

overlooked him. He got behind the arras, so that I did not see him till now. I have therefore had to enter him with a number under his wrong county. But I did enter under Cornwall one Thomas fil. Hervei, No. 512, living at Lostwithiel in 1190. It seems quite possible that that Thomas was a remote ancestor of Robert, and that Herveus his father was the very man whose christian name became the surname of his descendants for ever afterwards. Mr. Weaver's volume shows that Robert and Margaret had two sons, Richard and William. Also a daughter Maud, wife of Richard Drue of Cornwall.

Richard Hervy, No. 2028. This is the son and heir of the above Robert. It is satisfactory to me to find that under Cornwall, No. 511, I have a Richard Hervy, chosen member of Parliament for Lostwithiel in 1419, and again in 1427. He is also described as of Lanhidrake. He is of exactly the right date to be the son of Robert just gone, and to be the father of Nicholas just coming, as given in the Visitation pedigree. I know nothing more about him. I get his parliamentary career from the Parliamentary Return of Members.

Nicholas Hervy, No. 2029. Mr. Weaver's volume shows him as the son of Richard who was the son of Robert, all three of Lostwithiel. This is he who early in life, as I think, left his native Cornwall, married a Somerset wife, heiress of the third part of Brockley, and became by marriage, by residence, by professional work, of Somerset, of Surrey, and of Bristol.

I calculate from various circumstances that he was born at Lostwithiel somewhere near 1420, not much later than that. The Parliamentary Return shows a Nicholas Hervy chosen member for Launceston in Feb., 1449. That will suit him perfectly. But after that date I do not see that he has anything more to do with Cornwall. Henceforth he belongs to Surrey, Somerset and Bristol.

I will take first his connection with Surrey. In July 1458, Sept. 1458, Jan. 1459, he was put on the commission of peace for Surrey. In Sept. 1458 he was put on the commission of array for Surrey. In Dec. 1459 he was put on the commission of array in Surrey to resist the rebellion of Richard, duke of York, and the earls of March, Warwick, Salisbury and Rutland, who had been attainted of high treason. In April 1460 he was put on a commission to make inquisition in Surrey touching escapes of prisoners in that county. Cal. Pat. R. These appointments show that he had become a resident in Surrey before 1458. They also show what his politics were. He must have been a Lancastrian. After the Yorkists had got the upper hand in 1461 he was not put on the commission of peace.

Whilst at this date, 1459, I may mention that a Nicholas Hervy was chosen M.P. for Hindon borough, co. Wilts, in Nov. 1459. I take it that that is the former member for Launceston, with whom we are now dealing.

The Visitation pedigree of 1623 adds after Nicholas Hervy's name "of Estbury in Godlemyne, Surrey," That shows where the Surrey J.P. was living. Godlemyne means Godalming. On the ridge of high ground running from Guildford towards Farnham, known as the Hog's back, extending from that ridge to Godalming, lies the village of Compton. Compton, says Manning's History of Surrey, has five manors, two of which are called Westbury and Eastbury. In 1473 Eastbury was held by Benedict Brocas, who died possessed of it in August 1488. Hist. Surrey, II, 3. So we may infer from that note in the Visitation pedigree, that soon after leaving his native Cornwall Nicholas Hervy was residing at Estbury or Eastbury, in the village of Compton near Godalming, under the Hog's back hill, and that he was a tenant of one of the Brocas family. We shall see presently that Nicholas and a Brocas married two sisters.

There is still another connection with Surrey to be noticed. In a volume of Chertsey Abbey Chartularies, printed by the Surrey Record Society, there is a contemporary account of the perambulation of the Hundred of Godley on June 7, 1446, by John Harmundesworth, abbot of Chertsey, William Sydeney, the steward, and others. The next perambulation was in the week of Pentecost, 1470. The perambulators then were John May the abbot, Nicholas Hervy the steward, John Frampton, clerk of the castle of Windsor, and many others. This steward of Chertsey abbey must certainly be the Surrey J.P. with whom we are dealing. The Surrey Rec. Soc. prints the name as Herby. A long **v** as written by some scribes may easily be read as **b**. Manning's Hist. Surrey rightly reads the name as Hervy. III, 180.

