:152*; Q:42*; WJ:1337* (Ar-Gu);

1032 sire willm de hoylaunde de sable a une crois pateee de or

S O *cross patonce* lancs

William Hoyland / Holland, d.c.1322, married Joan, who later married William Scargill, left son Robert (b.c.1313), held in Eukeston / Euxton, Ulveswalton / Ulnes Walton (Lancs). He was knighted 1306, pardoned for Gaveston, a feofee of E.Lancaster for Templehirst (Yorks), but apparently not a rebel. 86c1 *31*

Moor KE 2:234; DBA 3:148+132;

CVL:380; CY:214;

1033 <sire tohm banastre dargent a un croys patee de sable e un label de goules>

A SG *cross patonce & label* lancs

Thomas Banastre, fl.1288-1314, held Hetchermok & Gt.Crossby (Lancs); recruited 200 foot in 1299, Sh.Lancs 1300, MP Lancs 1314. 86a3 *31*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:40; see [1028];

1034 <sire laurence de cornewaylle dargent a une croys pattee de sable besaunte de dor>

A SO *cross patonce ch. 5 roundels* cumb

Lawrence Cornwall, fl.1309, d.<1332, son of John (d.1309/12), and probably a grandson of Lawrence FitzRichard, a putative bastard of Richard E.Cornwall, who held Ulverston (Cumbria), in Kirkby Irleth (Lancs) and in Barton (Yorks). 98b2 *31*

The arms are similar to Walter [177], an illegitimate son of Richard E.Cornwall [1042].

Text in a later hand.

Andrews IP 325-335, here: 327, 329. VCH Yorks NR 1:150;

TJ:928;

Ces sount les nons e les armes abatues de grandseignors

1035 le counte de cestre de azure a iij garbes de or

20r1 *B O* *3 garbs* ches

Randolph Blondeville, o.s.p.1232, last E.Chester of the Norman line, which held this county palatine from he conquest. Since then a nephew John le Scott E.Hunts & 8E.Chester (o.s.p.1237) had for a few years. It escheated into a royal earldom, first granted to the Lord Edward in 1254, and it has been held by the royal heir ever since - except for a very short period, when Simon Montfort (d.1265) E.Leicester appropriated it during his rebellion. 85g4 *32*

XDD:10112 (1231, Ranulf E.Lincoln & Chester, eq & cs); XBM:5813 (1216/32, Ranulf E.Linc & Ches, eq + cs);

Brault RAE 2:104

B:16; C:65; CY:10,:11; D:219; E:16; F:9; FW:48; G:36; MPA:14, 100; MPC:31, 34; MPH:48; P:55; PLN:34; Qii:16; SM:41; SP:36; TCO:56; TJ:1215-1217; WJ:669, 670; WNR:35;

1036 le counte de salesburs de azure a vi lioncels de or

B O *6 lions (3:2:1)* wilts

William Longespee, d.1226, bastard son of Henry II, married in 1196 Ela (1191-1261), daughter and heir of E.Salisbury, created earl on marriage, left 3 sons: William (d.1250), Nicholas Bp.Salibury 1292, and Stephen, justiciar of Ireland 1242. + *32*

XBM:6191 (1219, Wm E.Salisbury, eq); XHS:56 (1249, Wm);

GEC 11:379-384; Loyd XHS 138 #192; Downing ME 7:58-59 (Salisbury Cathedral);

B:22; C:75; CSG:938; D:221; E:20; F:1; FW:44; G:38; MPA:8; MPA:99; MPH:40; MPH:90; NAN:821; P:66; RYN:1157; SP:38; TJ:110; URF:2800; WJ:125; WNR:19; B:187* (label); ;

1037 le counte de leycestre de goules a un lion deargent od la couwe forchie

G A *lion q.f.* fra

Simon (V) Montfort l'Aumery, 1208-65, o.s.p., E.Leicester 1236/39, killed and forfeited after losing rebellion against Henry III. 40C3 *32*

He was son of Simon (IV) 'grand', 1160-1218, C.Evreux & E.Leics 1205 & V.Carcasonne, and great grandson of Robert 'FitzPernell' Beaumont E.Leics (o.s.p.m. 1204). His elder brother Amaury (V, 1191-1241) C.Montfort was connétable de France. The twin arms (banner pily-barry Ar-Gu) attributed to Montfort are in stained glass in the Cathedral de Chartres. The family ccame from Montfort-l'Amaury (can M-l'A, dep Yvelines / Essonne).

XDD:707-708 (Simon, 1195); XDD:710-711 = XBM:19524 (1230, 1230, Amauri (V), so/eq = cs =lion);

Brault RAE 2:299-300; Moor KE 3:187-188; GEC 9:120-130; DNB 13:731-742; T.R. Davies, CA 96 (1975) 231-242; L.L. Brook, CA 103 (1977) 185-191, 210-217 + 112 (1980) 222; N. Civel, RFHS 1996, 66:83-106; McAndrew SH 110 (pedigree); ESNF 3.4:642-643; Anselme 6:72; GEC 7:527-547, App.D (E.Leics); Sanders EB 61; Downing ME 1:40 (Ric); Clemmensen: Arms of Montfort-l'Amaury, 2011, www.armorial.dk;

B:4; D:137; F:2; F:26; FW:47; G:44; GEL:780; LBQ:726; LBR:181; MPH:30; MPH:31; NAV:16; PO:594; RYN:504; SM:71; TJ:18; URF:2793; WIN:91; WJ:145; BER:66*; MPA:91* (lion);

1038 le counte de ferers verree de or e de goules

O G *vairy* staff

William Ferrers, d.1254, E.Derby, father of Robert (d.1279), who forfeited the earldom and much land (the barony of Tutbury, honor of Derby) as a montfortian rebel in 1265, and later. 75e5 *32*

The Ferrers of Chartley held the E.Derby 1138-1265 and E.Nottingham 1138-98. Though Robert tried to recover his lands during 1266-74, the forfeited lands went to Edmund 'Crouchbank' E.Lancs as E.Derby. The family came from Ferrières-St.Hilaire (dep Eure, ar Bernay, can Broglie).

Brault RAE 2:139-140; GEC 4:190-203 (geneal 199), 5:305-340; (geneal 320); Loyd OF 42;

see [17];

1039 le counte de kent mascle de veer e de goules

Z G *lozengy* kent

Hubert de Burgh, d.1243, created E.Kent 1227, a peerage entailed to the offspring of his 3rd wife Margaret (o.s.p.), a major baron, who by 1212 held 50 KF, served as chamberlain 1193-96 to John 'Lackland' C.Mortain and later king of England, justiciar 1215-32, when he temporarily lost his title until 1234. + *32*

Notable among the omitted are his grandnephew Richard de Burgh E.Ulster in Ireland (1259-1326) and Richard's son John (o.v.p. 1313), who married a sister of the E.Gloucester [2].

XBM:5769 (1227/33, Hubert E.Kent, eq + cs, 7 loz); XBM;7943 (1200/1215, Hubert, king's chamberlain, so: 3 lions passt, cs: intaglio);

Brault RAE 2:241 (Kent); GEC 7:133-134;

A:198; B:21; C:104; D:140; DV:1784; E:21; F:23; FW:152; G:37; MPA:16; MPA:83; MPC:28; MPC:55; MPC:58; MPH:45; MPH:71; MPH:73; P:57; PLN:183; SK:393; SM:64; TJ:634; TJ:1263; WNR:135;

1040 le counte de devenyschire de or a une lion de azure

O B *lion rampant* devon

Arms of the Redvers E.Devon. The family held the title from 1141 to the death of Baldwin Redvers in 1262. - *32*

The title was re-created 1335 for a nephew Hugh Courtenay.

Brault RAE 2:142; GEC 4:308-323;

B:12; D:134; D:214; E:10; FW:59; G:42; MPA:17; MPC:35; MPC:60; SP:41; TJ:19; MPH:75*;

1041 le counte de wincestre de goules a vj losenges de or

G O *7 mascles (3:3:1)* hants

Arms of the Quincy E.Winchester, extinct 1264, e.g. Saher (IV, c.1165-1219), husband of Margaret (d.1235, si&ch/ Rob IV Beaumont E.Leics), created E.Winchester 1207, and his son Roger (1195-1265. o.s.p.), recognized as earl 1235. + *32*

Arms: the Quincy seals show mascles in varied numbers, not lozenges. The reciprocal brother-in-arms insertion of FitzWalter and Quincy arms, XBM:6016 (1217, RobFW, Quincy) has been discussed by Paul Fox in The Coat of Arms, 2018, 235:63-84.

XDN:56 (1233, Margaret Beaumont Cs.Winc, dx: Quincy, sn: FitzWalter);

XBM:6355 (13C, Saher, FitzWalter);

Brault RAE 2:457; Moor KE 4:107; GEC 12.2:1003-1005/29-31, App.1 (early heraldry); + 12.2:745-754; Wagner RAH 19;

B:8; C:125; D:133; E:30; F:27; FW:56; G:40; MPA:11; MPC:17; MPH:32; MPH:34; PO:591; SM:66; SP:39; TJ:1270; WNR:25;

1042 le counte de cornewaille de argent a un lion de goules corone de or od la bordure de sable besante de or

A GSO *lion cr. & border roundely* corn

Richard Plantagenet , 1209-72, younger brother of Henry III and uncle of Edward I, E.Cornwall & C.Poitou 1226 and king of the Romans 1257. His effigy is in Hayles Abbey (Glos). *32*

The arms, crowned or uncrowned, were also used by an illegitimate line, e.g. John Cornewaille B.Fanhope (fl.1395).

XBM:6330 (1227, Richard E.Cornwall);

Brault RAE 2:120-121; Moor KE 1:238; GEC 3:427 + 5:253; DBA 1:239;

BG:336; KUF:49; B:3*; E:14*; FW:40*; GCC:497*; LM:35*; MPA:3*; MPA:97*; MPH:38*; a.o. (no crown);

1043 le counte de le mareschal party de or e de vert a un lion de goules

X G OV *per pale & lion* suf

Popoff refers to Roger Bigod (o.s.p.1306) E.Norfolk & Earl Marshal of England, but these were originally the family arms of William Marshall (1145-1219) E.Pembroke and his descendants (extinct 1245), hereditary marshals of England. The Biods held the title 1246-1306, dormant until granted in 1312 to Thomas of Brotherton (d.1338) a younger brother of Edward II, who used his own personal arms England with a label argent, which then became its arms of office. + *32*

XBM:7471 (Roger 6E.Norf, 1301);

Brault RAE 2:53-54;

B:17; BLW:73; CK:13; E:18; F:21; G:35; GEL:614; H:3; ING:233; J:9; LM:36; MPA:18; MPC:14, a.o.; P:47; Q:6; RUG:3045; SM:40; SP:28; TJ:16; TJ:1272; URF:145

The next 3 lines are blank.

Untitled list of magnates

1044 sire gilberd de gaunt barre de or e de azure a une bendede goules

X G OB *barry & bend* lincs

Gilbert Gant / Gaunt, c.1248-1298, o.s.p, son of Gilbert (d.1273), married Lora Balliol, baron 1295, held Folkingham, Skendleby, Heckington, Edenham, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs) & Healaugh-in-Swaledale (Yorks ER), and from the inheritance a morsel of Hunmanby (Yorks ER); served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, against the Scots 1291, 1297. 77h4 *33*

His ggf Robert (d.1191) was a younger brother of Gilbert E.Lincoln (d.1156) of the senior Hunmanby branch, whose lands went to Tattersall. His heirs were the children of his sisters Margaret, wife of William Kerdeston and Nicole, wife of Peter (IV) Mawley.

XHS:298 (<1210, Gilb, cs = barry & bend, so = eagle decor);
Brault RAE 2:189; Moor KE 2:100-101; GEC 5:625-628 + 7:672 (E.Lincs); CIPM 2:55-56no.75; VCH Yorks ER 2:86+23

C:86; MPC:49; P:102; Q:95; WJ:1001; B:72*; LM:101*; TJ:1275* (XG-AB);

1045 sire willm le monchensi de or a iij escuchons mascle de ver e de goules

O + *3 escutch lozengy Vr-Gu* norf

William Munchensy, o.s.p.m..1289, baron 1264, held Bocton Munchensy (Kent) & Winfarthing (Norf), a.o. 68d4 *33*

He left a daughter and heir Dionysia (d.1313), who married Robert de Vere (c1257-1319, baron 1299), who is not entered.

Arms: the copyist probably got the blazon wrong, most armorials have the escutcheons barry Vr-Gu, as such arms generally were, see A:64, E:149, a.o.

There may be overlap with William [402]. The two branches separated in 12C, and Moor rightly notes that reports of the Williams are confusing, and also of Warin, his father.

XBM:6685* (Dionysia, d.1313, Dm.Anesty, sur; 3 escutcheons vairy);
Brault RAE 2:314; Moor KE 3:177-179 (Montchensy, Monte Caniso); Sanders EB 144;

1046 sire richard le fitz johan quartile de or e de goules od la bordure de veer

A BX OG *qtly & border* sur

Richard FitzJohn, o.s.p.1297, son of John FitzJohn (d.1258), younger brother of John FitzJohn (o.s.p.1275), married Emma, who afterwards married Robert Montalt, baron 1283, 1295, held Shere, Shalford (Sur) & Lt Stambridge (Esx) a.o. shires; served in Wales 1277, 1282-93, against the Scots 1297, in Gascony 1297. His coheirs were his sisters Maud Cs.Warwick, Isabel Vipont (gs: Robert Clifford), Aveline (mother of Richard E.Ulster), and Joan Butler. 18b1 *33*

The family variously known as FitzJohn of Horsede / FitzPeters / FitzGeffrey were cognatic descendants of Mandeville E.Essex, using the same arms as Geoffrey FitzPeter E.Esx (d.1213).

XBM:9736 (1275, John FitzJohn);
Brault RAE 2:169; Moor KE 2:43-44; Loyd OF 57; Round GM; Sanders EB 71; CIPM 2:95-97no.153, 3:281-288no.422, 391no.507; GEC 5.113-134, 670-676;

A:172; B:28; D:150; E:80; F:65; FW:128; G:129; LM:108; P:75; Q:51; TJ:1006; WNR:52; C:59* (John);

1047 sire patrick chauworthe burrele de arent e de goules od la bordure de merelos de sable

A GS *barruly acc. orle of martlets* glos

Patrick Chaworth, o.s.p.m.1283, an active soldier, left a daughter Maud (d.1317/22) who married Henry E.Lancaster (d.1322). + *33*

The family were important marcher lords and held. i.a. Kidwelly Castle (Dyfed) and in several counties.

XEL:1189 (1281, Pat); XBM:5802 (primo 13C, Paen, of Kemptford, glos, eq: barruly & martlets, cs: barry), 5803 (1270, Paen, eq) 8512 (Patr, 1280);
Brault RAE 2:103; Moor KE 1.200-201; Sander EB 125; CIPM 2:288-290no.477;
CG:539; CKO:567; D:149; E:87; F:44; PO:599; TJ:607; WJ:1165; WJ:1166; B:56*; TJ:611*; TJ:1632*; F:263*; TJ:608*; FW:129*;

1048 sire johan de baylolf de goules a un scuchon percee de argent

G A *escutcheon voided* nhum

John Balliol, fl.1278, d.1315, married Isabella de Warenne, daughter of John E.Surrey, temporary king of Scotland 1292-96 + *33*

XDD:1269+10254; XSP:127 (1229, Simon), 128-130; XBE 89.1;
Brault RAE 2:26-27; GEC 1:385-387; ESNF 3:707; Moor KE 1:37; McAndrew SH 75, 167; Brault RAE 2:25-27; ODNB 30:170-173;
B:36; C:142; D:144; E:81; F:43; FW:90; J:103; LBR:552; LM:65; MPA:53; MPA:67; MPH:88; P:95; TCO:69; TJ:1119; VER:819; WJ:1005;

1049 +sire robt thony de argent a une maunch de goules+

A G *maunch* herts

Robert de Tony, d.1309, repeat of [49], entry cancelled by compiler. 43d1 *33*

1050 <sire roberd de thateshale chekere de or e de goules od le chief de ermyne>

X E OG *checky & chief* lincs

Robert (VI)Tattershall, c.1288-1306, o.s.p., son of Robert (V, d.1303) and Eve (d.1349), grandson of Robert (IV, d.1298, baron 1295), the last male holding the barony of Tattershall, incl. Buckenham. Apart from the dower to Eve, it was divided by the sisters and coheirs of Robert (V): 1) Emma, wife of Adam Cailly (d.1303/06), came to Adam Clifton (d.1367); 2) Joan, wife of Robert Driby (d.<1306), went with the title to William Bernake; 3) Isabel, wife of John Orby (d.1329) went to Henry Percy, see Ch.4.3.3. + *33*

Foster FL xxxiij, 79 (Rob V); XBM:5951 (12C / 1166/85, Rob FitzHugonis FitzEudonis, eq: checky & chief);
GEC 12.1:645; Brault RAE 2:412; Moor KE 5.10-13; Sanders EB 88; CIPM 12:457;
B:50; C:99; E:71; F:39; H:9; J:58; K:26; LM:102; LM:434; P:99; PO:630; Q:52; SP:55; ST:46; TJ:1162; H:14*; Q:186*; TJ:845* (label)MPA:61*;

1051 <ly sir' de la pole de or a un lioun de goules>

O G *lion rampant* wales

Repeat of John Charleton / Cherleton, 1268-1353, [166] as lord of Powis, in which he was confirmed by Edward II as hsi main competitor was a lancastrian retainer. His descendants kept the tile and arms. + *33*

Siddons WH 2:464 (Glam RO, sigil, Gryffudd ap Gwenwynwyn d.1286);
XEL:1183; XBM:8527 (John, 1368);
AN:58; APA:309; ARS:34; AS:81; BER:1745; BHM:2005; CG:37; CKO:30; CY:318; CY:341; ETO:808; F:33; FK:106; FK:575; GCC:499; LYN:655; NLU:177; PO:196; S:61; T:45; TJ:28; TJ:30; URF:314; WJ:261;

1052 <sire roberd de la warde verree de argent e de sable>

A S *vairy* leics

Robert de la Warde, o.s.p.m. 1307, baron 1299, married Ida FitzWalter, held Newhall/ Alba Aula, Upton, Burton Overy (Leics) & Kingsley (Staff) & Notts & Derbs; household knight, served in Gascony 1296, in Flanders 1297, against the Scots 1299-1303; envoy to France 1301, witness to submission of James Steward of Scotland 1306. 75g5 *33*

Foster FL xxxiij, 82, XBM:14257 (1301, Rob);
Brault RAE 2:446-447; Moor KE 5:154-155; GEC 12.2:349 (de la Warde);
A:261; AS:122; CG:433; CKO:514; D:170; E:455; F:246; FF:20; FW:356; G:157; GA:225; H:105; J:62; K:78; LM:166; Q:251; SP:100; TJ:622; TJ:630; WNR:67; LM:386* (label);

Next 10 lines are blank.

Untitled list of foreigners

1053 sire johan de fenes de argent a un lion de sable

20v *A S* *lion rampant* bou

John / Jean de Fiennes, fl.1340, B.Fiennes & Tingry & S.Rumighen in France, son of Guillaume (fl.1267, d.1302), and nephew of Mahaut de Fiennes, wife of Humphrey Bohun E.Herefod (see [9]), married firstly Isabelle Dampierre, daughter of Guy C.Flanders, then (>1323) Isabelle de Luxembourg. His son and heir was Robert dit Moreau de Fiennes (1308-1385), connétable de France 1356-1370. + *34*

He held Carshalton (Sur) in Bucks and Som, overlord at Wendower (Bucks) granted to his brother Robert. He got livery of his english lands in 1302, was a commissioner of the king of France 1304 concering the the wool trade between the Cinque Ports and Calais, and also in 1312 on similar matters for the C.Flanders, and as an intermediary for Edward II in 1317-18. He may have served in arms in England in 1306. Jean joined joined his father-in-law in rebellion in 1322 and was imprisoned with him in the Louvre. He served the king of France in border conflicts until 1328, but still kept privileges in England 1324.

This was a notable french family from Fiennes (dep Pas-de-Calais, ar Calais, can Guines) and one of the12 baronies in the county of Guines. Guillaume (d.1302) served against the Welsh 1277, 1282, and against the Scots 1300.
XDD:196 + 2162; XDA:7-8 (Rob, 1361, 1367); XRA 1:452 (1293, Guil);
Brault RAE 2:165; Moor KE 2:21; Anselme 6:168-170; Chesnaye DN 8:39-40;
CIPM 4:60no.93; Warlop FN 3:798no.80;
A:308; BEL:67; BER:335; BHM:1857; BHM:2849; D:208; GEL:414; LBQ:1455; LBQ:1697; LBR:569; NAV:1078; TCO:261; URF:1611; VER:225; FW:397*; LYN:2341*; MIL:1344* (lion cr.);

1054 sire johan rossel de or a une crois de sable e v moles de argent

O SA *cross ch. 5 mullets* esx

John Russell, no details, but the arms are similar to the Gascons Jean de Grailly (d.1303), senechal of Gascony, and his sons Jean S.Langon and Pierre (o.v.p.1289) in FW:362. - *34*

Brault mentions a nephew of Jean named John Russel (fl.1298). Moor has several contemporary Johns.

Grailly later acquired the title of captal de Buch (captain of Chateau de Buch al. la Teste). They came from Grilli, 5 km E of Gex (dep Ain), in ancient Savoy.
Brault RAE 2:368; Moor KE 4:160; Burke GA 880 (Esx & Ssx; Russel);
ESNF 3:147-148; Anselme 2:381; GEC 8:127 (Grailly);
Q:533 (John);

1055 sire elbe de mounz de or a une bende e ij cotyes de goules en un label de azure

O GB *bend cotised & label* rutl

Eble de Monz, o.s.p.m. 1320, married Elizabeth, left daughter Maud, who married John Strange (d.1309, [70]), held Heydor , Askeby, a.o.(Lincs) & Shirling nr Sandwich (Kent) & Ketton (Rutl); esq 1290, household knight 1300-1305, steward of Q.Isabel 1312, constable of Stirling Castle 1308, of Edinburgh Castle 1314, envoy to C.Bar 1317. + *34*

His has unidenfied arms in GA:127 barry Or-Gu & chief Ar ch. lion isst Gu. The family was one of many, which came from Savoy to serve Henry III, an older Elbe de Monz (d.<1268), probably his grandfather, served as steward of the royal household in 1263. The Eble, who served as steward of the household of Lord Edward (i.e. <1272) could be his father, unless the two are one and the same person.

Identical arms (less label) was borne by Montjustin in URF:1011, presumably from Franche-Comté, but more likely named for the village in dep. Alpes de Haute-Provence, then in Savoy.

XEL:1775 (Eble Monz);

Brault RAE 2:302; Moor KE 3:195; Ingamells HK 2:181;

1056 sire renaud de coupenne degoules a vj pennes de argent

G A *6 pens* gas

Renaud Caupenne, no details, probably the same or a brother of Arnould and Elie. 157F2

Arnould de Caupenne, fl.1285-1311, a gascon squire in the royal household from Caupène (dep Landes, ar Dax, can Mugron), served as king's proctor in Bayonne, seneschal of Périgord, Limousin and Quercy 1305. His elder brother Elie S.Caupenne served in Wales 1283, and as senechal 1289-93. They used similar arms, e.g. GA:31 (Arnaud, label), URF:426 a.o. (Az-Ar). *34*

Denholm-Young HH 56n1 has a mistaken identification of Renaud as a minstrel 'Le roy capeny'.

Brault RAE 2:94-95; Moor KE 1:187; Jougla GA 2:354; Clemmensen OM;

BER:923* ; URF:426*; GA:31* (var.); BHM:2299* (qtd);

1057 sire bertram de monbocher de argent a iij pos de goules od la bordure de sable besante de or

A GSO *3 pitchers & border roundely* bre

Bertram (I) Montbourcher, d.1332, married Joan Charron, had son Reneau (fl.1315-<1350), who married Isabel Willoughby, held Hammarden, Filsley, Cotesley (Sussex) & Syhale (Nhum) & Sutton-on-Trent (Notts); in the retinue of Jean de Bretagne (Dreux) E.Richmond [13], served against the Scots 1300, overseas 1319-20, a.o. times. + *34*

There were both English and French branches, the latter from Montbourcher, N of Vitré (dep Ile-et-Vilaine, Bretagne), e.g. Ch.Perray / Montreuil, Ercé-près-Liffre.

XBM:11989 (1389, 1394, Bertram);

Brault RAE 2:298; Moor KE 3:174-175, Potier NB 1:290-291; CIPM 7:349no.493;

BER:1765; CKO:632; GA:32; K:90; VER:592; WIN:950; NAV:838*; S:564*; WIN:949* (variant); BHM:2593*; GUE:130*; LBQ:929*; URF:728*; TJ:1403* (3 pitchers);

1058 sire gerard de frenney de or a un fluret de sable od la bordure de goules

O SG *fleur-de-lis & border* sav

Gerard Frenois / Freyne / Frene / Fraxinis, fl.1301-1306, probably son of a naturalized savoyard, served as messenger for both king Edward I and his daughter Elisabeth, wife of Jean C.Holland (d.1299) and by 1302 of Humphrey E.Hereford. - *34*

Moor KE 2:84; Rietstap / Rolland 2:361n23 (Frenois, savoyard, *Or fleur-de-lis Sa*);

1059 sire nicholas de la riuire verree de argent e de goules a la bordure de azure besante
21r1 de or

A GBO *vairy & border roundely* yorks

Nicholas Rivers. fl.1284-96, son of Richard, left son Thomas (fl.1298-1327), held Brandsby, Brafferton, Stearsby, Skewsby (Yorks); served against the Scots 1296. 102a2 *35*

Thomas married Joan, attended Gt.Council 1324, cmsr of array 1318-22.

Moor KE 4:126, 128; VCH Yorks NR 2:99+104;

1060 sire thomas de bekeringe chelere de argent e de goules a une bende de azure

X B AG *checky & bend* lincs

Thomas Bekering, 1275-1326, held Bekering, Houton / Holton, Torrington (Lincs) and Aydon / Eyden, Bolum, Litendon, S.Midleton (Nhum). The latter was much devastated by scottish raids. He was pardoned for his part in the death of Gaveston; summoned to Gt.Council 1324. In 1310 he provided 3 men-at-arms for 1½ KF in Nhum. 90d4 *35*

XBM:7324 (Tho, 1348);

Brault RAE 2:43; Moor KE 1:66-67; Palgrave PW 2.1:56;

AS:388; CKO:431; M:60; TJ:1163; F:297*; AS:441*; R:112*; WJ:1139*;

1061 sire renaud de blanmoster de argent frette de goules

A G *fretty* ssx

Reynold / Ranulf Blankminster al. Albo Monastrio, fl.1332, possibly the one summoned to Gt.Council 1324. - *35*

Moor and Brault also has a Ranulf in Cornwall, comments of lands in Sussex and in Beds & Bucksand notes that Blankminster is present Oswestry (Salop).

XEL:1045 (1332, Reynold),

Brault RAE 2:55-56; Moor KE 1:8, 99;

AS:114; CG:168; CKO:251; FK:348; M:55; TJ:771; WJ:881; WJ:882; B:182*; CY:323*;

1062 sire thomas de rugemend de goules a ij barres gymile de or e le chef de or

G OO *2 bars gemel & chief* yorks

Thomas Richmond, d.1317, son of Geoffrey, left sons Roald (fl.1321, eldest) and Thomas; held Constable Burton, Stanwick, Gt.Langton, Burgh (Yorks) & Corby, Torcossock (Westm) & Warthick, Aglunby, Melmorby (Cumb); served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1303, 1310, 1311, 1314; cmsr 1310-1313. Edward II ordered him to help Peter Gaveston on 23.03.1312. He held Cockermouth Castle (Cumb) for life from 1314. 107e5 *35*

Since at least 1152 the head of the family held the hereditary office of Constable of Richmond Castle.

Brault RAE 2:357 Moor KE 4:120-121; CIPM 2:342 no.579 (Geof), 2:144 no.246 (Roald d.1281); VCH Yorks NR 1:233;

B:213; CG:193; CKO:280; E:384; F:509; FK:661; GA:246; K:95; LM:251; P:145; Q:209; TJ:810; WJ:551; M:58*; TJ:574*; WJ:552*;

1063 sire richard le brun de azure a un lion rampand de argent degotee de goul

B AG *lion gutty* cumb

Richard le Brun, d.1313, son of Patrick, held manors of Bothell, Bemund, Drombogh, part of Torpenhow, 10 £ rent in Appleby, in Rughthweyt (Cumb); served in Scotland 1303; commissioner of array, justice of peace in Cumb, MP Cumb 1305 104c1 *35*

The billety arms were borne by William around 1400, and are identical to thsoe of Brewes / Braose of Gower [66]. Brun of Willingham (Cambs) has a plain lion rampant (XBM:7886, 1397, John).

Moor KE 1:153;

CKO:87; TJ:55; APA:288*; BER:1802*; BHM:1972*; ETO:790*; PLN:686*; S:261*; TJ:180*; WJ:291* (billety); NLU:167*;

1064 sire .. becard de or a iiij egles de azure e un sautour de goules

O GB *saltire betw 4 eagles* yorks

Peter Becard, fl.1265-1317, held at Burton St.Leonard, Ellerton, Grimthorpe and Beleby (Yorks), served as MP Yorks 1295, 1301, assessor of subsidy 1295, commissioner in Yorks, Derbs, Notts and Lancs 1298. 101g3 *35*

Moor KE 1:63;

TJ:394;

1065 sire rauf de bolmere de goules bilette de or a un lion rampand de or

G OO *lion, billety* yorks

Ralph Bulmer, d.c.1355, son of John (d.1299), held Bulmer, Welleburn, , Bishop Wilton nr Cleveland (Yorks); served against the Scots 1322, atended Gt.Council 1324, summoned as baron 1344, 102b3 *35*

XGD:454;

GEC 2:414; Brault RAE 2:83; Moor KE 1:157; VCH Yorks NR 2:109+377; DBA 1:145+146+160; Downing ME 8:11, 49 (Wilton-in-Cleveland);

ARS:77; BG:211; CKO:45; CLE:352; G:114; M:51; PO:602; Qii:574; S:105; ST:89; TJ:81; WJ:257;

1066 sire rog' de bolmere de argent billetee de goules a un lion rampand de goules

A GG *lion, billety* yorks

Roger Bulmer, no details, probably a younger brother or cousin of Ralph [1065]. \+ *35*

1067 sire herberd de seint quintyn de or a iij cheveron de goules od le chef de veer

O GZ *3 chevrons & chief* wilts

Herbert St.Quentin, c.1285-1339, grandson and heir of Herbert (d.1302), held Stanton St.Quintin (Wilts) & Frome St.Quintin (Dors) & Raggel (Som) & Estlegh (Glos) & Harpham, a.o. (Yorks); served against the Scots 1314, constable of Holderness 1314; at Gt.Council 1324. 39h5 *35*

His contemporary relative Geoffrey St.Quentin (fl.1306-25), lord of Gransmoor, Harpham, a.o. (Yorks), MP Yorks 1306, 1307, at Gt.Council 1324, was not entered. He bore chevron & chief in the Nativity Roll of c.1308 (M:41) and had son John. He was probably a younger son of Herbert (d.1302) and modified the family arms, which were similarized to Clare E.Glos.

XBM:13352* (1329, John, chev & chf);

Brault RAE 2:377; Moor KE 4:195-196; GEC 11:368;

E:337; F:376; Q:289 (Herb); M:40; A:270; CG:217; CKO:300; TJ:760; WJ:1226; WLN:387; AS:143*; TJ:836* (2 chev & chf); FW:270* (Herb, chev & chf);

1068 sire willm basset de argent a ij barres de azure en le chef iij chapels de roses de goules

A BG *2 bars acc. 3 chaplets in chf* nhum

William Basset, fl.1290-1310, son of Marmadukre (fl.1265), held Cowpen & Offerton (Nhum). 117f1 *35*

The arms of William are also ascribed to William Basset (d.1304) of Tedihy (Corn) by Moor KE 1:55 and Mayo N 147.

XGD:167 (1310, Wm);

Brault RAE 2:35 (Wm); DBA 1:36 ;

PO:580; Q:359; LM:309*;

1069 sire richard le waleys quartile de argent e de goules a une bende de or

X O AG *qtly & bend* yorks

Richard Walsh / Waleys, fl. 1336, baron 1321, son of Stephen (d.c.1300), married c.1304 Eleanor, widow of Robert Bruce sr, left son Stephen; held Burghwallis, a.o. (Yorks) & Cockerington (Lincs), served against the Scots 1300-22, cmsr of rray 1314-22, pardoned for Gaveston 1313, captured at Boroughbridge 1322, pardoned, at Gt.Council 1324. 95f4 *35*

The family was from 1154 noted as tenants of Lacy in the honor of Pontefract.

