

JOHN PHILIPOT, M.P., SOMERSET HERALD, 1624-1645.

BY H. STANFORD LONDON, F.S.A.

If one considers the English heralds with an eye to their county associations one cannot fail to be struck by the prominent place taken by the county of Kent in the 16th and 17th centuries. During the eighty years from 1565 to 1645 no less than eight of the heralds, and these by no means the least eminent, were connected with Kent, to wit: Sir John Borough of Sandwich, Garter 1633-43; William Camden of Chiselhurst, Clarenceux 1597-1623; Robert Glover of Ashford, Somerset 1570-1588; John Philipot of Folkestone and Eltham, Somerset 1624-1645; Humphrey Hales of Canterbury, York 1587-1591; Ralph Broke, York 1592-1625, buried at Reculver; Francis Thynne, Lancaster 1602-1608, born in Kent and educated at Tonbridge; and Sampson Lennard of Chevening, Bluemantle 1616-1633. In the latter half of the 17th century the heralds' connexion with Kent is less remarkable, but even then the names of John Gibbon of Rolvenden, Bluemantle 1671-1718, and Robert Plot of Sutton Barne in Borden, Mowbray 1695-1696, will certainly catch the eye. Of these ten men only Hales has not been deemed worthy of a place in the *D.N.B.*

Whatever may be true of the others the existing accounts of Philipot leave much to be desired. The best is the "Memoir of John Philipot the Herald" by Canon Scott Robertson,¹ but that needed some corrections, and it has been largely supplemented from other sources, both printed and manuscript. Specially valuable material has been obtained from MSS. in the College of Arms, for the use of which I tender my warm thanks to Sir Algar Howard and the Chapter of the College. I have also to thank Mr. R. H. D'Elboux and Mr. A. R. Wagner, Richmond Herald, for valuable criticisms and suggestions.

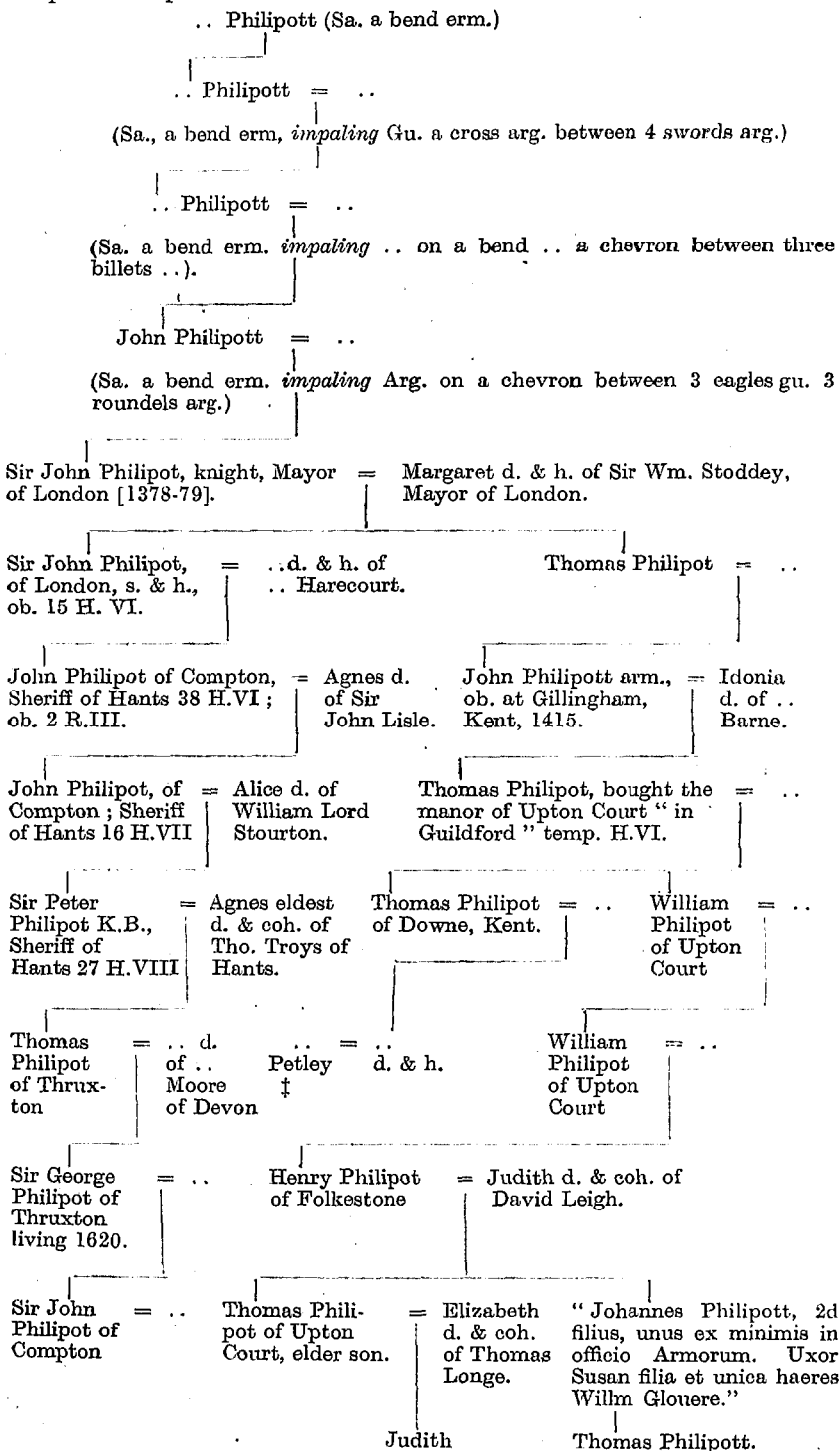
The usual form of the family name in Somerset's day was PHILPOT, but he himself revived and habitually used the older trisyllable PHILIPOT, in token no doubt of his alleged descent from a younger son of Sir John Philipot, Mayor of London at the time of the peasants' revolt. This descent is set out by Somerset² as in Pedigree A.

¹ *Arch. Cant.* Vol. X (1876) pp. lxxxvi-xcv. This is cited hereafter as *sr.* Thompson Cooper's memoir of Philipot in the *D.N.B.* is little more than an abridgement of Scott Robertson's paper.

² College of Arms MS. Ph. I: 81 © ff. 27b-29. This is a very elaborate draft for a roll pedigree following female and other lines. Only a small portion is given here. According to the heading it was prepared by Philipot, then Rouge Dragon, in 1620 and presented as a "simbolum amittitiae et amoris perpetui tesseram inolitissimo cognato suo D. Johanni Philipott de Compton in Com. Southamton". A pedigree of the Compton Philipots was recorded at the 1622 Visitation of Hampshire, C/A MS. C 19 f. 16, but it does not appear in the Harleian Society's edition (Vol. 64) which was printed from one of Richard Mundy's MSS., Brit. Mus. MS. Harl. 1544. (Note. The contraction C/A is used hereinafter for College of Arms.)

PEDIGREE A.

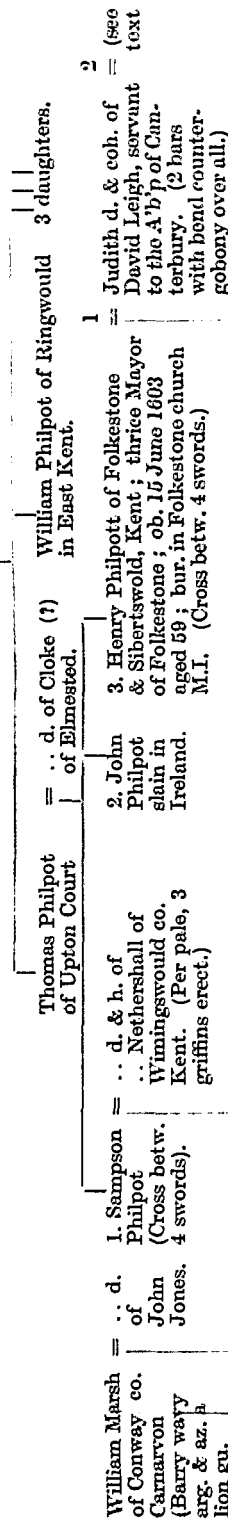
Extracted from College of Arms MS. Ph. I: 31^o, f. 27b *seq.*, a pedigree compiled by John Philipot, Rouge Dragon, in 1620, for his kinsman Sir John Philipot of Compton.



† John Petley, ob. 9 H.8. married Christiana d. & h. of Tho. Philpot Arm. (Howard and Hovenden, Visitation of Kent 1663, p. 28).

PEDIGREE B.

William Philpott of Sibertswold, Kent = ..



William Marsh of Conway co. Carnarvon (Barry wavy arg. & az. h lion gu. crowned or.) = .. d. of John Jones.

Richard Marsh of Conway = Katherine d. of Rich. Sherman

.. Swift of Harbledowne (Anchor erect with dolphin twined about stock.) = Margaret d. & h.

1. Thomas Philpott; captain; of Folkestone & Sibertswold; mayor of Folkestone 1620 (Cross betw. 4 swords.) = Elizabeth d. & h. of Tho. Long of All-hallows, Canterbury (Semy of crosses crosslet, a lion.)

2. John Philpott = Susan d. & h. of William Glover & niece of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald. Ob. 1664, M.I. at Eltham.

Gabryell Marsh; Captain of one of H.M. Ships in the action at Calais; in 1634 Groom of the Privy Chamber & Marshal of the Adm'ty of Eng'd. = Judith 2d d. & h. Mar. Lic. London 12 Aug. 1626, she then about 20 spinster

Elizabeth 1st d., ob. v.p.

1. Thomas Philpott; admitted Fellow Commoner at Clare Col., Camb., 10 Feb. 1633/4, M.A. 1635/6; incorporated at Oxford 1640; bur. at Greenwich 30 Sept. 1682; will dat. 11 Sept. 1680

2. John Philpott. with her mother at Eltham.

2. Mary.

Thomas Marsh only son living 1634.

Judith.

Edward ob. s.p. = Robert ob. s.p. = Henry living 1602 ob. s.p.

David living 1602 ob. s.p.

Nicholas Tilghman of Faversham (Per fesse sa. & arg. a lion retergard., tail forked in saltire e't d., crowned or.) = William ob. s.p.

Elizabeth, Mar. Lic. 15 June 1609. = Julia died young

Judith.

Somerset himself recorded short pedigrees at the 1619 Visitation of Kent¹ and at the 1634 Visitation of London.² Other pedigrees are to be found in the Philipot and Townsend collections in the College of Arms.³ Pedigree B has been compiled from these MSS. with the addition of some details given in the course of this paper.

The Philpots were a respectable family long settled in Kent, and seem to have been allied to the Oxendens, for Henry Oxenden of Barham alludes to Somerset as "my Cozin Philpot the Herald",⁴ and Somerset addresses Sir James Oxenden as "Noble Cosen".⁵ Philipot's jealousy for what Mrs. Dorothy Gardiner calls the magic ring of the East Kent gentry⁶ is amusingly revealed in a letter written in 1639⁷, in which after referring to Thomas Marsh of Brandreth, he adds: "In the meane tyme I here that his Sonne that did marry Henry Saunders daughter hath bin with Sir John Borough Garter King of Armes to get himselfe adorned with a coate; they say it is don, but I am no wayes partie to it I thank God."⁸

Somerset was born at Folkestone in 1588 or 1589.⁹ He was the second son of Henry Philipot of Folkestone and Sibertswold, by his wife Judith Leigh.¹⁰

Henry Philipot was thrice Mayor of Folkestone. He possessed considerable property there and was lessee of the rectorial tithes. He died in 1603 and was buried in Folkestone parish church, where

¹ C/A MS. C 16 f. 281. There is no Philipot pedigree in the printed versions of this Visitation.

² C/A MS. C 24 f. 458; Harl. Soc. vol. 17, pp. 82, 163.

³ C/A MSS. Ph. 27 f. 70v; Ph. 24 f. 57 and FT. 11 ff. 94-95. The first of these is in Somerset's own hand and gives various details not found elsewhere. The first two generations of Pedigree B are taken from it; it will be noticed that they differ from the corresponding part of the MS. copied in Pedigree A.

⁴ *Genealogist*, N.S. Vol. 31, p. 131.

