# FARAMUS OF BOULOGNE.

The subject of this paper may serve to illustrate the close relations between England and the Boulonnais for a century after the Norman Conquest. Even at a time of peculiar darkness, the career of Faramus can be traced in our chronicles and our public records, and his connection with England covers a space of more than forty years.

His first appearance is in 1130, when as "Faramus filius Willelmi de Bolonia," he is entered on the Pipe Roll of that year as owing £20 to the Crown, "pro placitis terre sue, et ut habeat terram suam quam noverca sua tenet" (p. 50). This entry is found under Surrey, and we seek to know how he came to be connected with that county. The first step towards solving this problem is found in a charter to Bec, among those of Okeburne Priory, in which Faramus confirms the gift of a hide in Balham, belonging to Clapham :—

Omnibus fidelibus ecclesiæ, tam presentibus quam futuris, Faramus filius Willelmi de Bolonia . . . ego recognosco et ex parte meâ concedo donationem quam antecessores mei, scilicet Gaufridus filius comitis Eustacii de Bolonia, avus meus, et Willelmus de Bolonia, filius ipsius, pater meus, fecerunt ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Becci, scilicet unam hidam in Belghehem, quæ pertinebat ad manerium de Clopham . . .

Hujus concessionis meæ fuerunt concessores et testes fratres mei Eustacius et Simon [1]

This charter was confirmed by his daughter and sole heiress in her widowhood (*i.e.* after 1189) :—

Sybilla de Tyngria filia Farami de Bolonia, domina de Clopham . . . Noverit universitas vestra me . . . confirmasse . . . donationem quam antecessores mei, fecerunt . . . de una hida terre . . . in Balgeham quæ pertinebat ad manerium de Clopham.[2]

Among the witnesses to this charter were Walter and Pentecost of Wandsworth, Robert of Wimbledon, Robert the parson of Streatham, and Andrew of Croydon, clerk, who drew the document.

On referring to Domesday we find that Clapham was held by Geoffrey de Mandeville.[3] But he also held two other Surrey manors, Carshalton *(Aultone)* and Wanborough *(Weneberge)*. Of the former manor we read :—

Tenet Wesman VI hidas de Goisfrido filio comitis Eustachii. Hanc terram dedit ei Goisfridus de Mannevil cum filia sua.

Here we recognise that Geoffrey, described by Faramus as his grandfather, entered in 1086 as the son in law of Geoffrey de Mandeville. Did he then in that capacity acquire by subinfeudation the manor of Clapham as well? To answer this question we must trace the subsequent fate of these three manors. Clapham is well ascertained to have passed from Faramus to his daughter. As to Carshalton, its church was given by Faramus to Merton Priory; the manor was confirmed, with Clapham, to his daughter by Richard I ;[4] and his heir, Ingelram de Fiennes is found holding it, in the *Testa*, of the Honour of Mandeville.

[1] Mon. Ang. vi, 1017,
[2] Ibid., vi, 1068.
[3] D.B., 36.
[4] *Cart. Ant.*, A. 33.

Lastly, as to Wanborough, we have the charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex (I date it 1154-8), notifying that :—

Faramus de Bolonia vendidit abbati Gisleberto et monachis de Waverleia terram de Warenberga, quæ ad feodum meum spectat, pro centum marcis argenti,—

and that, at the prayer of Henry (II), he had confirmed the transaction. I hold then that Faramus held these three Surrey manors from the house of Mandeville by subinfeudation, through his grandmother, a daughter of Geoffrey de Mandeville the first.

It will have been observed that Faramus styles his grandfather Geoffrey, a son of Count Eustace of Boulogne. And so does Domesday. This might be, and has been, taken to mean a legitimate son; but my friend, M. V. J. Vaillant,[1] who is well acquainted with the history of the early Counts of Boulogne, assures me that the sons of Eustace are known, and that Geoffrey is not among them. We must, therefore, assume him to have been a natural son. A parallel is afforded by Jocelin "of Lovaine," the ancestor of the Percys, who, though styled "brother" of Queen Adeliza, and exalted by the peerage writers as a legitimate son of Duke Godfrey, was probably not so.[2] Such cases as those of Brian, "filius Comitis," and the two Roberts, "sons" of Henry I and "brothers" of the Empress Maud, are indeed common enough.

