

# The ESCUTCHEON

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Easter Term 2021

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## **A Message from the President**

Dear CUHAGIANS,

I am pleased to write to you once more as president of our learned society. I am pleased to be able to say that our society has been growing in a time of societal restrictions. Memberships are increasing, talks are continuing, and our members are still connected.

Applications for life memberships are coming in steadily to the Membership Secretary. Thank you and congratulations to those who have chosen to support the society in this way. The capital raised by the Life Membership offering is helping the society to keep a positive cash-flow in the midst of new investment for stash, and when we meet for feasts once more, in more easily covering deposits. In addition, thank you to those who have renewed their annual subscription to the society this academic year. Your renewals aid the day to day operation of the society.

In Lent Term I was pleased to present a full term card. We got underway by a talk given by Balthazar Napoleon IV of Bourbon-Bhopal & Charles Mundy on "The Indian Kings of France: The Fascinating Story of the Bourbons of Bhopal". This was followed by our Publicity Officer, Henry Darlison, on "Musical Symbols in Heraldry". The Reverend Canon Joseph Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms, addressed the society for the annual Mountbatten Commemorative Lecture on "The Court of the Lord Lyon and the International Extent of Scottish Heraldry". The term was rounded off by the Hon. Richard Cubitt who spoke on "Bricks and Bravery: A History of the Ashcombes".

I am delighted to announce that The Reverend Canon, Joseph Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms, graciously accepted our invitation to be elected as an Honorary Vice-President of the society. We shall look forward to forging a good link with him and his court.

This Easter Term, I am happy to inform you that we shall have an additional two lectures above the usual two. Already, Graham Bartram, Chief Vexillologist of the Flag Institute, addressed the society for the Second Annual Wright Lecture on the topic of "Flags and Heraldry: Similarities and Differences". I delivered a lecture on "The Evolution of Corporate Heraldry". We will welcome an old president back to the society, Ambrogio

Caiani, will be speaking about his new book "To Kidnap a Pope: Napoleon and Pius VII". The term and academic year will conclude with Andrew Gray presenting a talk on "Ladies of the Garter: The Identity and heraldry of the Ladies enrobed in the Most Noble Order in the Middle Ages".

Behind the scenes, I have been pleased to have maintained contact with members residing in Cambridge. In addition, I have been happy to have borne witness to the reconnection and connection of members, socially and academic, both post-talks and via email.

I do look forward to meeting the society in full force in the very near future. And I look forward to the day when CUHAGS will grace the courts of Cambridge with the splendour of its members. In the meantime, I do hope that you enjoy reading this edition of the Escutcheon.

Yours in pean,

David E. Pearce

\* \* \*

## **The World on a Shield: The Encyclopædic Vision of Randle Holme**

*Andrew Gray*

In 1688 Randle Holme III of Chester started to publish *The Academy of Armory*.<sup>1</sup> This was to be a library of heraldry on an epic scale, which Holme undoubtedly saw as the culmination of his life's work. This paper attempts its reappraisal and urges its reinstatement in the canon of heraldic literature.

It is a work which in my view has been misunderstood, even misrepresented, in its intention and achievement, and in consequence has until recently been largely disregarded. Sir Anthony Wagner, in his *Heralds of England*, called it 'a fantastic encyclopaedia masquerading as a book of heraldry'.<sup>2</sup> More recently, the British Library published on disc a selection from Holme's original manuscript drafts, focusing on his comprehensive listing of the artefacts of seventeenth-century life.<sup>3</sup> The editors explained that 'appreciating the fascination and

importance of Randle Holme's text is made very difficult by its extensive overlay of heraldic material. To make its social historical content more accessible [...] we have [...] excised the heraldic material'.<sup>4</sup>

But who was Randle Holme? His grandfather, the first Randle Holme, had been appointed in 1601 as deputy to William Segar, Norroy King of Arms from 1597 to 1604, to monitor use of arms, arrange heraldic funerals, and collect fees in Cheshire and its neighbours, roles in which he was confirmed by Segar's successor, Richard St George, in 1606.<sup>5</sup>

This is documented in Earwaker's comprehensive 1891 biography of the family, and much of the narrative material in this paper originates in that source.<sup>6</sup> The Holmes were painters and antiquaries and were active in Chester's civic affairs. For four generations a Randle Holme was to fill such roles, spanning the whole seventeenth century.<sup>7</sup> Today their most visible legacy is the beautifully crafted armorial memorial panels (**Fig. 1**) to be found in many churches around the region.<sup>8</sup>



**Fig. 1:** Memorial panels by the Randle Holmes. Left: Tarvin, Cheshire, 1605 (Randle Holme I). Right: Gresford, Flintshire, 1688 (Randle Holme III).

Randle Holme II and Randle Holme III each had the misfortune to succeed his father during the Commonwealth, in 1654/55 and 1659 respectively; after the Restoration, William Dugdale, the new Norroy King of Arms (1660–77), prosecuted the latter for working without license.<sup>9</sup> Holme may well have been appointed deputy by one of the Commonwealth Norroys, William Ryley or George Owen, whose acts as such were now declared void.<sup>10</sup>

Dugdale's pursuit included forays into the north to destroy Holme's monuments, but fortunately several of them still survive. Holme eventually recovered his position, but as deputy to Garter King of Arms Edward Walker, whose deputy his grandfather would once have been as Norroy.<sup>11</sup>

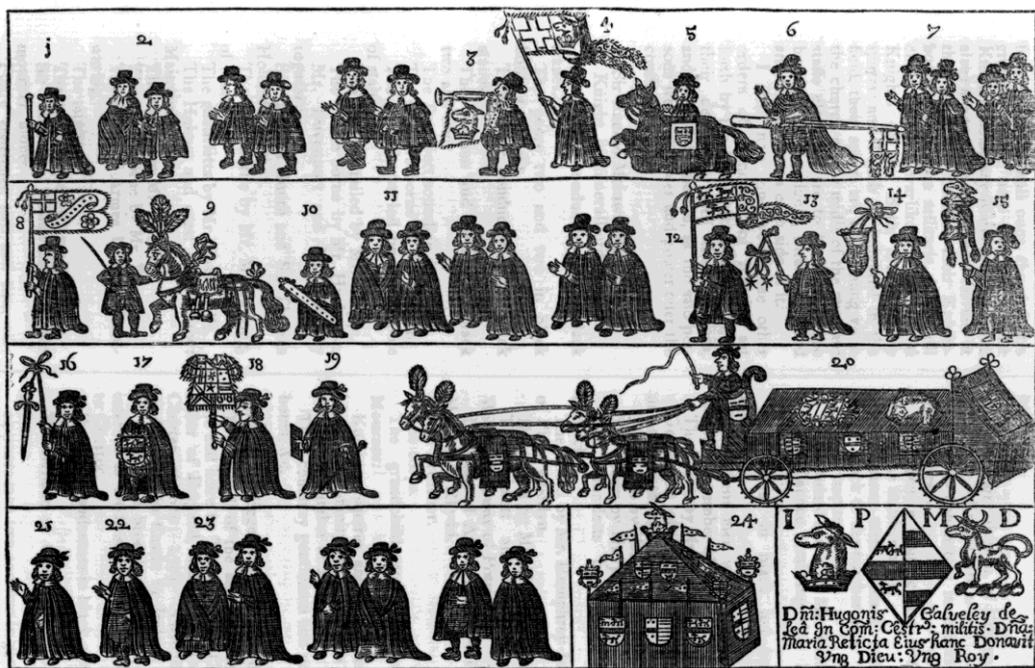
### ***The Academy of Armory***

Holme began compiling his book in 1649, but only half of the planned work was published in 1688, because Holme had run out of funds.<sup>12</sup> In the Table of Contents of the 1688 edition, Holme writes after the summary of Book 3, Chapter 13:

Thus far have I with much Cost and Pains, caused to be Printed for the publick benefit; what remains (and is ready for the Press) is as followeth in the succeeding Contents, which if encouraged by Liberal and free Contributors may appear in the World, else will sleep in the Bed of its Conception, and never see the Glorious Light of the Sun.<sup>13</sup>

We had to wait until 1905 for the Roxburghe Club to publish the rest from the drafts which Holme left in his extensive manuscript collection and which are now in the British Library.<sup>14</sup>

The 1688 volume, however, gives us a table of contents for the whole work, which reveals that Books 1 and 4 are the main heraldry sections, and in fact they present one of the most thorough early-modern textbooks on the subject. The most obvious near-contemporary comparison is with *A Display of Heraldrie* by John Guillim (1610).<sup>15</sup> A detailed comparison is beyond the scope of this essay, but Guillim's organization is similar, albeit less logical and much less elaborate. Holme's Book 1 deals with the essentials: tinctures, ordinaries, and subordinaries, complex fields and charges, while Book 4 presents elements of heraldic design in increasing complexity, including marshalling and accessories, followed by ceremonial, and finally three chapters on heraldic funerals (**Fig. 2**), a speciality of the Holme family.<sup>16</sup> Meanwhile Books 2 and 3 constitute the 'encyclopaedia'. Of these, Book 2 catalogues creatures, from immortal beings and heavenly bodies, through elements, vegetable, and animal worlds, culminating in humankind. Book 3 is largely artefacts, including regalia, national characters, and tools of craft, trade, and occupation. Once again, the scheme may be founded on Guillim's, but extends much farther and deeper.



