




AN OLD STUART
GENEALOGY.

BY

MARCUS B. HUISH,

Arts-man, Secretary, and
Vice-President elect of
Ye Sette of Odd Volumes.



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YE SETTE OF ODD VOLUMES.

No. XLIV.

An Old Stuart Genealogy.

Frontispiece.

FACSIMILE of commencement of an old Stuart
Genealogy.



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of the
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There was a nobleman
of the Kingdom of Scotland
valiant & successful in war
of the pedigree of the
Welsh King Grathem
Tyrant pursued all ways
with him who came with
him after supper a company
was fled in the dark night
right

Steauch flies into
Grathem King of Wales
Guenta whom Steauch
Walker which when the
Daughter into

Scheafloe of Robert Stewart
but first Dean of Ely taken from me
one thousand five hundred & twenty

of Scotland named Banquo who was a
quhabria he pleased the King as being
ficer than this man no body no Docters
boards

He died Banquo a wicked King or
to kill Banquo he invited him to dine
only son Stranli when he and his son went
of no good set upon them he was killed but his
was killed anno domini one thousand forty

for fear of Stranli and is well said by
Paradise this King had a fair daughter
privately upon whom he begot a son named
understood he the Stranli and put his

X

AN OLD STUART GENEALOGY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE

The Sette of Odd Volumes

February 5th, 1897,

IN YE FIRST YEAR OF YE REIGN OF

HIS ODDSHIP

SIR STUART KNILL, BARONET,

AND YE SIXTIETH YEAR OF YE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

BY

MARCUS B. HUIISH, LL.B.,

*Arts-man, Secretary, and
Vice-President elect.*

Imprynted at ye BEDFORD PRESS, 20 & 21, Bedfordbury,
Strand, London, W.C.

MDCCCXCVIII.



I have no urns, no dusty monuments ;
No broken images of ancestors
Wanting an ear or nose ; no forged tables
Of long descent, to boast false honours from.

Ben Jonson.

DEDICATED TO
SIR STUART KNILL,
BARONET, LL.D.,
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

1892,

AND PRESIDENT OF YE

Sette of Odd Volumes,

1896-7.

*This Edition is limited to 249 Copies, and is
imprynted for private circulation only.*

No. 35.....

Presented to

Dr Mrs Nicholl

BY

Dr Mrs

Marshall Bushby





PREFATORY NOTE.

IF there is one portion of our feeble frame which ought to command our respect it is our memory. And yet there is none whose faithful servitude is so seldom recognised, none upon which such continuous labour is imposed, none which is more often unjustly blamed. Day and night, year in and out, we ply it with matter, the greater part of which is worthless, and the rest badly harvested for garnering, and yet we expect it to recall at our bidding

“all trivial fond records,

All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past,
That youth and observation copied there.”

And whilst we daily take a pride in belittling ourselves by holding up its failings to others—failings for the most part due, as we have said, to our own bad harvesting—it continuously and

unobtrusively furnishes us with hints of its patient fidelity by recalling for our use "forsaken things long cast behind," things extending back even to the days when "nurses' legends were for truths received."

This tardy recognition of the services which my own memory has rendered is called forth by an instance which occurred to me but a short while ago.

It was in Christie's sale-rooms that amongst a varied collection of lots was a sixteenth-century flagon, of brown faience, cunningly and harmoniously enriched with mountings of silver. The catalogue gave, as a confirmation of its genuineness, a statement that it had been presented by Queen Elizabeth to some courtier or other. In a moment, a sentence read at least a quarter of a century back flashed across my mind: "The cup which the most excellent Lady his Mistress, Catherine, Queen of England, gave him on the day of her Coronation;" and I was carried away to a day in my boyhood when pageantry and ancestry seemed of greater worth than now, to a scene wherein an old aunt unrolled a long scroll of parchment, and from it read the doings at Queen

Catherine's Court of one she claimed as an ancestor, and of whom she was sincerely proud.

Five-and-twenty years and more have run since then, the reader has gone to join the majority, and the scroll of parchment has for a decade at least been in my possession ; and, but for the jogging of memory just referred to, would probably have lain forgotten until I also had passed away.

When eyesight is failing, faded black-letter is not a very enticing form of literature, but when on the evening of that day at Christie's I took up that scroll, I became so interested in its contents that it was not laid aside until I had deciphered the whole of the Genealogy, which occupied a length of almost fourteen feet.

