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More Memories of Childhood.

by Elizabeth H. Mullins.

I have been asked to recall some more of my childhood days at Lydiard. I am now seventy-eight, and enjoy thinking back to the days of the First World War, when we lived as a family at Shaw.

We walked to Lydiard Millicent School each day and back in the afternoon. There were no school buses then!! We usually started off from home at 8.15 a.m., when we heard the hooter from the Great Western Railway factory in Swindon, in time to arrive at nine o'clock. If it was cold we sometimes called in at Mr. Parsons' bakehouse, (which was on the way), and got warm (and late for school!)

The war seemed a long way away, except for one night when two Zeppelins came over Swindon, but no harm was done. Some of us older pupils went every day after school to Mr. West's farm to learn milking under the direction of a man from the Education Department, but the greatest occasion was the School Concert. I don't think such a thing had happened before at Lydiard, but it was my idea and I got some of my friends together, and we decided to act *The Sleeping Beauty*. I had previously acted in it before we moved to Shaw, so I wrote out all the parts and selected the cast.

The only time we could rehearse was in the dinner-hour and we met with a lot of opposition from the teachers, who also stayed to dinner and occupied the small "Far" room at dinner-time. If we made too much noise we were hustled out of the school and the door locked, whatever the weather. However, the idea of a School Concert met with the approval of Mr. Evans, the schoolmaster, and in time the teachers and the whole school were involved. The younger classes, and even the infants were taught songs and other items.

I sang two solos - "Goodnight my Starlight" and "The Sunshine of Your Smile" and also a song with a troupe of dancing Rag Dolls. All the girls had long skirts and their clothes on backwards, with muslin bonnets and masks on the backs of their heads - and caused much laughter when they drilled and danced backwards.

Then came the final item, *The Sleeping Beauty*. I was Prince Valiant in a black satin suit with a fancy waistcoat and three-cornered hat with a plume. The Princess Mayflower was Hilda Pegler, who then lived at the Sun in Lydiard. The rest of the cast were Ruby Gleed as the King, Tilly Lewis as the Queen, Lily Kibblewhite as the Fairy Nettlesting, Nellie Besant as the Nurse, Winnie Bowler as the Fairy Rose, Doris Hiscock as Fairy Lily, and Madeline Wheeler as Fairy Crocus. Friends and Parents co-operated to make the costumes, and the fairies were resplendent in dresses of crinkled paper and tinsel. For the finale we all sang the National Anthems of England, France, and Russia, with flags. It was a great success and we collected about £15 towards the Belgian Children's Fund.

I recently met Hilda Pegler in Abingdon. She married a schoolmaster and is now Mrs. Westall. We talked over old times and she reminded me of many things that happened when we were young. We could both remember our parts and sang the songs from *The Sleeping Beauty* - even after all these years - and I am grateful for her assistance in helping me to remember our school days.

On Saturday evenings my Father and Mother, my Brother and I always walked into Swindon to go to the Centre Cinema (second house). It was a long walk, and I used to think we should never get through Westcott Place; it seemed unending, but in the summer we could walk across the fields from the bottom of Rebecks Hill to the gas-works at Rodbourne Cheney, and from there go by tram up to the Centre.

It cost eightpence for a seat in the Cenema and we watched the old silent films, Charlie Chaplin and the Keystone Cops and Pearl White in the "Perils of Pauline", while a pianist played appropriate music. It lasted for about two hours, and after a supper of faggots and peas in a nearby shop we started the long walk back to Shaw in the pitch dark.

At this time my elder brother, who was then seventeen, was serving in the Army in the trenches in France. He was later wounded in Italy and won the Military Medal.

My Father attended Lydiard Millicent Church every Sunday morning. He had to work on Sunday evenings and every other evening, except Saturday, to prepare the dough ready for next day's bread. He was an accomplished musician and could play several instruments, including a violin, banjo, mandolin, flute, and clarinet, and an ocharina. We had no television or wireless then, but we had many sing-songs while Dad played. As a small child I used to like it when he played an imitation of an old couple singing in the street - "We are poor labourers out of work and we've got no work to do." First he would play the old man singing, then the old woman and last both together. It was played all out of tune, of course, but it was amusing. Dad also had a good tenor voice and in his younger days, before I was born, he sang in the Church choir at Yattendon with Robert Bridges, the then Poet Laureate. He was also a ventriloquist and used to amuse the people at Shaw. After we moved to Wales in 1917 he was in the Church choir and Churchwarden at Troidherw Garth for thirty years.

I remember an occasion during the coal strike when an old lady who lived next door was crying because she had no coal for her fire. My mother borrowed a pram, pushed it the three miles into Swindon and bought a hundredweight of coal from the coal yard. She then pushed it back home in the pram for her!!!

The men in Lydiard and Shaw mostly worked in the G.W.R. factory and many would walk into work and back home again at night. Some men were market gardeners, and used to take their vegetables into Swindon on Saturday on long flat carts. Occasionally we were lucky and got a lift into Swindon with them. One old man from Lydiard always stopped at the Running Horse Inn on his way home and got drunk. He would then climb up on to his cart and go to sleep, and let the horse take him home!!

Another occasion I remember was while I was at Lydiard School. It was the day the Inspector came from Trowbridge. We girls were in the "Far" Room, sewing, when the Inspector walked in and said, "Have you a girl here called Lizzie Harman?" The teacher told me to stand up and in fear and trembling, and wondering what I had done wrong, I was surprised to hear him say "I should like to congratulate you on your composition!!" - and to the teacher he said "She has a vivid imagination, hasn't she?"

Perhaps I should end by saying that all these are memories - and not my imagination!!

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Mrs. Mullins is living at 63 Lambomnn Court, Walton Way, Newbury, Berks, RG 13 2HS, and would be pleased to hear from old friends.

Report 14

THE ST. JOHNS OF SAINT-JEAN-LE-THOMAS

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

From the time when he wrote his article on the early St. Johns for Report No. 6 (1973) the writer has been constantly aware of the problem of the eleventh-century history of the family, but recently enquiries in Normandy have brought extracts from:

E. Le Hericher: *Ayranchin monumental et historique*, 1846, and

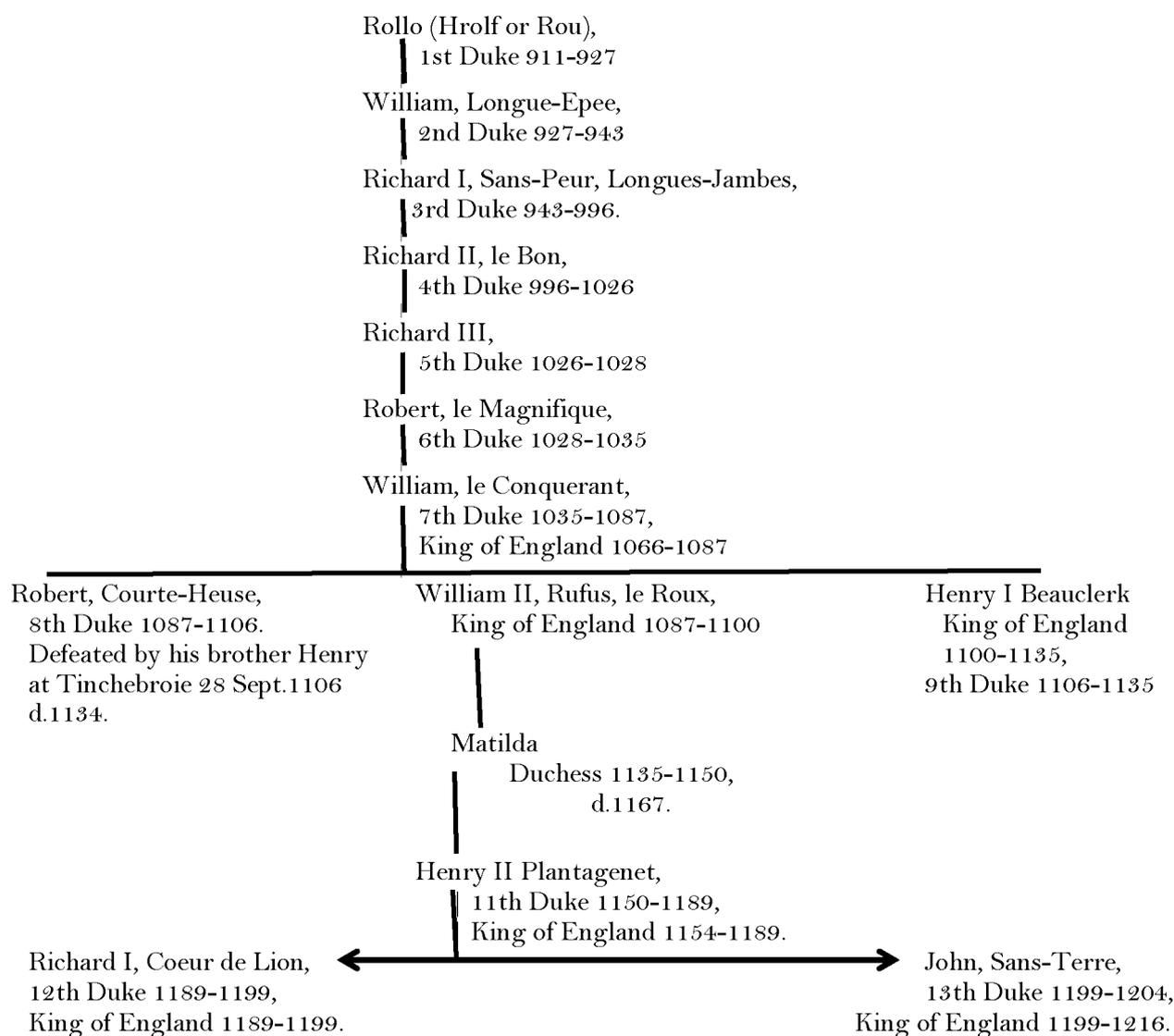
H. Sauvage: *Mortainais historique et monumental*, 1861;

and, more recently, the kindness of Dr. Arnold J. Taylor has provided a copy of:

Albert Perceped: *Saint-Jean-le-Thomas*, 1976.

Where these writers discuss Norman history they may be regarded as reliable, or, at least, valuable. Their excursions into English history are in a very different category. A revised version of the early part of the 1973 article seems to be desirable.

As general background a list of the Dukes of Normandy, some of whom were kings of England, may be useful. Their French titles are interesting.

The Dukes of Normandy

The earliest sire or seigneur de St. Jean whose Christian name is known was, according to G.E.C., Complete Peerage, Ralph. The French writers agree, quoting the name in its Latin form Radulfus and in its French form Raoul. G.E.C. quotes two recorded facts about him - that he was a man of St. Michel and that he witnessed a charter to the abbey (of Mont Saint-Michel) which was laid on the altar of Rouen Cathedral on Christmas Day, 1053, in the presence of Duke William and Archbishop Mauger. Le Hericher confirms this - "Radulfus... etait feudataire du Mont pour la moitie' de la paroisse de Saint-Jean", and adds that "En 1044, il signa la charte de la Perrelle, puis celle du Luot, et celle de Poterel; en 1066, il en signa une autre avec le due Guillaume et Mathilde." M. Perceped also mentions this charter of 1066. In short, there are records of five official acts of Raoul - three in 1044, one in 1053, and one in 1066.

From this it would appear that if, in fact, any "sire" or "seigneur" de Saint-Jean was at Hastings it must have been Raoul. Here difficulties arise at once. According to Panel 2 of the Triptych (1683), it was John, father of Oliver, who entered England with William the Conqueror; according to Notitia St.Johanniana (1713) p.6, it was William, father of Thomas. The 1714 and later editions of Arthur Collins: Peerage of England also name William, father of Thomas. (At so many points does Collins use the same words as Notitia St.Johanniana that one easily suspects him to have been the author of that anonymous work.) Regrettably these English claims date from nearly six and a half centuries after the event.

In support of their categorical statements that Raoul was at Hastings Le Heircher and M. Perceped both quote from Robert fface: Le Roman de Rou. In this long narrative poem in short riming couplets - the poem runs, in fact, to 16,547 lines - Wace tells the story of the Dukes of Normandy from Rou - i.e. Rollo - who first forced the King of France to acknowledge him as Duke (917) to Robert, eldest son of the Conqueror, who had rebelled against his father (1079), and to whom William eventually bequeathed Normandy, while the second son, Rufus, became King of England; and, of course, the poem covers the events of 1066. Both writers begin their quotations at line 13,642; it would have been better if they had begun at line 13,636,

Li archier du Val de Roil,
Ensemble od els cels de Bretoil
A maint Engleiz creverent 1•oil
Od li saetes acerees
K'il aveient od els aportees.
Cels de Sole e eels d'Oireval,
De Saint Johan e de Brehal,
Cels de Brius et cels de Homez
Veissiez ferir mult de prez;
Li escuz sor lor chies meteient,
Li colps des haches receveient;
Mielx, yoleient iloc morir,
Ke a lor dreit Seignor faillir.

as the following quotation does:
The archers of Val de Roil
And with them those of Bretoil
Put out the eyes of many an
Englishman with the sharp arrows
they had brought with them.
You should have seen them
striking those of Sole and those
of Oireval, of Saint Johan and of
Brehal at very close range.
They put their shields over
their heads and received blows
from the axes. They would rather
die there than fail their rightful lord.

(Most of the places named are in the Cherbourg peninsula; students of St.John history will recognize Oireval as Aureval.) The reader will note that Wace is recounting the deeds of the archers of these places - not of the "sires" or "seigneurs".

After the categorical statement: "Un Saint-Jean etait 'a la Conquete", Le Hericher believes that it was Raoul, "quoique le Pairage de Collins appelle Guillaume de Saint-Jean le guerrier de la Conquete". M. Perceped joins him in declaring that Raoul, alias William, had the direction of the engines and the chariots, presided at the disembarkation, and "fit transporter sur le rivage ennemi trois chateaux de blocus tout prêts a assoir". The second and third of these details are new to the present writer; the first is not mentioned on Panel 2 of the Triptych (1683) or in Notitia St.Johanniana (1713), but the 1714 edition of Arthur Collins: **The Peerage of England** has the idea in very general terms - "had a principal employment in his army, as appears in Battle Abbey Roll". The fullest version first appeared in the

1735 edition: "who entered England with the Conqueror, and attended the Army as Grand Master of the Artillery, and Supervisor of the waggons and carriages, for which reason the Horse Hames or Collar was borne for his Cognizance." The hames were the badge of the Tregoze family: the Lydiard Tregoze St.Johns used the Tregoze arms and badge in the 17th century because the Tregoze family were among the St.John ancestors and the holders of the Lydiard Tregoze manor! Collins was also mistaken in stating that the home of the St.Johns was near Rouen, and one wonders what Credence may be given to detailed statements first made six and two thirds of a century after the event without confirmatory contemporary evidence.

M. Percepied (p.17) quotes again from Wace, beginning at line 14,117:

A plusors ki lorent sui	To many who had followed him
E ki lorent lunges servi	and who had served him a long
Dona chastels, dona citez,	time he gave castles, he gave
Dona maneirs, dona comtez,	cities, he gave manors, he gave counties,
Dona terres, as vavassors,	he gave lands, to the vavasours [sub-tenants]
Dona altres rentes plusors.	he gave many other revenues.

(The present writer gratefully acknowledges the help of Dr. Donald Adamson, F.S.A., in the English renderings of Y/ace.)

In general terms Wace is undoubtedly right, as is proved by Domesday Book (1080). Accordingly M. Percepied writes, "Raoul de Saint-Jean ne fut pas oublié dans ce partage: il s'establit en Angleterre et ses descendants y furent des barons illustres. But unhappily for Raoul and his descendants, no St.John is named as a tenant or sub-tenant in Domesday Book. M. Percepied continues, "on retrouve encore aujourd'hui (1864) dans ce pays, cette famille célèbre divisée en plusieurs branches. Ce sont les Saint-Jean de Stanton, les Saint-Jean de Basing, d'cù descend le marquis de Winchester; enfin les Saint-Jean de Lageham. De la première de ces branches sortent en droite ligne, les comtes de Bletso et de Bolengbroke, dans le comté d'Oxford" (The date 1864 seems to be a misprint for 1964, for K. Percepied goes on to relate

"qu'au cours de l'été 1964, deux touristes anglais, M. et Mme Saint-John, se rendant de Cherbourg au Mont-Saint-Michel, s'arrêtèrent à Saint-Jean-le-Thomas afin, dirent-ils, de faire connaissance avec le berceau de leur famille.")*

It is not very difficult to unravel this tangle. From Domesday Book, Victoria County History of Oxfordshire, and G.E.C., Complete Peerage, it is clear that Ilbert de Lacy held ten hides in "Stantone" (later Stanton St.John) of Odo Bishop of Bayeux, and Ilbert (doubtless the same person) held two other holdings of on6 hide each in Stantone. In 1100 these manors were forfeited by Ilbert's son Robert, and according to V.C.H., Oxfordshire (Vol. 5, p.282) by 1149 - possibly by 1135 - these properties had passed to the St.John family. (One of the St.Johns of Stanton St.John - Sir Roger - was slain in battle at Evesham in 1265.)

Meanwhile land in Lageham - originally part of the manor of Walkhampstead, now Godstone, Surrey - had been granted (1226) to John St.John, father of the above mentioned Sir Roger, and in 1246 and 1251 further grants in Walkhampstead and Lageham were, made to Sir Roger himself. By 1299 Sir Roger's son, Sir John, was important enough to be summoned to Parliament by writ, whereby he is held to have become Lord Saint John of Lageham. In four generations there were five Lords Saint John of Lageham, the first three of whom were summoned to Parliaments. The Surrey and Oxfordshire estates were transferred by the fourth Baron and his mother to Sir Nicholas de Loveyne. The fifth Baron, an uncle of the fourth died unmarried in 1355, and that was - unhappily for M. Percepied - the end of the St.Johns of Stanton St.John and Lageharu.

The St. Johns of Basing were in fact de Ports, for William de Port, whose maternal Grandmother was a St. John heiress, adopted St. John as his surname. The change, the first undoubted occurrence of which is in 1205, is, says G.E.C., "curious, since the family of Port both in ancestry and landed estate was more important than that of St.John." Moreover, William was heir

apparent at the time. From this date the St.Johns of Basing, Glamorgan, Bletso, and Lydiard Tregoze have all been descendants in the male line of this William. On the death of Edmund de St.John, a teenager, in 1347, the Basing property passed with an heiress to the Poynings family, and three generations later with a Poynings heiress to the Paulet family. At two points therefore the male-line descent of the Marquis of Winchester from the St.Johns is broken. The St.Johns of Bletso have never been "corates". They became "Lords" - i.e. barons - on 13 January, 1558/9, and on 28 December, 1624, the 4th Baron was made Earl of Bolingbroke. When the 3rd Earl died in 1711, there was no heir to the Earldom, but there was an heir to the Barony, and consequently there have been Lords St.John of Bletso to this day.