**Fig. 2:** Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory* (1701), Book 4, Chapter 12, facing p. 488: funeral of Sir Hugh Calveley (1648). Sir Hugh’s memorial panel by Randle Holme is in Bunbury Church, Cheshire.

But throughout, we should note the phrase in the Contents — ‘and who beareth such things in their Coats Armor’ — for, in successive chapters, Holme puts each item in the context of heraldic usage wherever he can.<sup>17</sup> Book 2, Chapters 11–13, for instance, are both a bird-spotter’s guide (**Fig. 3**) and an ordinary of how birds have been—or might be—used in heraldic design.<sup>18</sup>

The detail of some chapters is striking; everything a surgeon, shipbuilder, or a soldier needs to know, to give three examples.<sup>19</sup> For the surgeon, medical and anatomical knowledge is catalogued in Book 2, while his instruments are dealt with in Book 3 (**Fig. 4**). Similar examples can be taken from the artefacts and tools of the ironmongers or of the locksmiths. Everywhere there are illustrations of heraldic usage; and Holme’s search for sources ranges widely, with many examples from continental Europe.<sup>20</sup> The military chapters seem to follow on from the topic of recreation without a break in Book 3, Chapter 16, in the sequence: gaming, hunting, fireworks, war. Holme then digresses into a long essay on the design of fortifications.

Unfortunately, the first three chapters of Book 4 have never been found, but it is clear from their surviving plates (**Figs 5–6**) that they were to deal in some depth with the principles of the design of arms and the complexities of marshalling.<sup>21</sup> But this book does contain an early list of baronets (1611–49), and armorials of the Order of the Garter, the Round Table, and

medieval monasteries.<sup>22</sup> In a final chapter, Holme may be taking revenge on his nemesis, the recently deceased Dugdale, by warning that ‘destroying of tombes and sepulchres’ is no ‘lesse a sin than sacrilege or Church robbing’.<sup>23</sup>

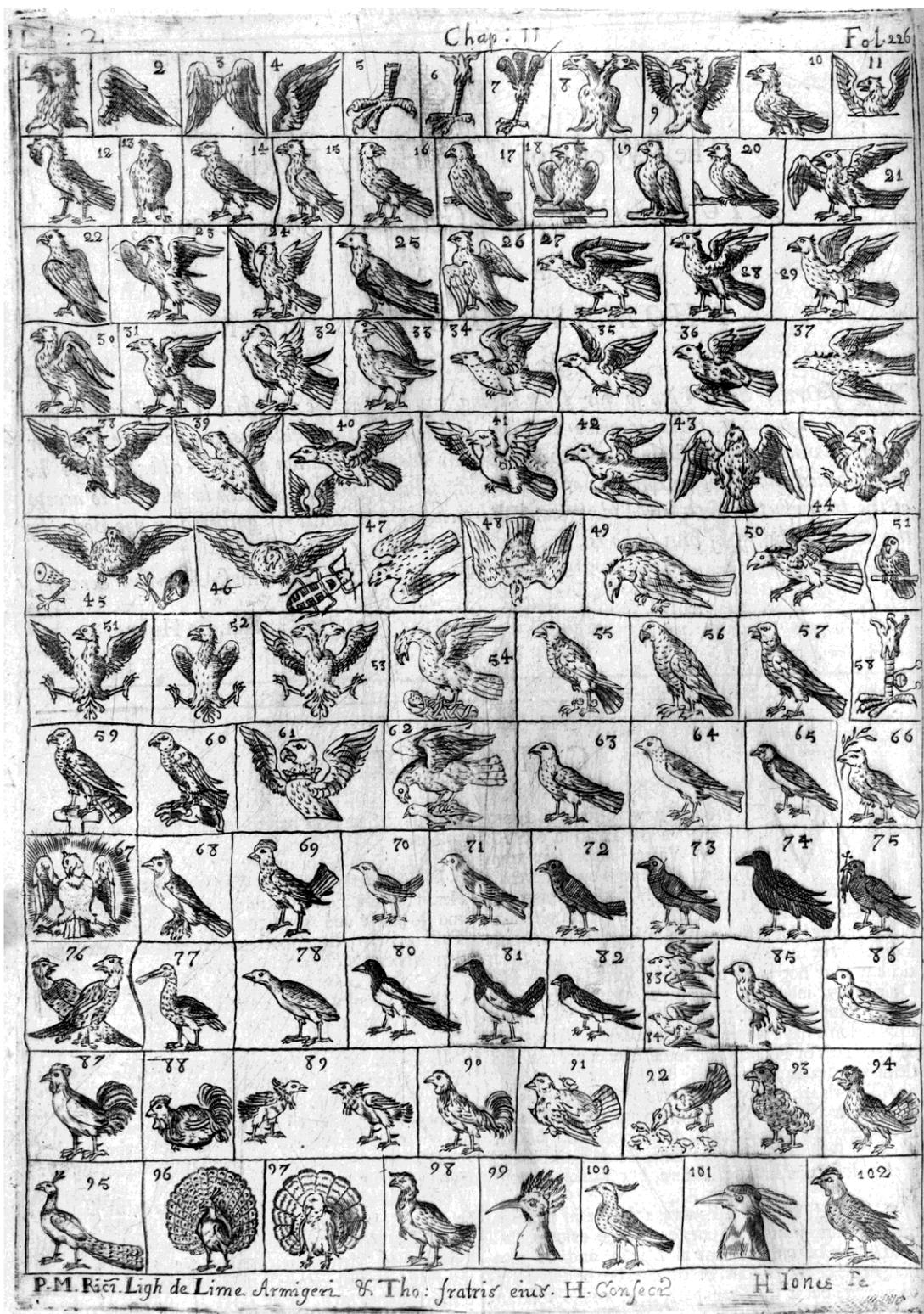


Fig. 3: Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory* (1701), Book 2, Chapter 11, f. 226.

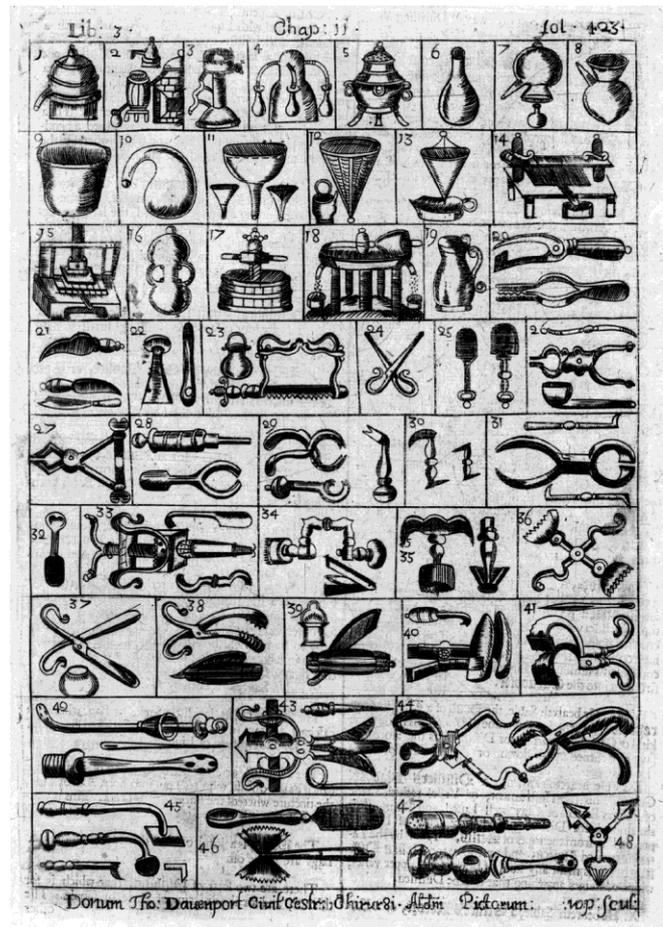
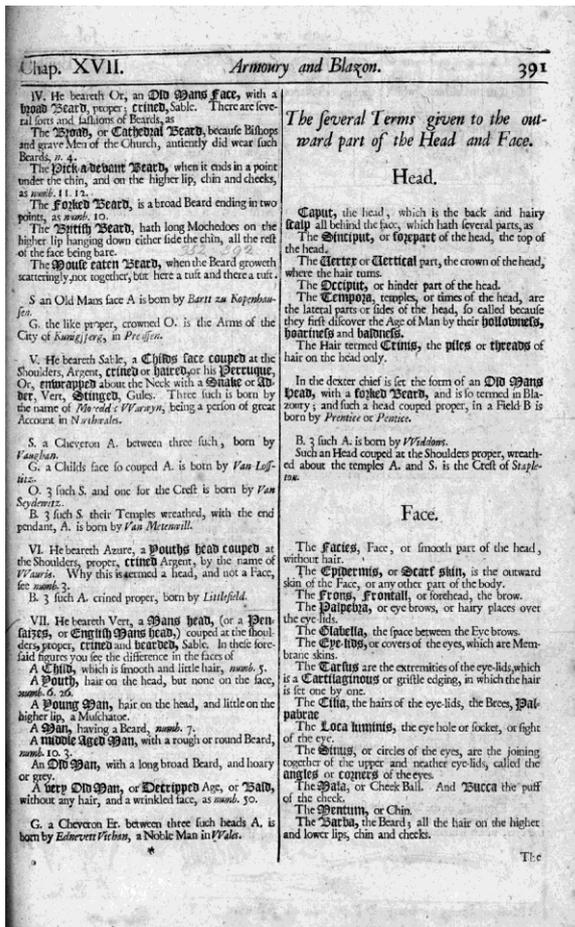


Fig. 4: Randle Holme, *Academy of Armoury* (1701). Left: Book 2, Chapter 17, p. 391, 'parts of the body'. Right: Book 3, Chapter 11, f. 403, 'surgical instruments'.