By a coincidence, I had just promised to pen a paper for after-dinner reading to THE SETTE OF ODD VOLUMES. It occurred to me that here was, perhaps, material ready to hand. It happened to be the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty the Queen, herself a Stuart ; the President of the SETTE, Sir Stuart Knill, was also a Stuart, and the SETTE numbered amongst its members many who were learned in the lore of genealogy and heraldry.

His Oddship, the President, was good enough to accept a paper dealing with the subject, and it was read at the meeting of the SETTE on the 5th February, 1897, somewhat in the form set out hereafter.

Before, however, asking the reader to proceed to its perusal, I would beg of him to pardon anything which appears to be a pride of ancestry on my part. I am, I trust, not unmindful of Ben Jonson's lines :

“ Boast not of titles of your ancestors,
They're their possessions, none of yours ;
When your own virtues equall'd have *their* names,
'Twill then be fair to lean upon their fames.' ”





A STUART GENEALOGY.*

THERE are two great dignitaries in this . realm who are intimately connected with the name of Stuart—one, the President of THE SETTE OF ODD VOLUMES, the other Her Majesty the Queen. It occurred to me that when, by a happy coincidence, the first came to rule over us in the same year that the second completed her


* For the benefit of Stuarts spelling their names in different ways, I may mention that it seems to have been treated indifferently throughout the pedigree as Steward, Stuart, and Stewart. If the *London Directory* is any test, the first method is becoming the more uncommon. It appears there but 8 times, whilst of Stuarts there are 45, and of Stewarts 100 families

sixtieth year of beneficent sway, a few words upon an old genealogy which I possess, and which deals with a family with which they have so much in common, might not be altogether inappropriate.

The Genealogy, written upon a roll of parchment some 14 feet long, came into the possession of my family in the year 1774, when one Margaret Stuart married my great-grandfather Mark Huish.* With it came the elaborate coat-of-arms (see Illustration No. 3), which I am in hopes that some of the heraldic savants here to-night may be able to translate, but concerning which I can only say that it appears to be of an earlier date than the lady in question.† I have also a miniature of

* A Pedigree from that lady upwards to the last person named in the parchment, and downwards to the present owner's children, is set out as an appendix.

† The quarterings have been kindly deciphered by Brother J. R. Brown, and will be found on the fly-leaf opposite to it.

- 
2. MARGARET STUART, married to Mark Huish.



the lady (Illustration No. 2), and of her husband (Illustration No. 4).

The document, of which I will now speak to you, and of the commencement of which I give a fac-simile (Frontispiece), purports to be

The Genealogy of Robert Steward, late Lord Prior but First Dean of Ely, taken from the Heralds office anno one thousand five hundred and twenty five.

It so happens that this Lord Prior was a man of some repute, and more information than of many of his contemporaries has come down to us concerning him. For he lived in times of change, and he could (as you will see by what follows) very well claim to be the original of the Vicar of Bray.

We read in Bentham's *History of Ely*, published in 1771:

“Robert Wells, otherwise Steward, was the

last Prior of this Church : the former of these names he probably took from the place of his Birth, the latter was his Family Name. In the year 1536 he was nominated with William More Bach. Decr. a Master in Chancery, and was presented by Bishop Goodrich to the King, for one of them to be elected Suffragan Bishop ; but the King made choice of the latter, who was accordingly consecrated by the Title of Bishop of Colchester. When the King and Parliament in the year 1539 had resolved on the suppression of Monasteries in general, as one necessary step towards a Reformation of Religion, our Prior readily complied with those measures, and not only persuaded the monks of his own Convent, but was very active in bringing over other Abbots and Priors to surrender their Houses to the King. Accordingly, on the 18th of November in that year, he and the monks of the Church surrendered the whole site, Profits, and Revenues thereto belonging,

into the hands of the King's Commissioners for the King's use, by an instrument sealed by the Convent Seal, and subscribed by their hands. After which the Prior and Monks had each of them Pensions assigned for life, or until they were provided for by some preferment of as great or greater value than their Pensions.

The late Prior had an appointment of £120 a year, and was made Guardian of the Goods, Plate, Ornaments and Furniture of the Church and Monastery, left there by the Commissioners."

