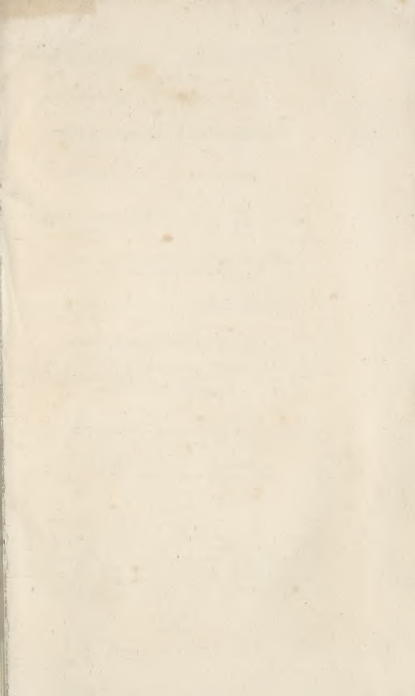
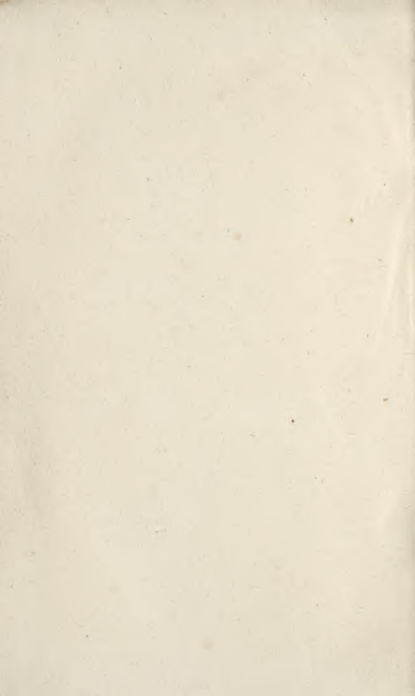




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Containing all the

ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS AND MOTTOES

OF THE

PEERS, PEERESSES AND BISHOPS

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

WITH THE

BARONETS OF GREAT-BRITAIN

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1808

DOMINION OF SCOTLAND

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PRESENT BARONETS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WITH THEIR MOST USUAL PLACES OF ABODE, AND TIME OF CREATION.

INSTITUTED MAY 22, 1611.

 *The figures before the names, denotes the number of the Plate where the arms are.*

Plate

- 5 **A**BDY, William, Cobham-place, Surry, July 7, 1641.
 7 Acland, Thomas Dyke, Kelleton-house, Devon, June 24, 1644.
 29 A'Court, W. P. Ashe, Heytesbury-house, Wilts, June 23, 1795.
 7 Acton, John F. E. Aldenham-house, Salop, and Naples, Jan, 17, 1643.
 23 Affleck, Gilbert, Dalham-hall, Suffolk, May 28, 1782.
 36 Ainslie, Robert, Brundon, Lincolnshire, October 13, 1804.
 20 Alleyne, Reynold Abel, Mesner-hall, Essex, March 20, 1769.
 29 Amcotts, William Ingilby, Kettlethorpe-park, Lincolnshire, May 11, 1796.
 9 Anderson, Rev. Charles, Lea-hall, Lincolnshire, December 11, 1660.
 30 Anderson, John-William, Mill-hill, Middlesex, May 14, 1798.
 6 Andrews, William, Norton, Norfolk, December 11, 1641.
 19 Andrews, Joseph, Shaw-place, Berks, August 19, 1766.
 30 Anstruther, John, Cassis, Staffordshire, May 18, 1798.
 23 Apreece, T. Hussey, Wasingley, Huntingdon, June 4, 1782.
 17 Armitage, George, LL.D. Kirklees-hall, Yorkshire, July 4, 1738.
 18 Asgill, Charles, Fawley, Hants, April 16, 1761.
 10 Ashburnham, William, Bromam, Sussex, May 15, 1661.
 8 Astley, Jacob-Henry, Melton-park, Norfolk, June 25, 1660.
 4 Aston, Willoughby, London, July 25, 1628.
 9 Aubrey, John, LL.D. Lantrithy-park, Glamorganshire, July 23, 1660.
 1 Bacon, Edmund, (Premier,) Raveiningham, Norfolk, May 22, 1611.
 22 Baker, George, M.D. F.R.S. Modbury, Devon, Aug. 14, 1776.
 30 Baker, Robert, Upper Dunstable-house, Surrey, May 11, 1796.
 32 Ball, Alexander-John, K.F. Blofield, Norfolk, June 24, 1801.
 5 Bampfylde, Charles, W. LL.D. Poltimore, Devonshire, July 24, 1641.

Plate

- 23 Banks, Joseph K.B. LL.D. P.R.S. Revesby, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1781.
- 28 Baring, Francis, Stratton-park, Hants, May 11, 1793.
- 13 Barker, William, Ringsale-hall, Suffolk, March 29, 1676.
- 34 Barlow, George-Hilaro, K.B. Lifton, Devon, June, 25, 1803.
- 1 Barrington, John, Barrington-hall, Essex, July 29, 1611.
- 38 Bateman, Hugh, Harrington-hall, Derbyshire, November 11, 1806.
- 7 Bathurst, Laurence, Leachlade, Gloucestershire, now of Georgia, Dec. 15, 1643. [1801.
- 32 Baynes, Christopher, Harefield-place, Middlesex, June 29,
- 18 Bayntun-Rolt, Andrew, LL.D. Spy-park, Wiltshire, July 9, 1762.
- 10 Beaumont, George, LL.D. Dunmow, Essex, Feb. 21, 1660.
- 14 Beckwith, Jonathan, Aldborough, Yorkshire, April 15, 1681.
- 10 Bedingfield, Richard, Oxburgh, Norfolk, January 2, 1660.
- 25 Beever, Thomas, Hethel, Norfolk, December 10, 1783.
- 29 Bellingham, William, Castle-Bellingham, Ireland, March 16, 1796.
- 32 Bensley, William, Mary-le-bonne, Middlesex, June 24, 1801.
- 20 Bernard, John, Nettleham, Lincolnshire, April 5, 1769.
- 2 Berney, John, Kirby Bedon, Norfolk, May 5, 1620.
- 37 Berry, Edward, Catton, Norfolk, November 11, 1806.
- 22 Bickerton, Richard, K.C. Upwood, Huntingdonshire, May 19, 1778.
- 12 Biddulph, Theophilus, Barbury, Warwickshire, Nov. 2, 1664.
- 2 Bishopp, Cecil, F.R.S. Parham, Sussex, July 24, 1620.
- 13 Blackett, William Matson, Northumberland, December 12, 1673.
- 26 Blair, David-Hunter, Dunskey, Wigtownshire, June 10, 1786.
- 20 Blake, Patrick, Langham, Suffolk, September 19, 1772.
- 21 Blake, Francis, Twisel-castle, Durham, May 3, 1774.
- 19 Blakiston, Matthew, London, April 22, 1763.
- 14 Blois, John, Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, April 15, 1686.
- 38 Blomefield, Thomas, Attleborough, Norfolk, November 3, 1807.
- 7 Blount, Walter, Mawley, Shropshire, October 5, 1642.
- 16 Blunt, Charles-Richard, Bengal, June 17, 1720.
- 24 Boevey, Thomas-Crawley, Flaxley-abbey, Gloucestershire, December 10, 1783.
- 8 Boothby, Brooke-William, F.L.S. Ashburn-hall, Derbyshire, July 3, 1660.
- 5 Boughton, Charles W. Rouse, Downton-hall, Shropshire, August 4, 1641.
- 8 Bowyer, George Radley, Berks, July 13, 1660.
- 21 Boyd, John, Beachwood, Kent, May 20, 1775.
- 2 Boynton, Francis, Barnston, Yorkshire, May 25, 1618.

Plate

- 33 Brathwaite-Boughton, George-Charles, Poston-court, Herefordshire, Dec. 18, 1802.
- 16 Bridges, Brooke-William, Goodnestone-lodge, Kent, April 19, 1718.
- 6 Briggs, John, Blackbrooke, Monmouthshire, August 12, 1641.
- 23 Brisco, Wastel, Crofton-place, Cumberland, June 4, 1782.
- 27 Brograve, George-Berney, Worstead, Norfolk, June 21, 1791. [1806.
- 36 Bromhead, Gonville, Thurlby-hall, Lincolnshire, February 19,
- 11 Brooke, Richard, Norton, Cheshire, December 12, 1662.
- 34 Brooke, Richard Brooke de Capell, F.R.S. Great Oakley, Northamptonshire, June 14, 1803.
- 10 Broughton, Rev. Thomas, Doddington-hall, Cheshire, March 10, 1660.
- 17 Brown, William-Augustus, Westminster, March 11, 1732.
- 35 Bruce, Rev. Henry Harvey Aston, B. A. Downhill, Londonderry, June 29, 1804.
- 15 Buckworth-Herne, Everard, Broxburn, Herts, April 1, 1697.
- 26 Buller, Francis, Lupton, Devonshire, November 28, 1789.
- 14 Bunbury, Thomas-Charles, Barton, Suffolk, June 29, 1681.
- 12 Burdet, Charles-Wyndham, Acomb, Yorkshire, July 25, 1665.
- 2 Burdett, Jones-Francis, Foremark, Derbyshire, and Ramsbury, Wilts, Feb. 25, 1619. [1799
- 29 Burgess, James-Bland, LL.D. Hall-place, Sussex, Oct. 19,
- 5 Burgoyne, Montagu, Sutton-park, Bedfordshire, July 15, 1641.
- 20 Burnaby, William Crisp Hood, Broughton, Oxon, Oct. 31, 1767.
- 38 Burrard, Harry, of Lymington, Southampton, November 3, 1807.
- 25 Burrell, Charles-Merrick, Knepe-castle, Sussex, May 3, 1774.
- 36 Burroughs, William, Pilewell, Hampshire, Dec. 1, 1804.
- 3 Burton, Charles, Stockerton, Leicestershire, July 22, 1622.
- 31 Buxton, Robert-John, Tookenhall-house, Wilts, November 25, 1800.
- 31 Calder, Robert, Southwick, Hants, August 22, 1798.
- 27 Call, William-Pratt, Whiteford, Cornwall, June 21, 1791.
- 31 Callander, John, Westertown, Stirlingshire, Aug. 1, 1798.
- 11 Carew, Henry, Tiverton-Castle, Devon, Aug. 2, 1661.
- 5 Cave, Rev. Charles, LL.D. Thedingworth, Leicestershire, June 30, 1641.
- 10 Cayley, George, Brompton-house, Yorkshire, April 26, 1661.
- 27 Chad, George, Thursford-hall, Norfolk, June 21, 1791.
- 19 Champneys, Thomas, Orthardley, Somersetshire, January 12, 1767.

Plate

- 33 Chatterton, William, Castle-Mahon, Cork, August 3, 1801.
 19 Cheere, Rev. William, Rathbone-place, Westminster, July 18, 1766.
 15 Chetwode, John, Oakley, Staffordshire, April 6, 1700.
 28 Chetwynd, George, Brocton-Hall, Staffordshire, April 11, 1795.
 5 Chichester, John, Youlston, Devonshire, August 4, 1641.
 14 Child, Caesar, Woodford, Essex, February 4, 1684. [1806
 7 Cholmeley, Montague, Easton, Lincolnshire, February 25,
 13 Clarges, Thomas, Sutton, Yorkshire, October 30, 1674.
 32 Clarke, Simon-Houghton, Shirland, Nottinghamshire, May 1, 1617.
 8 Clarke, Rev. William-Henry, Bury, Lancashire, July 14, 1660.
 13 Clarke of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, July 25, 1698.
 35 Clarke, William, Cross-green House, Cork, June 28, 1804.
 10 Clavering, John-Thomas, Axwell-park, Durham, June 5, 1664.
 20 Clayton, Richard, Addington-hall, Lancashire, May 3, 1774.
 16 Clayton, William, Morden-park, Surrey, January 13, 1732.
 1 Clifton, Gervas, Clifton, Nottinghamshire, May 22, 1611.
 16 Codrington, William, Darbly, Gloucestershire, April 21, 1721.
 35 Coffin, Isaac, Repham, Lincolnshire, June 16, 1804.
 22 Coghill, John, Randall-park, Surrey, July 31, 1778.
 18 Colebrooke, Hillsdon, LL.D. Kent, Somerset, Oct. 12, 1759.
 10 Colleton, James-Nassau, Milford, Devon, Feb. 18, 1660.
 25 Colquhoun, James, Luss, Dumbartonshire, June 10, 1786.
 15 Colt, John-Dutton, Leominster, Herefordshire, March 2, 1693.
 4 Conyers, Thomas, Chester-le-street, Durham, July 14, 1628.
 10 Cooke, George, Wheatley-hall, Yorkshire, May 10, 1661.
 18 Coote, Charles, of Donnybrooke, Dublin, April 29, 1774.
 1 Cope, Rev. Richard, D.D. Bramshill-park, Hants, June 29, 1611.
 16 Cope, Jonathan, LL.D. Norton, Huntingdonshire, March 1, 1713.
 22 Copley, Lionel, Sprotborough, Yorkshire, August 15, 1778.
 12 Corbet, Charles, London, October 29, 1642.
 26 Corbet, Corbet, Adderley-hall, Salop, June 10, 1786.
 19 Cornewall, George, A. LL.D. Moccas court, Herefordshire, August 4, 1764.
 36 Cotterell, John-Geers, Garnons, Herefordshire, Oct. 5, 1805.
 5 Cotton, Charles, Madingley-hall, Cambridgeshire, July 14, 1641.
 13 Cotton, Robert Salusbury, Cumbermere, Cheshire, March 29, 1677.

BARONETS.

Plate

- 23 Crawford, James, Kilburney, Stirlingshire, March 24, 1731.
- 36 Crespigny, Claude-Champeon de, LL.D. Champeon Lodge-Camberwell, Surrey, Oct. 5, 1805.
- 12 Croft, Rev. Herbert, B.D. Dunstan-park, Berks, Nov. 13, 1671.
- 32 Crofton, Hugh, Mohill, Leitrim, July 7, 1801.
- 8 Cullum, Thomas Geary, F.R. and L.S. Hardwic and Hausted, Suffolk, June 18, 1660.
- 34 Cumming-Gordon, Alexander Penrose, Altyr, and Gordons-ton, Elginshire, May 12, 1804.
- 18 Cunliffe, Foster, Acton, Denbighshire, March 26, 1759.
- 28 Curtis, Roger, Gatcombe, Hants, September 10, 1794.
- 34 Curtis, William, Culland's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex, December 23, 1802.
- 16 D'Aeth, Narborough, Knowlton-court, Kent, July 16, 1716.
- 30 Dallas, George, Petsall, Staffordshire, July 21, 1798.
- 24 Dalling, William Wyndham, Burwood-park, Surrey, March 4, 1783.
- 28 Darell, Harry Verelst, (Bengal,) April 11, 1795.
- 14 Dashwood, Henry-Watkin, Kirtlington, Oxon, Sept. 16, 1684.
- 14 Davers, Charles, Rushbrook, Suffolk, May 12, 1684.
- 6 Davie, John, Croedy, Devonshire, September 9, 1641.
- 32 De Bathe, James Michael, Knightstown, Meath, July 7, 1801.
- 4 Dering, Edward, Surrenden-Dering, Kent, Feb. 1, 1626.
- 33 Dickson, Alexander-Collingwood, Hardingham-hall, Norfolk, September 21, 1802.
- 32 Dillon, Charles, Lismullen, Meath, and Brompton, Middlesex, (a baron of the Roman Empire,) July 31, 1801.
- 9 Dixie, Beaumont, Bosworth, Leicestershire, July 14, 1660.
- 15 Dolben, William, LL.D. Finedon, Northamptonshire, April 1, 1704.
- 25 Douglas, George, Springwood-park, Roxburgshire, June 10, 1736.
- 22 Douglass, William-Henry, Cars, Perthshire, Jan. 18, 1777.
- 32 Douglas, William-Henry, Castle-Douglas, Kircudbright, July 17, 1801.
- 36 Doyle, John, K.C. Guernsey, October 5, 1805.
- 12 D'Oyley, William, Adderbury-west, Oxon, July 7, 1666.
- 11 Doyley, John, Doyley, Hampshire, July 29, 1663.
- 3 Drake, Francis-Henry, Sherford, Devon, August 2, 1622.
- 28 Dryden, Edward, Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, April 11, 1795.
- 27 Duckett, George, Hartham, Wiltshire, June 21, 1791.
- 12 Duckenfield, Nathaniel, Duckenfield-hall, Cheshire, June 16, 1665.

(b)

Plate

- 21 Duntze, John, Tiverton, Devon, October 29, 1774.
- 24 Durrant, Thomas, Scottoe, Norfolk, December 10, 1783.
- 14 Dyer, Thomas-Richard, July 6, 1678.
- 13 Dyke, Thomas, Lullingstone-castle, Kent, March 3, 1676.
- 19 East, William, Hall-place, Berks, June 5, 1766.
- 13 Eden, John, Windlestone, Durham, November 13, 1672.
- 22 Eden, Frederick-Morton, London, September 10, 1776.
- 21 Edmonstone, Charles, Duntreath, Stirlingshire, May 3, 1770.
- 7 Edwardes, Rev. John-Thomas, M.A. Cholmondeley, Fridesley, Salop, February 12, 1645.
- 31 Elford, William, Bickham, Devon, November 26, 1800.
- 16 Elton, Rev. Abraham, M.A. Clevedon-court, Somersetshire, October 31, 1717.
- 2 Englefield, Henry, White Knights, Berks, Nov. 25, 1612.
- 26 Erskine, William, Torry, Fifeshire, June 21, 1791.
- 21 Etherington, Henry, Ferriby, Yorkshire, Nov. 22, 1775.
- 16 Evelyn, Frederic, Wotton place, Surrey, August 6, 1713.
- 5 Everard, Hugh, Bromfield-green, Essex, January 24, 1628.
- 5 Every, Henry, Eggington-house, Derbyshire, May 26, 1641.
- 16 Eyles-Styles, John, M.A. More-house, Herts, Dec. 1, 1714.
- 9 Fagg, Rev. John, Mystole-house, Kent, Dec. 11, 1660.
- 23 Farmer, George-William, Clairvil, Sussex, Oct. 26, 1779.
- 29 Farquhar, Walter, M.D. London, January 20, 1796.
- 33 Ferguson, Andrew, Londonderry, October 7, 1801.
- 17 Fetherstonhaugh, Harry, Up-Park, Sussex, Jan. 3, 1747.
- 35 Fettes, William, Wamphray, Dumfriesshire, June 13, 1804.
- 13 Filmer, Beversham, East-Sutton Place, Surrey, and Cleahall, Kent, December 24, 1674.
- 33 Fitzgerald, Thomas-Judkin, Lisheen, Tipperary, Aug. 5, 1801.
- 25 Fitzherbert, Henry, Tissington, Derbyshire, Dec. 1, 1783.
- 15 Fleming, Roger le, Rydal, Westmoreland, October 4, 1705.
- 23 Fletcher, Henry, Ashley-park, Surrey, May 20, 1782.
- 34 Fletcher, Thomas, Betley-court, Staffordshire, Aug. 24, 1798.
- 26 Fletcher-Vane, Frederick, Hutton-hall, Cumberland, June 10, 1786.
- 18 Fludyer, Samuel-Brud. Welby, Lincolnshire, Nov. 14, 1759.
- 21 Folkes, Martin-Browne, F.R.S. Hillingdon, Norfolk, May 3, 1774.
- 28 Ford, Francis, Oakedge, Staffordshire, February 22, 1793.
- 2 Foulis, William, Ingleby-manor, Yorkshire, Feb. 6, 1619.
- 9 Frankland, Thomas, F.R. & L.S. Thirkleby, Yorkshire, December 24, 1660.
- 37 Fraser, William, Leadclone, Invernesshire, Nov. 11, 1806.
- 15 Freke, John, of West Bilney, Norfolk, June 4, 1713.
- 16 Frederick, John, Burwood house, Surrey, June 10, 1723.
- 11 Gage, Thomas, Coldham-hall, Suffolk, July 15, 1662.
- 28 Gamon, Richard, Minchenden-house, Middlesex, April 11, 1795.

Plate

- 24 Gardiner, James Whalley Smythe, LL.D. Clerk-hill, Lancashire, December 28, 1782.
- 3 Gay, Thomas Rivers, Norwich, July 19, 1621.
- 24 Geary, William, Oxen-Hoath, Kent, August 7, 1782.
- 1 Gerard, William, Gareswood-hall, Lancashire, May 22, 1611.
- 21 Gibbs, Philip, Spring Head, Island of Barbadoes, May 30, 1774.
- 17 Gibbons, William, LL.D. Stanwell-place, Middlesex, April 21, 1752.
- 18 Glyn, George, Ewell, Surry and London, Sept. 29, 1759.
- 31 Glyn, Richard-Carr, Gaunts, Dorsetshire, Nov. 22, 1800.
- 10 Glynne, Stephen-Richard, Hawarden-castle, Flintshire, May 20, 1661.
- 17 Gooch, Thomas, Bonaere-hall, Suffolk, November 4, 1746.
- 6 Goodricke, Henry, Ribston, Yorkshire, August 14, 1641.
- 53 Gould, Francis, Old-court, Corkshire, August 8, 1801.
- 19 Gordon, Jenison-William, Haverholm-priory, Lincolnshire, August 24, 1764.
- 34 Gordon, Alexander Penrose Cummin, Altyr and Gordonston, Elginshire, May 21, 1804.
- 4 Goring, Henry, Shanceroy, Sussex, July 23, 1627. [1662.
- 11 Graham, Bellingham, Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, Nov. 17,
- 24 Graham, James, Netherby, Cumberland, Dec 28, 1782.
- 25 Green, William, Marass, Kent, June 10, 1786.
- 36 Green, Charles, Milnrow, Yorkshire, December 5, 1805.
- 1 Gresley, Bowyer-Nigel, Drakelow, Derbyshire, June 29, 1611.
- 17 Grey, Henry, Howic-house, Northumberland, Jan. 11, 1746.
- 24 Guise, Berkeley-William, Highnam-park, Gloucestershire, December 1, 1783. [1778.
- 23 Gunning, Robert, K.B. Horton, Northamptonshire, Oct. 17,
- 7 Haggerstone, Carneby, Haggerstone-castle, Northumberland, August 15, 1643.
- 2 Hales, Edward, Hales-place, Canterbury, June 29, 1611.
- 8 Hales, Philip, Brymore, Somersetshire, July 12, 1660.
- 7 Hales, Edward, Coventry, Warwickshire, Aug. 16, 1660.
- 7 Halton, William, Reach, Huntingdonshire, Sept. 10, 1642.
- 21 Hamilton, Charles, Turlot, Hants, July 6, 1776.
- 29 Hamlyn, James, Clovelly, Devon, July 23, 1795.
- 24 Hammond, Andrew Snape, Holly-grove, Berks, Dec. 10, 1733.
- 7 Hampson, Thomas-Philip, London, June 3, 1642.
- 12 Hanham, Rev. James, Dean's Court, Dorset, May 24, 1667.
- 21 Hammer, Thomas, Hammer-hall, Flintshire, May 3, 1774.
- 33 Hardinge, Richard, Lurran, Fermanaghshire, Aug. 4, 1801.
- 36 Hardy, Thomas Masterman, Holcott, Northamptonshire, February 4, 1806.
- 20 Harland, Robert, Wherstead, Suffolk, March 19, 1771.
- 4 Harpur, Henry, LL.D. Caulk, Derbyshire, Sept. 8, 1626.

Plate

- 1 Harington, John-Edward, Old Windsor, Berks, June 29, 1611.
- 30 Hartopp, Edmund-Cradock, Leasowes, near Birmingham, May 12, 1796.
- 36 Hartwell, Francis-John, Dale-hall, Essex, Oct. 5, 1805.
- 37 Hastings, Charles, Willesley-hall, Leicester, Feb. 28, 1806.
- 5 Hatton, John, LL.D. Fyans, Cambridgeshire, July 5, 1641.
- 22 Hawkins, John-Christopher, Kelston-house, Somersetshire, July 25, 1778.
- 27 Hawkins, Christopher, Trewithen, Cornwall, June 21, 1791.
- 29 Hawley, Henry, Leyburne-Grange, Kent, May 14, 1795.
- 30 Hay, John, Old Luce, Wigtounshire, April 20, 1798.
- 30 Hayes, John-Macnamara, M.D. Westminster, Feb. 6, 1797.
- 13 Head, Rev. John, M.A. Rochester, Kent, June 19, 1676.
- 17 Heathcote, Gilbert, Normanton, Rutland, Jan. 17, 1733.
- 17 Heathcote, William, Hursley, Hants, August 16, 1733.
- 22 Heron, Robert, Newark, Nottinghamshire, July 25, 1778.
- 3 Hesilrigge, Thomas-Maynard, Nosely, Leicestershire, July 21, 1622.
- 18 Hesketh, Thomas-D. Rufford-hall, Lancashire, May 6, 1761.
- 3 Hewet, Rev. Thomas, Saville, Essex, October 11, 1621.
- 6 Heyman, Rev. H.P. M.A. Beauxfield, Kent, Aug. 12, 1641.
- 2 Hicks, William, Witcombe-park, Gloucestershire, July 21, 1619.
- 36 Hillary, William, Danbury-place, Essex, October 5, 1805.
- 8 Hildyard, Robert D'Arcy, Sedbury-house, Yorkshire, June 25, 1660.
- 16 Hill, Richard, Hawkestone-hall, Shropshire, Jan. 20, 1726.
- 29 Hipposley, John-Cox, LL.D. F.R. & A.S. Warfield-grove, Berks, April 30, 1796.
- 26 Hoare, Richard Colt, Stourhead-house, Wilts, June 10, 1786.
- 1 Hoghton, Henry-Philip, Walton-hall, Lancashire, May 22, 1611.
- 31 Holland, Nathaniel-Dance, LL.D. Wittenham, Berks, Nov. 27, 1800.
- 1 Holmes, Rev. Henry Worsley, LL.D. Pitford-house, Newport, Isle of Wight, Hants, June 29, 1611.
- 34 Honyman, William Armadale, Orkneyshire, May 19, 1804.
- 9 Honywood, Courtenay, Evington-place, Kent, July 19, 1660.
- 32 Homan, William-Jackson, Dunlum, Westmeath, August 1, 1801.
- 20 Hort, Josiah-William, Mulsoe, Buckinghamshire, Aug. 29, 1767.
- 19 Horton, Watts, Chadderton, Lancashire, January 4, 1764.
- 13 Hoskyns, Hungerford, Harwood, Herefordshire, December 18, 1676.

Plate

- 3 Hotham, Charles, Ebberstone, Yorkshire, January 4, 1621.
- 8 Hudson, Charles, Leuvel, Kent, July 3, 1660.
- 27 Hudson, Charles Grave, F.R.S. Wanleph-hall, Leicestershire, June 21, 1791.
- 20 Hughes, Richard, East Bergholt, Suffolk, June 25, 1773.
- 17 Hulse, Edward, Bremer, Hants, February 7, 1739.
- 20 Hume, Abraham, Wormlybury, Herts, May 20, 1769.
- 7 Hunloke, T. Windsor, Wingerworth-hall, Derbyshire, Feb. 28, 1643.
- 12 Jacob, Charles, Yew-hall, Kent, January 11, 1664.
- 26 James, Walter, J. Langley-hall, Berks, June 21, 1791.
- 17 Ibbetson, Henry-Carr, Denton-hall, Yorkshire, May 12, 1748.
- 3 Jerningham, William, Cossey-hall, Norfolk, Oct. 16, 1621.
- 23 Ingilby, John, Ripley-hall, Yorkshire, March 24, 1781.
- 32 Inglis, Hugh, Milton-Bryant, Bedfordshire, June 6, 1801.
- 18 Johnson, John, Twickenham, Middlesex, November 27, 1755.
- 29 Johnstone, John Vanden-Bempde, Hackness-hall, Yorkshire, June 23, 1795.
- 38 Jones, Hartford Boultonbrooke, Herefordshire, Aug. 22, 1807.
- 4 Isham, Justinian, LL.D. Lamport, Northamptonshire, May 30, 1627.
- 34 Kay, William, East-Sheen, Surry, Nov. 26, 1803.
- 6 Kaye, Rev. Richard, LL.D. Kockton-Grange, Yorkshire, Feb. 4, 1641.
- 33 Keane, John, Belmont-house, Waterford, August 1, 1801.
- 33 Kellet, Richard, Lota, city of Cork, August 6, 1801.
- 6 Kemp, William, Bristow, Norfolk, March 14, 1641.
- 26 Kennaway, John, Escota, Devon, February 12, 1791.
- 24 Kent, Charles, M. A. Grantham-house, Lincolnshire, Aug. 3, 1782.
- 15 King, John-Dashwood, West Wycombe, Bucks, June 28, 1707.
- 27 King, Richard, Belle-Vue, Kent, July 7, 1792.
- 31 Kingsmill, Robert, Sidmonton, Berks, November 24, 1800.
- 6 Knatchbull, Edward, Mersham-Hatch, Kent, August 4, 1641.
- 30 Knightley, Rev. John M.A. Fawsley-park, and Pitchley-house, Northamptonshire, Dec. 30, 1797.
- 19 Knowles, Charles-Henry, Lovell, Berks, Oct. 31, 1765.
- 18 Lade, John, Grenis, Sussex, March 17, 1758.
- 26 Laforey, Francis, Whitley, Devon, November 3, 1789.
- 15 Lake, James, Edmonton, Middlesex, October 17, 1711.
- 15 Lambert, Henry-Anne, Mount-Ida, Norfolk, Feb. 16, 1711.
- 8 Langham, William, LL.D. Cottesbroke-house, Northamptonshire, June 7, 1660.

Plate

- 5 Langley, Henry, Chasson, Bedfordshire, May 29, 1641.
- 22 Laroche, James, Alsfeld, Devon, August 14, 1776.
- 6 Lawley, Robert, Cranwell-Hall, Staffordshire, August 16, 1641.
- 12 Lawson, John, Brough-hall, Yorkshire, July 6, 1665.
- 9 Lec, Rev. George, M.A. Hartwell-house, Bucks, August 16, 1660.
- 35 Lees, John, Blackrock, Dublinshire, June 23, 1804.
- 9 Legard, John, Ganton, Yorkshire, December 29, 1660.
- 10 Leicester, John-Fleming, Tabley, Cheshire, August 10, 1660.
- 20 Leigh, Egerton, Rugby-hall, Warwickshire, September 19, 1772.
- 14 Leighton, Robert, Loton-hall, Shropshire, March 2, 1692.
- 21 Leith, George, Burgh, St. Peter's, Norfolk, June 2, 1775.
- 21 Lemon, William, LL.D. Carclew, Cornwall, May 3 1774.
- 32 Lennard, Thomas-Barrett, Bell-house, Essex, June 30, 1801.
- 35 Lethbridge, John, Sand-hill park, Somersetshire, Westaway-house, and Winkley-court, Devon, June 13, 1804.
- 7 Liddell, Thomas-H. Ravensworth-castle, Durham, November 2, 1642.
- 22 Lippincott, Henry, Stoke-house, Gloucestersh. July 25, 1778.
- 33 Littlehales, Edward-Baker, Ashcombe, Sussex, September 2, 1802.
- 4 Littleton, Edward, Pillaton-hill, Staffordshire, June 28, 1627.
- 25 Lloyd, Edward-Price, Pontryssit-hall, Flintshire, July 25, 1778.
- 24 Lombe, John, Great Melton, Norfolk, December 10, 1783.
- 37 Lockhart, Alexander Macdonald, of Lee, and Carnwarth, May 24, 1806.
- 36 Lopes, Manasseh-Masseh, Maristow-house, Devon, Oct. 5, 1805.
- 11 Loraine, William, Kirkharle, Northumberland, September 26, 1664.
- 23 Lovet, Jonathan, Liscombe, Bucks, September 29, 1781.
- 37 Louis, John, Cadewell, Devon, March 29, 1806.
- 37 Lubbock, John, Lamas, Norfolk, April 1, 1806.
- 26 Lushington, Henry, Wimbledon, Surry, April 12, 1791.
- 36 Mackenzie, Alexander-Muir, Delvine, Perthshire, October 5, 1805.
- 2 Mackworth, Henry, Garant, Norfolk, August 14, 1619.
- 21 Mackworth, Robert, Gnoll-castle, Glamorganshire, August 16, 1776.
- 25 Macpherson, John, Rincy, Invernesshire, June 10, 1786.
- 35 Mainwaring, Henry-Mainwaring, Over-Peoevr Hall, Cheshire, May 26, 1804.
- 26 Malet, Charles-Warre, Wilbury-house, Wilts, Feb. 12, 1719.

plate

- 17 Mann, Horace, Bowen-hall, Kent, March 5, 1755.
 28 Manners, William, Buckminster, Leicestershire Jan. 5, 1793.
 3 Mansell, William, Ischoed, Carmarthenshire, Jan. 14, 1621.
 12 Martin, Mordaunt, Burnham, Norfolk, March 21, 1667.
 27 Martin, Henry, Lockyng, Berks, June 18, 1791.
 19 Mawbey, Joseph, Botleys, Surrey, July 30, 1765.
 35 Maxwell, David, Cardoness, Kircudbright, June 9, 1804.
 34 Metcalfe, Thomas-Theophilus, Ham, Surrey, December 21, 1802.
 35 Middleton, William, Crowfield-hall, Suffolk, June 8, 1804.
 11 Milbanke, Ralph, Seaham-house, Durham, August 7, 1661.
 20 Mildmay, Henry P. St. John, Dogmersfield, Hants, Sept. 19, 1772.
 2 Mill, Charles, Mottisfont, Hants, December 31, 1619.
 15 Miller, Thomas, Froyle-place, Hampshire, Oct. 29, 1705.
 26 Miller, William, Glenlee, Kircudbright, Feb. 19, 1788.
 31 Milman, Francis, M.D. & F.R.S. Levaton, Devon, Nov. 28, 1800.
 16 Milner, William-M. Nun-Appleton, Yorkshire, Feb. 26, 1716.
 31 Milnes, Robert-Shore, Galfrey, Leicestershire, March 21, 1801.
 16 Mitchell, Andrew, West-Shore, Shetland, June 19, 1724.
 14 Molesworth, Arscott-Ourry, Pencarrow, Cornwall, July 19, 1689.
 1 Molineux, Francis, LL. D. Wellow, Notts, June 29, 1611.
 35 Monek, Charles-Miles-Lambert, Belsay-castle, Northumberland, October 24, 1662.
 9 Monoux, Phillip, Sandy-place, Bedfordshire, Dec. 4, 1660.
 25 Montgomery, George, Macbie, Tweedale, Oct. 29, 1774.
 32 Montgomery, James, Stanhope, Airshire, July 16, 1801.
 25 Moore, William, Kersant, Berks, March 4, 1766.
 1 Mordaunt, Charles, Walton, Warwickshire, June 29, 1611.
 13 More, William, Stamford, Lincolnshire, Nov. 22, 1675.
 28 Morgan, Charles, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Oct. 30, 1792.
 37 Morris, John, of Clasemont, Glamorganshire, May 12, 1806.
 24 Morshead, John, Trenant-park, Cornwal, Dec. 1, 1783.
 23 Mosley, Oswald, Rolleston-house, Staffordshire, March 24, 1781.
 9 Mostyn, Thomas, Mostyn-hall, Flintshire, Aug. 3, 1660.
 12 Mostyn, Pyers, Talacre, Flintshire, April 28, 1670.
 29 Murray, John, Lanrick, Perthshire, June 23, 1795.
 1 Musgrave, John-Chardin, Eden-hall, Cumberland, June 29, 1611.
 36 Myers, William-J. Innigham, King's County, July 3, 1804.
 14 Naper, Charles, Sowdley, Bucks, Feb. 25, 1681.
 20 Neale, Harry-Burrard, Walhampton, Hants, March 20, 1769.

Plate

- 29 Neave, Richard, Dagnam-Park, Essex, April 11, 1795.
 13 Nelthorpe, Henry, Sealby, Lincolnshire, May 10, 1666.
 33 Nepean, Evan, Botherhampton, Dorsetshire, July 10, 1802.
 13 Newdigate, Roger, LL.D. Arbury, and Ashley-castle, Warwickshire, July 24, 1677.
 4 Nightingale, Charles-Ethelst, Kneesworth-hall, Cambridgeshire, September 1, 1638.
 5 Northcote, Stafford-Henry, Pynes, Devonshire July 16, 1641.
 38 Nugent, George, Waddesdon, Bucks, November 11, 1806.
 26 Oakley, Charles, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, June 5, 1790.
 12 Oplander, William, Nunwell, Isle of Wight, Dec. 12, 1665.
 35 O'Malley, Samuel, Rose-hill, Mayoshire, July 2, 1804.
 7 O'Neil, Randal, Upper Claneboys, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1643.
 30 Onslow, Richard, Altham, Lancashire, October 30, 1797.
 26 Orde, John, Barwash, Sussex, July 27, 1790.
 10 Osborne, George, Chicksands-Pricry, Bedfordshire, February 11, 1660.
 6 Owen, Hugh, Oriulton-house, Pcmbrokeshire, Aug. 11, 1641.
 13 Oxenden, Henry, Broome-house, Kent, May 8, 1678.
 17 Page-Turner, Gregory-Osborne, Battlestone-park, Bedfordshire, Aug. 24, 1733.
 2 Pakington, John, LL.D. Westwood-park, Worcestershire, June 22, 1620.
 23 Palk, Lawrence, LL.D. Haldon-house, Devonshire, May 25, 1782.
 20 Palliser, Hugh-Walter, Lewisham, Kent, June 25, 1773.
 2 Palmer, Charles-Harcourt, Dorney, Bucks, June 29, 1621.
 7 Palmer, John, Carleton, Northamptonshire, June 7, 1660.
 14 Parker, Harry, Melford-hall, Suffolk, July 1, 1681.
 24 Parker, Peter, Bassingbourn, Essex, December 28, 1782.
 30 Parker, William-George, Harbury, Warwickshire, June 1797.
 10 Parsons, Mark, Epsom, Surrey, April 9, 1661.
 28 Pasley, Thomas, Craig, Dumfriesshire, Sept. 1, 1794.
 19 Paul, George-Onesiphorus, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, Sept. 3, 1762.
 18 Pamcefote, George, Stoke-hall, Notts, October 29, 1757.
 17 Payne, John, Tempsford hall, Bedfordshire, Oct. 31, 1737.
 34 Peacock, Joseph, Barntic, Clareshire, December 24, 1802.
 30 Pechell, Thomas Brooke, Pagglesham, Essex, March 1, 1797.
 33 Peel, Robert, Drayton-park, Staffordshire, Nov. 29, 1800.
 29 Pellew, Edward, Treverry, Cornwall, March 15, 1796.
 11 Pennymann, James, Ormsby-Thornton, Yorkshire, Feb. 22, 1663.
 21 Pepperell, William, London, October 29, 1774.
 25 Pepys, Lucas, M.D. Upper Brooke-Street, Dec. 1, 1783.