The value of this fascinating and instructive book has been made difficult to appreciate through its being divided into two publications separated by two centuries, both publications being now rare. The Heraldry Society believes these two parts would benefit from being reunited in a complete and indexed digital edition, a task which, thanks to the kind assistance of the Roxburghe Club and the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, it is now able to undertake as part of its Heraldry Archive programme.<sup>24</sup> Far from being 'a fantastic encyclopaedia masquerading as a book of heraldry', the *Academy of Armoury* is exactly what Randle Holme intended, a comprehensive textbook for the heraldic scholar and source book for the designer of armorial bearings. By placing the whole of contemporary knowledge at our disposal, he could hope to enlarge significantly the repertoire of ideas for heraldic designs to put the whole world on a shield.



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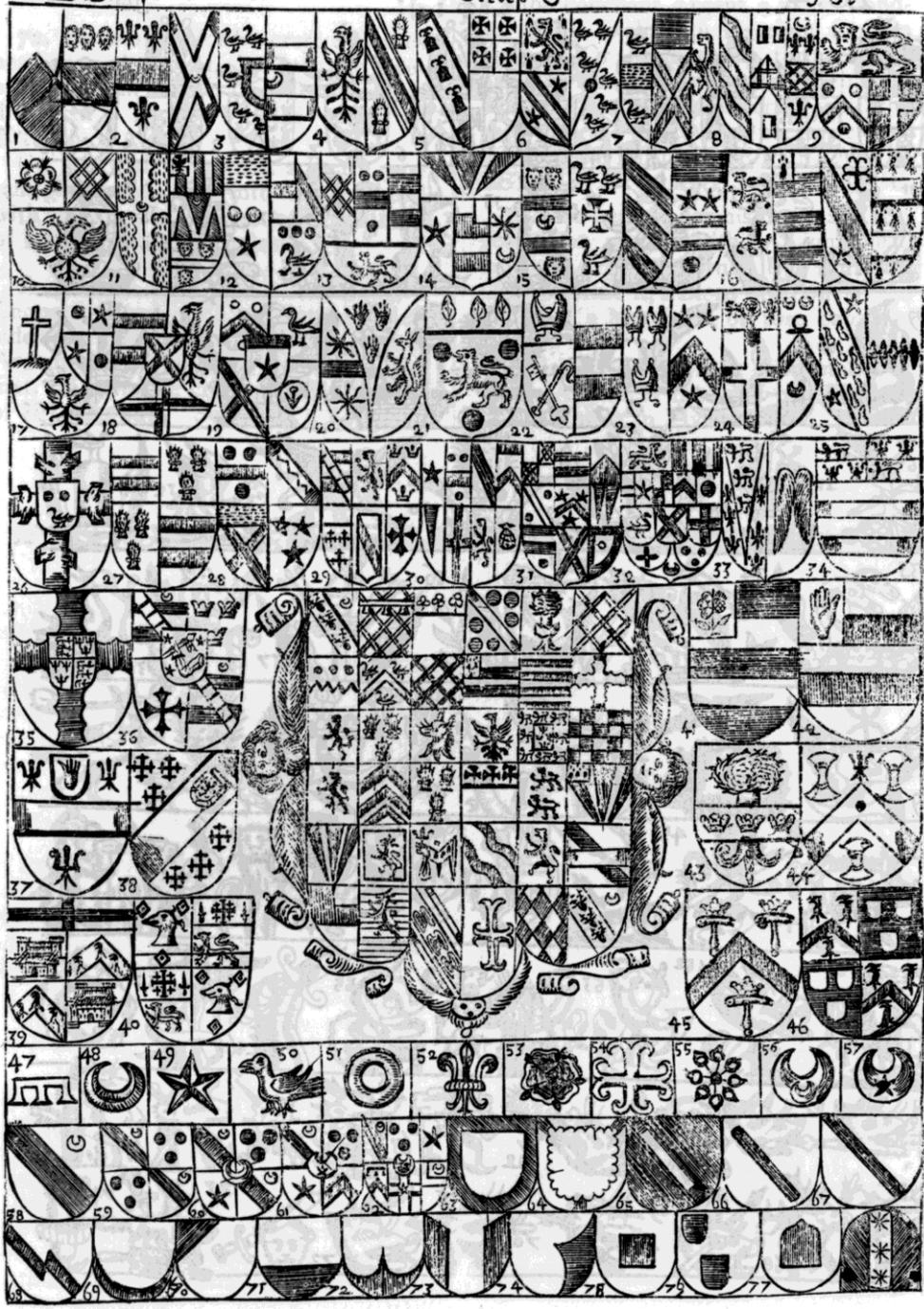


Fig. 6: Randle Holme, Academy of Armory (1701), Book 4, Chapter 3 (lost), following p. 302, 'marshalling'.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Randle Holme, *The Academy of Armory: or, A Storehouse of Armory and Blazon* (Chester: Printed for the Author, 1688), I; reprinted as Randle Holme, *The Academy of Armory: or A Display of Heraldry* (London: Printed and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1701), hereinafter: *Academy*, I.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Anthony Wagner, *Heralds of England* (London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1967), p. 240.

<sup>3</sup> London, British Library, Harleian MSS 1920–2180, 5955.

<sup>4</sup> Nathaniel Warren Alcock and Nancy Cox, *Living and Working in Seventeenth-Century England*, DVD (London: British Library, 2000).

<sup>5</sup> Walter Hindes Godfrey, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, and Hugh Stanford London, *The College of Arms* (London: London Survey Committee, 1963), p. 86.

<sup>6</sup> John Parsons Earwaker, ‘The Four Randle Holmes of Chester’, *Journal of the Chester Architectural, Archaeological and Historic Society*, 4 (NS) (1891), pp. 113–71.

<sup>7</sup> Randle Holme I: c.1571–1655, Sheriff 1615, Mayor 1633; Randle Holme II: 1601–1659, Sheriff 1633, Mayor 1643; Randle Holme III: 1632–99/1700; Randle Holme IV: 1650–1707, Sheriff 1705. Earwaker, ‘The Four Randle Holmes’. <sup>8</sup> The Heraldry Society, *Image Library of Hatchments and Armorial Panels*, DVD (London: Heraldry Archive Series). <sup>9</sup> William Hamper Dugdale, *Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, Knt.* (London: Harding, Lepard, 1827), p. 35.

<sup>10</sup> Ryley was Lancaster Herald (1641–67), but served as Norroy (1646–58), and Clarenceux (1658–60): see Godfrey, *The College of Arms*, p. 89. Owen was York Herald (1633–63), but served as Norroy (1658–60): see *ibid.*, p. 88. Acts of the Commonwealth Kings of Arms were voided by Royal Warrant 6 September 1660, I. 25 f. 82v, cited in Wagner, *Heralds of England*, p. 263.

<sup>11</sup> St Mary’s Church, Chester, monumental inscription to Randle Holme II. See The Heraldry Society, *Image Library of Hatchments*.

<sup>12</sup> Holme, *Academy*, I, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Contents, after the summary of Book 3, Chapter 13.

<sup>14</sup> Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*, ed. Isaac Herbert Jeayes (Cambridge: Roxburghe Club, 1905), II. Hereinafter:

*Academy*, II; London, British Library, Harleian MSS 1920–2180, 5955.

<sup>15</sup> John Guillim, *A Display of Heraldrie* (London: Printed by William Hall, 1610), arguably the best-known seventeenth-century heraldry textbook, ran through seven editions from 1610 to 1724. The first edition (1610) is available at <<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=LbxWXIFDr30C>>, and the seventh edition (1724) is available at

<<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=4FwzAQAAMAAJ>>. Holme cites Guillim’s work in a number of places in *Academy of Armory*.

<sup>16</sup> Holme, *Academy*, II, Book 4, Chapter 12.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, I, Contents, heading to Book 3.

<sup>18</sup> For instance, in Book 2, Chapter 12, he lists: ‘A[rgent] 3 Plovers proper. Born by *Plover*. A[rgent] a Dottrill proper. Born by the name of *Dotterill*. B[lue] a Red-shanke O[r] Legs and Beak G[ules] born by *Pooller*. A[rgent] a Dunlin, or Jack snipe, proper. By the name of *Dunline*’, *ibid.*, Book 2, Chapter 12, p. 279.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Book 2, Chapter 17; Book 3, Chapters 11 and 12; Holme, *Academy*, II, Book 3, Chapter 15; Book 3, Chapters 16–19.

<sup>20</sup> On one not untypical page Holme cites as illustration the arms of: Van Eschellpach of Bavaria, Van Warpke of West Phalia, die Horne, die Hackell, Hevgell of Brunswick, die Hevgell of Brunswick, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Count de Pisieux de Sillery: *ibid.*, Book 3, Chapter 16, p. 90.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Book 4; three plates follow p. 302 in the Roxburghe Club edition.

