

The Tournament at Saint-Omer, 1377

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Armorial d'Urfé, Paris, BnF, ms.fr.32753 pages 149-150, segment 46 = URF:2652-2679 (28 items) .

Especially when the Hundred Year's War between England and France grew colder rather than combative, tournaments were held between the warring parties. One of these took place outside Calais in the year 1377. The same year as the enfeebled king of England, Edward III, died on June 20th and Bergerac in Périgord fell on September 9th as a result of renewed hostilities in the South.

Calais was held by the English since 1347 and was by this time an important commercial centre jointly governed by its own corporation, the Staple of Calais, and by the Captain of Calais, then Hugh Calveley, appointed by the king. It was also heavily garrisoned by english and allied troops. On the french side a number of garrisons observed and from time to time blockaded the town.

The tournament or pas-des-armes was held in three rounds, each with an identical programme of 14 individual combats. The first round was held outside the fortified town of Saint-Omer on the river Aa in french-held Artois, 42 km from Calais. The second on the border outside the (english-held) fortress of Ardres, 14 km from Calais and the last outside Calais itself.

The tournament is only known from a list of the 26 participants annexed to the *Urfé* armorial ¹. The english or more properly english-hainauter party had only 12 members, while the french party had 14, so two of the 'home' or 'dedens' team had to go an extra round. The participants are listed in pairs – as they fought – giving 28 blazoned coat-of-arms, of which one french coat is lost [2659]. Several of the participants have their war cries added and for most of the french also their territorial affiliation.

The manuscript includes a short introduction giving time, place and programme:

"ci apres sont les chevalliers et le escuyers qui firent fait darmes devant Saint Omer, devant Andre, et devant Calais, l an m.ccc.lxxvij. a cheval et a piet, de .iij. courses du fer de lance a .vj. telz y eust, et de .xij. coups a piet telzque de .iij. coups de lance, et .iij. d espee et .iij. de dagues et .iij. de hache. et tous ceulx qui ont une .f. entre .ij. poins firent leur fait a piet. et tous ceulx qui ont ung .a. le firent a piet et a cheval. / et tous ceulx quiont ung .o. ne le firent que a cheval"

OR:

"Below is the knights and squires who took part in the feat-of-arms outside Saint-Omer, Ardres and Calais in the year 1377 at horse and on foot, either 3 rounds [mounted] with [pointed] lances, and 6 with [blunted lances], and 12 on foot as 3 with lance, 3 with sword, 3 with dagger and 3 with axe. The ones marked **f** fought on foot, those with **a** fought mounted, and those who fought on both foot and mounted with an **o**."

The Hundred Year's War was a long drawn out conflict from 1337 to 1453 largely made up of official or de facto truces punctured by fairly short campaigns of war or plunder. One might well claim that the conflict started at least when Henry II of England on his marriage in 1155 to Alienor d'Aquitaine (discarded as queen by Louis VII of France) became a french vassal not only for Normandy but for a major part of France, and lasted until George III gave up the last pretentions of the claim to the throne of France in 1802 or to Waterloo 1815 and the Congress of Vienna.

The apex of english success was the Peace of Brétigny of 1360 following the victories at Crécy in 1346 and Poitiers in 1356. From then on the French sought ceaseless to push the English back and

as the latter largely lost the appetite for and ability to fight abroad they were left with only Gascony and the small enclave of Calais by the accession of the 10-year old Richard II in 1377. For the next several years it was the Regency Council of major nobles which had to share power and create a coherent internal as well as foreign policy while the French consolidated the gains made by Charles V 'le sage' (d.1380).

Both parties tried to obtain allies among their neighbours, usually without much practical effect. One of better english allies was the mentally unstable Wilhelm V (1332-1389) C.Hainaut & Holland and the effective leader of their government, his brother and successor Albrecht (1336-1404), both of the bavarian Wittelsbacher family. Wilhelm and Albrecht were nephews of Philippa of Hainaut (Avesnes) late queen of England. As a consequence many hainauters served with the english armies and a few, e.g. the Auberchicourts [2654, 2666], were naturalized.

