

November 2020

Dear Member

It is that time again, the time to write, edit and distribute the month's Newsletter soon comes around. I hope that this edition finds you well. The present Covid-19 situation continues but there are some signs of hope. Progress is being made with at least two vaccines and the results sound very promising. But I don't want us to be dominated by this invisible pest. So, for the next hour (or 5 minutes depending upon your attention span) enjoy reading all about, among other things the previous owner of Lindley House which may result in a bit of a discussion. I have received an article from our friend Walter Baynes, and it can be seen that Walter is well skilled in producing excellent articles when he is not busy elsewhere. I did manage to get out and about between lockdowns (although it did rather feel as I was putting my head above the parapet) and have also been researching the Heraldic Shields I started off last month. I know just how disappointed you will be without a quiz, so I have included some for you. Don't forget to send me any ideas, suggestions, articles, jokes, photographs, indeed anything you like. I will include them in the bulletins or the monthly Newsletter as and when they arrive. I have been royally entertained by a number of you with your jokes and videos. Thank you very much to all who have submitted items. Come along, don't be shy! Better get on with it! I am working on a big quiz for December so any contributions would be very welcome.

### **An offer of help**

"For those who are in genuine need, I am happy to volunteer to hand deliver Christmas cards to your friends or family who live in Market Bosworth. I am also happy to take your ready stamped cards to the post box. I can only do this when I have spare time so please phone me to check availability. I will not be available after the 22<sup>nd</sup> December so please ask early.

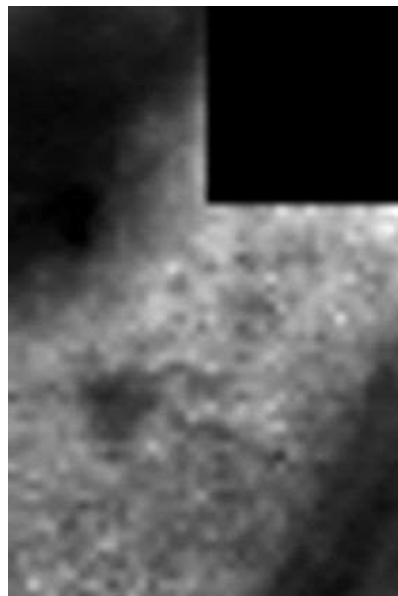
Please phone Lauren 290960"

What a good idea!

### **Resistivity and Auger Survey on Silk Hill**

In the summer we were given permission to carry out a Resistivity Survey on Silk Hill. You will recall that before the digs speculation was rife about what would be found there. *"All three test-pits on Silk Hill (TPs 19, 20 and 50) have produced Saxon pottery. The large quantity of pottery from these test-pits suggests that this Saxon activity was happening in the immediate vicinity, making the top of Silk Hill a significant site in the history of the early development of Market Bosworth. The only other test pits to produce Saxon pottery are Test-Pit 24, on a similar hill to the north-east close to a Roman villa, and Test-pit 37, on a spur of high ground to the south of the present town centre. Activity at all three locations are beyond the presently recognised historic core of Market Bosworth and this suggests that settlement in the area only moved to its present location sometime after the 8th century."* Which reminds me, the test pit reports are back on-line. You can

view them here: <http://marketbosworthsociety.com/bosworth-links-report/> . Roger wanted to see if there was any other evidence of activity.



< dark blob on the left\* see below

Assisted by Judy Buckell, Roger set out 5 20 metre square grids atop Silk Hill close to the settlement boundary.



The image on the right shows the responses from the equipment. Different densities of soil contain different amounts of moisture and they show up in the form of monochrome patterns. Roger then wanted to see what was lying below the differing shades and one method is to carry out an auger survey.

Here (pictured left) is the auger which was used by Roger. This time he was joined by Judy, Richard Liddington and later on yours truly. Roger, Judy and Richard took turns on the auger. The method is simple, once a small piece of turf has been removed, you just turn the handle and the screw at the bottom of the auger works its way into the ground. I would have taken a turn but was taking photographs, so I am sure you will understand that I needed to keep my hands clean to avoid damaging my equipment, ahem. The soil collects within the auger and is then carefully lifted out and laid on a plastic sheet. The soil was kept in the order that it appeared so that changes in the type could be seen. It also ensured that the holes could be refilled exactly as they were before the work took place.





Looking from top left and then clockwise the first picture shows the team atop Silk Hill having started the first auger hole. The second picture shows the soil, safely in the auger having been brought to the surface to be carefully laid out. The soil is carefully laid out in the order in which it was extracted. There can be seen a marked difference in the soil. This was noted from three of the four bore holes, but not always at the same level. A clay pipe stem was found in one auger load and in another a small piece of pottery. Sadly, not Saxon. Finally, an action shot of the team, with sincere apologies to Richard. Do not dare suggest I captured his best side, or you will be forced to write out 500 lines.

The low resistivity area (\*the dark blob on the left) gave a different soil profile to the area around it, which indicated that the ground had been disturbed, but when and how this happened is not known. As the above

photo shows, the natural ground (i.e. the orange sand) that we found in all the other holes, was not present in the top metre at this location.

Overall, it was an interesting experiment, but for the time being I think Silk Hill has revealed as many of her secrets as she is prepared to share.

Many thanks to Steve Sargent and the Residents Committee who agreed to the survey taking part.

Who would like a quiz? Here we are then!

### **The grandeur that was Rome!**

The Roman Army, described as 'the most effective and long-lived military institution known to history', has left abundant evidence of its 400-year occupation of Britain, and much more lies unexcavated under city and field. British recruits, who served mostly abroad, shared with the Illyrians the honour of being considered the finest troops in the Empire. Some of them may have been Icenic conscripts. Ickeny is still used in some parts of Suffolk to describe a rough customer.

1. Why was the Roman infantryman nicknamed 'Mulus Marianus', Marius's Mule?
2. 'Digging in' is no novelty. How did the Romans do it?
3. What do you know about the Roman Wall in Britain?
4. What was the strength of the Roman army in Britain and a soldier's prospects on retirement?
5. What lay behind the dumping of unused Roman nails in a Scottish bog, since sold at 5/- a set?
6. A centurion of the 2nd Augusta Legion, serving at Auchendavy, on the Antonine Wall, dedicated altars (five of which have been found) to Jupiter, Mars, Victoria Victrix, Hercules, Minerva, Epona, the Campestres, Silvanus, Diana, Apollo and the Genius of the Land. What does all this tell us about him?
7. How is it known that the Romans drained the English Fens, and why did they do it?
8. What were the defences of 'the Saxon Shore'?
9. What famous rebellion was responsible for the layer of bright red ash below Colchester, St. Albans and London?
10. Here are four random questions about finds in the 330 acres of Roman London:
  - I. What was the Mithraeum?
  - II. Whose temples stood on the site of St. Paul's.
  - III. What do AMICA on the inside and a bearded head on the outside of a brass ring signify?
  - IV. What three incongruous implements were found mounted together like a 'smoker's trinity'?

### **Brian Oakley**

I am sure that you will have heard the very sad news that Brian has died. Peter Loseby, who knew Brian is writing a piece about Brian which I expect to include in the December Newsletter. It didn't seem fitting not to mention Brian's passing here. He was a great help and support to the Market Bosworth Society and will be missed by very many people. I am sure you will join with me in offering condolences to Glynis, David, John and family at this very sad time.

Brian's funeral will take place in Carlton on the 27<sup>th</sup> November, and it is anticipated that the cortege will leave The Forge at 11:30. It will go around the one way system, Park Street, Rectory Lane, Market Place/The Square, Main Street and then leave Market Bosworth by Barton Road, should anyone wish to show their respects to Brian and his family as they pass by.

## NATSOPA Puzzle

I was contacted by Derek Meller who had some interesting images of the NATSOPA Homes.

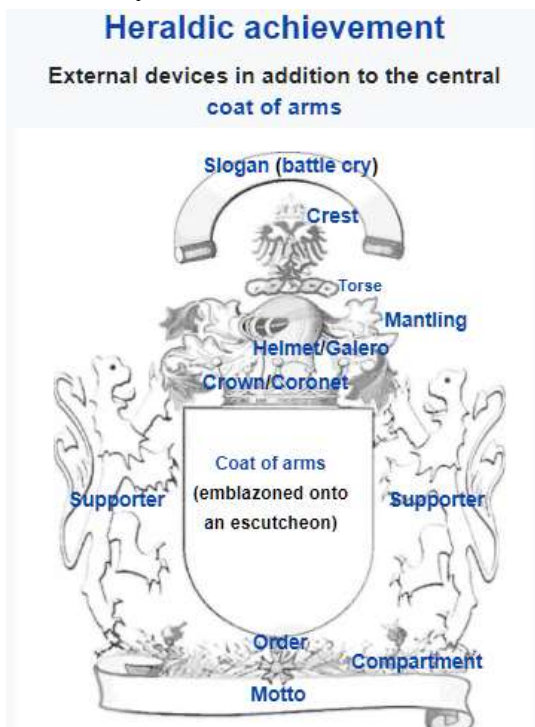


Which leads me to a quiz question. We know that the NATSOPA Homes were opened in 1921 but on what date? I have placed the answer at the end of this Newsletter (I was thinking of keeping it until the next Newsletter, but I am not that cruel). Thank you to Derek for sending me the photographs. We would still like to know what was actually written on the memorial so keep looking. I know you have that photograph somewhere.

## Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields

I had not realised quite what an enthralling subject this was to become for me. I have been fascinated to read about some of the people who took part in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. I wonder what they would think if they knew that I was sitting here researching details about them via the internet. I wonder what people might be doing in 500 years' time. By then I expect if we have not blown ourselves up or boiled ourselves there will be implants added to our brains so we will only need to think of a question and the answer will appear. Should that happen teachers will face redundancy. Many groups of people, farm labourers, weavers, miners and many more have all faced replacement by newer techniques, technology and changes in choices. Who would think that teachers could face the same fate? But until they do I will remain ever grateful to my teachers who struggled to drive an education into my unresponsive brain to the point where I can at least use the internet. One of the interesting points thrown up by my research was Heraldry. I had obviously heard of it but had not understood the complexities and the depths to which it extended. Now, Walter has written an excellent article for you which will be coming along very soon. But before I thought I would share some information which turned up as part of my research.