<sup>22</sup> Holme’s list of Knights of the Garter is interesting for its correspondence in the medieval period with the Dean’s Tables at Windsor. These date from the reign of Charles I but may be copied from an earlier register, now lost, and differ in some details from the list now generally accepted. See The Heraldry Society, *Armorial of the*

*Order of the Garter*, Heraldry Archive Series DVD (London: The Heraldry Society, 2015). Holme's list of monastic arms seems similar to that in Joseph Edmondson, *Complete Body of Heraldry*, 'Arms of Abbies, Monasteries, and Religious Houses' (London: Printed for the Author, 1780). The primary source for both is likely to be William Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum* (London: Printed by Richard Hoddginsonne, 1655–73).

<sup>23</sup> Holme, *Academy*, II, Book 4, Chapter 13, p. 522.

<sup>24</sup> The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies (IHGS), <<http://www.ihgs.ac.uk/>>; The Heraldry Society, *Heraldry Archive Project* <<http://www.theheraldrysociety.com/publications/HeraldryArchive.pdf>>.

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## **Norwich Merchant Marks 1300-1600**

*T.M Trelawny Gower*

With regard to the use and origin of Merchant Marks, not much is known, although there can be little doubt that such marks have been used for centuries in the identification of goods, both in transportation and storage. It was undoubtedly the practice for individual merchants to mark his bales of goods in order that they might be distinguishable from those of other merchants. Of course, this was very necessary at the time when few could read or write and therefore written instructions would have been incomprehensible to many who were employed in the process of unloading vessels and warehousing. The use of marks simplified the matter and would be easily identified. (Coats of Arms are simply an extension of this form of identification when used on shields, coaches, buildings etc.).

The Norwich Marks, it is generally agreed, appear to have been in use for about three centuries from 1300 to 1600, although, perhaps rather pedantically, it is claimed that they appeared a quarter of a century before the earlier of the dates and continued for the same period after the later date but with a lesser frequency. (The dates of course are open to conjecture and are not confined solely to the Norwich Marks as such marks were used throughout England and Europe).

The first known specimens are generally simple in form and appear to have a somewhat religious appearance, often exhibiting little more than a cross and banner. Over time and by necessity (the number of cross and banner design limitations prevailing), they became, while remaining on initial observation simplistic in form, rather more complicated. In some cases the design resembled a monogram and others an attempt at a rebus of a name (as in the examples of Caxton, Harte, Curat and Gybson (Figs.7-10)). There appears to have been no fixed rules (other than convention) regarding their design and was simply at the fancy of

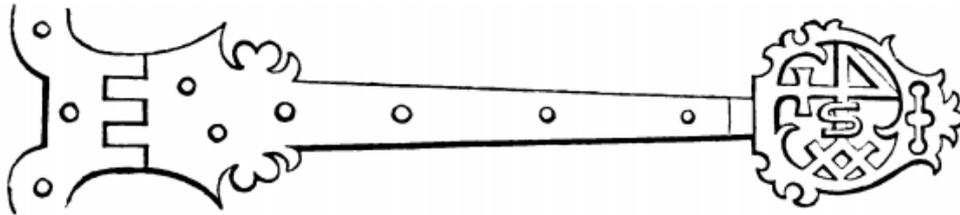
the merchant, who would take great care not to have a mark that too closely resembled that of other merchants. Still, however the differences were contrived, there seems to be a certain geometrical precision in the marks with the lines generally running parallel or at exact right angles to each other.

Although called Merchant Marks, they were not confined solely to major traders or vessel owners (sending goods overseas), but were also used by shopkeepers and merchants of standing in the city. They were undoubtedly hereditary, and in some cases the various branches of a family retained the same Mark, but with a slight difference to avoid mistakes.

It appears that if merchants contributed money toward the building or restoration of churches, their Marks were placed in the windows to honour their generosity, and were frequently seen among the armorial windows of nobles, knights and squires. It has been supposed that they were used on shields only by those who were not armigerous; this may have been the case in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but by the 17<sup>th</sup> century many successful merchants had been granted arms and it was not unusual to find the arms and the mark impaled on the same escutcheon, although among those not entitled to bear arms, and strictly forbidden from assuming any, there appears to have been no restriction as to the adoption and use of a mark.

It is not clear as to how these marks were fully legally protected from misuse, as there would no doubt have been nefarious types keen to exploit a merchant's success. In a paper regarding Merchant's Mark's read before the Literary & Philosophical Society of Hull in November 1839, by Charles Frost, it is stated that '[The]Law of England.... .has thrown its protection over the use of these symbols for commercial purposes, by extending its aid to prevent their piracy'. An instance of judicial recognition of the right of individuals to assume exclusively peculiar marks occurred in the reign of Elizabeth I (1572): this relates to a successful clothier who claimed that a maker of inferior cloth was using his mark. Whether this implies that there was a general presumption of protection or simply that individual cases were heard before magistrates as allegations of fraud. Another source states that 'Marks were recognised at an early date by Act of Parliament, e.g., in the two statutes of uncertain date, possibly 1266 (Henry III) or 1285 (Edward I); in the former it is enacted that 'every baker shall have a mark (signum) of his own for each sort of bread'. There are other references to Coopers, Goldsmiths and Clothiers.

In 1865 there were perhaps a hundred of these Merchant Marks remaining in Norwich city; either as memorial brasses, painted in the windows of churches, engraved on house and shop doors, and in this example, as an iron door hinge. (The owner of this mark is not identified).



**Fig.1** Iron hinge on a door in Waggon & Horses Lane – Tombland.

At time of writing I have not been able to ascertain how many of these recorded marks are extant. The marks on the plates are in the majority copied from round wax seals attached to deeds in the Record-room in the Guildhall, Norwich. These may have been copied by Samuel Woodward in 1824/5 as he later wrote a paper on the subject that was read to the Society of Antiquaries in 1827.

Many of the names are probably long extinct in the area, some being Anglicised versions of Flemish names; although some may still be identified as *nom de terre*. Few have their occupations indicated.

PLATE. I.

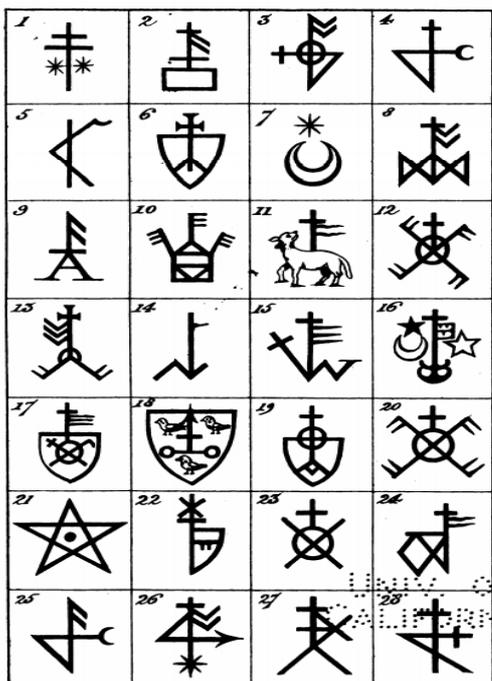


Plate 1: consisting of 28 marks.

1. 1276. Hugo de Bromholm. Although catalogued as such, this may not be a Merchant's Mark, but his seal. Bromholm is believed to have been connected in some way to the Priory of Bromholm at Bacton as it resembles the seal of that Priory. The Prior of Bromholm purchased a house in the parish of All Saints, Norwich and made it into a lodging house of entertainment or inn called the Holy Cross of Bromholm, where the Prior, or any of his monks, stayed when they visited Norwich.

Numbers 2 to 11. 1286 Peter de Cokerel/1294 –Nyslam/1309 Hugo de Holland/1309 William Holland/1312 A. de Seham/1312 John de Middleton/1316 Adam Stalun/1323 Thomas de Armingdale/1324 Gerardus le Mounier, Merchant/1327 Simon de Beltone. Little is known of these merchants.

12. 1330. Hugh de Dunston, Bailiff of Norwich in 1329. At this time the city had neither Mayor nor sheriffs but was governed by four bailiffs.

13. John de Heylesdon.

14. 1333. William de Berford of Cringleford. There is some doubt that this mark is correctly attributed to de Berford as there are thirteen names and thirteen seals on the deed from which it is taken. Unfortunately, as with many deeds, there are no names written against the seals, nor do the seals follow in the same sequence as the names, making it rather difficult to say with certainty that the appropriation of the marks is correct. Still, that it is Berford's mark may be supported by the fact that this mark appears on a deed in which his name appears, and relates to property at Cringleford.

15. 1334. William Butt, of Norwich. Bailiff in 1334, and Member of Parliament for the city in 1335.

16. 1336. Edmund Cusyn, Bailiff in 1336 and Member of Parliament in 1337.

17. 1337. Adam de Mundham. There seems to have been some attempt to give this mark the appearance of a coat of arms, bearing the cross and crosier in saltire, surmounted by the cross and banner.