The *dedens* or home team was composed of five hainauters, six english and one savoyard, Jean de Gruyères [2656], but being two short, Thomas Trivet and Jean de Gruyères had to fight two opponents each. Three of the party, John Dabrichecourt [2654], Thomas Trivet [2664] and John Welles [2672], were later known as prominent jousters, Dabrichecourt taking part in the renowned St.Inglevert combat of 1390. The remaining participants were probably also keen on the sport, viz. Gruyères, who was selected to fight twice. Welles was only 25, but newly summoned as a parliamentary baron and the highest ranking member of the contestants. Several were also noted soldiers, mentioned in contemporary chronicles, e.g. Froissart's. Trivet was made an admiral, John Swinton [2662] ended his life in 1388 commanding a scottish army battling the english at Otterburn, and John Dabrichecourt as a Knight of the Garter and Captain of Calais. Welles is known to have served in France in 1377, as did Gruyères, so the foreigners were probably mercenaries serving at Calais.

The members of the *dehors* or guest team are harder to place with the information available. There were fourteen, of which at least five were local picardians. Two were normans and one each came from Ile-de-France, Berry, Bourgogne and Forez. One, 'willem de laclite' [2659], is proposed to be a fleming, though his arms are not blazoned. For the remaining two [2665, 2675], there is simply too little information available. Most were probably younger sons serving with the french blocading forces, but they included a royal chamberlain and counsellor, Jean des Barres [2661]. One, proposed to be Guichard d'Urfé [2671], and just turned 21, would be prominent as hereditary bailli de Forez. Another, Geffroi (II) de Charny [2667], had already a name, if only that of his similarly named father, the porte-Oriflamme at Poitiers 1356, a renowned jouster and author of a book on chivalry.

In summary, the triple *pas-de-armes* of Saint-Omer, Ardres and Calais appears to have been a local show of strength and entertainment compensating for the lack of action on the northern front in the newly reopened hostilities.

Many of the arms can be found in other segments of the *armorial d'Urfé*, and the reader should be aware the citations from the *Prinseault* (PRT), *LeBlancq* (LBQ), *Sicile* (SIC), and *Charolais* (CHA) are in fact the same as citing the *Urfé*, as their segments are copies of this.

Tournoi de Saint-Omer 1377
(*armorial Urfé*, Paris, BnF, ms.fr.32753 pages 149-150)

"ci apres sont les chevalliers et le escuyers qui firent fait darmes devant Saint Omer, devant Ardre, et devant Calais, l an m.ccc.lxxvij. a cheval et a piet, de .iij. courses du fer de lance a .vj. telz y eust, et de .xij. coups a piet telzque de .iij. coups de lance, et .iij. d espee et .iij. de dagues et .iij. de hache. et tous ceulx qui ont une .f. entre .ij. poins firent leur fait a piet. et tous ceulx qui ont ung .a. le firent a piet et a cheval. / et tous ceulx quiont ung .o. ne le firent que a cheval"

2652 .a. primes thiery de sobinain, d argent a j lion de gueles a une bordure d azur, ung aniel d hai
149n1 argent en l espaule du lion, et crie walicourt

1 A GAB lion ch. annulet & border

Thierry de Wallincourt, a younger son of the Sr de Somaing, in Hainaut. The Somaing branch used a brisure of a simple border.

Devillers CH 5:661; XDD:3631*; BHM:1259*; LYN:2441*; LBQ:2436*; KUF:69*; CAM:274* (border engr Sa, Lancelot dW), URF:2020*; PRT:1606* (less annulet),

2653 contre jehan burniel, d argent a j chevron de sable a j papegay de sinoble, ponhier bou
1 A SV chevron acc. popinjay in base

Jean Bournel, probably a brother of the then head of family, Hugues de Bournel Sr de Thiembronne, (dep Pas-De-Calais, arr St.Omer, can Fauquemberque, 20 km south-west of Saint-Omer). His marriage to Alips de Bauchain brought Hugues 4 sons and vast lands in the area. Hugues changed his arms to {Ar escutcheon Gu acc. orle of popinjays Vt} after his marriage.

