period, as I have pointed out, Earls usually took their titles from the castles where they resided, and not from the county or counties with which they were connected; and this is all that the title of "Earl of Chester" implies.

A sense of due proportion is not a distinguishing feature of Mr. Round's criticisms. He refers to these principal matters in a haphazard sort of way, and devotes the larger portion of his remarks to a gratuitous re-statement of an outside matter, which, he allows, had already been "carefully distinguished" in the index to a work to which I referred him.

Having no case, he does what lawyers are supposed to do in such a strait. On the strength of an obvious blunder—one which does not affect a single step in these complicated descents—he resorts to one of his customary and disgraceful inuendoes of general incompetency.[1] But even here he is singularly unfortunate, for I myself made the index in question for Mr. Hart many years ago! He came to blame, but he remains to praise. It is evident that on this subject I had forgotten, for the moment, more than he ever knew, seeing that he was quite unaware of all the facts when he gave the uncertain information which appears under the head of "Clare" in the *Complete Peerage*. Readers have only to omit what little relates to the title of "the Viscountess," with the words "mother of Walter (the Constable) of Gloucester;" the rest of my footnote on p. 86 may stand.

If I am expected to acknowledge a misunderstanding of this retail character, it is surely high time for Mr. Round to confess to a considerable amount of wholesale blundering and unjust accusation.

It is denied that I have produced any fresh evidence. I was under the impression that I spent a great deal of time in examining unprinted rolls, charters, cartularies, and Duchy records, and that I found many entries which had never been used before; besides refurbishing sundry texts which had been misunderstood. If the denial were true, it would follow that some one must have sadly failed to comprehend the existing evidence. Even if a fact has appeared in type, as is alleged in respect of Rohese de Clare, the person who first points out its value is surely entitled to talk of a discovery. But so much information still remains in the ancient manuscript, that it is presumptuous for those who are "not experts" to pretend to an omniscience which, in the nature of things, they cannot possess.

R. E. G. KIRK.

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## Notes on the Foreign Coats in Planche's Roll of Arms.

(*Concluded from Vol. VII., N.S., p.* 155).

496. LI SIRES DE GENEVILE.—John Sire de Joinville (abt. 1234—1319), Seneschal of Champagne, the biographer of Louis IX. He *m.* 1, Adelaide dau. of Henry V. Count of Grandpré; 2, Alice dau.

[1] The origin of the mistake was very simple; I mis-read the cross-reference which is given under "Adeliza" in the index to the Gloucester Cartulary. A few misprints may also be noticed. On p. 82, l. 10, "twelve" should be "thirteen"; on p. 90, l. 5, "1127" should be "1129"; and at the end of p. 91, Margaret should be shown to be the wife of Henry de Lacy, and the line connecting the latter with the Earl of Salisbury erased.

and hss. of Walter Sire de Risnel; he *d.* in his 95th year. (A. VI. 694; D. II. 598). The ancient arms of Joinville were, per fesse, paly Arg. and Gu. counterchanged. The arms in the Roll are those of Broyes, a chief for difference, assumed probably as "arms of affection."(1)

497-8. Li Sires de Cousans and Hugh de C.—Hugh II., Sire de Conflans, Marshal of Champagne; two of his sons were named Hugh. This family bore Brienne (of which they are said to have been a branch), with a bend Gu. for brisure. (*M. de Châl.* 365-6; A. VI. 144).

499. Li Sires de Curtlaudron.—Courlandon (Ile-de-France). Or three wheels Gu.

500. Jakes de Bayonne.—Jacques Sire de Bayon in Lorraine, son or grandson of Henry "the Lombard," a yr. son of Frederic I. Duke of Lorraine. He *m.*, after 1252, Agnes dau. of Raynard III. Sire de Choiseul and widow of the Sire de la Fauche, and was living in 1293. (A. IV. 819). Arg. on a bend Gu. 3 alerions Or [Lorraine with an interchange of metals], a label of 5 points Az.

502. Johans de Vergy.—John de Vergy I., Sire de Fonvens, Champlite, Autrey, and Mirebeau, Seneschal of Burgundy (abt. 1272—1310). He *m.* Margaret dau. of Miles IV. Sire de Noyers. Gu. 3 cinquefoils Or. (A. VII. 33; Moréri).