Plate

- 32 Pepys, William-Weller, Wimpole-Street, June 23, 1801.
 22 Peyton, Henry, Doddington, Cambridge, Aug. 24, 1776.
 1 Peyton, Yelverton, Southampton, May 22, 1611.
 25 Pigot, George, Pattishall, Staffordshire, Nov. 23, 1764.
 5 Pole, William-Templer, Shute-house, Devonshire, Sept. 12, 1628.
 27 Pole, Charles, Walthamstow, Essex, June 21, 1791.
 33 Pole, Charles-Morice, Wolverton, Hants, Sept. 12, 1801.
 28 Pollen, John, Redenham, Hants, April 11, 1795.
 13 Poole, Rev. Henry, M.A. Hook-Place, Sussex, and Poole, in Wirral, Cheshire, Oct. 28, 1677.
 29 Poore, John, Methuen, Rushall, Wilts, July 9, 1795.
 28 Prescott, George-Beeston, Theobalds, Herts, Dec. 9, 1794.
 36 Prevost, George, Belmont, Hants, Dec. 6, 1805. [1804.
 34 Price, Charles, Spring-grove, Richmond, Surrey, Feb. 2,
 3 Prideaux, John-William, Farway, Devon, July 17, 1622.
 17 Proctor, Thomas-Beauchamp, Langley-Park, Norfolk, Feb. 20, 1744.
 35 Rae, David, Eskgrove, Mid-Lothian, June 27, 1804.
 14 Ramsden, John, Byram, Yorkshire, Nov. 30, 1689. [1806.
 37 Ramsey, Alexander, Balmain, Kincardineshire, May 13,
 10 Read, John, Huntrige, Oxon, March 4, 1660.
 27 Rich, Rev. Charles, LL.D. Rose-Hall, Suffolk, June 21, 1791.
 14 Richards, Philip, (in Spain) Feb. 22, 1684.
 22 Riddell, James, LL.D. Ardnarnwichean and Sunart, Argyllshire, Sept. 2, 1778.
 18 Ridley, Matthew White, Blagdon, Northumberland, May 6, 1756.
 8 Robinson, George, Cranford, Northamptonshire, June 22, 1660.
 15 Rogers, John Lemon, Blatchford, Devonshire, Feb. 21, 1699.
 5 Rouse, Charles-William-Boughton, Poston, Herefordshire, Aug. 4, 1641.
 26 Rowley, William, Tendring-hall, Suffolk, June 10, 1786.
 23 Rumbo'd, George, Farrand, Yorkshire, March 23, 1779.
 24 Rycroft, Nelson, Farnham, Surrey, Dec. 1, 1783. [1671.
 13 St. Anbyn, John, F.R. & L.S. Clowance, Cornwall, Dec. 11,
 28 Salusbury, Robert, Llanwerne, Monmouthshire, April 11, 1795.
 32 Samnarez, James, K.B. Guernsey, June 13, 1801.
 28 Saxton, Charles, Circourt, Berks, July 19, 1794.
 37 Scott, Joseph, Great Barr, Staffordshire, April 30, 1806.
 4 Sebright, John-S. Reachwood, Hertfordshire, Dec. 20, 1626.
 12 Shaw, John-G. Eltham-Lodge, Kent, April 15, 1665.
 17 Sheffield, John, Normanby, Lincolnshire, March 1, 1755.
 1 Shelley, John, Michel-Grove, Sussex, May 22, 1611.
 37 Shelley, Bysse, Castle-Goring, Sussex, March 3, 1806.

Plate

- 25 Shirley, William-Warden, Oat-Hall, Sussex, June 27, 1786.
- 8 Shuckburgh, Stukeley, Shuckburgh-house, Warwickshire, June 26, 1660.
- 38 Sibbald, James, Sitwood-Park, Berks, Nov. 11, 1806.
- 25 Sivelair, John, LL.D. Thurso, Caithnessshire, Feb. 4, 1786.
- 26 Skeffington, William-Charles-Farrell, Skeffington-hall, Leicestershire, June 10, 1786.
- 3 Skipwith, Peyton, Minfield, Bedfordshire, Dec. 20, 1622.
- 34 Smith, Colling, Hadley, Middlesex, Dec. 22, 1801.
- 21 Smith, John, F. R. S. & LL.D. Sydling-House, Dorsetshire, May 3, 1774.
- 19 Smith, John-Long, Ashton, Somerset, Jan. 27, 1763.
- 35 Smith, Drammond, Tring-park, Herts, June 11, 1804.
- 24 Smithe, Edward, Newland-park, Yorkshire, Dec. 1, 1783.
- 11 Smijth, William, Hill-Hall, Essex, Nov. 23, 1661.
- 12 Smyth, George-Henry, Bere-Church-Hall, Essex, March 30, 1665.
- 16 Smyth, Hervey, Farnham, Suffolk, and Isfield, Sussex, Dec. 2, 1714.
- 10 Smythe, Edward, Eshe-Hall, Durham, Feb. 23, 1660.
- 13 Standish, Frank, Duxbury, Lancashire, Feb. 8, 1676.
- 28 Stanhope, Edwin, Stanwell, Middlesex, Nov. 3, 1807.
- 8 Stanley, John-Thomas, Alderley-Hall, Cheshire, June 16, 1660.
- 11 Stanley, Thomas, Hooton, Cheshire, June 25, 1661.
- 8 Stapylton, Martin, Myton, Yorkshire, June 22, 1660.
- 28 Stephens, Philip, St. Faith, Norfolk, March 13, 1795.
- 3 Stepney, John, Lanelly, Carmarthenshire, Nov. 24, 1621.
- 34 Stewart, Rt. Hon. John, Athenree, Tyrone, June 14, 1803.
- 27 Stirling, James, Uppal, Edinburghshire, July 19, 1792.
- 31 Stirling, Walter, F. R. and A. S. Faskin, Lanerkshire, and Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, Kent, Nov. 30, 1800.
- 4 Stonhouse, Thomas, Amerden-Hall, Essex, May 7, 1628.
- 31 Strachey, Henry, Sutton-Court, Somersetshire, June 15, 1801.
- 5 Strickland, George, Boynton, Yorkshire, July 30, 1641.
- 34 Stronge, James, Tynan, Armaghshire, June 14, 1803.
- 8 Stuart, Simeon, Hartley-Mandit, Hants, June 27, 1660.
- 4 Style, Charles, Watringsbury, Kent, April 21, 1627.
- 34 Sullivan, Henry, Thames-Ditton, Surrey, May 22, 1804.
- 20 Sutton, Richard, Norwood-Park, Notts, Sept. 19, 1772.
- 37 Sutton, Thomas, Molesey, Surrey, March 5, 1806. [1660.
- 9 Swynburne, J. Ed. Capheaton, Northumberland, Sept. 26,
- 23 Sykes, Francis-William, Basildon, Berks, March 24, 1781.
- 24 Sykes, Mark-Masterman, Sledmere, Yorkshire, March 4, 1783.
- 33 Synge, Robert, Kiltrough, Meathshire, Aug. 12, 1801.

Plate

- 11 Tancred, Thomas, Sidney-lodge, Hants, Nov. 16, 1662.
- 27 Tapps, George-Ivison, Hinton-House, Hants, June 21, 1791.
- 22 Taylor, S. R. B. Leysel, Staffordshire, July 25, 1778.
- 11 Tempest, Henry, Tong-hall, Yorkshire, May 25, 1664.
- 24 Tempest, Henry Vane, Wynyard-hall, Durham, June 4, 1782.
- 2 Temple, Grenville, Kamsay, Worcestershire, Nov. 25, 1612.
- 15 Thomas, John, Wenvoe-Castle, Glamorganshire, Dec. 24, 1694.
- 19 Thomas, George-White, Dale Park, Sussex, Sept. 6, 1766.
- 30 Thompson, Norborne, Virhees, Sussex, June 23, 1797.
- 37 Thompson, Thomas-Boulden, Hartsbourne, Manor-place, Herts, Nov. 11, 1806.
- 6 Thorold, John, Syston-House, Lincolnshire, Aug. 24, 1642.
- 6 Throckmorton, John, LL.D. & F.S.A. Buckland-house, Berks, Sept. 1, 1642.
- 5 Tichborne, Henry, Tichborne-house, Hants, March 8, 1620.
- 4 Trelaway, Rev. Henry, Egloshayle, Cornwall, July 1, 1628.
- 11 Trevelyan, John, Nettlecombe, Somerset, Jan. 21, 1661.
- 6 Trollope, John, LL.D. Casewick-Lodge, Lincolnshire, Feb. 5, 1641.
- 31 Troubridge, Thomas, K.F. Maslem, Sussex, Nov. 23, 1799.
- 23 Turner, Charles, Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, April 20, 1782.
- 17 Turner, Gregory, Osborne-Page, Battlement-Park, Bedfordshire, Aug. 24, 1733.
- 30 Turton, Thomas, Starborough, Surrey, May 13, 1796.
- 12 Twisden, John-Papillon, Bradburne, Kent, June 13, 1666.
- 1 Twysden, William, Roydon-hall, Kent, June 29, 1611.
- 46 Vandeput, George, Twickenham, Middlesex, Nov. 7, 1723.
- 24 Vane-Tempest, Henry, Wynyard-hall, Durham, June 4, 1782.
- 4 Vavasour, Thomas, Haslewood, Yorkshire, Oct. 24, 1628.
- 31 Vavasour, Henry, Spaldington, Yorkshire, March 20, 1801.
- 27 Vaughan, Rt. Williames, Nannau, Merionethshire, June 21, 1792.
- 2 Vincent, Francis, Matlarm, Surrey, July 26, 1620.
- 7 Vyvyan, Rev. Carew, M.A. Trelowarren, Cornwall, February 12, 1644.
- 3 Wake, William, LL.D. Courteen, Northamptonshire, Dec. 5, 1621.
- 35 Walsh, John Benn, Warfield-house, Berkshire, June 14, 1804.
- 8 Warburton, Peter, Harley-hall, Cheshire, June 27, 1660.
- 21 Warren, John Borlase, K.B. & K.C. Little Marlow, Essex, May 20, 1775.
- 16 Warrender, George, Lochend, Nairnshire, June 2, 1715.
- 18 Watson, Charles, Fullmer, Berks, March 22, 1760.
- 7 Webb, Thomas, Odstock-house, Wilts, April 2, 1644.

Plate

- 15 Webster, Godfrey, Battle-Abbey, Sussex, May 21, 1703.
- 34 Wedderburn, David, Ballindean, Perthshire, Aug. 10, 1803.
- 32 Welby, Wm.-Earle, Denton-house, Lincolnshire, June 27, 1801.
- 29 Wentworth, John, LL.D. Parlut, Lincolnshire, May 16, 1795.
- 15 Wescombe, Anthony, Peerer, Surry, March 19, 1699.
- 15 Wheate, Rev. John-Thomas, M.A. Lechlade-house, Gloucestershire, May 2, 1696.
- 9 Wheeler, Rev. Charles, M.A. Lemington, Warwickshire, August 11, 1660.
- 7 Whichcote, Thomas, Aswarby, Lincolnshire, April 2, 1660.
- 33 White, Thomas-Wollaston, Tuxford, Notts, Dec. 20, 1802.
- 36 Wigram, Robert, Walthamstow-house, Essex, Oct. 5, 1805.
- 7 Williams, David, of Guervenet, Brecknockshire, May 4, 1644.
- 13 Williams, Edward, Eltham, Kent, Nov. 2, 1764.
- 30 Williams, John, Bedylywyddan, Flintshire, July 24, 1798.
- 11 Williams, Robert, Nant, Carnarvonshire, June 17, 1661.
- 6 Williamson, Hedworth, Whitburn, Durham, June 3, 1642.
- 18 Wilmot, Robert, Chaddesden, Derbyshire, Feb. 15, 1759.
- 20 Wilmot, Robert, Osmaston, Derbyshire, Sept. 10, 1772.
- 28 Willoughby, Christopher, LL.D. Baldon, Oxon, Dec. 8, 1794.
- 10 Wilson, Henry, Crofton-hall, Yorkshire, March 4, 1660.
- 9 Winn, Edmund-Mark, Acton, Yorkshire, Dec. 3, 1660.
- 17 Winnington, Thomas-Edward, Stanford-court, Worcester-shire, Feb. 15, 1755.
- 4 Wiseman, Thomas, Canfield-hall, Essex, Aug. 29, 1628.
- 19 Wolff, Jacob, LL.D. Chulmleigh, Devon, Oct. 18, 1766.
- 12 Wolstenholme, Francis, Merrand, Yorkshire, Jan. 10, 1665.
- 5 Wolsely, William, Wolsely-hall, Staffordshire, Nov. 24, 1688.
- 22 Wombwell, George, Wombwell, Yorkshire, July 25, 1778.
- 25 Wood, Francis, Bowling-hall, Yorkshire, Dec. 10, 1783.
- 27 Woodford, Ralph, Carlby, Lincolnshire, June 21, 1791.
- 2 Wray, Rev. William, M.A. Darley, Derbyshire, Nov. 25, 1612.
- 4 Wrey, Bouchier, Ilfracombe, Devon, June 30, 1628.
- 25 Wright, James, Ray-house, Essex, Dec. 5, 1772.
- 9 Wrottesley, John, Wrottesley, Staffordshire, Aug. 30, 1642.
- 14 Wynn, Watkin W. Wynnstay, Denbighshire, July 6, 1688.
- 18 Yea, Lacy, Pyrland, Somersetshire, June 18, 1759.
- 11 Yonge, George, K.B. F.R.S. Colyton, Devon, Sept. 26, 1661.
- 20 Young, William, F.R. & A.S. Hartwell-Park, Bucks, March 20, 1769.

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ORDINARIES			CROSSES		
<i>Bend</i>	<i>Pale</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>Wavy</i>	<i>Pattee</i>	<i>Cross</i>
<i>Pile</i>	<i>Chevron</i>	<i>Fess</i>	<i>Flory</i>	<i>Patonce</i>	<i>Moline</i>
<i>Canton</i>	<i>Bordure</i>	<i>Tressure</i>	<i>Voided</i>	<i>Coup'd</i>	<i>Potent</i>
<i>Per Chevron</i>	<i>Flampuries</i>	<i>Fret</i>	<i>Botony</i>	<i>Fitchy</i>	<i>Groslet</i>

A <i>Dexter Chief</i>		GOLD		<i>Or</i>
B <i>Middle Chief</i>		WHITE		<i>Argent</i>
C <i>Sinister Chief</i>		RED		<i>Gules</i>
D <i>Honour Point</i>		BLUE		<i>Azure</i>
E <i>Fess Point</i>		BLACK		<i>Sable</i>
F <i>Nombril Point</i>		GREEN		<i>Vert</i>
G <i>Dexter Base</i>		PURPLE		<i>Purpure</i>
H <i>Middle Base</i>				
I <i>Sinister Base</i>				

	<i>Pratence</i>		<i>Impall'd</i>	
<i>ESQUIRE</i>				
<i>Imbattled</i>	<i>KNIGHTS</i>	<i>Engrailed</i>	<i>Invested</i>	<i>Wavy</i>
<i>Raguly</i>		<i>Nebulee</i>	<i>Champaine</i>	
<i>Indented</i>				
<i>Dancette</i>				
<i>Dovetail</i>				

HERALDIC BEARINGS

<i>Archbishop</i>				<i>Bishop</i>		
						
1	2	<i>First House</i>		5	6	
						
1	2	<i>Second House</i>		5	6	
						
1	2	<i>Third House</i>		5	6	
						
1	2	<i>Fourth House</i>		5	6	
						
1	2	<i>Fifth House</i>		5	6	
						
1	2	<i>Sixth House</i>		5	6	
						
						
<i>Besant</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Pomel</i>	<i>Hart</i>	<i>Tortoise</i>	<i>Golpes</i>	<i>Pellet</i>
						
<i>Chequy</i>	<i>Ermine</i>	<i>Mascle</i>	<i>Lozenge</i>	<i>Fusil</i>	<i>Ermines</i>	<i>Vair</i>



Pr. of Wales



King



Prince



Duke



Marquis



Earl



Viscount



Baron



Chapeau



Vallery



Mural



Naval



Gros on 3



Eastern



Saltire



Raguled



Chaplet



Crozier



Gutte



Rose



Trefoil



Quarterfoil



Cinquefoil

BLOOD ROYAL



PRINCE of WALES



D. of YORK



D. of CLARENCE



D. of KENT



D. of CUMBERLAND



D. of SUSSEX



D. of CAMBRIDGE



D. of GLOUCESTER



*Devonshire**Marlborough**Rutland**Brandon**Ancaster**Portland**Manchester**Dorset*

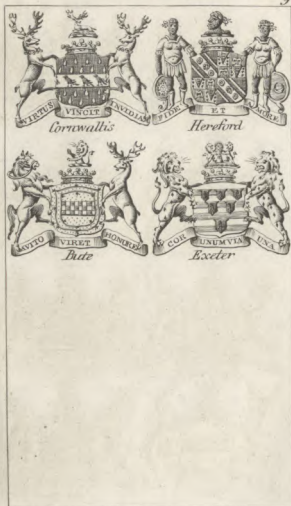


Newcastle



Northumberland

*Winchester**Buckingham**Lansdown**Stafford**Townshend**Salisbury**Bath**Abercorn*



ENGLISH EARLS

10



Shrewsbury



Derby



Pembroke



Suffolk



Bridgwater



Northampton



Denbigh



Westmoreland



Peterborough



Stamford



Winchelsea



Chesterfield



Thanet



Sandwich



Essex



Cardigan

*Carlisle**Doncaster**Shaftesbury**Berkeley**Abingdon**Plymouth**Scarborough**Rockford*



Albemarle



Coventry



Jersey



Poulett



Cholmondeley



Oxford



Ferrers



Dartmouth





Graham



Waldegrave



Ashburnham



Effingham



Harrington



Portsmouth



Warwick



Buckinghamshire





Radnor



Spencer



Chatham



Bathurst



Hillsborough



Aylesbury



Clarendon



Abergavenny





Digby



Beverley



Dorchester



Mansfield



Carnarvon



Liverpool



St. Vincent



Cadogan

ENGLISH EARLS

20









Hereford



Fauconberg



Bolingbroke



Falmouth



Torrington



Leinster



Wentworth



Courtenay

*Dudley & Ward**Maynard**Hampden**Sackville**Sydney**Hood**E of Lonsdale**Duncan*



Bridport

Curzon

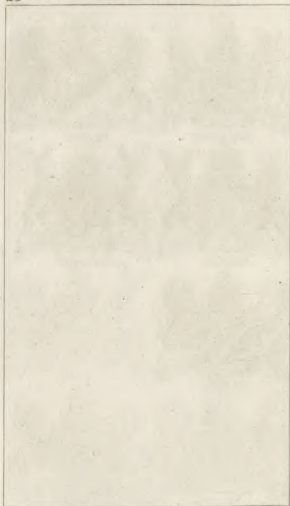


Melville

Sidmouth



Anson





de Clifford



Le Despencer



Audley



Grey de Ruthyn



Clinton



Stourton



Willoughby de Broke



St John





Byron

Clifford



Ashburnham

Boyle



Hay

Middleton



King

Monson

*Montfort**Ponsonby**Stawell**Sondes**Grandham**Scarsdale**Boston**Holland*



Lovel & Holland



Vernon



Ducie



Sunbridge



Hawke



Brownlow



Rivers



Harrowby

*Foley**Dinevor**Walsingham**Bagot**Southampton**Ashburton**Grantley**Rodney*



Rawdon



Carteret



Eliot



Bulkeley



Somers



Borringdon



Berwick



Sherborne

*Douglas**Montagu**Tyrone**Carleton**Delaval**Suffolk**Dorchester**Hawkesbury*



Heathfield



Kenyon



Braybrooke



Amherst



Fishwick



Venulam



Fife



Douglas





Bradford



Selsey



Dundas



Yarborough



Mendip



Hood



Stuart



Stewart

*Saltersford**Dawnay**Brodrick**Rous**Calthorpe**Gwyder**Deanstanville**Harewood*



Rolle



Cawdor



Wellesley



Carrington



Bayning



Glastonbury



Bolton



Minto





Loftus

Butler



Carysfort

Alvanley



St. Helens

Thomond



Keith

Hutchinson







Ailsa



Breadalbane



Gardner



Tyndale



Gordon



Manners



Gambier







Mansfield

Bath



Dacre

Willoughby de Eresby



Hungerford

Lucas



Howe

Abercromby





Canterbury



York

BISHOPS



London



Durham



Winchester



Chichester



Peterborough



St Asaph



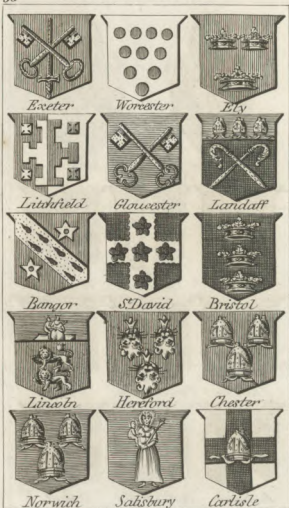
Rochester



Bath & Wells



Oxford



PEERS and PEERESSES
of
SCOTLAND

That are not Peers of England .

MARQUISSES



Tweeddale

Lothian

EARLS



Crawford

Errol



Caithness

Buchan

SCOTCH EARLS

52



Home

Strathmore



Kellie

Haddington



Dumfries

Elgin



Wemyss

Dalhousie

*Traquair**Findlater**Leven**Dysart**Selkirk**Northesk**Balarnus**Newburgh*





Glasgow



Hopetoun



Portmore



Deloraine

SCOTCH VISCOUNTS



Falkland



Arbuthnot

SCOTCH BARONS

*Somerville**Forbes**Cathcart**Saltoun**Gray**Sindsair**Semple**Elphinstone*

*Torphichen**Blantyre**Colvill**Cranston**Napier**Fairfax**Raey**Aston*





Sutherland



Rothes



Loudoun



Orkney



Forrester

PEERS, PEERESSES
and
BISHOPS OF IRELAND

That are not Peers of England

MARQUIS



EARLS





Roscommon

Meath.



Barrymore

Fingall



Cavan

Athlone



Kerry

Carrick





Mexborough



Winterton



Howth



Kingston



Selton



Roden



Lisburne



Clonwilliam





Mayo

Annesley



Eriskillen

Erne



Kilkenny

Mountnorris



Desart

Wicklow





Brandon

Castle Stewart



Donoughmore

Caledon



Kenmare

Limerick



Clancarty

Gosford





*Gormanston**Dillon**Nutterville**Kilmorey**Strangford**Taske**Ranelagh**Fitzwilliam*



Gullen



Howe



Mowlesworth



Chetwynd



Boyne



Allen



Barrington



Palmerston

*Galway**Powerscourt**Ashbrook**Mountmorres**Dungannon**Southwell**De Verci**Clermont*















Eardley



Callan



Clonbrock



Waterpark



Graves



Lavington Ext.



Rundiffe



Huntingfield





Bellie

Haddington



Lauderdale

Dumfries



Elgin & Kincardine

Traguir



Wemyss



Dalhousie

















Armagh



Dublin



Cashel



Tuam

BISHOPS



Meath



Kildare



Elphin



Waterford



Derry



Kilmore

*Raphoe**Clogher**Killaloe**Ossory**Cloyne**Limerick**Down**Killala**Clonfert**Leighlin**Cork*

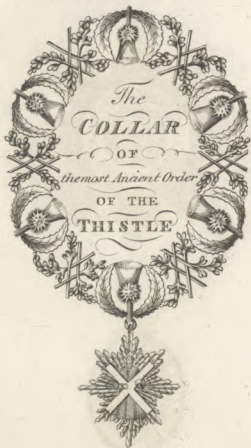
The STAR, JEWEL, & GARTER.





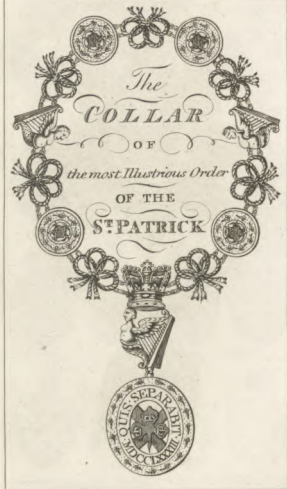
The STAR & JEWEL.





The STAR & JEWEL.





The STAR & JEWEL.





*Hales**Temple**Wray**Englefield**Clarke**Boynton**Burdett**Mackworth**Hicks**Mill**Foulis**Berney**Packington**Bishopp**Vincent**Palmer*



Tichborne



Gay



Hewet



Jerningham



Stepney



Wake



Hotham



Mansel



Prideaux



Burton



Hesilrigge



Drake



Skipwith

*Harpur**Sebright**Dering**Styles**Isham**Littleton**Goring**Stonhouse**Wrey**Trelawny**Conyers**Wiseman**Nightingale**Vavasour**Aston*



Pole



Wolseley



Evented



Every



Langley



Cave



Hatton



Abdy



Bampfylde



Cotton



Burgoyne



Northcote



Strickland



Boughton



Chichester

*Knatchbull**Owen**Briggs**Heyman**Goodricke**Lawley**Davie**Kaye**Andrews Throckmorton**Trollope**Kemp**Williamson Thorold*



Halton



Blount



Liddell



Hunlock



Haggerston



Hampson



O'Neil



Bathurst



Acland



Webb



Williams



Vyvian



Adland



Edwards



Whichcote



Palmer





Wrottesley



Dixie



Honeywood



Aubrey



Mastyn



Wheeler



Lee



Halas



Swinburne



Winn



Monroxe



Anderson



Fagg



Frankland



Legard





Stanley



Williams



Carew



Milbanke



Yonge



Smijth



Trevelyan



Gage



Graham



Tancred



Brooke



Doyley



Pennymann



Tempest



Loraine

*Biddulph**Smyth**Shaw**Drunkenfield**Lawson**Burdett**Oglander**Nelthorpe**Twisden**D'Oyley**Martin**Hanham**Mostyn**Croft*



St Aubyn



Eden



Blacket



Clarges



Williams



Fitzner



More



Barker



Head



Hoskyns



Standish



Dyke



Cotton



Newdigate



Poole



Oxenden

*Dyer**Beckwith**Bunbury**Parker**Naper**Dayers**Richards**Dashwood**Child**Blois**Corbett**Will Wynn**Molesworth**Ramsden**Leighton*



Colt



Thomas



Wheate



Budeworth



Clarke



Rogers



Wescombe



Chetwode



Webster



Dolben



Fleming



Miller



Dashwood



Lambert



Lake



Freke

*Evelyn**Cope**Eyles**Smyth**Warrender D'Aeth**Milner**Elton**Bridges**Blunt**Codrington Frederick**Vandeput Mitchell**Hill**Clayton*



Brown



Heathcote



Heathcote



Page Turner



Payne



Armitage



Hulse



Proctor



Grey



Gooch



Featherstonhaugh



Ibbetson



Gibbons



Winnington



Sheffield



Mann









*Peyton**Baker**Eden**Douglas**Bickerton**Heron**Laroche**Coghill**Hawkins**Lippincote**Taylor**Copley**Wombwell**Riddell*







Pigot



Moore



Wright



Burrell



Montgomery



Lloyd



Pepys



Wood



Fitzherbert



Beever



Sinclair



Macpherson



Colquhoun



Douglas



Shirley



Green

*Rowley**Corbet**Fletcher Vane**Hoare**Blair**Skeffington**Milley**Laforey**Buller**Oakley**Orde**Malet**Kennaway**James**Erskine*



Martin



Hawkins



Duckett



Call



Woodford



Pole



Vaughan



Rich



Hudson



Tapps



Chad



Brograve



King



Stirling

*Morgan**Manners**Ford**Willoughby**Saxton**Pasley**Curtis**Baring**Prescott**Stephens**Chetwynd**Dryden**Salisbury**Gamon**Pollen**Darell*



*Baker**Hartopp**Turton**Hayes**Pechell**Thompson**Parker**Orsflow**Knightley**Hay**Anderson**Anstruther**Dallas**Williams*



Callander



Calder



Fletcher



Trowbridge



Glyn



Milman



Kingsmill



Buxton



Elford



Stirling



Dance



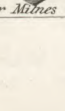
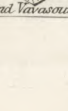
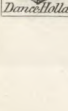
Holland



Vavasour



Milnes



Strichey









Mainwaring



Maxwell



Smith



Fettes



Middleton



Monk



Walsh



Lethbridge



Coffin



Rae



Clark



Bruce



Lees



O'Malley





Hastings



Shelley



Cholmeley



Sutton



Louis



Scott



Morris



Ramsay



Lubbock



Lodchart



Berry



Thompson



Fraser



*Nugent**Sibbald**Bateman**Jones**Burrard**Stanhope**Blomefield*





THE
INSTITUTION AND MANNER
OF
CREATING PEERS.

ALTHOUGH there were Military Tenures in England during the time of the Saxons, yet it is certain that they underwent a very great alteration by the accession of William the Conqueror to the throne, who established many Feudal Customs for law, that he brought with him from Normandy.

The army of William the Conqueror was composed of several nations, who, in order to make their fortunes by the spoil of the English, had listed themselves in the service of the Norman; and among all those people, as well as in Normandy, the feudal law not only prevailed, but was understood almost in the same manner. As we do not attempt to give an extensive treatise upon the Origin and Nature of Peerage, but only to enquire into the Manner how the prerogative of Creating Peers was antiently exercised by the crown, we shall not carry the present research higher than the Conquest.

Peerage, according to the common opinion, is by three manner of ways; that is, by Tenure, by Writ, or by Letters Patent. But before we enter into the consideration of either it must be observed, that it is agreed by all, that from the Conquest until the latter end of the reign of Henry III. the Barons were all feudal and by Tenure, and consequently their appearance in Parliament, during that time, can be considered no otherwise than as a service annexed and incident to the possession of their lands. Henry III. according to the learned Camden, first began the method of creating Barons by Writ, thereby excluding such of the lesser Barons by tenure as he pleased, and bestowing an equal degree of honour and privilege upon persons who were not Barons by tenure, as upon those who were. Which method of proceeding continued until the 11th of Richard II. who first introduced the creation of Barons by Patent. These three periods of time, which exhibit so many different stages of the English Peerage, are so remarkable, that we cannot observe a better method than to make them the heads of the following discourse.

The whole of Parliamentary business may be reduced under the two general heads of advice and consent : so far as the consent of the Barons was wanting to any proposition that might be made unto them, their presence in Parliament, and signification of their assent, was absolutely necessary to enable the King to do some act, which by law could not be done without their consent. And as to the matter of advice, their attendance is to be considered only as a feudal service, which by the tenure of their lands, and the oath of homage they had taken, they were obliged to pay unto the King as to the superior Lord of their Fiefs.

When any affair happened which was not universal, but affected only particular persons, it was common for them only to be summoned. Hence is it, that we see among the Rolls several writs to this purpose, as *“Summonitiones ad colloquium, deveniendo ad consilium, &c.”* which, though they have sometimes been mistaken for parliamentary writs, are yet nothing but summons of particular persons to consult, and to contribute towards the expence of an affair, in which they only (or at least chiefly) were concerned. As in 35 Edward III. there is a writ directed to Humfrey Earl of Northampton (which Dugdale however has printed in his collection of writs of summons to Parliament) wherein, after reciting the confusion the affairs of Ireland were in, says, that he and several other English Lords had large possessions in that kingdom, and were therefore more particularly obliged to the defence of it. But that the Reader may fully see, how strictly the principle of no person's being to be taxed without their own consent was observed, he must know, that upon the same occasion writs were likewise directed even to the ladies, who were proprietors of land in Ireland, commanding them to send their proper Attornies, to consult and consent to what should be judged necessary to be done, in relation to that affair.

If this equity was therefore observed with respect to particular persons, it is no wonder that it was always thought necessary, as well as reasonable, to consult the whole kingdom in Parliament, upon all affairs and demands, which were extra-feudal and of a general concern. And therefore King Edward I. was so sensible of the justice of this way of proceeding, that he inserted in his writs of summons to Parliament, as a first principle of law, and as his reason for summoning Parliaments, *“That in every affair which related to the whole kingdom, the consent of the whole kingdom ought to be required.”*

It is agreed universally, that the Peers or Lords of Parliament do relate to, and serve for the general good of the whole kingdom: and as it is agreed, that every Peer sits in the House of Lords in respect only of his Barony, it will be necessary to inquire into the true notion of the word Peer, and likewise what constituted a Barony, during this first period of time of which we now treat. And although it is very true, that there were great or common councils both in England and Scotland, before so much as the institution of tenures of land by knight-service, &c. or of manors in this kingdom, and that therefore the feudal law cannot be considered as the first origin or foundation of Parliaments; yet if we consider the English government only as it has been since the Norman Conquest, it will be found natural to look upon our Anglo-Norman monarchy to be in great, what every manor is in miniature; and that therefore our Parliaments do in a great measure resemble, and may be styled the Courts Baron of the kingdom: for in the great case between the two Kings of Navarre and Castile, which was referred to the judgment of our Henry I. and his Barons, the judgment is entered, "*Comites & barones regalis curiæ Angliæ adjudicaverunt.*"

The word Peers, or Pares, is altogether feudal, signifying nothing but men equal as to their condition, convassals in the same court, and liege men of the same Lord. The word Peer, though now it is by custom appropriated to the Peers of the kingdom, was yet antiently equally applicable to the tenants of what Lord soever. Every one knows, that in Magna Charta it is used in the most general sense, "*Nullus liber homo, &c. nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum.*" But in the laws of Henry the First, the word *Parcs*, or *Compares*, is used in a perfect feudal sense, to denote the tenants of the same manor.

It must be observed, that although the term Baron, as well as Peer, has been by common usage appropriated to the Lords of Parliament, that yet antiently it was used to signify any freeman whatsoever. The freemen of the city of London are, by our old historians, frequently styled Barons, so likewise of York, and several other places. The Barons of the Cinque Ports retain their name unto this day. Nor is it surprising that this word was so applied by those authors, who were perfectly ignorant not only of the elegance, but also of the propriety of the language they wrote in. The eight Barons of the County Palatine of Chester are so well known, that they need not be here mentioned; and

the most considerable tenants of the Abby of Ramsey are, in a charter of Henry the First, styled Barons of that Abby. The terms of Peers and Barons were frequently used as synonymous; for as the Barons of the crown were indifferently styled either Barons or Peers, so likewise were the freeholders of every manor, as is evident from the phrase of Court Baron, still in use.

Baron and Baronies were of the essence of a Gothick kingdom, in like manner as freeholders are essential to a manor. Every man has a right to be tried by his Peers, which is a right not originally peculiar to Englishmen, since as to feudal questions it was common to all the Gothie nations, among whom it was an universally received maxim, that no man could be disseised of his sief but by the judgment of the tenants, who were his Peers, of the same Barony or Manor of which it was held. And since all the judicial acts of a Lord are done in a Court Baron, which cannot be held without freeholders, therefore by the feudal law every Baron, or Lord of a Manor, was obliged to keep within his barony a sufficient number of freeholders.

Whatever notions are now entertained of an attendance in Parliament as an honour, a privilege, &c. in the earlier ages of our monarchy, it was looked upon in quite a different light; and was esteemed to be a service, a burthen incident to the tenure of their lands, from which many were desirous to be delivered. The Clergy, who now think the Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks to be advantageous, did originally complain of them as a burthen and imposition upon the Church.

Baronage by tenure is founded upon the feudal law, as it was understood by the Normans for some time after the Conquest. At which time the Conqueror took into his own hands (as his share of the plunder) all the demesne lands of the crown, and whatever had belonged to, or been in the possession of Edward the Confessor at the time of his death: the rest he divided amongst his army, the greatest part of which had followed him with no other view than to make their fortunes. And indeed he was very liberal to many of them; as for instance the whole county of Chester was granted to Hugh Lupus; Robert Earl of Moreton in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England, had a grant of no less than 793 manors; Alan Earl of Brittain and Richemonde, 442, and Geofroy Bishop of Constance had 280. These grants of the Conqueror, though they were made as rewards for ser-

vices, must not however be attributed to the greatness of his generosity, but to the necessity of his affairs; since without it, the officers of his army would undoubtedly have mutinied; for they did never look upon them as matters of grace, but of right. At least the great Earl of Warren thought so, when he produced his sword as his warranty for his land, in answer to a 'quo warranto' brought against him; adding, "That William the Bastard did not conquer the kingdom himself, but that his ancestors were joint adventurers in the enterprise, and sharers and assistants therein."

Malcolm III. who lived quite through the Conqueror's reign, first introduced the feudal titles of honour, as of Earl, Baron, &c. into Scotland.

It seems to be more than probable, that these tenures were introduced into England by common consent, or by Parliament. Nor was the number of tenants in capite at first so numerous, but that they might well all meet together for the dispatch of any business that concerned them all; for in the time of William the Conqueror there were not quite seven hundred lay tenants in capite; who, together with the Bishops, Abbots, &c. under the King, held all the lands in the kingdom, and of whom all other persons whatsoever held. Now of these tenants in capite, the reserved service of the greatest part of them was but petit serjeantry, and consequently the number of those who held 'per comitatum vel baroniam' could not be very large.

But besides this, that the first Barons, or rather the first baronial services were originally instituted by common consent, that is, in Parliament, there is another consideration to be added, which arises from that portion of power which the ancient Kings of England had over their crown-lands, or demesne; for it was by grants of them only, that it was possible to increase the number of feudal baronies; since, as has been before observed, at the Conquest, all the other lands of England were either portioned out among the followers of the Norman, or else the possession confirmed to those old Saxon proprietors, who had not been in arms against him; with this difference only, that new services, &c. were reserved, which were first established by the Normans; and to which, perhaps, during their Saxon government, they had not been obliged.

In this distribution of lands ample provision was made for the support of the royal dignity; for no less than 1422 manors or lordships, together with other lands scattered up

and down in the counties of Middlesex, Salop, and Rutland, were appropriated to the crown, over and above some quit-rents, and the services that were paid out of those which were granted away. Ordericus Vitalis says, that the settled rents of William I. amounted to no less than the sum of 1061*l.* 10*s.* per diem; which, supposing money to have been but ten times the value it is now, is near four millions sterling per annum. I think it may be here observed, that this author relates this passage of the royal revenue in the same year in which the laws of William I. and feudal services were established, viz. anno 1070, the fourth year of the Conqueror's reign, which began in the year 1066. Fortescue therefore had some reason to say, that the King of England at first had the greatest revenue of any Prince in Europe. Of this revenue, speaking of the article of 'terra regis' in Domesday, Sir Robert Cotton says, that our fore-fathers thought it impious to alienate it.

As this law is now antiquated not only in England, but in all other nations, what has been said, can relate to the law, only as it stood for about 200 years after the Conquest; during which time, it is agreed that all our Barons were Feudal. But then it obviously follows, that during that time, it was not possible for the crown to increase the number of Baronies: for all the land of England, except what was reserved in demesne, being granted out to be held by different services, as 'per Baroniam, per Servitium Militis' &c. the crown had no land to dispose of but only such as should happen to escheat by the death of any of those grantees without heirs, or forfeiture, &c. So, that in short, this observation amounts to this, that no Feudal Baron could be without lands, and that the King had no lands to grant but demesne; and that they being by law unalienable, it was only the power of regranting escheats that was in the crown; which is exactly consonant to the feudal law, as expressed by Molinæus, who after asserting that a King could not alienate his demesne lands, adds, "*Feuda, subfeuda, & alia quæcunque immobilia ab eodem domino dependentia, quæ ad regem jure confiscationis vel commissi deferuntur, possunt libere per eum alienari & in perpetuum concedi.*"

Upon this occasion it will illustrate what has been said, to observe, that when lands which were baronies escheated into the King's hands, the Barony was not dissolved, but subsisted as a Barony 'in manu regis,' and as such were to be

granted over. Lands held in antient demesne, when they devolved into the King's hands became frank-free, and as such were accounted for by the fermours. But Baronies always retained their name and nature, and were accounted for in the Exchequer; as for example, "*Willielmus le Puer & Hugo Pincerna r. c. de Ll. & viii s. de firma Honoris Willielmi de Curci de parte illâ quæ est in manu regis.*" So that though the King could not increase the number of Baronies, it sometimes happened that he could the number of Barons by a person's dying without heirs, &c. who was possessed of several baronies, which in such case might be granted to several persons.

It may also be further observed, that Honour and Barony were formerly used as synonymous terms. Sir Harry Spelman says, "*Honor igitur ab Anglo-Normannis dictum videtur, unius cujusque majõris baronis feudale patrimonium seu baronia.*" And Gervasius Tilburiensis, speaking of the manner of accounting for the farms of escheats, says, that if the land accounted for be a Barony it ought to be entitled, the account of such an honour. "*Verum dum in manu regis, de hoc sic scribetur in annali ille vicecomes reddit computum, de firma illius, honoris si baronia est.*" Now in Croke's Elizabeth, it is agreed '*per cur*' that a manor cannot at this day be made by the crown; with whom my Lord Coke agrees in his discourse concerning copy-holds, '*& alibi*'. And in Croke's Carol' it is likewise agreed, that an honour consists of manors united together; from whence it follows, that as the crown cannot create a manor, so likewise it cannot create an honour, and consequently no power but that of the King in Parliament can create a Barony.

The common notion of Barons by Writ, is chiefly founded upon the authority of Sir Edward Coke, who does say, that if the King calls any lay-man to the Upper House of Parliament generally by his Writ, that he is thereby, provided he once sits, in consequence of it, created a Baron and Lord of Parliament to him and his heirs for ever. We particularly use the word lay-man, because in another place he affirms, that a lay-man when summoned was obliged to attend, but that a regular was not, unless he held of the King '*per baroniam*'.