And, further on:—

"Robert Steward, alias Welles, M.A., the last Prior of this Monastery, who with the Monks of this Convent surrendered it to the King in 1539, had his reward in being nominated, in King Henry VIII's Charter for new-founding the Church, the first Dean thereof, September 10, 1541. He seems to have been a man who readily complied with all the

changes of religion made in the reign of King Henry VIII, and in the Reformation carried on in King Edward VI's time; and as easily returned to the old Ceremonies and Doctrines of the Church of Rome on Queen Mary's accession to the throne. He died September 22nd, 1557, and was buried between two Pillars on the South-side of the Presbytery with an inscription on brass round the Grave stone: 'Hic jacet Magister Robertus Styward, primus Decanus hujus Ecclesiae Cathedralis Eliensis: qui obiit 22 die mensis Septembris et in Anno Domini 1557. He bequeathed by his will, or rather restored to the Church, 286 ounces of Silver Plate gilt, and some Vestments and Copes, which had been left in his hands as Guardian, at the time of the Surrender of his Monastery.'

And now to return to his Genealogy.

It commences :

There was a nobleman of Scotland named

Banquho who was a thane of the Kingdom of Scotland in Loquhabria—he pleased the king as being valient and successful in warr—hither than this man, no books, no heralds, can deribe the pedegree of the Stewards.

When King Malcom the second dyed, Machabeus, a wicked King or Tyrant contribed all ways he could to kill Banquho; he invited him to dine with him, who came with his only son Fleanch—when he and his son went home after supper a company of Rogues set upon them—he was killed, but his son fled in the dark night: he was killed anno dom. one thousand forty eight.

Here we have, at the outset, a main incident of one of Shakespeare's tragedies, written, however, in 1605-6, some seventy years after the production of this Genealogy. Shakespeare obtained his facts from Holinshed's *Chronicles of Scotland*, then a recent work, having been published in 1577, still, however, posterior to

our Genealogy. But Holinshed admits that he compiled his history on Hector Boethius's *History of Scotland*: a history which, as he tells in his preface, originally written in Latin had been profitably and compendiously translated into Scottish speech by John Bellenden. This Scottish translation Raphael Holinshed had used, he finding the "Scottish toong verie like unto ours and taking less expense of time than to devise a new history, or to follow the latin Copie."

We are thus handed over to the *Scotorum Historiæ* of Boethius or Boece, which was published in 1525, the year in which this pedigree is stated to have been compiled, or to the earlier work of Fordun.

Our herald had guarded himself, it may be remembered, by the word "books", and I will now proceed to show that, at all events at the outset, he did not go much further than the lately published volume just mentioned. In-

ternal evidence soon detects him in this: Boethius mentions that Macbeth invited Banquo to a "supper;" our herald changes this into "dinner," but later on slips into "when he went home after supper." Our herald says, his son fled in the "darke night". Boethius says, "It chanced yet by the benefit of the dark night that tho' the father was slain, the son by the help of Almighty God reserving him to a better fortune, escaped that danger" (rather hard on the father, I trow!).

To proceed with the Genealogy:

Ffleanch flies into **Wales** for fear of **Macbeth**, and is well received by **Trahern** King of **Wales**, son of **Caradock**. This King had a fair daughter **Gwenta** whom **Ffleanch** married privately, upon whom he begot a son named **Walter**, which, when the King understood, he slew **Ffleanch**, and put his daughter into prison, where she dyed.



Here the story has been mutilated by the herald, who apparently had in his mind the divine for whom the Genealogy was being composed, and thought it best to marry this interesting young couple. Boethius has it very differently.

The Genealogy continues :

Walter born in Wales is sent into the country for education : at eighteen years of age he slew a Welshman who called him Bastard—he fled into Scotland, is well received by Malcolm Canmore the king, who for his good service in the wars made him Knight and High Steward of Scotland, and gave him a good estate—from whom the name of Steward descended to all his family in Scotland, England, France and Norway. He died forty two years old and left one son Alan.

Boethius has not so much to say concerning this Walter, but he mentions that the Welsh

Princess's son within a few years showed that there reigned in him a certain stoutness of stomach ready to attempt high enterprises, and that he killed a Welshman for suggesting that he was illegitimate.

Alan Steward was a famous soldier, went to the Holy Warr under Godfrey of Bulloigne and bravely defended himself against King Steben of England at Abarton one thousand ninety nine.

