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THE COAT OF ARMS

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ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Treasure Act

A further selection of small finds of heraldic or related interest recently reported under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 or the Portable Antiquities Scheme. All were found by metal-detectorists and have a unique PAS number. Objects submitted to H.M. Coroner as potential treasure have a T number prefixed by the year in which they were submitted. Norfolk objects also have a Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) number. Two brief updates on artefacts published previously follow at the end, and entries in this selection are numbered to allow them to be referred back to easily in future. This numbering system, specific to *CoA*, consists of the year followed by a serial number. This selection starts with 2014.5, to take account of the four artefacts published in part one of this volume (pp. 35-6).

Figure 1: 2014.5, a silver hawking vervel from Childerley in Cambridgeshire. Scale 2:1.



2014.5 CAMBRIDGESHIRE: CHILDERLEY PAS LEIC-224E74; 2014 T307. See **Figure 1**.

Post-medieval silver hawking vervel, of D-ring form, inscribed JOHN CUTS on the exterior of the ring or loop. Attached to the loop is a shield-shaped plate engraved with a crest showing a greyhound's head, collared and erased. Sixteenth- or seventeenth-century. Length 12mm; width 9mm; depth 9mm; the band of the loop is 3mm across; weight 1.24 g.

This is the crest of Cutts of Childerley Hall. Sir John Cutts (d. 1615) was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire 1572-73 and M.P. on several occasions between 1584 and 1601. His son Sir John was created a baronet 1660 and d. unmarried 1670, the estate passing to a kinsman whose son John (subsequently raised to the peerage) sold Childerley in 1686. The vervel could have been used by any one (or more) of these men.

Wendy Scott and Ian Richardson

2014.6 CHESHIRE: TARVIN AREA PAS LVPL-BE9E74; 2014 T217. See **Figure 2** (over) and **Plate 5a**.

Post-medieval gold signet finger ring (fragment). Most of the hoop is now missing although the bezel remains intact. The ring is engraved with a shield and a crest, with

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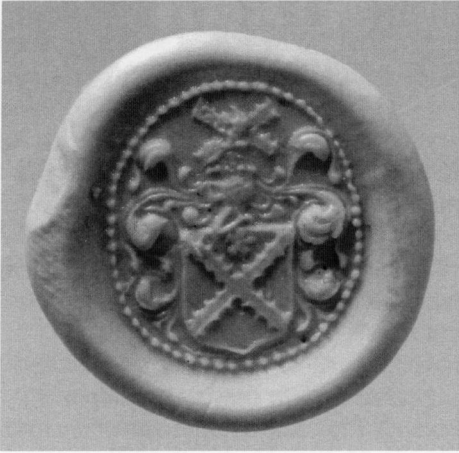


Figure 2: impression from 2014.6, a seal ring found in the area of Tarvin, Cheshire. Scale 2½:1.

helmet and full mantling. The shield has an engrailed saltire with a rose or cinquefoil in chief. The crest is a hand or a forearm, grasping another engrailed saltire; there may be another rose or cinquefoil on the cuff of the sleeve. Ring and engraving both datable on stylistic grounds to the seventeenth century. Length 21mm; width 13.8mm; weight 6.6g. Found March 2014.

The item in chief could be either a substantive feature of the design or (if a rose) a mark of cadency. A possible identification is Middleton of Winchelsea and subsequently Horsham, Sussex, recorded in the 1634 Visitation of that county with *Ar. a saltire engrailed sa. a cinquefoil in chief gu.*: see the edition by W. Bruce Bannerman (Harl. Soc. pubns. 53: London 1905), p. 150; cf. however the record copy of this Visitation in CA (CA record Ms C27/140v) where the cinquefoil is a mullet and the arms are ascribed to a different Middleton family, of Boxgrove. A Scottish alternative is Colquhoun of Kenmure: *Ar. a saltire engrailed sa. a rose in chief gu.*; for a pedigree see W. Fraser, *The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (privately printed 1869) vol. 2, pp. 260-1. No crest is recorded for either family.

Becky Dobson

2014.7 CUMBERLAND: BECKERMET

PAS LANCUM-8C4924; 2014 T289. See **Figure 3a**.

Post-medieval silver seal matrix with a fluted handle terminating in a globular knob with a circular hole for suspension. Just below the knob around the circumference of the handle are four collars ranging in size. The face of the matrix is oval and appears to show a truncated shield with helmet and mantling engraved in seventeenth-century style. Length 18mm; width 5mm; diameter of loop 4mm; diameter of base 12mm; weight 3.85g. Found May 2014.