Not long after this perambulation the dead body of king Henry was brought to Chertsey abbey. He died or was murdered in the Tower of London on May 21, 1471, between two and three weeks after the battle of Tewkesbury. But the steward could not have been there to receive him, for he himself will be lying dead at Tewkesbury. The dead body of the king remained at Chertsey till it was taken on to Windsor in 1484.

We have seen the connection of Nicholas Hervy with Cornwall and with Surrey. Now we come to Somerset, and that brings us to Brockley and to his wife. Brockley is a very small parish in North Somerset, between Yatton and Bristol. I suppose it would be under ten miles from Bristol. In 1415 the manor was held by Humfry Scovile. In 1419 it was held by John Scovile or Scofield, who married Joan Bavent of that neighbourhood. Whether Scovile is right or Scofield, I do not know. The syllables vile and field often get confused. Sometimes the letter **c** is read as **t**, and then it becomes Stovile and Stowell, which I think must be wrong. This John Scovile must have died rather young soon after 1420. He left a widow, Joan, and three little girls, (1) Alice, (2) Eleanor, (3) Elizabeth.

Joan, the widow, married (2) William Gascoyn, who presented to Brockley church in right of his wife in 1427 and May 1446.

(1) Alice married (1) Thomas Pike of Pikes Ash in the parish of Martock. She married (2) William Gilbert, and (3)——Mountague. She died on St. Matthew's day, 1499. John Pyke, aged 60 years, was her son and heir. She had a mediety of the manor of Brockley and alternate presentation to the church thereof. So I learn from her Inq. p.m. taken on Oct. 26, 1499. With a boy of 60 years at the time of her death, she would not then be under 80 years. That would make 1419 the year of her birth at the latest. Probably she was born c. 1416.

(2) Eleanor married Humfry Brocas. We have just seen that Nicholas Hervy lived at Eastbury in Compton, near Godalming, where the Brocas family owned the manor. The name of this family is familiar to every Eton boy and to most Eton visitors. I do not know whether Eleanor was the eldest of the three sisters.

(3) Elizabeth married Nicholas Hervy, whom I am now pursuing. She seems to have been younger than Alice, and was probably born in 1420. I have already calculated that Nicholas was born about 1420. And if the marriage came off in about 1450, that would suit both of them. It would also suit the probable age of their son Humfry, who had a son born to him in 1481.

It will help matters a little if I give the dates of presentations to Brockley church. I take them from Mr. Weaver's useful book, Somerset Incumbents, the like of which ought to be for every diocese.

In 1427, and in May 1446, William Gascoyn presented in right of Joan his wife, late wife of John Stovile [sic].

In 1457 Thomas Pyke presented in right of Alice his wife.

In Oct., 1459, Nicholas Hervy gen. presented, of course in right of his wife, though the entry of institution does not happen to say so. From this I infer that Alice was older than Elizabeth. There does not seem to have been any presentation by Eleanor, nor by any Brocas in her right. Probably her third was sold before she had a chance of presenting, and the other two presented alternately.

In 1477 William Gilbert. He would be the second husband of Alice.

In 1512 Humfry Hervy. In 1527 Richard Pike. In 1558 Nicholas Hervy.

In 1587 Henry Hervy. In 1618 Nicholas Hervy.

In 1630 Thomas Smith de Long Ashton per Nicholas Hervy.

Soon after 1660 the Smyth Pigotts began to present, to whom the manor belongs to day.

With regard to Bristol and the recordership thereof, my only evidence for it is a contemporary scrap of paper which I will mention presently. It is quite good evid-

ence. I have not found out whether there is anything in Bristol records to confirm it. If the appointment came early in his life, it may have led to the acquaintance with Elizabeth Scovile at Brockley. But unless it came early Elizabeth Scovile had already become Elizabeth Hervy. In Nov., 1468, and in Aug. 1469, he was put on commissions at Bristol.