Alexander son of Alan was learned in Divinity, a valient soldier, but unfortunate. When old he designed to take a monks habit at Clarebal, but being dissuaded founded a monastrie at Paslel (Paisley) where he was buried.

Walter Steward of Bundebole, son of Alexander was famous in warr, especially under St. Lewis King of France in the Holy Land. He had three sons, Robert who married the heiress of Robert de Cross of

Croxton from whom are descended the Earls of Lennox, John who after the taking of Carthage dyed at the Siege of Massour alias Tunis, and Alexander.

Alexander beat Mathen King of Norway at Largin and slew with his own hand Elstrid his nephew and chiefe general, and recobered to Scotland the Islands of Arran and Boyd and New Island. He is sent to assist the King [of England against Lewelin of Wales.

His brother John marries the heiress of Bonthil (Boethius calls her a virgin of great beauty) on whom he begot Walter who married Margery daughter of Robert Bruce King of Scotland by whom he begot Robert Steward first King of Scotland of that name.

Here the herald and the historian part company. Boethius naturally follows the eldest son and his successors to the Crown of Scot-

land ; the herald has to put up with the youngest son, Alexander, from whom the line with which we have to do are descended.

Andrew youngest son of Alexander was very tall and strong. He twice engaged with Beliol in single combate and having broke his sword he took a large knotted staff with which he beat Beliol so violently that he had dyed had he not been succoured. Hence the Stewards took the ragged staff into their coat of armour. The civill warrs of Scotland being ober Andrew was sent into France to assist the King against the King of Nabarr who took him prisoner by strategem and wounded him so that he dyed, aged sebenty. He had one son only Alexander, who, when his father was dead stayed in France with the King from whom he had a stipend, he also knighted him with his own hand when he departed and added to his coat of armes in a ffield argent a Lyon guled

slain by a ragged staff (or.) with this inscription *Singula cum valeant sunt meliora simul.*

John the son of Alexander was born in Scotland, he came into England when James, Heir of Scotland going towards France and taking shipping at the Isle of the Bass was by the winds and seasickness necessitated to land on the coast of England (says the manuscript) at Flamborough a port in Yorkshire (the English Historians say Sley, in Norfolk) where he was detained by the inhabitants till they had given notice to King Henry IV. and where staying with the prince he fell in love (the Stewards seem to have been gay dogs in that way) with a certain Maid of Honour called Mary Calmache whom he married. He swore an oath of fidelity to Henry the fourth of England for which the Heralds called him *Scoto-Anglus*. At last he fought or tillted in the tournaments held upon the

coming ober of the Seneschall of Henault in 1409 at Smithfield London with one Catelius a Knight of Genoa. He was knighted for his brabe performance but his spine was so shaken that he dyed and was buried with the Carmalites in Whitefriars, leaving John, his son, not much abobe two years old, and two other children.

We find this confirmed in Fabian, who says that "this year about Midsummer were roiall justs holden at London at Smithfield, between the Seneschall of Heinault and certain Henewers, Challengers, and the Earle of Summerset and certain English, Defendents."

We now come to a personage who figures more largely than any other in the Genealogy. We have also arrived at a date when the facts may well have been within the cognizance of the compiler of the Genealogy, and this perhaps accounts for the lengthy description

which is bestowed upon him, and to which a kind of appendix is given. But the personage appears to have been one well worthy of the herald's extended comments; and perhaps the most interesting part of the document is that assigned to the redoubtable knight who, in very truth, was *sans peur et sans reproche*. Born apparently in 1406, he occupies the stage for only forty years, but during that period he certainly occupies it well, and Stuarts may indeed be proud of their fifteenth-century namesake.

The Genealogy says of him :

John the eldest son who was born a little more than a year after his fathers landing in England was taken into the patronage of the most serene John Duke of Bedford, who ever continued to him the greatest marks of kindness and affection. At the Parliament of the 2nd of Henry V. he was made a Benizen and there a Confirmation past to

the said Duke of the Earldom and Castle of Richmond. By his procurement he was (tho' then a youth about fifteen) at the bigil of the Coronation of Catherine de Valois, Consort of Henry V. created by the King himself Knight of the Bath and on the next day was made Cupbearer to the Queen and serbed her at dinner.

