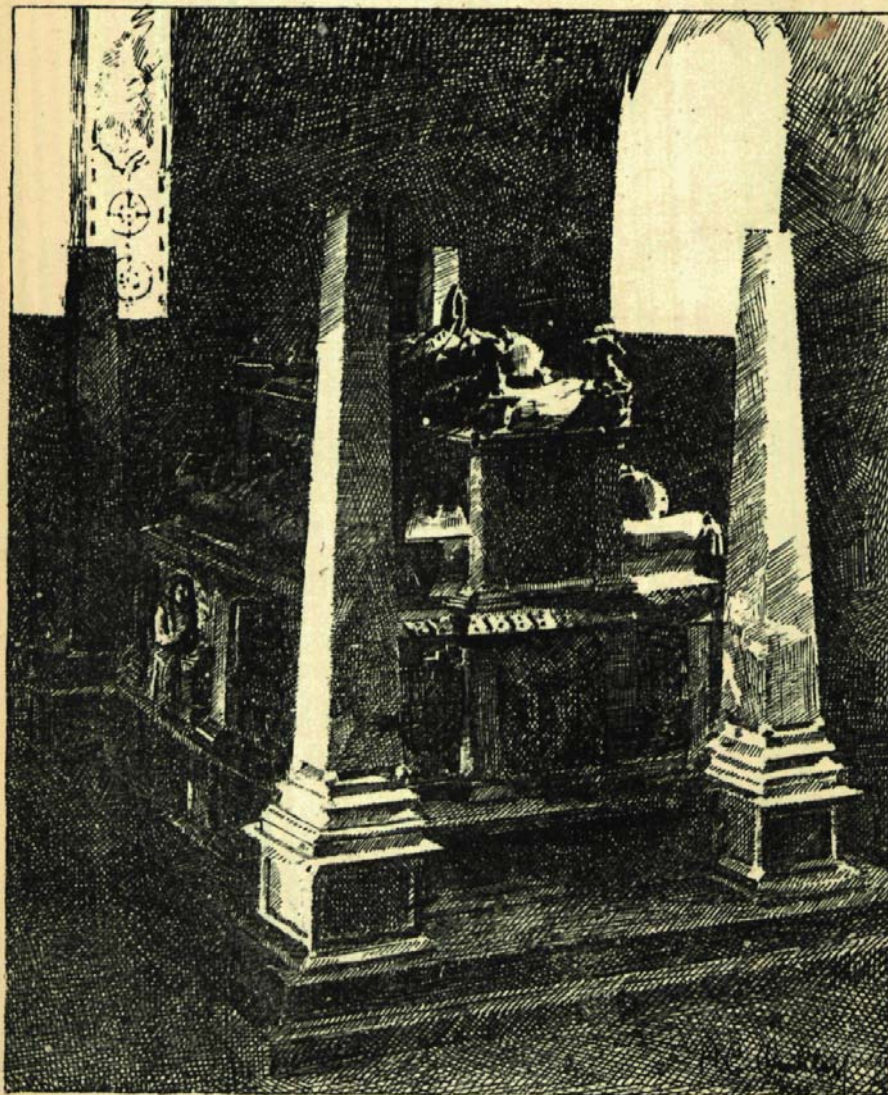


Hants Field Club

Wilson. Litho.



WRIOTHESLEY TOMB · TITCHFIELD · HANTS

THE WRIOTHESLEY TOMB IN
TITCHFIELD CHURCH:
ITS EFFIGIAL STATUES AND HERALDRY.

BY BENJ. W. GREENFIELD, F.S.A.

The subject of this paper* affects an object of high monumental art in the county of Hants, hitherto left undescribed by the local historian, although attention was called to it on the occasion of a visit to Titchfield by the members of the Hampshire Field Club (May 24th, 1888), when Mr. Shore gave an admirable account of the Wriothesley family, their territorial possessions in this county, and their last resting place.

Lord Bacon, in his work "On the Advancement of Learning," when referring to the Study of Antiquities, or Remnants of History, includes "Monuments as saving and recovering somewhat from the Deluge of Time," and the late John Gough Nichols observes that memoranda of Epitaphs and Heraldry in churches have always been highly estimated by genealogists and biographers, the professional heralds deeming such evidences among their most reliable materials.

With regard to the sepulchral monument of the Wriothesley family in Titchfield church, it is a remarkable and interesting fact that, in Midhurst church, Sussex, Sir Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montague, erected an alabaster tomb for himself and his two wives, which was a *replica* of that at Titchfield, in style, dimensions, and materials of construction.

* Read at a meeting of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society, October 15th, 1888.

The wife of Henry, second Earl of Southampton¹ the founder of the Wriothesley monument, was eldest daughter of this Viscount Montague and mother of Henry, third Earl. Thus a near connection and warm friendship would exist between the founders of both tombs. Lord Montague survived his son-in-law eleven years, dying in October, 1592.

The interval of time between the construction of the two tombs could not however have been so long, as the tomb at Midhurst was prepared and completed in Lord Montague's life-time, and that at Titchfield was not begun until after the Earl of Southampton's death in 1581, and, certainly, not finished before his only daughter's marriage in 1585, as her and her husband's arms are impaled on a shield behind her kneeling figure on the north side of the Wriothesley tomb. We may therefore conclude that the construction of both tombs was nearly contemporaneous; and there can be no doubt but that both were designed by the same architect and wrought by the same hands. Another circumstance worthy of notice with regard to these tombs is that the Montague tomb was erected in a chapel on the south side of the chancel in Midhurst church,² in a position precisely similar to that of the Wriothesley tomb at Titchfield.

A description of the Wriothesley tomb resolves itself into three parts:—firstly, the general design, dimensions and materials of construction; secondly, the three effigial recum-

¹ The second earl, on his marriage with Lord Montague's daughter, conveyed, by indenture, dated 10th May, 11 Eliz., 1569, his lordship's manors, lands, &c., to his father-in-law, Lord Montague, Ralph Scrope, Esq., of Crondal, Co. Southampton, and John Hippeley, Esq., of Cameley, Co. Somerset, in fee, to hold to certain specific uses; and by his last will he bequeathed his "George" and "Garter," of the value, together, of £40 (a sum equivalent at the present time to £500) to his father-in-law, Lord Montague. As the testator was not a K.G., this jewel and garter of the Order were, most probably, inherited from his father, the first Earl, who was elected a K.G., 23rd April, 1545; and as Lord Montague was a K.G., this costly legacy was most appropriate, and was given *expressly* "in token of perfect love and charitie betwene us."