This final concord shows him acting with some of his wife's connections. It was made on the morrow of All Souls, Nov. 3, 1461. The party querent were Robert Stowell esq., Nicholas Hall esq., Nicholas Hervy, John Porter, William Dodesham. The party deforciant were John Kaynell and Cristina his wife, daughter of William Gascoigne. It concerned the manor of Pykesasshe in Milton and Loxhill, and land in Dorset. John and Cristina acknowledged the right of Nicholas Hall, and quit-claimed for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, and warranted against the abbot of Clyve. For which Nicholas Hall gave them £300. Som. Fines, Som. Rec. Soc. I take it that Cristina would have been half sister of the wife of Nicholas Hervy. As the Pykes continued at Pykes Ash in Martock for some time after this, the transaction could hardly be a sale of it.

Under No. 345 I have mentioned a few other commissions on which Nicholas was placed. One of them, to which he was appointed in Dec., 1464, had to enquire into the estates of the Hungerford family, who had suffered for their Lancastrian sympathies.

On June 6, 1468, he, described as Nicholas Hervy of Brockley, released to some canons and vicars of Wells all his right to the third part of Newton Plecy and to the advowson of the chapel thereof. Wells MSS, Hist. MSS Rep. Newton Plecy is in North Petherton. I do not know how he came to have anything there, but its being a third part makes it look as if it was a part of his wife's inheritance.

Now we come to the last scene, and then he must go. Cornwall had given him a cradle, Surrey a residence, Somerset a wife and estate, Bristol an office. Now co. Gloucester shall give him a grave at Tewkesbury.

The historical facts put into a nutshell are thus: In March 1461 the Lancastrians were routed at Towton. From then till 1470 Edward IV was king without very much disturbance. During that time I do not see that Nicholas Hervy was ever put on the commission of peace. He had been on before 1461, but not after. Such commissions as those on which he was put during that time seem to have been legal rather than political. That agrees with his being a Lancastrian. In 1470 the earl of Warwick, the king-maker, crossed over from the Yorkist side to the Lancastrians. That made all the difference. Henry VI was proclaimed king, Edward IV fled to Holland. But the Lancastrian triumph was very short. Early in 1471 Edward

came back. A battle was fought at Barnet in April, and the king-maker was among the slain. Another battle was fought in May at Tewkesbury, and again the Lancastrians were routed. After that they could do no more. Except for Bosworth fourteen years afterwards, the long war was over, and we had Yorkist kings.

It now concerns me to look for a moment at the second of those two battles, that fought at Tewkesbury on Saturday, May 4, 1471. The battle of Barnet was fought on Easter day, April 14. On that same day queen Margaret and prince Edward who had been in France landed at Weymouth. The Lancastrians went down thitherwards to meet her. They went to Exeter, and of course heard the bad news of Barnet. They came on in a northeasterly direction, passing through the counties of Dorset, Devon and Somerset. They were raising men as they came along, and so it came about that those counties played a large part in the coming fight. They came past Taunton, Glastonbury, Wells, towards Bath and Bristol. They came on to Gloucester, whose gates were closed to them. They struggled on to Tewkesbury, and there they stopped for the night, having marched from Bristol, 44 miles, without a rest. That was on Friday, May 3.

Whilst the Lancastrians were marching up from Weymouth and Exeter to Tewkesbury, April 14 to May 3, king Edward had got together another force and went to Windsor. Learning what he could of the enemy's movements, he took a parallel course to theirs, looking out for an opportunity to attack them. On May 3, when they reached Tewkesbury, he reached Cheltenham and camped out there that night.