The shield seems to have a cross of some sort, possibly flory or floretty and possibly voided; there may be a small crescent – presumably a mark of cadency – in the canton. The crest is indistinct. Possible identifications include Pilkington or Melton (*Az. a cross flory voided ar. with a bezant in the centre* granted to John Melton of Tottenham, Middlesex, 1626: CA record Ms Misc Gts 2/91; cf. similar arms in Burke, GA, for Melton and Molton).

Stuart Noon

ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

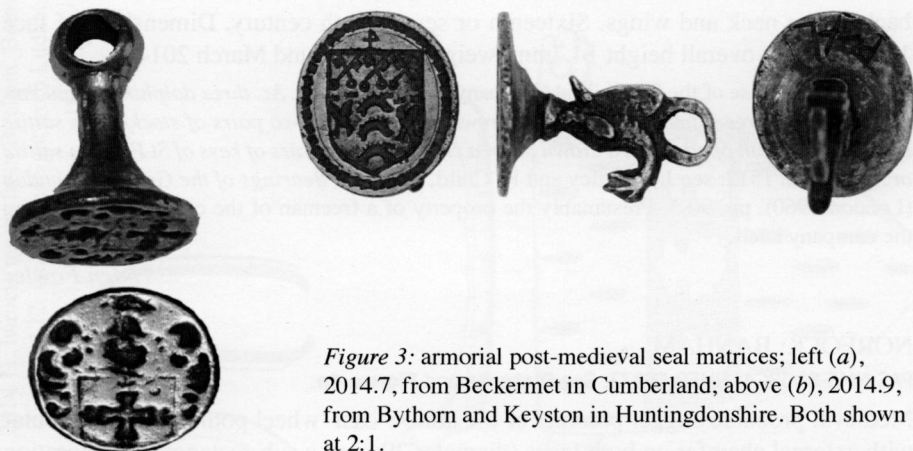


Figure 3: armorial post-medieval seal matrices; left (a), 2014.7, from Beckermert in Cumberland; above (b), 2014.9, from Bythorn and Keyston in Huntingdonshire. Both shown at 2:1.

2014.8 GLOUCESTERSHIRE: POOLE KEYNES

PAS WILT-4CB7B3. See **Plate 5b**.

Modern silver seal matrix made by Hester Bateman, dating to the period 1760-1790. The face of the seal matrix is oval and has an ornate shield, partly cartouche in style, and crest with trailing floral decoration at the sides. The handle has partly broken away but the surviving part is constructed as scrollwork. The seal is hallmarked with an H (from Hester Bateman's HB registered hallmark) and preceding that possibly a d, which may be the date mark for 1779. Length 24.19mm; width 21.72mm; depth from the top of the handle as it survives to the face 19.44mm; weight 13.27g.

The coat of arms (*Barry wavy of six or and gu. on a chief az. three pheons or*; crest *A demi swan rising wings expanded ar. gutty az.*) is that borne by the Blachfords of Dorchester (Dorset) and subsequently Sandhill (Hants.) and Chichester: see CA record Mss C27/52 (Sussex 1634) and K8/87 (Hants. 1686, with a mullet for difference). John Blachford, a member of the Sandhill family, was Lord Mayor of London 1750. The engraver has not used the standard hatching conventions and has shown the swan displayed and issuant from a crest coronet. On Hester Bateman, see the entry by Ann Eatwell in *Oxford DNB*.

Alyson Tanner

2014.9 HUNTINGDONSHIRE: BYTHORN AND KEYSTON

PAS CAM-814914; 2014 T179. See **Figure 3b**.

Post-medieval silver seal matrix bearing the arms of a London livery company together with a merchant's mark, within a border formed by square punchmarks. The back of the matrix have been cut the letters PA or maybe ligatured AL in order to form PAL. A decorative shank with attachment loop at the top has been soldered onto the centre of the reverse surface of the matrix plate. This shank is of zoomorphic form representing a bird such as an eagle, with wings elevated and addorsed. The head droops forwards and downwards and the attachment loop is positioned between the

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back of the neck and wings. Sixteenth or seventeenth century. Dimensions of face 12.6 x 10mm; overall height 14.7mm; weight 2.00g. Found March 2014.

The arms are those of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, Az. *three dolphins naiant embowed in pale argent finned toothed and crowned or between two pairs of stockfish in saltire ar. over the mouth of each fish a crown or on a chief gu. three pairs of keys of St Peter in saltire or*, granted in 1512: see J. Bromley and H. Child, *Armorial Bearings of the Guilds of London* (London 1960), pp. 90-5. Presumably the property of a freeman of the company rather than the company itself.

Helen Fowler

2014.10 NORFOLK: BANHAM

PAS NMS-8D0BC4; NHER 59873. See **Plate 6a** and **Figure 4a**.