I may here insert an unpublished English charter of Faramus. The Sutton, to which two of the witnesses belonged, was clearly the Sutton adjoining Carshalton, for one of these witnesses, as "Vitalis de Sutt[one]" witnessed a grant of Nigel de Mowbray at Banstead, close to this Sutton, "circ. 1150;"[3] but I cannot determine the locality of the grant. The name of one of the English peasants, Wulfric Gatherweed, should be noticed.

Faramus de Bolonia omnibus hominibus suis tam francis quam anglicis salutem. Notum sit et presentibus et futuris quod ego Faramus do et concedo Thome Pinget servienti meo pro servicio suo totam terram quam Wluard filius Brictrig tenuit in Sud. *(sic)* et in Nort *(sic)* et hagam illam quam Hugo Banec tenuit et terram quam Wluric Gadrewede tenuit pro v acris et desuper decem acras in Spertmera et masuram quam Haewis Lute tenuit tenendum de me et heredibus meis ille et heredes sui in feodo et hereditate bene et in pace libere et quiete reddendo annuatim pro omni servicio II solidos.

Hujus donationis sunt testes Gillebertus de Colevile, Viel de Suttune. Hamo de Suttune, Gillebertus de Hames,[4] Turbertus, Willelmus filius Reinaldi, Robertus filius Widonis, Simon filius Viel, Thomas filius Farami. Alanus presbiter, Hugo, Merlin, Hugo de Curteuile, Willelmus de Loges, Simon de Abrincis, Stefamus camerarius, Bernardus clericus, Philippus de Encla.[5]

Now that we have traced the descent and the inheritance of Faramus, we may turn to his doings. In 1141, writes John of Hexham, "rexit familiam regis Stephani Willelmus d'Ipre, homo Flandrensis et *Pharamus* nepos reginæ[6] Matildis, et iste Bononiensis[7] He attended Stephen's

[1] Of Boulogne, Officier d'Académie. He has kindly examined all the evidence on the French side for me.

[2] See Mr. Watson's note in *Complete Peerage*, VI, 228.

[3] *Anecdota Oxoniensia*: Mediæval Series, vii, p. 32.

[4] Probably Hammes in the Comté of Guines.

[5] Add. Chart. 23,662, The instrument is badly drawn, but a fine twisted tag of coloured silks suggests the loss of a noble seal.

[6] This description of him as the Queen's "nepos" is inexplicable, unless his mother was a natural sister of hers, which there is no reason to suppose.

[7] Sym. Dun., II, 310.

re-coronation, on his release, at Canterbury, at the close of this year.[1] On this, as on other occasions, he appears simply as "Faramus," that name being distinctive enough.[2] It was somewhere, probably, about this time that he became a benefactor to the Templars, and the bull of Pope Eugene in 1147 shews that his benefaction to Waverley was previous to that date.

His prominence under Stephen is specially attested by the treaty between the King and the Duke in 1153. We there read of William, the King's son :—

> Dedit ei dux et concessit . . . servitium Faramusi preter castra et villas de Doure et quod ad honorem Doure pertinet.[3]

Slight though it is, this reference is obviously most important. It suggests that Faramus was holding, at the time, Dover Castle and the honour of (Peverell of) Dover. Walchelin Maminot, who had held the castle against Stephen and his Queen in 1138, must have been replaced, if so, by Faramus, on Kent being all subdued to the King. Duke Henry would desire, of course, to recover control of the famous castle when he succeeded to the crown. There are two circumstances which point, at least, in the same direction. The historians of Dover and the Cinque Ports have always asserted that the Constableship of Dover Castle was hereditary in the family of Fiennes. Now this seems to be sheer fiction for a century and more after the Conquest, nor do I know of any trustworthy list of the Constables of the castle. But the existence of Fiennes' (or the Constable's) tower among those of the fortress reminds us there was a connection, though it may have been only of a late date, in which case the fact that Fiennes was heir of Faramus would be merely a coincidence. The other is the connection of Faramus, and of Fiennes as his heir, with Wendover. Lipscomb quotes, under Wendover, from a suit recorded in the *Placitorum Abbreviatio*, the evidence of which proves that Crown demesne in Wendover, etc., was alienated by Stephen to Hugh de Gournay, and resumed by Henry II, after the expedition to Toulouse, when the bulk of it was granted to Faramus. Testing this evidence by the Pipe Rolls, we read in that of 2 Hen. II, "In Wendoura et in Hohton et in Eitun c li. bl.," and another entry helps us to identify this with the land granted to Hugh. But by Mich. 1158 Faramus was already in possession of Wendover ; for we read in the Roll of 4 Hen. II, "Et Farumuso LX li. in Wendoura et in Eiton numero." Lipscombe, giving unfortunately no authority for his statement, suggests that Hugh may have received this estate from Stephen in compensation for losing Dover and the custody of the Cinque Ports. If so, Faramus might have done the same. But it would be rash to pursue conjectures so hazardous. The fact which is certain is that Henry II did grant Faramus 60 librates of land in Wendover and Eton, and that they are duly entered among the "Terræ datæ" of Bucks from Mich. 1158 onwards. The charter by which he did this was given at Woodstock and witnessed by Thomas the Chancellor, Henry of Essex,

