

A PAPER

READ BEFORE

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

OF SUFFOLK,

AT THEIR MEETING HELD

AT ICKWORTH, OCTOBER 2ND, 1856,

BY THE

REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, M.A., President.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I cannot send forth this paper in its enlarged, and, I hope, amended form, without acknowledging the great assistance I have received, in many ways, from my brother, Lord Jermyn. I am especially indebted to him for numerous references to both French and English authorities quoted in the following pages.

I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Bond for his kind help at the British Museum, and to Norroy King, Somerset, and York Heralds, and J. R. Planché, Esq., for their courteous and ready assistance. I have elsewhere expressed my obligations to Mr. W. Stevenson Fitch.

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THE name of the parish of Ickworth, like most of our parishes, is of Saxon origin, as is shown by the termination "worth" (signifying in the Anglo-Saxon tongue a field, manor, or estate), which is found in many names of places, as Bedericsworth, Horningsworth, Halesworth, Hepworth, Isleworth, &c. The first syllable Ick or Ike, is thought by Camden, with much probability, to be a remnant of the ancient British name of the ICENI, which is also found in the Ikniel-street, Icklingham, Ixworth, Ickleton, &c. In which case Ikeworth would seem to be the name given to the parish by the Angles, while there was still a distinct British population residing in it. The earliest mention of it occurs, I believe, in the will of Theodred, Bishop of the East Angles in the reign of Athelstan, and afterwards Bishop of London (*i. e.* in the first half of the 10th century). He left the manor of Ickworth to St. Edmund's Church.

“ And ik an that lond at Newetun, and at Horningges'th', and at Ike-worth, and at Wepstede, in to S'c'e Eadmundes Kirke, then Godes hewen, to are, for Theodred bisscopes soule.—I give the land at Nowton, Horningsworth, Ickworth, and Wkepstead to Saint Edmund's Church, to God's convent, in possession, for Theodred the Bishop's soul.”—*Gage's Thingoe*, p. 274.

In Domesday Book, where the name is written Kkewortham, we find it still part of the *terra Sancti Edmundi*, as it had been *tempore Regis Edwardi*. The tenemental portion consisted of iii carucates of land and contained ix villains, and iii bordarii. The dominium, or part reserved for the lord's use, was ii carucates; iv ploughs for the homines; iv servi, vi acres of meadow; wood for

24 pigs, one mill, two rouncies*, 16 head of cattle (animalia), 30 pigs, and 80 sheep. The Church had half an acre of land. The annual value of the manor was three pounds and four marks. Its length was viii furlongs, its breadth v. The dues in gelt were $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

The manor subsequently passed by exchange from the Abbey of St. Edmund; but continued to be held of the Abbot by a family who bore the name of De Ickworth from the time of Henry Second. In the "Liber de Consuetud. S^u Edm^{di}." the charge upon Ickworth, which formed one leet in conjunction with Chevington, Hargrave, and Aristedel (thought to be Southwood), is described as consisting of "de terrâ Ricardi militis una, viz. secta," or suit due to the hundred; and in the same document we read—"Ikeworth de feod. S' c'i Edmundi est, et tenet illam *domnus Will's de Abb'e, p* servicium militis. (Gage, p. xiii.—xv.) Upon this family becoming extinct in the beginning of Henry the Sixth's reign, the manor was assigned by arbitration to Sir William Drury, † whose cousin, Henry Drury, became possessor of it, either by purchase or succession. His only surviving child, Jane, married Thomas Hervey; ‡ and by this marriage the manors of Wordwell and Ickworth passed into the Hervey family, in whose possession the latter has continued till the

* In the Latin, *runcinus*, whence Chaucer's *rouncie*, "He rode upon a rouncie." — *Canterbury Tales*, l. 392, "A common hackney horse." — *Gloss.* See Du Cange in *Runcinus*. The word is of frequent use in the account of the Controller of the Wardrobe of the 28th Edward the First, published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1786. In the Glossary appended—*Runcinus*, *Rugh* or *Roghliard*, *Roussin*—Fr. *Equus minor*, or, *gregarius*, *Ducange*. In Carey's *Ainsworth*—"a led horse, sumpter-horse, cart-horse, or oruncey."

† "This family of Drury came into England at the Conquest; immediately after which they were seated at Thurston, in this neighbourhood, where they continued till Sir Roger Drury (who died in 1418) became seated here." (viz., at

Hawsted.)—*Cullum's Hist. of Hawsted.*

‡ So say all the pedigrees, beginning with that given by Harvey Clarenceux, less than 100 years afterwards. But though there is no doubt of the fact, the documentary evidence concerning him is scanty. Neither his will, nor the grant of the wardship of his son and heir, William, to Sir William Carewe, by John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, are forthcoming. I have endeavoured, however, to show (at p.) that he may be the same as the Thomas Hervey mentioned in Margery Argentein's will. He is also mentioned in the *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, of the 8th Edward the Fourth, quoted below. His younger children are mentioned in Jane Drury's will, as "Maria, Symond, and Elizabeth Hervey, children of my daughter Jane." (Gage, p. 285.)

present time. The manor of Wordwell was sold to Lord Cornwallis by Frederick Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, and his son Lord Hervey, the present Marquess of Bristol, about 57 years ago (in 1799).

The above-named Thomas Hervey, who died probably in the year 1467* (as Gage conjectures, instead of 1477 as the modern tombstone in Ickworth Church erroneously states) without having come into possession of Ickworth, was the lineal ancestor of the present Lord of the manor.

There has been some confusion in the pedigrees, by which this Thomas has been represented, on the authority of Harvey Clarenceux, as younger brother of Sir George Hervey, of Thurleigh, in Bedfordshire, which he certainly was not. He must have been his uncle, as he was descended from Niernuyt. That he was of the same family, the visitation of the County of Suffolk, by Harvey Clarenceux, in the year 1561, proves, as well as the coat-of-arms, three trefoils slipped vert, common to both branches,† and the fact that his immediate descendants quartered the arms of Niernuyt, an ancestor of the Bedfordshire Herveys, with those of Hervey and Drury. The earliest christian names in each branch, John, Thomas, George, Nicholas, indicate the same thing. The traditions of the family nearly 200 years ago were also to the same effect, John first Earl of Bristol, who was born in 1656, having entered into a negotiation with the owner for the purchase of the Thurleigh

* Since these pages were written, I have received from Mr. W. S. Fitch, the following extract from the Inquisitiones Post Mortem, of the 8th Edward the Fourth. (1468.) "Thomas Harvey—null. tenuit terr. neque ten (ementum) in comitatibus Bedford et Bucks." This must be our Thomas Hervey; and his possessing no estate in Beds. quite agrees with the fact of the Ickworth Herveys having inherited none. If he is the same as the Thomas Hervey of Margery Argentein's will, he must have sold Risely.

† "The arms of Hervey are carved on a font of the 15th century, in Thurleigh church."—(*Gage's Suffolk*, note p. 292.) The monument alluded to in the same

note, is given in the Collection of Suffolk Antiquities (Hundr. of Thingoe) at the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum. The arms of Sir George Hervey, sheriff of Bedfordshire, in the 24th Henry the Seventh, and 8th of Henry the Eighth, are given by Fuller (*Worthies* p. 124) as gules on a bend argent, 3 trefoils vert. The arms affixed to the Ickworth Hervey's pedigree, given by Harvey Clarenceux, in 1561, are, 1. and 4th Hervey, (3 trefoils slipped vert), 2. *Niernuyt*, (a lion rampant), 3. Drury. The arms of William Hervey, who fought against the Armada, were also 3 trefoils, as were also those of the Herveys of Northants. and Norfolk. See *illustrations*.

estate, as the ancient residence of his ancestors; which, however, came to nothing.*

The name Hervey (*warrior of the host*), which is variously written Herivé, Hervé, and Harvé, Herveie, Herveis, Erveis, Hervays, and Arvisz† (Fitz-Arvisz); and in Latin, Heriveus, Herveus, Eriveus, Hervicus, Ervicus, and Herveius, is evidently not of Norman but of Frankish origin. Its Frankish or German form was Heriwig, which is actually found (Thierry, *Lettres sur l'histoire de France*, p. 7, septième édition), and which after the analogy of Chlodové and Ludovicus from Chlodowig, Merovée, and Merovicus, from Merowig, would naturally be contracted to Herivé and Hervé or Latinized into Hervicus. *Here*, *Heer*, or *Heri*, in the German dialects means "an army," "host, &c.," and is found in many compound names of Frank and Saxon origin, such as Heribert, or Haribert, (whence Herbert,) Heribald, Heriman, Hereward, &c., as well as in the title Herizog, in modern German Herzog, a duke, leader of an army, and perhaps in *herald* (Ducange) and *heriot*. Harwich is also derived by Bosworth from Here-wic, "army-station, or camp." The syllable *wig*, like *wiga* in Anglo-Saxon, which is found also in Chlodowig, (Louis), Merowig, Drotowig, &c., means "a warrior," and is probably the same root as the Latin "vinco," I conquer. Hervey occurs repeatedly in very early French history in connection with the Carlovingian kings, or the Capets who next succeeded to their dominions. The first of the name that I am acquainted with is a Count Hervey in the time of

* "Monday, the 24th July, 1699. The next day I went to Thurleigh, in the same county, (the place from whence our family originally came to Ickworth, in Suffolk) to see my cousin Major John Hervey a very honest, ingenious gentleman." — *Extract from John Lord Bristol's Diary.*

Letters headed "To my cousin, John Hervey, of Thurleigh," of the dates of 1699, 1704, and 1707, on the same subject, are in Lord Bristol's MS letters. In the first he says, "as I find the same inclination in you to leave the inheritance of Thurleigh Hall to a known descendant

from that ancient stem, having no issue of your own, that I have to secure the possession of it to a name it for some ages past has had for its constant owner, so I doubt not of your accepting the same terms, at least, from me, that you thought fit to offer it at to Mr. Stephen Hervey.* (Of Surrey, in the margin.)

† These four last modes of writing the name, which are found in the lists of the Norman conquerors, as published by Leland, Holinshed, and others, seem to arise from the mistake between Fitz-Herneis and Fitz-Herveis, mentioned below at p.

* Of the Northants branch See the pedigree.

Charles-the-Bald, who began to reign A. D. 840.* Mont-faucon (*Monumens de la Monarchie Francaise*, vol. i., p. 290) tells us that in consequence of the ravages of the Normans in the neighbourhood of Nantes, in Poitou, Anjou, and Touraine, Rainulph duke of Aquitaine, and duke Robert-le-fort, the ancestor of Hugh Capet, called also marquis and count, marched against them, assisted by the Counts Godfrey and Hervey (in Latin *Heriveus*). But the expedition was unfortunate, the brave Robert was killed in battle, Rainulph was wounded and fled, Hervey was also wounded,† and the rest returned home again; this was in the year 868. Eighteen years later we again find the name distinguished, and still in battle against the Normans. In the terrible siege of Paris by these barbarians, in the years 885, 886, in the reign of the Emperor Charles-le-Gros, king of France, when the Counts Eudo or Odo, and Robert, son of Robert-le-fort, so valiantly defended Paris, it chanced that a tower, which was held by 12 Franks, became isolated, by the bridge which connected it with the place being carried away by a sudden rise of the Seine. Thus cut off from all help, it was fiercely attacked by the Normans, and as fiercely defended by its brave little garrison. Nor would the Normans ever have taken the tower, had they not set fire to it, and so compelled the eleven survivors (for one had fallen into the river and been drowned) to surrender. But the treacherous Normans put them all to the sword, except Eriveus (*Hervey*) whom they spared on account of his good looks, though he taunted them for their breach of faith, and urged them to kill him as they had done his companions.‡

* A still earlier one is given by Anderson, (*Geneal.* p., 644) viz., *Heriveus*, eldest son of *Reinald*, Count of *Poictou*, first hereditary Count of *Auvergne*, slain in battle A. D. 845, the year the Normans pillaged *Rouen* for the second time. But he is not mentioned in "L'art de verifier les dates."

† *Le Père Daniel*, however, in his *History of France*, asserts that Count *Hervey* was mortally wounded, and died, like the Duke of *Aquitaine*, and that Count *Godfrey* was the only one of the four Generals who survived.

‡ The Latinized names of these twelve heroes were—*Ermenfredus*, *Eriveus*, *Evilandus*, *Odaucer*, *Ervic*, *Arnoldus*, *Solius*, *Gosbertus*, *Vuido*, (*Guy*) *Ardradus*, *Eimardus*, *Gozvinus*. *Ervic* is another way of writing the name less Latinized. In the "Memorials of the *Bagot* family," both ways of Latinizing the name *Hervey* are found in the same deed—*Hervicus* and *Herveus*—(*appendix* A. c. and p. IV. and p. 7.) possibly for the sake of distinction. So *Hervicus* and *Herveus* de *Stanton*.

This last-named Heriveus* (or Eriveus) may be the same or of the same family as the preceding Comes Heriveus: as we find him engaged in the same cause of resisting the Normans, and in company with the Counts Eudo and Robert, the sons of Robert-le-fort, with whom we have seen Count Hervey associated. I would also suggest the possibility of this Comes Heriveus being the ancestor of the Counts of Châlons. It is unknown who the father and mother of Manasses le Vieux, Count of Châlons in 888, were. But we find Count Manasses, in that year, helping Richard Duke of Burgundy (father to his son Giselbert's wife) against the Normans, near Argenteuil; and again in the year 910 or 911, sharing in the great victory gained over the Normans by Robert Duke of France (son of Robert le Fort) and the same Richard, near Chartres. Now, Manasses had a son, named Hervey, who was Bishop of Autun. If he were related to Count Hervey, this would be accounted for, and all the other circumstances of time and place agree with the supposition. We shall see, too, how the name clung to the heirs of the Châlons family for several generations.

Hervey (Heriveus), Archbishop of Rheims, was a distinguished person about the same time. Like the preceding, he was much annoyed by the Normans, though in a different way. I extract the following account of him from Ceillier's *Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*. — "Foulques, Archevêque de Rheims, ayant été tué le 7 Juin de l'an 900, on lui donna pour successeur, Hervé, homme de condition, tiré de la cour comme lui, et encore jeune. Il fut ordonné le 6 Juillet de la même année. Hervé se conduisit avec beaucoup de sagesse et de prudence, pendant son episcopat. Il se rendit aimable aux gens de bien, prit soin des pauvres, des veuves et des affligés; les clercs et les peuples le regardaient comme leur père. Doux, misericordieux, d'un visage toujours gai, il donnoit à tous des marques de bonté.....Ce Prince (Charles le Simple) en consideration

* Palgrave speaks of him and his companions as "twelve citizens, or rather members of the merchant Guild." The authority for the history is the curious

contemporary Latin poem of the monk Abbo.—See Palgrave's *History of Normandy*, vol. i. p. 607—609.

de son merite, le fit son Chancelier." He died in 922, partly, it is thought by some, of chagrin at being forced to crown Robert king of France,* while his patron, Charles the Simple, was yet alive; at all events he died three days after the coronation, which, Charles's friends said, was a judgment upon him. I have seen his tomb in the Cathedral of Rheims.

Archbishop Hervey was much perplexed as to the best way of dealing with such Normans, as, having been "baptized and re-baptized," had returned to their heathen ways, and joined their countrymen in their heathen pastime of killing Christians and Priests, and in sacrificing to heathen idols. The answer of Pope John IX., whom he had consulted on this point, is extant, as also a letter on the same subject from Hervey to the Archbishop of Rouen, who, living in the very centre of the Normans, must have had much experience. There is no direct clue to the parentage of this Archbishop,† but it was at this time that we find the name in the family of the powerful Counts of Châlons, who are likely to have had influence in the election of the Archbishop of Rheims, and to have used it in behalf of one of their own family or connections. In the year 923, Giselbert, brother of Hervey, Bishop of Autun, was Duke of Burgundy. His daughter married the Count de Troyes.

From this family of the Counts of Châlons-sur-Saone, the name seems to have passed by marriage into the great house of Donzi, where it was hereditary for several generations, from 1037 to 1194, alternately with that of Geoffrey. The first Hervé, Baron de Donzi, was son of Geoffrey, whose mother was Matilda, daughter of the Count of Châlons. His eldest son, Geoffrey, succeeded to a portion of the county of Châlons. Hervé IV., Baron of Donzi, married the daughter and heiress of Peter de Courtenay (grandson of King Louis le Gros), Count of Auxerre and Nevers (afterwards Emperor of Con-

* Others say that Walter, Archbishop of Sens, performed the ceremony.—*L'art de Verifier les Dates*, p. 246, vol. xi.

† Palgrave says Hervey had a brother named Eudes, and a nephew named Hervey.—*Normandy*, vol. ii. p. 37.

stantinople), and so became, in right of his wife, Count of Auxerre and Nevers. He went as a Crusader to Egypt, and also joined the crusade against the unfortunate Albigenses. He died and was buried at Saint Aignan, in 1223; his body was afterwards removed to Pontigni. He is said to have tarnished his ancient reputation for valour, by retiring precipitately from the siege of Damietta, in 1219, before the place was taken.

Among other things related of this Hervé, Count of Nevers and Auxerre, it is said that his devotion for Saint Martin of Tours, led to his obtaining for himself and his successors in the County, in the year 1216, the place of Canon, with a Prebend, in the Chapter of St. Martin of Tours. (See *L'art de verifier les dates*. p. 566.) But about the year 1000, a person of the name of Hervé filled the important office of Treasurer to these same Canons, and wrote in defence of their privileges against the encroachments of the Archbishop of Tours. (See Ceillier.) Moreover, with regard to this office of Treasurer to the Canons of St. Martin, we read that it was hereditary. - The story told, (*L'art de verifier les dates*) is that Ingelger, first Count of Anjou and the Gâtinois, in the year 887, brought back to Tours the body of St. Martin from Chablis, (or as some say Auxerre) whither it had been carried to be out of the reach of the Norman depredators; and that in return for this important service, the Canons conferred upon him and his successors in the County, the office of Treasurer, which was both an honourable and a lucrative one. Now this Ingelger, if not actually Count of Auxerre, was son-in-law of Hugues l'Abbé, who was Count of Auxerre. Nor is it at all improbable that when Hugues gave up the County, Ingelger succeeded him; for we know that he had a palace in the town of Auxerre, and large possessions in the neighbourhood.

We have, then, a close connection between the Count of Auxerre and the Treasurership of the Canons of St. Martin, towards the end of the ninth century; and about A.D. 1200, we find a Count of Auxerre, named Hervé, made a

Canon of the same Chapter. It naturally occurs to one that he had, perhaps, an eye to this treasurership, and if so, it seems probable also that he was related to that Hervé who was Treasurer about the year 1000, and that family connection as well as his position as Count of Auxerre, was at the bottom of this transaction. We shall recur to this Hervé, called Hervé of Gien, or Yeon, by and bye.

Hervé was also the name of several very early generations of the illustrious Frank house of Montmorenci, the head of which is currently designated as Premier Baron Chrétien, and said to be descended from the first Frank noble who embraced christianity. They had also the title, from very remote times, of Premier Baron de France; and their war-cry is said to have been "Dieu aide au premier Chrétien." The first of the family who bore it was Hervé de Montmorenci, second son of Bouchard III., and grand-butler of France in the reign of Philip I., 1075. He had a younger son also named Hervé; but was succeeded in the Barony by his eldest son Bouchard IV. Bouchard IV. again was succeeded by his eldest son Matthew, but had a son by a second wife Agnes, cousin of the French kings Philip I. and Louis VI., named Hervé de Montmorenci, said to have been Constable of Ireland in Henry the Second's reign, of whom more by and bye: he had no children. The above-named Matthew had also a son Hervé, an ecclesiastic, and Dean of the Church of Paris; and lastly, Geoffroi de Montmorency, third son of Bouchard III., and head of the branch of the Castellans of Gisors, had a son named Hervé de Gisors. He was taken prisoner with his cousin, Bouchard IV. (son of Hervé the grand-butler) in the year 1119, by Henry I. of England, in Normandy, but the conqueror gave them both their liberty.*

As regards the natural inquiry how the name of Hervé came into the Montmorenci family, it is difficult to give a

* See "Histoire de la maison de Montmorenci," by *M. Desormeaux*, Paris, 1764.

decided answer. But as we find in innumerable other cases, that the entrance of a new name was the result of a new alliance by marriage—as, for instance, in this very family, the names Thibault, Mathieu, Erard, &c., mark their alliance with the Counts of Chartres, Beaumont, Brienne, &c.—so it is natural to conclude that the name Hervé, which does not appear in the family till the time of Bouchard III., (1024) was also the consequence of such an alliance. But it so happens that it is not known who Bouchard the Third's wife was; but in a deed confirming the grant of certain lands made by Count Manasses to the Church of Chartres, signed by the king of France and others, (1031) we find the signature of this Bouchard. This naturally suggests that he may have been connected with Count Manasses, and not improbably his son-in-law, as it is obvious that it was important that grants of land made to Churches should have the sanction of those who would have had a claim to inherit them. Now Count Manasses must, I presume, be the younger Manasses, Count of Châlons, from which family we have already seen that the name of Hervé was transmitted to the house of Donzi. We read of Manasses, Count de Châlons, associated with his kinsman Hervé de Donzi, Eudes Count de Blois, and others, against Foulques Nerra, Count of Anjou, in the year 995, *i.e.* 36 years before the date of this deed * The grant of land was very likely to be made in the donor's old age, and Foulques lived till the year 1040, so that there is no impossibility in Manasses being still alive in 1031. If, then, this slight clue does not deceive us, and our previous conjecture is also sound, the Montmorencis derived the name of Hervé through the Châlons family, from Count Hervé, the companion-in-arms of Robert-le-fort: a connection, the memory of which, his descendants would be likely to perpetuate.

Another person of the name of Hervey is said to have been Duke of Orleans in the eleventh century, and his son Robert, called Fitz-Hervey, is said to have accompanied William

* So *L'Art de ver. les dates*, vol. ii, p. 612. But there is clearly some confusion. At p. 585 Geoffrey de Donzi (father of Hervé) is named, and the date is 1030.

the Conqueror to England. He is set down in the pedigrees as the lineal ancestor of the Herveys of Thurleigh and Ickworth. But this personage is fairly open to the suspicion of being a myth. The whole history of the early Dukes or Counts of Orleans is exceedingly obscure; one or two very meagre allusions to the fact of there having been any such before Philip of Valois, Duke of Orleans, A.D. 1345, is all that German, French, or English genealogists afford.* We are told, indeed, that the fief of Orleans depended upon the Duchy of France, and that consequently when the Duchy was reunited with the kingdom on the accession of Hugh Capet, these fiefs were restored to the crown. But whether the ancestors of Hugh Capet, and Hugh himself always held the fief of Orleans in their own hands, or granted it to any others to hold of them, we do not know; but the Norman chronicle of Guiliam Tayleur—of which Fox, Holinshed, and Stowe,† have each published a different version—mentions, among those who came with William, the son of a Duke of Orleans, who is named in some copies Robert Fitz-Hervays, or Fitz-Herveis, in others, Robert Fitz-Herneys. In a list published by Leland (Thierry Conq. de l'Ang. II. p. 297) the same person is styled Robert Fitz-Herveis, but without any mention of Orleans. But in the list in Wace's "Roman de Rou," which exactly corresponds with Leland's list, he is called Robert Fits-Erneis. Mr. Edgar Taylor, in his notes accompanying his English translation, does not allude to this confusion, but supplies information (from *Gallia Christiana*, xi. Instr. 334) concerning this Robert, which seems to leave no possible doubt as to his patrynomic being

* Wolfgang Lazius, *L'art de Verifier les Dates*, and *Anderson's Genealogies*. The latter says, "Wolfgang Laze mentions many Dukes and Counts of Orleans before this Philip of France, who, according to him, are descended from the Landgraves of Thuringia."—*Anderson's Genealogies*, p. 624.

† The three versions of this list are all given in Fuller's *Church History of Britain*. In Holinshed's list, Robert Fitz-Hervey, Duc d'Orleans, is placed near the Earls of Anjou, Nevers, Bre-

tagne, the Princee d'Alemagne, &c., but not in the others. In the British Museum there is a MS copy of the "Chronique de Normandie," in French, belonging to about the year 1440, as Mr. Bond informs me. It has distinctly Hervez—"Robert le Filz Hervez, Duc d'Orleans." This seems to be the original chronicle of Guiliam Tayleur, which Fuller had not seen. Still the MS is too recent to be of much weight. The MS from which Stow copied in his annals, had Herneis.

Fits-Erneis, or Herneis. But then the parentage of this Robert Fitz-Erneis, which is Norman, seems to make it equally certain that he could not have been Duke of Orleans, which town was certainly a French fief, and is mentioned in this very "Roman de Rou," as being one of the French towns which furnished troops for the invasion of Normandy by the King of France, a short time before the Conquest. The question then is, whence did the author of these lists acquire his information concerning a Duke of Orleans having a son at the battle of Hastings, and why did he add this title to the name of Erneis, or Herveis? To these questions I can give no answer. It is true that Sir Winston Churchill, in his History of England, (*Divi Britannici*, p. 190) says expressly that the influence of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, "being then Governor of the King and Kingdoms of France," had "not only engaged most of the greatest persons there, (*i.e.* in France) as the Duke of Orleans, the Earls of Champagne, Blois, Brittain (Brittany,) Ponthieu, Maine, Nevers, Poitiers, Aumale, and Anjou, but drew in the Emperor himself, and many of the German Princes, to side with him." It is true, also, that Echard (*History of England*, vol. i. p. 130) says that William "was assisted by many Princes of France, the most considered in that court, as the Duke of Orleans, the Earls of Poictou and Maine;" and Daniel* (*Complete History of England*, vol. i. p. 103) tells us that among those who aided the Conqueror, were "Robert Fitz-Harvey, Duke of Orleance, the Earls of Britain, Poictou, Nevers, &c." But they do not state what their authority is, so that it may be, and probably is, merely that of the lists.† The statement itself scarcely agrees with Thierry's account, who says that William offered to do homage to Philip, king of France, for the kingdom of England, upon condition of his aiding him in the expe-

* Samuel Daniel, one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne, Consort to James I. The first part of the History, viz. to the Conquest, is by "John Milton."

† Churchill's "German Princes," looks very like Holinshed's "Prince de Allemagne. The Chronique (p. 100) has, "l'Empereur Henry lui envoya un grand prince d'Allemagne."

dition; but that Philip, after consulting his council of barons, upon their advice, refused: that William then addressed a similar request to the Earl of Flanders, but that he refused likewise. He relates, however, that a great number of volunteers from Maine, Anjou, Poitou, Brittany, France (*i.e.* duchy of France), Flanders, Aquitaine, and Burgundy, flocked to William's standard. On the whole, however, I feel that I have scarcely information enough to form a decided opinion, but I think it is hardly conceivable that if there was such a dignitary as the Duke of Orleans, at the time of the conquest, no other traces of his existence should be found in French history. At all events I conclude that the person called Robert Fitz-Erneis, whose death at the battle of Hastings, is described by Wace, in the "*Roman de Rou*," was the son, not of Herveis, but of Herneis, or Erneis; and that the lines, "Robert ki fut Fitz-Herneis, &c.," apply to him and not to the supposed ancestor of the Hervey family.

Since the above was written, the discovery in the library at Ickworth, by Lord Jermyn, of the curious volume printed at Rouen, in 1581, and entitled "*l'Histoire et Chronique de Normandie*," has enabled me, as I believe, to get at the bottom of this puzzle, and settle a question of some historical interest, quite apart from this pedigree.

This volume informs us that in the time of king Pepin, father of Charlemagne, when Normandy was called Neustria, it was governed by a certain Duke Aubert, who married Inda, sister of the Duke of Burgundy. His castle was near Rouen, on a hill called the Thuringian (Turingue); their son was the famous Robert le Diable. Robert's mother having died of grief at her son's absence when he went to do penance at Rome for all his crimes, Aubert married a second wife of the noble race of Dolin de Mayence, by whom he had a son Richard, one of the twelve Peers of France, who succeeded him as Duke of Neustria, A.D. 770, and a daughter, who married Sampson, *Duke of Orleans*, one of Charlemagne's great princes. The issue of this marriage was ERNES, who, on the death

of his uncle Richard in war against the Danes, A.D. 815, obtained also the Duchy of Neustria in right of his mother. This ERNES laid claim to the kingdom of France, as being descended, through his mother, from the sister of Chilperic, the last Merovingian king. He sided with Lothaire against his father Louis, but was worsted; taking advantage, however, of Louis's absence in Germany, Ernes came to Rheims, accompanied by a number of French Barons, to be crowned King of France; but on the very day fixed for the coronation, the Marquis of Narbonne, William Short-Nose, Constable of France, marching suddenly upon Rheims, surprised Ernes and his adherents, and put Ernes to death. The duchy of Neustria returned, at his death, to the crown of France, with which it continued united till Charles the Simple ceded it to Rollo, as the Duchy of Normandy. It is natural to conclude, though the history does not mention it, that the same was the case with the Duchy of Orleans, which Ernes had, I presume, inherited from his father Sampson.

Here, then, we have a remarkable and famous person (whether in history or romance does not matter) named Ernes, Duke of Orleans, immediately after Charlemagne's time. I take it to be also historical that Robert Fitz-Erneis fought and was killed at the battle of Hastings.* In the list used by Wace, he was evidently so described, without any mention of Orleans, and probably in all the oldest copies of that list. I conjecture that in some copy, some reader versed in the histories and romances of the time of Charlemagne, having recognized the name of ERNES, wrote after it "*Duc d'Orleans*," and thus laid the foundation for this curious error which has infected both history and genealogy. In the copy of the "*Chronique*" before me, in the list given at p. 111, the name is written as in the MS at the British Museum, "Robert Fils Hervays, Duc d'Orleans."

I should consider the above explanation certain, were it not for another fact which I must not conceal from my

* See "Wace's Chronicle."—*Edgar Taylor's translation*, p. 239.

readers, that the same "*Chronique*" (p. 74) asserts that in the civil war between William the Conqueror, and Guy, Earl of Burgundy, at the beginning of William's reign in Normandy, when he called in the King of France to his aid, the combined forces of the French and Normans at the battle of Val des Dunes, were divided into four companies or divisions; the first was under Count Giffard, the second under the Earl of Flanders, the third under the *Duke of Orleans*, the fourth under the King of France and Duke William. Strange to say, however, though a detailed account of the battle follows, there is no further allusion, whatever, to the Duke of Orleans; neither is there any mention of such a person in Wace's account of the battle of Val des Dunes. No mention is made of him even in the "*Chronique*," (any more than by Wace) in the previous account of the Princes and Lords who helped William of Normandy's English enterprise. And in the narrative of the battle of Hastings, the exploit of a "Norman Knight," under circumstances similar to those related of Robert Fitz-Erneis, in Wace, is ascribed to "Robert Filz de Henry," which I take to be a mistake for Herneis, (Henrici, for Hernisii) still without any allusion to the Duke of Orleans. Putting all this together, and remembering also that the "*Chronique*," which comes down to A.D. 1450, is, in the early part, full of fables about dragons, devils, &c., and full of anachronisms which betray the hand of a late compiler—as *e.g.* the mention of Turks in the time of Charlemagne, the sending Charlemagne to the Crusades, and the introducing a Duke de Berri in William the Conqueror's time—I am not at all inclined to believe in a Duke of Orleans on the faith of this "*Chronique*," unsupported by contemporary history,* and think that my explanation of Erneis, Duke of Orleans, may stand.