Medieval probable dagger pommel of the hollow cast 'wheel pommel' type, circular with external chamfer on both faces (diameter 29mm), a sub-rectangular perforation in the flattened base (11mm x 7mm) to receive the tang, and a smaller circular perforation in the top (diam. 3.5mm). A separate copper-alloy triangular shield-shaped plate has been soldered to each face; both shields have incised oblique cross-hatching, inlaid with niello, forming the heraldic or pseudo-heraldic field *lozengy*. Later twelfth or thirteenth century. Diameter of pommel 29mm; weight 24.97g.

Many families bore *lozengy* arms. Without tinctures, it is not possible to identify a likely attribution for the arms, or even to say whether the design is truly heraldic or not.

Steven Ashley

2014.11 NORFOLK: BIRCHAM

PAS NMS-0C5943; NHER 59788. See **Plate 6b** and **Figure 4b**.

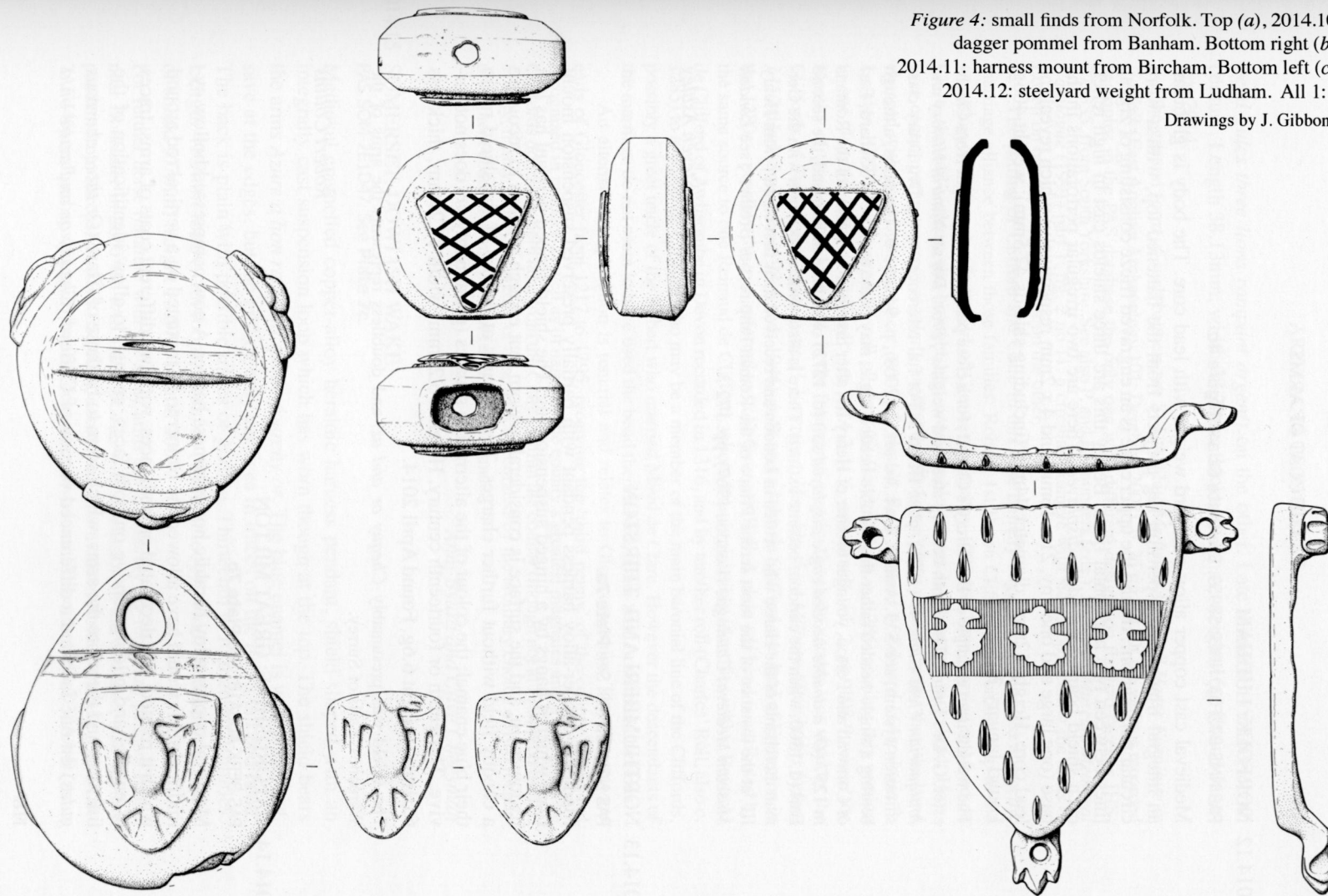
Medieval copper-alloy shield-shaped armorial mount, probably from a harness. There is a lateral projection on each side at the upper angle and a third projection from the point at the base of the shield. Each projection is in the form of a short cast leg ending in a perforated three-toed foot, thereby raising the plate from the surface to which it was riveted in order to allow a strap to pass behind the mount. Remains of red and black enamelling survive in the cast armorial decoration on the face of the mount, but the surface treatment of the metal is missing. The shield is *Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or or argent*. Late thirteenth or fourteenth century. Width of shield 43mm; width of mount (including projections) 62mm; length of shield 50mm; length of mount (including projection) 60mm; thickness of shield 2mm (upper edge) to 3mm (base); height of gap for the strap 8mm; weight 43.74g.