[1] See my *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 144, 147.

[2] As "Feramus," he witnessed a charter of "Mathildis Dei gratia Anglorum Regina et Bolonie Comitissa" to the Abbey of Clairmarais shortly afterwards (1142).

[3] Twelfth Report on Historical MSS., App. 9, p. 120.

the Constable, and Richard de Luci.[1] It was previous to the King's departure from England in Aug 1158. In the meanwhile, Faramus had figured on the Pipe Roll of 1156, where we read, under Cambridgeshire, "et in wasto de Saham per destructionem Faramusi." He had also (May 1157) been present with Henry at Colchester, where he attested simply as "Faramus," when the King granted a charter to Stephen's Abbey of Faversham, "prece et petitione Willelmi comitis Warrene [*i.e.*, the Count of Boulogne] cognati mei."[2]

Faramus, as a kinsman of the house of Boulogne, was connected with Count William, whose charter confirming the grant of Tring to Faversham he witnessed. He was also a witness to the Count's confirmation of grants to the Abbey of Beaulieu in the Boulonnais, and to his charter granted at Tinchebrai, in 1158, to the Abbaye des Blanches near Mortain.[3] The Count duly recognised the relationship in the following charter, granting him Martock (Somerset) in fee :—

W[illelmus] comes Bolonie omnibus baronibus, ministris, et fidelibus suis de honore qui fuit comitis Eustachii avi sui (*sic*) in Anglia sive extra Angliam salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Faramuso cognato meo Martoch manerium meum in feodo et hereditate . . . ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis . . . per servicium unius militis. T[estibus] Isabella uxore mea, Pagano de Bully, Alulfo, Manasse cantore, Arnulfo de Caiou, Bartholomeo, Ingelramo de Botin.[4]

Martock continued in the hands of his heirs, though in the *Testa de Nevill* and in the Somerset Record Society's edition of Kirby's Quest, the name Fiennis is wrongly given as "Frennis," which obscures the identity.

We also find Faramus attesting an interesting charter of Count William in favour of Furness Abbey :—

Willelmus comes Bolonie Moret' et Warren' vicecomitibus et ministris suis de Wi[t]sand salutem. Sciatis me donasse Abbati Furnesii et ecclesiæ suæ omnem quietudinem telonei et consuetudinis de Wisant. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod et ipse et omnes fratres Domus suæ, sine ulla vexatione aut telonei exactione, quieti et liberi dimittantur quotiens ad capitulum Cistercienseˢ iverint vel ad me venerint pro negotiis suis vel meis. Testibus : Reginaldo de War[enna] ; Faramo[5] ; Hug[one] Plocet (*sic*) ; Eustachio Cancellario.

(Coucher book of Furness [Chetham Society] I, p. 180.)

A very curious story of the part taken by Faramus on the death of this Count William (1159) is only found, so far as I know, in an unpublished MS. of John's reign. I here transcribe the passage *quantum valeat*. Mary, the nun of Romsey Abbey, had been left, by her brother's death, sole heiress of Boulogne :—

Pharamus ergo de Bolonia multum familiaris regis Henrici secundi, facta ei multa persuasione, eo quod predicta Maria eius fuit consanguinea, impetravit ab eodem rege litteras ad Alexandrum papam dirigi ut predicta Maria a professione monachali

[1] Cart. Ant. A., 35, but the text is corrupt. The confirmation by Henry III, in the same Collection, gives a better one.

[2] Eyton's *Itinerary*, p. 27 (where Faramus is not identified).

[3] Archives at Mortain.