503. Huges de Pesmes.—The Sire de Pesmes in Franche-Comté. Az. a bend betw. 7 crosses flory fitchy Or.

504. Guillame de Mellant.—William de Mello, Sire d'Espoisses and de Givry (1265, 1284). He *m.* Agnes de St. Verain. Or two bars and 9 (or 10) martlets Gu. The martlets were originally 3, placed in pa e (seal of Dreux de Mello, 1197). (A. VI. 58, 63).

505. Osteleins de Burgoine.—Otho IV. (V.), called Othenin, Count Palatine of Burgundy (1279—17 March 130$\frac{3}{4}$). He *m.* 1, Philippine dau. of Thibaut II. Count of Bar; 2, 9 June 1291, Mahaut dau. of Robert II. Count of Artois (A. VIII. 416; D. II. 506-9). He assumed Az. billettée a lion ramp. Or, in place of an eagle [see N. 64] as early as 1279. (seal in Plancher, II. p. 524, plate II).

506. Estevens de Muntioye.—Stephen II. Sire de Mont-St-Jean and Saumaise in the Duchy of Burgundy and de Ferté-Alais in the Gâtinais (1259). Or his son Stephen III. (1283). Gu. 3 escutcheons Or. (Plancher, II. 332-3; Desbois, X. 451).

507. Johan de Seilly.—John I.(3) Sire de Sully in Berri (1269—abt 1281); he *d.* s. p. (A. II. 857; Moréri).

508. Guillam de Camguy.—William III.(4) Sire de Chauvigny

[1] Mr. Planché (*Pursuivant of Arms*, 146, 209) says indeed that Geoffrey de J. (yr. brother of the above John) was Lord of Broyes. Neither Geoffrey nor any other Joinville was ever Sire de Broyes, nor were the Joinvilles even descended by marriage from the great house of Broyes. Nor did Geoffrey "blend his paternal arms with those of the heiress whom he married"; the chief charged with a demi lion belonged to his brothers and to the whole family.

[2] Sixth in descent from William de Blois or de Champagne, eldest brother of Stephen King of England.

[3] Third in descent from Andrew de C., who *m.* Denise dau. and hss of Ralph, Prince de Deols, Sire de Châteauroux, and widow of Baldwin de Réviers, Earl of Devon. To this Andrew, according to tradition, is due the motto of the Barons of

in Poitou and de Châteauroux in Berri. He *m.* 1, 1272, Jane dau. of Guy de Châtillon II. Count of St. Pol; 2, 1302, Jane de Vendôme, Dame de Bomez. Arg. a fesse fusilly Gu., a label of 6 points Sa. [a permanent brisure]. (*M. de Chât.* 126, *preuves* 90; *M. de Harcourt* 1706, *preuves* 1184). "Son timbre est la tieste d'un chine [cygne] et crie: *Chevaliers pleuvent!*" (Berry, p. 48).

509. Johans de Camguy.—John de Chauvigny, Sire de Leureux in Berri (1254, 1276). (*M. de Harcourt*, 1710).

510. Le Visqueus de Brousse.—Hugh II. Vicomte de Brosse in Limousin. He *m.* Isabel dau. of Ebles de Deols, Sire de Château-Méliand. Az. 3 *brosses* Or banded Gu. (A. V. 569; Moréri).

511. Robarte de Brousse.—Probably Roger de Brosse, Sire de Boussac (1270, 1281) yr. brother of the preceding; he *m.* Margaret de Deols, sister of the above Isabel. (A. V. 570; Moréri).

512. Piers De Seynt Pales.—St. Palais of Berri.

513. Yters de Magnard.—Ythier Sire de Magnac in Limousin and de Cluys in Berri. He *m.* Agnes de Preciguy, and was father of Ythier who *m.*, 1293, Belleassez dau. of Roger de Brosse [No. 511]. (A. V. 570). Gu. 2 pales Vair, a chief Or.