Bozzolo CAM 1:131; Chenaye DN 3:848; PRT:1299; URF:1440*; LBQ:1309* (chevron betw 3 popinjays); CAM:187*; BER:366*; BHM:2759*; LYN:2257*; PRT:1829*; SIC:717*; LBQ:1690* (escutcheon &c);

2654 .o. messire jehan d ambrecourt, d ermines a iij hamaides de gueles a vj coquilles d or suz le hai
hamaide, et crie lambres

1 E GO 3 bars couped ch. 6 escallops

Jean d'Auberchicourt al. John Dabrichecourt of Markeaton (Derbs.), d.1415, possibly brother of Colart / Nicolas (IV) [2666, 15], served the English in 1369, steward of the household of John of Gaunt D.Lancaster, Judge of Appeals in Bordeaux in 1400, Captain of Calais 1399-1402, KG 1413. He jousted at St.Inglevert 1390. Two branches of the hainauter family d'Auberchicourt was prominent at this time. The senior branch, lords of Estaimbourg in Hainaut, bore the hamaïdes undifferenced. A member of a junior branch, Nicolas (II) Sr de Bugnicourt, grandfather of Jean and Nicolas (IV), went into English service around 1335 and one of his sons, Eustace / Sanchez / Sanset (d.1372), became one of the 24 founder knights of the Order of the Garter in 1347. This branch probably bore the brisure of escallops, though the undifferenced arms are known from a seal of 1361 and from a late list of founder knights (S:23). The escallops are also known for the flemish branch at Lambres (XDD:2524).

ESNF 13:22-24; Roskell C 2:728-733; BHM:1286; LYN:2470; LBQ:2442; NAV:1207; WJ:53+:535; PRT:1614; S:322; GEL:1531; NAV:1185;

2655 contre messire raoul taisson, d ermines paille a j baston de gueles, et crie la roche taisson, nor
normant

1 X G EV barruly diapered & bend

Raoul de la Roche-Taisson, a bastard or cadet of the important family with seat at Roche-Taisson on the Sienne in the Baillage d'Alencon in Normandy.

Chesnaye DN 18:880; XDD:3679* (no bend); URF:1366; NAV:253; CHA:179 (Raoul); BHM:2519* (less bend);

2656 .f. messire jehan de gruyeres, de gueles a je grue d argent saillant en une tournelle d or a piet, et crie gruyeres sav

1 GAO *heron acc. tower in base dx*

Jean de Gruyères, fl.1360-1381, younger son of Pierre comte de Gruyères & Sr de Montsalves in the Pays de Vaud (Suisse), then a prominent vassal of the comte de Savoie and with the Gransons notable in English service. His mother was Catherine de la Tour-Châtillon or Turn-Gesteles, hence the brisure. Rolland 3:107, ESNF 15:3-5; Galbreath LH 141; URF:328; UFF:353; MIL:1148; SIC:1701; LBQ:454*; SIC:1674*; PRT:414*; BER:1158* (less tower);

2657 contre messire ganaviet de bailleul, d argent a le bende de gueles a croisettes d or suz le art bende, et crie bailleul, artisien

1 A GO *bend semy of crosslets*

Ganaviet or Gauvain de Bailleul, possibly a younger son, but the bend crusily might be a mistake of the collator. Main seat in Bailleul-lès-Pernes, dep Pas-de-Calais, ar Arras, can Heuchin, about 28 south of St.Omer. The main branch of the Sr de Bailleul bore the bend plain. Feuchère, Homonymie et héraldisme, le Blason 1947-48; XRO:794* (bend); NAV:1110* (Gauvain); LBQ:1500*; PRT:1672*; SIC:572* (all Ar bend Gu);

2658 .f. messire thomas trivet, d argent a j trivet de sable tout ront a iij piez, et crie trivet som