Brault RAE 2:443; Moor KE 5:142; GEC 12.2:319-322 (Waleys);

E:391; LM:329 (Stephen); TJ:977 (Ric); CG:407; CKO:463; F:496* (Stephen); AS:133*; Q:577*; TJ:1008* (rev.);

1070 sire johan de resoun de goules a un lion de or en le quarter une crois patee de veer

G OZ *lion acc.cross patonce in chf dx* worcs

John Resoun, fl.1291-1316, held Inkberrow, 16 km E of Worcester, was attorney for the French abbot of St.Evroul (dep Oure, Normandy). The aleniated abbey held property between Worcester and Alcester. 51e2 *35*

Arms: like Panton [1004] he added the Bek cross to his arms, and must have served the Bp.Durham.

Moor KE 4:118 (Resoun); Humphery-Smith AN 96 (Resolin);

1071 sire willm de peingtone de or a une fesse endente de azure

O B *fess of lozenges* lancs

William Pennington, d.<1334, left son William, held Pennington in Furness (Lancs) & Mulcaster (Cumb), served against the Scots 1309, 1311, 1315. The arms are on stained glass in Windermere Church. 98b2 *35*

Moor KE 4:37 (ancestor of Ld Muncaster);

DV:976; PT:1196*; TJ:675* (label);

1072 sire robt de plomtone de azure a une fesse endente de or en a fesse v moles de goules

B OG *fess of lozenges each ch. 5 molettes* yorks

Robert Plumpton, b.c.1250, fl.1323, son of Nigel, left son Nigel, held Plumpton, Gersington, Nescefeld, Idele, Knaresburgh, Stiveton, Glusburne (Yorks); served against the Scots 1299, 1300, 1312, 1314, recruiter 1303. In the retinue 1300 of William Cantelupe [154]. 101g4 *35*

XBM:12741*, 12742* (temp.Edw I/II/III, Rob, fess of lozenges);

Brault RAE 2:347; Moor KE 4:84-85; Downing ME 8:86 (Rob, effigy in Spofforth); Simpkin GA 263;

GA:117* (as Wm, escallops); AS:245*; CG:305*; CKO:393*; MY:222*; PO:523*; PT:1206*; S:476*; TJ:655*; WJ:1071* (ch. escallops); Q:193*;

1073 sire thomas de pykeringe de argent a un lion de sable od la bordure de goules besante de or

A SGO *lion & border roundely* westm

Thomas Pickering, son of William, married Elizbeth Greystoke (b.c.1267), held £40 in Yorks, incl. Ellerton and Bellerby & Killington, Frethebank, a.o. (Westm); served against the Scots 1300, 1309, 1312 99f1 *35*

Another Thomas Pickering (d.1348), associated with Oswaldkirk (Yorks) bore *Er lion Az* in AS:204 a.o. armorials.

Moor KE 4:67-68;

1074 sire robt pirepound de argent a un lion de sable od la bordure de roses de goules

A SG *lion acc. orle of cinquefoils* notts

Robert Pierpoint, d.1334, left grandson and heir Henry (b.c.1322), son of Henry (o.v.p.), held Ashover (Derbs) & Landford, Sutton-on-Trent, Weston, Ossington, Gresthorp, Normanton, Cuckeney, Sneyton (Notts); served against the Scots 1314, 1316, 1319, 1322; pardoned for Despensers 1321 at Gt.Council 1324 77e1 *35*

Brault suggests that Pierpoint (lion) and Pierpoint (chief checky) are of the same family, viz. both arms on Hustpierpoint (Ssx). Simon (fl.1294-1326) of the latter family held Hurstpierpoint.

Brault RAE 2:342-343; Moor KE 4:50-51; DBA 1:152;

AS:378; CG:47; CG:485; CKO:58; PO:279; Qii:587; S:355; SES:47; SK:668; TJ:84; TJ:1055; WJ:316;

1075 sire johan sothulle de goules a un egle de argent

G A *eagle* yorks

John Soothill, fl.1297-1326, held Soothil 5 km NW of Wakefield (Yorks) & Belton (Lincs); served against the Scots 1291, 1299, pardon as lancastrian 1318, as rebel 1326. 94c3 *35*

Henry (fl.1316-24), possibly a son or brother, held in Belton (Lincs) & Laxton (Yorks), also a lancastrian, at Gt.Council 1324, in O:143.

Brault RAE 2:395; Moor KE 4:266;

AS:212; CG:107; CKO:101; CRK:775; G:122; GA:146; LM:192; PLN:1070; PO:298; PT:1065; Q:540; SK:294; TJ:219; WJ:420; G:191* (Wm);

1076 sire johan mauleverer de goulesod le chef de or a un baston goboune de argent e de azure

G XO AB *bend compony & chief* yorks

John Maulevrier, fl.1291-1325, held Horsforth, a.o. (Yorks NR), Allerton Mauleverer, a.o. in the area (Yorks WR); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1300, 1301, 1314, overseas 1305 with E.Lincoln; pardoned fro Gaveston 1313, for Despensers 1321, cmsr of array 1315, 1322, gt.Cuncil 1324. 101h4 *35*

The family came from Maulevrier in Anjou (dep Maine-et-Loire), still active there in 1470 using the base arms (less the bend). Maulevrier of Allerton [1093], which used the canting arms of 3 greyhounds (levriers) was another cadet. Allerton Maulervrier a.o. lands were co-owned by the two branches. This norman nickname means 'poor harriers'. One of the non-armigerous effigies in Allerton Maulevrier is attributed to John.

DBA 3:25, sls, York Deeds 2:167 (1349, John), 4:24 (1329, John);

Brault RAE 2:287; Moor KE 3:134; Simpkin EA 17; CIPM 4:27no.45; Downing ME 8.51-53;

AS:174; CG:205; CKO:291; M:18; TJ:345; TJ:821;

1077 sire johan daubeny de goules a une fesse endente de ermyne \<en le chef iij moles dor>/ +en un label de azure+

G EB *fess of lozenges & label* lincs

John Daubeny / Albiniaco, a relative of Ellis Daubeny [111]. Moor has him as dead 7.01.1334/35 leaving a son Ellis, a minor. + *35*

There was other Johns, one dead 1304, and John (d.1280), son of Odinel (d.1253). The latter John is assigned Sa 3 helmets Ar in E:472 and noticed in CIPM to hold in Lincs, though these arms were also used for William in F:450 and by Elias in XBM:6791 (1344, of Twigworth, glos) and XBM:9206 (of Lincs, c1350);

Arms: The 15C emendator deleted the label and replaced it with 3 mullets Or. The arms are not in Brault RAE. A Phillip has the mullets in A:178 and FW:310, but martlets in E:629, as did William in A:180.

Moor KE 1:8;

1078 sire henri le skrop de azure a une bende de or en la bende un lion passanz de pourpre

B OP *bend ch. lion passt* yorks

Henry Scrope, d.1336, eldest son of William (d.1303/11), married Margaret Ros, left Richard (1327-1403, baron 1374), held KIrkby Fleetham, Bolton-in-Swale, Wensley, a.o. (Yorks), chief baron of the Exchequer 1330, justice 1308-1325, Chief Justice of King's Bench 1317, at Gt.Council 1324, 107f5 *35*

The lion was granted as a personal argumentation by Henry Lacy E.Lincoln.

XBM:13358 (14C, Henry); Durham-sls 2200 (1317/33, Henry);

Brault RAE 2:384-385; Moor KE 4:231-232; GEC 11:531-572; DNB 17:1075-76; VCH Yorks NR 1:271 (geneal); CIPM 8:17-20 no.43;

CG:353; CKO:202; GCC:419; M:9; TJ:262; APA:63*; ARS:71*; BER:1712*; BHM:1986*; ETO:781*; FK:104*; GCC:392*; GEL:612*; NLU:162*; S:99*; URF:232*; WJ:1602* (bend);

1079 sire wauter fauconberge de argent a un lion de azure e unbaston goboune de or e de goules

A BX OG *lion acc. bend compony* yorks

Walter Fauconberg jr, kia.1314 at Bannockburn, o.s.p.v.p., son of Walter sr [133], married on 21.05.1306 Anatasia Neville of Raby at the same time as he was knighted, served against the Scots 1308 (M:67), 1312. 108d3 *35*

There is an interesting problem (see Ch.2.1) concerning Walter sr, Walter jr and the eventual heir John on which arms Walter sr used and whether John gave up the bend more than 18 years after succeeding?

Brault RAE 2:160; Moor KE 2:4-5; GEC 5:267note 'c', 270-271;

M:67 (Walt); SD:96 (John); CG:60; PT:344; WJ:274; WJ:275*;

1080 sire johan de cleuedone de or a un lion de azure corone de goules

O B *lion cr.* som

John Cliveden, fl.1300-1316, son of John, held Milton, Clevedon, Wondestre (Som), and in Dors; knighted 1306. 13h1 *35*

The elder John probably served against the Welsh in 1294, and died c.1296, as Elizabeth (his widow ?), was required to serve against the Scots in 1297. The younger son served against the Scots 1300, 1301.

Brault RAE 2:108; Moor KE 1:216; DBA 1:168; Downing ME 6:6 (Aller St.Andrew, som);

F:377*; AN:307*; ARS:376*; DV:2682*; E:361*; GCC:116*; L:219*; PO:244*; PT:448*; TJ:78*; WJ:334* (Or-Sa);

1081 sire johan sottone de or od le chef de goules a un lion rampand de azure

O BG *lion & chief* notts

John Sutton, b.1271, fl.1322, son of Jordan (d.1288), left son John (fl.1322), held Sutton-in-Ashfield, Screveton (Notts) & Snitterton, Kniveton (Derbs). 76c2 *35*

As noted by Moor, it is difficult to differentiate between the various John Suttons, see also [663] and Ch.2.5.4.

Moor KE 4:315-320. 319; Brault 2:407;

L:228 (Or-Gu-Az); M:42 (Or-Gu-Vr, John); see [110];

1082 sire henri fauconberge de argent a ij barres mascle de sable

A B *2 bars of lozenges* notts

Henry Fauconberg, d.1331, younger son of William (d.1295), held Cuckney (Notts), Catfoss, Barleburgh (Derbs) married Helen Hertford, served against the Scots 1297, 1322, 1323, joined the opposition to Gaveston, Sh.Notts & Derbs 1318-19, 1323-24, Sh.Yorks 1324-25, commissioner of array in Yorks 1322, justice in Derbs, Salop and Staffs 1324, MP Yorks 1324. 89f5 *35*

His older brother John (b.c.1272) is only noted in 1295, omitted in Moor and may have died young s.p. Another brother William (fl.1311, kt) is noted by Moor as living in Somerset from 1313, in the service of first E.Pembroke [11], then of his overlord John Beauchamp of Somerset [68], holding 3 KF of him, and also being MP Som 1319, 1321, 1324, Gt.Council 1324. This William may have married an unnamed heiress or been confused with a namesake, e.g. AS:397 'du South', using *Ar 3 lions passt guard Gu.* Moor may have conflated the actions and properties of these Fauconbergs with the baronial family with the lion [133], a.o., e.g. Walter (d.1304).

The Fauconberg arms were seen sculpted at Nunkeeling (Yorks), now a ruin, and with Henry's effigy with arms moved 6 km SE to Hornsea St.Nicholas (Yorks ER).

Brault RAE 2:160 (Wm); Moor KE 2:3 (Hen), 3 (Walt), 5 (Wm); GEC 5:288n.c;

AS:268; CKO:438; E:542; F:160; TJ:586; TJ:671; TJ:1064; WJ:1096;

1083 sire geffrey de opsale de argent a une crois de sable

A S *cross* yorks

Geoffrey Upsall, fl.1327, son of Michael (fl.1303), left son John (fl.1325), held Upsall, Kirby Knowle, S.Kilvington, a.o. (Yorks); served against the Scots 1312, 1317, 1322; pardoned fro Gaveston 1313, at Gt.Council 1324. He sold Upsall to Geoffrey Scrope of Bolton & Masham. 101h1 *35*

Michael has the cross fretty Or in E:517, F:475, LM:288, Q:541.

Brault RAE 2:429; Moor KE 5:78; VCH Yorks NR 2:41; CIPM 4:27 no.45;

AS:303; B:106; G:142; M:65; TJ:864;

1084 sire huge de holingesheued meisme les armes en le crois un molet d or

A SO *cross ch. mullet* _EN

Hugh Hollingshead, not verified, but possily the same as Hugh Hollingfleet, a household knight in 1305. - *35*

Ingamells HK 2:180; DBA 3:220;

1085 sire johan de walkingham de veer a ij barres de goules

Z G *2 bars* yorks

John Walkingham, c.1284-1332, o.s.p., son of Alan (d.1283) and Eve Boltby, held at Azerle, Cowthorpe, Kyrkeby, Braithwaite (Yorks), ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1303, 1312, 1322, recruiter 1322, MP Yorks 1325, Gt.Coucil 1324, pardoned as lancastrian 1318. His brother William inherited. 101h4 *35*

Brault RAE 2:444; Moor KE 5:145-146; CIPM 2:323-325 no.535; Sanders EB 127-128; Downing ME 8:18 (John, 1335/45, Felixkirk, Yorks NR);

M:72; TJ:548; TJ:643;

1086 sire richard de barlingham de goules a iij ours de argent

G A *3 bears passt* _EN

Richard Barlingham, not verified. -.

Otes Barlingham was taken prisoner as a lancastrian in 1322 at Boroughbridge (Moor KE 1:46). *35*

Margaret Barlingham, 1283-1307, married John Harington (1281-1347), baron, who later got Aldringham (Lancs / Cumbria).

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/John_Harington,_1st_Baron_Harington;

1087 sire huge de elaunde de argent a une bende de goules e iij escalops de or

A GO *bend ch. 3 escallops* yorks

Hugh Eland, fl.1300-1326, probably son of Hugh (fl.1276), held for 40£ in Elland (W.Yorks) in Calderdale and in Lancs, served in Scotland 1300-1301, prisoner at Boroughbridge 1322 as lancastrian, pardoned for a 30£ fine. 94b3 *35*

Moor KE 1:303;

Qii:624; SES:76;

1088 sire wauter de monecastre burele de argent e de goules a ne bende de sable e iij escalops de or

X SO AG *barruly & bend ch. 3 escallops* cumb

Walter Muncaster, fl.1321, held North Easton (Cumb), served overseas 1283, MP Cumb 1290, in the retinue of Robert Clifford [38], pardoned for Despenser 1321. 114d4 *35*

His relative William (d.1319) of Torpenhow (Cumbl), former shriff 1307, is not entered.

Brault RAE 2:313; Moor KE 3:233 (Mulcastre); CIPM 2:258no.439;

E:574* (bend Az &c);

1089 sire gerard de ousflet de argent a une fesse de azure a iij flures de or

A BO *fess ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis* yorks

Gerard Ufflet, fl.1314-24, probably son of John (fl.1300) and Lora Furnivall (fl.1322), held Usflete / Ouseflete, Swanland (Yorks); ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1312, 1314, pardon as lancastrian 1318, Gt.Council 1324. 96a3 *35*

The family were longtime lancastrian retainers. By 1440 they bore Furnival of Munden qtg Ufflet.

Brault RAE 2:329 (Ousefleet); Moor 5:82; Walker LA 283;

AS:196; CG:262; CKO:348; DV:1593; TJ:445; TJ:1236; WJ:513; APA:333*; ARS:117*; BHM:2016*; ETO:814*; LYN:691*; NLU:196*; PLN:168*; S:462* (qtd); M:64*;

1090 sire johan de kyngestone de sable a un lion de or od la couwe forchie e un label de argent *21v1*

S OA *lion q.f & label* wilts

John Kingston, probably a repeat of John [109] with a label added. -

Variant: 'henri' (N/b). There is no Henry in Moor KE 1:8. *35*

1091 sire thomas de bork de argnt a une daunce de sable en la daunce iij besans de or

A SO *fess dancetty ch. 3 roundels* cambs

Thomas Burgh, d.1322, son of Philip, married Isabel / Elizabeth, held 2 KF at Hackforth (Yorks) and 1 KF at Burgh / Burrough Green (Cambs) in 1282, and is creditetd with 1 KF at Tudenham & Hawkedon, Somerton (Suf), 2 KF at Calthorn, ½ KF at Walton nr. Wakefield, Hunton / Hutton, Hergethorp, Appleton, Burton, Bishopdale (Yorks), and Swafham (Cambs); He and his wife attendended the coronation in 1308. He left a son John (b.c.1300) as principal heir, and a sister Elizabeth (b.c.1282), wife of Alexander Montfort, got Hackforth. 55f2 *35*

Moor queried whether there were two Thomas' with a similar range of lands, not least considering that there appears to be some 20 years between the siblings.

Moor KE 1:162; wiki;

AS:293; PO:296; TJ:424; URF:341; WJ:967; CG:261*; CKO:347*; P:132*; TJ:444* (plain fess &c); WJ:946*; URF:221*; WJ:966* (less roundels);

1092 sire robt tyllol de goules a un lion rampand de argent e un baston de azure

G AB *lion acc. bend* cumb

Robert Tilliol, d.1321, son of Geoffrey (d,1295), married Maud Launceles (fl.1334), left son Peter (c.1299-1349), held Scaleby, Kirklinton, Solpert (Cumb); served against the Scots 1300, 1303, 1314, and in local defence, recruiter 1299, 1300, MP Cumbl 1301, 1315, cmsr Cumbl 1305-1314 115f3 *35*

XGD:2445 (Peter, 1382);

Brault RAE 2:416; Moor KE 5:26-27;

CRK:1998; FK:170; M:39; PO:581; TJ:97; TJ:1613; WJ:150;

1093 sire willm de mauleuerer de argent a iij leverers de goules

A G *3 greyhounds courant in pale* yorks

William Maulevrier, fl.1318, son of William (d.1284), He probably held the same lands as his father, i.e. Howden (Yorks NR), Garrowby (Yorks ER), Skipton-in-Craven (Yorks WR), and parts in Allerton Mauleverer and Flaxby (Yorks NR), or possibly held Flasby (Yorks WR). 95h3 *35*

This was a branch of Maulevrier [1076].

Brault RAE 2:287; Moor KE 3:134; CIPM 2:189no.324, 241no.420; Downing ME 8.51-53 (effigies at Allerton Mauleverer);

AS:341*; BA:634*; BER:1761*; CRK:191*; DV:1819*; E:676*; F:245*; GA:16*; MY:209*; PLN:330*; PT:1225*; Qii:598*; S:434*; S:436*; SES:56*; TJ:1254*; WLN:461* (Gu-Ar);

1094 sire johan cormayles de argent a iij corfs de sable

A S *3 birds* hants

John Cormailles, fl.1324, ktd 1302, son of Amicia and John (d.1283), held Thruxton (Hants) for 1 KF and East Hemelsworth (Dors). 28a4 *35*

Moor KE 1:237;

PO:612;

1095 sire johan de oeure quartile de or e de goules a une bende de sable en la bende iij escalops de argent

X SA OG *qtly & bend ch. 3 escallops* yorks

John Eure, 1278-1322, son of Hugh (d.<1296), married Agnes, left son John (c.1304-c.1365); held Stokesley, Westerdale (Yorks), Linmouth a.o. (Nhum); served against the Scots 1298, 1312; commissioner in Yorks 1310-17, a household knight 1313, but turned lancastrian rebel 1318 and again in 1322 and was captured and executed. On 15.11.1316 aapointed constable of Mitford Castle (Nhum) for E.Pembroke, retained by E.Lancaster by 12.1317. 108c4 *35*

Eure, from Eure / Iver (Bucks), was a cadet of Clavering / FitzRoger (see [27]) founded by Hugh, and ultimately a member of the Mandeville group of arms.

XBM:9535 (John, 1317) + 9536 (Ralph, 1375); XGD:930;

Brault RAE 2:157; Moor KE 1:315-316 (Eure), 3:286 (Ore); GEC 1:326 + 5:179-183; Roskell C 3:38; VCH Yorks NR 2:303; CIPM 6:462-463no.733; Phillips ES 299; DBA 1:337 + 2:27;

ARS:110; BG:164; CKO:475; E:619; M:46; NLU:213; S:117; TJ:1000; APA:326*; BHM:2029*; ETO:842*; F:369* (less escallops);

1096 sire thomas de coleville de or a une fesse de goules en la fesse iij lioncels de argent

O GA *fess ch. 3 lions* yorks

Thomas Colville, fl.1274-1324, held Nunwick & Upsland & Coxwold nr. Newburgh Priory (Yorks); served against the Scots in 1291 with Roger Mowbray (see [40]) and in 1304. 102a2 *35*

XBM:8894 (Tho, 14C);

Brault RAE 2:115; Moor KE 1:225; VCH Yorks NR2:14;

CG:251; CKO:336; M:19; PLN:343; PLN:618; PT:329; S:319; TJ:432; WJ:580;

1097 sire johan malebis de argent a iij testes de bis de goules

A G *3 doe's heads* yorks

John Malbys, d.1316, son of Richard (fl.1285-1304), left son William (c.1299-c.1365), held Sewerby, Marton, Muston, a.o. (Yorks ER); pardoned for Gaveston 1313, Sh.Yorks 1314-15, collector of scutages 1300-1306, MP Yorks 1316. 102a1 *35*

Moor KE 3:95-96 (Malebys, Malebiche); VCH Yorks NR 1:555 + 2:32+227+265; Downing ME 8:50;

TJ:1261;

1098 sire johan de haveringtone de sable frette de argent

S A *fretty* lancs

John Harington, d.1347, eldest son of Robert (d.1297), left granson and heir Robert (1315-1363), son of Robert (o.v.p.1334), knighted 1306, summoned as baron 1326, held Drigg (Cumb) as overlord & Harrington 104a2 (Cumbl) & Aldingham a.o. in Furness (Lancs); served against the Scots 1297, 1300, 1301, 1316, 1319, in local defence 1309, 1311, 1322; cmsr of array in Lancs 1318, and 1316, 1324 in Cumbl & Westm; pardoned for Gaveston 1313 and as a lancastrian 1318, at Gt.Council 1324. 98b2 *35*

XEL:373 (Rob, 1392, of Aldingham, lancs),1508 (1336, John); XBM:10482 (John, 1605);

Brault RAE 2:217; Moor KE 2:188; GEC 6:314-321; Burke PB 1:1315-1317; Downing ME 1:92, 103 (Calder Abbbey, St.Bees, Cumb), 3:134 (Cartmel Priory,

AS:50; CG:179; CKO:262; CRK:193; E:434; FK:118; L:231; LM:441; M:62; PO:207; Q:237; S:68; T:43; TJ:789; WJ:861; WJ:862; APA:311*; BHM:2007*; ETO:810*; NLU:179* (qtd); CY:193*; APA:55*; ARS:60*;

1099 sire michel de haveringtone meisme les armes a un label de or

S AO *fretty & label* lancs

Michael Harington, fl.1284-1327, younger brother of John [1098]; held in Cumberland, as overlord in Carlisle; served against the Scots in border defences 1309 and at Carlisle 1322, in Gascony 1325, commissioner of array in Lancs 1319-26; pardoned for Gaveston 1313 and as a lancastrian 1318. 98b2 *35*

Brault RAE 2:217; Moor KE 2:188-189 (Haverington); CIPM 3:431no.559;

L:107; ARS:231*; FK:144*; M:63*; PO:252*; S:194* (label Gu);

1100 sire walter de striklande de argent a ij barres e un quarter de goules

A GG *2 bars & canton* westm

Walter Strikland with the arms of Corbet of Hadley, a conflationary mistake by the compiler. The Strikland or Stirkland used Sa 3 escallops Ar, which was not likely to be a younger coat of arms - as suggested by Brault. The Strikland arms was given Walter in the Nativity Roll of c.1308 (M:26), and his son Thomas in PO:490. 99d1 *35*

Walter Strikland. fl.1290-1326, son of William and Elizabeth Deincourt, left son Thomas (c.1290-1376), held Strikland Ketel, Sizergh Castle (Westm) & Lancs;ktd 1306, served against the Scots 1299, 1303, 1309,1319, recruiter 1303, 1322, 1325; MP Westm 1307, 1312, 1322, 1324, Sh.Westm 1322, lancastrian 1315. pardoned 1318, Gt.Council 1324.

Roger Corbet, c.1273-c.1349, son of Thomas (d.c.1300), left sons Robert (o.s.p. <1353) and John (fl.1322), held Hadley (Salop) & Ebrington (Glos) & King's Bromley (Staffs); ktd 1306. The Corbet arms are in DBA 1:27-28, on seals (XBM:8950) and several armorials: O:196, PO:556, S:223, ETO;852.

Boys in Esx and Broughton in Lancs used identical arms, but are less likely candidates.

Brault RAE 2:405; Moor KE 4:286-287 (Stirkland); Roskell C 4:512-518 (Strikland); Moor KE 1:234-237 (Corbet);

1101 sire thomas le rous de ermyne od le chef endente de goules a ij escalops de argent

E GA *chief indented ch. 2 escallops* staff

Thomas Rous, fl.1303-26, son of William (fl.1265) and Margery, held Waleshale / Walsall, Caldecot (Staffs); Sh.WArws & Leics 1321-22, cmsr from1316, at Gt.Council 1324. 63e3 *35*

Moor KE 4.154;

L:233;

1102 sire robt ekeleshale de sable a une bende e vj merleos de or

S AO *bend betw 6 martlets* staff

Robert Eccleshall, not verified. He may have been named for Eccleshall, a place with a 13C castle 11 km NW of Stafford, owned by the bishops of Lichfield, rebuilt 1305 by William Langton, then chancellor of England. 74c5 *35*

1103 sire robt asscheby de argent a un lion de sable bilette de or

A X SO *lion billety* westm

Robert Ashby, fl.1298-1324, d.c.1335, held Gt.Asby & Wynanderwat (Westm), served as MP Westm 1302, 1313, assessor of subsidy in Westm 1307. He was pardoned as a lancastrian in 1313 and present at Gt.Council 1324. 105h3 *35*

Brault RAE 2:17 (Asby); Moor KE 1:22;

AS:182; CG:89; CKO:67; PO:634; TJ:40; WJ:330; WJ:202*; ST:51*;

1104 sire thomas de schefeld de or a une fesse e vj garbes de goules

O GG *fess betw 6 garbs* lincs

Thomas Sheffield, fl.1288-1337, married Agnes,had sons Thomas (o.v.p.s.p.), John (d.1370), and William (fl.1282); held Baynton, Ecclehill (Yorks) & j.u. Bicker-in-Holland (Lincs), served as justice of assize in Durham 1306-07; pardoned for Gaveston 1313, steward of Thomas E.Norfolk 1317, at Gt.Council 1337. 78b4 *35*

William held in Yorks, was pardoned for Gaveston 1313 and Despencers 1321.

Arms: the compiler may have miscopied the blazon. The effigy and most armorials have a chevron betw 3 garbs. TJ is mostly a copybook.

TJ:1225; L:50* (inv.); AS:325*; CKO:624*; SK:567*; TJ:1220*; WJ:672*; WJ:675*; WJ:676* (Ar-Gu); TJ:690*; TJ:1222* (Er-Gu, all chevrons);

1105 <sire roberd le constable quartile de veer e de goules a un bastoun engrele de or>

X O ZG *qtly & bend engrailed* yorks

Robert Constable, d.1319, held Flamborough, Butterwick, Aldeburgh Thorpe, Hilston in Holderness, Oustwick (Yorks) and 40£ in Lincs; knighted 1306, served in Scotland 1299 (captured) with Marmaduke Tweng, and in 1300; MP Yorks. 103h2 *35*

Text in a later hand.

Brault RAE 2:118; Moor KE 1:233; Roskell C 2:643-644; VCH Yorks NR 1:474 + ER 2:154; CIPM 15:34;

M:78; R:80; APA:322*; ARS:121*; AS:113*; CKO:479*; ETO:867*; GEL:611*; LYN:699*; PO:382*; S:372*; TJ:978* (inv.); LM:325*; Q:314*;

1106 <sire tohm de mounteney de goules a une bende e vj merleos dor en la bende un molet de vert>

G OV *bend ch. mullet betw 6 martlets* nhant

Thomas Mounteny, d.1325, married Joan, held Rushton (Nhants); noted 1285, commissioner of array in Nhants and Westmoreland 1316, 1322-25, probably as a royal officer, pardoned for Gaveston 1313 65f4 *35*

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 3:192-193;

AS:394*; BER:1770*; CG:343*; CKO:196*; O:4*; PT:1051*; S:216*; TJ:254* (less mullet);

1107 <sire johan mounteney de goules a une bende e vj merilos dor a ij coties dor>

G OO *bend cotised betw 6 martlets* esx

Possibly John Mounteney, b.1274, son of Alexander and Gencelin Marshall, coheir of Peter Marshall of Gt.Baddow (Esx). He may have held Rokeswell / Roxwell (Esx) NE of Gr.Baddow. 44b2 *35*

Moor conflate this person and the John [419], and they are hard to discriminate except for the tincture of the field. The were probably cousins. Another John sealed in 1295 with roundels on the bend and a border roundely in XBM:12037.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 3:193;

O:3; TJ:340;

1108 <sire johan deyville de goules flourite de argent a un lyoun rampaunt dargent>

G AA *lion, flory* yorks

John Deiville, fl.1319, son of Thomas, held North Anston (Yorks SR), Barrow, Ouston (Lincs); served against the Scots 1300. 89f4 *35*

Text in a later hand. Brault and Moor conflates him with John Deiville of Egmanton [62].

Moor KE 1:284; Wells-Furby BR; CCR 1323-27:125;

O:40;

1109 <sire johan coyners daszure ov la maunche dor e ove la meyn>

B O *maunch fisted* yorks

John Conyers, c.1284-1342, o.s.p.m., son of John (d.c1304) and Scolastica Cotum, held Sockburn on the border of Yorks and Durham. 108a4 *35*

The inversions Az-Or / Or-Az and John and Robert with both tincture pairs might be copyist's mistake rather than brisures.

Text in a later hand.

Moor KE 1:234; VCH Yorks NR 1:180, 403, 444, 449-451; Downing ME 2:87, 8:22, 44; PLN:1129; PT:1044; PT:1193; SK:370; TJ:1097; WJ:900;

1110 <sire robt de coyners dor ov la maunche e aszure e ove la meyn>

O B *maunch fisted* yorks

Robert Conyers, fl.1284-1334, held Norton Conyers & Hutton Conyers (Yorks) 101g2 *35*

Text in a later hand. The rest of the page is blank.