514. Le Queus de la Marche.—Hugh XII., called "le Brun," Count of la Marche and Angoulême, Sire de Lusignan (1260—1282); succeeded to the Comté of Porhoet in 1256. He *m.*, 29 Jan. 1253, Jane only dau. and hss. of Ralph III. Baron de Fougeres in Brittany. The orle of 6 lions appears on the seal of his father Hugh XI. (Lobineau, *Hist. de Bretagne* II. plate 78). (A. III. 80; D. II. 383,917; Filleau, II. 324).[1]

515. Guy de la Marche.—This seems to be Guy Sire de Cognac and Archiac, yr. brother of Hugh XII.; he *d.* s.p. 1288. (A. III. 80).

516. Le Sires Dasgremunts.—William d'Aspremont was Sire de Poiroux, Ryé, Aizenay, and Mauzé in Poitou in 1281. Little is known of the family, which, according to Besly, was a branch of that of Chabot. Gu. a lion ramp. Or crowned Az. (Filleau, I. 111.)

517. Geffrey de Meremund.—Marmande (Touraine, Anjou). Or two bars Sa.

519. Guys de Rocheconart.—Guy de Rochechouart, son of Foucault Sire de St. Germain, yr. son of Aimery VII. Vicomte de R. in Poitou. He *m.* Sibil de Vivonne (A. IV. 651), dau. and coh. of William de Vivonne "le Fort,"[2] a man of some note in England.

520. Le Visqueus de Tonart.—Guy II. Vicomte de Thouars, Sire de Talmond, Mauléon and l'Ile de Ré. He succeeded his uncle Savary (yr. brother of Aimery VIII.), who had held the vicomté by virtue of that custom of bas Poitou called *retour* or *viage*, before 1274. He *m.* Margaret dau. of John de Brienne I. Count of Eu, and *d.* 26 Sep. 1308. Though in the *Salle des Croisades* at Versailles, no. 258,

Châteauroux. The Saracens, dismayed by his bravery and by the brightness of his armour, exclaimed (presumably in their own tongue) *qu'il pleuvait des chevaliers.*

[1] Filleau, Dictionnaire des Familles de l'ancien Poitou, 2 vols. 8vo., Poitiers 1840–54.

[2] This seems his real designation. He is called le Fort and de Fortibus impartially in English records. A high English authority supposed that he took his name from Fors in Poitou. That the seigneurie of Fors only came after the decease of this William into the possession of the Vivonnes, who belonged to another branch of the family as well, is noticed at No. 529.

the arms Or semy-de-lis Az., a quarter Gu., are attributed to Herbert the Vicomte in 1101, this is probably an anticipation of more than a century. For in two deeds in the Cart. of Marmoutier, dated 1210 and 1218, the shield on the seal of the Vicomte de Thouars bears 8 martlets and a canton. (A. IV. 194; Filleau II. 717,724).

521. Li Sires de Ruffins.—The Sires de Ruffec in Angoumois, descended, it is said, from the ancient Counts of Angoulême. William, Baron de Ruffec (1320) was father of Yrvois, whose dau. and hss. Alienor *m.* Hervé Sire de Volvire. The latter took the arms of R., barry Or and Gu. (Du Paz, b. 561).[1]

522. Guillame Cuns.—Probably Conty of Poitou. Az. a cross Arg. betw. 4 roses Or. (Rietstap).

523. Guillam de la Roche.—The arms may be a confused description of those of the Sires de la Roche-Andry in Angoumois—Lozengy Arg. and Gu., on each lozenge Arg. two bars Az.

524. Hemar Sceys.—Hemar, or Aimar, II. Sire d'Archiac in Saintonge (1269); he *m.* Margaret dau. of Aimery VIII. Vicomte de Rochechouart, and *d.* abt. 1283. Gu. two pales Vair, a chief Or. (Desbois, I. 350; Filleau, I. 79).

525. Gerars Despremunt.—See No. 516.

527. Robarte de Mautas.—Probably son of Fulko de Mastas (1256), son of Robert de Sablé, Sire de Mastas in Angoumois and de Mornac in Saintonge in 1228. Lozengy Or and Az. (*Hist. de Sablé*, 296).