* Indeed it seems that a *Duke of Orleans* is *contrary* to the history of the times; for Orleans was a portion of the Duchy of France, and could only have been a *County*. See a good account of the French Fiefs in the *Abbé Velly's Histoire de France*, vol. i. p. 417.

But though the idea of Hervey, Duke of Orleans, thus evaporates, and there is no evidence that I know of, of a Hervey at the battle of Hastings, we yet find the name domiciled in England immediately after the conquest. In Domesday Book, in the list of those who held in capite, four pages of description of divers lands are headed Terra Hervei Bituricensis, *i. e.* the land of Hervey of Berri.* (Dom. B. vol. ii. p. 440). This Herveus was one of seventy proprietors among whom the whole county was divided. He held lands in capite in the hundreds of (1) Stow, (2) Bosmere, (3) Claydon (Claindune) including Thredling, (4) Hoxne (Bishop's hundred), (5) Colneis, (6) Carlford, (7) Willford, (8) Loes, and (9) Plomesgate. The names of the 32 parishes are as follows. (1) Thorney, † (2) Hemingston, (3) Petthaug, Ashfield, Parham, Beuresham, (4) Chipenhall, Coleston, (5) Kelebroc, (6) Grundisburgh, Bealings, Little Bealings, Nacton, Rushmere, Tuddenham, Thistledene, Derneford, Ingolvestune, (7) Bredfield, Wickham, Sutton, Horapola, Bredfell, Loudham, Boulges, (8) Martel, Campsey, Rendlesham, Ptsford, Glerewing, ‡ Dallinghoo, (9) Cransford—and he is the same Herveus whose name appears as holding, not in capite, in many other parishes in Suffolk and Norfolk.§ It appears further, that the descendants of this Herveus were settled or had large possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk in times immediately following the conquest. For Carte in his life of Ormonde proves from documentary evidence that the father of Theobald Walter, the first

* In Montfaucon's *Monarchie Francaise*, the Duc de Berri is *Dux Bituricensis*. Bourges is *Bituriga*.

† Also 130 acres held under Hugh de Montfort.

‡ Glevring Hall, the seat of Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., in the parish of Hatcheston, of which the advowson belonged to Theobald de Valoines.—*Appendix to Suffolk Traveller*.

§ Herveus (there stiled Berruarius, and de Berruarius, and also de Bituricensis) held very extensively in Suffolk under St. Aldreda, *i. e.* the Abbey of Ely, *jussu regia*. See Domesday Book, vol. ii.

383, b., 385, b., 386, b., 387, b., 388, b. See also 412, b., and 117. If he is, as I believe, the same person as *Herveus pater Hervei Walter*, subsequently to the Domesday survey he had an immense grant of waste land in Lancashire, which had been Tostig's, but at the time of the survey was included in the King's land. It was called Agmundernes, and included about 60 villæ—among them, Preston, Rawdecliffe, Thistleton, &c. Theobald Walter had this property confirmed to him by Richard I. See D. B. I., 301. Carte's Ormond, p. viii.

Butler of Ireland (in Henry II.'s reign) was Hervey Walter, and that the father of Hervey Walter was Herveus. And as Herveus, Hervey Walter, and Theobald are known to have had large property in Norfolk and Suffolk, it seems almost certain that Herveus the grandfather of Theobald Walter must have been identical with Herveus Bituricensis.* The documents referred to, which chiefly concern our present enquiry, are (1) the Pipe Roll for Norfolk and Suffolk, "usually called 5th Steph. but certainly some years earlier," viz. : in Henry I.'s reign,† which says "Herveus filius Hervei reddit comptum de decem marcis arg. p' t'ra suâ de Hamone peccatum."‡ (2) The book of fiefs of the County of Lancaster, which says "Theobaldus Walterus tenet dimidium feodi militis, unde Herveus pater Hervei Walter, dedit Ormo Magno§ cum filiâ suâ Aliciâ in maritagio quatuor carucatas terræ, &c."|| In the former passage Carte would identify Hervey the son with Hervey Walter, and supposes Hervey the father to be either Herveus of Domesday Book, or a son of his, of the same name. We find also several other persons bearing the name of Hervey, or Filz-Hervey, connected with Norfolk and Suffolk in the reigns following shortly after that of the conqueror. All this is *prima facie* evidence, to which we shall revert again by and by, of the settlement of a considerable family descended from Herveus Bituricensis, in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the time of the conqueror and his successors. Our next business is to find out where this family came from, and to connect the present race of Herveys with them.

* In the foregoing list of the lands of Herveus Bituricensis, was Campsey. Now Campsey Nunnery was founded early in the 12th century, by the daughters of Theobald de Valoines. So, again, the same Theobald was Lord of Parham, another of the possessions of Herveus Bituricensis, in which a Will, son of Hervey was interested in Richard I.'s reign. A Philip Hervey seems to have possessed Hemingston and Pettaugh in Edward I.'s time, with Bocking.

† Mr. Prynne thinks 18th Henry I.—

but Mr. Hunter, 31st Henry I.

‡ The passage is accidentally misquoted by Carte. Compare Mr. Hunter's edit. of the *Magnum Rotulum Scaccarii*, p. 98.

§ An interesting proof of this marriage occurs in the signature of *Herveus Magnus*, as witness to a grant to Wetherall Abbey, by Alexander de Crevaquer, *i. e.* Crevecœur.—(*Monasticon*, iii, 583).

|| One of the places specified in what follows, is Thistleton, in Lancashire. It is singular that Thistleton is one of Herveus Bituricensis's lands in Suffolk?

I was for a long time baffled in my attempts to do this by being put upon a false scent by Edmonson's Pedigrees, Burke's and other peerages which follow Collins, and the French "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorenci." Under these influences my attention was chiefly directed, first to Hervey, Duke of Orleans, and then to Hervey of Mountmorres, who in the reign of Henry the Second, was associated with Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the conquest of Ireland. Of the former, I have already disposed. The latter, his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in Holinshed's Chronicle of Ireland, describes as Hervie de Monte Morisco, or Mount Morris, and says that he was uncle to Earl Richard. He speaks of his lands which he held of King Dermote, in Ireland, two cantreds (two hundred villages). He describes him as brave and handsome, of much experience in war after the French fashion, but treacherous and envious, as well as licentious, and especially as envying Raymond's glory. He mentions his marriage with Nesta, a Welsh Princess, daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and cousin-german of Raymond. He adds that he became a monk at Canterbury, and endowed the monastery of the Holy Trinity there with all his impropriations and patronages of churches between Waterford and Wexford. The ancient "Annals of Ireland," published by Camden, inform us that it was in the year 1179, that "Harvie Mont-Marish entered into the monastery of S. Trinity in Canterbury; who founded the monastery of St. Mary de Portu, *i. e.* of Don Broth." This last named foundation must, I presume, have been earlier, since one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation given in the Monasticon (Abbey of Dunbrodie, County of Wexford), was Domina Nesta, *i. e.* I suppose, his wife, who is said to have been dead when he retired to Canterbury. In that charter he thus describes himself: "Ego Herveius de Monte Morisco, mariscallus domini regis de Hiberniâ, et Senescallus Comitris Ricardi, &c."

But in the history of the Montmorency family (in part corroborated by *L'Art de verifier les dates*,) there is a

detailed account of Hervé de Montmorency, who, having married the widow of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, attached himself to Henry the Second of England. He is stated to have contributed mainly to the conquest of Ireland, having assisted his step-son (*son beau-fils*) Strongbow, with 60 knights and 300 archers, and acted the part of a great captain. The capture of Wexford, Waterford, and Dublin, were in great measure due to his valour, and he was rewarded by immense possessions (which afterwards passed to the Butler family), 200 villages, and the dignity of Constable of Ireland. His elder brother Matthew had married a natural daughter of Henry the First of England. The account adds, that at last weary of war, and disgusted with the vanities of worldly honours and riches, as well as sad at the death of his second wife, Nesta, a Welsh Princess, he retired to the monastery of Canterbury and died without children. Edmonson again, in his Pedigrees of English Peers, as well as Collins, absurdly identifies this Hervey of Mount Morres, or Maurice, with Hervey of Yeon, who is mentioned by Holinshed* in his Chronicles of England, as having given up his castles in France to Henry the Second of England; and makes him the ancestor of the Hervey family, although Giraldus Cambrensis expressly states two or three times that Hervie of Mount Morris had no children. In confirmation of the descent of Lord Frankfort de Montmorenci and Lord Mountmorres from this Hervé de Montmorris (who is presumed to be the same as Hervé de Montmorenci) or from his grandfather, Hervé de Montmorenci, Grand Butler of France, it is further asserted in Burke's Peerage, and Foster's pocket Peerage (see articles, *Viscount Frankfort*, and *Viscount Mountmorres*), that Lord Frankfort still possesses some of the lands granted to Hervey de Monte Marisco. A branch of the Montmorenci family is also said to have

* Anno. 1169. "About the same time one Harvey de Yuon, who had married the daughter of one William Goieth (that died in his journey which he took into the Holy Land), delivered certain castles into

the hands of King Henry, because he was in despair to keep them against Theobald, Earl of Chartres, who, through the French King's aid, sought to dispossess him of the said castles."—(Vol. ii., 129).

come over with the Conqueror, and to have received a grant of land in Wales. Hervey Morres the lineal descendant, it is said, of Hervey de Monte Marisco, had grants of land in the County of Kilkenny from Oliver Cromwell, and from him are descended the two families of Frankfort and Mountmorres, in both which the name of Hervey is preserved to the present day. Now all this was very imposing; but when it came to be looked into historically, it could not stand investigation. First of all, as already noticed, Giraldus Cambrensis, a contemporary writer, reiterates the assertion that this Hervey had no children. This makes it impossible that he should be the progenitor of a numerous stock, and equally so that he should be the same person as Hervey of Yeon, who had three sons, and the most illustrious posterity, almost, that ever fell to any man's lot. Again: Hervey of Mountmorris became a monk at Canterbury in 1179, and died shortly after. Hervey of Yeon was living in France in 1187. The wife of Hervey de Monte Marisco, was Nesta, a Welshwoman; but the wife of Hervey of Yeon, was the daughter of William Goieth. Then, as to the identity of the second Hervé de Montmorenci with Hervey of Mountmorris, it appears to be assumed solely from the resemblance of the name. The only authority cited for the Irish feats and adventures of Hervé de Montmorenci by the French author, is the English history* of Hervey of Mountmorris. But that history connects him with Wales, and with Earl Richard; and he is called Hervey the Welshman. It seems too that the proper way of writing the name is de Monte Marisco—Mount Marish, as Camden writes it. Now, Beaumaries, in Anglesea, is in Latin 'de Bello Marisco'—(Camden's *Annals of Ireland, sub anno. 1295*). A sister of Johannes de Marisco was married to Theobald Butler the Second; and a William de Marisco was a Welsh pirate† in

* Smollett's history of England is the authority quoted, but of course Giraldus Cambrensis is the original authority.

† "A mischievous pirate who from hence (the island of Londey in the mouth of the Severn) infested these coasts in

the reign of Henry the Third." Baker, in his Chronicle, calls him "a nobleman of Ireland." "Till the 26th year of Henry the Third, that one William Maraise, the son of Geoffrey Maraise, a nobleman of Ireland, being condemned

the reign of Henry the Third (Camden's *Britannia*, p. 1458.) It seems to me therefore that the connection of this Hervey with the House of Montmorenci rests upon no solid foundation; but I conjecture that he took his surname from a place in Anglesea where it is not unlikely that he resided, just convenient for his descent upon the coast of Ireland. To what Norman family he belonged is not quite certain. But as Giraldus tells us he was uncle to Richard Strongbow, it is not improbable that he may be that Herveus mentioned in the Monasticon, as a younger son of Gilbert de Tonbridge. For it appears from the Carta Adelizæ (*Monast.* ii. p. 601), making a grant to Thorney Abbey, that Herveus was brother of Gilbert, son of Gilbert; so that if the Earl Richard was son of the younger Gilbert, as Dugdale makes him to be, Herveus would be his paternal uncle. For the deed of grant is attested "His testibus, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Galterio, Herveo, Balduina, fratribus ejus." The *Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency* makes Hervey step-father to Earl Richard, having married the widow of Earl Gilbert. But Giraldus Cambrensis is far the highest authority. It still however remains to be mentioned on the other side that in the history of Dunbrody Abbey, in the Monasticon, No. II. is the Carta Reg. Edwardi III., which recites a previous charter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in which he confirms the grants made, "de dono comitis Ricardi et Hervici de *Monte-Morecy*," which would appear to be for Montemorēcy or Montmorenci, and so he is described in the previous account of the Abbey.

In the 2nd vol. of the Monasticon, p. 594, &c., in the history of Thorney Abbey, Adeliza de Montmorenci, occurs once or twice, and seems to be the mother of Earl Gilbert de Clare. She also seems to be otherwise described as Adeliza de Claro Monte. In the Monasticon Hibernicum (Archdall), the charter of Herveus, witnessed by Felix, Bp. of Ossory, writes his name as "Herveus de Monte Maurisco." The date is supposed to be 1178.*

for piracy and treason, was hanged, beheaded, and quartered, there is no example of this kind of punishment to be

found in our histories."—p. 88.

* I am informed that Carte in his history of England also calls Hervey of

It is possible that some intermarriage of the De Clares with the Montmorencis, may have led some monk, or other transcriber of charters, to mistake Monte Marisco for Monte Morency. De Marisco is a common name in marshy counties.—(See *Monast. Anglic.* II. p. 565, 573, 605). Or it is possible that the introduction of Montmorenci is altogether a mistake for Monte Marisco, and that Adeliza de *Monte Marisco* may be the right name. In No. 26 of the Charters of Thorney Abbey (*Monast.* II. p. 603), a charter of Alicia (with the variation Adeliz in the same charter) mother of Earl William, is recited, in which she speaks of *Hervei filii et hæredis mei*. Is she the same as the above Adeliza, mother of Earl Gilbert, and (among others) of Herveus? And is Herveus, her son and heir, the same as Hervie de Monte Marisco? Elsewhere we find Amicia Comitissa de Clare, *filia* Wilhemi Comitæ Glocestriæ—(*Monast.* vol. VII.—Vol. VIII). She is the mother of Gilbert. It is impossible not to suspect some confusion in writing the names. But whatever may be thought of the origin of Hervey de Monte Marisco, it is quite clear that having had no children, he could not be the founder of the Hervey family. After much fruitless labour therefore, I became convinced that the Montmorency family was not the quarter from which much light could be received as to the connection of the English Herveys with those who lived in France before the conquest. But the following passage which I stumbled upon in the *Chronicles of Robert de Monte* (*Ch. Hist. of Eng.* vol. IV. p. 772) at oncè gave a new direction to my enquiries, and promised more satisfactory results.

“ William Goeth having died in the expedition to Jerusalem, Earl Thibaut wished to get possession of Montmirail, and the other fortresses which had belonged to the deceased, in which *Hervei de Iven* was enfeoffed; for he had married the eldest daughter of William Goeth, who (*quæ*) was the

Mount Maurice, Hervey of Montmorency, and says that his signature is attached to the Constitutions of Clarendon

in 1164, but I am further informed that there are no signatures to the Constitutions extant.

issue of one of the sisters of Count Thiebaud. When Hervei saw that he could not hold out against Count Thiebaud (who was supported by the King of the French, being his brother-in-law), he gave up to King Henry Montmirail, and another castle named St. Agnan, in the *district of Bourges (i. e. Berri)*, for which he received a sum of money, and treaties were entered into thereupon."

In the next page we are told that about August (1170), King Henry returned into Normandy "and established a peace between Count Tedbald and Hervei de Iven." Now this castle of St. Agnan or Aignan, in Berri, was the ancient inheritance of the Barons de Donzi. It was given to Geoffrey de Donzi by Eudes, Count of Blois, as the price of his assistance against Foulques Nerra, Count of Anjou. Hervé, Baron de Donzi and Lord of St. Aignan, his son, made a grant to the Abbey of Cluni in the year 1055. His second son, Hervé II., Lord of St. Aignan, who, on the death of his elder brother Geoffrey, became Baron of Donzi, died about the year 1120. As regards the lordship of Gien, or Yeon, or Iven, in the Orleanois, from which Hervey of Gien took his name, it was also the property of the Donzis. Geoffrey de Donzi, son of Hervé II., gave his land of Gien as the dowry of his daughter Hermesenda, who married Stephen, Count of Sancerre, in Berri, nephew of king Stephen, and brother of Thiebaud, Count of Chartres.* On her death, without children, her brother Hervé III., who had married Matilda (or as Edmonson calls her, Wiccia),† daughter of William Goeth, reclaimed the estate of Gien from the Count of Sancerre, and at length recovered it by force, with the help of Louis-le-Jeune, King of France. Hervey of Gien had three sons, William, Philip, and Hervey. The last named was Hervé IV., also of Gien, who married Matilda, daughter of Peter de Courtenai, Comte de Nevers, and became Count of Nevers in her right, of whom we have spoken before. He is mentioned in the

* See the Chronic. of Robert de Monte, p. 728.

† His son, also Hervey of Gien, mar-

ried a Matilda, this may have caused a mistake as to the first Hervey's wife.

dedication of William of Newburgh's work, *de Rebus Anglicanis*, by Johannes Picardus to the Duke of Nevers in 1610. "Oriens longè clarior apparet expeditione Philippi, Francorum (qui Petri Comitis Nivernensis filiam dedit conjugem Herveo à Gierno, et cùm eâ comitatum Nivernensem) et Ricardi Anglorum Regis: quos insequabantur Henricus Campanus, Stephanus Blesensis, Rainaldus, Herveus Giernius, Erixque, Nivernenses Comites." The Duke of Nevers, to whom Picard dedicated this edition, was lineally descended (through females) from Hervey of Gien. He was Charles of Gonzague and of Cleves, Duke of Nevers, Rhetel, and Mayenne, Baron of Donzi, &c., &c., Governor of Champagne. His son Charles was Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, in whose posterity these sovereign Duchies continued till the death of Charles Ferdinand, the tenth Duke, in 1708. Charles, himself, distinguished himself greatly in the war against the Turks in Hungary, and was wounded at the storming of Buda, in 1602. He was counted one of the greatest men of his age.

Other descendants of Hervé of Gien were yet more illustrious. His only daughter, by Matilda of Courtenai, was Agnes de Donzi (affianced to Louis of France, afterwards Louis VIII.), who married Gui de Chatillon, Comte de St. Pol. Their son Gaucher was Lord of St. Aignan, Donzi, &c. Their daughter Yolande married Archambaut de Bourbon, and bare to him Matilda, who became heiress of the Counties of Nevers, Auxerre, and Tonnerre, of the Baronies of Donzi and Perche-Gouet, as well as of the lordship of Bourbon. This Matilda married Eudes, eldest son of Hugh IV.; Duke of Burgundy, who died in 1267 or 1269 at Acre. Their daughter Yolande married, 1st., John Tristan, son of St. Louis, King of France, and 2ndly., Robert, Earl of Flanders. From this family the County of Nevers, and Barony of Donzi, passed into the Ducal House of Burgundy by the marriage of Margaret, only daughter of Louis III., Count of Flanders, and Countess of Burgundy, with Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. She died in 1405. Philip, her husband, was fourth son of John,

King of France, and was taken prisoner with his father at the battle of Poitiers, when he distinguished himself by his valour, though then only in his 15th year. He is said to have boxed the ears of Edward the Third's cupbearer, for serving the King of England, who was a vassal, before his suzerain lord, the King of France. Under the reign of this Duke and Duchess, the power of Burgundy (says the author of *l'Art de verifier les dates*) reached a height which it had never done under the first race of Dukes, or even its ancient Kings. The conquests and alliances of this second race made their House one of the most powerful in Europe, so that there were few sovereigns who were their equals in power, and all were their inferiors in magnificence. (Vol. II. p. 515). Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, the contemporary of Louis XI. of France, was their great-grandson. The Emperor, Charles V., was great-grandson to Charles the Bold, whose only daughter, Mary, married Maximilian of Austria, father of Philip, who by his marriage with Joan of Arragon, had Charles the Fifth. He therefore, and all the subsequent Emperors of Germany and Austria, are descended from Hervey of Gien.

But to return from this digression—Here we have an important clue to aid us through this labyrinth. Hervey of Domesday Book, the founder of the Suffolk and Norfolk family of Herveys, was Bituricensis, *i. e.* of Berri.* And this Hervé of Gien, Iven, or Yeon, or Yuon (as the name is variously spelt), appears in Henry the Second's reign, as owner of the castle of St. Aignan in Berri. And he being a well-known historical personage, we know that he belonged to the family of Donzi, which had extensive dominions in Berri, the Donzinois, and the Orleanois. But not only so—We know that before the middle of the 11th century, Hervé I. de Donzi, was lord of St. Aignan; and that his younger son Hervé, about the year 1086, when

* Other proprietors in Domesday Book are described as "Hugo, and Walterus *Flandrensis*, Albertus *Lothariensis*, Rogerus *Pictaviensis*, Edwardus *Sarisberiensis*, Petrus *Valoniensis*, &c." But

such designations are not very frequent in Domesday Book, except in the cases of Bthops, Churches, &c., or such combinations as Comes *Moritaniensis*, Comitissa *Boloniensis*, &c.

the survey of Suffolk was made, was lord of St. Aignan, though he had not yet succeeded his elder brother Geoffrey, in the Barony of Donzi, and would therefore be properly described as Bituricensis. We know too, that as regards his land at Stowmarket, Herveus Bituricensis did not possess it immediately on the conquest, but succeeded Richard de Clare, and in other lands succeeded Robert Malet, and others; which agrees with the age of Hervé de St. Aignan, and with the supposition of his not having been at the battle of Hastings; but being one of the many who joined William after the conquest.* Now if Herveus Bituricensis, Hervey of Berri, was the same person as Hervé lord of St. Aignan, it is highly probable that if he had another son besides Geoffrey (who succeeded him in the Barony of Donzi, and who is the only son mentioned in the French account in *l'Art vérifier les dates*), his name would have been Hervé, as in the preceding generation the two sons were Geoffrey and Hervé. It is no less probable that in the division of his property, he should have given his English estates to his second son, Hervey, if he had one. If this were so, I should suppose that Herveus, the father, mentioned in the Pipe Roll for Norfolk and Suffolk, of 31st Henry the First, was this very Hervey de St. Aignan, or Bituricensis, and Hervey the son, Hervey Walter, as supposed above. Many circumstances tend to corroborate this supposition. Herveus Bituricensis had large property in Suffolk and Norfolk, and is the only person of his name who had, mentioned in Domesday Book. So had Hervey, Hervey Walter, and Theobald Walter his son (*Carte's Life of Ormonde*, p. 15).† Hervey Walter's father was Herveus, and must have lived in the time of the Conqueror. So did Hervé de St. Aignan or Bituricensis.

* Great numbers of Normans, Britons, &c., came over in the 19th of Will. I. on apprehension of a Danish invasion of England.—Introd. to Domesd. Bk., p. 5.

† A Walter Harvey is mentioned in the Appen. to Rep. of Commissrs. Public Records, 1837, as the King's Escheator in

London, in 54th Henry III. He was mayor of London in 1272. But from his arms being quite different, I should suppose him to be of a different family. See *Chroniques de London*, printed for Camd. Society, p. 11, note.

Then again, Hervey the son of Hervey took the surname of Walter, and transmitted it to one line of his descendants. For Theobald Walter, and Hubert Walter, Bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Richard I., were, among other children, his sons—while his descendants in another line kept the name of Hervey, as appears by the Herveys of Boxted in the reigns of Richard I., Henry III., and Edward I. But Hervé de St. Aignan had a grand-son named Walter (Gautier), brother of Hervey of Gien, who would be nephew to Hervey Walter, and might be named after him. I find no other instance of the name Walter in the Donzi family. Hervey of Gien or Yeon, had three sons, *William*,* *Philip*, and *Hervey*, of whom the two former died A.D. 1191, and 1194 respectively. William Filz-Hervey in Suffolk and Norfolk, whose descendants were William Hervey, in the reign of Henry III. and Edw. I., would according to my scheme, be contemporary with his cousin once removed, William, son of Hervey of Gien, who was killed at the siege of Acre in 1191; and about 85 years after the above Philip, we find a Philip Hervey at Ash-Bocking. John Hervey of Risely, in Bedfordshire, who died in the year 1260 (or 1290, according to Collins), bore for his arms, three trefoils. The arms of Hervey of Yeon, in Henry the Second's reign, were one trefoil (Edmonson's *Pedigrees of E.P.*), a statement, which, if founded on fact, is of the utmost weight. For we shall see presently that John Hervey was descended from Herveus Bituricensis. I think then that there is very strong ground for connecting Herveus Bituricensis with the Donzi family, and great probability that he was the same person as Hervé, Lord of St. Aignan. There appears also to have been some connection with the De Clare family, Some genealogists have even derived the Butler family from the De Clares, by identifying Hervey, the father of Hervey Walter, with Hervey mentioned in the Monasticon, as a son of Gilbert

* *William*, Bishop of Chartres, was brother to Count Theobald. (King Stephen's brother), father to William Goeith's

wife. The name *William* may have been derived from him.

De Clare. We have already seen how Herveus Bituricensis succeeded Earl Richard in some of his Suffolk property. Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, succeeded the last Abbot Richard, the son of Richard, the son of Earl Gislebert at Ely (Chron. Rob. de Monte, p. 689). Henry Fitz-Hervey was one of the witnesses to Earl Roger De Clare's grant to the Abbey of Rievaulx. (Monast. v. 282). Hervey of Monte Marisco we know was uncle to Richard Strongbow, and Theobald Walter was also engaged in the conquest of Ireland. But this by the way. Our next step is to endeavour to connect the present Suffolk Herveys with Herveus Bituricensis by the help of such documentary evidence as can be produced.

1.—HERVEUS BITURICENSIS, of Domesday Book, or Hervé de Saint Aignan in Berri, as I conjecture, received grants of land in Suffolk *ex dono regis* (the Conqueror), which he held in capite, as above stated, and appears also repeatedly as holding other lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, though not in capite. He must have rendered important aid to William, to be so richly rewarded, and may therefore be presumed to have been a person of not less rank and power than the brother of the Baron de Donzi would have been. I take him to be the same person as Herveus Pater Hervei Walter, as above, and the same as the father in the entry, Herveus filius Hervei, belonging to the latter part of the Conqueror, Will. Rufus, and Henry I. If so, we know for certain that he had several descendants; for we find about the latter part of Henry the First's reign, and Stephen,

2.—*Hervey Walter* the son of Hervey. From which Hervey Walter sprung, Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, ancestor of the Butlers of the House of Ormonde, Carrick, &c., and Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Richard the First, and also a family of Herveys, having lands in Suffolk and Norfolk in the reign of Richard, and down to Henry III., and Edward I. These last may however have descended from Hervey Walter's father, Hervey, through some other son.

3.—Hervey, the father of William and Osbert who follow, as implied in their names W. and O. Filz-Hervey. I should suppose him to be the son of Hervey Walter, and certainly of the descendants of Hervey Bituricensis, as we find both his sons settled in Suffolk and Norfolk, with large estates (some of which had belonged to Hervey Bituricensis), and high offices there.

4.—William Filz-Hervey, or son of Hervey, is mentioned in the Chronicle of Jocelin de Brackland as one of six knights possessing lands both in Norfolk and Suffolk, who were appointed in the year 1187 to recognize before the Barons of the Exchequer whether the lordships of St. Edmund ought to be quit from the common amerciamento. These knights were Hubert of Brisewood, W. Filz-Hervey, William of Francheville, and three others. These went to London and gave their verdict in favour of the liberty of the church of St. Edmund (pp. 18, 19). The same William, son of Herveus or Filz-Hervey, was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk from the 32nd of Henry the Second, to the 2nd of Richard the First.* In the Pipe Roll of the 15th of Henry the Second, for Shropshire, William Filz-Hervey "accompted for 32*l.* in Hag., de dono Gilberti de Gand tempore regis Stephani."—(Carte's *life of Orm.* p. xv). We find William Hervey, in Henry the Second's reign in the *Liber de Consuetudinibus Monast. S'cti Edmundi*, compiled before 1184, (in Gage's Introduction to Thingo Hundred), possessing land in Brockley. "Will's fil' Eonis, tenet t'rā mud' de Will'. Hervi." If this Eon were the same as Even, who held under Herveus Bituricensis, in Thorney, there would be further evidence of the connection of William Hervey with Herveus Bituricensis. It is also remarkable that Richard de Clare held lands in Brockley, in capite. See, however, Hist. of Thingo Hund. p. 348, as regards the lands of the De Clares in Brockley. For Eonis too, Mr. Gage there reads Leonis. Again, in the 6th Richard the First, William Hervey, or Harvie, held lands in Boxted, in

* See Fuller's worthies—list of Sheriffs for Norfolk and Suffolk, 33, Henry II., and Richard I.

Suffolk (almost adjoining Brockley), and in Belaugh, in Norfolk, in connection with Theobald Walter II. The latter conveyed to William Hervey these lands in Boxted, and in return, William released his right in all the lands which were Hervey Walter's.—(*Suppl. to Suff. Traveller*, p. 922). This passage is valuable as establishing that one branch of Hervey Walter's family was settled in Suffolk, and bore the name of Hervey in Richard the First's reign, while another, the Irish branch, had the name of Walter. In the 55th of Henry the Third (A.D. 1270), this William Hervey's descendants still possessed lands in Boxted, as appears by a deed of that date, mentioning as then living, William Hervey.—(*Suppl. to Suff. Traveller*, p. 922). This deed is highly valuable for our purpose, as it further specifies lands at Parham as belonging to this William Hervey, and we know from Domesday (vol. ii. p. 441), that Parham or Perreham,* formed part of the estate of Herveus Bituricensis.—(See hereafter). It appears further, from the *Inquisitiones post mortem* for the County of Suffolk, which are undated for the reign of Henry the Third, "that the last named William died in this king's reign. William Hervie at the time of his death held the manor of Boxstead, of the honor of Langacre;" and from that of the 25th of Edward the First, that another William Hervey then held the manor of Boxstead, with the advowson of the Church. The manor was held by the payment of half a knight's fee. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Stevenson Fitch for this information.