² The Montague tomb at Midhurst alas! has been grievously mutilated within the last forty years, by the curtailing of the plinth; the removal of its imposing obelisks, emblazoned shields, and the kneeling figures surrounding the flanks and ends; changing the position of the central super-structure to one side of the altar slab, and transporting it from the chapel, in the centre of which it originally stood, and erecting it as a *mural* monument against the east end wall of the south aisle of Easebourne parish church, which adjoins the town of Midhurst.

bent figures and other statuary; and thirdly, the heraldic emblems. An idea of the costliness of this tomb may be derived from the clause relative to its foundation in the second Earl's will. He died at his house at Ichell, in the parish of Crondal, on 4th October, 1581, aged thirty-six years, at which time his only son Henry, third Earl, was eight years old. The corpse was conducted by the heralds with all due ceremony to Titchfield, a distance of at least forty miles, and was buried in the south aisle of that church, according to the directions in his last will, dated 29th June, 1581, just three months before his death, and proved in the P. C. C. on 7th February, 1582. The following is the clause referred to:—

"I bequeth my body to be buried in the chapel of the parish church of Titchell, co. Southampton, where my mother lies interred; which chapel I will and direct to be newe altered and fynished by my executors within five years after my decease, in form following, that is to say,—Newe side windowes of stone to be made, the roof plaistered withe pendaunts being sett-full of my Armes, and all the walls plaistered lyke my howse at Dogmers Feilde,¹ and the same faire paved and divided with yron gratte from the church. Also two faire Monuments there to be made, the one for my Lorde my Father (whose bodye I woulde have thether to be broughte and there buried), and my Ladye my Mother; the other for mee, with portraitures of white alabaster or such lyke uppon the said Monuments; and I will to be bestowed thereuppon one Thousande poundes by my foresaide Executors. And I will suche Funerall charges and obsequies to be donnie and bestowed uppon my saide buriall as shall seeme meete and convenient to my executors for myne estate and degree, Soe that the same excede not a Thousand poundes.² And I will to be given 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.) at the time of my burial in charitable Almes according to the executors' discretion. Also to the needy poor within my several lordships the sum of £200 to pray for the good estate of my soul, the souls of my ancestors and all Christian souls. Also (for the same purpose) £3 to every Alms-house in the City of London and County of Southampton."

As a zealous Roman Catholic, it was quite in accordance with his religion to secure the prayers of the faithful for the good of his soul; but the sum of money thus dedicated is amazing! Omitting the bequest of £3 to every alms-house in London and in the County of Southampton (the amount of which is beyond calculation), we have a sum of £266, equivalent at the present time to £3,192, dedicated to ensure prayers for the good estate of the souls of the testator and his ancestors. But, as the owner of six several residences,

¹ Then in progress of building under his architect, Adams of Greenwich.

² A sum equivalent to £12,000 at the present time.

viz.:—Southampton House, London; Bugle Hall, in the town of Southampton; Beaulieu Abbey, Titchfield. Mansion Place (formerly the Abbey), Itchel, in the parish of Crondal, and Dogmersfield; the Advowsons of the parish churches of Titchfield, Micheldever, and Stratton; the Manors of Beaulieu, Titchfield, North Stoneham, Dogmersfield, Itchel, and Ewshott, Charke-le-Britten (near Rowner), Bromwich, Newlands and Siginworth in Titchfield, and Long Sutton in Somerset, besides other numerous sources of revenue, he could easily afford such an amount in eleemosynary gifts without inconvenience or injury to his title and inheritance.

Some light may be thrown upon his gorgeous funeral, which was performed by the Garter principal King of Arms and his staff of heralds, who, according to custom, took possession of the body. In the Ashmolean MSS., in the Bodleian Library, MS. 836, at folios 395 and 427, are preserved two papers of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald: one is a draft pedigree of Wriothesley, showing the descent of this Henry, second Earl of Southampton; the other giving a detailed statement of the charges for his funeral. These charges are as follows:—

THE CHARGES FOR THE FUNERALL OF THE R. HONORABLE ERLE OF
SOWTHAMPTON VNTO THE OFFICERS OF ARMS, AND THE PAYNTER.

To Mr. Garter, Princypall King of Arms, for his fee		x li.
Item for his Lyverye of black clothe for himselfe for vj yeardes of clothe		vj li.
Item for his 4 ^{or} . servantes		iiij li.
Item for his Journey and transportation, at xij d. the myle (120 miles)		vj li.
Item to three other herauldes of arms for ther fees and lyveryes of black clothe to eache of them vj li. xij s. iiij d.		xx li.
Item for three servantes' lyveryes for the servantes of eache of them, xxx s.		iiij li. x s.
Item for the Journey and transportation to eache of the [three] said herauldes for viij d. the myle (120 miles);		xij li.
Item the hearse and Rayles with all the blackes thereon, the velvetes, silke pawle, etc., the honourable and accustomed fees to the same officers of arms or		<i>erasure probably</i> xxxix li. xs.

Somm cj li.

TO THE PAYNTER.

Imprimis for A great Banner	xl s.
Item for A Standard	xl s.
Item iiij ^{or} . Bannerolles	v li. vj s. viij d.
Item one Cote of Arms of Damask	iiij li.
Item one Cote of Arms of Sarcenett	xxvj s. viij d.
Item A Targett of Arms	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item A Sword gylt and Skåberd of velvett	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item A helmett of Steele gylt	xv s.
Item A Creast carved in wood	x s.
Item Mantelles of velvett (an ermine spot), with knops and tasselles	xx s.
Item A Wrethe of silke of his coullors	iiij s. iiij d.
Item A great eschucheon on bokeram	x s.
Item vj eschuchemons on pastboord	xl s.
Item vj eschuchemons on sarcenett for the Corps	xxx s.
Item viij Dozen Penselles ¹	iiij li.
Item iiij ^{or} . Dozen eschuchemons on bokeram	iiij li.
Item iiij ^{or} . Dozen on Paper in mettall	iiij li. iiij s.
Item v Dozen on Paper in coullors	iiij li.
Item one Dozen of small eschuchemons on bokeram	xij s.
Item one Brace of Iron for the helmett	iiij s.
Item vj Braces of Iron	x s.
Item vj Staves for the Banners	vj s.
Item vj Staves for the Officers	iiij s.
Somm xxxvij li. vj s. iiij d.	
[Funeral charges—forward]	
ci li.	