Moor KE 1:234; see [1109];

see [1109];

Appendix A (a): Overviev of segments in the *Parliamentary Roll*

ban: Redistributed from bannerets (segment 01).
add: Resdistributed from Addenda (segments 33-35).
ds: Simpkin EA 22-23, *English Aristocracy at War*, lists the number of men entered in the *Parliamentary Roll of Arms*, who performed military service 1277-1314, according to examined records.
mil: Number of original entries in segment noted for military service as in the commentary to entries.
tot* Number of entries assigned to primary counties, irrespective of segment, excl. earls.
1324 Sheriff's returns for Gt.Council of *knights resident, non-resident* + *men-at-arms*, as in Palgrave PW 2:382-385.

	segment name	page	items		*total*	late	ban	add	*tot**	mil	ds	1324
01	Earls & Bannerets	3r	1	169	*169*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	Cornwall-Devon	5v	170	183	*14*		5		*25*	9	9	15 + 12; 32 + 26
03	Dorset-Somerset	6r	184	204	*21*		9	1	*33*	17	14	16 + 23; 22 + 54
04	Wilts-Hampshire	6v	205	237	*33*		5	3	*46*	32	27	24, 23 + 29;32 + 8
05	Sussex-Surrey	7r	238	263	*26*	2	3	2	*33*	22	21	17 + 4; -
06	Kent	7v	264	305	*42*	3	3		*44*	39	31	40 + 62
07	Middlesex	8r	306	310	*5*				*3*	3	4	-
08	Berkshire	8r	311	323	*13*	1	2		*17*	13	12	43 + 55
09	Oxfordshire	8v	324	346	*23*	8	3		*26*	20	14	-
10	Buckinghamshire	8v	347	378	*32*	3			*27*	22	26	25, 3 + ?
11	Bedfordshire	9r	379	399	*21*	3	1		*23*	14	16	15, 32 + 4
12	Hertfordshire	9v	400	411	*12*		1	1	*16*	9	8	22 + ?
13	Essex	10r	412	469	*58*	8	6	2	*62*	49	41	71 + 50
14	Suffolk	10v	470	531	*62*	4	6		*65*	47	45	74 + 67
15	Norfolk	12r	532	591	*60*	6	6	1	*76*	46	42	78 + 110
16	Cambridgeshire	12v	592	621	*30*	3	1	1	*30*	20	18	18 + 7
17	Derbyshire-Notts	13r	622	643	*22*	2	12	3	*43*	19	16	17 + 34; 27 + 14
18	Lincolnshire	13v	644	701	*58*	8	10	5	*71*	48	47	95 + 16
19	Yorkshire	14r	702	744	*43*	1	16	23	*80*	38	35	127 + 13
20	Huntingdonshire	15r	745	756	*12*	3			*10*	8	9	5 + 5
21	Northampton-Rutland	15r	757	792	*36*		6	2	*50*	29	30	24 + 26; 8 + 10
22	Leicestershire	15v	793	832	*40*	3	5	1	*37*	32	34	48 + 38
23	Warwickshire	16v	833	863	*31*	4	6		*40*	26	16	42 + 19
24	Worcestershire	17r	864	874	*11*	3	2	2	*14*	10	8	8,13 + 8,2
25	Gloucestershire	17r	875	929	*55*	2	7		*42*	47	47	44 + ?
26	Herefordshire	18r	930	949	*20*	1	6		*30*	20	12	25 + 12
27	Cheshire	18r	950	959	*10*		3		*7*	8	8	-
28	Salop / Shropshire	18v	960	976	*17*	2	7		*23*	17	11	22 +30
29	Staffordshire	18v	977	989	*13*	1	6	2	*23*	11	10	37 + 20
30	Northhumb-Cumb	19r	990	1017	*28*	6	11	5	*44*	26	15	21 + 95; 12 + 46
31	Westmoreland-Lancs	19v	1018	1034	*17*	2	3	6	*25*	13	9	9 + 9; 13 + 51
32	Deceased Earls	20r	1035	1043	*9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Addenda - magnates	20r	1044	1052	*9*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Áddenda - foreigners	20v	1053	1058	*6*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Addenda - northeners	21r	1059	1110	*52*	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix A (b): Summary of the segments in the *Parliamentary Roll*

This summary redistribute items from segment 01 with bannerets, and segment 33 with addenda into the county segments, records the number of late entries, and survey how many of the persons from the original entries did hold land in those shires, whether or not they were assigned to them; if any had close relatives of the same surname with similar arms; or whether any held office without any documented land ownership. It is also noted whether the later entries were placed according to land ownership.

	segment name	**first**	***total***	**comments**
01	Earls & Bannerets	1	*169*	The king, 11 earls, 2 dormant earldoms, 1 bishop, 2 later; and 152 bannerets redistributed among the county segments. 3 items cancelled as dead between entry and finish. 104 entries were barons, summoned to parliament in person by 1312, 8 were summoned later (mostly 1313), 3 were summoned at intervals, and for 3 the family entered the peerage later; 34 stayed as gentry or were sons or brothers of barons.
02	Cornwall-Devon	170	*14*	5 banneret; 14 original, 0 addenda; 0 later. 12 in shire; one [181] had close relatives with property and status (MP) in Devon. One [183] had (unplaced) lands in neighbouring Som & in Dorset.
03	Dorset-Somerset	184	*21*	9 banneret; 21 original, 1 addenda; 0 later. 11 in shire; 5 with property in shire; 1 [196] with relatives in shire; 4 with no apparent interests in shire. 2 were uncertain identifications.
04	Wilts-Hampshire	205	*33*	5 banneret; 33 original, 3 addenda; 0 later. 26 in shire; 3 with property in shire; 1 with relatives in shire; 2 with no apparent interests in shire; 1 [229] probably misplaced. 1 [223] resident was a baron 1299. 1 [228] non-resident appears to have been retained by the St.Johns. 1 [220] without documented martial service held the ffice of marshal of the royal household and constable of the Tower, hardly a non-military man; another [219] was keeper of the children of Edward I and royal steward.
05	Sussex-Surrey	238	*26*	3 banneret; 24 original, 2 addenda; 2 later. 18 in shires; 1 with property in shires; 1 with relatives in shires; 4 with no apparent interests in shires. The 2 later also held in the shires. 1 [254] became a baron in 1313.

	segment name	first	*total*	comments
06	Kent	264	*42*	3 banneret; 39 original, 0 addenda; 3 later. 30 in shire; 6 with property in shire; 3 with relatives in shire; none with no apparent interests in shire. Several of the men without documented military service were likely to have done so - regarding their pedigree and offices, e.g. Cobham, [275] a baron 1324. 2 [272, 284] became barons in 1313, 1330. The 3 later all had lands in shire. They were split 2 at bottom of a page, 1 before next segment.
07	Middlesex	306	*5*	0 banneret; 5 original, 0 addenda; 0 later. 2 in shire; 2 with property in shire; 1 with no apparent interests in shire. 1 [306] without documented military service was a former senechal of Poitou.
08	Berkshire	311	*13*	2 banneret; 12 original, 0 addenda; 1 later. 10 in shire; 1 with property in shire; 1 with no apparent interests in shire. The later entry had lands in shire. The one from outside had a relative in shire, who was not entered.
09	Oxfordshire	324	*23*	3 banneret; 22 original, 0 addenda; 1 later. 14 in shire; 3 with property in shire; 1 with relatives in shire; 1 with no apparent interests in shire; 2 doubles and 1 problamatic, all associated with the shire. The later entry has a relative (banneret) in shire. 2 [324, 329] were barons 1299, 1318, the latter with no military record!
10	Buckinghamshire	347	*32*	0 banneret; 29 original, 0 addenda; 3 later. 23 in shire; 1 with property in shire; 5 with no apparent interests in shire, though 1 had a relative (not entered), and 1 [375] was a witness in a case concerning a manor in Bucks. The 3 later had lands in shire.
11	Bedfordshire	379	*21*	1 banneret; 18 original, 0 addenda; 3 later. 17 in shire; 1 [392] with no apparent interests in shire, but a roving justice, who supervised subsidies in Beds & Bucks, and held a manor in Nhants 8 km from the border to Beds. The 3 later was from the shire. Simpkin noted 14 with military service, but 17 of the 22 names did serve at some point, 2 were minors, 2 have no details, 2 have no record of summons, of which 1 was knighted in 1306. The three justices served in at least one campaign.

	segment name	first	*total*	comments
12	Hertfordshire	400	*12*	1 banneret; 12 original, 1 addenda; 0 later. 10 in shire; 1 with relatives in shire; 1 [411] with no apparent interests in shire, but served as cmsr in shire, and may have held lands in shire.
-13	Essex	412	*58*	6 banneret; 50 original, 2 addenda; 8 later. 39 in shire; 2 with property in shire; 2 with relatives in shire; 7 with no apparent interests in shire. 7 later held lands in shire. The last may have been a double from Lincs.
14	Suffolk	470	*62*	6 banneret; 58 original, 0 addenda; 4 later. 46 in shire; 7 with property in shire; 1 with relatives in shire; 4 with no apparent interests in shire, but 1 had family (not entered) in shire, 1 had lands 2 km off the border, 1 [510] was probably confounded, and 1 [491] had practically no information, but arms similar to the 3 Peche following. The 4 later all held in shire.
15	Norfolk	532	*60*	6 banneret; 54 original, 1 addenda; 6 later. 48 in shire; 5 with property in shire; 1 with no apparent interests in shire, incl. 2 of uncertain identification. Of the 12 without documented military service, 1 [552] had a grant of rent in Westm from the local magnate Greystoke, which suggests a retainer relation; at elast 2 were younger sons, hardly summoned in person. The 6 later were placed at the bottom of pages or on blank spaces before the next segment.
16	Cambridgeshire	592	*30*	1 banneret; 27 original, 1 addenda; 3 later; [576*bis*]. 18 in shire; 3 with property in shire; 1 [610] has an uncertain identification. The 8 with no apparent interests in shire fill the top of 13r, which continues with the next segment. 4 of these are noted for Derbs, the others from Staffs, incl. 1 [621] later.
17	Derbyshire-Notts	622	*22*	12 banneret; 20 original, 3 addenda; 2 later. 9 in shire, incl. 2 without other evidence of ownership; 3 with property in shire. Of the 8 with no apparent interests in shire, 1 [638] served as sheriff in shires, 1 [625] has little info. The 2 later held in Derbs.

	segment name	first	*total*	comments
18	Lincolnshire	644	*58*	10 banneret; 50 original, 5 addenda; 8 later; [697*bis*]. 37 in shire; 6 with property in shire; 1 with relatives in shire. Fora few, there is no other documentation for holding in the shire. Of the 6 with no apparent interests in shire, 1 [661] was cmsr in Lincs with lands just S of the border to Lincs. Of the 8 later, 1 were placed at the bottom of a page, 3 before the next segment, and 1 + 2 in mid-segment.
19	Yorkshire	702	*43*	16 banneret; 42 original, 23 addenda; 1 later; [746*bis*]. 27 in shire; 4 with property in shire; 8 with relatives in shire (e.g. ancient holdings of the family); 3 with no apparent interests in shire. The single later was inserted in mid-segment as part of a family group.
20	Huntingdonshire	745	*12*	0 banneret; 9 original, 3 addenda; 3 later. 7 in shire; 2 with property in shire. 1 [752] with no apparent interests in shire, who was probably a repeat with different arms. 1 of the later held in shire, 2 were a pair, of which 1 held in shire.
21	Northamptonshire -Rutland	757	*36*	6 banneret; 36 original, 2 addenda; 0 later. 24 in shire; 7 with property in shire; 3 with relatives in shire; 2 with no apparent interests in shire.
22	Leicestershire	793	*40*	5 banneret; 37 original, 1 addenda; 3 later. 17 in shire; 6 with property in shire (incl. 1 repeat); 4, all Zouche, with relatives in shire, i.e. at Ashby-de-la-Zouche.. 10 with no apparent interests in shire, incl. 1 scot, 3 with offices in shire or relatives holding in shire. Of the 3 later, only oneheld in shire.
23	Warwickshire	833	*31*	6 banneret; 27 original, 0 addenda; 4 later. 25 in shire; 2 with no apparent interests in shire. However, the first 2, possibly from Dorset, may mistakenly have be entered as they had similar arms, and the first was named Clinton, as a local magnate. Of the 4 later, 3 held in shire. 1 [841] was placed in mid-segment below a relative.
24	Worcestershire	864	*11*	2 banneret; 8 original, 2 addenda; 3 later. 4 in shire; 1 with property in shire. 3 with no apparent interests in shire, but 1 [865] as sheriff, 1 [871] with a possible inescutcheon of a shire magnate. 3 later with lands in shire.

	segment name	first	*total*	comments
25	Gloucestershire	875	*55*	7 banneret; 53 original, 0 addenda; 2 later. 32 in shire; 4 with property in shire; 17 with no apparent interests in shire. Several, incl. the series [922-925], were from Monmouth and Glamorgan, Welsh neighbours to Glos. Of the 2 later, one [929] was James Audley (1313-86), KG 1348.
26	Herefordshire	930	*20*	6 banneret; 19 original, 0 addenda; 1 later. 12 in shire; 1 with property in shire; 2 with relatives in shire; 4 with no apparent interests in shire. 4 Bohun in segment. The Ferrers [936] from Staffs had a Bohun mother. The later Bohun [931] is an early imsert.
27	Cheshire	950	*10*	3 banneret; 10 original, 0 addenda; 0 later. 2 in shire, incl. 1 with no details, 1 who held in neighbourin Flints. 1 with property in shire; 7 with no apparent interests in shire, though [950] held in Powys / Montgomeryshire to SW bordering Salop, and of ancient relations with Cheshire.
28	Salop / Shropshire	960	*17*	7 banneret; 15 original, 0 addenda; 2 later. 5 in shire; 3 with property in shire; 3 with relatives in shire, a set of namesake with uncertain land ownership; 4 with no apparent interests in shire, though one had family with holdings in shire.
29	Staffordshire	977	*13*	6 banneret; 12 original, 2 addenda; 1 later. 3 in shire, incl. [988] with no details; 6 with property in shire, incl. the Hastangs' set [977-981]; 1 with relatives in shire; 2 with no apparent interests in shire, though [985] had family holding there. The one later held in shire.
30	Northhumberland -Cumbs	990	*28*	11 banneret; 22 original, 5 addenda; 6 later. 17 in shire; 3 with property in shire; 2 with no apparent interests in shire. 3 later in shire, 2 in Westm, 1 outside. [997] is uncertain.
31	Westmoreland-Lancs	1018	*17*	3 banneret; 15 original, 6 addenda; 2 later. 7 in shire; 1 with property in shire; 7 with no apparent interests in shire. Both later held in shire.
32	Deceased Earls	1035	*9*	Segment 32 are'*armes abatues'*. These earls have not been distributed among the county segments.
33	Addenda - magnates	1044	*9*	6 redistributed; 3 later. Tony [1049] was cancelled.

	segment name	first	*total*	comments
34	Addenda - foreigners	1053	*6*	2 redistributed, 4 French; none later. The 2 'English' [1054, 1055] might be a gascon and a son of a naturalized savoyard.
35	Addenda - northeners	1059	*52*	44 redistributed, 2 unplaced, 6 later

Appendix B: Concordance of *Cott.Calig. A.xviii* (N/a) and *ms.158* (N/b)

The numbering in Mitchell N for Oxford, Queen's College, ms.158, was also used in Humphery-Smith AN and in Clemmensen OM (2017, 2010, 2006).

	fo.	N/a	N/b			N/a	N/b			N/a	N/b
01	3r1	**1**	1	01		**44**	42	01		**88**	86
01		**2**	2	01		**45**	43	01		**89**	87
01		**3**	3	01		**46**	44	01		**90**	88
01		**4**	4	01		**47**	45	01		**91**	89
01		**5**	5	01		**48**	46	01		**92**	90
01		**6**		01		**49**	47	01		**93**	91
01		**7**		01		**50**	48	01		**94**	92
01		**8**	6	01		**51**	49	01	4v1	**95**	93
01		**9**	7	01		**52**	50	01		**96**	94
01		**10**	8	01		**53**	51	01		**97**	95
01		**11**	9	01		**54**	52	01		**98**	96
01		**12**	10	01		**55**	53	01		**99**	97
01		**13**	11	01		**56**	54	01		**100**	98
01		**14**	12	01		**57**	55	01		**101**	99
01		**15**	13	01		**58**	56	01		**102**	100
01		**16**	14	01		**59**	57	01		**103**	101
01		**17**	15	01		**60**	58	01		**104**	102
01		**18**	16	01		**61**	59	01		**105**	103
01		**19**	17	01		**62**	60	01		**106**	104
01		**20**	18	01		**63**	61	01		**107**	105
01		**21**	19	01	4r1	**64**	62	01		**108**	106
01		**22**	20	01		**65**	63	01		**109**	107
01		**23**	21	01		**66**	64	01		**110**	108
01		**24**	22	01		**67**	65	01		**111**	109
01		**25**	23	01		**68**	66	01		**112**	110
01		**26**	24	01		**69**	67	01		**113**	111
01		**27**	25	01		**70**	68	01		**114**	112
01		**28**	26	01		**71**	69	01		**115**	113
01		**29**	27	01		**72**	70	01		**116**	114
01		**30**	28	01		**73**	71	01		**117**	115
01		**31**	29	01		**74**	72	01		**118**	116
01		**32**	30	01		**75**	73	01		**119**	117
01	3v1	**33**	31	01		**76**	74	01		**120**	130
01		**34**	32	01		**77**	75	01		**121**	118
01		**35**	33	01		**78**	76	01		**122**	119
01		**36**	34	01		**79**	77	01		**123**	120
01		**37**	35	01		**80**	78	01		**124**	121
01		**38**	36	01		**81**	79	01		**125**	122
01		**39**	37	01		**82**	80	01		**126**	123
01		**40**	38	01		**83**	81	01		**127**	124
01		**41**	39	01		**84**	82	01	5r1	**128**	125
01		**42**	40	01		**85**	83	01		**129**	126
01		**43**	41	01		**86**	84	01		**130**	127
				01		**87**	85	01		**131**	128

01	**132**	129	
01	**133**	130	
01	**134**	132	
01	**135**	133	
01	**136**	134	
01	**137**	135	
01	**138**	136	
01	**139**	137	
01	**140**	138	
01	**141**	139	
01	**142**	140	
01	**143**	141	
01	**144**	143	
01	**145**	142	
01	**146**	145	
01	**147**	146	
01	**148**	144	
01	**149**	147	
01	**150**	148	
01	**151**	149	
01	**152**	150	
01	**153**	151	
01	**154**	152	
01	**155**	153	
01	**156**	154	
01	**157**	155	
01	**158**	156	
01	**159**	157	
01	**160**	158	
01	5v1 **161**	159	
01	**162**	160	
01	**163**	161	
01	**164**	162	
01	**165**	163	
01	**166**	164	
01	**167**	165	
01	**168**	166	
01	**169**	167	
02	**170**	168	
02	**171**	169	
02	**172**	170	
02	**173**	171	
02	**174**	172	
02	**175**	173	
02	**176**	174	
02	**177**	175	
02	**178**	176	
02	**179**	177	
02	**180**	178	
02	**181**	179	
02	**182**	180	
02	**183**	181	
03	6r1 **184**	182	
03	**185**	183	
03	**186**	184	
03	**187**	185	
03	**188**	186	
03	**189**	187	
03	**190**	188	
03	**191**	189	
03	**192**	190	
03	**193**	191	
03	**194**	192	
03	**195**	193	
03	**196**	194	
03	**197**	195	
03	**198**	196	
03	**199**	197	
03	**200**	198	
03	**201**	199	
03	**202**	200	
03	**203**	201	
03	6v1 **204**	202	
04	**205**	203	
04	**206**	204	
04	**207**	205	
04	**208**	206	
04	**209**	207	
04	**210**	209	
04	**211**	208	
04	**212**	210	
04	**213**	211	
04	**214**	212	
04	**215**	213	
04	**216**	214	
04	**217**	215	
04	**218**	216	
04	**219**	217	
04	**220**	218	
04	**221**	219	
04	**222**	220	
04	**223**	221	
04	**224**	222	
04	**225**	223	
04	**226**	224	
04	**227**	225	
04	**228**	226	
04	**229**	227	
04	**230**	228	
04	**231**	229	
04	**232**	230	
04	7r1 **233**	231	
04	**234**	232	
04	**235**	233	
04	**236**	234	
04	**237**	235	
05	**238**	236	
05	**239**	237	
05	**240**	238	
05	**241**	239	
05	**242**	240	
05	**243**	241	
05	**244**	242	
05	**245**	243	
05	**246**	244	
05	**247**	245	
05	**248**	246	
05	**249**	247	
05	**250**	248	
05	**251**	249	
05	**252**	250	
05	**253**	251	
05	**254**	252	
05	**255**	253	
05	**256**	254	
05	**257**	255	
05	**258**	256	
05	**259**	257	
05	**260**	258	
05	**261**	259	
05	**262**	260	
05	**263**	261	
06	7v1 **264**	262	
06	**265**	263	
06	**266**	264	
06	**267**	265	
06	**268**	266	
06	**269**	267	
06	**270**	268	
06	**271**	269	
06	**272**	270	
06	**273**	271	
06	**274**	272	
06	**275**	273	
06	**276**	274	
06	**277**	275	
06	**278**	276	
06	**279**	277	
06	**280**	278	
06	**281**	279	

06		**282**	280	09		**332**	330	11		**382**	381
06		**283**	281	09		**333**	331	11		**383**	382
06		**284**	282	09		**334**	332	11		**384**	383
06		**285**	283	09		**335**	333	11		**385**	384
06		**286**	284	09		**336**	334	11		**386**	385
06		**287**	285	09		**337**	335	11	9v1	**387**	386
06		**288**	286	09		**338**	336	11		**388**	387
06		**289**	287	09		**339**	337	11		**389**	388
06		**290**	288	09		**340**	338	11		**390**	389
06		**291**	289	09		**341**	339	11		**391**	390
06		**292**	290	09		**342**	340	11		**392**	391
06		**293**	291	09		**343**	341	11		**393**	392
06		**294**	292	09		**344**	342	11		**394**	393
06		**295**	293	09		**345**	343	11		**395**	394
06		**296**	294	09		**346**	344	11		**396**	395
06		**297**	302	10		**347**	345	11		**397**	396
06		**298**	303	10		**348**	346	11		**398**	397
06	8r1	**299**	295	10		**349**	347	11		**399**	398
06		**300**	296	10		**350**	348	12		**400**	399
06		**301**	297	10		**351**	349	12		**401**	10400
06		**302**	298	10		**352**	350	12		**402**	401
06		**303**	299	10		**353**	351	12		**403**	402
06		**304**	300	10	9r1	**354**	352	12		**404**	403
06		**305**	301	10		**355**	353	12		**405**	404
07		**306**	304	10		**356**	355	12		**406**	405
07		**307**	305	10		**357**	354	12		**407**	406
07		**308**	306	10		**358**	356	12		**408**	407
07		**309**	307	10		**359**	357	12		**409**	408
07		**310**	308	10		**360**	358	12		**410**	409
08		**311**	309	10		**361**	359	12		**411**	410
08		**312**	310	10		**362**	360	13	10r1	**412**	411
08		**313**	311	10		**363**	361	13		**413**	412
08		**314**	312	10		**364**	362	13		**414**	413
08		**315**	313	10		**365**	363	13		**415**	414
08		**316**	314	10		**366**	364	13		**416**	415
08		**317**	315	10		**367**	365	13		**417**	416
08		**318**	316	10		**368**	366	13		**418**	417
08		**319**	317	10		**369**	367	13		**419**	418
08		**320**	318	10		**370**	368	13		**420**	419
08		**321**	319	10		**371**	369	13		**421**	10420
08		**322**	320	10		**372**	370	13		**422**	421
08		**323**	321	10		**373**	374	13		**423**	422
09	8v1	**324**	322	10		**374**	371	13		**424**	423
09		**325**	323	10		**375**	372	13		**425**	424
09		**326**	324	10		**376**	375	13		**426**	425
09		**327**	325	10		**377**	376	13		**427**	426
09		**328**	326	10		**378**	377	13		**428**	427
09		**329**	327	11		**379**	378	13		**429**	428
09		**330**	328	11		**380**	379	13		**430**	429
09		**331**	329	11		**381**	380	13		**431**	430

13		**432**	431	14	11r1	**482**	484	15		**532**	534
13		**433**	432	14		**483**	485	15		**533**	535
13		**434**	433	14		**484**	486	15		**534**	536
13		**435**	434	14		**485**	487	15		**535**	537
13		**436**	435	14		**486**	488	15		**536**	538
13		**437**	436	14		**487**	489	15		**537**	539
13		**438**	437	14		**488**	490	15		**538**	540
13		**439**	438	14		**489**	491	15		**539**	541
13		**440**	439	14		**490**	492	15		**540**	542
13		**441**	440	14		**491**	493	15		**541**	543
13		**442**	441	14		**492**	494	15		**542**	544
13		**443**	442	14		**493**	495	15		**543**	545
13		**444**	443	14		**494**	496	15		**544**	546
13		**445**	444	14		**495**	497	15	12r1	**545**	547
13	10v1	**446**	445	14		**496**	498	15		**546**	548
13		**447**	446	14		**497**	499	15		**547**	549
13		**448**	447	14		**498**	500	15		**548**	550
13		**449**	448	14		**499**	501	15		**549**	551
13		**450**	449	14		**500**	502	15		**550**	552
13		**451**	450	14		**501**	504	15		**551**	553
13		**452**	451	14		**502**	503	15		**552**	554
13		**453**	452	14		**503**	505	15		**553**	555
13		**454**	453	14		**504**	506	15		**554**	556
13		**455**	454	14		**505**	507	15		**555**	557
13		**456**	455	14		**506**	508	15		**556**	559
13		**457**	456	14		**507**	509	15		**557**	558
13		**458**	457	14		**508**	510	15		**558**	560
13		**459**	458	14		**509**	511	15		**559**	561
13		**460**	459	14		**510**	512	15		**560**	562
13		**461**	460	14		**511**	513	15		**561**	563
13		**462**	461	14		**512**	514	15		**562**	564
13		**463**	462	14		**513**	515	15		**563**	565
13		**464**	463	14	11v1	**514**	516	15		**564**	566
13		**465**	467	14		**515**	517	15		**565**	567
13		**466**	468	14		**516**	518	15		**566**	568
13		**467**	469	14		**517**	519	15		**567**	569
13		**468**	470	14		**518**	520	15		**568**	571
13		**469**	471	14		**519**	521	15		**569**	570
14		**470**	472	14		**520**	522	15		**570**	572
14		**471**	473	14		**521**	523	15		**571**	573
14		**472**	474	14		**522**	524	15		**572**	574
14		**473**	475	14		**523**	525	15		**573**	575
14		**474**	476	14		**524**	526	15		**574**	576
14		**475**	477	14		**525**	527	15		**575**	577
14		**476**	478	14		**526**	528	15		**10576**	589
14		**477**	479	14		**527**	529	15		**576**	578
14		**478**	480	14		**528**	530	15		**577**	590
14		**479**	481	14		**529**	531	15		**578**	591
14		**480**	482	14		**530**	532	15	12v1	**579**	592
14		**481**	483	14		**531**	533	15		**580**	579

15		**581**	580	17		**631**	634	18		**681**	680
15		**582**	581	17		**632**	635	18		**682**	681
15		**583**	582	17		**633**	636	18		**683**	682
15		**584**	583	17		**634**	637	18		**684**	683
15		**585**	584	17		**635**	638	18		**685**	684
15		**586**	585	17		**636**	639	18		**686**	685
15		**587**	586	17		**637**	640	18		**687**	686
15		**588**	587	17		**638**	641	18		**688**	687
15		**589**	588	17		**639**	642	18		**689**	688
15		**590**	593	17		**640**	643	18		**690**	689
15		**591**	594	17		**641**	644	18		**691**	690
16		**592**	595	17		**642**	645	18		**692**	691
16		**593**	596	17		**643**	646	18		**693**	692
16		**594**	597	18	13v1	**644**	647	18		**694**	693
16		**595**	598	18		**645**	648	18		**695**	694
16		**596**	599	18		**646**	649	18		**696**	695
16		**597**	600	18		**647**	650	18		**10697**	698
16		**598**	601	18		**648**	651	18		**697**	696
16		**599**	602	18		**649**	652	18		**698**	697
16		**600**	603	18		**650**	653	18		**699**	702
16		**601**	604	18		**651**	654	18		**700**	703
16		**602**	605	18		**652**	655	18		**701**	704
16		**603**	606	18		**653**	656	19		**702**	705
16		**604**	607	18		**654**	10654	19		**703**	706
16		**605**	608	18		**655**	662	19		**704**	707
16		**606**	609	18		**656**	657	19		**705**	708
16		**607**	610	18		**657**	658	19		**706**	709
16		**608**	611	18		**658**	659	19		**707**	710
16		**609**	612	18		**659**	660	19		**708**	711
16		**610**	613	18		**660**	661	19		**709**	712
16		**611**	623	18		**661**	699	19	14v1	**710**	713
16		**612**	624	18		**662**	663	19		**711**	714
16	13r1	**613**	614	18		**663**	700	19		**712**	715
16		**614**	615	18		**664**	665	19		**713**	716
16		**615**	616	18		**665**	664	19		**714**	717
16		**616**	617	18		**666**	666	19		**715**	718
16		**617**	618	18		**667**	667	19		**716**	719
16		**618**	619	18		**668**	668	19		**717**	720
16		**619**	620	18		**669**	669	19		**718**	721
16		**620**	621	18		**670**	670	19		**719**	722
16		**621**	622	18		**671**	671	19		**720**	723
17		**622**	625	18		**672**	10671	19		**721**	724
17		**623**	626	18		**673**	672	19		**722**	725
17		**624**	627	18		**674**	674	19		**723**	734
17		**625**	628	18		**675**	675	19		**724**	726
17		**626**	629	18		**676**	676	19		**725**	727
17		**627**	630	18		**677**	677	19		**726**	728
17		**628**	631	18		**678**	701	19		**727**	729
17		**629**	632	18	14r1	**679**	678	19		**728**	730
17		**630**	633	18		**680**	679	19		**729**	732

19		**730**	731	21		**779**	783	22		**829**	833
19		**731**	733	21		**780**	784	22		**830**	834
19		**732**	735	21		**781**	785	22		**831**	835
19		**733**	736	21		**782**	786	22		**832**	836
19		**734**	737	21		**783**	787	23	16v1	**833**	837
19		**735**	738	21		**784**	788	23		**834**	838
19		**736**	739	21		**785**	789	23		**835**	840
19		**737**	740	21		**786**	790	23		**836**	839
19		**738**	741	21		**787**	791	23		**837**	841
19		**739**	742	21		**788**	792	23		**838**	842
19		**740**	743	21		**789**	793	23		**839**	843
19		**741**	744	21		**790**	794	23		**840**	844
19		**742**	745	21		**791**	795	23		**841**	863
19		**743**	746	21		**792**	796	23		**842**	845
19		**744**	747	22		**793**	797	23		**843**	846
19		**10744**	748	22		**794**	798	23		**844**	847
20	15r1	**745**	749	22		**795**	799	23		**845**	848
20		**746**	750	22		**796**	800	23		**846**	849
20		**747**	751	22		**797**	801	23		**847**	850
20		**748**	752	22		**798**	802	23		**848**	851
20		**749**	753	22		**799**	803	23		**849**	852
20		**750**	754	22		**800**	804	23		**850**	853
20		**751**	755	22		**801**	805	23		**851**	854
20		**752**	756	22		**802**	806	23		**852**	855
20		**753**	10757	22		**803**	807	23		**853**	
20		**754**	758	22	16r1	**804**	808	23		**854**	856
20		**755**	759	22		**805**	809	23		**855**	857
20		**756**	10760	22		**806**	810	23		**856**	858
21		**757**	761	22		**807**	811	23		**857**	859
21		**758**	762	22		**808**	812	23		**858**	860
21		**759**	763	22		**809**	813	23		**859**	861
21		**760**	764	22		**810**	814	23		**860**	862
21		**761**	765	22		**811**	815	23		**861**	864
21		**762**	766	22		**812**	816	23		**862**	865
21		**763**	767	22		**813**	817	23		**863**	866
21		**764**	768	22		**814**	819	24	17r1	**864**	867
21		**765**	769	22		**815**	818	24		**865**	868
21		**766**	770	22		**816**	820	24		**866**	869
21		**767**	771	22		**817**	821	24		**867**	870
21		**768**	772	22		**818**	822	24		**868**	871
21		**769**	773	22		**819**	823	24		**869**	872
21		**770**	774	22		**820**	824	24		**870**	873
21		**771**	775	22		**821**	825	24		**871**	874
21		**772**	776	22		**822**	826	24		**872**	875
21		**773**	777	22		**823**	827	24		**873**	876
21		**774**	778	22		**824**	828	24		**874**	877
21		**775**	779	22		**825**	829	25		**875**	878
21	15v1	**776**	780	22		**826**	830	25		**876**	879
21		**777**	781	22		**827**	831	25		**877**	880
21		**778**	782	22		**828**	832	25		**878**	881

25	**879**	882	
25	**880**	883	
25	**881**	884	
25	**882**	886	
25	**883**	885	
25	**884**	887	
25	**885**	888	
25	**886**	889	
25	**887**	890	
25	**888**	891	
25	**889**	892	
25	**890**	893	
25	**891**	894	
25	**892**	895	
25	**893**	896	
25	**894**	897	
25	**895**	928	
25	17v1 **896**	898	
25	**897**	899	
25	**898**	900	
25	**899**	901	
25	**900**	902	
25	**901**	903	
25	**902**	904	
25	**903**	905	
25	**904**	906	
25	**905**	907	
25	**906**	908	
25	**907**	909	
25	**908**	910	
25	**909**	911	
25	**910**	912	
25	**911**	913	
25	**912**	914	
25	**913**	915	
25	**914**	916	
25	**915**	917	
25	**916**	918	
25	**917**	929	
25	**918**	919	
25	**919**	930	
25	**920**	920	
25	**921**	921	
25	**922**	922	
25	**923**	923	
25	**924**	924	
25	**925**	925	
25	**926**	926	
25	**927**	927	
25	**928**	931	
25	**929**	932	
26	18r1 **930**	933	
26	**931**	935	
26	**932**	934	
26	**933**	936	
26	**934**	937	
26	**935**	938	
26	**936**	939	
26	**937**	940	
26	**938**	941	
26	**939**	942	
26	**940**	943	
26	**941**	944	
26	**942**	945	
26	**943**	946	
26	**944**	947	
26	**945**	948	
26	**946**	949	
26	**947**	950	
26	**948**	951	
26	**949**	952	
27	**950**	953	
27	**951**	954	
27	**952**	955	
27	**953**	956	
27	**954**	957	
27	**955**	958	
27	**956**	959	
27	**957**	960	
27	**958**	961	
27	**959**	962	
28	18v1 **960**	963	
28	**961**	964	
28	**962**	965	
28	**963**	966	
28	**964**	967	
28	**965**	968	
28	**966**	969	
28	**967**	970	
28	**968**	971	
28	**969**	972	
28	**970**	973	
28	**971**	974	
28	**972**	975	
28	**973**	976	
28	**974**	977	
28	**975**	978	
28	**976**	979	
29	**977**	980	
29	**978**	981	
29	**979**	987	
29	**980**	982	
29	**981**	983	
29	**982**	984	
29	**983**	985	
29	**984**	986	
29	**985**	988	
29	**986**	989	
29	**987**	990	
29	**988**	991	
29	**989**	992	
30	19r1 **990**	993	
30	**991**	994	
30	**992**	995	
30	**993**	996	
30	**994**	997	
30	**995**	998	
30	**996**	999	
30	**997**	1003	
30	**998**	1000	
30	**999**	1001	
30	**1000**	1002	
30	**1001**	1004	
30	**1002**	1005	
30	**1003**	1006	
30	**1004**	1007	
30	**1005**	1008	
30	**1006**	1009	
30	**1007**	1010	
30	**1008**	1011	
30	**1009**	1012	
30	**1010**	1013	
30	**1011**	1014	
30	**1012**	1015	
30	**1013**	1016	
30	**1014**	1017	
30	**1015**	1018	
30	**1016**	1019	
30	**1017**	1020	
31	19v1 **1018**	1021	
31	**1019**	1022	
31	**1020**	1023	
31	**1021**	1024	
31	**1022**	1025	
31	**1023**	1026	
31	**1024**	1027	
31	**1025**	1028	
31	**1026**	1029	
31	**1027**	1030	
31	**1028**	1031	

31		**1029**	1032	33		**1057**	1060	33		**1085**	1088
31		**1030**	1033	33		**1058**	1061	33		**1086**	1089
31		**1031**	1034	33	21r1	**1059**	1062	33		**1087**	1090
31		**1032**	1035	33		**1060**	1063	33		**1088**	1091
31		**1033**	1036	33		**1061**	1064	33		**1089**	1092
31		**1034**	1037	33		**1062**	1065	33	21v1	**1090**	1093
32	20r1	**1035**	1038	33		**1063**	1066	33		**1091**	1094
32		**1036**	1039	33		**1064**	1067	33		**1092**	1095
32		**1037**	1040	33		**1065**	1068	33		**1093**	1096
32		**1038**	1041	33		**1066**	1069	33		**1094**	1097
32		**1039**	1042	33		**1067**	1070	33		**1095**	1098
32		**1040**	1043	33		**1068**	1071	33		**1096**	1099
32		**1041**	1044	33		**1069**	1072	33		**1097**	1100
32		**1042**	1045	33		**1070**	1073	33		**1098**	1101
32		**1043**	1046	33		**1071**	1074	33		**1099**	1102
33		**1044**	1047	33		**1072**	1075	33		**1100**	1103
33		**1045**	1048	33		**1073**	1076	33		**1101**	1104
33		**1046**	1049	33		**1074**	1077	33		**1102**	1105
33		**1047**	1050	33		**1075**	1078	33		**1103**	1106
33		**1048**	1051	33		**1076**	1079	33		**1104**	1107
33		**1049**	1052	33		**1077**	1080	33		**1105**	1108
33		**1050**	1053	33		**1078**	1081	33		**1106**	1109
33		**1051**	1054	33		**1079**	1082	33		**1107**	1110
33		**1052**	1055	33		**1080**	1083	33		**1108**	1111
33		**1053**	1056	33		**1081**	1084	33		**1109**	1112
33		**1054**	1057	33		**1082**	1085	33		**1110**	1113
33		**1055**	1058	33		**1083**	1086				
33		**1056**	1059	33		**1084**	1087				

Appendix C (a): Editions

Mores N = Edward Rowe Mores: *Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edoardo primo rege militatium.*, Oxford1749.

