

## Report 3 (20 June 1970)

### Why Bolingbroke ?

by Frank T. Smallwood, M.A., F.S.A.

It is well known that in the summer of 1712 Henry St. John, eldest grandson of Sir Walter St. John and Secretary of State to Queen Anne, was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze in the County of Wilts, and Viscount Bolingbroke. Bolingbroke is a Lincolnshire place-name. Why did the new peer choose it for his title?

The first part of the answer is quite simple. In the previous year the head of the Bedfordshire St. Johns, Paulet St. John, 6th Lord St. John of Bletso and 3rd Earl of Bolingbroke (grandson of the 1st Earl and brother of the 2nd) had died without male issue, and the earldom granted to his grandfather in 1624 had become extinct. (The barony had passed, however, to a second cousin twice removed, another Paulet, an infant who died three years later (1714). This infant had three uncles, William, Rowland, and John, who succeeded to the title in turn as 8th, 9th, and 10th Barons St. John of Bletso. From John, 10th Baron, the present Lord St. John of Bletso (the 19th) is descended. He represents the sixth generation from John, the 10th Baron, but in three of these six generations there have been two holders of the title.) Henry St. John specifically requested that the earldom should be revived in his favour, and he was very annoyed when he received a Viscounty only.

But why had Oliver, 4th Lord St. John of Bletso, chosen to be called Earl of **Bolingbroke**, when his status in the peerage was raised in 1624? The place in south Lincolnshire is named after the brook that flows through the lands held by the Bullings — the family, people, clan, folk, or descendants of a Saxon named Bul(l)a. Such spellings as Bullingbrook, Bullinbrook, and Bullenbrook, which occur frequently, thus faithfully represent the etymology and the authentic pronunciation of the name. (See also Debrett.) The D.N.B. article on Oliver, 1st Earl, states that Bolingbroke was “a manor that had belonged to the Beauchamp family, from which he was descended.” Here Homer was nodding, for the property had belonged to the de Laceys, Earls of Lincoln, had passed with the de Lacy heiress to the Earls of Lancaster (descendants of a younger son of Henry III), and had passed again with the Lancaster heiress Blanche to her husband John of Gaunt, a younger son of Edward III.

Every schoolboy who has read Shakespeare’s *King Richard II* or *King Henry IV*, *Parti* knows that John of Gaunt’s son Henry, later King Henry IV, was called Henry (of) Bolingbroke, and is

described in the plays as “this thief, this traitor, Bolingbroke”, “jauncing Bolingbroke”, “this ingrate and cankered Bolingbroke”, “this king of smiles, this Bolingbroke”, “this thorn, this canker Bolingbroke”, “this vile politician, Bolingbroke”. The surname is explained by the fact that the future King Henry IV was born at his father’s castle of Bolingbroke. Later, Henry’s Lancaster estates were merged in those of the Crown, and from then till now our sovereigns have been Dukes of Lancaster. But to-day only a grass-covered mound marks the site of Bolingbroke Castle (see *ReportSlo. 5* pp 81-82).

Conceivably the new Earl was not familiar with Shakespeare’s uncomplimentary descriptions of Gaunt’s son, though the First Folio edition had appeared in the previous year, 1623; and his reason for choosing this place-name for his title probably lies in the fact that his ancestress Margaret Beauchamp married as her second husband John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, a grandson of John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford. King Henry VII was a grandson of this marriage, and consequently the St.Johns were able to claim, through their ancestress Margaret Beauchamp, kinship with all the crowned heads of England and, later, of the United Kingdom from Henry VII onwards. It is well known that the Wiltshire St.Johns made much of this kinship on their monuments at Lydiard Tregoze and Battersea, but Oliver, the head of the Bedfordshire line, did the same thing when he chose his style and title in 1624, and Henry of the Wiltshire line perpetuated the choice in 1712. In short, the title emphasized, and still emphasizes, the family’s kinship with royalty.

It may be noted that the 1st Earl of Bolingbroke married Elizabeth Paulet, a very distant cousin. (The exact relationship cannot be stated, with complete confidence, for certain steps in the husband’s pedigree are not quite established, but Elizabeth seems to have belonged to the eleventh generation from a common ancestor, and Oliver to the twelfth. At two points in the wife’s pedigree the St.John senior branch — the St.Johns of Basing — failed in the male line, and the title Lord St.John of Basing passed with the heiress first to the Poyning family and later to the Paulet family, who by the 17th century had become Marquesses of Winchester. Consequently it was a John Paulet, 5th Marquess of Winchester, who defended Basing for the King — 1642-45 — during the Civil War.) This marriage explains the fact that the 1st Earl’s second son was named Paulet, that that second son’s second son (the 3rd Earl) was also named Paulet, and that one of Sir Walter’s grandson, buried at Lydiard Tregoze on 20 May 1695, was also named Paulet.

The 1st Earl of Bolingbroke was one of the minority of peers who sided with Parliament on the outbreak of the Civil War. Parliament appointed him Lieutenant of the County of Bedfordshire and one of the six Commissioners for the custody of the new Great Seal. He raised a regiment, which his son and heir Oliver commanded on the Parliamentarian side at Edgehill. Oliver was mortally wounded, was taken prisoner, and died the next day, leaving no male heir. These facts form part of the poignant situation produced by the Civil War. Some members of the St.John family — the Marquess of Winchester, three sons of Sir John St.John, 1st Baronet, his son-in-law Henry Wilmot, and two nephews (the 2nd and 3rd Viscounts Grandison) — were on

the Royalist side; and other members — the Earl of Bolingbroke and his son, Oliver the Lord Chief Justice, father-in-law of Walter and his younger brother Henry Colonel John Hutchinson, Walter's first cousin by marriage, and later Walter and Henry themselves — were on the Parliamentary side. At the Battle of Worcester, 1651, the poignancy was particularly acute, for Henry Wilmot, Walter's brother-in-law, was one of King Charles's generals and accompanied him on his adventurous flight after the battle, and the 3rd Viscount Grandison, Walter's cousin, was one of the many Royalist prisoners, while Walter and Henry were captains in the Surrey militia on Cromwell's side. The movements of the Surrey militia are not clearly known, and it seems unlikely that these near relatives ever faced one another during the engagement. But the poignancy of the situation remains.

It is, however, pleasing to note that after the Restoration several royalist St.Johns signed a petition to the House of Lords on behalf of Hutchinson. Hutchinson had been prominent on the Parliamentary side during the Civil War, and was one of the 28 men who signed the Kings' death warrant, probably on 26th January 1648/9, the day on which the commissioners decided to sentence the King to death, or perhaps on the 27th. (Another 31 signed and sealed by the evening of the 29th.) Hutchinson was therefore quite clearly a "Regicide", and a fairly prominent one at that. In his Declaration from Breda, 4/14 April 1660, King Charles II had expressed his desire to obtain possession of his right "with as little blood and damage to our people as is possible" and "by extending our mercy where it is wanted and deserved". He accordingly declared "that we do grant a free and general pardon, which we are ready, upon demand, to pass under our great seal of England, to all our subjects .... who within forty days .... shall lay hold upon this our grace and favour .... excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by parliament." On the basis of this declaration Charles left Holland and was rapturously received in London on 29th May.

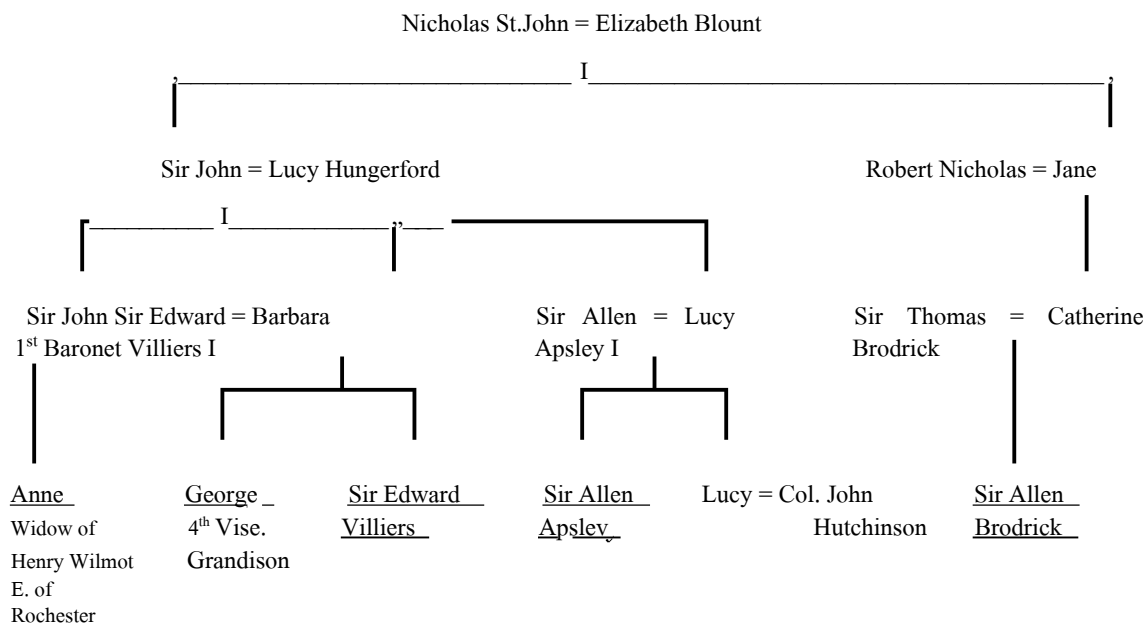
But which persons were to be "excepted by Parliament" from the general pardon? Parliament lost no time in beginning the task, for on the 5th and the 6th June the Commons named seven men who were to be so excepted. (By the time the Act received the Royal Assent on 29th August the list (12 Ch.II, c.II, s.XXXIV) consisted of 35 regicides, i.e., signatories of the death warrant, 14 other named persons, and two unnamed persons who had been on the scaffold in disguise. By the end of the year ten of these — six regicides and four others — were executed according to the ghastly law prescribed for traitors, and in 1662 three other regicides and Sir Harry Vane were also executed. The King had granted the petition of the two Houses that if Vane and certain others *shall be attainted, execution as to their lives may be remitted*; but later the King regarded himself as released from his promise.)

On the 5th June the Commons considered a letter from Hutchinson to the Speaker and resolved that he be at liberty on his own parole. On the 9th "The humble Petition of John Hutchinson Esquire was read" and the House resolved;-

- (a) “that he be discharged from being a member of this House;
- (b) that he be incapable of bearing any Office or Place of public Trust;
- (c) that in respect of his signal Repentance he shall not be within that Clause of Exception ... as to any fine or forfeiture of any part of his Estate not purchased of, or belonging to the Public.”

The text of his petition to the Commons is not known to the present writer — the document itself was doubtless destroyed in the great fire at the Palace of Westminster in 1834; but when the Bill was before the Lords on 23rd July a further petition from Hutchinson pointed out “that he was not one of the seven exempted out of the act of general pardon and oblivion”, and he asked their lordships to “confirm that favour and mercy they have been pleased to show him upon the humble and sorrowful acknowledgement of those crimes where into seduced judgment, and not malice, ... unfortunately betrayed him ...” The House considered the petition in conjunction with the report of a Committee that had perused the lists of (a) persons who had sentenced the King to death, and (b) persons who had signed the death warrant; “out of which lists the Committee thinks fit that Colonel Hutchinson’s Name be struck out.” Which the House ordered. (Lords’ Journals — 23 July 1660.)

Hutchinson’s petition to the Lords was supported by a certificate, dated 26 June 1660, declaring that “... about seven years ago, and from time to time ever since Colonel Hutchinson hath declared his desire of the king’s majesty’s return to his kingdoms, and his own resolutions to assist in bringing his majesty back ...” The ten signatories of the certificate included five members of the St.John family. Four of them, Anne, widow of Henry Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, George Villiers, 4th Viscount Grandison , Sir Edward Villiers, brother of George, and Sir Allen Apsley, brother of Hutchinson’s wife Lucy, were grandchildren of Sir John St.John and Lucy Hungerford. A fifth, Sir Alan Brodrick, belonged to the same generation, being, like them, a great-grandchild of Nicholas St.John and a second cousin of the four. The signatures of Sir Walter and his brother Henry or of the Bedfordshire St.Johns would not have strengthened Hutchinson’s case.



The rest of Hutchinson's pathetic story can be read in his widow's famous Memoirs. But at any rate his wife's relatives had done their best for him. For the full text of his petition to the Lords and of the supporting certificate see the *Memoirs*, ed. C.H. Firth, 1906, Appendix XXXV.

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**“LYDIARD” - pre-Saxon**

**name**

by H. Kay, M.A.