528. Bertrans de Molaon.—Mauléon of Poitou. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu.

529. Sauers de Umonner.—Savary de Vivonne I., Sire de Bougoüin in Poitou (1269). His son Savary II. *m.* Eschive, dau. of Ebles de Rochefort II. (dead 1299), Sire de Thors, Fors, Oulmes, des Essars, d'Aubigné, and de Faye, and hss. of her brother Ebles III. Erm. a chief Gu. (*M. de Chât.* 518; A. VIII. 763; Filleau, II. 813).

530. Guy de Mateflon.—Arg. 3 chev. Gu. were the arms of Machecoul of Brittany. The Barons of Mathefelon in Anjou bore Gu. 6 escutcheons Or.

531. Hamerics Beices.—Bréhet (Brittany): Or a lion ramp. Gu., crowned Az.

532. Aubiers li Seneschaus.—These are the arms of Seneschal of Cambresis (Carpentier, III. 1008); not, as might be expected from their place in the Roll, those of Sénéchal de Kercado in Brittany, viz:—Az. 9 mascles Or.

533. Olyveris de Rogi.—Oliver IV., Sire de Rougé (diocese of Nantes), 1252, 1285. He *m.* Agnes de Derval. Gu. a cross pattée Arg. (Du Paz, b. 164).

534. Olyverus di Muntabien.—Oliver II., Sire de Montauban in Brittany (1275, 1284). Gu. 9 mascles Or [Rohan], a label of 4 points Arg. A family descended, it is supposed, from a yr. son of Alan III. Vicomte de Rohan. (Du Paz, b. 538; A. IV. 77).

535. Heruis de Blayn.—Hervé de Blain. (Breton Roll of 1277).

536. Bonables de Dernall.—Bonabes III. Sire de Derval (diocese

[1] Du Paz, Hist. Genealogique de Plusieurs Maisons Illustres de Bretagne, fol. 1619.

of Nantes), 1275, 1285. He *m.* Alienor, dau. of Geoffrey V. Baron de Châteaubriand. Erm., quartering Arg. 2 bars Gu. (Du Paz, b. 157-160).

537. GUILLAM DE RUIS.—William, Sire de Rieux in Brittany (1275—1310). He *m.* Louise, dau. of Oliver Sire de Machecoul. Az. 10 bezants 3, 3, 3 and 1. (A. VI. 764). Devise:—A tout heurt bellier, a tout heurt Rieux.

538. ROILLANS DE DINANT.—Roland de Dinan VII., Sire de Montafilant in Brittany (1282). (Du Paz, b. 137; A. VIII. 578). Devise:—Hary avant.

539. PIERS TURNEMME.—Peter Tournemine I., Sire de la Hunaudaye in Brittany (1264, 1294). (Du Paz, a. 149; Moréri). Devise:—Aultre n'auray.

540. GODEFRIES DE CHASTELBRIANT.—Geoffrey V., Baron de Châteaubriand in Brittany; *b.* 1237; succ. his father 29 March 126$\frac{2}{3}$; *d.* 31 Oct. 1284. He *m.* 1, Belleassez, dau. of[1] a Vicomte de Thouars; 2, Margaret, dau. of Hugh X. Count of la Marche. The ancient arms, Gu. semy of pine cones Or, and devise, "Je sème l'or," were changed, it is said, by Geoffrey IV. after the battle of Massoura (9 Feb. 12$\frac{49}{50}$) to Gu. semy de lis Or, and devise, "Mon sang teint les bannières de France." (Du Paz, b. 18).

541. PAIENS DE MALESTAIT.—Pean III., Sire de Malestroit in Brittany (1289). (Du Paz, b. 178). Gu. 9 bezants. Devise:—Quæ numerat nummos, non malestricta domus.

542. JOHAN BERTERANS.—Botherel: probably son of Geoffrey, surnamed Botherel, Sire de Quintin, who was yr. br. of Henry II. Baron d' Avaugour. Arg. on a chief Gu. a label of 3 points Or. (Du Paz, a. 177).

543. HENRIS DE WANTONE.—Avaugour no doubt. Henry II. (*b.* 16 June 1205) Baron d' Avaugour, Count of Penthièvre and Goëllo (1212—6 Oct. 1281). He *m.* Margaret, dau. and coh. of Judicael III. Baron de Mayenne. Arg. a chief Gu. (Du Paz, b. 128; A. III. 57).