[4] Cart. Ant. A., 34. But here again the confirmation by Henry III gives a better text. In the return *temp.* John (*Testa*, pp. 274, 275) the manor occurs as 'Marcoke' or 'Marcog,' held of the Honour of Boulogne by the heirs of Faramus, and valued at £40 a year. "Ingelram de Botin" probably derived his name from Beutin on the Canche, below Montreuil. The family were benefactors to Missenden Abbey.

[5] Mr. Atkinson, the editor, seems to have had some misgivings on so strange a name.

absoluta traderetur Matheo fratri comitis Flandrie quasi pro pace inter Flandrenses et Bolonienses reformanda, inter quos mortalis guerra oriebatur. Quod ita factum est. Matheus igitur duxit predictam Mariam licet multum renuentem. Et factus comes Boloniæ, etc., etc.

Although known in England as Faramus "de Bolonia," in the Boulonnais itself he was Faramus "de Tingria," a name he derived from his fief of Tingry in the *comté* of Boulogne. Sibyl, his daughter and heiress, was known as Sibyl de Tingry, as lady of this fief.[1]

But we have not exhausted his English estates. In the *Testa de Nevill* surveys of the Honour of Boulogne, we read :—

Pharamus de Bonon [modo] Willelmus de Fenes VI milites in Lamburne in Essex, Fifide et la Blakehull', Lagefar' et unum membrum quod Radulfus de Marcy tenet et quedam pars in Wyh'm quam Templarii tenent et quedam pars in Herlaue quam Gilbertus tenet, omnes iste particule ij milites ; in Alfladewyk et Hichinton in Hertford et in Cotes in Cant' et quoddam socagium in villa de Cant' omnes iste iiij particule ij milites.[2]

Sibilla de Fenes tenet VI milites scilicet in Lamburne II milites ; in Fifhide et Blakehall et Lacfare et j membro quod Radulfus de Marcy tenuit et unam partem quam Gilbertus tenuit et unam partem in Wykham quam Ricardus Flandrensis tenuit—quam Templarii modo tenent—ij milites ; et in Herdfordsire in Hakbladewyke, Hilhhinton, et in com. Cantebr' in Cotes, et in socagio in Cant. ij milites.[3]

This must represent a late enfeoffment, for the lands appear in Domesday as held by several different tenants. In Essex Faramus had succeeded a Richard and one or two other Domesday tenants ; in Herts his predecessor was Rumold ; and in Cambridgeshire it is most interesting to note that, though Cotes is unmentioned in Domesday, its tenant is duly found as a juror for the Hundred of Wetherley, once as "Rumold de Cotis," and once as "Rumold homo comitis Eustachii."[4] In Cambridgeshire also, therefore, it was he who preceded Faramus. But *vide infra*. It would seem that, in the Boulonnais as well, his fief did not come to him by descent.

There is little more to be said of Faramus save that, in 1171, he gave the tithes of Sombres to the Abbey of St. Josse describing himself on that occasion as "Timens pro peccatis meis."[5] By Matildis, his wife, he had a son, William Faramusi,[6] who left no issue, and a daughter, Sibyl, who carried his fief to another baron of the Boulonnais, Enguerrand (*Ingelramus*), sire de Fiennes, slain at Acre in 1189. To her Richard I confirmed Carshalton, Clapham, etc.,[7] while to her son and heir, William,

[1] C'était une des quatre châtellenies du Boulonnais dont l'institution doit remonter au temps des guerres Normandes . . . Pourtant le nom de ses seigneurs n'apparait qu'au XII^e siècle à propos d'un chevalier qui paraît avoir joué un certain rôle dans les annales de notre pays. C'est Pharamus ou Ferramus de Tingri, l'un des pairs qui signent au bas d'une charte du Comte Mathieu de Boulogne en 1161. (D. Haigneré, *Dictionnaire Historique et Archéologique du Pas de Calais : Arrondissement de Boulogne.*)

[2] *Testa*, p. 273. See also Hearne's *Liber Niger* (1774) I, 388.

[3] Ib., p. 274.

[4] *Inq. Com. Cant.* (Ed. Hamilton), pp. 68, 99.