Total cxxxviii li. vj s. iiij d.]

We have here a total cost of £138 6s. 4d. (equivalent to £1,659 16s., at the present time), leaving a balance of £861 13s. 8d. on the £1,000 appropriated by his will, for the purpose of altering and repairing the chapel and raising the monuments. This balance of £861 13s. 8d. would be equivalent to £10,340 4s. at the present time.

The tomb still occupies its original site, and lies east and west in the centre of the chapel on the south side of the chancel in Titchfield Church. The style is that of the Renaissance of the Elizabethan type. The materials are alabaster and marble. The three recumbent effigies and four kneeling figures at the sides of the altar tomb are of alabaster.

¹ A small swallow-tailed flag attached to a lance, and charged with the crest or cognizance.

The dado or plinth is 2ft. 2in. high, 8ft. 9in. long, and about 6ft. 4in. wide. Thereon is an Altar tomb 2ft. 5in. high above the plinth, 7ft. 9in. long, and 5ft. 10in. wide. Its sides and ends are divided by marble pilasters into panels, viz., three at head and foot, and two on each side. On the altar slab repose the recumbent portrait statues of the 1st and 2nd Earls of Southampton. Between them along the centre of the altar slab rises a second stage composed of three circular headed arches divided by piers and pilasters; the soffits of the arches are richly decorated with roses in panels and with other enrichments. Upon the table of this upper stage is placed the recumbent portrait statue of the first Earl's wife, mother of the founder. Along the flanks of the altar tomb are four alabaster figures kneeling before pries dieu. The two on the south side represent daughters of the 1st Earl, whose recumbent effigy is on the slab above them. The two on the north side represent the only son and daughter of the founder. The 1st Earl had two other daughters, viz., Mary who married first Richard Lister, Esq.,¹ secondly William Shelley, Esq., of Michelgrove, Sussex, who died in 1597, s.p. Lady Mary Lister died in December, 1561. And Elizabeth, married Thomas Ratcliffe Viscount FitzWalter, afterwards Earl of Sussex, as his 1st wife. She died s.p. in January, 1554-5.

The three panels at the head, or west end, of the altar tomb, are filled by sculptured armorial shields and heraldic insignia; the quarterings in relief are emblazoned in their proper tinctures, as are also the heraldic insignia. The panel on the spectator's right contains the shield of arms of the 1st Earl—whose effigy lies above,—encircled by the Garter and and Motto of the Order. That on the left, under the effigy of the 2nd Earl, contains the shield of arms of the 2nd Earl impaling those of his wife, Mary daughter of Viscount Montague. The central panel contains a full display of the armorial insignia of the second Earl, as a Peer, viz., his shield of six quarterings with its supporters of a bull and lion; an

¹ Grandson and heir of Sir Richard Lister, Kt., Chief Justice of England, —who was buried in St. Michael's Church, Southampton, where his mutilated monument, in the style of the Renaissance, remains to this day. Lady Mary had a son and heir, Michael Lister, who was aged 21 years in 1577.

Earl's coronet, helmet and crest, and underneath on a wreath his word of arms VNE PAR TOVT.^(C)

Of the three panels at the foot, or east end of the altar tomb, the centre one contains a shield, with the quarterings in low relief, emblazoned and tintured, of the first Earl, impaling those of his wife, Jane Cheney, whose effigy lies directly above. The two side panels contain the inscriptions, cut in very shallow Roman capitals, on polished black marble, to the first and second Earls, under their respective effigies.

The two panels of the super-altar are of polished black marble. That at the west end, under the head of the countess, is plain and without inscription; that at the east end, at her feet, contains her monumental inscription cut, like the other two. The inscriptions are as follows:—

I.

HEERE LIETH Y^e BODYE OE Y^e RIGHT HONORABLE S^r THOMAS WRYOTHESLYE SONNE OF WILLIAM WRYOTHESLYE ESQVIRE: WHO FOR HIS VIRTVE AND WORTHYNES WAS CREATED KNIGHT OF THE HONORABLE ORDER OF Y^e GARTER BARON OF TITCHFYLDE EARLE OF SOVTHAMPTON: CHANNCCELLOR OF ENGLAND ONE OF Y^e HONORABLE PRYVIE COVNSELL VNTO KINGE HENRIE THE 8 AND KINGE EDWARD THE 6 AND ONE OF THE ESPECIALIE CHOSEN AND TRVSTED EXECVTORS OF THE LAST WILL & TESTAMENT OF KINGE HENRIE THE 8. BY LADY JANE HIS WIFFE HE HAD ISSVE: HENRIE EARLE OF SOVTHAMPTON ELISABETH MARYED VNTO THOMAS FITZWATERS AFTERWARDES EARLE OF SVSSEX MARYE MARYED VNTO RYCHARD LYSTER ESQVIER KATHERINE MARYED VNTO THOMAS CORNEWALLYS ESQVIER & MABELL MARYED VNTO SYR WALTER SANDES KNYGHT: BESYDES DIVERS OTHER CHILDREN W^{ch} DYED VNMARIED. THIS THOMAS EARLE OF SOVTHAMPTON DYED THE 30 DAYE OF A^o D^o 1551¹

II.

HEERE LYETH Y^e BODYE OF Y^e RIGHT HONORABLE HENRY WRYOTHESLYE BARON OF TITCHFYELDE & EARLE OF SOVTHAMPTON WHO TOOKE TO WYFE MARYE BROWNE DAUGHTER OF SYR ANTHONIE BROWNE VISCOYNTÉ MOVNTAGVE & OF Y^e LADYE JANE RATCLYFF HIS WYFE, ONE OF Y^e DAUGHTERS OF ROBERT EARLE OF SVSSEX. BY W^{ch} MARYE HE HAD

^(C) "VNE": thus engraved on the tomb. But this mode of spelling is not conformable with that which was adopted by the successive members of the family, who invariably used the old French orthography, viz., "VNG PAR TOVT." In the tricking of the armorial insignia of the 2nd Earl in Brit. Mus. Additional M.S. 5,504, fol. 90, it is thus given; so also in the Heralds' College Records, I 31, fol. 29, and in the framed inlaid wood work in the Bugle Inn, at Titchfield, of those of Thomas the 4th Earl.

¹He died 30th July, 1550. The sculptor has omitted the month, and the year has been wrongly inserted.