In Heraldry **Achievement**, **Armorial Achievement** or **Heraldic Achievement** is a full display or depiction of all the heraldic components to which the bearer of a coat of arms is entitled. An achievement comprises not only the arms themselves displayed on the Escutcheon, the central element, but also the following elements surrounding it:



of all the heraldic components to which the bearer of a coat of arms is entitled. An achievement comprises not only the arms themselves displayed on the Escutcheon, the central element, but also the following elements surrounding it:

- Crest placed atop a:
- Torse (or Cap of Maintenance as a special honour)
- Mantling
- Helm of appropriate variety; if holder of higher rank than a baronet, issuing from a:
- Coronet or Crown (not used by baronets), of appropriate variety.
- Supporters (if the bearer is entitled to them, generally in modern usage not baronets), which may stand on a Compartment)
- Motto, if possessed
- Order, if possessed
- Badge, if possessed

### CREST

A crest consists of the device borne on top of the helm (or helmet). Originating in the decorative sculptures worn by knights in tournaments and, to a lesser extent, battles, crests became solely pictorial after the 16th century (the era referred to by heraldists as that of "paper heraldry").

A normal heraldic achievement consists of the shield, above which is set the helm, on which sits the crest, its base encircled by a circlet of twisted cloth known as a torse. The use of the crest and torse independently from the rest of the achievement, a practice which became common in the era of paper heraldry, has led the term "crest" to be frequently but erroneously used to refer to the arms displayed on the shield, or to the achievement as a whole.

**TORSE** In heraldry, a torse or wreath is a twisted roll of fabric laid about the top of the helmet, or helm and the base of the crest. It has the dual purpose of masking the join between helm and crest, and of holding the mantling in place.

The torse is sometimes mistakenly said to represent the token, called a favour, such as a handkerchief or sleeve, which the knight's lady-love gave him to wear when he left for the wars or participated in tournaments. The purpose of the torse is known to be the masking of the "unsightly joining" of the helmet and the crest.

The torse is blazoned as part of the crest. For example, the Coat of Arms of Canada is blazoned "On a wreath of the colours Argent and Gules, a lion passant guardant Or imperially crowned proper and holding in the dexter paw a maple leaf Gules." The tinctures of the torse are generally not mentioned in the blazon, as they are assumed to be of the principal metal and colour in the shield. Like the mantling, the torse must always be of a metal and a colour; usually the torse and the mantling have the same tinctures. In British heraldry, the torse is generally shown with six twists of material, alternately metal and colour.

The abstracted torse is a modern development in which the twisted cloth of the torse appears as a solid, straight bar or pole, of twisted colours. This later development is due a design simplification of the blazoned torse.

Occasionally the torse is replaced by a crown or coronet, which is then termed a "crest-coronet". In the past this practice was widespread amongst all ranks, but is nowadays usually denied to those outside royalty and the peerage, except in special circumstances. Some commoners have bypassed this rule by placing a coronet *on top of* a torse, rather than in place of it.

The torse is also often used as a decoration on a heraldic animal, either across the brow, as a form of circlet, or around the neck. Moors and Saracens are traditionally depicted in heraldry with a torse across their brow.

## MANTLING

Turning now to mantling or as the French would say, "lambrequin" is drapery tied to the helm or helmet above the shield. In paper heraldry it is a depiction of the protective cloth covering (often of linen<sup>[1]</sup>) worn by knights from their helmets to stave off the elements. Its secondary function is to decrease the effects of sword-blows against the helmet in battle, from which it is usually shown tattered or cut to shreds. Rather less often it is shown as an intact drape, principally in those cases where clergy use a helmet and mantling (to symbolise that, despite the perhaps contradictory presence of the helmet, they have not been involved in combat), although this is usually the artist's discretion and done for decorative rather than symbolic reasons.



Generally, mantling is blazoned *mantled x, doubled* the cloth has two sides, one of a colour and the other of a metal. The mantling is usually in the main colours of the shield, or else in the livery colours that symbolize the entity bearing the arms, though there are exceptions, with occasional tinctures differing from these, or occasional examples in which the outside of the mantling is per pale of two colours or both the inside and outside are per pale, and even rarer examples of other divisions or of the entire mantling being of a single tincture. The mantling of the Black Loyalist Heritage Society is a unique example in which the mantling is of two furs (ermine, or lined ermine). There is also the unique example of the mantling of Bruce Douglas Bolton, which is tartan on the outside. The Coat of Arms of Canada is mantled white and red, or *argent doubled gules*; furthermore, the current standard rendering of the Canadian arms has mantling in the shape of maple leaves. The arms of sovereigns are a common exception. The arms of the United Kingdom and those of Emperor Akihito of Japan are both, lined ermine, such a mantling often being held to be limited to sovereigns.

## **HELM**

The heraldic helmet or more commonly, helm is situated above the shield and bears the torse and crest (external ornament). It is not part of the crest, but rather bears it.

The crown is an emblem of victory, sovereignty, and empire in heraldry. It is a visible sign of success, thus the term 'crowning achievement', and its significance as the decoration of the ultimate level of rank and power, makes bearing the crown a great honour. Coronets as well have special meanings, and the details are just as important as the helms. In many grants of arms, we see the phrase "a coronet of rank" in the blazon of the armiger's (arms bearer's) crest. Just like with helms, coronets differ according to the various ranks of the armiger. Also, there are some minor differences between the heraldic traditions of various countries, and they will be pointed out as we go along.

## **SUPPORTERS**

These are figures placed on either side of the shield and generally depicted holding it up. These figures may be animal or human, real or imaginary. In rare cases plants or inanimate objects. Supporters can have local significance, such as the fisherman and the tin miner granted to Cornwall County Council, or an historical link, such as the lion of England and unicorn of Scotland on the two variations of the Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom. There is usually one supporter on each side of the shield, though there are some examples of single supporters placed behind the shield.

## **ORDERS**

Orders refer to those bestowed, such as The Order of the Garter, The order of St. Patrick and many more.

## **BADGE**

Badge or Cognizance: a mark of distinction somewhat similar to a crest although not placed on a wreath or on a helm (or helmet). They were supplemental bearings quite independent of the charge of the original arms and were borne on the banners, ensigns, comparisons and even the breasts and more commonly on the sleeves of servants and followers. A form of Medieval football team strip. A heraldic badge, emblem, impresa, device, or personal device worn as a badge indicates allegiance to, or the property of, an individual or family. Medieval forms are usually called a livery badge, and also a cognizance. They are para-heraldic, not necessarily using elements from the coat of arms of the person or family they represent, though many do, often taking the crest or supporters. Their use was more flexible than that of arms proper. Badges worn on clothing were common in the late Middle Ages, particularly in England. They could be made of base metal, cloth or other materials and worn on the clothing of the followers of the person in question; grander forms would be worn by important persons, with the Dunstable Swan Jewel in enamelled gold a rare survivor. Livery collars were also given to important persons, often with the badge as a pendant. The badge would also be embroidered or applied on standards, horse trappings, livery uniforms, and other belongings. Many medieval badges survive in English pub names.

## **MOTTO**

In heraldry, a motto is often found below the shield in a banderol; this placement stems from the Middle Ages, in which the vast majority of nobles possessed a coat of arms and a motto. In the case of Scottish heraldry it is mandated to appear above the crest. Spanish coats of arms may display a motto in the bordure of the shield. In heraldic literature, the terms "rallying cry" respectively "battle banner" are also common, which date back to the battle cry, and is usually located above the coat of arms.

In English heraldry mottos are not granted with armorial bearings, and may be adopted and changed at will. In Scottish heraldry, mottos can only be changed by re-matriculation, with the Lord Lyon King of Arms. Although unusual in England and perhaps outside English heraldic practice, there are some examples, such as in Belgium, of the particular appearance of the motto scroll and letters thereon being blazoned; a prominent example is the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States (which is a coat of arms and follows heraldic conventions), the blazon for which specifies that the motto scroll is held in the beak of the bald eagle serving as the escutcheon's supporter. Ships and submarines in the Royal Navy each have a badge and motto, as do units of the Royal Air Force

## Cadency

Cadency is any systematic way to distinguish arms displayed by descendants of the holder of a coat of arms when those family members have not been granted arms in their own right. Cadency is necessary in heraldic systems in which a given design may be owned by only one person at any time, generally the head of the senior line of a particular family. As an armiger's arms may be used 'by courtesy', either by children or spouses, while they are still living, some form of differencing may be required so as not to confuse them with the original undifferenced or "plain coat" arms. Historically, arms were only heritable by males and therefore cadency marks had no relevance to daughters; in the modern era, Canadian and Irish heraldry include daughters in cadency. These differences are formed by adding to the arms small and inconspicuous marks called brisures, similar to charges but smaller. They are placed on the fess-point, or in-chief in the case of the label. Brisures are generally exempt from the rule of tincture. One of the best examples of usage from the medieval period is shown on the seven Beauchamp cadets in the stained-glass windows of St Mary's Church, Warwick, not too far to go and see. There are many more terms used, some you may come across later in this Newsletter. It is a great way to pass an hour or two and I am very thankful to the Heraldry Society for much of this information <https://www.theheraldrysociety.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Heraldry-For-Beginners.pdf>.

I hope you enjoyed that romp along Heraldry Lane and now you have all of the facts and terms to your fingertips it is time to enjoy Walter's article, inspired by an Aspect Quiz question.

## The Family Blount



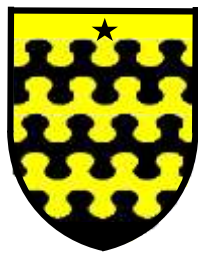
**The story of the  
Barons & Baronets  
Mountjoy.  
1420 - 2004**

**That pattern in the Aspect quiz, Vol. 29, Issue No. 4.**

The pattern is taken from the coat of arms shown in the one displayed on the cottage in the Market Place.



It is the coat of arms of Sir James Blount, who fought on the side of Henry Tudor in 1485 at the Battle of Bosworth Field. In heraldic terms the arms are described in the 'blazon', the shortest possible way of giving an accurate description of arms, as: Barry **nebulée of six or and sable**. This can be interpreted as: - **Six**



**undulating bars of gold and black.**

The single black star, correctly known as a **Mullet sable**, indicates heraldically that he was the third son.