In 1712 the heir apparent to the headship of the Wiltshire line was made Viscount Bolingbroke. He lost his peerage by Act of Attainder in 1715 and never regained it, but by virtue of a very unusual provision in the grant the title passed on his death in 1751 to his nephew of the half-blood Frederick, and is now held by a sixth-generation descendant of Frederick. But whom did our French writers mean by "les Bolingbroke" - the three Earls (1624-1711) or the later Viscounts (1712 -)? The Earls had not been prominent in international politics, but the first Viscount had been Secretary at War (1704-08), i.e. during Marlborough's Blenheim campaign, and Secretary for the Northern Department 1710-13, and for the Southern Department 1713-14. In these offices he was deeply involved in the negotiations that led to the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, and it is therefore probable that the French writers were thinking of the Viscounts. But neither Bletsoe nor Bolingbroke is in Oxfordshire, and no St.John has ever held in Bolingbroke, which is in Lincolnshire.

In G.E.C., Complete Peerage, Vol. XI, pp. 341-6, four St.John brothers - Thomas, William, Roger, and John - are named, the Ralph (Raoul) of the 1053 incident being "certainly a predecessor". The French writers seem to know nothing of William. (in Report No. 6 the present writer represented Ralph as an ancestor, but played for safety and left room for several generations between Ralph and these four brothers.) But why did G.E.C. say "predecessor" and not "ancestor"? Ralph could even have been father of the four brothers. Conceivably G.E.C. noticed that Thomas died "before 1130", perhaps in 1126 or 1127, that William was present with Thomas at St.Albans in 1116, that Roger and John were together defending a French castle in 1118, that Roger died in or before 1130, and that John died between 1149 and 1153. Perhaps G.E.C. had difficulty in believing that a man who was active in 1053 - and, as now appears, in 1044 and 1066 - could have had sons who lived till the 1120's and in one case till, say 1150. To the four sons of Raoul - Thomas, William, Roger, and John - and the two sons of Roger the article on Saint John of Lageham in G.E.C. Complete Peerage devotes six pages of text and footnote sources and comment. In this abundance of detail one statement is for present purposes of outstanding importance: "By 1108 he [Thomas] was a leading man in Oxfordshire, of which in 1110 he was joint sheriff; he also held land in Berks and Gloucestershire." A footnote adds: "He was clearly one of the men of the Cotentin and Avranchin to whom Henry I after his accession granted land in England." Henry I succeeded William II as King of England in 1100. As has been said above, according to Domesday Book Ilbert de Lacy held ten hides in "Stantone" (later Stanton St.John) of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Ilbert (doubtless the same person) held two other holdings of one hide each in Stantone. In 1100 these manors were forfeited by Ilbert's son Robert, and were then at King Henry's disposal. This is the earliest contemporary evidence of St.Johns in England; it is, to put it mildly, unfortunate for the doctrine of a St.John at Hastings and for the participation of a St.John in the Conquest of Glamorgan (1089).

William I had left Normandy to his eldest son Robert and England to his second son William, which means that barons who held lands on both sides of the Channel owed allegiance to two feudal lords. During the reign of Rufus (1037 - 1100) there was frequent strife in both countries, and on the death of Rufus the Conqueror's youngest

son Henry became King of England and aspired to become Duke of Normandy also. In 1105 Henry crossed the Channel. In 1106 Thomas, seigneur of St.Jean-le-Thomas "ineffectually blockaded

Tinchebray on behalf of Henry I" (G.E.C.), for which - and perhaps for further service in the Battle of Tinchebray (28 September, 1106) - Thomas received lands in England by 1108. In the battle Duke Robert was captured and sent to Cardiff Castle for life, and Henry, King of England became also Duke of Normandy.

Thomas also sought to raise his prestige in Normandy by enlarging his castle at Saint-Jean, for which purpose he wasted the woods of the *Abbey* of Le Mont-St-Michel and so incurred the wrath of the abbot and monks. Eventually (1121) he was reconciled to the Abbey in an elaborate agreement to which his brothers Roger and John were also parties. The castle was to a large extent demolished in 1135, but the name and fame of Thomas are perpetuated in the present name of the place - Saint-Jean-le-Thomas. He was certainly living in 1123 and dead in 1130, and G.E.C. refers to reasons for placing his death in 1126 or 1127.

G.E.C. records only two events in the life of William: he was present with his brother Thomas at the dedication of the abbey church of St.Albans on 28 December, 1116, and Henry I gave him land in East Meon, Hants. The fact that both these events took place in England may explain the fact that French writers do not mention William. The further fact that William, unlike his brothers Roger and John, was not a party to Thomas's agreement with the Abbey in 1121 may mean that William was then dead. Both Thomas and William died without issue.

Uncertainty about the exact date of the death of Thomas raises some uncertainty about what happened immediately to his lands. In 1130 his English lands were given to his brother John, but they had been in the King's hands for some time, "for two men had to repay to the King money which they had paid to John without the King's precept." (G.E.C. p. 345.) For present purposes it is sufficient to say that from Thomas and John the story of the St.Johns of Stanton St.John and, in the next generation, of Lageham is a story of eight generations - all St.Johns - and it ended in 1355.

The rest of the present story is concerned with the remaining brother Roger. In July 1118 with his brother John Roger unsuccessfully defended the castle of La Motte-Gautier for Henry I against Fulk, Count of Anjou. The date of his coming to England is not clear, nor does the present writer know exactly what property he first held in England. Before 1121 he gave the Church of Compton in West Sussex to Lewes Priory, which may mean that he held the manor of Compton, at the far west end of Sussex. At a date that is also not known to the present writer Roger married Cecily, daughter of Robert de la Haie The honour of Halnaker, about nine miles south-east of Compton, had been forfeited to the King in 1102 and had been given to Robert de la Haie in or before 1105. It was a substantial property, held by the service of twelve knights' fees. Its subsequent history indicates that it was Cecily's marriage portion. Roger died in or before 1130.

Roger and Cecily had two sons - William and Robert - and a daughter Muriel. William succeeded to his father's lands in England and Normandy. In the course of a long life - he died without issue between Michaelmas 1201 and Michaelmas 1202 - he had dealings with the Abbey of Le Mont-St-Michel, confirmed his father's grant of Compton church to Lewes Priory, founded with his wife and brother the Abbey of La Lucerne, was in frequent attendance on King Henry II in Normandy between 1166 and 1172, and confirmed with his brother Robert in 1187 the gifts of his father and his grandfather to Lessay Abbey. He accompanied Richard I to England for his coronation in 1189. His residence in England was, of course, Halnaker.

Robert, who acquired lands in England, Normandy, and Brittany by his marriage, also left no issue, and the St.John story is continued by Muriel, sister of William and Robert. It is already well known and needs only a summary here. Muriel married Reginald d'Orval (Aurevalle) and had an only daughter Mabel. Mabel was the wife of Adam de Port, and their son William became heir to the St.John property in England and to the St.John and d'Orval properties in Normandy. His holding of the Norman properties was shortlived, for in 1204 King John lost the war against King Philip Augustus of France and with it

Normandy. English landholders who had sided with King John also lost their holdings in Normandy. William de Port, although heir apparent to extensive holdings in Hampshire and elsewhere, adopted, by 1205, the maiden surname of his maternal grandmother Muriel, and consequently the later St.Johns of "Basing and Halnaker, Glamorgan, Bletsoe, Lydiard Tregoze, Battersea, and other places have been de Ports under the St.John name.

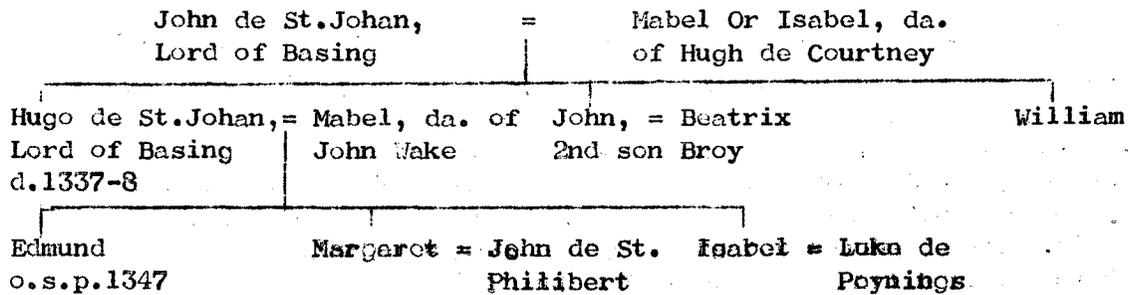
THE LAST ST. JOHN OF BASING.

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

In the year 1347 the St.Johns, who were really De Ports but by 1205 had adopted the surname of de St.John (See Report No. 6, p.84.), ceased to be "of Basing and Halnaker", and became "of Fonmon" in the County of Glamorgan. (Our knowledge of the earlier history of the St.Johns in Glamorgan leaves much to be desired, but the date 1347 is probably right for the main line.) According to Domesday Book (1086) Hugh de Port held extensively in Hampshire and elsewhere, and the events of 1347 therefore broke a connection that had lasted for nearly three centuries. This break was, in fact, the most serious in the nine-century-long history of the St.John family in England. Panel 2 of the Triptych (1683) does not name the young man whose death in 1347 caused the break, and Our Lady of Batersey, p.317, says simply

Edmund de St.Johan,
Lord of Basing,
o.s.p. 1347.

A short pedigree may help:



On the death of young Edmund without issue - he was already married but was a minor in the King's Ward - the family properties passed to his two sisters, Margaret then about 18 and Isabel then about 14. Eventually the properties came to Isabel and her second husband Luke de Poynings. The Poynings family held the properties in the male line for three generations - Luke, Thomas, and Hugh - but again the male line failed, and the properties passed with a daughter to the Paulets. Eventually the Paulets of Basing became Marquesses of Winchester, and Basing is still held by them.

But what of Edmund? Let J. H. Round tell the story - Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. LXII, 1921, p.12.

For the houses of Poynings and of St.John, as for many others, the year 1347 proved a tragic time. Young Edmund de St.John, the last of his line, on whose death the St.John fief passed, as we have seen, to his sisters, had landed with the King and his army at La Hogue, in Normandy (July, 1346), being then one of the retinue of Richard, Earl of Arundel. According to the record evidence, he then served in that retinue until the King's return to England in October, 1347. This period included the campaign of Crecy and the siege of Calais. It is certain, however, that he died during that siege on Aug. 18 (1347) leaving as his heirs his two sisters - - -. He had been returned as aged four years and more at his father's death in 1337.

The battle of Crecy was fought during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, the 26th of August, 1346. The English bowmen, who could shoot six times while the Genoese cross-bowmen were winding their cross-bows up for a second shot, wrought havoc first among the Genoese and later among the French knights and their horses, and soon the French army, which outnumbered the English army by more than three to one, was in hideous disorder. By nightfall the French king had only sixty knights in hand, and when he reached Amiens next morning only five barons were with him.

On the Sunday morning there was a heavy mist, and King Edward sent five hundred spearmen and two thousand archers to search for any Frenchmen who might be in the neighbourhood without having heard of the battle. They met two such companies. Of the first they slew more than seven thousand men, and of the second they slew most, including the Archbishop of Rouen and the Grand Prior of France. A third company of Frenchmen, who had lost their way on the Saturday, was also found and destroyed. In fact, according to Holinshed, four times as many were slain on the Sunday as in the great battle on the Saturday. The total losses of the French were "eleven princes, foure score baronets, 12 hundred knights, and more than thirtie thousand other of the meaner sort." (Holinshed.) On the Monday the King began his march northwards, reached Calais on Wednesday, the 30th and began the siege.

The capture of Calais would have three great advantages for England. Calais was "the hive of that swarm of privateers who were the endless curse of the Channel." (Churchill.) In one year alone twenty-two privateers had sailed from its port; its capture would end this "festering sore". England's chief export, English-grown wool, was sold to feed the looms of Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres, and in English hands Calais could, and in due course did, become the wool-staple, where our raw wool was gathered and taxed before sale. (The weaving of cloth at home came later.) In English hands Calais would provide an easy base for military operations against France.

The siege lasted nearly a year. Let Holinshed tell the story. King Edward

"erected bastides betweene the towne and the riuer, and caused carpenters to make houses and lodgings of great timber, which were couered with reed & broome, so manie and in such order, that it seemed a new towne, and in it was a market place appointed of purpose, in the which the market was dailie kept of vittels, and all other necessarie things euerie tuesdaie and saturdaye, so that a man might have bought what he would of things brought thither out of England & Flanders. - - -"

"The English campe was furnished with sufficient prouision of meat, drinke, apparell, munition, and all other things necessarie: and oftentimes also the soldiers made roads and forrais into the borders of France next adjoining, as towards Guines, and saint Omer, ye euen to the gates of that towne and sometime to Bullogne. - - -"

"The king of England would not assaile the towne of Calis by giuing anie assault to it, for he knew he should but lose his labour, and waste his people, it was so strong of it selfe, and so well furnished with men of warre. Capteine thereof also was one sir John de Uienne, a valiant knight of Burgoigne, having with him diuerse other right hardie and expert capteins, knights, and esquiers. When the said sir John de Uienne saw the manner of the English host, and what the kings intention was, he constreined all the poore and meane people to depart out of the towne. The king of England perceiuing that this was done of purpose to spare vittels, would not drive them backe againe to helpe to consume the same, but rather pitied them; and therefore did not onelie shew them so much grace to suffer them to passe through his host, but also gaue them meat and drinke to dinner, and moreouer two pence sterling to euerie person: which charitable deed wan him much praise, and caused manie of his enimies to praie right hartilie for his good successe and prosperitie. A most notable example of pitie and compassion".

Holinshed then records other events in France and continues:

"All this while the siege continued still before Calis, and the French King amongst other deuises which he imagined how to raise the K. of England from it, procured the Scots to make warre into England, insomuch that Dauid King of Scotland - - - assembled the whole puissance of his realme, to the number of fortie or threescore thousand fighting men and with them entered into England, burning, spoiling, and wasting the country, till he came as far as Durham."

"The lords of England that were left at home with the queene for the sure keeping and defense of the realme - - - assembled an host of all such people as were able to beare armour, both preests and other. Their general assemblie was appointed at Newcastell, and when they were all together, they were to the number of 1200 men of armes, three thousand archers, and seauen thousand other, with the Welshmen, and issuing out of the towne, they found the Scots readie to come forward to incounter them." (The English force was organized in four "battels", whose leaders are named.) "The queene was there in person, and went from ranke to ranke, and encouraged hir people in the best manner she could."

Holinshed then gives an account of the battle of Neville's Cross (Saturday, 30 September, 1346), in which fifteen thousand men were slain, and King David himself was wounded and captured. John Copland refused to hand the King over to the Queen. The King therefore summoned Copland to appear before him at Calais, which he did, and promised to hand King David over to the Queen on his return to England. This he also did. The Queen was satisfied, and King David went to the Tower for ten years. Holinshed continues: "Then the queene, after she had taken order for the safe keeping of the King of Scots, and good gouernement of the realme, tooke the sea and sailed ouer to the King her husband still lieng before Calis."

In various ways the King strengthened his grip on the town, and the French King took certain military and diplomatic measures that led to nothing. Holinshed continues: "After that the French king with his host was once departed from Sangate, without ministring anie succour to them within the towne, they began to sue for a parlee, which being granted, in the end they were contented to yeeld, and the king granted to receive them and the towne on these conditions; that six of the cheefe burgesses of the towne should come fourth bareheaded, barefooted, and barelegged, and in their shirts, with halters about their necks, with the keies of the towne and castell in their hands, to submit themselves simplie to the kings will, and the residue he was contented to take to mercie.

"This determinate resolution of King Edward being intimated to the commons of the towne, assembled in the market place by the sound of the common bell before the capteine, caused manie a weeping eie amongst them: but in the end, when it was perceived that no other grace would be obtained, six of the most wealthie burgesses of all the towne agreed to hazard their lives for the safegard of the residue, and so according to the prescript order deuised by the K. they went forth of the gates, and were presented by the lord Walter de Pannie to the King, before whom they kneeled downe, offered to him the keies of the towne, and besought him to haue mercie upon them. But the King regarding them with a fell countenance, commanded streight that their heads should be stricken off. And although manie of the noble men did make great intreatance for them, yet would no grace be shewed, untill the queene being great with child, came and kneeled downe before the king her husband, and with lamentable cheere and weeping eies intreated so much for them, that finally the kings anger was aswaged & his rigor turned to mercie so that he gaue the prisoners unto hir to doo hir pleasure with them. Then the queene commanded them to be brought into hir chamber, and caused the halters to be taken from their necks, clothed them anew, gaue them their dinner, and bestowing upon ech of them six nobles, appointed them to be conueied out of the host in safegard, and set at libertie.

"Thus was the strong towne of Calis yielded up into the hands of King Edward, the third of August, in the yeare 1347. The capteine the lord John de Uienne, and all the other capteins and men of name were staid as prisoners, and the common soldiers and other meane people of the towne were licenced to depart and void their houses, leaving all their armor and riches behind them. The King would not have any of the old inhabitants to remaine in the towne, saue onlie a priest, and two other ancient personages, such as best knew the customes, lawes and ordinances of the towne. He appointed to send over thither amongst other Englishmen, there to inhabit, 36 burgesses of London and those of the wealthiest sort, for he meant to people the towne onelie with Englishmen for the better and more sure defense thereof. The King and queene were lodged in the castell, and continued there, till the queene was delivered of a daughter named Margaret."

On these final details Holinshed errs. The King and the Queen returned to England in October, and not long afterwards the Queen gave birth to a son at Windsor - William of Windsor, who died in infancy, and was buried in the chapel of St. Edmund and St. Thomas with his sister Blanche of the Tower, who had died in 1340. Their monument - a diminutive altar-tomb bearing effigies of the two children - is not far from the altar tombs of their parents in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor.

Additional details of the story of the Burghers of Calais are given in Froissart's Chronicle. "At last a most rich burghess of all the town, called Eustache de St. Pierre, rose up and said openly: 'Sirs, great and small, great mischief it should be to suffer to die such people as he in this town - - - when there is means to save them - - - wherefore, to save them I will be the first to put my life in jeopardy.' When he had said this, every man worshipped him and divers kneeled down at his feet, with sore weeping and sore sighs. Then another honest burghess rose, and said, 'I will keep company with my gossip Eustache;' he was called Jean d'Aire. Then rose up Jacques de Wiessant who was rich in goods and heritage: he said also that he would hold company with his two cousins likewise; so did Peter de Wiessant his brother; and then rose up two others. - - Then the captain went with them to the gate: there was great lamentation at their departing."