5.—Osbert Filz-Hervey was contemporary with the preceding W. Filz-Hervey, and very probably his brother. He is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for Norfolk and Suffolk as having paid 20*l.* in the 10th of Richard I. for leave to marry Margaret de Rie.† But whether this marriage

* Dugdale in his account of the Glanvill's speaks of Theobald de Valoines as Lord of Perham in Henry the Second's reign. This appears from Carta iv. in the history of the Priory of Butley, in the Monasticon.

† Pro ducendâ in uxorum; Margaretam de Riâ. The de Ries were a powerful family. Eudo, fourth son of Hubert succeeded William Fitz-Osbern as Steward of the household of William I. and was called Eudo dapifer. William Rufus made

actually took place I have no means of knowing. If it did it might be a second marriage, and it is possible, from the De Ries having property in Essex, that the Hervey de Boreham might spring from it. He is also mentioned in the Chronicle of Joscelin de Brakland as under-Sheriff for the same counties, in the same reign. "By Osbert Fitz-Hervey, the under-Sheriff, it was said, this Abbot (Sampson) is a wrangler," p. 10. He was, as we learn from Dugd. *Orig. Juridic.*, one of the King's Justices at Norwich with Roger le Bigot, in the 3rd Richard I, and again in the 7th of Richard, he was co-justiciary with Will. de Glanville.—(*Ib.* p. 41). Now, in the 7th of Richard I., Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was chief justiciary of the kingdom, and, in the king's absence in Normandy, had probably the appointment of these itinerant justices: an office which, according to Lingard (vol. ii. p. 495), had been resumed or modified for the special purpose of raising funds for Richard's wars on the continent. William de Glanville we know was a connection of the Archbishop's. For Hervey Walter, Hubert's father, and Ranulph de Glanville,* had married two sisters, daughters of Theobald de Valoines. Osbert Fitz-Hervey would also, according to our views, have been nephew or first-cousin to Hubert, and nearly related to William de Glanville. Finding him thus associated with his kinsman, under their common relative, has every air of probability about it. Another evidence of Osbert's relationship to Archbishop Hubert is that he was one of the witnesses to Hubert's charter of foundation of West Dereham Abbey, given when he was Dean of York, in 1188. The charter says *Omnibus sanctæ matris*

him Governor of Colchester, where he founded a monastery, and was buried there. His wife was Rohese, daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. Their only daughter married Will. de Mandeville, whose son, Geoffrey, was Earl of Essex, apparently on account of his mother's possessions there. Eudo's sister married a de Valoines. Ric was in Normandy.

* This relationship between the de

Glanvilles and the Herveys is evidenced in *Hervey de Glanville* about Henry the Second's reign.—(See Pedig. of de Cokefeld in notes to Latin edit. of Jocel. de Brakeland, edited by Mr. J. Gage for Camden Society, p. 144). The De Valoines had extensive possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk, &c. (See Hist. of Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 322.—Manor of Pakenham). For the Glanvilles see *ibid.*, p. 341.

ecclesiæ filiis.....Hubertus D. G. Eboracensis ecclesiæ decanus æternam in domino salutem..... In honore Dei, et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, matris ejus, quoddam cænobium Præmonstratensis ordinis in feudo nostro, apud Dereham fundavimus, pro salute animæ meæ, et patris et matris meæ, et domini Ranulphi de Glanvillâ, et dominæ Bertræ (qu. Berthæ?) uxoris ejus, qui nos nutrierunt; et pro salute fratrum, sororum, consanguineorum, famularum (?) et omnium amicorum meorum Testibus Dom. Joh. Norvicensi Episcopo, Ranulpho de Glanvill, Waltero filio Roberti, Willielmo de Warenne, Galfrido fil. Petri..... Osberto filio Hervei, et multis aliis. (Monastic. vol. vii. p. 899.) The next charter, of King John, mentions *Herveus, filius Petri* as one of the benefactors of the Abbey in respect to his lands at Playford. Osbert, according to the pedigrees in Edmonson, Collins, &c., married Dionysia, daughter of Geoffrey de Grey, from which marriage the Herveys of Bedfordshire and Suffolk descend. Fines were levied before him so late as the 7th of John, 1206, the year in which, according to Collins, he died. If Helfestune, where Osbert held lands (Regist. of Monast. of Bury St. Eds., fol. 174, apud. Collins) is the same place as Ingolvestune of Domesday Book, this is another instance of lands being held by a Filz-Hervey, which had belonged to Herveus Bituricensis, and a distinct evidence of their descent from him.

6.—Henry Filz-Hervey was also contemporary with William and Osbert, and is, therefore, likely to have been their brother. He was witness to a grant made by Roger de Clare to Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire, in 1190. He accompanied Richard Cœur-de-Lion to the Holy Land, and it is noted in the pedigrees at the College of Arms that he bore Argent, a trefoil vert, in the 1st King John. This last named king granted to him “the forestership of the New Forest, Achilles Garth, and other lands.” His wife is said to have been Alice, da. of Henry Fitz-Ivo. His being a witness to the grant to Rievaulx,* seems to connect him with

* Monastic. Anglic. vol. i. p. 282. The deed was signed at Doncaster, coram *judiciariis Ranulpho de Glanville, &c.* His testibus, (with several persons of

Lancashire, where we know that Hervey Walter had large possessions, and of which county Theobald Walter was sheriff in the 6th of Richard the First. The pedigrees in Edmonson, Collins, &c., make Henry the father of Osbert, contrary to all probability. The Greystock pedigree makes Henry Filz-Hervey the ancestor of the Lords Fitz-Hugh, and marries his daughter Alice to William Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Greystock, ante 1216. He may be the same Henry son of Hervey, who appears by the deed quoted below, p. 326, to have had land in John's reign.

7.—Hervey the Sacrist of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund, in the time of Abbot Anselm, who was Abbot from 1121 to 1136, may probably have been of the same family. Camden says "Herveie the Sacrist, coming of the Norman blood, compassed it (the town of Bury St. Edmd.) with a wall, whereof there still remain some few reliques." (Gough's *Camd.* p. 496, Gibson, p. 439). It belonged to the office of Sacrist "to oversee and construct the edifices of the convent."—See *Intro. to Jocelin de Brakland*, p. ix.

8.—A Walter Hervey is mentioned in the appen. to the Report of Commissioners on Public Records (1837), as the King's Escheator in London, 54th Henry the Third. According to Fuller (*State Worthies*) he was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the 53rd Henry the Third. Baker calls him Sir Walter Hervey, and makes him Mayor in the 1st Edward the First.—(*Baker's Chronicle*). But see note to p. 318.

9.—In the 49th Henry the Third, a Hervicus de Boreham (in Essex) is mentioned in Dugdale's *Orig. Juridic.* p. 43). He might not improbably be a member of that branch of the family which "during the reigns of John, Henry the Third, and Edward the First, held the manor of Dodenes in Bentley (near the borders of Essex), and according to the custom of the times added to their names that of the manor which they held. In an undated charter;

high-rank) Ranulpho de Valoines, Henrico Filio Hervei, &c. The concurrence of the names Hervey, Glanville, and

Valoines in this deed, with that of a De Clare, is remarkable.

but undoubtedly written in the time of John, I find 'Hervey de Dodenes' occurs as a benefactor to the priory of Dodenes; and the same name occurs in other grants, leases, and transfers of lands, to the beginning of Edward the First. They continued in that parish for four or five generations. Another branch was seated at Bramford, and in the time of Edward the First held the manor of Thornbushe in that parish; and in several deeds is mentioned as Hervey de Spina.*

10.—In the 9th of Edward I., Philip Hervey was lord of the manor of Ashbocking,† then called Ash-Bigod, from Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in William the Conqueror's time.‡

The MS. letter above quoted mentions that from this

* MS. letter from Mr. W.S. Fitch to Mr. Tymms, F.S.A. Mr. Fitch has since obligingly furnished me with the annexed list of early deeds which he has seen relating to Herveys seated on the Ipswich side of the County.

"The family of Hervey was seated at their manor of Dodenes in the parish of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk, from the time of Henry the Second. They afterwards took the name of Dodenes from this manor, and continued there for several generations.

"1.—The first I have found, is from an undated charter, but evidently written about the time of King John, by which Henry the son of Hervey conveys to John de Berg-parien, a rood of land in Bentley.

"2.—Maurice, son of Hervey de Dodenes, grant of land in Bentley to Thomas de Kenebroc.—*Undated.*

"3.—Thomas, son of William de Dodenes, grant of messuages and land in Bentley to Walter, son of Thomas de Dodenes.—*Undated.*

"4.—William the clerk, of Tattingstone, lands in the fee of Chelmondeston to William, son of Maurice de Dodenes.—*Undated.*

"5.—Simon, Abbot of Tiltey, grant of land in Bentley to Thomas de Dodenes.—*Undated.*

"6.—Hervey de Spina, grant of land in Bramford to Roger, son of Giles More.—25th Henry the Third.

"This farm is in Bramford, and known by the name of *Thornbush.*

"7.—John Hervey, of Stutton, lease of lands in Stutton to Robert le Wyte, and Agnes his wife, of Bentley.—23rd Edward the First.

"8.—John Hervey, of Ipswich, grant of lands in Ashbocking, Otley and Hemingstone.—29th Edward the First.

"There is a manor in Ashbocking called Herveys or Ketts de Campo, now the property of John Tollemache, Esq., of Helmingham.

"9.—Edmund, son of Philip Hervey, lease of lands in Ashbocking and Helmingstone to John Hoved.—8th Edward the Third.

"10.—Thomas Hervey and Catharine his wife, querents, and John Herod and Eleanor his wife, deforcients. The manor of Crowfield.—29th Edward the Third."

† It is very remarkable that the Ashbocking estate (as appears by deed of 1612) which came to John Hervey by his marriage with Frances Bocking, went with certain lands in Helmington (Hemingston) and Pettaugh. Both these places were part of the lands of Herveus Bituricensis, from whom, I conceive, they came to Philip Hervey; from him to the Bockings, and from the Bockings by marriage back to the Herveys again. Ash-Bigod itself had probably some connection with the neighbouring Ashfield, which was another of Herveus's possessions.

‡ Suppl. to Suff. Traveller, p. 563.

family, a certain manor in Ashbocking is to this day called Hervey's manor, and Mr. Fitch once saw a deed relating to it with the name of "Hervey fil-Hervei." He adds that John Felton, who assassinated the Duke of Buckingham, resided in this parish, in a house "which till within the last half-century belonged to the Bristol Family, and was sold to Thomas Todd.*" Now, when we recollect that all these places are in those very Hundreds (or contiguous ones) in which the *terra Hervei Bituricensis* was situated, it is impossible not to conclude that these persons were his descendants. A diligent search into the property of the Walter branch might perhaps throw yet more light upon the subject.

11.—Hervey of Stanton, whose name is familiar to all Trin. Coll. men, who hear the grace "pro Herveo de Stanton cœterisque benefactoribus nostris," said in hall, founded the College of St. Michael, in Edward the Second's reign, † which merged in Trin. Coll. in the time of Henry the Eighth. From a MS. entitled *Lort's Vernon*, from Hervey's will, and other documents, all in possession of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, it appears that he was called Hervicus, or rather as he styles himself, Herveus de Stanton, that he was Rector of East Dereham and North Creyke, and Canon of York and Wells, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the 18th of Edward the Second; that he died in 1327, ‡ and was buried in the middle aisle of St. Michael's church, Cambridge, which was used as the chapel of St. Michael's College. Stanton, the place of his birth, is not in Nottinghamshire, as erroneously stated in Thoroton's

* The manor or reputed manor of Bocking Hall, in Ash, otherwise called Ash-Bocking, with John and Robert Welham's farms, and Mr. Thomas Todd's farm, about 500 acres in all, were sold under a private Act of Parliament in the year 1807.—"An Act for vesting divers manors, &c., in Trustees, with power to sell." J. Jackson, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, has shown me deeds by which it appears that this Ash-Bocking property came into the family

by the marriage of John Hervey, of Ickworth, with Frances, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Bocking, of Ash-Bocking, in 1583.

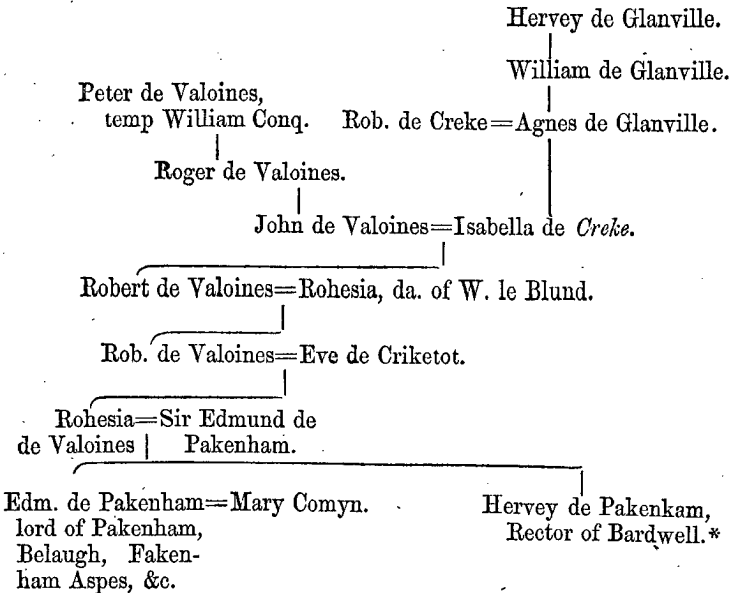
† See Camden's Britannia.—Univ. of Cambridge.

‡ Or 1337, according to Wright's Memorials of Cambridge, where some further particulars concerning St. Michael's and Hervey de Stanton may be found.

Hist. of Notts., but is Stanton All Saints, with Stanton St. John, near Ixworth, in Suffolk, as appears also by a bequest in his will "ecclesiæ Sti. Johannis et Omnium Sanctorum de Stanton," as well as those of Icklingham St. James, Norton juxta Little Haugh, &c. In his will there is a bequest to Hervey of Pakenham. One part of the grace used in hall at Trin. Coll. runs thus "Ut his donis datis ab Henrico Octavo fundatore nostro, Reginâ Mariâ, Edwardo Tertio, et Hervico de Stanton rectè ad tuam gloriam utentes....ad cœlestem vitam resurgamus per Christum Dominum Nostrum." He was also a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, at Bury St. Edmund's. Hervicus de Stanton is mentioned by Dugdale as in the 34th of Edward the First. (p. 44). In Mr. Tymms's *Bury Wills* (p. 1), mention is made of Henricus filius Henrici Auger de Stanton. But this is evidently a mistake for Hervicus. I have since examined the original MS. and find that it is as I supposed, Hervici filii et hæredis Hervici Auger de Stanton. The document, dated A. D. 1370, is an inventory of certain goods and chattels belonging to Adam de Stanton, Chaplain of the Monastery, which by order (præceptum) of John of Lavenham, the sacrist, were handed over to John Purchas of Wordwell, for the use of Hervey, son and heir of Hervey Auger of Stanton. It does not appear what relation Hervey Auger was to our Hervey of Stanton. An inquisition was held at Norwich, in 1352, on the death of Magister Hervicus de Stanton. He may be the same as Hervicus the father, and possibly a nephew of Hervey of Stanton the Baron of the Exchequer and founder of St. Michael's. Hervey of Pakenham mentioned above was alive, and Rector of Bardwell in the 25th of Edward the Third (1352), when his mother the Lady Rohesia settled upon him the moiety of the manor of Ixworth.*—This Lady Rohesia, whose name, derived from her grandmother, seems to point to the De Clares, or the Giffards, was widow of Sir Edmund de Pakenham. She was by birth

* Hist. of Norf., vol. viii. p. 392.

of the family of de Valoines, as the under written pedigree shows:



As regards the de Pakenhams, the earliest known is John de Pakenham, Steward to the Bishop of Ely, in the 37th of Henry the Third.

It is also to be remarked that the de Crekes intermarried, with the de Glanvilles, another connection of the de Valoines and the Herveys. Bartholomæus de Creke (in Henry the Second's reign) probably derived his name from Bartholomew de Glanville. His son Robert de Creke, married Agnes, daughter and heir of William, son of Hervey de Glanville. Hervey de Glanville was brother of Roger de Glanville who married the Countess Gundreda; and died before the 10th of Richard the First. For further particulars see notes to *Chronic. Jocel. de Brakelonda* printed for Camden Society, p. 146, 147. The descendants of that Isabella de Creke named in the above pedi-

* A *Joh. de Berdewell* was a witness to one of Hervey of Stanton's grants to St. Michael's Coll.

gree as having married John de Valoines, became heirs of the Creke inheritance, including the Glanville inheritance brought into that family by Agnes, grand-daughter of Hervey de Glanville, on the death of Sarah Fitz-Osbert.

Hence it seems highly probable that Hervey of Stanton, as well as Hervey of Pakenham, was connected with Hervey de Glanville, and through him, with Herveus Bituricensis. The reader will have observed that Hervey of Stanton was Rector of Creke, as well as of East Dereham; the former, the lordship from which the de Crekes took their name, the latter, the eastern part of that lordship which belonged to Hervey Walter, who joined his son Hubert in founding in the western part, the Abbey of West Dereham; to which Peter Filz-Walter and Hervey Filz-Peter were also benefactors in 1199.—(*Carte's Life of Ormond, Monasticon, &c.*) There is a constant connection traceable between the de Valoines, the de Glanvilles, the Herveys and the Walters, or Butlers. It is also worth noticing that Alexander de Walsham, miles, who was one of the executors of Hervey of Stanton's will, and therefore probably related to him, had lands in Brockley, where we have seen William Hervey had lands in Henry the Second's reign, and where his descendants continued at least till Edward the Third.

Roger de Glanville gave to the Canons of Leyston, founded by Ranulph de Glanville, (*Sup. to Suff. Trav.* p. 246), the church of Middleton to pray for the souls of himself, Countess Gundreda his wife, &c., and for the soul of Hervey his brother. Robert de Creke confirmed the grant. His son Bartholomew confirmed a rent in Combes to the Priory of St. Osyth, in Essex, to pray for the soul of Hervey de Glanville, his mother's grandfather.—(*Chron. Jocel. de Brak. ut supra.*) Earlier still, about the beginning of Henry the Third, we find a Hervi de Dagworth, whose son, Osbert Fils-Hervi, gave the manor of Dagworth (in the hundred of Lothing) to the Priory of St. Olave's in Herringfleet. The concurrence of the names Osbert and Hervey, seems to indicate some connection with Osbert

Fils-Hervey the justiciary, and the close neighbourhood of Dagworth to the lands of Herveus Bituricensis at Thorney, in the hundred of Stow, tends strongly to connect this family with Herveus Bituricensis. Other persons bearing the name of Hervey under the Anglo-Norman kings, but whose connection with Herveus Bituricensis is less strongly indicated, or not at all, are the following :

HERVEUS de Salsitona, one of the jurors in Wittlesford, in Cambridgeshire, on whose oath the Domesday survey for that parish was made.—(See Domesd. B. General Introd. p. viii). “Robertus filius HERVEI” mentioned in the Monastic. Anglic., vol. i. p. 521, as having given lands to the Monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, whose grant was confirmed by charter of Henry the First. He may have been of the same family as Herveus Legatus, who held of the king in capite in Berkshire.—(Domesd. B. vol. i. 152b.)

HERVEY first Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry the First. He was previously Bishop of Bangor, and as such, assisted in the dedication of Gloucester Cathedral, “which Abbot Serlo of revered memory had built from the foundations.” Samson of Worcester, Gundulf of Rochester, Girard of Hereford, and Hervey of Bangor, were the four Bishops who officiated. This was on the 15th of July, 1100, between a fortnight and three weeks before William Rufus was killed.—(*Sim. of Durham, Hist. of the Kings.* p. 581). The earliest mention of him that I am aware of is in the itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin, published by Sir John Colt Hoare,* by which he appears to have been Bishop of Bangor, before 1093, and to have had the surname of Cruste, which I presume means *cursed*.

He was also present at a council summoned by Archbishop Anselm, A.D. 1102, at London. (*Florence of Worcester, Ch. Hist. of Eng.* p. 324. *Sim. of Durham*, p. 584). He was ejected from his bishopric by a riot of the Welsh, A.D. 1107. They accused him of over-severity. His brother, whose name is not mentioned, having with many of his relations (*propinqui ejus*) come to the Bishop's help,

* Vol. ii. p. 98.

was killed in the affray * About the year 1109, Henry the First made him the first Bishop of Ely, where before had been only an Abbot. "One Hervevus was made first Bishop of Ely; one who had been undone, if not undone, banished by the tumultuous Welsh from the beggarly Bishopric of Bangor, and now, in pity to his poverty and patience, made the rich Bishop of Ely." (*Fuller's Ch. Hist.* i., p. 298).

He is mentioned by Florencè of Worcester, as being present at a council at Westminster, in 1127, assembled by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, at which David, Bishop of Bangor, "chosen by King Griffin, and the clergy and people of Wales," also assisted. (p. 337, 344. See also p. 332). He died in the year 1131. (*Collier*, ii. 208.) There is a pretty full account of his appointment to Ely in Selden's works, vol. ii., tom. ii. p. 1679 (*Notæ ad Eadmerum*), and in the *Monasticon* in the history of Ely. Camden says further of him, "Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, made a causeway from Ixning to Ely." (*Britannia* p. 459). † Pope Paschal speaks of him as a man "quem vita et scientia commendat non modica." (Vid. ap. Selden). There is no direct clue to the family of this Herveus that I know of, for I conclude that it is mere guess-work when the pedigrees make him brother of Robert Fitz-Hervey. But we have seen that his brother and other relations resided not far from Bangor. But Hervey of Mount Morris was called Hervey the Welshman, and I have shown that he probably took his name from some place in Anglesey, and I need not add that no place could be more convenient for his passage to Ireland. It seems likely, therefore,

* It is remarkable as tending to confirm the idea of Bp. Hervey being of the De Clare family that two De Clares are mentioned as having been slain by the Welsh, and, *nominatim* Richard, brother of Gilbert and of Herveus, "Occisus per Wallenses," *Dugdale's Baronage*. We learn also that the bishop had two nephews, whom he befriended, and whose names were William and Richard, both

De Clare names, who might be sons of the brother who was killed. (*Hunter's Magn. Rot. Scacc.* p. 44, 45.)

† By "a charter of Henry I. directed to Hervey, first Bishop of Ely, that church is absolved from all services due to the Castle of Norwich." *Gibson's Camden*, p. 461. See too *Magn. Rot. Scacc.* p. 44.

that Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was of the same stock as Hervey of Mount Morris, who was uncle to Richard de Clare, and from his having succeeded another Richard de Clare at Ely, perhaps, additional probability is given to his being of some branch of the De Clare family. If so he may also have been connected remotely with Herveus Bituricensis.

COUNT HERVEY, whom Edmonson and Collins call also Fitz-Hervey, I know not on what authority, and whom the former absurdly makes to be the father of Hervey de Yeon, was really Viscount of Leon or Lehon, in Brittany. His family were very powerful there, and more than usually given to predatory warfare. He came over to England to assist Stephen, his father-in-law,* in company with Alan, Earl of Brittany, Stephen's nephew. Robert de Monte relates how Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, had made Devizes castle one of the most magnificent fortresses in the whole of Europe. He and his nephew, or, as William of Malmesbury and Robert de Monte tell us he really was, his son, Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Ely, another nephew,† holding several strong castles, as Newark, Sherburn, Devizes, Malmesbury, Salisbury, and Sleaford, and maintaining large bands of armed followers, gave great offence to the lay nobility, and were represented to the king as endangering the safety of his realm. Upon this the king summoned the nobles and the above named prelates to a great council at Oxford. The Bishop of Salisbury went most unwillingly; and, while there, an affray arose between his retainers and those of Alan, Earl of Brittany, in which the Earl's nephew was nearly killed, and some of Hervey of Leon's servants were attacked likewise. Stephen took advantage of this, and insisted on the bishops surrendering their castles, but he did not get possession of Devizes till he had nearly starved the Bishop of Salisbury, and put a noose

* See Lobineau's *Hist. de Bretagne*, p. 136.

† Will. of Malmesbury, p. 500 and 508. Rob. de. Monte, p. 713.

round the neck of the Bishop of Lincoln, his son, threatening to hang him if his father did not order the Bishop of Ely, who it seems had got into the castle, to surrender it, which was at last done.

But the Bishop of Winchester, Stephen's brother, and Papal Legate, espoused the cause of his brother prelates, and summoned the king to a council which he convened at Winchester. There Alberic de Vere, a man deeply versed in legal affairs, as the king's spokesman, opened the charges against Bishop Roger, saying that he had "greatly injured King Stephen; that he seldom came to court, but his people, presuming on his power, excited tumults; that they had frequently at other places, and very lately at Oxford, attacked the attendants, and even the very nephew, of Earl Alan, as well as the servants of Hervey de Lyons, a man of such high nobility and so extremely haughty, that he had never deigned to visit England before, though King Henry had invited him;" and charged him further with favouring the cause of the Empress. The council broke up in a few days, in the beginning of September, 1139, and in October Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and his half-sister, the Empress, landed in England, and the civil war broke out. Robert Fitz-Hubert (whom W. of Malmesbury describes as "a savage barbarian," "a man by far the most cruel of any within the circle of this age's memory," and of whom he relates among other amiable traits, that he used to expose his prisoners, naked and rubbed with honey, to the burning heat of the sun, that flies and other insects might sting them) took advantage of the unsettled state of things to surprise Devizes castle, and held it on his own account. However, the governor of Marlborough castle for the Empress, John Fitz-Gilbert, contrived to seize him, and gave him up to Earl Robert, by whose orders he was hung like a common thief before the castle of Devizes, which he refused to surrender to the Empress. What followed is thus related by Tyrrell.

"I must not here omit what the anonymous writer of this reign (*Gesta Regis Stephani*, p. 951) further adds

concerning this castle of Devizes, that the garrison that was in it, seeing their governor thus executed before their faces, did not only for all that refuse to surrender to the Earl of Gloucester, but also immediately chose Count Hervey, a Breton, and a famous soldier, governor, who for some time assisted the king, and had many skirmishes with his enemies, till, being at last besieged by the country militia, he was forced to deliver up the castle to the Empress and retire beyond sea with but few attendants." * We hear of him again 28 years later. For, under the year 1168, Robert de Monte says that "King Henry, proceeding into Brittany, to assist Conan IV. against his rival and stepfather, Eudes (*l'Art de Verif. les Dates*) reduced all its inhabitants to subjection, even the inhabitants of Lehon. For Guihunmar, the son of Hervei, the Viscount of Lehon (the ally of Eudes), gave hostages and submitted to the king, &c. His death is thus recorded under the same year. "Hervey de Lehon died in Brittany and was succeeded by his son Guihunmar." (p. 770.) Another son was Hamo, Bishop of Lehon, who was murdered at the instigation of his own brother Guihunmar. (Ib. p. 796, and *l'Art de Verif. les Dates*, p. 889.) Guihunmar, besides a son of his own name, had a son named Hervey, whom Geoffrey (Henry 2d's son, become Duke of Brittany by his marriage with Constance, only daughter of Conan IV.) took into his retinue as a kind of hostage for the good behaviour of his father and brother, the Guihunmars, elder and younger. He also took away from them all their castles and lands, leaving only two to the elder Guihunmar (who was immediately to go to Jerusalem), and eleven to the younger. (R. de M., p. 793).

Dom Gui de Lobineau, (*Hist. de Bretagne*, p. 164) who also relates this transaction, adds that it was probably on this occasion that the chief of the inheritance of the Viscounts of Leon passed into the family of this younger

* Tyrrell's *Hist. of Engl.* edit. 1700, vol. ii. b. iv., p. 227-8. Daniel in *Compl. Hist. of Eng.* vol. i., p. 127. See too Will. of Malmesbury, *Mod. Hist.*

book ii. for a full account of these transactions, *Gest. Reg. Steph.* and Robert de Monte, under the year 1139 (p. 712).

son, Hervey, who was the ancestor of the lords of Leon who took the title of Chateaufort and of Noyon, and whose heiress afterwards brought all their estates into the house of the Dukes of Rohan. The heiress of the house of Rohan married the Count de Chabot in Louis the 13th's reign, and from this marriage is lineally descended the present Duc de Rohan-Chabot, whose eldest son is Prince de Leon. The founder of the family of the Viscounts of Leon was Even, who lived in the 10th century. His grandson was named Guiomarc. A Hervey de Leon had made grants of land to the Abbey of Marmoutier, in Brittany, before 1127; and later in the same century we find a Hervey de Villâ Piroisâ, Abbot of Marmoutier, who was probably of the same house. (*Robert de Monte*, p. 793. *Dom Lobineau*, p. 165). The name continued in the family for several centuries; for, in 1341, we read of Hervé de Leon, Seigneur de Noion et de Chateau-neuf, and Hervé de Nevet, as being of the party of John of Montfort in Brittany. (*Lobineau*).

In connection with Brittany I may also mention, that in the romance of Merlin, (*Ellis's Metrical Romances*, p. 119) HERVI THE RIVEL appears as a knight of approved valour and experience, and in high command. Rivel or Rival was the traditional leader of the Welsh colony which passed over into Brittany about the year 458, as it is said. And Lobineau tells us that all the great nobles of Brittany were of the race of Rival and Judicael, which last was king of the Bretons in the time of Dagobert, King of the Franks. This explains the passage about the 'high nobility' of Count Hervey, though it does not appear how this Frank name, Hervey, so early got into a Welsh family, and clung to it so tenaciously. It appears in the family of the Dukes of Brittany about the year 900. But as early as 857 we read of "the two Herveys joining Robert-le-fort in the conspiracy against Charles the Bald," and since the earlier sheets of this paper were printed, I have seen reason to conclude that the Count Hervey who was wounded in the battle against the Normans, when Robert-le-fort was killed,

was a Breton nobleman. Lobineau also makes mention of Hervey, Count of Auvergne, son of Rainaldus, who was killed in battle with his brother Bernard, Count of Poitiers, in 844. The name occurs very frequently among the Breton nobility and high clergy in the 11th and 12th centuries, and down to the 15th. But I will only add to my list, Hervé le Breton, a distinguished Benedictine Monk in the monastery of Bourg de Dol, and theological writer, in the 12th century (Ceillier's *Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*); and Saint Hervé, who was born blind, I know not in what century, built several monasteries in Leon, and was a Saint of such authority, that the treaty between Louis XIth King of France, and the Duke of Brittany, was sworn upon the relics of Saint Gildas and Saint Hervé. (*Lobineau*, p. 924). There was also a succession of Herveys, who were Seigneurs de Viérzon, a town in France, on the Cher, within the borders of Berri. John, Count of Sancerre married Mary, the daughter of Hervey II., and sister of Hervey III., about the year 1259. It is highly probable that they got the name from some intermarriage with their neighbours of the house of Donzi. (See *l'Art de Verif. les Dates*, p. 408). Several others of the name may also be seen in the list of French Crusaders in the 12th century, published in the *Livre d'Or*.