⁵ *Oxinden Letters 1607-42*, edited by Dorothy Gardiner, London, 1933, p. 47, letter dated 1 Oct. 1632.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Introduction, p. xv.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 156.

⁸ For the Marshes of Brandreth see "Some Notice of Various Families of the name of Marsh" by G.E.C. (Supplement to the *Genealogist*, N.S. Vols. 16 and 17, pp. 13 *seq.*) If G.E.C. is right in thinking that Thomas Marsh of Langdon to whom arms were confirmed by Segar, Garter, was grandfather of the Thomas of Brandreth to whom Philipot alludes, it is difficult to understand why this Thomas's son should have thought it necessary to approach Borough "to get himself adorned with a coate".

⁹ Mr. Percival Boyd, F.S.A., suggests 1588, as 16 was the usual age for apprenticeship and Philipot was bound apprentice in June 1604 (see below). R. R. C. Gregory in *The Story of Royal Eltham* (London 1909, p. 265) says that he was born in 1589, but he gives no authority for that date.

¹⁰ 1634 Visitation of London, see Pedigree B.

he was commemorated by a brass plate in the south chancel aisle with this inscription :

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF HENRY PHILPOT
GENT: WHO WAS THRICE MAIOR OF THIS TOWNE
HE HAD TO WIFE IUDITH BY WHOM HE HAD 7. SONES
AND 2. DAUGHTERS & HE DYED THE 15TH DAY OF IVNE
A° DNI 1603. AETATIS SVAE .59.

VOTUM DVM VIXIT, PHILIPP. 1. 23.

HANC ANIMAM CUPIO DE CORPORE MORTE RESOLVI
VNVS APVD CHRISTUM SEMPER VT ESSE QVEAM.¹

From his will, dated in 1602,² we learn that John was then a boy at school. His mother and the executors were directed to keep him at school and to pay for his education out of the proceeds of eighteen acres of land in Romney Marsh. When his education was completed he was to be apprenticed to such trade as the executors thought most fit. On attaining his majority he was to receive a sum of money equivalent to five years' profits of the said land. So long as his mother lived he was to be paid £10 a year, but on her death the houses and lands in Folkestone which had been bequeathed to her were to pass to him. To his eldest brother, Thomas, was left a house in which he lived and leases of the rectorial tithes and parsonages of Coldred and Folkestone. To the two younger brothers, David and Henry, sums of money were left, payable on their majority. In addition to these four sons the will mentions one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Nicholas Tilghman of Faversham and had a daughter named Judith.³ The other four children evidently died before their father; they were three sons, Edward, Robert and William, and one daughter, Julia.

Judith Philpot survived her husband, and may probably be identified with the Judith Philpott of Old Romney, widow, licence for whose marriage to Thomas Stock of Milsington, yeoman, was issued on 21 September 1611.⁴ She is certainly identical with the Judith Philpott of Bokesbourne, widow, about 50, relict of Henry Phillipott late of Folkestone gent., deceased, who married Robert Deering of Egerton. Licence for this marriage, to be solemnized at Bokesbourne, is dated 20 April 1622.⁵ Deering is described in the licence as a widower; he had in fact been married twice before.⁶

¹ W. D. Belcher, *Kentish Brasses*, Vol. II, 1905, p. 48, No. 149.

² SR p. lxxxvi; *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X, p. lxxviii.

³ C/A MS. Ph. 27, f. 70v. Marriage licence dated 15 June 1609, Nicholas Tilghman of Faversham and Elizabeth Philpot of Folkestone virgin, to be married at Newington (*Canterbury Mar. Licences*, edited by J. M. Cowper).

⁴ *Cant. Mar. Lic.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Berry's Pedigrees, Kent*, p. 400.

He was an uncle of Sir Edward Dering, the antiquary.¹ I have not found when Judith died, nor has it been possible to trace her pedigree. Her father, David Leigh, was servant or secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and her mother was an heiress of Hide.² David Leigh is said to be descended from Leigh of Adlington in Cheshire,³ and their arms were quartered by Somerset and his elder brother. Mr. D'Elboux suggests that David Lye of Bridge, whose will was proved in 1557⁴ might be Judith's grandfather, but proof is lacking. It may, however, be noted that Bridge is the next village to Bekesbourne where Judith was in 1622.

Thomas Philpot, Somerset's elder brother, is described in the 1620 pedigree as of Upton Court; in the 1634 Visitation of London he is of "Sheperswold"⁵. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Long of Allhallows, Canterbury, he had an only child, Judith, who married Gabriel Marsh and had issue living in 1634.⁶ He was Mayor of Folkestone in 1620.⁷

John, the future herald, left school about a year after his father's death, and on 20 June 1604 he was bound apprentice to Edmund Houghton, citizen and draper of London. He paid quarterage in 1610 and 1611, and was made free of the Draper's Company on 26 June 1611. On 1 April 1612 he bound John Langworth apprentice for eight years, and on 12 May 1613 he bound John Sheaffe for seven years.⁸ Those facts, when read in conjunction with the direction in his father's will and his description in his marriage licence (see below) suggest

¹ L. B. Larking says that Somerset helped Dering in his collection of materials for a history of Kent, and that his, Somerset's, hand is evident throughout Dering's Kent Church Notes (*Arch. Cant.* Vol. I p. 51). The latter statement seems to be quite unwarranted, and I have found nothing to corroborate the former.

² C/A MS. Ph. 27, f. 70v. The arms of Hide are tricked as three lozenges, presumably sable on argent.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Canterbury Probates A, Vol. 32, f. 179.

⁵ I.e. Sibertswold or Shepherdsweil, the parish in which Upton Court is situated (see Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, ed. 1787, p. 64). But in the 1620 pedigree (see Ped. A) when Upton Court is first mentioned it is said to be in Guildford. Hasted on the other hand (Vol. IV, p. 3) says that the Philipotts after residing at Upton Court (in the manor of "Shebbertswell") sold it "before K. Henry VII's reign" to Guldeford, who alienated it soon after to Boys. Nor did the manor return to the Philipots down to Hasted's own day. He goes on to say (p. 4) that at the time of writing, c. 1790, "the Manor House together with some of the demesne lands" belonged to the Earl of Guildford. This suggests that the original property had not been kept intact, and it is conceivable that the Philipotts had retained a portion in their own possession.

⁶ SR, p. lxxxvi.

⁷ *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X, p. cxxiv.

⁸ Information of Mr. P. Boyd. For the Sheafes of Cranbrook, etc., see Howard and Hovenden, *Visitation of Kent 1663*, p. 16 seq.

that he did "use the trade of a woollen-draper."¹ He must, however, have soon ceased to take any active part in that business. Wood indeed says that he had "a geny from his childhood to heraldry and antiquities."² Noble³ also alludes to his early bent to heraldry, although a little lower down he opines that the fact that his wife was Glover's niece was the cause of his bending his genius to the service of arms.

The Drapers' Company records mention three addresses for Philipot: Aldersgate Street, Doctors' Commons, and "a herrold of armes by Sir Thomas Smythes in Philpott Lane." All three entries are undated, but the two former were probably made in 1612 and 1613.⁴ Apart from this there is evidence that Somerset was living in Aldersgate Street in 1634,⁵ and we can hardly question his identity with the "Mr. John Philpott" who rented a house in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in 1638.⁶ By 1639 he also had a house at Eltham,⁷ and he refers in his will to his capital messuage at Southend, a village about a mile outside Eltham on the road to Maidstone. I have not found how or when Philipot acquired that, but Hasted states that the principal house at Southend belonged to the family of Wythens,⁸ and Somerset's will mentions the mortgaged lands of Christopher Withins. It may be a mere coincidence, but it is perhaps worth noting that Shooters' Hill, only two miles or so away, was the loading place for the Sandwich carriers⁹ and Somerset was bailiff of Sandwich.

Whatever the influences which induced Philipot to make heraldry his profession, he secured a nomination as Blanch Lyon Pursuivant Extraordinary when he was about 25. He himself relates that he was so created on 10th December 1613 by the Commissioners of the Office of Earl Marshal,¹⁰ William Penson being created Lancaster Herald and John Guillim Rouge Croix Pursuivant at the same time. A

¹ Collections of John Anstis, Garter 1715-45, on Officers of Arms, MS. in C/A hereinafter cited as OA, Vol. II, f. 604.

² *Fasti Oxonienses* in Bliss's edition of Antony a Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, Vol. II, col. 518 and IV, col. 62. Wood was almost a contemporary of Philipot and should have had access to reliable sources of information on such a point.

³ *History of the College of Arms*, pp. 245, 246.

⁴ *Inf'n* of Mr. P. Boyd.

⁵ C/A MS. Heralds, Vol. VIII, p. 299. Cf., p. 33, note 4 below.

⁶ T. C. Dale, *Inhabitants of London in 1638*, London, 1931, p. 205, from Lambeth Palace, MS. 272, p. 344a.

⁷ British Museum MS., Add. 33512, f. 22. He probably had the house in 1632, see p. 39 below.

⁸ Hasted's *Kent*, 1778, Vol. I, pp. 59, 60.

⁹ *Villare Cantianum*, p. 136.

¹⁰ "Upon Friday the Tenth of December 1613 These Lords of the Commission of the Earl Marshalls office were assembled to settle the same, vidz. The E. of Northampton, The E. of Nottingham, The E. of Worcester, & the duke of Lenox, and there Wm Penson was created Lancaster Herald, Mr John Gwillim Rouge

warrant for tabards for Philipot and Guillim was issued in July 1614.¹

From Blanch Lyon Philipot was promoted in 1618 to be Rouge Dragon Pursuivant in Ordinary. The bill for this appointment was dated 7th October,² the Signet followed later in the month³ and the patent on 13th November 1618.⁴ He was created on 19th November.⁵

On 14th June 1624, after serving six years as Rouge Dragon, Philipot bought the place of Somerset Herald from Robert Treswell, who was then in embarrassed circumstances.⁶ He had a Signet of the place in June,⁷ and on the 25th of that month Chapter ordered "That Mr. Phillipot Somerset and Mr. Thompson Ruge Dragon, a puny Herald and Pursuivt have the care of procuring the writt of priviledge for discharging the Officers of Armes from the Subsidies and Fifteenths."⁸ This order is remarkable because neither officer's

Crosse who before was Portsmouth Extraordinary and myself created Blanch lion the LL. above sayd poureing on the wyne and Investinge me with the Coate of Armes." This is the opening paragraph of a fragment bound up in Phillipps MS. 13121 and entitled "A Collection of such things as have happened and bin don since my first Admittance into the soecyety of Heralds." The fragment is anonymous but a comparison with MSS. in the Herald's College (I 25, ff. 39, 44 and SML. 49, p. 208) establishes Philipot's authorship. It is important as fixing the date, otherwise unknown, of the creation of these three officers. The title of Blanch Lyon had been vacant since Nicholas Charles's promotion to Lancaster in 1608. After Philipot's promotion it remained vacant again until 1623 when Thomas Hamelin was so appointed. The new Rouge Croix is well known as the author of "A Display of Heraldry"; he had been Portsmouth Pursuivant Extra since 1603.

¹ Extract from the Signet Office books in a volume of Miscellaneous Collections by Anstis, Garter, in the College of Arms, p. 3540b.

² C/A MS. I 25, f. 44; this is the minute of a meeting of the Commissioners of the Earl Marshalship. There were two candidates for Philipot's tabard as Blanch Lyon, John Bradshaw and Jacob Chaloner, but the Commissioners declined to recommend any appointment at the time. Bradshaw became Rouge Rose Purst. Ext. in 1624 and eventually Windsor Herald. Chaloner never did obtain a place in the College. He was son of Thomas Chaloner, the well known herald-painter, who was for a time deputy of the Office of Arms in Cheshire and N. Wales. Some of Thomas and Jacob Chaloner's genealogical collections are among the Harley MSS. in the British Museum.

³ o.A. III, f. 145: "Lib. Signet Oct. 1618. The place of Rouge Dragon for John Philipot in the place of William Smith deceased, subscribed by the Knights of the Garter, procured by the Lord Marquis of Buckingham."

⁴ Pat. 16, Jac. I., p. 16, 13 Nov.; *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1611-18, p. 594.

⁵ Fasti Oxon.; Noble, p. 218; etc.

⁶ Noble, p. 211.