Nearly five and a half centuries after these events Auguste Rodin was asked to make a monument to Eustache de St. Pierre. He quickly decided in favour of a sculpture commemorating all six burghers, but it was not till eleven years later (1895) that the bronze group was unveiled in Calais. In 1912 the National Art Collections Fund decided to acquire a cast of the monument, and with Rodin's approval it was set up in due course in the Victoria Tower Gardens, Millbank, Westminster. In fact, the monument is only about a furlong away from the last resting places of King Edward III and Queen Philippa in the Abbey.

No details of young Edmund's part in the battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais seem to be available, but on 20th August, 1347, four writs were issued at Bristol for inquisitions post mortem into the properties of which Edmund was heir to be taken in Kent, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Sussex. These inquisitions were all made on various dates in September, and in all cases Edmund was recorded as having died on 18 August. In two cases Calais is named as the place of his death. Obviously there is a discrepancy here. It is improbable that the writs of 20 August were themselves incorrectly dated, but it is incredible that news of a death in Calais could have reached England and these official documents could have been prepared under the authority of the King's third son, Lionel, Guardian of England, within two days of Edmund's death in Calais. The date of Edmund's death given in the report from Calais must have been inaccurate. On the available evidence we are not sure whether he was still living when the town surrendered on 3rd August, 1347.

After Edmund's father, Hugh de Sancto Johanne, died at some date before 2 October, 1336, Edmund was stated at inquisitions post mortem held in February, 1337, to be "aged 4 years and more". With older people it is difficult to decide how much is meant by "and more", but with a young child the limits of uncertainty are much

narrower. If, in February, 1337, Edmund was aged 4 years and more, then, when he died - presumably in late July, rather than early August, 1347, - he was aged 15 or more, and had been in the Earl of Arundel's retinue in the English army in France since July, 1346.

A few months later arrangements were made for dower for Edmund's widow, Elizabeth, and for division of his lands between his sisters, Margaret, aged 18 years and more and wife of John de Sancto Philiberto, and Isabel, aged 14 years on 29 June, 1347, and wife of Henry de Burgherssh, a minor. Some of these arrangements did not last long. Henry de Burgherssh died early in November, 1348, and by February, 1349, Isabel had married Luke de Poynings. By 1361 Margaret and her only son John had died, and the rest of the St. John inheritance went to Isabel and her second husband, Luke de Poynings. (Eventually Isabel made a third marriage.) Three generations later the properties passed with a Poynings heiress to the Paulet family, who later became Marquesses of Winchester and still hold Basing. The long defence of Basing House by the Royalist Marquess was one of the memorable events of the Civil War. The surviving defence works are still most impressive.

From Conquest times, -i.e. for nearly three centuries - the de Port-St. Johns of Basing had been the holders not only of many manors in Hampshire and elsewhere - Halmaker in Sussex should certainly be mentioned - but also of high offices of state such as Warden of Southampton Castle, Governor of Portchester Castle, and - still more notable - Lieutenant of Aquitaine, to say nothing of military service in Wales, France, and Scotland. In fact, the Dictionary of National Biography devotes nearly four columns to Edmund's great-grandfather John. This distinguished family record - ten generations - was ended by the death of a teen-ager on a date that is not precisely known, and the genealogist dismisses the event with the laconic formula "o.s.p." Sic transit gloria mundi.

The present writer gratefully acknowledges the help of Mr. N. Evans of the Public Record Office in the problem of the date of Edmund's death.

- - - - -

A Hungerford at Agincourt.

O! that we had here
But one ten thousand of those men in England
That do no work today.
What's he that wishes so?
My cousin Westmoreland? No, my fair cousin:
If we are marked to die . . .

In these well-known lines Shakespeare was taking liberty with history. The Earl of Westmoreland was not in France at the time. Instead of quitting England with the expedition or being at Agincourt, he had been appointed to defend the marches of Scotland. Shakespeare made much use of Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles (1577), but Holinshed attributes the words to "one of the host". Happily a priest who accompanied the expedition wrote a narrative in Latin, and this survives at the British Library as Cottonian MS Julius E 18 and Sloane MS 1776. The anonymous writer specifically names "a certain Lord, Walter Hungerford, Knight", and in his History of the Battle of Agincourt Sir N. H. Nicholas, F.S.A., gives an English rendering of the anonymous priest's account. It is, therefore, possible to trace the growth of King Henry's speech from the priest's original Latin, through Holinshed, to Shakespeare.

The battle was fought on 25th October, 1415. Sir Walter, who was thirty-seven years old, was present with twenty men at arms and sixty horse archers. In 1426 he was summoned to Parliament by writ and in consequence regarded as the first Baron Hungerford. He became a Knight of the Garter and Lord Treasurer of England, and died on 9 August, 1449. He was ancestor, in the direct male line, of Lucy (Hungerford),

wife of Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, who died in 1594, but the Hungerfords must be traced back for seven generations from Lucy before this Sir Walter is reached.

Walter was a very popular name among the Hungerfords, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the eldest son of Sir John and Lucy, the one that was drowned while on a visit to Guernsey - see Report no. 3, pp. 36-8, and Report no. 5, pp. 79-81 - was named Walter. In the next generation the sixth son was named Walter, the one who eventually, in 1656, became head of the family and 3rd Baronet.

The following quotations show the development of the King's speech:

1. The anonymous priest (1415):

"Among the speeches which I noticed, was this; a certain Lord, Walter Hungerford, Knight, was regretting in the King's presence that he had not, in addition to the small retinue which he had there, ten thousand of the best English archers, who would be desirous of being with him. When the King said, 'thou speakest foolishly, for by the God of Heaven, on whose grace I have relied, and in whom I have a firm hope of victory, I would not, even if I could, increase my numbers by one; for those whom I have are the people of God, whom he thinks me worthy to have at this time. Dost thou not believe the Almighty, with these his humble few, is able to conquer the haughty opposition of the French, who pride themselves on their numbers and their own strength as if it might be said they could do as they liked? and in my opinion God, of his true justice, would not bring any disaster upon one of so great confidence, as neither fell out to Judas Maccabeus, until he became distrustful, and thence deservedly fell into ruin'."

2. Raphael Holinshed (1577):

"It is said, that as he heard one of the host utter his wish to another thus: I would to God there were with us now so manie good soldiers as are at this houre within England! the King answered: I would not wish a man more here than I have, we are indeed in comparison to the enimies but a few, and if God in his clemencie doo favour us, and our just cause (as I trust he will) we shall speed well enough. But let no man ascribe victorie to owne strength and might, but onelie to God's assistance, to whome I have no doubt we shall worthilie have cause to give thanks therefore. And if it be for our offences sakes we shall be delivered into the hands of our enimies, the less number we be, the lesse damage shall the realme of England susteine: but if we should fight in trust of multitude of men, and so get the victorie (our minds being prone to pride) we should therupon peradventure ascribe the victorie not so much to the gift of God, as to our owne puissance and thereby provoke his high indignation and displeasure against us: and if the enimie get the upper hand then should our realme and countrie suffer more damage and stand in further danger. But be you of good comfort, and shew yourselves valiant, God and our just quarrell shall defend us, and deliver these our proud adversaries with all the multitude of them which see (or at least the most of them) into our hands.

3. Shakespeare, King Henry the Fifth (1599), Act IV, Scene III:

"If we are mark'd to die, we are enow
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honour
God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.
By Jove, I am not covetous for gold;
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear;
Such outward things dwell not in my desires:
But if it be a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending soul alive.
No, faith, my coz, wish not a man from England:
God's peace! I would not lose so great an honour,
As one man more, methinks, would share from me,
For the best hope I have. O, do not wish one more!
Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland, through my host,

That he which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse:
We would not die in that man's company
That fears his fellowship to die with us.
This day is call'd the feast of Crispian:
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip-toe when this day is nam'd,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispian:
Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars,
And say, These wounds I had on Crispin's day.
Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,
But he'll remember with advantages
What feats he did that day: then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words,
Harry the king, Bedford and Exeter,
Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloster, -
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd.
This story shall the good man teach his son;
And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered, -
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition:
And gentlemen in England now a-bed
Shall think themselves accurs'd they were not here;
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day."

F. T. S.

THE ST. JOHN OF BLETSO TABLE-CARPET IN THE VICTORIA AND
ALBERT MUSEUM.

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

In Room 53 the Department of Textiles and Dress of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, exhibits a very notable example of English Domestic Embroidery bought in 1930 from Lord St. John of Bletso. Primarily the exhibit illustrates the highly skilled needlework of the household furnishings of a noble family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, but the border of the carpet has a series of twenty small shields of arms, and in a central roundel there is an achievement of twelve quarterings for a St. John and twelve more for his wife. These heraldic details help to date the carpet, but they also give it an additional interest for the Friends of Lydiard Tregoz.

The carpet, which is now glazed and framed, consists of a central main panel with two long and two short pieces of border about 1 ft. wide. It is 13'9" high and 6' 9" wide. The over-all colour of the central panel is a bluish green, but wool of seven colours and silk of five colours are used, and there is a little tarnished gold and silver thread. The carpet is worked on linen canvas, mainly in tent stitch with some cross stitch, and the stitches are extremely fine - about 600 stitches per square inch - but the work is not very even.

The central panel has a pattern of coiling stems, interlaced and linked by clasps, and bearing leaves, grapes, pomegranates, acorns, carnations, roses, honeysuckle, and borage. Various living creatures occur, including the St. John falcon, and on some of the clasps that link the stems are random letters or groups of letters, e.g. GOD and OSES, most of which have not been accurately interpreted. The general pattern of the design can best be appreciated if viewed from one of the long sides of the carpet.

The border also has a pattern of coiling stems interlaced but not linked by clasps, and its twenty small shields of arms record - or were intended ultimately to record - marriages of four generations of the St. Johns of Bletso. Above every shield is a label bearing the surnames of husband and in most cases, wife. The series is to be read clockwise from the top left corner. In all cases the St. John arms are Argent, on a chief gules two mullets or. (For the place of the various St. Johns in the family, see the Select Pedigree.)

1. - - - MORGAN

St. John, impaling or, a griffin segreant sable, for Morgan.

2. ST. JOHN WALGRAVE

St. John, impaling quarterly, 1 & 4 per pale argent and gules (for Waldegrave), 2 & 3 barry of 12 argent and azure (for Mouchensey), for Walgrave.

3. WORSLEY ST. JOHN

Argent, a chevron between 3 ravens sable, for Rhese (Ryce, Rees, Ryes), impaling St. John.

The name Worsley in the label is presumably an erroneous restoration.

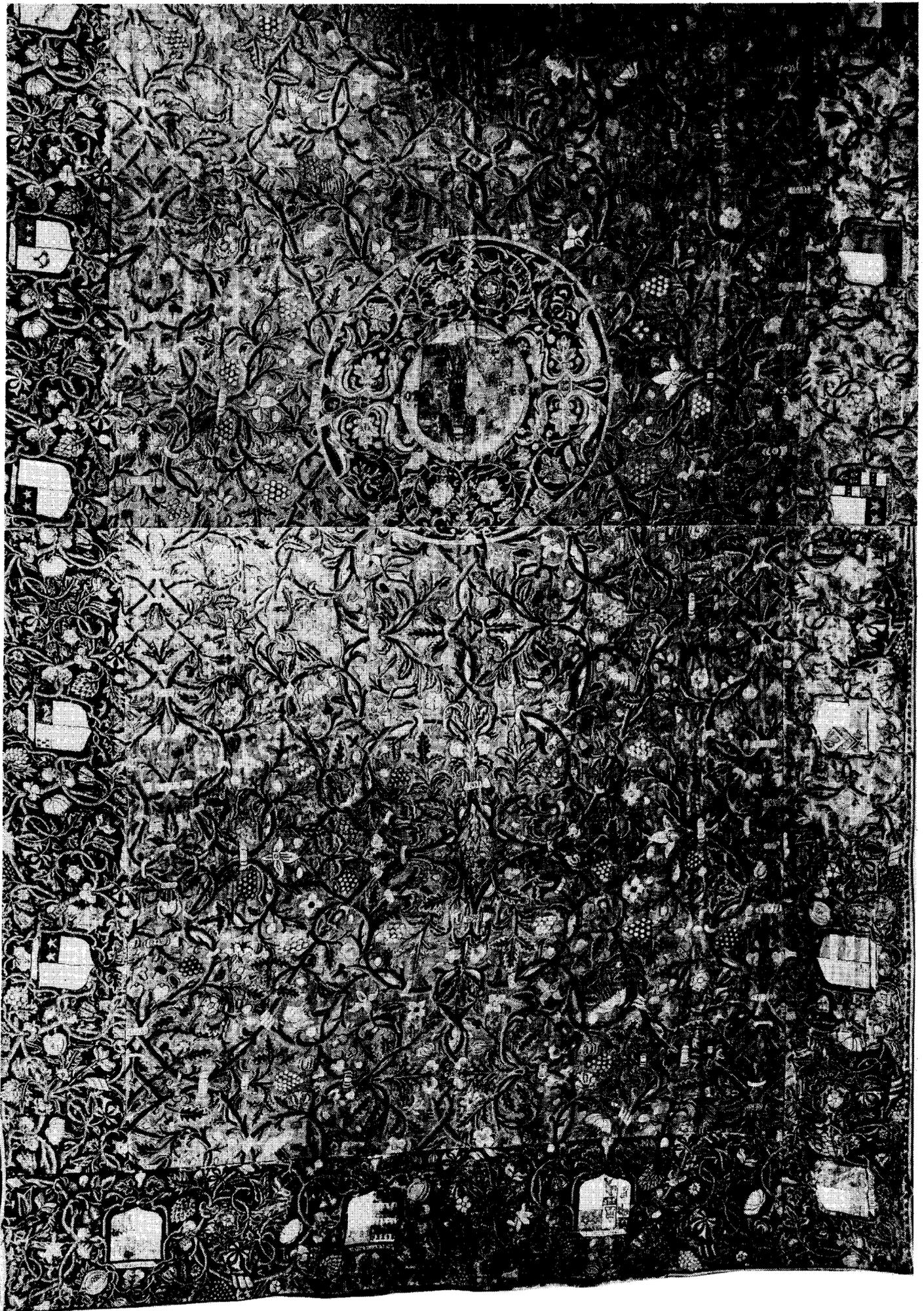
4. PARKER ST. JOHN

Quarterly, 1 & 4 azure between 2 bars sable charged with 3 bezants a lion passant gules, in chief 3 bucks' heads cabossed sable (for Parker), 2 & 3 argent, a lion rampant sable (for Morley), for Parker, impaling St. John.

5. GAMAGE ST. JOHN

Argent, a bend lozengy gules a chief azure, for Gamage, impaling St. John.

The photograph opposite of the middle and lower parts of the carpet appears by courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Prints nos. 59753-4.)



6. ROTHERHAM ST. JOHN
Vert, 3 bucks trippant or, for Rotherham, impaling St. John.
7. KIRKHAM ST. JOHN
Quarterly, 1 & 4 argent, on a fess gules 3 bezants (for Kirkham),
2 & 3 gules, 3 fleurs-de-lis or (for Armstone), for Kirkham, impaling St. John.
8. ST. JOHN FISHER
St. John, impaling argent, on a chevron between 3 demi-lions rampant gules as
many plates, for Fisher.
9. GREY - - -
Barry of 6 argent and azure, in chief 3 torteaux, for Grey, impaling St. John.
10. DENIS ST. JOHN
Gules, a bend engrailed between 2 leopards' faces or, jessant-de-lis of the
second, for Dennis, impaling St. John.
11. RUSSEL ST. JOHN
Quarterly, 1 & 4 argent, a lion rampant gules on a chief sable 3 escallops
of the first (for Russell), 2 & 3 or, a tower embattled with a steeple azure,
the port gules (for Delatoure), for Russell, impaling St. John.
12. ELMES ST. JOHN
There appears to be an unsolved problem here, for the dexter coat is clearly
barry of 6 ermine and sable while Burke blazons, Ermine, 2 bars sable each
charged with 5 elm leaves. The meaning is, however, clear - Elmes, impaling
St. John.
13. ST. JOHN DORMER
St. John, impaling quarterly, 1 & 4 azure, 10 billets 4,3,2, 1, or, on a
chief of the second a demi-lion issuant sable (for Dormer), 2 & 3 argent,
3 fleurs-de-lis gules (for ?), for Dormer.
14. PELHAM ST. JOHN
Azure, 3 pelicans argent vulning themselves, for Pelham, impaling St. John.
15. CHENEY ST. JOHN
Azure, 6 lions rampant argent, a canton ermine, for Cheney, impaling St. John.
16. ST. JOHN - - -
St. John, impaling - - -. Intended doubtless for Oliver, second son, not yet
married. (See Select Pedigree and also No. 19 and No. 20.)
17. LUKE ST. JOHN
Argent, a bugle-horn sable stringed gules, for Luke, impaling St. John.
18. CORBET ST. JOHN
Or, a raven sable, for Corbet, impaling St. John.
19. ST. JOHN - - -
St. John, impaling - - -. Doubtless intended for Thomas, third son, not yet married.
20. ST. JOHN - - -
St. John, impaling - - -. Doubtless intended for Francis, fourth son, not yet
married.

In order to read these shields properly, the observer must imagine the carpet lying
on the floor and himself standing in the middle of it. But the texture and materials
used make this carpet unsuitable for use on the floor, and Mr. Donald B. King, B.A.,
F.S.A., has pointed out that the four pieces of border are wrongly attached to the

main panel. The two short pieces should be inverted, and the two long pieces interchanged. As a result the shields would all face outwards, and the details could all be read easily as the border hung downwards from the edges of a large table. The sequence of the shields would be unchanged but would run anti-clockwise from the top right corner.

Within a roundel at the centre of the carpet is a shield of arms with twelve quarterings for the St. John husband and twelve more for his wife. Although the work is much damaged, and heraldic details are indistinct, a knowledge of the 71 coats for St. John in the 1615 work of the Triptych at Lydiard Tregoze makes identification of the husband's twelve comparatively easy. In the top row - Nos. 1,2,3,4, - we have St. John, Umfreville, Delabere, and Turberville; in the second row - Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 - we have Ap-Gwrgant, Pavely, Sturrey, and Beauchamp; and in the third row we have Patishull, Broy, Grandison, and Tregoze. These coats were all derived from the ancestors who were common to the Bedfordshire and the Wiltshire branches of the family: hence the usefulness of the evidence of the Triptych.

Within the central roundel are the letters OS to the left of the shield and ES to its right. (These letters also occur on a clasp in the bottom right corner of the carpet.) They have been taken as signifying Oliver, 4th Lord St. John of Bletso, who became 1st Earl of Bolingbroke in 1624, and his wife Elizabeth Paulet. From this shield of arms it is evident that he had grown up and had married. From the select pedigree it is clear that this Oliver was a son of Oliver, 3rd Lord St. John, who is represented by shield No. 16 in the border. But - alas and alack! - that shield represents the 3rd Lord as unmarried. In other words, the 4th Lord, who was already married when the carpet was made, did not know that his father had married and that his own mother was Dorothy Rede.