Not available, based on II.F and II.H, introduction and inddex, many mistakes.

Anon = *Antiquitarian Repertory*, 1780, 3:86-124; reprint 1807, 1:81-123.

Not available, based on II.P;

Palgrave N = Francis Palgrave: *Parliamentary Writs*, London 1827, vol 1:410-420; (www);

Based on N/a, transcription, variant hand noted, no foliation, no numbering, no identifications, no analysis.

Nicolas N = Nicholas Harris Nicolas: *A Roll of Arms of the Reign of Edward the Second*, London 1829; (www)

Based on N/a, transcription, index, ordinary, no identifications, no analysis.

Foster / Glover = Joseph Foster (Ed.): *The Visitation of Yorkshire, made in the years 1584-5, by Robert glover, Somerset Herald*, 1875, pp.400-405 (York Roll).

Not available, based on I.Xe and I.Xf, 265 items.

Greenstreet N = Sidney Greenstreet: Philipot's Roll, *Walford's Antiquitarian Magazine*, 1882, 1:38-40; a.k.a Greenstreet 29, PH.

Not available, based on I.W, c. 40 items.

Barron N = Oliver Barron: ; *Genealogist* NS 9 (1895) 108-116, 174-182, 238-244;
12 (1896) 59-62, 133-136, 206,211, 268-282; www.fmg.ac ;

Based on N/a; excellent transcription, variant hand noted on entries, no foliation, no identifications, no analysis.

StJohn N = W.H. St.John Hope & O. Barron, 1903, proof only;

Not available, no details.

Wedgwood = J.C. Wedgwood: *Staffordshire Coats of Arms 1272-1327*, William Salt Society 1913, pp.284-291, 292-294.

Not available, based on N/a (I) and II.A, incl. 32 items added by Nicholas Charles.

Mitchell N = R.W. Mitchell: *Parliamentary Roll*, Peebles : Heraldry Society of Scotland 1982.

Based on N/b, transcription, modernized blazon, no identifications, no analysis.

Humphery-Smith AN = Cecil R.Humphery-Smith: *Anglo-Norman Armory II*, 1984;

Incorporated in an ordinary of English arms, based on N/a, modernized and illustrated blazon, modern names, no analysis.

Humphery-Smith N = Cecil R.Humphery-Smith: A Roll of Arms; *Family History*, vol.15 (1990), no.122:49-72, 123:95-118, 124:149-168, 125:201-212;
(1991), no.126:245-260, 127:201-216;

Based on N/c, tricked facsimile, short commentary.

Mayo N = H.W Mayo: *The Parliamentary Roll of Arms*, 1993, privately printed;

Not available; used for Brault RAE.

Popoff N = M. Popoff: *Parliamentary Roll*, Paris : Le Léopard d'or 2020;

Based on N/a, transcription, foliation, variant hand not noted, identifications, vignettes of arms and seals (1301 Baron's letter), presentation by Michel Pastoureau (pp.7-15, in French), ordinary, name index, short bibliography of mainly works on heraldry (Moor KE noted), documentation largely based on Brault RAE, Foster DH, and Humphery-Smith AN.

Appendix C (b): Manuscripts

The sigla of type I.A, I.Xb, II.F *were assigned by Anthony R. Wagner in CEMRA (1950). Manuscripts are deposited in the British Library or College of Arms, London, if no other place is named. N/a, copy* I*; N/b.* II.F; *N/c*, *N/d*; *all blazoned unless specified.*

version A, I

22 copies: 1 of 14C, 1 of 15C; 13 of 16C (I.C-O), 6 of 17C (I.P-U), 1 of 18C

N/a, I Cotton Caligula A.xviii:3r-21v (c.1312);
Contemporary, early 14C, late 15C additions and corrections, used for most editions;

I.A composite manuscript (15C) - *privately owned* (1950)
Belonged 1950 to G.R, Bellew, Garter 1950-61.
Pages 193-196, 199-202, 205-208 ontained larger part of the armorial, out of order, other armorial fragment inserted.

I.B Harl.4205:41r-112v (1476/85)
Part of Thomas Holme's Book, 143 names, 133 painted arms (N:1-156)

I.C Add.45133:8-13 (16C)
Trick, Wriothesley Studio.

I.D CA Vincent 165:1r-37r (1580/90)
Trick, Richard Scarlett.

I.E CA, Ms. 2ndG3:1r-41v (1567/93)
Trick, Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, N:1-1073.

I.F CA, Ms.Philipot P.b.21:1r-17r (16C)
English blazon.

I.G Harl.1068:18r-22r, 25r-78r (16C)
Different order, some items missing.

I.H Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawlinson B.103:237v-250r (16C)
N:170-1110.

I.I Dublin, Trinity College, ms. E.I.33:1r-46r (16C)
French blazon, different order, counties first.

I.J Dublin, Trinity College, ms. F.1.21sect.2:1r-10v (c.1600)
English blazon, counties, then N:1-169.

I.K Harl.2106:95r-104r (16C)
Modernized blazon.

I.L Harl.2210:81r-107v (16C)
Trick, from 'Dr. Carew's book'.

I.M Harl.2213:1r-23v (1586-1606)
Possibly by Wm Dethick, Garter, a few tricked.

I.N Harl.4033:30r-52r (1567/93)
Possibly by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.

I.O Harl.4270:1r-23r (16C)
Trick.

I.P Cambridge, Gonville & Caius College, ms.571 (326), sect.4:3r-18v (c.1607)
Probbly by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, from a defective copy, ending with segment 25 Glos.

I.Q Harl.6589:3r-8r (c.1607)
Nicholas Charles, Lancaster, segments 22-30 Leics-Cumbl, 32 Armes abbatues.

I.R Harl.6137:1r-31r (17C)
Trick.. from 'Holland's Book'.

I.S Harl.5803:276r-283r (c.1609)
Roger Kemyss, incomplete, French blazon.

I.T CA, Gybbon's Ordinary of Arms, 9r-52r (c.1630)
Trick for N:156-167, 170-959, 1000-1032, 1035-1104;
Blazon of segment 28 Shrops by John Gibbon, Bluemantle Pursuivant.

I.U SA, Ms.664/i/3:8r-12v (c.1639)
A Hatton-Dugdale facsimile, N:262, 263, 297, 298, 861-863, 872-874,1106-1140 whole; N:334-339 mutilated.
I.V Add.5848:100-144 (1776)
Copy of I.R by Rev. William Cole.

version A, partial, *a.k.a.* York, Staffs, Philipott

I.W Lansdowne 276:179v-180r (16C)
Modern blazon by John Philipot, Somerset Herald, Surrey & Kent only.
As Greenstreet *Philipot's Roll.*
I.X CA, ms. 2nd D.5:240r-241r (1570/88)
trick, Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, segment segment 19 York.
As Greenstreet *York Roll*, with other Yorkshire families.
I.Xa CA, Vincent 110, ff.A-I (16C)
Tricked copy.
I.Xb Harl.1415:97r-104r (16C)
Tricked copy.
I.Xc Harl.1420:2235r-241v (16C)
Copy.
I.Xd Harl.1088:42r45r (16C)
Copy.
I.Xe Add.18011:
Copy.
I.Xt Harl.1487:48v-51v (16C)
Rearraged alphabetically, 265 entries.
I.Y Harl.6589:4r (c.1607)
Nicholas Charles, segment 29 Staffs with additions.
As Wegdwood *Stsaffordshire Roll.*

version B, II, enlarged, possibly made for Thomas D.Clarence
18 copies (II.A-R):
II.A CA, ms. M.16 (16C)
Belonged to Thomas Wall when Windsor Herald. He became Garter 1534-36.
II.B CA, ms. M.14:1r-26r, 162r-166v (1505/35)
Headed "liber constabularii anglie .. Th de lanc Constable of Engeland", made in the Wriothesley Studio; survey in *Appendix A.*
II.C CA, ms. L.8:58r-70r (1557/67)
Similar to II.B 6v-10r; by William Hervey, Clarecaux.
II.D CA, Vincent 50:92r-104v (89r/54-101v) (16C)
II.E Clumber Ms.204:428-461 (16C) -- *privately owned*
N/b, II.F Oxford Queens College Ms.158:1-173 (1570/88)
Trick by Robert Glover. Used for Mitchell N; a problematic collection of armorial manuscripts;
II.G CA, Vincent 170:102-140 (16C)
Trick, incomplete.
II.H Oxford, Bodleian Library, ms.4177:77-107 *al.* Dosworth 35 (c.1600);
II.I Oxford, Bodleian Library, Laud 649:54r-82r, 87r-88v (16C)
Trick and blazon, rows of 5, similar to II.G, incomplete.
II.J Lansdowne 855:3r-19r (17C)
Claimed as facsimile of manuscript, 1327/77, reign of Edward III.
II.K Harl.1386:38r-82v; (17C)
Trick.
II.L Harl.2116:19r-52r (17C)
Painted.

II.M CA, John Gibbon's Commonplace Book, pp.1-16 (1663)
Similar to II.N, disordered.

II.N Oxford, Bodleian Library, ms.10052 *al.* Tanner 226:18v-20v, 3v-11v (1659)
5 counties, copied from a book written c.1580, owned by Wingfield of Crosfield Hall.

II.O Oxford, Bodleian Library, ms.8495 *al.* Wood F.33:1-9 (<1684)
trick by Ralph Sheldon (d.1684), 1-249 + Warwickshire.

II.P *lost* (18C)
Similar to II.G, printed 1780 in *Antiquarian Repertory*, formerly owned by Thomas Martin, who married the widow of Peter le Neve, Norroy (d.1729).

II.Q Phillipps 178 -- *privately owned* (18C)
Similar to II.P, attributed to Henry III (<1272); owned by Anthony Wagner, Garter.

II.R -- *privately owned* (18C)
Approx. items 10-646, attributed to Edward I, 1272; owned by comte Jean de Pange.

Uncertain variants

N/c -- *privately owned*
Tricked, owned and published by Cecil Humphery-Smith.

N/d -- *privately owned*
Painted (10x3) and blazoned, 17r (items 1-30, as N/a) and 42r (disordered: 1102, 901, 805, ..) on website *Les Enluminures*.

Appendix D: Armorials temp. Edward I & II

Seventeen armorials compiled during the reign of **Edward I (1272-1307)** are listed and edited in vol. 1 of: Gérard J. Brault: *The Rolls of Arms of Edward I.* [Brault RAE] – London 1997.

A = DER *Dering Roll* - CEMRA 14 ¤ 1:143-171
1275; 324 items = 1-24 Kent, 25-288 Sussex, 289-324 French.
Possibly a rota of castle guards on Dover Castle.

D/CMD *Camden Roll* - CEMRA 16 ¤ 1:172-201
c.1280; 270 items = 1-35 dukes, earls and counts (English & French), 36-270 peers & gentry.
A general roll, includes a few contemporary French also present in the TCO.[1]

E = STG *St. George Roll*, - CEMRA 19 ¤ 1:202-255
c.1285; 677 items;
A general armorial, similar to F/CHL.

F = CHL *Charles Roll,* - CEMRA 21 ¤ 1:257-297
c.1285, 583 items.
A general armorial, similar to E/STG.

FF = FIF *Fife Roll* - CEMRA 37 ¤ 1:509-510
c.1300; 32 items.
Lords prominent in the administration of occupied Scotland.

FW = HE = HER *Herald's Roll, alias FitzWillam's version* - CEMRA 9 ¤ 1:79-142
c.1280; 697 items = 1-89 dukes, earl, counts (English & Foreign), 90-356 English,
357-585 French from TCO, 586-591 imaginary arms, 592-697 English.
A general armorial.

G = SEG *Segar's Roll* - CEMRA 18 ¤ 1:307-322
c.1282, 212 items.
A general armorial, possibly derived from FW/HE.

GA = GAL *Galloway Roll,* - CEMRA 34 ¤ 1:445-470
1300, 261 items.
Complement of two brigades present in an action on the river Cree in Galloway on August 8th three weeks after the siege of Caerlaverock. The brigades of E.Hereford and E.Surrey (Warenne) omitted.

H = FAL *Falkirk Roll* - CEMRA 27 ¤ 1:409-418
1298, 115 items.
A selection of the men present at the English victory in the Battle of Falkirk July 22nd, in which an estimated 111 bannerets, 600 knights and 900 squires took part (McAndrews SH 120).

J = GLM *Guillim's Roll* - CEMRA 25 ¤ 1:419-431
1295/1305, 148 items.
Similar to the list of men sealing the *Baron's Letter* of 1301 (Walden FL).

[1] TCO, the tournament held in Compiègne 1278, partial copy in FW / HE:357-585 from c.1280.

K = CAE *Caerlaverock Poem* - CEMRA 29 ¤ 1:432-444
1300, 106 blazons in French in a poem of 956 lines, possibly performed at Feast of the Swan 1306.
Participants in the siege in July 1300 of the Castle of Caerlaverock in Dumfriesshire in the western borderlands.

LM = LMA *Lord Mayor's Roll Ancient,* - CEMRA 38 ¤ 1:323-359
c.1295, 588 items = 1-29 kings, 30-56 earls, 57-588 gentry.
A general armorial, single copy c.1640 from faded source, many iregularities.

M = NAT *Nativity Roll* - CEMRA 35 ¤ 1:495-505
1306/08, 79 items.
A tournament held either in 1306 or 1308.

Q = COL *Collins' Roll,* - CEMRA 24 ¤ 1:360-406
1295, 720 items.
A general armorial.

SP = SMP *Smallpece's Roll* - CEMRA 37 ¤ 1:471-482
1300, 168 items = 1-24 kings, 25-45 earls, 46-168 lords & gentry.
A general armorial.

ST = STL *Stirling Roll* - CEMRA 36 ¤ 1:483-494
1304, 102 items.
Vanguard crossing a ford May 30th during siege of Stirling Castle.

WNR *William le Neve's Roll* - CEMRA 37 ¤ 1:511-523
1306/07 or 1272/1307, 167 items = 1-11 kings, 48-167 lords & gentry, incl. 12 imaginary, 8-10 Foreign.
A general armorial.

The following armorials were compiled during the reign of **Edward II (1307-27):**

CK = CKB *Cooke's Book* - CEMRA 53 ¤ Mitchell CK
1307/27, 89 items = 1-12 (+59-61) kings; 13-58 lords, incl a few french; 62-89 knights and gentlemen.
A general armorial.

HA = HAR *Harleian Roll* - CEMRA 52 ¤ Mitchell HA; Greenstreet HA
1314, 191 items.
A poem.

I = HOL *Holland's Roll* - CEMRA 40 ¤ Greenstreet I
1310, 94 items.
A general armorial.

L = FDS *1st Dunstable Roll* - CEMRA 39 ¤ Long L
1309, 235 items.
Tournament held June 5th, 1309 (2 Edw II), meeting of opposition to the king.

O = NEW *Newcastle tournament 1319, formerly Boroughbridge Roll* - CEMRA 50 ¤ Clemmensen NT
1319, 214 items.
A tournament held in Newcastle September 1319 before the siege of Berwick,
formerly assumed to be a roll of royal supporters at the Battle of Boroughbridge, March 23rd 1322.

PE = PBG *Peterborugh Roll* - CEMRA 51
1321/29, 16 items.
Illustrations in the cartulary of Peterborough Abbey.

PV = POV *Povey's Roll* - CEMRA 53
1307/27, 82 items.
A general armorial, poor quality.

SF = NSF *Staffordsshire Roll* - CEMRA 46 ¤ Wedgwood SF
1323, 32 items.
Knights in the county 1323 (17 Edw II) added to N/PAR extract.

WNS *William le Neve's 2nd Roll* - CEMRA 52
c.1320, 118 items.
A universal armorial.

Appendix E (a): Abbreviations used in the text

Ab	Abbot, abbey.
Abp	Archbishop.
AMu	Archive municipale, municipal archive (Am).
AnF	Archives nationale de France, Paris.
ar	Arrondissement; modern french administrative division, see departement.
BA	Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris, division of BnF.
BAV	Bibliotheque Apostolique, Vatican.
BL	British Library, London.
BMu	Bibliothèque municipale; municipal library (Bm).
BnF	Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris.
Bp	Bishop.
BSB	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München
C	Count; latin comes, used interchangeably with comte and Graf.
CA	College of Arms, London.
can	Canton; French,Belgian and Swiss administrative division, see also departement.
c-l-a	Chef-lieu de l'arrondissement, center of the administrative subregion.
c-l-c	Chef-lieu de canton, center of the administrative subregion.
cne	Commune ; lowest french administrative unit, like a municipality.
Cs	Countess; wife of a count or an earl, possibly the heiress holding the fief.
cs	Counterseal or signet, a smallish seal.
CTdO	Chevalier de la Toison d'or; knight of the order of the Golden Fleece.
D	Duke;, latin dux, used interchangeably with duc and Herzog.
dep	Departement; the modern French administrative divisions are region, departement, arrondissement, canton, commune.
dit	Named, called or known as.
Dm	Dame; lady in possession of a lordship
E	Earl; noble rank equivalent to count.
fl.	Floret; flourished, living and noted in documents.
GStA	Geheime Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin.
hrd	Hundred, administrative division below shire / county.
HRR	Heilige Römische Reich; Holy Roman Empire, a collection of semi-sovereign Principalities and towns, in principle ruled by the emperor with the assent of the imperial Diet.
j.u.	Jure uxoris; in right of his wife.
KBR	Koninglike Bibliothek / Bibliothèque Royale Albert 1er, Bruxelles.
KF	Knight's fee, scutage unit for 1 mounted man at arms.
KG	Knight of the Order of the Garter.
kia	Killed in action, or died of wounds.
KoA	King of Arms, the most senior rank for a herald.
Kr.	Kreis; principal administrative district in the German Bundesländer, subdivided in Gemeinde. In a few Länder there are Bezirke in between.
Ks.HRR	Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
Kt	Knight.
ktd	Knighted.
MP	Member of Parliament, usually named as knight of the shire if elected by county.
o.s.p.	Obit sine prole; died without heirs; without legitimate male issue (o.s.p.m.l.); while father lived, vitae parentes (o.v.p.).
P	Prince.
PfGf	Pfalzgraf; imperial office with regional authority over matters of nobility and arms, or the title of the ruler of Pfalz, until replaced by Bayern also elector / Kurfürst
Q, Qn	Queen.
R	Rex; king of ..

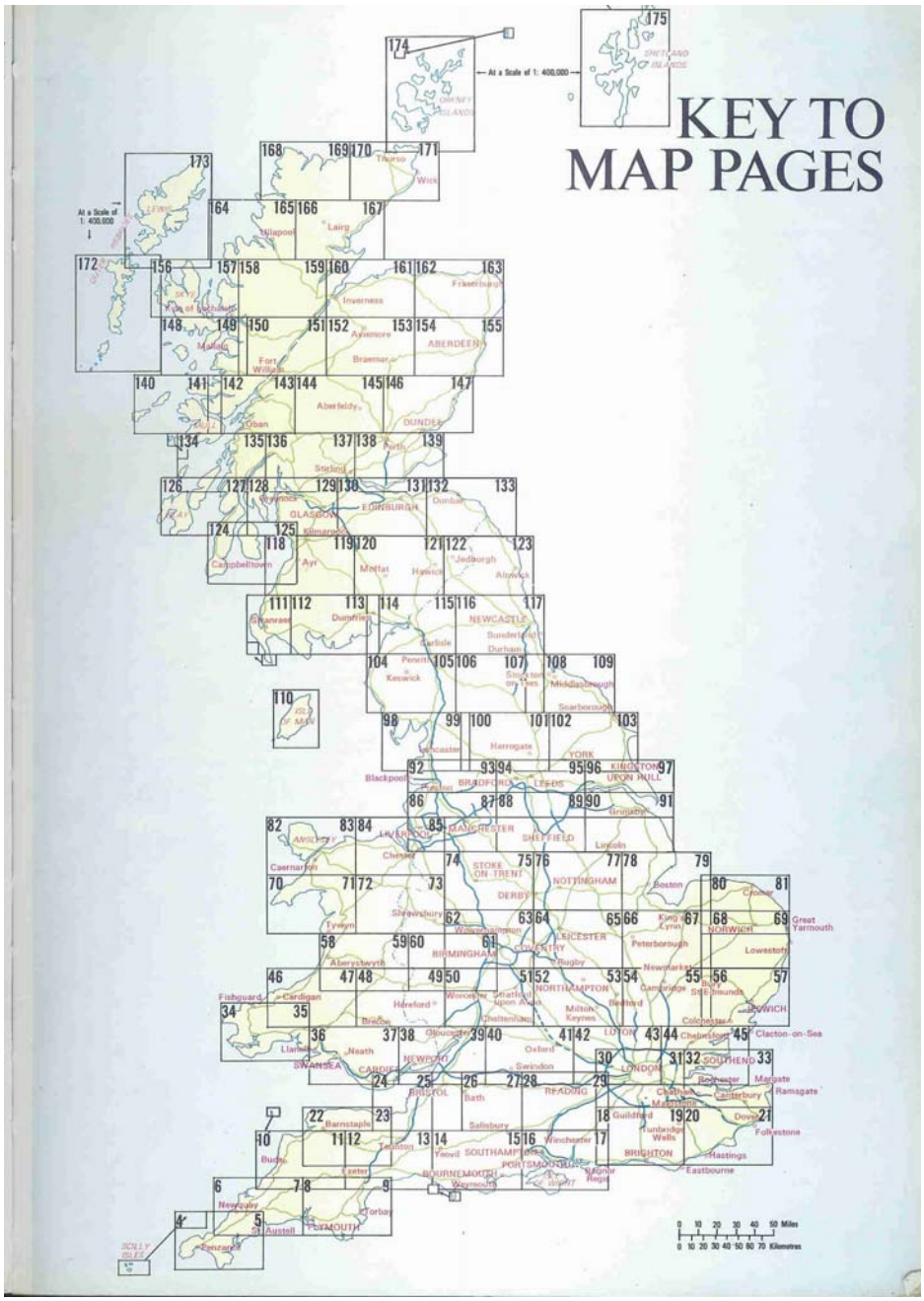
S	Seigneur; lord of the locality mentioned, among the untitled nobility. In full as seigneur (sieur or sire), Herr, dominus and signore.
SA	Society of Antiquaries, London.
s.d.	Sine datum; no date available.
s.n.	Sine nomen; no name.
V	Vicomte; viscount, noble rank, and earlier an imperial administrative office (vice-count).
Vs	Vicomtesse, daughter of a Vicomte.
www	World-wide-Web; material available on the internet through search machines or at the website of the holding institution, e.g. BL, BSB, BnF, a.o..
ÖNB	Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna.

Appendix E (b): Abbreviations used for blazons

acc.	Accompanied.
add.	Addorsed, back-to-back.
cch	Counterchanged, parts in opposite colours.
ch.	Charged.
chf	In chief.
cr.	Crowned.
guard	Guardant, looking out.
imp	Impaled, placed side-by-side.
inv	Inverted, either a figure placed upside down or having the colours of field and figure exchanged (inversions). Less precisely used interchangeably with reversion / reverted, changing the order of quarters.
isst	Issant, naissant, an upper half figure.
pf[..]	Per fess, horizontal partition in composite shield, listing quarters
pp[..]	Per pale, vertical partition in composite shield, listing quarters
pq[..]	Per quarter, partition into four quarters in composite shield, listing quarters
ps[..]	Per saltire, inclined partition into four quarters in composite shield, listing quarters
Q1	1st Quarter of a composite shield
Q1a	1st Quarter of 1st Grand-Quarter, then Q1b,..; then Q1a1, Q1a2;
qf	Queue fourchy, split tail
qtd	Quartered.
qtg	Quartering.
qtly	Quarterly, a simple shield partioned into four parts, one or more of which may be charged.
reguard	Reguardant, looking back.
reversed	Tinctures changed between quarters or between field and figure. Depending on context also used for a figure upside down.
sejt	Sejant, sitting.

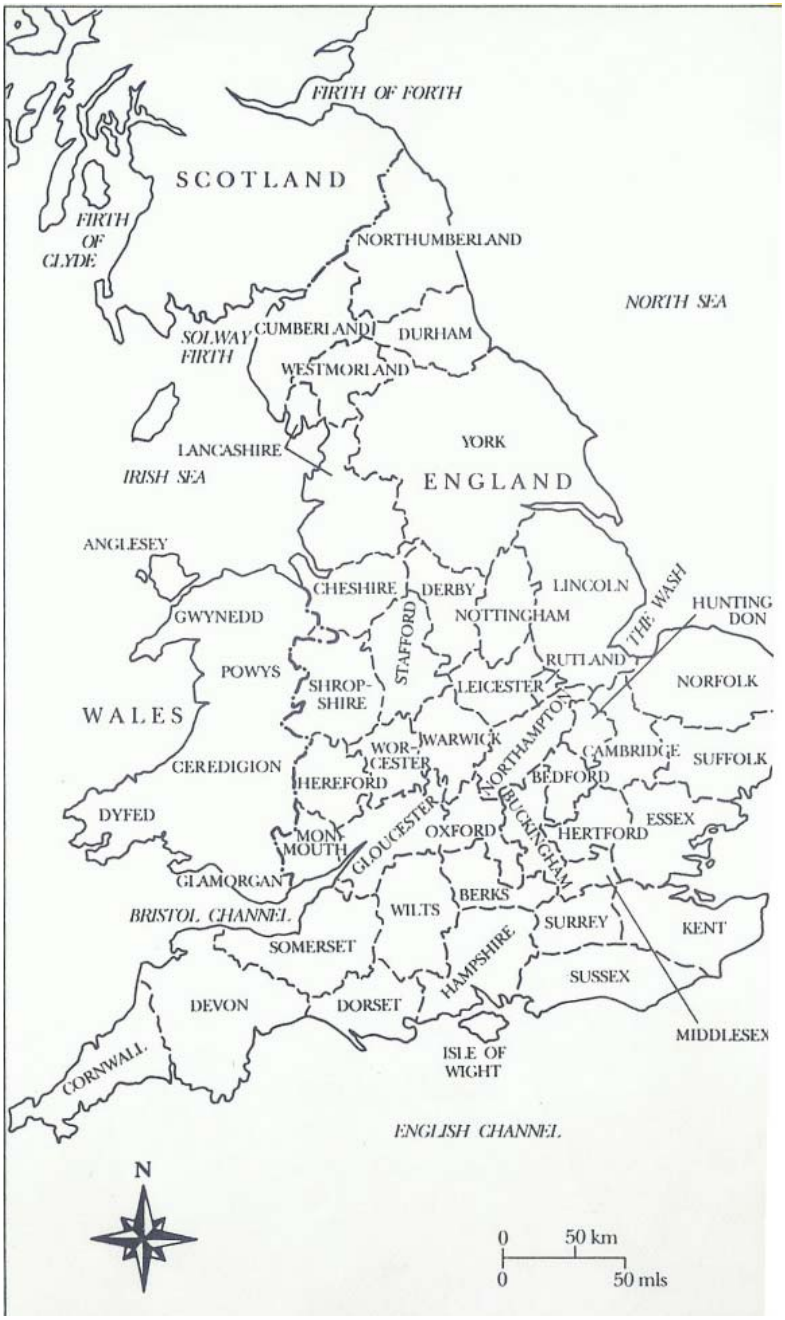
Appendix F (a): References to map squares

Great Britain Road Atlas A-Z **1991, 1:200.000**
Each double page spread divided into 7½ (A-D, E-H) x 5 (1-5) squares [62a1 - 62h5] of 10 x 10 km



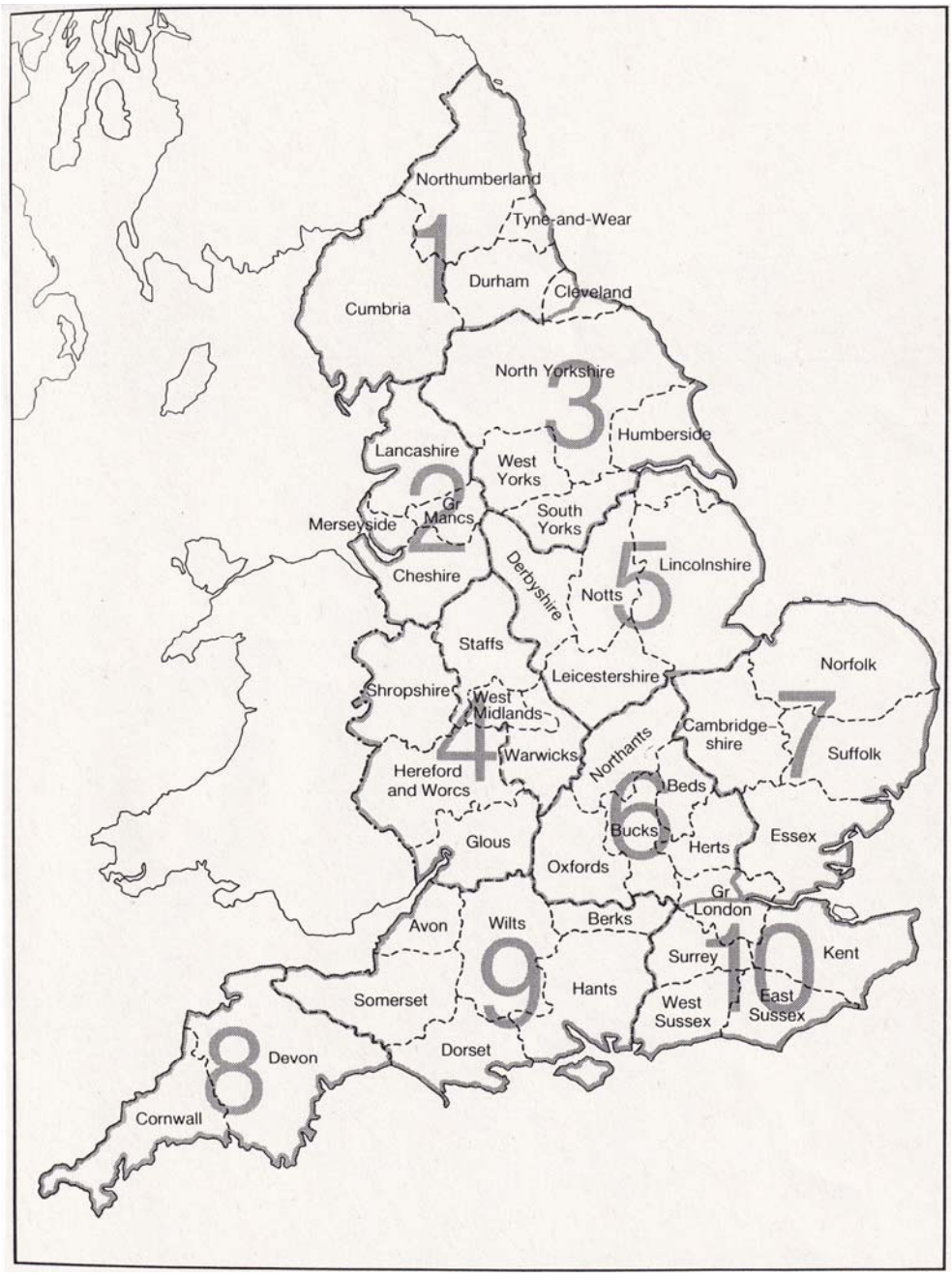
Appendix F (b): English medieval shires

after G. Smith: *History of England*, New York 1966



Appendix F (c): England, administrative regions

after C.P. Phillips, J.H. Smith: *Lancashire and Cheshire from AD 1540*. London 1994.