Next day, Saturday May 4, king Edward attacked the Lancastrians at Tewkesbury, and completely routed them. Prince Edward was killed somehow or other. Queen Margaret had retired before the battle to some religious house. It is clear that the two battles represent the two sections of king Edward's foes. There were his new foes under the king-maker, and his old foes of the Lancastrian party. The new and the old had not had time and opportunity to combine. He was able to meet them separately. He smashed the new foes at Barnet and the old at Tewkesbury. Had they had time to combine, things might have turned out differently to what they did. So much for the battle. I am greatly indebted to Sir James Ramsay's *Lancaster and York*, II, 360—386.

Nicholas Hervy is said to have been knighted and slain at Tewkesbury. I will take the knighting first. The evidence for it is not very great. The Visitation pedigree of 1623 says nothing about being slain, but distinctly says, Knighted at Tewkesbury. That information may represent a family tradition, and may have been given to the herald in 1623 by Nicholas Hervy then living, who would have been great great great grandson to the supposed knight. The earlier Visitation

gives Nicholas the Sir of a knight, but says nothing about Tewkesbury. Warkworth's Chronicle gives Sire Nicholas Hervey in his list of the slain, but says nothing about being knighted at Tewkesbury. The Paston scrap of paper says nothing about him as a knight. So the evidence for it is not overwhelming. On the other hand, who was there to do the knighting of a Lancastrian? Not king Henry, for he was in the Tower of London. Not queen Margaret, for during the fight she had taken refuge in a religious house some way off. It is clear that this knighting of him on the field of battle could not have taken place. Knighting is for victors who can hold the field, not for the vanquished who have to run. If Nicholas Hervey was knighted at all in connection with Tewkesbury, it must have been done by queen Margaret a few days before, when she was passing through Somerset, and he came out from Brockley or Bristol and joined his troop to her army. But I have doubts as to whether he was a knight.

Now as to his being slain. It needs to be shown (1) that a Nicholas Hervey was slain at Tewkesbury, (2) that he was this particular Nicholas Hervey with whom I am dealing. The Visitation pedigrees that I have referred to, 1573 and 1623, say nothing about his being slain, nor was it their bounden duty to do so. But 1623 expressly says that he was knighted at Tewkesbury. The only other authorities that I know of, near enough to the day to know what happened, are Warkworth's Chronicle and that which I have referred to as a scrap of paper.

John Warkworth was master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was living at the time, was a Lancastrian, and wrote a chronicle of the first thirteen years of Edward IV. This has been printed by the Camden Society. Writing of Tewkesbury he says:—

—And there was slain in the field Prince Edward which cried for succour
—to his brother in law the duke of Clarence. Also there was slain Courtney,
—the earl of Devonshire, the lord John of Somerset, the lord Wenloke, Sir
—Edmund Hampden, Sir Robert Whittingham, Sir William Vaus, Sir Nicholas
—Hervey, Sir John Delvis, Sir William Felding, Sir Thomas Fitzharry, Sir John
—Leukenor, knights. P. 18.

This, I think, is meant to be a list of Lancastrian losses. Sir Nicholas Hervey is among them, but there is nothing to show who he was or whence he came. Then follows a list of those who were taken prisoner and beheaded by king Edward.

What I have called a scrap of paper is a scrap of paper found among the Paston Letters. It is printed in the last edition, V, 104. The editor describes it as being in contemporary handwriting. It is headed, 1471. The battle of Tewkesbury. It says thus:—

—Ded in the feld. Edward that was called Prince. Lord John of Somerset.
—Erle of Devonshire. Lord Wenlok. Sir William Vaus. Sir Edmond Hamden.

—Sir John Seymour. Sir William Bermoth. Water Barrow. Mr. William
 —Henmar. Mr. Feldyng. Mr. Herry, captayn of Brystowe. Sir Robert
 —Whetyingham. Knoyll.

Over the name of Mr. Herry, capteyn of Brystowe, is written as a contemporary correction or addition, **Hervy recorder**. I think, if we lump together the Sir Nicholas Hervy in Warkworth's list, and the name in this list, and the amendment of it, and drop what we do not like, we may get out of it all a Nicholas Hervy, recorder of Bristol, captain of a force which he had helped to raise in Bristol and the parts of Somerset, joining queen Margaret as she came up through Somerset almost past his door, and left dead a week later on the field at Tewkesbury. He may have found his grave in the field or under the abbey church. His knighthood may be left uncertain.