For parallels cf. N. Griffiths, *Shield-Shaped Mounts* (Finds Research Group Datasheet 12, 1989) p. 4 no. 9, and two related mounts with projecting lugs at angles, one of similar size, from Alcester in Warwickshire (PAS WMID-4255), and a smaller example from Alton in Hampshire (PAS SUR-7CB610); both bear the arms of Clare. The arms on this example are likely to be those of Seckford (Sakesford, Sakffort etc.) of Seckford Hall, Great Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk, who bore *Ermine on a fess gu. three escallops or/ar.*: DBA 3, p. 463; J. Corder (1965), *A Dictionary of Suffolk Arms* (Suffolk Rec. Soc. vol. 7: Ipswich 1965) col. 331.

Steven Ashley

Figure 4: small finds from Norfolk. Top (a), 2014.10: dagger pommel from Banham. Bottom right (b), 2014.11: harness mount from Bircham. Bottom left (c), 2014.12: steelyard weight from Ludham. All 1:1.

Drawings by J. Gibbons.



2014.12 NORFOLK: LUDHAM

PAS NMS-B72F03, NHER 58959. See **Plate 6c** and **Figure 4c**.

Medieval cast copper alloy steelyard weight with lead core. The body is globular; an integral triangular suspension lug projects from the flattened top, with a worn circular perforation. Around the upper edge is an engraved frieze consisting of zigzag lines between two horizontal lines. Below this are three shields cast in high relief, each shield bearing *An eagle displayed*. There are two irregular perforations in the base (one large and one tiny, 21 x 16mm and 4 x 2mm respectively) which reveal the lead core. Height 52mm; diameter 44mm (including shields 47.5mm); weight 406g. Found January 2014.

The weight is an example of Dru Drury's Class 1; for a close parallel see a weight from Chichester, G. Dru Drury 'Thirteenth-century steelyard weights', *Proc. Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, 47 (1926), plate III no 3. For full references to the Dru Drury classification system, see S. J. Ashley, *CoA* 3rd ser. 4 (2008), p. 94 note 9. The arms, although bearing a single-headed rather than double-headed eagle, may relate to those of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and Poitou, younger brother of Henry III, after his election as King of the Romans in 1257 (*Or a double-headed eagle displayed sa.*) (d. 1272) or of his son Edmund, the second Earl (d. 1300, when the earldom became extinct). There is also some association with the German merchants of the Hanse who settled in London and received their first charter from Henry III 'at the instance of the most serene Prince of the Roman Empire, our Brother'; see *London Museum Medieval Catalogue* (London 1967), pp. 172-3.

Steven Ashley

2014.13 NORTHUMBERLAND: THIRSTON

PAS NCL-50D4E9. See **Plate 7a**.

Medieval copper-alloy harness pendant with partially preserved suspension mount from which it hangs by a hinged suspension lug. The shield-shaped pendant has lost its lower tip, and the surface is considerably worn, but enough remains to recognise a chequy field without further charges. Two squares at the top of the shield retain their blue enamel; the colour of the alternating squares (presumably *or*) does not survive. Thirteenth or fourteenth century. Height 36.25mm; width 17.29mm; thickness 6.01mm; weight 6.6g. Found April 2014.

The shield was presumably *Chequy or and az.* and doubtless represents the arms of the Warennes, Earls of Surrey.

Robert Collins

2014.14 OXFORDSHIRE: GREAT MILTON

PAS BERK-AD8A18. See **Plate 7b**.

Medieval copper-alloy heraldic horse harness banner. A now compressed hollow cylindrical shaft would have allowed the banner to be mounted on a vertical rod around which it rotated. It is decorated on both faces, with two different coats of arms; traces of enamel and gilding survive on both faces, enough to allow identification of the tinctures and therefore the arms, which seem to be those of Clare (*Or three chevrons gules*) on one face and a differenced version of Clifford (*Chequy or and azure on a*

bend gules three lions rampant argent) on the other. Late thirteenth or fourteenth century. Length 38.13mm; width 28.2mm; thickness 5mm; weight 16g. Found January 2014.