Blount was the son of Walter Blount, 1st Baron Mountjoy, and uncle of William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy.

In 1473 he sat in Parliament as the MP for Derbyshire.

Sir James was commander of the English fortress of Hammes, near Calais.

When in 1484 the Earl of Oxford was imprisoned at Hammes, Blount was apparently persuaded to switch to The Lancastrian side. Blount and Oxford fled to join Henry Tudor, (the future Henry VII of England who was then living in exile in France), leaving his wife in charge. She and the garrison held out for months against Richard III's forces, until in early 1485 they surrendered in return for safe passage into France. Sir James then landed with Henry Tudor's forces in 1485 at Milford Haven, where he was knighted.



Blount appears as a minor character in William Shakespeare's play Richard III. He died in 1493.

### **Sir Walter Blount, 1st Baron Mountjoy, KG**

He was the son and heir of Sir Thomas Blount, of Elvaston, Derbyshire, Treasurer of Normandy (by his first wife Margaret Gresley, daughter. and heiress. of Thomas Gresley), the younger. brother and heir of Sir John Blount KG (died. at the Siege of Rouen 1 Sep 1418), and 3rd son of Sir Walter le Blount, Constable of Tutbury Castle, by his wife Doña Sancha de Ayala (a great-great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of King Alfonso IX of Leon), one of the Spanish ladies in attendance on Queen Constance of Castile and daughter of Don Diego Gomez de Toledo, alcalde maior of Toledo, by his wife Doña Inez de Ayala

He was born circa. 1420.

Married. (1)

In or before 1442 Ellen Byron (buried at Elvaston), daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, Lancashire.

Children by his first wife: -

1. Sir William Blount, Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire 1467 (died from wounds received at the Battle of Barnet 14 Apr 1471), married Margaret Etchingam (married (2) Sir John Elrington; died 1481; buried at Shoreditch, Middlesex, with her second husband), daughter of Sir Thomas Etchingam, of Etchingam, and had issue:

1a. John Blount (died before 1471)

2a. Edward Blount, later 2nd Lord Mountjoy

1a. Elizabeth Blount (died before 30 Mar 1543), married Andrews [Windsor], 1st Baron Windsor, and had issue

2a. Anne Blount, married (1) Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, and (2) Sir David Owen, of Medhurst

2. John Blount, later 3rd Lord Mountjoy

3. Sir James Blount (died 1493)

Married. (2)

Before 25 Nov 1467, Lady Anne Stafford (widow of Humphrey [Stafford], 1st Duke of Buckingham; died 20 Sep 1480; buried at Pleshey, Essex), 4th daughter of Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmorland, by his second wife Lady Joan Beaufort, legitimated daughter of John "of Gaunt", 1st Duke of Lancaster (by his mistress and later third wife Katherine Swynford, widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, of Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire, and 2nd daughter. and co-heiress. of Sir Payn de Roet, Guienne King of Arms), 4th son of King Edward

### III

Died 1 Aug 1474 (buried in the Chapel of the Apostles in the Church of the Grey Friars, London)

20 Jun 1465 Created Baron Mountjoy, to him and the heirs male of his body, with a fee of 20 marks, part from the town of Thurvaston and part from the profits of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Succeeded. By his grandson.

A Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire 1447 and 1460; Bailiff of the Wapentakes of Morleston and Litchurch, Derbyshire, for life 1449;

Justice of the Peace; suspected of supporting the Yorkists against King Henry VI, he was pardoned in 1459 but deprived of his offices; Treasurer of Calais 1460; Knight of the Bath before the Coronation of King Edward IV 1461; laid siege to the castle of Hammes, near Calais, 1461; part of the embassy to meet the representative of the Duke of Burgundy at St Omer 1464; Treasurer of England 1464-66; witnessed the surrender of the Great Seal by the Archbishop of York 1467; allowed to ship wool free of customs in consideration of a large sum of money due to him by the Crown 1468; contracted to serve the King in France as Captain of the Army, with 60 men-at-arms and 2,940 archers 1468; was one of those held prisoner with King Edward by the Earl of Warwick 1469; his eldest son died of wounds received at the Battle of Barnet 1471; took the oath of loyalty to the Prince of Wales 1471; created Knight of the Garter 1472.

**Garther stall plate of Walter [Blount], 1st Baron Mountjoy, KG** This is a quadrangular plate



of copper, paly\* of silver, red, and translucent green enamel.

The arms are Quarterly:

1. Argent two Wolves passant sable on a Bordure of the first eight Saltires Gules (for Ayala);
2. Or a Tower Azure (for Mountjoy);
3. Barry undy Or and Sable (for Blount);
4. Vair\*\* (for Gresley).

The helm is silver with a fantastic black mantle with gold lining, surmounted by a gold crown from which rise two gold ibex horns as a crest.

The plate is probably of foreign workmanship. Through decomposition or imperfect fusion, the blue enamel of the second and fourth quarters is now a pale brown colour.

(Plate LXXVIII from W H St John Hope: The Stall Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter 1348-1485). For more details of the Order of the Garter, see the final page of this article.



**The Arms redrawn with corrected colours and showing The Royal Garter and A Baron's Coronet.**

#### **Edward Blount, 2nd Baron Mountjoy**

Edward Blount was born in 1464 in London, the second son of Sir William Blount (c. 1442–1471) and Margaret de Echyngam. He inherited his title on the death of his grandfather Walter Blount, 1st Baron Mountjoy in 1474 after his father Sir William Blount had been killed in 1471 at the Battle of Barnet during the Wars of the Roses and his elder brother had died young in 1462.

He was betrothed to Anne Cobham, the under-aged heiress daughter of Thomas Cobham, but the marriage was not consummated.

On his death on 12 October 1475, the title passed to his uncle John Blount, 3rd Baron Mountjoy. His fiancée/widow, still only 9 years old, went on to marry Edward Burgh, 2nd Baron Burgh.

\*

***Paly** A 'Pale' is one of the 'Honourable Ordinaries' that are used in heraldry as common charges on a shield or plate. A band of colour going from top to bottom of a 'shield' or 'plate'. Paly is the adjectival form which describes a background coloured in this fashion.*

\*\*

***Vair** is the fur of a kind of squirrel which was blue-grey on top and white underneath. Vair was very popular as a lining of cloaks, and the skins when sewn together appeared as a series of alternating blue-grey and white cup-shaped patches. That it at one time had a wide use is shown by the well-known story of Cinderella, the ugly sisters, the Prince and the **vair** slippers (not "verre" or, in English, glass). As heraldically drawn, vair is represented by rows of little bell-shaped shields—blue shields which are upright, and silver or white ones which are upside down and fit into the spaces between the blue ones.*

### **John Blount, 3rd Baron Mountjoy**

John Blount was born circa 1450 in Rock, Worcestershire, the second son of Walter Blount, 1st Baron Mountjoy, by his first wife, Ellen Byron, the daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton, Lancashire.

Blount was appointed Lieutenant of Hammes in the Pale of Calais on 6 April 1470. Blount's father died 1 August 1474, and was buried at the Greyfriars, London. His eldest son and heir, William Blount, had died of wounds received at the Battle of Barnet on 14 April 1471, and William's underage son, Edward, succeeded as 2nd Baron Mountjoy. When Edward died without male issue on 1 December 1476, John Blount inherited the barony as next male heir.

Mountjoy was knighted in January 1478 at the marriage of Edward IV's young son, Richard of Shrewsbury, 1st Duke of York. When Richard III became King, he appointed Mountjoy Constable of Guînes, after which time, according to Horrox, Mountjoy 'left Hammes to his younger brother, James, who had been granted the office jointly with him in May 1476'.

By 14 August 1484 Mountjoy was gravely ill, and Sir Thomas Montgomery, who later married Mountjoy's widow, was authorized to act as his deputy at Guînes, while Mountjoy's brother, James Blount, took over as captain of Hammes. A tense, even dramatic confrontation then unfolded within the Pale, with John Blount only nominally in command.

In 1484 James Blount became disaffected from Richard, and a supporter of Henry of Richmond, the future King Henry VII. This became apparent to King Richard when, later that year, he ordered the return to England of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, who had been held prisoner at Hammes for nearly a decade. Thomas Montgomery, who was deputizing for Mountjoy, also went over to Henry's side. James Blount had taken Oxford to Henry's court, and in December an attack was mounted on Hammes by John Dynham, 1st Baron Dynham, captain of Calais. In January 1485 Oxford, with Thomas Brandon, successfully evacuated the force from Hammes, including Blount's wife, and his brother, James Blount, and they joined Henry. Richard, seeing the affinity of William Hastings, 1st Baron Hastings (died 1483) falling away, negotiated inconsistently, with offers of pardons mixed with confiscations, and John of Gloucester was brought in over Dynham. James Blount and others were with Henry when he invaded England and became King after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.

Mountjoy made his will on 6 October 1485, bequeathing to his second son, Rowland Blount, a chain of gold with a gold lion set with diamonds, and to his daughter, Constance, £100 for her marriage portion. He instructed his two sons to 'live rightwisely and never to take the state of baron upon them if they may leave it from them, nor to desire to be great about princes for it is dangerous'. He died on 12 October. In 1488 the wardship of his eldest son and heir, William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy, was granted to his brother, James (d. 1492), third son of Walter Blount, 1st Baron Mountjoy.

Mountjoy married, about 1477, Lora Berkeley (d. 1501), the daughter of Edward Berkeley (died March 1506) of Beverston Castle, Gloucestershire, son of Sir Maurice de Berkeley by his wife Lora FitzHugh, and Christian Holt (died 1468), second daughter and coheir of Richard Holt, esquire, by whom he had two sons and two daughters:

William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy.

Rowland Blount, who died in 1509 without issue.

Lora Blount (died 1480)

Constance Blount, who married Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron in East Horndon, Essex, son of Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron (died 1512), by whom she was the mother of John Tyrrell (died 1540), esquire, Sir Henry Tyrrell (died 20 May 1588), Sir William Tyrrell, Thomas Tyrrell, Charles Tyrrell and George Tyrrell.