544. LE PRINCE DE SALERNE.—Charles II. King of Naples, etc., [eldest son of No. 24], bore the title of Prince of Salerno v.p. He *m.* (1270) Mary dau. of Stephen V King of Hungary, and *d.* 5 or 6 May 1309. He may have borne the bend Arg[2] v.p., but I find no mention of it. (Ste. Marthe, II. 377-82; A. I. 397; D. III. 824).

545. MORICES DE CRAUN.—Maurice V., Baron de Craon (Anjou), and de Sablé (Maine), hereditary Seneschal of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. He *m.* Isabel dau. of Hugh X. Count of la Marche, and *d.* in 1282. (Du Paz, b. 755; Ménage, 238; A. VIII. 569).

546. LE SIRE DE MALU.—Renaud, Sire de Maulévrier (Anjou) and de Courbon (1270). He *m.* Jane, hss. (en partie) of the Baronies of Neufbourg and Asnebec in Normandy, dau. and coh. of Robert, Baron de Neufbourg. Or a chief Gu.[3] (*M. de Hare.* 259, *pr.* 1402).

[1] Du Paz says dau. of Henry, but none of the family of Thouars bore that name. Anselme (IV. 193) corrects it to Aimery VII., but the latter's son Guy I. is more likely the individual in question.

[2] It was the brisure of his 4th son Philip, Prince of Taranto.

[3] On m'assure que dans un ancien Titre de Marmoutier les armes de Maulevrier sont un levrier (Ménage, *H. de Sablé*, p. 270).

547. GODFREYS DE BASEGNES.—This name is probably taken from the next, for the arms are those of Tancarville. William IV., Chamberlain de Tancarville *d.* 5 Apr. 1268, leaving 3 sons, Ralph (1275,77), William (1283), and Robert (1286, 1302), successively Sires de Tancarville and Chamberlains of Normandy. Gu. an escutcheon Arg., and an orle of 8 angemmes[1] Or.

548. GEFFREY DE AUSEGNES.—Geoffrey, Sire d'Ancenis in Brittany (1269). He *m.* Eleanor de Taillebourg. (Desbois, I. 243).

549. GUILLAM DE PULL'.—Preuilly in Touraine. This William does not occur in the genealogies. Eschivard III. was Sire de Preuilly and la Rocheposay in 1274. Or, 3 or 6 (Berry says 16, in 4's) eagles displ. Az. (Desbois, XI. 526).

551. GUYS DE LAUALL.—Guy VIII.,[2] Sire de Laval (Maine), d'Aquigny (Normandy), Baron de Vitré, Vicomte de Rennes (1267-22 Aug. 1295). He *m.* 1 (by 1260) Isabel, dau. and hr. of William de Beaumont, Sire de Pacy-sur-Marne, Count of Caserta near Naples; 2 (1286) Jane de Beaumont, dau. of Louis de Brienne d'Acre, Vicomte de Beaumont in Maine. Montmorency, on the cross 5 escallops Arg. (A. III. 627; B. II. 867). Crest.—A peacock in pride. Cri.—Dieu ayde au premier crestien. (Berry, p. 48).

552. JOHAN DE HARECOURT.—John I., le Prud'homme, Sire d'Harcourt, Baron de St. Sauveur le Vicomte (1242—5 Nov. 1288). He *m.* Alice dau. of John de Beaumont, the King's Chamberlain.

553. JOHAN SON FITZ.—John II., le Preux, Sire d'H., etc., Marshal and Admiral of France. He *m.*[3] Jane (widow of Geoffrey de Lusignan, Sire de Jarnac) dau. and hr. of John, Vicomte de Châtellerault. He *d.* 21 Dec. 1302. Crest.—A peacock in pride. Supp.—Two lions [Or]. (Seal of John IV., 1331). (*M. de Harc.* 324—349, *pr.* 195—232, 1419, 1641, 1647, 2133; A. V. 128; Léchaudé d'Anisy, *Extrait des Chartes*, I. 471).