The number of the tenants '*per baroniam*', was not near so numerous as it has been by some imagined. Since, as Matthew Paris relates, King Henry III. when he was at St. Alban's, caused a list to be made of all the Baronies in

England, and they amounted but to the number of 250, according to the edition of 1571 (though Camden's manuscript mentioned in his *Britannia* reads 150). Now if it be considered that many of these baronies might escheat into the King's hands, and that many of them might also be in the possession of one nobleman, &c. it appears very probable, that the number of Lords could not at any time have been greater than it now is. And if it be also considered, that the number of the King's tenants 'in capite' in Domesday did not exceed seven hundred, and that the greatest part of them held by inferior services, as *petit-serjeantry*, &c. it will not be reasonable to suppose, there ever could be more than 250 tenants 'per Baroniam'. Which agrees with what appears in the Rolls above five or six years after. When writs of summons were sent to all the Barons of England to attend the King against the Welch, 'cum equis & armis' of the temporal Barons one hundred and thirtythree, and of the spiritual fifty, were summoned 'ad habendum servitium suum'. During the time that the Baronage subsisted wholly upon a feudal foot, it is obvious that every man who held 'per Baroniam integram' had a right to be summoned to the great councils of the nation. But as a great number of them grew weary of their attendance, because of the trouble and expence of their journeys, they were, in process of time, neglected to be summoned. And at last the Barons of the antientest foundation, who had the greatest revenues, and consequently the greatest power, were styled *Majores Barones*. For the King had a right to grant over all escheated baronies; but as he was not perhaps obliged to grant them upon the same services, it was frequent to reserve more burthensome services (as *e.g.* a greater number of Knights, &c.) upon the new infeoffment, than the first grantee had been obliged to perform. Which circumstance was likewise common to the tenants 'in capite' by knights-service only, as well as to the tenants 'per Baroniam'. And from hence arose the difference between the 'feode veteris & novi feoffamenti' which are distinguished in the account of the aid 'per fille marier' that was granted to Henry II. But in order to collect this aid the better, all the King's tenants 'in capite' by what service soever, were obliged to transmit certificates into the Exchequer of what fiefs they held, which by a general name were called '*Chartæ Baronum*' though they were not all Barons, as *e. g.*

The new infeoffed Barons were not so rich as those of the ancient date, but the old Barons, thinking to aggrandize their dignity by not suffering the grantees of those escheated baronies to be summoned to Parliament, as Barons indifferently with themselves, did in some Parliament (as Mr. Selden judges) that preceded the grand charter, obtain a law, that only 'Majores Barones' should be summoned for the future.

And this was the first foundation of Barons by Writ (as they are now called;) though it is plain from what has been said, that the writ was not by these laws made any ways essential to a barony, but only that though they were Barons, they should not have a right of appearing among the Greater Barons, because they were not particularly summoned; so that it was not their barony, but their right of voting in Parliament that depended upon the writ. But this regulation of the Peerage, or Barons of Parliament, was not completed in the reign of King John. His Son, Henry III. put the finishing hand to this regulation, which was afterwards observed by Edward I. and some of his successors. And here it must be observed, that Henry III. did not by this law propose to establish a prerogative of creating any person a Baron of Parliament by his writ, whether he was a tenant 'per Baroniam,' or not. On the contrary, he left the being or not being a Baron upon the footing he found it, introducing only this rule for the future, viz. that none of the Barons, or tenants 'per Baroniam,' should have voice in Parliament, but those only to whom he should direct a writ of summons; for so are the express words of the manuscript cited by Camden. This law was probably made in the Parliament held 49 Henry III. immediately after the battle of Evesham, to which were summoned of the Spirituality no less than 36 Priors, and 65 Abbots, besides the Bishops, five Deans, and the Master of the Temple, but of the Temporality, not 30; by whom the vanquished Barons were forfeited, and their lands seized into the Kings hands. But this severity did not quiet the nation, the sufferers being too many to be used with such rigour. The distressed Barons again took arms, and the year following compelled the king to agree to a more reasonable composition, by which they were restored to their estates upon the payment of moderate fines. And accordingly we find, in the very next writs of summons that are extant, a greater number of Temporal Lords summoned, viz. 12. Earls, and 53 Barons.

Having gave the first occasion for the term of Barons by Writ, in order to judge more clearly what operation in law this writ would antiently have, it must be considered, that it could not possibly be directed but to three sorts of persons; that is, either to such as were tenants 'in capite per Baroniam,' or to such as were only tenants 'in capite' by knights-service, &c. or else to such as were not the immediate tenants of the crown at all. And as to the first of these they were obliged to attend if summoned; and as they were already Barons by their tenure, when they were in Parliament, they had undoubtedly, in consequence of their writs, a right to vote in all questions whatsoever, &c. As to the second, they also, by virtue of the oath of homage, which every military tenant made to his Lord, were obliged to attend when summoned; but then, when they were in Parliament, it may be doubted, whether they had more than a deliberate voice of counsellors, or, as it now expressed, whether they were more than as Assistants to the House of Lords. And as to the third, they were not by law obliged to obey the writ; but yet if they voluntarily chose to attend, they, like the second, were in all probability no otherwise than as Assistants to the House.

During the first period of time, therefore, all Peerages or Baronies were feudal; and even the officary titles, as of Lord High-Steward, Earl Marshal of England, &c. though by Dodderidge they are reckoned to be of a species by themselves, were also feudal. Nor is there any instance of any person's being summoned to Parliament, and acting as a Lord of Parliament, as High-Steward, or Marshal, simply, but those offices were always either annexed (when they were hereditary) to fiefs, or else were bestowed on persons who were tenants of the crown 'per Baroniam,' and might therefore have been summoned to Parliament, though they had never had those offices. As for instance, the office of High-Steward was, as my Lord Coke says, annexed to the barony of Hinckley, which was parcel of the county of Leicester: that is, as he explains it, the county and barony were held by the further service of executing the office of High-Steward of England.

It being agreed, that our nobility not only sit in the House of Lords as Barons, but also that none but Barons have a right to sit and vote there; and the persons we now speak of not being Barons by Tenure, it follows, that they can only be so in virtue of the writ that summons them thither; for as to the Barons by Patent, it will be necessary to speak of them

by themselves. But that the reader may the better judge how the writ can operate so far as to give the persons summoned by it the right of Barons to them and their heirs, it will be proper here to insert the writ itself. “*Rex, &c. N. de N. Chivalier, Quia de advisamento & assensu concilii nostri pro quibusdam arduis & urgentibus negotiis statim et defensionem regni nostri Angliæ concernentibus, quoddam parliamentum nostrum apud Westmon’ die proximo futuro teneri ordinavimus, & ibidem vobiscum, ac eum prælatis, magnatibus & proceribus dicti regni nostri colloquium habere & tractatum: Vobis in fide & ligeanciâ quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injungendo mandamus, quod consideratis dictorum negotiorum arduitate, & periculis imminuentibus, cessante excusatione quacunque, dictis die & loco personalitèr intersitis nobiscum, ac eum prælatis, magnatibus ac proceribus supradictis, super dictis negotiis tractaturi, vestrumque consilium impensuri, & hoc, sicut nos & honorem nostrum, ac expeditonem negotiorum prædictorum diligitis, nullatenus omittatis. Teste, &c.*”

It has been Sir Edward Coke’s opinion, that a Peerage was gained to a man and his heirs, on his being summoned by (or once appearing in-obedience to) this writ. Conformable to which doctrine, Mr. Justice Dodderidge, in his *Treatise of Nobility*, puts these questions. 1. Whether a Barony upon a man’s being once summoned by Writ, does descend from the ancestor to the heir—And then if to the heir female—And then if to the husband of such heir female, during her life?”

And first, as to the inheritance in the honour that is supposed to be gained by it, let any man but look into the writ (that can construe it,) and he will find it to be entirely personal to the man to whom it is directed; and that it is so far from creating a barony to him and his heirs, that neither the words baron, barony, nor heirs are to be found in it. It is agreed, that the King cannot, by his letters patent, create any man, a Baron, or Peer, either for life, in tail, or in fee simple, without express words of creation in the patent for that purpose. Beyond which, in all the patents that have passed since the 20th of Henry VIII. there is not only a special clause inserted for the creating the patentees Barons, &c. but also for enabling them and their heirs (according as the limitation is) to hold and possess a seat and place in Parliament.

It has been already observed, that my Lord Coke affirms, that if the King does by writ summon a layman to the house of Lords, he cannot refuse the service. But that if he called an abbot, or any other regular, he could refuse to serve, unless he held 'per Baroniam.' But yet the reason of the law seems to be the same in the case of a layman, as of an abbot, &c. For every writ mandatory, as a Writ of Summons to Parliament is, supposes the person to whom it is directed to be under an obligation to obey it. We are sensible, that it may here be objected, that there is no fear of any man's disobedience, and in modern practice it is certainly true. But then it is as true, that the law is not founded upon modern usage, but upon antient custom, when men were not so ambitious of being Barons as they are now, but were often, upon their own request, discharged from any service of that nature. And therefore if a layman, who holds not 'per Baroniam' be as much at liberty to refuse his attendance as a regular, it follows that the direction of a writ to him, does not make either him or his heirs Barons, or Lords of Parliament. It is true, that if a man accepts of a patent by which he is created a Baron, he, by his own voluntary acceptance, becomes obliged for the future to attend in obedience to all writs that shall be directed to him. But what makes this observation something stronger is, that every Lord who being summoned, absents himself without the King's leave, is liable to be fined, which it is unreasonable to suppose he can be, unless he be under a legal obligation to obey the writ. The only reason my Lord Coke gives, for a regular's not being obliged to obey this writ is, because he does not hold 'per Baroniam,' which seems to be equally strong in the case of a layman. The abbot of St. James's, Northampton, being summoned in the twelfth of Edward the Second, petitioned to be discharged, upon a suggestion that he was not a tenant 'per Baroniam.' This abbot excused himself, as well upon the account of 'noltenure in chief, as nolenure 'per Baroni.' Again, in the 26th year of Edward III. the abbot of Leicester was, by patent under the great seal, upon his petition and suggestion that he was not a tenant 'per Baroniam,' discharged from all attendance in Parliament.

That the reader may the better judge, how far the direction of a writ or summons to any man, who was not a tenant 'per Baroniam,' could be thought to create him a Baron of Parliament, either for life, or to him and his heirs, &c. we shall mention a few particulars that appear upon view of

the writs of summons that are extant. If it be true that every man (though he be not a Baron either by tenure or patent) ought, upon the receipt of his writ, to enjoy the dignity and honour of a Baron, how is it that so many abbots and priors as were summoned 49 Henry III. were never reckoned among the spiritual Barons? Nor can we think it a sufficient answer to say, that though they were Barons, yet as '*volenti non fit injuria*,' their baronies were, by their own consent, defeated and taken away; since, according to a resolution of the House of Lords, in Viscount Purbeck's case, though a Peerage may be forfeited, it cannot by any other act whatsoever, (but an act of Parliament) be either surrendered, defeated, or extinguished.

But my Lord Chief Justice Coke informs us, that every temporal lord who sits in the House, ought '*ex debito justitiæ*' to have a writ of summons directed to him every Parliament. Nor can they therefore by law, either with or without their consents, be ever left out of the lists of summons. And the Lords have, in all ages, resented any omission of that nature, as the highest breach of their privileges. As in the year 1255, the Barons refused to grant any aid, or to transact any business, because all the Barons were not summoned according to the tenure of Magna Charta. And it was frequent in subsequent Parliaments, to prorogue or adjourn, for some short time, at the beginning of a session, in order to give time to such members of either House as were absent, to arrive, before they would enter into any business. We need not quote precedents for what is so generally known. Every reader will doubtless believe it natural, that each House should concern itself for its own members; but what is more, the Commons, when they have thought the House of Lords too thin, though the Peers acquiesced themselves, have yet refused to proceed on business, till all those writs of summons which of right ought to have been sent to the Lords, were actually issued. As for instance, in the 20th of Richard II. the Commons, before they would enter upon the business proposed to them by the Chancellor in the King's name, petitioned that all the absent Bishops and Lords might be sent for to Parliament. And of later times, in the cases of the Earls of Arundel and Bristol, upon their confinement, the House of Lords adjourned themselves from day to day, with a resolution not to enter upon any business, till they had satisfaction in relation to those two Peers. Now if it be admitted for truth, that the direction of a writ of summons to

any person, creates him a Peer to him and his heirs, and that every Peer has a right to demand a writ of summons to every Parliament; it follows, that every man to whom such a writ was ever directed, was thereby created a Baron to him and his heirs, who had consequently a right to demand their writs of summons. And yet if the lists of the names of those who have been summoned to Parliament be considered, it will not be very easy to conceive how the notion of a Writ's creating a Peerage in fee, ever came into the world. For from the 49th of Henry III. to the 23d of Edward IV. (from which time the summons have been more regular), not fewer than 98 laymen have been summoned to Parliament one single time, by the very same writs by which the Earls, and the other undoubted Barons, were summoned; and yet neither themselves, nor any of their name or posterity, were ever afterwards summoned to any Parliament or Great Council. Now is it possible, if these gentlemen had by their being thus once summoned, gained a Peerage in fee, that the House of Lords, so justly jealous of its liberties, and so constantly ready to vindicate the rights of any one of its injured members, should pass over in silence the omission in all future writs of summons of so many rightful Barons? And is it conceivable, that so many Barons, and their respective heirs, should never complain of such an injury, nor ever put in a claim to their unextinguishable Baronies? What therefore can be concluded from such facts? If their writs did not create them Barons, they could only be summoned as Assistants to the House of Lords, and as '*de consilio regis in Parlamento.*'

But here it will be useful to recollect what has been before observed, viz. that the whole of parliamentary business may be reduced under the two general heads of advice and consent. Every tenant by knight-service, as well as '*per Baroniam,*' did owe homage to the Lord of whom he held his lands; and the oath of homage did comprehend in it, that the tenant was obliged to give his Lord the best counsel and advice he was able, and also that he should keep secret all such counsels as should be communicated to him; which by the way is one reason why all fiefs were originally masculine, and could not descend to the heirs female.

It seems reasonable to believe, that as the King's writ to the Judges did not constitute either them or their heirs Peers or Barons of the realm, so neither did the same writ, directed to any other persons, create them Peers or Barons, either

for life or otherwise, unless they were such as were tenants 'per Baroniam,' and had been neglected as being 'inter Barones Minores'. But what has now been said will not appear so surprizing, if it be considered, that the Judges did formerly make a much greater figure in Parliament than they now do; for when the Commons contented themselves with petitioning, and the Lords with answering, leaving it to the Judges to draw their petitions and answers into the form of statutes, they were in some measure concerned in the legislature of the kingdom. If the writ makes one man a Baron, it must also make every man so to whom it is directed; and that being manifestly not true in respect to the Judges, &c. it from thence follows, that a barony is something distinct from the writ, and that can only be tenure 'per Baroniam.'

It will be proper to take notice, that a distinction must at this day be made between the persons to whom these writs are directed; for they are either to the elder sons of Peers, who are summoned by the title of some barony actually in the father, or else they are directed to commoners, who have no right of succession to any peerage whatsoever. And as to the last of these persons, there is no doubt, but that if the writ does any thing, it must operate by the way of creation; but as to the first, even as the law is now supposed to stand, some doubt may be made of it. Every Peer in the House of Lords has precedence according to the seniority of his creation: now it is obvious, if the writ does, in both cases, equally operate by way of creation, that then the eldest son of a Peer, as well as any other Commoner, when he is by writ summoned to Parliament, would be the Puisne Baron, and would consequently give place to all others; yet the usage of the House of Lords is contrary: for if the eldest son of a Peer be summoned by writ, it is generally by the style of some barony that is in his father; and his place in the House is regulated according to the antiquity of that barony. As for instance, suppose the eldest son of a Duke of Norfolk be summoned by the title of Lord Mowbray, his place on the Barons bench is that of the ancient Barons of Mowbray; and accordingly, in the lists of summons of the 32d. of Charles II. Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray, is placed as the first Baron of England, which is, in such case, supposed, by the consent of the father, to be vested in the son. The writ of summons, therefore, seems not so much to be considered as the creation of a Baron, but only as an instrument of conveyance, or method

of transferring a barony or honour from one person to another; for if it is not so, what reason can be given, why the eldest son of one Earl, summoned by the style of his father's barony, shall have precedence according to the Rank and Antiquity of that Barony? And that the eldest son of another Earl, if he be by patent created to a title or barony foreign to his family, shall be considered as the youngest Baron, and take his place in the House accordingly. We speak (and we think every man ought) with great submission upon this subject; but (if we mistake not) the law even at this day is, that though the last of these persons takes a barony in fee or otherwise, according to the limitation of it, yet the first, upon whom the writ operates only by way of instrument of conveyance, has no other title in the barony than his father had, from whom it was conveyed; and therefore if the father has only an *estoyle*, *tayle*, &c. in the barony, the estate of the son, though summoned by writ, is not enlarged, nor made a fee, and descendible to his heirs general. Now it cannot be pretended, that as the eldest son of a Duke, &c. does, out of Parliament, take place of a Baron, when he is summoned to Parliament, the Barons, for that reason, yield precedence to him in the House; for if that was the case, he would likewise, in Parliament, take place of all the Viscounts and Earls, which is never done; according to the resolution 6 Henry VIII. in the case of the Earl of Surry, who pretending to take place in Parliament above all the Earls, as son to the Duke of Norfolk, it was resolved, that he should be ranked only according to the time of his being created Earl of Surry. If the writ was therefore to be considered as creatory of a new barony, it seems more than probable, that a like resolution would have been taken for ranking the person summoned among the Barons according to the time of his creation: which not being done, manifestly shows the writ to be no more than an instrument of conveyance; for there can be no more reason for the eldest son of a Duke's taking place of the Barons, when he is created a Baron, than there is for his taking place of the Earls, when he is created an Earl.

When therefore the eldest son of a nobleman is summoned to the House of Peers by the title of his father's barony, there is not a new barony created; but by the operation of the writ, according to the custom of Parliament (which is part of the law of the land), the barony of the father is transferred to the son: from whence it evidently appears,

that the number of barons in fee is not near so large, as it has been by some late writers represented, upon an imagination that the eldest sons of Peers, when they are by writ summoned to Parliament by the style of their fathers baronies, do thereby give an estate in fee simple in the honour, so as to make it descendible to their heirs general, and that consequently their peerages are not so liable to be extinguished, as they were before. But here it will not be improper to obviate an objection that may be made, viz. that since all the Peers are agreed to sit and vote in the House only as barons, the writ cannot operate by way of conveyance of the father's barony to the son; because that, if it did, the father would have no barony left whereby he could be intitled to sit in the House, and that therefore the writ must operate by way of creation. In answer to which it must be observed, that a distinction is to be made between the writ's being directed to the eldest son of an Earl, &c. and to the eldest son of a Baron; for, though an Earl be possessed of only one barony, yet may his eldest son be summoned by that title, and the father still retain in himself all the rights of barony: but a Baron must regularly have several baronies centering in him, to enable his eldest son to be called by writ, because that in such case, though one of them be transferred to the son, yet a barony does still actually remain in the father. That earldoms as well as baronies were originally feudal, is certain; and every tenure 'per Comitatum' was to a tenure, 'per Baroniam,' exactly as a tenure 'per Baroniam' was to knight-service; and therefore as every tenure 'per Baroniam' was a tenure by knight-service and more, so likewise was a tenure 'per Comitatum' tenure 'per Baroniam' and more: that is, as a tenure 'per Baroniam' implied knight-service, a tenure 'per Comitatum' did imply barony: from whence a reason may be gathered of this difference; for though the single (perhaps) Barony of an Earl be transferred to the son, yet the earldom, which implies a barony, still remains in the father; and so was it understood in antiquity: since the word honour, which, as is before observed, was synonymous to barony, was in the same feudal sense applied to earldoms; with this only distinction, that it was called 'Comitalis Honor,' as appears from this, that in the old charters for the creation of Earls, besides the annuity, which was to be paid to them 'nomine Comitatus,' it was frequent to add a clause to enable them to hold a great

part of their estates 'sub Comitatu Honore;' by which those lands became, as it were, parcel of their earldoms which was the best way of entailing, since thereby they became, like their honors, unalienable by their heirs. As for instance, in the patent that passed for creating Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, this clause is inserted, after the grant of twenty pounds 'nomine Comitatus' "Et quod omnia Castra, &c. quæ—jure hæreditario vel acquisitione propria perantea tenuit & possedit, vel imposterum est habiturus sub 'Honore Comitatu' & tanquam parcelle dicti comitatus teneantur, &c." But further, the practice has been conformable to this notion; though by the way it may be observed, that this practice is not of a very old date, since the first instance of it was in the 22d of Edw. IV. in favour of Thomas Arundel, eldest son to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who was summoned to Parliament by the name of Lord Maltravers; and in his case he is not placed as junior Baron upon the lists of summons, but between the Lords Zouch and Daere of Gillesland; but as they were not then probably so nice in entering the names of the Peers as they have been of later times, I shall not offer to infer any thing from it. The summoning the eldest sons of Earls by writ is so common, that it is needless to mention any of them; but the eldest sons of Barons have very rarely had that honour, there being I believe but two, who were ever summoned by writ, both whose fathers, at the same time, had in them several baronies; the first of whom was William Parker, the eldest son of Edward Lord Morley and Montegle, by the name of Lord Montegle; and in the list of summons he is placed between the Lords Darcie de Darcie and Sandys de Vyne. The second was Conyers Darcie, eldest son of the Lord Darcie, Meynill, and Conyers, by the name of Lord Darcie; and was, upon his first summons, which was anno 32 Caroli II. placed as junior Baron upon the list; but in the Parliament of 1 Jac. II. that error is amended, for he is then entered between the Lords Stourton and Cromwell.

As to the commoners to whom writs have likewise been directed (unless they were some of the before-mentioned neglected barons by tenure,) there is no doubt but their writs, if they became Peers in consequence of them, must have operated by way of creation. But then it strongly appears, that that method has not been much esteemed; for it is now above a hundred years since any man was made a Peer by that means; and as to those who are supposed to have been

created Barons by writ before that time, it must be observed, that all the antient writs of summons did constantly run "in fide & homagio quibus nobis tenemini;" as Dugdale, and all other authors agree. But during the time that phrase was used, my Lord Coke and Sir Henry Spelman both assert, the persons summoned to Parliament as Peers to have been undoubtedly Barons only by tenure: and therefore it demonstrably follows, that there could not possibly be any Barons by Writ, in the sense the term is now used, before the 25th of Edward III. since all the writs antecedent to that time have that phrase regularly inserted in them: though if we consider what has been before observed, that homage was equally incident to a tenure 'per Baroniam' and by common knight-service, and therefore the writ might, with the same propriety, be directed to them both, it manifestly appears, that the direction of such a writ to any man does not prove him to be a Baron at all, since it only supposes him to be a tenant 'in capite' by one of the above mentioned services. The ceremony of it is kept up unto this day, when, upon a coronation, the Peers, in a body, are said to do homage to the King. Though the Bishops are now the only persons who regularly do it upon livery of their temporalities, before they are admitted into the House of Lords.

Having expressed my thoughts concerning Barons or Peers, both by Tenure and by Writ, it will be necessary, before we can proceed to the consideration of Peers by Patent, to premise something concerning that prerogative, which the crown has sometimes claimed, not only of summoning those persons to Parliament (as its council) who were tenants 'in capite' by knight-service, once or twice, and then neglecting them for the future, but also of summoning, in the same manner, those who were actually tenants 'per Baroniam' sometimes to one Parliament and sometimes to another, and leaving them out of the lists of summons afterwards whenever the King thought convenient.

It has been already observed, that attendance in Parliament, was originally to be, in a great measure, considered as a service incident to the tenure of lands. And that upon the defeat of the Barons at Evesham, a law was made, by which no Baron had a right to come to Parliament, unless he was summoned by particular writ: which as it was the occasion of what was afterwards called Barony by Writ, so likewise the practice, which was for some time afterwards used, in summoning the Barons to Parliament, was probably

the cause of introducing Barons by Patent. The clause in the above mentioned Magna Charta of King John is, "Ad habendum commune consilium regni, faciemus summoneri archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates, comites, & majores barones regni sigillatim per litteras nostras." In which it is observable, that tho' the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Earls are enacted to be constantly summoned to Parliament, yet the summoning of the Barons was left in some uncertainty, by reason of its not being determined who should, or who should not, be comprehended within the term of 'Majores Barones;' which uncertainty was perhaps the foundation of those disputes that afterwards happened between the King and the Barons, upon account that all the 'Majores Barones' were not summoned. But however this dispute was, by the success of Henry the Third's arms, determined very much to the advantage of the crown, as appears by the words before transcribed. By which statute (as my Lord Coke calls it) it was enacted, that no Earls or Barons indefinitely should come to Parliament, but only those to whom the King should direct particular writs of summons; by which law it was pretended, that the determination of who were, or who were not, to be reckoned 'inter Majores Barones,' was left absolutely in the power of the crown. But the Kings, successors to Henry III. carried it yet further, explaining it by the charter of King John; and claiming a power to summon 'ad arbitrium, any tenant 'per Baroniam' to Parliament, without being by law obliged to summon him to any future Parliament; and the writ accordingly (as is before observed) contains no words in it, by which it was antiently understood that the person summoned was created a parliamentary Baron for life, and much less to him and his heirs. Thus Henry Peverell is upon the lists, as being once summoned to parliament in the 32d of Edward III. and was never summoned again, though there were no less than four of that name, who before the 49th of Henry III. were tenants 'per Baroniam;' so likewise John de Vesci was summoned 'inter Majores Barones' 49 Hen. III. (and whose barony by tenure is before-mentioned to have descended to Sir Henry de Bromflete;) but whether he was ever summoned again is uncertain, by reason the rolls of summons until his death, which was in the 17th of Edward the First, are lost: however his brother and heir, William, though 40 years of age at the death of John, was not summoned until the 23d of Edward I. and was then not sum-

mentioned again until the 6th of Edward II. &c. Many instances of this nature might be added, but these are sufficient to let the reader see, that the King not only claimed, but also practised this prerogative. But then it must be considered, that the least considerable of the Barons were always the subjects of it: for there is no instance of any Earls being ever omitted, nor indeed any very considerable Baron.

Under the head of Barons by Patent, our first enquiry will commence at the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh; since it will be necessary afterwards to take some short notice of those alterations, which, since his time, have been introduced into the Peerage, and of which he laid the first foundation; and some of his successors have practised in such a manner, as that they have become a grievance. But as the patents that passed before the accession of Henry the Seventh, this preliminary observation and distinction must be made, viz. that they are either patents creating persons who were Barons before, Viscounts or Earls, &c. or else they are patents creating persons Barons or 'per saltum' Viscounts or Earls, &c. who were perfect commoners before. The reason of which distinction is, that we think a great difference is to be made between those patents, which only grant to a man, who is already a Peer or Baron, an advancement in the peerage; and those which being made to mere commoners, are introductory of New Peerages. For the body of the Peers are manifestly much more concerned in the last of these, than in the first.

It is so long since our nobility have ceased to be feudal, that the very notion of an officary Earl is almost lost in England; though yet the privilege of those persons whose titles are singly owing to their patents are founded upon the constitution, as it was framed and understood by their feudal predecessors. Now as Dukes, Marquisses, and Viscounts, are but modern titles in comparison of Earls and Barons, we shall chiefly consider, only the patents by which the two last were created, since the right of creating the others will naturally be determined by the same rules and methods of proceeding, in which the prerogative of making Earls and Barons was exercised. That an earldom was originally officary and feudal (that is, since the Conquest) is certain; and his office, by the common law, was, to be the great conservator of the peace in his county. And as Baron and Barony, so also were Count or Earl, and county, not only correlative terms but things, nor could one properly subsist

without the other. And while Earldoms were upon this officary foot, as it highly concerned the inhabitants of their respective counties that they should not too much depend upon the Prince, so their fees, or salaries, were not precarious, nor derived from the good pleasure of the crown, but consisted of the third part of the profits of the *plcas*, &c. of their counties, to which, by common law, and ‘*quâ comites*,’ they were entitled. Nor was it an inconsiderable sum in those times, when, as my Lord Chief Justice Hale observes, the business of the county court was not substracted from them, but fines were there levied “*Post fines, fines pro licentia concordandi, pro inquisitionibus habendis*,” &c. the profits arising from all which, made part of the sheriff’s term ‘*de proficuis comitatûs*.’ Before the Conquest, these officers were at most but for term of life; but by the Conqueror they were made feudal and hereditary, but without the introduction of any other difference; for the office still continued the same; and if we consider the extant grants of Earldoms, that passed during a long time after his reign, we shall find that the ‘*tertius denarius*,’ was considered in law, as it were essential to the dignity of an Earl.

Earldoms and Baronies were, by intendment of law, established for the defence of the realm; and the feudal nations had no more notion, after they were formed into a civil government, that a kingdom could subsist without Earls, and Barons, than they had while they were but the body of an army, that their conquests could be carried on, and a proper discipline maintained among them, without generals and other subordinate officers. And therefore when any earldoms or baronies escheated, the King had not only (as is above-mentioned) a right to grant them to other persons, but was, in all probability, under the same necessity and obligation to do it, as while he was as yet considered but only as a general or commander in chief, he was under to fill up the vacant commissions of officers in his army. But to return to our officary earldoms; the King did not entirely grant ‘*Nomen, stylum & titulum comitis*,’ but ‘*ipsum comitatum*;’ by which words the ‘*tertius denarius unde comites erant*’ (as it is expressed in some old charters) did pass by operation of law, without any express words for the grant of it. But here we think it may be observed, that there are but very few patents (that is, not above seventeen or eighteen) extant, antecedent to the 11th of Edward III. all of which are of feudal earldoms; for as yet the creation of Barons by Patent had not

been thought of, but the livery of lands, &c. held ‘per Baroniam;’ and the receiving the homage of the tenant (which all together made a ceremony something like the modern German investitures) was all that went to the making a Baron. The six first of these ancient patents, that is, from the grant of the Empress Maud to Geofroy de Magnavilla, of the earldom of Essex, unto the first of King John, have the ‘tertius denarius’ regularly inserted in them; and in particular that of the earldom of Essex has these remarkable words, which makes us know, beyond all possibility of doubt, how the law was understood in those times: “Ego
 “Matildas, &c.——do & concedo Gaufrido de Magnavilla——ut si comes de Essexia, ‘& habeat tertium denarium vice comitatûs de placitis, sicut comes habere debet comitatu suo,’ &c.” King John first introduced another method of creating Earls, though yet he preserved them officary, the only difference that he made relating wholly to the third part of the profits of the counties, which he thought too much to be granted away; and therefore some little lawyer of that age invented the method of granting ten or twenty pounds ‘percipiend’ de tertio denario comitatûs’ in lieu of it, thereby reserving to himself all the other profits of the county. But then it is remarkable, that in this grant of King John, which was in the first year of his reign, to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, there is, as it were, a tacit confession of its not being entirely legal and regular; for the King (jealous lest the law should adjudge his grant of the earldom to be good, and the reservation of the profits to himself void, and that the Earl might notwithstanding be entitled to, and claim the third part of the profits of his county) took collateral security from the Earl, that he should never, in the right of his earldom, claim any thing more than the twenty pounds expressly granted to him in the patent, as appears from the words recited in the preamble to it. All the rest of the patents, during the before-mentioned time, are also feudal and officary, and the ‘tertius denarius’ still granted in some; but by the others it may be observed, that the example set by King John was thought fit to be imitated by his successors: but yet, after all, that could not well be considered otherwise than as a slight of law; for even after that time the opinion of Earl and Earldoms being necessarily relative to one another, continued for some ages in the world; and therefore the grant of this money (which at this day is called creation money) was in the

old grants so worded, as that it might, if possible, be considered in law ‘sub ratione tertii denarii;’ for which reason it was made payable out of that third part of the profits of the county, which of right ought to have belonged to the Earl. That it was that made the ‘comitalis honor;’ though sometimes the patentee would, after that the Earls were stripped of their ‘tertius denarius’ for the better support of their dignity, get their lands to be annexed to, and made parcel of it. Till the 11th of Edward III. this money was almost constantly made payable out of the profits of the county, of which the patentee was made Earl; as in the patent to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, his grant of twenty pounds is “*Percipiend’ de exitibus comitat’ predict’ ‘sub nomine & honore comitis Suffolciæ;*” but since that time the method (which at last has universally prevailed) is to grant some small annuity for the better support of the dignity, payable at the Exchequer. It would be endless to enumerate the various forms that have been used in the creation of this sort of Earls; but the reader, who desires to be more fully informed of it, may consult the learned Mr. Selden’s elaborate Treatise of Titles of Honour. Besides, it must be observed, that the method used in the creation of the other Earls, &c. who were not so exactly feudal, is much more to the purpose of what we are now speaking.

It is a known privilege of the Lords, that they are not triable otherwise than by their Peers; but there is this remarkable difference between their trial ‘*par Pares,*’ and that of commoners, that they cannot challenge any of the persons by whom they are to be tried: from whence it seems manifestly to follow, that every single Lord is much more concerned in interest in the creation of a new Peer, than he possibly could be in the question, whether an honour could be surrendered, or not; and yet that question was resolved by the House in the negative, upon consideration, that every Lord, and even the whole kingdom, was concerned in the extinguishment by surrender, fine, &c. of every lordship. The admission of all new tenants, in any common ordinary manor, was always transacted in the presence of the other tenants of the manor, who antiently had a negative upon every man, who was proposed by the Lord to be admitted; which is exactly consonant even to the very text of the feudal law, “*Ad probandam novam investituram, semper pares curiæ sunt necessarii; & si sine eis facta sit investitura, etiamsi dominus confiteatur factam; Quia tamen sine hac*

"solemnitate facta est, non valet, etiamsi probari possit per breve testatum." The reason of which was, that every tenant of a manor was, in all feudal controversies, between himself and any other tenant of the same manor, to be bound by the judgment of the tenants of the manor; and therefore was it reasonable, that he should be consulted in the admission of persons who were to be his judges. How far any thing of this nature may be applied to the House of Lords, which is (as before is observed) the great Court Baron of the kingdom, we must leave every reader himself to judge.

It is very common for ancient statutes to be in the form of patents; and in the Prince's case, where this matter is at large explained, it is resolved, that all patents which pass the great seal, and are subscribed "*de autoritate Parlamenti,*" or "*per ipsum regem in Parlamento,*" have the full strength and authority of Acts of Parliament; now the resolution of that case being undoubtedly law, we cannot but own ourselves to have been very much surprised, when, upon inspection of the various creations of Peers that passed between the 11th of Edward III. and the 1st of Henry VII. we found them (we think) almost all (except some that were grants of escheated feudal honours, and even the most part of them were so also) to have been made and passed by the authority of, and in full Parliament. We believe that, upon this occasion, some of our readers will be as much surprised as we were; for which reason, therefore, and also that they may the better judge in what manner this prerogative of creating Peers by Patent was originally exercised, we shall mention some of the most remarkable circumstances that we observed of several patents that were passed in each reign.

In the 11th of Edward III. Henry of Lancaster was made Earl of Derby, according to the express words of the patent, "*de definito Parlamenti consilio.*" And in the same year, William de Clynton was made Earl of Huntingdon, William de Bohun Earl of Northampton, Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, and Edward Duke of Cornwall, all of them by assent of Parliament, "*de assensu & consilio prælatorum, comitum, baronum & aliorum de consilio nostro in præsentì parlamento.*"

It is remarkable of Edw. III. that in order to strengthen his interest, and carry on his designs in France, he married his daughter Isabel to a French Nobleman, called the Baron de Coucy (and had actually treated for the marriage of ano-

ther with the Sire d'Albert). Now (after his marriage) the King even applied to Parliament, to be enabled to make him a Peer of England; which could not be, because the Baron was a foreigner, since he had a very large estate in 'land in England: but what makes this case the more remarkable is, that the particular consent of each single Lord was asked, as appears by the words of the Parliament-Roll. The Baron was afterwards made Earl of Bedford, but yet by the patent which passed, it would be impossible to discover whether the Parliament had been consulted in it, or not. Upon which account, and some other instances of the like nature, it may not be unreasonable to believe, that all the patents of Earldoms, &c. were, during this period of time, passed in Parliament, notwithstanding that there are some few patents passed, in which the Parliament is not mentioned, since (if we are not mistaken) there are not above ten of those, to above one hundred of the other sort; and of those ten, not one during the long reign of Edward III.

In the reign of Richard II. above thirty persons were made Dukes or Earls, "*de assensu prælatorum, ducum, comitum, baronum & communitatis regni in parlamento;*" and, what is very remarkable, his uncle, Thomas Earl of Woodstoke, who, in the first year of his reign, had been created Earl of Bucks, without Parliament, in the 14th year of his reign had a new patent passed by Parliament for the same Earldom, which is said in the patent to be for the security of his said uncle.

In the reign of Henry IV. there were but two patents, of which one was to Thomas of Beaufort, his brother, creating him Earl of Dorset; the other to his son Thomas of Lancaster, of the earldom of Albemarle, and duchy of Clarence; and therefore considering how near those two Princes were related to the Crown, it is no ways surprizing, that the consent of Parliament is not particularly mentioned in the patents. But here we must observe to the reader, that when we mention any Patents wherein the Parliament is not mentioned, all that we can do is, not to affirm them to have been passed in Parliament; since we must own, that we think it more than probable, that they were also passed; it often happening, that by the Parliament-Rolls it shall appear, many patents were passed in Parliament, in which, however, no mention is made of the Parliament; so that if the Parliament-Roll should happen to be lost, it would be forever im-

possible to show the Parliament was any ways concerned in the passing them.

The bravest of our Princes have always preserved the best understanding with their Parliaments, and therefore the patents of Peerage, which were passed by Henry V. (excepting only one patent of restitution to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and another of the feudal county of Richmond, to John of Lancaster) were all passed in Parliament; as appears from the entries upon the Rolls of Parliament. But we cannot quit the reign of Henry V. without observing, that the passage out of the Rolls does, in some measure, justify what we have before said (by way of distinction) of Feudal and Honorary Earldoms; for it appears, that in the same year in which Henry V. by Parliament, created his brother Duke of Gloucester, he, without Parliament, granted him the feudal county of Richmond.

In Edward the Fourth's reign, there are above a dozen patents of this nature, which, by their subscription, appear to have been passed by authority of Parliament; but what is something remarkable in this reign is, that in one patent by which John, the King's brother's son, was created Earl of Lincoln, the Parliament not being concerned in the creation, a clause of 'non obstante', any custom or usage to the contrary, (which clause we take to be the first of the kind) is inserted into it.

From what has been now said, in relation to the creating of Earldoms, &c. we think we need not go about to draw any conclusions, but leave it to every reader to judge what the natural consequence is. Now if this was the case in relation to patents, by which an advancement only in the peerage was granted, it may well be expected, that the same method was also observed in the creating of Barons, by which the voters in the House of Lords were increased, and every particular Lord had a new unchangeable Judge imposed upon him. Nor does the practice deceive our expectation; for during all that time, that is, from the 49th of Henry III. unto the first of Henry VII. (whatever exception there may be to the contrary as to Earldoms) there is not one instance (unless the first be allowed to be so) of a Baron being created by Patent otherwise than in Parliament: and indeed it seems reasonable that it should be so; for a Barony (as before is observed) was originally founded altogether upon reality, and all the dignity and privileges of the Lords were derived from their being tenants 'per Ba-

roniam :’ what less, therefore, than a patent passed in Parliament, can make a man, who was not a tenant ‘*per Baroniam*,’ be considered in law as if he was? for such was the effect and operation of their patents: and the Lords, even unto this day, notwithstanding that all baronial services, &c. are by statute taken away, must, in a great many particulars, be considered as such. But we forbear entering further into any considerations of this nature, and proceed to give an account of those Patents that have been passed for the Creation of Barons; and the reader will perhaps be again surprised, when we tell him, that during all that time there were but fifteen patents passed for that purpose.

