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ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Treasure Act

A further short 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 the objects were found by metal-detectorists; all have a unique PAS number. Objects submitted to H.M. Coroner as potential treasure also have a T number prefixed by the year in which they were submitted.

Figure 1: CA MS Vincent's Quartered Coats (= Vincent 154) fo. 6r. Arms and crest of John Fyssher of Chilton Candover in Hampshire. See 2017.01 for his seal, showing the same arms.

By courtesy of the Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.



2017.01 HAMPSHIRE: CANDOVERS

BERK-FAC9AB. 2016 T298. See **Plate 7a**; cf. **Figure 1**.

An incomplete post-medieval gold circular seal matrix. The matrix consists of a circular face with broad based shield within a circular rope-work type border. The face bears a shield of six quarterings, of which the second is illegible but the others can be read with varying degrees of certainty. Soldered on the reverse of the matrix are three gold loops (now flattened) with a thin gold rod inserted through them. The bent rod now extends beyond the edge of the matrix. This is likely to have formed a hinge for a folding lug or handle as can be seen on a copper-alloy seal matrix from Thornham

THE COAT OF ARMS

in Norfolk (PAS NMS-DE4EB2). Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the present object was carried out by Harriet White, British Museum Department of Scientific Research; this indicated a surface composition of approximately 89-90% gold, 6-7% silver, the rest being copper. The loops and rod attached to its reverse have a surface composition of approximately 83-84% gold, 6-7% silver, the rest being copper. Diameter of face 20.4mm; thickness 2.1 mm; weight: 12.1 g.

The quarterings are those used by John Fisher of Chilton Candover in Hampshire, M.P. for Stockbridge in 1586: see *Hist. Parl. 1558-1603*, s.v. Descended from a landed Hampshire family and serving as an officer of the Duchy of Lancaster there and in several adjoining counties, Fisher purchased the manor of Chilton Candover in 1562, and died there 11 June 1591. *VCH Hants* vol. 4, p. 184, quotes Norden on Chilton Candover: 'One Fisher, deceased, depopulated this place, extirping the inhabitants pulling downe the howses, onlie remayneth the church and a ferme.' Fisher does not appear in the office copies of the Hampshire visitations in CA, but the MS copy by Richard Mundy (BL MS Harl. 1544) has his pedigree and this scheme of quarterings on fos. 58-59; for a printed edition see W. H. Rylands (ed.), *Pedigrees from the Visitation of Hampshire ... as collected by Richard Mundy in Harleian MS. No 1544* (Harl. Soc. pubns. 64: London 1913), pp. 63-6. The arms also appear in the CA MS 'Vincent's Quartered Coats' (= Vincent 154) fo. 6r, illustrated here at **Figure 1**. The quarterings are ascribed by Mundy as 1 (Fisher) *Or a fess cotised sable*, 2 (Beausarvice) *Vert a bend raguly between six martlets or*, 3 (Tauke) *Argent a cross tau gules and in chief three chaplets azure*, 4 (Overton) *Azure a chevron ermine between three unicorn's heads erased argent armed or*, 5 (Worting) *Per pale azure and gules two chevrons counterchanged over all a cross bottony fitchy argent*, 6 (Merton) *Azure three bars argent*. The arms in the fifth quarter are also found attributed to a William Tawke of Basingstoke: *The Ancestor* 7 (1903), p. 191 (= *DBA* 3, p. 127; p. 129 appears to be an error). John Fisher was succeeded at Chilton Candover by his son William who sold the property in 1618 (*VCH* loc. cit.). The seal matrix is therefore very likely to have belonged either to John or William, or to both of them. The style of the heraldic engraving is entirely consistent with this dating.

Anni Byard and Clive Cheesman

2017.02 HEREFORDSHIRE: LEOMINSTER

HESH-5875C6. See **Plate 7b**.