Our knight's presence at this banquet is certified by Fabian, who published his *Chronicles* in 1616; where we read that "at the Roiall Banket held in the Great Hall at Westminster, upon the left hand of the Queen sat the King of the Scots, upon the same side, neer the boords end, sat the Duchesse of York and the Countesse of Huntington. The Earle of Marche holding a sceptor in his hand kneeled on the right side, the Countess of Kent sat under the table at the right foot. Sir Richard Nevill was that day Carver to the Queen, the Earles Brother of Suffolk, cupbearer, Sir John Steward

sewar*, the Lord Clifford pantler, Lord Willoughby Buttler, Earl Grey de Ruffin naperer, whilst the Earl Marshall rode about the hall upon a great charger."

This feast was all of fish and in three courses, of which it may interest you to hear the first : "Brawne and mustard, Eells in burneur, frument with batten, Pike in herbage, lampore powdered, trout, codling, plaice fried, marline fried, crabs, leech, lombard flourished, tartes, and a devise called a pellican sitting on her nest with her birds, and an image of St. Catherine holding a book and disputing with the Doctors, holding this poesie in her right hand, written in faire and legible letters, Madame la Royne and the pellican answering :

Ci est la signe et du roy, pour tenir joy
Et a tout sa gent, elle mette sa entent. "

* Sewer, the officer who set on and removed the dishes.
As Barclay has it :

Slow be the sewers in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away.

Sir John must have been a youth of good parts to be in such company as this, and with fair looks which, as we shall see later on, were not distasteful to Her Majesty.

Not long after this he was married to Maud the daughter of Sir Thomas Kyriell of Kent a famous warrior in those days and who was elected into the most noble order of the Garter (39 Hen. 6) but adhering to the interest of the House of York lost his head by order of the Queen after the second Battle of St. Albans contrary to law as the Act of the first of Edward IVth declared, and was one of the crimes charged on Henry VI. By this Maud our knight had a son Thomas before he arrived to twenty years of age.

In the year 1422 we find him in France where the King Charles VI. gives him an honourable passport, or Letter of safe conduct, wherein he calls him our

John Styward, an Englishman, serbant and Knight of Estate to our most dear and beloved Daughter the Queen of England, grandson of Alexander Stuart Knt. of Scotland, late Serbant to us. Dated at Paris on the eve of Pentecost 1422.

On the death of Henry the fifth, the 29th Aug't that year, the Duke of Bedford being made Regent of France he placed so great a trust in this young knight, then not abobe twenty-three years old that he made him captain of the Rise Bank a ffort that then commanded the entry by sea to Calais. And about this time apprehending accidents of warr he settled on his son Thomas not abobe two years old divers of his inheritances in Norfolk and else where, and his age now fitting him for more hardy employments he wholly betooke himself to the camp and was in all the ffields and sieges his great Patron was in to whom he was so obserbant and

so much favoured by him that, says my author, *Semper ad Salus astetit.**

Upon the Dukes coming into England to appease the differences betwixt his brother the Lord Protector and the Cardinal of Winchester his uncle, our knight attended, for he was about this time examined by the Lords of the Council touching what he knew of the marriage of Queen Catherine and Owen Tudor † to which by the manuscript

* These wars and sieges included the taking of Joan of Arc. We read in Fabian: "That in the chase and pursuit at Compeigne was the Pusell taken with divers others which were no small number. Among the Englishmen Sir John Montgomerie had his arm broken, and Sir John Steward was shot into the thigh with a quarell." He would also probably be with the Duke of Bedford at her trial and death; but the virgin does not appear to have figured very largely in the history of those days, and the fact is not mentioned.

† Apropos of this marriage, Florian has it thus: "This woman (after the death of Henry the fifth her husband), being young and lustie, following more her own wanton

now with me he answers with great submission that he had been of a long time Knight of the Queen his mistress and that on the even of the Coronation of the said Queen he had been bathed Knight in the presence and by the Good Grace of our Lord the King that then was and was swore to the Queen his mistress that is to say amongst other things that all the days of his life to the best of his skill and power by all manner of ways faithfully to preserve and keep the Councells of his Mistress, as to the Highness of so great a Princess and to the honour of a good Knight appurtains. And as to that particular he was the day of the solemnization of the said marriage in the Kings warrs in France.

The Duke of Bedford further gave Sir

appetit than good counsel, took to husband privilie a galant gentleman and a right beautiful person with many goodlie gifts of body and mind."