This same scrap of paper goes on to give a list of eighteen names of those "who were heveded," which means headed, which means beheaded. And then of forty-three whom the king made knights in the field. Such knights one can understand. There was a king to make them, and he held a field in which to do so. But Lancastrian knights, made without a king and without a field, one cannot understand. You cannot be knighted as you run. It will be seen that this scrap of paper is my only authority for calling Nicholas Hervy recorder of Bristol. In calling it a scrap of paper I do not mean to run it down. It is a valuable bit of evidence, which may be trusted more than many a pretentious volume.

No. 2031. William Hervy of Cornwall.

This is a younger son of Robert Hervy, No. 2027, and consequently uncle to Nicholas Hervy, No. 2029. I have nothing to say about him, and he has nothing, as far as I know, to do with Somerset. But it will be as well to have him down with a number in case he turns up anywhere. The authority for him is the Visitation of Somerset, 1573.

No. 2032. Humfry Hervy of Brockley. Died 1516.

This is the son, perhaps only son, of the preceding Nicholas Hervy. One sees him several times in records, which show him as a constant resident in co. Somerset. He also gets a word of praise from the dean and chapter of Wells. Towards the end of his life he seems to have lived in Bristol, and there he was buried as his will shows.

On Jan. 20, 1480, John Fitz-James, Richard Vowell and Humfry Hervy, gentlemen, witness a Wells deed. Hist. MSS Rep. II, 692.

The Wells Chapter Act Book shows that on Oct. 3, 1487, the Chapter ordered

that a yearly pension of 20s. be paid by the communar during the Chapter's pleasure to that honest man Humfry Harvey for his good service and counsel, past and to come. Hist. MSS Rep.

Humfry Hervy was placed on the commission of peace for Somerset every year from 1488 to 1508. Cal. Pat. R.

On July 12, 1494, Humfry Hervy was one of four persons appointed to enquire by juries of Somerset and Dorset what lands were held by Elizabeth Chokke widow, tenant in chief, in those counties on the day of her death, and who is next heir. Cal. Pat. R.

On June 12, 1495, Humfry Hervy gent witnessed a grant by dean Gunthorpe and the chapter. Wells MSS.

The dean and chapter of Wells had a dispute with the prior and convent of Montacute about a mill newly erected within the dean and chapter's manor of North Curry. On May 28, 1496, it was referred to the arbitration of John FitzJames, Humfry Hervy, John Benyn, John Smyth. Wells MSS.

In Nov., 1497, Humfry Hervy was one of six persons commissioned to deliver the gaol of Ilchester. Cal. Pat. R.

On May 22, 1503, Humfry Hervy was one of several to whom was granted commission de walliis et fossatis. We should call them Drainage Commissioners. They were to see to the fresh waters descending to the Severn and thence to the sea within the confines of Somerset; to wit from Theolwell in the parish of Wedmore to Clywer, thence to Were, thence to Redclyff, thence to Axewater, and thence to Severn; and also for the fresh waters descending from la Mere to Merke, thence to Rokysmyll, thence to Axewater, and thence to the river Severn; and also for the fresh waters descending from Ashcot to Shapwyke, thence to Cadecote, thence by Edington, Chilton, Cosyngton, Wullavington and other hamlets to Hunspyll, thence to Highbrugge, thence to Severn; and also for rivers, walls and dykes from Redclyff to Bredowne, thence to Brene, thence to Berghes, thence to Burnham, thence to Highbrugge. Cal. Pat. R. These places can all be easily identified. The commissioners starting point, Theale well, can still be seen by the side of the road in Theale. Berghes must be Berrow.

On Feb. 28, 1505, commission de walliis et fossatis to six persons including Humfry Hervy, between the towns of Uphill and Wraxhall. Cal. Pat. R.