After Mountjoy's death, his widow, Lora (née Berkeley), married secondly, in 1485, Sir Thomas Montgomery (died 2 January 1495) of Faulkbourne, Essex, by whom she had no issue, and thirdly Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth Butler. Lora (née Berkeley) was buried in New Abbey, London, with her second husband.

#### **William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy**

William Blount was born circa 1478 in Barton Blount, Derbyshire, the eldest son of John Blount, 3rd Baron Mountjoy (c. 1450 – 1485) by his wife Lora Berkeley (died 1501), daughter of Edward Berkeley (died 1506) of Beverston Castle, Gloucestershire. After her husband's death in 1485, Lora Berkeley remarried firstly to Sir Thomas Montgomery (died 1495), and secondly to Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond (died 1515), grandfather of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, father of Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of King Henry VIII.

He was an extremely influential English courtier, a respected humanistic scholar and patron of learning. He was one of the most influential and perhaps the wealthiest English noble courtier of his time. Mountjoy was known internationally as a humanist writer and scholar and patron of the arts.

Blount was a pupil of Erasmus, who called him *inter nobiles doctissimus* ("The most learned amongst the nobles"). His friends included John Colet, Thomas More and William Grocyn.

In 1497 he commanded part of a force sent to fight and suppress the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck. Mountjoy was appointed and served as King Henry VIII's boyhood tutor. In 1509 he was appointed Master of the Mint. In 1513 he was appointed Governor of Tournai (1513–1519), and his letters to Cardinal Wolsey and King Henry VIII describing his vigorous government of the town are preserved in the British Library.

In 1520 he was present with Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and in 1522 at the king's meeting with Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. Having served since 1512 as Chamberlain to Queen Catherine of Aragon, it fell to him in that office to announce to her the intention of Henry VIII to divorce her. He also signed the letter to the Pope conveying the king's threat to repudiate papal supremacy unless the divorce were granted. Mountjoy, who was one of the most influential and perhaps the wealthiest English noble courtier of his time. Sir William Blount, 4th Lord Mountjoy died on 8 November 1534 at Sutton-on-the-Hill, Derbyshire, England. Mountjoy was never disgraced, nor out of royal favour. His son Charles Blount, 5th Baron Mountjoy (1516–1544), was also a patron of learning.

Mountjoy married four times:

Firstly, in about Easter 1497, to Elizabeth Saye (died before 1506), daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Saye of Essenden, Hertfordshire, by whom he had a daughter:

Gertrude Blount, later a lady in waiting to Queen Mary I (1553–1558), who on 25 October 1519 married Henry Courtenay, 1st Marquess of Exeter (c. 1498 – 1538), KG, PC, the eldest son of William Courtenay, 1st Earl of Devon by his wife Catherine of York, daughter of King Edward IV.

Secondly, before the end of July 1509, Mountjoy married Inez de Venegas, one of the Spanish attendants of Catherine of Aragon while she was Princess of Wales.

Thirdly, before February 1515, Mountjoy married Alice Keble (died 8 June 1521), daughter of Henry Keble, Lord Mayor of London in 1510 and widow of Sir William Browne (died 1514), Lord Mayor of London in 1513. She died in 1521 and was buried at the Greyfriars, London. By Alice he had children as follows:

Charles Blount, 5th Baron Mountjoy (28 June 1516 – 10 October 1544), eldest son and heir, like his father also a successful English courtier and patron of learning.

Catherine Blount (c. 1518 – 25 February 1559), who married firstly Sir John Champernowne of Modbury, Devon, and secondly Sir Maurice Berkeley (died 1581) of Bruton, Somerset.

Fourthly, before 29 July 1523, Mountjoy married Dorothy Grey (daughter of Thomas Grey, 1st Marquess of Dorset by his wife Cecily Bonville (the greatest heiress of her age)) and widow of Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. Dorothy Grey was the sister of Thomas Grey (1477–1530), 2nd Marquis of Dorset, grandfather of Lady Jane Grey (1536/1537–1554) Queen of Nine Days. Dorothy, Lady Mountjoy left a will proved 17 Nov. 1553 (P.C.C. 20 Tasche). By Dorothy he had the following children, all second cousins to Lady Jane Grey: John Blount

Mary Blount, who married (as his first wife) Robert Dennis, Knt. (died 1592) of Holcombe Burnell in Devon. Dorothy Blount, who married John Blewett, Esq. (died 1585) of Holcombe Rogus in Devon.

### **Charles Blount, 5th Baron Mountjoy**

Charles Blount was born on 28 June 1516 in Tournai, where his father, William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy, was governor. Charles Blount's mother was William's second wife, Alice, daughter of Henry Keble, Lord Mayor of London.

In 1522 Jan van der Cruyce, a graduate of the university at Leuven and a friend of Erasmus, travelled to England to become private tutor to Mountjoy's children. He remained in the household until 1527, when he returned to Leuven and was appointed a professor of Greek. Possibly on the recommendation of Erasmus, van der Cruyce was succeeded by Petrus Vulcanius of Bruges, also a graduate of Leuven, who remained in England until 1531. In 1531 Erasmus praised Blount for his fine written style, but after Vulcanius's departure realized that the credit should have gone to the preceptor rather than the student.

John Palsgrave, who composed *L'esclaircissement de la langue francoyse* (printed in 1530 and dedicated to Henry VIII) and was tutor to Henry Fitzroy, also gave tuition to the sons of several court noblemen, Blount among them. One of his fellow schoolmates in this group was Lord Thomas Howard, son of the second Duke of Norfolk, whose own tutor at Lambeth had been John Leland. Leland in turn praised Charles's skill in Latin and presented a book along with commendatory verses to him.

In 1523 Juan Luis Vives wrote a short educational treatise dedicated to Charles, *De ratione studii puerilis ad Carolum Montioium Guilielmi filium*. This served as a parallel to the tract on female education Vives had composed in the same year for the benefit of Mary Tudor. Erasmus added Charles's name to that of his father in the dedication to the 1528 edition of the *Adagia* and Charles was the dedicatee of the next two editions (1533, 1536) as well. Erasmus also dedicated his 1531 edition of *Livy* to him.

About August 1530 Charles Blount married his stepsister Anne, daughter of Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. Her mother was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, who had become the fourth wife of Charles's father.

Succeeding to the title after his father's death in 1534, Mountjoy was regular in his attendance in the House of Lords. In May 1537 he was one of the peers summoned for the trial of lords Darcy and Hussey and he was also on the panel of 3 December 1538 for the trial of Henry Pole, 1st Baron Montagu, and Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, his own brother-in-law. His country house was at Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, and in London he lived in Silver Street.

After the dissolution of Syon Abbey in 1539 Mountjoy granted asylum at his London house to the pious, learned, and outspokenly conservative priest Richard Whitford, who had been patronized by his father. Whitford remained in the household until his death in 1542 and may have acted as tutor to Mountjoy's

children. Like his father, Mountjoy was deeply interested in the humanist educational programme and he tried to engage the learned scholar and educationist Roger Ascham, then teaching at Cambridge, as a tutor to his eldest son and secretary to himself. Although Ascham did not take the position—and he also refused a similar offer from Margaret Roper—he admired Mountjoy and referred in flattering terms to his learning, likening his household for its patronage of learning to that of the Medici.

Mountjoy was granted Yeaveley Preceptory in Derbyshire, by Henry VIII, following the dissolution.

Mountjoy drew up his will on 30 April 1544, just before embarking for France with the expeditionary force. In it he admonished his children to "kepe themselves worthye of so moche honour as to be called hereafter to dye for there maister and countrey". He also composed his own epitaph in English verse. After being present with Henry VIII at the siege of Boulogne he died on 10 October 1544 at Hooke, Dorset (formerly the home of his mother), probably from illness contracted on campaign. In his will he reckoned his assets, in money, goods, and debts owed to him, at nearly £2,100. Among other bequests he left 40 marks to provide lectures for the children of Westbury-under-the-Plain, Wiltshire, for the succeeding two years. He was buried at St Mary Aldermary in the City of London. His widow remarried and lived until 1582.

#### **James Blount, 6th Baron Mountjoy**

Blount was born circa 1533 in Barnstaple, Devon, the eldest son of Charles Blount, 5th Baron Mountjoy (1516–1544) and Ann Willoughby.

He inherited his title on the death of his father. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Mary (29 September 1553); and was Lord Lieutenant of Dorset in 1559.[1]

He was one of the commissioners who tried the Duke of Norfolk in 1572, and spent the fortune of his family in the pursuit of alchemy. Lord Burghley encouraged him in the manufacture of alum and copperas between 1566 and 1572.

Blount also had a reputation as a supporter of Protestantism, in line with that of his father and grandfather. Henry Bennet lauded him in 1561, also mentioning his patronage of Eliseus Bomelius, and the same year Jean Veron dedicated to him an anti-papal tract.

On 17 May 1558, he married Catherine Leigh, daughter of Thomas Leigh of Durham St. Oswalds, Yorkshire. They had five children: William, Charles, Christopher, Ann, and Edward.

On his death on 10 October 1582, in Hook (near Okehampton), the title passed to his eldest son William Blount, 7th Baron Mountjoy.

#### **William Blount, 7th Baron Mountjoy**

William Blount was born circa 1561, the eldest son of James Blount, 6th Baron Mountjoy (c.1533-1582) and Catherine Leigh.

He inherited his title on the death of his father. He never married.

On his death in 1594 in Hook, Dorset the title passed to his younger brother Charles Blount, 8th Baron Mountjoy.

#### **Charles Blount, 8th Baron Mountjoy**

The second son of James, 6th Baron Mountjoy and Catherine, only daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh (Commissioner for Suppression of the Monasteries), Charles Blount was among the most distinguished of the family, succeeding as 8th Baron Mountjoy on the death of his unmarried elder brother William, 7th Baron Mountjoy. The good fortune of his youthful and handsome looks found favour with Queen Elizabeth I which aroused the jealousy of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, leading to a duel between the two courtiers, who later became close friends.

Charles Blount was returned to the Commons as MP for St Ives, Cornwall in 1584 and for Bere Alston in 1586 and 1593, before entering the House of Lords in 1594.



The coat of arms of the 1st Baron compared with those of the last. Note the many similarities, especially the ibex horns crest.