The unusual name of the capital manor of the St. John estates in Wiltshire merits some consideration. There are many examples of English villages with compound names where one element gives some insight into the history of the place. Sometimes the inclusion of a word like “Kings” or “Abbotts,” or “Bishops” (or Episcopo) may indicate the status of a former lord of the manor; in other cases a family name, frequently of Norman origin, perpetuates the memory of a landed family which either received the manor and held it in chief tenancy from William the Conqueror or acquired the estate at a later date, usually by marrying into the family of the previous owner. It was by such a process that the Norman family of Tregoz acquired Lydiard Tregoze. A major difficulty arises from the word Lydiard. For some centuries, and especially since the famous antiquarian and topographer John Aubrey gave it his support in the seventeenth century, the belief has been held that “Lydiard” is derived from Teutonic sources and means a meeting place of the people. Why this place-name is rare in those parts of England more heavily subjected to Teutonic influence and why, as a place-name, Lidiard or Lydiate, to give two variations, is chiefly found in those counties which border on the eastern marches of Wales has not been explained. In the principality the word lliard is found, in practically every Welsh county as a place-name indicating a “gap” or “pass” — an understandable application when one remembers that the Welsh word for “gate” is lliard (plural lliardau). For example, the pass from the Ceiriog valley in Denbighshire to the Twrch and Tanat valleys in Montgomeryshire is known as Lliard-cae-hir — or, in English Longfield Gate. In the West Midlands there are such names as Foxlydiate and Lydiate Ash, and in Lancashire Lydiate, near Liverpool, alongside the English versions such as Barley Gate, Pipe Gate, and Baldwins Gate in Staffordshire, Vron Gate in Shropshire, and Englands Gate

near Bodenham in Herefordshire. Lydiard or Lydiart as an English place-name occurs five times — twice in Somerset, twice in Wiltshire, and once in Herefordshire. The two Somerset villages, Bishop's Lydeart and Lydeart St.Lawrence, flank the southern end of the 'gate' or 'pass' between the Quantock and the Brendon Hills, which was chosen by the railway engineers for the line to Minehead. In Herefordshire Banwy Llydiart lies on the road that goes north between the Garway and Orcop hills which rise a further three hundred feet above the main road. Surely it is significant that the Wiltshire Lydiards are at the western end of the Vale of the White Horse, which carried the railway line westwards to the Bristol Channel.

I therefore suggest that 'Lydiard' is a general and descriptive geographical place-name of pre-Saxon (i.e. British, Celtic) origin, akin to modern Welsh, and this receives further support when one notes that in Herefordshire and the single village bearing the name spells it Llydiart but in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, where the villages appear in pairs, the spelling is Lydiard, which reintroduces the 'd' marking the plural form of the word lliardiardau. The second word in the name of each 'lydiard' or 'lideart' pinpoints which "pass" settlement is meant, and in three examples indicates, in typical Norman fashion, the status (i.e. bishop) or name (Millicent or Tregoze) of the owner.

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Additional note by B.C.G.:

The name 'Millicent' in Lydiard Millicent is an interesting and comparatively rare example of the use of the forename of a lady instead of the family name. W.H.E. McNigh, in *Lydiard Manor*, states that from the twelfth century to the early fifteenth century the manor was in the hands of the de Clinton family, and that he knew of a deed made during the reign of King John by which Hugh, son of William de Clinton, granted to his brother, Richard, the vill of Lydiard after the death of Millicent their mother.

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## Parish Accounts 1668 — 1831

by the Rev. Brian Carne, B.Com.

In 1964 Mr B.J. Liffen of Enfield presented to Lydiard Tregoze Church a volume of parish accounts which he had purchased many years previously in circumstances long since forgotten. The book belonged originally to the parish and was bought in 1668 by the Churchwardens, John Perkins and William Mills. The book measures 15" x 6", the covers are of parchment, and the pages are of paper. The book has now been deposited in the County Record Office at Trowbridge.

### 1. Church-rate payers 1668

The book begins with a list of those who paid a "single tax" for Church expenses in 1668:

	^ s d
Sir Walter St.John Bart.	1. 3. 0
Francis Coxe for Mannington	6. 0
John Lawe for Toothill	6. 0
Edward Yorke for Wick Farm	1. 0
Mr Thomas Hardyman	6
John Perkins	8
Richard Strange for Whitehill	2. 4
Widow Bath	10
John Seyour	8
William Franklin	1. 4
Richard Shropshire	8
Ephraim Smith for Praters	10
Ehraim Smith for Widow Franklin's	4
Oliver Pannell Snr.	4
Oliver Pannell Jnr. for Woolford's	4
Oliver Langley	2
Edward Day	8
Ambrose Saunders for Hazel Hill	8
John Buckland, Henry Woolford's	2
Widow Gibbs	2

### Midgehall Tithing

	£ s d
John Pleydell, Esq.	1. 6.11
Charles Yorke, Gent., for Bassett Down and Studley Farm	10. 0
Charles Yorke, Gent., for Can Court Farm	6. 0
Anthony Kem for Shropshire's March	10

	£ s d
Giles Pleydell, Gent., for Denbyes	9
Richard Jacob and William Mills	4
Widow Tuck, Shropshire's Marsh	6
Oliver Pannell, Jnr., Shropshire's Marsh	2
Richard Jacob	3
Widow Philmore	6

Chaddington

Toby Richmond	8
John King for Giles Perkins	1. 4
John Kem	8
Roger Wicks	8
Mr Seale for Slatters	8
Robert Saunders	7
Nicholas Church	8

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2. Inventory of Church goods 1670

Another list of interest which appears in this volume is an inventory of the Church goods in 1670:

One velvt Pulpitt Cloth and Cushion Imbroydred with the Armes of the Lady Elinour Cave wh Shee gave unto the Church ]This is Eleanor St.John, the 1st Baronet's aunt, who married Sir Thomas Cave.]

One velvt cloth for the Communion Table gave by the Lady Margaret St.John with heire Armes imbroydered upon itt ]The 1st Baronet's second wife.]

one Damaske flowred Pulpitt cloth and Cushion with a cloth for the Communion table of the same gave by the Lady Villiers ^Barbara St.John, the 1st Baronet's fifth sister, who married Sir Edward Villiers.]

one greene Pulpitt Cloth and Cushion

one linnen damaske cloth for the Communion Table

one Surpliss

2 great Silver flagons ingraven about with this inscription

A Gift for the Church of Liddiard Tregoze ]The gifts of Lady Elizabeth Newcomen and Deborah Culme, daughters of Sir Charles Pleydell and Jane St.John, and nieces of the 1st Baronet.]

One great Silver Chalice with a Silver cover with the Armes of St.John

one pewter flagon ]No longer in Church]

one Blacke Hears cloth



one Beire to carry the Corps  
 2 Mattocks  
 one spittingte shovell [and] one broad shovell to dig the graves  
 two ladders for the Church  
 one great Clocke gave by the Lady [name left blank]  
 5 bells in the Tower  
 one great Chest with a locke to putt the Church goods in  
 one great Church Bible  
 one Common prayer Book

### 3. Churchwardens Accounts 1668-1831.

In between the two lists already set out appear the Churchwardens' accounts in full for the period April 1668 to April 1669.

[[Elsewhere in the book are written the summary statements of the totals received and expended each year up to 1823. The accounts for 1824 to 1831 are fuller but not complete.] Expenses for the twelvemonths, April 1668 to April 1669, can be summarised under the following heads:

	£	s	d
John Fly, parish clerk	4.	0.	0
Richard Charles, dog whipper [See, Report No. 1.]		8.	0
Church repairs — repair to bell wheels, new ropes, repairs to windows, paving			
the Belfry, repointing walls etc. One item worth quoting in full is, <i>Pd. William. Jones for hott lime, the whites of eggs and foure to fixe the Sundryall in 3. the Churchyard 3d</i>		14.	7
Gaol and Marshallsea money	1.	16.	4
Contribution to the repair of Lacock Bridge		5.	6
Visitation expenses and Pentecostals		19.	0
For destroying four foxes		5.	0
Bell ringers' pay, received on the King's Birthday, the anniversary of the Restoration, and November 5. (Perhaps payment in beer.)		7.	
			6
The Book of Articles		1.	0
New accounts book		4.	0
Communion expenses on 6 occasions — Whitsunday, All Saints' Day, Christmas, Palm Sunday, Easter Day, and Low Sunday. Four quarts of wine were purchased for each of the first four celebrations, five quarts being purchased for each of the last two. The bread for each occasion cost 2d.	2.	11.	0
To the Rector for copying the registers		3.	4
Surplice laundry and cleaning the plate		3.	0
25 cases of people "armed with Certificates"	1.	6.	2

## 4. Travellers with certificates.

Laws to control vagrancy sought to distinguish between the criminal vagabond and those who were legitimate travellers. Certificates to identify the latter were available from magistrates, and these served to convey the right to apply for relief from the parishes through which the traveller passed. Such travellers must have brought quite a bit of interest to the community with their wide variety of woes. The majority were relieved to the extent of threepence or sixpence, larger sums disbursed are shown on the list:

1669

May 14	Arthur Jones, a soldier from Ireland, travelling to London
June 4	Mrs Congrave, widow of Willim Congrave, D.D., with four children and a maid, her husband having been killed on the island of Innisreckin, pirates having robbed them of their goods and burned their houses: 3s.
June 13	John Fowler, his wife and nine children: Is.
July 3	Katherine Rocke travelling to London, her husband (a merchant) was cast away with his father and two brothers en route for the East Indies: Is 6d.
July 15	Thomas Morley, Gent., travelling from Ireland to London, a soldier: Is.
July 21	<i>A greate bellyed woman having two children-</i> . Is.
July 24	One of the King's Trumpeters with fifteen sons: 2s 6d.
Aug. 9	John Bennett of the Isle of Sheppey who was robbed by pirates of £500.
Oct. 3	The wife of Thomas Lockman, Gent., of the Isle of Sheppey, who was lost by robbery and fire all his possessions to the value of ,£2,560: 2s.
Nov. 19	William Hinson, a soldier in Ireland, travelling to London: Is.
Jan. 16	Two women travelling home to Ireland.
Jan. 26	One man with four sons, two women with a younger child
Feb. 5	James Williams with four sons, some of whom had been slaves and one had had his tongue cut out: 2s.
Feb. 9	William Gerrard, Gent, who, in travelling to London from Ireland with his daughter and grandchild, had been ill in Bath for six weeks
Feb. 12	John Cage of Norfolk who had suffered damage by fire to the value of £'400 and was travelling to Cornwall
Feb. 14	John Burnington of Scotland, the son of a merchant who was cast away at sea losing his life and £2,000: 2s. 6d.

Feb. 14	Ann Savage and Mary Assington, living off the coast of Ireland and having eleven children, had lost £650 by fire. This appeal was to be published in Church. 2s.
Feb. 17	Lydall March and eight other seamen
Feb. 17	Thomas Dolose with four children, a London tradesman who had lost everything by fire and was travelling to Plymouth
Feb. 18	Ann Leyton with two children, bound for Bristol
Mar. 9	James Bowen and Francis Smith, seamen whose ship was cast away. They landed on the Sussex coast and are travelling to Herefordshire
Mar. 23	Four seamen travelling to Yorkshire, three of them sick and weak
Apr. 6	Two men and a woman who came from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, en route for Bath
Apr. 22	Thomas Corbett and six other seamen travelling to Plymouth
Apr. 25	Mrs Margaret Challioner, "who came out of Bedlam", the daughter "as She said" of Sir Andrew Arthur who lived near Chester.

#### 5. Collections on briefs.

In the centre of the book are listed the 112 good causes subscribed to between 1681 and 1709. The authorisation of collections in parishes for charitable purposes resided with the Pope until the separation from Rome. Thereafter the king, later acting through the Court of Chancery, gave approval for the circulation of appeals. The incumbent received a copy of the brief, which would be read in Church during the service. Records of the collections, signed by the minister and churchwardens, were counter-signed by the authorised collector who went from parish to parish and conveyed the proceeds to their destination.

From the list of briefs in the *Parish Accounts Book* it would appear that special collections for the relief of Protestants were paid to the Archdeacon or his deputy at the next Visitation, presumably to reduce as far as possible the high costs of collection.

Three features of the following list are noteworthy. Before 1701 the incidence of briefs averaged just under two a year, thereafter at the rate of approximately nine a year. Fortunately Lydiard Tregoze was not like St. Olave's, Hart Street, where Samuel Pepys was irritated with the appearance of briefs week after week. Another thing is the success, in comparison with the other appeals, of those which were to help Protestants in need. 12 Protestant appeals produced £4<9. 7. 6% , the remaining 100 appeals produced only ,£42.14. 8% . The third comment relates to the wide geographical spread of the causes. Of the 100, there are appeals for places and people in 30 counties, with one for Edinburgh, one for Inniskillin, and one for a Welsh village in addition. The poor result of the appeal for Edinburgh in 1708 may reflect the unpopularity of the Act of Union of 1707.