ISSVE Y^e RIGHT HONORABLE HENRIE EARLE OF SOUTHAMPTON NOW
LIVINGE MARIE MARIED VNTO THOMAS ARVNDELL ESQVIER SONNE &
HEYRE OF S^r MATHEW ARVNDELL OF WARDER CASTELL IN Y^e COVNTIE
OF WYLTE: KNIGHT. THIS HENRIE EARLE OF SOUTHAMPTON ENDED
HIS LYFE AT HIS HOWSE AT YTCHELL Y^e FOVRTH DAY OF OCTOBER IN
Y^e 36 YEARE OF HIS AGE & IN Y^e YEARE OF Y^e RAIGN OF OVR
SOVERAIGNE LADY QVEENE ELIZABETH & IN Y^e YEARE OF VOR LORD
GOD.¹

III.

HEERE LYETH Y^e RIGHT HONORABLE LADYE JANE COVNTIS OF SOUTH-
AMPTON DAVGHTER OF WILLIAM CHEYNIE OF CHESAMBOYES IN Y^e
COVNTY OF BVCKINGHAM ESQVIER WYFE VNTO Y^e RIGHT HONORABLE
S^r THOMAS WRYOTHESLYE KNIGHT OF THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF
Y^e GARTER, BARON OF TYTCHEVELDE EARLE OF SOUTHAMPTON AND
LORDE CHAVNCELLOR OF ENGLANDE: WHICH LADYE JANE DYED THE 15
DAY OF SEPT IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1574.

The whole of this grand design is completed by quadri-
lateral projections at its four corners, upon which are raised
four obelisks of Sussex or Devonshire marble, each six feet
high in the clear, not including the pedestal, 'set at base on
four balls, and finished at top by a ball with an elongated
pyramidal finial or spike. These top ornamentations are
now missing, but are evidenced by the tenons and sockets
still remaining on.*

On the surface of the altar slab lie the semblances, six feet
long, of the first and second Earls of Southampton of this
family, carved in alabaster and coloured in their habiliments.

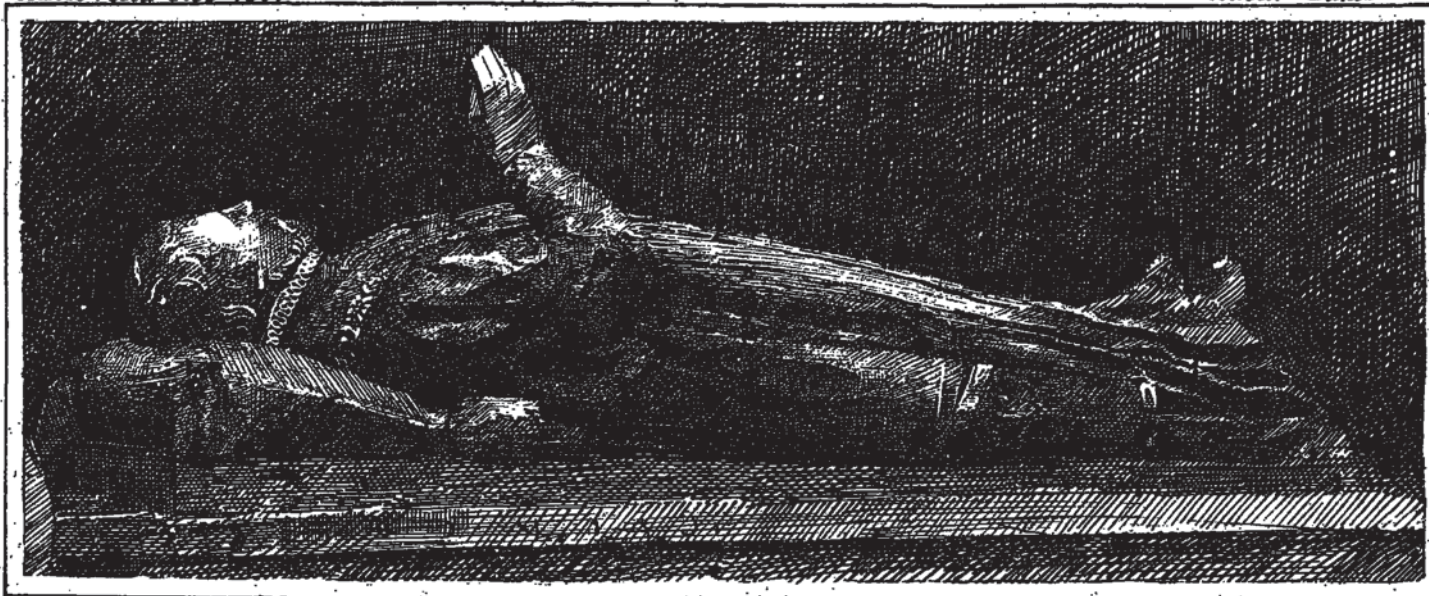
On the south side, that of the 1st Earl indued in his robes
of state as Lord Chantellor; his head, uncovered, rests on
a diapered and tasselled cushion; his hands are raised in
prayer across his chest; under his tunic—fitting close up to
the chin—is seen the edge of the frill; around his shoulders
the collar of the Order of the Garter—composed of Garters
encircling compound red and white roses, alternated with
interlaced knots of thick silken cord and tassels.

¹[1581 and 23 Eliz'th.]

* My authorities for the fashion of these terminations of the obelisks are,
first, a drawing of the Montague tomb at Midhurst, taken in 1790
by Grimm, one of the artists employed by Sir William Burrell,
and preserved in the Burrell Collection of MSS. in the British
Museum, which I consider to be conclusive upon the subject; and
secondly, several examples in Westminster Abbey and elsewhere
of contemporaneous tombs in the same style of architecture. [See
Dart's "Westminster Abbey," plates 3, 23, 25, 34, 50, 55 & 61; also
Baker's "Northamptonshire," I, 92, for two plates of the monuments
of the Spencer family in Brington Church.]

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EFFIGY of THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY 1ST EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON K.G.
FROM THE TOMB AT TITCHFIELD • LORD CHANCELLOR • 1544

On the north side the effigy of his son, the second Earl, represents a warrior completely cased in a suit of polished steel armour richly damasquined. The suit of armour is an almost perfect imitation of inlaid gold in alternate longitudinal divisions,¹ represented on the alabaster by gilding. The hands are raised in prayer across his chest. The head is uncovered.² This is, evidently, a portrait statue both in face and armour, the latter resembling—in many respects—the superb suit of inlaid plate armour of his contemporary, King Henry IV, of France. The platting of the reed or rush pallet³ on which the figure lies is a masterpiece of the art, as is the folding of the pallet under the head. The representation of the suit of steel armour is equally minute in detail, even to the rivetting of steel plates. The steel gorget fits close up to the chin; and above it is seen the edge of the frill.