Medieval cast copper-alloy enamelled harness mount or stud. The face of the mount is shield-shaped with slightly bevelled edges. The reverse of the shield has an integrally moulded spike, broken and patinated suggesting damage before loss. The design on the face of the shield is incomplete due to the loss of much of the inlaid enamel but consists of a chevron between three pierced six-pointed stars; chevron and stars are of red enamel. The field appears to have been originally gilded but now has an uneven and corroded patina. Late thirteenth or fourteenth century. Dimensions of face 20.7mm x 17.7mm; 2.6mm across plate; pin 4.1mm x 4.5mm, 1.4mm in length; weight 3.7 g.

See *DBA* 2, pp. 388-93, for chevrons between mullets, pierced and unpierced and of five or six points. If the charges on the mount are reliably interpreted as red, the likeliest identification would seem to be the *Argent a chevron between three (pierced) mullets of 5 or 6 points gules* ascribed to the Creting(es) family of Suffolk (p. 390). If the field was *Or*, this becomes

ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

unlikely. Allowing for incorrect or variant tinctures, other identifications are possible and may involve less travel from original area.

Peter Reavill



Figure 2: Medieval copper-alloy seal matrix from Goodnestone in Kent. 2017.03. Scale 2:1.



2017.03 KENT: GOODNESTONE KENT-52C93C. See **Figure 2**.

A medieval cast copper-alloy seal matrix, conical and hexagonally faceted handle with collar formed from three ridges separating the handle from a drilled lozenge-shaped suspension loop. Some rust stains the suspension loop end which may indicate an iron chain was originally used to suspend it. The circular matrix bears a shield with a fess or bar gemel. The inscription +S' TOVMAS.DE.CA(V/W)NE ('Seal of Thomas Cawne'). A small orientation mark is present on the reverse of the die in the form of a scratched 'X'. The matrix is a very dark grey colour; this colour and the weight make a high lead copper-alloy likely. Height 20.94mm; diameter 20.88mm (at the matrix end), 11.01mm (at the suspension loop end); suspension loop 3.59mm; weight 17.59g.

For the name Cawne and variant forms medieval sources offer generally either an engrailed cross (*DBA* 3, p. 117) or a lion on a *per pale* shield (*DBA* 1, pp. 158, 179; usually specifically a Sir Thomas Cawne). One source only gives *Argent a fess gules and in dexter chief a greyhound passant* (CA MS M3 p. 546; *DBA* 3, p. 339). The name is recorded in the south eastern counties, especially Essex, Kent, Sussex and Hampshire, in the 13th and 14th centuries: cf Canes or Cawnes Manor, North Weald Bassett (Essex): *VCH Essex* 4, pp. 286-90, with a brief account of the family. A Thomas Caune was sheriff of Essex in 1321 while another of the same name was prior of Tonbridge Priory during the 1340s (and is buried in Ightham Church some point after 1346).

Jo Ahmet and Clive Cheesman

THE COAT OF ARMS



Figure 3: Silver post-medieval seal matrix from the City of Nottingham. 2017.04. Scale 2:1.

2017.04 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM

DENO-18314D. 2016T794. See **Figure 3**.

A complete cast silver post-medieval seal matrix. The oval face tapers inwards to a narrow conical handle and terminates in a circular loop. Where the handle and the loop meet there are two circumferential raised collars. On the face of the matrix is a round-bottomed shield with an engrailed saltire; the field is hatched diagonally. Length 20.8 mm, width 15.9 mm, thickness 14.1 mm, weight 5.42 g. Found 27 August 2016.

Perhaps 17th century. If the hatching is to be relied on, the arms are *Vert a saltire engrailed argent*, most likely to be taken as those of a Hawley family.

Sophie Mander and Alastair Willis

2017.05 STAFFORDSHIRE: BURNTWOOD

WMID-300551. See **Plate 7c**.

A complete medieval enamelled copper-alloy harness pendant. The object is flat and lozengiform, with a complete suspension loop at the top of the pendant. The loop has a rectangular sectioned shank widening to an annular terminal. The face of the pendant is quite abraded but shows three, perhaps four, fleur de lys on a red enamel field. 14th century. Dimensions 50.61mm x 30.08mm; thickness 4.8mm; internal diameter of terminal 3.21mm; weight 15.2g.