Hervey has also been a prevalent name in the Bagot family, from the time of Henry the Second, when Hervey Bagot was lord of the manor of Bromley, in the county of Stafford, till the present time. Thus in the reign of Richard I. Hervey Bagot who married Millicent, daughter and heir of the last Baron de Stafford, had a brother also named Hervey, and a son and heir, Hervey. There appear to have been two other Hervey Bagots of another branch alive at the same time. (*Memorials of the Bagot family*, p. 8.) From the marriage of Hervey Bagot with Millicent de Stafford sprung the house of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in which the name was also continued. It does not appear how it originally came into the Bagot family. But it is very curious, that in the 13th of Edward the Second,

there were certain lands in Ireland, in le Rath juxtâ Donnenagh Brock, in the possession of Robert and W. Bagod, to which Edmund Walter, Butler of Ireland, laid claim in virtue of his descent from Theobald Walter I., to whom they had belonged. Now, as it is probable that these Bagods also possessed them by inheritance, this seems to indicate a connection between the Bagods or Bagots and Theobald Walter, and to make it probable that the name of Hervey came into the Bagot family from Hervey, Theobald's father, or his grandfather. (See *Life of Ormond*, p. v.) The times, it will be observed, suit exactly. Another point of coincidence may perhaps be found in Healy, Hely, or Heilli, which was alike the name of lands held in Tipperary by Theobald, and of a castle belonging to the Bagots in Staffordshire. (Compare *Carte's Ormond*, p. xii. and Gough's *Camden's Britan.* under *Staffordshire*). Camden's words are "This river (Sow) rises near Healy Castle, built by the Barons of Audley, to whom this place was given by Harvey de Stafford." Harvey de Stafford sprung from the marriage of Hervey Bagot with Millicent de Stafford, in Richard the First's reign. In the *Magn. Rot. Scacc.* p. 73, for Staffordshire, we find an Orm, a Herveus, and a Bagot in rather close juxta-position. This was in the 31st Henry 1st.

A Hervey of Helion, or rather his wife, is mentioned in Domesday Book as holding in capite, in the county of Devonshire, vol. i. fol. 117. Helion is in Suffolk. There is also in Domesday a Herveus Cubicularis, a Herveus Legatus, and a Herveus Hispaniensis, probably so called from having served against the Moors in Spain. The name also occurs in the Belet, and in the Fitz-Hugh family. Hervey Belet lived in the reign of Stephen. (*Kelham's Illustr.* p. 43). Hervey the son of Akaris died in 1182. (*Dugd. Bar.*, vol. i. p. 203). The marriage of Adam Hervey with Juliana Fitz-Hugh about the same time, was perhaps caused by some previous intermarriage. Adam occurs in the Fitz-Hugh family two generations after *Hervey*. The Fitz-Hughs also intermarried with the Fitz-

Walters (a branch of the De Clares) about A.D. 1200. The *Testa de Nevill* mentions a Herveus fil-Hugonis in Northamptonshire, in the reign of Henry, son of John (Henry the Third).*

In the 2nd of Edward the Third a Walter Harvey was Archdeacon of Sarum, and in the 35th of the same reign, William Hervey received, by royal patent for life, the office of *consignator scaccorum lanæ in portu London*. The following year he had a further office connected with the wool trade, which in Edward the Third's reign first attracted especial attention, *per totum regnum*. And in his 50th year, Edward granted in special tail to him and his wife Margaret, a carucate of land in Southorp, in Gloucestershire. The manor of Southorp was confirmed to Maria Hervey (probably the same as Margaret), in the 2nd Henry the Fourth. (See *Cal. Rot. Pat.* 103, 174-5, 193, 242.) In a MS. note to Lord Hervey of Kidbrook's pedigree, this Maria Hervey is supposed to be Maria Foliot, but I know not on what authority.

And now having in the previous pages produced probable evidence that a considerable family sprung from Herveus Bituricensis, and had possessions in Suffolk and Norfolk in the reigns following the conquest, it only remains to point out which of his descendants was the lineal ancestor of the Bedfordshire Herveys. The earliest one that can be named as such with anything like certainty, is, if the pedigrees may be trusted, the above named Osbert Fils-Hervey, from whose marriage with Dionysia, daughter of Geoffrey de Grey, was born Adam de Hervey, who being under age at his father's death, was in ward to Henry the Third, and by his appointment married Juliana, daughter of John Fitz-Hugh. Their son and heir, John, of Riseley in Bedfordshire, is said to have married Joan, daughter and heiress of John Harman, or Hamon, of Thurley, and so to have become possessed of Thurley in Bedfordshire; which lordship continued in their descendants till the death of Sir

* The name Hervie also occurs frequently in the Rotuli Hundredorum, in the Reign of Edward the First, especially in the county of Kent.

Geo. Hervey in 1522, without issue male, lawfully begotten, when it passed by his will into the possession of his illegitimate son, who took the name of Hervey, and whose descendants possessed it till the year 1708.

In the pedigree (No. II.) annexed to this paper I have endeavoured to give the descents from Osbert to Sir George, and his uncle Thomas Hervey, as correctly as I could; taking the pedigrees in the College of Arms, and in the printed peerages, as the basis, and correcting them where they are manifestly in error, by means of the documents given in Mr. Gage's *History of Suffolk*, and such others as by the help of friends I have had access to. I here give such additional information concerning the persons themselves, as is within my reach.

The earliest notice that I have heard of the settlement of the Herveys at Risely, co Beds., is in the *Rotulus Cancelarii*, of the 3rd of King John (1201), where mention is made of Herveus de Risle.* But who he was I am not able to say more particularly.

The next document I know of, connecting the Herveys with Risely is the *Inq. p. m.* of the 25th Edward the Third (1351). "Johe's Hervy de Rysle—Risle 300 acr. terr," &c. His estate at Rysle does not appear to have been a very profitable one. For the *Inquis.* states that his messuage in Rysle was worth *nothing*; that the 300 acres of land in Rysle were worth *nothing*, because lying waste; that the pasturage was worth *nothing*, because no one occupied it; but that 16 acres of wood were worth 16 shillings per ann. which he held by knight's service of the Prior and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; and that a dovecot in the same place, held of William de Pateshull, was worth 2s. 8d. per ann. It is most important, as connecting him with the Herveys of Boxted, to add that in the bundle of Escheats of the same 25th of Edward the Third, John Hervey appears as holding half a knight's fee in Boxted of Edmund, the King's brother. He left as his heir his grand-daughter

* P. 355, octavo edit.

Angelina, alias Ethelina, daughter of his son John, alias Geoffrey Hervey deceased. About four generations must have intervened between this John Hervey and the preceding. As Risle continued to be Hervey property at least till Henry the Sixth's time, Ethelina must either have married a cousin, or have died unmarried, and been succeeded by a cousin. In this interval must have taken place the marriage with the co-heir of Foliot, said to have been Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Foliot, whose sisters, Margaret and Margery married respectively Joh. de Camoys, and Hugh Hastings. This marriage appears to have led to a change in the Hervey arms, for whereas they were before, Argent 3 trefoils Vert, after the marriage with Foliot, who bore Gules, a bend Argent, they assumed what have ever since been the family arms, Gules, on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils Vert, which were the arms sworn to by John Hervey, Esquier, in the Court of Chivalry, in which the Grey and Hastings controversy was tried. Margery, the wife of Hugh Hastings died in 1350, aged 37. The Foliots were a baronial family.* They came over with the Conqueror. A Robert Foliot was Bishop of Hereford in the 19th of Henry the Second (1173)† The pedigree drawn up for Lord Hervey of Kidbrooke in 1627, of which a transcript is preserved in the College of Arms, represents William Hervey, son of John Hervey, of Thurleigh, Esqr., and grandfather of the John Hervey just mentioned, as having married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Richard Fofiot.

In the interval between the two above-named Herveys of Risely, must also have taken place the marriage with the heiress of Thurleigh, which brought that lordship into the Hervey family, if, as it is asserted in Segur's *Baronagium*, the John Hervey who married Joan Hamon of Thurleigh, died in the 21st Edward the First (1292). But I have seen no documents in proof of it, and greatly doubt it. I fancy that John Hervey in Henry the Fourth's reign was the first of his family who possessed Thurleigh.

* See *Dugdale's Baronage*.

† *Robert de Monte*, p. 789.

In 1386 a SIR JOHN HERVEY was knight of the shire for the county of Bedford. This appears from an account given by that most industrious writer William Prynne, so celebrated for the barbarous mutilations inflicted upon him by the Star-Chamber, of writs to Parliament issued in the 10th year of Richard the Second, in a tract called *The 4th part of a brief Register*. (P. 390-92). He there says *Consimilia brevia habent milites subscripti de summis subscriptis, pro diebus subscriptis, sub eadem data; Videlicet, Radulphus fitz Richard,* Joh'es Hervey, mil. com. Bedf. de 25 l. 4, 5, pro 63 diebus.*

It was, I presume, his son, who was the JOHN HERVEY, Esquire, above alluded to. The first thing we know of him is that he was one of the commissioners appointed by Henry the Fourth to treat with Owen Glendower concerning the ransom of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn, to whom John Hervey was kinsman. Dugdale (*Baron.* vol. i. p. 717) says "Reginald therefore being thus kept prisoner by Owen,and not permitted to have his liberty unless he would give 10,000 marks for his ransom..... the King at the humble suit of Reginald, seeing no other means for his enlargement, gave way thereto, authorizing Sire William de Roos, Sire Richard de Grey, Sire William de Willoughby, Sire William la Zouche, and Sire Hugh Huls, as also John Harvey, William Vaux, John Lee, John Langford, Thomas Payne, and John Elnestow, and every of them, to treat with Owen and his council, and to conclude with him in what they should conceive most expedient to be done for his redemption." This was in 1403. In 1404 John Hervey was enfeoffed with Sir Gerard Braybrooke, Knight, and others, and received the king's license to found a Collegiate Church at Northill, Beds., to pray for the souls of Sir John Traylly, Knight, and Reginald his son, deceased.† But I conceive that this was somehow connected with raising the money for Reginald's ransom, as we learn

* Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks. in the 11th of Richard the Second. (*Fullre's Worthies*, p. 123.) So was Walter Fitz-

Richard in the 7th of Henry the Fifth.
† *Collins's Peerage.*

from Dugdale (*Baronage*, vol. i. p. 717), that Sir Gerard Braybrooke, father and son, and others, were feoffees of divers lands belonging to Sir Reginald de Grey, and re-received the King's license to sell the manor of Hertelegh in Kent, towards raising the requisite sum for the ransom. We next hear of him in connection with the same Reginald de Grey, as one of the witnesses in 1407* on his side, in the famous contest in the Court of Chivalry between him and Sir Edward de Hastings, concerning the right to the title of Lord Hastings, and to bear the arms of Valence, Earl of Pembroke. In his evidence John Harvey swore that his arms were Gules on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils sinople (or vert). He also swore on his cross examination that he was of affinity to Reginald de Grey. Sir Edward de Hastings, it seems, claimed to be sole heir to Richard Foliot, and to be the only person entitled to bear his arms, his great-grand-father Hugh Hastings, of Fenwick, co. York, having married Margery, his daughter and co-heir. He therefore challenged John Hervey's right to bear the arms he did, which, he said, could belong to none but one who was a cousin and branch of the Foliot lineage, and John Hervey had not deposed that he was such. This curious challenge has been preserved, and is printed in the "Grey and Hastings's controversy," edited for Lord Hastings by Sir Charles Young, Garter, then York Herald. The following extract, which was kindly given to me by William Courthope, Esq., Somerset, will give an interesting specimen of the manners of the times, at the same time that it states the case clearly as between Sir Edward Hastings and John Hervey.

"Devant vous mes treshonorez le Conestable & Mareschal Dengleterre ou voz Lieutenantz en Court de Chevalric Dengleterre. Je Edward Sr. de Hastings chr. droit heir lynealment descenduz de Monsr. Richard Foliot & possessour de droit des armes de Foliotes, queux sont de Goules ove une bende d'Argent, die & propose judicial-

* 9th Henry IV. Note in Pedigree of said to have perished in the great fire of 1627, from the Earl of Kent's papers, London.

ment devant vous que pour ce qu'un Johan Hervey soy pretendant escuier, tesmoigne admys jure & examine pour la partie de Mons. Reignald de Grey Sr. de Ruthyn en une cause d'armes par luy moeve devant vous encontre moy le dit Edward, ad depose sur son serment en son tesmoignage quil porte armes de goules ove une bende d'argent ove troys trefoyles de synopre en la bende, les queux par droit a custume d'armes appartiment pour conisance d'un cousyn & branche del lynage des Foliotes le quele il ne soy declare mye en sa deposition, & ne purront appartenir a nulle autre. Pour quoy je Edward avant dit Sr. & possesseur des ditz armes & stirpe del lynage des Foliotes face chalange clayme & interrupture judicialment devant vous del portacion use & possession queconques pretenses del Johan Hervey en les ditz ses pretenses armes & de queconque autre pretendant cause de luy al melior effecte & entent quent pourront estre entenduz selone loy & custume d'armes pour le causes sus dictes, &c."*

As the Herveys of Bedfordshire continued to bear arms, Gules, on a bend argent 3 trefoils vert, notwithstanding this challenge, it is to be presumed that John Hervey was able to make good his right to them, and consequently his descent from the Foliots. A MS. in possession of Henry Styleman l'Estrange, Esq., contains I am told some further particulars. This contest between Reginald de Grey and Edward de Hastings, closed in 1410, after having lasted nearly 20 years,† and greatly impoverished both litigants. Reginald de Grey was the successful party.

John Hervey married Margery, the daughter of Ralphwho survived him, and married secondly Sir William Argentine. The pedigrees mostly call her the daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, and give her in second marriage to Sir *John* Argentine. But they have evidently confounded Margery, the wife of John Argentine, who was daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, with Margery the wife of William Argentein, who had been wife to John Hervey. It is with

* Extracted from the Grey and Hastings Controversy, privately printed by Lord Hastings, 1841—Page 27.

† See *Dugdale's Baronage*, i. p. 578. Sir C. Young's statement limits the suit to 2 or 3 years.

this latter that we have to do. She died in 1427 (6 Hen. VI.) having survived her second husband eight years, for he died in 1419. (*Inq. p. m.*) By her will, dated April 26, 1427, and proved at Lambeth, Oct. 26 of the same year, she directed her body to be buried in the church of the convent of Elnstow, in Bedfordshire. There accordingly her tomb is, with her effigy in brass, in very good preservation to the present day, as the plate No. 4 from a rubbing taken by Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, expressly for this paper, will show. The covered cups for Argentine, and the date of her death in the inscription leave not the slightest doubt of her identity. But unfortunately that part of the brass inscription which contained her parentage is mutilated, and only informs us that she was *Filia Radulphi*. The long gap which follows these words leaves us in doubt as to what relation the following words *de turre Ricardi* bear to what precede it. But I presume that somehow or another the lost words connect her father's house with Richard's castle in Herefordshire, on the borders of Shropshire.

It is remarkable that Osbern Filz Richard, who was lord of Richard's castle at the time of the Domesday survey, had lands in Beds., and among other places, in Risely itself.* That this Margery Argentine was wife, first, to John Hervey, appears from her legacies left to the poor in Risely, Felmersham, and Hailweston, all parishes where the Hervey property lay; from her legacy to Thomas Hervey, should he live to come of age, and continue at Risely (or Reley), from her desiring to be buried at Elnstow,† though she resided at Aston, in the diocese of Norwich, and from the coats of arms on the shields of her tomb being one of them, identical with one of the shields on the monument in Thurleigh Church (See *the Illustrations*) supposed to be John Hervey's monu-

* See *Doomsday B. I.* 216, b.

† I observe, however, in the account of Elnstowe in the *Monasticon*, that there was a connection between Wymondeley,

in Herts, the seat of the Argentines, and Elnstow. The advowson of Wymondeley belonged to Elnstow Abbey.

ment (party per pale indented), and the other apparently the arms of Hervey, though only the bend is discernible.

Margery Argentein's will mentions also her daughter Joan, and as Joan had a son John, it seems certain that she must be her daughter by her first husband. The will gives no clue to the name of Joan's husband. John Hervey was likely to be buried in Thurleigh Church, and the brass, of which a drawing is given in the illustrations, is doubtless his.* He died between 1407, when he was witness in the Grey and Hastings trial, and 1419 when his wife's second husband died.

While these sheets were passing through the press, I have had the good fortune, through Mr. Courthope's invaluable assistance, to meet with two documents which clear up most of the doubts concerning Margery and John Hervey, and one of which actually restores in their integrity the missing shields on their two tombs at Elnstow and Thurleigh. The first is an extract from the *Close Roll* of the 20th Richard the Second (1396-7), in which Reginald de Grey, John Hervey, Esq., and Gilbert Talbot, knight, appear as enfeoffed together in certain lands in Wotton, Cranfield, and North Yeveley, in co. Beds. The second is an old Argentein pedigree of the time of Queen Elizabeth, on which are drawings of the four shields, "*in lapide Joh'is Harvy*," which, consequently, we now know for certain to be his, and also of the four "*in lapide Margerieæ Argentineæ*." A lithograph of these shields, from a drawing by Mr. Courthope, will be found among the illustrations. From the shields on John Hervey's tomb at Thurley (1st and 4th, J. Hervey, 2nd, R. Parlys, 3d, D'Engaynes), it appears that his wife was the daughter of Ralph Parlys, or Parles, who was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in the 12th of Richard the Second, and again in

* The date of the brass as indicated by the armour, &c., tallies with singular exactness with the probable time of John Hervey's death. The Rev. Wm. Airey, to whom I applied for information on the point, writes to me thus: "The plain

plate-armour, with the roundels over the arm-pits, is only met with on brasses between 1410 and 1430; and as this figure has the moustache, which was getting into disuse by 1420, I have no doubt that its date lies between 1410-1420."

the 9th Henry the Fourth (unless the latter Ralph was his son), as a Walter Parles was, five times, of the same county, in Edward the Third's reign. And from those on Margery Argentine's tomb at Elnstow (1, W. Argentine, 2, Talbot, 3, R. Parlys, 4, John Hervey), coupled with what remains of the inscription on her tomb, and the deed above referred to, we gather that Margery's mother was a Talbot, of Richard's Castle, a sister, I should conjecture, of Sir Gilbert, who was one of the feoffees for the purpose of her marriage with John Hervey. It is very tantalizing and provoking that the pedigree has not preserved the inscriptions as well as the shields, nor even embodied the information which those inscriptions gave. It is scarcely credible, though it is a fact, that this very pedigree represents Margery as the wife of Sir *John* Argentine, and as the daughter of Sir William Calthorpe. The desire to conceal the fact that Sir William Argentine was a bastard, had probably something to do with the confusion in this part of it.

What the connection with the D'Engaynes was, and whether it was on the Hervey or the Parlys side, I am unable to say. From the shield being on Hervey's tomb, and not on Margery's, and from the Talbot shield not being on Hervey's, I should rather incline to think that only one shield was for his wife, and that the others were his own. Had two shields been intended for his wife, I think Talbot would have been one of them.

The family of Engayne, or D'Engayne, was a very ancient and noble one, and of baronial rank. Richard Ingaine is entered in Domesday Book as holding lands in Buckinghamshire, in capite (xlii), where, by the way, Herveus Legatus (*qu. i. q. Bituricensis?*), held land also (xlvi.) In 2 Richard the First, his descendant Richard Engaine was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, being lord of Blatherwic. Camden says: "The family of Engayne, of ancient and honourable rank, was settled at Blatherwick (where now live the Staffords, of knightly rank, descended from Radulphus, first Earl of Stafford), and turned their castle, called Hymell, into a monastery named Finisheved. Their male line failed 200 years ago; but the eldest daughter

married John Goldington, the second, Laurence Pabenharn, the third, William Bernak, all illustrious knights.”—Vol. ii. p. 270. He also tells us at p. 130, that “Upminster, in Essex, was the property of the Engaines as early as the conquest.” And in the 14th Edward the Second, I find Nicholas Engayne, Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire. (*Fuller*). They had also great possessions in Lincolnshire. Camden says “The estate of Eresby passed by the Bekes to the Willoughbys, who had also rich estates in dower..... from the Lords Welles, who brought with them the great estates of the ancient noble family of Engaine, of great sway in this part ever since the conquest.”—P. 338. The Rev. W. Airy informs me, that in the 14th century they possessed the manor of Sandy, in the co. Beds. Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, quartered the Engaine arms, which were brought in by the Willoughbys, as did Elizabeth, Countess of Northumberland, twice over.—(*Edmonson*). See further, *Dugdale’s Baronage*.

The marriage of John Hervey to Margery Parlys must have taken place at the date of the deed, viz. 1396, or 7, and from Reginald Grey, who was, I conceive, only first cousin* to Margery’s mother, being one of the feoffees, I should suppose that John was already a friend of Reginald’s, perhaps as a remote kinsman through the marriage of Osbert with Dionysia. The only issue of the marriage mentioned in Margery Argentine’s will was Thomas, the heir of Risely Place, and then under age (in 1427), and Joan, who was then married to Guy Corbet, Esq. (one of the executors of Margery’s will), and who already had a son named John. Joan was therefore probably the eldest. As Thomas was not of age in 1427, he must have been born after 1406, at least ten years after their marriage. This makes it probable that other children were born. John Holgare, the other executor, may possibly have been the husband of another daughter.

Of THOMAS, who was, I presume, as the Argentine pedigree represents him, the son of John Hervey and

* Sir John Talbot, of Richard’s Castle, married Joan, daughter of Roger, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and aunt to Reginald

Grey. Margery’s mother I suppose to be Sir John Talbot’s daughter.

Margery his wife, though the will does not expressly call him so, I have nothing particular to say. The clause in Margery's will relating to him is as follows. "Item lego Thomæ Hervey, si ad ætatem xxi annorum pervenerit, unum ciphum argenti stantem deauratum, unam murrâ (mazer), unum primarium (primer), et unum *steyned-halle* (painted hangings), habendum eidem Thomæ et hæredibus suis suam plateam in Relye adhærentibus, si vixerint," with remainder "Johannæ filiæ meæ."* As almost all the pedigrees introduce a Thomas into Sir George Hervey's line, and agree in making Thomas marry Joan, the daughter of William Paston, it is probable that this Thomas was the husband of Joan Paston. And what gives additional likelihood to it, now that we know the parentage of Thomas's mother, is, that a daughter of Sir William Paston, by Lady Ann Beaufort, married a Sir Gilbert Talbot about Henry the Seventh's reign. (*Sandford's Geneal. Hist.* p. 334). A further evidence of a connection between the Herveys and Pastons is, that Sir George Hervey appointed the Sir William Paston of his day to be one of the supervisors of his will. I find too, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, or Mary's, a Sir Thomas Paston was husband to Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir John Leigh, of Addington. The subjoined stems will show the close connection of the Pastons with both Talbots, and Argentines, and Herveys.

William Paston temp. Henry IV. V. & VI.	=Agnes, da. and heir of Sir Ed. Berry, who brought the <i>Kerdeston</i> arms to the Pastons.
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1 John=Margaret. da. & h. of Sir J. Mauteby	2 William=Ann, da. of Edmd., Duke of Somerset.
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Ann Paston=Sir Gilbert Talbot.

Isabella, da.=Sir W. Argentine=Margery, gr. da. of Sir J. Talbot, and
of Wm. relict of John Hervey.

Kerdeston.
(1st wife).

Thomas Hervey, son = Joan da. of William Paston, whose wife
of John, by Margery, da. was nearly connected with the Kerdes-
of Sir John Talbot. tons.†

* As distinguished from Joan, daughter of Sir W. Argentine by his first wife, who is mentioned in the Inq. p. m. as Margery Argentine.

† See Fuller's Worthies, p. 250, also 263 and 263, under head of Norfolk, and *Hist. of Norf.*, viii., 310, and 173.

Whether this Thomas was the Thomas Hervey who died in the 8th Edward the Fourth, holding no lands in capite, and leaving John Hervey, his son and heir, of the age of 24 years and more, is uncertain, from this last having no lands, whereas Thomas, son of Margery, inherited Risely. He might however have sold it. And the age agrees very well. His son John might be he who married Lady Say.

But the eldest son of John and Margery who succeeded to Thurleigh, and the other family estates, was, I conceive "JOHN HERVEY, Senior, of Thirley, co. Beds., Esquire." (*Close Roll*. 11th Edw. iv). He could not, as I at first thought, be the son of the preceding, Thomas, because Thomas was under age in 1427, and John had two grandchildren in Sept., 1474. (*Inq. p. m.*) That he was descended from John and Margery I conclude by his succeeding to Thurleigh, by his son, John Hervey the younger, inheriting the manors of Wotton and Felmersham, and his grandson, Sir George, that of Hailweston (all 3 identified as John Hervey's estates, Margery's Husband); and, therefore, it seems obvious to conclude that he was an elder brother of Thomas, not mentioned in his mother, Margery Argentine's will, because he was sufficiently provided for. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir John Niernuyt, of Burnham, co. Bucks., by which marriage he seems greatly to have increased the patrimony and importance of his family. LeNeve, who was Norroy at the beginning of last century, doubted about the Niernuyt marriage, as well as the Foliot. But the cause of his doubts may have been the entire misplacement of this John Hervey in all the pedigrees. His true age, as well as his marriage with Sir John Niernuyt's daughter, is placed beyond all possible doubt by Sir George Hervey's will, in which he says "I will that myn executors buy a marble stone, price 4 marcs, to lie upon John Harvy, my grandfader, and his wife, which was one of the daughters and heirs of Sir John Niernuyt, deceased, which be buried in the parish Church of Thurley." Mr. Gage has also shown (*Hist. of Suff.* p. 291), that Joan Hervey, in 1458, and her son John Hervey, in June, 1474,

and George Hervey, in 1509, were joint-patrons, with the heirs of Elizabeth Niernuyt (Joan's sister), who married John Hartishorne, Esq., of the living of Fletmarston. The Niernuyts were an ancient family, settled in Berkshire at least as early as Henry the First's reign, as appears by the Pipe Roll of the 31st Henry the First, edited by Mr. Hunter, p. 125, where we find "Robertus Neirnoit" making a payment into the exchequer. The Niernuyts had also recently increased their inheritance by marriages with the heiresses of Thomas Buckhorne, of Buckland, co. Bucks,* and of William Brach, of the same county, in two successive generations, to the whole of which property the two daughters of Sir John Niernuyt were coheiresses. John Hervey had also lands in Middlesex and Essex.† His family appears to have been numerous. The eldest was JOHN HERVEY the younger, of whom we shall speak below. Another, according to Edmonson, was SIR NICHOLAS HERVEY, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, fighting on the Lancastrian side,‡ the same side it may be remarked as the Grey family espoused. Sir John Grey, the husband of Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen to Edward the Fourth, was the leader of Queen Margaret's cavalry§ at the second battle of St. Alban's, in 1461, and after being knighted on the field of battle, died of his wounds. Another son was THOMAS HERVEY, the ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth, to whom we shall revert again. Of his daughters, the most remarkable was Elizabeth, Abbess of Elstow, of whom there is a fine brass still existing in Elstow church; a lithograph from a rubbing taken by Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, will be found among the illustrations. The exact date of her death is unfortunately not given in the inscription (*See explanation of the plates*), but it appears from the *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 412, that

* Collins places Buckland in Devonshire, but I conceive this is an error. The MS. pedigree says Bucks.

† *Close Roll*. 11th Edw. iv. as above.

‡ And yet we find two John Herveys having offices under Edward the Fourth,

in the 1st and the 14th of his reign. Possibly different branches of the family espoused different sides from policy, to save the family estates, whichever triumphed.

§ *Miss Strickland*, vol. ii. 321.

she was made Abbess in 1501, and died before July 11, 1524, the day on which her successor Agnes Gascoigne* received the temporalities of the abbey from the king. She was therefore Abbess in 1520, when Sir George Hervey left a bequest in his will to "the abbes of Elmestowe." That she was descended from John Hervey, the husband of Joan Niernuyt, appears certain from the coat of arms on her tomb; and the probability of her being the daughter of John Hervey the younger, is greatly lessened by the assertion on Isabella Hatcliffe's tomb, that she (Isabella) was *sole* sister to Sir George Hervey.† If the arms impaled with Niernuyt and Hervey were known, it would clear up her lineage more exactly.‡ Still it seems tolerably certain that the Abbess was Sir George Hervey's aunt. Her brother John Hervey the younger having died v.p. in 1474, leaving his son and heir only 6 months old, is quite consistent with her having lived through the first quarter of the 15th century. Another daughter was probably ANN, a nun at Campsey, in Suffolk, who is mentioned in 1475, in Elizabeth Drury's will, as her *cousin*, *Dame Ann Hervey*, then just about, as it seems from some clauses in the will, to make her profession.§

John Hervey, the elder, is I presume, also the person to whom in 1461, the grant of the office of Master of the King's Ordnance, mentioned by Collins, was made. He seems to have survived his son, who, consequently never inherited Thurleigh. He was buried in Thurleigh church, but his tomb is not in existence. I do not know the year of his death. In 1471, we know he was alive from the Close Roll above quoted, and I infer that he was in 1474, by the *Inq. p. m.* on his son's death, not mentioning Thurleigh among his manors.

JOHN HERVEY the younger, was eldest son of the pre-

* She was succeeded in 1529 by Elizabeth Starkey, and in 1530 Elizabeth Boyvill was made Abbess, and surrendered the abbey to the king, in 1539.

† See *Gage's Suff.* p. 222.

‡ I notice that they are the same as

Glanville as quartered by Bertie, Duke of Doncaster, and Percy Countess of Northumberland in *Edmonson's Pedg. Engl. Peers.*

§ *Gage*, p. 283-5.

ceding. He married Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Morley, Esq., of Glinde, in the co. of Sussex. By her he had two children, (1) ISABELLA, who in the 9th year of Henry the Seventh, (1494), married John Legh, or Lee, Esq., of Addington, in Kent, and, secondly, Thomas Hatcliff, Esq., of Lewisham, in Kent, one of the Clerks of Account in the household of Henry the Seventh. And (2) GEORGE, his son and heir, who was only 6 months old at his father's death in Sept. 1474.* This John Hervey, as appears by the *Patent Roll*, 15th Edward the Fourth, was one of the ushers† of the King's chamber at the time of his death. (Nuper unus hostiariorum (ostiariorum) cameræ Regis.) His widow, Agnes, was appointed to the custody of all the manors, lands, &c., which had been her husband's, and to the guardianship of her infant son and heir, George, till he should come of age. She married, secondly, John Islee, Esq., of Sundrish in Kent.‡

GEORGE HERVEY, only son and heir of the preceding, was, as we have seen, only six months old at his father's death in 1474. Though he was left in his mother's custody he may have lived much with his grandfather at Thurleigh, as long as he survived, and this may be the reason of his legacy of iv marks for a marble stone to lie upon his grandfather and grandmother. Perhaps also to the absence of early parental control may be traced the faults and domestic unhappiness of Sir George. Of his public life the principal incidents are that he filled the office of sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham in the 24th of Henry the Seventh, and in the 8th of Henry the Eighth; that he was at the sieges of Terouanne and Tournay, and at the battle of Spurs, in 1513, and for his valour received the honour of knighthood from the king after his entrance into Tournay. In 1520 he was one of

* *Inq. p. m.* 15th Edw. IV.