554. ROBARTE DE HARECOURTE.—Robert I. Sire de Beaumesnil (yr. br. of No. 552); or his son Robert II. who *d.* 1313. Crest.—A boar's [greyhound's] head. Supp.—Two savages armed with clubs (Seal of Robert IV., 1369). (*M. de Harc.* 1800, *pr.* 1250, 1918; A. V. 159).

555. JOHAN DE TILLI.—John, Sire de Tilly (1272). He *m.* Jane dau. and coh. of Thibaut de Beaumont, and *d.* 2 Nov. 1300. Or a fleur-de-lis Gu. (*M. de Harc.* 780, *pr.* 2048; A. VI. 659; Desbois, XII. 650; St. Allais, VIII. 261.)[4]

556. WILLIAM DE GOURCY.—William, Baron de Courcy (Bailiwick of Caen) in 1271, 1280. He *m.* Anne, hss. of Marigny and Remilly.[5] (Desbois V. 224; *Extr des. Ch.* I. 118, 469).

557. ROBART DE STUTEVILE.—Robert IV., Sire d'Estouteville,

[1] So styled in these arms; they are tantamount to 5 or 6-foils. See the seals of Tancarville in M. Léchaudé's *Atlas*, plates XIV. and XXV.

[2] His paternal grandfather was Matthew II. Sire de Montmorency.

[3] His other marriage, with Agnes dau. of Ferry Duke of Lorraine, as stated by Claude Paradin in his *Alliances Genealogiques*, and repeated by La Roque, is probably mythical.

[4] La Roque and his followers have, however, confounded Tilleul-en-Ouche with Tilly (la Campagne) in the *doyenné* of Vaucelles.

[5] Which she inherited, in some manner, from the house of du Hommet. See De Gerville, *Anc. Chât de la Manche*, No. 122. (*Mem. Soc. Ant. Norm.*, V. 268).

Baron de Cleuville (B. of Caux), in 1259, 1282. He *m.* Alice, dau. Robert Bertrand, Baron de Briquebec. (*M. de Harc.* 1654, *pr.* addn 23; A. VIII. 89).

558. ROBART BERTRANS.—Robert Bertrand, Baron de Briquebec (B. of Coutances), Vicomte de Roncheville, Sire de Honnefleur, and de Fontenay in the B. of Caen, in 1271-2. Or a lion ramp. Ver armed and crowned Arg. (A. VI. 688).

559. FFOUKES DE PAYNEL.—William Paynell was Baron of Hambye and Haye Paynell (B. of Coutances) in 1269, 1272. The arms, Or two lions[1] pass. Gu., *may* have been used by his son Fulk (who *d.* 1295). In any case they belonged to John P. Sire de Marcé in 1282. (*M. de Harc.* 141, 1837). The arms of P. of Hambye were Or two bars Az. and an orle of 8 martlets Gu.

560. JOHAN DE ROUERDI.—John, Sire de Rouvray (B. of Rouen) in 1272.

561. JOHAN DE LA FRETE.—John I., Sire de la Ferté-Fresnel (B. of Verneuil) in 1272, 1283. (Desbois, VI. 358).

562. RAUF TASSONS.—Ralph Tesson,[2] Baron de la Roche-Tesson (B. of Coutances) in 1272. Barry of six, Erm. and Paillé [or Paillé[3] and Erm.]

563. RAUFE DE CROILLY.—Ralph, Sire de Creuilly (B. of Caen) in 1272; descended from Richard de C., a yr. son of Robert, Earl of Gloucester.

564. JOHAN DE CLERE.—John II., Baron de Clere (B. of Rouen) in 1286. He *m.*, it is said, Helouis d'Esneval and Mary d'Harcourt. Arg. a fesse Paillé. (*M. de Harc.* 1694, *pr.* 1183, 2122; Desbois IV 583).

565. PIERS DE PREAUS.—John, Sire de Preaux[4] (B. of Rouen) in 1272, was succ. by his son Peter, who *m.* Yolande dau. of Hugh XI. Count of la Marche and Angoulême, *d.* 30 Sep. 1311, and was bur. in the Priory of Beaulieu near Rouen.

566. JOHAN DE NEVILE.—John d'Esneval.

567. ROBERT DAGNEALL.—Robert, Sire d'Esneval (B. of Rouen), Vidame of Normandy,[5] *m.* Margaret, hss. of Pavilly, and dying 4 Dec. 1306, was bur. in the Abbey of Ste Trinité du Mont-de-Rouen.