18. 1344. Richard Spynk, Citizen of Norwich who at his own expense, repaired the walls and towers of the city. 'He gave 30 Espringolds <sup>1</sup> to cast great stones, and to be kept at various gates of the city; he also gave four great alabasters or cross-bows, and to each of them a hundred gogeons or balls, also two pairs of grapples to draw the bows with'. His

mark appears to have some reference to these cross-bows, and together with the three Chaffinches, or Spinks<sup>2</sup> as a rebus of his name, this would seem to aspire, in appearance at least, to the dignity of a coat of arms. At this time, merchants and men in trade were not allowed to bear coat armour; but by the 17<sup>th</sup> century grants of arms to successful merchants were relatively commonplace. It was not unusual for merchants of this period to combine their arms and Mark impaled on the escutcheon.

19.1349. William Allein, of whom nothing is known.

20. 1349. John de Dunstone. This mark differs very slightly from that of Hugh de Dunstone (12). Their ancestor was falconer to King John (1199-1216), who confirmed to him the manor of Dunston, to be held by the service of providing to the Kings of England a cast of hawks at his own charge.

21. 1353. John Terling.

22. 1353. Jehan Borgret

23. 1356. Hugh Godesman, of Norwich, Draper.

24. 1358. John, the son of A. de Middy.

25. 1367. Henry Gedde, of Norwich.

26. 1367. Thomas de Lingwood.

27. 1371. Richard de Berford, of Cringleford. (Also see 14)

28. 1374. John de Winterton, Bailiff 1371.

(With the exception of Godesman, the trade pursued by these merchants is not recorded).

Examples of the use of marks that is suggestive of coats of arms:

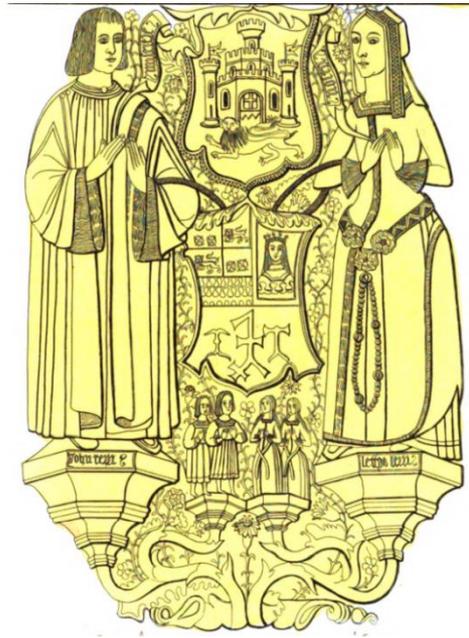


Fig 2. John Terri and his wife Lettys in St. John's Maddermarket, Norwich, 1524.

.‘On the South side of the altar of St. John’s Maddermarket is the beautiful monument of John Terri and family, exhibiting design and execution superior to those of any contemporary brasses. The whole inscription is relieved, and not engraved, and bears testimony to the munificence of the Norwich merchant. Here there are no exhibitions of family pride – no arms except those of the city and of the Mercers Company with the mark of John Terri’. The heraldic decorations of this plate may deserve some notice because it is curious to observe that the wealthy merchant, who was not armigerous, seems to have delighted in such armorial distinctions that he might rightfully claim. Between the figures (appearing almost as supporters), are the ancient arms of Norwich, Gules, a castle triple-towered argent, in base a lion of England and below an escutcheon composed of the initials and mark, or monogram of John Terri, with arms in chief; firstly of the company of Merchant Adventurers, or Hambrough Merchants; incorporated in 1296, Barry nebulée of six argent and azure, a chief quarterly gules and or, on the first and fourth quarters a lion passant guardant or, on the second and third two roses gules, barbed vert; secondly, the arms of the Mercers Company, incorporated 1394, Gules, a demi-virgin, her hair disheveled, vested, and crowned or, wreathed about the brows with roses, and issuing from an orle of clouds proper. John Terri was mayor of Norwich 1523. For those not versed in the appreciation of armorial achievement, these might suggest the personal arms of Terri.

Indeed, a writer in 2001 describing the various brasses in the church of John the Baptist, Norwich, refers to these arms as being those of Terri.<sup>2</sup>



Fig 3. John Clark.

Another example where a merchant mark is incorporated with company arms is that of John Clark, who was a Sheriff of Norwich in 1507 and mayor in 1515 and 1520. Under the inscription are the arms of the Merchants Adventurers and Mercer's Company. This brass is in St, Andrews, Norwich.

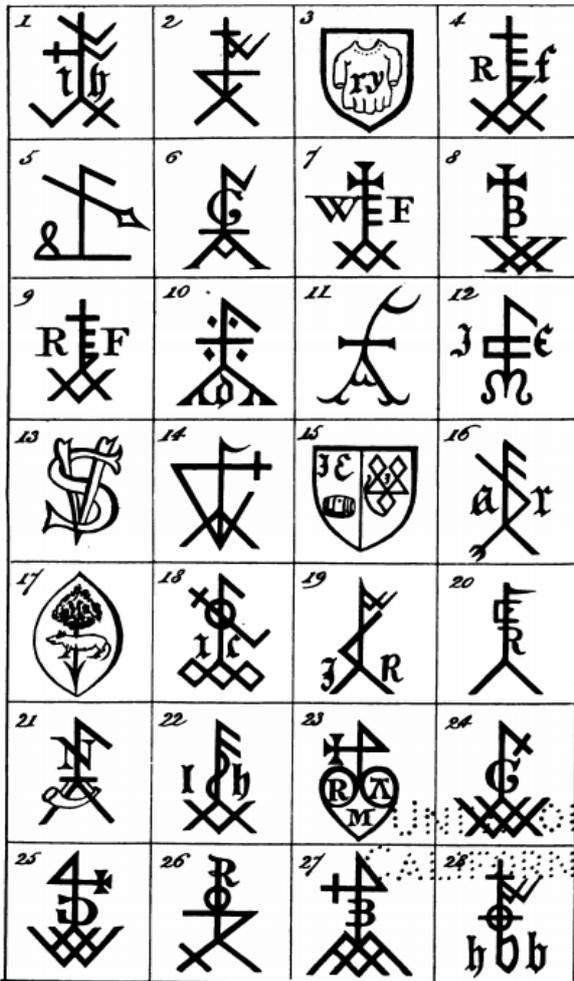
A further example where a Merchant Mark might be incorporated within a coat of arms is that of John Marsham (an ancestor of the Marshams of Stratton-Strawless) (Fig 4.) He bore Argent, crusuly fitche sable, a lion passant gules between two bendlets azure, each charged with three crosslets or. This appears to be missing from his memorial brass that shows in the first quarter the arms of the Merchant Adventurers and in the fourth quarter his mark. It seems unlikely that his mark was at some time later introduced as an amendment to his original grant. His wife's arms (missing) were, Gules, a fess between three hedgehogs argent.

This brass is dated 1525 and is in St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich.



Fig 4. John Marsham and his Wife 1525.

Figs.5 & 6. More Examples of Norwich Merchant Marks



Bloomfield in his *History of Norfolk* makes the following remarks in reference to the use of Marks on seals and the importance of notarial marks:-‘About the time of Edward III seals became of general use and they that had no coat armour sealed with their own device, as flowers, birds, beasts or whatever pleased them, and nothing was more common than an invention or rebus for their names, as a swan and a tun for Swanton, a hare for Hare, etc., and because very few of the commonality could write, the person’s name was usually circumscribed on his seal, so that once they set both their name and seal it was regarded as almost sacred when used for notary purposes’.

REBUS MARKS

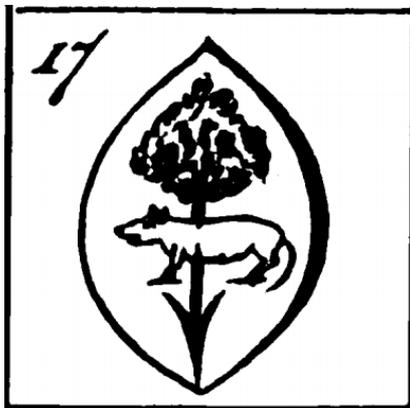


Fig. 7. CURAT. Mercer.

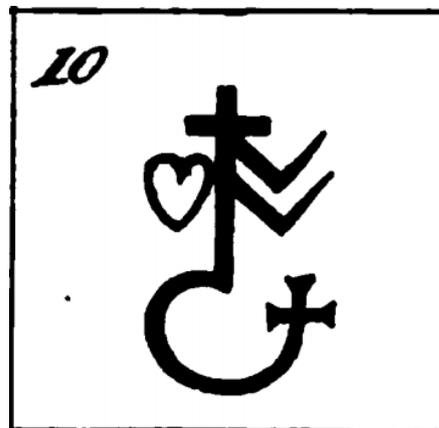


Fig. 8. HART.

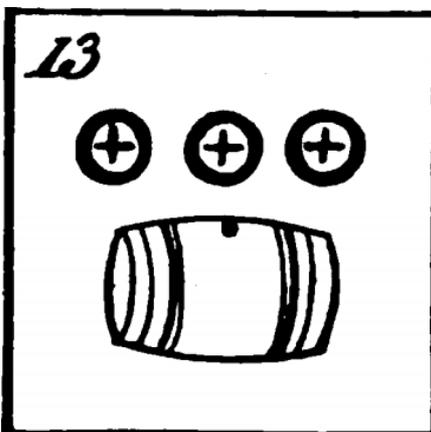


Fig. 9. CAXTON. 1424.