John a ship of warr with all its ffurniture called *Grace of God* and which by a manuscript book of parchement now in being the said Sir John declared to be giben him by the most mighty and most noble lord the Duke of Bedford.

I may here in parenthesis state that our *Boatswain*, Brother Captain Eardley Wilmot, R.N., who you may remember read to us not long ago a paper, "On Ships," in which the *Grace d' Dieu* was prominently mentioned, is of opinion that this cannot mean a gift of so considerable a thing as a ship, but more probably of a model of it. But if this was so, why should its furniture be mentioned?

Sir John is evidently just now in the Royal favour, for the next entry shows that :

On May 7th in the 4th Henry VI. the Abbott and Convent of Beaulieu grant at the instance of the most dear Lady Catherine

Queen of England Sir John an annual rent of £10.

And, further :

Henry Archbishop of Canterbury at the instance of the Queen gibes him an annuity of forty nobles during his the archbishop's Life.

[We note in passing that in this year, on the eve of St. Dunstan, he grants his "Swan mark" to his son, dated at Dartford.]

He just received these favours in time, for a very great loss happened in this year to our knight by the death of his great patron, the Duke of Bedford, who died on the 14th September,* and this was increased by the death of his mistress the Queen on the 3rd of January following.

Yet that did not prevent his going with

* "After the death of the noble prince, the bright sunne in France towards Englishmen began to be cloudie and dailie to darken."

the Lord Clifford and assisting at the taking of Ponthoise* and the government of that town being given to Sir Clifford he was associated to him in the government thereof.

In the great assault made by the French on the town the next year when the town was retaken and Clifford killed this Sir John was so grievously wounded in the left leg that he continued lame all his life after and was thereby rendered unserviceable for the foot service.† He with his young sonne Thomas

* It is curious that no mention is made here of the extraordinary circumstances under which Ponthoise was recaptured. It was midwinter, and the English clothed themselves in white, crossed the moats over the ice, and scaled the walls.

† The circumstances of this recapture are told by Erguerant. "The king was so dishonoured by its capture that he eftsoones assembled all his puissance, and returning suddenly he first by assault on the church, and after the whole town, took the captain and diverse other

who he always kept with him in the warrs were taken prisoners and with their hands bound behind them were both committed by the French to close confinement. With much difficulty a ransome was agreed upon at twenty eight thousand saluts of gold, a new coin lately stamped by Henry V. with the arms of France and England quarterly.

Account made up with the Deputy Constable at Bordeaux, from 20th May, 1437, to 1st September, 1438.*

On his recovery leaving his son Thomas as a pledg he returned to England and at Calais we find him giving an annuity of £10 to his son Thomas out of his Land in Guisnes in the marshes of Calais.

Englishmen and slew to the number of four hundred, who sold their lives dearly, for the French lost 3,000 whilst the whole English garrison was onlie a thousand."

* This probably refers to his bill during his imprisonment.

Coming ober with letters commendatory from the Duke of York towards raising his ransom which far exceeded what his own revenue would raise he betakes himself to his wifes father Sir Thomas Kyriell, acquaints him with the loss of the Town, his own wounds, imprisonment and Ransom and his son left as a pledg. They apply to the king who sorrowfull for their misfortunes gibes him 1,000 marks and the manor of East Wrotham in Norfolk, parcell of a Priory alien for 7 years at £70 1s. Od. per ann. rent, as appears by the patent of endowment of Eaton College where this is recited.

He also raised from the Prior of the Carthusians at the instance of the King for his Ransom one hundred pounds mortgaging therefor unam pelbam argentam and other jewells, besides which he sold farms and other lands and borrowed moneys from the Nuns of Blinkbery the Abbot of Ramsey,

his brother the Sheriff of London and others.

With these and other sumes raised he returned back into France and by payment thereof (as by a receipt we find 4,000 saluts paid in part of the Ransom dated 18 Ap'l 1442) it was giben to his word and honour of knighthood that both himself and son were set at liberty, and some short time after certain of the enemy being taken prisoners by the Duke of Somerset in Anjou he was exchanged for one Lewis Bobil or Boil a French knight as appears by a full discharge of his Ransome under the hand and seal of James Deadmasi Cheballier Lord of Mount Silhaut dated 1st Feb. 1442.