Obviously we must look for some other Oliver St. John, with a wife named Elizabeth, as the man represented by the central shield. Oliver St. John, 1st Lord St. John of Bletsoe satisfies the requirements. His first marriage - to Agnes Fisher - is represented in shield No. 8, and it is not surprising that the marriage of his eldest son John is recorded in shield No. 13, and that according to shields Nos. 16, 19, and 20 his other sons had not yet married. The central shield represents his second marriage - to Elizabeth, daughter of Geoffrey Chamber of Great and Little Stanmore, Middlesex. (St. John was her fourth husband.) If the first coat in the wife's twelve were clearly that of Paulet with its three swords in pile, we should be in difficulty, but that part of the carpet is badly worn, and no evidence of the Paulet swords can be found. A detailed knowledge of the pedigree and heraldry of the Chamber family might lead to the identification of some of the wife's quarterings, in spite of the damaged condition of this part of the carpet, but regrettably the present writer does not possess that knowledge.

Shield No. 13 in the border shows John, eldest son of the 1st Baron and himself eventually 2nd Baron, as the husband of Catherine Dormer. This marriage is known to have taken place at some date after 28 February, 1574/5. But Shield No. 16 shows John's brother, Oliver, who eventually became 3rd Baron, as unmarried. At a date that is not exactly known this Oliver married Dorothy Rede, and their eldest son, Oliver, eventually 4th Baron and 1st Earl of Bolingbroke, was born about 1584. The carpet - or at least the borders - must therefore have been made between 1575 and 1584. For convenience we may say that the carpet may be dated circa 1580.

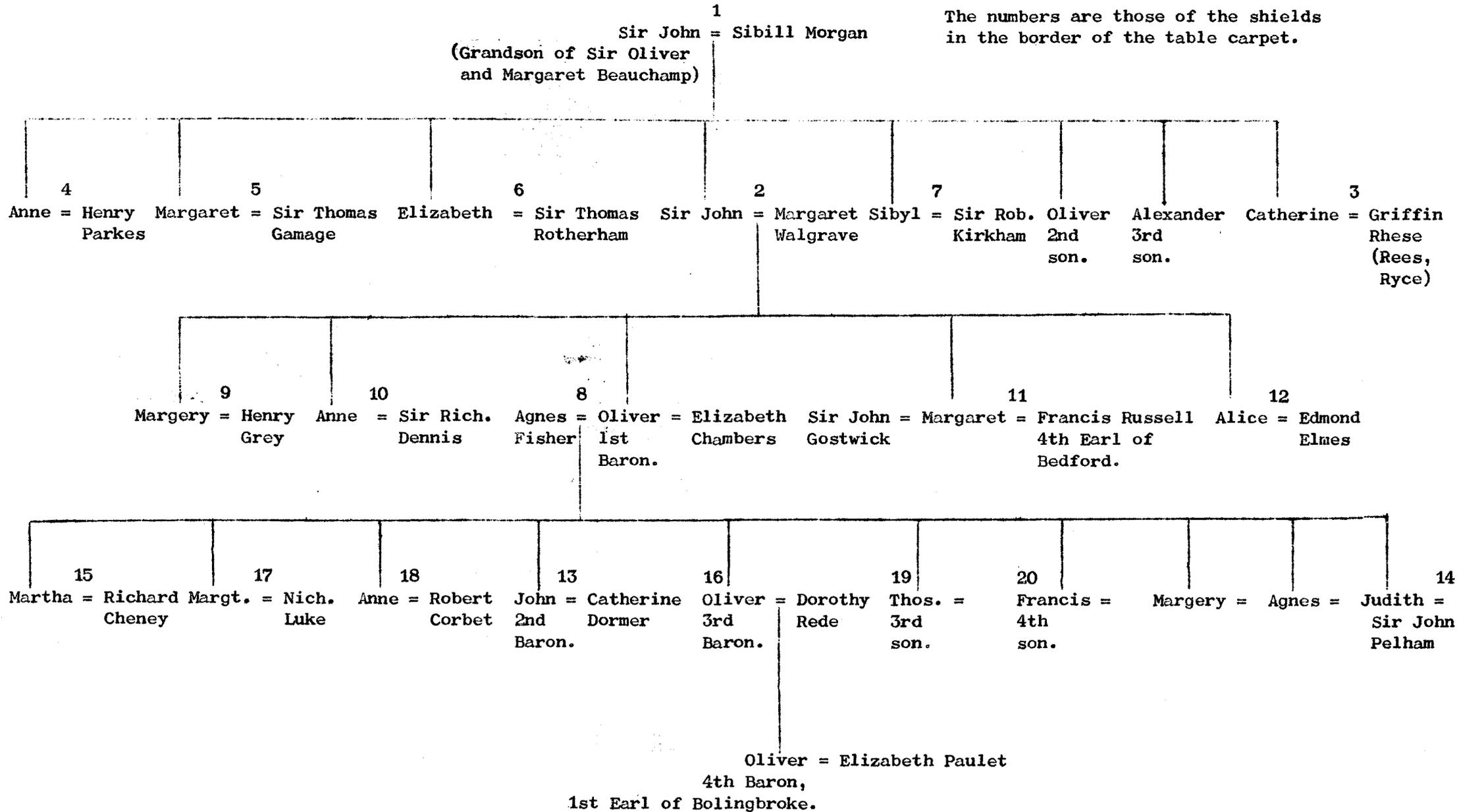
When the carpet was made, Bletsoe was the residence of the head of the Bedfordshire St. Johns. About half a century later the 4th Baron purchased Melchbourne, built a mansion, and made it his residence. The carpet remained there for about three centuries. On 11 February, 1921, it was offered for sale at Sotheby's, but was bought in. For a while it was on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum, but on 26 September, 1930, it was sold by auction with another carpet at Hurcomb's, and the two were bought by the Museum for £5,000, half of which was contributed by the National Art Collections Fund.

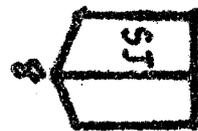
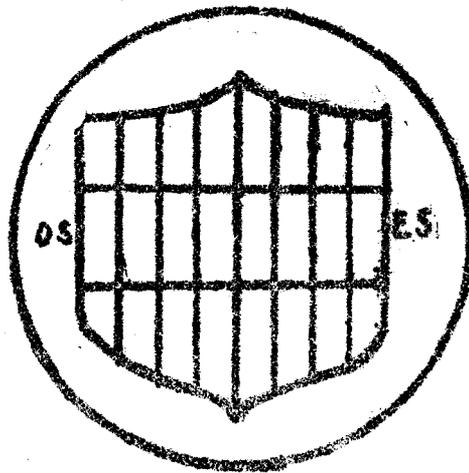
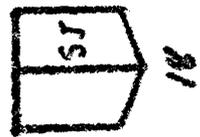
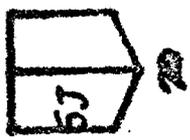
The present writer gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of Mr. John L. Nevinson, M.A., F.S.A., author of the Museum's Catalogue of English Domestic Embroidery, and of Mr. Donald B. King, B.A., F.S.A., who is at present up-dating that work.

SELECT PEDIGREE OF ST. JOHN OF BLETSOE.

Based mainly on the Visitation of
Bedfordshire, 1566.

The numbers are those of the shields
in the border of the table carpet.





Corrigenda in Report No. 13.

- P. 1 1.28 after "follows", insert "9"
- P. 2 1.13 after "Papers", insert "11"
1.16 delete "before yet"
- P. 6 1.32 for "16th", read "14th"
1.40 for "29 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high", read "29 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high"
- P. 7 1. 4. for "&", read "&c"
- P. 8 1. 5 after "true value of the", insert "Premisses or any of them
And notwithstanding / the not nameing any Parish"
- P.29 1.22 Add our other vice-President, Dr. A. J. Taylor, C.B.E., M.A., D. Litt.,
F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

Corrections to the article on The Triptych appear at the end of The Triptych - 3 in this Report.

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SHORTER NOTES.

The Children of Sir Henry St.John 4th Baronet and 1st Viscount St.John, by his second marriage

(A footnote to the article by the present writer in Report No. 5, p.47.)

Writers about Sir Walter St.John's eldest son Henry mention four children by his second marriage who did grow up, but there were eight others who did not grow up, and as far as the present writer is aware the details have not hitherto been published.

Christenings in St. Anne's, Soho, and St. Martin's in the Fields are explained by the fact that Henry resided in the West End - in Bury Street, during his first marriage, in Berkeley Street and in Albermarle Street during his second marriage, though the records are not complete, and we are not sure where he was residing at the time of the death of Sir William Estcourt. Lydiard Tregoze had been the main residence of the Wiltshire line since, say, the middle of the fifteenth century, and served on occasion as a country alternative to a town house in the West End, even during Sir Walter's life-time, and Purley, Berks, served as a convenient half-way house on the journey. Since the 1590's a St.John had been virtual or actual Lord of the Manor of Battersea, and a family vault in St. Mary's was available for burials even if the family was not in residence in the manor house.

Parish registers provide most of the following details, and in some cases the record of a christening mentions the date of birth. Other sources are indicated as they occur.

1. Walter: born 13 June, 1688; christened 27 June in St. Anne's, Soho; buried 4 May, 1689, in St. Mary's, Battersea.
2. Oliver: buried 22 November, 1689, in St. Mary's, Battersea.
3. Anne: born 12 April, 1691; christened 16 May in St. Martin's in the Fields; buried 13 June, 1692, in St. Mary's, Battersea.
4. George: born 23 April, 1693 (B.L. Egerton MS 2578, f.37); died in Venice, January, 1716.
5. Powlet: buried 28 May, 1695, in St. Mary's, Lydiard Tregoze.
6. Charlotte: born 26 April, 1696; christened 19 May in St. Martin's in the Fields; buried (as 'Sharlot') 1 April, 1697, in St. Mary's, Battersea.
7. Henrietta: born 15 July, 1699 (G.E.C. Complete Peerage, under E. of Catherlough) married 20 June, 1727, in St. Mary's, Battersea; died 26 March, 1756.

- 8. Isabella: buried 15 August, 1700. in St. Mary's, Battersea. (Our Lady of Batersey, p. 223, incorrectly gives the date as 17 August.)
- 9. John: born 3 May, 1702 (B.L. Egerton MS. 2378, f.37); died abroad 26 November, 1748 (coffin plate); buried 19 March, 1748/9 in St. Mary's, Lydiard Tregoze.
- 10. Johanna: born 25 June, 1704; christened 3 July in St. Martin's in the Fields; buried 15 February, 1705/6, in St. Mary's, Battersea.
- 11. Walter: born 12 February 1706/7; christened 16 February 1706/7 at St. Martin in the Fields; buried 2 March, 1706/7, in St. Mary's, Battersea.
- 12. Holles: born 29 November, 1710; christened 13 December, at St. Martin's in the Fields. (B.L. Egerton MS 2378, f.37 gives the date of birth as 24 November, but the parish register gives 29 November.) He died 6 October, 1738 (Monument in St. Mary's, Battersea); buried 11 October, 1738, in St. Mary's, Battersea.

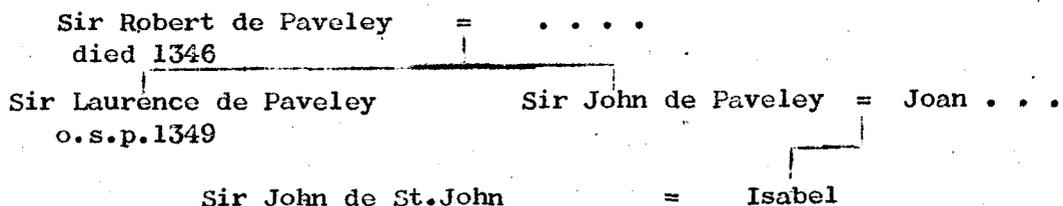
F.T.S.

The place of Broy and Sturrey in St.John Ancestry and Heraldry.

Students of St.John family history, particularly of that of the Wiltshire branch, are familiar with such names as Umfreville, Delabere, Paveley, Beauchamp, Grandison, Tregoze, Ewarby, Huscarl, and Hungerford. They have also heard of Broy, if only because the subject has been discussed in Report No. 3, pp. 26, 27, and in Report No. 8, p.33. But few have heard of Sturrey, and the name is not included in the list of more than 150 families on pp.56-62 of Report No.13. Yet in the heraldic notes preceding two pedigrees in the Bedfordshire Visitation 1566, the arms of Sturrey are recorded between the arms of Paveley and Beauchamp, and again in the Bletsoe table carpet of circa 1580; and an engraving illustrating the St.John pedigree in the published Visitation of Huntingdonshire 1613 shows the arms of Sturrey between those of Paveley and Beauchamp.

The position of Sturrey between Paveley and Beauchamp might mean that a St.John of a generation between the Sir John who married Isabella Paveley and the Sir Oliver who married Margaret Beauchamp had married a Sturrey heiress, and so had added the Sturrey arms to the already impressive St.John heraldic heritages; but the relevant dates do not allow an additional intermediate generation. The explanation must, therefore, be that Isabella, heiress of Paveley, brought to the St.Johns not only the arms of Paveley but also those of Sturrey, a family that was somewhere in the Paveley ancestry.

George Baker's History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton, 1836, Vol.II pp.200-1, gives a twelve-generation pedigree of Paveley from Robert, temp. William I, to Isabella, wife of Sir John St.John. The part relevant to the present discussion is:



Baker also has the information: "Laurence had scarcely attained his majority when he died in 23 Edw.3 (1349) leaving John de Paveley his brother and heir aged fifteen years; and in the following year the king committed to William Stury the custody of two parts of the manors of Westpiric and Houghton - the third part being held in dower - during the minority of the heir, rendering 40 marks (£26.13s.4d.) yearly, and 200 marks (£133.6s.8d.) for his marriage." Whether William Stury's custody of certain properties for young John Paveley means that he was the boy's official guardian or not is not clear, but obviously the relations between the man and the boy were close, and the subsequent heraldic evidence implies that young John eventually married William Stury's daughter and heiress, Joan. (A century later John St. John, father of Nicholas of L.T., married Margaret, daughter of his guardian, Sir Richard Carew, of Beddington, Surrey.)

Broy comes into the St. John pedigree twice. Beatrix Broy was the first of five heiresses whom successive generations of the Glamorgan St. Johns married. Margery Broy came into the Patishull ancestry as the wife of Sir Walter, who died in 1232. Consequently the arms of Broy appear as No. 2 for Beatrice in the selection of 12 on the monument to Sir John in Bletsoe Church (1558), as No. 8 for Margery twice in the Bedfordshire Visitation of 1566, and as No. 9 for Margery in the Visitation of Huntingdonshire 1613. In the achievement of 71 for Sir John, 1st Baronet, in the Triptych at Lydiard Broy appears as No. 2 for Beatrice and as No. 22 for Margery. But - - -.

Burke's General Armory gives only one blazon for Broy - Ermine, a lion rampant purpure crowned or - and only one for Sturrey - Argent, a lion rampant double queued purpure. The problem is aggravated by the fact that the 1566 Bedfordshire Visitation blazons Sturrey as Argent, a lion rampant queue fourche purpure charged on the shoulder with a cross pattee or for Sturrey, and the engraving that illustrates the Visitation of Huntingdonshire clearly shows the cross on the lion's shoulder but not the forked tail. The difficulty of representing such details on a small scale in carved stone or in paint that may later be re-painted inaccurately must be recognized, but in the present case a rampant lion after Paveley and before Beauchamp cannot be Broy; it must have come with Paveley and be Sturrey. A rampant lion in such a situation occurs as No. 8 in the achievement of 23 quarterings for Sir John St. John, K.t. on panel 6 of the Triptych 1615, and as No. 8 in the achievement of 23 for Sir John, 1st Baronet on the southside of his own monument 1634. From their position between Paveley and Beauchamp they should be identified as Sturrey. (See Report No. 12, p.49, and Report No. 13, p.47.) Why there is a rampant lion for Beatrix Broy as No. 2 and again as No. 22 for Margery Broy, but no rampant lion between No. 8 (Paveley) and No. 9 (Beauchamp) in the much fuller achievement of 71 for Sir John, 1st Baronet, (see Report No. 13, p.47) is a problem that still awaits solution.

F. T. S.

The Society.

The Officers of the Friends of Lydiard Tregoz for 1980-81 were:

President: Mr. Frank T. Smallwood, M.A., F.S.A.
Vice-President: Mr. A. R. Dufty, C.B.E., P.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. A. J. Taylor, C.B.E. M.A. D.Litt. F.B.A. F.S.A. F.R.Hist S.
Mr. C. G. Walters, 36 South View Avenue, Swindon.
Committee: Mr. Douglas Perry.
Mr. Arthur W. Flack, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.P.T.I.
The Rev. Canon J. M. Free, A.K.C., B.D.
Miss Thelma Vernon.
Editor of Report: The Rev. Brian G. Carne, B.Com., F.S.A.
The Vicarage, Almondsbury, Bristol, BS12 4DS.

In Memoriam.

Douglas Perry was for many years a member of the congregation at Lydiard Tregoze and served on the Church Council. He was enthusiastic about the formation of the Friends and has been a member of the Committee from the inception of the Society. He had a great love for the Church he so regularly supported. His great interest in Wiltshire heraldry and genealogy blossomed in his retirement and he was in demand as a speaker on these matters. He was to have been on the panel at this year's Annual Meeting. His recent sudden death has deprived all of us of a warm-hearted friend and a well of valuable information.

New Members.

Mr. P. C. Beauchamp	31 Langham Gardens, London, W.13.
Miss Constance A. Brown	22 Sutherland Road, Brighton, Mass. 62146. U.S.A.
Mr. Robert F. Brown	5758 West Hastings Arch, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462, U.S.A.
Mrs. G. M. McDuie.	8 Burke Street, Oatley, 2223, New South Wales, Australia.
Mr. Brian E. St.John	2863 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia, V7V 1E7, Canada.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Westall	10 St. Helen's Court, Abingdon, Oxon. OX14 5BG.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. St.John Foti,	Welle Manor Hall, Upwell, Norfolk. PE14 9AB.

Resignations.

Rev. Canon & Mrs. S. Boothman	Braishfield Rectory, Romsey, Hants.
Mrs. R. M. Dudley	22 Gordondale Road, London, S.W.19.
Mr. W. A. C. Kendall	86 The Mall, Swindon.
Rev. Canon & Mrs. F. Thorne	St. Mary's Rectory, Reddish Road, South Reddish.

Changes of Address

Rev. P. E. & Mrs. Bird	12 Manor Court, Swan Road, Pewsey, Wilts.
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bodman	Raheen, Down Road, Tavistock, PL19 9AD.
Mr. W. R. Bugby	1 Cavendish Court, 9 Grosvenor Road, Bournemouth. BN 4 8BQ.
Capt. N. A. Collett, M.A. D & D.	Western Frontier Regiment, Sultan of Oman's Land, Forces, PO Box 897, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.
Mrs. E. H. Mullins	63 Lambourn Court, Walton Way, Newbury, Berks. RG13. 2HS.
Mrs. H. C. Bullock	R.S.D.1463 Upper Natone, Tasmania 7321.
Mr. S. C. Sherlock	Flat 12, Fernhill, Oakmount Rd. Chandlers Ford. SO5 2ER.
Brigadier Peter Young	Flat 3, Twyning Manor, Nr. Tewkesbury.