† Ostiarius, in French *huissier*. Engl. Usher. It is written *huyscher* in the *Rutland Papers*, p. 80, where we also learn that there were in Henry the Eighth's household two classes of ushers,

gentlemen huyschers, and yeomen huyschers. The former might be either knights or esquires, as appears by the list at p. 102 of Henry the Eighth's household.

‡ See *Gage's Suff.* p. 292.

the knights who attended Henry the Eighth and Queen Katharine to the field of the cloth of gold, having one chaplain and eleven servants, and eight horses in his train,* his allowance as a knight. Sir Nicholas Vaux, Sir William a Parre, Sir William Paston, Sir Edmund Bray, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, were among the knights his companions. In May 1522 he was dead when the Bedfordshire knights were appointed to attend the king at his going forth to meet the emperor, Charles the Fifth, between Canterbury and Dover.

As regards Sir George's private life, when scarce of age he married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Stanford, of Stackden, in Beds., who was his wife and 18 years old in the 9th of Henry the Seventh (1494), and who brought him the manor of Stackden, inherited from her maternal grandfather, John Boteler, Esq. By her he had one only daughter, who married Edward Wauton, Esq. Sir George formed an unhappy connection with one Margaret Smart, which appears to have estranged him from his daughter, † as he does not mention her in his will. His only sister also, Elizabeth Atclyff, has only a reversionary interest in his property left her, after Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart, and after John Harvy. From Sir George having been an infant at his father's death, the entail ended in himself. All his large landed property, therefore, was at his own disposal. He left it to one, Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart (giving a life interest in the manor of Fletmarston to the mother), who took the name of Hervey, and founded a considerable family which continued at Thurley till the early part of the 18th century. They represented Bedford in parliament, and intermarried with some of the first families in the county. I have heard an anecdote of the last John Hervey, of Thurleigh, telling John, Lord Bristol, that the Thurleigh Herveys were the legitimate branch, and the Ickworth the illegitimate. The inscription on his tomb, ‡ seems

* See *Rutland Papers*, p. 32, 33, 37.

† The time of his wife's death does not appear.

‡ "Under this Monument lyeth ye Body of John Hervey, of Thurleigh, Esq., who was ye last Heir Male of his family

intended to favour at least the former part of the same view. It is possible that the destruction of Sir George's will (the original of which cannot be found) was not accidental, but was designed to cover the origin of that branch of the family which the will brings to light. I observe too that in an old *Peerage of England*, printed in 1710, in the life time of that John Hervey, Gerrard Hervey is described as "son and heir to Sir George Hervey, who lived in the time of Henry the Seventh." And it is added "that upon the decease of this present John Hervey of Thurleigh, no issue male remaining from the loins of Sir George Hervey.....what the Scots call chief, must be the same as that of Ickworth, as much later branched from Thurleigh, than the Herveys of Northamptonshire." But this by the way.

To return to Sir George. I take it that the family attained in his time a higher position in respect to wealth and consideration than it had done since its settlement in Beds. It seems to have been comparatively poor till his time, though its connection by marriage with the families of Fitz-Hugh, De Grey, Foliot, Argentein, Paston, Engayne, Talbot, Parlys, Niernuyt, Wyckham, Fienes, &c., indicates clearly its position as a family of acknowledged antiquity. But in Sir George's time it had acquired considerable property. He had "manors, lands, and advowsons in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks., Oxon, and Hertford," and he appears to have added to these a brave and active spirit. But his failure of issue, and leaving the whole of his property away from the next male heir, William Hervey of Ickworth, reduced the family again to straitened fortunes, from which the elder branch did not emerge for another century and a half. Sir George Hervey made his will just previous to his voyage to France to at-

thorow Eighteen descents in ye direct line down from Hervey de Yeon or de Mount Marsh in ye Reign of K. Henry ye 2d. He marry'd Sarah ye daughter of John Buchanan, of London, Gent. descended from an antient family in Scotland. He

departed this life ye 14th. day of July, 1715, ætatis 65.

" Under this Monument lyeth also ye Body of Sarah, his Said wife, who departed this life ye 23d day of November 1728, ætatis, 70."

tend the king at the field of the cloth of gold. It is a very valuable source of family history, by which we are able to correct several gross errors in the pedigrees. It fixes to a certainty the age of John Hervey who married Niernuyt; and thus, with the help of other documents so well brought together by Mr. Gage, also decides the point that Sir George's father was John, not Thomas Hervey, and that he had no younger brother. By the appointment of Sir Henry Grey and Sir William Paston (with Sir Edmund Bray, afterwards Lord Bray, of Eton, co. Beds.) to be supervisors of his will, it confirms the truth of the affinity with those two families; by the legacy to Thomas Fitz-Hugh, it, perhaps, corroborates the older inter-marriage with the Fitz-Hughs, and by the appointment of John Harvy, of *Highworth*, and Robert Lee, *Esquire*, to be executors, with Sir William Parr, Knight, it enables us, as we shall see, to solve a considerable difficulty as to who John Hervey is. Sir William Parr's appointment also points to a Fitz-Hugh connection, since he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh, who remarried Sir Nicholas Vaux, created Lord Harowden, 15th Henry the Eighth.

Among the illustrations will be found a drawing of Sir George Hervey's standard, by which it will be seen that the family motto, *Je n'oublierais jamais*, was at least as old as his time.

Sir George Hervey died March 23, 1522,* 13th Henry the Eighth, aged 48, and was buried, I presume, either at Thurleigh or Elnestow, for so his will directs.

In face of the many obscurities and contradictions in the pedigree of Sir George, as given by different writers, it may be well to repeat here that his descent from John Hervey, who married Margery Parlys (afterwards Argentine) is evidenced by that best of all evidence the transmission of land. There is first, Thurleigh itself, Sir George's manor place, where he resided, to the church of which he left

* Not 1526 as Collins says.

several bequests, and where he wished to be buried. From the handsome monument of John Hervey being in Thurlough church, we may conclude with certainty that he lived there and possessed the manor. Then, in the deed above quoted, of the 20th Richard the Second, Wotton was one of the parishes named; and in Margery Argentine's will, Felmersham (not Felmerston as in Gage) and Hailweston, co. Huntingdon, are two of the parishes to which she makes bequests. Now Wotton and Felmersham are two of the manors of which John Hervey, Sir George's father, died seized in 1474, and Hailweston was one of Sir George's manors in the 11th Henry the Eighth. The descent, therefore, is certain, though there is some difficulty in ascertaining the precise succession.

One cause of the confusion is that there was more than one branch of the family, and that there were the same names, John and Thomas, in all. The makers of pedigrees, not noticing this, have confounded the different lines. They have quite neglected chronology, and have forced the collateral branches into the main stem. The effect of this has been to send the Hervey who married Niernuyt, three generations two high, and otherwise to displace the order of the successions. But by attending to dates, many difficulties may be cleared up. Thus, for example, the John Hervey who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham and widow of William Fiennes, Lord Say, was clearly of another line, as we know he was contemporary with and survived that John Hervey who married Agnes Morley and was the father of Sir George. The latter died in the 14th Edward the Fourth, the former was alive in the 15th, as appears by a deed of that date, and in the 17th Edward the Fourth (1479) when the Inquisitions were held on the death of Lady Say, as appears by the Inquisitions themselves. Lord Say was killed at the battle of Barnet, in 1471 (11th Edward IV.); and she was the wife of John Hervey, in the 14th Edward IV. I think it not impossible that John Jervey, husband of Lady Say, was that John, the son of Thomas Hervey, who was 24

years old and upwards at his father's death, 8th Edward the Fourth (1468). His father, if not the husband of Joan Paston, might be that Thomas Hervey, who, according to the pedigree in the hand-writing of Robert Glover, Somerset, married Christian, daughter of John Chichley, Chamberlain of London, which Christian was born in 1413. But high as is the authority of Glover, he was I think certainly mistaken in making this Thomas grand-father of Sir George; he does not appear to have seen Sir George's will. I may add that, in the 8th Edward the Fourth, there was a William Hervey, of Kempston, co. Beds. (*Close Roll*), and a little earlier a Nicholas Hervey. I find also a Herveius Monachus cited in a charter of Henry the Fourth as a benefactor to Thorney Abbey. (*Monastic*. ii. 610.) In 1419 William Hervey was presented to the rectory of Hargrave, by the Abbot of Bury; and, in 1405, Thomas Hervey was rector of Cheveley. (*Proc. of Bury and Suff. Arch. Inst.* vol. i. p. 246.) In 1452 Thomas Hervey was vicar of Eye, in Suffolk.† (*Ib* ii. p. 147.) At the time of the dissolution of Elstow Abbey, Edmund Harvy of Elstowe was one of the King's commissioners (*Monast.* iii. 415.) for receiving the rents of the same. He was, according to Edmonson, the father of Isabella, who married Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe, from which marriage descended the last Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died temp. Charles the First, and who we know quartered the Hervey arms. Whether Edmund Harvy, of Elstow, was, as the pedigrees make him, a son of William Hervey, of Ickworth, or a remnant of the Bedfordshire stock, I have no means of knowing. And, to name but one more, a Thomas Hervey was one of the Town Council of Tournay, in 1517, whom some of the pedigrees, Edmonson to wit, have absurdly confounded with Thomas, the ancestor of the Ickworth Herveys. [While these sheets

† This appointment is curious in connection with the fact that Hervey de Glanville was a witness to Robert Malet's charter of foundation of Eye Priory, and that Hubert de Monte Kenesi or Caniso, whose connection with the Herveys is

shown by the name Hervey Canis, or Munchensy (Monte Canisio), together with Ranulph de Glanville were benefactors. See *Monastic*. iii. 405, *Blom. Hist. of Norf.* vol. viii. 210, 368, 9, 375.

are passing through the press, Mr. Thomas Coates Archer has obligingly furnished me, through Mr. S. Tymms, F.S.A., with the information that he has a deed of the 17th Edw. I., in which John Hervey and Playsentia, his wife, convey certain lands in Elmstead, in Essex. He has also a deed 22nd Edw. IV., by which certain lands in Nayland, co. Suffolk, are conveyed, to which one Thomas Hervey is a witness. From the close vicinity of Nayland and Elmstead, one would conclude that these parties were of the same family; and from the vicinity of both to Bentley, Chelmondeston, Tattingstone, Ipswich, &c., one would suppose them to be the same family as Hervey of Dodeney, &c., in the deeds cited at p. 325.]

For some account of the Herveys of Northamptonshire and Norfolk, who are said to have descended from Peter Hervey, who lived in Edward the First and Second's reign, the reader is referred to the Pedigree, No. II., and to the explanation of the plates.

We must now turn to THOMAS, the ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth. According to Harvey Clarenceux's Visitation of Suffolk (taken in 1561, only five years after the death of Thomas's grandson, John), he was the second son of Thomas Hervey, and the younger brother of Sir George, and the grandson of John Hervey who married Joan Niernuyt. But that this statement is erroneous, Mr. Gage has given us the means of asserting without hesitation. Sir George Hervey's father was John, not Thomas; and Sir George had no younger brother, seeing he was but six months old when he was declared to be heir to his father. And Thomas was not his younger brother, if it were possible he should have one, since Thomas was dead, leaving a widow and four children, before Sir George was born. What gave rise to this misstatement it is difficult to determine now; but it was probably from confounding different John and Thomas Herveys together. But thus much of the statement I take to be true: that John Hervey who married Joan Niernuyt, had a son Thomas, younger brother to John, the father of Sir George; and

that this Thomas was the ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth. We have thus the sequence indicated in Harvey Clarenceux's pedigree—John, Thomas—and this is the only possible way, consistently with the chronology, in which the Ickworth Herveys could have been entitled to quarter the Niernuyt arms, which they did in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and, from the arms on Sir Nicholas Hervey's picture, apparently also in Henry the Eighth's reign.

Not, however, to dwell longer on this, what is certain is that our THOMAS married Jane, daughter and sole heir of Henry Drury and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of George Eton, Esq. By this marriage he acquired, as before mentioned, the manors of Ickworth and Wordwell for his descendants, though he and his wife both died before coming into possession. He died about 1468,* and she before 1475 (when her mother made her will), having in the interval re-married William Carewe, (afterwards Sir William), and borne him two children. Where Thomas and Jane lived and died† there is no evidence whatever.

WILLIAM, son and heir of Thomas and Jane, born in 1464, according to the inscription in Ickworth church, was under age in 1477, when his stepfather and guardian,‡ William Carewe (then Esquire), presented to the living of Ickworth. But in 1503 he himself presented William Giles. These are the two earliest evidences of Thomas Hervey's son being in possession of Ickworth, and it may be observed that these several dates indicate that he was about ten years older than his cousin, Sir George Hervey. He married in the 2nd of Richard the Third (1484-5), Joan, daughter of

* Since p. 293 was printed I have seen a copy of the full Inquisition in which it is stated that Thomas had a son, John, aged 24 years and upwards, at his father's death. This Thomas could not possibly be a son of John who married Niernuyt, and therefore I conceive now that he could not be the Thomas who married Jane Drury.

† The handsome stone effigy in St.

Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, is of Sir William Carewe's second wife, Margaret.

‡ See *Gage*, p. 293. Mr. Duffus Hardy kindly searched among the Records, but was unable to find the original deed by which John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, gave the wardship of Will. Hervey, to Wm. Carewe, in the 16th Edward IV.

John Cockett, of Ampton, by whom he seems to have acquired certain lands in Great and Little Livermere, and Sapston. The feoffees for the marriage settlement were, William Carewe, Richard Heigham, John Cockett, and Clement Clerk. The Cocketts in the middle of the 16th century resided at Fornham All Saints, as appears by the Parish Register (*Gage's Suff.* p. 263.), 1559, 1571. They intermarried with the Crofts of Saxham, as appears by the coats of arms described (*Ib.* 152, 158.), Crofts impaling Cockett. There were also Cocketts at Appleton, in Norfolk, in Edward the Fourth's reign. (*Hist. of Norf.* vol. viii. p. 329). William and Joan were both buried at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, according to the modern inscription on the cenotaph in Ickworth Church. The original inscription, says Mr. Gage, is thus given by Chitting, ' Pray for the soule of Will'm Harvye, Esquire, obiit 1 Augusti, 1538."

JOHN, their eldest son and heir, is a very important personage in our enquiries. In 1510 (2nd Henry the Eighth), he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pope, Esq., of Mildenhall. On this occasion, Robert Drury, Knight, Henry Pope, Esq., John Heigham, Esq., *Robert Lee*, and *Edmund Lee*, Esqrs., and Henry Keeting, Gent., were enfeoffed with the manor of Ickworth, to the use of the said John Hervey and Elizabeth Pope; which was perhaps the reason why on the 19th March, 1528 (1529), John Hervey presented to the living of Ickworth, though his father was still alive, according to the inscription above cited. I cannot help however suspecting that there is an error in the date ascribed to the tomb-stone by Chitting, and that it should be 1528. In which case, John Hervey would have been in full possession of the estate in March, 1529 (N.S.).

This John Hervey was, I have no doubt, the person described in Sir George Hervey's will, as *John Harvy, the eldest son of [the said] William*, to whom he left the remainder of his whole property, in case of failure of issue to Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart. He also made him executor of his will. "I make and ordein my executors

Sir William Parr, Knight, John Harvy, of Highworth, and Robert Lee, Esquire." And the will was proved on the 8th of May, 1522, by John Hervey and Sir William Parr. Now, Mr. Gage, to whom we are indebted for the admirable skill and industry with which he has exposed the errors of those pedigrees which make Thomas Hervey a younger brother of Sir George, and manufacture a John Hervey (as Collins does), to be Sir George's nephew, supposes this John Harvy to be a natural son of Sir George's, and Highworth to be Eyworth, in Bedfordshire. And he argues from the precise words of the will, in which the only William mentioned is William Smart, that "John Harvy, the eldest son of the said William," must be the reputed son of William Smart. But that any son born to Margaret after her marriage to William Smart, should bear the name of John Harvy is simply impossible; and it is worth observing that even Gerard, is not called Gerard Harvy. Hence, the conclusion is inevitable that there has been some carelessness in making the transcript of the will, (for the original will cannot be found), and that either a sentence has been left out in which some other William was mentioned, or that the words "the said" have been improperly added. The manner in which "the said George,"* meaning the testator himself, is mentioned in the next sentence, proves how little reliance can be placed upon the *precise words* of the transcript. But having once discarded the impossible supposition that John Harvy was a son of Margaret Smart's, and having also a clear view of the synchronisms of the family history, which the pedigree makers have done their best to destroy, it becomes as clear as day, in spite of the errors in the transcript, that John Harvy, of Highworth, is our John Hervey, of Ickworth. What first brought home strongly to my mind the probability of it, was noticing that Nicholas, John's younger brother, was actually serving in Henry the Eighth's Court, at the field of the cloth of gold, at the same time that Sir George was.

* "The remainder thereof to Elizabeth Atclyff, wife to William Atclyff, and sister to the said George."

It then struck me that he was exactly what the will describes. *John Harvy, the eldest son of William* (implying that there were other sons), and not Esquire,* because his father was still alive in 1520. Moreover, the description of *Ickworth* is equally exact, since Ickworth was settled on him at his marriage in 1510. As regards *Highworth* for *Ickworth*, it is very likely that *Hickworth* should have been written in Sir George's original will, and altered to *Highworth* in the transcript.† Then further, we have this striking coincidence, that Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Lee, who was one of the executors appointed by Sir George Hervey's will with John Hervey, and who, in the year preceding (11th Henry the Eighth), had been enfeoffed by Sir George with his manor of Hailweston (together with Sir William Parr, Sir William Paston, Henry Isley and others) was also, as we have seen, in the 2nd Henry the Eighth, one of the feoffees enfeoffed with the manor of Ickworth for the use of John Hervey and Elizabeth Pope. And this enables us yet further to explain why Sir George named John Hervey in preference to his father William, and so in exclusion of the brothers of John, of whom there were several. We have seen that Robert and Edmund Lee were feoffees for the marriage of John Hervey and Elizabeth Pope. But it appears from Edmund Lee's will (See *Tymms's Bury Wills*) that the Lees were very nearly related to the Popes;‡ and Edmund bequeaths to his "niece Harvy" his

* This distinction is carefully observed e.g., in the parish register. In three entries of baptism of children of John Hervey (grand-son to this John Hervey) born in the life time of his father William Hervey, he is described as John Hervey, *Gent.* (i.e. *generosus*). But in the first entry that occurs after his father's death, in 1592, and all subsequent ones, he is described as John Hervey, *Esquire*. The eldest son of a Knight was an Esquire in his father's life time, and independently of property.

† *Hatclyff* for *Atclyff*, *Hostiarius* for *Ostiarius*, are instances of the negligent use of the aspirate in those times. It is

singular that in *Bourke's Peerage*, Lord Hervey of Kidbrook's daughter is said to have married John Hervey, of *Hickworth*, and I have found the same orthography in a MS. abstract of deeds, where, in one relating to John, Earl of Bristol, "*Hickworth Hall*" occurs, though the aspirate was afterwards erased.

‡ Henry Pope's first wife, Elizabeth, mother of Elizabeth who married John Hervey, seems to have been sister to Robert and Edmund Lee. The John Lee mentioned in the will is not the John Lee who married Sir George's sister. He died in 1503.

“portygewe of gold.” Now as it is clear from Sir George Hervey’s will that he was on very friendly terms with the Lees, while his own daughter is not even mentioned, what is so likely as that under their influence he singled out from among the male heirs of his house the one who had married their niece, with remainder to his own sister, Isabella, whose first husband was John Lee, by whom she had a son, Nicholas, who would of course have succeeded to the property in the event of failure of heirs to Gerard and John Harvy. I feel therefore quite certain that the John Hervey of Ickworth, now before us, is the John Harvy of Highworth, of Sir George’s will. He had not, however, the good fortune to profit by his cousin’s testamentary dispositions. All therefore that I have farther to record of him is that in 1528(9) he presented to the living of Ickworth, a youth in the 17th year of his age, one William Harvy, but who he was I am not able to say. In the Lib. Instit. as Mr. Kitson has obligingly informed me, he is described as *accolitus* (an acolyte) in xvii^o ætatis suæ anno constitutus juxta dispensationem apostolicam sibi in ea parte concessam; and may never have taken full orders.

It is somewhat remarkable that as John married in 1510, his eldest son William (who succeeded him at Ickworth), might probably be 16 in 1528. It is also curious that William’s age in 1556 is given as *30 years old and upwards*; and that his eldest son was not born till 1562, according to the Inq. p. m. of William Hervey in *Gage*, 52 years after John his father’s marriage. If William, the Rector of Ickworth, was John’s eldest son; and if, in consequence of having taken minor orders, he continued single till the full establishment of the Reformation, and then, in the 3rd or 4th of Elizabeth, when he was 47 years old, or thereabouts, married, all this would be accounted for. Still perhaps they are only odd coincidences. His successor was instituted in 1542, on the free resignation of William Harvy.

It was during the incumbency of this William Hervey,

whoever he was, that the valuation of the living was made in the 26th of King Henry the Eighth. The entry in the King's books is as follows:—

Ykeworth—Will'm's Harvy Rect' ib'm.	Valet p' anna' in	£	s.	d.
Terr' glib' ————— xxij.	} viij. — —			
Et aliis decim oblacon' vj. xvij				
Inde				
P' p'curac' dict' archid' de Sudbury	} viij. viij.			
P' sinod' d'co d'no ep'o Norwic'				
Et rem'		vij.	xj.	iiij.
Ind' p' x ^a		—	xv.	j' ob' q'
		£		
Sma x ^{me} in decan' de Thyngo	cxiiij ij.		x ob' q'	

John died in 1556, 3rd Philip and Mary.

Second, or according to some pedigrees, third son of William Hervey, and younger brother of the preceding John, was SIR NICHOLAS HERVEY, Knight, of whom there is a good picture at Ickworth, and who also figures in the Italian opera of *Anna Bolena*. He was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry the Eighth, and is said to have enjoyed much of his favour. And here I may remark by the way, that under the Tudor dynasty, the Herveys and their connections, seem to have been a good deal connected with the court. We have already seen Sir George attending Henry the Eighth to the field of the cloth of gold, where Nicholas his cousin was likewise. Sir George's sister, Isabella, was wife, by her second marriage to William Atcliffe, who was clerk of accounts to Henry the Seventh, and whose brother, George Atcliffe, was Lord Treasurer of Ireland. There is a monument to the latter in Lewisham church with the date of his death, A.D. 1514.* Elizabeth Hervey, who was one of Katharine of Arragon's maids of honour,† was, I presume, Sir Nicholas's sister Elizabeth, who afterwards married — Guybon, of Sudbury. Sir Nicholas's eldest son, Sir Thomas Hervey, was knight Marshall to Queen Mary. In the *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iii., p. lxviii, *note*, mention is made of one Nicholas

* Harris's *History of Kent*.

† Strickland's *Life of Queen Mary*, p. 253.

Bourbon, a native of Troyes, who was patronised by Margaret, Queen of Navarre, and was preceptor to her daughter Jane, afterwards mother to Henry the Fourth of France. "He came to this country and taught some of the young nobility. Among his poems is one, De H. Careo (Carew), H. Noresio, Th. Harvæo, meis olim apud Biantanos discipulis, Quos Rex et quos mihi regia conjux commiserant puellulos."

It seems probable that this Thomas Harvey thus found in connection with a Carew, and whose education was provided for by Henry the Eighth, and Katharine his Queen, was the above named Thomas, eldest son of Sir Nicholas. Queen Katharine afterwards resided at Kimbolton castle, which had been the seat of Sir Richard Wingfield, and died there in January, 1537. Nicholas Bourbon's works were published at Lyons in 1538. Sir Nicholas was at Ardres in 1520, and ambassador at Ghent in 1532. So that the times evidently agree well.

Sir Nicholas's second son, by Sir Richard Wingfield's widow, Sir George Hervey, was Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Francis Hervey, nephew of Sir Nicholas, was Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, and Margaret, daughter of Anthony Hervey, his niece, was wife to Sir Amyas Paulet, who was in great favour with Elizabeth, and had the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots at the time of her death.

But to return to Sir Nicholas. Collins, quoting from Stow's *Annals*, tells us that he was one of the gentlemen appointed to furnish the days of jousts at the celebrated meeting of Henry the Eighth and Francis the First, in the camp between Guisnes (then belonging to England) and Ardres, A.D. 1520 (12 Henry the Eighth), to which we have already adverted in speaking of Sir George Hervey. There is a very long and minute account of these jousts and tournaments, and the accompanying feasts and masquerades, in Hall's *Chronicle*. One or two short extracts will illustrate the manners of the age, and will perhaps amuse some who may have been wearied by the dryness of the preceding pages.

"The king of England, oure sovereigne Lord, with all the court of nobles of England, mounted on horseback, and marched towards the valley of Andern in honourable order. All gentlemenne, squires, knights; and barons roade before the kyng, and bishoppes also, the dukes, marques, and earles, gave attendance next the kyng. He were much wyse that could have told or showed of the riches of apparell, that was amongst the lordes and gentlemenne of Englande. Clothe of gold, clothe of silver, velvettes, tinsins, sattens embroidered, and crymosyn sattens: the marvelous treasure of gold that was worne in chains and bauderickes, so greate, so weighty, some so manifolde, some in colers of so greate (weight) that the golde was innumerable to my demynge to be summed; of all noblemenne, gentlemenne, squiers, knights, and every honeste officer of the kyng was richly appparelled, and had chaynes of golde, greate and marvelous waightie: what shoulde be sayed! Surely among the Englishmen lacked no riches, nor beautiful aparel or array, and alwayes as the kyng of Englande and hys horsemenne marched, so pace for pace marched the most goodley battayll or bend of footmen, out of defensable apparell, that ever I trow before was seen." Fol. lxxv. 2.

"Then the kyng of England showed himself some deal forward in beautie and personage, the moste goodliest prince that ever reigned over the realme of England. His grace was appparelled in a garment of clothe of silver, of damaske, ribbed with clothe of gold, so thick as might bee; the garment was large and plited very thick, and cantelled of very good intaile, of such shape and makyng, that it was marvelous to beholde. The courser whiche hys grace roade on was trapped in a marvelous vesture of a newe devised fashion: The trapper was of fine golde in bullion, curiously wroughte, pounced and sette with anticke work of Romaine figures, &c. Fol. lxxvi.

"But now to tell of the feast and riches royall that was in the presence of the French king in the new palaice roiall. This daye the Queene of England received the French king in all honor that was accordynge.

"In presence lacked neither clothes of estat nor other riches, for to shew the multitude of silver and golde in plate and vessel there that daye, it were impossible: for all noble men were served in gilt vessel, and all other in silver vessel. When the Frenche Kinge had washhed and in hys estate was set, he was right honorably served in all thinges nedeful; for forestes, parkes, felde, salte seas, ryuers, moates, and pondes, wer serched and sought through countreies for the delicacies of viandes; wel was that man rewarded that could bring anything of likinge or pleasure: Ryght honorably was the French Kinge entertayned, and all other after their degre and state. When the French Kinge had washed, then the ladies came and profered themselves to daunce, and so dyd in the Frenche kinge's presence, which done, the French Kyng tooke leave of the Quene and ladies of the court."

"Then the two Kynges put doune their visers and rode to the encountre valiantly, and for trowth strake and received great strokes, but verely the two kinges bet their countre parties to disarming, and then were they departed and that battail ceased: then went other, evermore two for two, till it came to the two kinges agayne, at which it needed not to put them in

remembrance; for coragiously the two kynges newly fought with great random and force, they showed their vigors and strengthes and did so nobly that their contre parties had none advantage. When they had thus eche of them fought iijj battailes, then came Mounsire Liskew with whom the Kinge of England had fought one battayll, and presented the kyunge wyth hys horse, which the kyng gently received, and for love, incontinent mounted on hym, and ther fought the v. battayle ryght valyantly. Thus was the turney delivered honourably for that day.

“To tel you the apparel of the ladies, their rych attyres, their sumptuous juelles, their diversities of beauties, and goodly behaviour from day to day syth the first meeting, I assure you ten menes wyttes can scarce declare it.*

In the same amusing book, an account is given of an entertainment given by Henry the Eighth (in the 19th year of his reign) to the French Ambassadors.

“For the more entertaining of the French Ambassadors, the kyng caused a solemn justes to be done by Sir Nicholas Carew, Sir Robert Jernyngham, Sir Anthony Browne, and Nicholas Harvy, the valiaunt Esquier, as challengers, which were aparelled in bases and bards all of one suit. The right side was rich tyssue, embraudered with a compasse or roundell of black velvette, and in the compass a right hand holding a sworde, and about the sword were pennes and pieces of money of diverse coynes, all embraudered. Under the hand was embraudered “Loialté,” and on that side of the bard was written in embraudery, “*By pen, pain, nor treasure, truth shall not be violated.*” The other side of the bases and bardes, were of clothe of golde, and cloth of sylver.” Fol. lvi, 2.

In process of time “the valiaunt Esquier” was knighted, and in the 23rd of Henry the Eighth, A.D., 1532, he was sent on an embassy to the emperor. It was just at the time that the divorce of Katharine of Arragon was being contemplated. Hall says, “This marriage was not only talked of in England, but in France, Spain, Italy, yea through all christendom, in manner, and especially in the emperor’s court, insomuch as a great Marquess of Spain said to Sir Nicholas Hervy, knight, being the king’s ambassador at the emperor’s court at Ghent, “My lord ambassador of England, I marvel not a little why the king your master dallyeth so with the emperor’s aunt... The emperor’s majesty may not nor will not suffer such injury to be done to his blood and lineage,” with more to the same effect. Sir Nicholas’s answer is too long to recite, but he spoke so stoutly in de-

* See also the *Rutland Papers*, edited for the Camden Society.

fence of his master's honor, that, as Hall adds, "the Marquess, hearing this answer..... was somewhat ashamed of what he had spoken, as I was informed by them that were present." Fol. cci.