⁷ o.A. II, p. 607 and Anstis's Misc. Collns. p. 3542c: "E libro Signet June 1624. Thoffice of one of the Heralds of Armes by the name of Somerset with the fee of 40 marks per annum graunted to John Philipot now one of the Pursuivants of Armes so long as he shall behave himself well in the same office in the roome of Rob. Treswell who is to surrender before this passes the Great Seal by order of the Erle Marshall and by him subscribed and procured."

⁸ Heralds' Chapter Book, p. 2. The Officers of Armes were exempt from taxation under a charter granted them by Edward VI.

patent had yet passed and neither had been created to his new post. It is the more noteworthy inasmuch as less than two years later Chapter insisted that George Owen had no right to any fees as Rouge Croix until he had been ceremonially created to that place.¹ Philipot's patent issued on June 28th,² he and the new Rouge Dragon, Thomas Thompson, being created on 8th July following at Arundel House in the Strand.³ The ceremony was performed by Thomas Earl of Arundel, Earl Marshal, under warrant from King James.⁴

On his appointment as Somerset Philipot took over two rooms which had been built by his predecessor over the College kitchen. Chapter, however, held that these fell to the Company on Treswell's surrender, and on 8th September 1624 they ordered Philipot to give them up in order to provide lodgings for Philip Holland, Portcullis, and John Bradshaw, Rouge Croix, two pursuivants who had no chambers in the College.⁵

James I died less than a year after Philipot's promotion, and Somerset took part in all the elaborate ceremonies connected with his funeral,⁶ as also in the Coronation of Charles I.⁷ Other ceremonies in which he played his part are the funeral of Queen Anne,⁸ Prince Charles's First Tilt in March 1619/20,⁹ the degradation from knighthood of Sir Francis Michel in June 1621,¹⁰ the funeral of Princess Anne, King Charles's third daughter, in January 1640/1,¹¹ the marriage of Princess Mary to William of Orange on Low Sunday, 2nd May 1641,¹² and the proclamation of peace with Portugal in 1642.¹³ The funeral of Dr. Thomas Nevill, Dean of Canterbury, may also be mentioned ;

¹ See "George Owen, York Herald" by H. S. London, in *Transactions of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1946, and separate offprint, p. 5.

² Pat. 22 Jac. I., p. 4, 28 Junij ; docquet dat. 23 June 1624, and warrant for delivery of his tabard same date ; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1623-5, p. 280.

³ *Fasti Oxon.*

⁴ C/A MS. WK, p. 58.

⁵ Chapter Book L3, f. 3.

⁶ The ceremonies were spread out through March, April and May 1625. Philipot's allowance of blacks was 9 yds for himself and 3 yds each for 2 servants. He was one of the four Officers of Arms who met the funeral cortège at Theobalds and accompanied the body thence to London (Nichols, *Progresses of James I*, 1828, Vol. III, pp. 1034, 1037).

⁷ SR. p. xc, xci.

⁸ The Queen died on 2 March 1618/9 and was buried in Westminster Abbey on 13 May following (Nichols op. cit. Vol. III, pp. 530, 538, 542).

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 526, 592. Apart from the Prince's participation the ceremony was memorable because the King ventured, not without hesitation, to invite all the foreign Ambassadors together with the natural result that there were great disputes as to precedence.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 666 ; SR. p. lxxxviii.

¹¹ *Heralds' Partition Book IV*, p. 6b.

¹² Leland, *Collectanea*, editio altera 1774, Vol. V, p. 337 seq. This is an account of the ceremony drawn up by Garter Anstis in 1733.

¹³ *Partition Book IV*, p. 33.

Philipot, officiating at it as Camden's deputy, was called on to sign a certificate as to certain decisions then taken in regard to the question who was entitled to take the pall after the ceremony. This certificate was dated at the Office of Arms on 29th April 1633.¹ With regard to Queen Anne's funeral it may be noted that when the hearse was dismantled and the materials divided among the Officers of Arms, each of the pursuivants had a stool and a cushion "except John Phillipot Rouge dragon being absent and took no pains had none." It is not said on what particular occasion Philipot was absent and took no pains, but whenever it was he had a share of the velvet like all his colleagues.²

In 1627 Somerset was nominated to attend Sir William Segar, Garter King at Arms, on the Garter Mission to the Prince of Orange.³ For some reason he did not go on that journey,⁴ but a few years later he was twice sent to the Low Countries.

Frederick, Count Palatine and King of Bohemia, died in November 1632 and at the end of December King Charles sent Lord Arundel to the Hague to try (bootlessly in the event) to persuade the widowed queen, his sister Elizabeth, to return to England. Philipot and Edward Norgate, afterwards Windsor Herald, were in Lord Arundel's suite, and when Lord Arundel returned home in February Philipot was left behind for a few weeks to help the Queen.⁵

Not long after the Garter was to be sent to Frederick's son, the Elector Charles Louis, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria. Segar being sick (he died in the following September) Philipot was chosen as his deputy and was appointed co-envoy with William Boswell, the English Agent in the Low Countries. The warrant for the delivery of the insignia is dated at York on 28th May 1633. It expressly describes Philipot as deputizing for Segar owing to the latter's illness: "Johannis Philipoti Armigeri Sommerset unius ex heraldis nostris in hisce mysteriis eruditi (jam vice & munere Garterii Armorum Regis propter ejus debilitatem & invaliditudinem fungentis)."⁶ The Elector was invested on 25th July of that year, 1633, in his camp at Bokstal, near Bois-le-Duc, and Philipot's

¹ Brydges *Restituta*, 1814, Vol. I, p. 467.

² Partition Book IV, pp. 212, 213.

³ Signet Books May 1627. Warrant to the Exchequer to pay Sir Wm. Segar, Garter, who is to carry the Garter to the Prince of Orange 15s. a day for diets and 15s. a day for reward, and to John Philipot or another herald appointed for that service 7s. 6d. a day diets and 7s. 6d. a day reward.

⁴ oA. Vol. II, p. 603.

⁵ Mary Hervey, *Life of Thomas Earl of Arundel*, Cambridge 1921, p. 344 note; cf. pp. 312-3.

⁶ Ashmole, *Institution of the Order of the Garter*, London 1672, p. 393 and Appendix lxxiv; Anstis, *Register of the Garter*, 1724, Vol. I p. 399; oA. II, p. 605.

co-envoy, Boswell, was knighted at the same time.¹ Philipot did not get back to England until the middle of September.² It appears that he was detained at the Hague by Queen Elizabeth who wrote to Lady Arundel on 29th August: ". . . this bearer, Mr. Philipot, can tell you all the newes heere, I have stayed him of purpose to carie the King my Brother some newes of it. By him you will have all, & I hope he will not faile to make as great a relation of it as he is himself in breadth. But I must say this for him, that he is a verie honest man, and done all the right that can be to his place and his masters honnour in that he was imployd in . . ."³ Philipot refers to this mission in a letter of dedication to the Elector which he prefixed to the 5th edition of Camden's "Remaines." He was allowed fifteen shillings a day for his "dyet" and a like sum for his "reward," together with the usual out of pocket expenses as from 30th April 1633.⁴ It was probably on this occasion that Queen Elizabeth commissioned from him an Armorial of English Peers which she intended for her son. Dated in 1635 this contains 66 coats emblazoned two on a page. It is now in the Earl of Crawford's Bibliotheca Lindesiana.⁵

Whilst Philipot was away the Earl Marshal signed, on 5th August 1633, a warrant for new tabards for him and the thirteen other officers.⁶ This was perhaps connected with King Charles's Coronation at Edinburgh in the previous June. The herald's tabards were "embroydered with clouth of Gould uppon Satten and the quarter of Scotland uppon cloath of Gould."

On 8th August 1635 Somerset was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn at the request of Robert Mason, Recorder of London and Reader.⁷ He does not seem to have been called to the Bar.

¹ Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, London 1885, p. 192. See also *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1633-34, p. 73 and Hist. MSS. Commission's 12th Report, part ii, p. 20 (Melbourne Hall MSS.). Scott Robertson (p. xciii) splits this mission into two and says that Philipot visited the Continent in 1633 to knight Boswell and in 1635 to invest the Elector. He was evidently misled by the fact that a sum of £100 which Philipot received for his expenses was only paid on 17 July 1635 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1635, p. 281).

² In a letter dated London 18 Sept. 1633, John Dineley says: "Mr. Philipot the Herald is returned and speaks much to the honour of his new Knight" (*Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1633-34, p. 211). Philipot himself, writing to Secretary Windebank in November 1634 says that he was at Dunkirk on 20 Sept. 1633 on his way back from that mission (*ibid.* 1634-35, p. 279). The discrepancy in the dates is probably due to Philipot having followed the new style while on the Continent, while Dineley used the old style which was still in force in England.

³ Hervey, *op. cit.*, p. 344.

⁴ Warrant to the Exchequer dated May 1633; Anstis's *Misc. Collns.* p. 3546b.

⁵ *Ex Libris Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 131.

⁶ C/A MS. Heralds, Vol. IV, p. 32.

⁷ Lincoln's Inn Admission Registers, Vol. I, p. 227. Foster in *Alumni Oxonienses* says Somerset was a member of Gray's Inn, although he had duly noted his admission to Lincoln's Inn in his calendar of Admissions to the Inns of Court (MS. in C/A.).

In 1637 he was appointed Registrar of the College of Arms and he continued as such until the Civil War.¹

As a herald Philipot was closely associated with Camden, for whom he entertained profound respect. Camden on his side evidently thought highly of Philipot for he appointed him his deputy for several visitations, as did also his successor, St. George. The following are the Visitations on which he was engaged: 1619-21 Kent,² 1622-23 Hampshire,³ 1623 Berkshire and Gloucestershire, 1633-34 Sussex in company with George Owen, York,⁴ 1634 Berkshire alone and Bucks and Oxon⁵ with the assistance of William Ryley, Bluemantle. All the originals are in the Heralds' College. All eight Visitations have been printed by the Harleian Society from more or less trustworthy copies, of which there are many in the British Museum and other libraries. Philipot is said by Noble and others to have made a Visitation of Rutland in 1634 but there is no trace of this in the College.

Camden's deputation for the Visitation of Kent was given to Philipot within a few weeks of his appointment as Rouge Dragon. He had been highly recommended by various county personalities, but apart from that Camden must have been influenced by the fact that he was a man of Kent, just as he had deliberately chosen Vincent, a Northamptonshire man, a year before to visit that county, although Vincent was only Rouge Rose Extraordinary, and not yet a member of the College. The choice of these two officers displeased their fellows and Garter and Norroy (Segar and R. St. George) first protested to Camden and then complained to the Commissioners of the Earl Marshalship. Camden's letter to the Earl of Arundel, one of the Commissioners, shows that his action was perfectly regular and that his fellow-kings had no right to interfere. The Commissioners accepted

¹ List of Registrars in T. W. King's "Officers of Arms" (MS. in C/A), p. 257. In MS. I 25, f. 73 is a document signed by Philipot as Registrar on 18 July 1637.

² The Canterbury Corporation accounts record that Philipot was paid 40s. as a "gratuity from the City" for registering the City Arms on this occasion (Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. pt. i, p. 162b). The Maidstone records note that Philipot entered the borough's patents, seals and arms on 17 Aug. 1619 (Burghmote book 3, f. 45, quoted in *Records of Maidstone*, 1926, p. 74).

³ On 5 June 1626 Chapter ordered: That Mr. Philipot Somerset should bring into the Office of Armes the Visitacion made and taken by him of Hampshire on the 6th day of June being the next daie following the making of this order (Chapter Book, p. 8).

⁴ One of the counts against Sir Edward Bysshe in the 1660's was that he had caused his pedigree to be inserted irregularly in the 1634 Visitation of Sussex. John Withie, who was employed as painter and clerk on that Visitation, deposed that he entered the pedigree by direction of either Philipot or Owen, and that it was done before the book was completed. He added that to the best of his recollection this was done at "Mr. Philpotts howse in Aldersgate street" (C/A MS. Heralds, Vol. VIII, pp. 299, 301). Owen, however, swore that neither Sir Edward nor his father entered their pedigree at the Visitation and that the Bysshe pedigree in the Office copy (MS. C 27, f. 143b) was entered after the Visitation was ended and without his, Owen's, knowledge (Heralds VIII, p. 224).