One solemn note is struck by William Clarke, the collector on 11 August 1685, who records in the register that a bad groat was included! The date in the following list appear to refer to the date on which the moneys were received by the official collector from the Rector and Churchwardens, but in some cases they are the actual date of the publication of the appeal.

		£	s	d
5 Dec. 1681	Toward the relief of the poor persecuted French Protestants	6.	13.	10
2 June 1682	Ludgershall, damage by fire		13.	2
5 July 1682	Broad Chalke		6.	2%
28 Oct 1682	Cullompton, Devon		7.	5
28 June 1684	Charlton Hawthorn, Somerset		4.	0
9 Feb. 1684	Walsop, Nottinghamshire		7.	4
21 May 1685	The poor sufferers of the parish of Aldbourne damage by fire		14.	10
11 Aug. 1685	Llandovery (?) in Wales		2.	6
	Coston in Norfolk		3.	6
	Alderhays in Staffordshire		4.	5
6 May 1686	Paid to the Archdeacon for the French Protestants	8.	2.	5
30 Apr. 1688	Paid to the Archdeacon again for the French Protestants	3.	15.	914
3 July 1689	To be sent to the Archdeacon for the relief of the poor suffering Protestants in Ireland	7.	5.	6
7 Aug. 1689	Bishops Lavington, damage by fire		16.	10
16 July 1690	Collected upon the second Brief for the Protestants in Ireland	1.	14.	8
- July 1690	Town of Bungay in Norfolk	1.	5.	9
18 Nov. 1694	The French Protestants	5.	16.	8
24 Feb 1695	The fire in the City of York	1.	6.	0
7 Apr. 1695	The fire in Netheravon and Fittleton, Wiltshire	1.	2.	1
15 Sept. 1695	The fire in Gillingham, Wiltshire		10.	0
30 Apr. 1699	(sic) Drury Lane		5.	9
26 May 1695	(sic) Warwick	3.	5.	8
3 May 1696	Twyford		3.	0
26 July 1696	Broughton, Hampshire		4.	6

		£	s	d
16 Aug. 1696	Streatham, Isle of Ely		4.	oL
20 Sept. 1696	St.Olave's, Southwark		6.	0
15 Aug. 1697	W olverhampton		12.	0
7 Aug 1698	Newbury	1.	0.	8
25 Sept. 1698	Minehead, Somerset		11.	4
26 Feb 1698/9	Derby Court, Westminster		6.	4
16 Apr. 1699	The poor persecuted French and Vaudois	5.	0.	0
18 June 1699	Lancaster		4.	0
11 Aug 1700	[Tor the redemption of] the poor salves in Manchanes [^Morocco]	2.	10.	5
23 Feb 1700/1	Cruckmeal, Shropshire, over £700 loss by fire		4.	3
9 Mar. 1700/1	Beccles, Suffolk, £7,634.19.0 damage by fire		14.	9
30 Mar. 1701	St.Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey,£23,079. 3. 6 loss by fire	1.	10.	6
4 May 1701	Ely Cathedral, damage £'2,800, 6.11		10.	6%
27 July 1701	Bromley Church, Staffordshire, damage above £3,000		5.	10
24 Aug. 1701	Horsmorden, Kent, over £1,000 loss by fire		5.	6
14 Sept. 1701	Robert Bales of Dinington in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Maltster, £ 1,135. 8. 3 loss by fire		6.	3
4 Jan. 1701/2	Leominster Church, £14,241. 18. 1 loss by fire	1.	10.	0
22 Feb 1701/2	Towards repairing Chester Cathedral £7,000 total cost		15.	0
26 Apr. 1702	Towards repairing Rye Church, Sussex above £1,500 damage		6.	6
10 June 1702	St. Germain's Church, Selby, Yorkshire, costs of over £4,000		8.	6
21 June 1702	Chepstow Church, damage £4,346		10.	0
9 Aug. 1702	Blaisdon, Gloucestershire, over £4,210 loss by fire		9.	0
27 Sept. 1702	Huddenham, Bucks., over £3,715 damage by fire		7.	9
25 Oct. 1702	Rollester, Staffs., £1,304 loss by fire		4.	3

		£	s	d
3 Jan 1702/3	Ely, £6,305.16. 4 damage by fire	1.	9.	0
19 Jan 1702/3	Wye Church, Kent, damage £3,000		6.	0
14 Feb 1702/3	Shutford, Oxfordshire, damage £1,749.12.0		5.	4
7 Mar 1702/3	Lutterworth Church, damage £1,523		5.	0
11 Apr. 1703	Congleton, Cheshire, damage £1,628		5.	3
25 Apr. 1703	St.Giles Church, Shrewsbury, damage 4/1,462. 1 s. 6		7.	6
6 June 1703	Tuxford, £2,666. 3. 4 loss by fire		6.	6
20 June 1703	Monks Kirby Church, damage £1,497		4.	4
11 July 1703	Wrothesly, £808 loss by fire		3.	6
15 Aug. 1703	Fordingbridge, £5,059.19. 1 loss by fire		7.	1
5 Sept. 1703	Spitalfields, 40,200 loss by fire		4.	2
17 Oct. 1703	Haringdon, £658 loss by fire		2.	6
19 Jan 1703/4	Will Dell, St.Giles's, Queen Street, 40,543 loss by fire		4.	6
19 Apr. 1704	William Brompton of Stockton, Shropshire, £1,536 loss by fire		4.	4
2 Mar 1703/4	Paid to the Apparitor for the persecuted Protestants of the Principality of Orange	6.	11.	3
30 Apr. 1704	Wapping, 40 3,040 loss by fire		17.	2
9 July 1704	Great Massingham, Norfolk, £1,480 loss by fire		4.	0
13 Aug. 1704	The widows and orphans of such seamen as perished by the late dreadful storm	2.	1.	7
25 Febl704/5	South Molton, Devon, 40,234 loss by fire		4.	7
4 Apr. 1705	Francis Dorset of Langdon in the parish of Pontesbury, Shropshire, £322 loss by fire		2.	40
22 July 1705	John Bainton of Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lines., £1,000 loss by fire		3.	6
12 Aug 1705	Samuel Allen and others of Rolleston, Staffs., 40,134 loss by fire		4.	4
9 Sept. 1705	All Saints Church, Oxford, towards costs of over 40,800		18.	0
21 Oct. 1705	Church Minshall, Cheshire, towards costs of 40,380.12. 6		6.	0

		£	s	d
13 Jan 1705/6	Beverley Church, damage over £3,500	6.		<b>6</b>
10 Feb 1705/6	Bradmore, Notts., £2,400 loss by fire	5.		4
10 Mar. 1705	Chatteris, Isle of Ely, over ,£1,787 loss by fire	5.		2
20 Mar. 175	Richard Davies in the County of Surrey and in the parish of St.Saviour's, £l, 131 loss by fire	4.		2
26 May 1706	Inniskillin, Ireland, £8,166 loss by fire	18.		0
27 June 1706	Darlington Church in the County Palatine of Durham, over £ 1,705 damage by fire	5.		<b>6</b>
14 July 1706	Morgan's Lane, Southwark, over £2,706 damage by fire	7.		0
28 July 1706	Great Torrington, Devon, over £ 1,600 loss by fire	5.		3
8 Sept. 1706	Bafford Church, Nottinghamshire, over £1,482 damage	5.		0
6 Oct. 1706	William Smith, Buckinghamshire, £554 damage by fire	3.		0
9 Apr. 1707	North Marston, Buckinghamshire, over £3,465 loss by fire	5.		2
20 Apr. 1707	Towcester, Northamptonshire, over £1,057 loss by fire	3.		2
6 July 1707	Shire Lane, over £3,505 loss by fire	6.		0
20 July 1707	Brosely Church, Shropshire, over £1,390 damage	4.		<b>6</b>
24 Aug. 1707	Spilsby, Lincolnshire, over £5,984 loss by fire	5.		<b>6</b>
31 Aug. 1707	Little Port, Isle of Ely, over £3,931.18.0 loss by fire	4.		<b>6</b>
9 Nov. 1707	Southam, Warwickshire, £4,454.15.0 loss by fire	7.		<b>0</b>
23 Nov. 1707	Dursley Church, over £ 1,995 damage	5.		<b>0</b>
7 Dec. 1707	Oxford Church, Suffolk, over £1,450 damage	4.		<b>0</b>
14 Dec. 1707	Heavitree, Devon, over £992 loss by fire	2.		614
25 Jan 1707/8	Shadwell, Middlesex, £6,137.17.0 loss by fire	10.		<b>0</b>
8 Feb. 1707/8	For the building of a Protestant Church at Oberbarmen in the Duchy of Berg	6.		<b>6</b>
9 May 1708	Lisburn, Ireland, over £31,770 loss by fire	10.		<b>6</b>
16 May 1708	Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, over £1,228 loss by fire	4.		<b>0</b>

		£s	d
30 May 1708	Wincanton, Somerset, over £2,930 loss by fire	6.	4
6 June 1708	Bewdley, Worcestershire, over £1,38 1' loss by fire	4.	8
12 June 1708	Dorney, Buckinghamshire, over ,£440.15.0 loss by fire	2.	0
20 June 1708	Alconbury-cum-Weston, Huntingdonshire, £3,318.10.0 loss by fire	5.	8
5 Sept. 1708	Charles Street, £3,891 loss by fire	4.	1
30 Oct. 1708	Church of Brenchley, Kent, damage £1,000	4.	0
14 Nov. 1708	The Strand, £17,880 loss by fire	6.	4
12 Dec. 1708	Edinburgh, £7,962 loss by fire	3.	4 %
19 June 1709	Holtmarket, over £1,258 loss by fire	7.	6
3 July 1709	Harlow Church, over £'2,035 damage	4.	7
10 July 1709	Kanvilling Church, over £1,325 damage	4.	4
17 July 1709	Market Rayson, over £1,228 loss by fire	3.	2%
31 July 1709	Bristol Church, over £4,410 damage	6.	4
20 Nov. 1709	The Palatinates	1. 7.	4
20 Nov. 1709	Stoak, £2,463 loss by fire	4.	0
27 Nov. 1709	The Protestant Church at Mittan in Courland	3.	2

## 6. Overseers of the Poor

Totals of receipts and expenses for the Overseers of the Poor are given, with some omissions, for the years 1670—1741, also the names of the overseers from 1670 to 1766. [Some consideration of the amounts spent in poor relief appear in *Report No. I.*] A comparison of the list of Churchwardens (1669-1824) with that of the Overseers shows that initially at least the selection of parish officers was on a rota, property owners becoming liable for public service as their holdings appeared on the rota.

This system lasted a little longer with the appointment of Overseers than with the appointment of Churchwardens. It would be interesting to reconstruct the rota lists but this appears to be impossible both through insufficient information and through the fact that deaths or indispositions undoubtedly led to some rearrangement in order from time to time. Where a man serves for his own property, that property is not mentioned by name. It is only when he does duty for someone else that entries like the following appear : ‘William Coleman for Can Court and Geoffrey Holyday for Mr Giles Pleydell’s living’ — Churchwardens in 1684, and, ‘John Neat for Windmill-leaze and John Ayers for Spittleborough’ — Overseers in 1714.



Whereas the Overseers changed annually throughout the period, the practice grew up from 1714, perhaps with the coming of Rector Abel Clerke, for a man to serve more than one year as Churchwarden. The duties of the latter official would be less in comparison, and the call on the parish for the Church rate was very much less. The best example of the new practice is the Matthews family of Toothill, for William, John, and Jacob served consecutive terms as Churchwardens from 1753 to 1812.

#### 7. Residence of Rectors.

The signatures on the list of briefs and, after 1715, at vestry meetings for the appointment of officers and the receiving of accounts helps to build up a picture of the extent to which the various Rectors were resident. Six Rectors held office whilst the book was in use. Timothy Dewell, Rector 1645-1692, signed the briefs in 1681 and 1685. Such scant evidence seems to imply virtual non-residence during his forty-eight years' incumbency were it not that it is known from other sources that such was not the case. His successor, Stephen Charman, Rector 1692-1714, signed the briefs regularly from 1694 to 1709 — a good indication of regular residence. Vestry minutes appear with Abel Clerke, Rector 1714-1736, and he signed them annually until the year before his death. (In passing, it is worth mentioning that the Easter vestry minutes reveal the transition from the election of both churchwardens by the Rector and the vestrymen acting together to the system of one appointed by the Rector and the other elected by the vestry. Up to 1730 the Rector and vestry acted jointly. From 1730 to 1735 one warden was appointed by the Rector or his deputy, the other by the vestrymen representing the parish. In 1736 the vestrymen made both appointments. In the following year the new Rector acted jointly with the vestry. But by 1738 the principle of a Rector's Warden and a Parish Warden was so established that, in spite of the absence of the Rector from the meeting, the vestrymen made a separate nomination of the 'churchwarden appointed by the minister'. In 1750 Rector Brinsden described his candidate as 'my churchwarden'.)