Sir Nicholas married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-William, knight, widow of Sir Thomas Maleverer, knight, by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Hervey, knight, who left only two daughters, of whom Eleànor married William Worsley, Esq., of the Isle of Wight. He married secondly Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir John Wiltshire, of Stone Castle in Kent, who had been lady of the bedchamber to Ann Boleyn,* and was widow of Sir Richard Wingfield, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonsire, knight of the garter, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Fuller (*Worthies—Kent*, p. 96.) tells us of Sir John Wiltshire that he was sheriff of Kent in the 2nd Henry the Eighth; and adds that "he was controller of the town and marches of Calais, anno 21 of Henry the Seventh. He founded a fair chapel in the parish of Stone, wherein he lieth entombed, with this inscription "*Here lieth the bodies of Sir John Wiltshire, knight, and of Dame Margaret his wife; which Sir John died 28th Dec., 1526, and Margaret died of .* Bridget his sole daughter and heir was married to Sir Richard Wingfield, K.G., of whom formerly in Cambridgeshire." Her third husband was Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt.

By this lady Sir Nicholas had several children. Their second son was Sir George Hervey, who was seated at Marks Hall, in Essex, and whose daughter (and heir after the death of her brother Sir Gawyn Hervey) married William Mildmay, Esq. Their second son, Carew Mildmay, was heir to his mother, and took the name of Hervey.

Sir George, was, I presume, the same person as Captain George Hervie the elder, who is mentioned in Holinshed's *Chronicles of Ireland* (vol. vi. p. 334, 335), under the year 1565, as having had the command of a troop of horse,

† Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i. p. 68.

when a force was sent over from England under Colonel Randolph, to put down the O'Neill rebellion, when Sir Henry Sidney was Lord Deputy. "Captain Hervey taking his opportunity, most valiantly with his small band of horsemen brake into the battle of O'Neill.....The rebels being astonied and amazed at the valour of the Englishmen, fled and turned their backs, where the soldiers followed and had the slaughter of them, so long as their weapons lasted in the conflict.....The Coronell (Randolph) only was killed, but Captain Hervie and divers of the horsemen were very sore hurt and wounded." On another occasion, shortly after, he behaved with no less conspicuous valour and conduct. For when the fort of Derry, where the English were in garrison, was burned down with all the stores and munitions of war, and the Colonel and all the other Captains embarked in haste to go to Dublin by sea, Captain Hervey alone determined to go by land, rather than sacrifice the horses of his troop. Accordingly, "almost against all hope he returned towards Dublin through the enemy's country, who followed and chased him four days together without intermission, both with horsemen and footmen, but at length he recovered Dublin, not without great wonder and admiration."

As Sir George Hervey lived till August 10, 1605, and was Lieutenant of the Tower of London at the time of his death, it is also possible that he was that George Harvy, knight, who was member for West Looe, in Cornwall, in the 1st James the First.* Of their daughters, Ann married George son of Lord Carew, and Mabel married Charles Brokesby, Esq.

But HENRY their eldest son, marrying Jane, daughter of James Thomas, Esq., of the co. Glamorgan, was father, among other children, of William, his son and heir.

WILLIAM HERVEY, eldest son of the preceding, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, June 27, 1596, after the taking of Cadiz, made a baronet by James the First, May 1st, 1619, and LORD HERVEY of Ross in the kingdom of Ireland

* Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, vol. 1., p. 68. MS. list of king James's parliament.

Was he the George Hervey, Esq., who was sheriff of Essex in 38th Elizabeth?

1620; created LORD HERVEY, of Kidbrook,* in co. Kent, by Charles the First, Feb. 7th, 1628 (N.S.), was a person of considerable merit and distinction. He commanded a ship in the great conflict with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and displayed remarkable courage. Baker says, "One of the Spanish Galeasses having lost her rudder, and floating up and down, was held in fight by Amias Preston, Thomas Gerard, and Harvie, who slew Captain Hugh Moncado, cast the soldiers overboard, and carried away a great deal of gold, but the vessel and ordnance was wreck to the governor of Calais."† Another anecdote of him is quoted in a MS. pedigree, as from Peacham (an almost contemporary writer, probably from his tract on "*the duty of subjects to their king, and love of their native country*"), as follows: "Gerard (Sir Thomas) and Harvey, two gentlemen of our nation, in 1588, at sea, swam in the night time, and pierced with augers, or some such instruments, the sides of the Spanish galleons, and swam back safe to the fleet." He was at the taking of Cadiz in 1596, and of Fayal in 1597, and served with great distinction in Ireland in 1601, 1602.‡ Camden says that, after the taking of Cadiz, about 60 martial men were knighted for their valour, among whom those of the best quality were Robert, Earl of Essex, Count Frederic, of Nassau, and among many others, "William Harvey." In his account of the taking of Fayal, Camden writes thus: "Raleigh... landed four miles from the haven in a steep place, and a very rough sea, with these select voluntaries, William Brake, William Harvey, Arthur Gorges, John Scot, Thomas Ridgway, Sidney, Henry Thinn, Charles Morgan,

* Kidbrook in Kent, was purchased by Brian Annesley, Esq., and came to his daughter and co-heir, Cordelia, Lord Hervey's second wife. A manor called Catford, in Lewisham, also belonged to him, as Darenth, near Dartford, afterwards John Lord Bristol's, appears to have done likewise. Mr. Annesley's other daughter married Sir John Wildgoose.

† Baker's Chronicle, p. 377.

‡ See Collins's *Peerage*, who refers to Browne's *Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* and Cox's *Hist. of Ireland*. But the passages in Cox relative to the Irish rebellion seem to relate not to Sir William Harvy, as he then was, but to his cousins Capts. Gawyn and Roger Hervey. Comp. Camden, p. 572.

Walter Chute, Brett, Berry, and other captains. The Spaniards, making haste thither, charged upon them, but were put to flight. Raleigh... ..marched on with his men through a dangerous passage to the town, and finding it empty seized on it.* Essex was greatly offended with Raleigh for undertaking this expedition without his orders, and several of the Captains were put under arrest. The dispute however was soon made up. On the title page of Camden's *History of Elizabeth* (edition of 1635),† the arms of Sir William Harvy (3 trefoils on a bend) are engraved, together with those of the principal persons (30 in all) of her reign. His *patent of creation to the English Peerage*, ascribes his honours to "his eminent services at home and abroad, both in the times of King James and King Charles, as well in council, as in the wars, and other foreign expeditions.‡ It was in 1627, just before his creation, that the pedigree was drawn up, to which allusion has been made, and of which a copy is preserved in the College of Arms. There is no contemporary record of his arms in the College, but a drawing of them will be found among the illustrations, from Sir Edmund Walker's record after the restoration, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Courthope.

Lord Hervey of Kidbrook was twice married. His first wife, by whom he had no children, was Mary, relict of Henry, Earl of Southampton, and daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute. The following notice of Lord Montacute occurs in Baker's *Chronicle*: "This year (1591) died Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, whom Queen Mary honoured with this title, because his grandmother was daughter and one of the heirs of John Neville, Marquess of Montacute; who, though he was a great Roman Catholic, yet the Queen (Elizabeth) finding him faithful, always loved him, and in his sickness went to visit him." His second wife, to whom he was married in February, 1607,

* Camden's *History of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 370, 463, 473.

‡ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 458-9.

† Exhibited by Lord Jermyn.

was Cordelia Ansley,* daughter and coheir of Brian Ansley, Esqr. (or Anslow, as it is otherwise written), of Lee, in the county of Kent. By her he had 3 sons, who all died before their father, and 3 daughters, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Helena. There is a MS. copy of very indifferent verses on the death of Dorothy, addressed to her mother, Lady Hervey. They are not dated, but as Lady Hervey died at her husband's house in the Strand, on the 23rd of April, 1636, it must have been before that.† The funeral certificate‡ from the *Coll. Arms*, states that "she left behind her two only daughters, Elizabeth the eldest, and Helena, second daughter." Helena died unmarried. Elizabeth, who became sole heir to her father and mother, married her third cousin, once removed, John Hervey of Ickworth, in 1658,§ but had no children. Lord Hervey himself died in June, 1642, and was buried, says Collins, with great solemnity on the 8th July, following, in St. Edward's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and his titles became extinct."

Reverting to the elder line, John Hervey of Ickworth, was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, whose identity with the Rector of Ickworth we have already discussed. He married about 1560 (according to Collins, before 1555), Elizabeth, daughter of John Poley, Esqr., of Boxted. This was the beginning of a close intimacy which appears to have existed between the Ickworth and Boxted families in the time of Sir William and Sir Thomas Hervey, and which was further heightened by the relationship between the Mays and Poles, and John Lord Bristol's second wife, and Lady Poley.|| The marriage of Lord Bristol, then Mr. Hervey, with Elizabeth Felton, took place at Boxted, and is thus mentioned in his diary; "Thursday, the 25th of

* "Sir Wm. Harvy, Knight, and the Lady Cordelia Ansley." — Register of Weddings in St. Giles-without, Cripplegate.

† Collins's 1692 is either a false print or a blunder.

‡ She was buried at St. Martin's in

the Fields. Lord Hervey's house was in the Strand.

§ As appears by "Abstract of titles, &c.," belonging to Mr. Jackson.

|| Lady Poley was third daughter of Sir Henry Felton, and aunt to Lady Bristol.

July, 1695, I was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Felton, by her uncle Dr. Henry Felton, at Boxted, about 8 o'clock at night; Monday, the 29th, I carried her from Boxted to Bury, where she was met at the Guildhall by the corporation in their gowns, &c." Another entry says, "Friday, 20th January, 1698, my dear son Tom was born.....and was christened by Dr. Wake, the Earl of Jersey (who was represented by the Earl of Orkney, Lord Jersey being then our Ambassador in France), my cousin Hanmer and Lady Poley answered for him." And another, "13th September 1705, my cousin Sir John Poley, of Boxted, died." The Poleys settled at Boxted (where, as we have seen a branch of the Herveys had land from Richard the First to the 25th Edward the First), in the 15th century.

To return, however, from this digression. The issue of the marriage of William Hervey with Elizabeth Poley, was four sons; John his heir, Thomas, Ambrose, whose name is the first in the Ickworth register of baptisms, and Robert; and three daughters. - It was in his time that the earliest visitation of Suffolk was made by Harvey Clarenieux, in 1561, and among the illustrations, plate 8, will be found his arms as there recorded. He was buried at Ickworth, Nov. 2, 1592. (*Par. reg.*) Elizabeth survived her husband. She lived at Bury in her widowhood, and made her will in 1614, by which she leaves her tenements in Horningsheath, with all the houses, orchards, lands, arable meadows, pastures and woods, &c., in Great Horringsheath and Ickworth, which she bought of Edward Payn and Thomas Stevens, to her son, Ambrose, and the heirs male of his first son, and in default of such issue to those of his second son, with remainder to her daughter, Elizabeth Haywood, and her heirs for ever. The said property, however, to be chargeable with a yearly annuity of 40 shillings to be paid to the poor inhabitants of Ickworth for ever, according to a deed of feoffment executed by her, bearing date Nov. 1, in the 12th year of King James. (*i. e.* that same year, 1614). This feoffment was renewed in 1642, John Mudd, of Saxham, being the sole surviving

feoffee. This and two subsequent deeds, bearing date 1674 and 1678 respectively, by which Josiah Wright, in selling Buxhall Close (on which the said 40s. were chargeable) to William Wyard, covenanted to exonerate the said close by a yearly payment of £3 for ever, chargeable on certain other lands, &c., are still in possession of the parish. There is also a letter from E. Godfrey (one of the feoffees) to Sir Thomas Hervey, excusing himself for not meeting Mr. Alexander (the rector of Ickworth) at Sir Thomas's house in Bury, as "I am not able to take such a journey upon me. I have not come on a horse back these two or three years;" but supplying the information that after the close was sold to William Wyard, Josias Wright, and his wife after his death did pay this forty shillings a year all the time I lived at Ickworth." The letter is not dated in respect to time or place. It is directed for Sir Thomas Hervey, at Saint Edmund's Bury, in Skolhall Street with care." The above will also name her son Thomas.

A brother of the preceding William, was Francis Hervey, a younger son of John Hervey, of Ickworth, and Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. In the corridor at Ickworth there is a picture of him in his official costume. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Nevill, of Holt, and was buried at Witham in Essex. In John Lord Bristol's diary is the following entry. "July 1, 1701. Dear wife and I went from London to Witham, in Essex, to see Mr. Francis Hervey's tomb (one of the younger sons of John Hervey, of Ickworth), and by him erected in the chancel there, anno, 1592."* Another entry in July 10, 1700, says, "Gave Mr. Wanley, minister of Witham, in Essex, to refresh the tomb of my ancestor, Mr. Francis Hervey, buried in that church, £5. 7s. 6d." The journey was doubtless to see the effect of this outlay.

* Mr. Gage says he died in Feb. 1601, and was buried in March following, and quotes the funeral certificate of Coll. of Arms. Francis must have erected his own tomb in his life time. There is

an account of this tomb in Davy's *Suff. Collections*, at the Brit. Mus., and a reference to the *Gentleman's Mag.*, vol 89, pt. I, p. 201.

the Fifth's reign William Alington, of Horseheath, was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, and from that time till the end of Elizabeth no fewer than eleven times is the name found among the list of sheriffs. In the 12th Henry the Sixth William Allington was knight of the shire for Cambridge, and one of the Commissioners for taking the oaths. In the list of the gentry in that year occur William Alyngton, senior, de Horseth, and Robert Alyngton, of Horseth. (See *Fuller's Worthies*.) Camden (writing of Cambridgeshire) says, "Next among the woods, Horseheath, long time the property of the ancient famous families of the Argentines and Allingtons, and still the residence of the latter." (Vol. ii. p. 213). The Allingtons succeeded as heirs general to the Argentine property, by the marriage of William Alington, of Horseheath, junr., to Elizabeth, daughter and (eventually) heir, of John Argentine, knight, by Margery, daughter of Sir William Calthorpe, knight, and grand-daughter of Sir William Argentine who married Margery Hervey. Halesworth, Newmarket, and Wymondley in Hartfordshire, &c., thus came to the Allingtons. Gough, in his additions to Camden, tells us that William Allington, Baron Killard, was created Baron Allington, of Wymondly, 35 Charles the Second; which title expired with his son, Giles. Camden, writing about 1606, says, "The male issue (of the Argentines) failing in Henry the Sixth's time, Elizabeth, Argentine brought it (Wymondley) in marriage to Sir William Alington, from whom Giles Alington, heir of this family, is the 7th in descent, a youth of a most amiable and generous disposition, who, I trust, will add new splendour to this eminent family."* This Giles was, I presume, the husband of Mary Hervey. The name Giles was derived from the Argenteins; a Gyles Argentine, or Arthen-tein having come over with William the Conquerer. The name of Will. Alington, Gent., the same, I presume, who was afterwards Lord Allington, is found as Petent in a fine in the Roll appended below and dated 1658. John Hervey was buried at Ickworth, July 2, 1630.

* Vol. ii., 59, 57.

SIR WILLIAM HERVEY,* of Ickworth, knighted in his father's life time, and when only 23 years old (in 1608—Gage), and a commissioner in 1618 for surveying Lincoln's Inn Fields, married Susan, daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, grand-father of Henry, first Earl of St. Alban's. The Jermins were a very old family. Camden describes them as "the famous and knightly family of the Jermins." And Gough adds that they were "seated at Rushbrooke as early as the beginning of the 13th century. Henry was created Lord Jermyn, of St. Edmund's-bury, in 1643, and Earl of St. Alban's in 1660. He was Master of the Horse to Queen Henrietta Maria, and probably married to her The barony descended to his eldest nephew, Thomas, whose only son was killed by the mast of a ship in 1692, at the age of 15..... Henry, the Earl of St. Alban's younger nephew, was created Baron Dover, in 1685, and died without issue at Chevely in 1708. So that no less than three peerages, an earldom, and two baronies became extinct in this family in the space of 45 years."†

In the 29th Henry the Sixth John Germin, of Rushbrooke, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; in the 22nd and 23rd Henry the Eighth Sir Thomas Jermyn, knight; in the 24th John Jermin, knight; 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, and 14th Elizabeth, Sir Ambrose Jermyn, knight; and after the separation of the counties in the 17th Elizabeth, in the 20th Elizabeth Sir Robert Jermyn, knight (a person, says Fuller, of singular piety, a bountiful benefactor to Emmanuel College, and a man of great command in this county), was sheriff of Suffolk. This last was the father of Susan, wife to Sir William Hervey. Her brother

* There are pictures of him and his first wife, Susan, at Ickworth.

† *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 161, 153. The patent was actually prepared for creating Lord Dover an earl, but was not delivered at the time of King James's abdication. Mr. Jermyn's death is thus mentioned

in Lord Bristol's diary. "On Thursday the 27th of Dec., 1692, Mr. Thomas Jermyn, going to play in a liter, which lay upon the river behind Beaufort House the mast fell down upon him (they being about to lower it), and beat out his brains."

was Sir Thomas Jermyn, Privy Councillor and Vice Chamberlain to Charles the First. He had with her a marriage portion of £2500, in return for which she had a jointure of £300 a-year. The marriage was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1612. In the year 1629 (5th of Charles the First) Sir William purchased of Sir Robert Jermyn divers lands in Whelnetham and Bradfield for £1600; the first fruits of the Jermyn inheritance which afterwards came to the Herveys through the Davers's.

This was the first considerable purchase of land that seems to have been made since the family settled at Ickworth. But from this time the previously scanty inheritance continued to increase. John (Sir William's son and heir) by his first marriage, and by his office at Court and, perhaps, by his father's second marriage to Lady Pen. Gage, was enabled to add to it considerably. Sir Thomas, by his own and his wife's frugality, also increased it by some valuable purchases. His son again, John Lord Bristol, by his marriage with two considerable heiresses, and by his careful management, in spite of a large family, added very largely to it; and lastly the marriage of Frederick Hervey (Bishop of Derry and Earl of Bristol) with Elizabeth Davers, brought in the Jermyn inheritance to the family. The annexed indenture of a fine, levied for the purpose of barring the entail, on the marriage of John Hervey with Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of Lord Hervey, of Kidbrooke, shows the extent of the entailed property at that time, and also conveys an interesting view of the state of the country.

(Roll. 242.)

“ Michas. Term, the tenth of Charles the Second, 1658.

‘7l.10s. Suffolk, John Coel, Esqre, and Wm. Alington, gent. Det's and Wm. Hervey, K^{nt}, and John Hervey, Esqre, and Elizabeth his wife, Deforcients of the manors of Ickworth and Wordwell alias Wordewell, with the appurts, and of ten Messuages, ten Cottages, six Tofts, two Dovehouses, ten gardens, ten orchards, five hundred acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, two hundred and fifty acres of pasture, fifty acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, forty shillings rent and liberty of four fouldcourses with the appurts in Ickworth, Wordwell, alias Wordewell, Chevington,

Great Horningserth, Little Horningserth, Little Saxham, Flempton, Culford, Westowe, Elveston, Whepsted, and Ingham, and also of the Advowson of the Churches of Ickworth and Wordwell, alias Wordewell. Before Tho^s. Hervey, Esq., James Cobbes, Esq., John Hill and John Rogers, gent., by Comicon.

“Returnable on the morrow of St. Martin.”

“Examined by me, John Treweeke, at the King’s Silver Office,* this 10th of May, 1751.”

Sir William Hervey was a royalist. He sat in Parliament for St. Edmund’s Bury, in the 3rd of Charles (1628), with his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Jermyn; and on the breaking out of the civil war, raised a regiment in support of the royal cause, as Gage tells us, contradicting Collins’s statement that “he retired from public business without concerning himself in the civil wars.”

His first wife died in 1637.† and was buried at Ickworth. Sir William married secondly, in 1642, Lady Penelope Gage, at whose jointure-house at Hengrave, he took up his abode till his death. He was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1650. Mr. Gage thinks he gave up Ickworth to his son John, either really or nominally, as John Hervey of Ickworth is one of those who compounded with Parliament for their estates, as appears by the Catalogue published at London in 1655, while Sir William Hervey’s name is not mentioned. He compounded for the moderate sum of £24.

The story of this Lady Penelope is so well known as scarcely to need repeating, that when Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, all solicited her hand at the same time, she told them that, if they would only have patience, she would accept them all in their turns; and actually performed her promise. Sir William died intestate, and was buried at Ickworth, October 3rd, 1660. By his first wife he had eleven children; 5 sons and 6

* The king’s silver is an ancient revenue of the crown arising from fines due to the lord for the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree the suit. For the old feudal lord had no mind to lose his perquisites for *deciding* a cause between his vassals. The relation which the

quantity of sheep-walk, mentioned in the above roll, bears to the wool trade and cloth manufactures of Suffolk at that time, will not escape the notice of the reader.

† Dame Susan Hervey (was buried) Feb. 9th, 1637. *Ick. Par. Reg.*

daughters. The sons were (1) the above named John. (2) William, and (3) Thomas, (4) and (5) Nicholas and Henry who died in childhood. The daughters were (1) Judith, married at Ickworth church, July 30, 1655, to Mr. James Reynolds, of Bumpstead, in Essex, to which connection was owing the return of Mr. James Reynolds, his descendant, for Bury St. Edmund's in 1722; which seat he vacated on being made a judge. She died and was buried at Ickworth, July 19, 1679. (2) Ann, died an infant. (3) Mary, wife of Sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, Bart.* (4) Susan, second wife of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. (5)† Kezia, wife of Thomas Tyrell, of Gipping, Esq., "a branch of the very ancient and knightly family of Tyrell," which "derives from Sir Walter Tyrell, a Norman Knight," to quote from the Appendix to the *Suff. Traveller*, p. 537. She was buried at Ickworth, Nov. 23, 1659. (6) Katharine died an infant.

But the three sons require each some further notice.

JOHN HERVEY, of Ickworth, the eldest, was a royalist like his father, though perhaps a more liberal one, and compounded as above mentioned with the Parliament for his estates. It has been mistakenly asserted that he was member for Hythe, in Kent, in Charles the First's long Parliament. That John Harvey was a member of the Kent family of that name, and died shortly after his election. He was brother of the famous William Harvey, M.D., who discovered the circulation of the blood, of Daniel, father

* "December 31, 1707. My good uncle, Sir Edward Gage died." John Lord Bristol's Diary.

† Grandfather and Grandmother to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., Editor of *Shakespeare*, and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1712, who married Isabella, Duchess of Grafton. With reference to whose Speakership, Dr. Johnson wrote

"Illustrious age! how bright thy glories shone,

When Hanmer filled the chair, and
Anne the throne.

His *Correspondence, with a memoir of his life* was edited by Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., in 1838. He was first cousin once removed to John Lord Bristol, who frequently mentions him and the Duchess of Grafton in his letters and diary, and in a passage quoted above, records his being sponsor to his son Thomas. He had no children either by the Duchess, or by his second unhappy marriage with Elizabeth Folkes, of Barton.

of Sir Daniel Harvey, Ambassador to the Porte, and of Eliab, who settled at Chigwell, in Essex, and was buried at Hampstead in 1661, from whom the Harveys of Chigwell descended.* But they are not anywise related, as far as I know, to the Herveys of Ickworth. Our John Hervey seems to have travelled in his youth, and afterwards to have resided a good deal in London. After the restoration, he was appointed Treasurer to Queen Catharine, and sat for Hythe in the Pensionary or long Parliament, from 1661 till his death in 1679.† Collins says he was one of the leading members, and in the peculiar esteem of his Majesty. Burnet relates the following anecdote of him in his *History of His own Times* :

“ A great many of the Court grew to be so uneasy, especially when they saw the King was under the influence of French and Popish counsels, that they were glad to be out of the way at critical times. On some occasions they would venture to vote against the Court; of which the memorable answer of Harvey’s, who was Treasurer to the Queen, was a noted instance. He was one whom the King loved personally; and yet upon a great occasion he voted against that which the King desired, so the King chid him severely for it. Next day, another important question falling in, he voted

* Morant’s *History of Essex*, vol. 1., 167. John Lord Bristol, in his diary mentions having paid Mr. William Harvey, of Chigwell, £40 for the Scotch horse’s sister—April 29, 1702.

† The members for the Cinque Ports, including 7 or 8 Boroughs, were called *Barones Portuum*. The kings of the House of Stuart claimed the right to nominate through the Lord Warden, one Baron for each. James II., when Duke of York, had been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and he personally held and exercised the office after he came to the throne. The following warrant is taken from the Records of the ancient town of Rye, a member of the Cinque Ports, and was communicated by Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq., to Lord Jermyn.

“ James R.

“ Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas the Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports hath, by ancient custom and practice, right to nominate and recommend one Baron to every of

the said places to serve in Parliament, we have thought fit to let you know that we have nominated and do hereby nominate and recommend our Right truly and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles, Earl of Middleton, one of our principal Secretaries of State, for Winchelsea, our truly and well-beloved Sir Denny Ashburnham, for Hastings, Samuel Pepys, Esq., for Sandwich; Arthur Herbert, Esq., for Dover; Col. Heneage Finch, for Hythe; Sir Benj. Bathurst, for Romney; Sir Thomas Jenner, for Rye; and Sir Edward Selwyn, for Seaford; to serve in the next Parliament for those places respectively; which you are to signify to the Magistrates there, that they may be chosen accordingly, and so we bid you heartily farewell.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 13th day of March (1684-5), in the first year of our reign.

“ By his Majesty’s command,

“ Sunderland.”

“ To Col. John Strode,
Governor of Dover Castle.”

as the King would have him. So the King took notice of it at night, and said, You were not against me to day. He answered, no, Sir, I was against my conscience to day. This was so gravely delivered, that the King seemed pleased with it; and it was much talked of."

The same story is briefly alluded to in a tract printed at Amsterdam, in 1677, and attributed to Andrew Marvel, entitled "a seasonable argument to persuade all the grand juries in England to petition for a new Parliament, or, a list of the principal labourers in the great design of Popery and Arbitrary Power, &c.," in which all the members of the House of Commons who supported the court are most bitterly libelled. John Hervey, however, has only this laid to his charge.—"Hithe, John Harvey, Esqr., the Queen's Treasurer, that told the King he had been voting against his conscience to save his Majesty."* I found the story too in some very scanty MS. notices of Herveys, which Monsieur Paulin Paris was kind enough to hunt out for me in the Bibliotheque Imperiale at Paris.

Mr. Hervey had other difficulties to contend with, besides his Parliamentary ones, as Treasurer to Queen Catharine. It was not always easy to obtain the needful treasure for his royal mistress's use, as the following instance from Miss Strickland's *Life of Catharine of Braganza* shows.

"In May, 1663, the Queen was recommended by her physicians to go to Tunbridge Wells, to try the effect of the medicinal waters; but when the time came, neither she nor her officers had any money to pay the expense of the journey. Her council were called together to devise some plan for her relief, and they sent her Secretary, Lord Cornbury, Mr. Hervey, and Lord Brounker, to the lord treasurer three different times, to procure an assignment for the money that was due on arrear. But, writes Lord Cornbury to the Earl of Chesterfield, her lord chamberlain, his lordship told us all that revenue was already anticipated; that he could not possibly fix any fund for the Queen, but that, for her Majesty's present supply, his lordship would endeavour to furnish Mr. Hervey with £2000, which was all he could yet possibly do; and how far such a sum is able to defray her Majesty in her journey to Tunbridge, your lordship is very well able to judge. Upon report hereof to the Council this afternoon, they have ordered my lord Chamberlain, my lord Hollis, and Mr. Hervey to attend the King,

* Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, vol. iv. Append. p. xxxiv.

and to desire his majesty to give orders to the board of green cloth to prepare all things for the Queen's journey to Tunbridge, and to command £5000 to be immediately paid to the Queen for her particular occasions. What success this will have, your lordship shall know by the next post."* (p. 451).

This picture of the embarrassments to which the Queen's Treasurer was liable, is quite corroborated by a paper in John Lord Bristol's hand-writing, headed, "Debts due to me from the Crown," in which, besides two sums of £1,000 each, payable upon orders dated 1671, 1672, in repayment of money lent (by whom does not appear), is a sum of £5,600, "on arrear due to Barbara, Countess of Suffolk (Lady Bristol's grandmother), as Groom of the Stole to Queen Catharine."† By another entry it seems that the poor Treasurer had sometimes to advance money out of his own pocket for the Queen's use. "250 Guineas due from Queen Dowager to my uncle Hervey, for a set of gold counters bought in France." The only other incident in John Hervey's court life that I know of, is his being sponsor to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Godolphin, Francis, afterwards second Earl of Godolphin, which Evelyn thus relates:‡ "The Thursday following his little son was made a christian (his name Francis), in presence of both his parents; his uncle Sir William Godolphin, Mr. Harvey, Treasurer to her Majesty, and Lady Berkley being susceptrors." Whether this was owing to Hervey's office at Court, or on account of the near neighbourhood of the Blagges to Ickworth (for they lived at Little Horringer Hall), I cannot say.

John Hervey was a great friend of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, "one of the most learned noblemen of the age." As early as 1636, when he was only 20 years of age, he was entertained by Lord Leicester, in his house at Paris, where he was then Ambassador, and this friendship continued unbroken for many years, till Lord Leicester's death.

* The Queen did not go to Tunbridge till July.

† The same office as is now called Mistress of the Robes; a title first borne

by the Duchess of Marlborough in 1704. Note to Evelyn's *Life of Mrs. Godolphin*, p. 232.

‡ *Ib.* p. 143.

There is a correspondence between them preserved in the Sidney State papers; but the specimen given in Collins's *Peerage* is certainly not worth transcribing. This friendship extended to Philip, Viscount Lisle, Lord Leicester's son. Evelyn, in his Diary during the commonwealth, mentions a visit from Lord Lisle, son of the Earl of Leicester, of the Usurper's Council, and Mr. John Harvy, and Mr. Denham, the poet; and Lord Lisle was one of the Trustees of Mr. Hervey's marriage settlement, as appears below.

John Hervey, as we have already seen, married his kinswoman, the Honourable Elizabeth Hervey, or Harvey, daughter and sole heir of Lord Hervey, of Kidbrooke. The parties to the tripartite indenture relating to their marriage settlement, and bearing date, 2nd June, 1658, were Sir William Hervey, of the first part, John Hervey, and Elizabeth Hervey of the second part, and Philip, Lord Viscount Lisle, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Wheeler, and Thomas Hervey (afterwards Sir Thomas), and John Coel, Esq., of the third part.