The design would appear to be a version of the arms of Cantilupe (Cauntelo or Cantelowe). It is uncertain whether the fleurs-de-lys issue from leopards' faces as in the developed version of this family's arms. On lozengiform pendants and the fact that at this date they do not indicate a female armiger see S. Ashley, *Medieval Armorial Horse Furniture in Norfolk* (East Anglian Archaeology 101: Dereham 2002), p. 16.

Teresa Gilmore

2017.06 STAFFORDSHIRE: TUTBURY

WMID-2306EE. See **Plate 8a**.

Medieval copper-alloy shield-shaped harness pendant with a damaged suspension loop centre top. The face of the shield is *Paly of 6 argent and azure on a bend gules*

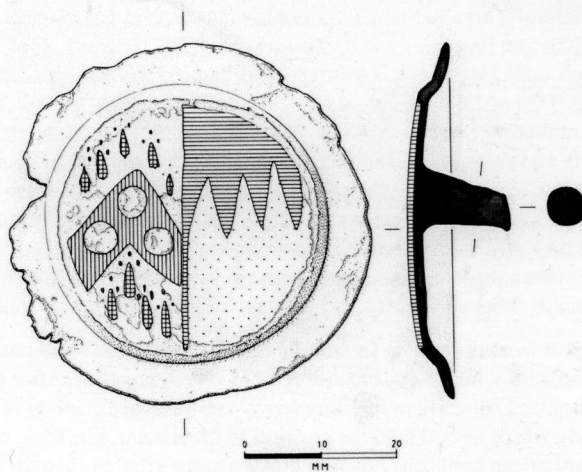
ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

three eagles displayed or, with a red six-pointed mullet in the sinister chief. Dimensions of pendant 33.6mm x 23mm x 3.1mm; weight 7.8g. Found September 2016.

The arms are a differenced version of those of Grandison; cf. J. H. Baker, *CoA* (3rd ser.) 11 (2015), p. 8 and plate 1c. Sir Otes de Grandison (d.s.p. 1328) bore escallops on the bend; his younger brother William (summoned to parliament 1299; d. 1335) bore eagles, as here. The mullet in chief is not previously known in combination with the eagles. (See *DBA* 2, p. 66, for other versions with mullets in chief.) Thomas, Lord Bardolf (d. 1328), and his wife Agnes Grandison (on whose parentage see GEC vol. 1, p. 418), had a daughter born at Tutbury Castle; but this does not seem to signify any lasting association between the findspot and the Grandisons, whose property was centred in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. If the mullet can be taken as indicating a third son (as later) a candidate for the referent here might be Otes (d. 1359), third son of William (d. 1335) and father of Thomas the fourth Baron; see GEC vol. 6, pp. 65-6.

Teresa Gilmore

Figure 4: Medieval copper-alloy mount from Ewhurst in Surrey. 2017.07. Scale 1:1. Drawing by Jason Gibbons.



2017.07 SURREY: EWHURST

SF-E29C7B. See **Figure 4** and **Plate 9**.

Medieval gilt, tinned (or silvered) and champlevé enamelled copper-alloy mount, probably from a harness, circular, worn, corroded and missing some of the concave flange that forms the outer edge. The mount is hollowed on the reverse with an integral rivet offset from the centre towards the upper edge, with its end slightly burred-over. The central design comprises an impaled circular coat of arms with traces of tinning (or silvering), gilding and decayed red, black and blue enamel. The outer flange was also gilded. The arms can be blazoned *Ermine on a chevron gules three roundels or* impaling *Or a chief indented azure*. Diameter 48mm; thickness 2mm; depth, from face to back of flange, 5mm; length of rivet 9mm. Weight 20.06g. Found before 24 April 2017.