Abel Clerke was followed as Rector by James Smith, from 1736 to 1747. The new Rector signed the minutes for the first four years of his incumbency, but it would appear that neither he nor a deputy attended the Easter vestry meetings of 1742 or 1743. James Parratt as Curate appointed one churchwarden in 1744, 1745, and 1746. Additional evidence of the absence of the Rector is the omission of the Overseers' accounts for 1745 and 1746.

Charles Brinsden was the next Rector, from 1747 to 1780. During his thirty-seven years' incumbency he appointed a warden only eight times, 1748, 1750, 1751, 1755, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765. Jeremiah Davies, Curate, appointed for the years 1758 to 1760; J. Suach, Curate, appointed in 1767 and for the years 1769 to 1774; Edward Powell, Minister, appointed in 1766 and 1777; and William Jones, Minister, appointed for the years 1778 to 1780. Perhaps it is significant that the Overseers cease to enter their summary accounts after 1766. Only twenty-three appointments were made by Rector Brinsden or his deputy, for the other years both churchwardens were appointed by the vestry.

After Charles Brinsden came Richard Miles, whose incumbency stretched for the fifty-nine years from 1780 to 1839. He appointed a warden only three times, 1783, 1804, and 1805; Humphrey Evans, Curate, appointed five times, from 1788 to 1793; W. Goodenough in 1794; and Richard Wetherall in 1797. This made ten appointments by the Rector or his deputy! It is no doubt a consequence of the slackness which crept in during these periods of non-residence that, whereas there had been an annual change in churchwardens at one time, the Matthews family, William, John, and Jacob, served consecutively as Rector's or Minister's Warden for fifty-nine years.

#### 8. Apprenticeships.

Giles Pleydell of Midgehall, buried June 25 1699, made a bequest to the parish whereby a certain number of boys were apprenticed. From 1701 to 1723 the sum of £6 annually was made available to the Overseers, less a small sum in tax. The bequest was not always spent on apprenticeships, at least seven of the payments went in relief of the poor. Those apprenticed and the fees paid are as follows :

		£	s.	d.
1701	Thomas Dannell	6.	0.	0
1703	Edward(?) Beemes	6.	0.	0
?	Clothing for John Dannell to be apprenticed	2.	12.	0
?	William Hancock	6.	0.	0
?	Robert Jons	6.	17.	6
1707-8	Mary Coulman's boy and Thomas Gregory	10.	4.	0
1715	- Beames	6.	0.	0
1717	- Elborough	6.	0.	0
1718	- Spackman	6.	7.	6
1719	- Holliday	5.	7.	6
1720	Peter Woolford, Francis Beames's son, and John Norris	16.	1.	0
1725	Blackford's boy	5.	0.	0
1725	Woolford, Norris' and Beames's boys	16.	1.	0

#### 9. Two other bequests and the Workhouse.

There is an entry in the Burial Register for 1702 which reads :

Thoms Hardyman Gentleman departed this life at Bath  
Wednesday August the 5th and was buried by his second  
wife in Lyddiard Tregoze Church the sixt day of August  
being Thursday when and where there was a great  
multitude lovingly and solemnly attending his funeral.

He made a bequest to the parish of £20, the income of twenty shillings per annum accruing from its investment to be given to the poor of the parish. The capital was not handed over to the Overseers until the death of his son, another Thomas, in 1733. The money was distributed annually by the son, and an account was submitted annually to the Overseers.

Mr Timothy Dewell, the son of the late Rector Timothy Dewell, was buried at Lydiard Tregoze on January 15, 1725. He, similarly, left £20, for the benefit of the poor. The £20 was handed by the brother of the deceased, Charles Dewell, to Rector Abel Clerke for him, the Churchwardens, and Overseers to manage.

Evidently there was thought to be need for a workhouse for the parish, and Timothy Dewell's legacy seems to have been regarded as the answer. A meeting of the Vestry was due to be held on March 8 1730. Rector Clerk was doubtless fairly confident that the Dewell legacy would be *devoted to a convenient Workhouse*, for the minutes were prepared beforehand. Then the date of the meeting was change to April 6 1730. Thereafter the minutes were crossed out, and there is silence on the matter until October 16, 1733.

The Dewell legacy must have been insufficient for their needs. When, however, Thomas Hardyman, Junior, died in 1733, there was a second £20 in the hands of the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers. Our minute book provides no further information, but a lease of July 1733 between Viscount St.John and the officers of the parish takes up the story. Lord St.John leased to the parish *that piece of parcel of Ground wheron lately stood a Cottage in the possession or Occupation of William. Grays containing forty Rodd or thereabouts be the Same more or lesse abutting West on Great Rochells and North East and South on Hook Common* at a rent of 1 /- per year, so that one or more cottages may be built *for the use and benefit of the said Parish of Eydiard Tregoze*. The lease was for 99 years or for the life of one of three persons named, whichever was the shorter period.

The fact that the lease states that one or more cottages were to be erected rather than a workhouse may mean that the latter scheme was dropped. A vestry meeting in October 1733 agreed to spend the two sums of £20 on *Building a house*, and that the Overseers should make good the loss to the poor in general by granting 40s. annually to the Rector and Churchwardens to be distributed by them on St.Thomas' Day to the poor *for ever*.

The Charity Commissioners reported in 1834 that three cottages were built with the £20. They further stated that the survivor of the three lives, James Woolford, had died some thirty-five years previously, and that Lord Bolingbroke had accordingly re-possessed the land and cottages and received £40 annually in rent from each one. The Commissioners believed that the 40s. for annual distribution had been made available until the time of the death of James Woolford and the re-possession by

Lord Bolingbroke. They therefore recommended to the parish officers that the payment to the *second poor* (those not supported by the rates) should be resumed. In 1901 the Charity Commissioners discovered that their earlier recommendation had not been followed and that the Hardyman and Dewell charities were *irretrievably lost*.

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### Christian Names

by T. Daish

It is remarkable how conservative the English people have been, down the ages, in their choice of names for their children. Analysis of the Lydiard Tregoze register of baptisms from 1666 to 1844 gives the figures shown below :

	1666-1699	1700-1749	1750-1799	1800-1849
	%	%	%	%
JOHN	18.5 (28.0)	20.4 (24.5)	20.0 (19.0)	13.2
WILLIAM	16.6 (18.5)	14.5 (20.0)	17.2 (20.0)	14.8
THOMAS	10.7 (16.0)	11.0 (10.0)	12.2 (16.0)	11.5
MARY	18.1 (20.5)	25.1 (20.0)	21.2 (24.0)	12.8
ELIZABETH	13.0 (14.5)	14.5 (22.0)	16.6 (19.0)	15.8
ANNE	11.8 (11.5)	11.9 (14.0)	14.5 (14.0)	11.0

(The figures in brackets are approximately those for the country as a whole. For these, and for some of the facts and figures given elsewhere in these notes, I am indebted to the preface to the *Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*, by E.G. Withycombe.)

John, William, and Thomas can be said to have been the most popular names for boys for at least two centuries; and Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne for girls. And the three most popular names accounted, by and large, for about half the total. Richard, Charles, and Robert ran level

for fourth place in the second half of the 17th century, but they were a long way behind Thomas. James was fourth in the 18th century, closely followed

by Richard, but George took over in the 19th century and was not far behind Thomas. Sarah was in fourth place for girls during the whole period.

It is on record that Andrew, John, Matthew, and Peter each occur only once in Domesday Book and are rare until the end of the 12th century, when the growing influence of the Church became reflected in the greatly increased use of the names of saints. At the end of the 12th century the commonest men's names were William, Robert, Ralph, and Richard, with John a long way behind, but a century later John had outstripped them all, and there were as many Johns as Williams and Roberts put together. By the same period, women's names were being influenced similarly, old Germanic names being replaced by names of scriptural and legendary saints. Mary is first recorded as a Christian name about 1203, Elizabeth in 1205, Anne in 1218, and Joan in 1189, while the names of the three great virgin saints Agnes, Catherine and Margaret are recorded about the same time as Joan, though Margaret was perhaps rather earlier.

The changes brought about by the reformation were second only in importance to those caused by the Norman Conquest. The names of non-scriptural saints soon fell into disuse. With the dissemination of the English Bible it was only natural that new names should be taken from it, particularly from the Old Testament.

The custom of giving a child more than one name was rare before the 17th century. That the fashion spread may have been due to the French influence of Queen Henrietta Maria, and later of the Court of Charles II. The double names Mary Anne and Anna Maria may well have become fashionable in honour of Queens Mary and Anne, although Anna Maria first appears in the Lydiard Tregoze register in 1672. In the first half of the 19th century, Mary Anne or, as one, Marianne, had become quite common and equalled Jane in fifth place in order of popularity.

A post-Reformation development was the use of surnames and Christian names. One of the earliest examples is the husband of Lady Jane Grey, Lord Guildford Dudley, whose mother's maiden name was Guildford. It became fashionable, mainly amongst the nobility and landed gentry in the time of Elizabeth I, the purpose evidently being to carry on the name of the mother or of a godparent. The earliest example in the Tregoze registers is the name Morton given to members of the PLEYDELL family, e.g., John Morton (1682), Edmund Morton (1694), Nevil Morton (1697), Thomas Morton (1700). And there are quite a few instances in the 18th century, e.g., Richard Croft AYERS (1709), John Neat NORRIS (1715), John Moxam ILES (1718). In the 19th century there is John Dyson ST. JOHN, born 28 September 1810, buried 19 June 1812. In the 19th century the custom was often followed by the middle classes; and some of the more aristocratic names have now become genuine Christian names, e.g. Percy, Sydney, Neville, Russell, Howard.

To come down to the present day, the Daily Telegraph, which claims to print more than twice as many birth announcements as any other national newspaper, reports that the most popular choices in 1969, as in 1968, were James and Andrew, Sarah and Emma.

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Additional note by F.T.S.

The ST.JOHN family affords two more early examples of double Christian names.

Sir Francis Henry LEE, 2nd Baronet, who married Anne ST. JOHN at Battersea on 2 October 1632, was christened at Spelsbury 3 March 1615/16.

Horatio Vere, son of Oliver ST.JOHN and Catherine VERE, was buried at Battersea 21 February 1639/40. I don't know the date of his birth. The parents were married in 1633, and their son John (2nd Baronet) was born *circa* 1636, and was probably the first son, named after his paternal grandfather, Horatio Vere, named after his maternal grandfather, was probably the second son, and died very young.

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## **Alvred of Marlborough**

by the Rev. Brian Carne, B.Com.

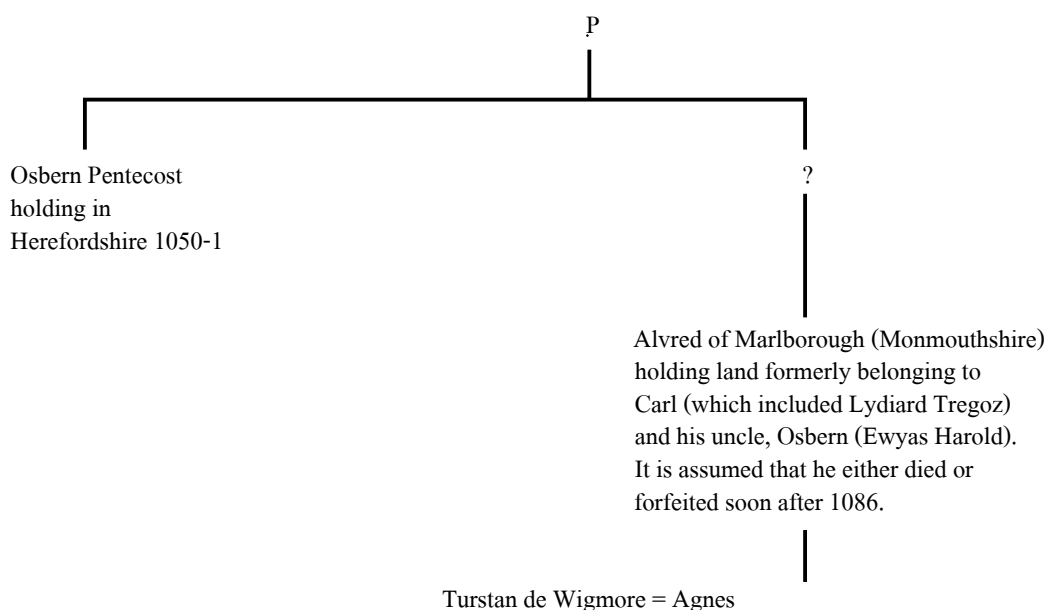
The Domesday Book (1086) gives Alvred of Marlborough as the tenant-in-chief of Lydiard Tregoze. In the list of 68 holders in Wiltshire, Alvred comes 26th. As the list is in order of status Alvred was obviously a person of much importance in the county. He himself held Allington, Teffont Evias, Newton Tony, Lydiard Tregoze, 1/4 hides in Swindon, Norton Bavant, Rockley (in Ogbourne), Fifield Bavant (in Ebbesborne Wake), and 1 virgate in Lacock. Various subtenants held of Alvred in Rowde, Crofton (in Great Bedwyn), 1 hide in 'Wintreburne', Moredon (in Rodbourne Cheney), Widhill, Upton Scudamore, Clevancy (in Hilmarton), Clive (? part of Clyffe Pypare), 'Sumreford' (? part of Great Somerford),

Chedglow (in Crudwell), % hide in Little Hornings ham, Chenete (? West Kennett in Avebury), Tytherton Lucas (in Chippenham), and Fifield Bavant (in Ebbesborne Wake).