Cash Statement at 31 March, 1981.

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		<u>EXPENSES.</u>	
Balance brought fwd.	156.35	Rev.B.Carne, for Report	146.61
Donations & subscriptions	170.45	Tea Expenses	15.04
Bank Interest	21.04	Secretary's exs.-Postage	37.92
Sale of Back Numbers	7.25	Stationery	18.58
Tea Collection	17.09	Cash in Hand	2.85
Towards postage	9.80	Balance carried fwd.	160.98
	<u>£381.98</u>		<u>£381.98</u>

Audited and found correct.

L. R. Stiggers, A.C.I.S.

10th April, 1981.

THE TRIPTYCH - 3.

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Compiled by the Rev. Brian Carne, B.Com. F.S.A., with the help of Frank T. Smallwood, M.A., F.S.A., and C. F. Evans, F.S.A., F.S.G.

Nowhere in Lydiard Tregoze Church is the armorial and genealogical interest of Sir John St. John, 1st Baronet, d.1648, better seen than in the achievement of arms that is portrayed at his feet on panel 5 of the Triptych. (See Report no.13, pp.35-62). His descent is indicated by seventy-one quarterings, and these are impaled with his wife's sixteen (Leighton) quarterings.

These quarterings tell only part of the story of the descent of the 1st Baronet and his first wife, Anne Leighton, for only inherited coats become permanent possessions. Any man who marries into an armigerous family, that is one with a coat of arms, can display his wife's arms with his own, but his children do not include their mother's family arms in their achievement unless she was an heiress.

In English heraldry an heiress of an armigerous family brings her family's coat to her husband and his family. A woman is an heiress if she is an only child or if she survives her brothers who die without issue. She may also become, even after her own death, heiress 'in her issue' if she leaves issue which survive after the death of the descendants of such brothers. If there are two daughters in similar circumstances they are coheirs or coheiresses. The full heraldic achievement of any family may thus be made up of any number of inherited coats; for example, the 1st Baronet's father married Lucy Hungerford, a daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Hungerford. She brought a heraldic inheritance of her own family coat and twenty-five others. A full achievement may also include the duplication of a particular coat. Sir John de Moeles died, leaving two daughters who were coheirs. The great-grandson of the elder daughter who was a Hungerford married the great-great-granddaughter of the younger Moeles daughter who was a Botreaux. As Anne Leighton was a coheiress of her father, her children after the death of their mother, could display the aggregate achievement of eighty-six quarterings in their own right.

Readers are recommended to re-read "achievements Great and Small" in Report no. 3, pp. 25-35. The purpose of this article is to take the matter one stage further, and to identify the several heiresses involved. In attempting to do this, it has become apparent that some of the coats were wrongly identified in Report no. 13. (The full list of corrections appears at the end of this article.) This work of identification is not yet complete, and to some extent it may remain incomplete. In some places the propriety of including a particular coat is questioned in the light of modern knowledge, which must be both greater and smaller in extent than the information available to Sir Richard St. George in 1615. Sir Richard worked three centuries ago; the passage of time has seen the dispersal and destruction of evidence as well as the increased availability of records through printed books and journals. The work of successive genealogists and heraldists has consolidated this knowledge. Sir Richard believed that a Tregoz of Ewyas Harold married an heiress of FitzGerold. Again, he believed that the Zouches of Harringworth inherited the arms of de Quency. The early history of the Tregoz families is obscure, but it would appear that the FitzGerold heiress married into the Goring, Sussex, branch of the Tregoz family. The deQuency heiress married a Zouche of Ashby-de-la-Zouche. (Curiously, Sir Richard would have been correct had he put the arms of de Quency after Saint Maur instead of after Zouche.)

Five successive generations of St. John of Glamorgan married heiresses:

1. John St. John of Fonmon, Co. Glamorgan, a younger son of Hugh St. John, Baron of Basing, Hampshire, married Beatrix Broy, heiress of John Broy, who brought only her paternal arms.
2. Their son, Alexander St. John, d. between 1339-45, married Elizabeth Umfreville, coheir of Sir Henry Umfreville of Penmark, co. Glamorgan, who brought only her paternal arms.
3. Their son, Sir Oliver St. John, d. 1380, of Fonmon and Penmark, married Elizabeth Delabere, coheiress of Sir John Delabere, of Marcross, Co. Glamorgan, who brought her paternal arms and three other coats which her family had inherited - Turberville, and through Turberville, Meurig ap Gwrgan, and Gamage.
4. Their son, Sir John St. John, d. 1425, of Fonmon, Penmark, and Marcross, married Isabel, heiress of Sir John Paveley of Paulerspury, Northants, who brought only her paternal arms. (See Shorter Note elsewhere in this Report about the arms of Sturrey.)
5. Their son, Sir Oliver St. John, d. 1437, of Fonmon and Paulerspury, married Margaret Beauchamp, co-heiress of her brother John, of Bletsoe and Lydiard Tregoze, who brought her paternal arms and twenty other coats: D'Abitôt, Moleyns, Mauduit, Bassett, Newburgh, (Earl of Warwick), Beaumont, Earl of Warwick (until 1243), Fernland, Genton, Harcourt, Camville, Patshull, Broy, Stangrave, Wake, Beauchampe, Grandison, Tregoze, Fitz Gerold, and Ewias.

Two other marriages to heiresses complete the seventy-one quarterings.

6. The grandson of Sir Oliver St. John and Margaret Beauchamp, Sir John St. John, d. 1512, of Lydiard Tregoze, married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Iwardby, of Farley Chamberlayne, who had married Sanche Carew, herself an heiress through whom Purley, Berks., came to Sir John St. John. This Iwardby marriage brought the Iwardby coat and fourteen others: Missenden, Frome, Spigurnell, Brewes, Fitz Walter, Basset, Neufmarche, King Gruffydd?, Carew, Fitz Stephen, de Courcy, Tuite, Barony of Idron, and Huscarle.
7. The great grandson of Sir John St. John and Jane Iwardby, Sir John St. John, d. 1594, married Lucy, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Hungerford. This marriage added the Hungerford coat and twenty-five others: Hungerford (Heytesbury), Hussey, Peverell, Cornwall, Cobham, Courtenay, Bromley, Redvers, Moels, Trafford, Barkworth, Botreaux, Corbet, Moels, Newmarch, Prous, St. Loe, Cheverell, Clivedon, Thweng, Fauconberg, Baron Lancaster, Molyne, Mauduit, and Foges.

Sir John St. John, 1st Bart., son of Sir John and Lucy (Hungerford) married Ann Leighton, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckenham, Co. Worcester, who brought her paternal arms and fifteen others: Cambray, Stapleton, Drake, Muschamp?, Malet, Burgh de la Pole of Mawddwy, Rhys ap Tewdwr, Clopton, Zouche, de Quencey, Cantilupe, Barony of St. Maur, Dinham, and Welby. These sixteen quarterings are implied with those of her husband, an inescutcheon, although correct, being rejected as impracticable.

No further comment is made in this article about marriages 1, 2, or 4, listed above. Only the Delabere, Beauchamp, Iwardby, Hungerford, and Leighton marriages will be treated.

ST. JOHN

Broy

Beauchamp

10-20

Umfreville

Delabere

5,6,7,

Patshull

22-25

Grandison

Tregoz

28

Paveley

Ewyas

Iwardby

31-38

Carew

40-43

Huscarle

Hungerford

Heytesbury

Fitz John

Hussey

Peverell

Cornwall

Cobham

Botreaux

Corbet

Courtenay

52, 53

Moels

60,61

Moels

St.Loe

63-67

Moleyns
(68, 69)

Poges

21	Patshull	Argent, a fess sable between three crescents gules
22	Broy	Ermine, a lion rampant purpure, crowned or, queue-fourche, armed and langued gules
23	Stangrave	Azure, a cross between twenty billets argent
24	Wake	Or, two bars gules and in chief three torteaux
25	Beauchampe	Quarterly, or and gules, a bendlet of the second
26	Grandison	Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three eaglets displayed or
27	Tregoz	Gules, two bars gemel and in chief a lion passant or
28	Fitz Gerold	Gules, a lion passant guardant argent crowned or
29	Ewyas	Argent, a fess gules between three mullets of six sable

The first husband of Margaret Beauchamp was Sir Oliver St. John, d. 1437, of Fonmon and Paulerspury. It was through this marriage with the heiress of her branch of the Beauchamp family that the new St. John dynasties in Lydiard Tregoze and in Bletsoe were established. She was descended from Walter the third son of Hugh de Beauchamp, who was, according to Burke, Dormant and Extinct Peerages, a companion of the Conqueror who received large estates in Hertford, Buckingham, and Bedfordshires. His third son Walter held Elmley Castle, co. Gloucester, and married Emeline, daughter and heir of Urso d'Abitot, constable of Worcester and hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire.

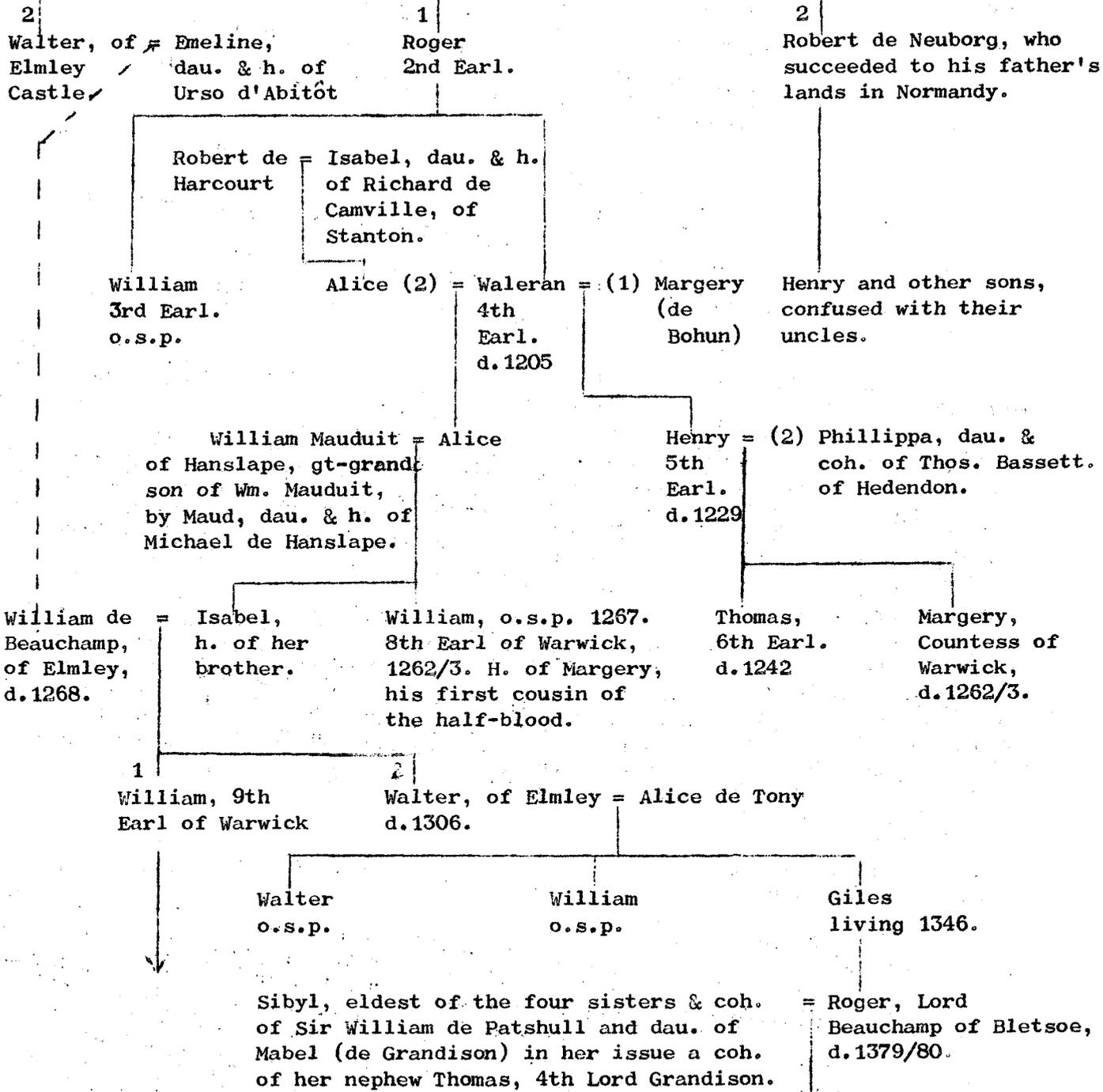
The great-great-great-grandson of Walter and Emeline, William Beauchamp, d. 1268, Lord of Elmley, married Isabel, daughter of William Mauduit, of Hanslope, co. Bucks, a heritable Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and sister and heir of her brother William, who became 8th Earl of Warwick being first cousin of the half-blood and heir of Margery, Countess of Warwick. Emeline Mauduit brought the arms of her family - Moleyns and Mauduit - and eight others: Basset, Newburgh, Beaumont, the Earldom of Warwick until the death of Margery, Countess of Warwick, ? Fernland, ? Genton, Harcourt, and Camville.

Here problems arise:

1. ?Fernland and ?Genton have yet to be positively identified and put in their proper place in the pedigree.
2. The appropriateness of Newburgh in this list is in question. Burke, Dormant and Extinct Peerages gives the family name of Alice, daughter of Waleran, 4th Earl of Warwick, and wife of William Mauduit as "de Newburgh". G.E.C. Complete Peerage gives the surname as "de Beaumont". In Vol. XIII p. 360, note g, G.E.C. states that the second son of the 1st Earl, Henry de Beaumont, was known as Robert de Neubourg as he succeeded to his father's lands in Normandy and held Neubourg of the Count of Meulan. Two of the sons of Robert de Neubourg have been confused with their de Beaumont uncles. Presumably this is the origin of the error which was followed by Sir Richard St. George.
3. The present compiler is well aware of the need to investigate the use of the arms of the Moleyns and Mauduit families. The founder of the family of Mauduit of Somerford Mauduit, co. Wilts is possibly Robert, younger son of Robert Mauduit of Warminster, by Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert de la Mare. A descendant of his, Sir John Mauduit, d. 1302, bore as arms three beads wavy within three cinquefoils in orle. (See G.E.C., vol. VIII, pp. 552-3.) He was succeeded by his nephew Sir John Mauduit, d. 1347, who bore: three piles wavy conjoined in base or. It was the heiress daughter of this Sir John Mauduit who married John de Moleyns, circa 1325. A great-grandson of John de Moleyns was buried in Stoke Poges church in 1425. His monumental brass bears for the arms of Moleyns three piles conjoined in base, i.e. Mauduit used by Moleyns. Perhaps No. 11 of the 71 should be Mauduit, and then what do we make of No. 12?

Hugh de Beauchamp
companion of the Conqueror.

Henry de Beaumont = Margaret, dau. of Geoffrey,
1st Earl of Count of Perche.
Warwick.



In 1347/8 the King confirmed to Roger, Lord Beauchamp, and to Sibyl his wife the manor of Lydiard Tregoze which had been granted them by Sir Peter de Grandison.

There is some doubt about the generation before Roger, Lord Beauchamp. The Triptych gives his father's name as William, but G.E.C. states, "Roger is sometimes said to be a younger son of Giles Beauchamp, living 1346."

Roger, d.1379/80, Lord Beauchamp of Bletsoe, Lord Chamberlain to King Edward III, was an ancestor in the direct line of Margaret Beauchamp who married Sir Oliver St. John, of Fommon. She was the sister and sole heir of her brother John. (With the death, in c.1412, of the father of John and Margaret Beauchamp the Barony of Beauchamp of Bletsoe, crested by writ in 1363, became dormant. The representation of the family passed to the St. Johns of Bletsoe until about 1600 when it devolved through the family

of Howard on that of Mordaunt, and thence passed , in 1819, to that of Gordon. See G.E.C

This part of the story, as recorded heraldically in the 71 quarterings, is the most familiar for readers who are Friends, for it concerns the descent of the manor of Lydiard Tregoze. This is the theme of the central light of the East window in Lydiard Tregoze Church - the descent of the manor from Ewyas, through Tregoz, Grandison, Patshull, and Beauchamp to St.John. At some time, not known to the present compiler, the manor of Lydiard Tregoze passed with other property from the fief of Alvred de Marlborough to the descendants of Harold of Ewyas, son of Ralph, Earl of Hereford, by Godgifu or Goda, sister of King Edward the Confessor. It came to Robert de Tregoz, together with Ewyas Harold as a result of his marriage to Sibilla, d.1236, daughter and heir of Robert de Ewyas.

There is much confusion about the early history of the Tregoz family. From early in the thirteenth century separate branches of the family held Tolleshunt Tregoz in Essex, Goring in Sussex, and Ewyas Harold in Herefordshire. It has been argued by L.F.Salzman in "Tregoz" - see Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. XCIII, pp. 34-58 - that the founders of these three branches were all brothers, being sons of William de Tregoz who held lands in Essex and Norfolk in 1130.

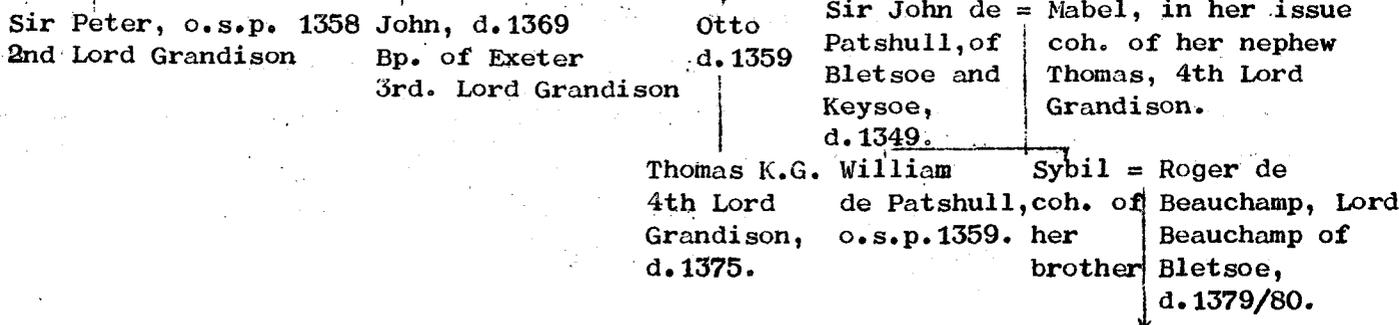
G.E.C. gives as the arms of these three branches:

Tregoz of Tolleshunt Tregoz, Essex	Gules, two bars gemel, in chief a lion passant	or
Tregoz of Goring, Sussex	Azure, -do-	or
Tregoz of Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire	Or, -do-	gules.