For the general form of such banners see S. J. Ashley, *Medieval Armorial Horse Furniture in Norfolk* (East Anglian Archaeology 101: Dereham 2002), p. 25 fig. 24. Of the various recorded examples in the PAS database the only one with different designs on the two faces is IHS-775335, from South Yorkshire. See also P. and E. Saunders (eds.), *Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue* (1991) part 1, fig. 2 no 11: a circular example with side-loop, bearing the arms of Lovell on one face and St Maur on the other.

The pairing of Clifford and Clare in this case initially suggests reference to a specific marriage alliance between those families: Robert, 1st Baron Clifford, was brought up in the wardship of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and by 1295 had been married to Maud de Clare, the earl's niece; she brought him considerable estates in Thomond in Ireland. However contemporary sources regularly ascribe this Robert a plain red fess rather than the bend charged with three lions seen here; see G. J. Brault, *Rolls of Arms of Edward I (Aspilogia 3: London 1997)*. A contemporary roll of arms (St George's Roll, c. 1285) ascribes this version to one 'Joan [= John] de Clifford': see *DBA* 2, p. 5, and Brault vol. 2, pp. 108-9 where the identity of this John is discussed. In the fourteenth century the same version was used by the Cliffords of Frampton (Gloucs.): see H. Lawrance, *Heraldry from Military Monuments before 1350* (Harl. Soc. pubns. 98: Leeds 1946), p. 9, and a John de Clifford was lord of Frampton in the 1280s – possibly the man referred to in St George's Roll. A plain red bend is attributed by the same source to one Reynaud de Clifford, whom Brault plausibly identifies with a Reynold de Clifford of Awlisombe in Devon recorded in 1316, and by another roll (Charles' Roll, also c. 1285) to a Walter de Clifford who may be a member of the main baronial line of the Cliffords, possibly a great uncle of the Robert who married Maud de Clare. However the descendants of the marriage do not seem to have used the bend themselves, either with or without the lions.

An alternative explanation is tenurial and relates to Gloucestershire. The Clares were earls of Gloucester from 1217 to 1295, receiving the 'third penny' of the county pleas, and recognised in practice as well as in name as the county's greatest magnates and overlords. The Cliffords doubtless held land from the Clares within the county (though not at Frampton itself). Finally, it may simply be a case of an artefact decorated by the arbitrary choice of two locally prominent coats of arms, without further significance.

Anni Byard and Clive Cheesman

2014.15 SOMERSET: DOWLISH WAKE

PAS SOM-2E1D47. See **Plate 7c**.

Medieval enamelled copper-alloy heraldic harness pendant, shield-shaped with an integrally cast suspension loop which has worn though at the top. The shield bears the arms *Azure a lion rampant queue-fourchy or*. The blue enamel is well preserved, save at the edges, but the gilding only survives in traces on the lion's tail and head. The back is plain with possible traces of gilding. Thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. Length 41.9mm long (with loop), 31.6mm (without loop); width 25.6mm; thickness of shield 3.7mm; weight 13.57g. Found 2008.

For further horse furniture with the same arms see a (possibly die-identical) pendant found near Doncaster in 2000 see PAS IHS-E5C125 with discussion in the database; also another pendant from Shropshire (IHS-E5D928), a stud from Thornville in North Yorkshire (SWYOR-7AF446) and perhaps a square harness decoration also from Doncaster (IHS-D30AA4). Az. a

lion rampant queue-fourchy or is ascribed to Robert de Stapleton in the Collins Roll of 1296 and St George's Roll of c. 1285: see G. J. Brault, *Rolls of Arms of Edward I* (*Aspilogia* 3: London 1997) vol. 2, p. 398. Robert de Stapleton was summoned to serve in the wars against the Scots in 1297, 1301 and 1319; he was still living in 1324.

Laura Burnett

2014.16 WARWICKSHIRE: BIDFORD-ON-AVON

PAS WAW-F7F67C. See **Plate 7d**.

Medieval copper-alloy enamelled harness pendant, quatrefoil with an integrally cast and perforated lug protruding from the upper edge, containing a trace of iron wire. The face is decorated with a shield with a red field and indistinct charges, apparently three lions *passant guardant* with traces of a white alloy coating. Around the shield there is decoration, apparently composed of fleurs-de-lys; again these have traces of a white alloy coating. In the field surrounding these, there are traces of blue enamel. The reverse is undecorated and the surface on both faces is abraded and corroded. Mid-fourteenth to fifteenth century. Length 40.46mm, width 30.95mm, thickness at loop 6mm, weight 9.1g. Found late 2012 or 2013.

Similar shaped pendants in S. J. Ashley, *Medieval Armorial Horse Furniture in Norfolk* (East Anglian Archaeology 101: Dereham 2002) are dated post-1340 as the quatrefoil shape is a later development, for example Fig. 21, no 207, which has a very similar heraldic design. The heraldry is probably allusive to the medieval royal arms, i.e. France and England quarterly.