⁵ There is a good deal of correspondence about these in the State Papers.

his explanation and the matter was dropped. In the course of his letter to Segar and St. George Camden expressed the intention of spending the vacation in Kent and said that he would supervise Philipot's work on the Visitation, a promise which he renewed a few weeks later in a letter to Lord Arundel's secretary.¹

It is, I think, quite clear that the prime, if not the only, cause for the opposition to Camden's nominees was jealousy, and disgust on the part of the older officers that such juniors should be given so lucrative a task. It has, however, been suggested that there was some graver motive in Philipot's case. I can see nothing whatever in Camden's letters to support that idea, but it must be admitted that subsequent events do seem to show that he was rather a tricky customer. In the first place there is this letter from Camden to Henry St. George, Richmond Herald (son of the above-mentioned Norroy).²

"It hath beene brymly tould mee from the mouth of our honorable Earle Marshall, that my office of Clarenceux is conferred and invested upon Mr. Kniveton (or) Mr. Boulton, or some other, not for any fault committed by mee, but by you Mr. St. George or Mr. Philpott. I pray you confess ingeniously wherin you have offended, that I may not be punished for your delinquency, for they purpose to leave mee 600£ presently, and an hundred-mark a yeere. I pray you come unto mee if you can possible to informe me of the verity of this matter, for you best can, and soe I rest

Your lovinge friend

Will'm Camden

Chiselh. 26th.
of Octob."

The date of the letter is incomplete, the year being omitted. The reference to "our honorable Earle Marshall" points to a date after 29th August 1621, when Lord Arundel was appointed in place of the Commissioners who had executed the office for the previous five years. Apart from that, to judge from the shakiness of the signature, on which Sir Henry Ellis comments, the letter was probably written a good deal nearer Camden's death in November 1623.³ In any case, whatever the date of that letter and whatever it was that St. George and Philipot had done, the latter was in trouble in 1621 and on several

¹ See the full text of Camden's letters to Garter and Norroy 3 June, to Lord Arundel 7 July and to the latter's secretary 15 July 1619 in *Camdeni Epistolae*, p. 352, Noble, p. 204, and in Sir Henry Ellis's introduction to his edition of the 1613 Visitation of Hunts. (Camden Soc., Vol. 43), p. vii.

² *Op. cit.* (1613 Visitation of Hunts.), p. x. The original letter is in the British Museum, Cotton MS. Faustina E. i, f. 131.

³ I am tempted to see Ralph Brooke's hand in this. He was Camden's inveterate enemy. He was embroiled with St. George in controversies over fees in 1613 or 1614 and again in 1621, and he brought suits against Philipot in 1621 and 1622.

subsequent occasions, while both men were suspended for a time in 1639-40.

On 6th June 1621 at a meeting of the Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal, Ralph Brooke, York Herald, was ordered to drop all lawsuits against his fellow officers except one against Philipot for forgery.¹ Brooke was such a notorious barrator that one's first inclination is to dismiss this as an instance of his vexatious litigation, but the fact that the Commissioners allowed the suit to proceed suggests that there was at least a *prima facie* case against Philipot. No further allusion to this case has been found, and it is impossible to say to what it refers.

Next year, 1622, Brooke was imprisoned in the Marshalsea, but in spite of that he brought sundry actions in the Court of Common Pleas in respect of fees which he claimed as York Herald. One of these was against Philipot for a share of the fees at Prince Charles's First Tilt and at the funeral of Queen Anne. These actions appear to have been quashed, the Privy Council ruling that they belonged to the Earl Marshal's jurisdiction.² York's fees had probably been withheld by order either of the Earl Marshal or of Chapter, for he was constantly at loggerheads with both.

Be that as it may Philipot was fined a couple of years later for keeping back fees which he had received on behalf of the whole office.³ And again, about May 1629 it is noted that "Somerset owned to have received the Installation Fees of Garter and the Office of [i.e. from] the E. of Northampton 13£. 6s. 8d. each, not yet divided as it ought to be."⁴

On 24th November 1630 Somerset was fined for non-attendance at a meeting of Chapter, and the next day he was charged by Sir R. St. George with "compounding the funeral of Sir Thomas Lake without his consent and giving order for Quartering of Coats by Ryder without sufficient Warrant in the Funeral Scocheons." Chapter ordered him

¹ C/A MS. SML, 64, f. 70.

² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 399; paper by R. Plot on the Earl Marshal's Court in Hearne's *Curious Discourses*, Vol. II, p. 264; sr. p. lxxxviii.

³ Partition Book II, f. 336b, "It is generally agreed by the Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Armes that John Phillipot Somersett Herauld for his offence in keeping back divers Fees generally belonging to the Office shall by way of fyne pay five pounds heretofore allowed to an officer Employed for discovery of the said offence And also shall loose his profits for the last month of October, And shall discover the name & dwelling of the paynter or paynters employd for working of the Hatchments and Escocheons at the Funeral of Sr Thos Escourt. And further the said Mr. Somerset to confesse his fault and to make a true & just Account & payment of all the monies by him heretofore received at or before New Years day next, or else upon ye discovery of any further Sum or Summes of Money by him so received the said John Phillipot to be lyable to the severest Censure, And that he shall bring into the Office all the Certificates of all such whose Money he so received betwixt this and Christmas next." Cf. *ibid.* ff. 335a, b.

⁴ *Ibid.* III, f. 72.

to bring in the Funeral Certificate and to prove the quartered coats before the end of the month.¹ He evidently did not do so, for on 8th March following Chapter gave him until "the 2d Thursday in the next term" to bring in his proofs of the quartered coats.²

His most serious offence, however, came some eight years later. It appears³ that he was given thirty pounds to procure a coat of arms for "some meane man." The signature of a King of Arms being requisite Philipot "dealt with" Sir Henry St. George to forge his father's signature as though the grant had been made in Sir Richard's lifetime. Garter (Sir J. Borough) learning of this informed the Earl Marshal, who on 19th March 1638/9 suspended both the culprits and fined them in a round sum.⁴ A year later the Earl Marshal moved the King on their behalf and on 6th April 1640 Royal Letters Patent were issued pardoning both officers for all offences and misdemeanours committed in their official capacities and restoring them to their respective offices.⁵ It is interesting to observe that the patent expressly approves the Earl Marshal's action.⁶

In addition to his appointment at the Heralds' College, Philipot held several other official posts. On 10th July 1623 the King appointed him Land and Water Bailiff of Sandwich.⁷ This office had been held since 1579 by Mrs. Philipot's cousin Thomas Milles of Davington,⁸ who was persuaded to resign. The post was evidently lucrative, for there were a number of other candidates, some of whom had to be bought off before Philipot could secure the place.⁹ A few years later, on 17th July 1628, the bailiwick was regranted to him

¹ Chapter Book, ff. 23b, 24.

² *Ibid.*, f. 26.

³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1639, p. 2; a news letter from Edmund Rossingham to Lord Conway, dated 1 April 1639.

⁴ Officially their offence was described as "unduly assigning new Armes to one William Peere without the Assent of the Earl Marshal contrary to the Lawes and Customes of Armes and Courts Military & Orders of Tho. Duke of Norfolk, E.M."

⁵ Pat. 16, Ch. I, p. 5, 6 Aprilis; OA. I, ff. 269, 272d.

⁶ "Which sentence and decree his Majesty doth approve of as Just and of Example to others for the Future." Scott Robertson was aware of Rossingham's news letter (sr. p. xciv; *Arch. Cant.* Vol. X, p. 68), but does not seem to have heard of the pardon. The incident is also alluded to in a letter from Sir W. Dugdale, then Rouge Croix, to Sir Simon D'Ewes, dated 27 Feb. 1639/40: "I see no doubt of Sr Henr. St. George his restoracion, but the stop (for ought I heare) is upon Mr. Philpott, ells had I bin dispaacht ere this" (W. Hamper, *Life of Dugdale*, p. 196). There is no hint of the incident in the Chapter Book or in the Partition Book. The latter indeed (Book III, pp. 256b, 257) shows that Philipot signed for his share in partitions on 18 March 1638/9 and 20 April 1639, but those must have been partitions of fees which had accrued prior to the Earl Marshal's sentence.

⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1623-35, p. 12.

⁸ *D.N.B.*, memoir of Milles.

⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1619-23, p. 616 and 1623-25, pp. 7 etc.; sr. p. lxxxix.

jointly with Gabriel Marsh,¹ and in 1642 Somerset obtained the inclusion of his younger son's name together with his own in a regrant of the office for their joint lives.² The State Papers contain sundry references to Philipot as Bailiff. In July 1625 a warrant issued for the payment to him of £250 for the repair of Sandwich gaol.³ Apparently about the same time, again as bailiff, he wrote to the Council stating that some London watermen had lately brought two boat-loads of children to Tilbury Hope where a ketch waited to take them to Flanders.⁴ The children were being sent away to be educated in Roman Catholic schools and colleges. Another such case is mentioned in a long letter to Secretary Windebank dated 3rd November 1634; this case had come to Somerset's notice when he was at Dunkirk on his way back from the Garter Mission to Bokstal.⁵ In 1639 he seems to have bestirred himself on behalf of the town of Sandwich whose Mayor and Jurats had petitioned for relief from the payment of shipmoney.⁶ Yet another instance of Philipot's activities as bailiff is reported in a letter dated 19th March 1639/40 in which he told Sir Edward Nicholas of the efforts he had made to secure his, Sir Edward's, election as M.P. for Sandwich.⁷

It was, I suppose, to Philipot the Bailiff that Sir Thomas Peyton referred when he asked Henry Oxenden to "make a terrible report" of the proceedings in Parliament "to fright the Maltman Viceroy of Sandwich, for soe his authority and place denominate him".⁸

The mention of Tilbury Hope in the above report and Philipot's knowledge of the events then recounted probably came from his holding the office of Lieutenant or Chief Gunner of the Fort of Tilbury. In 1632 his tenure of this place was threatened by one Captain Lorde,

¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1628-29, p. 215. This is no doubt the Gabriel Marsh who married Philipot's niece Judith. He was buried at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London, on 1 December 1635 (G.E.C., "Notice of Various Families of the name of Marsh" p. 6).

² Rymer, *Foedera*, Vol. XX, p. 543; Pat. 18, Ch. I, p. 2, n. 3, 19 Julij.

³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1625-26, p. 63.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 196.

⁵ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1634-35, p. 279. See *Notes and Queries*, 2 s., Vol. IX, p. 97 for some particulars about the clandestine transport of British subjects abroad for admission to Roman Catholic institutions. Philipot's Tilbury case is one of the instances there mentioned.

⁶ Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 33512, ff. 22, 24, 36, three holograph letters from Philipot to the Mayor and Jurats dated respectively 10 and 13 June 1639 and 22 January 1639/40. In the first of these Philipot speaks of having been at his house in Eltham the week before.

⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1639/40, p. 561.

⁸ Letter dated 20 April 1640, *Oxinden Letters*, p. 162. I am at a loss to account for the "maltman" unless it be an allusion to the fact that the Court of Shepway had the assize of bread and ale; Philipot as bailiff of Sandwich might have had certain delegated powers therein. Or did he add the business of maltster to his other avocations? Some years later Edward Norgate, Windsor Herald, was a Commissioner of Brewing.

and on 1st December he wrote begging Nicholas not to let him be displaced and citing precedents for the exercise of such offices by deputy.¹

In the Parliament of 3 Chas. I. Somerset was one of the two M.P.'s for Sandwich. He is described in the return as "John Phillipott esq. Somersett." His fellow-member was Peter Peke. The Parliament was summoned to meet on 17th March 1627/8 and was dissolved on 10th March of the next year.²

Philipot was also Steward of the royal manors of Gillingham and Grain, but it does not appear when he was appointed, nor how or when he relinquished the appointments. Among the State Papers are some letters addressed by and to him in this capacity in 1630 and 1631. In one letter he suggested that the Admiralty should take steps to preserve the timber on the manor of Gillingham as it was so convenient for the use of the Navy. Other letters refer to the preservation of the game.³

Another instance of Philipot's versatility appears from a letter addressed to Sir Edward Nicholas by one John Jacob on 30th January 1628. Jacob then complained that Philipot was keeping an Admiralty Court at Faversham and thereby depriving the Lord Warden⁴ of the salvage brought in by the fishermen. He wished to know whether he might execute his commission as serjeant of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports notwithstanding that Court.⁵ As Faversham is a limb of Dover⁶ Philipot can hardly have been acting as Bailiff of Sandwich in this case. Perhaps he was acting under some delegation from the Lord Warden.