1. Northern Counties
2. Lancashire-Cheshire
3. Yorkshire
4. West Midlands
5. East Midlands
6. South Midlands
7. Eastern Counties
8. South West
9. Wessex
10. South East

The modern regions and counties are slightly different from medieval shires, e.g. Glos / Glous + Avon; East Anglia / Eastern Counties less Cambs; Cumbria / Cumb + Westm + part Lancs; major cities.

References

www indicate that the volumes are available on the internet, and like the web-based references were active during june 2021 - april 2022. Many ancient books can be found on **www.archive.org**.

1. Armorials:

Clemmensen OM (2006, 2010, 2017, incl. draft editions of armorials) and several editions of armorials contain further references and notes on manuscripts, families and personalities. CEMRA has the sigla and references for english armorials not listed here.

An asterisk * placed after a reference to an entry in an armorial (APA:251*) or a seal (XDC:2231*) indicates, that the blazon differs in details from that given for the parent item.

§ indicates an armorial compiled during the reigns of Edward I (1272-1307); $ Edward II (1307-1327), listed in *Appendix D*.

A = § DER *Dering Roll* [Brault RAE].

AK = ATK London, British Library, Harl.1408:105r-109r, *Atkinson's Roll,* temp. Henry VI [CEMRA 87].

APA London, British Library, Add. 11542 fo.96r-102v, *Armorial de la Paix d'Arras* [APA/a, Clemmensen APA]; Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Ms.Fr.8199 fo.12r-46v [APA/b].

ARS Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, ms.fr.5256:83v-93v, *Picquiny*, as **JL** in Pastoureau ETO.

AS = ASM Ashmolean Roll [CEMRA 57].

B = GVR *Glover's Roll* [London GW].

BEL Paris, BnF, ms.fr.5230, *armorial Bellenville* [Jequier BEL; Pastoureau BEL]

BER Paris, BnF, ms.fr.4985, *armorial dit de Berry* [Boos BER].

BG = BAS London, College of Arms, B.22:62r-85v, *Basynge's Book*. [CEMRA 71].

BL *Balliol Roll*, 1332 [CEMRA 54; McAndrews BL].

C = WAL *Walford's Roll* [London GW], based on C/b, while Walford, Brault EB, ERA used C/a.

CK = $ CKB *Cooke's Book*, c.1320 [CEMRA 53].

CKO Oxford, Queen's College ms.158, *Cooke's Ordinary* [CEMRA 58, Mitchell CKO, 1982].

CRK London, BL, Add.62541, *2nd Creswick Book or Creswick's Roll* [DBA].

CY = CTY London, Society of Antiquaries, Ms.664/iv:1r-22r, *County Roll,* c.1380.

D = § CMD *Camden Roll* [Brault RAE]

DV = DMV *Domville Roll*, [CEMRA 105].

E = § STG *Stirling Roll*, [Brault RAE].

EGT London, BL, Egerton 3030, *Egerton Tract*, c.1440 [Goodall EGT].

ETO Paris, BA, MS.4790, *armorial équestre de la Toison d'or & de l'Europe* [P&P ETO; P&W ETO; Larchey ETO, Clemmensen RH].

F = § CHL *Charles Roll,* [Brault RAE].

FF = § FIF *Fife Roll* [CEMRA 37].

FK = FNK *Fennick' s Roll*, 1413/71 [CEMRA 81, Fox FK].

FW = § HE = HER *Herald's Roll, alias FitzWillam's version* [Brault RAE; Humphery-Smith FW].

G = § SEG *Segar's Roll* [Brault RAE].

GA = § GAL *Galloway Roll,* [Brault RAE].

GEL Bruxelles, KBR, Ms. 15652-56, *Armorial Gelre* [Bergens GEL; Adam GEL, Popoff GEL].

GRU München, Bayerische Staats Bibliothek, CGM.145, *armorial Conrad Grünenberg.* [Clemmensen GRU; Popoff GRU].

H = § FAL *Falkirk Roll* [Brault RAE].

HA = $ HAR *Harleian Roll* [CEMRA52].

I = $ HOL *Holland Roll* [CEMRA 40]

J = § GLM *Guillim's Roll* [Brault RAE].

K = § CAE *Caerlaverock Poem* [Brault RAE].

KCR *Ulrich Richental's Chronik des Konzils zu Konstanz 1414-1418* [Clemmensen KCR].

L = $ FDS *1st Dunstable Tournament* [CEMRA 39].

LM = § LMA *Lord Mayor's Roll Ancient,* [Brault RAE].

MPA / MPH / MPC *Matthew Paris* [CEMRA 1].

MY = HMY London, BL, Harl.4205:9v-40v, *Military Roll* [CEMRA 93].

NAV Paris, BnF, ms.fr.14356, *armorial dit du héraut Navarre.* [Clemmensen NAV].

NS = NSR London, College of Arms, Ms. Vincent 164:83v-88r, *Norfolk & Suffolk Roll*, c1400.

O = $ NEW *Boroughbridge Roll* 1322 recte *Newcastle 1319*, [CEMRA 50, Clemmensen NT].

P = GRI *Grimaldi Roll*, [CEMRA 52].

PE = $ PBG *Peterborough Roll* [CEMRA 51]

PLN London, BL, Harl.6163, *Peter le Neve's Book.* [Foster TB].

PO = POW Oxford, Bodley, Ashmole 804/iv:1r-28v, *Powell's Roll*, c.1350 [CEMRA 61].

PT = POR *Portington's Roll* [CEMRA 100].

PV = $ POV *Povey's Roll* [CEMRA 53].

Q = § COL *Collins' Roll,* [Brault RAE].

R = STC *Styward Roll of Arms or 2nd Calais*, [CEMRA 67].

SD = SDS *Second Dunstable Roll*, 1334, [CEMRA 56].

SES London, College of Arms, Vincent 165, *Second Segar Roll,* c.1460 [CEMRA 99].

SF = $ NSF *Staffordshire Roll* [CEMRA 46].

SK = STK *Starkey's Roll,* c.1460 [CEMRA 103].

SP = § SMP *Smallpece's Roll* [Brault RAE].

ST = § STL *Stirling Roll* [Brault RAE].

T = ROU Oxford, Bodley Library, Ms.Ashmole 1120, *Rouen Roll*, c.1410 [CEMRA 78; Clemmensen T]

TJ = TJQ London, BL, Add.40851, *Thomas Jenyn's Roll, Queen Margaret's version* [Boos TJ].

URF Paris, BnF, ms.fr.32753, *armorial d'Urfé.* [Clemmensen URF].

WIN den Haag, KNGGW, *Wijnbergen Wappenbok.* [Adam WIN].

WJ = WJO *William Jenyns's Ordinary,* c. 1380 [CEMRA 69, Clemmensen WJ].

WNR § *William le Neve's Roll* [Brault RAE].

WNS $ *William le Neve's 2nd Roll* [CEMRA 52].

2. Collections of seals:

Baron's letter 1301, *al. Howard de* Walden, see Foster FL

PRO sls (in DBA), seals in the Public Record Office, now The National Archives, Kew (TNA), many digitized and available through https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C11940 .

XBM Walther de Gray Birch: *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum* I-VI. - London 1887-1900. www.

XBN C.H. Hunter Blair: Seals of Northumberland and Durham. - *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 1923-24, 20:69-186, 21:38-121; www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk ; in DBA as HB-SND.

XEL Roger H. Ellis*: Catalogue of Seals in the Public Record Office* I-II. - London 1978-1981.

XEP Francois Eygun: Sigillographie du Poitou, jusqu'en 1515. - Poitiers 1938.

XDD L. Douët d'Arcq: *Inventaire & Documents .. Collections de sceaux ..* I-III. - Paris 1863-1865. www.

XGD W. Greenwell & C.H. Hunter Blair: *Catalogue of the Seals in the Treasury of the Dean & Chapter of Durham.* - *Arch.Aeliana*, vols 7-17, Newcastle 1911-21, revised; https://n2t.durham.ac.uk/ark:/32150/s1vh53wv76d.xml .

XHS Lewis C. Loyd & Doris M. Stenton: *Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals.* - Oxford 1950. www.

XMS William Rae MacDonald: *Scottish Armorial Seals*, Edinburgh 1904;

XPO = XRO Joseph Roman: *Inventaire des sceaux des piéces oiginales du cabinet de titres de BN Paris.* vol.1, Paris 1909.

XSS J.H. Stevenson, M. Wood: *Scottish Heraldic Seals: Royal, Official, Ecclessiastical, Burghal, Personal*, 1-3; - Glasgow 1940.

3. Books and articles

References to CIPM and CIM, are to items, not pages, if not specified.
British History Online, http://www.british-history.ac.uk is a convenient entry point with searchable functions for calendared documents (CPR, CCR, CIPM), Victoria County Histories (VCH), and several 19C local histories.

Sven T. Achen: La similarisation: un côté oublié des études héraldiques. *Genealogica et Heraldica*, 1972, 10:329-340, 10.CIGH, Wien 1970 [Achen SH].

Paul Adam-Even et L. Jéquier, Un armorial francais du XIII^{e} siècle. L'armorial Wijnberghen*, Archives Héraldiques Suisses*, 65 (1951):49-62, 101-110; 66 (1952): 28-36, 64-68, 103-111; 68 (1954): 55-80. [Adam WIN].

Aids 1346 Kent = https://durobrivis.net/kent/knight%27s-fees/aid-1346-text-1.pdf .

Adrian Ailes: Research into Medieval English Rolls of Arms. Past, Present and Future. In: Thorsten Huthwelker, Jörg Peltzer, Maximilian Wemhöner (Eds.): *Princely Rank in Late Medieval Europe. Trodden Paths and Promising Avenues*. Symposium on Aristocracy and Rank in the Middle Ages, held in Heidelberg September 2009. [Ailes RA] - Ostfildern 2011, pp.139-156.

J. Alexander and P. Binski: *Art of Chivalry. Art in Plantagenet England 1200-1400.* [Alexander AC] - London 1987.

Michael Andrews-Reading: Illegitimate Plantagenets in Medieval Cumbria?. *Foundations*, 2010, 3:325-335, [Andrews IP]. www.

Père Anselme de Sainte-Marie: *Histoire Genealogique et chronologique de la Maison royale de France, des Pairs, Grand Officiers de la Couronne & de la Maison du Roy & des anciens Barons du Royaume* .., 3rd. Ed, 9 vols - Paris 1726-1733.

Pete Armstrong, Graham Turner: *Bannockburn 1314. Robert Bruce's great victory.* [Armstrong BC] - Oxfrod 20002.

Elias Ashmole: *Antiquities of Berkshire.* [Ashmole AB] - London 1733. www.

Elias Ashmole: *The Institution, Laws & Ceremonies of the most Noble Order of the Garter.* [Ashmole OG] - London 1672, reprint 1972. www.

David Bacharach: Edward I's Centurions: Professional Soldiers in an Era of Militia Armies. In: *Bell SE*, p.109-128. [Bacharach EC].

Joseph Bain: *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London.* I-IV. [Bain CS] - Edinburgh 1881-88. www.

John Baker: The earliest armorial harness pendants. *The Coat of Arms*, 2015, 229:1-24, [Baker AH].

Henry Bedingfeld and Peter Gwynn-Jones: *Heraldry.* [Bedingfeld H] - London 1993.

Adrian R. Bell, Anne Curry, Adam Chapman, Andy King, David Simpkin (Eds.): *The Soldier Experience in t the Fourteenth Century*. [Bell SE] - Woodbridge 2011.

Christiane van den Bergen-Pantens: *Gelre, BR Ms 15652-56*. [Bergens GEL; Adam GEL] – Leuven 1992, introduction, B/W facsimile, and commentary by Paul Adam-Even as printed in Archives Héraldiques Suisses, 1961-1968.

Thomas Blashill: *Sutton-in-Holderness: The Manor, the Berewic, and the Village Community*. [Blashill HS] - London 1896. www.

F. Blomefield, C. Parkin: *An essay towards the topographical history of the county of Norfolk*. vols.1-11 [Blomefield TN] - London 1805-010, www.

Emmanuel de Boos: *Armorial de Gilles le Bouvier, héraut Berry*. (Paris, BnF ms. fr. 4985). [Boos BER] – Paris 1995.

Emmanuel de Boos: *L'armorial ordonné de la reine Marguerite* [Boos TJ] - Paris 2004.

D'Arcy D.J. Boulton:Armorial Brisures in England and France: From Personal Distinctions to Genealogical Code, 1395-1586. In: *Procceings 25th Congress Geneal. Herald.Sciences*, Dublin 2002 (CD-ROM), no.20c, pp.1-17 [Boulton AB].

D'Arcy J.D. Boulton: *A General Table of the More Important Concepts and Terms Adopted for use in 'Heraldic Emblems: A Handbook*' [Boulton CT] - January 2009, privately circulated.

D'Arcy J.D. Boulton: Arms and multiple identities. Changing patterns in the representation of two or more of the identitites of a single armiger in different regions, c.1140-c.1520. *Genealogica et Heraldica*, 29.Intl. Kongress der Geneal. Herald. Wissenschaften, 2012, pp.116-139 [Boulton AM].

Gérard J. Brault: *Early Blazon*. [Brault EB] - Oxford 1972, reprint Woodbridge 1997.

Gérard J. Brault: The relationship between the Herald's Roll, Grimaldi's Roll and the Dean Tract. *The Coat of Arms*, 1976, 95:211-219. [Brault DT].

Gérard J. Brault: A french source of the Lord Marshal's Roll (1295-6). *Antiquaries J*., 1993, 73:27-36. [Brault FS].

Gérard J. Brault: *The Rolls of Arms of Edward I. I-II*. [Brault RAE] – London 1997.
= FW/HE/HER, A/DER, D/CMD, E/STG, F/CHL, G/SEG, LM/LMA, Q/COL, H/FAL, J/GLM, K/CAE, GA/GAL, SP/SMP, ST/STL, M/NAT, WNR.

Constance Bullock-Davies: *Register of royal and baronial domestic minstrels 1272-1327*. [Bullock-Davies RM] - Woodbridge 1986.

John Burke: *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, 4 vols [Burke GC] - London 1838. www.

Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages. [Burke EP] – London 1883, 1978;

Burke's (C. Mosley &al., eds.): *Burke's Peerage & Baronetage. 106th Ed.,* 2 vols. [Burke PB] - London 1999.
Also as Burke PA (105th Ed, 1975); Burke PC (107th Ed, 3 vols, 2003).

Burke's General Armory. [Burke GA] – London 1884. www. CD-ROM 2001.

Calendar of Patent Rolls .. Public Record Office. [CPR] - H.M.S.O., London. Edward I, if not specified.

Henry III = 1 (1901) 1216-25; 2 (1903)1225-32; 3 (1906) 1232-47; 4 (1908) 1247-58; 5 (1910) 1258-66; 6 (1913) 1266-72.
Edward I = 1 (1893) 1272-81; 2 (1893) 1281-92; 3 (1895) 1292-1301; 4 (1898) 1301-1307.
Edward II = 1 (1894) 1307-13; 2 (1898) 1313-17; 3 (1903) 1317-21; 4 (1904) 1321-24; 5 (1904) 1324-27.
Edward III = 1 (1891) 1327-30; a.o.

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office; prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. [CCR] - H.M.S.O., London.
Henry III = 15 vols = (1902) 1227-31; (1906) 1231-34; (**) 1234-37; (1913) 1237-42; - - ; (1934) 1269-61; - - ; 13 () 1264-68; - -.
Edward I = 1 (1900) 1272-79; 2 (1902) 1279-88; 3 (1904) 1288-96; 4 (1906) 1296-1302; 5 (1908) 1302-07.
Edward II = 1 (1892) 1307-13; 2 (1893) 1313-18; 3 (1895) 1318-23: 4 (1898) 1323-27.
Edward III = 1 (1896), 1327-30; a.o.

Calendar of Inquisitions Post-Mortem .. Public Record Office .. [CIPM] - H.M.S.O., London.
Henry III = 1 (1904); *Edward I* = 2 (1906) 1272-1291, 1-19 Edw I; 3 (1912) 1291-1297, 20-28 Edw I; 4 (1913) 1297-1307, 25-35 Edw I; *Edward II* = 5 (1908) 1307-1316, 1-9 Edw II; 6 (1910) 1316-1326, 10-20 Edw II; *Edward III* = 7 (1909), 1327-1335; 8 (1913) 1336-1345; 9 (1916/17), 1346-1352, 21-25 Edw.III; 10 (1921), 1353-1360, 26-34 Edw.III; 11 (1935), 1361-1364, 35-38 Edw III; 12 (1938), 1365-1369, 39-43 Edw III; 13 (1954), 1370-1373, 44-47 Edw III; 14 (1952), 1374-1377, 48-51 Edw III; *Richard II* = 15 (1970), 1377-1384, 1-7 Ric II; 16 (1973), 1384-1392, 7-15 Ric II; 17 (1988), 1391-1399, 15-23 Ric II; *Henry IV* = 18 (1987), 1399-1405, 1-6 Hen IV; 19 (1992), 1405-1413, 7-14 Hen IV; *Henry V* = 20 (1995), 1413-1418, 1-5 Hen V.
http://www.british-history.ac.uk/search/series/inquis-post-mortem

Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) preserved at the Public Record Office. [CIM] – H.M.S.O, London.
1 (1916), 1219-1301, 3 Hen III - 30 Edw I; 2 (1916), 1308-1322, 1 Edw I - 17 Edw II; 3 (1937), 1348-1377, 22-51 Edw III; 4 (1957), 1377-1388, 1-11 Ric II; 5 (1962), 1387-1393, 10-16 Ric II; 6 (1963), 1392-1399, 16-23 Ric II; 7 (1968), 1399-1422, 1 Hen IV - 9 Hen V.

William Camden: *Remaines of a Greater Work, Concerning Britaine: The Inhabitants Thereof, Their Languages, Names, Surnames, Empreses, Wise Speeches, Poësies, and Epitaphs.* [Camden RB] - London 1605, reprints 1623, 1657, 1674, 1974. www.

Louise Campbell, Francis Steer, Robert Yorke: *A Catalogue of Manuscripts in the College of Arms.* Vol.1. [Campbell CA] - London 1988.

Catherine Carpenter: *Locality and Polity. A study of the Warwickshire landed society 1401-1499*. [Carpenter LP] - Cambridge 1992.

David Carpenter: *Struggle for Mastery. Britain 1066-1284*. [Carpenter SM] - London 2004.

CEMRA, see Wagner.

Chassel J-L (ed.): *Les Sceaux, sources de l'histoire médiévale en Champagne. Actes des tables rondes de la SFHS, Troyes 2003,* Reims 2004. RFHS, 2007, hors serie. [Chassel HM].

F.A. la Chesnaye-Desbois et Badier: *Dictionnaire généalogique, héraldique, chronologique, contenant l'origne et l'état actuel des premières maisons de France.* 19 vols. [Chesnaye DN] - Paris 1863-1876.

Charles T. Clay, W. Farrer: *Early Yorkshire Charters*, 12 vols, [Clay EY] - Cambridge 1916, 1935-65, reprint 2013.

Steen Clemmensen: Middelalderens våbenbøger - den første heraldik i farver. *Heraldisk Tidsskrift*: 1998, 78:329-353. [Clemmensen MV], in Danish, English summary.

Steen Clemmensen: The Armorials. Groups and relations, *Actes du 26th Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, Bruges*, September 2004 [Clemmensen AG] – Brussel 2006.

Steen Clemmensen: *Armorial de la Paix d'Arras. A roll of arms of the participants of the Peace Conference at Arras 1435.* Heraldiske Studier 4. [Clemmensen APA] – Copenhagen 2006, www.armorial.dk .

Steen Clemmensen: The English in the Golden Fleece group of armorials. *The Coat of Arms* (2006) 211:11-44. [Clemmensen RH].

Steen Clemmensen: *The misnamed Rouen roll of arms, incl. the Gentry.* [Clemmensen ROU] - www.armorial.dk, Farum, 2007.

Steen Clemmensen: *Willement Roll of Arms. Preliminary edition.* [Clemmensen WRP]. – Farum, 2009, www.armorial.dk.

Steen Clemmensen: *William Jenyns' Ordinary. Preliminary edition.* [Clemmensen WJP]. – Farum, 2009, www.armorial.dk.

Steen Clemmensen: *Ulrich Richental's Chronik des Konzils zu Konstanz 1414-1418.* [Clemmensen KCR]. – Farum 2011, www.armorial.dk .

Steen Clemmensen: *An Ordinary of Medieval Armorials*, [Clemmensen OM] - Copenhagen 2006 (CD-ROM, Heraldiske Skrifter 6, Societas Heraldica Scandinavica); www.armorial.dk (revised 2010, 2017).

Steen Clemmensen: *The "Rouen" roll of arms.* [Clemmensen T] - Copenhagen 2007, www.armorial.dk .

Steen Clemmensen: The *Newcastle Tournament 1319, formerly the Boroughbridge 1322 Roll of arms.* [Clemmensen NT] - Farum 2016. www.armorial.dk .

Steen Clemmensen: Early arms – as attributed, adopted or documented. *The Coat of arms*, 2016, 232:61-88 [Clemmensen AA].

Steen Clemmensen: *The armorial dit de l'héraut Navarre.* [Clemmensen NA] - Farum 2017.

Steen Clemmensen: *The Urfé armorial.* [Clemmensen UB], Farum 2016, www.armorial.dk, (blazons only, index, concordance with *LeBlancq, Prinsault, Sicile, Charolais*).

Steen Clemmensen: *Editing Armorials. Cooperation, knowledge and approach by late medieval practitioners*. 2 vols, [Clemmensen EA], København : Books on Demand 2017; revised Farum 2021, www.armorial.dk .

Steen Clemmensen: The Beauchamps of Warwick and their use of arms. *Genealogy*, 2018, vol.2, no.38; doi:10.3390/genealogy2040038 - www.mdpi.com/journals/genealogy. [Clemmensen BW].

Steen Clemmensen: *The Powell Roll of Arms. From Oxford, Bodley Library ms. 804/iv.* [Clemmensen PO]. Farum 2018, www.armorial.dk.

Steen Clemmensen: *The Trier Burgmannen armorial.* [Clemmensen BTB]. Farum 2021. www.armorial.dk.

Steen Clemmensen: *The barons Latimer and their use of brisures.* . [Clemmensen LA]. Farum 2021, www.armorial.dk.

Steen Clemmensen: A question of wyverns or dolphins. *The Coat of Arms*, 2022, no.239:nn, *in press.* [Clemmensen QW].

CoA: *The Coat of Arms.*

G.E. Cockayne, Vicary Gibbs: *The Complete Peerage.* 13 vols. [GEC]– London 1910-1959. www.

Sydney M. Collins: Differencing in English medieval heraldry. *Antiquaries J.*, 1946, 26:172-174 [Collins DH].

Arthur Collins & al.: *Peerage of England. 5th Edition,* 9 vols. [Collins PE] – London 1777-79, reprints 1741-1812, 1970, www.hathitrust.org .

Joan Corder: *A dictionary of Suffolk arms.* [Corder SA] - Ipswich 1965.

P.R. Coss &al. (eds, vol.1-5.): *Thirteenth Century England.* Conference proceedings series. [Coss TE] - Woodbridge 1986-d.d.

Peter Coss: *The knight in medieval England, 1000-1400.* [Coss KM] - Stroud 1993, 1996.

Peter Coss: *Lordship, knighthood and locality. A study in English society c.1180-c.1280.* [Coss LK] - Cambridge 1991, 2004.

Peter Coss, Maurice Keen: *Heraldry, pageantry and social display in medieval England.* [Coss HP] - Woodbridge 2020.

David Crouch: *The Beaumont Twins. The Roots and Branches of Power in the Twelfth Century.* [Crouch BT] - Cambridge 1986.

Noël Denholm-Young: *History and Heraldry 1254-1310. A study of the historical value of the rolls of arms.* [Denholm-Young HH] - Oxford 1965.

Noël Denholm-Young: *County Gentry in the Fourteenth Century.* [Denholm-Young CG] - Oxford 1969.

Noël Denholm-Young: The Song of Caerlaverock and the Parliamentary Roll of Arms as Found in Cott. MS. Calig A. XVIII in the British Museum. [Denholm-Young PR] In: *Denholm-Young CP*, pp.121-132.

Noël Denholm-Young: *Collected Papers of N. Denholm-Young.* [Denholm-Young CP] - Cardiff 1969.

Dictionary of British Arms. Medieval Ordinary. 4 vols by D.H.B. Chesshyre, T. Woodcock, G.J. Grant and I.D.G. Graham. [DBA] – London 1992-2014.

Mark Downing: *Military effigies in England and Wales.* I-IX. [Downing ME] - Shrewsbury 2010-2015.

J.T. Driver: *Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages 1399-1540.* [Driver CM] - Chester 1971.

William Dugdale: *Antiquities of Warwickshire.* [Dugdale AW] - London 1656, revised by W. Thomas 1730.

David Edge, John M. Paddock: *Arms & armour of the medieval knight.* [Edge AA] - London 1988.

Jean-Marie v.d. Eeckhout: *Armorial de la Flandre Medievale.* I-II. [Eeckhout FM] - Sint-Niklas 2009.

Eilert Ekwall: *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names.* 4th Ed. [Ekwall PN] - Oxford 1991.

ESNF, see Schwennike &al.

Malcolm Falkus, John Gillingham (Eds.): *Historical Atlas of Britain.* [Falkus HA] - London 1981.

Pierre Feuchère: l'Écusson en abîme et ses brisures dans la France du Nord au moyen âge. *Rev.Franc.Herald.Sigil.*, 1948:3-40 [Feuchere EN].

Feudal Aids: *Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids, A. D. 1284-1431 With Other Analogous Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office*. London : HMSO 1899; www.archive.org ;
Vol. 1: Beds-Devon; vol.2: Dors-Hunts; vol.3: Kent-Norf; vol.4: Nhants-Som; vol.5: Staffs-Worcs; vol.6: Yorks & Addenda;

John W. Flower: Notices of the family of Cobham of Sterborough Castle, Ingefield, Surrey. *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 1864, 2:115-194, [Flower CS]. www.

Joseph Foster: *Some feudal lords and their seals MCCCI*. [Foster FL] - London: Howard de Walden 1904 (The Baron's Letter to the Pope 1301). www.

Joseph Foster: *The Dictionary of Heraldry. Feudal Coats of Arms and Pedigrees*. [Foster DH] - London 1902, reprint 1989.

Paul A. Fox: The medieval origins of the British system of cadency. *The Coat of Arms*, 2008, 215:21-28. [Fox CM].

Paul A. Fox: Crusading families and the spread of heraldry. *The Coat of Arms*, 2012, 224:54-84. [Fox CF].

Paul Fox: Fenwick's Roll, a collaborative venture of medieval London clerks., *The Coat of Arms*, 2020, 4th Ser 3, no. 237:124-154 [Fox FK].

Paul A. Fox: *Great Cloister. A Lost Canterbury Tale*. [Fox GCC] - Oxford 2020.

A.C. Fox-Davies: *Complete Guide to Heraldry*. [Fox-Davies CG] - London 1929, reprint 1993.

Fryde BC, see Powicke BC.

David L. Galbreath, Léon Jéquier: *Lehrbuch der Heraldik*. 2.ed. [Galbreath LH] - München 1978 = Manuel de Blason - Lausanne 1978.

GEC, see Cockayne.

Brian Gittos, Moira Gittos: *Interpreting medieval effigies - evidence from Yorkshire until 1400*. [Gittos ME] - Oxford 2019.

Chris Given-Wilson: *Royal household and the King's affinity: service, politics and finance in England 1360-1413*. [Given-Wilson RH] - New York 1986.

Chris Given-Wilson: *English Nobility in the Late Middle Ages: the fourteenth-century political community*. [Given-Wilson EN] - London 1987.

John A. Goodal: Egerton Tract, *Antiq. J.*(1990) 70:82-94 [Goodall EGT].

Henry Gough: *Scotland in 1298. Documents Relating to the Campaign of King Edward the First in That Year, and Especially to the Battle of Falkirk* [Gough SF] - London 1888, reprint 2016, www.

James Greenstreet: The Rouen Roll of Arms, *Notes & Queries*, 1880 p.462-464 and 1881 p.62-64 [Greenstreet T];

James Greenstreet: Holland's Roll, *Walford's Antiq.Mag.,*1882, 1:147-149 [Greenstreet I].

James Greenstreet: Harleian Roll, *Genealogist*, 1884, NS 3:37-41 + 118-121. [Greenstreet HA], www.

Laurent Hablot: L'emblematique des bâtards princiers au Xve siècle. Outil d'un nuveau pouvoir ? IN: E.Bousmar &al (Eds.): La bâtardise et l'exercise de pouvoir. *Revue du Nord,* 2015, 31:439-450 [Hablot EB].

Peter Hammond: The importance of heraldry in the later Middle Ages. *Mediev. Hist.*, 1992, 2:90-98 [Hammond IH].

H.J. Hewitt: *Medieval Cheshire .. in the reign of the three Edwards.* – Manchester 1929.

Michael Hicks: *Who's who in Late Medieval England 1272-1485.* [Hicks LM] - Chicago 1991.

Torsten Hiltmann: La paternité littéraire des hérauts d'armes et les textes héraldiques. Héraut Sicile et le Blason des couleurs en armes. In: Miguel M. Seixas, Maria d.L. Rosa: *Estudos de heráldica medieval.* Lisboa 2012, pp.59-84 [Hiltmann TH].

Rosemary Horrox, W. Mark Ormrod: *A social history of England 1200-1500.* [Horrox SH] - Cambridge 2006.

Howard de Walden, *see* Foster FL.

Cecil R. Humphery-Smith: Heraldry in School Manuals. *The Coat of Arms*, 1960, 43:115-124 (Sloane tract), 44:163-170 /Ashmole Tract); 1963, 53:200-202 (Bartholus's treatise). [Humphery-Smith SM].

Cecil R. Humphery-Smith: Thirteenth century cadency. In: *Recueil du 11e Congrès International des Sciences Généalogique et héraldique*, Liège 1972, [Humphery-Smith TC] - Bruxelles 1973, pp.289-292.

Cecil R. Humphery-Smith: *Anglo-Norman Armory II. An Ordinary of Thirteenth Century Armorials.* [Humphery-Smith AN] - Canterbury 1984.

Cecil R. Humphery-Smith: The origins of the English system of cadency. In: *Proceedings of 5th Colloque of the Academie Internatinale de l'Héraldique*, Spolete 1987. [Humphery-Smith OC] - Paris 1988, pp.97-125.

Thorsten Huthwelker: *Die Darstellung des Rangs in Wappen und Wappenrollen des späten Mittelalters.* [Huthwelker RW] - Ostfildern 2013.

Ruth L. Ingamells: *Household Knights of Edward I.* 2vols. [Ingamells HK] - Durham 1992, thesis deposit 2011, http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/1509/

Charles Jackson: Armorial tiles found at Rossington. *The Herald and Genealogist*, 1865, 2:500-507. [Jackson AT], with comments by J.G. Nichols on pp.502-507.

Léon Jéquier: L'armorial Bellenville, *Cahiers d'Héraldique*, 5 (1983). [Jequier BEL].