Angie Bolton

2014.17 WILTSHIRE: LITTLE BEDWYN

PAS BERK-FDCFD2. See **Figure 5** and **Plate 8a**.

Large, incomplete copper-alloy medieval circular seal matrix, showing a helmeted knight on horseback with drawn sword and shield of his arms, which despite the curved face of the shield can be understood as *Quarterly per fess indented*. There is no heraldic decoration visible on the rider's surcoat and he wears no crest. The horse has an ornamental breast band, from which hang cruciform pendants, but no caparison. The matrix has a pin or stud set within a four-sided knob protruding from the top centre, apparently a lug into which the reverse matrix for the seal would have fitted. The legend around the edge reads SIGILLUM F[ULCONIS FILII] WARINI. What remains of the seal is very well preserved. Datable stylistically to the early thirteenth century. Diameter 54.18mm; thickness 7.3mm; weight 83.7g. Found October 2014.

See Birch, *BM Seals* 6022 and L. C. Loyd and D. M. Stenton, *Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals* (Oxford 1950), no. 172, for a possible impression from this matrix, with reverse showing a shield of the arms on a tree within a quatrefoil (BL, Harl. charter 50 c.15: *temp.* Hen. III; dated early Hen. III by Loyd and Stenton, loc. cit.).

This important find is evidently the seal matrix of a Fulk FitzWarin, one of the line of powerful lords of that name in the Welsh marches from the late twelfth to the early fourteenth. The standard account (e.g. F. Suppe, 'Fitzwarine family', in *Oxford DNB*) has Fulk III dying at a great age in 1258, his son Fulk IV in 1264 and his grandson Fulk V in 1315; other versions interpose an extra generation after Fulk III, distinguishing between the man who died in 1258 and the one active at the start of the century. For the purposes of this note we follow the stand-

ard account. The arms *Qtly. per fess indented ar. and gu.* are in Glover's Roll (c. 1255-8); see H. S. London, *Aspilogia* 2, pp. 150-1, speculating that the arms are a diffenced version of the indented chief of the Glanvilles, with whom Fulk III was allied by both his marriages.

The main inheritance of the FitzWarins was centred on Whittington (Salop.) and Alveston (Gloucs.), but their control of Whittington, its manor and its castle, was shaky and from 1200 to 1203 Fulk III waged a successful guerrilla war against King John seeking confirmation of his rights; this was later remembered in the ancestral romance *Fouke le Fitz Waryn*, a 14th-century prose version of a 13th-century verse work in the tradition of the 'outlaw romance'. In the course of this rebellion, in July 1202, Fulk and his followers took refuge in Stanley Abbey near Studley in Wiltshire, about 20 miles to the west of the findspot of this matrix. However, if London's speculation on the origin of the arms is correct they may not have been in use so early, as Fulk III's first marriage was in 1207. Nonetheless it is likely that this matrix was that of Fulk III, as implied by the date in Loyd and Stenton. TNA E 40/6195, a release dated 5 Aug. 1258, the year in which Fulk III died, was sealed with a smaller, purely armorial seal by him or, more likely, by Fulk IV (possibly acting on behalf of his aged father): see **Plate 8b**. On sons using plain armorial seals in their fathers' lifetimes (and sometimes retaining them afterwards) see A. Ailes, 'The knight's *alter ego*: from equestrian to armorial seal', in N. Adams, J. Cherry and J. Robinson (edd.), *Good Impressions: image and authority in medieval seals* (London 2008), pp. 8-11.

In 1301 Fulk V was a party to the Barons' Letter to the Pope, which he sealed with a smaller armorial seal, with slender dragons in the gaps on either side of the shield; see *Ancestor* 7 (Oct. 1903), p. 253, no. 37.

Anni Byard and Clive Cheesman*

Figure 5: an impression from 2014.17. Scale 2:1.



* With many thanks to Adrian Ailes, John Cherry, and Michael Lewis for discussion.

2014.18 WORCESTERSHIRE: CHADDESLEY CORBETT

PAS WMID-BE08C7. See **Figure 6a**.

An incomplete medieval enamelled heraldic horse harness mount, sub-rectangular with an integral attachment spike in the centre of the reverse, which is complete though it has been bent over at the tip. The face of the object bears enamelled heraldic decoration which though abraded and patinated from burial shows a red border round a field of diagonal stripes alternating blue and some other colour, doubtless *or* or *argent*. Thirteenth or fourteenth century. Length 28.1mm; width 15.7mm; thickness 12.7mm; weight 5.4g. Found April 2014.