1 A S *trivet*

Thomas Trivet, d.1388, of Otterhampton in Somerset, king's knight and close to the Regency Council for Richard II from 1378, admiral in the West 1386, married Elisabeth and left 2 daughters, Elisabeth and Anne. A noted jouter and soldier, he is also mentioned in a second round of horse combat [2664, 13] as well as in several contemporary armorials. Burke GA 1029; XBM:13998; URF:259; GEL:623; BEL:120;

2659 contre messire willem de laclite fla

1 - *NAME ONLY*

Willem (Guillaume) de Laclite, this shield is left blank, probably lost in copying. This might be Guillaume de Clite S.Comines, mentioned at the funeral of Louis de Mâle C.Flandre (d.1384) and with the arms of Comines {Gu chevron Or betw 3 escallops Ar & border Or} in CHA:1202 (Bozzolo CAM 1:171).

2660 .f. monseigneur de viertaing, d azur a le croix d argent a lambiau de gueles, et crie bousies hai

1 BAG *cross & label*

A son of the current Sr de Vertain, Eustace al. Witasse (II) de Bousies, fl.1344-1378, possibly the Louis, who fought at Kuunre and at 'Gasparde' and possibly at Gorinchen, as did the bastard, Fierabras [2674, 23], though it might be the eldest son, Eustace. Seat in dep Nord, ar Cambrai, can Solesmes.

Wittert NA 1:326-331; XRA 4:108; XDF:1690; KUF:138; GSP:31 (Louis); LYN:2450; KUF:177 (Fierabras !); URF:2086, GEL:1493; LYN:2420; CLE:724; SGN:74; KUF:19; BHM:1236; BEL:834;

2661 contre monseigneur le barrois, d or a le croix ancree de sinoble, et crie les barres, ber
bourguegnon

1 O V *cross moline*

Jean des Barres dit de Barrois Sr de Bannegon & Neuvy-sur-Allier &c, d.1399. By 1375 he was counsellor and chamberlain. His father died c.1400 and he left a minor, Louis. The heraldry of the maison des Barres, with sublines all over France, is very complex with two main coats of arms, lozengy for the Barres d'Oissery and a cross recercely or moline for a junior line, des Barres de la Guerche and its sublines. In several instances members used lozengy on the seal and the cross recercely on the counter-seal.

C de Merindol, RFHS 71-72:73-96 (2001-2002); P Bony, RFHS 64:47-58 (1994); ESNF 13:34-37; XCB:188-189; XDD:1293; XRO:935; URF:1016, LBQ:343; SIC:1491; PRT:325; BER:433;

2662 .a. messire jehan svinertone, d argent a chevron de sable a iij testes de porc de gueles, les sco
ij dessus et une desoubz le chevron, et crie

1 A SG chevron betw 3 boar's heads

John Swinton, d.1402, held Swinton nr. Berwick-upon-Tweed in the border country between Northumberland and the scottish Lothian. After his first wife, Joan, died in 1374, he married in 1384 Margaret, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Mar, and widow of her first husband, William Douglas E.Douglas. Her daughter, Isabel Douglas, married Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar & Garioch (jure uxoris). John had his lands confirmed 1382, and later served John of Gaunt D.Lancaster in France. He shifted his allegiance to Robert II of Scotland on his marriage and commanded the scots at Otterburn in their defeat of the English in 1388, but was killed in the scottish defeat at Halidon Hill in 1402.

2663 contre monseigneur de clary, d argent a le faisse d asur, et crie clary, vermendisien ver

1 A B fess

Probably Lancelot de Clary or Claris, who also fought at Kuunre in Frise, or his brother Hugues, who died 1386 before Damme. The family, who claimed to be cadets of Cysoing and Wallincourt, had extensive lands in Cambr sis, dep Nord, ar Cambrai, can Clary.

Chesnaye DN 5:779-781; Butkens T 3:373-380; LYN:2193; PRT:1017; KUF:183; SIC:975; GEL:369; LBQ:1042; BHM:1848;

2664 .a. messire thomas trivet dessusdit

1 A S trivet

Repeat of [2658].