The *Victoria History of Wiltshire*, vol.2, p.100, states that, in all, Alvred held 14 2/4 hides in Wiltshire, valued at  $\frac{1}{5}$ £'123.17.0d, of which 112% had belonged to Carlo or Karl, an Anglo-Scandinavian thegn. The *Victoria History of Wiltshire* continues, and it is significant that Alvred's 20-hide manor in Surrey, his two manors in Hampshire (13Vs hides'), and his 5-hide manor in Somerset had all belonged to this Carl. Outside Wiltshire the only lands of Alvred which had not been Carl's are his Herefordshire estates, Ewyas Castle and some 60 hides, which were given to him no doubt because he was the nephew of a certain Osbem, who had established himself in Herefordshire in the period 1050-1, identified by Round with Osbem Pentecost, builder of Pentecosts's castle'.

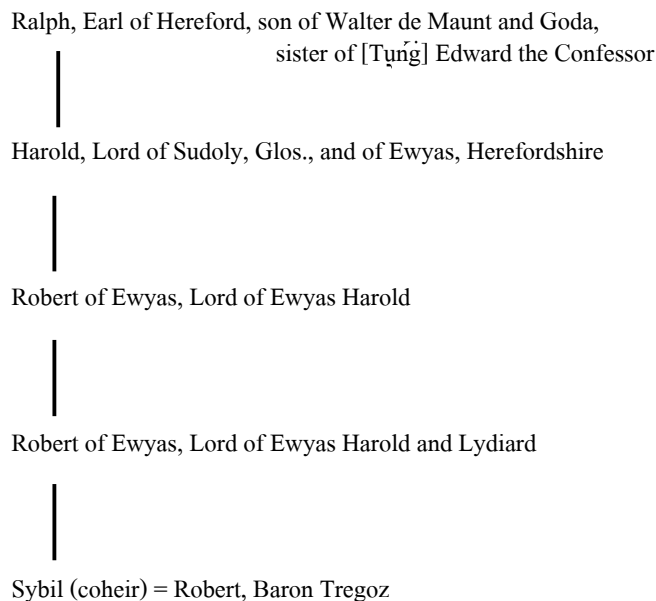
In view of Alvred's extensive holdings in Wiltshire it would seem self-evident to link him with the Wiltshire Marlborough but, in 1086, he had no holding in that place. This has led to much surmise. An example of this is the confident assertion in the symposium *A History of Marlborough College*, 1923, which suggests that he *became possessed of the manor of Marlborough [Wiltshire] sometime prior to 1066 but yielded it to the Crown in exchange for his uncle's old castle of Ewyas*. Moving from the area of speculation, Mr H. Kay has brought to light facts that have hitherto escaped attention. Approximately 2% miles S.S.W. of Ewyas Harold are the two place names, Marlborough and Great Marlborough, both of which are situated on the high ground forming the south side of the Monnow valley where it runs E.N.E. from Pandy. Being on the south side they are just in Monmouthshire. Mr Kay has further pointed out that in the Domesday Book for Herefordshire it is stated that Alvred held Pencombe in Tornelaw hundred *tempore regis Edwardi*. Of his family only one daughter is known, Agnes. Agnes married Turstan de Wigmore, and held Cowarne and Pencombe as sub-tenant of her father. A certain Turstin held 3 Zi hides in "Chenete" of Alfred, but it is not possible to identify him with any certainty with Turstan de Wigmore.

From the above we can chart the following:



Attempts to identify Alvred more closely are fraught with difficulties. *The Victoria County History* states that there is no evidence that Alvred himself, though a nephew of one of King Edward the Confessor's 'Norman favourites', had lived in England before 1066, but adds that his name is more likely to represent the Old English 'Aelfraed', than its Breton equivalent. Elsewhere it has been confidently asserted that Alvred *was one of the few Englishmen who were fortunate enough to escape the general confiscation after the Conquest and permitted to retain his estates*, whilst another writer, with equal confidence, states that Alvred *was one of the band of Frenchmen who survived the general banishment of 1051*. All that safely can be stated is that there is no reason why a Norman lord with an Old English name holding English lands in the first half of the eleventh century should have been a total absentee landlord of the classical Irish species, inasmuch as intercommunication between England and Normandy was very free and full.

It is surprising that the Triptych does not mention Alvred. On panel 9 the Triptych dwells on the Manor emerging out of the mists of pre-history as part of the Barony of Ewyas, without specifying the name of the head of the fief. Panel 10 deals with the descent of the Manor and gives this information :



Why no mention of Alvred? It may be due to lack of information, but this is unlikely. Far more likely is that the Triptych, in its desire to make the most of the story of young Henry St. John's forebears, preferred to begin this particular genealogical table with the 1st Earl of Hereford and his connection with the Saxon Royal House, complementing panel 2 which begins with one of the companions of the Conqueror, rather than to start with Alvred whose connection with the Barony of Ewyas was, and is still to this day, unknown. Alvred too much resembled Melchizedek, king of Salem, who appears in sacred history as *without father or mother or genealogy, and has neither beginning of days nor end of life*

Galbraith, in Herefordshire Domesday, suggests that Harold received the grant of Ewyas and perhaps more of Alvred's fief during the reign of William Rufus.



Much of the difficulty in this exercise in identification is due to the fragmentary nature of the records of the period and to the fact that the use of a place name, such as 'of Ewyas', before the twelfth century must not be interpreted as necessarily implying blood relationship or family continuity.

J.H. Round identified Osbern, Alvred's uncle, with Osbern Pentecost, one of King Edward's 'Norman favourites'. It is tempting to identify him further with Osbern, Steward of Normandy, whose son, William fitzOsbern, was made Earl of Hereford some time after Hastings. This is the Earl William to whom Lydiard Millicent is stated in the Domesday Book to have belonged. It was Earl William who gave Cleobury (Cleobury Mortimer) to Turstan de Wigmore with other lands which probably included Wigmore Castle.

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## Achievements Great and Small

with an additional note on the first  
Walter St.John of Lydiard Tregoze

by Frank T. Smallwood, M.A., F.S.A.

An achievement of arms is a more or less complete presentation of the heraldic entitlement of an armigerous lady or gentleman: that is, one who has the right to bear arms. The words "more or less complete" are an important part of the description, for the extent of the full entitlement may be such as to preclude presentation in a given setting, and a selection has to be made. (The Duke of Norfolk's heraldic heritage includes several hundred quarterings, though his Grace now uses only four. Grant's *Manual of Heraldry*, p.23, records that Mr Henry Cramp ton Lloyd of Stockon-on-Cherbury, Salop — who, it should be noted, is only a commoner — bears 356 quarterings. How drastic must the selecting be? What considerations influence it? The St.John achievements at Lydiard Tregoze together with a few at Battersea provide interesting evidence on this subject.

A preliminary comment must be made about a wife's coat of arms. If she is **not** an heiress, her coat is "impaled" — i.e., placed on the sinister half of the shield — with her husband's during her life-time, which may present no difficulty even though her coat contains many "quarterings". But if she **is** an heiress, her coat may be placed on a small shield — an escutcheon of pretence — in the centre of her husband's shield. The St.John's of Lydiard Tregoze provide only two examples of the latter. In the pediment above the main entrance to the mansion the Furnese talbot (hound) appears on an inner shield in the middle of the St.John coat. The elements are fairly simple, and the result is reasonably clear. But high up on Panel 11 of the triptych a Beauchamp shield has an inner shield bearing Pats hull, Grandison, Tregoze, and Ewyas. This represents the marriage of a Beauchamp and the Patshull heiress and the result is less successful. Moreover, an heiress's descendants add their maternal heraldic heritage to their paternal, with the result that (a) the superimposition on an inescutcheon may be quite impracticable — as in the case of the St.John-Hungerford achievement on the triptych, and (b) the family achievement may become too elaborate for regular use. The *embarrasse richesse* resulting from this accumulation of coats produces the problem that the present article discusses.

Lydiard's outstanding attempt to parade everything is found at the 1st Baronet's feet on the triptych, where a shield bears seventy-one quarterings for St.John in the dexter half and sixteen for Leighton in the sinister half. (Anne Leighton, St.John's first wife, was not an heiress; hence Leighton is impaled and not superimposed.) The seventy-one coats are not only family coats of the heiresses whom different generations of St.Johns had married but also the other family coats that these heiresses had brought with them to the St.Johns. Full details are set out on pp.27-29 of *Report No.2*.

Whether Lucy Hungerford brought landed properties to her St.John husband — as Margaret Beauchamp had brought Lydiard Tregoze and others, and as Jane Ewarby had brought Farley Chamberlayne, Hants., and Purley, Berks. — it is not known to the present writer, but certainly she brought an impressive heraldic heritage of twenty-six coats. The seventy-one fall into groups according to the heiresses whom the St.Johns had married. (The problem of coat No.2 will be discussed later. For the moment ap Meredith is presumed to be Broy.)

Nos.	1 and 71	St.John
No.	2	Beatrix Broy brought Broy only.
No.	3	Elizabeth Umfreville, who brought Penmark, brought Umfreville only.
Nos.	4 to 7	Elizabeth Delabere brought Delabere and three other coats.
No.	8	Isabella Paveley brought Paveley only.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Nos. 9 to 29  | Margaret Beauchamp, who brought Lydiard Tregoze and other properties, brought Beauchamp and twenty others, in particular Patshull, Grandison, Tregoze, and Ewyas, telling the story of Lydiard Tregoze. |
| Nos. 30 to 44 | Jane Ewarby, who brought Farley Chamberlayne and Purley, brought Ewarby and fourteen others, in particular Carew and Huscarle, telling the story of Purley.   |
| Nos. 45 to 70 | Lucy Hungerford brought Hungerford (represented by FitzJohn) and twenty-five others, including Heytesbury, Botreaux, and Molines (No.69), whose heiresses Hungerfords had married.                      |

No other achievement at Lydiard Tregoze or at Battersea can compete with this heraldic tour de force. But the wide variety of selections made in other examples illustrates the extent to which heraldists were forced to use their permitted liberty in this matter. As a very general principle but with many exceptions in details the selections show the family coats of the heiresses that St.Johns married, with additional coats for special purposes. The examples will be presented more or less chronologically.

The earliest example is found on the monument to the 1st Baronet's grandfather, Nicholas, d. 1589. Here the arms of husband and wife are shown separately. A shield bears six coats for St.John, and a lozenge bears seven coats for the wife Elizabeth Blount. The St.John six are St.John, plus what may be conveniently called "the Beauchamp five" — Beauchamp, Patshull, Grandison, Tregoze, Eways — the families that had held Lydiard Tregoze before it came to the St.Johns with Margaret Beauchamp. In other words, the selection is content to emphasize the history of Lydiard Tregoze, and it achieves that purpose.