The first person (as every body knows) who was created a Baron by Patent, was John de Beauchampe, in 11 Richard II. but then it is remarkable, that he never sat in Parliament as a Baron (though his name is upon the lists of summons to Parliament in the year of his creation); for in that very Parliament he was attainted, as being one of the accomplices of the Earl of Suffolk, and Duke of Ireland, &c. Besides which it is also to be observed, that when his patent passed, Michael de la Pole had the keeping of the great seal, and for that reason his patent could never have been allowed in Parliament: for in the Parliament held in the preceding year, the great seal had been taken away from Michael de la Pole, and he was declared incapable of ever having it again; and therefore one of the articles against this John de Beauchampe was, that he had counselled the King, contrary to the declarations of Parliament, to give the seals again to him. This patent, therefore, was no other than a vain Attempt for the creation of a Baron, which never took place; nor was he ever more summoned to Parliament, but in some few years afterwards executed.

The second Baron who was created by Patent, was Sir John Cornwall, in whose patent (for the first time at least that we have seen) the phrase of the Three States of Parliament is used.

The third was Sir Ralph Botiller, who was created Baron of Sudley.

In the Parliament-Roll of the 20th of Henry the Sixth, there is a memorandum of the King’s having also created the above-mentioned Sir John Cornwall, Baron of Milbroke.

The fifth was in favour of John Talbot, son of the Earl of Salop, by Margaret his second wife, eldest daughter and

co-heiress of Richard Earl of Warwick, by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and heir of Margaret (the wife of Thomas, Lord Berkeley), who was the daughter and heir of Warin, Lord Lisle. The patent is "per breve de privato sigillo & de autoritate Parliamenti." Reciting that the said barony or manor of Kingston Lisle, was, by the consent of his mother, in the possession of the said John Talbot. It is to be observed, that this barony was altogether feudal, and therefore (considering what has been before said) the reason why the authority of Parliament was wanting in this case, may possibly be, that his mother being then alive, the barony was actually in her, and could not be transferred to the son otherwise than by Parliament.

The sixth was Sir John Beauchampe, who by patent was created Baron Beauchampe, of Bowyché.

The seventh was Sir John Stourton, who was created Baron Stourton.

The eighth was Sir Thomas Hoo, by the name of Baron Hoo de Hastyng.

The ninth was Sir Richard Wydville, by the name of Baron and Lord Ryvers.

The tenth was Sir Thomas Grey, by the name of Baron of Richmond Grey.

The eleventh was Sir Thomas Percy, by the style of Baron of Egremont.

The twelfth was Sir Richard Fenys, who in the right of his wife Johanna, daughter and heir of Thomas, the eldest son and heir of the Lord Daere, is declared, &c. Lord Daere.

The thirteenth was Sir Humphry Stafford, by the name of Baron Southwyke.

The fourteenth was Sir Walter Blount, by the name of Lord Mountjoy.

The fifteenth was Sir Edward Grey, who in the right of his wife, the sister and heir of the before-mentioned John Lord Talbot, was declared Lord Lisle.

We believe these are all the Patents for Baronies that were passed before the first of Henry the Seventh, and they are all passed 'per breve de privato sigillo & de autoritate Parliamenti' and consequently had all of them the force of Acts of Parliament. It is likewise further to be observed, that in every one of these patents (except two or three) there are words which either expressly, or by the strongest implication imply a right to demand a writ of summons to all

future Parliaments. Since the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth, a particular clause has been constantly inserted for this purpose, "*Dictus A. B. & hæredes, &c. & eorum quilibet habeat teneat & possideat sedem, locum & vocem in Parliamentis publicis comitiis & consiliis nostris, &c. inter alios 'barones' ut 'barones Parliamentorum' &c.*" The constant use of this, or the like clause, which is almost as old as the Creation of Barons by Patent itself, does, in some measure, justify what we before observed, in relation to Barons by Tenure, viz. that though every Lord of Parliament was a Baron, yet every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament; but what further evinces, that for some time, even after Henry the Seventh, the notion prevailed, or rather still continued, that a seat in Parliament was perfectly distinct from barony, is, that if a man was by patent created a Baron without a clause in it, granting him a seat and voice in Parliament, he had not a right to demand a Writ of Summons. At least two such Barons have been by patent created, one by Henry the Eighth, by name of Robert Curson, who had before been created a Baron of the empire by the Emperor Maximilian, the other by King James the First, whose name was Thomas Arundel, and who likewise had been created a Baron of the empire. These two gentlemen seem to have been pretty much in the case of the above mentioned '*Barones Minores*' they were Barons to all intents and purposes, and wanted nothing but a Writ to make them Lords of Parliament.

We believe it no ways necessary to make any particular remarks upon the patents of honour that were passed during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth: since every one knows, that from the reign of Henry the Seventh, the crown has got ground in this respect, and gone on still more and more to exercise the prerogative of creating Peers, as is shewn hereafter. It is notorious, that in Parliament, each branch of the Legislature is possessed of what may be called peculiarities. That is, that laws of a particular nature do not regularly, nor according to the established course of parliamentary proceedings, take their rise or commencement but in one House or the other, according to the tendency of the bill proposed. Thus (for instance) a Money bill, a bill for regulating Elections, &c. always begins in the House of Commons; and, on the other hand, bills relating particularly to the Peers, as for instance, the bill of

Peirage, &c. are as constantly begun in the House of Lords. And Acts of Grace, General Pardon, &c. do, with the same regularity, always receive their first beginning from the Crown. Which method of proceeding does in no wise abridge or limit the power of refusing the bill proposed, which is, and always must be, in the other branches of the legislature. We have taken notice of these particulars, because from what has been before said upon the subject of patents for Baronies, constantly passing in Parliament, it seems not an unlikely supposition, that during the time those Parliamentary Patents were the constant usage, that they were of the nature of Acts of Grace; that is, that though they could be proposed but only by the King as the Fountain of Honour, yet the Lords had perhaps a negative upon all Patents of that nature, just as they now have upon all Acts of Grace. The reader must judge how far the present custom of all patents being first read in the House of Lords, before the patentees are admitted to act as Barons, does seem to favour the notion. But if the Lords ever had such a right, we own ourselves ignorant of any law by which they could have lost it. It is true, however, that they have not, for more than these hundred years, exercised it, and (with whatever intention several Peers may possibly have been created) by their admitting all new created-Peers into their House, they have consented as a body to their Peerage, and actually given them a parliamentary right and title to their honours.

The greatest change that ever happened in the constitution of England, was in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Nor is there any stronger instance of the truth of that maxim, that Power is really founded upon, and inseparably follows Property. For before the reign of that Prince, the balance of power against the Crown was in the Lords; and it cannot be well disputed, but that the Crown had antiiently as unlimited a power to erect Boroughs, as to create Peers. And therefore it is, that until his time, the Lords did not suffer the prerogative of creating Barons to be exercised otherwise than in Parliament; though at the same time they were not very unwilling the Crown should create Boroughs, which the Commons had not always strength enough to hinder, and which, by being frequently situated upon the lands of the Lords, were no inconsiderable increase of their power. But since that reign the Lords having been set at full liberty to alienate their estates, power

has, with the possession of land, shifted itself to the Commons; and, accordingly, they have been ever since the only formidable curb upon the Crown. Until the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, though the Prerogative of creating Peers still grew, yet, as it was not exercised in a manner any thing gross, it was not complained of; but James I. finished the power of the Commons, by parting with his Fee-farm Rents, Court of Wards, &c. Lords, he created in great number, and some Boroughs; but the crown soon found it convenient to quit that practice; and now the Commons (just as the Lords did with relation to Peerages, while the Barons were feudal) begin openly to dispute the power of creating Boroughs; and we believe every reader will agree, that if a Borough was now to be erected, its members would find it a difficult matter to gain admission into the House of Commons.



THE
PROGRESS AND INCREASE
OF
BARONIAL HONOURS
IN ENGLAND.

THE origin of Nobility in Europe is by some referred to the Goths; who, after they had seized on a part of Europe, rewarded their Captains with Titles of Honour, to distinguish them from the common people. That the Barons of England were powerful before the Conquest, is clear from Harold Earl of Kent being able to seize the crown, upon the death of Edward the Confessor; but their greatest power arose from WILLIAM the Conqueror, who, not considering the trouble they might give his descendants, gave English manors in a very profuse manner to his followers, with extensive power; to Hugh Lupus, his nephew, in 1070, he gave the title and Earldom of Chester, to hold as he held the crown (by the sword) to enable him to keep the Welch in awe. He was the first hereditary Earl, and exercised sovereign authority over it 40 years, and during that time created 8 Barons. The whole County of Durham, with the title of Earl of Northumberland, he gave to Walcher, the Bishop, in 1076, one of whose successors was hardy enough to take up arms against Richard I. by whom he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and upon the Pope's demanding his enlargement, as a son of the Church, the King sent the bishop's armour (upon which he wrote, "See if this be thy Son's Coat") to Rome, which silenced his Holiness.

Notwithstanding William gave them such power, he admitted upwards of twenty to the dignity of Earl, (Earles, or Ealdermen, and sometimes Aldermen, and other names) which title was known among the Saxons, and even the Romans: but they were officary, and their offices not hereditary, till the Norman Conquest: Earldoms then began to be feudal, hereditary, and patrimonial. At first they descended to heirs general, but from the time of Edward I. they have usually been limited to heirs-male. Those who were then made Earls, were frequently of the Blood-Royal; for which reason our monarchs call them in all public writings, 'Our most dear Cousin.' This was the greatest dignity

in England for above 300 years, till Edward III. created his son Duke of Cornwall.

WILLIAM RUFUS conferred the dignity of Earl but on four families.

HENRY I. only on five.

Indeed STEPHEN's situation obliged him to indulge his adherents, on fifteen of whom he bestowed the title; and MAUD, his opponent, advanced three others, amongst whom was the Earl of Hereford in 1141, being the first created by Patent; the general rule being by writ of summons.

HENRY II. added nine Peers during his reign, among whom was Malcolm King of Scotland, created Earl of Huntingdon 1154; and Ranulph de Blundeville, Duke of Bretagne, created Earl of Richmond 1187.

RICHARD I. made only six Peers, among whom was Otho Duke of Saxony, created Earl of York June 24, 1190. He was the first King of England who carried in his shield 'Three Lions Passant' and in his reign coats of arms came to be hereditary in families, they owing their origin to the Croisades. After gaining a compleat victory over the French at Gisors in 1193, he took the motto, 'Dieu et Mon Droit.'

John created eight Peers, among whom was Guy de Thouars, Duke of Bretagne, created Earl of Richmond 1216. He granted the privilege to the Baron of Kinsale, of being covered in the presence of his Sovereign.

The long reign of Henry III. produced eight Barons and fourteen fresh created Earls: among whom was Richard Plantagenet, the King's brother, esteemed the richest subject in Europe, and on that account elected King of the Romans, who had no higher title than that of Earl of Cornwall. The great Edmund Plantagenet, a Prince of the Blood (who had 2000 men in his retinue) was only Earl of Lancaster.

Before the 49th of Henry III. (1265) the antient Parliaments consisted of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Barons; which last title Edward the confessor introduced out of Normandy; from which time the title of Thane (signifying the same degree of persons) began to grow out of use. The title of Baron was by no means so honourable at first, as it has become since; the citizens of London, and other places, having antiently been styled Barons; but it was the most general and universal title of Nobility; for originally every one of the Peers of superior rank had also a barony annexed to his other titles. But it hath sometimes

happened, that when an ancient Baron hath been raised to a new degree of Peerage, in the course of a few generations the two titles have descended differently; one perhaps to the male descendants, the other to the heirs-general: whereby the earldom or other superior title, hath subsisted without a barony: and there are many modern instances, where Earls and Viscounts have been created, without annexing a barony to their own honours: so that the rule doth not hold universally, that all Peers are Barons.

In the Conqueror's time, according to Dugdale, "he who had not 40 hides of land, or 3840 acres, was not reputed a Baron." Yet Camden, speaking of the same time, says, "they were accounted Barons who held their lands by an entire Barony, which is 13 Knights fees and a third," supposed to have been equal to 4 or 5000 pounds *per ann.* present money. It is possible, the former may speak of the qualification of the Lesser Barons, who held of the Greater Barons, by military service, in *capité*; and the latter of the Greater Barons, or King's chief tenants, who held of him in *capité* by barony. All the King's Barons, or free Tenants, who had jurisdiction over their homagers, were anciently entitled to sit in the Great Council, or Parliament. The Lesser Barons being very numerous, and the Greater Barons very powerful, both by their attendants and their own number, in a Parliament at Oxford in 1258, overawed Henry III. into concessions, which in a great measure stripped him of his power; and a few years afterwards, in 1265, they defeated him and his son at Lewes, where he was made prisoner by the Barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The victors themselves being now afraid of the consequence of such another tumultuous meeting, instead of keeping to the old form, summoned not all, but only those of the Greater Barons, who were of their party; and instead of the Lesser Barons, who used also to come with large retinues, they ordered the Sheriffs in each county, to cause two Knights in every Shire to be chosen; and one or two Burgesses for each Borough, to represent the body of the people residing in those counties and boroughs. The King, recovering his liberty, not only followed their precedent, but is supposed to have gone farther; and to be the first who sent Writs of Summons to some that were not Barons by tenure, to sit '*inter Barones*,' on account of their quality or prudence. This new mode of calling some Barons to Parliament, omitting others, and adding whatever the King pleased to

the number, tended too much to increase the power of the crown not to be followed by Edward I. and his successors. The Barons by Tenure, were by these means effectually humbled. Their seats in Parliament were become a matter of grace, not of right; and, from this time properly, were no ways necessary either to the commencement or continuance of a Peccage; than which there cannot be a greater absurdity. Camden says, that Henry III. reckoned 150 Baronies in England; meaning, no doubt, Greater Baronies; but the method above-mentioned lessened the number, or rather made it uncertain.

EDWARD I. in 25 years created one hundred and sixty one Barons, and but three Earls. There were several, in this and the following reigns, that had Summons to Parliament, without actual Creation. He instituted the degree of Knights Bannerets.

EDWARD II. created fifty-seven Barons, and but six Earls; three of whom were of Blood-Royal. He suppressed the order of Knights Templars, in June 1308.

EDWARD III. first conferred the title of Duke, which he did in 1335, on his son EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, who was created Duke of Cornwall; and in 1359, Edward conferred the same dignity on his cousin Henry Plantagenet, son of the great Earl of Lancaster, the father of Blanch, wife of John of Gaunt. He also, in 1362, created his son Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, on the death of the above Henry, his father-in-law, to whom, by right of his wife, he was heir. It should be remembered, that Edward III. 1328, was the first of our Kings who assumed the title of King of France, dropping that of Duke of Aquitaine (as Henry III. had before quitted that of Normandy) and at the same time quartered the Fleurs-de-lis with the arms of England. So long as the title of Duke make a conspicuous part of their own style, it is no wonder that they did not attempt bestowing it upon subjects.

The title of Duke, however, was conferred very sparingly from any ages after; and seldom on any that were not some way allied to the crown; as was Mowbray duke of Norfolk, descended from Thomas de Brotherton, in whose right the Dukes of Norfolk now quarter the Royal Arms of England. De la Pole, Duke of Norfolk, was also allied to the crown; and Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was descended from Humphry Duke of Gloucester; on which account, the late Earls of Stafford quartered the Royal Arms of England and

France, within a silver border; which arms are also quartered by the Earls of Huntingdon and Leicester, as being descended from legitimate sons of the Kings of England; passing unnoticed the natural children of later Sovereigns. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, married the Queen Dowager of France, sister to Henry VIII. and Grey, Duke of Suffolk, married the only daughter by that marriage. Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was uncle to Edward VI.—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was the first Duke not allied to the crown, except Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, whose son, Lord Guilford, had married Lady Jane Grey, to whom Edward VI. bequeathed the crown.

EDWARD III. crowned William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, King of the Isle of Man, in October 1343; and besides the four Dukes already mentioned, he conferred the dignity of Baron on fifty-five, and of Earl on only twenty two in the course of fifty years reign. In 1344 he instituted the order of the Garter, whose number of Knights must not exceed 25, exclusive of the Sovereign, and his Sons. During this reign, 51 received this noble order; which since has become so eminent, that there is no royal or princely family in Europe, but has at one time or other, since its institution, thought it an honour to be admitted into the number of its companions.

RICHARD II. his grandson, bestowed, in 1397, the first title of Duchess of Norfolk on Mary Plantagenet, and that of Duke on eight. He twice conferred the title of Marquis, first on Robert de Vere, whom he created Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland (English titles) in 1385; and in 1387, first created a Baron by Patent in John de Beauchamp, Baron Beauchamp; besides those, he created eleven Earls, and eleven Barons. At his coronation, a Champion is first mentioned to have been introduced in the ceremony.

A Barony by Patent goes to the heir-male, being almost universally so limited; but a Barony by Writ, now goes to the heirs-general; and, in case of more female heirs than one, it becomes in abeyance: when the King may make his option, and grant it to which of them he thinks fit.

HENRY IV. during a reign of 13 years and a half, created one Duke, and five Earls, and eleven Barons, and instituted the order of the Bath in 1399.

HENRY V. who reigned 9 years and a half, created three Dukes and five Earls.

HENRY VI. whose reign extended to 38 years and a half, created eight Dukes, two Marquises, twelve Earls, three

Viscounts (the first of whom was John Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont, in 1439) and thirty-two Barons.

EDWARD IV. in a troublesome reign of 24 years, created five Dukes, two Marquisses, seventeen Earls, two Viscounts, and twenty-one Barons. He was the first Sovereign of England, that in his Seal or on his Coin, is crowned with an arched diadem.

EDWARD V's short reign produced no new creation.

RICHARD III. who reigned not quite 3 years, created one Duke, three Earls, and one Viscount.

On the accession of HENRY VII. the number of Peers were reduced in all to fifty; consisting of the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Marquis of Dorset, fifteen Earls, one Viscount, and about thirty Barons. Besides the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Devonshire, the Viscount Beaumont, and the Lady Hungerford restored soon after. His creations were few, being too intent in destroying their power to increase their number. Blood Royal excepted, he made but one Duke, Jasper de Hatfield, his father's brother, Duke of Bedford; and but one Marquis, Berkeley, Marquis of Berkeley. He created but two Earls, Stanley Earl of Derby, and De Chandew Earl of Bath; no more than one Viscount, with eleven Barons, in a reign of 23 years. At his death there were the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Berkeley, ten or eleven Earls, no Viscounts, and about thirty Barons.

HENRY VIII. besides Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, of the Blood Royal, created only two Dukes, Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and Fitzroy Duke of Richmond and Somerset. One Marquis, Courtenay Marquis of Exeter; Anne Bulleyn, Marchioness of Pembroke; fourteen Earls, four Viscounts, and about thirty Barons. He restored the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Berkeley, and revived the title of Lord D'Arcy, which had been in abeyance. His reign was long (37 years) and there were several attainders. At his death there were no more than one Duke, Suffolk; one Marquis, Dorset; fifteen Earls; one Viscount, and about thirty-three Barons: by which it appears, that the increase of lay Peers in his time was but small; much less than one might have expected, considering how greatly he had added to the property of the laity, and how much he had reduced the Ecclesiastical Bench. In the room of twenty-five parliamentary Abbots and two Priors, he added only six to the number of Bishops. Five of the sees erected by him still remain, that of Westminster had only one Bishop, and continued but nine years.

EDWARD VI. in his short reign of but 7 years, created Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Grey, Duke of Suffolk; Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Parre, Marquis of Northampton; and Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. The title of Earl he conferred five times, that of Viscount once, and made eight Barons, besides restoring the Lords Stafford and D'Arcy, and summoning Lord Russel in his father's life-time. At his decease there were the Dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, the Marquises of Northampton and Winchester, fifteen Earls, one Viscount, and about thirty-seven Barons.

MARY, who reigned 5 years, restored the Howards to the Dukedom of Norfolk, the Courtenays to the Marquisate of Exeter, and the Percys to the Earldom of Northumberland. She granted the privilege of being covered in her presence to the Earl of Sussex, who had been her General, but conferred no title above that of Viscount. Her creations were Brown, Viscount Montacute; and five Barons.

ELIZABETH, who reigned about 44 years, found at her accession, one Duke, Norfolk; one Marquis, Winchester; fifteen Earls, two Viscounts, and thirty-eight Barons, in all fifty-seven Peers. She created no more than five Earls, one Viscount, and eighteen Barons; she restored the Marquis of Northampton, and Lords Dacre of the South, and Stourton; and the Seymour and Dudley families to the Earldoms of Hertford and Warwick. At her death, the number of Peers was nearly the same as at her accession, she leaving one Marquis, Winchester; sixteen Earls, two Viscounts, and about thirty-seven Barons; in all fifty-six Peers. Queen Elizabeth had too much of the wisdom of her grandfather, to set up a power he had pulled down: she did not even ennoble Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of her Lord Chancellor, who was her Lord Keeper; and rather chose to confer the honour of the Garter on Sir Philip Sidney, who refused the crown of Poland at her request, than make him a Peer: she conferred no higher title than that of Baron Hunsdon on Henry Cary, her first cousin; and his cousin Henry, who was a great favourite with her, and carried the news of her death to King James, had his peerage from him.

JAMES I. her successor, who reigned 22 years, was fond of giving titles: He made, indeed, exclusive of the Blood-Royal, but two Dukes; Stuart, Duke of Richmond; and Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The title of Marquis he conferred but once, which was on George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham; but that of Earl twenty-seven

times, Viscount thirteen times, and Baron forty-nine times. The Earls of Arundel, Southampton, and Essex, and the Lord Paget, were restored in the first year of his reign; and Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham's mother, was made a Countess for life in 1618; and the widow of Sir Moyle Finch, Viscountess Maidstone, 1623. Besides James's vanity, and the probable motive of attaching the great commoners to himself and his family, another reason may be given for his being so lavish of his honours. In Scotland, where he was bred, nobility was a thing of less consequence and splendor than in this part of the island. The Peers there always sat in the same assembly with the commons, by whom they might at any time be out-voted and controuled: and, however antient and honourable their families might be, they were, in general, much inferior to the English Lords in point of fortune. In a political view, the King was right in multiplying the Peers. The national wealth was increased, the commons were rather too great, and the House of Peers wanted to be strengthened. Perhaps, in some instances, his favours might have been bestowed more discreetly. The most exceptionable part of his conduct in this matter, seems to have been the giving away the titles of some of the most illustrious English families, who had the misfortune of being under attainder. His giving the title of Devonshire, first, to Lord Montjoy, and then to Lord Cavendish, deprived the Courtenays of enjoying their ancient honours. Again, by his giving the title of Westmorland to the Fanes, the Nevilles, Lords Abergavenny, have hitherto been cut off from being restored to their ancient honour of Earl of Westmorland. The Greys, Earls of Stamford in like manner, are deprived of being reinstated to their title of Marquis, by James making Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset. The Howards were spared; yet the Earl of Arundel, fearing lest his title of Norfolk might be given away, obtained the favour of being created Earl of that county in the next reign; and the Seymours had the good fortune to see Carr, who had got their title of Somerset, die without male issue; by which means those two most noble families were restored to their ancient titles, and the honour of the Peerage. During the reign of James, in 1611, he instituted the order of Baronets, which at first was not intended to exceed 200, but he exceeded that number by 5 or 6. His son, Charles I, increased them to 250, and Charles II. made near 430. Till about the Revolution the number was upon the increase, but has fluctuated very much ever since; however, their

number at present is upwards of 520. When James died, the lay-peerage consisted of the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Winchester, forty-two Earls, eleven Viscounts, one Viscountess, about forty-eight Barons, and Lady Despensers. So that in this reign, the number was almost doubled, being advanced from about fifty-six to one hundred and five.

CHARLES I. whose troublesome reign continued 24 years, besides the Duke of York his son, and Prince Rupert his nephew, Duke of Cumberland, he created the Duchess of Dudley, Duchess of Buckingham; and James Stuart, Duke of Richmond; the Earls of Worcester, Hertford, and Newcastle, Marquisses of those places; and the Earl of Kingston, Marquis of Dorchester. He conferred the title of Earl or Countess on thirty-seven persons, the title of Viscount on nine, and seventy-six Barons and Baronesses. He instituted the order of Nova-Scotia Baronets in 1625, from which time to the Union there were 230 created; but their number is now greatly reduced. At the time of his untimely death, there were two Dukes, four Marquisses, six Earls, seven Viscounts, and sixty Barons; in all one hundred and thirty-three Peers, exclusive of the Royal Family.

CHARLES II. at his Restoration had only five less, having made two Earls and four Barons during his exclusion, and restored Norfolk and Somerset dukedoms; during his reign, he created two of his mistresses Duchesses, and six of their offspring Dukes; which, with ten others, made eighteen Dukes, one Marquis, forty-one Earls, three Countesses, nine Viscounts, two Viscountesses, fifty-five Barons, and Baronesses, in all one hundred and thirty seven Peers and Peeresses, including those by Writ of Summons. He granted the Barons Coronets, whose equipages before could not be distinguished from Commoners; many of whom, as being descendants of Knights of the Garter and Bath, were equally intitled to supporters, as some Baronets are by grants from the Crown.

JAMES II. whose reign was but 4 years, added, one Duke (Berwick); one Marquis (Powys); two Earls, two Countesses, and five Barons.

WILLIAM III. and MARY, who reigned 13 years, being unable to gratify all the great men who were concerned in the Revolution, had recourse to the raising powerful Earls to the title of Duke, and powerful Barons to that of Earl. They created eight Dukes, two Marquisses, seventeen Earls, four Viscounts, and fifteen Barons, in all, 46 Honours.

ANNE, who reigned 13 years, was by no means sparing

of honours. She created five Dukes before the Union, and the Dukes of Dover and Brandon after, whose seats in the House were then denied, but Brandon has been since allowed. Before the Union she also had created three Marquisses, five Earls, and eight Barons. At the Union, which took place in 1706, there were twenty-two Dukes, three Marquisses, sixty-seven Earls, nine Viscounts, fifty-eight Barons, besides six Peeresses in their own right; so that the whole number of lay-peerages was then 165, or thereabouts. After the Union she created one Duke, Kent, before Marquis, besides Dover and Brandon, four Earls, one Viscount, and seventeen Barons; in all, 47. At the Queen's death the Peers were 172.

GEORGE I. whose reign was 13 years, at his accession was much in the same situation as Charles II. and William III. He created four of the Blood-Royal Dukes, and ten more of his nobles to the same dignity, besides the Duchess of Kendal, twenty-two Earls, and Countesses, nine Viscounts, and one Viscountess, and thirteen Barons in all; and at his death, the Peers amounted to 187. In 1725 George I. received the order of the Knights of the Bath, which had lain dormant from the coronation of Charles II. The antiquity of this order is very considerable, being first introduced into England by the Saxons. The first created at coronations was Oct. 13, 1399, by Henry IV.

GEORGE II. who reigned 33 years, had not the same reasons for indulgence to his nobles; therefore he conferred the title of Duke upon none but his beloved grandson Edward Duke of York, and the additional title of Newcastle under-line to his late Grace of Newcastle, with remainder to the Earl of Lincoln and his nephew, the present Duke. His Majesty created the Marquis of Rockingham, and Marchioness de Grey, fifty one Earls, two Viscounts, one Countess, one Viscountess, thirty-nine Barons, and one Baroness. At the decease of his late Majesty there were, including Blood-Royal, twenty three Dukes, one Marquis, one Marchioness, seventy-nine Earls, eleven Viscounts, sixty Barons, and nine Peeresses in their own right; in all, 184 Peers and Peeresses.

GEORGE III. ascended the throne in 1760, and having at this time seven sons and a nephew, to whom no higher title can be given than Duke, will not readily confer it on a subject; the Dukes of Northumberland and Montagu being the only ones hitherto distinguished by that honour, besides admitting the claim of the Duke of Hamilton to the title of Brandon.

THE
ENGLISH AND IRISH
DIGNITIES,

Conferred and restored by each of our SOVEREIGNS
during their respective Reigns.

	Irish. Eng.			Irish. Eng.	
William I.		20	Edward V.	0	0
— II.		4	Richard III.	0	5
Henry I.		5	Henry VII.	0	20
Stephen		18	Henry VIII. ...	17	66
Henry II.	7	9	Edward VI.	2	22
Richard I.	0	6	Queen Mary ...	0	9
John	4	8	Queen Elizabeth	3	29
Henry III.	1	22	James I.	55	98
Edward I.	0	164	Charles I.	57	130
— II.	4	63	Charles II.	41	137
— III.	4	81	James II.	5	11
Richard II.	2	34	Will. and Mary .	14	46
Henry IV.	2	17	Queen Anne	8	47
— V.	0	8	George I.	54	60
— VI.	0	57	George II.	76	99
Edward IV.	3	57	George III.	254	237

THE
DEGREES OF PEERAGE
IN ENGLAND.

Whose Parliamentary Robes, &c. are exhibited in the
Frontispiece of the Second Volume.

THE Degrees of Nobility in Great Britain and Ireland are *Five*, viz. DUKES, MARQUISSES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, and BARONS; to which may be added a *Sixth*, viz. the Bishops, as they are from that dignity entitled to a seat in the House of Peers.

DUKE—is now the first rank of nobility; but it was the eleventh of Edward III. before this dignity was introduced into England, when his eldest son, commonly called the Black Prince, was created Duke of Cornwall. The only ceremony at his investiture, was girding him with the sword. When John of Gaunt, son of King Edward III. was created Duke of Lancaster by the same Monarch, he had investiture, not only by the King's girding him with the sword, but by putting on him a cap of fur, under a coronet of gold set with precious stones. In the twenty-first of King Richard II. the Duke of Hereford, and several others, were created, by putting a cap of honour on their heads, and by delivering a rod into their hands; then the surcoat, mantle, hood, and patent, were introduced with much ceremony; all which is now omitted, they being now created by patent. The mantle and surcoat which a Duke wears at the coronation of a King or Queen is of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta, and the mantle is doubled from the neck to below the elbow with ermine, having four rows of spots on each shoulder. His parliamentary robes are of fine scarlet cloth, lined with white taffeta, and is doubled with four guards of ermine at equal distances, with gold lace above each guard, and is tied up to the left shoulder by a black ribband. His cap is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, having a gold tassel on the top; and his coronet, which is of gold also, is set round with flowers, in the shape of strawberry leaves. He is stiled 'His Grace'; and usually stiled by the King or Queen, 'Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin,' and if of the Privy Council, then with the addition of 'Counsellor.' His title, 'The High and Mighty Prince.' And all his sons are by courtesy stiled Lords, and his daughters Ladies.

MARQUIS.—This dignity, which is called by the Saxons ‘Markin Reve,’ and by the Germans ‘Markgrave,’ took its original from ‘Mark’ or ‘March,’ which, in the language of the northern nations, is a limit or bound, and their office was to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. This title, which hath the next place of honour to a Duke, was introduced several years after that title had been established in England; and the first on whom it was conferred was the great favourite of King Richard II. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was created Marquis of Dublin, and by him placed in parliament between the Dukes and Earls. The creation to this dignity was with nearly the same ceremony as that of a Duke; but they are now created by patent, under the Great Seal. His coronation robes are of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta, and has four guards of ermine on the right side, and three on the left, set at equal distances, with gold-lace above each guard, and is tied up to the left shoulder by a black ribband. His cap is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, having a gold tassel at top. His coronet is of gold, and has pearls and strawberry-leaves mixed alternately round of equal height. His title, is, ‘Most Noble and Puissant Prince;’ and he is stiled by the King or Queen, ‘Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin.’ His sons by the courtesy of England are titled Lords, and his daughters Ladies.

EARL.—This honour, which came from the Saxons, was of great dignity and power, and for many ages continued the highest rank in England, till King Edward III. created Dukes, and Richard II. created Marquisses, both of whom had precedency assigned above Earls. They had anciently, for the support of their state, the third penny out of the sheriff’s court, issuing out of the pleas of the shire whereof they had their title; as in ancient times there were no Counts or Earls but had a county or shire for his Earldom: Afterwards, the number of Earls increasing, they took their title from some eminent town or village, or even from their own seat or park; and some from illustrious families, as Salisbury, Peterborough, Stamford, Paulett, Cholmondeley, Ferrers, Waldegrave, Stanhope, Ashburnham, &c. &c. Nor were titles confined to England alone, as Albemarle and Tankerville. Upon the increase of Earls, their revenue ceased, and their powers were much abridged; and it be-

came the custom of the Kings of England to assign some stated pension to the person whom he ennobled, for the better support of his dignity, and it was commonly done in the following proportion: Viscounts a fee of twenty marks, Earls of 20*l.* Marquisses of forty marks, and Dukes of 40*l.* out of some particular part of the royal revenue. A creation-fee to Barons has not yet been settled; but Charles I. when he created Montjoy Blount, Lord Montjoy of Thurveston in Derbyshire, assigned to him, and his heirs-male, a creation fee of twenty marks per annum. Anciently an Earl was created with nearly the same ceremony as a Duke or a Marquis; but they are now created by letters patent. His coronation robe is the same as a Duke or a Marquis, except that he has only three rows of spots. His parliamentary robes are the same as a Duke or a Marquis, except that he has only three guards of ermine and gold lace. His cap is the same as theirs. It is uncertain when the coronets of Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, were settled. Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranbourn, was the first of that degree that wore a coronet. An Earl's coronet has pearls raised upon points, and strawberry-leaves low between them. His title is, 'Right honourable,' and he is stiled by the King or Queen, 'Our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin.'

VISCOUNT—was anciently the name of an office under an Earl, 'Vice Comes,' who being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy to look after the affairs of the county; but, in the reign of Henry VI. it became a degree of honour, and was made hereditary. The first Viscount in England, created by Patent, was John Lord Beaumont, who was by the above King created Viscount Beaumont, and he gave him precedence above all barons. He is created by letters patent. His coronation robes are the same as an Earl's, except that he has only two rows and a half of plain white fur; and the same distinction on his parliamentary robes. His cap is the same; and his coronet is surrounded with a row of pearls close to the chaplet. His title is, 'Right Honourable,' and he is stiled by the King or Queen, 'Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin.'

BISHOPS. The precedence of Bishops was settled by statute 31st Henry VIII. chap. 1. to be next to Viscounts, they being Barons of the Realm. They have the title of

'Lords,' and 'Right Reverend Fathers in God.' Before the Saxons came into England, there were in this kingdom three Archbishopricks, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, each of which had many suffragans; but, soon after St. Augustine's arrival in England, he, from the great kindness he received from the King of Kent, settled the Metropolitan See at Canterbury; where it has continued ever since. York continued Archiepiscopal, but London and Caerleon lost that dignity. The latter was situated too near the Saxons to be much at ease; so one of its Bishops removed the See to St. David's in Wales. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the first Peer in Great Britain next the Royal Family; the Lord High Chancellor is the next; and the Archbishop of York is the third: they taking place of all Dukes, and have the title of 'Grace' given them. The Archbishop of Canterbury writes himself, 'By Divine Providence;' but the Archbishop of York, and the other Bishops, 'By Divine Permission.' The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have precedence of all Bishops; the others rank according to the seniority of consecration.

BARON.—This dignity, which is either by writ or patent, is extremely ancient, and its original name in England was Vavassour, which, by the Saxons, was changed into Thane, and by the Normans into Baron. Many of this rank are named in the History of England, and undoubtedly had assisted, or been summoned to parliament; but such is the deficiency of public records, that the first precept to be found is of no higher date than the 49th year of King Henry III.; which, although it was issued out in the King's name, it was neither by his authority nor by his direction; for, not only the King himself, but his son Prince Edward, and most of the nobility who stood loyal to him, were then prisoners in the hands of the rebellious Barons; having been so made in the month of May preceding, at the battle of Lewes, and so continued until the memorable battle of Evesham, which happened in August the year following; when, by the happy escape of Prince Edward, he rescued the King and his adherents out of the hands of Simon Mountfort, Earl of Leicester. It cannot be doubted but that several parliaments were held by King Henry III. and King Edward I.; yet no record is to be found giving any account thereof (except the 5th of King Edward I.) until the 22d year of the reign of the last-men-

tioned King. Some of the Barons were only summoned once. When a Baron is called up to the House of Peers by writ of Summons, the Writ is in the King's name, and he is directed to come to the parliament appointed to be held at a certain time and place, and there to treat and advise with his majesty, the prelates, and nobility, about the weighty affairs of the nation. The ceremony of the admission of a Baron into the House of Peers is thus : He is brought into the House between two Barons, who conduct him up to the Lord Chancellor, his Patent, or Writ of Summons, being carried by a King at Arms, who presents it kneeling to the Lord Chancellor, who reads it, and then congratulates him on his becoming a member of the House of Peers, and invests him with his parliamentary robe. The patent is then delivered to the Clerk of the Parliament, and the oaths are administered to the new Peer, who is then conducted to his seat on the Barons Bench. Some Barons hold their seats by Tenure. The first who was raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp of Holt Castle, created Baron of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, to him and his heirs-male, by King Richard II. in the 11th year of his reign. He invested him with a mantle and cap. The coronation-robcs of a Baron are the same as an Earls, except that he has only two rows of spots on each shoulder. In like manner, his parliamentary robes have but two guards of white fur, with rows of gold-lace. In other respects they are the same as other Peers. King Charles II. granted a coronet to the Barons. It has six pearls, set at equal distances on the chaplet. His cap is the same as a Viscount's. His stile is, 'Right Honourable,' and he is stiled by the King or Queen, 'Right trusty and Well Beloved.'



PRIVILEGES OF THE PEERS.

THE nobility of England enjoy many great privileges, the principal of which are as follows :

1. That they are free from all arrests for debts, as being the King's hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action; and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at Courts Leet, or Sheriff's Turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the Posse Comitatus.

2. In criminal causes, they are only tried by their Peers, who give in their verdict, not upon oath, as other juries, but only upon their honour. And then a court is built on purpose in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the King's charge, which is removed when their trials are over.

3. To secure the honour of, and prevent the spreading of any scandal upon Peers, or any great officer of the realm, by reports, there is an express law, called *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any man convicted of making a scandalous report against a Peer of the realm (though true) is condemned to an arbitrary fine, and to remain in prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great trial in a court of justice, a Peer may come into the court, and sit there covered.

No Peer can be covered in the Royal Presence without permission so to be, except the Lord Baron of Kinsale, of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

In case of a Poll-tax, the Peers bear the greatest share of the burthen, they being taxed every one according to his degree.

RULES OF PRECEDENCY AMONG MEN.

THE order of precedence, which is observed in general, is thus : That persons of every degree of honour or dignity take place according to the seniority of their creation, and not of years, unless they are descended from the blood-royal; in which case, they have place of all others of the same degree.

The younger sons of the preceding rank take place from the eldest son of the next mediate, viz. the younger sons of

Dukes from the eldest sons of Earls; the younger sons of Earls from the eldest sons of Barons. All the chain of precedence is founded upon this gradation, and thus settled by act of parliament, 31 Henry VIII. cap. 10, anno 1539.

But there have been since some alterations made in this act, by several decrees and establishments in the succeeding reigns, whereby all the sons of Viscounts and Barons are allowed to precede Baronets. And the eldest sons and daughters of Baronets have place given them before the eldest sons and daughters of any Knights, of what degree or order soever, though superior to that of a Baronet; these being but temporary dignities, whereas that of Baronets is hereditary: and the younger sons of Baronets are to have place next after the eldest of Knights.

Observe also, that as there are some great officers of state, who take place, although they are not noblemen, above the nobility of higher degrees; so there are some persons, who, for their dignities in the church, degrees in the universities, and inns of court, officers in the state, or army, although they are neither knights, nor gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them. Thus, all colonels and field-officers who are honourable, as also the master of the ordinance, quartermaster general, doctors of divinity, law, physic, and music; deans, chancellors, prebendaries, heads of colleges in universities, and serjeants at law, are, by courtesy, allowed place before ordinary Esquires. And all bachelors of divinity, law, physic, and music; masters of arts, barristers in the inns of courts; lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other commissioned military officers; and divers patent officers in the King's household may equal, if not precede, any gentleman that has none of these qualifications.

In towns corporate, the inhabitants of cities are preferred to those of boroughs; and those who have borne magistracy to all others. And herein a younger Alderman takes not Precedency from his senior being knighted, or as being the elder Knight, as was the case of Alderman Craven, who, though no Knight, had place as senior Alderman, before all the rest who were Knights, at the coronation of King James. This is to be understood as to public meetings relating to the town; for it is doubted whether it will hold good in any neutral place. It has been also determined in the Earl Marshal's court of honour, that all who have been Lord Mayors of London, shall every where take place of all Knights-bachelors, because they have been the King's lieutenants.