The bride was probably not under 40, at the time of her marriage. She brought a considerable accession of property to her husband, by which he was able so far to improve the position of the family as to earn from his nephew, John Lord Bristol, the title of "the founder of our family." Among other purchases he bought, in 1677, for £5100, the house in St. James's Square which stood upon the site of the house built and occupied by the present Lord Bristol. His wife had a life interest in it, and in John Lord Bristol's diary for 1699, occurs several times the entry "paid Lady Harvey £50 for the quarter's rent of my house in St. James's Square." She died in 1700. The title, Lady Harvey, here and elsewhere given to his "Aunt Harvey," by her nephew, made me suspect that her husband must have been knighted. But I am indebted to the courtesy of Norroy King of arms for the information that the name of John Hervey is not in the

list of knights at the College of Arms,* but that it was not unusual for ladies entitled to the style of Honourable, and having precedence over the wives of Knights and Barons, to be designated as *Madame*, *Dame*, and *Lady*. I have been unable to ascertain where she was buried, for she was not buried at Ickworth, as is erroneously stated by Mr. Gagé, from confounding her with her niece, Elizabeth Hervey, daughter of Sir Thomas. Her not being buried with her husband, coupled with the mention of her as seen at Utrecht by Mr. Reynolds, her husband's cousin, in 1695 (in Lord Bristol's diary), has made me conclude that she resided abroad, and died out of England. This speculation, as well as the ungallant one above advanced as to her age when she married, receives some confirmation from the engraving of her picture by Vandyke, in the Suffolk Illustrations at the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum. She there appears as a young woman who might well be thirty, and the inscription which describes her as "Generosissima Domina Elizabetha Harvey, filia Domini Harvey, Baronis Kedbrooke," has in the corner "W. Hollar, fecit, Antwerpiaë, 1646." This looks as if she lived abroad before her marriage, and she may therefore not improbably have returned there in her widowhood. The following singular entry is in Lord Bristol's diary for 1695: "May 4th. Paid to Mr. Poley for drawing a bond, &c., between me and Ralph Blackall, concerning a discovery one Nicholas Roe should have made as to aunt Hervey's death, and disposition of her estate, whereby if £10,000, or upwards, was recovered, I obliged myself to pay him £1,000—£2. 12. 0." Her great friend and adviser seems to have been the Earl of Mountague, who was made an Earl at the coronation of William and Mary. She was not on friendly terms with Sir Thomas or his son John Hervey (Lord Bristol). In 1692, Mr. John Hervey writes to Lord Mountague to ask

* His nephew too always called him after his decease, Mr. John Hervey. It is a curious instance of the difficulty of

getting at the truth, that, in the *Abstract* he is styled Sir John.

him to *repeat* his influence with Lady Harvey, to induce her to forego hostile law proceedings which she had instituted most unreasonably to enforce some payment due to her only about a month before. An entry in John Hervey's diary for May, 1691, speaks of his father having had "a hearing in chancery concerning those things that remained undetermined between aunt Hervey and himself." In 1697, he says "I was heard in my place by the House of Commons to my aunt Hervey's petition, whereon it was again rejected *nem. con.*" In 1699-1700, he says, under date of Feb. 20, "Sir Barth. Shower signed his award between aunt Hervey and me," and on March 1, "I paid Dame Elizabeth Hervey £4,650 pursuant to that award:" and on the 4th May, 1700, "I went to see my estate at Darenth, near Dartford in Kent," which I presume had come into his possession by that award. In August he paid for the last time "£50 to Chamberlain by Lady Hervey's order, for aunt Hervey, her use." But she must at that time have been dead (though the news of her death seems not to have reached him, owing, as I conjecture, to her being abroad), because in November in the same year, he paid a legacy of £500 to Mrs. Sulyard, which "my good uncle Hervey left her in his will, if she survived aunt Hervey 6 months;" and a legacy of £1,000 left to Mr. Robert Reynolds on the same conditions. The cause of these differences is thus mentioned in a letter from John Hervey to Sir Charles Holt, March 24, 1695-6.—"My late uncle, Mr. John Hervey, made my late father, Sir Thos. Hervey, and my aunt (his wife), executors of his will, and my said father Residuary Legatee (my said aunt being limited in the bequests to her), and my father left me his sole executor. I should have addressed myself to you sooner, but there having happened great controversies between my said aunt and father, touching my said uncle's estate, and several transactions between her and me since my father's death, we have had our hands and heads too full of that suit to mind other matters."

The diary also mentions that in 1700 John Hervey had

enquired of Lord Mountague concerning his aunt's paternal estate in Kent, and had received his answer, the nature of which does not transpire.

John Hervey, according to Collins, was in the greatest intimacy with the most ingenious, as well as the greatest men, in the kingdom. He was "a person of great worth and accomplishments," and "a patron of learned men." Cowley the poet, especially, who had been very intimate with his brother William, was befriended by him, and introduced to his cousin Lord Jermyn, afterwards Earl of St. Alban's. There is a full-length picture of him on the staircase at Ickworth, and an engraving from another picture (not known to be in existence) is in the collection of Suffolk Illustrations, at the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum.

He was baptized at Ickworth, August 27, 1616, and buried there, January 23, 1679.* He had no children. In the MS. letters of John Lord Bristol,† it appears that Mr. Hervey's house in town was illegally entered, after his death, and all his papers stolen. Many interesting family papers were probably then lost, though some were recovered.

(2.) WILLIAM, the next brother, died young, of the small-pox, while still at Cambridge. But he had the good fortune to have a poet for his friend, and so his name and his virtues are possibly more known to fame than had he lived to old age. The ode in which Cowley laments the premature death of his friend, and celebrates his rare endowments, begins thus ;

It was a dismal and a fearful night,
Scarce could the morn drive on th' unwilling light,
When sleep, death's image, left my troubled breast,
By something liker Death possess'd.
My eyes with tears did uncommanded flow,
And on my soul hung the dull weight
Of some intolerable fate.
What bell was that ? ah ! me, too much I know.

* John Hervey, Esq. (Ickworth *Par. Reg.*)

† To the Earl of Sunderland, Jan. 21, 1694. "Having lately recovered several of the writings and deeds, out of those

people's hands who so illegally rifled my uncle Mr. John Hervey's house after his decease," &c.

To the Marquis of Halifax—to the same effect.

L

He thus describes his character :

Large was his soul, as large a soul as e'er
Submitted to inform a body here.
High as the place, 't'was shortly in Heav'n to have,
But low and humble as his grave.
So high that all the virtues there did come,
As to the chiefest seat,
Conspicuous and great,
So low that for me too it made a room.

He scorn'd this busy world below, and all
That we, mistaken mortals, pleasure call ;
Was fill'd with innocent gallantry and truth,
Triumphant o'er the sins of youth.

Knowledge he only sought, and so soon caught,
As if for him knowledge had rather sought,
Nor did more learning ever crowded lie
In-such a short mortality.
Whene'er the skilful youth discoursed or writ,
Still did his notions throng
About his eloquent tongue ;
Nor could his ink flow faster than his wit.

So strong a wit did Nature to him frame,
As all things but his judgment overcame ;
His judgment like the heav'nly moon did show,
Temp'ring that mighty sea below.
O ! had he lived in learning's world, what bounds
Would have been able to control
His overpow'ring soul ?
We've lost in him arts that not yet are found.

His mirth was the pure spirits of various wit,
Yet never did his God or friends forget,
And when deep talk and wisdom came in view,
Retir'd and gave to them their due.
For the rich help of books he always took,
Though his own searching mind before,
Was so with notions written o'er,
As if wise nature had made that her book.

With as much zeal, devotion, piety,
He always lived, as other Saints do die,
Still with his soul severe account he kept,
Weeping all debts out e'er he slept.
Then down in peace and innocence he lay,
Like the sun's laborious light,
Which still in water sets at night,
Un sullied with his journey of the day.

Wond'rous young man ! why wert thou made so good,
To be snatch'd hence, e'er better understood ?
Snatch'd before half of thee enough was seen,
Thou ripe, and yet thy life but green.

Nor could thy friends take their last sad farewell,
 But danger and infectious death
 Maliciously seized on that breath,
 Where Life, Sp'rit, Pleasure always us'd to dwell.

It is of this ode that Bishop Sprat, in his life of Cowley, tells us that, "the first occasion of his (Cowley's) entering into business (meaning public affairs) was the elegy that he writ on Mr. Hervey's death; wherein he described the highest characters of religion, knowledge, and friendship, in an age when most other men scarce begin to learn them. This brought him into the acquaintance of Mr. John Hervey, brother of his deceased friend, from whom he received many offices of kindness through the whole course of his life, and principally this, that by his means he came into the service of my Lord St. Alban's." (P. vi.)

There is a picture of William Hervey at Ickworth, but in very indifferent preservation. He was buried at Ickworth, as appears by the Parish register, Sept. 24, 1642.

(3.) The third brother, Sir Thomas Hervey, succeeded to the family estate on the death of his brother, John. "He was," says a MS. note in Davis's Collections, written in the lifetime of his son, John Hervey, "a brave and royal gentleman, and with true christian fortitude ventured his life and fortitude in the service of his king and country in the time of Charles the First." He was knighted by Charles the Second, had an office in the Admiralty,* and represented Bury St. Edmund's, in several parliaments. What, however, I here wish to record of him is, that all that is known of him tends to confirm the truth of what the epitaph in the chancel of Ickworth church says concerning him and his wife that "they were most eminent examples of piety, charity, and conjugal affection." Their courtship had been long, ten years,† but their mutual

* Pepys's Diary.

† Extract from John, Lord Bristol's, common place book.

"Copies of the letters my chaste and vertuous Father wrote to the most pious and charitable of her sex, my most dear

mother, during the ten years courtship between them before their marriage, which was consummated the 21st of July, 1658." Her name was Isabella; she was daughter to the Right Honble. Sir Humphrey May, Knt., Vice-Chamberlain

affection seems only to have been strengthened by difficulties, obstacles, and delay; and when at length their wishes were crowned with success, marriage only confirmed and increased the love which they had to each other. In all their books, of which many remain, and a large portion of which are books of piety and devotion which give evidence of having been well studied, their names are inscribed together, Thomas and Isabella, and when they died they rested together under the same tombstone, which records that "Here lie the bodies of Sir Thomas Hervey, and Dame Isabella his wife." Sir Thomas survived his wife between 7 and 8 years, she having died in 1686, and he in 1694. He recorded each anniversary of her death in a copy of verses, of which the following specimens are perhaps not unworthy of the reader's notice, and, at all events, illustrate the character of this worthy couple.

"The first anniversary on the death of the excellent Isabella, Lady Hervey, my dear wife, who died the 5th day of June, Anno Domini, 1686, at five of the clock in the morning, being Saturday, the day of her birth also."

O! Decus atque Dolor.

Lord bring me to that bliss
 In which I hope she is;
 And there together let us ever shine,
 Where I nor her's shall be, nor she be mine,
 But may again be joined in being Thine.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The rolling year once more hath gone its rounds,
 Celestial bodies all within their bounds
 By God appointed, have in motion been.
 The sea hath ebb'd and flow'd, and ebb'd agen.
 Man to his labour, beasts go forth to prey,
 Thus these the nights, and those do spend the day:

to King Charles I., and the lady Judith (Poley), and was baptized at Boxted, Nov. 24, 1625. (*Boxt. Par. Req.*) They appear to have met at Bury, and many country houses in the neighbourhood; at their common relations the Poleys, of Boxted, at Hengrave, Rushbrooke, Horringer, then the seat of the Blagges, and elsewhere. Lady May seems to have resided at Babraham. She was strongly opposed to the match, and wished her daughter to marry Mr. North. John Lord Bristol, quotes the following lines as applicable to his father and

mother, from Ovid, *Met.* iv. 52, where they are descriptive of Pyramus and Thisbe.

Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit,
 Tempore crevet amor, tædæ quoque jure,
 coissent,

Sed vetuere patres, quod non potuere
 vetare,

Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.

He adds,

"To these chaste loves, and pious
 parent's prayers,

Are to be ascribed the blessings on
 their heirs."

Nothing in nature, but my grief, stands still:
 Oh! restive grief, thou stubborn child of ill,
 Thou first begotten of that monster sin,
 Without which grief or death had never been.

But Thou who govern'st all, since 'tis thy will,
 The shadow of my life be stretch'd out still,
 Grant while I live that this may be my song,
 Blest be Thy name who lent her me so long.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Just at the hour that she was wont to pay
 Her morning sacrifice each springing day,
 God took her to Himself, and answer'd all
 Her past petitions with that gracious call,
 "Come faithful servant"—this I'm sure was said,
 By her sweet smiling after she was dead.
 Methought I saw her soul taking its flight,
 Towards the regions of Eternal Light;
 And in a moment grew so wondrous bright,
 It dazzled, as it went, my mortal sight.
 'Twixt flesh and spirit hence arose a strife,
 One call'd her Saint, the other cried My wife.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

Dearest dust,
 Heaven which did join us once, that Heav'n is just,
 And will again unite us in the grave,
 (For I'll no other second marriage have)
 Where once arriv'd, the tyrant death no more,
 Can then divorce our marriage as before.
 Our mingled ashes quiet shall remain,
 Till the last trump shall raise them up again.
 But here I must unto the world present,
 That vast, and ne'er before enjoy'd extent,
 Of happiness by man, which I enjoyed,
 With her was always full and never cloyed.
 To her my joys and griefs I did impart,
 Into her bosom pour'd out all my heart.
 She took upon her all domestic care,
 By love she taught her children how to fear.
 Her bounty did engage her servants so,
 As the centurion's could not faster go.
 Her charity diffusive did extend
 Not to relations only, or a friend,
 But all without exception did partake
 Of that, for her own God and conscience sake.
 She suffer'd not the needy eyes to wait,
 But watch'd for them, and did despatch them strait.
 And greater pleasure she did take to give,
 Than they could have in what they did receive.
 In exercises such as these she past
 Her life, and was thus doing found at last.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

My thread of life I hope is well nigh spun,
 And my last lazy sands ready to run,
 Else kindly palsy* help to shake the glass,
 That they may mend their pace, and quicker pass.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

This tribute to your memory is due,
 And I'll not fail in being just to you
 Who wert to me unimitably true.
 'Twas not in this or that that you were so,
 It was in all you e'er did think or do.
 All your contrivances center'd in this,
 My present happiness and future bliss.

'Twas by your prudence that a small estate
 Afforded all convenience of a great,
 Plenty flow'd in upon us with full tide,
 Which you by comely order beautified,
 How can I live now you my guide art gone,
 Or move, who wert my staff to lean upon.

It is, I think, impossible to mistake the characters both of the writer and the subject of these lines: The singular affection and respect with which their son John, afterwards the first Earl of Bristol, always speaks of his parents, is a no less pleasing monument of their genuine christian excellence.† There are pictures of them both in the corridor room at Ickworth. The children of Thomas and Isabella alluded to in one of the foregoing lines, were, besides William who died in his infancy, John Lord Bristol, and Thomas, an officer in General Langston's Regiment of Horse, who

* The tremulous handwriting (in the original transcript) quite changed since the last anniversary, explains this allusion to the palsy.

† "On the 27th day of May, being Whit-Sunday, my best and dearest friend, as well as Father, Sir Thomas Hervey, died, in the 69th year of his age, Anno 1694. "Fatigatum magnis adveris (the death of his first wife) oppressit me hæc extrema infelicitas." "Heu genitorem omnis curæ casusque levamen Amitto Anchisen: hic me, pater optime, fessum Deseris!" "Nec tibi sæcla pæm pie-tate priora tulerunt Nec tibi sæcla

parem posteriora ferent." "Et ille quidem plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus, illis etiam quos recusavit (Plin. Ep. Lib. ii. 1.) Nobis tamen quærendus ac desiderandus est, ut exemplar, ævi prioris. Mihi verò præcipue qui illum non solum publicè, sed etiam privatim, quantum admirabar, tantum diligebam. (Of Virginius Rufus)."

Copies of his letters to his Father are headed "To my dear Father, the very best of men." "To my dear and pious father." A letter to his cousin, Mr. Duncombe is headed "On the death of the very best of men and fathers."

survived his father little more than a year; Isabella,* who married Gervase, eldest son of Sir Gervase Elwes, Bart.,† of Stoke College, and was mother of Sir Hervey Elwes, Bart. and two daughters (of whom Amy married Mr. Meggot, and had a son John who succeeded to his uncle's property, and, taking the name of Elwes, was known as Elwes the miser); Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1693 and was buried at Ickworth; and Kezia married to Aubrey Porter, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's. There is frequent mention in Lord Bristol's diary of the "Elwes's" and "brother Porter." The latter was repeatedly returned to Parliament, by Lord Bristol's interest, for Bury St. Edmund's.

And now, having reached the close of the 17th century, it is fitting that an archæological paper should come to an end. But I must add a few words with reference to Ickworth as the *residence* of the family. The register of Baptisms is the best criterion of residence when other information fails. Finding the register of baptisms of Ambrose (the first name in the Ickworth register), Bridget and Robert Hervey, the children of William Hervey, Esq. (by Elizabeth, daughter of John Poley, Esq., of Boxted), in the year 1566, 1568, 1570, respectively, I conclude that at that time the family resided in the old Manor House of Ickworth. In like manner, the baptisms of Susan, daughter of John Hervey, Gent. (his father, William, being still alive), by Frances Bocking, on March 27, 1588; and John, son of John Hervey, Gent., March 15, 1588 (89); Mary, daughter of John Her-

* The deaths of his brother and sister are thus recorded in John Lord Bristol's diary:

"Sunday, 29th Dec., 1695. My dear brother, Mr. Thomas Hervey, died at Bury, in Suffolk, about midnight, of an apoplectical fit, and on Friday, 3rd Jan. he was buried at Ickworth.

"Nunquam ego te vitâ frater amabilior Aspiciam posthâc, at certè semper amabo." He served in Ireland with King William in 1690.

"On Wednesday, 14th Oct., 1696, that wise and excellent woman, my dear

sister, Isabella Elwes, changed this life for a better, about midnight."

† In the Secret Hist. of King James I. printed with the Autobiog. and Correspond. of Sir Simonds d'Ewes (vol. ii. p. 405) is a strange story of a Sir Jervase Yelvis who was hanged with others for being concerned in the murder, by poison and witchcraft, of Sir Thomas Overbury, at the instigation of Carr, Earl of Somerset, James's favourite. Sir Jervase was Lieutenant of the Tower when Overbury was confined there.

vey, Gent., November 20, 1589; Edmund, son of John Hervey, Esq., October 17, 1594 (his father having died in 1592); Robert, son of John Hervey, Esqr., October 29, 1595; Frances, daughter of John Hervey, February 12, 1597, show that the family still resided there at that time. Again, John Hervey, son and heir of Sir William Hervey, Knight (August 27, 1616), Mary, daughter of Sir William Hervey (May 31, 1620), Susan, daughter of Sir William Hervey (July 23, 1621), were all baptized at Ickworth, marking the residence there of Sir William and his wife, though their nine other children were baptized at Bury. But after this I find no Hervey in the Ickworth register of Baptisms till, in 1708, occurs that of Humphrey, son of John Lord Hervey and Lady Elizabeth (Felton) his wife. Sir William we know (Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 295), after his second marriage with Lady Penelope Gage, in 1642, lived at Hengrave till his death in 1660. It is not likely that his eldest son John, who was a bachelor till 1658, resided at Ickworth all alone, nor do I find any allusion to such residence, in Sir Thomas's letters from Hengrave (where he was living with his father), though he speaks of coming over to Ickworth to pass some time there. In 1652 he speaks of his brother as living in London.* After John Hervey's marriage with Elizabeth Harvey, he would be likely to be more drawn to Kent, where all her property was (her father and mother being both dead), than to Suffolk. And after the restoration, his office as Treasurer to the Queen is likely to have kept him much about Court. Sir Thomas lived at Bury, in School-Hall Street, though he was married at Ickworth. None of his children were baptised at Ickworth. His son John, after his marriage with Isabella Carr, lived

* He tells his fair correspondent that his brother writes him word "the small-pox has not been so much in London these 20 years as they are at present." The end of the same year he came to Ickworth with his father for at least ten days, if not longer. For in the following March, 1652-3, he says "On Saturday last, presently after dinner, I received a letter from my father, commanding me

that afternoon to come to Ickworth about some business of his." He adds "This day I should have dined at Saxham with my brother, but I have not patience to be longer from you." From which it should seem that at that time John was at Ickworth, probably to meet his father, perhaps on the business of compounding for the estate.

at Aswarby in Lincolnshire, and when he came into Suffolk always staid in Bury, which seems to prove that there was no house at Ickworth, at least none fit to reside in. But in the year 1702, April 14, occurs this entry in Lord Bristol's diary. "The first night dear wife and I lay at Ickworth," from which time it became his chief and favourite abode. In June of the same year is an entry "Paid Richard Newton, the glazier, in full, for the farm house at Ickworth, for our own dwelling, £16. 2s. 0d." This house was that called Ickworth Lodge, which was the family residence from 1702 till 1828, when it was converted to its present use as a house for the rector of the parish. But what became of the old Manor House in which the family had resided till Sir William Hervey went to Hengrave, I have not been able to discover. Only the abstract of the marriage settlement of John Hervey with Isabella Carr, bearing date 1681, mentions among other lands, hereditaments, &c., "the capital house called Ickworth Hall." If this means the Manor House, which I suppose it must, it was standing in 1681. In a former paper (*Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 33, *sqq.*), I gave some further account of it. But what is here advanced must be taken to correct some of my former speculations. I may just add that John Lord Hervey (eldest son of John 1st Earl of Bristol), author of the memoirs of George the Second (of which the original MS. is lying on the table), and of many pamphlets and poems, died in 1743, in the room where we are now assembled, at least within these walls, in a chamber which has since been removed to heighten the ground floor apartments. His career was a melancholy contrast to that of his grandfather, and showed how little brilliant talents, high office, and court favour, can compensate for the want of a true faith in the Gospel, and that christian character which results from it. It is but fair, however, to add that he and his father always speak of one another in terms of the utmost affection and mutual respect.

Perhaps, however, I ought not to close this paper without

a brief reference to those who have preceded me as Rectors of Ickworth. The only persons as far as I am aware, who were distinguished for literary attainments, or were any way remarkable, were Dr. Butts, successively Bishop of Norwich and Bishop of Ely, in 1732 and 1738, of whom Lord Hervey speaks highly, and by whose interest he was preferred; Dr. Knowles, author of several useful works, who was also preacher at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's; and my revered and excellent predecessor, the Rev. Henry Hasted, who resigned the living of Ickworth-*eum*-Chedburgh (to which he had been presented in 1803) in 1832, and died in his 82nd year, Nov. 26, 1852.* The first presentation to Ickworth bears date, 1307. It was consolidated with Chedburgh in 1712. The earliest entry in the parish register records the baptism of Ambrose, son of William Hervey, Esq., June 25, 1566. In the same year the name of Mayhew occurs, which is still the name of a family residing in the parish. Other names in the 16th century which are still, or were quite recently, common in the immediate neighbourhood, are Spalding, Lyngge, Barrett, and Adams. The cottages called Morteboys, or more properly Mordeboice, are evidently so called from some former

* "It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that we record this day the death of one of the most distinguished and respected inhabitants of this town—one who for a long course of years has been looked up to and beloved by men of all classes, and all parties, and all religious sentiments, as a good neighbour, a kind friend, an elegant scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and a zealous, pious, and consistent clergyman.

"Mr. Hasted was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Sept. 17th, 1771. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, under the Head Masterships of the Rev. Phillip Laurents and the Rev. M. T. Becher. He went up to Cambridge, to Christ's College, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1793, being placed as 6th Wrangler; and his degree as M.A. in 1796. He afterwards became a fellow of Christ's, and was believed to be on the eve of being

elected Master, when he was appointed by the Corporation of Bury to the Preachership of St. Mary's in the year 1802. He was an F.R.S., a Governor of King Edward's Grammar School, a Trustee of the Guildhall Feoffment, and of almost all the charitable and other trusts in the town. He married, in 1807, Miss Ord, only daughter of Dr. Ord, of Fornham, who lived barely three years after their union, and by whom he had two children, who survive him, the Rev. Henry John Hasted, Rector of Sproughton, and Mrs. George Heigham. In 1842, he resigned the Preachership of St. Mary's, in consequence of the continued debility caused by his paralytic attack: but he held the Rectory of Horringer (in which, as well as in the Preachership of St. Mary's, he was a worthy successor of Bishop Bedell) till his death. He was also Rector of Braiseworth."—*Bury Post*, Dec., 1, 1852.

inhabitant of that name. In the *Bury Wills*, p. 185, is the will of one William Mordeboice, of Hepworth, blacksmith, A.D. 1644. It is singular that the Ickworth blacksmith's shop used to be at those cottages, which stand by the side of what was then the road from Bury to Chevington and Hargrave. This suggests the probability of one of the Mordeboice family having at some time kept the blacksmith's shop there. I do not find the name in the Ickworth *Parish Register*.

The *Parson's Pond* still preserves the memory of the site of the old Parsonage and glebe, and probably of the village; as the marks of the foundations do of the old manor house to the East of the church. The *Golden Pond* is said to be so called because a chest, which still exists, was found in it, containing treasure belonging to the Abbot, and hid by him. The treasure certainly does not exist. Whether the chest in question really came out of the pond is perhaps more than doubtful. But it seems to be a vested right in all old chests either to have once contained large hid treasures in them, or else to have closed upon some beautiful bride, who was playing at hide-and-peek, and thus found a grave on her wedding-day. The chest in question shall however speak for itself to any who think it worth while to examine it.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE 1. Copied from Edmonson's *Pedigrees of English Peers*. I was unable to obtain any confirmation at Paris of the assertion that Hervey de Yeon or Gien bore for his arms a trefoil; and do not know whether these three coats of arms rest upon any authority, or only upon heraldic conjecture, or reasoning. The notes to the Hervey Pedigree in the Coll. of Arms assert that Henry Fitz Hervey, 1 King John, bore Argent, a trefoil vert. Others say Argent, 3 trefoils on a bend Vert. To William Hervey, of Boxted, 44 Henry the Third, they assign A. 3 trefoils Vert. To Francis Hervey, temp. Edward the Second, A. 6 trefoils Vert, 3, 2, and 1. And to William Hervey, of Ley and Wotton, co. Beds., 1376, A. 3 trefoils Vert. But the earliest documentary evidence I am acquainted with relative to the arms, is the oath of John Hervey, Esquire, in the Court of Chivalry, in the 8th or 9th Henry the Fourth, that he bore Gules, on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils Vert.—(See explanation of plate 3).

PLATE 2. We have not been able to make out Hervey of Stanton's pedigree satisfactorily. It appears from the account given of the College by Otrynham, who was Master of Michael House in 1429, that he was *presbyter*, and son of Nicholas Aunger de Stanton. It also appears that he was Parson (*i. e.* Rector) of East Dereham, and that his heir who succeeded to the patronage of the College, was Sir Alexander Walsham, knight, the son of Amicia, sister of Nicholas Aunger, and that their son and heir was Alexander Walsham, Esq. But there is nothing either in Otrynham's account, nor in Hervey's own will, nor in any of the other muniments in possession of Trinity College, to which we have had full access through the kindness of the Bursar, the Rev. Francis Martin, nor in those at the Record Office, which throws any light upon Hervey of Stanton's ancestry, or shows who the Hervey of Stanton, mentioned in the *Bury Wills*, and Hervey his son and heir, were. But from the circumstances above mentioned in the text, I have no doubt that Hervey of Stanton was descended in some way from Herveus Bituricensis, and derived his name from him. The seal which is here given is from a drawing by the Honble. Augustus Hervey, Trin. Coll.

PLATE 3. From an etching by the Rev. Wm. Airy. This brass which is still in good preservation in Thurleigh Church, now that, by the happy discovery of the shields (given in plate 5), we know for certain that it is John Hervey's, is an object of considerable interest. It is the earliest known monument of any of the family (about 1412), is the earliest authentic record of their connection with Thurleigh, and contains (with the restored shields) one of the earliest coats of Hervey arms. I say *one* of the earliest, because in the MS. of Thyrne's *Monumental Inscriptions in Churches*, fol. 105, in the British Museum (Cotton MSS. Cleop. c. iii), is a sketch of the arms of Hervey, 3 trefoils on a

bend, from the window of the collegiate church at Northill, in Beds., of which John Hervey was one of the founders. There is also a sketch from the same window of another coat having 3 trefoils on the shield, 2, and 1, with a chevron. Whether this is intended for the Hervey arms before they adopted the Foliot gules and bend, I cannot say. I take this opportunity of adding some further particulars concerning John Hervey from the MS. of Henry Styleman Le Strange, Esq., communicated by Alan H. Swatman, Esq., of Lynn, to Lord Jermyn, and printed by Mr. Le Strange's kind permission. Mr Swatman says: "The documents in question descended to Mr. Le Strange through the marriage of an ancestor with the daughter and co-heir of the family of Sir Edward Hastings, the defendant in the suit. They comprise an almost perfect series of the proceedings, day by day, in the Court of Chivalry, but, I regret to say that the original depositions of witnesses in the Court is wanting. An English abstract, copied from Peter Le Neve's MS. in 1704, supplies in some degree the deficiency, and in this I find the following entry: *John Hervey, Esquire, witness on the part of Lord Grey de Ruthen, deposed, that he was an ancient apprentice of the Common Law of England, and swore that the plaintiff, Lord Grey de Ruthen, had liveries of the lands that John (Hastings Earl of Pembroke), that last died at Woodstock, as next heir of the whole blood to him in the time of King Richard the Second, and that John the brother of Elizabeth (Hastings) that married Grey was seized and possessed; and that according to the laws and customs of England whoever was descended from the whole blood ought to have the inheritance and to bear the arms only, and not he that was of the half-blood, for so was the common law of England. And he swore to the Pedigree thereafter produced on the plaintiff's part by arguments out of the records and monuments; and likewise to the plaintiff's right to the lands, arms, and evidences. But upon cross interrogatory he swore himself to be of counsell and affinity to the plaintiff, and that the Courts of Chivalry had cognizance of pleas of arms; that he was a gentleman of ancestry, and bore arms of Gules on a bend Argent 3 trefoils Vert, and could expend £40 by the year.*"* At p. 7 of the *Grey and Hastings Controv.* is the appointment of John Hervey, by Reginald de Grey to be his Proxy. "Ego Reginaldus de Grey, &c., dilectos mihi in Christo Johannem Hervey, Armigerum, Robertum Paris et Magr'm Robertum Northlod Cl'icm, &c., meos veros et legitimos ordino, facio, et constituo procuratores, &c." It was the above evidence concerning his arms, which led to the challenge of Edward de Hastings given in the text. Whether John Hervey answered this challenge, I do not know. But in an old Hervey Pedigree at the College of Arms, drawn up for Lord Hervey, of Kidbrook, before the MS. of the Earl of Kent was destroyed by

* This was a respectable income in those days. The unfortunate defendant, Sir Edward Hastings, in the proposed compromise, offered, if his son John married the daughter of Reginald Grey to "gyfe heme twyne in maryage xlii. yerly." Grey and Hast. Contro. p. xiv. The instructions of the court were, "Let it be

demandd of the witnesses if it doth belong to the Court of Chivalry to determine pleas of Arms, &c., And of every witness let it be demanded if he be a Gentleman of ancestry, and what are his arms and how much he may despend by the year." (MS. of H. Styleman Le Strange, Esq.)

fire, as is supposed,* the following note is appended to the name of John Hervey. "This John Hervey, the 9th Henry the Fourth, was a witness betwixt Reginald de Grey of Ruthen and Sir Edward Hastings, Knight, for wright of bearing the arms of Amore de Valence Erle of Pembroke, which Harvey bare Gules on a bend Argent 3 trefoils Vert, as appeareth in the Register of the Earl of Kent, 3. And after folio 104, Reginald de Grey challenged this Harvy to descend of Folliott of whom the said Hastings did likewise descend; which Folliott bare Gules a bend Argent; and the said trefoils were added to the same coate by Hervey only to make a difference from the single coat of Folliott, and to show that the said Hervey was a kin(d) to Folliott. In the same suit Grey recovered against Hastings because Hastings was heir male only of the half-blood." It looks as if the transcriber had found this account of Hervey being a kin to Folliott in the Earl of Kent's Register, and as if John Hervey himself had so stated it.

