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NOTICE OF A ROLL OF ARMS BELONGING TO WILKINSON  
MATHEWS, Esq., Q.C.

AT the monthly meeting of the Institute in July last, Mr. John H. Mathews exhibited a Roll of Arms on vellum belonging to his brother, Wilkinson Mathews, Esq., Q.C., which has been in the possession of their family for many years. It is thus entitled :—"This is the descent of the right honorable Raphe Lord Eure, Baron of Maulton, Lord President to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Counsell established in the principallitie and Marches of Wales, who is heire male to the noble and ancyent house of the Lord Clauering, Baron of Werkworth, and from the noble family of Geafry Lord Tyson, Baron of Anwicke and Mawton, who was slayne att the battle of Hastings at the Conquest, and likewise one of the heires males of the Lord Vessey." Though this Roll is of no great age, it presents some features of interest, and it is hoped that a description of a genealogical document of this kind will be acceptable to many of our readers.

It is 8 ft. 11 inches long and 6½ inches wide, and purports to show the descent from Richard de Clavering, father of Roger Lord of Warkworth, who married Alice, daughter of Henry de Essex, Constable to King Henry II., down to the above-mentioned Ralph, who was the third Lord Eure, and died in 1618. He lost his wife, Mary Dawney, whose arms are given, in 1612; a few years previously to which event that part of the Roll was in all probability made out. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, and widow of George Lord Hunsdon. It does not state the relationship of those in the succession, but leaves us, apparently, to assume that each was the son of the preceding. It should seem to have been continued shortly afterwards, probably for Sir Sampson Eure, a nephew of that Ralph Lord Eure, down to William his son, the fourth Lord; and, as if in anticipation of the Barony passing to collaterals, which after-

wards happened, there are added the arms of Sir Francis Eure, the eldest brother of Ralph, the Lord President, and of the two wives of Sir Francis, and the arms of his four sons and their wives (one excepted), and of a daughter and her husband, the heir male of Sir Francis having been next in succession to the Barony in the event of the failure of issue male of the then William Lord Eure. The shields of arms are thirty-three in number, chiefly Eure impaling the arms of the several wives, and are neatly drawn and coloured. The last coat is a repetition of that of Sir Sampson Eure with quarterings, but without any impalement of his wife's arms; which makes it probable that the quartered coat of "William now Lord Eure," as he is called on the Roll, is a repetition with quarterings of that of William, the fourth Lord, without the impalement, rather than the coat of William, the fifth Lord, who was a bachelor, but could not have succeeded to the Barony till about 1640, and must have died very young.

The Roll has been supposed to have come from the College of Arms. There is, however, no certificate or other indication on it of this having been the fact. It is remarkable that it should state the Barony was created in 1584 in the person of the father of Ralph, the Lord President. Dugdale, apparently on the authority of the original patent then in the possession of George, the seventh Lord, says it was created in the person of the Lord President's great grandfather forty-four years earlier, viz., on the 24th of February, 35 Henry VIII. It is difficult to understand how Ralph, the Lord President, if the Roll were originally made out for him, should have acquiesced in such a statement; for he must have known that his father was not the first Lord Eure. There is reason to think that the patent was never inrolled, or that the roll has been lost; for it is not to be found in the Calendar of Patents kept at the Record Office. It is not known what has become of the original patent; but Dugdale cannot be far wrong, for a royal grant of the 26th January, 36 Henry VIII., is found inrolled, which was made to William Eure, Knight, with the addition of Lord Eure, showing that he was then a Baron. This was a grant of the lordship of Stritton, with divers messuages and lands late belonging to the Abbey of Newminster. In the 30th Henry VIII. there had been a patent appointing him captain of the town and castle