Bendy or and azure a bordure gules were the arms of the Duke of Burgundy down to 1361; it is possible that is the reference of this design here. Alternatively, and perhaps more fittingly for where the object was found, arms like this are recorded for the Montfort/Mountfort/Mountford family of Lapworth in Warwickshire, an illegitimate line descended from the Montforts of Wellesbourne in the same county. The same arms seem also to have been borne by the Merbrook family who inherited a moiety of the manor of Lapworth from Roesia de Montfort (d. 1420x1427). See on this family *VCH Warwicks* 5, pp. 108-16; on the arms, see *DBA* 2, pp. 194-5.

Teresa Gilmore

2014.19 WORCESTERSHIRE: ECKINGTON

PAS WMID-3953E9. See **Figure 6b**.

Medieval enamelled copper-alloy heraldic horse-harness pendant. The pendant is of the 'heater'-shaped shield type and has an integrally cast suspension loop (internal diameter 2.3 mm). The arms have a *lozengy* or *fretty* field and a lion passant on a chief; remains of red enamel remain on the field. The back of the pendant is plain and undecorated. Fourteenth century. Length 46.0mm; width 28.6mm; thickness 5.7mm; weight 5.7g.

See *DBA* 3, pp. 36-7, for a range of ascriptions for arms similar to these – the field always *fretty* rather than *lozengy*. Most are also recorded from time to time with the lion *passant* rather than *passant guardant*. The only case with a *gules* field is for Spigurnel: *Gu. fretty ar. on a chief or a lion passant* (and usually *guardant*) *gules*. The main family of the name in the thirteenth century held land in Buckinghamshire, Nottinghamshire and Essex; of this family, Sir Henry Spigurnel (d. 1328), justice of the king's bench, acquired property in many other counties and travelled widely on eyre and other judicial commissions; see the entry by Paul Brand in *Oxford DNB*.

Teresa Gilmore

2014.20 WORCESTERSHIRE: ROCK

PAS WMID-557FD9. See **Figure 6c**.

Medieval enamelled copper-alloy harness pendant with its suspension mount. The pendant is of the 'heater'-shaped shield type with an integrally cast suspension loop, and is decorated with a bend charged with three six-pointed mullets between three birds (2 and 1). The enamelling has worn away and the tinctures of the design cannot be ascertained. The mount consists of a horizontal bar mount, with an integral

Figure 6: armorial harness decoration from Worcestershire. Top (a), 2014.18: mount found at Chaddesley Corbet. Middle (b), 2014.19: pendant found at Eckington. Bottom (c), 2014.20: pendant with suspension mount found at Rock. All 1½:1.



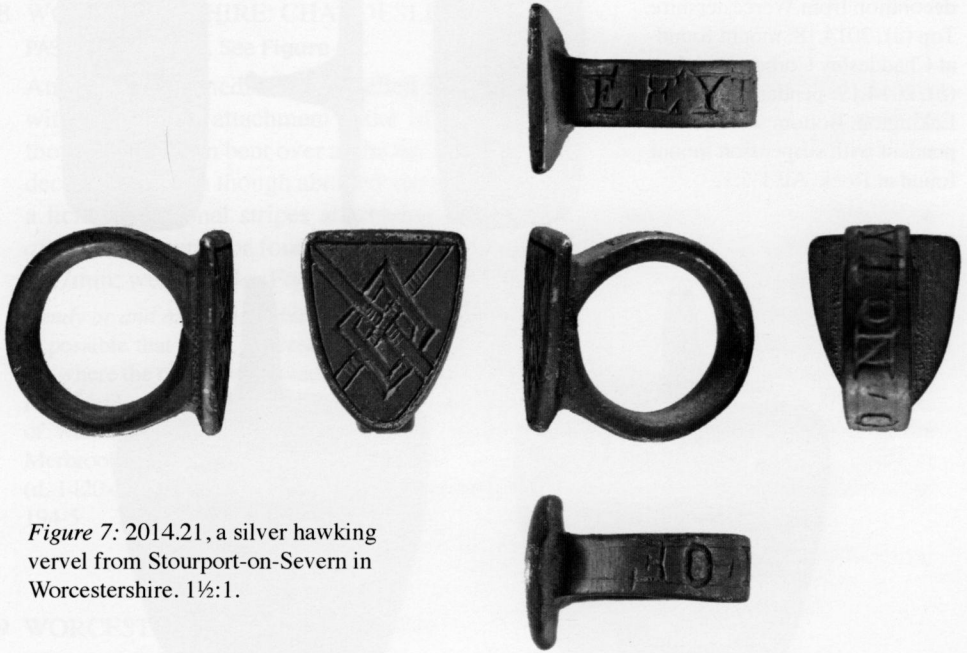


Figure 7: 2014.21, a silver hawking vervel from Stourport-on-Severn in Worcestershire. 1½:1.

cast vertical suspension fitting, split in two parts to receive the loop of the harness pendant. It would have been fixed in place by a small copper alloy rivet. Two integral attachment rivets are present on the reverse of the harness fitting. Traces of gilding are present in the recesses. Late thirteenth or fourteenth century. Dimensions of the pendant: length 43.7mm, width 26.2mm, thickness 6.8mm. Dimensions of mount: length 18.4mm, width 18.3mm, thickness 7.2mm. Total weight 16.2g. Found August 2014. The birds may be taken as martlets or popinjays; the form of the beaks suggest the latter, though this could be the result of damage to the surface of the pendant. In neither case does *DBA* assist with an identification.