The breast-plate of the cuirass is long-waisted, and modelled with a projecting edge down its centre. This projection—called the "Tapul"—is peaked at the lower extremity in the fashion of the age. The pauldrons are large, and fastened on the shoulders by arming points around their edges, and those of the tassets and thigh pieces, the scalloped border of the lining of the plates is carefully portrayed; so likewise is the frilling at the wrists from under the brassarts, or arm pieces. He wears elbow and knee pieces, steel jambarts, and rowelled spurs. The sollerets are flexible steel plates jointed after the manner of the shell of a lobster's tail, and are partly pointed at the toes.⁴

The thigh pieces, each composed of eight overlapping plates, are buckled by straps. The tassets covering the trunk hose in front, each composed of five overlapping plates, are fastened by hinges at the waist to the cuirass, and over the trunk hose behind by buckle and strap. They reach

¹ See the statue of Sir Christopher Hatton, in Dart's "Westminster," plate 66.

² His real steel helmet and crest are to be seen—fixed on an iron stanchion high up on the south wall of this same south aisle.

³ See Dart, plate 100, for recumbent effigy of Wm. Thynne, Esq., for matting and armour.

⁴ See Rogers's "Memorials of the West," p. 164, plate: the brasses of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., founder of Wadham College, and of Dorothy his wife.

more than half-way down the thighs, and are rounded off at the lower edge. The trunk hose is seen on the left side under the sword belt.¹

A sword, 3ft. 2in. long, made of wood, hung from the waist belt on his left side. The sword is now detached through decay and rough treatment, and lies on the slabstone beside the figure.

At the feet of each effigy is the semblance of a sable bull, couchant upon a wreath of red and gold. The bull is ducally crowned, horned, hoofed, crined, and muzzle-ringed, with chain reflexed over the back all in gold.

Between these two recumbent figures, but elevated upon a super altar, is placed a like semblance, in alabaster, of the first Earl's wife, Jane Cheney, mother of the second Earl. She is represented in her scarlet mantle or robe of state, lined with ermine. Her head—encircled with a gold coronet of her degree—rests on a tasselled and diapered cushion. At the four corners of the slab are representations of the Wriothsesley heraldic cognizance, of about six inches high, carved in alabaster and coloured in the proper heraldic tinctures, viz., on a wreath or and gules, a bull's head and neck, erect and erased, sable gutty d'or armed, muzzle-ringed and chained, d'or.

Regarding the four alabaster kneeling figures on the north and south sides or flanks, of the Altar Tomb. The two on the south side represent daughters of Lord Chancellor Wriothsesley, the first Earl, viz., Katherine and Mabel. Their kneeling figures face each other. That of Katherine is to the east or right hand of the spectator. She was wife of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., of East Horsley, Surrey, Groom-Porter to Queen Elizabeth. Behind her—in the upper corner of the panel—is an alabaster shield in relief on which are depicted—in their proper colours—the arms of Cornwallis, viz., sable gutté d'eau of ten, on a fesse argent three Cornish choughs sable, legs and eyes gules, impaling Wriothsesley. Mabel, the figure to the left of the spectator, was wife of Sir Walter Sandes, Kt., of Somborne, in this

¹ See Dart's "Westminster," plate 34, Margaret, Countess of Lennox, where the trunk hose, robes, and armour are well shown; likewise in plate 53, of Sir Thomas Bromley, and plate 100, of William Thynne. See also kneeling statue of Sir Richard Drake at Esher, and the splendid bronze recumbent effigy of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, in the chapel of the Guardian Angels in Winchester Cathedral.

county, younger son of Thomas, second Baron Sandes of the Vyne. Behind her, in the upper left hand corner of the panel, is a like shield charged and tinctured with the arms of Sandes, viz., argent, a cross raguly sable, impaling Wriothesley.

On the north side of the Altar tomb are similar figures of the son and daughter of Henry, the second Earl, whose recumbent figure is immediately above them. These figures likewise look towards each other. That to the west, or on the spectator's right, represents a young man in armour, and on a shield behind him, as in the former instances, are depicted in their proper colours the arms of Wriothesley impaling what now appears as a blank. Probably this sinister half of the shield was never illuminated, as, doubtless, the kneeling figure represents Henry, the third earl, who was born in October, 1573, and, at the time of raising this monument, was unmarried. The figure to the east, or spectator's left, is that of Mary, the only daughter of the second Earl. She married, as we learn from the marriage licences granted by the Bishop of London, about the month of June, 1585, Sir Thomas Arundel, Kt., afterwards created Lord Arundel of Wardour. Behind her, as in the other instances, is a shield tinctured with the arms of Arundel of Wardour, viz., sable, six swallows argent, 3, 2, 1, impaling Wriothesley.

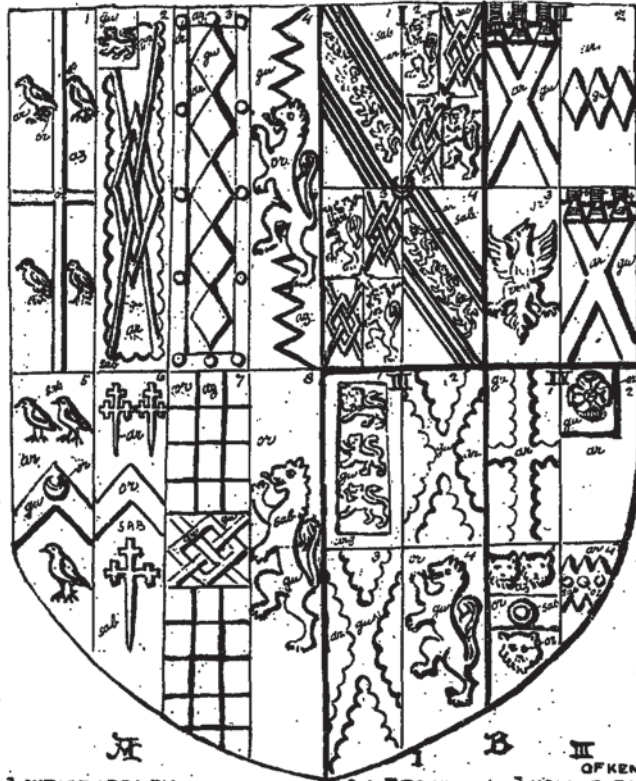
We now come to the heraldry displayed on the tomb. To many persons heraldic shields and quarterings are unintelligible, and convey no meaning, but they are teeming with information: They disclose to us by-roads of history and threads that lead up to interesting facts.¹ Were it not for the