The shield above the heads of Sir John St.John, Knight, d. 1594, and his wife Lucy Hungerford on the triptych shows St.John (twenty-three quarters) impaling Hungerford (twelve quarters). Although Lucy was an heiress, it would have been quite impracticable to show her twelve quarters in a superimposed escutcheon. The principle on which the twenty-three quarters for St.John were selected from the first forty-four of "the seventy one" is not clear. The three heiresses whom the early St.Johns married — Umfreville, Delabere, and Paveley, hereinafter called "the early three" — are there with some of their other coats. So are the Beauchamp five, but with some additional coats; and so is the later, pre-Hungerford, heiress Ewarby with Carew and Huscarle — "the Ewarby three" — to summarize the history of Farley and Purley, which Jane Ewarby brought to the St.Johns. But just why some of the others were included while others were excluded is by no means self-evident. Similarly there are twelve quarterings for Lucy Hungerford out of the twenty-six that her son displayed in "the seventy one". They include — in addition to Hungerford — the coats of

Heytesbury and Botreaux, heiresses whom Hungerfords had married, but not the Molines coat that usually appears elsewhere as the last of what may be called “the Hungerford four”, namely Hungerford (represented by FitzJohn), Heytesbury, Botreaux, and Molines (No.69 in “the seventy-one”). What is clear about this achievement is that it is placed too high on the monument, that it contains too much detail, and that it defeats its own purpose by failing to attract due attention. For proof: Aubrey did not mention it nor does the article on the triptych in *Report No.2*.

The exact chronology of the next five achievements cannot be determined, but that is not important.

1. Above the monument to Nicholas is a carving that has received little notice and that by process of elimination must be regarded as a monument to Walter, eldest son of Sir John St.John Kt., who died as a boy of about fourteen in 1597. He was, however, head of the Wiltshire St.Johns for three years, which presumably explains the rather elaborate monument now under discussion. (For further information about Walter, see the additional note at the end of this article.) The achievement of nine quarterings includes St.John, the first four of the Beauchamp five, the first two of the Ewarby three, and the first two of the Hungerford four. In short, the selection is rather drastic but certainly representative and effective, and in a more favourable position it would tell its story well. Presumably it was erected by the 1st Baronet, but whether before or after the triptych (1615) cannot be determined.

2, 3, and 4. At a date that cannot be exactly determined but was not earlier than 1620 three achievements were included in the glass of the east window. In the central light a series of seven shields traced the families that had held the Lydiard Tregoze manor and culminated in an achievement of six — St.John plus the Beauchamp five. At the foot of the north light was the achievement of Oliver St.John, Viscount Grandison and Baron Tregoze, uncle of the 1st Baronet. This shield, which has now disappeared, displayed St.John, the early three, the Beauchamp five, and the Ewarby three. As the Viscount was a brother-in-law but not a descendant of Lucy, the Hungerford four were not included. (The present shield is discussed in *Report No.1*. Presumably it replaced the original shield after damage in the nineteenth century. It bears St.John in quarters 1 and 4 and Grandison in quarters 2 and 3, and was intended to represent the fact that a certain Oliver St.John became a Viscount and revived the extinct family name for his title — Viscount Grandison. Oliver was certainly entitled to display Grandison and many other coats, but the choice of the one to indicate the title of his peerage is heraldically improper.) But at the foot of the south light the Hungerford four were added to the Viscount’s twelve to represent the 1st Baronet himself — a drastic but effective selection from the seventy-one of the triptych. These two were repeated in the east window at Battersea in 1631. These are all well lit, in positions in which they can easily be seen, and they succeed in telling their story.

5. Next in probable chronological order comes the funeral achievement — i.e., hatchment — of the 1st Baronet's first wife, Anne Leighton, d. 1023. When an armigerous lady or gentleman died a funeral hatchment was painted, set up over the entrance to the house of the deceased, and after a twelve-month was fixed permanently in the church. (See Fox-Davies, ed. Brooke-Little, p.473.) (Four other such hatchments are in Lydiard Tregoze Church. Some description of these appears as an appendix to this article.) The fact that Anne's half of the shield is edged with black indicates that it was Anne who had died. In each half the massive assembly of the seventy-one and sixteen on the triptych is reduced to eight. The husband is represented by St. John, the Beauchamp five (again emphasizing Lydiard Tregoze) and, as an act of filial piety, the first two of the Hungerford four. This hatchment is now fixed to the south wall of the St. John aisle, near to the monument to Nicholas.

Late in 1630 Viscount Grandison died in Battersea, having covenanted for his memorial there with Nicholas Stone, the King's mason. This may well mean that the details of the design had been settled — though certainly the terms of the inscription had not — and that the busts of the Viscount and his wife had been sculptured from the life, including the mole on the Viscount's forehead that appears also on the portrait in the possession of the present Viscount Bolingbroke. At the top of the monument the husband's half of the shield bears St. John, four of the Beauchamp five, and the Ewarby three. (The omission of Patshull from the Beauchamp five may perhaps be explained by the fact that Lydiard Tregoze passed from the Grandisons to the Beauchamps because — to cut a long story short — a Grandison heiress married a Patshull and then a Patshull heiress married a Beauchamp. No Patshull ever actually held the manor. See *Guide to Lydiard Park and Church*, p.2.) Hungerford is not represented for the reason that has already been stated. The details may have stood out well in the earlier Battersea church, but in the present building, completed in 1777, the coat of arms is high up and cannot easily be seen.

In 1633 the 1st Baronet's eldest sister Katherine died, and her husband Sir Giles Mompesson erected the monument that is above the south doorway of the St. John Chapel. The selection of coats for Katherine is drastic — Sr. John, four of the Beauchamp five in a very unusual order, and Hungerford.

In 1634, fourteen years before his death, the 1st Baronet erected the monument to himself and his two wives, the second of whom was still living. High up on the chancel (i.e., north) side he repeated the Hungerford twelve and on the chapel (i.e., south) side, with minor variations the St. John twenty-three from the triptych.

During the next half-century no St. John monument was erected at Lydiard Tregoze or Battersea except the 1st Baronet's monument to his fourth son Edward — the so-called "golden cavalier". (When he took the extraordinary decision to have the whole figure — including the face — gilded, was Sir John taking quite literally the Latin expression *eques auratus* that was already applied to his brother-in-law Sir Giles Mompesson and to his father-in-law Sir Thomas Leighton on monuments in the church?) Edward's monument bears no achievement and therefore contributes nothing to the present discussion. But it has two interesting details: 1. As the fourth son, Edward superimposed a martlet on his father's crescent for difference. (The result is not altogether happy. The piling of cadency marks on one another soon breaks down.) and 2. This double cadency mark appears not only on the shield — which is common enough — but also on the breast of the falcon crest. (The placing of cadency marks on crests is by no means rare. Lady Mompesson's monument provides a further example, and there are several on the soffit of the arch over the Nicholas St. John monument in the south aisle.)

In 1648 the 1st Baronet died and was succeeded by his teen-age grandson as 2nd Baronet. In the spring of 1656 the boy Baronet died at Lydiard at the age of about twenty, leaving his uncle Walter — now Sir Walter, 3rd Baronet — as his executor. After a delay of more than a year and a half — very unusual at a time when probate was often granted within a month or six weeks — Sir Walter renounced the executorship, and administration was granted to the young man's principal creditors. No explanatory details are known to the present writer, but Sir Walter erected no monument to his nephew.

In 1683 Sir Walter began work on what eventually became eight panels of heraldic and genealogical work on the triptych. Doubtless he incorporated material that Sir Richard St. George had placed on the central doors, but this must have been a very small fraction of Sir Walter's total product. Moreover, Sir Walter had a clearer view concerning Broy at the beginning of the story; the existence of his six-year-old grandson — the future Viscount Bolingbroke — enabled him to present at the end of the story at least two, and possibly three, more generations than his father had presented; and as the grandson's mother was an heiress there was an increase in the family's heraldic heritage. In short, the basic theme had to be extended at each end, with consequences for Sir Walter's variations.

The problem of Broy is difficult. (See *Report Ho. p i*) Four coats in the 1st Baronet's work of 1615 and 1634, namely

- |   |                                    |   |                 |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| A | No. 2 of the seventy-one           | } |                 |
| B | No. 22 of the seventy-one          | ) | on the triptych |
| C | No. 8 of the St. John twenty-three | ) |                 |

and D No. 8 of the St. John twenty-three on the 1st Baronet's monument, aisle side,  
invite comparison with one another and with twelve

coats in Sir Walter's work -two on Panel 2 (1683), nine on Panel 9 (1699), and one on Panel 10 (1684). Sir Walter's twelve are all alike — Ermine, a lion rampant Purpure double queued and crowned Or — and are all placed in the same position, namely immediately after St.John and before Umfreville, indicating that Broy was an heiress whom a St.John had married before Alexander St.John married Elizabeth Umfreville. A statement on Panel 2 claims that Beatrix Broy was the heiress of John Broy and the mother of the Alexander just mentioned. This means that five consecutive generations of St.Johns married the heiresses of Broy, Umfreville, Delabore, Paveley, and Beauchamp respectively, in that order. Sir Walter's evidence is clear and consistent; it also agrees with various pedigrees elsewhere. The problem is to reconcile the 1st Baronet's work with Sir Walter's.

Coat A was identified in *Report ISfo.2*, p.28 — but with an important query mark - as that of ap Meredith. No evidence elsewhere confirms the notion that a St.John married an ap Meredith heiress, and the idea that this coat is that of Broy is more tenable, if only because the rampant lion is purple and not black. But the difficulty arises that this lion is not crowned and is charged on the breast with a cross Moline Or. Moreover, the field is silver instead of ermine. Conceivably the ermine tails have disappeared in the course of three and a half centuries, and conceivably Sir Walter's advisers were better informed on these details than his father's, but the problem remains.

Coat B presents a less serious problem the field is ermine and the rampant lion is purple and crowned, but it is not double queued. Fairly obviously this coat represents Margery Broy who figures in the Patshull ancestry — see *Our Lady ofBatersey*, p.319 — and conceivably the different tail represents the variant for Margery's branch of the family.

The main difficulty with Coats C and is that of their position as No. 8 in the achievement of twenty-tree for Sir John on the triptych and for the 1st Baronet on his monument. They represent Broy; but their position between No.7 (Paveley) and No.9 (Beauchamp) means either that the coat was that of an heiress whom a Paveley had married and that it had come to the St.Johns with a Paveley coat, or that it was the coat of an heiress whom a St.John married after Sir John married Isabella Paveley and before Sir Oliver St.John married Margaret Beauchamp. But the achievement of seventy-one does not include any coat between Paveley (No.8) and Beauchamp (No.9) — see *Report No.2*, p.28 — and Sir John and Sir Oliver belonged to successive generations. The conclusion seems to be that Coats C and D are badly misplaced. (The inaccurate colouring of Coat D — silver field and red lion — is probably explained by the fact that in 1886 — see *Report No.2*, p.11 — the shields and lettering of the bedstead tomb were to be repainted where necessary.) But how came it that in 1615 Sir Richard St.George was apparently right in his marshalling of the 1st Baronet's seventy-one, but apparently went wrong when he reduced the seventy-one to twenty-three for Sir John? The following conjecture may seem to be too far-fetched to be convincing, but it may

stimulate one of the “Friends” to tackle the problem. Sir Richard recognized that one of the two Broy coats had to be included in the twenty-three because Beatrix was an heiress whom a St.John married; but in deciding the position of Broy in the twenty-three he thought of Margery (who belonged to the Patshull ancestry) instead of Beatrix, and then he made the further mistake of confusing Patshull and Paveley, and placed Broy immediately after Paveley, where it is seriously wrong, instead of after Patshull, where it would have been right if Margery Broy had been important enough for inclusion in the twenty-three.

A further problem still remains. In 1615 the 1st Baronet’s advisers included the Broy coat three times on the triptych, and in 1634 they included it once on the 1st Baronet’s own monument. But in the interval the 1st Baronet commissioned two other elaborate heraldic works — at a date not yet determined the east window at Lydiard Tregoze and in 1631 the east window at Battersea. In both cases the design incorporated an achievement of twelve quarterings for Viscount Grandison and one of sixteen quarterings for the 1st Baronet himself, as has already been stated in the present article. Beatrix Broy was the first heiress whom a St.John married — the first in the notable sequence Broy — Umfreville — Delabere — Paveley — Beauchamp — Ewarby — Hungerford, seven in ten generations; yet the Broy coat is not included, while the coats of more remotely connected families such as Huscarle and Molines are included.

In contrast with the difficulties presented by the 1st Baronet’s monuments of 1615-1634, Sir Walter’s work of 1683-1699 is clear and consistent. Verbally and in a dozen coats Sir Walter claimed that Beatrix Broy was the heiress of John Broy, and he placed her coat next after St.John and before Umfreville in all cases.