About 1627 Philipot attested a certificate touching the case of Robert Davenport, churchwarden of Davington, who had been condemned to be hanged for killing a man who came to arrest him without a warrant, in his own orchard, on a Sunday.⁷ The dispute concerned the right to possession of the parish church of Davington and Philipot's intervention is probably accounted for by his relationship

¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1631-33, p. 451.

² Official Returns of M.P.'s, 1878, part I, p. 479; Hasted's *Kent*, 1799, Vol. IV, p. 263. Among the Sandwich Corporation archives are (1) a letter from Philipot dated 1627 offering himself as a burgess for Sandwich, and (2) another letter from him dated in 1631 giving an account of his services. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 5th Report, 1877, p. 570.)

³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1622-31, pp. 275, 423 and 1631-33, p. 81. Is it a mere coincidence that the manor of Gillingham had belonged to Sir John Philipot, the Mayor of London, who left it to his younger son from whom Somerset claimed descent? (*Hasted*, Vol. II, p. 84; cf. Guillim, *Display*, 4th ed., 1660, p. 335.)

⁴ The Duke of Buckingham.

⁵ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1627-28, p. 534. See also 1629-31, p. 122 concerning disputes between Sir Thomas Walsingham and "John Philipot" respecting the Admiralty jurisdiction at Faversham.

⁶ *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. IX, p. 38.

⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1625-49, Addenda, p. 247.

to Thomas Milles; the matter does not seem relevant to any of his official appointments. In 1629 his help was sought on behalf of certain poor prisoners confined in the Westgate, Canterbury, and he was asked to expedite the despatch of their pardon.¹ In 1632 he asked Nicholas to move the Admiralty to settle one Norris in one of the new ships; he intervened on behalf of the churchwardens and parishioners of Eltham in connexion with certain timber felled on the parish lands; and he supported a petition from some men of Sandwich who wished to export 1,500 quarters of wheat, certifying to the congested state of the local market.² Later we read of his sitting at Sellinge with Thomas Godfrey, delegated no doubt by the Lord Warden, as a Court to decide the case of Serles Marsh, gentleman porter of Deal Castle, who had been grievously insulted on Christmas Eve by Joshua Copping of Canterbury. The case proved too hard for Philipot and his colleague. It was still in dispute in November 1635 when Marsh petitioned for a rehearing.³

As for the John Philipot who was sub-collector of the subsidy in 1641, 16 Chas. I., in the upper half-hundred of Stowting, where he was himself assessed to pay £1 8s., I can only say with Scott Robertson, "This may have been our herald, or it may not."⁴

On the outbreak of Civil War Philipot remained faithful to the King, and accompanied his Majesty to Oxford where on 18th July 1643 he received the degree of D.C.L.⁵ Shortly afterwards he attended King Charles at the siege of Gloucester, and on 10th August he and George Owen, York,⁶ carried to the city the King's summons to surrender.⁷ The two heralds were received courteously and in due course they conducted back to the royal camp two lean-visaged envoys who delivered their fellows' refusal to surrender the city.⁸

After leaving Gloucester Philipot took up his quarters at Chawley, in the parish of Cumnor, some two miles from Oxford. There he was captured by soldiers from the Parliamentary garrison at Abingdon and was sent prisoner to London. Wood dates his capture in 1644 or

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 345.

² *Ibid.*, 1631-33, pp. 272, 423, 479.

³ *Ibid.*, 1635, p. 488. No Serles Marsh is mentioned in any of the Marsh pedigrees printed by G.E.C. (op. cit.).

⁴ SR. p. xciv citing Lay Subsidy Roll 16 Chas. I, in P.R.O.

⁵ Fasti Oxon.; *Alumni Oxonienses*; OA. II, p. 607; etc.

⁶ Owen afterwards joined the Parliamentary party, see H. S. London, op.cit., p. 7.

⁷ The Royal Warrant directing Philipot to carry the message and to bring back the reply was dated at "The Court at Painswick" 10 August 1643. A copy is at Welbeck Abbey (Hist. MSS. Comm., Portland MSS. Vol. II, p. 134).

⁸ Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion*, 1826, Vol. IV, p. 177 seq.; Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, 1692, Vol. III, part ii, p. 286, seq.; Washbourn, *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, 1825, pp. 43, 44, 210 and Introduction p. lii; Warburton, *Memoirs of Pr. Rupert* . . ., 1849, Vol. II, p. 281; *N. & Q.* 4 s., Vol. I, p. 426; etc.

thereabouts, and adds that being soon after set at liberty, he spent the short remainder of his days in London in great obscurity.¹ Streatfield also dates his capture in 1644 but suggests that he retired to Eltham.² It seems, however, that Somerset's capture by the Roundheads cannot have been earlier than May 1645. On 26th February 1644/5 Sir William Le Neve, Clarenceux, who was then at Bristol awaiting an opportunity to go overseas, wrote to Lord Mowbray and Maltravers empowering Owen, Philipot and Dugdale to act as his deputies while he was abroad;³ and Dugdale notes in his Diary that Philipot attended the funeral of a Mr. Branthwayt on 1st May 1645.⁴ In spite of having left the King he was sequestered and on 26th September 1645 the Commissioners of Kent certified the Goldsmiths' Hall Committee that he was sequestered for being in the King's quarters, and that he was worth £52 19s. a year.⁵

He did not long survive his capture, but died in London on 22nd November 1645, "in great obscurity," but adds Wood, "I cannot say in want." He was buried on the 25th within the precincts of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, the Heralds' parish church.⁶

In his will, dated 15th November 1645 and proved on 5th March following, Somerset describes himself as of Eltham "designed Norroy King of Arms." The following are the main provisions: his wife Susan to have his lands in Kent for life, to provide portions for their daughters Susan and Mary, as well as out of the mortgaged lands of Christopher Withins; remainder to their two sons John and Thomas, they not to sell except to each other; remainder to daughters; remainder to cousin Thomas Marche; son Thomas to have his capital messuage at Southend and a portion of his heraldry books at their appraised value; if he declined then to be offered to son John. John Allen overseer.⁷

The description "designed Norroy" calls for some explanation. It appears also on his widow's monument. Sir Henry St. George died in November 1644, a year before Philipot. Edward Walker was thereupon promoted Garter and this left the place of Norroy vacant. As senior herald Philipot had a certain claim to promotion and Noble says that the King intended "to reward his just merits, skill, integrity, ardent loyalty and fidelity in the worst of times" by giving him the

¹ Fasti Oxon.

² Hasted's *Kent*, ed. Drake, 1886, p. 203 note.

³ C/A MS. Heralds IV, f. 139.

⁴ Hamper's *Dugdale*, p. 79.

⁵ *Calendar of State Papers, Committee for Compounding 1642-1660*, p. 25.

⁶ Dugdale's *Diary* (ed. Hamper, p. 83), 22 November 1645: "Mr. Philipot, Somerset Heralld dyed in London and was buried at St. Benet's neare Paul's Wharfe." *Burial Register of St. Benet's* (ed. Harl. Soc.): 25 November 1645 "Mr. John Fillpott."

⁷ P.C.C. 54 Fines; Hasted's *Kent*, ed. Drake, p. 210.

place.¹ Unfortunately he died without the appointment having been effected. Whether the delay was due to the exigencies of the Civil War, or was a consequence of Philipot's withdrawal from the Royal entourage does not appear.

Somerset married, about a year before he became Blanch Lyon, Susan, daughter and sole heiress of William Glover of Sandwich,² by his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name is variously given as Johnson, Thompson or Harlakenden. The marriage licence is dated 24th December 1612 and describes him as woollen-draper of the City of London.³ William Glover was one of the gentleman-ushers daily waiters at the Court of James I. He was brother of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald 1571-88, who was himself son-in-law of William Flower, Norroy 1562-88, and uncle of Thomas Milles (already mentioned more than once) who edited and published from Glover's collections the work commonly known as "Milles's Titles of Honour." The connexion between these families is set out in Pedigree C. Elizabeth Glover, Mrs. Philipot's mother, was daughter and coheiress of a Canterbury gentleman. His paternal surname was Johnson,⁴ but after his marriage to Alice, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Harlakenden, he seems to have taken her name and arms, for he is called "Henry Harlakenden" on Mrs. Philipot's memorial tablet, and both she and her daughter quartered, according to that tablet, Glover and Harlakenden without any intervening quarter for Johnson.⁵

¹ Pp. 240, 245. Legally the place of Norroy remained unfilled until the Restoration when Dugdale was appointed to it. De facto it was held first by William Ryley and later by George Owen (see H. S. London, op. cit. p. 9). The place of Somerset also remained legally vacant until Thomas St. George's appointment in 1660. It was, however, in fact held by Henry Bysshe, brother of the intruded Garter, from some time before February 1658/9. Henry Bysshe was ejected at the Restoration but Ryley and Owen were allowed to resume their old places of Lancaster and York Heralds respectively.

² I have found nothing as to when or where William Glover died, nor have I traced his will. That document might throw valuable light on Susan Philipot's means, for I suspect that it was thanks to her dowry that Somerset was able to leave the drapery business and devote himself to heraldry.

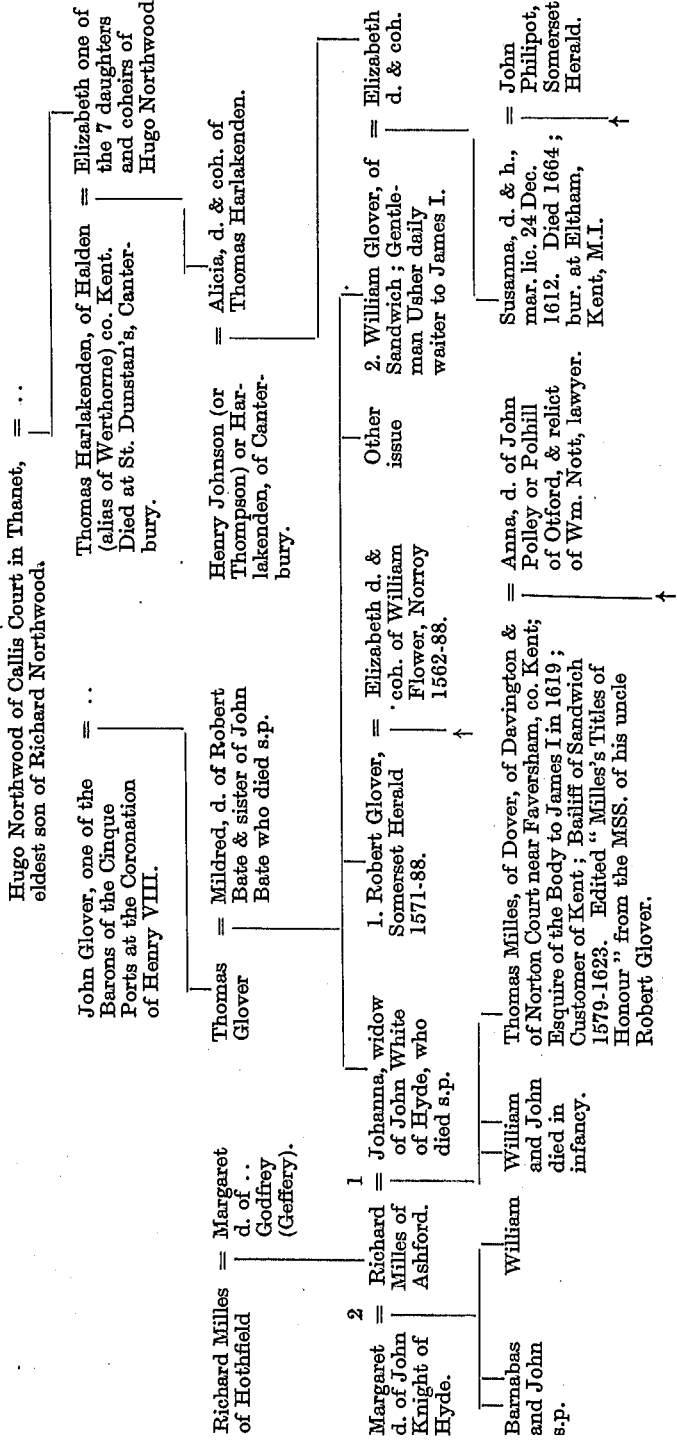
³ Marriage Licences, Archdeaconry of Canterbury: 24 December 1612. John Philpot of the City of London, woollen draper, and Susanna Glover of Sandwich, spinster. Thomas Philpott of Canterbury gent. bondsman.