On Aug. 25, 1505, commission de walliis et fossatis to fourteen persons including Humfry Hervy, from Theolwell etc. as before, Cal. Pat. R.

In 1512 Humfry Hervy presented Thomas Wyse to the rectory of Brockley. And he was overseer to the will of William Roynyon esq., dated in Oct., 1511, proved in May 1512, who was to be buried at Compton Martin. Som. Rec. Soc.

At some time or other Humfry married Agnes, daughter of John Att Water of Wells. She was already dead in June, 1500. In a volume of Medieval Wills the Somerset Record Society have printed the will of John Att Water of Wells. It was dated June 23, 1500, and proved Nov. 18 following. He was to be buried at the north end of the Trinity altar in St. Cuthbert's church at Wells. He leaves to Humfry Hervy my best gilt pece standing, and to his two sons, Richard and John, to each a quarter of woode. To Humfry Hervy and his heirs begotten of Agnes my daughter, late his wife, my three tenements called Ivy hall, Orchard garden and Culver house. The executors are Humfry Hervy and Alan Wise. In other wills in this volume woode is explained to mean woad. I suppose that it does so here also.

I do not know of any more children besides Richard and John, mentioned in their maternal grandfather's will. Richard succeeded his father, and John disappears behind the arras.

From the Inquisition taken after Humfry's death we learn that in 1505 he married secondly Elizabeth Hawkys, widow, who survived him. The Inquisition shows exactly what lands he held in the adjoining villages of Brockley. Backwell, and Barrow, and also in the city of Wells. He died on March 5, 1516. Richard his son and heir was then 35 years of age. I take it that Humfry was about 65 years of age.

His will is short and uninforming. We get from it his place of burial. It is dated March 4, 1515/16. He is styled Humfrey Hervy of Bristowe, gentelman. He is to be buried within the parish church of Alhalowes of Bristowe. Johan Jampneys, widowe, my suster in lawe, John Mawdeley of Nonny clothyer, and John Mawdeley of Wellys, co. Som., clothyer, shall have such full power by testament or otherwise as I have in all such lands and tenements as were sometime of Henry Chestre late of Bristowe draper. Said Johan Champneys widow, John Mawdeley of Nonny, Richard Harvy my son, and John Mawdeley of Wellys, to be executors. Written by John Collys of Bristow notary and subscribed by testator. Witnesses, Henry Kemys gentelman, John Collys notary. Proved at Lambeth April 14, 1516. P.C.C. 16 Holder.

On April 11, 1516, a writ was issued to the escheator of Somerset, ordering him to take the lands of Humfry Hervy into the king's hand and to make inquisition. That was done and here it is.

Inquisition upon Humfrey Hervy at Yewelchester (Ilchester), co. Somerset, 20 Oct., 8 Henry VIII [1516], before John Huntley, escheator, by the oath of John Burne and other jurors [named] :—

They say that said Humfry at the time of his death held no lands nor tenements of the king in capite or otherwise in said county ; but that long before his death he was seised of five messuages, a cottage, a windmill, a dovecote, five gardens, 23 acres land, 15 acres meadow, 88 acres wood, 1d. yearly rent, in Brockley, and the advowson of the church there every second turn ; also of a messuage, garden, 17 acres land, 4 acres meadow, 3 acres pasture, in Backwell ; also 4 messuages, a fulling mill in one of said messuages, 4 gardens, 37 acres land, 8 acres meadow, 12 acres pasture, 2s. 8d. yearly rent, in Barowe ; and a tenement with barton, garden and orchard adjacent in Wells in said county.

By deed of 7 Feb., 20 Henry VII [1505], Humfrey enfeoffed Henry Kemys, James (Jacobus) Parcyvale, Robert Bulbeck, John Collys, to the use of himself and his heirs and to fulfil his last will ; viz. that within one month of his marriage with Elizabeth Hawkys widow, the feoffees should be seised of certain lands to the use of said Humfrey and Elizabeth and the heirs of Humfrey, and be seised of the rest to the use of Humfrey and his heirs. After said marriage Humfry died and Elizabeth survived him.