It is also quoted by Sir George Mackenzie, in his Observations on Precedency, that in the case of Sir John Crook, serjeant at law, it was adjudged by the judges in court, that such serjeants as were his seniors, though not knighted, should have preference notwithstanding his knighthood.—The precedency among men is as follows :

The King		
Prince of Wales		
King's sons		
King's brothers		
King's uncles		
King's grandsons		
King's brothers		
or		
sisters grandsons		
Vicegerent	{ When there is any	
	such officer	
Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate		
of all England		
Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, by statute 5 Eliz.		
Archbishop of York, Primate of England, by statute 31		
Henry VIII.		
Lord High Treasurer		
Lord President of the Privy Council		
Lord Privy Seal		
		{ being of the do-
		gree of Barons by
		stat. 31 H. VIII.

By the statute 31 Henry VIII. the Lord Great Chamberlain of England had place next Lord Privy Seal ; but in the year 1714, the Marquis of Lindsey, then Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, being created Duke of Ancaster, &c. gave up the precedency as Lord Great Chamberlain from him and his heirs, except only when he or they shall be in the actual execution of the said office of Great Chamberlain of England, attending the person of the King or Queen for the time being, or introducing a Peer or Peers into the House of Lords, which was confirmed by statute 1 George I.

Lord High Constable		
Earl Marshal		
Lord High Admiral		
Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household		
Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's House-		
hold		
		{ above all of their
		degrees, viz. if
		Dukes, above
		Dukes ; if Earls,
		above Earls, &c.
		by statute 31
		Henry VIII.

Dukes according to their patents of creation
 Marquisses according to their patents
 Dukes eldest sons
 Earls according to their patents
 Marquisses eldest sons
 Dukes younger sons
 Viscounts according to their patents
 Earls eldest sons
 Marquisses younger sons
 Bishop of London
 Bishop of Durham
 Bishop of Winchester

All other Bishops, according to their seniority of consecration; but, if any Bishop be principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all other Bishops, not having any of the great offices before-mentioned.

Barons according to their patents

But if any Baron be principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all Barons, unless they have any of the before-mentioned great offices

By statute 31 of Henry VIII.

MEMORANDUM.

By the 23d article of the Union, which was confirmed by statute of 5 Q. Anne, chap. 8, all Peers of Scotland shall be Peers of Great Britain, and have rank next after the Peers of the like degree in England at the time of the Union, which commenced May 1, 1707, and before all Peers of Great-Britain, of the like degree, created after the Union.

Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons

Viscounts eldest sons

Earls younger sons

Barons eldest sons

Knights of the most noble order of the Garter

Privy Counsellors

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster { Rot. Pat. X Jac.
 { 1 Par. m. VIII.

MEMORANDUM.

The Peers of Ireland take place in England, at all public ceremonies (except coronations) next the youngest English Peer of the same degree.—Vide 1, 25, p. 61, in *Officio Armorum Council Books*, 4 Car. I. 28 June, 1629.

Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench	
Master of the Rolls	
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas	
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer	
Judges and Barons of the degree of the Coif of the said Courts, according to seniority	
Bannerets made under the King's own royal standard, displayed in army royal in open war, by the King himself in person, for the term of their lives only, and no longer	Rot. Pat. X Jac. I. Parl. X. a. VIII.
Viscounts younger sons	
Barons younger sons	
Baronets of England, Scotland, and Ireland	
Bannerets not made by the King himself in person	
Knights of the most honourable order of the Bath	
Flag and field officers	

MEMORANDUM.

The priority of signing any treaty, or public instrument, by public Ministers, is always taken by rank of place, and not by title.

Knights Bachelors

Masters in Chancery

Doctors, Deans, &c.

Serjeants at Law

Eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers

Baronets eldest sons

Knights of the Garter eldest sons

Bannerets eldest sons

Knights of the Bath eldest sons

Knights eldest sons

Baronets younger sons, Rot. Pat. 14 Jac. ibid.

Esquires of the Sovereign's body, or } by stat. 20 E. IV.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber } & 9 Hen. VI.

Esquires of the Knights of the Bath

Esquires by creation, by stat. 20 Edw. IV. & 9 Hen. VI.

Esquires by office

Younger sons of Knights of the Garter } Estab. by H. VI. &

Younger sons of Bannerets of both kinds } Ed. IV. &c. Vin-

Younger sons of Knights of the Bath } cents Precedence,

Younger sons of Knights Bachelors } 151, folio 124.

Gentlemen entitled to bear arms

Clergymen, Barristers at Law, Officers in the Navy and

Army, who are all Gentlemen by profession

Citizens

Burgesses, &c.

RULES OF PRECEDENCY AMONG WOMEN.

THE precedence among men being known, that which is due to women, according to their several degrees, will be easily demonstrated: but it is to be observed, that women, before marriage, have precedence by their father; with this difference between them and the male children, that the same precedence is due to all the daughters that belongs to the eldest; which is not so among the sons; and the reason of this disparity seems to be, that daughters all succeed equally, whereas the eldest son excludes all the rest.

By marriage, a woman participates of her husband's dignities; but none of the wife's dignities can come by marriage to her husband, but are to descend to her next heir.

If a woman have precedence by creation, or birth, she retains the same though she marry a commoner; but if a woman nobly born marry any Peer, she shall take place according to the degree of her husband only, though she be a Duke's daughter.

A woman privileged by marriage with one of noble degree, shall retain the privilege due to her by her husband, though he should be degraded by forfeiture, &c. for crimes are personal.

The wife of the eldest son of any degree takes place of the daughters of the same degree, who always have place immediately after the wives of such eldest sons, and both of them take place of the younger sons of the preceding degree. Thus, the lady of the eldest son of an Earl takes place of an Earl's daughter, and both of them precede the wife of the younger son of a Marquis; also the wife of any degree precedes the wife of the eldest son of the preceding degree. Thus, the wife of a Marquis precedes the wife of the eldest son of a Duke.

THE QUEEN.

Princess of WALES.

PRINCESSES, and DUCHESSES of the BLOOD.

DUCHESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Dukes of the Blood.

MARCHIONESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
sons; Daughters, } of Dukes.

COUNTESSSES.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Marquisses.

Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.

VISCOUNTESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Earls.

Wives of the younger sons of Marquisses.

BARONESSES.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Viscounts.

Wives of the younger sons of Earls.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Barons.

Wives of the younger sons of Viscounts,

Wives of the younger sons of Barons.

WIVES of BARONETS.

WIVES of KNIGHTS of the Garter.

WIVES of KNIGHTS of the Bath.

WIVES of KNIGHTS-Bachelors.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Baronets.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Knights of the Garter.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Knights of the Bath.

Wives of the eldest }
 sons ; Daughters, } of Knights-Bachelors.

Wives of the younger sons of Baronets.

WIVES of ESQUIRES, by creation.

WIVES of ESQUIRES, by office.

WIVES of GENTLEMEN.

Daughters of Esquires.

Daughters of Gentlemen.

Wives of Citizens.

Wives of Burgesses, &c.

The Wives of Privy-counsellors, Judges, &c. are to take the same place as their husbands do. See the former list.

The YEAR of the REIGN of the SOVEREIGNS of
ENGLAND, corresponding with the Year of CHRIST.

W. Conq.	2	1101	7	1141	29	1182	Hen. III.
Oct. 25,	3	1102	8	1142	30	1183	Oct. 19,
1 1066	4	1103	9	1143	31	1184	1 1216
2 1067	5	1104	10	1144	32	1185	2 1217
3 1068	6	1105	11	1145	33	1186	3 1218
4 1069	7	1106	12	1146	34	1187	4 1219
5 1070	8	1107	13	1147	35	1188/9	5 1220
6 1071	9	1108	14	1148			6 1221
7 1072	10	1109	15	1149			7 1222
8 1073	11	1110	16	1150	Rich. I.		8 1223
9 1074	12	1111	17	1151	July 6,		9 1224
10 1075	13	1112	18	1152	1 1189		10 1225
11 1076	14	1113	19	1153/4	2 1190		11 1226
12 1077	15	1114			3 1191		12 1227
13 1078	16	1115	Henry II.		4 1192		13 1228
14 1079	17	1116	Oct. 25,		5 1193		14 1229
15 1080	18	1117	1 1154		6 1194		15 1230
16 1081	19	1118	2 1155		7 1195		16 1231
17 1082	20	1119	3 1156		8 1196		17 1232
18 1083	21	1120	4 1157		9 1197		18 1233
19 1084	22	1121	5 1158		10	1198/9	19 1234
20 1085	23	1122	6 1159				20 1235
21 1086/7	24	1123	7 1160				21 1236
	25	1124	8 1161		John.		22 1237
W. Rufus.	26	1125	9 1162		April 6,		23 1238
Sept. 9,	27	1126	10 1163		1 1199		24 1239
1 1087	28	1127	11 1164		2 1200		25 1240
2 1088	29	1128	12 1165		3 1201		26 1241
3 1089	30	1129	13 1166		4 1202		27 1242
4 1090	31	1130	14 1167		5 1203		28 1243
5 1091	32	1131	15 1168		6 1204		29 1244
6 1092	33	1132	16 1169		7 1205		30 1245
7 1093	34	1133	17 1170		8 1206		31 1246
8 1094	35	1134	18 1171		9 1207		32 1247
9 1095	36	1135	19 1172		10 1208		33 1248
10 1096			20 1173		11 1209		34 1249
11 1097	Stephen.		21 1174		12 1210		35 1250
12 1098	Dec. 1,		22 1175		13 1211		36 1251
13 1099	1 1135		23 1176		14 1212		37 1252
and 1100	2 1136		24 1177		15 1213		38 1253
	3 1137		25 1178		16 1214		39 1254
Henry. I.	4 1138		26 1179		17 1215		40 1255
August 2,	5 1139		27 1180		18 1216		41 1256
1 1100	6 1140		28 1181				42 1257

43 1258	30 1301	16 1342	9 1385	Hen. VI.
44 1259	31 1302	17 1343	10 1386	Aug. 31,
45 1260	32 1303	18 1344	11 1387	1 1422
46 1261	33 1304	19 1345	12 1388	2 1423
47 1262	34 1305	20 1346	13 1389	3 1424
48 1263	35 1306/7	21 1347	14 1390	4 1425
49 1264		22 1348	15 1391	5 1426
50 1265	Edw. II.	23 1349	16 1392	6 1427
51 1266	July 7,	24 1350	17 1393	7 1428
52 1267	1 1307	25 1351	18 1394	8 1429
53 1268	2 1308	26 1352	19 1395	9 1430
54 1269	3 1309	27 1353	20 1396	10 1431
55 1270	4 1310	28 1354	21 1397	11 1432
56 1271	5 1311	29 1355	22 1398	12 1433
57 1272	6 1312	30 1356	23 1399	13 1434
	7 1313	31 1357		14 1435
Edward I.	8 1314	32 1358	Hen. IV.	15 1436
Nov. 16,	9 1315	33 1359	Sept 29,	16 1437
1 1272	10 1316	34 1360	1 1399	17 1438
2 1273	11 1317	35 1361	2 1400	18 1439
3 1274	12 1318	36 1362	3 1401	19 1440
4 1275	13 1319	37 1363	4 1402	20 1441
5 1276	14 1320	38 1364	5 1403	21 1442
6 1277	15 1321	39 1365	6 1404	22 1443
7 1278	16 1322	40 1366	7 1405	23 1444
8 1279	17 1323	41 1367	8 1406	24 1445
9 1280	18 1324	42 1368	9 1407	25 1446
10 1281	19 1325	43 1369	10 1408	26 1447
11 1282	20 1326/7	44 1370	11 1409	27 1448
12 1283		45 1371	12 1410	28 1449
13 1284	Edw. III.	46 1372	13 1411	29 1450
14 1285	Jan. 25,	47 1373	14 1412	30 1451
15 1286	1 1327	48 1374	and 1413	31 1452
16 1287	2 1328	49 1375		32 1453
17 1288	3 1329	50 1376	Henry V.	33 1454
18 1289	4 1330	51 1377	Mar. 20,	34 1455
19 1290	5 1331		1 1413	35 1456
20 1291	6 1332	Rich. II.	2 1414	36 1457
21 1292	7 1333	June 2,	3 1415	37 1458
22 1293	8 1334	1 1377	4 1416	38 1459
23 1294	9 1335	2 1378	5 1417	39 1460/1
24 1295	10 1336	3 1379	6 1418	
25 1296	11 1337	4 1380	7 1419	Edw. IV.
26 1297	12 1338	5 1381	8 1420	March 4,
27 1298	13 1339	6 1382	9 1421	1 1461
28 1299	14 1340	7 1383	10 1422	2 1462
29 1300	15 1341	8 1384		3 1463

4	1464	16	1500	36	1544	23	1580	21	1609
5	1465	17	1501	37	1545	24	1581	22	1624/5
6	1466	18	1502	38	1546/7	25	1582		
7	1467	19	1503			26	1583	Charles I.	
8	1468	20	1504			27	1584	March 27,	
9	1469	21	1505	Edw. VI.		28	1585	1	1625
10	1470	22	1506	Jan. 23,		29	1586	2	1626
11	1471	23	1507	1	1547	30	1587	3	1627
12	1472	24	1508/9	2	1548	31	1588	4	1628
13	1473			3	1549	32	1589	5	1629
14	1474	Hen. VIII		4	1550	33	1590	6	1630
15	1475	April 22,		5	1551	34	1591	7	1631
16	1476	1	1509	6	1552/3	35	1592	8	1632
17	1477	2	1510			36	1593	9	1633
18	1478	3	1511	Q. Mary.		37	1594	10	1634
19	1479	4	1512	July 6,		38	1595	11	1635
20	1480	5	1513	1	1553	39	1596	12	1636
21	1481	6	1514	2	1554	40	1597	13	1637
22	1482/3	7	1515	3	1555	41	1598	14	1638
		8	1516	4	1556	42	1599	15	1639
Edw. V.		9	1517	5	1557	43	1600	16	1640
April 9,		10	1518	6	1558	44	1601	17	1641
1	1483	11	1519			45	1602/3	18	1642
		12	1520	Elizabeth				19	1643
Rich. III.		13	1521	Nov. 17,				20	1644
June 22,		14	1522	1	1558	James I.		21	1645
1	1483	15	1523	2	1559	March 24,		22	1646
2	1484	16	1524	3	1560	1	1603	23	1647
3	1485	17	1525	4	1561	2	1604	24	1648/9
		18	1526	5	1562	3	1605		
Hen. VII.		19	1527	6	1563	4	1606	Charl. II.	
Aug. 22,		20	1528	7	1564	5	1607	Jan. 30,	
1	1485	21	1529	8	1565	6	1608	1	1649
2	1486	22	1530	9	1566	7	1609	2	1650
3	1487	23	1531	10	1567	8	1610	3	1651
4	1488	24	1532	11	1568	9	1611	4	1652
5	1489	25	1533	12	1569	10	1612	5	1653
6	1490	26	1534	13	1570	11	1613	6	1654
7	1491	27	1535	14	1571	12	1614	7	1655
8	1492	28	1536	15	1572	13	1615	8	1656
9	1493	29	1537	16	1573	14	1616	9	1657
10	1494	30	1538	17	1574	15	1617	10	1658
11	1495	31	1539	18	1575	16	1618	11	1659
12	1496	32	1540	19	1576	17	1619	12	1660
13	1497	33	1541	20	1577	18	1620	13	1661
14	1498	34	1542	21	1578	19	1621	14	1662
15	1499	35	1543	22	1579	20	1622	15	1663

16 1664	3 1691	4 1717	22 1748	19 1778
17 1665	4 1692	5 1718	23 1749	20 1779
18 1666	5 1693	6 1719	24 1750	21 1780
19 1667	6 1694	7 1720	25 1751	22 1781
20 1668	7 1695	8 1721	26 1752	23 1782
21 1669	8 1696	9 1722	27 1753	24 1783
22 1670	9 1697	10 1723	28 1754	25 1784
23 1671	10 1698	11 1724	29 1755	26 1785
24 1672	11 1699	12 1725	30 1756	27 1786
25 1673	12 1700	13 1726/7	31 1757	28 1787
26 1674	13 1701		32 1758	29 1788
27 1675	14 1702	Geo. II.	33 1759	30 1789
28 1676		June 11,	34 1760	31 1790
29 1677	Anne,	1 1727		32 1791
30 1678	March 8.	2 1728	Geo. III.	33 1792
31 1679	1 1702	3 1729	Oct. 25,	34 1793
32 1680	2 1703	4 1730	1 1760	35 1794
33 1681	3 1704	5 1731	2 1761	36 1795
34 1682	4 1705	6 1732	3 1762	37 1796
35 1683	5 1706	7 1733	4 1763	38 1797
36 1684	6 1707	8 1734	5 1764	39 1798
37 1685	7 1708	9 1735	6 1765	40 1799
	8 1709	10 1736	7 1766	41 1800
James II.	9 1710	11 1737	8 1767	42 1801
Feb. 6,	10 1711	12 1738	9 1768	43 1802
1 1685	11 1712	13 1739	10 1769	44 1803
2 1686	12 1713	14 1740	11 1770	45 1804
3 1687	13 1714	15 1741	12 1771	46 1805
4 1688/9		16 1742	13 1772	47 1806
	George I.	17 1743	14 1773	48 1807
W. & M.	Aug. 2,	18 1744	15 1774	
Feb. 13,	1 1714	19 1745	16 1775	
1 1689	2 1715	20 1746	17 1776	
2 1690	3 1716	21 1747	18 1777	

N. B. Every King's reign begins at the death of his predecessor. For example: Geo. III. began Oct. 25, 1760. The first year of his reign was not complete till Oct. 25, 1761, so that the beginning of the first year of his reign is in one year of Christ, and the conclusion in another.

** The dates of each Sovereign's accession and demise are according to the New Style, so that king Charles I. who was beheaded Jan. 30, 1648/9, Old Style, is stated to have lived in part of the year 1649.

GENEALOGICAL DESCENT OF GEORGE III.
FROM EGBERT, THE FIRST KING OF ENGLAND.

EGBERT, of the Saxon race, first King of England, crowned A. D. 819; died 838; was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf, crowned 838; died 855; whose eldest son Ethelbald was crowned 857; died 860; who was succeeded by his three brothers, the youngest of whom was Alfred, crowned 872; died 900; whose daughter Elfrida married Baldwin II. count of Flanders, from whom descended, in a direct line, Matilda of Brunswick, who married William duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England. After Alfred died, the crown descended to Edward the Elder, his son, who was crowned 900; died 925; and was succeeded by Athelstan, his eldest son, who died without issue 940, and the crown descended to his brother Edmund, who died in 946: whose sister Thyra married Gormo III. king of Denmark, from whom descended Swaine, King of England, 1012, who died 1015; father of Canute I. who was king of England 1017; Harold, king of England 1036; and Canute II. or Hardicanute, 1039, that died 1041, Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, died 946, whose son Edgar was crowned 959, and dying 975, was succeeded by Edward II. who was murdered by his stepmother, and was succeeded, 979, by his half brother Ethelred, who died 1016, and was succeeded by his son Edmund II. surnamed Ironside, who dying in 1017, his son Edward was driven into exile, where he had two children, Edward Atheling who died without issue, and Margaret sole heiress to the crown of England, set aside by the Conquest, married, Malcolm III. King of Scotland, whose daughter Maud, in 1101, was married to Henry I. son of William duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England; which Henry succeeded his father in England 1100, and died in 1135; whose daughter Maud was married to Henry V. emperor of Germany, and in 1154, her son Henry II. was crowned king of England, and dying in 1189, left two sons, and a daughter named Matilda, or Maud, married to Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick, from whom Ernestus Augustus, elector of Hanover, father of king George I. was lineally descended, and who married, 1658, Sophia the grand-daughter of James I. king of England, and the VIIIth of that name of Scotland who was descended from Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. as before shewn.

INTRODUCTION

TO

HERALDRY.

THE Science of Heraldry teaches how to blazon, or explain, in proper terms, all that belongs to Coats of Arms; hereditary marks of honour, made up of colours and figures, which serve to denote the descent and alliance of the bearer, or to distinguish states, cities, societies, &c. civil, ecclesiastical, and military. There are eight classes under which Arms are generally ranged; viz. Dominion, Pretension, Concession, Community, Patronage, Family, Alliance, and Succession; and a sort which Blazoners call Assumptive Arms, being such as are assumed without a legal title.

The essential and integral parts are Escutcheon, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments.

The Shield is the field or ground whereon are represented the figures that make a coat of arms; for these marks of distinction were put on bucklers or shields, before they were placed on banners, flags, and coat-armour; and wherever they may be fixed, they are still on a plane or superficies, whose form resembles a shield.

Armorists distinguish several parts or points in escutcheons, in order to determine exactly the position of the bearings they are charged with: they are denoted by the first nine letters of the alphabet, in Plate 1. The knowledge of these points ought to be well observed.

It is also necessary to observe, that the *dexter* side is opposite to the *left* hand, and the *sinister* side to the *right* hand, of the person who looks on it.

By Tinctures is meant that variable hue of arms common both to shields and their bearings. According to the French Heraldry, there are but seven tinctures in armory; of which two are metals, the other five are colours.

The Metals are Goldtermed.....Or

Silver.....Argent

The Colours are BlueAzure

RedGules

GreenVert

PurplePurpure

BlackSable

When natural bodies, such as animals, plants ; or celestial bodies, &c. are introduced into arms, they frequently retain their natural colours, which is expressed by the word *proper*.

Besides the five colours above, the English admit

Orange termed Tenny,

Blood-colour Sanguine :

but these two are rarely to be found.

These tinctures are represented in engravings and drawings by dots and lines, as in Plate 1.

Or is expressed by dots.

Argent is plain.

Azure, by horizontal lines.

Gules, by perpendicular lines.

Vert, by diagonal lines, from the dexter chief to the sinister base points.

Purple, by diagonal lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points.

Sable, by perpendicular and horizontal lines, crossing each other.

Tenny, by diagonal lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points, traversed by horizontal lines.

Sanguine, by lines crossing each other diagonally, from dexter to sinister, and from sinister to dexter.

The Coats of *Sovereigns* are often blazoned by the *planets* ; those of *Noblemen* by *precious stones*, in the manner following :

Or,	or	Topaz,	by	Sol
Argent	—	Pearl	—	Luna
Sable	—	Diamond	—	Saturn
Gules	—	Ruby	—	Mars
Azure	—	Sapphire	—	Jupiter
Vert	—	Emerald	—	Venus
Purple	—	Amethyst	—	Mercury
Tenny	—	Jacynth	—	Dragon's Head
Sanguine	—	Sardonyx	—	Dragon's Tail.

The English Heralds give different names to the roundlet, according to its colour. Thus if it is

Or,	it is called a..	Bezant
Argent .....	.....	Plate
Azure .....	.....	Hurt
Gules .....	.....	Tortean
Vert .....	.....	Pomeis
Purple .....	.....	Golps
Sable .....	.....	Pellet
Tenny .....	.....	Orange
Sanguine .....	.....	Guze

Furs represent the hairy skins of certain beasts, prepared for the doublings or linings of robes of state : and as shields were

anciently covered with furred skins, they are therefore used in heraldry in the coats of arms themselves.

There are four different kinds, viz. 1st. *Ermine*, which is a field *argent*, powdered with black spots, their tails terminating in three hairs.

2nd. *Ermines*, where the field is *sable*, and the powdering white.

3d. *Erminois*, where the field is *or*, and the spots *sable*.

4th. *Vair*, which is expressed by blue and white skins, cut into the forms of little bells, ranged in rows opposite to each other, the base of the white ones being next to that of the blue ones. *Vair* is usually of six rows ; if there be more or fewer, the number ought to be expressed ; and if the colours are different from those abovementioned, they must likewise be expressed. See Plate 2.

Lines used in parting of Fields.

Escutcheons are either of one tincture, or more than one ; those that are one only, such a tincture is said to be predominant ; but in such as have on them more than one, the field is divided by lines, which, according to their divers forms, receive various names. 1st. The Engrailed. 2d. The Invested. 3d. The Wavy. 4th. The Embattled, or Crevelle. 5th. The Nebule. 6th. The Raguly. 7th. The Indented. 8th. The Dancette. 9. The Dovetail. 10. The Champaine, &c. See Plate 1.

As the fore-mentioned lines serve to divide the field, it must be observed, that if the division consists of two equal parts, made by the perpendicular line, it is called parted per pale ; by the horizontal line, parted per fesse ; by the diagonal dexter, parted per bend ; by the diagonal sinister, parted per bend sinister.

If a field is divided into four equal parts by any of these lines it is said to be quartered ; which may be done two ways, viz.

Quartered, or parted per cross ; which is made by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which crossing each other at the center of the field, divide it into four equal parts, called quarters.

Quartered, or parted per saltier ; which is made by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, that cross one another in the center of the field, and likewise divide it into four equal parts.

The escutcheon is sometimes divided into a greater number of parts, in order to place in it the arms of the several families to which there is an alliance ; and in this case it is called a genealogical achievement, or quarterly.

Differences of Coats of Arms.

Armorists have invented various differences, or marks, whereby bearers of the same coat of arms are distinguished each from others, and their nearness to the principal bearer demonstrated.

Ancient differences consist in bordures, which is a bearing that goes all round, and parallel to the boundary of the escutcheon, in form of a hem, and always contains a fifth part of the field in breadth.

The modern differences, not only for the distinguishing of sons issued out of one family, but also to denote the difference and subordinate degrees in each house, from the original ancestors, are nine, viz.

For the heir, or 1st son, the Label; 2d son, the Crescent; 3d son, the Mullet; 4th son, the Martlet; 5th son, the Annulet; 6th son, Fleur-de-lis; in Plate 2; and on some occasions the following distinctions might be used, viz. 7th son, the Rose; 8th son, the Cross-moline; 9th son, the Double Quarter-foil.

It must be observed, that of all the above-mentioned marks of distinction, none but the Label is affixed on the coats of arms belonging to any of the Royal Family; which the introducers of this peculiarity have, however, thought proper to difference by additional pendants and distinct charges on them.

As to the distinction to be made in the arms of the offspring belonging to each of the above-mentioned brothers, it is expressed by figures on the top and margin of the table contained in Plate 2: for instance, the heir or first son of the second house beneath a crescent, charged with a label, during his father's life only; the second son of the second house, a crescent, charged with another crescent; the third son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a mullet; the fourth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a martlet; the fifth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with an annulet; the sixth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a fleur-de-lis; and so on of the other sons, taking care to have them of a different tincture; as in Plate 2.

Ordinaries.

The most judicious Armorists admit only of nine honourable ordinaries: viz.

The Chief,	The Bend-sinister,	The Chevron,
The Pale,	The Fess,	The Cross, and
The Bend,	The Bar,	The Saltier.

The Chief is an ordinary determined by an horizontal line, which, if it is of any other form but straight, must be expressed. It is placed in the upper part of the escutcheon, and containeth in depth the third part of the field: its diminutive is a fillet, the contents of which is not to exceed one-fourth of the chief, and standeth in the lowest part thereof. This ordinary is subject to be charged with variety of figures; and may be indented, wavy, nebule, &c. See Plate 1.

The Pale is an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and con-

tains the middle third part of the field: its diminutives are, the pallet which is the half of the pale, and the endorse, which is the fourth part of the pale. See Plate 1.

The Bend is an ordinary, formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and contains the fifth part of the field in breadth, if uncharged; but if charged, then the fourth: its diminutives are, the bendlet, which is the half of a bend; the cost, or cotice, when two of them accompany a bend, which is the fourth part of a bend; and the ribband, the moiety of a cost; or the eighth part of the field. See Plate 1.

There is also the bend-sinister, which is of the same breadth as the bend, but drawn the contrary way: this is subdivided into a scarp, which is the half of the bend; and into a baton, which is the fourth part of the bend; but the latter does not extend itself to the extremities of the field, there being part of it seen at both ends.

The Fess is an ordinary which is produced by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across the center of the field, and contains in breadth the fourth part thereof. See Plate 1.

The Bar is formed of two lines, and contains but the fifth part of the field; which is not the only thing wherein it differs from the fess; for there may be more than one in an escutcheon, placed in different parts thereof, whereas the fess is limited to the center point. The bar has two diminutives; the barulet, which contains half the bar; and the closet, which is the half of the barulet. When the shield contains a number of bars of metal and colour alternate, of even number, that is called barry of so many pieces, expressing their number.

The Cheveron, which represents two rafters of a house well jointed together, or a pair of compasses half open, takes up the fifth part of the field: its diminutives are the cheveronnel, which contains the half of the cheveron; and the couple-close, which is half of a cheveronnel; that is, its breadth is but the fourth part of a cheveron. See Plate 1.

The Cross is an ordinary, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines in the fess point, where they make four right angles: the lines are not drawn throughout, but discontinued the breadth of the ordinary, which takes up only the fifth part of the field, when not charged; but if charged, then the third: it is borne as well engrailed, indented, &c. as plain. See Plate 1.

The Saltier, which is formed by the Bend-dexter and bend-sinister crossing each other in right angles, as the intersecting of the pale and fess forms the cross; contains the fifth part of the field; but if charged, then the fourth. See Plate 3.

Besides the honourable ordinaries and the diminutions already mentioned, there are other heraldic figures, called Subordinaries, or Ordinaries only; which, by reason of their ancient

use in arms, are of worthy bearing ; viz. The Gyron, France-quarter, Canton, Pale, Fret, Pile, Orle, Inescutcheon, Tressure, Annulet, Flanches, Flasques, Voiders, Billet, Lozenge, Fusil, Rustre, Mascle, Papillone, and Diaper.

The External Ornaments of Escutcheons.

The Ornaments that accompany or surround escutcheons were introduced to denote the birth, dignity, or office of the persons to whom the coat of arms appertaineth ; which is practised both among the laity and clergy. Those most in use are of ten sorts ; viz. Crowns, Coronets, Mitres, Helmets, Mantlings, Chapeaus, Wreaths, Crests, Scrolls, and Supporters.

The Helmet was formerly worn as a defensive weapon, to cover the bearer's head ; and is now placed over a coat of arms as its chief ornament, and the true mark of gentility.

Those of the kings and royal family, and noblemen of Great Britain, are open faced and grated, and the number of bars serves to distinguish the bearer's quality ; that is, the helmet appropriated to the Dukes and Marquisses is different from the King's, by having a bar exactly in the middle, and two on each side, making but five bars in all ; whereas the King's helmet has six bars. The other grated helmet with four bars is common to all degrees of peerage under a Marquis. The open-faced helmet without bars denotes Baronets and Knights. The close helmet is for all Squires and Gentlemen. Their position is also looked upon as a mark of distinction: the grated helmet in front belongs to sovereign princes ; the grated helmet in profile is common to all degrees of peerage ; the helmet standing direct without bars, and the beaver a little open, denotes Baronets and Knights ; lastly, the side standing helmet, with the beaver close, is the way of wearing it amongst Esquires and Gentlemen. See Plates I and 2.

A Chapeau is an ancient hat, or rather cap of dignity, worn by Dukes, generally scarlet-coloured velvet on the outside, lined and turned up with fur ; frequently to be met with above an helmet, instead of a wreath, under Gentlemen's and Noblemen's crests, as in Plate 3.

The Wreath is a kind of roll, made of two skains of silk twisted together, which ancient Knights wore as a head-dress, when equipped for tournaments. The colours of the silk are always taken from the principal colour contained in the coat of arms of the bearer. They are still accounted as one of the lesser ornaments of escutcheons, and are placed between the helmet and the crest.

The Crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms : it is called Crest from the Latin word *Crista*, which signifies comb or tuft, such as many birds have upon their heads ; as the peacock, pheasant, &c. in allusion to the place on which it is fixed.

Supporters are figures standing on the scroll, and placed at the side of the escutcheon: they are so called, because they seem to support or hold up the shield.

It is to be observed, that bearing coats of arms supported, is, according to the heraldical rules of England, the prerogative of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; of all Knights of the Garter, though they should be under the degree of Barons; and of Knights of the Bath; who both receive on their creation a grant of supporters.

Rules or Laws of Heraldry, relative to Escutcheons.

The several escutcheons, tinctures, charges, and ornaments of coats of arms, and their various properties, being now explained, it may not be improper to subjoin such rules for emblazoning the same, as the ancient usage and laws of heraldry have established amongst us.

The first and most general rule is, to express one's self in proper terms, so as not to omit any thing that ought to be specified; and at the same time to be clear and concise, without tautology.

One must begin with the tincture of the field, and then proceed to the principal charges which possess the most honourable place in the shield; such as the fess, cheveron, &c. always naming that charge first which lies next and immediately upon the field.

After naming the tincture of the field, the honourable ordinaries, or rather principal figures, you must specify their attributes, and afterwards their metal or colour.

When an honourable ordinary, or some one figure is placed upon another, whether it be a fesse, cheveron, cross, &c. it is always to be named after the ordinary or figure over which it is placed, with one of these expressions, sur-tout, or over-all.

In the blazoning of such ordinaries as are plain, the bare mentioning of them is sufficient; but if an ordinary should be made of any of the crooked lines mentioned above, its form must be specified; that is, whether it be engrailed, wavy, &c. as are engraved at the bottom of Plate 1.

When a principal figure possesses the center of the field, its possession is not to be expressed; or when a bearing is named, without specifying the point where it is placed, then it is understood to possess the middle of the field.

The number of the points of mullets or stars must be specified when more than five; and also, if a mullet or any other charge be pierced, it must be mentioned.

When a ray of the sun, or other single figure, is borne in any other part of the escutcheon than the center, the point it issues from must be named.

The natural colour of trees, plants, fruits, birds, &c. is no otherwise to be expressed in blazoning, but by the word *proper*;

but if they differ from their natural colour, it must be particularized.

When three figures are in a field, and their position is not mentioned in the blazoning, they are always understood to be placed two above and one below.

When there are many figures of the same species borne in a coat of arms, their number must be observed as they stand, and distinctly expressed.

Marshalling Coats of Arms.

By marshalling coats of arms, is to be understood the art of disposing divers of them in one escutcheon, and of distributing their contingent ornaments in proper places. Various causes may occasion arms to be thus conjoined, which J. Guillim comprises under two heads; Manifest and Obscure.

What this learned and judicious Herald means by manifest causes in the marshalling of coats of arms, are such as betoken marriages, or a sovereign's gift, granted either through the special favour of the Prince, or for some eminent services. Concerning marriages, it is to be observed,

When the coats of arms of a married couple, descended of distinct families, are to be put together in one escutcheon, the field of their respective arms is conjoined paleways, and blazoned parted per pale; baron and femme, two coats, first, &c. in which case the Baron's arms are always to be placed on the dexter side, and the femme's arms on the sinister side.

If a widower marry again, his late and present wife's arms are, according to G. Leigh, "to be both placed on the sinister side in the escutcheon with his own, and parted per fesse; the first wife's coat shall stand on the chief, and the second on the base; or he may set them both in pale with his own, the first wife's coat next to himself, and his second outermost. If he should marry a third wife, then the two first matches shall stand on the chief, and the third shall have the whole base; and if he take a fourth wife, she must participate one half of the base with the third wife; and so will they seem to be so many coats quartered."

But it must be observed, that these forms of impaling are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stands in expectation of having the hereditary possessions of his wife united to his patrimony.

In the arms of femmes joined to the paternal coat of the baron, the proper differences by which they were borne by the fathers of such women must be inserted.

If a coat of arms that as a bordure be impaled with another, as by marriage, then the bordure must be wholly omitted in the side of the arms next the center.

The person that marries an heiress, instead of impaling his arms with those of his wife, is to bear them in an escutcheon placed in the center of his shield, after the same manner as the baronet's badge is marshalled; and which, on account of its shewing forth his pretension to her estate, is called an escutcheon of pretence, and is blazoned *sur-tout*, i. e. over-all, as the inescutcheon borne in the centre of the royal achievement. But the children are to bear the hereditary coat of arms of their father and mother quarterly, which denotes a fixed inheritance, and so transmit them to posterity. The first and fourth quarters generally contain the father's arms, and the second and third the mother's: except the heir should derive not only their estate, but also their title and dignity from their mother. See Plate 1.

If a maiden or dowager lady of quality marry a commoner, or a nobleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms may be set aside of one another in two separate escutcheons, yet under one mantle or drapery, and the lady's arms ornamented according to her title.

Archbishops and bishops impale their arms differently from the before mentioned rules, by giving the place of honour, that is the dexter-side, to the arms of their dignity. Indeed it is to be observed, that prelates thus bear their arms parted per pale, to denote their being joined to their cathedral church in a sort of spiritual marriage.

With respect to such armorial ensigns as the sovereign thinks fit to augment a coat of arms with, they may be marshalled various ways.

1st. The ancient and respectable badge of the most noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward III. 1349, and which, ever since its institution, has been looked upon as a great honour bestowed on the noblest persons of this nation and other countries, is an augmentation made to surround, as with a garter, the arms of such Knights, and is inscribed with this motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

2d. The badge of the Order of the Bath, first instituted 1399, by King Henry IV. and re-established by George I. is inscribed within a circular border with this motto, "*Tria juncta in uno.*"

3d. The badge of the Order of the Thistle, instituted in 819, by Achaius, was re-established by King James II. of England, and is inscribed with this motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

4th. The badge of the Order of St. Patrick, instituted by King George III. March 11, 1783, is inscribed within a circular bordure with this motto, "*Quis separabit?*"

5th. The baronet's mark of distinction is the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland, granted and made hereditary by King James I. who erected this dignity on the 22d of May, 1611, in order to propagate a plantation in that province. The

mark is, "*Argent, a sinister hand couped at the wrist, and erected, Gules;*" which is borne either in a canton or an escutcheon, as will best suit the figures of the arms.

Funeral Escutcheons.

After having treated of the essential parts of the coats of arms, of the various charges and ornaments usually borne therewith, of their attributes and dispositions, and of the rules for blazoning and marshalling them, we shall next describe the several funeral escutcheons or achievements, usually called hatchments; whereby may be known, after any person's decease, what rank either he or she held when living; and if it be a gentleman's hatchment, whether he was a bachelor, married man, or widower; with the like distinctions for gentlewomen.

The hatchment having the ground without the escutcheon on the dexter side black, denotes the man to be dead; and the ground on the sinister side being white, signifies that the wife is living; which is also demonstrated by the outmantling.

When a married gentlewoman dies first, the hatchment is distinguished by a contrary colour from the former; that is, the arms on the sinister side have the ground without the escutcheon black; whereas those on the dexter side, for her surviving husband, are upon a white ground: the hatchment of a gentlewoman is moreover differenced by a cherub over the arms instead of a crest.

When a bachelor dies, his arms may be depicted single or quartered with a crest over them, but never impaled, as the two first are; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a maid dies, her arms which are placed in a lozenge, may be single or quartered as those of a bachelor; but, instead of a crest, have a cherub over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a widower dies, his arms are represented impaled with those of his deceased wife, having a helmet, mantling, and crest over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon black.

When a widow dies, her arms are also represented impaled with those of her deceased husband, but inclosed in a lozenge, and instead of a crest, a cherub placed over them; all the ground about the escutcheon is also black.

If a widower or bachelor should happen to be the last of his family, the hatchment hath a death's head; and that of a maid or widow, whose family is extinct by her death, is depicted with a death's head, to denote that death hath conquered all.

By these rules, which are sometimes neglected through ignorance, may be known, upon the sight of the hatchment, what branch of the family is dead; and by the helmet or coronet, what title or degree the deceased was of.

ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Elector of Hanover, and Archtreasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. eldest son of Frederic, late Prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1752; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25. 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, the Princess of Mecklenburgh Strëlitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744, and both were crowned September 22, 1761. Their issue :

- 1 George Prince of Wales, K. G. born Aug. 12, 1762; married April 8, 1795, to Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; by whom he has issue, Princess Charlotte-Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796.
 - 2 Frederic Duke of York, and Bishop of Osnaburgh, K.G. K.B. born Aug. 16, 1763; married Sept. 29, 1791, Frederique-Charlotte-Ulrique-Catherine, sister to the King of Prussia.
 - 3 William Henry, Duke of Clarence, K.G. born Aug. 21, 1765.
 - 4 Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766; married May 18, 1797, to Frederic-Charles-William, Duke of Wirtemburgh-Stutgard.
 - 5 Edward, Duke of Kent, K. G. K. T. and St. Patrick, born Nov. 2, 1767.
 - 6 Augusta-Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768.
 - 7 Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
 - 8 Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, K. G. born June 5, 1771.
 - 9 Augustus-Frederic, Duke of Sussex, K. G. born Jan. 27, 1773.
 - 10 Adolphus-Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, K. G. born Feb. 24, 1774.
 - 11 Mary, born April 25, 1776.
 - 12 Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
 - 13 Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.
- (Octavius and Alfred, both died infants.)

His Majesty's Sister.

The Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the late Duke of Brunswick, K. G. Jan. 16, 1764, by whom she has four sons and one daughter, Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, the Princess of Wales.

His Majesty's Nephew.

Prince William-Frederic, Duke of Gloucester, born at Rome Jan. 15, 1776.

HERALDIC TERMS

EXPLAINED.

ABAISSE, a French term applied when the fess, or any other armorial figure, is depressed or situated below the center of the shield.

ABATEMENT, an accidental mark annexed to the paternal coat of any family; of these there are nine in number.

ACCIOCHE, a French term to express a charge hooked together.

ACCOLLE, a French term used to express a crest or supporter collared, by the English termed *gorged*.

ACCOSTED, the same as *cottised*.

ACCRUED, a tree full grown.

ADDORSED, the same as *endorsed*.

ADVANCERS, the top branches shooting from the attire of a stag.

ADUMBRATION, the shadow only of any beast charged, out-lined and painted of a colour, darker than the field.

AFFRONTE, applied to savages, &c. signifies full-faced, and face to face; and is the same as *gardant*, applied to lions, &c. and as *at gaze*, applied to bucks, &c.

AIGUISE, the same as *fitché*.

AISLE, winged, or having wings.

ALIECE, couped or cut off from the side of a shield.

ALLERIONS, eagles or eaglets, displayed without beaks and feet, and like a martlet.

ALLUMEE, when the eyes of a boar or any other beast are sparkling and red.

ANCHORED, or **ANCRED**, when the extremities of a cross, &c. turn back like the flukes of an anchor; but different from the cross *moline*.

ANIME, the same as *incensed*.

ANCIENT, or **ANSHENT**, a flag on a tent or stern of a ship; the same as the *guidon*.

ANNULET, a ring, whose colour is always to be expressed.

ANTE, or **ENTE**, when pieces are ingrafted into each other.

APAUME, when a hand is open and extended so that the full palm appears.

ARGENT, the white colour.

ARMED, horned, when applied to bulls, &c.; toothed, when applied to beasts of prey; hoofed, when applied to horses, &c. beaked and taloned, when applied to birds of prey.

ARMED, at all points, a man in full armour except his face.

ARONDIA, any thing circular.

ARRACHE', the same as *erased*.

ASPERSED, the same as *powdered*.

ASSURGENT, the same as *issuant*.

ATTIRED, horned, as applied to bucks, stags, &c.

AZURE, the blue colour. See Plate 1.

BAILLONE', a lion rampant, holding in his mouth a batton.

BANDED, when a garb, or wheat sheaf, &c. has its band different in colour, from the garb.

BANDE, or *in bend*.

BANDEROLE, a streamer fixed by lines on the top of a staff of a crosier.

BANNEROLS, small *funeral banners*.

BARBED, the outer green leaves of a rose are called *barbs*; the wattles of a cock are also termed *barbs*. A barbed arrow is when its head is pointed and jagged; a barbed horse is completely armed, furnished, and accoutred at all points.

BAR, an ordinary less than a fess, placed in any part of the field, but the fesse cannot.

BAR-GEMEL, a double bar, or two bars placed parallel to each other.

BARON and FEMME, when the husband and wife's arms are impaled.

BARON'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

BARRULET, the diminutive of the *bar*.

BARRULY, when the field is divided bar-ways into equal parts.

BARRY, some certain number of *bars*.

BARRY-BENDY counterchanged, is when the bars are crossed by lines bendwise.

BARRY indented, is when the lines which cross the field to form the bar are indented.

BARRY-WAVY, &c. are distinguished by lines, as shewn in Plate 1.

BASE, the bottom of the shield, and whatever are charged thereon are said to be in base. See Plate 1.

BATTLED-UNBATTLED, is one battlement on another.

BATTLED-ARONDEE, is when the battlements are round on the top.

BATTON, a staff or truncheon. It is, in arms, usually a mark of bastardy.

BEAKED, the beak of a bird.

BEAM, the mean horn of a buck.

BEFROY, the same as *vair*.

BEND, or BENDE, an ordinary which takes up one-third of the field when charged, and one fifth when plain; drawn dia-

gonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Per bend when divided only by a diagonal line. See Plate 1.

BENDLET, a diminutive of the *bend*.

BENDWAYS, such charges as are placed to resemble a *bend*.

BENDY, a specified number of *bends* or *bendlets*.

BEVILED, used when any thing is broken, or open like a *bevil*.

BEZANTEE, strewed with *bezants*, or the gold coin of Byzantium, now Constantinople. See Plate 3.

BILLETTEE, strewed with *billets*.

BILLETS, small parallelograms. The origin and even the archetype of these figures are unknown.

BLADED, when the stalk of any grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit.

BORDER, or BORDURE, an ordinary which possesses a fifth part of the shield, and is borne many different ways; often used for the distinction of houses. See Plate 1.

BOTTONNEE, or *cross treeflee*. See Plate 1.

BOUTONNEE, the same as *seeded*.

BRANCHED, any thing that spreads into branches.

BRACED, interlaced or folded.

BRETESSED, that is, embattled on both sides opposite to each other; and the reverse of *embattled*, counterbattled.

BRISE, broken, or any ordinary with part of it broken off.

BRISTLED, the hair of the neck and back of a boar.

BRISURE, or DIFFERENCE, the mark of distinction of different brothers, as a *bezd*, *fess*, &c. when borne for that purpose.

BRONCHANT, used for any beast when placed on a field strewed with *fleurs-de-lis*.

BURELLE, a French term for *barry*.

CABOSSED, full faced, applied more particularly to the heads of bucks and stags, &c.

CABRE, a French term for *erect*.

CANELLE, a French term for *invected*.

CANTON, an ordinary; being a square corner, consisting of two lines meeting in a right angle, as in Plate 1.

CAP of MAINTENANCE, sometimes called *Cap of State*, and sometimes *Chapeau*, formerly a badge of high dignity: now frequently placed under the crest, instead of a *wreath*. See Plate 3.

CASQUE, the same as *helmet*.

CHAPPE, a term when the field is divided by two lines issuing from the middle point in chief, to the two base angles of the shield.

CELESTIAL CROWN.

CHAPPERONNE, the little shields containing death's heads, crest, &c. placed on the heads of horses that draw the hearse at pompous funerals.

CHAPLET. See Plate 3.

CHARGE, the figures represented in a coat which is said to be charged.

CHEQUEE, divided like the chess-board into chequers of squares, alternately of different tinctures. See Plate 2.

CHEVOLEE, a French term for *streaming*, that is, the light streaming from a comet.

CHEVERONEL, the diminutive of the *cheveron*.

CHEVERONNEE, a given number of *cheverons*.

CHEVERON-WISE, or IN CHEVERON, placed so as to resemble the *cheveron*.

CHEVERON, an ordinary resembling the rafters that support the roof of a house, or a pair of compasses extended; and takes up the fifth of the field. See Plate 1.

CHIEF, an ordinary which occupies the upper part of the shield, and is the last figure to be mentioned in blazoning arms, unless it be charged with any bearing. See Plate 1. When charges are placed in the upper part of the shield they are said to be in chief; and when divided by any thing but a straight line it must be expressed.

CIMIER, the French term for *crest*.

CINQUEFOIL, a bearing which should be represented as issuing from a ball, or point in the center. See Plate 3.

CLARINE, a French term for a *collar*, with a bell in the front.

CLECHE, a term for an ordinary or bearing that is pierced.

CLOSE, a French term for when the wings of any bird are close to their body.

CLOSET, is the diminutive or half the *bar*.

CLYMANT, when a goat is standing on his hind legs.

COEUR, a short line of partition in pale, in the center of the escutcheon which extends but a little way, short of the top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escutcheon.

COLLARED, when a beast has a collar on, or gorged.

COLOUR, is termed tincture.

COMBATANT, or CONFRONTEE, facing or fronting each other.

COMBEL, the same as *fillet*, the diminutive of a *chief*.

COMPARTMENT, the same as a *partition*.

COMPLEMENT, the same as *full moon*.

COMPONE, having one range of *chequers*. If two ranges, it is blazoned *counter compone*. If a border, or other ordinary, have more than two, it is said to be *cheque*.

CONFRONTEE, facing or fronting each other.

CONTOURNE, a term when any animal is facing the sinister side of the shield.

CONJOINED, or CONJUNCTED, joined or linked together.

CORONET. See the *Badges of Honour*.

COST, a subdivision of the *bend*, containing in breadth half the *bendlet*.

COTIRE, an escutcheon divided bendways.

COTOYE, the same as *cottised*.

COTTICE, the diminutive of the *bendlet*; the fourth part of the *bend*.

COUCHANT, lying at rest, with the head erect. See *Dormant*.

COUNEE', the same as *coward*.

COUNTER-CHANGED, the opposite tinctures interchanged.

COUNTER-FLORY, charged on opposite sides with *fleurs-de-lis*.

COUNTER-PASSANT, or **TRIPPANT**, walking contrary ways.

COUNTER-EMBATTLED, is when the indents on the upper edge answer the projections on the under edge.

COUNTER-PATENT, is classed with the furs, and composed of such pieces as represent the tops of crutches, and is sometimes called *vair fary*.

COUNTERLY, the same as *parted per pale*.

COUNTER-SALIENT, leaping different ways.

COUPEE, or **COUPED**, cut off smooth and even. See *erased*.

COUPLE, any thing in pairs.

COUPLE-CLOSE, the fourth part of a *cheveron*, and is to a *cheveron* what the *cottise* is to the *bend*, that is one on each side.

CRENELLE, the same as *embattled*.

COWARD, with the tail between the legs.

CRESTED, combed; applied to a cock.

CRINED, haired; applied to the human head, the mane of a horse, &c.

CROISSANT-CONTOURNE', the half moon, or decrescent, looking to the left side of the shield.

CROSS-AIGUISEE, or **UNDEE**, a cross couped and pointed.

CROSS-CAVALRY, a cross mounted on three steps.

CROSS-COUPED, doth not join the sides of the escutcheon, but appears as if the ends were cut off. See Plate 1.

CROSS-PATTEE, is when each end joins in the middle, and extends almost to make it fill up a square, as in Plate 1.

CROSS-FLORY, is when its end terminates like a *fleur-de-lis*.

CROSS-FUSILLY, is when it is composed of *fusils*.

CROSS-GRINCOLLEE', is when its extremities terminate in the head of snakes.

CROSS-MOLINE, is when its ends terminate by being divided and turned round, but not so far as the cross-anchored.

CROSS-POTENT, is when its ends resemble crutches.

CROSS-RECOURSIE, or **VOIDED**, is when its middle is taken out leaving only an edge.

CROSS-RAYONATED, from whose center issue rays.

CROSS-CROSSLET, a cross with *all* its ends terminating in crosslets.

CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCHE, having the extremity at the base formed into a spike.

CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCH-IN-THE-FOOT, with all the ends crossleted, and with a spike below the crosslet of the base extremity.

CROSS, an ordinary composed of four lines, two perpendicular and two transverse. See Plate 1.

N.B. There are upwards of sixty different Crosses.

CROSSWAYS, the position of figures, whose location seems to form the figure of a cross.

CROWNS. See the *Badges of Honour*.

CURRENT, running; applied to stags, &c.

CYGNET, a young swan; but, in heraldry, a term frequently synonymous with swan.

DANCETTE, when the teeth of a line is large. See Plate 1.

DEBRUISED, fastened down, or lain upon; debarred of its natural freedom.

DECHAUSSEE, a beast dismembered at all his joints, but not removed from their places.

DECOURS, the same as *decrecent* or a *half moon*, in its wane, from the full to new.

DEFENDU, a French term for *armed of such a tincture*.

DEMEMBER, or **DISMEMBERED**, where the limb of any beast is cut off from the body.

DEMI, half.

DESCENDING, is when the head of the beast is turned downward to the base of the shield.

DETRANCHE, a French term for a line bendways, which doth not come from the very angle, but either from some part of the upper edge, and then falls athwart or diagonally, or from part of the side in the same manner, but always from the dexter side.

DEVOURING, a term in heraldry for fish feeding or swallowing.

DEXTER, right, as opposed to left.

DIADEMATE, or **DIAMED**, the imperial eagle with two heads, surrounded with an annulet or circle.

DIAPERED, when the field, &c. is covered with little squares ornamented.

DIFFERENCES, or **DISTINCTIONS** of **HOUSES**. See Plate 3.

DIMIDIATED, used to express any thing that has lost a part.

DISPLAYED, with wings expanded, or disvelloped.

DORMANT, sleeping; denoted by the head lying upon the fore paws.

DOUBLINGS, the linings of mantles over the arms in an atchievement.

DRAGONNE', a French term to express such whose hinder parts partake of a dragon.

DRAPEAU, a French term for a *standard* or *ensign*.

DUKE'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

EAGLET, a small young eagle.

EARED, when the ears of any bearing has its ears of a different tincture, it is said to be eared.

EARL'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

EASTERN CROWN. See Plate 3.

ECARTELE, a French term for quartering.

EFFEARE', a French term for a *beast* reared on his hind legs, as if frightened, and resembling salient.

EFFRAYE', the same as *rampant*.

ELEVATED, used to express wings turned upwards.

EMBATTLED, the same as *imbattled*. See Plate 4.

EMBRUED, bloody, or sprinkled with drops of blood.

ENALURION, a border charged with birds.

ENDORSE, the eighth part of a pale.

ENDORSED, placed back to back.

ENFILED, when the head of a man or beast is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with a head, &c.

ENGLANTE, a French term for an *oak tree* when fructed or bearing acorns.

ENHANCED, placed high in the field.

ENGOUANT, swallowing; as applied to serpents, &c.

ENGRAILED, is when the edge of a *bordure*, bend, fesse, &c. is composed of semicircular indents. See Plate 1.

ENTE, the same as *engrafted*.

ENTOIRE, is when the *bordure* is charged with any thing that is without life, as bezants, plates, &c.

ENVELOPED, is when a snake entangles himself round a beast, or any other thing.

ENVIRONNE, a beast surrounded with a number of bezants, plates, &c.

ENWARPED, the same as *envelloped*.

EPLOGE, the same as *displayed*.

ERASED, torn off; opposed to *couped*.

ERECT, any bearing placed perpendicular.

ERMINE, is white with black spots, as Plate 2.

ERMINES, is black with white spots, as Plate 2.

ERMINETTS, is white with black spots, with a red hair on each spot.

ERMINOIS, the ground is gold with black spots.

ESCLATTE, any thing forcibly broken away like a broken or ruined wall, or a broken staff, not cut off smooth.

ESCUTCHEON. See *shield*.

ESSONIER, a diminutive of an *erle*.

ESTOILE, or **ETOILE**, a star with eight points.

ETETE, a headless beast, whose head was torn off by force, leaving the neck ragged.

EVIRE', is the term for a lion when his marks of the masculine sex are not seen.

EXPANDED, the same as *displayed*.

FASCE', the same as *barry*.

FENDU EN PAL, the French term for a *cross voided*.

FESS-POINT, is the center of the escutcheon. See Plate 4.

FEUILLE DE SCIE, a French term for an *ordinary*, indented only on one side, like a saw.

FESS, an ordinary consisting of two horizontal lines drawn across the field, and should contain near one third of the shield. See Plate 1.

FESSWAYS, any shing placed in an horizontal position across the middle of the field.

FIELD of a **COAT** of **ARMS**, is the whole surface of the shield on which the bearings are placed, and is the first thing mentioned in blazoning.

FILE, the same as *label*.

PILLET, an ordinary containing the fourth part of a *chief*.

PIMBRIATED, bordered or hemmed all round.

FISSURE, or **STAFF**, the fourth part of a *bend sinister*.

PITCHE, pointed, like the foot of a stake or pile.

FLANCH, or **FLANQUE**, an ordinary that is a segment of a circular superficies, as in Plate 1, and ever double.

FLANKED, or **FLANQUED**, used by the French for *party per saltire*.

FLASQUE, an ordinary not so circular as the flanch. See Plate 4.

FLEURY, or **FLORY**, charged with, or ending in *fleurs-de-lis*.

FLOURETTE, the same as *fleur-de-lis*.

FLOTANT, any thing flying in the air.

FONDANT, stooping for a prey, as an eagle, &c.

FORCENE, when a horse is rearing or standing on his hind legs.

FORME, or *dove-tailed*; the same as *pattee*.

FORMED, or **SEATED**.

FOSSE-HUMETTE, is when couped at each end.

FRACTED, broken.

FRET, is an ordinary which consists of six pieces, two long ones in saltier extended to the extremity of the field, and four

pieces in the center forming a mascle, interlarded by those in saltier. See Plate 1.

FRETTEE, with an uncertain number of frets.

FRUCTED, fruited.

FUNERAL BANNER, a square piece of silk, &c. on which are placed the quarterings belonging to the person deceased, fastened to a staff, and borne in funeral processions.

FURS, are six in number. See *ermine*, *vair*, &c.

FURNISHED, when a horse is bridled, saddled, completely caparisoned.

FUSIL, a kind of spindle used in spinning. See Plate 2.

FUSILLY, when the field or bearing is covered with fusils.

GAMB, the leg of a lion, &c.

GARDANT, looking full faced; applied to beasts of prey.

GARTER, or GARTIER, a narrow bend or bendlet, half the breadth of a bend.

GAUNTLET, armour for the hands; the warrior's glove.

GARB, a sheaf of wheat, or of other grain.

AT GAZE, standing full faced; applied to stags, bucks, &c.

GEMEL, double, or twin; as *bars-gemel*, twin-bars.

GIRONETTE, a French term for a tower, when topped with spears.

GLIDING, when snakes, &c. are represented as moving forward, they are said to be gliding.

GOBONE, the same as *compone*.

GOLPES, are roundlets of a purple colour.

GORE, or GUSSET, consists of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.

GORGED, collared.

GRADIENT, applied to a tortoise, supposed walking.

GRADY, with steps, or *grieves*.

GREAVES, armour for the legs.

GRICES, young wild hoars.

GRIECES, steps; as those at the foot of a cross-cavalry.

GRITTIE, is when the field is composed equally of metal and colour.

GUIDON, a kind of funeral banner.

GULES, the red colour. See Plate 1.

GURGES, are whirlpools.

GUSSETS, an abatement of honour.

GUTTEE, sprinkled with drops of any thing liquid, which have distinctions according to their colour. See Plate 3.

GUZES, are roundies of a murrey colour; called also *tor-leaures*.

GYRONNE, some given number of *gyrons*.

GYRON, an ordinary composed of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point, as in Plate 1.

HABERGEON, a small coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

HAURIENT, applied to fish of any kind when placed upright, paleways, as putting their heads above water.

HAUSSE, a term used when a cheveron or a fesse are placed higher than common.

HELMET, the armour for the head, of which there are four degrees. See Plates 1 and 2.

HERISSE, a French term for being set with long sharp points.

HIND, the female stag.

HONOUR-POINT. See Plate 1.

HUMETT, coupéd, or curtailed.

HURE, a French term for the *head of a boar, bear, wolf*, and such-like animals, but not for lions and such creatures that are said to be noble.

HURTS, HEURTS, or HUERTS, the names of blue roundles.

JELLOP, the comb of a cock or cockatrice, &c. in heraldry.

JAMBE, or GAMB, the lion's leg.

JESSANT, or NAISSANT, rising out of, or issuing from the middle of a fesse, &c.

JESSES, leather thongs used to the bells of hawks.

IMBATTLED, the same as *embattled*.

IMBORDERED, the same as *bordered*.

IMPALING, is halving or dividing any thing by a perpendicular line, as the arms of a husband and wife.

IMPERIAL CROWN. See *Badges of Honour*.

IMPERIALLY CROWNED, when any bearing, &c. is crowned with a regal crown.

IN BEND. See *bendways*.

INCREMENT, or INCRESCENT, the moon in her increase.

INDENTED, or DANCETTE, a line like the teeth of a saw. See Plate 1.

INDORSED, the same as *endorsed*.

INESCUTCHEON, a small escutcheon borne within the shield, and in the middle of a coat.

INFAMED, when a lion or other beast has lost his tail.

INGRAILED, a line that is scalloped on the edges. See Plate 1.

INTERLARDED, any bearing intermixed with another, as keys in the bows, or one linked into another.

INVERTED, a line the reverse of *ingrailed*. See Plate 1.

INVERTED, any bearing turned upside down.

JOINANT, the same as *conjoined*.

ISSUANT, arising from the *bottom* of a chief.

LABEL, LAMBEAU, or FILE, a figure of three or more points, to distinguish the difference of the eldest son. When charged with fleur-de-lis, or roses, is used for distinctions in the blood royal.

LAMBREQUIN, or **LAMEQUIN**, is the mantle placed between the helmet and crest, and is fluted behind the person who carries it. It is also the term for the points which hang from the straight line of the label.

LAMPASSE, a French term for *langued*.

LANGUED, tongued, and of a different colour from that of the charge.

LEASHER, the line which passes from the collar of a greyhound, &c.

LINE of **PARTITION**. See Plate 1, which multiply great variations in the ordinaries, &c.

LINE of **DIVISION**. See Plate 1, and page 63 of the Introduction.

LIONCELL. When three or more lions are on one shield, they are termed lioncells.

LION of **ENGLAND**, a lion passant guardant.

LISTON, the scroll or ribbon on which the motto is written.

LODGED, lying on the ground at rest, as applied to the stag, hart, &c. synonymous with *couchant*, as applied to beasts of prey.

LOZENGY, divided into an uncertain number of *lozenges*.

LOZENGE. See Plate 2, on which the arms of maidens and widows should be borne.

MANCHE, the old fashioned sleeve.

MANED, when the mane of a horse, &c. is of a different tincture.

MANTLE, is the term given that foldage whereon achievements are painted. The same as *lambrequin*.

MARCASSAN, a young boar whose tail hangs down, when that of an old boar is turned round in a ring on his back.

MARQUIS'S CORONET. See *Badges of Honour*, and Plate 3.

MARSHALLING, is the regular arrangement and disposal of various coats in one shield, denoting the matches and alliances.

MARTLET, a bird always drawn without legs.

MASCLE, is of a lozenge form, but always perforated. See Plate 2.

MASCULY, is when the shield is covered with *mascles*.

MASONED, is when the shield is covered with lines in the nature of stone building.

MAUNCHE, the same as *manche*.

MEMBERED, legged or clawed; applied to a bird not of prey.

MERLETTE, or **MERLION**, the same as *martlet*.

MINIVER, a white fur without spots, used to ornament parliamentary robes.

MONTANT, the same as erect in *pale*, when scorpions, crawfish, swords, &c. are borne.

MORION, a steel cap.

MORNE, or MORTNE, when a lion, &c. is borne without tongue, teeth, or claws.

MOUND, a ball, or globe; part of the regalia of an Emperor, &c.

MOUNT, is when the bottom of the shield is painted green, and is elevated in the middle.

MOUNTING, is a term for beasts of the chase, in the same sense as *rampant* is to beasts of prey.

MOUSSUE, is when any figure is rounded off at its extremities.

MULLET, the rowel of a spur with five points.

MURAL CROWN, whose top resembles a fortification. See Plate 3.

MURRY-COLOUR, is a dark brown.

MUSCHETORS, are black spots resembling an ermine's tail, but without the three dots over them as used in ermine.

MUSSLED, or MUZZLED, is when a bear or dog has the mouth tied up to prevent biting.

NAIANT, swimming.

NAISSANT, arising out of the middle of a fesse, &c.

NAVAL CROWN, is when the top is embellished with the beaks of ships and sails, placed alternately.

NEBULE, resembling a cloud.

NOMBRIL, or NAVAL POINT, the next below the *fess point* in the escutcheon. See Plate 1.

NOWED, knotted; tied in a loose knot.

NUAME, a French term for *nebule*.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN, is made of grass and twigs of trees interwoven.

OGRASSES, or PELLETS, are round black balls, See Plate 2.

OLIVE CROWNS, were made of olive branches.

OMBRED, shadowed or crowded.

ONDE, the same as *wavy*.

OR, the same as *gold* or *yellow*.

ORDINARIES, principal bearings in coat armour. See Plate 1.

ORLE, an ordinary composed of one or two lines passing round the shield.

PAIRLE, composed of half a saltier and half a pale, resembling a Y.

PALE, an ordinary which stands perpendicular in the center of the escutcheon, and occupies a third part of the field. See Plate 1.

PALLET, a diminution of a pale, being only half its breadth, and their number in a field must always be mentioned.

PALY, when the field is divided by perpendicular lines, the number of which must be mentioned.

PALISSE, is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PAPELONNE, where the field or charge is covered with figures like the scales of a fish.

PARTIE, applied to the field, parted or divided by lines. See *per*.

PARTITIONS, COMPARTMENTS, or QUARTERINGS, are the funeral divisions made in a coat, when the arms of the funeral family connections were borne altogether by one.

PASSANT-GUARDANT, is said, when a beast is walking with his full face towards the front.

PASSANT-REGUARDANT, is when the beast is walking and looking behind him.

PASSANT, walking.

PATEE, or PATTEE. See Plate 1.

PATONCE, is when a cross, &c. is a corned at the corners. See Plate 1.

PEAN, a fur, the ground of which is black, powdered with spots of gold.

PELICAN IN PIETY, in her nest feeding her young with the blood which issues from her breast. See *vulning*.

PELLETS, same as *ograsses*.

PENDANT, a term for any thing hanging down.

PENNON, a species of funeral trophy.

PENNONCLES, pieces of taffety in form of a pennon, or oblong square, hung on a spear of a martial man.

PERFORATED, is the same as *voided* or *pierced*.

PER, a contraction of *partie per*; which is itself a contraction; meaning that the field is of two tinctures, divided by a line drawn in some certain direction. Thus *per pale*, or *partie per pale*, means parted by a line drawn in *pale*; namely, through the middle chief and the middle base points; *per bend per fesse*, &c. having similar meanings.

PETRONEL, an ancient name for a pistol.

PHEON, the barbed head of an arrow.

PIGNON, a French term for a *pinnacle*, or *top of a building*.

PIGNONE, a figure like a pair of stairs.

PILE, is an ordinary in shape like the foot of a pile that is driven into the ground to make good the foundation of a building in swampy ground.

PLAIN, as applied to shields of arms, are those which are least encumbered with charges, and which have nothing on them but what is natural.

PLATES, round pellets entirely white, as if made of silver. See Plate 2.

PLAYE, the same as *bent*.

PLATTEE, formed of *plates*, or roundles of silver. See Pl. 2.

PLUMETTY, is when the field is divided into fusils filled with the ends of feathers, metal and colour alternate.

POINT, is an ordinary like a pile issuing from the base. It is called a graft, and sometimes point in point by the French, on which they sometimes place a coat, and often two, impaled.

POINT IN POINT, when tinctured sanguine, is said to be the proper abatement of honour or mark of distinction, in a coward.

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON, with their positions, are shewn in Plate 1.

POMEIS, the terms for *roundles*, of a green colour, and resemble apples. See Plate 2.

PORTATE, a cross portate does not stand upright, but lies sloping, as if carrying on a shoulder.

POSE, is when a lion, horse, &c. is standing still with all his feet on the ground.

POTENT, resembling the head of a crutch. See Plate 1.

POWDERED, when any thing is strewed all over promiscuously with any thing.

PRETENCE, or **ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE**, is that on which a husband carries the coat of his wife, being an heiress. See Plate 1.

PREYING, is the term for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and going to devour his prey.

PRINCE'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

PROPER, is when any bird, beast, plant, &c. is borne in their real, true, and proper colour.

PURFLED, applied to armour, studded and rimmed.

PURFLEW, a border of purflew is a border of fur.

PURPURE, the term for purple. See page 62 of the Introduction, and Plate 1.

QUARTERLY, is an ordinary formed by dividing the field into two equal parts, by lines perpendicular and horizontal. See Plate 1.

QUARTERING, the act of marshalling many different coats in one escutcheon.

QUARTERINGS, the different coats marshalled together in one escutcheon.

QUEUE, is to express a tail of any beast.

RADIANT, when an ordinary is edged with rays.

RAGULY, ragged, jagged, or notched.

RAMPANT, standing erect on the hind legs.

RANGE, a French term, when any mullets or other charges are placed in bend saltire, &c.

RAVISANT, applied to a wolf half raised and springing forward upon his prey.

RECROISE, a French term for *crossed*.

REGARDANT, looking behind.

REMORA, is a serpent, as in the figure of Prudence holding a javelin entwined with a serpent, is termed a *remora*.

REMPLE, is when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first chief.

REMOVED, dislocated, displaced.

RESPECTING EACH OTHER, placed face to face.

RENVERSED, the same as *reversed*.

RESARCELLEE, is when a cross is voided and open at the ends.

RETRANCHE, is when the escutcheon is twice cut athwart, bendways, or cut in bend dexter.

<p>RISING,</p> <p>ROUSANT,</p>	}	<p>applied to birds, in a position to take wing: <i>roussant</i>, applied to a swan, means with wings endorsed.</p>
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REVERSED, is when a charge has its wrong end upwards.

ROMPU, is when any ordinary is broken.

ROUNDLES. See Plate 2, for the different kinds.

RUSTRE, is a lozenge pierced round in the middle, and is a kind of *mascle*. See Plate 2.

SABLE, the black colour. See Plate 1, and page 62 of the Introduction.

SALIENT, is standing upon the hind legs, in the act of springing forward; applicable to beasts of prey.

SALTIER, one of the ordinaries in form of a St. Andrew's cross, and admits all the variations the lines will produce. See Plate 3.

SALTIER-WAYS, is when oblong figures are situated after the position of the *saltier*.

SANGLANT, bloody, torn off, or erased.

SANGUINE, denotes a murry colour. See page 62 of the Introduction.

SARCELY, the same as *cercelly*.

SCARFE, an ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crosier.

SCARPE, the first diminutive of the bend sinister, and is half its breadth.

SEGREANT, applied to a griffin, on his hind legs, with his wings endorsed.

SEJANT, sitting.

SEME, an uncertain number of crosslets, stars, &c. *Semé de lis*, strewed with fleurs-de-lis.

SHAPOURNET, is a curved line in the chief.

SHIELDS, BUCKLERS, or TARGETS, their forms are various in all countries, according to the fancy of the bearer, whereon are depicted the arms of the family.

SHOVELLER, a water fowl like a duck.

SINISTER, the left hand side of the shield, or any thing used in armoury. The reverse of dexter.

SLIPPED, torn off; not cut off smooth and even; applicable to sprigs of plants.

SOMME, a French term for *horned*, and their branches numbered when fewer than thirteen; and when more, must have *sans nombre* added.

SOUSTENU, is when a chief is supported by a small part of the escutcheon, of a different colour from the chief, and reaching as the chief does from side to side.

SPANCELLED, or **FETTERED**.

SPRINGING, when standing on the hind legs; applicable to beasts of chase; also to fishes when placed in bend.

STANDARD, one of the funeral trophies.

STARVED, divested of leaves.

STATANT, standing with all four feet on the ground.

STRINGED, applied to the bugle horn, &c. with a string to it.

SUBORDINARIES. For their number and denomination, see page 65 of the Introduction.

SUPERCARGE, the same as *surcharge* or *surmounted*.

SUPPORTERS, are those figures placed on each side the shields of Sovereigns, Noblemen, Knights of the Garter, Bath, Bannerets, &c. and appear to hold up or support the same.

SURCOAT, "a loose, light, thin, taffety coat, formerly worn by military men over their armour, and upon which their arms were painted or embroidered."

SURMOUNTED, when applied to a chief, signifies that another smaller chief of a different tincture is placed over it.

SURTOUT, over all. An escutcheon of pretence placed on the center of a shield of arms, is said to be in *surtout*.

TAILLE, the same as *party per bend sinister*.

TAWNEY-COLOUR, the same as *tenne*.

TENNE, is a colour composed of red, yellow, and brown, mixt. See page 62 of the Introduction.

TIERCE, a French term when the field is divided into three equal parts.

TIGES, or **FEUILLES**, when fruits are represented with stalks and leaves.

TIMBRE, the helmet when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

TINCTURE, the colour of any thing in coat armour.

TORCE, the same as *wreath*.

TORTEAUXES, are roundles or balls that are red. See Plate 2.

TRANGLE, a French term for a *bar* or *closet*.

TREFOIL, or **THREE-LEAVED GRASS**. See Plate 3.

TRESSURE, an ordinary, the diminutive of the orle, being one half the breadth of it. See Plate 1.

TRICORPORATE, when the bodies of three animals meet in a point conjoined in one head.

TRILLISE, or **TREILLE**, a lattice, which differs from a fret by not passing over and under alternately, but lies straight upon the undermost pieces fixed with nails.

TRIPPANT, applied to bucks, antelopes, &c. is denoted by one fore-foot up, the other three feet on the level.

TRUNKED, when the trunk of a tree is of a different colour from the branches.

TUSKED, is when the tusks of a boar, tiger, elephant, &c. are of a different colour from the body.

VAIR, or **VERRY**, a fur formerly used for the lining of royal robes, generally of white and blue. See Plate 2.

VALLERY-CROWN, is that surmounted with pallisadoes. See Plate 3.

VAMBRACED, when the arm is totally covered with armour.

VAMPLATE, the same as *gauntlet*, or an *iron glove*.

VELLOPED, applied to a cock, gilled.

VERDOY, an uncertain number of roses, trefoils, or other vegetable productions.

VERGETTE, the same as *paly*.

VERREY, the same fur as *voir*.

VERT, the green colour. See page 62 of the Introduction, and Plate 1.

VIRES, the French term for *annulets*, or *great rings*.

VOIDED, pierced through, or the middle part taken out, so that the field or the ordinary, appears through it.

VOIDER, an ordinary, resembling a flanch, but not so large or so circular towards the center of the field.

VOLANT, flying.

VORANT, devouring, or swallowing.

VULNED, wounded and bleeding.

VULNING, wounded; applied to a Pelican piercing her breast, in order to draw blood for the purpose of feeding her young.

UMBRACED, the same as *vambraced*.

UMBRATED, the same as *ombered*, or *shadowed*.

UNDEE, or **UNDY**, the same as *wavy*. See Plate 1.

UNGULED, hoofed, of a different colour from the body of the animal.

URDEE, the same as *clechee*.

WATTLED and **COMBED**, the comb and gills of a cock, when of a different colour from the body.

WAVY, a line like the waves of the sea. See Plate 1.

WREATH, two bands of silk of different colours, the metal and principal tincture of the arms, placed between the crest and the helmet.

YATE, the ancient name of *gate*.

BADGES OF HONOUR.

THE origin of armorial bearings is of too remote a date to be traced with any degree of certainty.

The Romans had ensigns of honour, such as chains of gold, gilt spurs, and lances, and frequently crowns of different forms, which at first were made of bays in token of mirth and victory, but afterwards they were made of gold. The crowns of the Romans were, 1. The oval crown, which was made of myrtle, and bestowed upon Generals, who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The Naval, or rostral crown, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments resembling beaks of ships, and were given to the Captain who first grappled, or the soldier who first boarded an enemy's ship. 3. The Vallaris, or castrensis, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or palisades, the reward of him who first forced the enemy's entrenchments. 4. The mural crown was a circle of gold indented and embattled, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. 5. The Civic crown was made of the branches of green oak, and given him who had saved the life of a citizen. 7. The Obsidionalis, or graminea corona, was made of grass growing on the plain; the reward of a General who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 8. The Radial crown was given to Princes at their translation among the gods. We meet also with the Corona aurea, often bestowed on soldiers, without any other additional term.

The crown of Charlemagne, borne by the King of England in an escutcheon, as Elector and Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, the original of which was for many years past preserved at Nuremberg, but lately removed to Vienna, is made of pure gold, weighing 14 pounds, divided into 8 parts, ornamented with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, one large emerald, and 338 pearls. The foremost part is embellished with 12 jewels, all unpolished, and is bigger than those on the right and left; but that part hindmost is of equal size. The second part, on the right hand, contains our Saviour sitting between two cherubs, each with four wings, whereof two are upward and two downward, and underneath them this motto, *Per me regis regnant*. The third part, on the same side, has only gems and pearls on it. On the fourth side is King Hezekiah sitting, leaning his head on his right hand, as though he was sick, and by his side Isaiah the Prophet, with a scroll whereon is this motto, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos 15 annos*; as also over the heads of these figures, *Isaias Propheta, Ezekias Rex*. The fifth part, which is behind, and of

equal bigness with the foremost, contains jewels semi. The sixth part has the effigy of a King crowned, and a scroll in his hand with these words, *Honor Regis judicium diligit*; and over his head, *Rex David*. The seventh part is only of gems; but the eighth, and last, has a king sitting with a crown upon his head; and on a scroll, which he holds with both his hands, is this motto, *Time Dominum & regem amato*; as likewise over his head, *Rex Solomon*. On the top of the crown is a cross, whose front contains seventeen jewels; and in the top of the cross are these words *I H S, Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*; and on the arch of the semi-circle, these words, *CHONRADUS dei gratia ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUG.* which shews that the semi-circle was added after Charlemagne's time by the Emperor Conrad.

Among the Greeks, the crowns given to those who carried the prize at the Isthmian games, were of Pine; at the Olympic, of Laurel; and at the Nemean, of Smalage or Parsley. Constantine the Great was the first Sovereign that used a crown; before which time they used a fillet, or chaplet of silk; the more ancient ensigns of authority being a scepter. Justinian was the first who used the orb, or mound, with a cross on the top, which was introduced into England by Edward the Confessor. The custom of anointing at the coronation was first used in England by Alfred the Great in 852; which is not practised in Europe, except in Russia, Sardinia, and France when a kingdom.

The *Imperial crown* is made of a circle of gold, adorned with jewels and pearls, heightened with fleur-de-lis, bordered and seeded with pearls, raised in the form of a cap voided at the top, like a crescent. From the middle of this cap rises an arched fillet enriched with pearls, and surmounted of a mound whereon is a cross of pearls.

The crown of *Great Britain*, is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, enriched with pearls and precious stones, and heightened up with four crosses pattee, and four large fleurs-de-lis alternately: from these issue four large diadems adorned with pearls, which close under a mound, surmounted of a cross like those at the bottom.

The crown of *France* was a circle enamelled, adorned with precious stones and heightened up with eight arched diadems, rising from as many fleurs-de-lis, conjoined at the top under a double fleur-de-lis, all of gold.

The crowns of *Spain* and *Portugal*, are of the same form, and are, amongst others, described as a ducal coronet, heightened up with eight arched diadems that support a mound, ensigned with a plain cross.

Those of *Denmark* and *Sweden* are both of the same form; and consist of eight arched diadems, rising from a Marquis's coronet, and conjoin at the top under a mound, ensigned with a cross-bottony.

The crowns of most other Kings are circles of gold adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large trefoils, and closed by four, six, or eight diadems, supporting a mound, surmounted of a cross.

The *Grand Signior* bears over his arms a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidical points heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.

The *Pope*, or *Bishop of Rome*, appropriates to himself a *tiara*, or long cap of golden cloth, from which hangs two pendants embroidered and fringed at the ends, semée of crosses of gold; which cap is inclosed by three Marquises coronets; and has on its top a mound of gold, whereon is a cross sometimes represented pomctted, recrossed, flowery, or plain.

The coronet of the *Prince of Wales*, or eldest son of the King of Great Britain, was anciently a circle of gold set round with four crosses-pattee, and as many fleurs-de-lis alternately; but since the Restoration, it has been closed with one arch only, adorned with pearls, and surmounted of a mound and cross, and bordered with ermine like the King's. See Plate 3. Besides this coronet, he has another distinguishing mark peculiar to himself, viz. a plume of ostrich feathers with an ancient open crown, and under it in a scroll, the motto, *Ich Dien*, (I serve). Which device was first taken by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346, where having with his own hand, killed John, King of Bohemia, he took from his head such a plume, and put it on his own.