of Berwick-on-Tweed, as William Eure, Knight only. It is also remarkable that this Roll should represent the title as Lord Eure, Baron *de Maulton* in the county of York, while Banks, Nicolas, Surtees, and others give it as of *Witton* or *Wilton* in the county of Durham. Wilton is probably an error of the press, or of some transcriber. A deed in Mr. John H. Mathews' possession, dated the 30th March, 15 Chas. I., also describes it as Eure of Maulton; but this deed may have followed the Roll as an authority. Dugdale gives the title as Evers, without more. At two places in the pedigree where Dugdale speaks of a descent without noticing the generations which intervened, the Roll purports to supply them. One is between John de Eure (son of Hugh) who married Agnes Burton, and Ralph de Eure who married Catherine Atton. Here the Roll gives three Johns in succession: the first is said to have married Margaret — in 14 Edw. III. (1340), the second to have been living in 30 Edw. III. (1356), and the third to have married in 35 Edw. III. (1361), being, doubtless, at least one generation too many. The other is between Ralph who fell at Towton in 1461, and William who married Elizabeth Willoughby. Here the Roll gives a William who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, and a Ralph who married Muriella, daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings of Fenwick.

The William who on the Roll is called "now Lord Eure" should seem to be the same that was before mentioned, and who married the daughter of Sir Andrew Noel. The time of his death is not known. Ralph, his eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, having married a daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, and left an only child, William, who was afterwards Lord Eure and died unmarried. Thereupon Sir William Eure, the only brother of the last named Ralph, succeeded to the Barony. He was a colonel of a regiment in the service of Charles I., and fell at Marston Moor in 1645. Dugdale does not mention any son of him, but other writers say his only son was killed in the same year, if not in the same battle.<sup>1</sup> The Barony then descended to George

<sup>1</sup> In the copy of Dugdale's *Baronage* in the Lincoln's Inn Library, vol. ii. p. 386, is the following note in MS.—"19 June, 1635. Ralph Evers, eldest son of Ld.

Evers, fell out with Mr. Dobscot, his frind, cut of his left hand by the wrist, his hand fell to the ground, so left him in the fields, the gentleman recovered,

the eldest son of Horatio, the eldest son of Sir Francis Eure, who was the eldest brother of Ralph, the Lord President ; and on the death of George without issue, it descended to his brother Ralph, the last Lord Eure. The summons of this Baron to the coronation of King William and Queen Mary is in Mr. Mathews's possession;<sup>2</sup> it bears the signature of King William. The last Lord is commonly stated to have died without issue in 1698 ; but, according to a deed of partition, an old copy of which Mr. J. H. Mathews holds, he did not die till in or about 1707.

Thus terminated, in the reign of Queen Anne, the male line of this ancient family of Eure, which had continued through an uninterrupted male descent nearly from the conquest, and had intermarried with the Mandevilles, Baliols, Bertrams, Attons, FitzHughes, Greystocks, Constables, Hastingses, Willoughbys, Boweses, Dymocks, Dawneys, Noels, and Arundels. From a daughter of the fourth Lord is descended the present Earl of Carlisle, and from a sister of the second Lord, the present Earl of Durham. The arms of Sir John Eure, who was sheriff for Yorkshire in 1309-10, are still to be seen in one of the windows of York Minster ; and until lately the arms of another of them, impaling quarterly Greystock and *gu.* three cushions *arg.*, were in one of the windows in the old hall of Lincoln's Inn.<sup>3</sup> Ralph, the heir apparent of William, the first Lord Eure, having been killed by the Earl of Arran at Panyerheigh, or, according to Dugdale, at Halydon Rigg, in a foray into Scotland, was buried at Melrose Abbey, where his tomb still exists. His son William, the second Lord, was buried at Ingleby in the county of York ; and the first wife of his son Ralph, the Lord President of the Council of Wales, was buried at Ludlow, where the monument to her memory remains : her maiden name was Mary Dawney.

The quartered coat of William Lord Eure, given on the Roll, is, 1, per cross *or* and *gu.* on a bend *sab.* three escallops *arg.*, Eure ; 2, barry of six *or* and *az.* on a canton *gu.* a

and his hand buried." This Ralph should seem to have been the brother, not the son of, William Lord Eure, who fell at Marston Moor.