The present writer therefore submits the following views for consideration:

1. Sir Walter’s work (1683-1699) is correct in respect of Beatrix Broy in heraldic details and in heraldic position; but he never went into such details as to include the coat of Margery Broy, an ancestress of the Patshulls.
2. The four coats A, B, C, and D were originally all alike in colouring, but A, B, and C have deteriorated with the years, and D was repainted inaccurately in 1886.
3. Coats A and B are correctly placed as Nos.2 and 22 in the seventy-one, and represent Beatrix Broy, mother-in-law of Elizabeth Umfreville, and Margery Broy, an ancestress of the Patshulls, respectively.
4. Coats C and D are badly misplaced. Homer, identifiable in the case of coat C as Sir Richard St.George, was nodding again, for in their present position they are much too late for Beatrix or for Margery, and are incorrectly associated with Paveley.



If the foregoing conclusions are correct, the achievements that include what the present article has called, for convenience, “the early three” (Umfreville, Delabere, and Paveley) — such as Grandison’s twelve and the 1st Baronet’s sixteen in the two East Windows — should have begun with “the early four” (Broy, Umfreville, Delabere, and Paveley).

At the other end of the story Sir Walter’s first daughter-in-law, the grandson’s mother, was Lady Mary Rich, an heiress. This lady’s pedigree provided the material for all the maternal ancestors on the right half of the genealogical tree on the central doors of the triptych (1694) and for other coats elsewhere. Sir Walter’s achievements may be presented chronologically as follows :

1683-4

1. At foot of Panel 1
 

Left, for grandson: St.John Beauchamp Ewarby Hungerford Rich St.John	Right, for St.John of Bletso: Six for St.John, impaling two coats quartered for wife.
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2. Panel 2, right centre, fifteen for grandson:  
 St.John Broy Umfreville Delabere Paveley  
 Beauchamp Patshull Grandison Tregoze Ewyas  
 Ewarby Carew Huscarl Hungerford Rich

1684

1. Panel 10, bottom left — representing the St.John-Beauchamp marriage:
 

Left for St.John: St.John Broy Umfreville Delabere Paveley St.John	Right for Beauchamp: Beauchamp Patshull Grandison Tregoze Ewyas Beauchamp
--	---

All within the hames
2. At foot of Panel 11 — representing the St.John-Rich marriage:  
 Upper row for St.John — St.John Beauchamp Ewarby Hungerford  
 Lower row for Rich — Rich Jenks Balari Harton

1699

Panel 9 — a sequence of nine shields showing how St.John married the Broy, Umfreville, Delabere, Paveley, Beauchamp, Ewarby, Hungerford, and Rich heiresses, ending with an achievement of fifteen for the grandson — as on Panel 2 — by including the early four, the Beauchamp five, the Ewarby three, Hungerford, and Rich.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems therefore to be:

1. that if very drastic reduction had to be made, the irreducible minimum for St.John — as at the foot of Panels 1 and 11 — was (in addition to St.John as No.1, of course) Beauchamp, to represent the history of Lydiard Tregoze, Ewarby, to represent the history of Purley, and Hungerford;

2. that if rather more space was available — as in the case of young Walter — four of the Beauchamp five, two of the Ewarby three, and two of the Hungerford four were included;
3. that if still more space was available — as in the windows of Lydiard Tregoze and Battersea — the early three, all the Beauchamp five, all the Ewarby three, and, for the 1st Baronet himself, all the Hungerford four were included;
4. that on the triptych and on the 1st Baronet's monument the St.John achievement was increased to twenty-three and Hungerford to twelve on grounds that further research might reveal;
5. that in Sir Walter's work Broy was inserted between St.John and Umfreville, with the consequence that "the early three" became "the early four", and Rich had to be added at the end. Evidently Sir Walter liked his selection of fifteen, for he included it in Panel 2 in 1683 and repeated it on Panel 9 in 1699. When Rich needed emphasis, as at the foot of Panel 11, St.John was reduced to four, and Rich was increased to four.

Following the practice of many of his forebears the grandson married an heiress — Frances Winchcombe. (In fourteen successive generations nine St.Johns married heiresses.) The grandson and Frances had no issue, but the heraldic heritage of such issue, which would have added the Rich and Winchcombe accumulations to the St.John seventy-one, might have been something stupendous. Similarly Bolingbroke's half-brother John, who re-modelled the mansion, married an heiress. Whether John's mother Pelissary was an heiress the present writer is not sure. But if she was, John's descendants would be entitled to add the Pelissary and Furnese accumulations to the St.John seventy-one. Again the result might be stupendous. Perhaps some zealot will work these out some day.

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A note may be added about the five "hatchments" in Lydiard Tregoze church. Some consideration has already been given to these achievements — the word "hatchment" is another form of the same word - earlier in this article. The custom of preparing these funeral hatchments came into vogue during the seventeenth century and reached its height in the eighteenth. The diamond-shaped frame was usually about five feet six in height and enclosed a painting in oils of the full armorial bearings of the deceased person.

The two examples in the St.John chapel are typical of the eighteenth-century size and pattern. They represent Frederick, 2nd Viscount Bolingbroke and 3rd Viscount St.John, d. 1787 (his St.John arms occupy the whole of the shield, for his marriage had been dissolved) and Charlotte (born Collins), d.1803, first wife of George Richard, 3rd Viscount Bolingbroke and 4th Viscount St.John.

The two examples on the south side of the south aisle are much smaller than the later ones — they are a little over two feet high and a little under two feet wide — and they are rectangular. The lower one, that of Anne, d. 1628, first wife of the 1st Baronet, has already been discussed in this article. The upper hatchment shows Ayliffe impaling St.John, and the whole of the background is black. The hatchment relates to Sir George Ayliffe, who was buried in the church on 6th December 1643, and whose first wife had been Anne, a sister of the First Baronet. This raises an interesting query. Anne had died, Sir George had remarried, and his second wife outlived him. Now a gentleman's right to impale his wife's arms ceases at her death, for impalement means marriage, and when the marriage ends the impalement becomes meaningless. Presumably therefore the hatchment should have shown Ayliffe impaling the coat of his second wife. Possibly the artist preferred to show the coat of the first wife on the ground that Anne was buried at Lydiard Tregoze (unfortunately the burial record has not survived) and that Sir George was also being buried among his first wife's relatives.

The hatchment on the north wall of the chancel is the most interesting of them all. It is comparatively small — two feet nine high by two feet three wide — and rectangular. It appears to relate to a St.John of Lydiard Tregoze, for it includes a crescent for difference; a bachelor, for the arms are on a shield — not a lozenge — and no coat is impaled for a wife; but not a baronet, for there is no Ulster hand. The strongest claimant seems to be Walter, the eldest son of Sir John and Lucy, who was head of the Wiltshire St.Johns from his father's death in 1594 till his own death as a teenager in 1597. This would mean that, as funeral hatchments go, this one is particularly early, but it is possible that at that early date the form of hatchments had not been standardized. A problem arises from the fact that the background is brown instead of black.

Fox-Davies (p.445, n.256) gives a warning: *... the marshalling was often in the hands of amateurs, many hatchments are not only wrongly marshalled but.... also depict bogus arms. The student.... would be well advised.... not to accept the story .... as gospel truth until he has substantiated it....* The Leighton eight on Anne's hatchment include three (Nos. 5, 7, and 8) that are not among the sixteen on the triptych; the other five are in a different order, and No.3 has a fess instead of a bend.

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Additional note:

The first Walter St.John of Lydiard Tregoze.

The Walter St.John who is discussed in the present article was the eldest of the three sons of Sir John St.John and Lucy Hungerford, and the elder brother of the 1st Baronet. The name Walter seems to have been particularly rare in the St.John family — certainly the present writer does not know of any earlier example of its use in the Wiltshire line — but it was as common — and as troublesome to the genealogist — in the Hungerford family as John and Oliver were among the St.Johns, and doubtless the first-born son was named Walter as a compliment to his maternal grandfather and many other Hungerford ancestors. Almost inevitably the second and third sons were named John and Oliver.

Although the boy was for three years (1594-7) head of the Wiltshire St.Johns, writers about them have said little about him beyond the fact that he died in his teens in 1597. Taylor, for instance, mentions in *Our Lady of Batersey* the provision that Sir John, who died in 1594, made in his will for the boy's upbringing, and the fact that administration of the boy's goods was granted to the mother on 17th September 1597. But the evidences in the church at Lydiard Tregoze have received surprisingly little attention. Among the well-nigh innumerable details on the triptych the record of the boy on the base has passed almost unnoticed; a funeral hatchment on the north wall of the chancel that must, by process of elimination, refer to him, has merely given him a modest dagger (+) in the family tree that supplements the official *Guide to Lydiard Park and Church* but the elaborate carving above the monument to his grandparents Nichols and Elizabeth St.John has received little or no mention — not even an asterisk in the pedigree — although its heraldic details point pretty clearly to Walter. The story of the boy's death figures in the history of Guernsey, and the present writer is grateful to Mr Greswolde Davis of Les Vardes, Gernsey, for his kindness in directing attention to the materials that form the basis of the remainder of this additional note.

Sir Thomas Leighton, the elder, grandfather of Anne, first wife of the 1st Baronet, was Governor of Guernsey 1570-1610. There has been confusion of Sir Thomas the elder with his son Sir Thomas the younger, and of Guernsey with Jersey. The 1623 Visitation of Shropshire records:

Thomas Leighton Capitaneus insulae de Garsey,

and the edition printed by the Harleian Society (Vol.29) explains Garsey in square brackets as Jersey. The same mistake occurs in C.H. Firth's edition of the Hutchinson memoirs. This error seems to have led on to the further error that Sir Thomas the younger was also Governor of one of the Channel Islands. The fact of the matter is that no Leighton was every Governor of Jersey, and that Sir Thomas the younger was never Governor of Guernsey. Panel 4 (1694) of the triptych is right on the facts, though

it describes Sir Thomas the younger as *of Freckenham* in Worcestershire, with a superfluous r.

Sir Thomas the elder was fond of hunting and was keen on the preservation of game. On 20th August 1581, when he had evidently just returned to Guernsey after a visit to England, he wrote in a private letter to the Earl of Leicester:

Thanks for my sport enjoyed by your order in the New Forest. I have returned to my little government.... Remember your promise of a goshawk or a tarsell [Tercel or tierce — a male hawk] to kill my pheasants with; also I want a stag and a couple of hinds.

(C.S.P.D. Addenda 1580-1625, p.41.)

In particular, the Governor used the little island of Herm (450 acres), three miles east of Guernsey, as his game preserve.

On the 18th August, 1597, Sir Thomas the elder organised a picnic and a hunting party to the Island of Herm. His son Thomas the younger, Peter Carey (a prominent resident, who on occasion served as Leighton's deputy), Carey's thirteen-year-old son Peter, and a certain Samuel Cartwright, who was also in his teens, were members of the party, as were also two guests who were staying at Castle Cornet (the Governor's residence) — Walter St. John and his tutor Isaac Daubney. The latter may fairly confidently be identified with the Isaac Daubney who was admitted sizar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on 16th April 1588, and was matriculated in the same year as Dawney. (See Venn — *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, where there is no evidence that he graduated.) While the elders were engaged in hunting, the younger ones did their lessons with the tutor. After dinner — which was probably taken between the hours of two and three o'clock — the four youths set out to bathe, while Sir Thomas slept in his tent. By some mischance Walter St. John got into difficulties, Isaac Daubney went to his help, but both were drowned, and it fell to the lot of Peter Carey to break the news to Sir Thomas.

A few days later (28th August) Sir Thomas wrote to Sir Robert Cecil:

I received yours of the 3rd when oppressed by sorrow with the loss of young St. John, a gentleman I loved most dearly. I guess my wife has told you of it. Thanks for your letter, which was a singular comfort in my affliction, to find that so noble a personage would account of so mean a man as I am.

(C.S.P.D. 1597, p.384.)

The bodies were recovered and taken back to Castle Cornet, and the burial register of the parish church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, has the following consecutive entries:

Walter Saint Jehan fut enterre le dix neuvieme jour  
d'Aoust 1597 dans le temple.  
Isaac Daubney fut enterre le dix neuvieme jour d'Aoust  
1597. [^obviously in the cemetery.]

An inquest was held in due course at which twenty-nine witnesses were examined. It is reported at length in the Island Records, and judging from the extent of the Governor's retinue, chaplain, tutor, porter, visitors, servants, etc., his household must have been one of baronial magnificence. The record of proceedings was re-discovered in Guernsey earlier this year. It is hoped to include at least part of the transcript next year.

At this time Anne, granddaughter of Sir Thomas the elder, was a little girl of six, and Walter St. John's brother John was about twelve. Neither of them figures in this fatality, but eventually — *circa* 1612 — they married.