Sir Charles Blount, (1563 - 1606) later 8th and last Lord Mountjoy. C. 1594, Artist unknown. English School.

Between 1586 and 1598 Charles spent most of his time on the Continent, serving in the Netherlands and Brittany.

He joined Lord Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh in their expedition to the Azores in 1597, along with his distant cousin, Sir Christopher Blount. (Sir Christopher had married Essex's mother, Lettice Knollys, Dowager Countess of Leicester, and he was afterwards executed for complicity in Essex's treason.)

The downfall of Lord Essex did no damage to Lord Mountjoy's career. After the failure of his rebellion, Essex shocked many by denouncing his sister Penelope, who was Mountjoy's mistress, as a traitor, which inevitably raised the question of his own possible involvement; but the Crown, anxious to retain Mountjoy's services, and also to show as much leniency as possible to the defeated rebels, simply ignored the accusation.

On 24 February 1600 Mountjoy landed in Ireland as Lord Deputy following Lord Essex and in the ensuing years brought the Nine Years' War to an end. The leader of the rebellion, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, wrote about Mountjoy's "refined manners" that he would lose a whole season of campaigning "while waiting until breakfast is prepared to his mind!". Despite this Mountjoy proved that he was quite qualified to pursue the war.

In early 1600, Mountjoy had dispatched Sir Henry Docwra with an army of 4,200 troops to land at Culmore to erect a fortress commanding the shores of Lough Foyle in the north-west of Ulster. To prevent Hugh O'Neill from sending a strong force to repulse Docwra's forces, Mountjoy advanced in force from Dublin to Newry causing O'Neill to fear a southern advance into Tyrone.

Mountjoy aimed to avoid the mistakes of previous Lord-Deputies. After the Battle of Moyry Pass, he had it cleared and a garrison established there. It had long been a problem for English forces advancing into Ulster from the south. He also established posts with garrisons at Mountnorris and Armagh.

On 13 July 1601, Mountjoy with his army along with Turlough MacHenry O'Neill of the Fewes who had recently switched to the English side in the war, had a stand-off with Hugh O'Neill's forces at the River Blackwater. After a few shots in vain from either side, O'Neill's forces withdrew and Mountjoy sent his forces to occupy the ruined Blackwater fort destroyed by O'Neill in 1595. Later O'Neill's forces attacked Mountjoy's camp before withdrawing. In response the Lord-Deputy sent his forces across the river where they found strong artificially fortified fords, which would have held out against the English.

By 15 July 1601, the Lord-Deputy had secured the surrender of O'Neill's ally Magennis. That month, Mountjoy had a new fort near the old Blackwater fort erected.

Mountjoy reported to the council in England that O'Neill was determined to prevent his forces from advancing into Tyrone and towards Dungannon. As such he initiated a policy of burning large quantities of corn to induce a famine to drive the rebels out of their strongholds.

Mountjoy set about trying to entice Hugh's forces to come out and attack by fetching some materials for the new fort from the Tyrone side of the river as well as to burn more corn. Further skirmishes between Mountjoy and O'Neill's forces ensued during the summer of 1601.

Spanish forces had landed in Munster in August 1601 forcing Mountjoy to send his forces southwards leaving O'Neill remaining in his unbroken heartland of Tyrone. The Spanish arrival culminated in the Battle of Kinsale that December, which saw a major defeat of the rebels and their allies.

O'Neill during this time had also moved south to assist some of his allies, however after some serious defeats at the hands of the forces of the Earl of Clanricarde of Connacht, he was in no place to offer any effective resistance once Mountjoy marched once more to Tyrone in the summer of 1602.

Mountjoy advanced to the location he found the previous summer at the River Blackwater, which commanded safe and secure passage into Tyrone, previously inaccessible, and set about erecting a new fort. O'Neill having observed this burnt his capital at Dungannon and fled to his last refuge in Glenconkeyne.

Advancing northwards through Tyrone, Mountjoy erected a fort in the townland of Magheralamfield, afterwards known as Mountjoy Castle. He also Christened the new fort at the Blackwater Charlemont Fort after himself.

Once in Tyrone, Mountjoy carried out a campaign of devastation throughout it resulting in the mass hunting of rebels, spoiling of corn, the burning of houses and the killing of churls so to force the submission of O'Neill and his remaining allies.[7] Most symbolically Mountjoy had the inauguration site of the O'Neill's at Tullyhogue Fort destroyed.

On 30 March 1603, six days after the death of Elizabeth and the accession of James I, O'Neill made peace with Mountjoy, signing the Treaty of Mellifont. Mountjoy continued in office with the more distinguished title of Lord-Lieutenant (1603–1604). He declared an amnesty for the rebels and granted them honourable terms, which caused some severe criticism from England. He showed similar moderation in putting down the abortive risings in Cork and Wexford, where the aldermen, apparently with some vague idea of gaining greater toleration for Roman Catholics, refused to proclaim the new King: in Cork three insurgents were hanged after a summary trial, but the rest were acquitted or pardoned.

As part of the Plantation of Ulster, the majority of the barony of Loughinsholin was detached from County Tyrone and made part of the newly created County Londonderry. The rest of Loughinsholin along with the northern parts of Dungannon barony were merged to create the short-lived barony of Mountjoy. It would later be amalgamated with the barony of Dungannon.

On his return to England, Lord Mountjoy served as one of Sir Walter Raleigh's judges in 1603, and in the same year King James I appointed him Master of the Ordnance as well as creating him Earl of Devonshire, granting him extensive estates. He was one of the founder members of the Spanish Company re-founded by royal charter in 1605.



Mountjoy's long-term successor in Ireland was Sir Arthur Chichester. Ireland remained in a state of some tension, with a number of disgruntled Gaelic Irish allies of the Crown angered by Mountjoy's generous terms to the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell which meant land that had been promised to them had now been restored to the earls. In 1607, a year after Mountjoy's death, the flight of the Earls took place. The following year a former government ally Sir Cahir O'Doherty attacked and burned Derry, launching O'Doherty's Rebellion. The flight and the rebellion led to the Plantation of Ulster, something that had not been envisaged by Mountjoy when he had made peace in 1603.

Towards the end of his life, on 26 December 1605 at Wanstead House near London, in a ceremony conducted by his chaplain William Laud, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, he married his long-time mistress Lady Penelope (died 7 July 1607), formerly wife of Robert, 3rd Baron Rich (later 1st Earl of Warwick) and sister of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex. After the execution of her brother in 1601, Lord Rich divorced her in the ecclesiastical courts. The marriage was carried out in defiance of canon law, and resulted in the disgrace of both parties, who were banished from King James I's court circles. The Earl and Countess of Devonshire continued to live together as husband and wife with their illegitimate children until his death a few months later in the following year.

His illegitimate children by his mistress Lady Rich, of whom he acknowledged the paternity, included: Mountjoy Blount, 1st Earl of Newport (1597–1663)

Elizabeth Blount

St John Blount

Ruth Blount (1600–1694)

Lord Devonshire left no legitimate children, and so his hereditary titles became extinct at his death on 3 April 1606 at Savoy House, London.

## **The Blount baronets**

There have been two baronetcies created for persons with the surname Blount (pronounced "Blunt"), both in the Baronetage of England. Both creations are extinct.

The Blount Baronetcy, of Sodington in the County of Worcester, was created in the Baronetage of England on 5 October 1642 for Walter Blount, High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1619 and Member of Parliament for Droitwich from 1624 to 1625. He later fought as a Royalist in the Civil War. He was captured in 1645 and imprisoned in the Tower of London. In 1652 he was convicted of treason and his estates at Sodington Hall, Worcestershire, and at Mawley Hall, Shropshire were sequestered. The family recovered the estates after the Restoration of Charles II.

The title descended in the direct line until the death of his grandson, the third Baronet, in 1717. The late Baronet was succeeded by his nephew, the fourth Baronet. He was succeeded by his elder son, the fifth Baronet. He died childless and was succeeded by his younger brother, the sixth Baronet. His grandson, the eighth Baronet, was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1835. His son, the ninth Baronet, was a Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire. His eldest son, the tenth Baronet, died childless and was succeeded by his younger brother, the eleventh Baronet. The title became extinct on the death of the latter's son, the twelfth Baronet, in 2004.

Sir Edward Charles Blount (1809–1905), son of Edward Blount, Member of Parliament for Steyning, second son of the sixth Baronet, was an important banker and railway promoter in France. Blount, Barons Mountjoy were descended from this branch of the family.

Lady Elizabeth Blount who had married the 9th baronet was a leading exponent of the Flat Earth idea.

The Blount Baronetcy, of Tittenhanger in the County of Hertford, was created in the Baronetage of England on 27 January 1680 for Thomas Pope Blount (b. 1649). In the 16th century Elizabeth Blount, daughter of Sir Walter Blount of Blount Hall, Staffordshire (a descendant of the Sodington Blounts), married Sir Thomas

Pope of Tittenhanger, Herefordshire. Her nephew Sir Thomas Pope Blount (d. 1638) inherited the estate at Tittenhanger on her death. The first Baronet was the grandson of Sir Thomas and son of the traveller Sir Henry Blount. He represented St Albans and Hertfordshire in the House of Commons. The title became extinct on the death of his grandson, the third Baronet, in 1757.

### **Blount baronets, of Sodington (1624)**

Sir Walter Blount, 1st Baronet (c. 1594–1654)

Sir George Blount, 2nd Baronet (died 1667)

Sir Walter Kirkham Blount, 3rd Baronet (died 1717)

Sir Edward Blount, 4th Baronet (died 1758)

Sir Edward Blount, 5th Baronet (c. 1724–1765)

Sir Walter Blount, 6th Baronet (died 1785)

Sir Walter Blount, 7th Baronet (1768–1803)

Sir Edward Blount, 8th Baronet (1795–1881)

Sir Walter de Sodington Blount, 9th Baronet (1833–1915)

[3]

Sir Walter Aston Blount, 10th Baronet (1876–1958)

Sir (Edward) Robert Blount, 11th Baronet (1884–1978)

Sir Walter Edward Alpin Blount, 12th Baronet (1917–2004)

### **Blount baronets, of Tittenhanger (1680)**

Sir Thomas Pope Blount, 1st Baronet (1649–1697)

Sir Thomas Pope Blount, 2nd Baronet (1670–1731)

Sir Harry Pope Blount, 3rd Baronet (1702–1757)

## **Order of the Garter**

The Most Noble Order of the Garter is an order of chivalry founded by Edward III of England in 1348. It is the most senior order of knighthood in the British honours system, outranked in precedence only by the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The Order of the Garter is dedicated to the image and arms of Saint George, England's patron saint.