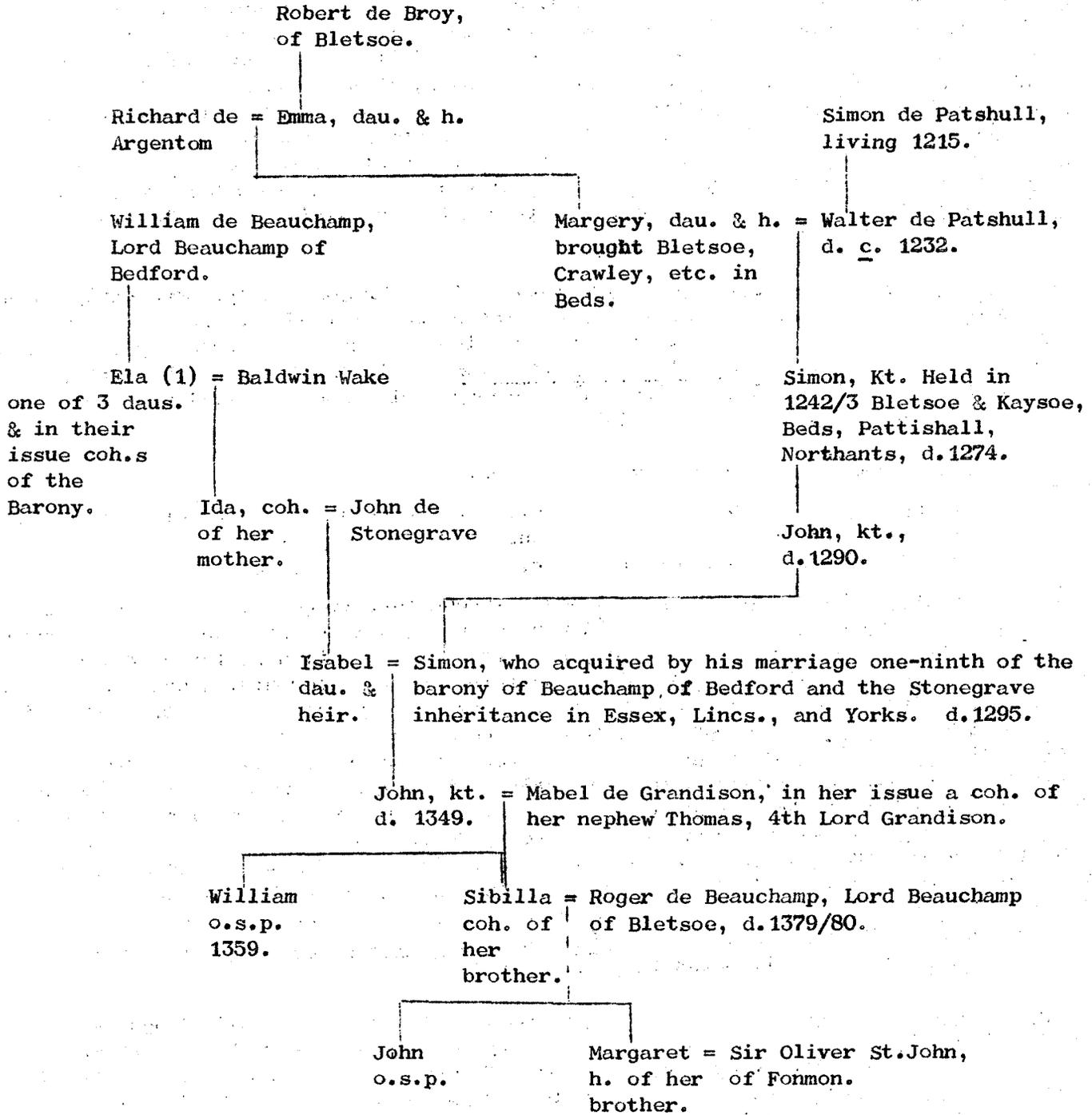
But, the Triptych knows only two variations. Throughout, Tregoz of Ewyas Harold has the tinctures, gules or. (A window in the south-east chapel of the church of Lydiard Tregoze has, or gules.) The only exception is for Henry, Lord Tregoz, summoned to Parliament in 1304. The Triptych gives for him, azure or, and presents him as the second son of Robert de Tregoz, by Juliana, daughter of William de Cantilupe. G.E.C. states that Henry, Lord Tregoz, belonged to the family that held Goring, Sussex, which would make his arms on the Triptych - but not the pedigree - correct. Sir Richard St.George inadvertently continues this error by including the arms of Fitz Gerold in the 71 quarterings of the 1st Baronet. Henry, Lord Tregoz, of Goring, was possibly the great-grandson of Henry de Tregoz, d.1195, who married Amice, daughter and coheir of Ralph Fitz Gerold, who held lands in Kent. (A further point of confusion arises from the fact that Robert de Tregoz, d.1268, of Ewyas Harold, who married Juliana de Cantilupe, is said on Panel 10 of the Triptych, to have been killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265. G.E.C., quoting Cal. Inq. p. m., states that the one who so suffered was of Tolleshunt Tregoz, Essex.)

Robert de Tregoz, d. c.1215, was the first husband of Sibilla, d.1236, daughter and heir of Robert de Ewyas, d.1216. Ewyas Harold and Lydiard Tregoze were held by their son and their grandson John, d.1300, Lord Tregoz, of Ewyas Harold. Lord Tregoz left two daughters, his coheirs. The elder daughter Clarissa married Roger, Lord de la Warr, who thereby received Ewyas Harold. His younger daughter Sibilla, d.1334, married William de Grandison, d.1335, 1st Lord Grandison, who had a grant of Lydiard Tregoze from his father-in-law.

William de Grandison, d.1335, 1st Lord Grandison = Sibilla, dau. & coh. of
 Granted Lydiard Tregoze by his father-in-law. John, Lord Tregoz, of
 Ewyas Harold.



The following select pedigree completes the story.



IWARDEBY and CAREW. (This section has been kindly supplied by Mr. Charles Evans.)

- 30 Iwardeby Argent, a saltire engrailed sable, on a chief of the second two mullets pierced of the first
- 31 Missenden Or, a cross engrailed gules, in the first quarter a martlet sable
- 32 Frome Azure, a fess between three griffins segreant or
- 33 Spigurnell Argent, fretty gules, on a chief or a lion passant guardant gules
- 34 Brewes Azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules
- 35 fitz Walter Gules, two bendlets, the upper or, the lower argent
- 36 Basset Gules, two bars dancette or

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| 37 | Neufmarché | Gules, five fusils conjoined in fess or |
| 38 | ? King Gruffydd | Vert, a lion rampant argent, the head and feet gules |
| 39 | Carew | Or, three lions passant in pale sable armed and langued gules, with a crescent gules for difference in dexter chief |
| 40 | Fitz Stephen | Per pale gules and ermine, a saltire counterchanged |
| 41 | De Courcy | Argent, three eagles displayed gules crowned or |
| 42 | Tuite | Quarterly, argent and gules |
| 43 | Idron | Argent, three snakes involved vert langued gules |
| 44 | Huscarle | Azure, three battleaxes argent |

The St. John quarterings 30 to 44 on panel 5 of the painted Triptych (Report no. 13, 47) set up in 1615 are apparently all Iwardeby quarterings; and were presumably supplied by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms. This was suggested by Mr. Smallwood in Report no. 3, 27, as summarizing the history of Farley and Purley. The quarterings were described in Report no. 13 as 30 Iwardeby, 31 Hardeshall, 32 Hamell, 33 Brett, 34 Fitz Hamon, 35 Fitz Water, 36 Asnantes, 37 Newmarch, 38 Gwaith Voed (living 921), 39 Carew, 40 Fitz Stephen, 41 De Courcy, 42 Blunt, 43 Baron of Odron, 44 Huscarle. Now panel 6 of the Triptych has quarterings 20 Iwardeby, 21 Hardeshall, 22 Carew, 23 Huscarle. So it is clear that the quarterings on panel 5 fall into two groups, Hardeshall 31-8, and Carew 39-44.

The Carew quarterings present few problems as to their identity, whether or no they are justified, and I will come to them later. But the Hardeshall quarterings are another matter. At first glance they struck me as inexplicable, or at least as wrongly identified. What is needed is an investigation of the Iwardeby pedigree; but here too at first all seems confusion as no two accounts agree with each other. However, there is an authoritative account of this family, based on deeds, by C. A. F. Meekings in his introduction to the Fitznells Cartulary published by the Surrey Record Society, XXVI (1968), which I reviewed in the Surrey Archaeological Collections, LXV (1968), 156.

Jane Iwardeby, of Fitznells and of Carshalton, Surrey, of Farley Chamberlayne, Hampshire, and of Purley, Berkshire, married first John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, who died 1 September, 1512. She married secondly Nicholas Saunder, of Batailles in Ewell, Surrey. (See M.L. Walker, "The Manor of Batailles and the family of Saunder in Ewell", in Surrey Archaeological Collections, LIV (1955).) Here M.I. is at Purley. The arms of Iwardeby are Argent, a saltire engrailed sable, charged with a rose argent, on a chief sable two mullets, pierced argent. Thus quartering no. 30.

Jane Iwardeby was the daughter and heiress of Sir John Iwardeby, K.B., of Fitznells and of Farley Chamberlayne, who died 28 March, 1525, by his second wife Sanchia Carew, of Purley. Sir John had married first Katherine Neville, and thirdly Jane Agmondesham, of Leatherhead, Surrey, who died 8 May, 1519 (brass Ewell). The arms of Carew are, Or, three lions passant in pale sable, armed and langued gules. Thus quartering no. 39.

Sir John Iwardeby was son of John Iwardeby, who died 16 August, 1470, and who had purchased Fitznells, by his second wife Jane Annesley, who died 29 November, 1476 (brass Mapledurham, Oxfordshire). Nothing is known of the ancestry of John Iwardeby. Jane Annesley is said to have been a coheiress, and married first in 1413 William Lynde, of Mapledurham, who died 17 March, 1438, and was a cousin of the above Sanchia Carew. (See A. H. Cooke, The early history of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire Record Society, VII (1925).) She was a daughter of Sir Hugh Annesley, of Riddington, Nottinghamshire. The arms of Annesley are Paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules charged with a mullet. These arms and the family group are discussed by R.A. Greening Lamborn, The armorial glass of the Oxford diocese (1949), 141. Now it would be expected that quartering no. 31 is Annesley, but it is obvious that it is not, as it

bears no resemblance to the alleged arms of Hardeshall, Or a cross engrailed gules, in the first quarter a martlet sable. So how can we account for quarters 31 to 38, supposedly belonging to families, real or imaginary, connected with Iwardeby, but in no way ancestral to St. John?

Now John Iwardeby had married first, in 1420/1, Katherine Missenden, a coheiress, who died 10 July, 1436, (brass Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire). The Missenden arms are Or, a cross engrailed gules, in the first point a Cornish chough sable. Here then is quartering no. 31, Missenden not Hardeshall, though there is no justification for it. Katherine Missenden was daughter of Sir Bernard Missenden (1386-1409), of Kelstern and Brackenburgh, Lincolnshire, by his first wife Isabel Frome, heiress of Buckingham. The arms of Frome are Argent, a fess between three griffins rampant gules. Here then is quartering no. 32, Frome not Hamell. A useful, though not entirely accurate, account of the Frome ancestry is to be found in an article by R. J. Curfman, "The Yale descent from Braiose and Clare", in The American Genealogist, LVI (1980), 1 - 6. Isabel Frome was the great-granddaughter of William Frome, by Elizabeth de Brewes, heiress of Buckingham. Now quartering no. 33 should surely be Brewes, especially as the following quarterings are obviously intended to be Brewes quarterings. But it is not.

Sir Giles de Brewes, grandfather of Elizabeth de Brewes, bore Argent, crusily a lion rampant gules (Parliamentary Roll). Earlier the arms of Brewes were Azure, crusily a lion rampant or (The Matthew Paris shields, in Rolls of Arms, Henry III (1967)). This must be quartering no. 34 Brewes not Fitz Hamon. The heirs of Robert Fitz Hamon, lord of Gloucester and Glamorgan, were the Earls of Gloucester, not the family of Brewes. However, Elizabeth de Brewes was daughter of John de Brewes, who made a settlement of two parts of Buckingham on Robert Spigurnell in 1325. Possibly he married his daughter, as the arms of Spigurnell are Gules, fretty argent, on a chief or, a lion passant guardant gules. Here then is quartering no. 33, Spigurnell not Brett; though there has clearly been a muddle here.

This famous baronial family of Brewes was descended from William de Briouze and his wife Berthe, daughter and coheiress of Miles fitz Walter of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford (died 1143), by Sybil, daughter of Bernard de Neufmarche, lord of Brecknock, by Agnes, daughter of Osbern fitz Richard, by Nest, daughter of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, King of all Wales, by Ealdgyth of Mercia (Francis Jones, Wales Herald Extraordinary, God bless the Prince of Wales (1969), chart 9). King Gruffydd was slain 5 August, 1063 through the treachery of his own men; and his head was sent to King Harold II, who thereupon married his widow! Ealdgyth was a grand-daughter of Leofric of Mercia and Godgifu (the notorious lady Godiva). This then accounts for quarterings no. 35 fitz Walter not Fitz Walter and no. 37 Neufmarche. Surely quartering no. 38 must be intended to commemorate the famous King Gruffydd, rather than Gwaithfoed Fawr, an obscure eleventh-century Cardiganshire chieftain, whose attributed arms are, Or a lion rampant regardant sable (Francis Jones, Royal and princely heraldry in Wales). But this is only a guess.

A stupendous achievement of Harley, with 99 quarterings, is illustrated by R. C. Gale in his 1963 index to J. Edmondson's Baronagium Genealogicum. Harley had Brewes quarterings and our quartering no. 36 is there identified as Basset. The arms of Basset were barry wavy (Glover's Roll, in Rolls of Arms, Henry III). I cannot account for it, but Basset is at least more likely than the absurd Asnantes. So much for the Missenden quarterings, all of them unjustified.

Sanchia Carew was daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Carew, of Carshalton and Purley, by Margaret Langford. It is not clear whether she was an heiress but the Langford arms were paly and a bend (Lamborn, op. cit.). Margaret Langford was daughter of Edward Langford, by Sanchia Blount, daughter of Sir Thomas Blount (died 1456), of Elvaston, Derbyshire, Treasurer of Normandy, by his first wife Margaret Gresley; but Sanchia Blount was not an heiress. Sir Thomas Blount was son of Sir Walter de Blount, slain at Shrewsbury on 21 July, 1403, by Sanchia de Ayala; whose aristocratic ancestry has been explored by Milton Rubincam in a pamphlet, The Ancestry of Sancha (de Ayala) Blount (1963). Edward Langford was son of Robert Langford by Anne Beverley, daughter

of John de Beverley, who died in 1380 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, by Amice de * Buxhull, K.G. (1323-1381), Constable of the Tower. But none of these families appear in the St. John achievement, and need not be considered further.

Nicholas Carew was son of Nicholas Carew (died 1457), of Beddington, Surrey, Sheriff of Surrey, by Margaret Fiennes, who married secondly John Carent and thirdly Twynhoo (will P.C.C., 15 Blamir 1501); and grandson of Nicholas Carew (died 1432); son of Sir Nicholas Carew (died 1390), of Beddington and of Purley, by Lucie Wylughby, widow of Sir Thomas Huscarle (died 1369), of Beddington and of Purley. Now Lucie Wylughby was the heiress of Sir Richard de Wylughby (died 1363), of Riseley, Derbyshire, and of Beddington; whose arms were Or, two bars gules, charged with three water bougets argent. But these arms are ignored in the St. John achievement, and instead quartering no. 44 is Huscarle, from whom there is no descent; Azure, three battle axes argent.

Quarterings 40 Fitz Stephen; 41 de Courcy; 42 Tuite not Blunt; 43 Idron; are amongst the usual Carew quarterings that have been pilloried by J. H. Round in his trenchant article "The origin of the Carews", in The Ancestor, V (1903). He describes the Fitz Stephen arms as doubtless as imaginary as the right to quarter them; and the de Courcy quartering as a fearful blunder. The Carews of Beddington possessed a clear pedigree to the Norman conquest, but became extinct in 1611. Neither they nor the St. Johns needed fictitious heraldic embellishments.

* insert: Buxhull, daughter of Sir Alan de

HUNGERFORD

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 45 | Hungerford (Fitz John) | Sable, two bars argent, and in chief three plates |
| 46 | Heytesbury | Per pale indented gules and vert, a chevron or |
| 47 | Hussey | Barry of six ermine and gules |
| 48 | Peverell | Azure, three garbs argent banded gules and a chief or |
| 49 | Cornwall | Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or within a bordure engrailed sable charged with eight bezants |
| 50 | Cobham | Gules, a chevron or three eagles displayed or |
| 51 | Courtenay | Or, three torteaux and a label of three points or, each point charged with three pellets |
| 52 | Bromley | Gules, a griffin segreant or |
| 53 | Redvers (E. of Devon) | Or, a lion rampant azure armed and langued gules |
| 54 | Moels | Argent, two bars gules and in chief three torteaux |
| 55 | Botreux | Argent, a griffin segreant gules |
| 56 | ? Botreux | Chequy or and gules, a bend azure |
| 57 | Botreaux | Argent, three toads erect sable |
| 58 | Corbet | Or, a raven sable armed gules |
| 59 | Moels | Argent, two bars gules and in chief three torteaux |
| 60 | Newmarch | Or, five fusils conjoined in fess gules, each charged with a goutte (?) of the field |
| 61 | Prous | Sable, three lions (2 & 1) rampnt argent between nine cross crosslets or (3, 3, 3) |
| 62 | St. Loe | Argent, a bend sable and a label of three points gules |
| 63 | Cheverell | Argent, three lions (2 & 1) rampant sable, armed and langued gules |
| 64 | Clivedon | Argent, three escallops (2 & 1) gules |

- 65 Thweng Argent, a fess gules between three popinjays azure (Burke gives three popinjays vert, collared and membered gules. Perhaps the popinjays will look more like green wood-peckers when the Triptych is cleaned!)
- 66 Brus, of Skelton Argent, a lion rampant azure, armed and langued gules
- 67 Lancaster Argent, two bars gules and in a demi-chief of the second a lion passant or
- 68 Moleyns Sable, on a chief argent three lozaenges gules
- 69 Mauduit Gules, three pales wavy or
- 70 Poges Masculy argent and gules counterchanged

Six succeeding generations of the Hungerford family married heiresses:

1. Walter Hungerford married Maud Heytesbury, who brought only the arms of Heytesbury.
2. Their son Walter, of Heytesbury, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Adam Fitz John, of Cherhill, Wilts., who brought only the arms of Fitz John.
3. Their son Sir Thomas Hungerford, d.1397, of Hungerford and Wellow, co. Somerset, and of Heytesbury, Wilts, married as his second wife Joan, d.1412, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Hussey, of Holbrook, co. Somerset, who brought only the arms of Hussey. Sir Thomas purchased Farley Hungerford in 1369.
4. Their son Walter, 1378-1449, 1st Baron Hungerford, married, before 1402, Katherine, younger daughter and coheir of Thomas Peverell, of Parke, Hametethy (par. of St.Breward), and Penhale, etc., Cornwall. In her issue she became the sole heir of her father in 1439 on the death without issue of her elder sister Eleanor, who married as her second husband Sir William Talbot. This Walter Hungerford, K.G., Lord Treasurer of England, was the Hungerford who was at Agincourt. (See separate note in this Report, pp. 13-15.) Katherine brought her own Peverell arms and six others: Cornwall, Cobham, Courtenay, Bromley, Redvers, and Moels.
5. Their son Robert, 1409-1459, 2nd Baron Hungerford, married Margaret, d.1477/8, only daughter and heir of William, Lord Botreaux, d.1462. She brought possibly three Botreaux arms and ten others: Corbet, Moels, Newmarch, Prous, St.Loe, Cheverell, Clivedon, Thweng, Brus of Skelton, and Lancaster.
6. Their son Robert, born before 1429, beheaded 1464, 3rd Baron Hungerford and 1st Baron Moleyns, married, before 1440, Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir William de Moleyns, d.1429, of Stoke Poges, co. Berks, and brought her own Moleyns arms and two others: Mauduit and Poges.