Lorédan Larchey: *Le Grand Armorial de la Toison d'or et de l'Europe.* [Larchey ETO] - Paris 1890;

Henry Lawrance: *Heraldry from Military Monuments from before 1350.* [Lawrance MM] - Leeds : Harleian Society Publ. no.98, 1946.

Reports from the Lord's Committees touching the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm. 5 vols, [LCDP] - London 1829. www.

William Leaf, S. Purcell: *Heraldic Symbols.* [Leaf HS] - London 1986. - V&A Museum.

Alfred T. Lee: *The History of the Town and Parish of Tetbury, in the County of Gloucester.* [Lee HT] - London 1857. www.

Elizabeth Leemans-Prins: Les brisures de la haute noblesse des Pays-Bas septentrionaux. *Genealogica et Heraldica*, 9th CIGH, 1968, 9:105-129 [Leemans BP].

Hugh Stanford London: Glover's and Walford's Rolls. In: *Wagner RAH*, p.87-204 [London GW].

C. E. Long: Tournament at Stepney, 2 Edward II, *Coll.Top. & Geneal*, 4:61-72, 1837 [Long L].

Jean-Claude Loutsch: Le franc-quartier, pièce honorable ou brisure?, *Recuil Col.AIH*, 1988, 5:139-162, [Loutsch FQ].

Lewis C. Loyd, C.T. Clay, D.C. Douglas: *The Origins of some Anglo-Norman Families*. Harleian Society Publ. Vol. 103, [Loyd OF] - London 1951.

Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons: *Magna Britannia; being a concise topographical account of the several counties of Britain*. [Lysons MB] - London 1806-. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/magna-britannia/

Bruce A. McAndrew: Some 13 century Anglo-Scots. *Double Tressure*, 1986, 9:8-15, [McAndrew AS].

Bruce A. McAndrew: *The Balliol Roll*, [McAndrew BL] - Boston : New Engl. Hist. Geneal. Soc, 2002.

Bruce A. McAndrew: *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*. [McAndrew SH] - Woodbridge 2006.

Iain A. MacInnes: Who's afraid of the Big Bad Bruce? Balliol Scots and 'English Scots' during the Second Scottish War of Independence. In: *Bell SE 129-144*. [MacInnes BS].

Herbert W. Macklin: *Brasses of England*. [Macklin BE] - Wakefield 1907, 1975.

Falconer Madan: *A History of the Gresleys of Drakelowe* [Madan GD] - Oxford 1898, www.
also as *Coll.Hist.Stafs by Wm SaltSoc*, 1898, 1:1-335.

Magna Britannia = Lysons MB.

R. Marks, A. Payne: *British Heraldry. Exibition at British Museum*. [Marks BH] - London 1978.

Mill Stephenson: *A List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles*. [Mill Steph] – London, 1926, Appendix 1938. https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vcf34xpe ,

Robert W. Mitchell: *Cooke's Book*. [Mitchell CK] - Peebles : Her.Soc.Scotland 1982.

Robert W. Mitchell: *Harleian Roll*. [Mitchell HA] - Peebles : Her.Soc.Scotland 1982.

Charles Moor: *Knights of Edward I*. I-V. [Moor KE] - London 1929-32.

John Nichols: *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*. I-IV. [Nichols HL] - London 1795-1811, reprint York 1971. www.

Nicolas Harris Nicolas: *A Roll of Arms of the Reign of Edward the Second*. [Nicolas N] - London 1829.

Nicholas Harris Nicolas: *The Controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the Court of Chivalry*. I-II. [Nicolas SG] - London 1832.

Nicolas Harris Nicolas: *Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England*. I-II. [POPC] - London 1834;

Jean-Francois Nieus: L'invention des armoiries en contexte. Haute aristocratie, identités familiales et culture chevaleresque entre France et Angleterre, 1100-1160. *J.Savants*, 2017, 1:93-155 [Nieus IA].

Robert Norton: Stopham Arms, the Crosses Flowered at the Tips and Formy Fleur de Lis Issuing from the Ends, Strange Arms. *The Coat of Arms*, 1978, 106:41, 47-49, 55. [Norton SA].

George Ormerod: *The History of the County Palatine and the City of Chester*. I-III [Ormerod HC] - London 1882, 2nd.ed., www.

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. [ODNB] - Oxford 2004.

Francis Palgrave (ed.): *Great Britain. Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons*. 4 vols. [Parl.Writs.] - London 1827-34. www.

J.W. Papworth: *Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials*. – Bath 1874; CD-ROM 2001.

Parl.Writs., see Palgrave.

Lucia D. Pascual: *The de Bohun Dynasty: Power Identity and Piety 1066-1399*. [Pascual BD] - London 2017. PhD thesis. https://pure.royalholloway.ac.uk/portal/files/27830947/2017diazpascuallphd.pdf

Michel Pastoureau: *Traité d'Heraldique*. 2nd Ed. [Pastoureau TH] - Paris 1993, 1.Ed. 1979.

Michel Pastoureau et Michel Popoff, *Grand armorial équestre de la Toison d'or, fac-similé du manuscrit nº 4790, propriété de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, conservé par la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*, I-II [P&P ETO = Pastoureau ETO]. - Saint-Jorioz 2001. Also available on CD-ROM from the BnF.

Michel Pastoureau et Michel Popoff, *Armorial Bellenville – BnF ms.fr.5230*, [Pastoreau BEL] - St.Jorioz 2004;

Etienne Pattou: *Famille Paynel*. [Pattou PH]. http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Paynel.pdf , 2004, downloaded 2014.01.19;

Seymour Phillips: *Edward II*. [Phillips ES] - London 2010.

R. Pinches and A. Wood: *An European Armorial*. [P&W ETO = Pinches ETO] – London 1971;

POPC, see Nicolas.

Michel Popoff: *Armorial de Gelre*. [Popoff GEL] - Paris 2012.

Pol Potier de Courcy: *Nobiliaire et armorial de Bretagne*, 3 vols, 5.ed. [Potier NB] - Rennes 1976; www.gallica.bnf.fr (2.Ed, 1862).

F.M. Powicke: *The loss of Normandy*. [Powicke LN] - Manchester 1913.

F.M. Powicke & E.B. Fryde: *Handbook of British Chronology*. 2nd, 3rd Ed. [Powicke BC, Fryde BC]. London 1961, 1986.

Michael Prestwich: *War, Politics and Finance under Edward I*. [Prestwich WP] - London 1972.

Michael Prestwich: *Edward I*. [Prestwich EI] - London 1988.

PROME, *Parliament Rolls of Medieval England 1275-1504*. (Chris Given.Wilson, Gen.Ed) - Woodbridge 2005. TNA, Leicester 2005, www.

J. Quick; Number of Knights in Thirteenth Century England. In: Coss TE, 1986, vol.1:114-123. [Quick NK].

Jan Raneke: Medeltidiga vapengrupper. *Heraldisk Tidsskrift,* 1961, 1/3:105-114; [Raneke MV].

Jan Raneke: Brabant, et medeltidigt häroldområde. *Heraldisk Tidsskrift*, 1970, 3/21:9-26, [Raneke BM].

J. S. Roskell &al. (eds): *History of the Parliament. The Commons 1386-1421.* 4 vols [Roskell HC] – London 1992. https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member .

John H. Round: *Geoffrey de Mandeville.* [Round GM] - London 1892.

RP, *Rotuli Parlamentorum* - London 1783; ed. G.O. Sayles, London 1935; see PROME, 2005.

Samuel Rudder: *A New History of Gloucestershire.* [Rudder HG] - Cirencester 1779.

I.J. Sanders: *English baronies. A study in their origins and descent 1086-1327*. [Sanders EB] - Oxford 1960.

Nigel Saul: *Knights and Esquires: The Gloucestershire Gentry in the Fourteenth Century.* [Saul KE] - London 1981.

Miguel M. Seixas, Maria d.L. Rosa: *Estudos de heráldica medieval.* [Seixas EH] - Lisboa 2012.

Michael P. Siddons: *The Development of Welsh Heraldry*, 3 vols. [Siddons WH] - The National Library of Wales : Aberrystwyth 1991-193.

Dieter Schwennicke, F.B. Freytag-Loringhoven, W. K. Isenburg: *Europaische Stammtafeln*, Neue Folge, 29 vols; *Stammtafeln zur Geschichte Europäischer Staaten.* [ESNF] - Marburg - 1990-2013.

William A. Shaw: *The Knights of England.* I-II. [Shaw KE] - London 1906.

David Simpkin: *The English Aristocracy at War. From the Welsh Wars of Edward I to the Battle of Bannockburn.* [Simpkin EA] - Woodbridge 2008.

David Simpkin: Total War in the Middle Ages? The Contribution of English Landed Society to the Wars of Edwrd I and Edward II. In: *Bell SE,* p.61-94 (2011). [Simpkin TW].

Michael P. Siddons: *The development of Welsh Heraldry*, 3 vols. [Siddons WH] - Aberrystwyth 1991-193.

John Smyth: *The Berkeley manuscripts. The lives of the Berkeleys, lords of the honour, castle and manor of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, from 1066 to 1618*. 3 vols. [Smyth BM] - Gloucester 1883-1885 (Ed.John McLean), 1.ed 1628. www.

Andrew Spencer: A Warlike People? Gentry Enthusiasm for Edward I's Scottish Campaigns, 1296-1307. In:*Bell SE*, p.95-108. [Spencer WP].

John H. Stevenson: *Heraldry in Scotland, including a recension of 'The law and practice of heraldry in Scotland*, vol.2. [Stevenson HS] - Glasgow 1914. www.

Robert Thoroton: *The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire.* [Thoroton AN] - London 1677. www (BrHistOnline).

A. Tomkinson: Retinues at the tournament of Dunstable, 1309, *Engl.Hist.Review*, 1959, 74:70-89, [Tomkinson FD].

T.F. Tout: *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England.* 6 vols. [Tout AH] - Manchester 1920-1933.

Thomas D. Tremlett: The Matthew Paris Shields. In: *Wagner RAH*, p.1-86 [Tremlett MP].

VCH = *Victoria County History Series*. – London.

Cambs, 5, 1973; Cheshire, 1-3, 1979-87; Herts, 2-3, 1908-1912; Salop/Shropshire 1-8, 1908-1985; Warwickshire 1-8, 1907-1969; Suffolk, 1-2(+), 1907-1923; Yorkshire NR 1-3, 1914-1925; Yorkshire ER, 1-2, 1969-74; 3-4, 1976-79; 5-6, 1984-89; *British History On-line:* https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/ .

Visitation of Leicestershire 1619 by Wm Camden. (J.Fetherstone, Ed.) - Harleian Society 2, London 1870, www.

Visitation of Gloucestershire 1623. (J.McLean , W.C. Heane, Eds.) - Harleian Society 21, London 1885, www.

Visitation of Nottingshamshire 1662-1664 by Wm Dugdale. (G.D. Squibb, Ed.) – Harleian Society, London, 1986.

Visitation of Suffolk 1561 by William Hervy, I-II.(Joan Corder, Ed.) - Harleian Society, London, 1981.

Anthony R. Wagner: *A Catalogue of English Medieval Rolls of Arms.* [CEMRA] – London 1950;

Anthony R. Wagner: *Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages*, 2.Ed. [Wagner HH] - Oxford 1956.

Anthony R. Wagner: Heraldry. in: A.L. Poole: *Medieval England.* [Wagner ME] - Oxford 1958, 1:338-381.

Anthony R. Wagner: *Rolls of Arms, Henry III = Aspilogia II.* [Wagner RAH] - London 1967.

Walden, *see* Foster FL.

Simon Walker: *The Lancastrian affinity 1361-1399*. [Walker LA] – Oxford 1990.

Ernest Warlop: *De Vlaamse Adel voor 1300*. vol. 1-4, [Warlop VA] - Handzame 1968, with notes on families in vol. 3-4; also as *The Flemish Nobility before 1300*. vol.1-2. [Warlp FN] - Handzame 1972, 1975, without notes on families.

J.C. Wedgwood: Staffordshire Coats of Arms 1272-1327, *Wm Salt Soc*, 1913, p.292-294 [Wedgwood SF].

Bridgit Wells-Furby: The 'Boroughbridge roll or arms' reconsidered, *Historical Research*, 2013, 86:196-206. [Wells-Furby BR].

John Woodward, George Burnett: *A Treatise on Heraldry British and Foreign.* [Woodward TH] - Edinburgh 1892, reprint Newton Abbot 1969.

George Wrottesley: *Pedigrees from the plea rolls : collected from the pleadings in the various courts of law, A.D. 1200 to 1500, from the original rolls in the Public Record Office.* [Wrottesley PP] - London s,d, (c.1905).

Index armorum

Field, 1st charge, 2nd , - mix; X = multicolour; Z = vair; E = ermine; Y = erminois; + = secondary blazon; O = or, A = argent, G = gules, B = azure, S = sable, V = vert-sinople

2 bars
A B 136 Hilton
A G 100 Martin
A V 627 Herthill
B O 812 Burdet
E G 1017 Mauduit
G A 323 Foxley
G O 823 Harcourt
O G 147 Harcourt
Z G 1085 Walkingham
2 bars & border engrailed
A BG 373 Olney
2 bars & canton
A GG 1100 Strikland
2 bars & canton ch. castle
G AAS 849 Castel
2 bars & canton ch. cinquefoil
A SSO 829 Twyford
2 bars & canton ch. lion passt guard
A GGO 145 Lancaster
2 bars & chief ch. 2 lions passt guard
B AGO 518 Denarston
2 bars & label
A SG 607 Gardyne
2 bars acc. 2 mullets in chf
G AO 830 Caunton
2 bars acc. 3 chaplets in chf
A BG 1068 Basset
2 bars acc. 3 crescents in chf
A GG 365 Nowers
2 bars acc. 3 escallops in chf
G AA 651 Bayous
2 bars acc. 3 horseshoes in chf
G AO 789 Bakepuce
2 bars acc. 3 lion's heads in chf
A GG 375 Lowe
2 bars acc. 3 martlets in chf
A GS 353 Wedone
2 bars [1: ch. 3 martlets]
B OG 813 Burdet
2 bars acc. 3 roundels in chf
A GG 91 Moels
B OO 704 Pigot
G OO 652 Gobaud
G AA 693 Otteby
G AA 703 Wake
O GG 16 Wake
S AA 654 FitzJohn
2 bars acc. bend & canton
A GSG 675 Boys
2 bars acc. bend and 3 roundels in chf
O GBG 702 Wake
2 bars acc. cross moline in chf dx
G AE 1004 Panton
2 bars acc. orle of martlets
O BG 225 Paynel
O BG 226 Paynel
2 bars ch. 6 crosses formy
A SO 753 Dene
2 bars ch. 6 roundels
A GO 894 Martin
2 bars dancetty
B O 315 Rivers
2 bars gemel
A S 993 Guildford
E G 80 Huntercombe
2 bars gemel & chief
B OO 134 Meinell
G OO 1062 Richmond
2 bars gemel acc. 3 mullets in chf
A BG 649 Brideshall
2 bars gemel acc. lion passt in chf
B OO 115 Tregoz
2 bars undy
A S 334 Elchesfield
2 bars, crusily
B OO 479 Blakenham
2 bars of lozenges
A B 1082 Fauconberg
3 bars
A G 39 Multon
A S 653 Bussy
B A 458 Tany
E G 243 Hussey
G Z 199 Grimstede
3 bars acc. orle of martlets
A GG 554 Rothinge
3 bars dancetty
B O 453 Loveday
3 bars nebuly & label
A GB 519 Goldingham
3 bars undy
A G 290 Champagne
4 bars & 3 chaplets
X G AB 29 Greystoke

5 bars & label
A BG 403 Munchensy
barruly
A B 402 Munchensy
barruly & 3 chaplets & label
X GG AB 743 Greystoke
barruly acc. orle of martlets
A BG 11 Valence
barruly acc. orle of martlets
A GS 1047 Chaworth
barry
A B 50 Grey
A S 614 Touk
O B 207 Merriott
O G 65 FitzAlan
O G 114 Pointz
barry & canton ch. mullet
A GGA 359 Wasse
barry & chief ch. lion passant
G AOB 319 Englefield
barry & label
A BG 51 Grey
G AB 739 Gobion
barry acc. 3 roundels in chf
A BG 449 Grey
barry nebuly
A G 328 Amory
A S 332 Elchesfield
G E 791 Lacy
O G 59 Lovell
O S 837 Blount
barry nebuly & label
A SG 333 Elchesfield
barry nebuly & label barry with 3 martlets
O GXG AB 346 Lovell
barry nebuly & label starry
O GBO 327 Lovell
checky & fess
X E OG 532 Calthorpe
X E OG 921 Turberville
X G OB 38 Clifford
checky & fess ch. 3 buckles
X BO AG 515 Gedding
checky & fess ch. 3 martlets
X AS OG 533 Calthorpe
chief
O B 697 Saunton
chief & label
T AB 816 Hercy
chief bendy
E X OS 869 Abitot
chief ch. 2 fleurs-de-lis
A BO 835 Clinton
chief ch. 2 mullets
A BO 836 Clinton
A GO 36 St.John
chief ch. 2 mullets
A SO 709 Salvain
E BO 608 Hastings
E BO 861 Clinton
E GO 221 St.John
G AS 228 Bacon
O SA 240 Gentil
Z GA 298 FitzBernard
chief ch. 2 mullets & border engrailed
A GOS 223 St.John
chief ch. 3 cinquefoils
A GA 559 Belet
chief ch. 3 lions
A BA 268 Bicknor
E BO 270 Savage
E BO 435 FitzAucher
O BO 139 Lisle
chief ch. 3 lozenges
E GE 573 Charles
chief ch. 3 roses
E GO 384 Sudbury
chief ch. 3 roundels
O GA 160 Camois
chief ch. lion passt
E GO 598 Bordeleys
G OS 1023 Dymoke
chief checky
G X OB 757 Hausted
chief fretty
E GO 827 Ratford
chief indented
A G 499 Hengrave
A S 254 Bavent
E G 393 Mortein
chief indented ch. 2 escallops
E GA 1101 Rous
chief indented ch. 2 lions
E SO 446 Bures
chief indented ch. 3 escallops
E GO 888 Basset
chief indented ch. 3 lions
E BO 436 Horkesley
chief indented ch. 3 martlets
A GO 459 Mandeville
chief indented ch. 3 mullets
E GO 889 Basset
fess
E G 194 Bitton
G E 249 Walsh
O G 655 Colville
O G 909 Abenhall
O S 344 Dyve
Z G 63 Marmion
fess & bend acc. 3 crescents in chf
A GBG 488 Wachesham

fess & border engrailed
A SG 220 Weston
fess & border roundely
A SGA 219 Weston
fess & label
G AB 908 Mansell
fess acc. 2 mullet in chf
O GG 340 Hastings
fess acc. 2 mullet in chf & label
O GGB 341 Hastings
fess acc. 3 crescents in chf
A GG 487 Wachesham
fess acc. 3 escallops in chf
A SS 851 Langley
fess acc. 3 lozenges in chf
G AA 777 Cogenho
fess acc. 3 martlets in chf
A GG 354 Cheyney
O GG 944 Lacy
fess acc. 3 roundels in chf
G AA 959 Devereux
O GG 708 Colville
fess acc. 6 annulets
A GG 603 Avenel
fess acc. 6 buckles
G OO 643 Malet
fess acc. 6 fleurs-de-lis
A GG 779 Gayton
fess acc. 6 lions (3:2:1)
B GA 267 Ruxley
fess acc. 6 martlets
A GG 230 Boarhunt
G OO 159 Beauchamp
G AA 838 Blount
G AA 870 Ashburnham
S AA 877 Wisham
fess acc. 6 martlets & border engrailed
G OOA 876 Beauchamp
fess acc. lion passt in chf
G EO 250 Walsh
fess acc. mullet in chf dx
A GG 125 Oddingseles
fess betw 2 bars gemel
A GG 150 Badlesmere
G AA 443 Praers
O BB 244 Mare
fess betw 2 chevrons
A BB 491 Mollington
A GG 88 Peche
A SS 492 Peche
B OO 462 Bomstede
B OO 495 Grey
G EO 844 Charnels
O GG 33 FitzWalter
O SS 101 Lisle
fess betw 2 chevrons
S OO 582 Baynard
fess betw 2 chevrons & label
A GGB 493 Peche
B OOG 496 Grey
fess betw 2 chevrons & label flory
B OGA 497 Tendring
fess betw 2 chevrons & label roundely
A GGX BO 494 Peche
fess betw 2 chevrons acc. 3 martlets
A GGS 529 Peche
fess betw 3 annulets
A GG 602 Scales
fess betw 3 buckles
G A 576 Soterley
fess betw 3 crescents
A GG 987 Wyther
A SG 763 Pateshull
fess betw 3 crescents & label
S AAO 544 FitzSimon
fess betw 3 escallops
G OA 963 Pichard
G OO 671 Chamberlain
G AA 648 St.Lo
fess betw 3 escallops & label
G OAB 964 Pichard
fess betw 3 fleurs-de-lis
B OO 744 Hoke
fess betw 3 horsebrays
A SS 826 Bernake
fess betw 3 lions
A SG 316 Hese
fess betw 3 lion's faces
G ZO 154 Cantelupe
fess betw 3 parrots
A GV 143 Tweng
G AA 142 Tweng
fess betw 3 parrots & bend
G AAB 1001 Tweng
fess betw 3 water bougets
G ZO 736 Ros
fess betw 6 billets
G A 450 Beauchamp
fess betw 6 cross crosslets (3:3)
B OO 989 Pipe
G OO 10 Beauchamp
fess betw 6 garbs
O GG 1104 Sheffield
fess betw 6 mullets (3:3)
G AA 241 Ashburnham
fess ch. 2 fleurs-de-lis betw 4 fleurs-de-lis
O GOG 62 Deiville
fess ch. 3 escallops betw 2 chevrons
O GAG 584 Hemenhale
fess ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis
A BO 1089 Ufflet

fess ch. 3 lions
O GA 1096 Colville
fess ch. 3 lions passt guard
A GO 575 Depham
fess ch. 3 martlets, betw 3 escallops
A GOG 314 Sindlesham
fess ch. 3 mullets betw 2 chevrons
O GAG 87 Teyes
fess ch. 3 mullets, betw 3 parrots
G ASA 1002 Lumley
fess ch. 3 roses betw 2 chevrons
O SAS 768 Lisle
fess ch. 3 roundels
A BA 530 Welnetham
A SA 374 Penn
E GO 521 Dagworth
O GA 90 Huntingfeld
fess ch. 3 trefoils, betw 2 chevrons
O GAG 461 Foliol
fess checky
E X OB 862 Arden
fess checky acc. 2 mullets in chf
G XO OS 961 Butler
fess checky, crusily
G XO AS 960 Butler
fess dancetty
A G 447 Dene
G E 355 Engaine
O S 76 Vavasour
fess dancetty & bend
A GS 659 Neville
fess dancetty acc. 3 crescents in chf
A GG 790 Dene
fess dancetty acc. bend, crusily
B OGO 414 Engaine
fess dancetty betw 3 axes
G AO 969 Hackett
fess dancetty betw 3 birds
B OO 366 Hanville
fess dancetty ch. 3 roundels
A SO 1091 Burgh
fess dancetty, billety
A SS 731 Deincourt
B OO 105 Deincourt
fess dancetty, crusily
A GG 745 Wateville
B AA 754 Moine
G OO 57 Engaine
G AA 746 Longville
fess dancetty, roundely
G OO 821 Bret
fess engrailed
G E 161 Dynham
fess of lozenges
A G 631 Newmarch
A S 111 Aubigny
fess of lozenges
O B 1071 Pennington
O G 632 Newmarch
O G 772 Pinkeney
fess undy betw 3 crescents
A SG 465 Pateshull
fess vairy betw 3 goat's heads
G XA B 410 Catesby
fess, billety
G AO 475 Louvain
fess, crusily
B AA 376 Olney
G AO 804 Peverell
G AA 839 Peche
fess, fretty
X B GA 922 Flemming
paly & fess
X G AB 204 Chavent
per pale & fess nebuly
X G OA 898 Aunteshey
vairy
A B 68 Beauchamp
A G 570 Nowers
A S 1052 Ward
E G 155 Gresley
O G 17 Ferrers
O G 1038 Ferrers
vairy & border roundely
A GBO 1059 Rivers
vairy & canton
A BG 433 Foliol
A SG 810 Stanton
vairy & canton ch. mullet
A BGO 434 Foliol
vairy & fess
X G AS 646 Bracebridge
vairy & label
A BG 352 Beauchamp
A BO 192 Beauchamp
A SG 619 Meinell

2 bends

A G 630 Hackett
O G 112 Sudley
2 bends & label
O GB 874 Sudley
2 bends & label compony
O GX AB 864 Sudley
2 bends acc. escallop in chf sn
O GS 865 Tracy
2 bends indented compony
G X AB 942 Frene
G X OB 941 Frene
3 bars & bend ch. 3 escallops
X AG OB 974 Lingen

3 bars & bend engrailed
X S AG 660 Ros
3 bars nebuly & bend
X A OS 335 Pavely
3 bends
A G 170 Botringham
A G 673 Byron
A S 171 Haccombe
G O 46 Grelley
Z G 775 Bray
barruly & bend ch. 3 escallops
X SO AG 1088 Muncaster
barry & bend
X E OS 208 Merriott
X G AB 448 Grey
X G AB 738 Horbury
X G OB 945 Pembridge
X G OB 1044 Gant
X G OV 238 Poynings
barry & bend ch. 3 mullets
X GA OB 946 Pembridge
barry & bend ch. 3 mullets
X GA OV 239 Poynings
X GO BA 379 Pakenham
X GO BA 380 Pakenham
barry & bend compony
X OG AB 415 Grey
barry nebuly & bend
X B OG 330 Lovell
barry nebuly & bend
X S AG 329 Amory
bend
A G 680 Trehampton
A S 679 Paynel
A S 728 Stopham
E G 193 Walsh
G A 535 Foliot
G A 681 Foliot
O G 201 Cotell
O S 61 Mauley
bend & border roundely
A GSO 771 Fannell
bend & chief
A BG 638 Harington
bend & chief ch. 3 lions
A GBA 269 Bicknor
bend & chief checky
G AX OB 758 Hausted
bend & chief checky
G EX OB 759 Hausted
bend & label
A SG 131 St.Pierre
A SO 729 Stopham
A VG 404 Kendal
G EO 674 Ryther
bend acc. 6 cups covered
B OO 962 Butler
bend betw 3 fleurs-de-lis
G AO 976 Cantelupe
bend betw 6 annulets
A BG 326 Plescy
bend betw 6 cross crosslets
G AA 566 Howard
bend betw 6 escallops
G ZA 179 Beaupel
bend betw 6 martlets
A GG 102 Furnival
B OO 418 Mounteney
B AA 645 Luttrell
O SS 644 Luttrell
S AO 1102 Eccleshall
bend betw 6 mullets
B OO 685 Breton
G AA 1019 Hansard
bend ch. 3 dolphins
O SA 720 Mauley
bend ch. 3 dragons
O SA 721 Mauley
bend ch. 3 eagles
A BO 442 Mare
A GO 615 Halghton
E GO 616 Bagot
O SA 719 Mauley
bend ch. 3 escallops
A GO 1087 Eland
bend ch. 3 escallops betw 6 martlets
A GOG 734 Wortley
bend ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis
O BA 628 Powtrell
bend ch. 3 lions
G AS 411 Huntingfeld
bend ch. 3 martlets
G OS 798 Brabazon
bend ch. 3 roses
G AS 997 Roddam
bend ch. 3 roundels acc. 6 martlets
A GOG 735 Wortley
bend ch. 3 stag's faces acc .martlet sn
A GS 321 Beche
bend ch. lion passt
B OP 1078 Scrope
bend ch. mullet betw 6 martlets
B OG 419 Mounteney
G OV 1106 Mounteney
bend checky ch. mullet, crusily
G XSA OB 565 Ormesby
bend checky, crusily
G XA OB 564 Ormesby
bend compony & chief
G XO AB 1076 Maulevrier

bend compony betw 6 crescents
G XA OB 297 Well
bend cotised
A SG 692 Maucovenant
G AO 551 Cowe
O SS 973 Harley
V AA 469 Praers
bend cotised & label
O GB 1055 Monz
bend cotised betw 6 lions
B AOO 9 Bohun
B EO 932 Bohun
B AAO 930 Bohun
bend cotised betw 6 martlets
G OO 1107 Mounteney
bend cotised ch. 3 escallops
A GSO 557 Birmingham
bend cotised ch. 3 escallops betw 6 lions
B AGO 949 Bohun
bend cotised ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis
A GGO 971 Hackett
bend cotised dancetty ch. 3 mullets
A GGO 970 Hackett
bend cotised, crusily
B GOO 232 Aston
bend crusily
A BO 637 Loudham
bend dancetty cotised
A VG 994 Kendal
bend embattled
A G 1014 Penrith
bend engrailed
A P 296 Malemains
S A 770 Braddon
bend engrailed & chief
A GB 956 Pembridge
bend engrailed & label
G OA 540 Marshall
bend engrailed betw 6 martlets
B OO 629 Pigot
bend indented compony cotised betw 6 lions
B XAO 931 Bohun
AG
bend of lozenges
A S 195 Glastonbury
B O 132 Birmingham
E G 53 Plucknett
G A 181 Raleigh
G O 84 Marshall
O B 313 Fokeram
O S 312 Achard
bend of lozenges & label
B OG 868 Birmingham
bend of lozenges, crusily
G EO 189 Albemarle
bend roundely
A GO 591 Curson

bend, billety
O GB 211 Gascelyn
bend, crusily
B AO 658 FitzEustace
bend, roundelly
G AO 819 Zouche
bendy
A B 331 St.Philibert
G E 178 Coykin
bendy & canton
O BE 846 Bishopston
bendy of 8
O B 56 Montfort
O S 847 Wolwardington
bendy of 8 & canton ch. lion passt guard
O BAG 455 Pasley
bendy of 8 & label
O BG 242 Montfort
checky & bend
X B AG 1060 Beckering
X E OG 534 Cailli
X G OB 200 Clifford
checky & bend ch. 3 eagles
X GA OB 599 Herward
checky & bend ch. 3 lions
X BA AG 525 Barkworth
paly & bend
X A OG 623 Langford
X S AG 382 Ridell
paly & bend ch. 3 eagles
X GO AB 97 Granson
per fess indented & bend
X O GV 684 Neville
qtly & bend
X G AG 397 Loring
X G OB 408 Somerie
X O AG 1069 Walsh
X O AS 388 Hoo
X S AS 386 Rous
X S OG 26 Clavering
X Z OG 526 Sackville
qtly & bend & label
X SV OG 27 Clavering
qtly & bend ch. 3 eagles
X SO AG 437 Blount
qtly & bend ch. 3 escallops
X SA OG 1095 Eure
qtly & bend ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis
X GA AS 854 Garshall
qtly & bend ch. 3 martlets
X SO AB 569 Gros
qtly & bend ch. 3 mullets
X SA OG 413 Clavering

qtly & bend ch. 3 roundels
X SA OG 523 Sturmy
X SO AG 438 Boxted
qtly & bend engrailed
X O ZG 1105 Constable
qtly fretty & bend
X SO AG 24 Spencer
qtly fretty & bend & label
X SBO AG 25 Spencer
vairy & bend
X B OG 936 Ferrers
X O AS 842 Grendon
vairy & bend ch. 3 eagles
X GO AS 843 Manchester

pale engrailed

S A 589 Furneaux
pallety & border roundely
O GBO 764 Basset
paly
A G 347 FitzNicol
A S 511 Borgate
O B 184 Gournay
O S 859 Shirley
paly & bend
X S AG 382 Ridell
paly & canton
G BE 833 Clinton
paly & chief
O GE 567 Geney
O GZ 957 Whitney
paly & chief ch. 3 escallops
A BGA 392 Heyham
paly & chief ch. lion passt guard
A BGO 306 Bakewell
paly undy
A G 289 Valoynes

2 chevrons

A G 152 Grendon
A S 432 Lamburne
B O 135 Chaworth
G Z 852 Tourville
G Z 853 Tourville
O G 769 FitzRobert
2 chevrons & canton
O GG 300 Kyriel
2 chevrons & canton ch. lion passt
A GGA 361 FitzRoald
2 chevrons & label
A GV 891 Seymour
E GB 470 Seymour
2 chevrons & label vairy
A GX AB 799 Grendon
2 chevrons betw 3 crescents
B OO 907 Hotot