Teresa Gilmore

2014.21 WORCESTERSHIRE: STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN

PAS WMID-F362CD; 2014 T563. See **Figure 7**.

Post-medieval silver hawking vervel, in D- ring form, comprising a flat silver ring inscribed with E. EYTON OF and a shield soldered to the front. The shield bears a fret. Seventeenth century. External diameter of loop 10.4mm; width of band 3.3 mm; thickness of band 1.5mm; height of shield 10.1mm; width of shield 8.1mm; thickness of shield 1.0mm; weight 1.8g. Found May 2014.

Eyton families ascribed *Or a fret az.* include Eyton of Eyton-on-the-Wealdmoors (Salop.) and Eyton of Gaddesby (Leics.). Members of both families are found with the name Edward or

ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

Edmund, though a positive identification for 'E. Eyton' is elusive. On geographical grounds the Shropshire family seems slightly more likely although they are usually ascribed a quartered shield, whereas here we just have the principal arms. This may simply reflect the constraints of space.

Teresa Gilmore

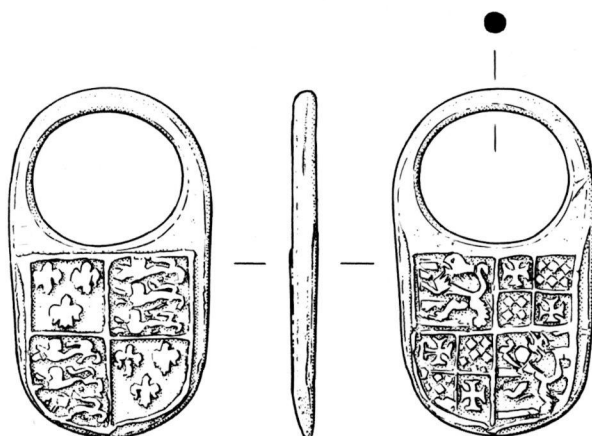


Figure 8: silver-gilt hawking verrel of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. First published here in 2012. Scale 2:1.

Drawn by J. Gibbons.

UPDATES TO PREVIOUSLY NOTED ARTEFACTS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: CODDINGTON (formerly NEWARK)

See vol. 8 (2012), p. 52

Medieval copper-alloy seal matrix with previously unknown arms in the name of Thomas Warde. The findspot of this object is now known with greater precision as having been in the parish of Alverton in the District of Newark and Sherwood, rather than in Newark itself. The object now has the PAS reference NMS-E5D3CB.

NORFOLK: COLNEY

See vol. 8 (2012), pp. 125-6

Silver-gilt hawking verrel of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (d. 1545), with the Royal arms on one face and Brandon's own on the other. This object, which has been declared Treasure, can now be illustrated with the black-and-white line drawing seen at **Figure 8**.

PLATE 5



Left (a), 2014.6: gold seal ring from the area of Tarvin in Cheshire. Scale 3:1. Right (b), 2014.8: silver seal matrix from Poole Keynes in Gloucestershire, showing the arms of Blachford, made by Hester Bateman. Scale 2½:1.

See pages 113-15.

PLATE 6



Small finds from Norfolk. Top (a), 2014.10: dagger pommel from Banham. Middle left (b), 2014.11: harness mount from Bircham. Bottom right (c), 2014.12: steelyard weight from Ludham. All at 1½:1. See pages 116-18.



Medieval enamelled copper-alloy harness decoration. Top left (a), 2014.13, from Thirston in Northumberland. Top right (b), 2014.14, from Great Milton in Oxfordshire. Bottom left (c), 2014.15, from Dowlish Wake in Somerset. Bottom right (d), 2014.16, from Bidford-on-Avon in Warwickshire. All at 1½:1. *See pages 118-19.*

PLATE 8



Above (a), 2014.17: thirteenth-century copper-alloy seal matrix of Fulk Fitz Warin, found this year at Great Bedwyn in Wiltshire. Scale 2:1.

Left (b), seal of Fulk Fitz Warin used to seal a deed of 5 August 1258: TNA E40/6195. Scale 1½:1.

See pages 120-1.