PLATE 4. From a rubbing by Mr. James Wyatt. This brass is beautifully drawn in Cole's MS. at the British Museum, in his account of Elstow, and is thus described by him:

"At the foot of this lady (the Abbess Elizabeth Herve; See plate 6.) lies a larger old marble, with the portraiture in full length of a lady in brass, pretty large, dressed as I conceive in the habit of a nun..... Her hands are in a praying posture, and a little lap-dog lies at her right foot. At the 4 corners of the stone, are as many shields of arms. On the first are 3 covered cups for Argentine; the 2nd is reaved and lost; the 3rd is party per pale indented, being the same bearing as Saint Lis Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. The fourth shield has a bend on it. Round the whole marble goes a fillet of brass, which is not perfect, having some part of it reaved off and stolen. But that the lady was an Argentine is plain, not only from the first coat, but from several covered cups between the words on the fillet. There are two words that neither Mr. Lyne, who was with me, nor I could make out with any suitable sense, tho' they seem to be as I have copied them, *trini pulses*: and we hammered at them a considerable time to no other purpose than reading them as we did at first sight. What remains of the inscription is as follows:

"—————Margeria bis viduata (*cup*)
 "Filia Radulphi —————
 "—————de turre Ricardi (*cup*)
 "Hac jacet in fossà, data sunt ubi vermib' "*Ossa*" qu.
 "Cujus ut alta petat "*loca florida pace p'henni, (cup)*
 "Spiritus, ista videns, trini pulses pietatem. Amen. (*cup*)
 "Obiit autem Anno Dni Mo. cccc° xxvii°. in "*Vigil S'ci Mich'is Archangel.*

* Lord Jermyn has ascertained that the MS. in question was given by the last Duchess of Kent to her friend Selden. He left it with his other bequests to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, but when from some offence the bequest was

revoked, it went with some other MSS. to the library of Lincoln's Inn, and is believed to have perished in a fire there, not the fire of London in 1666, as I have erroneously stated in the text, but one which occurred a few years after.

“ And after all perhaps it means, that ‘ seeing she is now a prey to the worms, earnestly assault the piety and mercy of the Blessed Trinity, that she may enjoy an eternal and flourishing peace in Heaven.’ The convent was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, &c.”

It appears from this that the inscription and the shields were both more perfect in Cole’s time (say 1750 to 1760) than they are now, when only one shield remains, that of Parlys. As regards the inscription, we have filled up the gaps conjecturally as follows :

Argentini uxor, Margeria bis viduata, Filia Radulphi Parlys sponsæ-que Joannæ Natæ Johannis Talbot de turre Ricardi, &c., as above.

Or any other words of equivalent meaning may be supplied, according to the mother’s christian name, of which we are ignorant. I have guessed *Joanna* because Margery’s daughter was named Joan, and Margery’s mother was also Joan, daughter of Roger de Grey. Cole’s explanation of the meaning of the inscription, as well as his *ossa*, are I think clearly right. It is worth remarking how exactly the gap between *Radulphi* and *de turre Ricardi*, tallies with the inference from the shields, and the deed of enfeoffment comprising the names of John Hervy and Gilbert Talbot, that not Radulphus, but Margery’s mother, was of Richard’s castle. The impossibility of finding any Radulphus connected with Richard’s Castle is thus most satisfactorily accounted for.

PLATE 5. From a drawing by W. Courthope, Esq., Somerset. It is extraordinary that these interesting drawings should have escaped the notice of the pedigree makers, replete as they are with genealogical history, of which not a vestige is found in any of the existing Hervey pedigrees. The shields on John Hervey’s tomb show that his wife was daughter of Radulphus Parlys, whose shield is also on Margery Argentine’s. It is worth noticing that from the fine Rolls, 16 Henry the Third, 1232, it appears that Walter de Parles=*Matilda filia Hugonis*. If she was of the Fitz-Hugh family, there might have been some connection between John Hervey and Radulphus Parlys. What was the connection with Dengaynes I am still unable to say. If he were married twice his wife might be a D’Engaynes; or his mother might be of that family. And this I think the more probable as it would account for his father being knight of the shire, if he had married into that great and powerful house.* The coats of arms assigned to Dengayne in the quarterings of Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, and the Countess of Northumberland, are different from these.

In Margery Argentine’s shields, her second husband’s arms, the covered cups, are placed first. Camden speaking of Wimondly, in Herts., the Argentine seat, says it was held “ by Grand Serjeantry, the most honourable tenure among us, that the lord of the manor should give the King the first cup at the coronation.... Which however, by the possession of this manor

* In the Exchequer Rolls, are the two following entries of payments bearing upon Talbot and D’Engaynes: “ 13th May, 36th Edward III. to Havelein Petit, a valet of Lord d’Engayn for bringing to the lord the king from the

same lord a certain charger, &c.” “ 4th Henry IV. to Sir Thomas Talbot, on the 7th Dec. £38 6s. 8d. for the defence of Richard’s Castle against the Welsh rebels.”

was held in the earlier Norman times by the lords Fitz-Tees, to whom it passed with a daughter to the Argentines. These were the descendants of David de Argentine, a Norman officer under William the First. From him they take their name, and in memory of this circumstance have long borne for their arms G. 3 cups A." Vol. ii. p. 59.

Next come the arms of Talbott of Richard's castle, which are in fact the arms of Mortimer; Richard Talbot, who died 1340, having married Joan, daughter and heir of Hugh de Mortimer of Richard's Castle, and with the inheritance having taken the Mortimer arms. These I presume to be the arms of her mother's family, and I notice that no christian name is prefixed to Talbot, any more than to Dengaynes. She places the Talbot shield before her father's, probably as being the more honourable family.

Having in the above extract from Camden, mentioned the lords Fitz-Tees, or Tey, I may here add that a portion of the Fitz-Tees inheritance probably came to the Herveys by the marriage of John Hervey with Frances Bocking. For the mother of Frances Bocking was daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Tey, knight, and her daughter brought the Tey arms to the Herveys. (See plate 11.)

I may also add that it is very observable how certain families are mixed up, and appear to be connected with one another. Stuteville, Hastings, and Foliot at Elsing, and Cressinghall in Norfolk, and elsewhere; Stuteville and Say at Richard's Castle, Stuteville and Talbot, Stuteville and Glanville, Stuteville and Gant, Glanville and Gant, Gant and De Clare, Stuteville and Hubert Walter, Stuteville and Gournay, Gournay and Talbot, Stuteville and Valoines, Valoines and Glanville, Stuteville and Mortimer of Richard's Castle, Talbot and Butler, Argentine and Stuteville, &c., &c. (See Dugdale's *Baronage passim*; Carte's *Life of Ormond, introd.*, &c.) It is therefore curious that as we find Hervey in the earlier times mixed up with Glanvilles, Valoines, De Clare's, Walter, *i. e.* Butler, &c., so we afterwards see various connections in later times of Hervey with Foliot, Talbot, Argentine, Say, &c. The connection of Pastons, Talbots, Kerdestons, Corbets, &c., would be also curious to follow out.

PLATE 6. From a rubbing by Mr. James Wyatt. Cole's description of this brass, of which he gives an excellent drawing, is as follows:

"ELNESTOW IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

"This Abbey of Benedictine Nuns was founded by Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, niece to King William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. Helen, and at the dissolution had an Abbess and 21 Nuns. Near the door of the south aisle, which leads to the Abbey Court, lies a very large and fine black marble slab, having the full and large figure in brass, very well preserved, of an abbess in her Benedictine Nun's dress, and a crosier in her right hand. Above her head was a religious picture: and between that and her head was a scroll of brass, with some religious address on it, which the squeamish stomachs of former ages could not digest, and reaved the brasses of such Popish stuff away to sell it, in a good Protestant method. There were also four coats of arms, one at each corner of the stone; but time has wasted the three first, and that at the last corner by her left foot only remains, and has these arms still re-

maining, though much defaced.....Party per pale, baron and femme, 1st quarterly, 1st and 4th a lion rampant, 2nd and 3rd a bend, and on it something indistinct, impaling a chief dancette."

It is useless to transcribe Cole's very bad guesses as to the arms. They are, I conceive, as Gage says, Niernuyt and Hervey quarterly, though the bordure componée for Niernuyt is scarcely discernible now. Two of the trefoils, one on each bend, are still quite visible on the rubbing from which the plate is taken. The coat was doubtless yet better preserved when the plate in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments was taken. Gage thinks the coat impaled is for Paston, the fleur de lys being effaced. But it is, perhaps, the Abbey arms. It is the same coat as Glanville. The precedence given to *Niernuyt* before *Hervey* is probably owing to the considerable property brought in by Joan Niernuyt. The Abbess Elizabeth would appear from this to have been sister to Thomas, the ancestor of the Ickworth Herveys.

PLATE 7. From a drawing by J. R. Planché, Esq., Rouge Croix. The following is from the "Excerpta Historica." "The MS. from which the following article is printed, is apparently a miscellaneous collection of Standards about the year 1520, and many of them are beautifully emblazoned."*

"George Harvy, of Therley, in Bedford. Gold and red, four stripes, A, an ounce passant sable, collared, chained; and holding in the fore paw a trefoil slipped Or; B and C nothing. Motto, Ne oblira james. Arms quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, on a bend argent, 3 trefoils slipped vert; 2 and 3 Sable, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure gobony argent and sable."

PLATE 8. From a drawing by Mr. Courthope. These were the arms of William Hervey, husband of Elizabeth Pooly, at the visitation of Suffolk by Harvey Clarenceux, in 1561. His father, John Hervey, who had only died 5 years before, was grandson of Thomas Hervey and Jane Drury. His quartering the Niernuyt arms seems therefore to be conclusive evidence of the descent of Thomas from Niernuyt; and if so, proves that Thomas was the son of John Hervey and Joan Niernuyt as I have represented him to be in the pedigree, as his age does not admit the possibility of any other degree of descent:

PLATE 9: With this sketch of Lord Hervey of Kidbrooke's arms, Mr. Courthope had the goodness to send me a drawing of a lozenge in a funeral work-book of about the year 1631, headed, *for my lorde Hearvy daughter*: This was doubtless for Dorothy whom I have mentioned in the text. The arms quartered on the lozenge are 1 and 6 Hervey, 2 Foliot, 3 Niernuyt, 4 Drury, 5, Wilshire.

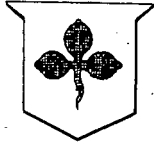
PLATE 10. This drawing is from Dugdale's Origin. Judic. The arms now on the window of the Hall in the Middle Temple differ somewhat, having been restored a few years since, after the arms annexed to Sir Francis Hervey's pedigree in the Coll. of Arms. Attached to the pedigree is a memorandum, that the ancient arms of the family were, On a bend

* "A description of the standards used by the peers and others who accompanied Edward the Fourth to France, in

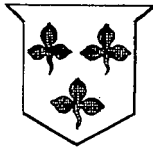
1475, as well as those born in June, 1513. is given in the *Retrospect. Review*, vol. ii, p. 510.

argent, 3 trefoils, but that Harvey Clarenceux had granted an augmentation to Stephen, father of Sir Francis; viz., the Canton with the lions heads, resembling Harvey Claren. own arms, in consequence of the intimacy between them. Harvey Clar. was godfather to Stephen Hervey's younger son, William. The bull's head in 2 and 3, are the arms of Greene, of Hertfordshire, to which family, Francis Hervey's mother belonged, but in the present window, 3 has a spread eagle (I am told) instead of the bull's heads. Sir Francis's pedigree deduces his descent from Peter Hervey, who settled at Waltham, in Norfolk. See Pedigree, Appendix No. II.

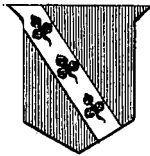
PLATES 11. 12. I regret to say that owing to an inadvertence on my part, the heraldic colours on this shield are not correctly given. In plate 11.—1. The trefoils should be vert. 2. Should be blue instead of gules. 4. The field should be sable, and the bordure A and B. 5. The chief should be vert. 7. Chief should be blue. 8. Field should be sable. 9. For sable should be gules, and for purple should be blue. 12. Chief should be blue. 14. Field should be sable. 15. Field should be gules. In the lower escutcheon of pretence the field should be gules. Plate 12 may be corrected from these directions. The quarterings in plate 11 are as follows. 1, Hervey, 2, Fitz-Hugh, 3, Foliot, 4, Niernuyt, which brings in 5, Brach, 6, Drury, which brings in (7, Saxham, 8, Freysell or Fresel, 9, Geding,) 10. Bocking, which brings in (11, Tey, 12, Aldham, 13, Bodingham, 14, Naunton, 15, Green, 16, Curzon.) I do not feel very certain about the last 5, but give them as I have received them from the Coll. of Arms. The escutcheons of pretence are (1) for Carr, John Hervey's first wife, by whom the Lincolnshire property came, and (2nd) for Felton, his second wife, who brought in the Felton property, in Suffolk, and from her mother, daughter and co-heir of the Earl of Suffolk, the Howard property, in Suffolk and Essex, with the Barony of Howard de Walden eventually.



THE ARMS OF HERVEY DE YEON.



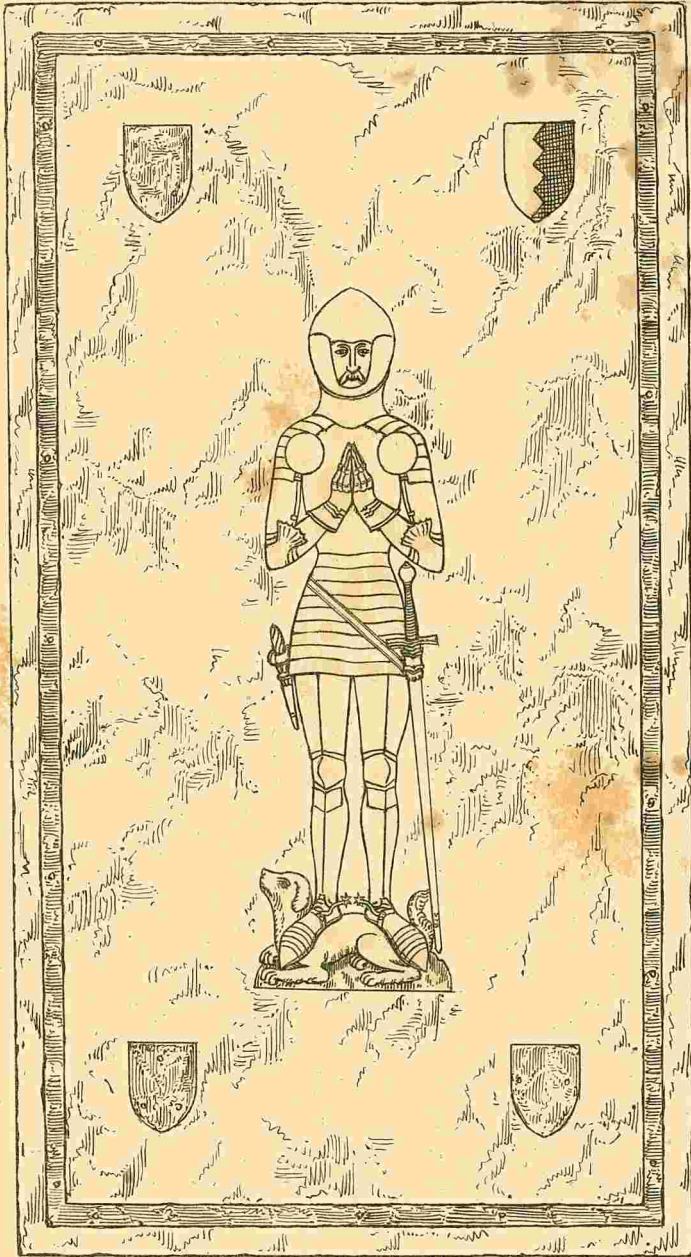
THE ARMS OF THE FIRST JOHN HERVEY.



THE ARMS OF THE SECOND JOHN HERVEY.



SEAL OF HERVEY OF STANTON.



SCALE $\frac{1}{13}$

W.R. Tymms. Lith.

St. PETER. WHARLEIGH. COM. BEDFORD.

John Hardyne. circa 1550.



SCALE $\frac{1}{16}$

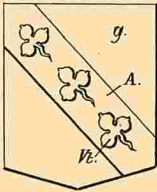
W.R. Tymms. Lith.

ELSTON. COV. BEDFORD.

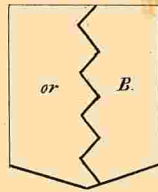
Margery Argenreia. ob. mcccxxxix.

IN LAPIDE JONIS HARVY.

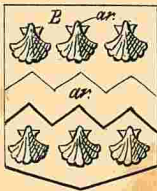
John Harvy.



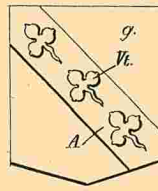
R. Parlyg.



Dengaynes.

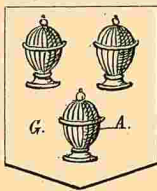


John Harvy.

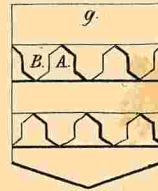


IN LAPIDE MARGERIE ARGENTINE.

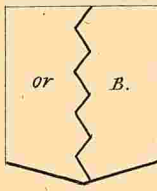
W. Argentine.



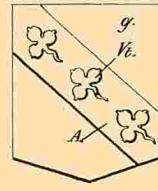
Talbott.



R. Parlyg.



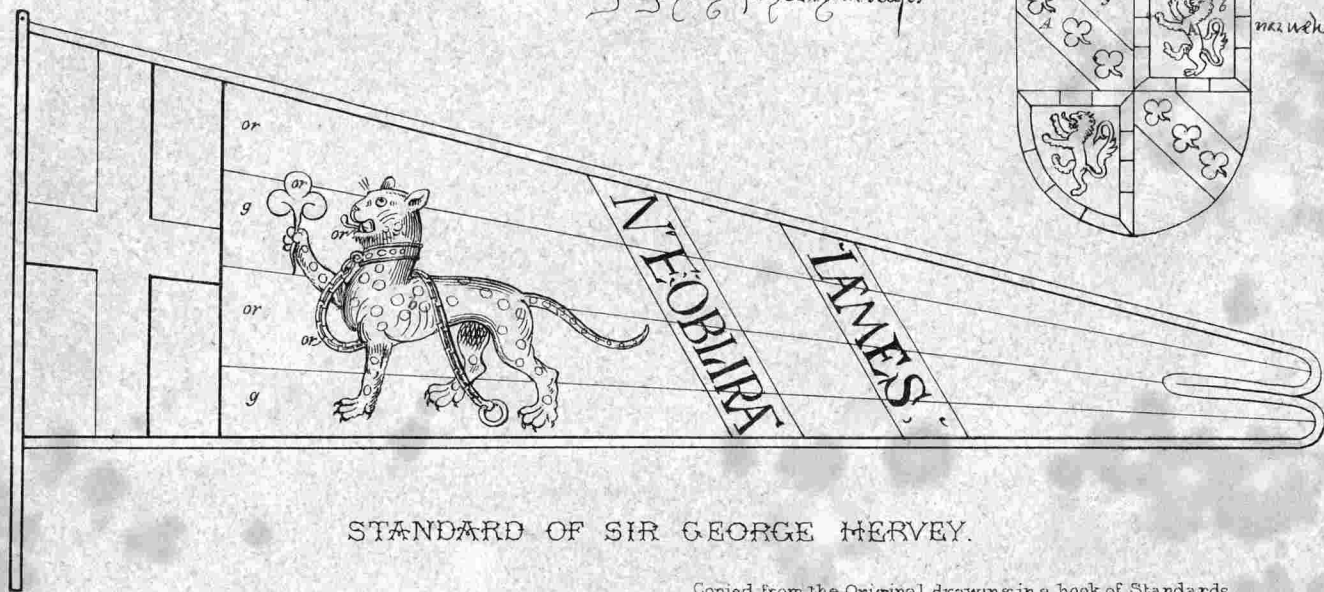
John Harvy.



Extracted from a M. S. amongst the Collections of John Philipot.
Somerset Herald, marked *

William Southgate, Somerset.

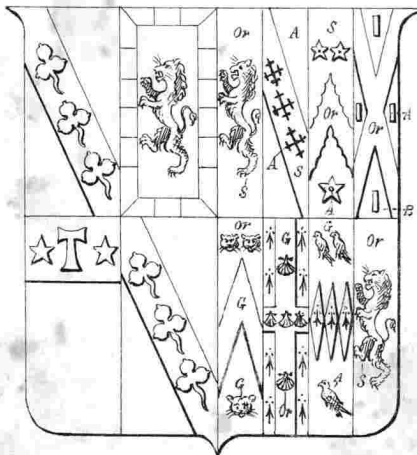
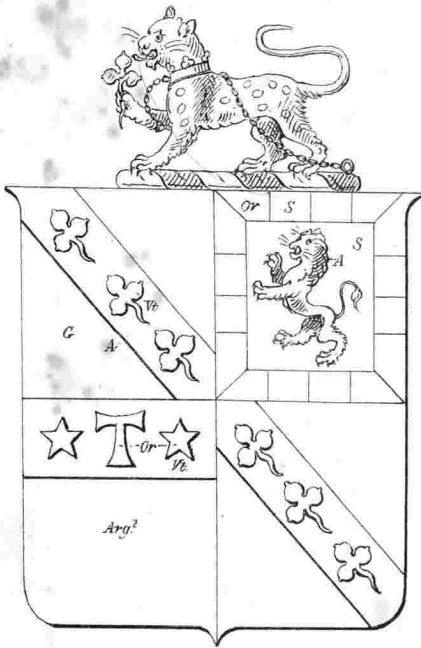
george halvy of the rley in bedfor



STANDARD OF SIR GEORGE HERVEY.

Copied from the Original drawing in a book of Standards marked L2. in the Library of the College of Arms.

J. R. Planché,
Rouge Croix.



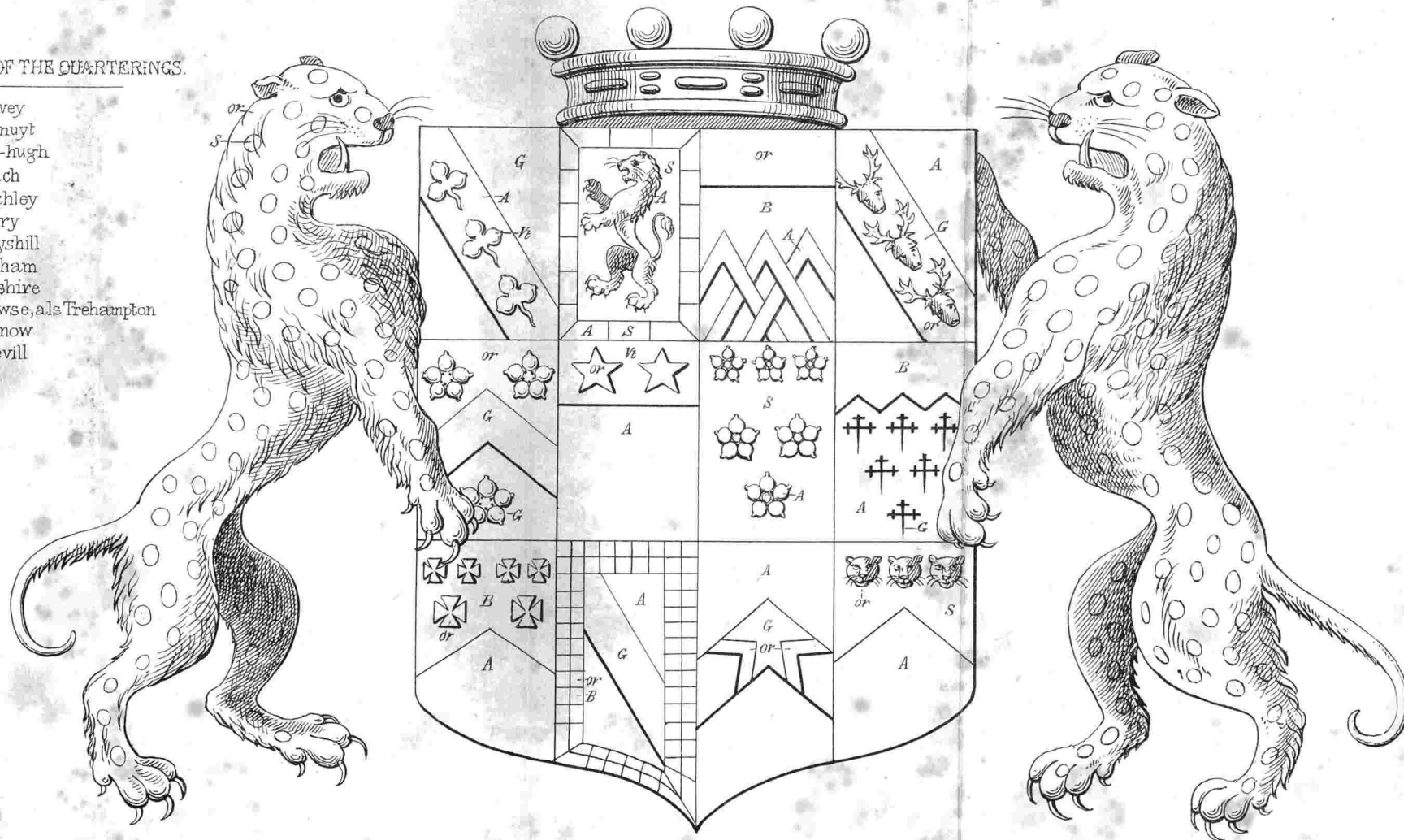
The above Arms, Crest, & Quarterings recorded with the Pedigree of Hervey of Ickworth at the Visitation of Co. Suffolk, 1561.

Copied from the original, by William Courthope Esq^r Somerset.

W. H. Lysons, Lith.

NAMES OF THE QUARTERING.

1. Hervey
2. Nernuyt
3. Fitz-hugh
4. Brach
5. Chicley
6. Drury
7. Freysshill
8. Saxham
9. Wilshire
10. Brewse, als Trehampton
11. Skenow
12. Artevell



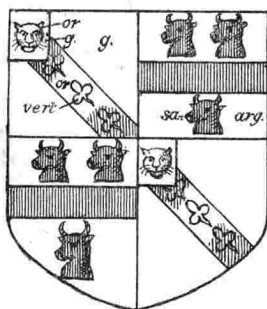
THE RT HON. SR WILLIAM HARVEY KT & BT LORD HARVEY OF ROSSE IN IRELAND. CREATED LORD HARVEY OF KIDBROOKE IN KENT. 7 FEB. 1627. EXTINGUISHED, 1642.



FROM THE TITLE PAGE ON CAMDEN'S HISTORY
OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. 1635.

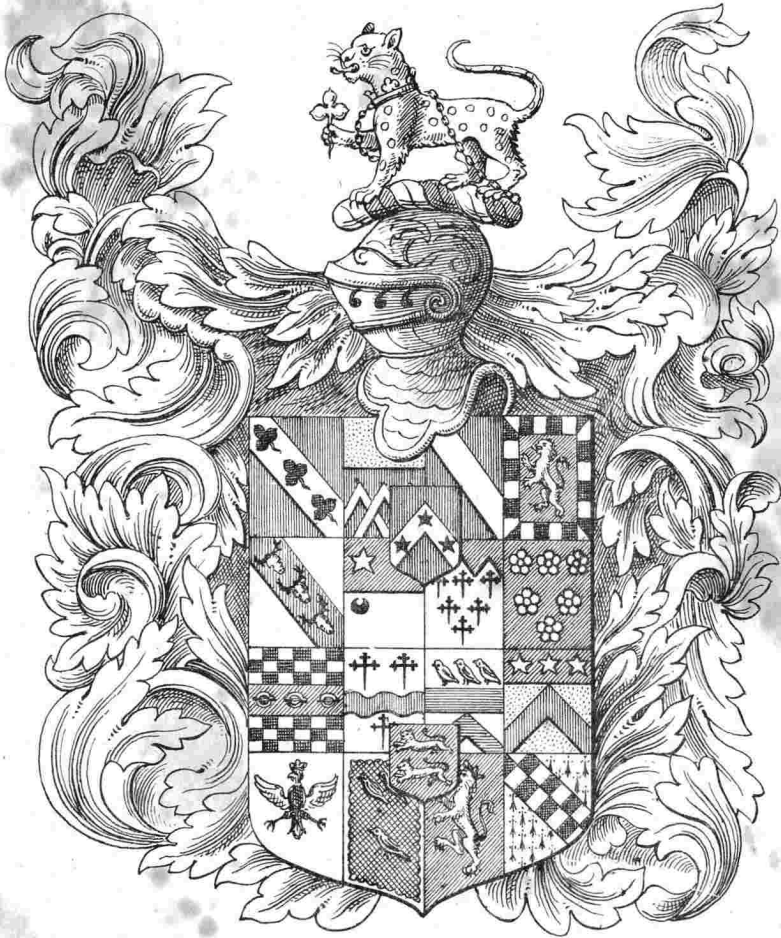
*Franciscus Harvey miles
unus Justiciariorum domi-
ni Regis de communi Banco.*

1626.



ON A WINDOW IN THE HALL OF THE
MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Copied from Dugdale's Origines Judiciales.



JE

N'OUBLIERAI

JAMAIS.

*John Kervey of Ichworth in
Com. Suff. Esq. 1698.*



THE RIGHT HON^{BLE} JOHN LORD HERVEY.
CREATED BARON OF ICKWORTH IN COM. SUFF.
MARCH THE 23RD 1702.