<sup>2</sup> This was also exhibited.

<sup>3</sup> These arms are not mentioned by Dugdale in his *Origines Juridicales*, among those then in Lincoln's Inn Hall,

and, being impaled ; they were most likely brought from some other place and put up there after his time. The *gu.* 3 cushions, *arg.* was an ancient coat of Greystock. Sir Ralph de Eure who married a Greystock was killed at Towton in 1461 : the glass appears a century later in date.

cross patonce *arg.*, Atton ; 3, *or* a cross *sab.*, Vescy ; 4, *vert* three lions ramp. *arg.* armed *gu.* crowned collared and chained *or*, Tyson : Crest, two lions' jambs *or* holding an escallop *arg.* ; Supporters, two leopards quarterly, the dexter *or* and *az.*, the sinister *az.* and *or* ; Motto, VINCE MALUM BONO. The quartered coat of Sir Sampson Eure has the same arms with a crescent *or* on another *gu.* over all for a difference.

Dugdale has recorded the principal known incidents in the history of the family down to his time. I will only add, that the Sir Sampson Eure, whose arms close the Roll, was Attorney-General in Wales to Charles I., sat in Parliament for Oxford, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause : whereas his nephew, George Lord Eure, sat in Cromwell's Parliament as member for Yorkshire ; and we learn from Ludlow's Memoirs (vol. ii. p. 596) that he was the only one of the ancient nobility who, in 1658, answered the summons to Cromwell's "Other House," or House of Lords.

The Roll, together with some early deeds relating to the manor of Eseyby, near Stokesley, in the county of York, came into Mr. Mathews' family as descendants of Elizabeth, the elder of the two sisters of the last Lord Eure. That manor, which by a deed of partition was allotted to her, is said to have been granted by King John to one of the Eure family, or else to one of the Baliol family, into which, as appears by the Roll, an Eure married. It was the property of Sir John Eure in the reign of Edward I., who granted him a right of free warren there ; and it continued in his descendants until the beginning of the present century.

The name Eure appears to have been derived from Eure in Buckinghamshire, where Hugh, who is named fifth on the Roll, a cadet of the house of Clavering, resided temp. Hen. III., and thence took or acquired the surname De Eure. It has been variously spelt, for besides Eure, we find Evre, Ever, Evere, Evers, Evars, Ivers, Ewer, Ewre, Ewry, Eury, Eurye, Ewrye, and, in the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II., Oevre (which may be a transcriber's error) ; but the general pronunciation of it is believed to have been Eure ; so at least it has been pronounced by the descendants of the family as far back as memory extends.

There was another MS. Pedigree of the family in the possession of one of Mr. Mathews' ancestors, also a descendant of the last Lord Eure, which was lent many

years ago to a relative, Dr. Kaye, the then Dean of Lincoln, and was never returned. It is highly probable, however, that the Roll above described is the same which is referred to by Thoresby in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 16, as having been in the possession of the last Lord Eure, and been used by himself in compiling the pedigree of the Eure family there given. That pedigree, in the senior male line, follows this Roll very closely. It has since been republished with additions in Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 304, and Greaves' *History of Cleveland*, p. 234.

A manuscript copy of this Roll with the arms roughly tricked exists in the Harleian Collection, No. 4198, p. 27; and there is in the same collection, No. 1500, a pedigree of the family extending to collaterals, which was made out by the order of William Lord Eure in 1584, and subscribed "Somerset Marshall to Norroy:" some other notices of the family may be seen in Nos. 805, 1233, and 1529 of that collection. There is also a comprehensive pedigree in the College of Arms, probably the original of that in the Harleian Collection, No. 1500. A considerable correspondence of the first Lord, then Sir William Eure, relating to the affairs of Scotland and the borders, may be seen in the Cottonian Collection under Caligula i. ii. iii. vi. vii. Two letters from him, and also two from the second Lord are printed in Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, vol i. pp. 35, 67, 266, 288; and in plate 6 of that publication is a facsimile of the signature of the latter.

W. S. WALFORD.