Appointments are made at the Sovereign's sole discretion. Membership of the Order is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and no more than 24 living members, or Companions. The order also includes supernumerary knights and ladies (e.g., members of the British royal family and foreign monarchs).

The order's emblem is a garter with the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Middle French: "Shame on him who thinks evil of it") in gold lettering. Members of the order wear it on ceremonial occasions.

King Edward III founded the Order of the Garter around the time of his claim to the French throne. The traditional year of foundation is usually given as 1348 (when it was formally proclaimed). However, *The Complete Peerage*, under "The Founders of the Order of the Garter", states the order was first instituted on 23 April 1344, listing each founding member as knighted in 1344. The list includes Sir Sanchet D'Abriecourt, who died on 20 October 1345. Other dates from 1344 to 1351 have also been proposed. The King's wardrobe account shows Garter habits first issued in the autumn of 1348. Also, its original statutes required that each member of the Order already be a knight (what would now be referred to as a knight bachelor) and some of the initial members listed were only knighted that year. The foundation is likely to have been inspired by the Spanish Order of the Band, established in about 1330.

Membership in the Order is strictly limited and includes the Monarch, the Prince of Wales, not more than 24 companion members, and various supernumerary members. The monarch alone can grant membership. They are known as the Sovereign of the Garter, and the Prince of Wales is known as a Royal Knight Companion of the Garter.

Male members of the Order are titled "Knights Companion" and female members are called "Ladies Companion". Formerly, the Sovereign filled vacancies upon the nomination of the members. Each member would nominate nine candidates, of whom three had to have the rank of earl or higher, three the rank of baron or higher, and three the rank of knight or higher. The Sovereign would choose as many nominees as were necessary to fill any vacancies in the Order. They were not obliged to choose those who received the most nominations. Candidates were last nominated in 1860, and appointments have since been made by the Sovereign acting alone, with no prior nominations. The statutes prescribing the former procedure were not amended, however, until 1953.

From the 18th century, the Sovereign made their choices on the advice of the Government. In 1946, with the agreement of Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Leader of the Opposition Winston Churchill, membership of the United Kingdom's highest ranking orders of chivalry (the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle and the dormant Order of St. Patrick) became a personal gift of the Sovereign once again. Thus, the Sovereign personally selects Knights and Ladies Companion of the Garter, and need not act on or solicit the advice of the Government. [ Appointments are announced on Saint George's Day, 23 April].



*Arms of the Most Noble Order of the Garter: a cross of St. George circumscribed by the Garter*



*Mantle and hat of the Order.*



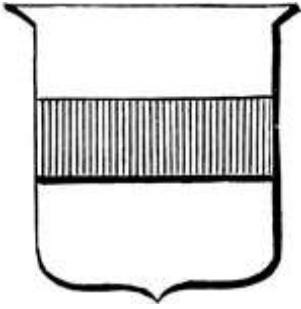
*Symbol of the Order of the Garter embroidered onto the left shoulder of the blue velvet mantle of the knight.*

Thank you Walter, that was very interesting and excellently well written. I hope you enjoyed that as much as I did. I did have some fun with it as Word, despite assurances will not embed PDF files properly (at least my copy will not) so I hope the setting out does not jump around. Now, I think we can fit in a quiz. I wonder what I should choose as a topic. Do you think so? Ok.

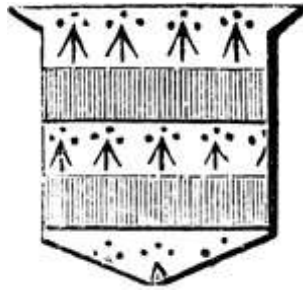
### **Heraldry, Ordinaries**

This gallery is of ordinaries commonly used in heraldry. The ordinaries are the geometric figures that are created when the shield is divided by straight, curved, or zigzag lines. For one point each, name them.

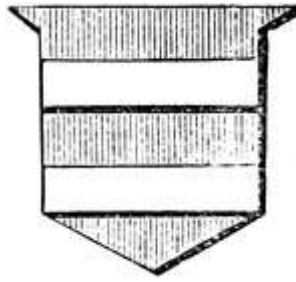
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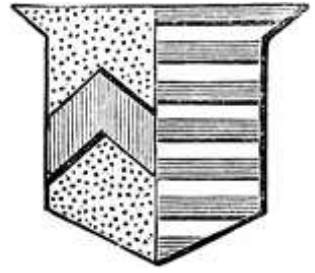
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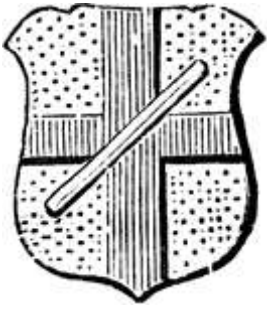
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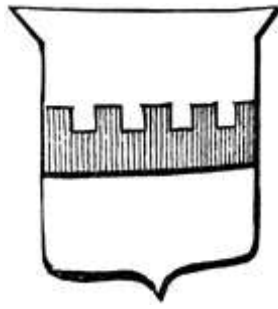
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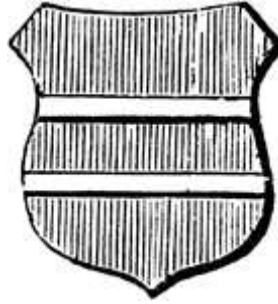
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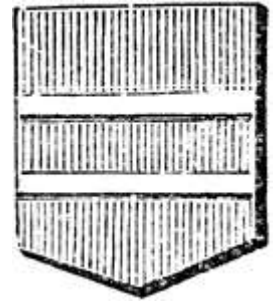
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12



## Remembrance Sunday 2020



What a contrast this year was from previous years. Every year your Committee orders a wreath from the Royal British Legion in support of the Annual Poppy Appeal. This year things were a little different. When collecting the wreath from Pat he explained to me that he had been asked to pass on some information from the Royal British Legion. They were keen to ensure that all taking part in Remembrance Events did so safely and in line with Government instructions. Whilst some services and ceremonial events took place elsewhere the decision for Market Bosworth was that this would not be the case. Instead individuals and groups were invited to attend the War Memorial in the Market Place and place their wreath on the wooden framework. To this end, Lynne, Ingrid, Martyn and I attended the War Memorial and placed the wreath. Ingrid's picture is remarkably clear as the sun was setting, and it was a little misty which made it very atmospheric as we remembered the fallen from all conflicts and gave thanks individually for their service. As I laid the wreath Martyn read out a verse from "For the Fallen"

*“They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them”.*



I am sure we would all have preferred to be taking part in a Remembrance Service and then taking part in the events at the War Memorial. Next year will, I am certain, be different again.

## **Battle of Bosworth Shields Numbers 13 to 24**



**13 Sir John Mortimer** John was born about 1457. He is the son of Hugh Mortimer and Eleanor Cornwall. Sir John married Margaret Neville, daughter of Sir John Neville, Marquess Montague. He died in 1504. They had no children. 1482 “Power of attorney from John Mortymer, Esquire, son and heir of Sir Hugh Mortymer, Knight, to Thomas Pole to take possession of all burgages and half-burgages in the borough of Bromyard and all lands lying in the fields and lordship there now in the hands of John Browne, and which were late of Morgan Taillour, of Bromyard deceased. He was sheriff of Herefordshire 1477-8, 1481-2, 1493-4 and 1501-2; sheriff of Worcestershire 1485-6; knighted 1485; and a knight banneret at the Battle of Stoke 1487. His widow married secondly Charles Brandon, 1st duke of Suffolk, and after the annulment of their marriage, thirdly, Robert Downes. She died in 1528.



**14 Morris Lloyd of Llansteffan**, Squire of Henry Tudor (1430 – > 1522) More research is needed as there are a lot of Lloyds in Wales. But he did survive the battle even though he was not then recorded as being of Llansteffan for his services to Henry VII “Morris Lloyd of Wydegada, for service in our late triumph” it was not recorded what he received. Land and a house one would expect as there appeared to be no ennoblement.



**Sir John Mordaunt** (died 1506) was an English politician of the Tudor period and Speaker of the House of Commons. Offices held included Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

He was the son of William Mordaunt of Turvey, Bedfordshire and entered the Middle Temple to train as a lawyer. Richard III also summoned him to serve against the Scots in 1484, and fought for Henry VII at Stoke in 1487.

In 1485 and 1487 he served as an MP for unidentified constituencies, (probably Bedfordshire), on the latter occasion being chosen to serve as speaker of the house. He was elected MP for Grantham in 1491 and knight of the shire for Bedfordshire in 1495. In the 1490s he became more active as a government administrator and lawyer and was knighted for his services in 1503. He was appointed High Steward of Cambridge University in 1504 and later the same year nominated to follow Sir Reginald Bray as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

However, he died soon afterwards and was buried in Turvey church. He had married Edith, coheir of Sir Nicholas Latymer, with whom he had at least two sons and a daughter. His eldest son John would become first Lord Mordaunt.



**Sir Thomas Perrott of Haroldstan, Pembroke.** Sir Thomas Perrot is listed in the battle roster of Bosworth field and also Mortimer's Cross which was one of the battles of the Wars of the Roses. There is some confusion as his father was also Sir Thomas, but he had died in 1474 so it is young Thomas who fought in the Battle of Bosworth. The Yorkists, led by Edward Mortimer, earl of March, defeated the Lancastrian forces led at the request of the queen, Margaret of Anjou, by Jasper Tudor, son of the earl of Pembroke. Mortimer's Cross is located in the county of Herefordshire, on the border between Wales and England. Sir John was first married Janet/Joan, daughter of John Gwys (Wise/Guise), Esq., This younger John had been said to have founded the branch in Herefordshire, but the discovery of the NWL 135 pedigree roll makes it clear that the John who moved to Herefordshire was the son of a William Perrot from Scotsborough. Instead, John of Woodstock is the most likely person to have given rise to one of the Perrot families of Northleigh.