For an enamelled discoidal armorial mount of similar size (attached, however, by separate rivets through its outer flange) see S. Ashley, 'The "Dragon-and-Pearl" motif on a medieval armorial roundel from Norfolk', *CoA* 3rd ser. 3 (2007), pp. 19-23, listing references to papers on related finds. The majority of these mounts are two-part composite objects with a variety of

different uses, including as vessel mounts, on furniture and as decoration on harness. The latter use is most likely for the mount under discussion here, as it is fairly robust and cast in one piece. Other parallels can be found on the PAS online database, such as a quatrefoil example from Barnham Broom, Norfolk (NMS-81DC85), and in S. Ashley, *Medieval Armorial Horse Furniture in Norfolk* (East Anglian Archaeology 101: Dereham 2002), e.g. fig. 20, no. 191.

The heraldry shows the arms of Dagworth (*Ermine on a chevron gules three roundels or*) impaling Butler (*Or a chief indented azure*), a pairing that must relate to the marriage in or before 1344 between Thomas Dagworth and Eleanor, Countess of Ormond, who was daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and granddaughter of Edward I: see GEC vol. 4, pp. 27-9; vol. 10, pp. 118-19. Her first husband, James Butler, was made Earl of Ormond by Edward III in 1328. Together with her second husband's arms Eleanor impales not her birth arms (Bohun) but those of her first husband (Butler). Near precedents for this practice (certainly non-standard in post-medieval heraldry) can be found on seals, particularly in cases where women derived some at least of their continuing status and economic eminence from the earlier husband. See for instance the seal of Margaret Lady Badlesmere (d. 1333), daughter of Thomas Clare of Thomond and Juliana Fitz Gerald, and wife successively of Gilbert Umfreville (d. 1303) and Bartholomew Badlesmere (d. 1322; GEC vol. 1, p. 372); C. H. Hunter Blair, 'Armorial upon English seals from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries', *Archaeologia* 89 (1943), pp. 1-26 at 23-4 with pl. XVIz. Her seal shows three shields, the central one being Umfreville dimidiating Badlesmere, with additional shields for Clare and Fitz Gerald respectively to the left and right of the dimidiated one. The presence of the paternal arms, albeit in a separate shield, might weaken the parallel with the present case, as does the fact that Margaret Badlesmere's second husband was of higher rank than her first (though Umfreville was son and heir of an Earl). In the broadest sense, however, the Badlesmere example is relevant for showing a woman representing herself with the combined arms of two successive husbands in a single shield. Other seals discussed by Hunter Blair ad loc. offer looser parallels.

Apart from his land in Ireland James, Earl of Ormond had property in ten English counties, all of it held jointly with Eleanor (*CIPM* vol. 8, no. 184). After the death of her second husband Thomas Dagworth in the summer of 1350, she had custody of the English possessions in Brittany where he had held the position of Lieutenant. She lived on until 1363, her status deriving partly from her birth and close kinship to the king, but also in large degree from that of her two powerful deceased husbands. As shown by a charter she granted in 1358, even in her second widowhood she referred to herself as Countess of Ormond: *Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals*, edd. L. C. Loyd and D. M. Stenton (Oxford 1950), no. 393 (cf. no. 396 for a deed dating from 1338, in her first widowhood). Unfortunately, the heraldry on her seal on the 1358 Charter is poorly recorded; it displayed four shields, one of which was impaled and seems to have had the Dagworth arms on the sinister. It is possible that it showed the arms of her two husbands impaled, as on the enamel considered here, though if so in reverse position.

Steven Ashley and Clive Cheesman¹

2017.08 WARWICKSHIRE: WELLESBOURNE

WAW-53B478. See **Plate 8b**.

Medieval cast copper-alloy shield-shape harness pendant with a suspension loop protruding from the upper edge. The face of the pendant bears the arms *Or a saltire engrailed sable*. The field shows the remnants of gilding, while the recess of the

¹ With thanks to Adrian Ailes and Sir John Baker for discussion and comment on this object.

ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

saltire has traces of black enamel. In general the surface of the pendant is discoloured. Dimensions of shield 38.41mm x 24.71mm; thickness of loop 6.57mm; weight 9.66g. Found between 1 July 2016 and 1 July 2017.