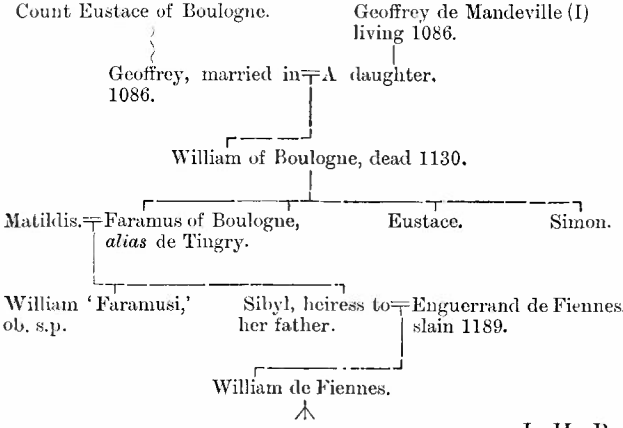
[5] "Quâdam die veni ad Sanctum Judocum cum uxore Matilda et Sibilla filia mea . . . . . concedentibus Matheo Boloniense comite, et heredibus meis Ingeranno de Fienles et uxore ejus Sibilla filia mea." The Count confirmed his gift as that of "nobilis et venerandus Pharamus de Tingri." Sombres adjoined Wissant.

[6] The bishop of Thérouanne ("Morinorum") confirms this gift as made "pro salute anime sue et Willelmi filii sui" and for celebrating the anniversary "Willelmi filii sui" (Cartulary of St. Josse, fo. 5). In the same Cartulary (fo. 20) is a charter of Count Mathew, in 1172 to which the first witness is "Pharamo de Tingri."

[7] *Cart. Ant.*, A. 36.

the Martock and Wendover estates of his grandfather Faramus were similarly confirmed by the Crown.[1]

The English house of Fiennes, descended from that union, was not forgetful of its remote ancestor, as we are reminded by the name of the "Rev. Pharamus Fiennes"—one may make a present of the name to a novelist—living in the reign of Charles II.[2] But the name of Faramus of Boulogne was perpetuated in other ways; for while at Tingry there is found a family of "Féramus,"[3] there was also on his Somersetshire fief a family of "de Boulogne," holding from his heirs, the house of Fiennes, and perhaps originally enfeoffed by him, if not descended from one of his brothers. For we find, in our records, the name of Faramus preserved among them also.




J. H. Round.

Since this article was in type, Mr. H. J. Ellis, of the MS. department, British Museum, has kindly called my attention to two original charters relating to Faramus and his father. They deal with land in "Alfladewick" (Alswick in Layston, Herts) which we found mentioned among the fees of Faramus in the *Testa* list. From them we learn, in my opinion, that he and his father before him held the fees of the Domesday Rumold, not as his successor, but as mesne lord. I infer, therefore, that the Count of Boulogne must have given William "de Bolonia" (or his father) the "servitium" of Rumold's fief, as King Stephen *jure uxoris* gave that of Adam de Sumeri to Geoffrey de Mandeville.[4] or as the Count of Boulogne may have given Arnulf of Ardres (or his heir) the "servitium" of that Essex fief, which the Merchs had held direct in 1086 (D.B.), but only held as tenants of Arnulf's heir in the *Testa* survey of the Honour.[5]

[1] Faramus was drawing his income from Wendover at least as late as 1173 (Rot. Pip. 19 Hen. II).
[2] See Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*
[3] Ex inform. M. V. J. Vaillant of Boulogne.
[4] See my *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 143.
[5] See my *Feudal England*, pp. 463-4.

The earlier of these two charters is granted by William "de Bolonia," and bears what is probably his seal. It cannot be later, or much earlier, than 1130. From its witnesses I select these as bearing on the subject of this paper:—"Testibus istis Salomone presbitero[1]; Hugone de Bosevilla[2]; Hugone de Merch[3]; . . . Simone de Suttuna[4]; Wulfward de Autona."[5] The second charter records a "conventio inter Faramum filium Willelmi de Bolonia et Hugonem filium Ulgeri" (a London magnate), and is a little later in date. It mentions that "Hugo pro feudo illo homagium Faramo apud Wanebergam fecit," Wanborough, it will be remembered, being held by Faramus from his cousin Geoffrey de Mandeville. The list of witnesses is specially interesting from its evidence that Faramus was already in possession of his fief of Tingry.

"Testantibus istis: Hugo de Waneberga, et Willelmus de Bosevilla, et Hugo de Chastreche,[6] et Symon de Hesdingnuil,[7] et Baldwinus Richetala, et Herbertus de Waneberga, et Baldewinus de Livenbruna,[8] et Radulfus de Hesdingnuil, et Baldewinus de Chastreche, et Brizo de Tingri, et Raginaldus de Hesdingnuil, et Rogerus clericus Lund[oniæ], et Willelmus filius Ulgeri, et multis aliis."[9]

It will be seen that no fewer than seven of these witnesses came from Tingry or its neighbourhood.