The Editor of the 1623 Visitation of Wilts refers to Fitz John as "Hungerford Modern", and incidentally marshalls the Heytesbury and Fitz John quarterings in their chronological order. To speak of "Hungerford Modern" presupposes the existence of "Hungerford Ancient", but of this latter coat there is no surviving evidence. We may not know what device Walter Hungerford, father-in-law of Maud (Heytesbury), bore by way of arms, but it is curious that his descendants adopted the Fitz John rather than the earlier Heytesbury arms as their own. Either Fitz John was chosen because there was no extant line of that family while perhaps a male cadet Heytesbury line continued, or the lordships which were brought by Elizabeth Fitz John were more significant than those which were brought by Maud Heytesbury.

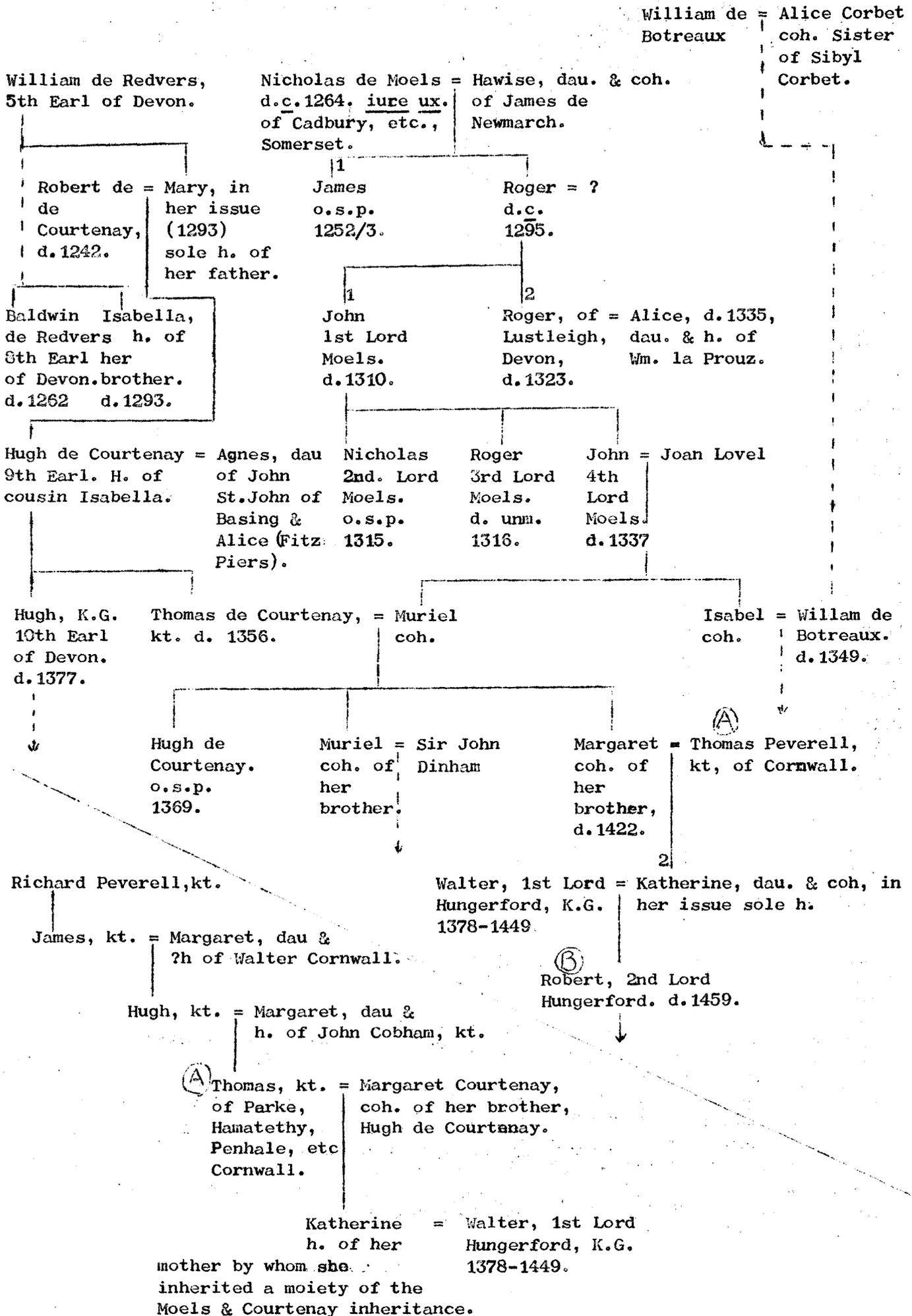
The 1623 Visitation Pedigree is prefaced by the Editor with a blazoning of the arms of Hungerford in four grand quarters, the first being, Heytesbury, Fitz John, Hussey, and Peverell, and the second being, Botreaux, Moleyns, Botreaux, and Moels. No explanation can be offered for the inclusion of Moleyns - which appears in the same form as Hungerford no. 11 on panel 6 - paly wavy of six or and gules. The present compiler has no knowledge of a Botreaux marriage to a Moleyns heiress, and the problem of the arms of Moleyns and Mauduit has already been referred to above.

The following table illustrates this problem, and incidentally confirms no. 55 as a Botreaux quartering, pace Report no. 13.

	Triptych Panel 5	Triptych Panel 6	1st Bt's Monument	E.Window L.T.	E.Window B'sea	1623 Visitation
Fitz John	45	1	1	1	1	2
Heytesbury	46	2	2	2	2	1
Hussey *	47	3	3			3
Peverell	48	4	4			4
Cornwall	49	5	5			
Cobham	50	6	6			
Courtenay	51	7	7			
Bromley	52					
Redvers	53					
Moels	54	8	8			
Botreaux	55		10			5
? Botreaux	56					
Botreaux	57	9	9	3		7
Corbet	58					
Moels	59					8
Newmarch	60					
Prous	61					
St.Loe	62					
Cheverell	63					
Clivedon	64					
Thweng	65					
Brus	66	10				
Lancaster	67					
Moleyns	68	12	12			
Mauduit (Moleyns)	69	11	11	4		6
Poges	70					

* Hussey. Panel 5 has barry of six argent and gules, panel 6 has barry of six ermine and gules.

In the following tables the first three Hungerford marriages to heiresses - Heytesbury, Fitz John, and Hussey - are not treated. (No. 52) Bromley is not identified as the present compiler can get no further than the fact that the blazon is for a quartering that was brought by Muriel Courtenay. The only error that has been discovered in the Hungerford quarterings concerns no. 61 Prous. In the Moels family two generations have often been confused - see G.E.C., Vol. IX, p. 5 - Roger, who died c.1295, the name of whose wife is not known, and his second son Roger, of Lustleigh, Devon, d. 1323 - through whom the direct line does not go - who married Alice Prous. Evidently Sir Richard St.George fused these two, and he was not alone in making this error. The arms of Prous should not appear among Hungerford quarterings.



Marmaduke de Thweng = Lucy, coh. of her brother Piers de Brus III,
d.1282-4. dau. of Piers de Brus II, kt., by Hawise,
dau.* & coh. of Wm. de Lancaster (d.1246.)

Marmaduke de Thweng, = Isabel, d.1309, dau. of Wm. de Ros, kt, by
1st Lord Thweng, ? Eustache, dau. & h. of Ralph FitzHugh.
d.1322/3.

Ralph Daubeney, = Katharine, in her Thomas, cler., William de = Isabel, yr. dau. &
kt. issue coh. of her 4th Lord Thweng, Botreaux, coh. of John,
brother Thomas. d. unkm. 1374. d.1349. 4th Lord Moels.

Elizabeth = William de Botreaux,
d.1433. 1st Lord Botreaux,
coh. d.1391.

William, 2nd Lord Botreaux,
d.1395.

* sicin G.E.C. , Vol. XII, p.739, sub Thweng, "Sister and in her issue coh. of
Sir William de Lancastre, d.1246.", in Vol. V, p.269, sub. Fauconberge.

John Mauduit, of Somerford, = Margaret, dau. & coh. of
Wilts. d.1347. Robert Pugeys, kt, of Stoke
Poges, Berks.

John de Moleyns = Gilles, dau. & in her Alexander Cheverell, kt,
kt, d.1359/60. issue h. of her father, Sheriff of Wilts 1308-9.
h. of her mother. d.1366/7.

Margery dau. of = William, h. to John St. Loe = Joan, h. of her father.
Edmund Bacoun, kt, of Mauduit 1369. of Newton
Norfolk, by Margery | d.1380/1. St.Loe, Wilts.
Poynings, whose h.
she was. d.1399.

John St.Loe, kt. = Ela -

John St. Loe = Margaret Clyvedon, d.1411/2,
kt. dau. & h. of John Clyvedon.

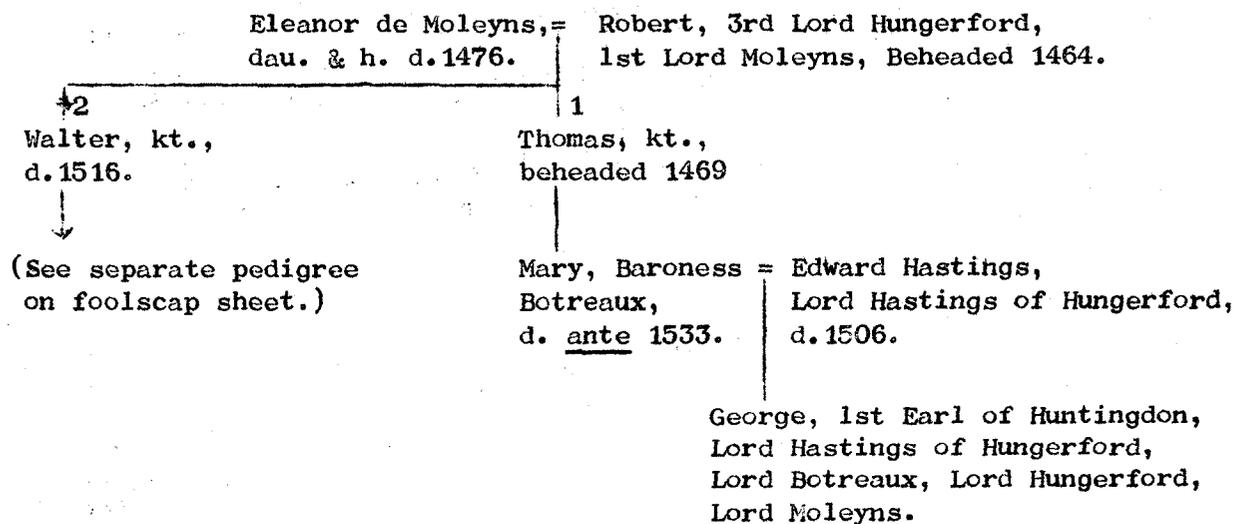
William, 2nd. = Elizabeth, dau. & coh. of her
Lord Botreaux, father, sole h. of her mother.
d.1395.

William, 3rd Lord Botreaux, d.1462.

William de Moleyns, kt = Anne, dau. & coh. of Robert, 2nd Lord = Margaret, dau & h.
of Stoke Poges, d.1429 John Whalesborough. Hungerford, Baroness Botreaux,
d.1459. d.1477/8.

Eleanor = Robert, 3rd Lord Hungerford,
dau. & h. d. 1476 1st Lord Moleyns. Beheaded 1464.

cont'd.



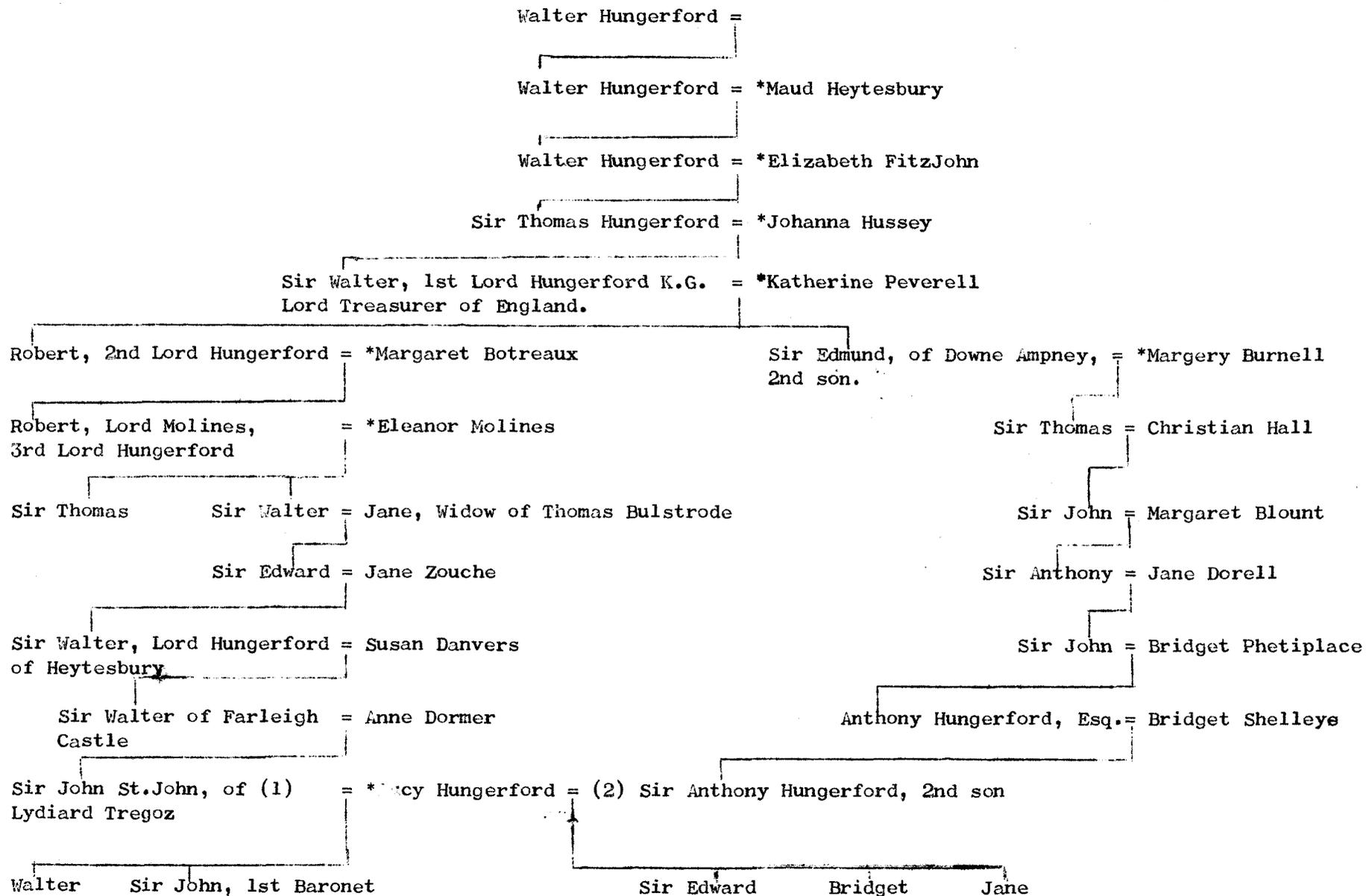
Margaret Botreaux, the heiress of her own family and of a moiety of the Moels inheritance, died in 1477/8, having survived all her immediate family. Her son Robert, 3rd Lord Hungerford and 1st Lord Moleyns, an unswerving supporter of the House of Lancaster, was attainted in 1461 and beheaded in 1464. Her elder grandson, Sir Thomas Hungerford, was similarly attainted and beheaded five years later. Her younger grandson Walter petitioned for the reversal of the attainders of his father and of his elder brother. (In this he was successful after the part he played at Bosworth, where he was knighted, in 1485, and had restored to him Heytesbury, Wilts, and Farleigh Hungerford, Somerset.) His grandmother died in 1477/8, and her heirs were the said Sir Walter and Mary, the only daughter of his elder brother Sir Thomas. Mary, who died before 1533 was therefore coheir of her great-grandmother and so suo jure Baroness Botreaux as well as being heir general to her father. These beheadings were not the end of the tragedies in the Hungerford family, for the second wife of Sir Walter's son, Sir Edward, was hanged for murder, and their son, Sir Walter, Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, was attainted and beheaded in 1540. It was this Sir Walter, Lord Hungerford, who was the grandfather of Lucy Hungerford who married Sir John St. John, d. 1594 and who was the mother of Sir John St. John, 1st Baronet.

LEIGHTON.

- 1 Leighton Quarterly per fess dancette or and gules, a crescent sable for difference
- 2 Cambray Argent, three boars' heads (2 & 1) coupé sable langued gules
- 3 Stapleton Azure, a lion rampant or armed and langued gules. (Burke gives for the Stapletons of cos. Leicester and Stafford: Azure, a lion rampant double queued or. The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, gives: ... queue-fourchée.)
- 4 Drake Argent, a wyvern sable (The full blazon ought to be, Argent, a wyvern wings expanded and tail nowed sable.)
- 5 ? Or, three bendlets gules (Burke gives for Grelley or Grayley, co. Lancaster: Gules, three sinister bendlets enhanced or.)
- 6 Malet ? Azure, three escallops (2 & 1) or
- 7 Burgh Azure, a chevron ermine between three fleurs-de-lys ermine
- 8 de la Pole of Mawddwy Or, a lion rampant gules within a bordure engrailed sable (Burke gives the field as argent.)
- 9 Rhys ap Tewdwr Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure indented or
- 10 Clopton Gules, a bend or between six pears erect or, slipped and leaved vert

Select Pedigree of Hungerford.