¹ It was through an imperfect acquaintance with the charges and tinctures on heraldic shields that Sir Henry Englefield, the late John Bullar, and other writers on the antiquities of Southampton, were led to attribute the tomb of Sir Richard Lister, Kt., Chief Justice of England, in St. Michael's Church, to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. This gross error escaped detection until it was exposed and refuted by the late Sir Frederick Madden, keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, in a paper contributed by him to the Archaeological Institute, and read at the annual meeting of that Society at Winchester, in September, 1845. The error arose from confounding the principal charges, viz., the cross between four birds in both the Wriothesley and Lister coats of arms, but due examination would have shown that the tinctures of the crosses and birds were different, and also that the Lister cross bore on its surface other charges, while that of Wriothesley was plain. A similar blunder was made by these writers respecting the Cardonnel arms on the Bar Gate at Southampton, by attributing them to Lewes or Abdy.

science of heraldry, we probably should not have known that the first Earl of Southampton's grandmother, Barbara Dunstanville, was a direct descendant of King Henry I, by her illegitimate son Reginald, who was made Earl of Cornwall by King Stephen.

It is not necessary to treat of the history of heraldry, or offer an apology for its study, but we may look with indulgence upon the pursuit of the nobility and gentry in the middle ages, and down to the dawn of the revival of learning and study of the "Exact Sciences." Literary culture was confined to the reading of the Provençal poets and the lives of the troubadours, whilst the gentlemen studied the "Book of Farriery" and Lady Juliana Berners' "Book of St. Albans on Hawking, Hunting, Fishing and Blazoning of Arms." The training of the academic schools was confined to Latin, Law, Physicks, Logic and Disputations. Superstition and stupidity hedged the people in on every side. The private chaplain, or steward of the manor, kept his lord's accounts, and he alone was acquainted with or capable of learning the contents of the muniment room and family records. Can we then wonder that gentlemen made it their almost exclusive aim to become versed in the history of their progenitors, and emulate their heroism and noble deeds? In this pursuit, the study of heraldry became an efficient and all important aid.

A noteworthy and thrilling example of its uses in ancient times is recorded by Froissart, in the 130th chapter of his "Chronicles," where he informs us that on the second day after the defeat of the French army on the plain of Crécy, in the year 1346, the King of England sent to have the numbers and condition of the dead examined on the field. To this business he deputed Reginald, Lord Cobham of Sterborough, and Ralph, Lord Stafford, with three heralds to examine the arms of the slain, and two secretaries to write down all the names. After much pains they examined all the dead, and at the close of the day brought in their report to the King, viz., that they had found 80 bannerets, the bodies of eleven princes, 1,200 knights, and 30,000 common men. It was, therefore, solely owing to their intimate acquaintance with the several heraldic bearings that, on the examination of the



- 1 WRIOTHESLEY
 2 DUNSTANVILLE
 3 LEWSELL OR LUSTRSHILLE
 4 DRAYTON
 5 CROWTON
 6 PECKHAM
 7 CHENEY
 8 LOVETOFT

- 1 & 4 BROWNE 1 HOLAND EARL
 2 & 3 FITZALAN 2 & 3 TIPTOFT
 1 & 4 FITZALAN 4 CHERLETON
 2 & 3 MAUTRAVERS OF POWYS
 II
 1 & 4 NEVILLE I INGALDESTHORP
 2 MONTACUTE 2 BRADSTON
 3 MONTHERMER 3 DELAPOLE
 OF SAWSTON
 4 BURGH

THE SHIELD OF HENRY 2ND EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON (8 QUARTERINGS)
 IMPALING HIS WIFE'S COAT (22 QUARTERINGS) THE ARMS OF BROWNE
 VISCOUNT MONTAGU FROM THE WRIOTHESLEY TOMB

Monts Field Club 1889

Wilson 1880

shields, crests and surcoats of the slain, the heralds could identify and give in the names of the knights and persons of note who had fallen. Gibbon's remark that ancient coinage is one of the handmaids of history, is a simile that would aptly apply to heraldry.

In describing the heraldic insignia on the Wriothesley tomb, it will not be necessary to treat of more than two out of the four shields, and thus save repetition.

On the centre panel at the head, or west end, of the Altar tomb, are displayed the armorial insignia of the Founder, as an Earl. The shield contains eight quarterings:—1. Azure, a cross or, between four falcons close argent, belled or, Wriothesley. 2. Argent, within a bordure engrailed sable, a fret gules, over all, on a Canton gules, a lion passant or, Dunstanville. 3. Argent, a pale fusily of five gules, within a bordure azure, bezanty, Lewsell, or Lusteshille. 4. Party per pale indented gules and azure, a lion rampant or, Drayton. 5. Argent, on a chevron gules, between three choughs sable, a crescent or, Crowton. 6. Sable, a chevron or, between three crosses-croset fitchy, argent, Peckham. 7. Chequy or and azure, a fesse gules fretty argent, Cheney, co. Bucks. 8. Or, a lion rampant, per fesse sable and gules, Lovetoft.

The second and third quarterings are brought in by the marriage of John Wriothesley, alias Garter Kings of Arms, who died in 1504, grandfather of Thomas, first Earl of Southampton, with Barbara, daughter and heir of Januarius Dunstanville, the grandson and heir of Nicholas Dunstanville and his wife Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lewsell, or Lusteshille, of Devonshire [Harl. MSS., 807, f. 27]. The fourth, fifth and sixth quarterings are brought in by the marriage of William Wriothesley, York Herald, the father of Thomas, first Earl of Southampton, with Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Drayton, of London, and his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Peter Peckham, by the heiress of Crowton [Her. Coll. Records]. The seventh and eighth quarterings are brought in by the marriage of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, with Jane, daughter and sole heir of William Cheney, Esq., of the county of Buckingham, who was grandson and heir of Robert Cheney, by the heiress of Lovetoft,¹ of Southho, co. Huntingdon.²

¹ Harl. MSS., 2109, f. 191.

² Fines Rolls, 6 H. IV, and 2 H. V.