568. JOHAN DE BRUECURTE.—John Sire de Brucourt.

569. FERANS DE BRUECURT.—Ferry de B., (B. of Caen) in 1272.

[1] The 2 lions were, no doubt, the ancient arms of Paynell. (Cf. those of Gervase Paganel of Dudley) (33 Hen. II). They were borne by the Paynells of Moyon and Briqueville.

[2] For his ancestors, etc., see Stapleton, Observations on the Norm. Exch. Rolls, II. 56, 210, and La Roque, *preuves*, 2266.

[3] Paillé—"Une broderie dont les emaux sont d'asur rehaussés d'or." How it is usually represented in the arms of Tesson and of Clere will be apparent from the modern blazon:—Fascé d'azur et d'herm.; les fasces d'azur diaprées chacune de trois medaillons d'or, celui du milieu ch. d'un lion (ramp.), les deux autres d'une aigle. M. de Gerville says that the arms of Tesson are depicted in some of the most ancient *titres* of the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte as Arg. two bars Vert and 8 ermine spots, 4, 3, and 1. (*Anc. Châteaux*, No. 108).

[4] La Roque (*pr.* 2084), quoting the MSS. of Pierre Quesnel, says that the *Cri* of Preaux was Cesar Auguste. This is hard to believe.

[5] On this title, in some respects unique, see the *Traité de Plusieurs Vidames de France*, par Jean Pillet, 1679, ch. 8.

570. JOHAN MALES.—John Malet I., Sire de Graville (B. of Caux) in 1264, 1285. His wife in 1264 was named Jane.[1] Crest.—A buckle [Or]. Supp.—Two griffins [Gu.] (Seal of Robert M., 1380). (A. VII. 867; *M. de Harc. pr. addit.* 48, 64).

571. GUILLAM MALES.—William Malet, Sire de Montagu. He *m.* Ameline, hss. of Bosc-Achard and Plannes (A. VII. 867).

572. ROGER BACONS.—Roger Bacon, Sire du Molley (B. of Caen) in 1248, 1272. (*Extr. des Ch.* I. 19, 23, II. 153). Gu. six roses Arg.

573. ROBART DE TOBANUILE.—Robert, Sire de Tibouville and Fontaines-la-Sorel.

574. LE SIRES DE FERIERS.—Henry, Baron de Ferrières and de Chambrais in 1267, 1278. But his arms were Gu. an escutcheon Erm., and an orle of 8 horse-shoes Or; I cannot assign those in the Roll.

575. GUILLAM MARTELL.[2]—Geoffrey Martel was Sire de Bacqueville (B. of Caux) in 1272. His son William succ. him by 1283, (*M. de Harc. pr.* 210). Or three mallets Gu.

577. LE SIRES DE POIS.—William Tyrel I., Sire de Poix (Amienois) in 1284. Gu. a bend Arg. betw. 6 cross crosslets Arg. [or Or]. (A. VII. 821).

578. LE WYDAMES DE PIGEM.—John de Péquigny, Vidame d' Amiens (1253, 1302), *m.* Margaret dau. of Giles de Beaumetz, Châtelain de Bapaume.

579. LI VISQUEUS DE KESNES.—Peter Desquesnes (or des Chesnes), Vicomte de Poix. He *m.* Jane de Druy, and *d.* in 1288. (Carpentier, III. 502).

580. ESTEUENS DE MARNELL.—Esthueil de Crequy, a yr. son of Baldwin Sire de Crequy in Artois (who lived 1249, 1266), was Sire de Mareuil, and took that name. (A. VI. 780). The arms given in the Roll are those of a branch of Mareuil (*M. de Harc.* 891).

581. GERARS DE BAUBERT.—Gerard d'Abbeville, Sire de Boubers or Boberch in Ponthieu. (St. Allais, VIII. 164).

582. GUILLAM DE CAM.—William de Cayeu (Keu, Kieu or Cheeu, *de Cajoco* in Ponthieu). Per pale Or and Az. a cross ancrée Gu., and Per pale Gu and Arg. a cross ancrée counterchanged, are attributed to different branches of this family (Carpentier, III. 345; *M. de Bethune* 566; Desbois, IV. 54).