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## Monumental Inscriptions — 1

Nicholas St. John and Elizabeth Blount  
translation by the Rev. J.T. Wharton, M.A.,  
with editorial notes

### TRANSCRIPTION

IACENT HIC (OPTIMAE LECTOR) SVB SPE BEATAE RESVRRECTIONIS REPOSITA CORPORA  
NICHOLAI SEYTIHON  
ARMIGERI & ELIZABETHAE CONIVGIS SVAE REGI EDOVARDO, REGINAE MARIAE, &  
REGINAE ELIZABETHAE E SELECTORV'  
STIPATORV NVMERO (QVOS VVLGO PENTIONARIOS VOCANT) FVIT EVMQVE APVD  
PRINCIPEM LOCVM OBTINENS MOR=

TEM OBIIT: ELIZABETHA IPSIVS VXOR FILIA FVIT RICHARDI BLVNT MILITIS,  
 EX EAQVE GENVIT TRES FILIOS &  
 QVINQVE FILIAS. IOHANEM, OLIVERV, RICHARDVM, ELIZABETHA CATHERINA,  
 HELINORAM, DOROTHEA, ATQVE I AN AM  
 IOHANNES FILIVS NATV MAXIMVS IN VXORE DVXIT FILIAM GVALTERI HVNGERFORD  
 MILITIS, OLIVERVS & RICHA  
 DVS VIWNT ADHVC CAELIBES ELIZABETHA FILIA NATV MAXIMA NVPSIT SEYTGEORGE  
 COMITATVS CANTABRIGIENSIS,  
 CATHERINA WEBB HELINORA CAVE, COMTATVS NORTHAMPTONIENSIS DORITHEA  
 EGIOCKE WARVICENSIS IANA VERO  
 NICHOLAS COMITATVS WILTES IPSE NICHOLAS s' IOHN EX HAC VITA DISCESSIT  
 OCTAVO DIE NOVEMBRIS ANNO  
 DOMINI 1589 ELIZABETHA VERO IPSIVS CONIUX EX HAC VITA DISCESSIT VNDECIMO  
 DIE AUG VST I ANNO DOMINI  
 1587 INSIGNE RELINQVENTES TROPHAEVM POSTERIS SVIS & FAMAE PVRAE & VITAE  
 INTEGRAE IOHANNES SEYNTIHON  
 ILLORV FILIVS HOC ILLIS DE SE OPTIME MERITIS & PUS PARENT IB VS PIETATIS  
 ERGO MONVMENTVM POSVIT:  
 ANONO DOMINI 1592  
 NOBIS EST CHRIST VS                      TEMPORA QVI LONGAE SPERAS FAELICIA VITAE  
 & IN VITA & IN MORTE LVCRV              SPES TVA TE FALLIT TESTIS VTRIQVE SVMVS

EXTENSION OF TEXT

Iacent hie (optime lector) sub spe beatae resurrectionis reposita corpora Nicholai St.John  
 armigeri et Ebzabethae coniugis suae regi Edouardo, Reginae Mariae, et Reginae Elizabethae e  
 selectorum stipatorum numero (quos vulgo pentionarios vocant) fuit eumque apud principem  
 locum obtinens mortem obiit: Elizabetha ipsius uxor filia fuit Richardi Blunt militis, ex eaque  
 genuit tres filios et quinque filias: Iohanem, Oliverum, Richardum, Elizabetham, Catherinam,  
 Helinoram, Dorotheam, atque Ianam. Iohannes films natu maximus in uxorem duxit filiam  
 Gualteri Hungerford militis, Oliverus et Richardus vivunt adhuc caelibes, Elizabetha filia natu  
 maxima nupsit St.George comitatus Cantabrigiensis, Catherina Webb, Helinora Cave,  
 comitatus Northamptoniensis, Dorothea Egiocke Warwickensis, Iana vero Nicholas comitatus  
 Wiltonensis. Ipse Nicholas St.John ex hac vita discessit octavo die Novembris anno domini  
 1589 Elizabetha vero ipsius coniux ex hac vita discessit undecimo die Augusti anno domini  
 1587

insigne relinquens trophaem posteris suis et famae purae et vitae integrae Iohannes St.John  
 illorum filius hoc illis de se optime meritis et piis parentibus pietatis ergo monumentum posuit:  
 anno domini 1592

Nobis est Christus  
 et in vita et in morte  
 lucrum

Tempora qui longae speras faelicia vitae  
 spes tua te fallit testis utrique sumus



TRANSLATION

Here lie (good reader) buried in the hope of the blessed resurrection the bodies of Nicholas St.John, armiger<sup>A</sup>, and of his wife, Elizabeth: he was for the reigns of King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth of the number of the chosen retinue<sup>®</sup> (commonly called pensioners) and died while holding that rank with the sovereign . Elizabeth his wife was the daughter of Richard Blunt, Knight, and by her had three sons<sup>0</sup> and five daughters: John, Oliver, Richard, Elizabeth, Catherine, Eleanor, Dorothea, and Jane. John his eldest son took to wife the daughter of Walter Hungerford, Knight. Oliver and Richard are still alive, unmarried. Elizabeth his eldest daughter married St.George of the County of Cambridge, Catherine [(married)] Webb, Eleanor [(married)] Cave of the County of Northampton, Dorothea [(married)] Egiocke of [(the County of)] Warwick, Jane [(married)] Nicholas of the County of Wiltshire. Nicholas St.John himself departed this life on the eighth day of November, 1589, and Elizabeth his wife departed this life on the eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord 1587, leaving a noteworthy trophy to those who followed her of unsullied repute and wholesome life. John St.John their son set up this monument out of affection to those good parents who had served him so well. In the year of our Lord, 1592.

In life and in death  
 Christ is our riches.

Thou who dost hope for the happy span of a long life,  
 Thy hope deceives thee, we both bear witness.



Addendum re the knighthood of Sir John St.John, d.1594, in *Report* No.4.

In this article, dealing with the monument to the parents of Sir John, attention was not drawn to the fact that the inscription states that *John St.John set up this monument*. In 1592, the date of the monument, he clearly had not yet been knighted. Yet in his will, dated 1st June 1594, he describes himself as Sir John.

W.A. Shaw does not enter the knighthood in his *Knights of England*, but it appears fairly certain that not only did Sir John receive his knighthood on or just before 1st September 1592, but that he received it at Lydiard Tregoze on what must be the only royal visit to the place in history. It is well know that Queen Elizabeth 1 undertook a number of royal progresses. Information concerning the Queen's route through Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in 1592 is given by Mr W.F. Parsons in *Wilts Notes and Queries*, Vol.I, p.467. Mr Parson's quoted from a manuscript book then in the possession of Gloucester Corporation

*Tempore Rich. Cox, Maior Civit: Gloucr. Anno Reg: Elizabeth Incessimò Quárto. This Sommer the Queen's Progresse began about the 8th of August, and came to Ramsburye, and from thence to Burtheropp, and from thence to Eiddearde, and we came to Down Ampney on Friday night, being the first of September.....*

We know the date of the visit to Lydiard Tregoze for *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, New Series, Vol. XXIII, A.D.1592, p.158, states that the Court met at 'Lyddiard' on 1st September 1592, when there were present, in addition to the Queen, the Lord Treasurer (Lord Burghley), the Lord Chamberlain (Lord of Hunsdon), Mr Vicechamberlain ( Sir Thomas Henneage), Sir Robert Cecil, and Mr Fortescue (*Master of the Great Wardroppe* and Chancellor of the Exchequer).

The progress continued via Cirencester, Redcomb, and Sudeley Castle to Oxford where the Queen stayed from 22nd to 28th September. On the 29th she was at Rycote. The Privy Council met there and, as part of its business, it sent a letter to 'Sir John St.John, knight'.



## NOTES

- A. St. John arms, left
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 12 | 3 |
| 4  | 5 |
| 6  |   |
1. St. John with a crescent for difference (Here the mullets are unpierced. Elsewhere on the monument they are pierced.)
  2. Beauchamp with a mullet for difference Gules.
  3. Patshull.
  4. Grandison.
  5. Tregoze.
  6. Ewyas (Here estoiles.)
- Blunt arms in a lozenge, right
- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 12 | 3 | 4 |
| 5  | 6 | 7 |
1. Barry nebuly of 5 Or and Sable (Blount)
  2. Sable, a tower triple turretted Argent (Blount)
  3. Argent, 2 wolves passant in pale Gules within a bordure Gules charged with saltires Or (Ayala. Sir Walter Blount, the King's Standard Bearer at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403, married Sancha de Ayala, niece of the chronicler Pedro Lopez de Ayala.)
  4. Vair (Beauchamp of Hache, Co. Somerset.)
  5. Azure, a pale Or (Unidentified, a repaint?)
  6. Argent, a wolf rampant Sable (Wood, alias At Wood)
  7. Azure, a chevron between 3 pheons Or charged with a crescent Gules for difference (Flaxall)
- Crests on soffit
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | 2 |
|   | 1 |
| 5 | 3 |
1. A hames Or with a crescent Gules for difference (Tregoze)
  2. On a mount Vert rising from a wreath Argent and Gules, a falcon Or, gorged and jessed Gules, belled Or, with a crescent for difference on its breast (St. John).
  3. Monkey passant Sable charged on the shoulder with a crescent for difference (de Port)
  4. The sun in glory (per fess wavy and straight, charged on the centre with an eye, all proper, and a crescent for difference (Blount of Wallop-Kempshott, Co. Hants and London)
  5. Out of a ducal coronet Or a wolf passant Sable between 2 ibex horns of the first (Blount of Mapledurham)
- B. Chosen retinue. Those who are now known as members of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and who form the guard and principal military corps of the Household of the Sovereign. The Corps was instituted by Henry VIII in 1509, and consists of 40 members.



### FRIENDS OF LYDIARD TREGOZE

The Friends of Lydiard Tregoze was founded in 1967 with the approval and full support of St.Mary's Church Council and the Corporation of Swindon. The objects of the Society are to foster interest in the church and house, and to maintain and strengthen the links already existing.

The Society is run by an elected Committee. An annual meeting is held each summer, and there is an annual publication containing matters of interest to members. The minimum subscription is ten shillings. Any surplus after payment of expenses is devoted to minor repairs, to memorials and fittings of historic importance in the church.

### OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 1969/70

President:	The Rt. Hon. the Lord Methuen, R.A., F.S.A.
Vice-President:	Mr Frank T. Smallwood, M.A., F.S.A.
Secretary and Treasurer:	Mr Arthur Jones
Committee:	Miss Thelma T. Vernon
	Mr Arthur W. Flack, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.P.T.I.
	Mr Douglas Perry
	The Rev. Michael O. West
Editor of Report:	The Rev. Brian Carne, B.Com.

### SPEAKERS AT PREVIOUS ANNUAL MEETINGS

- 1968 Miss Elizabeth Crittall, M.A., F.S.A., Editor of the *Victoria History of Wiltshire*.
- 1969 Mr A.R. Dufty, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., Master of the Armouries, H.M. Tower of London. Secretary to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

Copies of the *Report* sent to :

British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.  
 City Archivist, Council House, Bristol 1.  
 College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.  
 Literary Research Rom, Somerset House, W.C.2.  
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, W. 1.  
 Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.  
 Swindon Public Library.  
 Town Clerk of Swindon.  
 Wilts Archaeological Society Library, 41 Long Street, Devizes.

Statement of Account as \_\_\_\_\_ at 30 April 1970.

<u>Receipts</u>	£ s d	<u>Expenses</u>	£ s d
Balance in hand 1.7.68	53.12.10	Annual meeting 1969	
		Gratuity, Caretaker	2. 0. 0
Donations and		Catering	1.10. 0
Subscriptions		Printing & stationery	6.18.11
July '68 to date	69. 7. 0	Postages	4. 4. 9
		<i>Report No.2</i>	3.10. 0
Bank Interest	7. 1. 7		
		Refurbishing of helmets	
		at Tower of London	15. 0. 0
		Balance in hand	96.17. 9
	_____		_____
	130. 1. 5		130. 1. 5
	=====		=====

Audited and found correct — M. Sharp.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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POSTSCRIPT

Mention must be made of the Church Council's courageous undertaking of a further stage of church restoration. Last month an estimate was accepted from Messrs. Hawkins, Hull & Co. Ltd., of Kingston St. Michael for the relaying of the tile roof of the nave, the replastering of the nave ceiling, and repairs to the south aisle roof. The cost of this work will be £1,813. This is in addition to the sum of over £6,500 that has been spent in recent years. A gift day was held on May 30th to receive donations towards the cost of the new work.

The congratulations of the Friends are extended to Mr Frank Smallwood who, in March, was elected and admitted Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London — a well-deserved recognition of that painstaking and extensive research over a number of years which results in articles in this and other publications.

Our thanks are due to the contributors of articles in this year's *Report*, to the Corporation of Swindon for its generous help in making available materials for its production, and to Mrs Edith Harris for typing manuscripts and stencils.

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The Friends of Lydiard Tregoz

20th June 1970

Free to members