⁴ In the 1619 Visitation of Kent (C/A MS. C 16, f. 281) he is called Henry Thompson, but in MSS. Ph. 25, f. 1b and Ph. 24, f. 57 the surname is given as Johnson, and Francis Townsend, Windsor, follows suit in MS. FT. 11, f. 94-5. Ph. 25, f. 1b is a Glover pedigree in Robert Glover's own handwriting; it should therefore be authoritative.

⁵ This answers the question raised in *Arch. Cant.* XIV, p. 353 in a review of the Harlakenden pedigree in the *Topographer and Genealogist* Vol. I, p. 228. The reviewer there remarks that the pedigree does not enable us to identify William Glover's son-in-law "Henry Harlakenden". Henry Harlakenden does figure in that pedigree (p. 233) but it is as "Henry Thomson." Steinman took that portion of the pedigree straight from C 16, and identified the Thomas Harlakenden of C 16 with Thomas Harlakenden of "Warehorn" (but in MS. Ph. 11 ☞ ff. 1b, 2, he is of "Woodchurch" co. Kent) who married Mary Londenoy, and had by

PEDIGREE C.

Compiled from College of Arms MSS. C 16, ff. 112, 281; C 24, f. 458; Ph. 24, f. 57; Ph. 25, f. 1b; FT. 11, f. 94, with some details from other sources cited in this paper.



Mrs. Philipot, Somerset's widow, died in 1664 or 1665.¹ She and her elder daughter, Susan, were buried in the chancel of the old church at Eltham, where they were commemorated by a painted wooden tablet, with the date "1664," two lozenges of arms, and the following inscription: "Neare this place lyeth the body of Susan Philipot late wife and widow of John Philipott esq. Som[erset] harold designd Norroy; she was daughter and sole heir of William Glover esq. and Elizabeth his wife daughter and coheir of Henry Harlakenden esq. As likewise the body of Susan Philipot her eldest daughter; both expectinge a glorious resurrection." The larger lozenge was painted with Mrs. Philipot's arms: a coat of eight quarters for Philipot (see below) impaling her own arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4. Glover, Sable a chevron ermine between three crescents argent; 2 and 3. Harlakenden, Azure a fesse ermine between three lion's heads erased or. The smaller lozenge displayed the daughter's arms: Quarterly, 1. The Philipot cross and swords; 2. The Philipot bend; 3. Glover; 4. Harlakenden.²

Somerset's four children are all named in their father's will. The younger son, John, has already been mentioned as having been appointed bailiff of Sandwich jointly with his father in 1642.³

Thomas Philipot, the elder son,⁴ was entered as a fellow-commoner

her several sons, of whom one, Roger, was ancestor of the Harlakendens of Earl's Colne, Essex (*Top. & Gen.*, loc. cit.), and grandfather of Roger Harlakenden who sailed to New England in the "Defence" in 1633 (*New England Historic Genealog. Register*, Vol. XV, p. 319). Steinman gives no grounds for that identification and it seems to be belied by the description, both in C 16 and in Ph. 24, of Alice Thomson (or Johnson), Thomas's daughter by Elizabeth Northwood, as his *coheirress*.

¹ According to Drake's Hasted, p. 212, the Eltham registers record the burial on 17 Feb. 1665 of "Mrs Susanna Philpot." Does that entry refer to Somerset's widow? or to his daughter?

² Thorp, *Registrum Roffense*, p. 950; C/A MS. RBG. 26, p. 6; Lysons, *Environs of London*, 1811, Vol. I, part ii, p. 482; Drake's Hasted, p. 203. Noble, p. 245-6, says nothing of any tablet in the church, but quotes an inscription, identical with the above save that it begins "Neare this stone," as being on a gravestone. He says that no date appeared on the stone, and a MS. note in the late G. E. Cokayne's copy (penes Mr. A. R. Wagner, Richmond Herald) says that H. Gwyn was unable to find it when he visited the church in 1845.

³ The Registers (ed. Harl. Soc.) of S. Peter's and S. Benet's, Paul's Wharf (the boundary between these two parishes ran through the College) contain a number of Philipot entries, but there is nothing to connect any of them with the herald. Nevertheless one is tempted to wonder whether the John Philipott who was married to Anne Wainwrite at St. Peter's on 24 February 1658/9 and the John Philipot junior who was buried at St. Benet's on 23 September 1701 may not have been Somerset's son and grandson respectively.

⁴ See *sr.*, p. xciii; *Alumni Cantabrigienses*; *Alumni Oxonienses*; Brydges, *Censura Literaria*, Vol. V, p. 67 and VI, p. 333; *Clare College 1326-1926* (the two volumes commemorating the 6th centenary of the College's foundation), pp. 78, 229-232; Dallaway, *Inquiries into the Origin of Heraldry*, p. 345 etc.; *D.N.B.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1792, Vol. 62, p. 522; Gough's *British Topography*, 1780, Vol. I, p. 442; Drake's Hasted, p. 197; Lowndes, *Bibliographer's Manual*, ed. Bohn, p. 1850; Lyson's *Environs of London*, 1811, Vol. I, part ii, pp. 481, 490, 535; Moule, *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 181 seq.; Noble, *Hist. Col. Arm.*, p. 246.

at Clare Hall, Cambridge, 10th February 1633/4, matriculated on 29th March following, was made M.A. "litteris regiis" 4th February 1635/6, and was incorporated at Oxford in July 1640. He was buried at Greenwich 30th September 1682. He founded two "Philpott" (the present spelling) Fellowships at Clare Hall, open only to natives of Kent, with a preference to persons born in the Hundred of Blackheath, the moneys deriving from lands and tenements at Eltham and Foots Cray. Originally Bye-Fellowships (the holders had no voice in College affairs), these were later altered into scholarships of value not less than £40 a year. He also founded almshouses for six poor persons, four from Eltham and two from Chiselhurst; these are a familiar feature at Eltham.¹ It seems possible that he was employed for a time in the College of Arms, for a certified copy of a confirmation of arms by Segar to John Browne of Brenchley, 12th December 1626, is signed "W. Watson Regr'rius. Thomas Philipott."² He published a number of books of verse,³ and volumes on other subjects of which it will suffice to mention here the *Villare Cantianum* and his *Brief Historical Discourse of the Original and Growth of Heraldry, demonstrating upon what rational Foundations that noble and heroic Science is established*: London, 1672, 8vo. The former has often been attributed to his father (see below). The latter is devoted to an attempt to trace heraldry back to classical ages.

Elizabeth of Bavaria's testimonial to Somerset's character and ability has already been quoted. He was an active and useful officer and Weever gratefully acknowledges his help.⁴ As to his moral standards certain incidents already related suggest that these might have been stricter in financial matters, but we must not forget that in no case do we know the whole story.

As a genealogist he suffered from the handicaps of his day, and his critical faculty was, by modern standards, undeveloped. It follows that his pedigrees are not to be accepted without careful examination. Round indeed goes much farther, charges him with carrying on "the evil work of the Elizabethan heralds," and stigmatizes him as an adept at constructing spurious pedigrees that rested on garbled versions of genuine documents.⁵ Three pedigrees signed by Philipot came under

¹ Anstis (O.A. II, p. 607) erroneously attributes the foundation of these almshouses to Somerset. See also E. A. Webb etc., *The History of Chiselhurst*, 1890, p. 193 and cf. pp. 183, 185.

² C/A MS. 2 H 15, f. 21; *Misc. Gen. & Her.*, 2 s., Vol. I, p. 126.

³ *Clare College*, pp. 229-231 are mainly devoted to extracts from and comments on his verse, which is typical of the euphuistic and lascivious taste of the time.

⁴ *Funeral Monuments*, Epistle to the Reader.

⁵ J. H. Round, *Family Origins*, London, 1930, pp. 103, 170; and "The Origin of the Finches" in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. 70, pp. 19-31.

Round's scrutiny, those of Finch, Pelham and Herbert.¹ Of the two former families Round says that Philipot invented for them a distinguished descent from a date far antecedent to the actual documents, and that he bolstered this up by tampering with the evidence of the public records. The case against Philipot as it is stated by Round is very strong, but are his strictures altogether deserved? I think not. The Fitzherbert descent attributed to the Herbert Earls of Pembroke is equally fictitious, but this seems to have been not Philipot's work, but a much earlier concoction,² and if that be the case for Herbert, may it not be so also for Finch and Pelham? True, the Fitzherbert figment was accepted by Philipot and incorporated in the Finch pedigree, but that is a very different matter from the deliberate faking with which Round charged him.

The Pelham pedigree has also been roughly handled by Mr. L. F. Salzman,³ who goes on to suggest that it was Philipot who invented the famous story that King John of France was taken prisoner by John Pelham and Roger La Warr at the Battle of Poitiers in 1356, and that he then gave them the buckle of his belt and the crampet of his scabbard. The two families have certainly used those objects as badges for long past, but the Poitiers incident seems to have been totally unknown until its appearance in the pedigree put out by Philipot in 1632. Moreover, although the use of the buckle as a seal device can be traced back at least to 1408, it is not until about 1620 that it was used as a quartering to the arms.⁴ Mr. Salzman suggests that that too may have been Philipot's work.

Another pedigree which bears Philipot's name is that of Norton of Sharpenhoe.⁵ As it stands this is patently unacceptable, but the heading suggests that this too, like the Herbert pedigree, merely copies a pre-existing Tudor production.

Whatever his shortcomings as a genealogist, Somerset was rated by the 19th century heralds as one distinguished for his literary attainments before 1750, and as such his shield is among those set up in 1844 in the Record Room of the College of Arms. His publications,

¹ *Sussex Arch. Collns.*, loc. cit. Round seems to have written a separate paper on the Pelham pedigree, but this has not come to light. The Finch-Herbert pedigree is printed at length in *Misc. Gen. & Her.*, Vol. II, p. 325.

² See G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, Vol. VI (1895), p. 213 note c.; Sir R. Meyrick, *Visitations of Wales by Lewis Dwnn*, Vol. I, p. 196. The fiction seems to date from 1468 when William Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke.

³ "The Early Heraldry of Pelham" in *Sussex Arch. Collns.*, Vol. 69, p. 53, seq.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 70, citing a letter from Sir Thomas Pelham to his cousin Sir William, dated 10 July 1620. The letter is quoted by M. A. Lower in *Historical Notices of the Pelham Family*, from British Museum MS. Add. 5681, f. 426.

⁵ *New England Genealogist and Antiquarian Register*, Vol. 13 (1859), p. 225; cf. *Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. III, p. 276.

however, although of practical value, are not of great literary merit. They are :

“ An Historical Catalogue of the High-Sheriffs of Kent,” printed at the end of the *Villare*.

“ The Catalogue of the Chancellors of England, the Lord Keepers of the Great Seal, and the Lord Treasurers of England. With a Collection of divers that have been Masters of the Rolles. By J. P. Summersett Herald.” London, 1636. These catalogues were compiled from Glover’s MSS. and their continuation by Francis Thynne, Lancaster, and Thomas Talbot, Clerk of the Records in the Tower, to whom Philipot acknowledges his indebtedness. The work is dedicated to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.¹

“ A Perfect Collection or Catalogue of all Knights Bachelours made by King James since his coming to the Crown of England, faithfully extracted out of the Records by John Philipot Esq. Somerset Herald, a devout servant of the Royal line.” This was published by Humphrey Moseley in 1660.²

Some verses prefixed to Vincent’s *Discovery of Errors*, 1627.

Somerset edited and made useful additions to the 5th, 1637, edition of Camden’s *Remaines*.³

According to Fuller⁴ he contributed not a little to the setting forth of Glover’s *Catalogue of Honour*, the work more commonly known as Milles’s *Titles of Honour*.

Hasted⁵ attributes to him *A Perspective Glasse for Gamesters*, 4to, 1646.