583. INGERANS DE BARLOCK.—Probably that Enguerrand de Bailleul who was Admiral of the French Fleet during the war with Arragon in 1285. (G. de Nangis). He belonged to the family of Bailleul-en-Vimeu[3] in Ponthieu.

584. LE QUEUS DE FOYS.—Roger-Bernard III., Count of Foix. (25 Feb $126\frac{4}{5}$—3 March $130\frac{1}{2}$).[4] He *m.* Margaret, dau. of Gaston VII. Vicomte de Béarn. Or three pales Gu. (H. II. 311).

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[1] It is only by a gross anachronism that his wife is called (Anselme VII. 867, on the authority of La Roque, 824) Mary, widow of John Sire de Kergorlay, and dau. of Hervé Sire de Leon by Margaret d'Avaugour. For the last was living in 1375, and this John de Kergorlay was killed at the battle of Auray, 29 Sep. 1364.

[2] From 555—575 I have obtained some assistance from the Norman Rolls of ban and arrière ban for 1271—2.

[3] It is certain that Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, was Sire de Bailleul-en-Vimeu.

[4] 24 Feb. 1263—1 Feb. $130\frac{1}{2}$, according to Anselme III. 347.

The foreign coats in the Roll end at No. 585. No. 636 is identical with 456. Among those I have passed over entirely are 69 (? Sayn), 374 (? Fontaine l'Evêque in Picardy), 399 (Vianen near Grammont in Flanders), 414 (? Croisilles in Artois), and 491 (? Courtenay).

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[Some corrections remain to be made in the foregoing. No. 24, *for* —76 *read* 365—76. No. 25, *for* Cartles *read* Castles. No. 28, *for* Anne Ange Comnene *read* Anna Angela Comnena. No. 29, *for* VII. (IX.) *read* IX. No. 35, *for* le Grand *and* le Lion *read* the Great *and* the Lion. No. 64, *for* de Meranie *read* of Merania. No. 66, *for* 1246 *read* 1248. No. 79, *omit* perhaps cotised; (the arms of the ancient Counts of Blois having been Az., semé of crosses patonce Or, and a bend Arg.) No. 397, *for* Louplande *read* Loupelande. No. 413, *for* Robecque *read* Rebecque. No. 416, *for* Gournay sur Marne *read* la Queuë. No. 419, *for* III. *read* II. No. 435, *after* grandson *insert* of Waleran a yr. son. No. 450, *for* 1256 *read* 1253. No. 471, note, *for* Queué *read* Queuë. No. 484, *for* Ferriéres *read* Ferrières, and *d.* 1297.]

Finis.

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## FASTI GENEALOGIÆ.

By G. W. M.

In commencing a series of lists of books, and in some few cases manuscripts, useful to genealogists, I feel I ought to say a few words explanatory of the plan adopted. I am hardly justified in saying that I intend to instruct the reader as to how to form a genealogists library; but if he desires to have at hand the books which it will be constantly necessary for him to consult, he may do worse than collect those mentioned in the following lists. Much has already been done by Sims, Rye, Phillimore, and other writers, to guide him to the sources of information useful in compiling a family history, but none of these writers have given a handy catalogue of printed books, arranged under separate headings, so as to show at a glance the books he should look at. I purpose making these lists as brief as possible, and confining them as far as can be to giving the names of books which are in themselves indexes, or serve a similar purpose. I have already attempted to guide the student to the sources of information in which Pedigrees and Parish Register extracts will be found, and I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in trying to do the same in reference to other books necessary to be consulted by those interested in genealogical enquiries.

### Pedigrees.

The works of Bridger, Coleman, and Marshall, are not included in this list as all the pedigrees referred to in them will be found in the "Genealogist's Guide."

An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Herald's Visitations in the British Museum. By R. Sims. London, 1849, 8°.[1]

[1] Mr. Joseph Foster commenced reprinting this list with additions in his Collectanea Genealogica, a work which unfortunately collapsed; had he persevered we should have had to thank him for a very valuable contribution to genealogical indexes.