An Earl's Coronet rests on the shield ; over the Coronet is the Crest, viz. : on a helmet of his degree, wreathed or and gules, a bull passant sable, ducally crowned, horned, hoofed, crined, muzzle-ringed and chained—the chain reflexed over the back or. The Supporters :—dexter side, a bull rampant sable, ducally crowned, horned, hoofed, crined, muzzle-ringed and chained (the chain reflexed over the back), or ; sinister side, a lion rampant or, head and mane fretty gules. Motto, in Roman capitals on a scroll below the shield, VNE PAR TOVT.

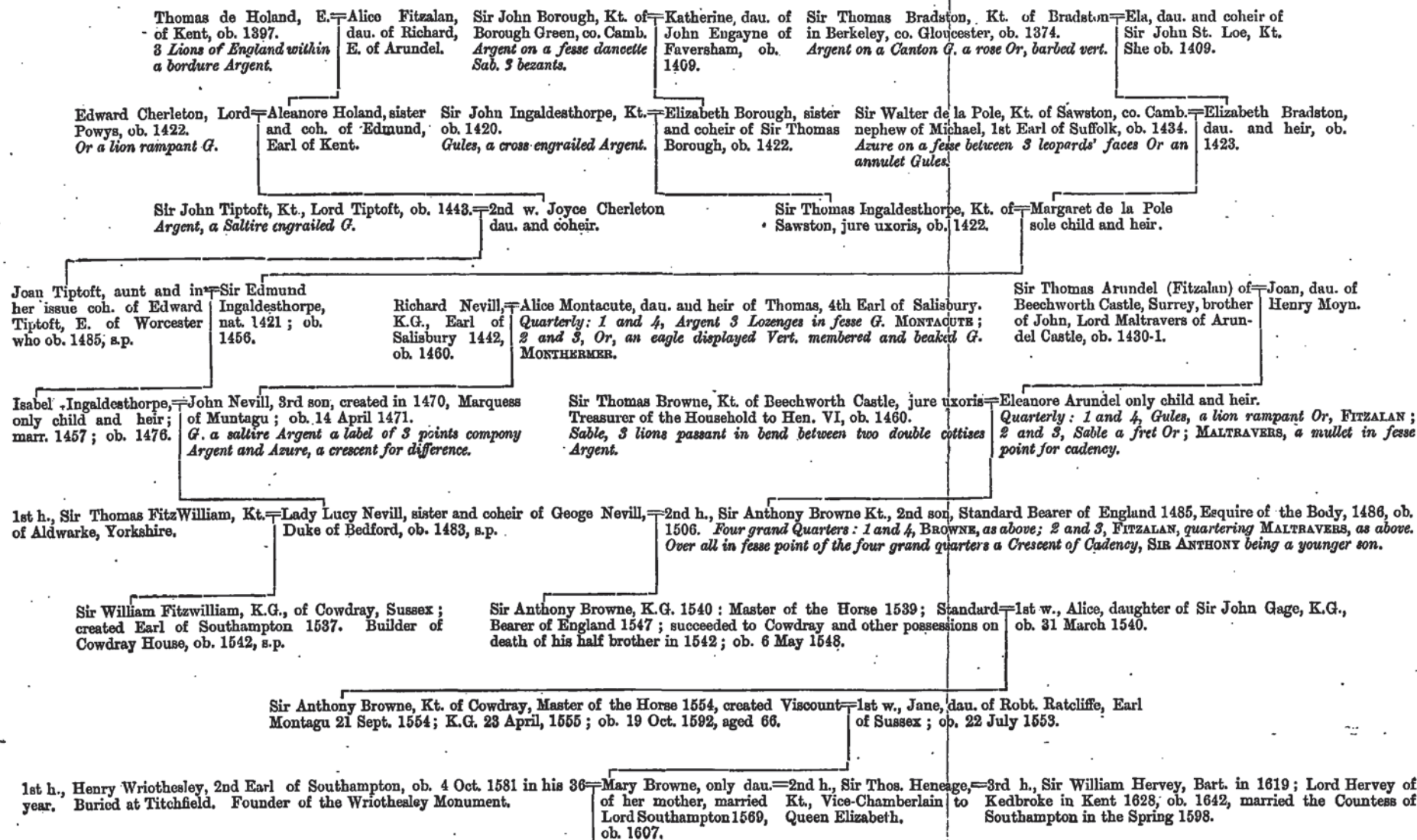
On the spectator's left, at the head, or west end of the Altar tomb is the heraldic shield of the founder. The arrangement is that of Baron and Femme,—Wriothesley of eight quarterings impaling the arms of his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., the first Viscount Montague. The Wriothesley bearings have already been described. The Countess's coat of Arms contains twenty-two quarterings.

It is interesting to trace these careful and invaluable displays of the ancient herald's art, for they completely establish—in their own peculiar symbols—the descent of families when all other record is gone. The faint outlines of personal history developed by the solving of these symbols conjure up in the mind phantasms of the disastrous wars of the Roses and of the glories and horrors of the reigns of the third Edward, and the three "Illustrious Henrys."

The twenty-two quarterings in the coat of the wife of the founder are arranged into four grand coats or quarters, which, in heraldic phrasing, may be thus described. The first grand coat contains ten quarterings, viz. : 1 and 4, sable, three lions passant in bend between two double cottises argent, Browne ; 2 and 3, quarterly ; 1 and 4, Gules, a lion rampant or, Fitzalan of Arundel ; 2 and 3, sable, a fret or, in the fesse point a mullet for difference, Mautravers ; over all in the fesse point of the grand coat a crescent for difference. This coat represents the paternal arms of Browne, Viscount Montague, differenced by a crescent as a mark of cadency (the grandfather of the first Viscount, being a younger son of Sir Thomas Browne, Knight, Treasurer of the Household to King Henry VI.) The arms of Fitzalan of Arundel, with

SCHEME SHEWING THE

Acquisition of the Seberal Quarterings in the Shield of Mary Browne, daughter and heir of Anthony Viscount Montagu, Wife of Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton.



which those of Browne are quartered, represent the match of the above names Sir Thomas Browne with Eleanor, only child and heir of Sir Thomas Arundel (alias Fitzalan), of Beechworth Castle, Surrey (whereby Beechworth Castle came to the Browne family), from which match Viscount Montague was a direct descendent in the third generation. The coat of Lord Mautravers was brought into the Fitzalan shield by the marriage of Sir John de Arundel, in the reign of Edward III, with Aleanor Mautravers, the heiress of Lord Mautravers, who was appointed one of the two keepers of the person of King Edward II, after his dethronement in 1327. The mullet of cadency in the Beechworth Castle branch of the Fitzalan family marks Sir Thomas Arundel as a younger brother of John Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel.