He was for long said to be the author of an anonymous tract published in London in 1629 as “ The Cities Advocate, in this Case or Question of Honor or Armes, whether Apprenticeship extinguisheth gentry ? ”, and republished in 1675 under a slightly different title.⁶ That, however, is a mistake. The tract was written by Edmund Bolton, author of the *Elements of Armorie*.⁷

¹ Fasti Oxon. ; Moule, *Bibliotheca Herald*, p. 119 ; Lowndes, *Bibl. Manual*, p. 1850.

² Fasti Oxon. ; Moule op. cit., p. 157 ; Brydges, *Censura Liter.*, 1815, Vol. IV, p. 250 ; Lowndes loc. cit.

³ Fasti Oxon. ; OA. II, p. 607 ; Moule op. cit., p. 119 ; etc.

⁴ Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 1811, Vol. I, p. 508.

⁵ Drake’s Hasted, p. 203, note 7 ; Lowndes loc. cit.

⁶ Fasti Oxon. ; Fuller loc. cit. ; Hasted loc. cit. ; Moule, p. 193, 194 ; OA. II, p. 607 ; Gough op. cit., Vol. II, p. 285 note ; Brydges op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 333 ; Lowndes, loc. cit. For a description of the book see Beloe’s *Anecdotes*, Vol. VI, p. 317 seq.

⁷ See a letter written by Bolton himself on 26 March 1631 to Sir W. Segar and the other Officers of Arms. The original is in the Bodleian (MS. Ashm. 837, ff. 228-9) and it was printed at length in the *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. 102 (1832), p. 499 seq. Joseph Hunter refers to this in his *Chorus Vatum Anglicanorum* (Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 24488, p. 119 ; cf. MS. 24490, p. 430).

To the most Illustrious Prince
George Duke of
Buckingham &c.

May it please your Excellence

Observing how apt Malevolent people are to murmur at y^e
promotion it pleaseth God to give you in this world and to
Carpe at your enjoying the Offices of high Admirall of Eng-
land and Lo: Warden of the Cinque Ports as if they were
not compatible in one person. I have collected this Series
& succession of all those that have been Constables of Dover
Castell and Lo: Wardens of the Cinque Ports, by which it
appeares it was a thing most frequent in former tymes.
For in this Catalogue I finde it writted in thirteeⁿ
severall Admiralls, and vndoubtedly it hath been mooved
in the Constable & Warden most frequently in elder
tymes, wherof Records are not so exactly kept. My
self being a Ports man borne and now by my office of
Bayleif of Sandwicke reintegrated in their Franchis
could not select a more fitting subiect wherem to shew
my duty and express the acknowledgement of your
Graces beneficencie w^{ch} hath layd so great an obligation
upon me that I shall ever pray for your Graces pros-
peritie and that you may preuaile over yo^r enemies.
So wisheth

Your Graces humbly deuoted

Servant

Jo: Philibert Bonnet

Handwritten note: Received in Office of April 16 27



Hugo de Creuequer Lord of Leeds Castell in Kent had assigned him 5 Knights and was to enter into the ward of Douer Castell 24 weekes.



Adam Fitzwilliams had assigned him 6 Knights Fees and was to ward the Castell of Douer weekes where yet a Tower that belonged vnto him beareth his name and his Armes are fixed vpon it so among all these was distributed 100 Knights Fees which at this day pay Castellward money into the Exchequer.



James Lord Fynes the sonne of John aforesaid was after the death of his father by force of the inheritance graunted to his father. Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castell of Douer.



John Lord Fynes sonne and heire of the sayd James was after the death of his father by inheritance warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castell of Douer.



Walkelyne Magminot lord of west Greenwich sonne of Walkelyne Magminot sonne of Galsfride de Magminot that had 24 Knights Fees assigned him to assist & ward of Douer Castell was made constable of the Castell of Douer in the 3^d of King Stephen. and being trusted with it in the behalfe of Marde the Emperess. he surrendered it to King Stephens wife when shee besieged the same for which being sore agrayed. King Henry 2^d hauing obtayned the regall Throne he fled into Normandy. The heire generall of this family was matched in Mariage to Gaulfrid de Say Lord of Byrling in Kent who gaue the name of Says Court in Detford to that w^{ch} was formerly the Seat of Magminot.

In the library at Ashburnham Place, Sussex, is the holograph MS. of "An Historical Collection of all the Constables of Dover Castell & Lo: Wardens of ye Cinque Ports. By John Philipott Somerset Herald And the King's Bayleif of Sandwich one of the sayd Fiue Ports. Anno Domini 1627." In a signed dedication to the Lord Warden of the day, the Duke of Buckingham, Somerset speaks of himself as a Portsman by birth.¹ The list of Constables begins with Godwyne Earl of Kent and ends with the Duke of Buckingham. The arms are nicely emblazoned and short biographical notes are included.² (Plates I and II.)

Apart from these works Somerset evidently contemplated writing a county history. He made considerable collections for the purpose, and in July 1637 he obtained a Privilege for twenty one years for "the sole printing and selling of a book by him collected called the new description of Kent."³ No such work was, however, published unless the following is to be credited to him :

"Villare Cantianum : or Kent Surveyed and Illustrated. Being an exact Description of all the Parishes, Burroughs, Villages, and other respective Mannors Included in the County of Kent ; And, the Original and Intermedial Possessors of them, even until these Times. Drawn out of Charters, Escheat-Rolls, Fines and other Publick Evidences ; but especially out of Gentlemens Private Deeds and Muniments. By Thomas Philipott Esq ; formerly of Clare-Hall in Cambridge. To which is added An Historical Catalogue of the High-Sheriffs of Kent : Collected by John Philipott Esq ; Father to the Authour. London, Printed by William Godbid, and are to be sold at his House over against the Anchor Inne in Little Brittain. M.DC.LIX."

There was a second impression in 1664⁴ and a new edition, corrected, in 1776. Most copies of the 1664 impression have Symonson's map of Kent, 1596, with Hollar's engravings in the upper corner. Occasionally a copy has the original edition of the map with no engravings ; this is a great rarity.⁵

¹ Ex. inf. Mr. R. H. D'Elboux. A transcript of the MS. is in one of the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum (Add. 5705, ff. 174v-181). *sr.*, p. xcii and the *D.N.B.* say that this MS. was published in 1627, but that is not so. I can find no other mention of it having been printed and nothing is known of any such publication at the British Museum.

² Hearne says : "Mr. Philpot design'd to publish a particular Treatise concerning the immunities of the 5 Ports and of the just rights to take cognizance of Fishers at Yarmouth (*Vil. Cant.*, p. 14). Quare whether it ever came out." (Thomas Hearne, *Collections*, Vol. II, Oxford Hist. Soc., Vol. 7, p. 154.)

³ *oa.* II, pp. 607, 609 and Anstis, *Misc. Coll'ns*, p. 3549d "E libro Signet, July 1637."

⁴ For the difference between these two impressions see *Arch. Cant.* vol. 39, p. 149.

⁵ Information from the late Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A.

Although published by and under the name of Thomas Philipot, it has been generally said that the original edition was mainly Somerset's work, and Thomas has been freely criticized for not giving his father the credit which was his due. The idea that Somerset was the real author gained currency at a very early date, for both Bishop Kennet¹ and Antony a Wood² credit him with the authorship. Kennet's statement was repeated by Gough³ and almost every later writer has followed suit.⁴ One writer alone, so far as I have seen, has taken up the cudgels on Thomas's behalf.⁵ Writing in 1879 James Greenstreet scouted the idea that Thomas had filched the contents of the *Villare* from his father's collections.⁶ On the contrary he found in it a marked ignorance of the contents of those collections, and opined that if Somerset had had a hand in its compilation the book would have been more exhaustive and more reliable. In spite of the shortcomings inseparable from such pioneer work, the book has merit as an early history of property.⁷

The mention of his heraldry books in Somerset's will suggests that these were of some value. Certainly his collection of MSS. was both numerous and important. The bulk of these are now in the Herald's College, having been bought from the Earl of Anglesey in 1687 for £50 ; of this the College paid half and half was contributed by Adrian Holman of Warkworth.⁸ Only a minority of these volumes were Philipot's own work. Many are in the handwriting of Robert Glover, Mrs. Philipot's uncle ; others are in that of William Smith, Philipot's predecessor as Rouge Dragon. Others again are copies or collections made by herald-painters such as Withie and Kimby or antiquaries such as Joseph Holland, father of the Philip Holland who has already been mentioned as Portcullis Pursuivant. One volume at least⁹ can never have belonged to Philipot, for it consists of pedigrees taken by a certain Thomas Williamson for Onslow Gardiner in 1647. A catalogue of this collection compiled by Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald, about 1800 lists 188 items, but a number were missing even

¹ *Life of Somner*, p. 37 ; quoted by Gough, *Brit. Topography*, 1780, Vol. I, p. 442.

² *Fasti Oxon. in Athene Oxon.* ed. Bliss, Vol. IV, col. 62.

³ *Loc. cit.*

⁴ Anstis in *oa.* II, p. 607 ; Brydges, *Censura Liter.*, Vol. VI, p. 333 ; Drake's *Hasted* p. 197 note 11 and p. 203 note 7 ; Hearne's *Collections*, Vol. II, p. 154 ; Lowndes *loc. cit.* ; Moule *op. cit.*, p. 183 ; Upcott, *English Topography*, Vol. I, p. 352-3.

⁵ *Notes & Queries*, 5 s., Vol. XI, p. 92.

⁶ *I.e.* *Brit. Mus. MSS. Lans. 267 etc.*, on which see below.

⁷ As a matter of interest attention may be called to the Shakespearean allusion on p. 136 (1659 edit.). I commend the question of the authorship of the *Villare* to Kent bibliographers.

⁸ Chapter Book I, pp. 231b, 232, 239b. The purchase was negotiated by Gregory King, Lancaster Herald.

⁹ *MS. Ph. b. 28.*

then, and others have gone astray since. Moreover very many of the thinner books have been bound up together so that at present there are under a hundred volumes. The contents of these MSS. are as varied as their provenance. They include many copies of Visitations and other collections of county pedigrees and arms, collections from monastic and private muniments, church notes, collections about the English baronage, alphabets, ordinaries,¹ and other books of arms, and many collections for a history of Kent, taken from escheats, fines, inquisitions and elsewhere. There are even some books of foreign arms, Flemish, Spanish, Polish and other,² and a survey of France written by an ambassador resident in that country (MS.P.b.46). Two items of special interest are a holograph copy of Glover's *De Nobilitate Civili* (MS.P.b.43), and an illuminated copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, prepared for the Emperor Charles V in 1508 by Thomas Rowland, Register of the Order.³

The fact that more than a score of these volumes bear the inscription "Sum Onslow Gardyneri 1648"⁴ shows that the dispersal of the books began, even if it was not completed, soon after Somerset's death.

Also in the Heralds' College is the "Godfrey Roll," a vellum roll of coloured drawings of the tombs and monuments of the Godfrey family of Kent,⁵ while the British Museum possesses emblazoned pedigree rolls of the Ballards of Horton, Kent, and the Major or Mager family of Southampton.⁶ These three rolls were drawn up, or at least certified by Philipot. In this connexion I may also mention the pedigree of Harte of Lullingstone collected by Philipot in 1640.⁷

Of the other MSS. collected by Philipot and now in the British Museum the most important are two volumes of Kent Church notes,

¹ The so-called "Philipot's Ordinary" is an early copy of that compiled by Robert Glover. Another Ordinary which belonged to Philipot (C/A MS. EDN. 22) was written by William Smith in 1590-1612, and is copied at least in part from Glover's work. Philipot added his name and title "Rougedragon" on the title page and some of the added coats seem to be in his hand. The book belonged afterwards to John Warburton, Somerset Herald 1720-59, at the sale of whose books it was brought by Edward Duke of Norfolk for £2 19s. and given to the College (C/A MS. GWM. Her. Col. Papers, f. 65 etc.).

² MS. P. b. 42 is a collection of German coats made and painted by William Smith while he was living in Germany.

³ MS. Ph. 48. See John Anstis, *Register of the Garter*, 1724, Vol. II, p. 341 note. Rowland was afterwards Bishop of Durham.

⁴ That these were part of Somerset's library is clear from the fact that a number of them (e.g. Ph. 3, 2, 1, Ph. 7 and P.e.1) have his signature on the flyleaf or his bookstamp on the cover.