* denotes an heiress.



- 11 Zouche Gules, ten bezants (4, 3, 2, 1), a canton ermine
- 12 de Quency Gules, seven mascles conjoined or (3, 3, 1)
- 13 de Cauntelo Gules, three leopards' heads inverted jessant-de-lys or
- 14 Barony of Saint Maur Argent, two chevrons gules, a label of five azure
- 15 Dinham Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fess ermine (The arms ought to be: Gules, five fusils in fess ermine.)
- 16 Welby Sable, a fess between three fleurs-de-lys argent

The list of blazons inserted by the Editor at the head of the pedigree of Leighton of Leighton, Stretton, Cotes, Splash, Wattlesborough, etc., in The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, does not help us with blazon no. 5. The blazoning is the same, but the family is not identified. (The Visitation list correctly inserts Corbet - or, a raven sable - between our no. 9 Rhys ap Tewdwr and our no. 10 Clopton.) The printed pedigree in the Visitation does not help either. Richard Leighton, son of Thomas Leighton by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Drake, is stated to have married "Jocosa fil. to haer. Hugonis Cor..... militis." The Editor has made this into "Cornwall", but that does not help either. As a result of this failure to identify no. 5, there is only the tentative suggestion that no. 6 may be Malet. In the sixteenth century our Leighton quarterings were in the great window of Wattlesborough Castle - see Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th. Series (1915) V, pp. 222-4 - a century earlier than the Triptych. The Editor of the Transactions identifies our nos. 5 and 6 as Fremes and Shelley. In the lists that appear below the suggestions is made that they are Greley and Malet!

List A below repeats the Leighton quarterings on panel 5. List B is from the funeral hatchment of Anne Leighton in Lydiard Tregoze church. These eight quarterings include three - nos. 5, 7, and 8 - that are not among the 16 on the Triptych. No. 5 - Corbet - is rightly included, for it was from Elizabeth Corbet that the Leightons eventually inherited Wattlesborough Castle. Nos. 7 and 8 - Knolles - should not appear, for Elizabeth Knolles who married Sir Thomas Leighton was not an heiress.

Lists C, D, and E are from MS 728/1 in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. MS 728/1 is a printed book with heraldic and genealogical notes attached to or stuck on to the pages. It is known as "Herald Painter's Scrap Book". Page 31 is among entries derived from Lydiard Tregoze church, and has notes on the descent of Leighton. It bears a sketch of the Leighton arms with twelve quarterings, but it should be noted that these arms do not appear as such in Lydiard Tregoze church. A note introducing the list of blazons reads, "This is what is to be decerned it appearing most Blew by reason I suppose it to have ben a blew ground", then follows the list of the twelve families with their blazons of their arms. (See List C, "with blazons".)

On the same page are two more lists. The first is headed, "The Quarterings ought to Stand thus, by the Pedegree." (See List D, "Pedegree".) The second is headed, "These are the coats in the Shropshire Book." (See List E, "Shropshire Book.") There is a footnote which reads, "The Names with q. are taken from the Ordinary's and are not to be found by the Pedegree." The present compiler has not been able to identify the "Shropshire Book", but the "Pedegree" list accords with the 1623 Visitation Pedegree, where we find:

John Leighton	=	Matilda, dau. & h. of Watkin Cambray of Streeton Dale
Edward Leighton	=	Elizabeth, dau. & h. of John Stapleton of Stapleton
Thomas Leighton	=	Margaret, dau. & h. of Sir John Drake, of Wilts
Richard Leighton	=	Joyce, dau. & h. of Hugh Cor(nwall), kt
John Leighton	=	Ancaret, dau. & coh. of Sir John Burgh of Mawddwy
of Wattlesborough		↓

A	B	C	D	E
Triptych	Hatchment	"with blazons"	"Pedegree"	"Shropshire Book"
1 Leighton	Leighton (no crescent)	Leighton (no crescent, per fess indented)	Leighton	Leighton
2 Cambray	Malet	Malet	Watkin Cambray of Stretton daile	Watkin
3 Stapleton	Clopton (with a fess)	Clopton	Stepleton	Stepleton
4 Drake	Greley ¹	Greley	Drake	Drake
5 ?	Corbet ²	Corbet	Cor....q	Greley
6 Malet ?	Cambrey (no tongue)	Burgh of Mouthwey	Burgh	Malet q
7 Burgh	Knolles ³	(Blank, but with blazon of Mawddwy.)	Mouthwy	Burgh
8 de la Pole of Mawddwy	Knolles ⁴	Stapleton	Rhese ap Theodore	Mouthwy
9 Rhys ap Tewdwr		(Blank, but with blazon of Rhys ap Tewdwr.)	Corbet	Corbet
10 Clopton		Watkin	Clopton	Clopton
11 Zouche		"I find no charge like it!" ⁵	Besney, alias Besin, or Longley q	Besney q
12 de Quency		Besin ⁶		
13 de Cauntelo				
14 Barony of Saint Maur				
15 Dinham				
16 Welby				

Notes:

1 The blazon is as for no. 5 on List A.

2 Argent, a raven sable

3 Azure, a cross moline voided of the field This is a version of the arms of Knolles that appears on panels 3 and 8 of the Triptych: Azure, crusilly of crosslets, a cross moline voided of the field. Sir Thomas Leighton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, but as she was not an heiress, the arms of Knolles should not appear on the Hatchment. That they do so appear is undoubtedly due to the temptation to remind the reader that the mother of Elizabeth Knolles was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth I.

4 Gules, on a chevron argent three roses gules barbed vert and seeded or (Burke gives this blazon for Knolles, co. Chester. Papworth gives it for Sir Robert Knolles.) The point that was made above about Elizabeth Knolles not being an heiress applies here also.

5 The sketch suggests: Sable, a fess

6 Blazoned on MS 728/1: Quarterly per fess indented or and gules, in the first quarter a lion passant guardant argent. (Burke has this blazon for Besaynt or Besanit.)

Four successive generations of the ancestors of Anne Leighton married Heiresses:

Sir John de Leighton, of Leighton, Shropshire, who was living in 1347, married an heiress of Drake of Wiltshire. (The Drake quartering in the Leighton 16 is out of order.) His son acquired Church Stretton by marrying the heiress daughter of Watkin Cambray. His grandson married an heiress of the Stapletons. His great-grandson acquired Wattlesborough Castle, Cardiston, and Loton by marrying the heiress daughter of Sir John Burgh, Sir John having inherited Mawddwy from the de la Poles. Sir John also counted among his ancestors Rhys ap Tewdwr, and had married the heiress daughter of Sir William Clopton, of Clopton and Radbroke, co. Gloucester. Wattlesborough Castle continued to be the family home of this branch of the Leighton family until Anne's grandfather received Feckenham, co. Worcester, by gift from Queen Elizabeth 1.

Anne Leighton was herself a daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckenham, by Mary, daughter and one of the heirs of Edward, Baron Zouche of Harringworth, co. Northampton. Edward Zouche, 1556-1625, 11th Baron Zouche, Baron Saint Maur and Baron Lovel of Castle Cary, was heir to de Quency and to de Cauntelo, to the Barony of Saint Maur, to Dinham, and to Welby. (In Report no. 13 - de Quency - had been given as Ferrers of Groby. This was an interesting error. Margaret de Quency, who was an elder sister of Helen de Quency - see table of Zouche below - married, about 1238, William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby. Their younger son Sir William de Ferrers held the manor of Groby, co. Leicester, of which his mother had enfeoffed him. His son, another Sir William, adopted the de Quency arms: Gules, seven mascles or, as his own.)

It is also interesting to note that Joan Dinham - see table below - was a great-granddaughter of the Sir John Dinham, d. 1382/3, who married Muriel, sister and in her issue co-heir of Hugh de Courtenay and elder daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay of Woodhuish and Dunterton, co. Devon, and Wooton Courtenay and Cricket Malherbie, co. Somerset, etc., by Muriel, elder daughter and co-heir of Sir John Moeles, of Maperton and North Cadbury, co. Somerset, etc. The Courtenays and Moeles appear in the Hungerford pedigree - see page 36 of this Report - and their arms in the 71 quarterings of the 1st Baronet. Sir Richard St. George could have increased quite considerably the Leighton quarterings had he so wished.

The following pedigree has been kindly supplied by Mr. Charles Evans. (See also, W.V.Lloyd, The Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire (1876), pp. 57-69.)

Rhys ap Tewdwr
d.1093. King
of Debeubaith.

Gruffydd ap
Gwenwynwyn,
Lord of Upper
Powys, d.1286/7

John Drake,
kt. of Wilts.

John ap = Cambray
Rees.

Walter
Colling,
kt. of
Stretton.

Wm de la (1) = Mgt. = (2)
Pole, Lord
of
Mawddwy.

Tudor ap
Grono, kt.

John de Leighton = Mgt.
kt. Living 1347. coh.

William / Watkin = Cicely,
Cambray, of coh.
Church Stretton.

John de la = Eliz.
Pole, Lord coh.
of Mawddwy
& of Treigaron.

TUDOR
DYNASTY.

John de Leighton = Matilda,
of Leighton and dau. &
Church Stretton coh.
in 1385.

John Stapleton of
Stapleton,
Shropshire.

Hugh Burgh = Eliz. Wm. Clopton,
Lord of h. kt. of
Mawddwy, Clopton and
d.1430. Redbroke.

Edward Leighton, of Leighton = Elizabeth.
and Church Streeton, d.1455-6 coh.

John Burgh, kt., Lord = Jane
of Mawddwy, 1414-71. coh.

John Leighton, of Leighton = Anchoret, coh.

cont'd.

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John Drake,
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John ap = Cambray
Rees.

Walter
Colling,
kt. of
Stretton.

Wm de la (1) =
Pole, Lord
of
Mawddwy.

Mgt. = (2)
Tudor ap
Grono, kt.

John de Leighton = Mgt.
kt. Living 1347. coh.

William / Watkin = Cicely,
Cambray, of coh.
Church Stretton.

John de la = Eliz. TUDOR
Pole, Lord Corbet. DYNASTY.
of Mawddwy
& of Treigaron.

John de Leighton = Matilda,
of Leighton and dau. &
Church Stretton coh.
in 1385.

John Stapleton of
Stapleton,
Shropshire.

Hugh Burgh = Eliz. Wm. Clopton,
Lord of h. kt. of
Mawddwy, Clopton and
d.1430. Redbroke.

Edward Leighton, of Leighton = Elizabeth.
and Church Streeton, d.1455-6 coh.

John Burgh, kt., Lord = Jane
of Mawddwy, 1414-71. coh.

John Leighton, of Leighton = Anchoret, coh.

cont'd.

Mary or Margaret, dau. and coh. = George, 10th Lord Zouche, etc. d.1569

Edward, 11th Lord Zouche, etc. o.s.p.m.1625

Elizabeth = William Tate, kt.,
of Delapre.

Mary, = Thomas Leighton, kt.,
bapt.1582, of Feckenham, co.Worcs.
d.1652.

John St.John, = Anne
1st Baronet.

? = Talbot.

SOME STATISTICS about the Triptych, kindly provided by Mr. Smallwood.

It is not easy to determine the number of different coats that appear on the Triptych. In some cases the decision to include or exclude a variation as a separate coat is arbitrary. For example, France Ancient and France Modern are counted as one coat, whereas Grandison is counted as three coats, and the seven variations in the St.John coat are counted as seven different coats.

Counted as one:	Counted as two:	Counted as three:
Beauchampe	Beauchamp	Grandison
Carew	Broy	
Ewyas	Cantilupe	
France	Clopton	
Gamage	Courtenay	
Hussey	Mauduit	Counted as seven:
Newborough	Moleyns	St.John
Patshull	Neufmarche	
Stangrave	Rich	
Wake	Tregoz	
Zouche		

On this basis the number of different coats is 167.

	Shields and Lozenges.	Coats.	Inscriptions.	Pictures & Portraits.	Flags.
Panel 1	21	50 + 1	55 + 1	1	1
2	24 + 4	56 + 6 + 6	41 + 5 + 1	2 + monk	
3	20	41 + 4	37 + 1		
4 & 8	57	57 + 2	63 + 2	1	4
5	1	87		2	
6	1 + 3	35 + 3	2	2	
7	6	11		6	
9	18	104	32 + 1		
10	38	73 + 19	51 + 2	1	5
11	19	46 + 1	48 + 1		1
Pediment	2	4		1	
Base	3	9			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	217	615	343	17	11

On Panel 1 the extras come from Sir Oliver at the top of the panel and the inscription at the bottom.

On Panel 2 the 4 shields are in the two portraits, so are the 6 + 6 coats.

On Panel 3 the extra 4 coats are held by an allegorical figure.

Panels 4 and 8 - 2 extra inscriptions at foot re the history of Lydiard Tregoze and Sir Richard. The 4 flags add 2 coats and 2 crests.

Panel 9 the extra inscription is at the bottom of the panel.

Panel 10 the extra 19 coats are on the 5 flags, the extra 2 inscriptions are below the hames and the Wimborne monument.

Panel 11 the extra coat is on Sir Roger's flag, the extra inscription is at the bottom of the panel.

Allegorical figures:

Panel 3	4
9	4
Hidden by above	2

Total 10.

Crests and badges:

Panel 1	2 + 2
2	1
4	1 - on flag
8	1 = on flag
11	2
Podiment	3

Total 12.

Mottoes:

Panel 1	2
3	1
9	1

Total 4.

Crowns and coronets:

Panel 1	7
2	9
3	6
4 & 8	19
10	26 + 1 mitre
11	4
Pediment	1

Total 73.

CORRIGENDA in "Triptych - 2" in Report no. 13.

- p. 36 1.27 for "is", read "are"
 1.30 read, . . . "the St. John falcon on a torse argent and gules on a mount vert"
- p. 37 1.29 for "U", read "T" (twice), for "V", read "U"
 1.33 for "U", read "T" (twice), for "V", read "U"
 1.35 for "DATE", read "DATA"
 1.45 for "as", read "ap"
- p. 38 1.37 for "Viscount", read "Vis:count"
- p. 39 1.31 for "1437", read "1437/8"
 1.40 for "1503", read "1497" (Inscription VII is incomplete. The inscription at Stoke Rochford enjoins prayer also for Elizabeth his wife. It was she who died in 1503.)
- p. 40 1.13 for "De Porte", read "De Port"
 1.15 amend to read "3 Umfreville, 4 Delabere" and re-number to "15 Rich"
- p. 42 1.49 for "son of", read "(son of"
- p. 43 1.31 for "eldest son," read "(eldest son"

- p. 45 1.31 for "coñ", read "com̄"
- p. 46 1.35 for "the panel which is dated", read "the panels which are dated"
- 1.42 for "Justin ap Gwrgant", read "Meurig ap Gwrgan"
- 1.43 for "(Unknown)", read "Gamage"
- p. 48 1. 4 for "Fauconbridge" read "Brus"
- p. 47 St.John quarterings:
- 10 for "Abrol", read "D'Abitot"
 - 31 for "Hardeshall", read "Missenden"
 - 32 for "Hamell", read "Frome"
 - 33 for "Brett", read "Spigurnell"
 - 34 for "Fitz Hamon", read "Brewes"
 - 35 for "Fitz Water", read "Fitz Walter"
 - 36 for "Asnantes", read "Basset"
 - 37 for "Newmarch", read "Neufmarché"
 - 38 for "Gwaith Voed", read "King Gruffydd?"
 - 42 for "Blunt", read "Tute"
 - 43 for "Odron", read "Idron"
 - 55 for "Trafford" read "Botreux"
 - 56 for "Barkworth" read "Botreaux?"
 - 62 for "St.Pier", read "St.Lo"
 - 65 for "Framlingham", read "Thweng"
 - 66 for "Fauconbridge" read "Brus"
 - 69 for "Molynes", read "Manduit"

Leighton quarterings:

- 2 for "Hogg", read "Cambray"
- 3 for "Nevill (Co.Essex)", read "Stapleton"
- 4 for "Rognon (or Roynon)", read "Drake"
- 5 for "Jarman", read "?"
- 6 for "Benendon", read "Malet"
- 7 for "Lanacre", read "Burgh"
- 8 for "Frene", read "de la Pole of Mawddwy"
- 9 for "Dee(Jones)", read "Rhys ap Tewdwr"
- 12 for "Ferrers,Grooby", read "De Quency"
- 13 for "Cantilupe", read "de Cauntelo"
- 15 for "Denham", read "Dinham"
- 16 for "Warner", read "Welby"

The above corrections need to be made also in nos. 5, 6, and 21 of the St.John quarterings on Panel 6, and in the Index of Blazons at the end of the article.

Panel 6 8 for "Broy", read "Sturrey"

Pages 50 and 51 are wrongly numbered.

- p. 50 Read p. 51
- 1.27 for "Lacy", read "Lucy"
 - 1.31 for "Cantilupe", read "Cantelupe"
 - 1.36 for "and", read "an"
 - 1.38 for "Earl", read "Baron"
 - 1.39 for "Steingrove", read "Stangrave"
- p. 51 Read p.50
- p. 52 1.43 for "3l 3 l:", read "3l E l:"
- p. 53 1. 4 for "Dominis", read "Domini"
- p. 54 1. 2 for "1378-80", read "1379-80"
- p. 56 1. 9 for "crescent for", read "crescent sable for"
- p. 58 Broy delete "6 St.John 3"
- p. 58 Fisher for "l v", read "l U"
- p. 59 (Framlingham) Thweng for "Cornish choughs", read "popinjays" (Burke gives: three popinjays vert, collared and membered gules.)
- Huscarle for "Co Bedford", read "co Berks"
- p. 60 Lancaster omit "Baron"
- p. 60 Leighton The references should read, " 1 M, 3 N, 3 P, 3 Q, 4 E, 4 El, 4 Rl, 5 Leighton l, 11N"

- p. 61 Ogle for "1 S", read "1 U"
Add Sturrey Argent, a lion rampant double queued purple 6 St. John 8
- p. 62 Wake add "2 O"
Zouche, of Harringworth add "5 Leighton 11"

On the plan of the upper half of Panel 10 there should be a line to "25" from the line which links "M" and "26"

We look forward to the completion of the conservation work on the Triptych which is being undertaken by Miss Pauline Plummer. New information may be forthcoming, and tinctures and inscriptions can be re-checked.

Any reader who can offer corrections or additions to the above treatment of Sir John's full achievement is requested to write either to the Editor or to Mr. Charles Evans, Bryn Cadwrfa, Montgomery, Powys, SY15 6PA, and we shall be pleased to hear from you.

FRIENDS OF LYDIARD TREGOZ

May 9, 1981

FREE TO MEMBERS