**Sir Thomas Bouchier of Horsley** (died 1512) was an English knight, was the youngest son of John Bouchier, 1st Baron Berners and Margery (also Margaret) Berners, a daughter of Sir Richard Berners. He was related to the House Of Plantagenet through his grandmother, Anne of Gloucester, and a younger brother of Humphrey Bouchier.

Thomas Bouchier began his career at Hofe in 1461 as *Sewer to the King* and later became *Esquire to the King Body*. Bouchier, like his father, served as *Constable of Windsor Castle*, as *A Goaler of the utter gate* and represented the County of Surrey in Parliament from 1472 to 1475.

In the course of the celebrations for the marriage of the second son King Edward IV, Richard of Shrewsbury, 1st Duke of York, Thomas Bouchier was made a Knight of the Bath on 17 January 1478. Until the death of Edward IV in April 1483, Sir Thomas served as the Knight of the Kings *Body*.

After the king's death, Sir Thomas initially supported his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, but when he took the crown, Sir Thomas rebelled openly. Sir Thomas joined the rebellion known as *Buckingham's Rebellion* in 1483 and was charged with treason. Bouchier was also part of a group that tried to forcibly free the princes in the tower. On his head was exposed a reward of 500 dollars, but he later received *pardon*.

When Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, landed in Wales in 1485 and marched with his army towards Bosworth, Richard III instructed his confidant Robert Brackenbury to take Sir Thomas Bouchier and Walter Hungerford of Farleigh into custody and bring them to his camp, distrusting both of them and fearing that they might overflow to Henry Tudor. Bouchier and Hungerford managed to escape, and both joined Tudor's army.

On 22 August 1485, Sir Thomas fought for Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth. For Henry VII, Sir Thomas fought against Cornwall insurgents at the Battle of Deptford Bridge in 1497. Sir Thomas died in 1512.



**Sir John ap Ellis Eyton Of Rushton Denbighshire.** The tomb of Sir John ap Ellis Eyton of Rhiwabon (a cadet house of the Eytons of Eyton) and his wife in St Mary's Church, Ruabon, Denbighshire. An inscription on the monument reads "Pray for the souls of John ap Ellis Eyton, knight, who died September 28, 1526 and Elizabeth Calvey his wife who died in 1524". Sir John fought for Henry Tudor (King Henry VII) at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 and was rewarded by Henry with estates in Rhiwabon.



**John ap Thomas, I, of Abermarlais Born C 1460 Died 1511**

Not much is known about John ap Thomas of Abermarlais (not to confused with Rhys ap Thomas) He was born Ammanford, Carmarthenshire and died at Wonastow, Monmouthshire some 51 years later. He was the son of Thomas Hynaf ap Gruffudd Earl of Cardiff and Elizabeth Gruffudd. He married Eleanor Vaughan. He had nine children one of which was Sir Thomas Jones MP.

**Sir Reginald BRAY Knight of the Garter** Was a Statesman and architect the 2nd son of Sir Richard Bray, one of the Privy Council to Henry VI, and his wife Joan Troughton. The father was of Eaton-Bray in Bedfordshire, and lies buried in the north aisle of Worcester Cathedral, Sir Reginald was born in the parish of St. John Bedwardine, near Worcester. He was a particular friend of the Bishop of his diocese. He was spoken of as being sober, discreet, and well-witted, and a man of prudent policy.



He was first receiver-general and master of the household to Sir Henry Stafford who was the second husband of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of the Earl of Richmond, who afterward became Henry VII, and he continued in her service during her subsequent marriage with Thomas, Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby), by whom he was appointed a trustee for her dower of 500 marks per annum. In 1472 Reginald Bray engaged himself to serve beyond the sea for the King from where he "brought many trophies to his government". On Bosworth Field, Aug 22, 1485, where Richard III, the last of the Plantagenet Kings, was slain, Reginald Bray found his golden crown hanging on a thorn bush and gave it to Lord Stanley, who placed it on the head of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, proclaiming him Henry VII. Five weeks later at his coronation in Westminster Abbey, the King created Reginald Bray a Knight of the Bath.

When the Duke of Buckingham had concerted with John Morton, Bishop of Ely (then his prisoner at Brecknock in Wales), the marriage of the Earl of Richmond with the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV, and the Earl's advancement to the throne, the Bishop recommended Bray for the communication of the affair to the countess, telling the Duke that he had an old friend who was in her service, a man sober, secret, and well witted, called Reginald Bray, whose prudent policy he had known to have compassed matters of great importance; and accordingly he wrote to Bray, then in Lancashire with the Countess, to come to Brecknock with all speed. Bray readily obeyed the summons, entered heartily into the design, and was very active in carrying it into effect, having engaged Sir Giles Daubeney (afterwards Lord Daubeney), Sir John Cheney, Richard Guildford, and many other gentleman of note, to take part with Henry. After the defeat of Richard III at Bosworth he became a great favourite with Henry VII, who liberally rewarded his services; and he retained the King's confidence until his death. He was created a knight of the Bath at the King's coronation, and afterwards a knight of the Garter. In the first year of the King's reign he had a grant of the constablership of the castle of Oakham in Rutland, and was appointed joint chief justice, with Lord Fitzwalter, of all the forests south of Trent, and chosen of the privy council. After this he was appointed high-treasurer and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

He was appointed keeper of the parks of Guildford and Henley, with the manor of Claygate in Ash for life; and the year following, by letters patent dated at Maidstone 23 Dec 1488, a commissioner for raising the quota of archers to be furnished by the counties of Surrey, Hampshire, and Middlesex for the relief of Brittany. By indenture dated 9 May 1492 he was retained to serve one whole year in parts beyond the seas, with twelve men of arms, including himself, each having his costrel (shield-bearer) and page, twenty-four half-lances, seventy-seven archers on horseback, and two hundred and thirty-one archers and twenty-four foot bill-men on foot; being at the same time made paymaster of the forces destined for this expedition. On the King's intended journey to France, Sir Reginald was one of those in whom the King vested his estates belonging to the duchy of Lancaster for the purpose of fulfilling his will.

In Jun 1497 he was at the battle of Blackheath when Lord Audley, who had joined the Cornish rebels, was taken prisoner. On this occasion Bray was made a knight banneret and after the execution and attainder of Lord Audley, that nobleman's manor of Shire, with Vacherie and Cranley in Surrey, and a large estate there, was given to Sir Reginald. On the marriage of Prince Arthur he was associated with persons of high rank in the church and state as a trustee for the dower assigned to the Princess Catalina de Aragon.

Sir Reginald Bray received many royal benefits and high honours, being created a Knight of the Garter; Privy Councillor and joint Chief Justice of all the forests south of Trent; Constable of Oakham Castle, Member of Parliament one term; High Treasurer and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; paymaster of forces in Brittany, 1492; high steward of the University of Oxford and perhaps of the University of Cambridge. For his bravery at the battle of Blackheath in Jun, 1497, he was made a knight banneret. He was trustee for the dower of Catalina de Aragon and guardian to Arthur, Prince of Wales, who died Apr 2, 1502, and also guardian of his brother Prince Henry. After the marriage of Catalina de Aragon to King Henry VIII (which he helped to arrange), Sir Reginald Bray was made trustee "for the fulfilling of the King's own will", equivalent to Prime

Minister. He was also said to be a doctor to the King. As an architect, he designed Henry VII's chapel, and laid its foundation stone in Westminster in Jan, 1503.

Sir Reginald also played a major part in the building of St. George's Chapel at Windsor (also called the Bray chapel), which has become the centre of the historic castle. Of it is written, "In the reign of Edward IV, Windsor saw the beginning of what was to become its culminating glory in the erection of the famous and splendid Chapel of St. George. Alterations and additions to the castle have been made in successive reigns until the present time, but the stately chapel remains as the centrepiece of the castle and its crowning ornament. Begun and completed in one design, and the work of craftsmen who have never been excelled, if indeed, they have ever been equalled, it exhibits one style of architecture in completeness and perfection and is the wonder and admiration of every beholder. The south transept is occupied by the chantry or chapel, known as the Braye Chapel, from Sir Reginald Bray, who, after the death of Bishop Beauchamp in 1481, was appointed superintendent of the works at the castle"

Bray married Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Hussey, a descendant of the ancient barons of the name in the reign of Edward III. He had no issue, and his elder brother John having only one daughter, married to Sir William Sandys, afterwards Lord Sandys of the Vine, he left the bulk of his fortune to Edmund, eldest son of his younger brother John (for he had two brothers of that name). This Edmund was summoned to parliament in 1530, as Baron of Eaton-Bray; but his son John, Lord Bray, dying without issue in 1557, the estate was divided among six daughters of Edmund. Sir Reginald left very considerable estates to Edward and Reginald, younger brothers of Edmund.

His portrait was in the window of the Priory Church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, and this can be seen in Strutt's "View of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of England. Sir Stanley died on the 5<sup>th</sup> August 1503 and was buried at Bray Chapel, Windsor Castle.



**John HARDWICK of Lindley Born C 1441 died 1511** John Hardwick, or Herdwick, was descended from William Herdwick of Herdwick, Warwickshire, who, through his marriage with Isabella, daughter and coheir of Walter de Rodvile in 1215, acquired possession of the lordship of Lindley. John was described as a man of small stature, but of great valour, courage, and strength.