3 chevrons
A G 424 Wateville
A S 172 Archdeacon
B A 248 Lewkenor
B O 531 Aspall
E G 687 Peytevin
G A 409 Milkeley
G A 923 Avene
G A 1031 Banastre
3 chevrons
G O 928 St.Owen
O G 2 Clare
S A 173 Lansladron
3 chevrons & border engrailed
A GS 425 Wateville
O GS 927 Clare
3 chevrons & chief
O GZ 1067 St.Quentin
3 chevrons & label
A GB 427 Barrington
O GB 32 Clare
3 chevrons acc. mullet in chf dx
A GS 426 Wateville
3 chevrons each ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis
O GA 517 FitzRalph
3 piles conjoined in base & canton
O GE 96 Basset
3 piles enhanced & canton
O BE 833 Clinton
O SE 834 Basset
3 piles enhanced & canton ch. mullet
O GAS 406 Welles
3 piles undy conjoined in base
G O 215 Mauduit
3 piles undy enhanced
A G 466 Gernon
checky & chevron
X B OG 157 Boterel
checky & chevron ch. 3 horseshoes
X BA OG 176 Boterel
chevron
A G 86 Teyes
A S 431 Walton
B E 848 Ladbrooke
B O 257 Abernon
E G 782 Touchet
G Z 377 Blake
O G 144 Stafford
O S 430 Hanningfield
O V 391 Inge
chevron & border roundely
A GSO 510 Peche
A GSO 677 Chauncey
chevron & chief indented
A GS 686 Beslingthorpe

chevron & label
A BG 740 Swillington
A BG 913 Cirencester
B OA 258 Abernon
B OA 360 Cheyndut
chevron & label (contd)
E GB 783 Touchet
chevron acc. 2 dragons
O SS 601 Fulborne
chevron betw 3 annulets
A GG 468 Chauncey
chevron betw 3 buckles
S AA 369 Malet
chevron betw 3 cinquefoils
O BG 781 Russell
chevron betw 3 crescents
B OA 906 Hotot
B OO 925 Berkerolles
chevron betw 3 crosses patonce
G AO 901 Berkeley
chevron betw 3 eagles
G AA 858 Etton
O VV 911 Bluet
chevron betw 3 escallops
G OO 672 Chamberlain
G AA 168 Charon
chevron betw 3 mullets
A GG 500 Creting
A SS 624 Cuilly
B OO 975 Chetwynd
G OO 954 Danvers
G AA 383 Bath
G AA 953 Sturmy
chevron betw 3 rose leaves
O GG 234 Lisle
chevron betw 3 roundels
A GG 151 Baskerville
A GG 948 Capel
G AA 383 Baskerville
chevron ch. 3 boar's heads
A SO 756 Swinford
chevron ch. 3 eagles
A SO 899 Walton
chevron ch. 3 eagles
A VO 166 Charleston
chevron ch. 3 estoiles
G OB 273 Cobham
chevron ch. 3 fleurs-de-lis
A BO 398 Peyferer
A GO 389 Peyferer
G OB 272 Cobham
chevron ch. 3 roundels
A GO 613 Stafford
A SO 349 Boys
chevron ch. fleur-de-lis & label
A BOG 741 Swillington
chevron crusily acc. 3 roundels
A GOB 903 Baskerville
chevron, crusily
A SS 666 Legbourne
B OO 665 Kyme
G OO 58 Kyme
chevron, crusily (contd)
G AA 64 Berkeley
O GG 508 Holbrook
S AA 664 Paris
chevron, roundelly
G EO 818 Zouche
chevron, semy of cinquefoils
G AA 900 Berkeley
pile enhanced & label
A GB 618 Chandos

canton ch. mullet
A GO 309 Enfield
per pale & chief ch. 3 leopard's heads
X GO OB 571 Caldecot

checky
O B 8 Warenne
O G 657 Multon
O S 656 Multon
checky & canton & border ch. lions pg
X EGO OB 13 Dreux
checky & chief
X E OG 1050 Tattershall
checky & chief ch. 3 mullets
X GO AB 696 Lony
checky & label
A GB 636 Vaux
gironny
A B 165 Briancon
A G 609 Bassingbourne
O B 670 Bassingbourne
O G 405 Bassingbourne
lozengy
A G 350 Poges
A G 1020 FitzWilliam
A S 1015 Bezom
E G 503 Rockley
O B 78 Gorges
Z G 1039 Burgh
lozengy & canton
Z GO 371 Guise
qtly
A S 451 FitzHumphrey
O G 81 Say
O S 485 Boyville
Z G 217 Mandeville
qtly & border
A BX OG 1046 Mandeville
O GB 423 Breton
O GS 292 Huntingfeld

qtly & border engrailed
O GS 421 Rochford
qtly & border roundelly
X SO OG 420 Rochford
qtly & label
A SG 387 Conquest
qtly acc. 2 annulets (Q2+3)
O GA 583 Bourgeloun
qtly acc. crescent in chf dx
A SG 368 Druell
qtly acc. eagle in chf dx
O GV 476 Pakenham
qtly acc. lion in chf dx
A BG 943 Poncyn
O GB 516 Say
qtly acc. martlet in chf dx & border engrailed
O GSS 422 Rochford
qtly acc. mullet in chf dx
A SG 805 Perrers
G OA 14 Vere
G OE 412 Vere
O SG 486 Boyville
qtly acc. mullet in chf dx & border engrailed
G OAS 47 Vere
qtly per fess indented
A G 141 FitzWarin
A S 197 FitzWarin
O B 390 Perot
qtly per fess indented acc. mullet in chf dx
A GS 196 FitzWarin
fretty
A B 689 Sandby
A G 1061 Blankminster
A S 477 Tollemache
B A 276 Echingham
B O 224 Scures
B O 860 Mandeville
G A 75 Huddleston
G A 385 Beauchamp
G O 116 Audley
G Z 246 Horne
O G 34 Verdon
O S 761 Murdach
S A 1098 Harington
S O 148 Maltravers
fretty & bend & chief ch. lion passt guard
X OGO GA 357 Spigurnel
fretty & border engrailed
B AO 277 Echingham
G AO 705 Huddleston
fretty & canton
G AA 174 Hewes
fretty & canton ch. cinquefoil
A SGO 1010 Irby
fretty & chief
A BB 690 Beltoft
B AG 279 St.Leger
B AO 278 St.Leger
B OO 130 FitzHugh
B AA 691 Holteby
fretty & chief ch. 3 mullets
O SSA 875 St.Amand
fretty & chief ch. 3 roundels
O SSO 69 St.Amand
fretty & chief ch. lion passt guard
G AOG 356 Spigurnel
fretty & chief ch. mullet
B AOG 305 St.Leger
fretty & label
A SG 478 Tollemache
G AB 707 Huddleston
G AO 706 Huddleston
G OB 929 Audley
S AO 1099 Harington
fretty & label ch. lions
G OBO 912 Audley
fretty nailed
A GO 780 Trussel
fretty, semy of fleurs-de-lis
A GO 527 Hamelden

3 escutch {lozengy Vr-Gu}
O + 1045 Munchensy
3 escutcheons
A G 512 Avilers
A S 513 Loudham
escutch {Or 2 lions passt Az}
acc. orle of martlets
G O+ 871 Vaux
escutcheon acc. orle of cinquefoils
A SG 668 Darcy
escutcheon acc. orle of martlets
A GG 553 Vaux
escutcheon voided
G A 1048 Balliol
O B 1007 Bertram
escutcheon voided & label
G AB 995 Balliol
escutcheon voided acc. bend
A GS 596 Lacy
escutcheon voided, crusily
G ZA 748 Molesworth
G ZO 747 Lindsay
escutcheon within a double tressure
G AA 1012 Chideoke

3 roundels
A G 751 FitzErnys
3 roundels & bend
O GB 185 Courtenay

3 roundels & label
O GB 45 Courtenay
6 annulets
A G 324 Plescy
6 annulets & label
A GB 325 Plescy
G OB 742 Vipont
6 annulets (2:2:2)
G O 122 Cromwell
O G 121 Vipont

3 lozenges & label

G OB 811 St.Andrews
3 lozenges (2:1)
S A 850 Whittaker
3 lozenges in fess
A G 190 Montagu
6 lozenges
A S 191 Bridmanstone
G O 79 Rivers
7 mascles
A G 370 Braybrook
G O 89 Ferrers
7 mascles & label
A GB 188 Croupes
7 mascles (3:3:1)
G O 1041 Quincy
2 bars of lozenges
A B 1082 Fauconberg
fess of lozenges & bend compony
G OAB 1022 Grey
fess of lozenges & border engrailed
G AO 807 Neville
fess of lozenges & label
G AB 809 Neville
G EB 1077 Aubigny
fess of lozenges acc. 3 mullets in chf
G AO 808 Neville
fess of lozenges each ch. 5 mullets
B OG 1072 Plumpton
barry acc. escutch ch. lion
& chief paly of 4 and corners gironny
B OAP 934 Mortimer
barry acc. escutcheon & chief paly and corners gironny
B OA 18 Mortimer
B OE 19 Mortimer
G OA 935 Mortimer
barry acc. escutcheon ch. saltire
& chief paly of 4 and corners gironny
B OAG 933 Mortimer

billety

G O 311 Coudray
O B 209 Gascelyn
billety & canton
S OE 641 Touk
billety & label
O BG 210 Gascelyn
roundelly
A G 866 Giffard
B O 867 Bisset
G A 202 Babington
G O 43 Zouche
roundelly & canton
G OE 44 Zouche
roundelly & canton ch. mullet
G OAS 820 Zouche
roundelly & label
G OB 817 Zouche
semy of crosslets & chief
G OO 967 Arden
semy of crosslets & chief ch. 2 mullets
X GO AS 222 St.John
semy of eagles & canton
B OE 401 FitzSymon
semy of escallops
B O 520 Boyton
semy of fleurs-de-lis
A S 282 Peyferer
O S 548 Mortimer
semy of fleurs-de-lis & label
A SG 283 Peyferer
semy of martlets
B A 917 Raddington
G O 92 Touchet

3 hands

S A 774 Wancy
6 hands
G A 498 Wancy
maunch roundely
A GO 822 Flamville

3 mullets

A G 886 Knoville
G A 1018 Hansard
S A 958 Pillesdon
3 mullets & border engrailed
S OO 156 Wigton
3 mullets & label
A GB 887 Knoville
mullet
A G 342 Harpedane
sun
B O 263 Aldham
3 crescents (2:1)
A G 762 Boutevilain
B O 119 Ryther
G A 280 Handlo
G E 595 Freville
O G 396 Odell
3 crescents, crusily
B OO 255 Sanzaver

qtly & 4 crescents cch
A B 988 Farnham

Tools, arms, misc.

2 trumpets addorsed, crusily
B OO 594 Trumpington
2 trumpets addorsed, crusily
G OO 245 Neville
3 birdbolts
A G 558 Bosun
3 birdbolts in pile
G A 773 Boltesham
3 buckles
B O 555 Rosslyn
G A 556 Rosslyn
3 chessrooks
G A 586 Walsingham
3 cups covered
G A 95 Argentine
3 cups covered , crusily
G AA 593 Argentine
V AA 452 Sutton
3 cushions
G E 1016 Redman
3 mallets
S A 318 Martel
3 pilgrim's bourdons
G A 640 Burdon
3 pitchers & border roundely
A GSO 1057 Montbourcher
3 water-bougets
A S 634 Ros
B O 31 Ros
G A 30 Ros
G E 633 Ros
3 water-bougets and a label
B AO 737 Ros
3 winnowing fans
B O 294 Septvans
6 pens
G A 1056 Caupenne
maunch
A G 49 Tony
A G 1049 Tony
G A 85 Mare
G E 337 Mare
O G 21 Hastings
O V 683 Bournham
V O 164 Paynel 8a1
maunch & border compony ch. martlets
O GXG AB 920 Hastings
maunch & label
O GB 635 Hastings
O GV 167 Hastings
maunch acc. orle of martlets & label
O GGX AB 22 Hastings
maunch fisted
B O 1109 Conyers
O B 1110 Conyers

3 griffins passt in pale

B O 585 Wythe
griffin passt
G A 186 Brent
G O 187 Torte

2 lions passt

A B 395 Goldington
A G 72 Strange
A S 394 Flitwick
B O 856 Dudley
G A 70 Strange
G E 882 Felton
O B 52 Dudley
O G 339 St.Valery
2 lions passt & bend
G AO 880 Strange
2 lions passt & bend compony
G AOB 879 FitzPayne
G AOS 884 Felton
2 lions passt & border engrailed
G AO 71 Strange
G AO 885 Strange
2 lions passt & label
G AB 345 Giffard
G AO 955 Oreby
2 lions passt acc. orle of martlets
G AO 881 Strange
2 lions passt cr.
G E 883 Felton
2 lions passt guard
B O 362 Barry
G A 237 Mare
2 lions passt guard & border
B OG 857 Erdington
3 bars & lion cr.
X G AB 916 Williamscott
3 bars gemel & lion
X G AS 650 Mohaut
3 lions
A G 428 Belhouse
A P 750 Bayous
A P 1024 Talbot
A S 205 Cheverell
G A 878 Pauncefot
G O 73 FitzHerbert
S A 1013 Inglis
3 lions & border engrailed
A GB 892 Gloucester
A GS 429 Belhouse
3 lions & label
B OG 256 Fiennes

3 lions & label checky
G AX OB 351 Vache
3 lions cr.
B O 206 Ford
3 lion's heads
A G 320 Viledon
3 lions passt
B A 137 Camville
G A 35 Giffard
O S 140 Carew
3 lions passt & bend
G AB 77 FitzPayne
3 lions passt guard
B A 972 Ludlow
G O 1 England
O S 802 Mallory
3 lions passt guard & bend
G OB 20 England
3 lions passt guard & label
G AS 895 Giffard
O SG 926 Carew
3 lions passt guard & label flory
G OBO 5 Lancaster
3 lions, crusily
S AO 180 Prowse
6 lions & label compony
B AO 265 Leybourn
6 lions (3:2:1)
A S 271 Savage
B A 60 Leybourn
B O 1036 Longespee
G A 722 Leybourn
O S 106 Leybourn
S O 218 St.Martin
6 lions (3:2:1) & border
B AO 264 Leybourn
6 lions (3:2:1) & canton
B AE 266 Shirland
6 lions (3:2:1) & label
G AB 723 Leybourn
6 lions acc. bend
O GA 259 Box
6 lions cr.
G A 724 Heslarton
6 lions q.f
O S 93 Mortein
barruly & lion
X S AG 158 Estouteville
X S AG 581 Estouteville
chevron betw 3 lions isst
B OO 260 Hamme
lion & border engrailed
B AO 937 Tyrrell
G AO 439 Merck
G OO 893 Talbot
G AA 1021 Ridell
lion & border roundely
A SGO 1073 Pickering
lion cr. & border roundely
A GSO 1042 Cornwall
lion & chief
B AG 977 Hastang
B AG 981 Hastang
O BG 1081 Sutton
lion & chief & label
B OGA 978 Hastang
lion & label
B AG 661 Colville
O VG 663 Sutton
lion acc. bend
B AG 506 Weyland
B AO 507 Weyland
G AB 1092 Tilliol
G OZ 897 Aston
O GS 950 Powis
lion acc. bend & chief
B OGA 980 Hastang
lion acc. bend compony
A BX AG 965 Docksey
A BX OG 1079 Fauconberg
lion acc. bend compony, flory
B OXO AG 120 Beaumont
lion acc. orle of cinquefoils
A SG 1074 Pierpoint
lion acc. cross patonce in chf dx
G OZ 1070 Resoun
lion barruly
G X AB 417 Wokingdon
lion billety
A X SO 1103 Ashby
lion ch. cinquefoil
A GA 107 Astley
lion ch. cinquefoil & bend
A GAB 825 Edgbaston
lion ch. cinquefoil & label
A GAB 824 Astley
lion ch. fleur-de-lis, crusily
B OOG 348 Brewes
lion ch. martlet
A SO 563 Monpinzon
lion ch. mullet
A SO 578 Walkfare
lion collared
A GO 902 Stackpool
O GA 597 Boxworth
lion cr.
A P 832 Cluisby
A S 99 Burnell
G A 416 Wokingdon
G E 806 Hamelyn
G Z 828 Marmion
O B 1080 Cliveden

lion cr. (contd)
S A 41 Segrave
lion cr. & bend
S AG 793 Segrave
S AO 794 Segrave
lion cr. & bend engrailed
S AG 796 Segrave
lion cr. & bend roundely
A GS 343 Cornwall
lion cr. & label
S AG 42 Segrave
lion cr. ch. fleur-de-lis
S AG 795 Segrave
lion cr., billety
A SS 363 Planque
lion fretty
O BA 262 Boxhull
lion guard, flory
B AA 128 Holland
lion gutty
A BO 336 Handlo
B AG 1063 Brun
lion passt cr.
A S 441 Beauchamp
lion passt guard cr.
G A 765 Lisle
lion passt guard cr., crusily
G AO 766 Lisle
G AO 767 Lisle
lion q.f & bend
O SG 669 Welles
S OG 733 Kingston
lion q.f & label
A SG 730 Crecy
O SA 1090 Kingston
S OG 732 Kingston
lion q.f ch. fleur-de-lis
A SO 803 Barrington
lion q.f, crusily
A GG 162 Brewes
A GG 647 Venor
O SS 896 Brewes
lion q.f.
A S 146 Crecy
A S 985 Stanlove
B O 982 Stapleton
E G 549 Brewes
G A 1037 Montfort
G O 284 Burghersh
O G 951 Chandos
O S 94 Welles
S A 983 Wasteneys
S A 984 Wasteneys
S O 109 Kingston
lion q.f. & chief
B OG 979 Hastang
lion q.f. collared
A GO 216 Havering
O GA 509 St.Clair
lion q.f. cr.
A S 536 Morley
lion rampant
A B 133 Fauconberg
A P 831 Dene
A S 726 Stapleton
A S 1053 Fiennes
A V 727 Springe
B A 48 Mohaut
B E 682 FitzSymon
B O 113 Neville
G A 40 Mowbray
G E 550 Nerford
G O 12 FitzAlan
G Z 129 Everingham
O B 28 Percy
O B 1040 Redvers
O G 579 Felbridge
O G 1051 Powis
O P 4 Lacy
O S 440 Nortoft
O V 110 Sutton
S A 760 Verdon
V O 233 Norton
lion, billety
A GG 1066 Bulmer
G AO 688 Crepping
G OO 1065 Bulmer
S AA 378 Neirnuit
lion, crusily
A BG 203 Montfort
B OA 966 Kinnersley
B OO 66 Brewes
G OO 918 Hopton
G AA 108 Warre
O BB 127 Lovell
S AA 183 Hauteville
lion, flory
A SS 662 Beckminster
G AA 1108 Deiville
lion, semy of escallops
A SG 253 Maufee
per fess & lion cr.
X G BA 606 St.George
per pale & 3 lions
X E BG 905 Rous
X G OB 904 Rous
per pale & lion
X G OV 1043 Marshall
per pale & lion passt
X A OG 568 Plays
qtly per fess engrailed & lion passt in chf dx
X A BA 968 Croft

3 bears passt
G A 1086 Barlingham
3 doe's heads
A G 1097 Malbys
3 greyhounds courant in pale
A G 1093 Maulevrier
3 boar's heads
A G 755 Swinford
G A 1005 Swinbourne
S A 919 Winsington
3 boar's heads, crusily
G AA 1006 Swinbourne

3 eagles
B O 400 Bibbesworth
6 eagles
B A 454 Newton
O S 456 Tany
S A 358 Barrington
V O 3 Gaveston
6 eagles & canton
O SE 293 Gravesend
6 eagles and bend
O SG 457 Verley
eagle
A S 642 Stircheley
A V 552 Bilney
B A 621 Ridware
G A 1075 Soothill
G O 840 Limesy
O B 622 Montgomery
O P 999 Lindsay
O V 23 Monthermer
V O 460 Shenefeld
eagle & bend
A SG 307 Jorcy
B AG 617 Hull
B OG 367 Wolverton
G OB 695 Ylley
eagle & bend bendy
G OX OB 841 Limesy
eagle & bend compony
O PX AB 1000 Lindsay
O VX AG 940 Seperton
eagle barry
B X AG 572 Castre
eagle ch. maunch
B AG 610 Peche
eagle collared
O S 915 Hugford
eagle doubleheaded
O G 227 Bluet

2 birds in pale
O S 74 Corbet
3 birds
A S 1094 Cormailles
O S 939 Corbet
3 falcons sejt
A G 626 Fauconer
3 herons
A B 991 Heron
B A 464 Heron
G A 992 Heron
6 martlets (3:2:1)
B O 986 Appleby
bird
O S 938 Corbet
3 wings
G O 445 Baud

3 escallops
G A 778 Prayers
G A 1025 Dacre
3 escallops, trefly
G AO 1026 Dacre
3 lucies hauriant, crusily
B OA 303 Lucy
G OO 302 Lucy
G AA 304 Lucy
6 escallops (3:2:1)
G A 82 Scales
6 fish hauriant (3:2:1), crusily
B OO 252 Herringood

3 leaves palewise
B O 524 Morieux
3 cinquefoils
A G 126 Darcy
A G 577 Estenhull
B A 587 Bardolf
B O 67 Bardolf
B O 236 Cosington
B O 539 Bardolf
G A 538 Bardolf
G A 698 Darcy
3 cinquefoils & border engrailed
A GS 667 Darcy
3 cinquefoils & label
A GB 678 Darcy
3 cinquefoils, crusily
A GG 701 Saltmarsh
B AA 699 Darcy
3 roses
A S 996 Burradon
G A 694 Caltoft

cinquefoil
G A 676 Paynel
cinquefoil & border roundely
G ESO 815 Angerville
3 fleurs-de-lis
A S 863 Beresford
S A 797 Harcarse
3 fleurs-de-lis, crusily
A BB 786 Gayton
A SS 787 Beresford
G AA 785 Neville
3 leopard's faces jesst fleurdelis
B O 153 Cantelupe
G A 229 Cantelupe
3 leopard's heads jesst fleurs-de-lis, crusily
B AA 784 Neville
6 fleurs-de-lis (3:2:1)
S O 317 Lenham
fleur-de-lis
B A 814 Digby
fleur-de-lis & border
O SG 1058 Frenois
3 garbs
B O 752 Comyn
B O 1035 Chester
3 garbs, crusily
A GG 700 Comyn

checky & cross
X B AG 514 Reydon
cross
A G 1008 Harclay
A S 1083 Upsall
B O 163 Mautby
B O 198 Lorty
B O 490 Shelton
E S 489 Boys
G A 274 Cobham
G O 301 Crevequer
O S 98 Vescy
S O 482 Howell
cross & bend
O GB 214 Berenger
cross & border engrailed
G AO 504 Carbonnel
cross & label
G AB 275 Cobham
O VG 213 Hussey
S OA 483 Howell
cross acc. 4 cocks
B OO 502 Cockfield
cross acc. 4 crescents
S AA 588 Bernham
cross acc. 4 escallops
A SS 463 Coggeshall
cross acc. 4 lions
A GG 561 Akeney
B OO 611 Akeney
B AA 612 Akeney

cross acc. 4 martlets
O GG 381 Trailly
cross acc. escutch {Or 3 chevrons Gu} in chf dx
G A+ 947 St.Owen
cross acc. martlet in chf dx
A GS 1009 Harclay
cross ch. 5 escallops
A GA 480 Weyland
A GA 890 Villiers
B AG 522 Criketot
O GA 537 Bigod
cross ch. 5 escallops & label
A GOB 481 Weyland
cross ch. 5 fleurs-de-lis
A GO 444 Durham
cross ch. 5 lions
A SO 788 Wale
cross ch. 5 lozenges
O GZ 873 Freville
cross ch. 5 mullets
A GO 138 Abadam
A GO 467 Vastoil
G AG 231 Randolph
O SA 1054 Russell
O VA 212 Chacombe
cross ch. 5 roundels
A SO 177 Cornwall
cross ch. mullet
A SO 1084 Holingshead
cross checky
A X OB 407 Lee
B X AG 574 Cockfield
cross engrailed
A G 251 Linde
B O 845 Charnels
E G 287 Northwood
G A 562 Inglethorpe
G O 285 Cray
O G 124 Hatch
O S 83 Mohun
S O 471 Ufford
cross engrailed & bend
A GB 261 Newnham
G OB 286 Cray
O GB 800 Trimnell
S OA 472 Ufford
cross engrailed & bend compony
O GAB 182 Poltimore
cross engrailed & label
E GB 288 Northwood

cross engrailed acc. martlet in chf dx
O GV 801 Hardeshull
cross engrailed acc. mullet in chf dx
S OA 473 Peyton
cross formy acc. 4 cinquefoils
B AA 399 Hotoft
cross fretty
A BO 855 Verdon
B OG 625 Shepey
cross lozengy
O X ZG 872 Freville
cross moline
A G 247 Uvedale
B O 291 Brun
B O 310 Basinges
G A 118 Willoughby
G E 15 Bek
O G 235 Marshall
O S 117 Sampson
S O 484 Tadington
cross moline & bend
G AB 474 Ferre
cross moline voided & bend
B OG 299 Basinges
per pale & cross moline overall
X G OV 560 Ingham
cross patonce
A G 600 Colville
A G 998 Carlisle
A S 604 St.George
A S 620 Swinton
A S 1028 Banastre
B O 169 Ward
B O 715 Ward
E G 718 Grendale
E S 952 Godard
G A 1030 Aton
G O 37 Latimer
O S 716 Sampson
O S 1003 Lamplow
S A 123 Siward
S A 605 Stowe
S A 1027 Pulford
S O 1032 Holland
cross patonce & border engrailed
A SG 1029 Walton
cross patonce & label
A SG 1033 Banastre
G OS 713 Latimer
G OBO 711 Latimer (flory)
G OSA 714 Latimer (roundely)
cross patonce acc. 4 roundels
A GG 338 Banbury
cross patonce acc. bend flory
G OB 712 Latimer
cross patonce acc. martlet in chf dx
A VG 590 Sefoule
cross patonce ch. 5 escallops
G OS 710 Latimer
cross patonce ch. 5 mullets
O GO 717 Ughtred
cross patonce ch. 5 roundels
A SO 1034 Cornwall
cross patonce, billety
S AA 924 Norris
cross, billety
B AA 281 Stangrave
G OO 639 Villiers
G OO 372 Fermbaud

saltire
A G 725 Neville
G A 103 Neville
G Z 104 Wellington
S A 776 Aston
saltire & border roundely
A GSO 308 Pole
saltire & chief
B OO 749 Bruce
saltire & chief ch. 3 cinquefoils
A SBO 1011 Corry
saltire acc. mullet in chf
G ZO 910 Wellington
saltire betw 4 eagles
O GB 1064 Becard
saltire engrailed
A B 295 Abell
A G 54 Tiptoft
A S 592 Manners
A V 990 Kirkbride
B A 364 Tyringham
B O 547 Boyland
E G 541 Botetout
G A 545 Kerdeston
G O 914 Long
O G 505 Moine
O S 55 Botetout
S A 175 Bloen
saltire engrailed & label
A SG 501 Cockfield
E GV 543 Botetout
G AO 546 Kerdeston
O SG 580 Botetout
saltire engrailed betw 3 cinquefoils
G OO 528 Bournonville
saltire engrailed ch. mullet
E GO 542 Botetout
saltire, crusilly
G AO 322 Windsor
3 flanchis
G A 792 Boyville

Index Nominorum

*) later entry

138	Abadam	John	01	995	Balliol	Tho	30	662	Beckminster	Wm	18
295	Abell	John	06	1028	Banastre	Adam	31	15	Bek	Anthony	01
909	Abenhall	..	25	1033	Banastre	Tho *	31	559	Belet	Ingram	15
257	Abernon	John	05	1031	Banastre	Wm	31	428	Belhouse	John	13
258	Abernon	John	05	338	Banbury	Tho *	09	429	Belhouse	Wm *	13
869	Abitot	Wm	24	538	Bardolf	John	15	690	Beltoft	Rog	18
312	Achard	Rob	08	67	Bardolf	Tho	01	214	Berenger	Ingram	04
611	Akeney	Bald *	16	539	Bardolf	Tho	15	863	Beresford	Sim *	23
612	Akeney	John *	16	587	Bardolf	Wm	15	787	Beresford	Wm	21
561	Akeney	Tho	15	525	Barkworth	Rob	14	901	Berkeley	John	25
189	Albemarle	Geof	03	1086	Barlingham	Ric	35	64	Berkeley	Morris	01
263	Aldham	Francis *	05	358	Barrington	Drew	10	900	Berkeley	Tho	25
328	Amory	Ric	09	427	Barrington	Nic	13	925	Berkerolles	Wm	25
329	Amory	Rog	09	803	Barrington	Phil	22	826	Bernake	Wm	22
815	Angerville	John	22	362	Barry	Rob	10	588	Bernham	Walt	15
986	Appleby	Henry	29	310	Basinges	..	07	1007	Bertram	Rob	30
172	Archdeacon	Tho	02	299	Basinges	Wm	06	686	Beslingthorpe	Ric	18
967	Arden	John	28	151	Baskerville	Ric	01	1015	Bezom	Tho *	30
862	Arden	Rob *	23	383	Baskerville	Walt	11	400	Bibbesworth	Hugh	12
593	Argentine	Giles	16	903	Baskerville	Walt	25	268	Bicknor	John	06
95	Argentine	John	01	888	Basset	Edm	25	269	Bicknor	Tho	06
12	Arundel	E.	01	889	Basset	John	25	537	Bigod	Ralf	15
241	Ashburnham	John	05	96	Basset	Ralf	01	1043	Bigod	Rog	32
870	Ashburnham	John	24	764	Basset	Ric	21	552	Bilney	Rog	15
1103	Ashby	Rob	35	834	Basset	Rog	23	868	Birmingham	Tho	24
531	Aspall	Rob *	14	1068	Basset	Wm	35	557	Birmingham	Walt	15
824	Astley	Giles	22	609	Bassingbourne	Humf	16	132	Birmingham	Wm	01
107	Astley	Nic	01	405	Bassingbourne	John	12	846	Bishopston	John	23
776	Aston	John	21	670	Bassingbourne	Warin	18	847	Bishopston	Piers	23
232	Aston	Ric	04	383	Bath	Walter	11	867	Bisset	John	24
897	Aston	Ric	25	445	Baud	Walt	13	194	Bitton	John	03
1030	Aton	Gilb	31	254	Bavent	Rog	05	377	Blake	John *	10
111	Aubigny	Ellis	01	582	Baynard	Rob	15	479	Blakenham	Tho	14
1077	Aubigny	John	35	750	Bayous	Rob	20	1061	Blankminster	Renaud	35
912	Audley	Hugh	25	651	Bayous	Wm	18	175	Bloen	Ralf	02
929	Audley	James *	25	385	Beauchamp	..	11	437	Blount	Hugh	13
116	Audley	Nic	01	10	Beauchamp	Guy	01	838	Blount	Tho	23
898	Aunteshey	Ric	25	192	Beauchamp	Humf	03	837	Blount	Wm	23
923	Avene	Lewis	25	68	Beauchamp	John	01	227	Bluet	John	04
603	Avenel	Wm	16	441	Beauchamp	John	13	911	Bluet	Walt	25
512	Avilers	Bart *	14	450	Beauchamp	John	13	230	Boarhunt	Ric	04
383	Baa	Walter	11	352	Beauchamp	Miles	10	931	Bohun	Edm *	26
202	Babington	John	03	159	Beauchamp	Walt	01	949	Bohun	Gilbert	26
228	Bacon	Edm	04	876	Beauchamp	Wm	25	930	Bohun	Henry	26
150	Badlesmere	Bart	01	120	Beaumont	Henry	01	9	Bohun	Humf	01
616	Bagot	Wm	16	179	Beaupel	Rob	02	932	Bohun	Humf	26
789	Bakepuce	John	21	1064	Becard	..	35	773	Boltesham	Tho	21
306	Bakewell	John	07	321	Beche	John	08	462	Bomstede	Wm	13
1048	Balliol	John	33	1060	Beckering	Tho	35	598	Bordeleys	Geof	16