⁵ C/A Box 19, No. 14; see Catalogue of the Heralds' Commemorative Exhibition, No. 138.

⁶ MSS. Stowe 634 and 645 respectively.

⁷ See *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XVI, p. 227 note.

Harl. 3917¹ and Egerton 3310,² and several volumes of collections for the projected history of Kent. The Church Notes are Philipot's own work, and two pages from the Harleian volume were reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana* a few years ago.³ That volume also contains a few pedigrees. The historical collections are in Lansdowne MSS., 267, 268, 269 and 276. These were not made by Philipot, but memoranda on the fly-leaf of MSS. 267 and 269 seem to show that they were made to his order.⁴ Article 4 in MS. Lans. 310 (f. 9) is perhaps a part of these collections.

In MS. Harl. 6137, ff. 89 to 97 and 98-99, are copies of the Dering and Kent Rolls, both apparently in Philipot's hand.⁵ The latter, as well as the so-called Philipot's Roll, copied by and named after Somerset,⁶ seem to be little more than short extracts from the Parliamentary Roll; they contain mostly Kentish coats.⁷

The Catalogue (dated 1853) of the MSS. at Ashburnham Place mentions a volume by Philipot, comprising chiefly arms of Kentish families. Phillips MS. 13121 has already been cited as containing Philipot's own account of his creation as Blanch Lyon; the fragment also contains his story of the heralds' doings at Court on Christmas Day 1613 and on New Year's Day following.

Among the Carew MSS. formerly at Crowcombe Court there was a folio volume containing 16th century copies of some old rolls of arms and other collections. It is mentioned here because of the note inserted

¹ SR., p. xcii; *N. & Q.* 3 s., Vol. XII, pp. 390, 486; 4 s., Vol. I, p. 31; 5 s., Vol. V, p. 284.

² This volume was brought by the late Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A., the Kentish bibliographer, at the sale of the Tixhall library (cf. *Misc. Gen. & Her.*, 5 s., Vol. V, p. 3) and was acquired by the British Museum on Dr. Cock's death a year or so ago. Hasted's copy of it is in MS. Add. 5479 and Add. 39185 is an index to it by Joseph Foster.

³ Vol. 53, p. 81.

⁴ "1633. Pretium huius libri ex archivis in Thesaurario Scaccarij Westmonasterii extracti vjli. Jo. Philipott Somersett," and "The makinge the 2 Kallenders and the bynding the Bookes xliiij^s. J.P.S." (MS. 267); and "1633 Pretium huius libri fin' concord' ex Archiuus in Thesaurario Scaccarij Westmonast' extracti vjli. omnia quæ sunt H.3. in com' Cano' a fol. j^o ad fol. 70. In custodia Joh'is Philipott Somersset" (MS. 269), cf. sr. p. xciii.

⁵ Greenstreet and Russell, Catalogue of Rolls of Arms, in *Genealogist*, Vol. V, pp. 3, 97. The Dering Roll was printed from this copy in *The Reliquary*, Vols. 16, 17, 18. The Kent Roll was printed in *N. & Q.* for 1 May 1875.

⁶ Greenstreet and Russell, *ibid.*

⁷ Other British Museum MSS which have come to my notice as containing letters or notes by Philipot or being otherwise associated with him, are: Harl. 1470 arts. 41 and 127; Stowe 743, f. 83; Add. 6118, f. 405; 27990, ff. 166, 320, 327; 33512, ff. 22, 24, 36; and 33785, f. 20, and Cotton Faustina E.i, f. 131. Brit. Mus. MS. Stowe 732, a small armorial of Kentish gentry was catalogued by O'Connor as by Philipot (*Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis*, II (1819), p. 511, MS. 31 in press 8), and it is ascribed to him by Moule (*Bibl. Herald.*, p. 581), the Ashburnham Place catalogue, 1853 (MS.S. 534), and others. The handwriting, however, does not appear to be Somerset's, and the British Museum catalogue does not associate the MS. with him.

at the beginning : " Liber Johannis Cooper ex dono Susanne Philipott relicte Johannis Philipott Somerssett."¹

In addition to these volumes Philipot must have had a not inconsiderable collection of original charters, etc., for Sir Christopher Hatton's " Book of Seals " contains copies of many ancient deeds which were then, 1640, in Somerset's hands.² Somerset also possessed the chartulary of Knowlton Manor, Kent.³

No portrait of Somerset seems to exist, and the only reference to his physical appearance which I have found is that already quoted in the letter from Elizabeth of Bavaria. Specimens of his signature as Somerset are reproduced by Dallaway and Smith.⁴

Two distinct coats of arms are attributed to Philipot or Philpot, the one a cross between four swords, the other an ermine bend. Both were used by Somerset. There are no arms on his father's brass and none were entered at the 1619 Visitation of Kent or the 1634 Visitation of London. In the 1620 pedigree mentioned above a coat of twenty quarterings is displayed for Philipot of Compton,⁵ and of these the first six are shared by Somerset, namely : 1. Philipot, Sable a bend ermine ; 2. Philipot, Gules a cross between four swords erect argent hilted or ; 3. Argent on a chevron between three eagles gules three silver roundels ; 4. Stoddey, Ermine on a saltire engrailed sable a leopard's face or ; 5. Belton, Gules a fesse argent between six martlets or ; 6. Gisors, Azure billetty and a lion rampant or in a border argent.⁶ In the body of the pedigree (see Pedigree A) the bend is first tricked alone and in the next generation it impales the cross and swords. This impalement apparently represents a match, but the wife is not named.

¹ Hist. MSS. Commission 4th Report (1874), p. 370b. Mr. C. E. Wright, F.S.A. identifies this as lot 174 (sold to H. Gray) in Sotheby's Sale Catalogue of 6 May 1903.

² Finch-Hatton MS. 170 penes Earl of Winchilsea, ff. 40-59. A peculiar feature in many of these copies is that while the first few lines are in a facsimile of the original script, the remainder is in Philipot's handwriting, or a good imitation of it. (Cf. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 19 (1862), p. 187.)

³ Dering's transcript of this is in Brit. Mus. MS. Stowe 924, ff. 245 seq.

⁴ Dallaway, *Inquiries into the Origin . . . of Heraldry*, Gloucester 1793, opp. p. 221. Smith, *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, frontispiece.

⁵ C/A MS. Ph. I : 81 ©, f. 27b. Both coats are entered in the two ordinaries mentioned in note 161. In Philipot's Ordinary the cross and swords is attributed (f. 142b) to " John Phipot [and] Colbrond vel Colbend " and the bend to " Phillpott de cruxon court, Southamp " (f. 300). In Smith's Ordinary the cross and swords is attributed to " Jno. Philpot of Folkestone in Kent " (f. 73b ; the words in italics are an addition, probably by Somerset), and the bend to " Sr. Jno. Philipott maior Londenor 1379 " (f. 70b). These all seem to be entries by the original copyists and, if so, they are probably somewhat earlier than the 1620 pedigree.

⁶ All the quarters are named except the third. This is generally attributed to Sherburn. On Mrs. Philipot's monument the roundels were replaced by golden escallops, a variant which I have not found elsewhere.

At the 1622 Visitation of Hampshire¹ Philipot entered for his Compton cousins : Quarterly, 1 and 4. The bend ; 2 and 3, The cross and swords. Here the bend is named as Philipot but the other is unnamed.

It will be observed that in both these examples the bend takes precedence of the cross. Somerset, however, reversed the order, and put the cross in the first place. Indeed it is by the cross and swords alone that he is represented in the Record Room of the College of Arms. His book-stamp² displays : Quarterly, 1 and 4. A cross between four swords erect ; 2 and 3. A bend ermine ; In pretence, for Glover, A chevron ermine between three crescents. The crest is an arm in armour issuing from an open crown and brandishing a blood-spattered sword. The cross and swords similarly preceded the bend on Mrs. Philipot's memorial tablet at Eltham. This, as already mentioned, displayed two lozenges of arms, the one Philipot impaling Glover, for the widow, and the other, for the daughter, Philipot quartering Glover and Harlakenden. The Philipot half of the larger lozenge bore the following eight quarters³ : 1. The cross and swords ; 2. The bend ; 3. Argent on a chevron between three eagles gules three escallops or ; 4 and 5. Stoddey and Belton as above ; 6. Or three fusils azure [Baguley] ; 7. Argent three bars azure and over all a bend chequy or and gules [Leigh]⁴ ; 8. Azure a lion rampant between eight billets or [Gisors]. Of these quarterings 1 to 5 and 8 are the same, or practically the same as on the 1620 pedigree. Nos. 6 and 7 are new, and not only should they have followed instead of preceding Gisors (No. 8), a quartering brought in by Stoddey, but they should themselves have been in reverse order. No. 7 is evidently meant for Leigh of Adlington in Cheshire, who quartered Or three lozenges azure by reason of the marriage of their ancestor John Leigh of Boothes with the heiress of Baguley.⁵ The two quarterings were evidently introduced for Somerset's mother, Judith Leigh. This is corroborated by an early 17th century MS. belonging to Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., in which the following achievement is depicted for " Sr. Tho: Philpott de Upton Court co. Kent " : Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules a cross argent between three silver swords with gold hilts ; 2. Azure two bars argent and over all a bend gobony or and gules ; 3. Or three lozenges azure ; 4. Ermine on a chief indented gules two crowns or, for Leech ;⁶

¹ C/A MS. C 19, f. 15b.

² See Davenport, *Bookstamps*, p. 315, There are several examples on books in the College.

³ Drake's Hasted, p. 203 ; C/A MS. RBG, 26, p. 6.

⁴ MS. RBG 26, p. 6 gives this quarter as : Azure two bars argent with a bend gobony or and gules over all ; this is the usual form of this coat.

⁵ 1580 *Visitation of Cheshire*, Harl. Soc., Vol. 18, p. 151.

⁶ This is a regular Leigh quartering ; there should be three crowns. Nos. 4 and 5 are the only quarters named in the MS.

5. Sable, crusuly and a lion argent, for Long; *Crest*; the arm and bloody sword as on Somerset's bookstamp. In spite of the "Sir" this can only be meant for Somerset's elder brother Thomas, who is sometimes described as of Upton Court, whose mother was a coheirss of Leigh and whose wife was heiress of Long.¹

The cross and swords are sometimes said to be an augmentation granted to Lord Mayor Philipot in 1381 for his services at the time of Wat Tyler's rising.² The way in which the coat is introduced in the 1620 pedigree suggests that Somerset held no such view at that time, but before the *Villare* was published either he or his son had taken up the augmentation idea, for in the first impression of that work it is said that Sir John "was invested with the order of Knighthood for being so signally instrumental in the Ruine of Wat Tiler, Jack Straw and his seditious Complices, and had after the addition of Gules, a plain Crosse between four Swords Argent pommel'd Or, as a Coat of Augmentation, annexed to his Paternal Coat, viz. Sable a Bend Ermine, for setting out a Fleet of Ships, at his own expense, and vanquishing John Mercer and his piratical rabble, who so infested the narrow sea, that the Trade of the Merchant was brought into a deplorable Condition, and had sunk, had he not buoyd it up again by his care and magnanimity."³ Later the explanation took a rather different form, and the augmentation was said to have been granted to Sir John for despatching Tyler with his sword after Walworth had felled him with his mace.⁴

It may be that the work on the new edition of Papworth's *Ordinary* will produce evidence that the cross and swords were in use before Somerset's day, but until such evidence is forthcoming it is hard to resist the suspicion that it was he who conceived and fathered both the adoption and the explanation of the coat. The crest which appears on his bookstamp may well have been adopted at the same time and with the same idea.

(For Appendix see end of volume.)

¹ According to modern ideas the arms of an heiress wife should either be impaled or borne in pretence. In earlier days they were sometimes quartered.

² Hasted, 1778, Vol. II, p. 84; *D.N.B.* memoir of Sir John Philipot; *N. & Q.* 5 s., Vol. IX, p. 308.

³ *Villare Cant.*, ed. 1659, p. 167. Cf. Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, ed. 1767, p. 64 sub "Sibbertswood".

⁴ Lower, *Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 178. The likeness will be noticed between this and the still lively legend that the cross in the arms of the City of London represents the dagger with which Walworth stabbed Tyler.