The coronet of all the immediate sons and brothers of the Kings of Great Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with four fleurs-de-lis, and as many crosses-pattee alternate. See plate 3.

The coronet of the Princesses of Great Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened up with crosses-pattee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves alternate; whereas a Prince's coronet has only fleurs-de-lis and crosses. Ditto.

A *Duke's Coronet* is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, enriched with jewels and pearls, and set round with eight large strawberry or parsley leaves. Ditto.

A *Marquis's Coronet* is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidical points of equal height alternate. Ditto.

An *Earl's Coronet* is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, heightened up with eight pyramidical points, or rays, on the tops of which are as many large pearls, and are placed alternately with as many strawberry leaves, but the pearls much higher than the leaves. Ditto.

A *Viscount's Coronet* differs from the preceding ones, as being only a circle of gold bordered with ermine, with large pearls set

close together on the rim, without any limited number, which is a prerogative above a Baron, who is limited. See plate 3.

A *Baron's Coronet*, which was first granted by Charles II. is formed with six pearls set at equal distance, on a gold circle bordered with ermine, four of which only are seen on engravings. Ditto.

The eldest sons of Peers, above the degrees of a Baron, bear their father's arms and supporters with a label, and use the coronet belonging to their father's second title, if he has any ; but all younger sons bear their arms with proper differences, but use no coronets, or supporters. For the differences, see Page 63. of this Introduction, and Plate 3.



THE FOLLOWING

ENGLISH TITLES

HAVE BEEN CONFERRED SINCE

HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

Those marked with * were either Peers of England before the present reign, or raised to higher honours or have obtained an extension of the patent within the same period. Those with † are become extinct. Those with ‡ are Irish Peers; and those with § are Scotch Peers. Those with || were Baronies in fee, and no new creations; and those marked ¶ where summoned by writ.



1761.

- *† Earl Talbot
- * ——— Delawar
- Viscount Spencer
- Baroness Mountstuart (now merged in Bute, Marquis)
- † Baron Melcomb Regis
- Grantham
- Grosvenor
- Scarsdale
- Boston
- Baroness Chatham, (now merged in Chatham, Earl)

1762.

- * Viscount Wentworth
- Courtenay
- Baron Pelham
- Baroness Holland of Holland (now merged in Holland, Baron)
- Baron Lovel and Holland
- † ——— Montagu
- Milton
- Beaulieu
- Vernon
- † ——— Bingley
- ‡ Prince of Wales

1763.

- Baron Holland of Foxley
- || ——— Le Despencer
- †† ——— Ripley, Lord Ligonier
- * Viscount Dudley and Ward
- * Baron Ducie of Tortworth

1764.

- †* Earl of Northington
- † Duke of Gloucester
- || Baroness Bottetourt (now merged in Beaufort, Duke)

1765.

- * Earl of Radnor
- * ——— Spencer
- Baron Camden
- † ——— Digby

1766.

- †† Duke of Cumberland
- * ——— of Northumberland
- *† ——— of Montagu
- Earl of Chatham
- * Viscount Maynard
- § Baron Sundridge
- ††* Earl Ligonier

1767.

- † Baroness Greenwich

1770.	1781.
† Baron Morden	* Viscount Mount Edgecumbe
1771.	|| Baron Say and Sele
Baron Apsley (now merged in Bathurst, Earl)	1782.
1772.	Viscount Sackville
* Earl Bathurst	Baron Ashburton
*† — of Hillsborough	— Grantley
1776.	†† Viscount Howe
* Earl of Aylesbury	† — Keppel
* — of Clareudon	Baron Rodney
* — of Mansfield	1783.
* Viscount Hampden	§ Duke of Brandon allowed
|| Baron Osborne (now merged in Leeds, Duke)	† Baron Rawdon
|| — Clifford of Appleby confirmed	— Lovaine
Baroness Hamilton (now merged in Argyll, Duke)	— Sydney
† Baron Hume	† — Camelford
§ — Cardiff (now merged in Bute, Marquis)	1784.
— Hawke	Baron Carteret
† — Amberst of Homes- dale, in Kent	— Eliot
— Brownlow	* Earl of Abergavenny
— Cranley (now merged in Onslow, Earl)	* — Leicester
— Rivers of Stratfield	* — Uxbridge
— Harrowby	† — Lonsdale
— Foley	† Baron Bulkeley
1778.	— Grey de Wilton
|| Baroness Conyers (now merg- ed in Leeds, Duke)	— Somers of Evesham
† Baron Thurlow of Ashfield	— Boringdon
1780.	— Berwick
Baroness Dinevor	— Sherborne
|| — Willoughby de E- resby	§ Earl of Norwich
†† Baron Gage of Firle	* — Talbot
— Brudenell (now merg- ed in Cardigan, Earl)	* — Grosvenor
— Walsingham	* — Beaulieu
— Bagot	|| Baron Howard de Walden
— Southampton	*† Marquis of Lansdown
— Porchester	*† — of Buckingham
† — Loughborough	† Duke of York
	1786.
	* Marquis of Stafford
	* Earl Camden
	§ — Strange
	†§ Viscount Hamilton
	* Baron Montagu
	§ — Douglas of Ambres- bury
	† — Tyrone
	† — Carleton

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| † Baron Delaval | * Marquis of Hertford and |
| — Hawkesbury | Earl of Yarmouth |
| — Suffield | * Earl of Carnarvon |
| — Dorchester | 1794. |
| Baron Heathfield | † Baron Upper Ossory |
| * Marquis Townshend | — Clive |
| 1788. | — Mulgrave |
| †† Earl and Baron Howe | — Lyttleton |
| Baron Kenyon | — Mendip (now merged |
| † — Dover | in Clifden, Viscount) |
| — Malmsbury | — Bradford |
| * — Braybrooke | — Selsey |
| — Amherst, of Montreal, | — Dundas |
| in Kent | — Curzon |
| 1789. | — Yarborough |
| † Duke of Clarence | 1795. |
| * Viscount Sydney | Baroness Hood |
| * Marquis of Salisbury | * Baron Loughborough of Surry |
| * — of Bath | 1796. |
| * Earl Mount Edgcumbe and | * § Marquis of Bute |
| Viscount Valetort | * Earl of Warrington (annexed |
| * — Fortescue | to Stamford) |
| \|\| Baroness Hungerford | * Earl of Liverpool |
| 1790. | † Viscount Hood |
| † Baron Fisherwick | § Baron Stuart of Castlestuart |
| — Fife | — Stewart of Garlies |
| — Verulam | — Saltersford |
| †† — Mulgrave | — Macartney |
| — Douglas of Douglas | — Dawnay |
| † — Harewood | — Brodrick |
| † § * Marquis of Abercorn | — Bridport |
| * Earl of Beverley | — Rous |
| † — Digby | — Calthorpe |
| * † Baron Gage of Highmea- | — Gwydir |
| dow. | — De Dunstanville |
| 1791. | — Harewood |
| Baron Grenville | — Rolle |
| § — Douglas of Lochleven | — Cawdor |
| \|\| Baron Clinton and Saye | Viscount Newark |
| 1792. | 1797. |
| * † Earl of Dorchester | — Earl St. Vincent |
| * Baron Thurlow of Thurlow | * Viscount Lowther |
| Baroness Bath | \|\| Baroness Bruce |
| * § Earl Mansfield of Middlesx | \|\| Baron St. John of Basing |
| * Marquis Cornwallis | — Wellesley |
| 1793. | — Carrington |
| † Baron Auckland | — Bayning |
| | — Glastonbury |

- Baron Bolton
 — Minto
 — Wodehouse
 — Northwick
 — Lilford
 — Ribblesdale
 † — Perth
 — Seaforth
 Viscount Duncan
 * Baron Basset of Stratton
 1798.
 Baron Nelson
 ¶ — Hobart (now merged
 in Buckinghamshire, Earl)
 1799.
 † Kent, Duke
 † Cumberland, Duke
 ¶ Baron Gower (now merged
 in Stafford, Marquis)
 Baron Eldon
 † — Fitzgibbon
 1800.
 *† Viscount Bridport
 * Earl Cadogan
 * Earl Malmesbury
 1801.
 * Marquis of Exeter
 † Baron Moore
 † — Loftus
 † — Butler
 † — Carysfort
 * Earl of Rosslyn
 * Viscount St. Vincent
 * — Nelson
 Baroness Abercromby
 Baron Alvanley
 Baron Grey of Howick
 * Earl of Craven
 * — Onslow
 * — Romney
 * — of Chichester
 * — of Wilton
 ¶ Baron Dartmouth now
 (merged in Dartmouth,
 Earl)
 ¶ — Pelham (merged in
 Chichester, Earl)
 † — St. Helens
- * Baron Nelson of the Nile
 and of Hilborough, in Nor-
 folk (merged in Nelson,
 Earl)
 † — Thomond
 † Duke of Sussex
 † — Cambridge
 † Baron Keith
 — Hutchinson
 1802.
 * Viscount Curzon
 * Baron Rivers, of Sudely
 — Redesdale
 — Ellenborough
 Baroness Sandys, of Omber-
 sley
 † Baron Arden
 † — Sheffield
 † Viscount Melville
 1803.
 * Countess of Bath
 ¶ Baron Hawkesbury
 † — Keith
 || — De Bottetourt (merged
 in Beaufort, Duke)
 1804.
 * Earl Powis
 Baron Lake
 — Ashburnham
 1805.
 Viscount Sidmouth
 — Barham
 * Earl Nelson
 Baron Collingwood
 1806.
 Baron Erskine
 Viscount Anson
 † Baron Mount Eagle
 § — Androssan
 § — Lauderdale
 † — Granard
 — Crew
 — Beauchamp
 — Ponsonby
 — Spencer
 * Earl Manvers
 * — Orford
 * — Grey

6 Earl Dutton	Earl Tyndale
— Ailsa	— Gordon
— Breadalbane	— Manners
— Gardner	* Viscount Lake
1807.	— Cathcart
* Earl Lonsdale	Baron Gambier

ENGLISH TITLES

EXTINCT SINCE

HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

1761 Anglesey, Earl	1773 Cleveland, Duke
Coningsby, Countess	1774 Maynard, Baron
1762 Anson, Baron	1776 Lichfield, Earl
Hatton, Viscount	Granville, Earl
Melcomb Regis, Baron	Masham, Baron
Bradford, Earl	1778 Dover, Duke
Stafford, Earl	Archer, Baron
1763 Feversham, Baron	Langdale, Baron
1764 Bath, Earl	Walsingham, Countess
1765 Foley, Baron	Holderness, Earl, but
Godolphin, Earl	the Barony of Conyers
Hunsdon, Baron	continued.
Cumberland, Duke	Norwich, Baron
Yarmouth, Countess	1779 Lyttelton, Baron
1767 York, Duke	Willoughby of Parham
1768 Arundel of Trerice, Baron	1781 Hume, Baron
Newcastle - upon - Tyne,	Say and Sele, Viscount
but the Dukedom of	1782 Talbot, Earl
Newcastle under line	Rockingham, Marquis
continued	1784 Ravensworth, Baron
1769 Uxbridge, Earl	1785 Godolphin, Baron
1770 Delamer, Baron	1786 Leigh, Baron
Montagu, Baron	Northington, Earl
Morden, Baron	Keppel, Viscount
Ligonier, Earl	1789 Chandos, Duke
Ducie de Morton, Baron	Huntingdon, Earl, but
1772 Halifax, Earl	the Barony of Hunger-
1773 Bingley, Baron	ford continued.
Berkeley of Stratton, Baron	1790 Montagu, Duke, but
Kingston, Duke	the Earldom of Cardi-
Berners, Baroness	gan and Barony of
	Montagu continued.
	Cumberland, Duke

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1791 Gage of Fille, Baron but
the Barony of High
Meadow continued. | Barony of Grey de
Ruthyn continued. |
| 1792 Mulgrave, Baron
Dover, Baron | 1799 Howe, Earl, but the Irish
Viscounty and Eng-
lish Barony continued. |
| 1793 Montague, Viscount | 1800 Strafford, Earl |
| 1794 Greenwich, Baroness
Bolton, Duke, but the
Marquisate of Win-
chester continued | Perth, Baron
Montague, Viscount |
| 1796 Harewood, Baron | 1801 Powis, Earl |
| 1796 Sandys, Baron
Orford, Earl, but the
Barony of Walpole,
of Walpole, continued. | 1802 Lonsdale, Earl, but the
Viscounty of Lowther
continued.
Beaulieu, Earl |
| 1797 De Grey, Marchioness,
but the Barony of
Lucas continued. | 1803 Bridgewater, Duke, but
the Earldom continu-
ed. |
| 1798 Gainsborough, Earl
Amherst, of Holmesdale,
Baron, but the Barony
of Amherst, of Mon-
treal continued. | 1804 Camelford, Baron
Kerr, Earl
Chedworth, Baron |
| 1799 Sussex, Earl, but the | 1805 Loughborough of Longh-
borough, but the
Earldom of Rosslyn
continued. |
| | 1806 Macartney, Baron |

THE FOLLOWING

IRISH TITLES

HAVE BEEN CONFERRED SINCE

HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

Those marked * where advanced from inferior Titles, or have obtained an Extension of the Patent. Those marked † are become extinct. Those with ‡ have English Titles.

1761.

- ‡* Marquis of Kildare
- * Earl of Tyrconnel
- * ‡ ——— Moira
- Baron Winterton
- Coleraine
- † ——— Clive

1762.

- * Earl of Arran
- * ‡ ——— Courtown
- * Viscount Headfort
- † Baron Orwell
- ‡ † Viscount Ligonier
- † Baron Waltham

1763.

- Baron Baltinglass
- † ——— St. George, of Hatley
- * Viscount Mountmorres
- * Earl of Miltown
- * ——— Farnham
- * † ——— Catherlough
- * ——— Charlemont

1764.

- Baron Kingston
- Gore, of Manor-Gore
- Kilworth
- † Earl of Connaught

1765.

- * Earl of Mexborough
- Viscount Dungannon
- † Baron Pigot
- † ——— Annaly

1766.

- * Earl of Winterton
- * Viscount Mountcashell
- † Viscountess Langford
- ‡ † Earl of Dublin

* † Earl of Ely

* ——— Bective

* Viscount Glerawley

* ——— Kingston

* ——— Clanwilliam

† ——— Fortrose

* † Duke of Leinster

* Viscount Clare

* † Countess of Grandison

1767.

* Earl of Lowth

* † ——— Bellamont

† Baron Mulgrave

† ——— Lifford

1768.

† Baron Sidney

—— Erne

† ——— Eyre

* Earl of Kingston

* Viscount Westport

* † ——— Belleisle

Baron Innham

1770.

Baroness Arden

Baron Clermont

—— Dartry

—— Dawson

—— Bangor

—— Kilmore

1771.

* Earl of Sefton

* ——— Rodeh

* ——— Ely

* † ——— Seaforth

* ——— Altamont

* Viscount Crosbie

* Earl of Ross

1776.

- * Earl of Lisburne
- †† ——— of Ligonier
- * ——— Clanwilliam
- †* ——— Nugent
- * ——— Glandore
- * Viscount Southwell
- * ——— de Vesci
- * ——— Enniskillen
- *† ——— Orwell
- * ——— Aldborough
- * ——— Clermont
- * ——— Carlow
- † Baron de Montalt
- †† ——— Macartney
- Gosford
- Clanmore
- Milford
- Newborough
- Lucan
- Macdonald
- † ——— Newhaven
- † ——— Clifden
- † ——— Kensington
- † ——— Westcote
- Ongley
- † ——— Shulldham
- Naas
- Doneraile
- Massey

1777.

- †* Earl of Shipbrooke
- * ——— Aldborough
- † ——— Clermont

Baron Rokeby

1780.

- * Earl Conyngham
- * Earl of Mountcashell
- * Viscount Lifford
- * ——— Desart
- * ——— Erne
- * ——— Farnham
- * ——— Carhampton
- * ——— Bangor
- * ——— Melbourne
- †* ——— Clifden
- * ——— Mayo
- † Baron Tracton

Baron Muskerry

—— Belmore

—— Welles

† ——— Sheffield

1782.

† Baron Hood

1783.

Baron Harberton

—— Leitrim

—— Landaff

—— Riversdale

† ——— Delaval

Baroness Donoughmore

Baron Muncaster

—— Penrhy

1784.

Baron Earlsfort

† Earl of Ulster

1785.

* Countess of Longford

* Earl of Portarlington

* ——— Farnham

* ——— Carhampton

* ——— Mayo

* Viscount Cremorne

* ——— Gosford

* ——— Wicklow

* ——— Doneraile

Baron Lismore

† ——— Loftus

† ——— De Montalt

—— Sunderlin

† Viscount Pery

1786.

Baron Dunsany restored

1788.

Viscount Dillon restored

1789.

† Earl of Munster

*† Marquis of Clanricarde

*† ——— of Antrim

* ——— of Waterford

*† ——— of Downshire

*† Earl of Annesley

* ——— of Enniskillen

* ——— of Erne

†* ——— of Carysfort

* Viscount Clonmell

† Baron Fitzgibbon
 — Carleton
 — Auckland
 — Mountjoy
 — Londonderry
 — Kilmaine
 — of Cloncurry
 * — Eardley
 † — Annaly
 * Viscount Belmore
 * — Conyngham
 †* — Loftus
 *

1790.

Baron Glentworth
 Baroness Oriel
 Baron Callan
 — Clonbrock
 — Caledon

1791.

† Baron St. Helens
 †† Earl Ormond restored
 †* Marquis of Donegal
 †* — of Drogheda
 * Viscount Northland
 * — Harberton

1792.

Baroness Fermanagh
 — Waterpark

†*† Viscount Macartney
 †† Baron Oxmantown
 1793.

Baron O'Neil
 — Bandon

* Earl of Kilkenny
 * — Mountnorris
 * — of Desart
 * Countess of Wicklow
 * Earl of Clonmell
 * Viscount Castlestewart
 * — Leitrim
 * — Llandaff
 * — Hawarden
 *† — Fitzgibbon
 †

1794.

†*† Earl of Macartney
 †* — Ely
 †† Baron Bridport
 † — Graves

1795.

Baron Trimlestown restored
 Earl of Fingal, ditto
 *† — Clare
 * Viscount Mountjoy
 Baron Somerton
 — Yelverton
 * Earl of Leitrim
 * — Lucan
 * Viscount Castlereagh
 * — Oxmantown
 * — O'Neil
 * — Bandon

Baroness Kilwarden
 Baron Longueville

† — Lavington
 — Ranciffe

1796.

* Earl of Londonderry
 Baron Huntingfield
 † — Carrington
 †† Baron Rossmore

1797.

† Baron Keith
 † — Hotham
 — Bantry
 * — Cremorne, of Dawson Grove
 * Earl of Belmore
 * — Conyngham
 * — Llandaff
 * Viscount Donoughmore
 * Baron Sunderlin, of Baronston
 * Viscountess Ferrard
 * Viscount Carleton
 * — Caledon

Baron Tyrawley
 — Monck
 Baroness Norwood
 Baron Kilconnel
 — Tullamore
 — Headley
 — Teignmouth

† — Holmes
 Baroness Crofton
 1798.
 Viscount Kenmare
 Baroness French

Baron Kilwarden	Baron Ashtown
—— Louth restored	—— Clarina
1799.	—— Erris
* Earl of Dublin	*† Marquis Thomond
* ——— Armagh	* ——— Headfort
* Baron Henley	* ——— Sligo
1800.	*† ——— Ely
*† Marquis Wellesley	* Earl Castlestewart
* Earl O'Neil	* ——— Donoughmore
* ——— Bandon	* ——— Caledon
Baron Whitworth	* ——— Kenmare
* ——— Castle Coote	* Viscount Limerick
—— Langford	* ——— Somerton
—— De Blaquiére	* ——— Avonmore
—— Frankfort	* ——— Longueville
—— Henniker	* ——— Bantry
—— Adare	* ——— Monck
—— Ventry	* ——— Dunlo
—— Ennismore	* ——— Charleville
—— Wallscourt	* ——— Kilwarden
—— Mount Sandford	1801.
—— Donally	† Earl of Tipperary
—— Tara	† Baron Arklow
—— Hartland	1802.
—— Clanmorris	* Earl of Limerick
Baroness Dufferin, and Cla-	* ——— Clancarty
neboye	* Viscountess Newcomen
Baroness Newcomen	1806.
Viscount Gormanston re-	* Earl Gosford
stored	* ——— of Ross
Baron Lecale	* ——— of Normanton
—— Radstock	* ——— of Charleville
—— Glenbervie	* Viscount Templetown
—— Norbury	Baron Rendlesham
—— Gardner	* Viscount Lisimore
Baroness Nugent	* ——— Lorton

PEERAGES OF SCOTLAND

EXTINCT SINCE 1760.

- 1761 Douglas, Duke
 — Hay, Earl
 1772 Bothwick, Baron
 1777 Etterick, Baron
 1778 Solway, Earl
 1782 Irvine, Viscount
 Colville of Ochiltree, Baron, uncertain
 1793 Annandale, Marquis
 1794 Mordington, Baroness
 — Marchmont, Earl
 1796 Glencairn, Earl
 1807 Deloraine, Earl
-

PEERAGES OF SCOTLAND

CLAIMED AND ALLOWED SINCE 1760.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1778 Kintore, Earl | 1799 Belhaven, Baron |
| 1782 Sinclair, Baron | 1800 Fairfax, Baron |
| 1786 Wemyss, Earl | |
-

THE EXTINCT PEERS OF IRELAND

SINCE HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1761 Blakeney, Baron | 1773 Tyrrawley, Baron |
| 1762 Catherlough, Baron | Kilmaine, Baron |
| 1764 Londonderry, Earl | Thomond, Earl |
| Charleville, Earl | Baltimore, Baron |
| 1766 Grandison, Earl | 1774 Sydney, Baron |
| Bellamont, Earl | 1775 St. George, of Hatley,
Baron |
| 1767 Mayo, Viscount | 1776 Farnham, Earl |
| Bowes, Baron | 1777 Castlehaven, Earl |
| Ulster, Earl | De Montalt, Baron |
| Doneraile, Viscount | 1779 Clare, Viscount, but the
Earldom of Nugent
continued. |
| 1769 Blessington, Earl | 1781 Scaforth, Earl |
| 1771 Molyneux, Viscount | |
| 1772 Catherlough, Earl | |
| Hawley, Baron | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1731 Conyngham, Earl, but
the Barony continued. | but the Earldom con-
tinued. |
| Fortrose, Viscount | 1798 Shuldharn; Baron |
| Eyre, Baron | Tracy, Viscount |
| 1782 Malton, Earl | 1799 Clanbrassil, Earl |
| Tracton, Baron | Louth, Earl, but the Ba-
rony of Anthenry in a-
beyance. |
| Ligonier, Earl | Langford, Viscount |
| 1793 Pigot, Baron | 1800 Kingsland, Viscount |
| Ely, Earl | Grandison, Earl |
| Shipbrooke, Earl | Bellamont, Earl |
| Tylney, Earl | Wenman, Viscount |
| 1784 Fortescue, Baron | 1802 Mountrath, Earl, but the
Barony of Castle Coote
continued. |
| Annaly, Baron | Bateman, Viscount |
| Wandesford, Earl | Ross, Earl |
| 1787 Waltham, Baron, | 1804 Holmes, Baron |
| 1789 Vane, Viscount | 1806 Perry, Viscount |
| Brandon, Countess | Macartney, Earl |
| 1790 Dublin, Earl | Clermont, Earl, but the
Viscounty continued. |
| 1791 Verney, Earl | 1807 Lavington, Baron |
| Antrim, Marquis, but
the Earldom continu-
ed. | |
| 1793 Annaly, Baron | |
| 1794 Newhaven, Baron | |
| 1797 Clanricarde, Marquis, | |

I N D E X

AND

M O T T O S

WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS,

To the ARMS of all the
PEERS AND PEERESSES
OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

The Column of Figures refers to the Page where the Arms are to be found. D. stands for Duke; M. for Marquis; E. for Earl; V. for Viscount; B. for Baron; L. for Lord; *Ir.* distinguishes the *Irish*, and *Sc.* the *Scotch*.

The figures after which shew the year when the title was granted. The name adjoining the Motto is that of the family; and the title following is that usually given to the eldest son, and where no title follows the family name, the sons have only the appellation of Honourable. The Arms of those Irish and Scotch Peers who possess English honours, are generally inserted only once, and that among the English Peerage.

The KING. *Dieu et mon droit.* God and my right.

4 The PRINCE OF WALES. *Ich Dien.* I serve.

ROYAL HIGHNESS.

8 **A**BERCORN, M. 1790. *Sc.* E. 1606. *Sola nobilitas virtus.* Virtue is the only nobility. Hamilton, V. Hamilton, *Sc.* L. Paisley.

47 Abdercromby, Baroness, 1801. Abdercromby.

54 Aberdeen, *Sc.* E. 1682. *Fortuna sequatur.* Let fortune follow. Gordon, L. Haddo.

17 Abergavenny, E. 1784. *Ne vile velis.* Incline to nothing vile. Neville. V. Neville.

12 Abingdon, E. 1682. *Virtus ariete fortior.* Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram. Bertie, L. Norreys.

INDEX.

- 54 Aboyne, Sc. E. 1660. *Stant cætera tigno.* The rest stand upon a beam. Gordon, L. Strathaven.
- 81 Adare, Ir. B. 1800. *Quo sursum volo videre.* I wish to see what is above. Quin.
- 44 Ailsa, B. 1806. *Avise la fin.* Consider the issue. Kennedy.
- 4 Albany, Sc. D. 1784. See York, D.
- 13 Albemarle, E. 1696. *Ne cede malis.* Don't yield to misfortunes. Keppel, V. Bury.
- 64 Aldborough, Ir. E. 1777. *Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.* Nothing can oppose valour and arms. Stratford, V. Amiens.
- 71 Allen, Ir. V. 1717. *Triumpho morte tam vita.* I triumph in death as in life. Allen.
- 41 Alvanley, B. 1801. *Patientia vinces.* You may succeed by patience. Arden.
- 35 Amherst, B. 1776, & 1788. *Victoria concordia crescit.* Conquest is improved by concord. Amherst.
- 6 Ancaster, D. 1715. *Loyauté me oblige.* Loyalty binds me. Bertie, M. of Lindsey.
- 43 Androssan, B. 1806. *Gardez bien.* Take care. Montgomery.
- 25 Anson, V. 1806. *Nil desperandum.* Never despair. Anson, L. Soberton.
- 65 Annesley, Ir. E. 1789. *Virtutis amore.* By the love of virtue. Annesley, V. Glerawly.
- 86 Antrim, Ir. Countess, 1785. *Tempest,* V. Dunluce.
- 55 Arbuthnot, Sc. V. 1641. *Laus Deo.* Praise be to God. Arbuthnot.
- 42 Arden, B. 1802. Ir. B. 1770. *Sub cruce candida.* Under the glorious cross. Perceval.
- 31 Argyll, Sc. D. 1701. See Sundridge, B. M. of Lorn.
- 4 Arklow, Ir. B. 1801. See Sussex, D.
- 4 Armagh, Ir. E. 1799. See Cumberland, D.
- 62 Arran, Ir. E. 1762. *In hoc signo vinces.* In this sign you shall conquer. Gore, V. Sudley.
- 28 Arundel of Wardour, B. 1605. *Deo date.* Give to God. Arundel.
- 72 Ashbrook, Ir. V. 1751. *Mens conscia recti.* A good conscience. Flower, L. Castle-Durrow.
- 15 Ashburnham, E. 1730. *Le roy et l'estat.* The king and the state. Ashburnham, V. St. Asaph.
- 29 Ashburnham, B. 1689. See Ashburnham, E.
- 32 Ashburton, B. 1782. *Studiis et rebus honestis.* By learning and virtue. Dunning.
- 83 Ashtown, Ir. B. 1800. *Virtutis fortuna comes.* Success accompanies virtue. Tench.
- 57 Aston, Sc. B. 1628. *Numini et patriæ asto.* I stand to my God and country. Aston.

INDEX.

- 21 Athol, Sc. D. 1703. See *Strange, E. M. of Tullibardin.*
- 61 Athlone, Ir. E. 1691. *Malo mori quam fœdari.* I had rather die than be disgraced. Ginkell, L. Aghrim.
- 36 Auckland, B. 1793, Ir. B. 1789. *Si sit prudentia.* If there is prudence, *no other aid is wanting.* Eden.
- 27 Audley, B. 1296. *Je le tiens,* I hold it. Tuchet.
- 74 Avonmore, Ir. V. 1800. *Renascentur.* Let them be renewed. Yelverton, L. Yelverton.
- 17 Aylesbury, E. 1776. *Fuimus.* We have been. Bruce-Brudenell, L. Bruce.
- 14 Aylesford, E. 1714. *Aperto vivere voto.* To profess a clear faith. Finch, L. Guernsey.
- 76 Aylmer, Ir. B. 1718. *Steady.* Aylmer.
- 32 Bagot, B. 1780. *Antiquam obtinens.* Possessing antiquity. Bagot.
- 53 Balcarras, Sc. E. 1651. *Astra castra—Numen lumen.* The stars my camp—the Deity my light. Lindsay.
- 67 Bandon, Ir. E. 1800. *Virtus probata florebit.* Tried virtue will flourish. Bernard.
- 58 Banff, Sc. B. 1642. *Fideliter.* Faithfully. Ogilvy.
- 73 Bangor, Ir. V. 1780. *Sub cruce salus.* Salvation from the cross. Ward.
- 74 Bantry, Ir. V. 1800. The noblest motive is the public good. White.
- 42 Barham, B. 1805. *Fortis in arduis.* Resolute in difficulties. Barham.
- 97 To the end, Baronets, alphabetical arrangement of.
- 71 Barrington, Ir. V. 1720. *Honesta quam splendida.* Honest things how splendid. Barrington.
- 61 Barrymore, Ir. E. 1627. *Boutez en avant.* Put forward. Barry, V. Buttevant.
- 38 Basset, B. 1797. See *De Dunstanville, B.*
- 47 Bath, Countess, 1803. Pulteney.
- 8 Bath, M. 1789. *J' ai bonne cause.* I have a good cause. Thynne, V. Weymouth.
- 17 Bathurst, E. 1772. *Tien ta foy.* Keep thy faith. Bathurst, L. Apsley.
- 39 Bayning, B. 1797. *Stare super vias antiquas.* Trust to antiquity. Townshend.
- 43 Beauchamp, B. 1806. *Ex fide fortis.* Brave and faithful. Beauchamp.
- 5 Beaufort, D. 1682. *Mutare vel timere sperno.* I scorn to change or fear. Somerset, M. of Worcester.
- 5 Bedford, D. 1694. *Che sara, sara.* What will be, will be. Russell, M. of Tavistock.
- 58 Belhaven, Sc. B. 1647. Ride through. Hamilton.
- 66 Belmore, Ir. E. 1797. *Virtus semper viridis.* Virtue is always flourishing. Corry.

INDEX.

- 62 Belvedere, *Ir.* E. 1756. *Candor dat viribus alas.* Truth gives wings to strength. Rochfort, L. Belfield.
- 12 Berkeley, E. 1789. *Dieu avec nous.* God with us. Berkeley, V. Dursley.
- 33 Berwick, B. 1784. *Qui uti scit ei bona.* Riches to him who knows how to use them. Hill.
- 30 Besborough, *Ir.* E. 1739. See *Poussonby* of *Sysonby*. B. V. Duncannon.
- 19 Beverley, E. 1790. *Esperance en Dieu.* Trust in God. Percy, L. Lovaine.
- 57 Blantyre, Sc. B. 1606. *Sola juvat virtus.* Virtue alone delights me. Stewart.
- 76 Blayney, *Ir.* B. 1621. *Integra mens augustissima possessio.* An honest mind is a most noble possession. Blayney.
- 23 Bolingbroke V. 1712. *Nec quærere nec spernere honorem.* Neither seek nor despise honours. St. John, L. St. John of Lydiard and of Battersea.
- 69 Bolton, B. 1797. *Aimez loyauté.* Love loyalty. Orde-Powlett.
- 33 Boringdon, B. 1784. *Fideli certa merces.* The certain reward of fidelity. Parker.
- 30 Boston, B. 1761. *Honor fidelitatis præmium.* Honour is the reward of fidelity. Irby.
- 29 Boyle, B. 1711. *Honor virtutis præmium.* Honour is the reward of virtue. Boyle.
- 71 Boyne, *Ir.* V. 1717. *Nec timeo nec sperno.* I neither fear nor despise. Hamilton, L. Hamilton.
- 57 Bradford, B. 1794. *Nec timere nec timide.* Neither rash nor fearful. Bridgeman.
- 6 Brandon, D. 1711. Through. Hamilton, L. Dutton.
- 35 Braybrooke, B. 1788. *Ne vile velis.* Shun every thing vile. Aldworth-Griffin.
- 44 Breadalbane, B. 1806. Sc. E. 1677. Follow me. Campbell, Sc. L. Glenorchy.
- 10 Bridgewater, E. 1720. *Sic donec.* Thus until.—Egerton, V. Brackley.
- 25 Bridport, V. 1800. *Ir.* B. 1794. Steady. Hood.
- 14 Bristol, E. 1714. *Je n'oublierai jamais.* I shall never forget. Hervey, L. Hervey.
- 38 Brodrick, B. 1796. *A cuspide coronæ.* From a lance to a coronet. Brodrick.
- 31 Brownlow, B. 1776. *Opera illius mea sunt.* His works are mine. Cust.
- 15 Brooke, E. 1746. See *Warwick*, E.
- 12 Buccleugh, Sc. D. 1673. See *Doncaster*, E. E. of Dalkeith.
- 51 Buchan, Sc. E. 1459. Judge nought. Erskine, L. Cat-dross.

INDEX.

- 8 Buckingham, M. 1784. *Templa quam dilecta!* Temples how beloved! Nugent-Temple, E. Temple.
- 15 Buckinghamshire, E. 1746. *Auctor pretiosa facit.* The founder makes it more valuable. Hobart, L. Hobart.
- 33 Bulkeley, B. 1784. *Ir.* V. 1643. *Nec temere nec timide.* Neither rashly or diffidently. Bulkeley.
- 9 Bute, M. 1796. *Sc. E.* 1703. *Avito virescunt honore.* He flourishes by the honours of his ancestors. Stuart, V. Mountstuart.
- 41 Butler, B. 1801. *Depressus extollor.* I am elevated from depression. Butler.
- 29 Byron, B. 1643. *Crede Byron.* Trust Byron. Byron.
- 19 Cadogan, F. 1800. *Qui invidet minor est.* Envy lessens a man. Cadogan, V. Chelsea.
- 76 Cahir, *Ir.* B. 1583. God be my guide. Butler.
- 51 Caithness, *Sc. E.* 1456. Commit thy work to God. Sinclair, L. Berrendale.
- 67 Caledon, *Ir.* E. 1800. *Per mare per terras.* By sea and land. Alexander.
- 79 Callan, *Ir.* B. 1790. *Spectemur agendo.* Let us be seen by our actions. Agar.
- 38 Calthorpe, B. 1795. *Gradu diverso via una.* By different ways to the same end. Gough-Calthorpe.
- 4 Cambridge, D. 1801. Prince Adolphus, Royal Highness.
- 18 Camden, E. 1786. *Judicium parium, aut leges terræ.* The judgment of my peers or the laws of my country. Pratt, V. Bayham.
- 36 Carbery, *Ir.* B. 1718. *Libertas.* Liberty. Evans.
- 11 Cardigan, E. 1661. *En grace affie.* On grace depend. Brudenell, L. Brudenell.
- 64 Carhampton, *Ir.* E. 1785. *En Dieu est ma fiance.* In God is my trust. Luttrell, L. Irnham.
- 34 Carleton, B. 1786. *Vivit post funera virtus.* Virtue survives the grave. Boyle.
- 74 Carleton, *Ir.* V. 1797. *Quæ vere verum.* What are really true. Carleton.
- 12 Carlisle, E. 1661. *Volo, non valeo.* I am willing, but not able. Howard, V. Morpeth.
- 19 Carnarvon, E. 1793. *Ung je servirai.* I will serve one. Herbert, L. Porehester.
- 61 Carrick, *Ir.* E. 1743. *Soyez ferme.* Be stedfast. Butler, V. Ikerine.
- 1 Carrick, *Ir.* E. 1762. See Wales, Prince of.
- 39 Carrington, B. 1797. *Ir.* B. 1796. *Tenax in fide.* Resolutely faithful. Smith.
- 33 Carteret, B. 1784. *Loyal devoir.* Loyal duty. Carteret.
- 41 Carysfort, B. 1801. *Ir.* E. 1789. *Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.* This hand is an enemy to tyrants. Proby, L. Proby.

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- 56 Cathcart, V. 1807. Sc. B. 1442. I hope to speed. Cathcart.
- 61 Cavan, Ir. E. 1647. *Ut quocunque paratus*. Prepared on every side. Lambart, V. Kilcoursie.
- 89 Cawdor, B. 1796. Be mindful. Campbell.
- 62 Charlemont, Ir. E. 1763. *Deo duce, ferro comitante*. God is my leader, and the sword my companion. Caulfield, L. Caulfield.
- 68 Charleville, Ir. E. 1806. *Virtus sub cruce crescit*. Virtue increaseth under affliction. Bury, L. Tullamore.
- 17 Chatham, E. 1766. *Benigno Numine*. By God's blessing. Pitt, V. Pitt.
- 11 Chesterfield, E. 1628. *A Deo et rege*. From God and the King. Stanhope, L. Stanhope.
- 71 Chetwynd, Ir. V. 1717. *Probitas verus honos*. Honesty is true honour. Chetwynd, L. Rathdowne.
- 20 Chichester, E. 1801. *Vincit amor patriæ*. The love of my country prevails. Pelham, L. Pelham.
- 13 Cholmondeley, E. 1706. and Ir. V. 1661. *Cassis tutissima virtus*. Valour is the safest helmet. Cholmondely, V. Malpas.
- 67 Clancarty, Ir. E. 1802. *Virtutis fortuna comes*. Fortune is the companion of virtue. Keating-Trench, V. Dunlo.
- 82 Clannorris, Ir. B. 1800. *Spes mea Christus*. Christ is my hope. Bingham.
- 60 Clanricarde, Ir. E. 1544, and 1800. *Une roy, une foy, une ley*. One king, one faith, one law. De Burgh, L. Dunkellin.
- 63 Clanwilliam, Ir. E. 1776. *Toujours prest*. Always ready. Meade, L. Gifford.
- 40 Clare, Ir. E. 1795. See *Fitzgibbon*, Ir. V. Fitzgibbon.
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- 17 Clarendon, E. 1776. *Fidei coticula crux*. The cross is the touchstone of faith. Villiers, L. Hyde.
- 53 Clarina, Ir. B. 1800. *Pro libertate patriæ*. For my country's freedom. Massey.
- 72 Clermont, Ir. V. 1770. *Forte scutum salus ducum*. A strong shield is the safety of commanders. Fortescue, L. Fortescue.
- 57 Clifden, Ir. V. 1780. *Spectemur agendo*. Let us have witnesses of our actions. Agar.
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- 29 Clifford of Chudleigh, B. 1672. *Semper paratus*. Always ready. Clifford.