The second grand coat is quarterly; 1 and 4, gules a saltire argent, a file of three points compony argent and azure, Nevile, Marquis of Montagu; 2, argent, three fusils conjoined in fesse gules, Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; 3, or, an eagle displayed vert, Monthermer. This coat represents the marriage of the first Viscount Montagu's grandparents, viz., of Sir Anthony Browne, Kt., Standard Bearer of England to King Henry VII, with Lady Lucy Nevile, daughter and coheir of John Nevile, Marquis of Montagu, who was slain in the sanguinary battle of Barnet, 14th April, 1471, on which field also fell his elder brother the potent Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, "the King Maker," styled "the last of the Barons" by Lord Lytton in his captivating historic novel under that title. The mother of these paladins was Lady Alice, the great heiress of Montacute, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, fourth and last Earl of Salisbury of that family, who was slain at the siege of Orleans in 1428. As heir of his grandmother, Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Monthermer, this Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, quartered the arms Monthermer with his paternal coat of Montacute. The file of three points, compony, in the Nevile shield is a mark of cadency, as junior branch of the Nevilles, Earls of Westmorland.

The third grand coat is quarterly:—1, gules, three lions passant or, (also called three lions of England), within a bordure argent, Holand, Earl of Kent; 2 and 3, argent, a

saltire engrailed gules, Tiptoft; 4, or, a lion rampant gules, Cherleton of Powys. Here is presented the maternal descent, through five generations, of Lady Lucy Nevile, the grandmother of the first Viscount Montague, thus:—

Thomas de Holand, second Earl of Kent, half-brother of King Richard II, on his mother's side (Joanna Plantagenet), was born in 1350. He was knighted by his step-father, the Black Prince (being of the retinue of that prince in the war with France), in 1366, under the walls of Vittoria in Spain (the same Vittoria that is rendered celebrated by one of the great victories of Lord Wellington over the French in the present century). The Earl of Kent was likewise present with the Black Prince in the memorable battle of Najara in Spain. He was elected a K.G. in 1375. He was for some while Marshall of England, and was appointed Governor of Carisbrook Castle for life. He died in April, 1397. His daughter Eleanor (who was sister and co-heir of Edmund, fourth Earl of Kent), married to her second husband, Edward Cherleton, Lord Powys, who died in 1420, leaving two daughters his co-heirs. The younger daughter, Joyce, married John, Lord Tiptoft, who died in 1443. Their daughter, Joan Tiptoft, who was aunt, and in her issue heir of Edward Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, married Sir Edmund Ingaldesthorp, Kt., of Sawston in Cambridgeshire, who died in September, 1456, leaving by her an only daughter, Isabel, then aged fifteen years. She married 25th April, 1457, in her sixteenth year, John Nevile, Marquis of Montagu, and they were the parents of Lady Lucy Nevile, the wife of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard Bearer of England to King Henry VII.

The fourth grand coat is quarterly:—1, Gules, a cross engrained argent, Ingaldesthorp; 2, argent, on a canton gules a rose or, barbed vert, Bradeston; 3, azure, a fesse or charged with an annulet sable between three leopards' faces or De-la-Pole of Sawston; 4, argent, on a fesse dancetté sable three bezants, Burgh of Borough Green, in Cambridgeshire. Here we have the quarterings brought in by Sir Edmund Ingaldesthorp, the maternal grandfather of Lady Lucy Nevile. His father, Sir Thomas Ingaldesthorp, Kt., who died in 1422, married Margaret, only child and heir of

Sir Walter de la Pole and his wife Elizabeth, only child and heir of Thomas Bradeston, of Bradeston, co. Gloucester, who was grandson and heir of Lord Bradeston, one of the heroes of the reign of Edward III. Sir Edmund Ingaldesthorp's grandfather, Sir John Ingaldesthorp, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Borough or Burgh, and a sister of and co-heir of Thomas Borough, of Borough Green. The accompanying pedigree shows how these several quarterings in the Montague shield come in.

Upon this magnificent tomb, one of the most interesting historical monuments in the country, and—certainly—in this county, “decay's, effacing fingers” and, worse, the wanton hand of the destroyer have set their mark. The golden coronet that encircled the head of the Countess is broken and part of it gone. The four heraldic cognizances at the corner of the slab on which her figure rests are mutilated and loosened on their sockets. The spiked balls that were on the top of the four obelisks are no longer there. The horns on the eight representations of the bull's head are all gone; with the exception of one, and gold crowns that surrounded the horns either broken or missing. The heraldic tinctures on the four shields in the panels on the flanks of the altar tomb are almost obliterated; so likewise are the tinctures on the four large sculptured shields at the head and foot of the altar tomb, and were it not that the quarterings upon them are sculptured in relief the charges could not be distinguished. The brilliance of the emblazoned shields and the splendour of the second Earl's suit of plate armour have departed. Such is the effect of decay, neglect, and ill-usage. Steps ought to be taken to preserve this historic monument, this gem of the sculptor's art, from further dilapidation. The Dukes of Bedford and Portland, who are direct descendants of the last Earl of Southampton, and are, it is presumed, the inheritors of his vast estates and wealth, would doubtless be ready to incur the cost of restoring it; and were the matter brought to their notice we may reasonably hope that they would not be willing to subject themselves to the reproach of neglect. The Society for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead, of which the Earl of Northesk is President, might also be brought to use its influence to rescue this superb

example of art from the waste of time and the demon of destruction. The craftsmen who wrought it have long since passed away, yet their glorious work remains though disjointed, blurred, and shorn of the majesty of its beauty, but still full of historic interest, and it may be not without its moral teaching.*

* Spelman in his *History and Fate of Sacrilege*, Ed. 1853, gives Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, as the grantee of the Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu, Hants; Billesden, Bucks; the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Tichfield, Hants; and St. Elizabeth's College, Winchester. This Earl died 1550. His son Henry, second Earl, was in trouble about Mary Queen of Scots. Henry, third Earl, tried for high treason in the insurrection of the Earl of Essex, though pardoned. Thomas, fourth Earl, "of a nature inclined to melancholy," married thrice, but left no surviving male issue. Whereupon the title became extinct.

Pedigree of Wriothesley, Earls of Southampton, and Barons Wriothesley of Titchfield, showing the Acquisition of Quarterings in the Wriothesley Shield, With the authorities.