511	Borgate	Piers	14	1091	Burgh	Tho	35	927	Clare	Nic	25
558	Bosun	Piers	15	284	Burghersh	Bart	06	32	Clare	Ric	01
176	Boterel	Renaud	02	99	Burnell	Edw	01	413	Clavering	Alex	13
157	Boterel	Wm	01	997	Burradon	Gilb	30	27	Clavering	John	01
541	Botetout	Guy	15	996	Burradon	Walt	30	26	Clavering	Rob FR	01
55	Botetout	John	01	653	Bussy	Hugh	18	200	Clifford	John	03
543	Botetout	Ralf	15	961	Butler	Ralf	28	38	Clifford	Rob	01
580	Botetout	Tho	15	960	Butler	Wm	28	833	Clinton	John	23
542	Botetout	Wm	15	962	Butler	Wm	28	835	Clinton	John	23
170	Botringham	Henry	02	673	Byron	James	18	836	Clinton	John	23
583	Bourgeloun	Rob	15	534	Cailli	Adam	15	861	Clinton	Tho *	23
683	Bournham	Tho	18	571	Caldecot	..	15	1080	Cliveden	John	33
528	Bournonville	Rob	14	533	Calthorpe	George	15	832	Cluisby	John *	22
762	Boutevilain	Rob	21	532	Calthorpe	John	15	272	Cobham	Henry	06
259	Box	Hen	05	694	Caltoft	John	18	274	Cobham	Henry	06
262	Boxhull	Alleyn *	05	160	Camois	Ralf	01	273	Cobham	Reynold	06
438	Boxted	Ralf	13	137	Camville	Geof	01	275	Cobham	Stephen	06
597	Boxworth	Wm	16	229	Cantelupe	Adam	04	574	Cockfield	John	15
547	Boyland	John	15	153	Cantelupe	John	01	502	Cockfield	Ric	14
675	Boys	John	18	154	Cantelupe	Wm	01	501	Cockfield	Simon	14
349	Boys	Nic	10	976	Cantelupe	Wm *	28	777	Cogenho	..	21
489	Boys	Rob	14	948	Capel	Ric	26	463	Coggeshall	..	13
520	Boyton	Wm	14	504	Carbonnel	John	14	655	Colville	Edm *	18
486	Boyville	John	14	926	Carew	John	25	661	Colville	Geof	18
485	Boyville	Wm	14	140	Carew	Nic	01	600	Colville	Henry	16
792	Boyville	Wm	21	998	Carlisle	Wm	30	708	Colville	Rob	19
798	Brabazon	Rog	22	849	Castel	Wm	23	1096	Colville	Tho	33
646	Bracebridge	John	18	572	Castre	John	15	752	Comyn	..	20
770	Braddon	Geof	21	410	Catesby	Ric	12	700	Comyn	John *	18
	Braose =	Brewes		830	Caunton	John *	22	387	Conquest	John	11
775	Bray	Rob	21	212	Chacombe	Tho	04	1105	Constable	Rob *	35
370	Braybrook	Gerard	10	672	Chamberlain	Ric	18	1109	Conyers	John *	35
186	Brent	Rob	03	671	Chamberlain	Rob	18	1110	Conyers	Rob *	35
821	Bret	Rog	22	290	Champagne	John	06	74	Corbet	Piers	01
423	Breton	John	13	618	Chandos	John	16	938	Corbet	Piers	26
685	Breton	Wm	18	951	Chandos	Rog	27	939	Corbet	Tho	26
162	Brewes	Giles	01	573	Charles	Edw	15	1100	Corbet	Roger	35
348	Brewes	Giles	10	166	Charleston	John	01	1094	Cormailles	John	35
896	Brewes	Piers	25	845	Charnels	Geo	23	3	Cornwall	E.	01
549	Brewes	Ric	15	844	Charnels	John	23	1042	Cornwall	E.	32
66	Brewes	Wm	01	168	Charon	Ric *	01	343	Cornwall	Edm	09
165	Briancon	John	01	677	Chauncey	Phil	18	1034	Cornwall	Lawr	31
649	Brideshall	Gilb	18	468	Chauncey	Phil *	13	177	Cornwall	Walt	02
191	Bridmanstone	Stephen	03	204	Chavent	John	03	1011	Corry	Walt	30
749	Bruce	Bernard	20	1047	Chaworth	Patrick	33	236	Cosington	Wm	04
291	Brun	Morris	06	135	Chaworth	Tho	01	201	Cotell	Ellis	03
1063	Brun	Ric	35	1035	Chester	E.	32	311	Coudray	Tho	08
1065	Bulmer	Ralf	35	975	Chetwynd	John *	28	45	Courtenay	Hugh	01
1066	Bulmer	Rog	35	205	Cheverell	Alex	04	185	Courtenay	Phil	03
813	Burdet	Rob	22	360	Cheyndut	Ralf	10	551	Cowe	John	15
812	Burdet	Wm	22	354	Cheyney	..	10	1056	Caupenne	Reynold	34
640	Burdon	John	17	1012	Chideoke	John *	30	178	Coykin	Reynold	02
446	Bures	Rob *	13	913	Cirencester	Tho	25	285	Cray	Simon	06
1039	Burgh	E.Kent	32	2	Clare	Gilbert	01	286	Cray	Wm	06

730	Crecy	Rog	19	333	Elchesfield	Gilb	09	401	FitzSymon	John	12
146	Crecy	Wm	01	332	Elchesfield	John	09	544	FitzSymon	John *	15
688	Crepping	John	18	334	Elchesfield	John *	09	682	FitzSymon	Ralf	18
500	Creting	John	14	309	Enfield	Bart	07	1020	FitzThomas	Wm	31
301	Crewkerne	Rob	06	355	Engaine	..	10	33	FitzWalter	Rob	01
522	Criketot	Wm	14	57	Engaine	John	01	141	FitzWarin	Fulk	01
968	Croft	Hugh	28	414	Engaine	Nic	13	196	FitzWarin	Fulk	03
122	Cromwell	John	01	1	England	king of	01	197	FitzWarin	Wm	03
188	Croupes	Ric	03	857	Erdington	Henry	23	29	FitzWilliam	Ralph	01
624	Cuilly	Hugh	17	523	Ermyn	Rog	14	1020	FitzWilliam	Wm	31
591	Curson	John *	15	577	Estenhull	Nic *	15	585	FitzWythe	Geof	15
1026	Dacre	Edm	31	581	Estouteville	Nic	15	822	Flamville	Rog	22
1025	Dacre	Wm	31	158	Estouteville	Rob	01	922	Flemming	Wm	25
521	Dagworth	John	14	858	Etton	Nic	23	394	Flitwick	David	11
954	Danvers	Tho	27	1095	Eure	John	35	313	Fokeram	Ric	08
668	Darcy	John	18	129	Everingham	Adam	01	433	Foliol	John	13
699	Darcy	John *	18	771	Fannell	Wm	21	434	Foliol	John	13
678	Darcy	Norman *	18	988	Farnham	Robt	29	461	Foliol	Tho	13
126	Darcy	Phil	01	1082	Fauconberg	Henry	35	681	Foliot	Edm	18
667	Darcy	Rob	18	133	Fauconberg	Walt	01	535	Foliot	Ric	15
698	Darcy	Wm	18	1079	Fauconberg	Walt	33	206	Ford	Adam	04
	Daubeny =	Aubigny		626	Fauconer	John	17	323	Foxley	John *	08
105	Deincourt	John	01	579	Felbridge	Rog *	15	942	Frene	Hugh	26
731	Deincourt	Wm	19	883	Felton	John	25	941	Frene	Walt	26
62	Deiville	John	01	882	Felton	Rob	25	1058	Frenois	Gerard	34
1108	Deiville	John *	35	884	Felton	Wm	25	872	Freville	Alex *	24
518	Denarston	Piers	14	372	Fermbaud	Nic	10	873	Freville	Baldwin *	24
753	Dene	..	20	474	Ferre	Guy	14	595	Freville	John	16
790	Dene	Henry	21	1038	Ferrers	E.	32	601	Fulborne	John	16
831	Dene	John *	22	17	Ferrers	John	01	589	Furneaux	Rob	15
447	Dene	Wm *	13	936	Ferrers	Tho	26	102	Furnival	Tho	01
575	Depham	Stephen	15	89	Ferrers	Wm	01	1044	Gant	Gilbert	33
24	Despencer	Hugh sr	01	256	Fiennes	Giles	05	607	Gardyne	Tho	16
25	Despenser	Hugh jr	01	1053	Fiennes	John	34	854	Garshall	Tho	23
959	Devereux	Wm	27	65	FitzAlan	Brian	01	209	Gascelyn	Edm	04
1040	Devon	E.	32	12	FitzAlan	Edmund	01	211	Gascelyn	John	04
814	Digby	John	22	435	FitzAucher	Aucher	13	210	Gascelyn	Walt	04
965	Docksey	Ric	28	298	FitzBernard	Tho *	06	3	Gaveston	Piers	01
612	Dokesworth	John	16	751	FitzErnys	Phil	20	779	Gayton	John	21
13	Dreux	Jean	01	658	FitzEustace	Tho	18	786	Gayton	Phil	21
368	Druell	John	10	435	FitzHenry	Aucher	13	515	Gedding	John	14
52	Dudley	John	01	73	FitzHerbert	John	01	957	Geney	Eustace	27
856	Dudley	Perceval	23	130	FitzHugh	Henry	01	567	Geney	Rog	15
15	Durham	Bp.	01	451	FitzHumphrey	Walt	13	240	Gentil	Nic	05
444	Durham	Wm	13	654	FitzJohn	Adam *	18	466	Gernon	Wm *	13
1023	Dymoke	David	31	142	FitzMarmaduk	John	01	895	Giffard	Edm *	25
161	Dynham	Oliver	01	1001	FitzMarmaduk	Ric	30	35	Giffard	John	01
344	Dyve	John	09	347	FitzNicol	R	10	345	Giffard	John	09
1043	Earl Marshall		32	77	FitzPayne	Rob	01	866	Giffard	John	24
1102	Eccleshall	Rob	35	879	FitzPayne	Rob	25	195	Glastonbury	Henry	03
277	Echingham	Rob	06	517	FitzRalph	Wm	14	2	Gloucester	E.	01
276	Echingham	Wm	06	361	FitzRoald	Roald	10	892	Gloucester	Walt	25
825	Edgbaston	Ric	22	769	FitzRobert	Walt	21	652	Gobaud	John	18
1087	Eland	Hugh	35	743	FitzRoger	Roger	19	739	Gobion	Hugh	19

952	Godard	Hugh	27	981	Hastang	Phil	29	915	Hugford	Walt	25
519	Goldingham	Allan	14	980	Hastang	Ric	29	617	Hull	Ric	16
395	Goldington	Ralf	11	977	Hastang	Rob	29	80	Huntercombe	Walt	01
78	Gorges	Ralf	01	979	Hastang	Rob	29	292	Huntingfeld	Piers	06
184	Gournay	Tho	03	167	Hastings	Edm	01	411	Huntingfeld	Walt	12
97	Granson	Wm	01	21	Hastings	John	01	90	Huntingfeld	Wm	01
293	Gravesend	Stephen	06	920	Hastings	John	25	316	Huse	John	08
46	Grelley	Tho	01	340	Hastings	Miles *	09	243	Hussey	Henry	05
718	Grendale	Walt	19	635	Hastings	Nic	17	213	Hussey	John	04
842	Grendon	John	23	341	Hastings	Phil	09	695	Illey	Phil	18
152	Grendon	Ralf	01	608	Hastings	Rob	16	391	Inge	Wm	11
799	Grendon	Rob	22	22	Hastings	Wm	01	560	Ingham	John	15
155	Gresley	Piers	01	124	Hatch	Eustace	01	562	Inglethorpe	Tho	15
51	Grey	John	01	759	Hausted	John	21	1013	Inglis	John*	30
448	Grey	John	13	757	Hausted	Rob	21	319	Inglisfield	Rog	08
449	Grey	John	13	758	Hausted	Rob	21	1010	Irby	Tho	30
415	Grey	Nic	13	183	Hauteville	Geof	02	307	Jorcy	John	07
50	Grey	Ric	01	216	Havering	John	04	994	Kendal	Edm	30
495	Grey	Ric	14	584	Hemenhale	Ralf	15	404	Kendal	Rob	12
496	Grey	tho	14	499	Hengrave	Edm	14	546	Kerdeston	Rog	15
1022	Grey	Tho	31	816	Hercy	Hugh	22	545	Kerdeston	Wm	15
29	Greystoke	Ralf	01	9	Hereford	E.	01	974	Kingsmead	Walt	28
743	Greystoke	Rob FR	19	464	Heron	John	13	109	Kingston	John	01
199	Grimstede	Andrew	03	991	Heron	Odinel	30	1090	Kingston	John	35
569	Gros	Reynold	15	992	Heron	Rog	30	732	Kingston	Nic	19
993	Guildford	John	30	252	Herringood	John	05	733	Kingston	Walt	19
371	Guise	John	10	627	Herthill	Ric	17	966	Kinnardsley	Hugh	28
171	Haccombe	Stephen	02	599	Herward	Rob	16	990	Kirkbride	Ric	30
970	Hackett	Edm	28	316	Hese	John	08	886	Knoville	Gilb	25
971	Hackett	Ric	28	724	Heslarton	Tho	19	887	Knoville	John	25
630	Hackett	Walt	17	174	Hewes	Ric	02	665	Kyme	Simon	18
969	Hackett	Walt	28	392	Heyham	Rog	11	58	Kyme	Wm	01
615	Halghton	Rob	16	136	Hilton	Rob	01	300	Kyriel	Nic	06
527	Hamelden	Lawr	14	744	Hoke	Wm	19	4	Lacy	Henry	01
806	Hamelyn	John	22	508	Holbrook	..	14	791	Lacy	John	21
260	Hamme	John	05	1084	Holingshead	Hugh	35	944	Lacy	John	26
280	Handlo	John	06	128	Holland	Rob	01	596	Lacy	Rob	16
336	Handlo	John *	09	1032	Holland	Wm	31	848	Ladbrooke	John	23
430	Hanningfield	Wm	13	691	Holteby	Rob	18	432	Lamburne	Wm	13
1019	Hansard	John	31	388	Hoo	Rob	11	1003	Lamplow	John	30
1018	Hansard	Rob	31	918	Hopton	Walt	25	5	Lancaster	E.	01
366	Hanville	Tho	10	738	Horbury	John	19	20	Lancaster	Henry	01
797	Harcarse	Alex	22	436	Horkesley	William	13	145	Lancaster	John	01
1009	Harclay	Andrew	30	246	Horne	John	05	623	Langford	John	17
1008	Harclay	Mic	30	399	Hotoft	Rob*	11	851	Langley	Edm	23
147	Harcourt	John	01	907	Hotot	John	25	173	Lansladron	Serle	02
823	Harcourt	John	22	906	Hotot	Wm	25	710	Latimer	John	19
801	Hardeshull	Wm	22	566	Howard	John	15	712	Latimer	Nic*	19
638	Harington	John	17	482	Howell	Hugh	14	711	Latimer	Tho	19
1098	Harington	John	35	483	Howell	Stephen	14	713	Latimer	Tho	19
1099	Harington	Mic	35	705	Huddleston	Adam	19	37	Latimer	Wm	01
973	Harley	Ric	28	75	Huddleston	John	01	714	Latimer	Wm	19
342	Harpedane	Wm	09	706	Huddleston	Ric	19	407	Lee	John	12
978	Hastang	John	29	707	Huddleston	Ric	19	666	Legbourne	Henry	18

1037	Leicester	E.	32	217	Mandeville	John	04	1055	Monz	Elbe	34
317	Leigham	John	08	860	Mandeville	Ric	23	524	Morieux	Hugh	14
248	Lewkenor	Tho	05	1046	Mandeville	Ric	33	536	Morley	..	15
265	Leybourn	Henry	06	459	Mandeville	Tho	13	393	Mortein	John	11
723	Leybourn	Nic	19	592	Manners	Baldwin	16	93	Mortein	Rog	01
722	Leybourn	Ric	19	908	Mansell	Wm	25	548	Mortimer	Constan	15
264	Leybourn	Simon	06	244	Mare	Geof	05	935	Mortimer	Henry	26
60	Leybourn	Wm	01	85	Mare	John	01	933	Mortimer	John	26
106	Leybourn	Wm	01	442	Mare	John	13	18	Mortimer	Rog	01
840	Limesy	Piers	23	337	Mare	John*	09	19	Mortimer	Rog	01
841	Limesy	Ric*	23	237	Mare	Rob	04	934	Mortimer	Rog	26
4	Lincoln	E.	01	63	Marmion	John	01	418	Mounteney	Arnold	13
251	Linde	Walt	05	828	Marmion	Wm	22	419	Mounteney	John	13
747	Lindsay	Gilb	20	540	Marshall	Ansel	15	1107	Mounteney	John*	35
999	Lindsay	Phil	30	235	Marshall	Ralf	04	1106	Mounteney	Tho*	35
1000	Lindsay	Simon	30	84	Marshall	Wm	01	40	Mowbray	John	01
974	Lingen	Walt	28	318	Martel	Adam	08	656	Multon	James	18
768	Lisle	Baldwin	21	894	Martin	Warin	25	39	Multon	Tho	01
766	Lisle	Gerard	21	100	Martin	Wm	01	657	Multon	Tho	18
139	Lisle	John	01	692	Maucovenant	Geof	18	1088	Muncaster	Walt	35
234	Lisle	John	04	215	Mauduit	John	04	403	Munchensy	Ralf	12
101	Lisle	Rob	01	1017	Mauduit	Roger*	30	402	Munchensy	Wm	12
767	Lisle	Rob	21	253	Maufee	Wm	05	1045	Munchensy	Wm	33
765	Lisle	Warin	21	1076	Maulevrier	John	35	761	Murdach	Tho	21
914	Long	Wm	25	1093	Maulevrier	Wm	35	378	Neirnuit	John*	10
1036	Longespee	Wm	32	721	Mauley	Edm	19	550	Nerford	Wm	15
746	Longville	John	20	720	Mauley	John	19	113	Neville	Hugh	01
696	Lony	John	18	61	Mauley	Piers	01	245	Neville	James	05
397	Loring	Piers *	11	719	Mauley	Rob	19	725	Neville	John	19
198	Lorty	Henry	03	163	Mautby	Walt	01	785	Neville	John	21
637	Loudham	John	17	619	Meinell	Hugh	16	659	Neville	Phil	18
513	Loudham	John*	14	134	Meinell	Nic	01	808	Neville	Phil	22
475	Louvain	Tho	14	439	Merck	John	13	103	Neville	Ralf	01
453	Loveday	Ric	13	207	Merriott	John	04	809	Neville	Ric	22
59	Lovell	John	01	208	Merriott	John	04	807	Neville	Rob	22
327	Lovell	John	09	409	Milkeley	Rob	12	784	Neville	Thibaud	21
127	Lovell	Ric	01	91	Moels	John	01	684	Neville	Tho	18
330	Lovell	Tho	09	650	Mohaut	James	18	632	Newmarch	John	17
346	Lovell	Wm*	09	48	Mohaut	Rob	01	631	Newmarch	Tho	17
375	Lowe	John	10	83	Mohun	John	01	261	Newnham	John	05
302	Lucy	..	06	505	Moine	John	14	454	Newton	Adam	13
303	Lucy	Amory	06	754	Moine	Wm*	20	924	Norris	John	25
304	Lucy	Tho	06	748	Molesworth	Walt	20	287	Northwood	John	06
972	Ludlow	Tho	28	491	Mollington	John	14	288	Northwood	John	06
1002	Lumley	Rob	30	563	Monpinzon	..	15	440	Nortoft	Adam	13
644	Luttrell	Andrew	18	149	Montagu	Simon	01	233	Norton	James	04
645	Luttrell	Geof	18	190	Montagu	Wm	03	365	Nowers	..	10
1097	Malbys	John	35	1057	Montbourcher	Bertram	34	570	Nowers	Simon	15
643	Male	Tho*	17	203	Montfort	..	03	125	Oddingseles	John	01
296	Malemains	Nic	06	56	Montfort	John	01	396	Odell	..	11
369	Malet	Rob	10	1037	Montfort	Simon	32	373	Olney	John	10
802	Mallory	Piers	22	242	Montfort	Wm	05	376	Olney	John*	10
148	Maltravers	John	01	622	Montgomery	Wm	17	955	Oreby	John	27
843	Manchester	Simon	23	23	Monthermer	Ralf	01	436	Orkesley	Wm	13

361	Orlaston	..	10	772	Pinkeney	Henry	21	556	Rosslyn	Piers	15
564	Ormesby	Wm	15	989	Pipe	Tho*	29	555	Rosslyn	Wm	15
565	Ornesby	John	15	363	Planque	..	10	554	Rothinge	Ralf	15
564	Ornesby	Wm	15	568	Plays	Giles	15	905	Rous	John	25
693	Otteby	Ralf	18	326	Plescy	..	09	386	Rous	Ric	11
14	Oxford	E.	01	324	Plescy	Hugh	09	904	Rous	Rog	25
476	Pakenham	Edm	14	325	Plescy	John	09	1101	Rous	Tho	35
379	Pakenham	John	11	53	Plucknett	Aleyn	01	781	Russell	Geof	21
380	Pakenham	John	11	1072	Plumpton	Rob	35	1054	Russell	John	33
1004	Panton	Hugh	30	350	Poges	Rob	10	267	Ruxley	Ric	06
664	Paris	Wm*	18	114	Pointz	Nic	01	119	Ryther	Wm	01
455	Pasley	John	13	308	Pole	John	07	674	Ryther	Wm	18
763	Pateshull	John	21	182	Poltimore	Ric	02	526	Sackville	Andrew	14
465	Pateshull	Walt	13	943	Poncyn	Wm	26	1036	Salisbury	E,	32
465	Pattishall	Walt	13	1051	Powis	..*	33	701	Saltmarsh	Piers*	18
878	Pauncefot	Gilb	25	950	Powis	Lewis	27	709	Salvain	Gerard	19
335	Pavely	Walt*	09	628	Powtrell	Rob	17	716	Sampson	John	19
164	Paynel	John	01	238	Poynings	Mic	05	117	Sampson	Wm	01
676	Paynel	John	18	239	Poynings	Tho	05	689	Sandby	Rob	18
679	Paynel	Ralf	18	443	Praers	John	13	255	Sanzaver	Ralf	05
225	Paynel	Tho	04	469	Praers	Tho*	13	697	Saunton	John	18
226	Paynel	Wm	04	778	Prayers	Henry	21	270	Savage	John	06
510	Peche	..	14	444	Prewes	John	13	271	Savage	Rog	06
529	Peche	Edm	14	180	Prowse	Wm	02	516	Say	..	14
88	Peche	Glb	01	1027	Pulford	Rob	31	81	Say	Geof	01
493	Peche	Hugh	14	1041	Quincy	Roger	32	82	Scales	Rob	01
610	Peche	John	16	917	Raddington	John*	25	602	Scales	Tho	16
839	Peche	John	23	181	Raleigh	Simon	02	1078	Scrope	Henry	35
494	Peche	Rob	14	231	Randolph	John	04	224	Scures	John	04
492	Peche	Wm	14	917	Ratenden	John	25	590	Sefoule	Ralf*	15
945	Pembridge	Henry	26	1016	Redman	Matthew*	30	793	Segrave	Henry	22
946	Pembridge	John	26	1040	Redvers	Baldwin	32	41	Segrave	John	01
956	Pembridge	John	27	1070	Resoun	John	35	796	Segrave	John	22
11	Pembroke	E.	01	514	Reydon	Robt	14	42	Segrave	Nic	01
374	Penn	John	10	827	Ribbesford	Henry	22	794	Segrave	Simon	22
1071	Pennington	Wm	35	1062	Richmond	Tho	35	795	Segrave	Stephen	22
1014	Penrith	John*	30	13	Richmonf	E.	01	940	Seperton	John	26
28	Percy	Henry	01	382	Ridell	John	11	294	Septvans	Rob	06
390	Perot	Ralf	11	1021	Ridell	Wm	31	470	Seymour	..	14
805	Perrers	Ric	22	621	Ridware	Tho*	16	891	Seymour	Nic	25
804	Peverell	Rob	22	79	Rivers	John	01	1104	Sheffield	Tho	35
283	Peyferer	Fulk	06	315	Rivers	John	08	490	Shelton	..	14
389	Peyferer	John	11	1059	Rivers	Nic	35	460	Shenefeld	Guy	13
398	Peyferer	John*	11	422	Rochford	John	13	625	Shepey	John	17
282	Peyferer	Wm	06	420	Rochford	Ralf	13	266	Shirland	Rob	06
687	Peytevin	Rog	18	421	Rochford	Rob	13	859	Shirley	Ralf	23
473	Peyton	John	14	503	Rockley	Ric	14	314	Sindlesham	Rob	08
964	Pichard	John	28	634	Ros	John	17	123	Siward	Ric	01
963	Pichard	Miles	28	660	Ros	John	18	408	Somerie	John	12
1073	Pickering	Tho	35	633	Ros	Rob	17	1075	Soothill	John	35
1074	Pierpoint	Rob	35	736	Ros	Tho	19	576	Soterley	Rog	15
704	Pigot	Baldwin	19	30	Ros	Wm	01	24	Spencer	Hugh	01
629	Pigot	Piers	17	31	Ros	Wm	01	25	Spencer	Hugh	01
958	Pillesdon	Ric	27	737	Ros	Wm	19	356	Spigurnel	Henry	10

357	Spigurnel	John	10	740	Swillington	Hugh	19	871	Vaux	John	24
727	Springe	John	19	1005	Swinbourne	Adam	30	553	Vaux	Wm	15
69	St.Amand	Amory	01	1006	Swinbourne	Rob	30	76	Vavasour	Wm	01
875	St.Amand	Oliver	25	755	Swinford	John*	20	647	Venor	Rob	18
811	St.Andrews	Rog	22	756	Swinford	Tho*	20	855	Verdon	Rob	23
509	St.Clair	John	14	620	Swinton	Rog	16	34	Verdon	Thibaud	01
604	St.George	Baldwin	16	484	Tadington	Piers	14	760	Verdon	Tho	21
606	St.George	Wm	16	1024	Talbot	Edm	31	412	Vere	Alphons	13
222	St.John	Amis	04	893	Talbot	Gilb	25	47	Vere	Hugh	01
36	St.John	John	01	458	Tany	John	13	14	Vere	Rob	01
223	St.John	John	04	456	Tany	Ric	13	457	Verley	Phil	13
221	St.John	Rog	04	1050	Tattershall	Rob*	33	98	Vescy	Wm	01
279	St.Leger	John	06	497	Tendring	John	14	320	Viledon	Wm	08
278	St.Leger	Ralf	06	86	Teyes	Henry	01	639	Villiers	Francis	17
305	St.Leger	Tho*	06	87	Teyes	Walt	01	890	Villiers	Nic	25
648	St.Lo	Tho	18	1092	Tilliol	Rob	35	742	Vipont	John	19
218	St.Martin	Reynald	04	54	Tiptoft	Payn	01	121	Vipont	Nic	01
928	St.Owen	Gilb*	25	477	Tollemache	Hugh	14	487	Wachesham	Gerard	14
947	St.Owen	John	26	478	Tollemache	Wm	14	488	Wachesham	John	14
331	St.Philibert	John	09	49	Tony	Rob	01		Wadsley =	Wortley	
131	St.Pierre	Urien	01	1049	Tony	Rob	33	702	Wake	Hugh	19
1067	St.Quentin	Herbert	35	187	Tort	Ralf	03	703	Wake	Hugh	19
339	St.Valery	Ric*	09	783	Touchet	Rob	21	16	Wake	John	01
902	Stackpool	Ric	25	782	Touchet	Tho	21	788	Wale	Tho	21
144	Stafford	..	01	92	Touchet	Wm	01		Waleys =	Walsh	
613	Stafford	Rob	16	614	Touk	Rob	16	578	Walkfare	Rob*	15
281	Stangrave	Rob	06	641	Touk	Walt	17	1085	Walkingham	John	35
985	Stanlove	Ralf	29	853	Tourville	Nic	23	193	Walsh	John	03
810	Stanton	Wm	22	852	Tourville	Ric	23	249	Walsh	Ric	05
726	Stapleton	Miles	19	865	Tracy	Wm	24	1069	Walsh	Ric	35
982	Stapleton	Rob	29	381	Trailly	..	11	250	Walsh	Simon	05
642	Stircheley	John*	17	115	Tregoz	Henry	01	586	Walsingham	Ric	15
729	Stopham	John	19	680	Trehampton	Ralf	18	1029	Walton	Adam	31
728	Stopham	Wm	19	800	Trimnell	Nic	22	431	Walton	Wm	13
523	Stormyn	Roger	14	594	Trumpington	Giles	16	899	Walton	Wm	25
605	Stowe	Baldwin	16	780	Trussel	Wm	21	774	Wancy	Rob	21
72	Strange	Fulk	01	921	Turberville	Payn	25	498	Wancy	Wm	14
880	Strange	Hamon	25	142	Tweng	John FM	01	1052	Ward	Rob*	33
70	Strange	John	01	143	Tweng	Mamaduk	01	715	Ward	Simon	19
881	Strange	John	25	1001	Tweng	Ric FM	30	169	Ward	Simon*	01
885	Strange	John	25	829	Twyford	John	22	8	Warenne	John	01
71	Strange	Rog	01	364	Teringham	Rog	10	108	Warre	John	01
1100	Strikland	Walt	35	937	Tyrrell	Rog	26	10	Warwick	E.	01
953	Sturmy	Rob	27	1089	Ufflet	Gerard	35	359	Wasse	Wm	10
384	Sudbury	John	11	471	Ufford	Rob	14	984	Wasteneys	Edm	29
874	Sudley	Bart	24	472	Ufford	Tho	14	983	Wasteneys	Wm	29
112	Sudley	John	01	717	Ughtred	Rob	19	424	Wateville	John	13
864	Sudley	Wm	24	1083	Upsall	Geof	35	425	Wateville	Rob	13
8	Suffok	E.	01	247	Uvedale	John	05	745	Wateville	Rob	20
452	Sutton	Hamon	13	351	Vache	Ric	10	426	Wateville	Rog	13
1081	Sutton	John	35	11	Valence	Aymer	01	353	Wedone	Ralf	10
663	Sutton	John*	18	289	Valoynes	Wm	06	297	Well	John*	06
110	Sutton	Ric	01	467	Vastoil	John*	13	94	Welles	Adam	01
741	Swillington	Adam	19	636	Vaux	John	17	669	Welles	Phil	18

406	Welles	Ric	12	156	Wigton	John	01	734	Wortley	Rob	19
910	Wellington	Edm	25	916	Williamscott	Henry	25	585	Wythe	Geof	15
104	Wellington	John	01	118	Willoughby	Rob	01	987	Wyther	Wm	29
530	Welnetham	John*	14	1041	Winchester	E.	32	695	Ylley	Phil	18
219	Weston	John	04	322	Windsor	Ric	08	43	Zouche	Alan	01
220	Weston	John	04	919	Winsington	John*	25	819	Zouche	Amory	22
506	Weyland	John	14	877	Wisham	John	25	818	Zouche	Oliver	22
480	Weyland	Nic	14	416	Wokingdon	Nic	13	820	Zouche	Tho	22
507	Weyland	Ric	14	417	Wokingdon	Tho	13	44	Zouche	Wm	01
481	Weyland	Wm	14	367	Wolverton	John	10	817	Zouche	Wm	22
850	Whittaker	Ric	23	735	Wortley	Nic	19				

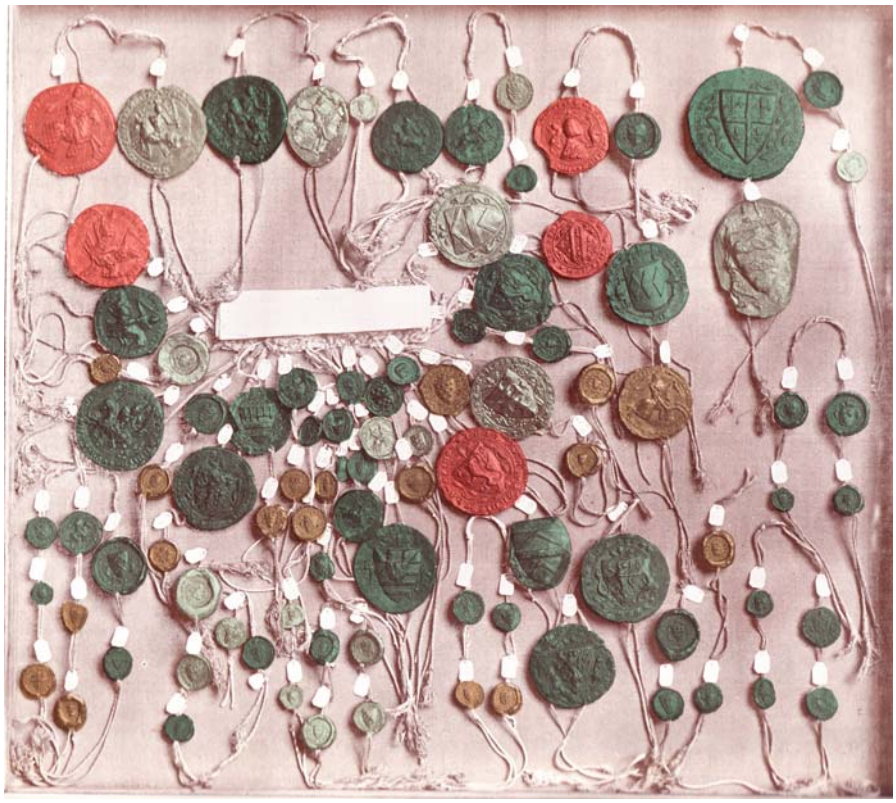


Figure 1 (a). Seals affixed to the *Baron's letter to the pope*, 1301. From Foster FL, frontispiece.

Figure 1 (b). Seal and counterseal of Henry Percy of Topcliffe [28]. From Foster FL xxix, 43.

ISBN 978-87-970977-7-9