Robert Lyegh, James (Jacobus) Parcyvale, Robert Bulbeck, Richard Powton, being seised of four messuages, with a barton, garden, orchards, crofts, in Wells on 5 April, 4 Henry VIII [1513], granted them to Richard Hervy and Margaret his wife to hold to them and the heirs of Richard, with remainder to (1) said Humfry for life, (2) the heirs begotten of John atte Water, (3) the right heirs of John atte Water.

Said premises in Brockley are held of the heirs of Thomas late earl of Ormond, but by what services they do not know, and are worth yearly £7 10s. 0d. The premises in Backwell are held of John Whytton by rent of 4d. yearly, and are worth yearly 9s. 8d. The premises in Barowe are held of John Broke, sergeant at law, but by what services they do not know, and are worth yearly 33s. 4d. The tenement in Wells with barton etc. is held of William Stourton knight, lord of Stourton, by yearly rent of 6d., and is worth yearly 16s. Said four messuages in Wells are held of the Bishop of Bath by yearly rent of 2s., and are worth yearly £3.

Humfry Hervy held no other lands on the day of his death. He died on 5 March last. Richard Hervy is his son and next heir, aged 35 years and more.

No. 2033. Richard Hervy of Brockley. Died 1526.

This is the son and heir of the preceding Humfry Hervy. As his age was 35 years at the time of his father's death, he would have been born in 1480 or 1481, ten years after the battle of Tewkesbury, in which his grandfather had fallen. I see no

mention of him except in records of his death. He only had a short ten years in possession of his estate.

His wife's name was Margaret. The Visitation of Somerset in 1623 calls her Margaret Highe of Wiltshire. The earlier Visitation calls her Margaret Leigh of Corsley, Wilts. One son and six daughters were born, viz. Nicholas who succeeded his father, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Joan, Dorothy, Ann. Of these six, Mary Elizabeth and Joan died young. Margaret, Dorothy and Ann survived their father.

Richard Hervy died at Brockley on Jan. 4, 1526, leaving Nicholas his son and heir aged 11 years. Margaret his widow died at Brockley only three weeks after him, Jan. 26, 1526.

On Jan. 24, 17 Henry VIII, 1526, a writ was issued to the escheator of Somerset, ordering him to take the lands of Richard Hervy into the king's hand and to make inquisition. That was done and here it is.

Inquisition upon Richard Hervy, son and heir of Humfrey Hervy, at Bruton, co. Somerset, 28 April, 18 Henry VIII [1526], before George Gilbert esq. escheator, by the oath of John Bosgrove gent and other jurors (named).

They say that Richard on the day of his death held no lands of the king in chief or otherwise in said county ; but that said Humfrey Hervy long before he died was seised of premises in Brockley, Bakwell, Barowe and Wells. [Recital of premises, and of deeds of 1505, 1513, as in Humfry Hervy's inquisition.]

On 26 Sept., 1523, Richard Hervy made his will, making provision out of the premises in Brockley, Bakwell and Barow, after the death of his mother in law (matrem de lege) Elizabeth, for his son Nicholas, and his daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Joan, Dorothy. Afterwards Elizabeth, his mother in law, died, and also Robert Bullock, one of the feoffees.

On 3 Jan., 1525, Richard Hervy added a codicil to his will touching the raising of money for Margaret, Dorothy and Anne, his daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Joan having died.

Afterwards, on 26 Jan. last past, Margaret, wife of said Richard, died at Brockley. The feoffees are seised of the premises in Brockley, Bakwell and Barowe (1) to raise 100 marks for Margaret, Dorothy and Anne, (2) to the use of the right heirs of Richard. (The rents and values of the premises, and of whom held, are given as before, except that the premises in Barowe are held of the heirs of John Broke, late serjeant at law).