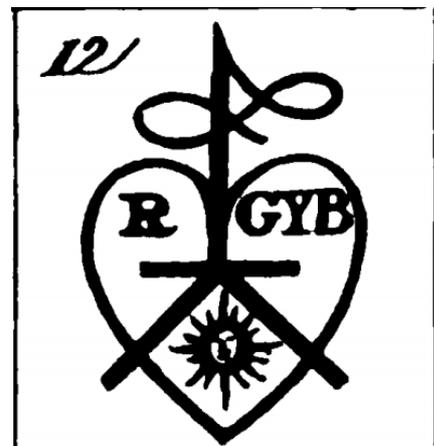


Fig. 10. GYBSON.

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1. Espringold (or gal) designed for throwing large darts or stones.
2. Spinks. Probably derived from the bird's call.

\* \* \*

## GENEALOGISTS AT WAR

*Tim Cockerill*

Sir (John) Bernard Burke (1814-1892), Ulster King of Arms, was the son of John Burke (1787-1848) who in 1826 produced the first edition of *Burke's Peerage*, and between 1834 - 1838 published *The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, which from 1843 became known as *Burke's Landed Gentry*. Young Bernard, whilst practicing as a barrister, later helped his father with subsequent editions of these publications and edited them after his father's death.

Sir Anthony Wagner (1908-1995), Garter Principal King of Arms, and perhaps himself the most distinguished genealogist of the 20th Century, in his *English Genealogy* (1961), was one of many critics of these works, pointing out that Sir Bernard was neither a mediaevalist nor a man of critical mind who had accepted without question the mythical pedigrees submitted by many peerage families. Burke's work was based on Arthur Collin's *Peerage of England* which ran from 1709 to 1812 and 'was marred by the author's reluctance to offend his patrons by refusal to include absurdities and contained a number of sixteenth century fables which Collins had swallowed.' As to the *Landed Gentry*, Wagner wrote that 'being a new compilation, it contained relatively still more unreliable matter', taken from sometimes questionable County History pedigrees and family information, with little criticism, and apparently no checking for accuracy.

Wagner was not however, the first to lambaste these publications which, largely by reason of Sir Bernard's position as Ulster King of Arms from 1853, were felt by the general public of the day to be of official status. In 1865 an anonymous work, probably by George Burnett (1822-1890), Lyon King of Arms of Scotland from 1866, questioned the accuracy of many of the entries in *Burke's Peerage* and *the Landed Gentry*, writing that 'the immense majority of the pedigrees in the *Landed Gentry* are utterly worthless. The errors of the *Peerage* are as nothing to the fables we encounter everywhere. Families of notoriously obscure origins have their veins filled with the blood of generations of royal personages of the ancient and mythical world', giving as an example the Coulthart pedigree taken back to a Roman lieutenant mentioned by Tacitus.

This was followed in 1877 when Professor E.A. Freeman (1823-1892), the Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, complained of the 'monstrous fictions' contained in the publications of Sir Bernard Burke 'from whom we have a right to expect historical criticism and we do not get it'. He was particularly annoyed that from 1871 the covers of *Burke's Peerage* were emblazoned with the royal arms as if to show official status, whereas the Burke publications were without any such authority. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, heaped ridicule on the entries of families claiming Norman or even Saxon descent, which he showed was absurd in almost all cases.

Next on the scene was the redoubtable John Horace Round (1854-1928). The scion of an Essex landed gentry family of Birch Hall, Birch, near Colchester he never had to work for a living, the family's origins being firmly based on the law and banking and some judicious marriages which brought with them Colchester Castle and what is now the Holly Trees Museum nearby. Round was an eccentric character, extremely bright with a 1st in History at Oxford University, but vitriolic and unforgiving in his criticism of his fellow genealogists, notably Sir Bernard Burke and A.E. Freeman, the latter being dismissed as a left wing Whig historian of the 'drum and trumpet school'.

Round was described by W.R. Powell, editor of the Victoria County History (VCH) for Essex, as 'a small man with protuberant eyes and a ferocious moustache..... In youth a good gymnast and even at the age of fifty was capable of surprising visitors by sliding down the baluster rail of his house'. When decked out as a Deputy Lieutenant (DL) for Essex in his scarlet tunic and black silk cocked hat with white and red feathers, he resembled something out of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. He was Lord of the Manor of West Bergholt near Colchester, and was awarded an LLD by the University of Edinburgh in 1905 for his pioneering genealogical work. Round was always very conscious of his social position but chose to live in his father's house in Brighton, despite claiming that 'in Brighton I am asked nowhere, and treated as nobody, while in Essex am asked everywhere and treated with a consideration to which I am quite unused, and all because of the position which my family holds in Essex'.

Dr. Round, nevertheless, despite ill-health, was a prodigious and knowledgeable genealogist and historian. His two best known books were *Feudal England* (1895) and *Studies in Peerage and Family History* (1901), the former including a well-argued attack upon Freeman, the latter incorporating a closely reasoned demolition of Sir Bernard Burke's

various editions of *Burke's Peerage* and *Burke's Landed Gentry*. Round made many contributions to *The Victoria County Histories*, *The Dictionary of National Biography*, *The Complete Peerage* by G.E.C. and wrote some 960 other articles. He seems, however, to have most enjoyed controversy and demolishing the arguments of other genealogists and historians, by whom his vitriolic pen was much feared, yet, when he died in 1928, he was generally acclaimed as having made a lasting and unique contribution to English genealogy.

In the next generation, Arthur Charles Fox-Davies (1871-1928), whilst better known for his books on heraldry also wrote *Armorial Families* and edited the 1912 and 1914 editions of *Burke's Landed Gentry* but often found himself criticized and brought to task by Dr. Round, who accused both the Burke family and Fox-Davies of inaccuracy and refusal to alter entries in *The Peerage* and *Landed Gentry* which Round had proved, at least to his own satisfaction, were spurious.

Fox-Davies, who began life as plain Davies, added his mother's surname of Fox by deed poll in 1890, apparently in the belief that people with double-barrelled surnames were in some way superior to others. Neither of these families was armigerous and his father was an ironmonger, but he was determined to enter the professions and turn his back on trade. Unfortunately his education at Ackworth School in Yorkshire came to an abrupt end when he was fourteen when he was expelled for hitting one of his schoolmasters. Despite this he qualified as a barrister in 1906 and practiced in London and the South Eastern circuit but gradually concentrated on his heraldic books and pedigrees. He fell foul of Round on a number of occasions, notably when he produced a thesis claiming that an English grant of arms was equivalent to a continental patent of nobility so that all English armigers were to that extent noblemen as well as gentlemen, and that without officially granted arms no one could claim to be a gentleman at all. It was not until 1905 that Fox-Davies managed to persuade the College of Arms to posthumously grant arms to both his long dead grandfathers. Round soon had his own back on Fox-Davies by writing an essay entitled 'Heraldry and the Gent' which ridiculed this thesis. Meanwhile Fox-Davies had been busy excluding from *Burke's Landed Gentry* a number of families claiming arms, to which they had no entitlement, but his most important genealogical work was contained in his *Armorial Families*, the 7th and last edition of which was published in 1929, a year after his death. This aimed to include only families who had been officially granted arms by the College of Arms, whereas, for example, *Burke's General Armory* (1st edition 1847), made no such distinction, recording some 60,000 families who used arms, whether officially granted or spurious.

Another genealogist of distinction and enormous output was Walter Rye (1843-1929), a contemporary of Horace Round, but not always his friend. Rye was the 7th child of Edward Rye, a London solicitor and bibliophile, hailing from a non-armigerous Norfolk family whose ancestry he was never able to trace further back than the late 17th Century. In his youth he was an amazing athlete, known as the 'father' of cross country running and winning over 100 prizes for walking, running and cycling. Admitted a solicitor in 1866 he practiced with his father in London before setting up his own practice in Norwich and was the last Mayor (as opposed to Lord Mayor) of Norwich in 1908/9.

Rye, whose first love was Norfolk, compiled some 80 genealogical indexes, publications and pedigrees, mainly concerning that county's families and topography but also covering wider vistas. Like Round, but in a less bellicose manner, he unmercifully demolished accepted printed pedigrees, notably of the families of Walpole, Oliver Cromwell's maternal ancestry of Steward or Styward, the fake Squire letters which had duped Thomas Carlyle and even entered into the controversy surrounding the mysterious death of Amy Robsart in 1560. He joined the general condemnation of the Burke's publications but saved his strength for what has been described as Rye's war with J.H. Round.

Both of them had sat together on the committee of the VCH from 1899 but they had never been intimate, Round later describing Rye as 'the well-known local antiquary' thus implying that Rye's work was not of national importance and gleefully pointed out specific errors in Rye's work. Rye, not to be outdone, criticized Round as turning a blind eye to facts which did not suit him, being too apt to consider himself omniscient and venturing into fields he did not understand. The battle between them lasted on and off for a quarter of a century, but each also acknowledged the erudition and enormous output of the other. Round was accused by Rye of indulging in criticism that was abusive, vindictive and unsportsmanlike, whilst Walter Rye drew his combativeness from his sporting life and profession as a lawyer. In a way they probably each rather enjoyed their battles but at the same time they wounded each other unnecessarily in their public debates and did no service to genealogy by their conflicts.