He about this time was giben the custody of the Duchesse of Gloucester accused of High Treason and was named by the Duke of Exeter for a Knight of the Garter.

But, shortly afterwards, death carried him off

at Calais, where he was apparently still in command.

By his will dated there the 20th day of May 1447, wherein he calls himself Sir John Stuart Knight son of Sir John Stuart otherwise called John Scotangle Knight he directs his body to be buried in the mother church at Calais and gibes to the High altar there forty shillings and one silber pelbis with one silber par to stand on the great altar in the celebration of Divine Service on the most solemn ffestivals. To John Ross his confessor fibe marks to Thomas his eldest son all his harness and other military accouterments and the ship with ffurniture called the Grace d'Dieu which the most noble Lord his lord the Duke of Bedford gave him in his lifetime, of whose soul God have mercy, and commends his son John to the guardianship of Sir Thomas Cyrell his grandfather whom he humbly

entreats to accept the charge and directs that out of his rents in the marches of Calais his son be suitably brought up at his grandfather's house. And he giveth to the said Sir Thomas Cyrell the gold diamond ring given him by the Lady Elianor Cobham Dutchess of Gloucester whilst she remained under his charge. To Robert his younger son his mansion house at Soffham and all other his lands in Norfolk in England. To Magdalen his daughter all his plate and Jewells of gold towards her marriage. To his brother in law Richard Brookes who married his sister Pandora his bed of green velvet embroidered with Lyons and golden ragged staves and to his aunt Alice Talmach his gilt cup which the most excellent Lady his mistress Catherine Queen of England gave him on the day of her Coronation. Will proved 3rd Sept. following in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

3. STUART COAT-OF-ARMS, which was brought into the Huish family by Margaret Stuart.
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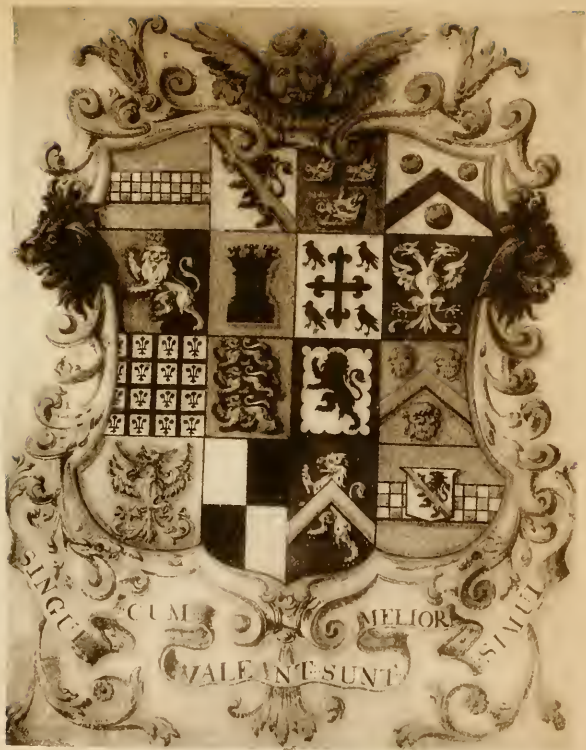
STUART COAT-OF-ARMS

The quarterings have been deciphered by Brother BROWN as follows :—

1	2	3	4
Stuart.	Stuart.	Boreley.	Baskerville.
5	6	7	8
Bestney.	Blount (?)	Spenlove.	(?)
9	10	11	12
(?)	Fitz Geoffrey.	Beruen.	Blakeney.
13	14	15	16
Shouldham.	Hamerton.	Hardres.	Stuart.

The coat-of-arms is probably that of Francis of Branghim, and dates from about 1620-30.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph historical or biographical account, possibly detailing the life and works of a notable figure. The text is arranged in several distinct blocks, separated by what might be section breaks or paragraph transitions. The overall structure suggests a formal, scholarly or historical writing style.]





With the death of Sir John I propose to close what I am afraid has to many been a very ordinary pedigree. It is true that we leave off some seventy years prior to the date when the Genealogy ceases, but those who fill the gap do so but tamely. One was a famous seaman; the offspring of another all died in the cradle; a third had very large possessions; whilst a fourth was unfortunate and died in debt.