Richard Hervy held no other lands at the time of his death. He died at Brockley 4 Jan. last. Nicholas Hervy aged 11 years and more is his son and next heir.

No. 2034. Nicholas Hervy of Brockley. Died circa 1580.

This is the son and heir of the preceding Richard Hervy. Being 11 years old at the time of his father's death, he would have been born in 1514. In 1558 he appointed David Thomas to the rectory of Brockley. In 1578, when there was again a vacancy, he appointed Thomas Hervy, who was, I believe, his brother. In 1571 he had somehow procured the appointment of that same Thomas Hervy to the rectory of Chelvey close by. In 1587, when Thomas Hervy's two rectories became vacant, it was Henry Hervy who appointed to Brockley. So Nicholas Hervy would seem to have died between 1578 and 1587. If he reached 1584 he would have lived three score years and ten. I believe it was he who bought the Pike's share of the estate. So the alternate presentations to Brockley between Hervys and Pikes ceased.

The Visitation of 1623 says that he married Joan Guy of Wilts. The earlier Visitation calls her Joan Ivy of West Kington, Wilts. I have known Ivy in Somerset as a shortened form of the surname Ivyleafe. The Visitation gives him these children: Henry, Humfry, Elizabeth, Mary, Cicely, Bridget, Ann.

No. 2035. Henry Hervy of Brockley. C. 1580.

This is the son and heir of the preceding Nicholas Hervy. I suppose that he would be born somewhere near 1540. I have nothing to say about him. In 1587 when he presented a rector to Brockley, he is described as of Barrow. That would be Barrow Gurney near Brockley, where, as the Inquisitions show, he had property.

The Visitation of Somerset, 1623, says that he married —— Willoughby of Derbyshire. The Visitation of 1573 calls her Dor. Willoughby of Dorset. He died at some time before 1618. Nicholas was his son and heir. The Visitation of 1623 does not give him any other children.

No. 2036. Nicholas Hervy of Brockley. 1623.

This is the son and heir of the preceding Henry. He is living in 1623 when the herald came into Somersetshire and held a Visitation. So it should be he who attended that visitation and gave the herald information about himself and his fathers.

As to himself, he told the herald that he had married Sara Smith of Wrenton, co. Somerset. Wrenton is, I suppose, what we call Wrington. And he said that they had these four children:—Sara, then 6 years old; Jane aged 3 years; Mary aged 1 year; Edward aged 5 years.

As to his forefathers, we have seen that the information was rather thin. His mother's christian name is left blank. And she, and his grandmother, and his great

grandmother, are all vaguely described as of Derbyshire or of Wilts, as if they had roamed over the whole county, and eat, drank and slept in it where they liked.

I have not got the date of death of this Nicholas, and so I will drop him in 1623, leaving him still alive and Edward his son a small boy of 5 years. I believe it was he who sold the Brockley estate. He presented to Brockley in 1618 and 1630.

These arms for Hervy were assigned or allowed to Nicholas Hervy at this Visitation :—Sable a fesse Or between 3 squirrels sejant Argent.

PEDIGREE OF HERVY OF LOSTWITHIEL AND BROCKLEY.

Robert Hervy of Lostwithiel, No. 2027, living c. 1400.

Richard of Lanhidrake, No. 2028

John Scofield = Joan Bavent

Nicholas, No. 2029 = Eliz. Scofield
died 1471

Alice Pike

Eleanor Brocas

Humfry of Brockley, No. 2032 = Agnes Atwater of Wells
died 1516

Richard of Brockley, No. 2033 = Margaret Leigh
died 1526

Nicholas of Brockley, No. 2034 = Joan Ivy
died c. 1580.

Henry of Brockley, No. 2035 = Dor. Willoughby

Nicholas of Brockley, No. 2036 = Sarah Smith
living in 1623

Edward æt. 5 in 1623

Sarah æt. 6

Jane æt. 3

Mary æt. 1

Nos. 2037 to 2040. Vacant.