The Burke family, whilst producing many standard works on both the peerage and landed gentry, laid themselves vulnerable to the criticisms of their detractors by failing to follow the high standards that Round, Rye and Fox-Davies so meticulously set themselves. Pedigrees so clearly absurd and fictitious were ruthlessly demolished so that by the time Sir Anthony Wagner was writing his *English Genealogy* and his *English Heraldry* in the 1960s, much water had passed under the bridge and the publications of Burke contained many more accurate pedigrees, thanks largely to Round, Rye and Fox-Davies.

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\* \* \*

## Notes on the seals of endowed grammar schools

*T.M. Trelawny-Gower*



TO  
**HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,  
CHARLOTTE  
QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,**  
&c. &c. &c.  
MADAM,  
This attempt to describe The Endowed Grammar Schools is with humility and devotion dedicated to YOUR MAJESTY, as the Illustrious Exemplar of Piety, Virtue, and the beneficial effects of Learning, now so diligently and successfully taught to the Youth of this happy Kingdom.  
That YOUR MAJESTY'S protecting favour may long continue to inspire and exalt the deserving Scholar, is the ardent Prayer of,  
YOUR MAJESTY'S,  
Most dutiful, and devoted Subject,  
and Servant,  
Queen's Palace,  
Library,  
19th May, 1818.  
**NICHOLAS CARLISLE.**

In 1818 Nicholas Carlisle (1771-1847) Librarian to George III and George IV, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquarians produced a two volume work on the subject of Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales. The books contained references to schools extant at some period between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and accompanying the texts in some cases were wood-block illustrations of the schools arms or seal. Many of the schools did not have either arms or seals and therefore do not quite fit the criteria of the title of the work. The history of those schools having arms and seals was dutifully recorded and presented at some length.

Fig.1. Dedication to Queen Charlotte.

Shortly before his death, Carlisle passed the bulk of his research MS to T. J. Pettigrew, (1791- 1865) vice President & Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association (1856/1858) Pettigrew has reproduced a number of illustrations of the seals first shown in the Carlisle tomes.

In his introduction Pettigrew explains his reasoning for presenting Carlisle's work...

'to lay before our associates impressions from the several blocks executed under the direction of the late Mr. Carlisle together with such brief notices of them as may be necessary to their elucidation. The seals of grammar schools may be looked upon as

evidences of the progress of civilisation, marking the regard paid to the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and of the gradual advance made in the progress of learning and useful knowledge. To record these is certainly essential in the annals of the country, and the seals granted to the useful seminaries in the several counties of England and Wales will serve to exhibit, either the benevolent zeal of individuals, or fostering care of the presiding officers in the locality wherein they have been established’.

He continues:

‘Learning, instead of being despised and treated with disdain, began to hold its situation of due importance, and the example of the king (Alfred 848-899) inspired the nobles with a desire to emerge from their state of ignorance and participate in the advantages which result from intellectual acquirements’.

### **ETON COLLEGE, Buckinghamshire**

Of Eton College there are two seals. (Fig 1). It was Founded by Henry VI in 1440/1 under the name of ‘*The blessed Marie of Etone beside Wyndesore.*’ The oldest seal represents the Virgin Mary, crowned and surrounded by attending angels. At her feet are the royal arms, having two lions for supporters, which would suggest that these belonged to Edward I. Around the seal is SIGILLI: COMUNE: PREPOSTITI ET COLLEGII REGALIS BEATE MARIE DE ETON. In 1449 a special charter was granted by Henry VI assigning arms to the college, which remain its heraldic distinction; and the field of those arms being sable is considered an additional mark of *perpetuity* to this important establishment. The charter is as follows:

‘CARTA REGIS HENRICI, ANNO REGNI 27, 1449, PRO COLLEGIO DE ETON. REX ASSIGNAVIT COLLEGIO BEATAE VIRGINIS MARIAE MATRIS CHRISTI IN ETONA, JUXTA WYNDESORUM, QUOD FUNDAVERAT, PRO ARMIS ET ARMORUM INSIGNIIS, IN CAMPO NIGRO TRES LILIORUM FLORES ARGENTEOS; HABENTES IN ANIMO UT IN SECUA DURATURUM JAM FUNDATUM COLLEGIUM CUJUS *PERPETUITATEM* STABILITATE *COLORIS NIGRI* SIGNIFICARI VOLUMUS.

An explanation for the choice of arms was given as; A field of sable, the permanency which colour might be an augury of its duration; three white lilies blazoned upon it (typical also of the Virgin) should represent the ‘bright flowers redolent of all the sciences’ which were to spring there; while, in order ‘to impart somewhat of a royal dignity’ the fleur-de-lys – ‘*flos Francorum*’ and the leopard passant of England were to be borne in chief.

Later, we learn from a memorandum on the cover of one of the college registers, that on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1474 (Edward IV), the college seal was broken and a new one accepted in the presence of the provost and all the fellows. The second seal is that of the church, college and parish of Eton (Fig 1). It is sable, three lilies slipped and leaved, argent, two and one; a chief per pale, azure and gules; on the dexter side a fleur-de-lis, or; on the sinister, a lion passant gardant of the last.

The ancient parish church of Eton had fallen into decay and the local inhabitants were permitted to attend services in the college chapel; for convenience another chapel was built in 1769/70, being enlarged in 1813 at the expense of the college. This became the charity school (to which this seal is appropriated), known as Porney's Charity School; Porney (obit 1802)<sup>1</sup>, a Frenchman, who established the school, having been the French master at Eton. He died as one of the poor knights of Windsor.<sup>2</sup> The letters E.C. (Eton College) are on each side of his shield, and around, SIGILLUM PRAEPOSITI COLLEGII REGALIS ETONENSIS.

As a matter of interest, the architect in charge of the construction of the college was Roger Keyes, who had been warden of All Souls College, and had superintended the buildings there. He had resigned his position at the request of Henry to take charge of the works at Eton. He received a patent of nobility and a grant of arms - per chevron gules and sable, three keys, or.

FIG 1. Original Eton College seal of 1440 & later seal of 1474



**CHESTERFIELD: Free Grammar School of Dronfield.**

This school was founded in 1579 by Thomas Fanshaw, Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, being established pursuant to the will of Henry Fanshaw, his predecessor. According to letters patent, it was to be called ‘the school of Henry Fanshaw of Dronfield’ and was to have a common seal. (Fig 2). This seal is of rather elaborate execution; of the vesical form, having in the centre a board of chequers, above which are the royal arms quartering England and France, with the date of 1580, the letters E and R being at the sides. Beneath are the arms of Fanshaw, with the letters T.F. Around the seal are as follows:-

Sigilly. Cois. Scole. Gramatical. Henr – Fanshaw .Ar in Dronfeld .Qvi. Fuit . Rememorater. Regin. Elizabeth . in Scacario.

The arms of Fanshaw are Or, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, sable. Crest, a dragons head erased, Or, charged with two chevrons, ermine.



Fig 2. Seal of Dronfield School 1579



Fig 3. Seal of Ashbourne Free Grammar School 1585

### **DERBYSHIRE: Ashbourne Free Grammar School 1585**

When members of the British Archaeological Association held their Congress under the presidency of Sir Oswald Mosley Bt., a visit was paid to Ashbourne in Derbyshire and in the museum was found the original seal of the Grammar School of Ashbourne which had been presumed lost. The seal was found among other articles sent from the north of England for exhibition at the museum. There were slight variations in design of the seal but these were only slight differences in the ornamentation, for which the seal is, among those of grammar schools, rather remarkable.

Ashbourne Free Grammar School was founded in 1585 on the petition of sir Thomas Cokaine, Knt., of Ashbourne; William Bradborne, of Lee; Thomas Carter, of the Middle Temple, London; and other inhabitants of the town who were desirous of founding and establishing a free grammar school there; for the better instruction and education of the youth of the neighbouring country (sic); The petition was approved by Elizabeth and the grant states ‘whereupon her majesty grants that there shall be a grammar school in Ashborne for the education of boys and youth in grammar and other good learning, to be called the ‘Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the village of Ashborne in the county of Derby’.

The Ashbourne seal is of vesical form and of considerable size, being divided into two nearly equal compartments, the upper one exhibiting queen Elisabeth seated beneath a canopy having two lions as supporters. The queen holds the sceptre and globe, emblems of sovereignty, and on her right and left are arranged five persons; who are doubtless the five principal persons previously mentioned as the petitioners to her majesty for founding the school. Sir Thomas Cokaine, it may be presumed, is represented as presenting the petition. The lower compartment of the seal consists of an assembly of learned men or teachers, all robed in gowns, together with pupils to receive their instructions. Around the seal we have, ‘SIGILLY LIBERÆ SCHOLÆ GRAMATICALIS ELIZABETHÆ REGINÆ ANGLIÆ

IN VILLA DE ASHBURNE IN COMITATU DERBIÆ’



Fig 4. Seal of Harrow Free School. Founded 1571\*

Harrow Free School.