These are the arms of the Botetourt family (*DBA* 4, p. 373). John, first Baron Botetourt (d. 1324) was possibly of East Anglian origin but had political and to some extent landed interests at a national level; all his estates in right of his wife, who was through her mother a Beauchamp heiress, and he was Governor of St Briavels Castle and Warden of the nearby Forest of Dean. His grandson and successor John inherited through his mother a moiety of the great Somery barony focussed on Dudley in Worcestershire.

Angie Bolton

2017.09 WILTSHIRE: ALL CANNINGS

WILT-DE63BE. See **Figure 5a**.

A complete post-medieval silver seal matrix. The openwork handle has a loop at the top with an oval perforation and a small knop at the top of the loop. The face of the die is oval. The hallmark is partially visible on the reverse of the die, the last two elements being visible as a lion and a letter S. Also visible are the makers' initials GS / TH. The die is engraved with the monogram JH within a dotted circle placed centrally on a shield with a pitted or dotted field. Over the shield is a crest consisting of three wheat stalks on a crest wreath (which has been engraved more deeply than the rest of the design). Dimensions of die 34.1 mm x 28.28 mm; weight 14.35 g.

The makers of the object are George Smith and Thomas Hayter, 4 Haggin Lane in the Parish of St Michael Wood Street, London; the partially preserved hallmark dates the object precisely to 1792. The crest does not appear in Fairbairn attributed to any family whose surname begins with the letter H; it is perhaps pseudo-heraldic.

Richard Henry

2017.10 WILTSHIRE: AMESBURY

SUR-F5C56E. 2016 T875. See **Figure 5b**.

A complete (but slightly bent) silver seal matrix, probably of later 17th century date. The matrix is conical with six facets which extend downwards from two pairs of encircling collars. The initial F is stamped on one of the facets. Above the collars is a flattened sphere which is pierced with a large transverse hole for attachment. Within the hole is a length of thick silver wire bent into an S shape. The face of the matrix is oval and bears a coat of arms. The shield shows a fess (with a crescent on it, presumably a mark of difference for a second son) between three lozenges and is surmounted by a heavily mantled helm. Above the helm is a buck's head holding a sprig in its mouth. Height c. 25mm; weight 11.87g.

These arms (*Argent a fess between three lozenges azure*) and crest (*A buck's head couped argent holding in the mouth a sprig proper*) were used by the Parry family of Little Hadham in Hertfordshire (subsequently Segar-Parry, descended from a 17th-century marriage to a granddaughter of William Segar, Garter King of Arms): see Burke, *GA* p. 777; BM, Franks Bookplate Collection, no. 22801. In later generations the Segar arms were quartered but a second son in the generation soon after the marriage may not have done so.

David Williams

THE COAT OF ARMS

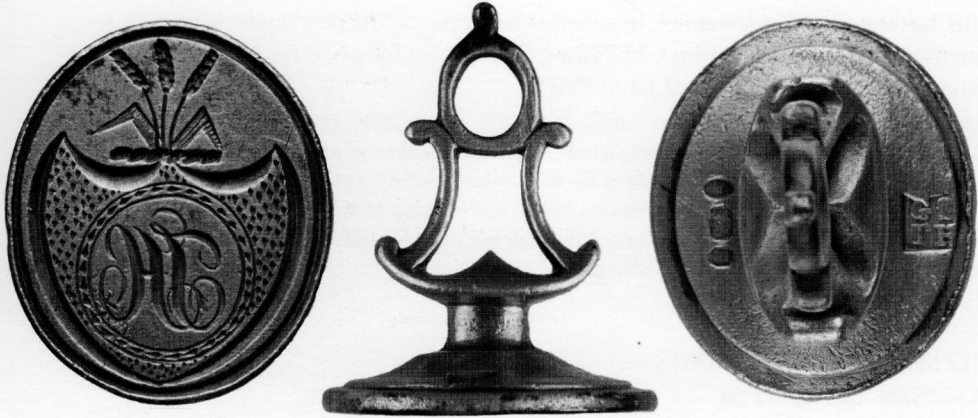


Figure 5: three silver post-medieval seal matrices from Wiltshire. Top (a), from All Cannings: 2017.09. Left (b), from Amesbury: 2017.10. Bottom (c), from Chippenham Without, with (d) impression: 2017.11. All images at 1½:1.