In these days we look somewhat contemptuously upon those who order a pedigree, and some of you may be inclined to think lightly of our "last Lord Prior of Ely," considering that he should have cared but little for worldly titles, and have looked to the future rather than the past.

You are not the first who has done so, and I will therefore conclude with an apology for his conduct written by one Stevenson, who

compiled a supplement to Bentham's *History of Ely* eighty years ago. He writes :

“Wharton has accused Steward of vanity for assuming his family name when he was appointed Dean ; and Stevens has done the same. Mr. Bentham speaks of his tergiversation in religious matters, and no writer appears to have spoken in his behalf. As the family is extinct, and the apology cannot be ascribed to interested motives or flattery, the editor will offer a word or two in favour of the Dean, and in excuse of his vanity.”

“If pride of ancestry be allowable and commendable *in any one*, and if the genealogy of Dean Steward is to be depended upon, we believe very few can vie with him, or justly blame him on that score ; for an *office copy* of his pedigree, giving an history of the family, the patents, and grants of their arms, with their marriages into the first families of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, shows that he was

descended in direct line from Banquo, King of Scotland in 1048. The first of them who came into England was Sir John Steward, who died in 1448, and was buried in the church of All Saints, Stayning, London. The account is continued to the year 1576, and from thence the following eulogy is copied:"*

“Vir quidem is fuit rarissimae vitae, continuis etenim vigilliis et orationibus corpus contrivit et masceravit, mundanas prorsus divitias et honores sprevit. Sibi inops et avarus, pauperibus et egenis opulentus, et prodigus, beneficii accepti memor et gratus : susceptarum hodie inimicitiarum, cras immemor. Denique sibi similem haud facile reperies multis et millibus unum.”

Which I have taken the liberty to translate :

“In truth he was a man of exceptional

* From this and the preceding paragraph, one would gather that Stevenson had seen an “office copy” of this pedigree, which had been carried on some half century.

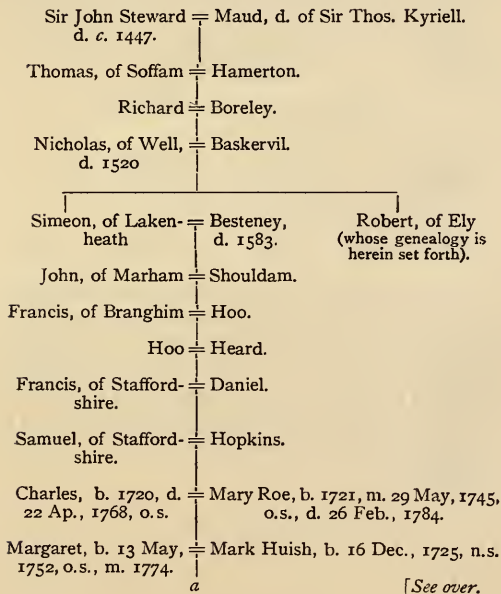
character, for although he chastened and brought under his body by fastings and prayers, he amassed earthly wealth and honours. Mean and miserly in things appertaining to himself, he was lavish and prodigal in his gifts to the poor and needy, who one and all were mindful and grateful for kindnesses received. Readily taking offence, he was quick to pardon. In fact, you might search amongst thousands without finding his like."

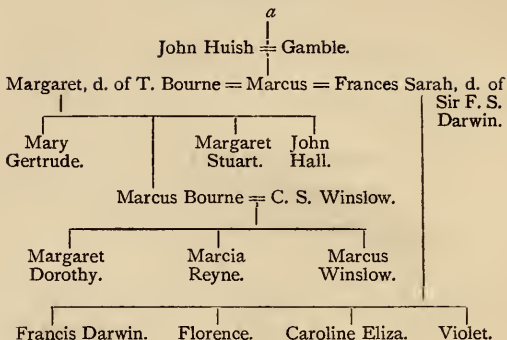
4. MARK HUISH, married to Margaret Stuart.



APPENDIX.

THE AUTHOR'S DESCENT FROM SIR JOHN STEWARD.





The author's especial thanks are due to Brother Brown for having searched the Records of the Harleian Society, wherein he has run the Stuarts to earth in the *Visitations of Norfolk* (Harleian Society, 1892) and *Cambridge* (Harleian Society, 1897). In the last-named (p. 7) the whole of the pedigree from Banquho down to Francis of Branghim is set out in extenso, with all the collateral branches.