Carlisle's preamble says of Harrow on the Hill 'Its chief claim to public notice from its celebrated Free School is also, from the singularity of its situation, and the rich and varied prospects which it commands, an object of curiosity to Strangers and all Admirers of Picturesque Scenery'. 'The better part of the village, which is chiefly composed of houses for the reception of scholars, or otherwise dependent on the School, lies immediately below the church, from which the street descends in a Southerly direction. The Free School of Harrow, a building little calculated to call forth any architectural embellishment, but surveyed with filial veneration by a very considerable proportion of the Higher and Distinguished Orders of Society: and an object of eager curiosity to every Stranger who contemplates in this unambiguous structure, one of the most celebrated and frequented Public Seminaries of Classical Learning now flourishing in this Kingdom'.

The Free School of Harrow was founded in 1571\*, by John Lyon, a wealthy Yeoman from the hamlet of Preston, who on 19<sup>th</sup> of February of that year procured Letters Patent and a Royal Charter from Elizabeth, recognizing his Foundation, and certain Statutes which he was empowered to draw up for the regulation of his Establishment. At the same time constituting six trustees of his property, a body corporate, themselves and their successors by election among themselves *for ever*, under the title of '*The Keepers and Governors of the*

*Schoole called, and to bee called, THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOLE of JOHN LYON, in the village of Harrow upon the Hill, in the Countye of Middlesex'; These were*

*Gilbert Gerrard, Esq., The Attorney General.*

*William Gerrard, Gentleman.*

*John Page, of Wemley.*

*Thomas Page of Sudbury Court.*

*Thomas Redding, of Pinner.*

*Richard Edlyn, of Woohall.*

However, although the school had been founded in 1571 no building was commenced until 1590, some nineteen years after the charter had been granted by Elizabeth, and Mr. Lyon finally promulgated the statutes for the future government of the school.

## **REPTON.**



Fig 5. Seal of Repton. 1557.

The ancient Palace and Monastery of Repton was destroyed by the Danes but re-established in 1172 by Matilda, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, second Earl of Chester, and continued until the Dissolution by Henry VIII in 1538. The site of the Priory was granted in 1540 to Thomas Thacker, Esq., a Servant to Henry, in whose family they continued until 1728, when, by the bequest of Miss Thacker, heiress to Gilbert Thacker, Esq., the Priory estate in Repton was conveyed to the family of Burdett, of Foremark, in which it still continues (1818). Sir John Port, of Etwall, KB (Edward VI), possessed large properties in the counties of Stafford, Derby and Lancaster, and having lost his two sons at an early age, and being minded to bestow some part of his estates in Charitable Foundations for the repose of his soul, in 1556 devised to his executors, Sir Thomas Giffard and Richard Harpur

Esq., certain estates for the foundation of a Free Grammar School in Repton. The school was established after his death in 1577, and continued by licence of Queen Mary, under the direction of the Harpur family; when by an agreement between Sir John Harpur, The Earl of Huntingdon and Sir Thomas Gerard, Bt., the superintendence of the school was conveyed to the descendants of Sir John Port's three daughters.

## LUCTON.



Fig 6. Seal of Lucton School. 1708.

The Free School in Lucton, Herefordshire was founded by John Pierrepont, Citizen and Vitner of London, by indenture dated 7<sup>th</sup> December 1708. By an act passed in 1709, the Preacher of the Charter-House, Rector of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, Rector of St. Peter's in Cornhill, Preacher of Gray's Inn, President of Scion College & School-master of the Charter-house, The common Serjeant of the City of London and the Master of The Merchant Taylor's Free School, all for the time being were constituted a Body Corporate and Politic. Having perpetual succession, under the name of 'THE GOVERNORS OF THE FREE SCHOOL IN LUCTON FOUNDED BY JOHN PIERREPONT'. Part of the statutes and ordinances stated 'It is required that the School-master shall be a Master of Arts or Bachelor of Laws, having taken such a degree in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

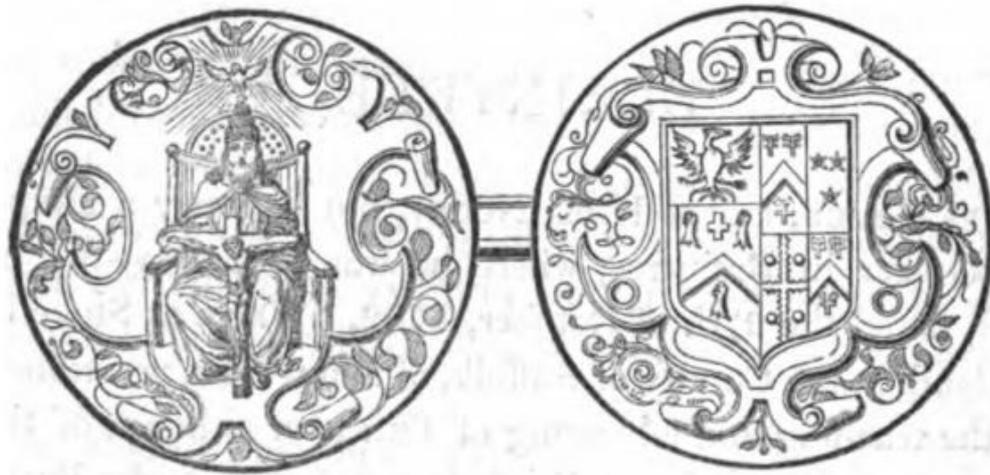


Fig 7. Seal of Brentwood Free School.1557.

The Free Grammar School at Brentwood, in the parish of South Weald, was founded by Sir Anthony Browne Knt., Sergeant at Law, of Weald Hall, by Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, dated 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1557. It was declared that ‘there shall be one Master, being a Priest, to be nominated by the Founder, and two Wardens of the lands and possessions of the School, being Inhabitants of South Weald, to nominated and displaced at the discretion of the Patron’.

‘The Master and Wardens to be a Body Corporate with perpetual Succession, and to have a Common Seal. The foundation and maintenance funded by The Founder of the School out of his own Estate, with lands and tithes at Dagenham and Chigwell Grange. On 18<sup>th</sup> of July 1622, George Abbot, Bishop of London, and Dr. John Donne, Dean of St.Paul’s, confirmed the statutes of the School, which had been drawn up in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Edmund Grindal, then Bishop of London, and Dr. Nowell, Dean of St. Paul’s.’

Fig.8. Seal of Darlington Free School. 1567.



Carlisle states that ‘From the time of the Dissolution of Robert Marshall’s Chantry in the Church of Darlington, the Revenues belonging to it remained in the Crown until the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when the Inhabitants of Darlington, sensible of the great utility of liberal education to their posterity decided to apply for a charter to found a school. They applied to Henry Earl of Westmorland, then having much influence, and to James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham to use their interest at Court, for obtaining the Foundation of a Grammar School. In June 1567, the Queen granted by her charter, endowing the same with lands and tenements having an annual value of £5.4s.10p., formerly the possessions of Marshall’s Chantry’.

1. Antoine Pyron du Martre, otherwise Mark Anthony Porney, gave the whole of his property to found this school. It is rather a mystery as to how Porney became a Poor Knight. He was neither poor nor had seen military service.

2. Poor Knights of Windsor. The Military Knights of Windsor were originally styled Alms Knights. The order was constituted by Edward III following the battle of Crecy (1346) when many knights who had been captured by the French were forced to liquidate their estates in order to raise ransom money to secure their release. The Order is still extant.

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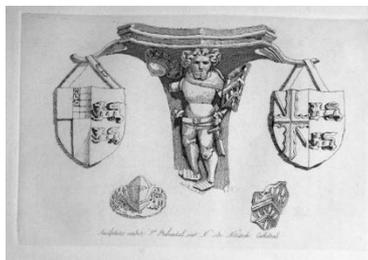
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## Editor's Talepiece: Duff notes

**PUDDING.** A peculiarly revolting form of humour seems at times to be inspired in small boys by the subject of pudding. The supreme example of this is *cats'-eyes-in-phlegm* (=sago pudding), which scarcely bears consideration, and far surpasses the commoner *frogs'-eggs*. Others of the same type are: *boiled baby* (=roly-poly: Colston's, 1917+), *maggots-in-milk* (=rice pudding), *pup-in-a-blanket* (=roly-poly) and *quiddle* (=custard: Bootham, 1925): the full suggestiveness of the last is only apparent to those who are aware that at Bootham *quiddle* (*q.v.*) also means spit.

Humour of a rather more pedestrian kind has gone to the making of hundreds of expressions such as: *jambricks* (=baked jam roll: Christ's Hospital, 1910+); *putty-and-varnish* (=suet roll and treacle. Framlingham, 1899+); *greasy-endies* (=the ends of jam rolls: Christ's Hospital, 1909+); *spotted dick, dog or duff; stiff dick; slosh* (=boiled rice: Christ's Hospital, 1909+), *pantiles* (PSWB, general), *Cæsar's bricks* (Framlingham, 1899+), *playground* (Bootham, 1925), *flatty* (St Bees, 1915+) and *stally* (Colston's, 1897), all denoting various kinds of jam tart. Of the same type is the Marlborough *bolly* (*q.v.*)

Expressions such as these are easily coined and easily forgotten. Some of them, like *spotted dick*, have gained a wider circulation, but generally speaking they do not last. On the other hand, they are constantly being renewed, for puddings must have names, and, in the matter of food especially, schoolboy humour must find an outlet.





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