ARTEFACTS OF INTEREST

Figure 6: Medieval copper-alloy harness pendant from Queenhill in Worcestershire. 2017.12. Scale 2:1.



2017.11 WILTSHIRE: CHIPPENHAM WITHOUT WILT-121450. See **Figure 5c** and **d**.

A complete silver post-medieval seal matrix. There is a small loop at the top, with a collar. From here the matrix extends down towards the die, forming a conical, hexagonally faceted handle. A full coat of arms appears on the die with shield, helm and mantling: the arms are *On a chevron between three escallops three cinquefoils and on a chief a griffin passant*. The crest appears to be the head of a bird of prey couped below the shoulders. Height of object 23.29mm; diameter of face 17.37mm; diameter of loop 3.56mm. Weight 6.44g. Found 30 May 2017.

Probably 17th century. Burke, *GA*, p. 469, ascribes arms like these (*Or on a chevron between three 5-foils azure three escallops argent and on a chief per pale gules and sable a griffin passant ermine*, with *A falcon's head chequy argent and sable beaked Or between two wings expanded gules* for crest) to a family of Hawkins of Gloucestershire and Sherington in Herefordshire; also, with minor variations, to one or more Berkshire families of the same name. Further afield, the arms appear in Burton-on-Trent church on the tomb of the prominent local politician and lawyer Isaac Hawkins (d. 1713), impaled with those of his wife and without a crest. The crest on this signet is hard to decipher but there do not appear to be wings.

Richard Henry

2017.12 WORCESTERSHIRE: QUEENHILL WAW-491083. See **Figure 6**.

Medieval copper-alloy lozenge-shaped harness pendant with a perforated lug at the upper angle, bearing a design consisting of a fess between six martlets. The field has traces of blue enamel; the fess and martlets are corroded. The surface of the pendant

THE COAT OF ARMS

is heavily abraded and has traces of a dark green patina. Late thirteenth to fourteenth century. Dimensions of face 41.72mm x 30.48mm; diameter of lug 6.57mm; weight 7.41g. Found between 1 January 2016 and 8 March 2017.

For arms consisting of a fess between six martlets see *DBA* 3, pp. 375-7. With a red field and gold charges it is most closely associated with the Beauchamps of Powick (Worcs.) and Alcester (Warwicks.) but in some cases its use by others (with or without different tinctures) reflected a relationship or association with the Beauchamps. In Worcestershire, for instance, with a black field and white charges it was used by William Wysham. *DBA* also notes the (tinctureless) version on Birch, *BM Seals* no. 4429, a seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of the church of Hanbury (Worcs.). For gold charges on a blue field, which may be what we have here, medieval rolls give the name of a John de Roshale; this may be a development of versions with a black field and martlets in chief only, ascribed to Thomas de Rosshall (i.e. Ross Hall in Bicton, Salop.); see G. J. Brault, *The Rolls of Arms of Edward I* (*Aspilogia* 3: Woodbridge 1997), s.v. As noted above (2017.05) there is no association between lozengiform harness pendants of medieval date and women armigers.

Angie Bolton and Clive Cheesman

PLATE 7



Top (a), incomplete post-medieval gold seal matrix from Candovers in Hampshire (2017.01). *See page 69.* Centre (b), medieval copper-alloy harness stud from Leominster in Herefordshire (2017.02). *See page 70.* Bottom (c), medieval copper-alloy harness pendant from Burntwood in Staffordshire (2017.05). *See page 72.*

Scale: a and b 2:1; c 1½:1.

PLATE 8



Medieval copper-alloy harness pendants. Scale 2:1.

Top (a), from Tutbury in Staffordshire (2017.06). *See page 72.*

Bottom (b), from Wellesbourne in Warwickshire (2017.08). *See page 74.*

PLATE 9



Medieval gilt, tinned (or silvered)
and champlevé enamelled copper-
alloy mount from Ewhurst in Surrey
(2017.07). *See page 73.* Scale 2:1.