Lastly, I come to a charter granted to Missenden Abbey after Faramus had acquired his estate at Wendover from Henry II. Here again he deems it needless to employ any surname.

[10] Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Pharamus dedi et concessi in perpetuam elemosinam deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Messend' et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute domini mei regis Henrici et regine et puerorum suorum et pro salute mea et uxoris mee et puerorum nostrorum et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum totam terram de Piterleia[11] sicut predicti canonici fossis suis et sepibus eam circumdederunt et sicut inde per me saisiati sunt, que semper antea vasta jacuerat et inculta et absque omni redditu, et preterea iiij acras ante domum Durwini filii Quintini et Elwini Venatoris, etc, etc. . . . .

Testibus: domina Matilda uxore mea; Willelmo de Loges[12] Hugone de Cortevilla[13]; Alano capellano; Willelmo de Nuers[14]; Radulfo harpario; Baldwino Richetale; Rogero filio Reveningi[15]; Roberto clerice de Wendou'e; Ernaldo de Wendov'e; Rogero filio Herberti; David de Ailesburi.

It may, in conclusion, fairly be said that owing to our wealth in early records, too little explored even now, the evidence collected in this paper is an addition not merely to our own knowledge but to that which is available to the antiquaries of France.

[1] Probably the tenant of the Count of Boulogne at Tilbury by Clare (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 181).
[2] The Bosevilles were tenants of Mandeville, the grantee's overlord.
[3] Marck, near Calais (see *Feudal England*, pp. 463-4).
[4] Sutton by Carshalton.
[5] Carshalton.
[6] "Questreches, à 5 kilomètres de Tingry, près de Samer."
[7] "Hesdingnuil, sur la Liane à 6 kilom. de Tingry."
[8] "Lieubrone, sur la commune de Tingry."
[9] The bad draftsmanship is shewn in this confusion of nominative and ablative.
[10] Missenden Cartulary (Harl. MS. 3688) fo. 45.
[11] Peterley in Missenden.
[12] Probably Loges, a fief in the Boulonnais.
[13] "Famille du Boulonnais bien connue."
[14] Ralf de Nuers held four fees of Mandeville in 1166.
[15] The father is mentioned in the same cartulary.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN AYRSHIRE. By John Smith. London. (Elliot Stock.)

Mr. Smith has dealt with a difficult subject in a painstaking and capable manner. Both the antiquary and the geologist will appreciate the numerous illustrations, which greatly add to the utility and attractiveness of the work. A map of Prehistoric Ayrshire forms the frontispiece.

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# Notes and Queries.

FARAMUS OF BOULOGNE.—The Red Book of the Exchequer supplements the Pipe Rolls, shewing that Faramus held his Wendover estate as early as 1157. King Henry's charter to him, therefore, must belong to that year.

On p. 312 of the Third Report on Historical MSS. there is calendared a grant, by the Burgesses of Bridgwater, of a burgage to Faramus, the dyer, in the time of Edward I. Bridgwater is sufficiently near to Martock to make it probable that he was in some way of the stock of Faramus of Boulogne. J. H. ROUND.

LE POHER FAMILY.—I am glad to see Mr. Round exposing the attempt (or as he rightly calls it the "jugglery") to turn the "le" into "de." Just the same thing was tried with the Howards. Le Heyward became "de Howard"

Le Poer, Le Pouvre, Le Povere, le Povre, and le Powre, all occur in my Calendar to Norfolk Fines. Some of the names may mean, as Mr. Round suggests, le Pouhier, but the majority surely mean "the poor man" simply.

May I append a query? What is the meaning of the surname Le Peyvere—very common with us in Norfolk? WALTER RYE.

RIDDELL OF RIDDELL.—A recent leader in the *Daily News* says of this family "they can show a Pope's Bull of the tenth century authorizing the then Riddell to marry a relation within the forbidden degrees, so says Sir Walter Scott."

Can any of your readers say what foundation there is for this statement? A SOUTHRON.

WADE FAMILY OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—At the request of many members of the family the undersigned is collecting genealogical material for a history of the Wade family, especially of the descendants of Jonathan Wade, who landed in New England in 1632. All English material will be most gratefully acknowledged and included in the work. Correspondence with any English members of the family is solicited. STUART C. WADE.

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Chicago, U.S.A.