John married Elizabeth BOTELER, daughter of Henry BOTELER of Coventry, about 1472. (Elizabeth BOTELER was born Est 1445) he married again in 1496. Hardwick was supposedly instrumental in helping Henry VII position his troops to take best advantage of the ground. Hardwick was also suspected of having other connections to Henry VII via his associations and friendships. The day before the battle of Bosworth he came to Richmond, when at the "Three Tuns," Atherstone, together with a few well mounted retainers, and offered his services to the earl. These were thankfully accepted, and Hardwick became the guide of the invading army towards Redmore plain. By his advice the "White Moors" was selected as the best spot for the encampment of the army; from his knowledge of the country he secured for Richmond the defensive advantage of a morass on his right flank when about to engage with King Richard, and he also recommended such a disposition of the troops as placed the sun behind their backs. In 1485 John Hardwick was appointed steward of Nuneaton Priory, within whose church he was buried after his death that occurred April 13th, 1510. He left only daughters, the eldest of whom by his second wife married James Burton, the great grandfather of William Burton, the historian. It has been alleged elsewhere that Hardwick did more for the cause of Henry VII. Some claim that he hunted down and murdered the High Sherriff of Warwickshire who was about and around recruiting locals with knowledge of the terrain for Richard III. If this is true it could well be argued that Hardwick played a hugely decisive part in the Battle of Bosworth. It seems rather brave or foolhardy for Hardwick to have chosen to side with Henry VII. A large proportion of Henry's army were mercenaries and had travelled a long way to the battle. Richard III had a better trained and tested army having won several battles decisively. On the face of it, the risk appeared great, but Hardwick was either very confident that Henry would have a better location than Richard, perhaps perceived as a decisive advantage or Hardwick was in some way coerced by his associations to support Henry VII.



**Sir Roger Kynaston of Myddle and Hordley (ca. 1433 – 1495)** was a Knight of the Realm and English nobleman. He was a member of the Kynaston family, of North Shropshire and the Welsh Marches. Kynaston was the son of Griffin Kynaston (c.1402), who was the Seneschal of Ellesmere,



Shropshire and Margaret Jane Hoord (c.1423), daughter of John Hoord of Hordley. He was the direct descendant of Gruffydd Vychan ap Iowerth, the first to hold the surname "Kynaston" and therefore of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, the last Prince of Powys, of the House of Mathrafal. In 1450 on his marriage to his first wife, Elizabeth Cobham (died 1453), he gained the seat of Myddle Castle, Shropshire, as a dowry. He and Elizabeth had one son, Thomas Kynaston (1453–1513), who married Maria Corbett. Thomas became High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1508.

After the death of his first wife he married, in 1465, Elizabeth Grey c.1440 – 1501, daughter of Henry Grey, 2nd Earl of Tankerville and Antigone Plantagenet, granddaughter of Henry IV of England. They had the following children: Jana Kynaston (1466) Margaret Kynaston (c. 1467), who later married Richard Hanmer (1441 - 1507) Humphrey Kynaston, who later became infamous as Wild Humphrey Kynaston, the highwayman, who operated in the area to the North West of Shrewsbury. Lancelot Kynaston (1469) Maria Kynaston (1470), who married Hywel ap Jenkin Emma Kynaston, who married John Eyton, of Rhiwabon (Ruabon)<sup>[1]</sup>

Elizabeth Grey was the granddaughter of Eleanor Cobham, Elizabeth's sister, and Humphrey of Gloucester, the youngest son of Henry IV.

In 1454 Kynaston was the Constable of Denbigh Castle and High Sheriff of Shropshire in both 1461 and 1470. He was knighted in the field in 1471 after the Battle of Tewkesbury. In 1484 he was appointed for life as Escheator and High Sheriff of Merionethshire and made Constable of Hardley Castle.

Dennis Davies writes in "The History of Plas Kynaston":

"Henry did not receive a rapturous welcome in Wales. On 8 August 1485, at Haverfordwest, he received a crushing blow – John Savage, nephew of Henry's stepfather, and the powerful Welsh lord, Rhys ap Thomas, were not planning to support his cause. Of course, they had promised otherwise while he was in France but Richard III suspected both men of disloyalty – and before Henry landed, he made certain they understood the penalty of treason. With this crushing news, even the professed loyalty of Pembroke was small consolation. Henry's march from Haverfordwest northeast to Cardigan and there to Machynlleth (about 100 miles from the Dale settlement) is not documented. He arrived at Machynlleth on 14 August and wrote a letter to Sir Roger Kynaston, the guardian of the Grey estates; to pass safely to Shrewsbury, Henry needed – at the very least – Kynaston's inaction. The guardian didn't need to declare for him, but he could at least not impede his progress. Whatever Kynaston's decision, Henry did pass safely through to Shrewsbury. To get to this point, his force had marched through the mountains of Wales, but they had the continual arrival of good news to cheer them on the lonely journey – supporters were marching to join them, bringing along much-needed supplies. Among these supporters was Rhys ap Thomas, who finally decided to honour his previous promise. Rhys later said he brought almost 2000 men with him; if true, his force made up a third of Henry's entire army. They were in time to join Henry at Shrewsbury, the traditional gateway to the English midlands; they marched along the old Roman road even as supporters sent along money to pay the mercenary troops. But at Shrewsbury, Henry's progress was no longer easy."<sup>[5]</sup>



**David Myddleton of Denbigh, Denbighshire** was receiver-general for North Wales, during the reigns of Edward IV and Richard III. David's son Ffoulke Myddleton was governor of Denbigh castle, as was Ffoulke's son Richard Myddleton (c.1508-1575).

The Myddleton family had been prominent in the affairs of North Wales since at least the fifteenth century. Robert Myddleton, the son of Rhirid ap David of Penllyn (alive 1393-1396), assumed the surname of his mother, Cecilia daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Middleton of Middleton in the parish of Chirbury, Shropshire. Robert's grandson David Myddleton was receiver-general for North Wales, during the reigns of Edward IV and Richard III. David's son Ffoulke Myddleton was governor of Denbigh castle, as was Ffoulke's son Richard Myddleton (c.1508-1575). David Middleton had fallen in love with Elyn Done, but her father gave her away to Richard Done, his kinsman, and the marriage between them was duly solemnized, but Middleton, having had notice of this, watched the bridegroom emerging from the Church, "killed him on the

spot, and then carried his mistress away, and married her the same day, so that she was maid, widow, and twice wife in one day." The reader must take this tale upon trust, but the fact of the second marriage is undoubted, and also that the Welsh family alluded to have descended from it.



**Rhydderch ap Rhys of Cilbrannau Cardiganshire (d 1485)** It is recorded that among the knights killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 was Rhydderch ap Rhys, of Cilbrannau, who fought on Henry Tudor's side.

Please fill in any gaps I might have left, I am hoping to have details about the owners of every shield, which will take a few months at least.

## Contact Details

Please see the website [www.marketbosworthsociety.com](http://www.marketbosworthsociety.com) for information or email on [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com) or if you would like to call me then 07930149408. Correspondence can be sent to Market Bosworth Society, c/o 29 Warwick Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire CV13 0JU.

Nigel Palmer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nigel Palmer', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Chairman.

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## Quiz Answers

The doors of the NATSOPA Memorial Home opened to the first residents on Easter Tuesday of 1921, which means that the centenary will be March 2021. For the experts, the Home itself was officially opened on May 28th, 1920 but was not immediately operational. The actual date was the 29<sup>th</sup> March 1921.

### Answers to the Roman Quiz

1. He was also described as 'impeditus' (impeded) since on the march he had to carry a pack for his personal kit, entrenching tools, two stakes, a hand mill for grinding corn, cooking utensils and a fortnight's rations, in addition to his helmet, shield, two javelins and sword—a total weight of nearly 100 lb.
2. No Roman army ever halted for the night without first digging a surrounding ditch and rampart, palisaded with the stakes each soldier carried. Camp-sites are fruitful archaeological 'digs', for all rubbish had to be buried, fires being reserved for cooking and S O S signals—smoke by day, flames by night.
3. Built by Hadrian between A.D. 122 and 127 and garrisoned by 20,000 men, it ran for seventy-three miles from Bowness to Wallsend and was 8 to 10 ft high, with seventeen forts (named on a bronze 'keepsake' cup found in Wiltshire), 'mile-castles' between each, and between these two signal turrets. Sentries patrolled its length. Walkers do so today.
4. The army of invasion was probably about 40,000, of occupation 16,000—17,000 regulars and 25,000 auxiliaries. Auxiliaries received military diplomas after twenty-five years' service (bronze, pocket-size, 200 of which have been found) testifying to their military service and granting them Roman citizenship. They also got a gratuity to enable them to start in civilian life.
5. In A.D. 142 the Romans, for reasons that are still debatable, built the Antonine Wall of earth from Clyde to Forth. But in 184 this was overwhelmed, and abandoned in haste, which accounts for the seven tons of nails found in a bog near Inchtuthil, those inside the mass as bright as the day they were cut.

6. That he served the Emperor (Jupiter) as a soldier (Mars, Victoria Victrix, Hercules) of educated grade (Minerva) in the cavalry (Epona, goddess of horses, and the Campestres, gods of the parade ground and riding school) posted from the Danubian Provinces (with which Silvanus, Diana and Apollo were connected) to serve Britain (Genius of the Land)

the Land).

7. Aerial photography has revealed many Roman drainage-ditches, fields and field-roads in the Fens, whence corn was transported up the Car Dyke (a canal constructed, it is believed, with forced Iceni labour after Boadicea's revolt) to the 9th Legion at Lincoln, and later to York via the Foss Dyke, Trent, Humber and Ouse.

8. Along this 'Saxon Shore' (Wash to Solent) were built twelve high-walled forts (e.g. Burgh Castle) armed with heavy artillery, overlooking harbours which were bases for camouflaged naval patrol boats. Mobile cavalry units were stationed to repel enemy landings, Fortified signal stations signalling by torches, beacons or semaphore were also constructed.

9. The rebellion in A.D. 61, led by the tall? bejewelled Boudicca (alias Boadicea)<sup>5</sup> magnificently robed and with tawny hair down to her hips. It resulted in the massacre of 70,000 Romans in Camulodunum, Verulanium and Londinium. A modern cinema, cleaner's and café in Camulodunum stand today on the exact footings of Roman pottery shops burnt then.

10. (a) A Temple of Mithras, 60 ft by 20 ft, where statues of other Athena, Dionysus, Diana and Mercury—were found, implying that it might have been a stronghold of non-Christian believers. (b) Diana's. (c) Love-token from a bearded lover to his sweetheart. (d) Spoon, ear-pick and tweezers.

## Ordinaries

- 1) Argent, a Fess Gules
- 2) Bar Ordinary
- 3) Shield Showing Bar
- 4) Baron and Femme
- 5) Baton Abatement
- 6) Battlement
- 7) Barrulet Ordinary
- 8) Shield showing Barrulet
- 9) Barry of Seven Pieces
- 10) Barry Ordinary.
- 11) Bar Gemels
- 12) Bars Wavy