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- 78 Cloncurry, *Ir.* B. 1789. *Virtute et numine.* By valour and the assistance of God. Lawless.
- 66 Clonmell, *Ir.* E. 1793. Fear to transgress. Scott, L. Earlsfort.
- 77 Coleraine, *Ir.* B. 1762. *Artes honorabit.* He will honour the arts. Hanger.
- 57 Colville, *Sc.* B. 1609. *Oublier ne puis.* I can never forget. Colville.
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- 42 Collingwood, B. 1805. *Ferar unus et iidem.* I remain one and the same. Collingwood.
- 9 Conway, *Ir.* B. 1712. See Hertford, M.
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- 13 Coventry, E. 1697. *Candide et constanter.* Sincerely and constantly. Coventry, V. Deerhurst.
- 23 Courtenay, V. 1762. *Ubi lapsus? quid feci?* Where am I fallen? what have I done? Courtenay.
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- 51 Crawford, *Sc.* E. 1399. Indure furth. Crawford, V. Garrock.
- 73 Cremorne, *Ir.* V. 1785. *Ir.* B. 1797. *Toujours propice.* Ever propitious. Dawson, L. Dartry.
- 43 Crewe, B. 1806. *Sequor non inferior.* I follow my equals. Crewe.
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- 71 Cullen, *Ir.* V. 1642. *Virtus in arduis.* Virtue in difficulties. Cockayne.
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- 16 Darlington, E. 1754. *Nec temere nec timide.* Neither rashly nor cowardly. Vane, V. Barnard.
- 28 Darnley, Ir. E. 1725. See *Clifton*, B. L. Clifton.
- 13 Dartmouth, E. 1711. *Gaudet tentamine virtus.* Virtue rejoices in trial. Legge, V. Lewisham.
- 38 Dawnay, B. 1796. *Timet pudorem.* He dreads disgrace. Dawnay-Burton.
- 81 De Blaquiere, Ir. B. 1800. *Tiens a la verité.* Adhere to truth. Blaquiere.
- 27 De Clifford, B. 1269. *Le roy le veut.* The King will have it so. Southwell.
- 38 De Dunstanville, B. 1796. *Pro Rege et populo.* For the Sovereign and people. Basset.
- 34 Delaval, B. 1786. Ir. B. 1783. *Dieu me conduise.* God is my guide. Delaval.
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- 55 Deloraine, Sc. E. 1706. *Amo.* I love. Scott, V. Hermitage.
- 10 Denbigh, E. 1622. *Crescit sub pondere virtus.* Virtue increaseth under oppression. Fielding, V. Fielding.
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- 6 Devonshire, D. 1694. *Cavendo tutus.* Secure by caution. Cavendish, M. of Hartington.
- 19 Digby, E. 1790. Ir. B. 1620. *Deo non fortuna.* From God, not fortune. Digby, L. Colcshill.
- 70 Dillon, Ir. V. 1621. *Dum spiro, spero.* While I breathe, I hope. Dillon-Lee.
- 52 Dinevor, B. 1780. *Secret et hardi.* Secret and bold. Cardonnel.
- 82 Donally, Ir. B. 1800. *In omnia paratus.* Always prepared. Prittie.
- 12 Doncaster, E. 1662. *Amo.* I love. Scott, L. Tynedale.
- 73 Doneraile, Ir. V. 1785. *Haut et bon.* Great and good. St. Leger.
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- 28 Dormer, B. 1615. *Chio che Dio vuole se voglio*. What God wills, I wish. Dormer.
- 6 Dorset, D. 1720. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice*. Either never attempt, or accomplish. Sackville, E. of Middlesex.
- 34 Douglas of Ambresbury, B. 1786. Forward. Douglas.
- 35 Douglas of Douglas, B. 1790. *Jamais arriere*. Never backwards. Douglas.
- 36 Douglas of Lochleven, B. 1791. *Lock sicker*. Be secure. Douglas.
- 38 Downe, Ir. V. 1681. See *Dawnay*, B.
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- 54 Dunmore, Sc. E. 1686. Furth fortune. Murray, L. Fin-castle.
- 76 Dunsany, Ir. B. 1439. *Festina lente*. Quick without impetuosity. Plunkett.
- 53 Dysart, Sc. E. 1646. *Confido conquiesco*. I trust and am content. Tollemacbe, L. Huntingtour.
- 43 Dutton, B. 1806. Through. Hamilton.
- 79 Eardley, Ir. B. 1789. *Non nobis solum*. Not for ourselves alone. Eardley.
- 4 Edinburgh, Sc. D. 1764. See *Gloucester*, D.
- 15 Effingham, E. 1731. *Virtus mille scuta*. Valour is equal to a thousand shields. Howard, L. Howard.
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- 40 Eldon, B. 1799. *Sed sine labe decus.* Honour without stain. Scott.
- 52 Elgin, *Sc.* E. 1633. *Fuimus.* We have been. Bruce, L. Bruce.
- 58 Elibank, *Sc.* B. 1643. *Virtute fideque.* By virtue and faith. Murray.
- 33 Eliot, B. 1784. *Occurrent nubes.* Cleared from obscurity. Craggs.
- 42 Ellenborough, B. 1802. *Compositum jus fasque animi.* Settled laws and rectitude of mind. Law.
- 56 Elphinstone, *Sc.* B. 1509. Cause caused it. Elphinstone.
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- 65 Erne, *Ir.* F. 1789. God send Grace. Creighton, L. Creighton.
- 51 Errol, *Sc.* E. 1452. *Serva jugum.* Preserve the yoke. Hay, L. Hay.
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- 11 Essex, E. 1661. *Fide et fortitudine.* By faith and fortitude. Capel, V. Malden.
- 9 Exeter, M. 1801. *Cor unum, via una.* One heart, one way. Cecil, L. Burleigh.
- 57 Fairfax, *Sc.* B. 1627. *Fare, fac.* Speak, act. Fairfax.
- 55 Falkland, *Sc.* V. 1620. *In utroque fidelis.* Faithful in both. Carey, L. Carey.
- 23 Falmouth, V. 1720. *Patience passe science.* Patience surpasses knowledge. Boscawen; L. Boscawen-Rose.
- 64 Farnham, *Ir.* F. 1785. *Je suis pret.* I am ready. Maxwell, L. Maxwell.
- 23 Fauconberg, V. 1642. *Bonne et belle assez.* Good and handsome enough. Bellasyse, L. Bellasyse.
- 86 Fermanagh, *Ir.* Baroness, 1792. Verney.
- 86 Ferrard, *Ir.* Viscountess, 1797. Foster, L. Oriel.
- 13 Ferrers, E. 1711. *Honor virtutis præmium.* Honour is the reward of virtue. Shirley, V. Tamworth.
- 80 Ffrench, *Ir.* B. 1798. *Malo mori quam fadari.* Death before disgrace. Ffrench.
- 35 Fife, B. 1790. *Ir.* E. 1759. *Virtute et Opera.* By virtue and industry. Duff, *Ir.* V. Macduff.
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- 40 Fitzgibbon, B. 1799. *Nil admirari*. Wonder at nothing. Fitzgibbon.
- 16 Fitzwilliam, E. 1746. *Ir.* E. 1716. *Appetitus rationi parent*. Let the will obey reason. Fitzwilliam, V. Milton; *Ir.* V. Miltown.
- 70 Fitzwilliam, *Ir.* V. 1629. *Deo adjuvante, non timendum*. God assisting us, nothing is to be feared. Fitzwilliam.
- 32 Foley, B. 1776. *Ut proxim*. That I may do good. Foley.
- 56 Forbes, Sc. B. 1440. Grace my guide. Forbes.
- 59 Forrester, Sc. Baroness, 1650. Cockburne.
- 18 Fortescue, E. 1789. *Forte scutum salus ducum*. A strong shield is the safety of the leader. Fortescue, V. Ebrington.
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- 37 Galloway, Sc. E. 1623. See *Stewart of Garlies*, B. L. Garlies.
- 72 Galway, *Ir.* V. 1727. *Famam extendere factis*. Extend our reputation by deeds. Moncton-Arundel, L. Killard.
- 44 Gambier, B. 1807. Gambier.
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- 64 Glandore, *Ir.* E. 1776. *Indignante invidia florebit justus*. A just man will flourish in spite of indignant envy. Crosbie, V. Crosbie.
- 55 Glasgow, Sc. E. 1703. *Dominus providebit*. The Lord will provide. Boyle, V. Kilburn.
- 39 Glastonbury, B. 1797. *Uni æquus virtuti*. Friendly to virtue alone. Grenville.
- 83 Glenbervie, *Ir.* B. 1800. *Per varios casus*. Through many difficulties. Douglas.
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- 67 Gosford, *Ir.* E. 1806. *Vigilantibus*. To the watchful. Acheson, V. Gosford.
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- 79 Graves, *Ir.* B. 1794. *Aquila non captat muscas.* The Eagle does not catch flies. Graves.
- 56 Gray, Sc. B. 1445. Anchor, fast anchor. Gray.
- 36 Grenville, B. 1790. *Templa quam dilecta!* How the temples are beloved! Grenville.
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- 16 Harcourt, E. 1749. *Le bon temps viendra.* Good times will come. Harcourt, V. Nuneham.
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- 58 Harewood, B. 1796. *In solo Deo salus.* Safety in God alone. Lascelles.
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- 55 Hopetoun, Sc. E. 1703. *At spes non fracta.* But my hope is not broken. Hope, V. Aithrie.
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- 71 Howe, *Ir.* V. 1701. *Utcunque placuerit Deo.* As it may please God. Howe, L. Clonawley.
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- 63 Kingston, Ir. E. 1768. *Spes tutissima cælis*. The safest hope is in heaven. King, V. Kingsborough.
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- 18 Leicester, E. 1784. *Droit et loyal*. Just and loyal. Ferrars-Townshend, L. de Ferrars of Chartley.
- 27 Le Despenser, B. 1285. *Ne vile fano*. Don't defile the altar. Stapleton.
- 23 Leinster, V. 1746. *Ir. D.* 1766. *Crom a boo*. I will burn. Fitzgerald. *Ir. M.* of Kildare.
- 14 Leitrim, *Ir.* B. 1627. See *Harborough*, E.
- 66 Leitrim, *Ir.* E. 1795. *Patriis virtutibus*. By paternal virtue. Clements.
- 5 Lenox, *Sc. D.* 1675. See *Richmond*, D. E. of Darnley.
- 53 Leven, *Sc. E.* 1641. *Pro rege et patria*. For my king and country. Leslie, L. Melvil, or Balgony.
- 73 Lifford, *Ir.* V. 1780. Be just, and fear not. Hewitt.
- 40 Lilford, B. 1797. *Parta tueri*. Protect the honors. Powis.
- 67 Limerick, *Ir.* E. 1802. *Virtute non astutia*. By virtue, not by craft. Pery, L. Glentworth.
- 63 Lisburne, *Ir.* E. 1776. *Non revertar inultus*. I will not return unrevenged. Vaughan, L. Vaughan.
- 77 Lisle, *Ir.* B. 1752. *Bella! horrida bella!* Wars! horrid wars! Lysaght.
- 75 Lismore, *Ir.* B. 1785. *Fidus et audax*. Faithful and courageous. O'Callaghan.
- 19 Liverpool, E. 1796. *Palma non sine pulvere*. Honour not undeserved. Jenkinson, L. Hawkesbury.
- 66 Llandaff, *Ir.* E. 1797. *Y fyn duw a fydd*. God's will be done. Matthew.
- 41 Loftus, B. 1801. *Prend moi tel que je suis*. Take me such as I am. Loftus.
- 66 Londonderry, *Ir.* E. 1796. *Metuanda corolla draconis*. Fear the dragon's crest. Stewart, V. Castlereagh.
- 64 Longford, *Ir.* E. 1785. *Gloria virtutis umbra*. Glory is the shadow of virtue. Pakenham.
- 74 Longueville, *Ir.* V. 1800. *Parcere subjectis*. Spare the humble. Longfield.
- 51 Lothian, *Sc. M.* 1701. *Sero, sed serio*. Late, but seriously. Kerr, E. of Ancram.
- 31 Lovell and Holland, B. 1762. *Sub cruce candida*. Under the friendly cross. Perceval.

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- 75 Lorton, Ir. V. 1805. *Spes tutissima calis*. The surest hope is in heaven. King, L. Erris.
- 66 Lucan, Ir. E. 1795. *Spes mea Christus*. Christ is my hope. Bingham, L. Bingham.
- 47 Lucas, Baroness. 1663. Hume.
- 62 Ludlow, Ir. E. 1760. *Spero infestis, metuo secundis*. I hope in adversity, and fear in prosperity. Ludlow, V. Preston.
- 12 Lumley, Ir. V. 1628. See *Scarborough*, E.
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- 14 Macclesfield, E. 1721. *Sapere aude*. Dare to be wise. Parker, V. Parker.
- 77 Macdonald, Ir. B. 1776. *Per mare—per terras*. By sea and by land. Macdonald.
- 20 Malmsbury, E. 1800. *Ubique patriam reminisci*. Wherever you are, remember your country: and *Je maintien le droit*. I support the just cause. Harris, V. Fitzbarris.
- 44 Manners, B. 1807. *Pour y parvenir*. To arrive at preferment. Manners.
- 21 Manvers, E. 1806. *Pie reponc te*. Rest thyself devoutly. Meadows, V. Newark.
- 6 Manchester, D. 1719. *Disponendo me, non mutando me*. By displacing me, not by changing me. Montague, V. Mandeville.
- 19 Mansfield of Middlesex, E. 1792. *Uni æquus virtuti*. Favourable to virtue alone. Murray, L. Murray.
- 47 Mansfield of Nottingham, Countess. 1776. Murray, L. Murray.
- 6 Marlborough, D. 1702. *Dieu defend le droit*. God defends the right. Spencer, M. of Blandford.
- 62 Massareene, Ir. E. 1756. *Per angusta ad augusta*. By arduous deeds to noble honours. Skeffington, L. Loughneagh.
- 77 Massey, Ir. B. 1776. *Pro libertate patriæ*. For the liberty of my country. Massey.
- 24 Maynard, V. 1766. *Manus justa nardus*. The just hand is as precious ointment. Maynard.
- 65 Mayo, Ir. E. 1785. *A cruce salus*. Life from the cross. Bourke, L. Naas.
- 61 Meath, Ir. E. 1627. *Vota vita mea*. My wish is life. Brabazon, L. Ardee.
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- 59 Minto, B. 1797. *Suaviter et fortiter.* Gentle but resolute. Elliot-Murray.
- 53 Moira, *Ir.* E. 1761. See *Rawdon*, B. L. Rawdon.
- 71 Molesworth, *Ir.* V. 1716. *Vincit amor patriæ.* The love of my country prevails. Molesworth, L. Philipstown.
- 74 Monck, *Ir.* V. 1800. *Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.* Bravely, faithfully, fortunately. Monck.
- 15 Montrose, *Sc.* D. 1707. See *Graham*, E. M. of Graham.
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- 34 Montagu, B. 1786. *Amo.* I love. Montagu-Scott.
- 30 Montfort, B. 1741. *Non inferiora secutus.* Depend not on inferiors. Bromley.
- 40 Moore, B. 1801. *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.* A brave man may fall, but not yield. Moore.
- 37 Moray, *Sc.* E. 1561. - See *Stuart of Castle Stuart*, B. L. Down.
- 56 Morton, *Sc.* E. 1456. See *Douglas of Loch-leven*, B. L. Aberlour.
- 64 Mount Cashel, *Ir.* E. 1780. *Vis unita fortior.* Force united is more strong. Moore, L. Kilworth.
- 43 Mount-Eagle, B. 1806. *Suivez raison.* Follow reason. Browne.
- 18 Mount-Edgecumbe, E. 1789. *Au plaisir fort de Dieu.* To the almighty will of God. Edgecumbe, V. Valetort.
- 74 Mountjoy, *Ir.* V. 1795. *Nil desperandum.* Never despair. Gardiner.
- 72 Mountmorres, *Ir.* V. 1763. *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* If God be with us, who shall be against us? Morres.
- 65 Mountnorris, *Ir.* E. 1793. *Virtutis amore.* By the love of virtue. Annesley, V. Valentia.
- 82 Mount-Sandford, *Ir.* B. 1800. *Cor unum, via una.* One heart, one way. Sandford.
- 36 Mulgrave, B. 1794. *Ir.* B. 1767. *Virtute quies.* Content in virtue. Phipps.

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- 21 Nelson, E. 1805. *Palmarum qui meruit ferat.* Who wears the honours he deserved. Nelson, V. Merton.
- 70 Netterville, *Ir.* V. 1622. *Cruci dum spiro fido.* Whilst I breathe, I trust in the cross. Netterville.
- 77 Newborough, *Ir.* B. 1776. *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* Gentle in manner, vigorous in action. Wynn.
- 53 Newburgh, *Sc.* E. 1660. *Si je puis.* If I can. Radcliffe, L. Kinnaid.
- 7 Newcastle, D. 1756. *Loyalité n'a honte.* Loyalty is not ashamed. Clinton, E. of Lincoln.
- 86 Newcomen, *Ir.* Viscountess. 1802. Newcomen.
- 83 Norbury, *Ir.* B. 1800. Right can never die. Toler.
- 68 Normanton, *Ir.* E. 1806. *Via trita via tuta.* The high road is the safest. Agar, V. Somerton.
- 5 Norfolk, D. 1483. *Sola virtus invicta.* Virtue alone is invincible. Howard, E. of Surry.
- 10 Northampton, E. 1618. *Je ne cherche que un.* I look but for one. Compton, L. Compton.
- 53 Northesk, *Sc.* E. 1647. *Tâche sans tâche.* A spot without stain. Carnegy, L. Rosehill.
- 73 Northland, *Ir.* V. 1791. *Moveo et propitiior.* I rise and am appeased. Knox, L. Welles.
- 7 Northumberland, D. 1766. *Esperance en Dieu.* Trust in God. Percy, E. Percy.
- 40 Northwick, B. 1797. *Par ternis suppar.* Equal to three. Rushout.
- 18 Norwich, E. 1784. *Anima non astutia.* By courage, not by craft. Gordon, L. Gordon.
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- 56 Nugent, *Ir.* E. 1776. *Decrevi.* I have resolved. See *Buckingham*, M. L. Clare.
- 86 Nugent, Baroness. 1800. Grenville.
- 66 O'Neil, *Ir.* E. 1800. *Tam scaps empton.* O'Neil.
- 76 Ongley, *Ir.* B. 1776. *Mihi cura futuri.* I have an anxiety for futurity. Ongley.
- 20 Onslow, E. 1801. *Semper fidelis.* Always faithful. Onslow, V. Cranley.
- 21 Orford, E. 1806. *Fari quæ sentias.* Speak as you think. Walpole, L. Walpole.
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- 10 Pembroke, E. 1551. *Un je servirai*. One I will serve. Herbert, L. Herbert.
- 78 Penrhyn, *Ir.* B. 1783. *Æquo animo*. With moderation. Pennant.
- 11 Peterborough, E. 1677. *Nec placida contenta quieta est*. Nor is he contented with soft repose. Mordaunt, V. Mordaunt.
- 28 Petre, B. 1603. *Sans Dieu rien*. Nothing without God. Petre.
- 12 Plymouth, E. 1682. *Je me fie en Dieu*. I put my trust in God. Windsor-Hickman, L. Windsor.
- 14 Pomfret, E. 1721. *Hora e sempre*. It is always time. Fermor, L. Leominster.
- 30 Ponsonby of *Syonby*, B. 1749. *Pro rege, lege, grege*. For my king, the law, and the people. Ponsonby.
- 43 Ponsonby of *Smokilly*, B. 1806. *Pro rege, lege, grege*. For my king, the law, and the people. Ponsonby.
- 64 Port-Arlington, *Ir.* E. 1785. *Vitæ via virtus*. Virtue is the way of life. Dawson, V. Carlow.
- 6 Portland, D. 1716. *Craignez honte*. Fear disgrace. Bcntinck, M. of Titchfield.
- 55 Portmore, *Sc.* E. 1703. *Avance*. Advance. Colyear, V. Milsington.
- 15 Portsmouth, E. 1743. *En suivant la verité*. In following the truth. Wallop, V. Lymington.
- 13 Poulett, E. 1706. *Gardez la foy*. Keep the faith. Poulett, V. Hinton.
- 20 Powis, E. 1804. *Audacter et sincere*. Boldly and heartily. Clive, L. Clive.
- 72 Powerscourt, *Ir.* V. 1743. *Fidelité est de Dieu*. Truth is from God. Wingfield, L. Wingfield.
- 34 Queensbury, *Sc.* D. 1684. See Douglas of Ambresbury, B. M. of Dumfries.
- 17 Radnor, E. 1765. *Patria cara, carior libertas*. My country is dear, but freedom is dearer. Bouverie, V. Folkstone.
- 83 Radstock, *Ir.* B. 1800. St. Vincent. Waldegrave.
- 57 Raey, *Sc.* B. 1628. *Manu forte*. With a strong hand. Mackay.
- 79 Rancliffe, *Ir.* B. 1795. *Honesta audax*. Bold in a good cause. Parkyns.
- 70 Ranelagh, *Ir.* V. 1628. *Deum cole,—regem serva*. Worship God,—serve the king. Jones, L. Jones.

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- 83 Rendlesham, Ir. B. 1806. *Labore & honore.* By honourable industry. Thellusson.
- 40 Ribblesdale, B. 1797. *Retinens vestigia famæ.* Following the road to fame. Lister.
- 5 Richmond, D. 1675. *En la rose je fleurie.* I flourish in the rose. Lenox, E. of March.
- 31 Rivers, B. 1776 and 1802. *Æquam servare mentem.* To preserve an even mind. Pitt.
- 78 Riversdale, Ir. E. 1783. *Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.* This hand an enemy to tyrants. Tonson.
- 12 Rochford, E. 1695. *Spes durat avorum.* The hope of my ancestors subsists. Nassau, V. Tunbridge.
- 63 Roden, Ir. E. 1771. *Faire mon devoir.* I will do my duty. Jöcelyn, V. Jocelyn.
- 32 Rodney, B. 1782. *Non generant aquilæ columbas.* Eagles do not breed pigeons. Rodney.
- 78 Rokeby, Ir. B. 1776. *Sola in Deo salus.* Salvation in God alone. Robinson.
- 39 Rolle, B. 1796. *Nec rege, nec populo, sed utroque.* Not for the sovereign or people alone, but for both. Rolle.
- 58 Rollo, Sc. B. 1651. *La fortune passe par tout.* Fortune passes over all. Rollo.
- 40 Romney, E. 1801. *Non sibi, sed patriæ.* Not for himself, but for his country. Marsham, V. Marsham.
- 61 Roscommon, Ir. E. 1622. *Auxilium ab alto.* Aid from above. Dillon, L. Kilkenny-West.
- 54 Roseberry, Sc. E. 1703. *Fide et fiducia.* By faith and courage. Primrose, L. Dalmeny.
- 68 Ross, Ir. E. 1806. *Pro Deo et Rege.* For God and the King. Parsons, V. Oxmantown.
- 20 Rosslyn, E. 1801. Fight. Wedderburne, L. Loughborough.
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- 38 Rous, B. 1796. *Je vive en espoire.* I live in hope. Rous.
- 58 Ruthven, Sc. B. 1651. Deeds shaw ; i. e. shew. Ruthven.
- 6 Rutland, D. 1703. *Pour y parvenir.* In order to accomplish it. Manners, M. of Granby.
- 24 Sackville, V. 1782. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Either never attempt, or accomplish. Germaine, L. Bolebrooke.

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- 27 St. John of Bletsoe, B. 1558. *Data fata secutus.* Complying with his declared fate. St. John.
- 19 St. Vincent, E. 1797. V. 1801. Thus. Jervis, L. Jervis.
- 8 Salisbury, M. 1789. *Sero, sed serio.* Late, though seriously. Cecil, V. Cranbourn.
- 38 Saltersford, B. 1796. *Patriæ infelici fidelis.* True to an unfortunate country. Stopford.
- 56 Saltoun, Sc. B. 1445. In God is all. Fraser.
- 11 Sandwich, E. 1660. *Post tot naufragia portum.* After so many dangers I find a port. Montagu, V. Hitchbinbrooke.
- 48 Sandys of Ombersley, Baroness. 1802. Hill.
- 28 Say and Sele, B. 1447. *Fortem posce animum.* Wish for a brave soul. Twisleton.
- 12 Scarborough, E. 1690. *Murus æneus conscientia sana.* A sound conscience is as a wall of brass. Saunderson, V. Lumley.
- 30 Scarsdale, B. 1761. *Recte et suaviter.* Justly and mildly. Curzon.
- 40 Seaforth, B. 1797. *Luceo non uro.* I shine, but do not burn. Mackenzie.
- 63 Sefton, *Ir. E. 1771. Vivere sat vincere.* To live is conquering enough. Molyneux, V. Molyneux.
- 53 Selfkirk, Sc. E. 1646. *Jamais arriere.* Never behind. Douglas, L. Dair.
- 37 Selsey, B. 1794. *Memor et fidelis.* Grateful and faithful. Peachey.
- 56 Semple, Sc. B. 1489. Keep thyself. Semple.
- 12 Shaftesbury, E. 1672. Love—serve. Ashley-Cooper, L. Ashley.
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- 10 Shrewsbury, E. 1442. *Prest d'accomplir.* Ready to perform. Talbot, L. Talbot.
- 25 Sidmouth, V. 1805. *Libertas sub rege pio.* Freedom under a religious king. Addington.
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- 32 Southampton, B. 1780. *Et decus et pretium recti.* The ornament and recompence of virtue. Fitzroy.
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- 17 Spencer, F. 1765. *Dieu defend le droit.* God defends the
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- 54 Stair, Sc. E. 1703. Firm. Dalrymple, L. Dalrymple.
- 15 Stamford, E. 1628. *A ma puissance.* By my authority. Grey, L. Grey of Groby.
- 14 Stanhope, E. 1718. *A Deo et rege.* From God and the king. Stanhope, V. Mahon.
- 30 Stawell, B. 1760. *En parole je vis.* I live by the word. Legge.
- 37 Stewart of Garlies, B. 1796. *Virescit vulnere virtus.* Virtue flourishes from affliction. Stewart.
- 19 Stormont, Sc. V. 1623. See Mansfield of Middlesex, E. Murray, L. Scoon.
- 27 Stourton, B. 1448. *Loyal je serai durant ma vie.* Loyal shall I be during my life. Stourton.
- 8 Strabane, Ir. V. 1618. See Abercorn, M.
- 21 Strange, E. 1786. Furth fortune and fill the fetters. Murray, L. Murray of Stanley.
- 70 Strangford, Ir. V. 1628. *Virtus incendit vires.* Virtue inspires strength. Smythe.
- 52 Strathmore, Sc. E. 1606. *In te Domine speravi.* In thee O Lord have I put my trust. Lyon, L. Glamis.
- 37 Stuart of Castle Stuart, B. 1796. *Salus per Christum redemptorem.* Salvation through Christ the redeemer. Stuart.
- 34 Suffield, B. 1786. *Equanimiter.* With moderation. Harbord.
- 10 Suffolk, E. 1603. *Non quo, sed quomodo.* Not by whom, but in what manner. Howard, V. Andover.
- 78 Sunderlin, Ir. B. 1785 and 1797. *Fidelis ad urnam.* True to death. Malone.
- 31 Sundridge, B. 1765. *Ne obliviscaris.* Thou canst not forget. Campbell.
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- 80 Teignmouth, Ir. B. 1797. *Perimus licitis.* We are undone by too much liberty. Shore.
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- 28 Teynham, B. 1616. *Spes mea in Deo.* My hope is in God. Roper, L. Roper.
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- 8 Townshend, M. 1787. *Hæc generi incrementa fides.* This faith will be of service to our descendants. Townshend, E. of Leicester.
- 53 Traquair, Sc. E. 1633. Judge nought. Stewart, L. Linton.
- 76 Trimlestowne, Ir. B. 1461. *Malo mori quam fædari.* Death sooner than disgrace. Barnewall.
- 51 Tweedale, Sc. M. 1694. Spare nought. Hay, E. of Gifford.
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- 62 Tyrconnel, Ir. E. 1761. *Per acuta belli.* By the perils of war. Carpenter, V. Carlingford.
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- 32 Walsingham, B. 1780. *Excitari non hebescere*. Spirited, not inactive. Grey.
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- 10 Westmoreland, E. 1624. *Ne vile fano*. Disgrace not the altar. Fane, L. Burghersh.
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- 65 Wicklow, Ir. E. 1785. *Certum pete finem*. Aim at a sure end. Howard, L. Clenmore.
- 27 Willoughby de Broke, B. 1492. *Virtue vaunceth*. Virtue prevails. Verney.
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- 20 Wilton, E. 1801. *Virtutis non armis fido*. I trust to valour not to armour. Egerton, V. Grey de Wilton.
- 11 Winchelsea, E. 1628. *Nil conscire sibi*. Free from guilt. Finch, V. Maidstone.
- 8 Winchester, M. 1551. *Aymez loyaulté*. Love loyalty. Powlet, E. of Wiltshire.

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- 63 Winterton, *Ir.* E. 1766. *Esse quam videri.* Be what you seem. Turnour, V. Turnour.
 40 Wodehouse, B. 1797. Agincourt. Wodehouse.
 37 Yarborough, B. 1794. *Redemptorem.* The Redeemer. Pelham.
 4 York, D. 1784. Prince Frederick; Royal Highness.

N. B. Peeresses have no Crests or Mottos, though their male heirs have. Bishops have neither Mottos, nor Supporters; but take precedence before the Barons.

MOTTOS OF THE BARONETS.

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- 30 Anstruther. *Periissem ni periissem.* I had perished, had I not been lost.
 32 Baynes. *Furor arma ministrat.* Rage supplies arms.
 11 Carew. *Nil conscire sibi.* Not conscious of evil.
 19 Champneys. *Pro patria non timidus perire.* Not afraid to die for his country.
 34 Cumming-Gordon. Courage.
 4 Dering. *Terrere nolo, timere nescio.* Unwilling to terrify, and unacquainted with fear.
 36 Doyle. *Fortitudine vincit.* He conquers by resolution.
 27 Duckett. *Je veux le droit.* I am at justice.
 21 Edmonstone. *Virtus auget honore.* Virtue increases with honour.
 35 Fettes. *Industria.* By industry.
 37 Fraser. *Je suis prest.* I am ready.
 3 Hesilrigge. *Pro aris et focis.* For our altars and dwellings.
 29 Hippisley. *Amicitiae virtutisque fœdus.* The union of friendship and virtue.
 1 Hoghton. *Malgré le tort.* In spite of evil.
 34 Honyman. *Progredere ne progredere.* Advance lest you should be pushed on.
 18 Johnson. *Deo regique debeo.* I am indebted to God and the King.
 30 Knightley. *In vita fortuna.* Good luck in life.
 37 Lockhart. *Semper paratus pugnare pro patria.* Always ready to fight for his country, and *Corda serrata pando.* I open rugged hearts.
 37 Louis. *In canopo ut ad canopum.* In the Nile even to Canopus.

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- 29 Murray. *Ard choille, Srioghail mo dhream.*
- 32 Montgomery. *Garde bien.* Take care.
- 38 Nugent. *Decrevi.* I've resolved.
- 10 Osborne. *Quantum in rebus inane !* What vanity in earthly things.
- 6 Owen. *Honestas optima politia.* Honesty is the best policy.
- 5 and 33 De la Pole. *Pollet virtus.* Virtue flourishes.
- 29 Pellew. *Deo adjuvante.* By God's help.
- 37 Ramsay. *Aspiro.* I'm ambitious.
- 22 Riddell. *Utile et dulce.* Useful and agreeable.
- 8 Stapylton. *Fide sed cui vide.* By faith, but consider to whom.
- 32 Saumarez. *Orbe circum cincto.* Around the globe.
- 31 Stirling of Faskine. Gang forward.
- 27 Stirling of Uppall. Forward.
- 3 Titchborne. *Pugna pro patria.* Fight for your country.
- 19 Woolf. *Dante Deo.* By the gift of God.

APPENDIX.

OF THE CAP OF MAINTENANCE.

THE Cap of Maintenance, borne before the King when going to Parliament, was, together with a rich sword, sent ceremoniously by Pope Julius II. to King Henry VIII. in 1513, with the title of "Christianissimus," for a time transferred from the crown of France. These seem to have been meant as emblems of the civil and military defence of the Christian Faith, and thought peculiarly applicable to the King's personal appearance in Parliament, surrounded and supported by the whole strength of the realm: and uniting for the time the legislative capacities and power; and the cap has never been borne on any other occasion than that of the King's meeting the Parliament; the sword was not the one of state, but another, originally intended to accompany the cap, and has been since disused.

In two manuscripts of the time are the following accounts;

1st. "The Cap and the Sword of Maintenance were sent by the Pope in 1513, whose Prothonotary arrived in London with them on the 19th of May, where they were received with most pompous solemn ceremony. The King received them in Paul's Church, where in his proceeding to the throne, the Sword, in addition to *his own sword*, was carried before him by the Pope's orator, and when he was seated, the cap was put on his head, and the sword girt about him, and mass said, &c."

2nd. "Mem. That on All-hallow-Even, the 11th year of King Henry VIII. the Pope sent the Cap and a rich Sword to our Sovereign aforesaid, which was honourably received by the Bishop of Winchester and the Earl of Arundel, and many other estates, and so conveyed through the City of London. Mem. The Lord John Marten, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, did the divine service; the Duke of Buckingham bare the Cap, and the Earl of Arundel the sword all the procession time, and to the Bishop's palace after the divine service, but the Pope's Officer brought the cap through the town, the cap upon the point of the sword to Paul's."

There is an hereditary right to bear the Cap of Maintenance before his Majesty, presumed to be vested in the family of the Marquis of Winchester, for out of 27 instances preserved of processions to Parliament from the time when Henry VIII. received the cap, to the year 1717, it is positively stated that his Lordship's predecessors, Marquisses of Winchester or Dukes of Bolton, bare the same sixteen times either by themselves in person, or by noblemen who acted as their deputies.

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In the absence of any commission or other written instrument conferring the right, the evidence of custom is probably of equal weight and decision: such evidence at any rate furnishes a strong support to the claim, particularly so, when no better right can be shown to exist elsewhere.

OF KNIGHTS BANNERETS.

THIS degree of Knighthood has been used in England ever since the reign of Edw. I. and usually bestowed on the most deserving persons, distinguished by their gallantry and reputation in war. The ceremony used is very grand, and performed by the King or his General at the head of his army, drawn up in battalia, after a victory, under the royal standard displayed, attended by all the field-officers and nobility of the Court then in the army.

The Knights take place before all Viscounts and Barons younger sons, and Baronets; and are allowed to bear their arms with supporters, which is denied to all others under the degree of a Baron, except Knights Companions of any of the established orders.

In the year 1773, at a review of the royal navy at Portsmouth, his Majesty conferred this honourable title on Admirals Pye and Sprye, and on Captains Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon. But this was not according to the original institution, viz. by the King in person at the head of his army under the royal banner displayed on occasion of some victory.

OF BARONETS.

THIS title was originally instituted by King James I. the 22d May, 1611, by letters patent under the great seal, to feed his unpardonable profusion, although under the specious plea of assisting him in the reduction of Ulster. The whole order was designed by the founder not to exceed two hundred persons; of which if any became extinct for want of male heirs, no new creations should be made, even to fill the vacancies. King James indeed never exceeded the number, except by four in the room of the same number who were elevated to the Peerage. But the great rule of the institution was, that none should be admitted, unless upon good proof that they were men for quality, state of living, and good reputation, worthy of it; and, at the least, descended by the father's side from a grandfather that bare arms, and had also a certain clear revenue in lands of at least 1000*l.* per annum.

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Those who are conversant with the personal history of the kingdom, and will read over the first list, will be readily convinced that it was highly respectable; and that these requisites were strictly complied with.

In the reign of Charles II. however, this list of Baronets was increased to 888; and since the reign of George II. the number has been as unlimited, as the qualifications necessary for admission into this order have been unconfined.

The order of Baronets in Scotland was also projected by King James, for the plantation and cultivation of the Province of Nova Scotia in America, and his son Charles I. executed his father's plan of institution soon after his accession to the throne; the first person dignified with this order being Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonston, whose patent bears date 28th May, 1625.

About four years after, King Charles being desirous of adding further dignity to this title, issued a royal warrant, granting them the privilege of wearing an orange ribband and a medal, which last was presented to each of them by the king himself.

OF KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

THIS honour was formerly in high esteem; but, the original institution being perverted, it is now conferred indiscriminately upon gownsmen, burghers, physicians, and others, by the King's slightly touching the person, who is then kneeling, on the right shoulder with a drawn sword, and saying, "Rise Sir ——" mentioning the christian name.

This honour has lost much of its ancient dignity; which once was very eminent, and the qualifications for it were such, that no trader could be created one, nor any one of a servile condition. It was then requisite that he should be brave, expert, well-behaved, and of good morals. A candidate for knighthood being approved of, he presented himself in the church, confessed his sins, had absolution given him; he heard mass, watched his arms all night, placed his sword on the altar, which was returned him by the priest, who gave him his benediction; the Sacrament was administered to him; and, having bathed, he was dressed in rich robes, and his spurs and sword put on. He then appeared before his chief, who dubbed him a knight, after the same manner, in fact, as the Knights Bachelors are at this time made. The whole ceremony then concluded with feasting and rejoicing.

APPENDIX.

OF ESQUIRES.

ALTHOUGH, by the civil law, there are no Gentlemen under Knights, all the rest going under the name of the people ; yet, with us, there is this rank, which has a name of pre-eminence, whereby they are in degree above the rest ; as Esquires, and Gentlemen, all of whom give ensigns of coats of arms, and are thereby distinguished from the lower order of people.

Of these two sorts of Gentlemen, the Esquire hath the priority. This appellation, termed in Latin *Armiger* or *Scutarius*, served anciently to denote such as were bearers of arms, or carried the shield, and was therefore considered as a name of charge and office only.

Records however state, that this degree in the reign of Henry IV. was conferred by the King, by putting about the party's neck a collar of SS. and giving him a pair of silver spurs. On the accession of Henry V. a statute passed, ordaining that in all cases where process of outlawry lay, the addition of the estate, degree, or profession of the defendant should be inserted : this made it necessary to ascertain who were entitled to this degree, which has been therefore defined under these heads, viz.

1. Esquires of the King's body, limited to the number four.
2. The eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons successively.
3. The eldest sons of the youngest sons of Peers of the Realm.
4. Such as the King invests with collars of SS, as the Kings at Arms, Heralds, Serjeants at Arms, &c. whose eldest sons may bear the title.
5. Esquires to the Knights of the Bath, being their attendants on their installation. These must bear coat armour, according to the law of arms, and are Esquires for life, and also their eldest sons are reputed to have the same privileges as the Esquires of the King's body. Members of the Lower House of Parliament.
6. Sheriffs of Counties, who are for life in respect of the dignity of their office, Justices of the Peace ; but they only are Esquires whilst they continue in the commission ; and also all those who bear special office in the Royal Household ; but they are Esquires only during the continuance of their office.
7. Counsellors at Law, Bachelors of Divinity, Law, or Physic. Mayors of Towns are also reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires. But the rule of affixing the degree of an Esquire is considered chiefly under the first five descriptions ; in the fifth whereof these two last mentioned descriptions are included.

As to the vulgar opinion, that every person out of trade, and possessed of a certain estate in land, is thereby an Esquire, it

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is an erroneous idea ; yet in these days the appellation of Esquire is commonly attributed to persons of estate and condition in life.

OF GENTLEMEN.

THIS is the lowest title of honour in England, below an Esquire ; but which is now usually given to all who live on their means, or by a genteel profession ; yet authors generally define the degree of a Gentleman to mean one whose name and coat of arms are registered by the Heralds in the College of Arms.

OF YEOMEN.

YEOMEN were famous in past times for archery and manhood : our infantry, which so often beat the French and repulsed the Scots, were composed of them.

As the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, have certain privileges by themselves, so have the common people of England beyond those of any other nation ; for in England no man can be imprisoned, ousted of his possessions, or disseized of his freehold without just order of law, and previous cause shewn ; and, if imprisoned, has in most instances a right to an Habeas Corpus, the bulwark of British liberty, and of the rights of the people.

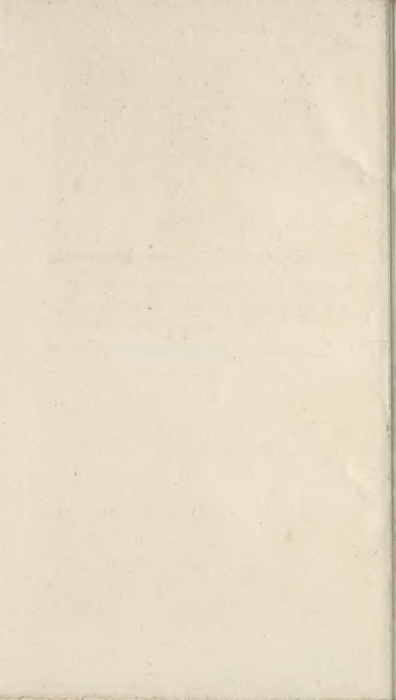
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