2665 contre monseigneur de montegnny en bourgongne, d asur a ung lion d argent a j baston de ber
gueles, et crie montegnny

1 B A G lion acc. bend

The Sr de Montigny, of the French party, is otherwise unknown. The legend names him as a burgundian, but identical arms was attributed to a Montigny from Berry in BHM:2276, and to complicate matters further, another Montigny of Berry bore {Ar lion Gu} in NAV:1420, and a Robert de Montigny, origin not known, the same with a bend Az added (HCN:261). He is unlikely to be of the hainauter family Montigny-en-Ostrevant, who bore {Vt lion Ar}, who would have joined the English party. BHM:2276;

2666 .o. messire colart d aubecicourt, telz armes comme son frere devant dit a une molette de hai
sable, et crie aussi, et fut chevallier ce jour mesmes

1 E GOS 3 bars couped ch. 6 escallops (1st with mullet)

Colart or Nicolas (IV) d'Auberchicourt of Stratfield Saye, d.1400, possibly brother of Jean/John [2654; 3], constable of Nottingham Castle 1373-1377, before going into semi-retirement. Colart is noted in NAV:1207 without the mullet, which is in the arms of a Sanset, i.e. Eustace, in NAV:1208, both among the bachelors. The Eustace, NAV:1185, who is mentioned among the bannerets of Flanders and Hainaut, is probably the KG holder, who died 1372. There were several John and Nicholas living at that time: Nicolas (II) of Bugnicourt (fl.1335), father of Nicolas (III, d.1375/1379) and of Eustace (d.1372, KG), the presumed father of John of Markeaton. Nicolas (IV) had a son John, d.1417, noted 1378, a steward of the duchy of Lancaster by 1399, summoned to Council in 1400, being a king's knight. NAV:1208; see John [2654];

2667 contre messire gieffroy de charny, de gueles a iij escussons d argent, et crie charny, bur-cha
campegois

1 G A 3 escutcheons

Geoffrey (II) de Charny Sr de Montfort & Lirey, d.1398. His father, Geoffrey de Charny Sr de Savoisy, carried the french royal banner, Oriflamme, in 1356 at Poitiers, where he was killed. The elder Geoffrey wrote the famous "Livre de Chevalerie" in 1352 praising the knightly virtues of honour, determination, courage and generosity. The Charnys or Mont-Saint-Jeans had extensive lands in Champagne and Burgundy.

ESNF 15:125; XCB:241; BHM:1830; LYN:1103; LBQ:185+299; SIC:1470+1546; PRT:178; GEL:354; BHM:1672; NAV:673; BEL:85; BER:732;

2668 .o. messire jehan de gruyeres, devant dit

1 G AO heron acc. tower in base dx

Repeat of [2656, 5].

2669 contre messire rainibier, d or a iij faisses de gueles a j escusson de brimeu, si porte pon
baniere d argent a iij aigliaux de gueles membrez dazur, et crie ponhier

1 O G+ 3 bars acc. escutch {Ar 3 eagles Gu}

Andrieu de Rambures, d.1405, a french commander in Northern France and governor of the border fortress towns of Boulogne 1380 and in 1385 of Gravelines, 18 km from Calais. The family lands, Rambures, dep Somme, at Abbeville, can Gamaches, were in Ponthieu, some 100 km south of Calais. The inescutcheon is probably Brimieu.

Anselme 8:65-70; Chesnaye DN 16:762-763; Devillers CH 4:35; Moyen Age 41:47, 2004;

XSP:630 (Andrieu, 1378); URF:1438; LBQ:1306; PRT:1298; CHA:302;

2670 .o. messire jehan picourde, d argent a iij picques de gueles telez, et crie yorks

150n1 1 A G 3 mallets

John Pickworth, a knight from Yorkshire, where several families or branches bore the pickaxe arms. Two members of the Pickworth of Melmerby, Thomas and Philip, bearing similar arms, were king's knights by 1395 and served on the scottish borders.

Burke GA 803; S:308 (Thomas); URF:260 (Phil); TJ:1367* (Thomas); WJ:1580* (both bend betw 6 picks, Phil);

2671 contre guissart de vise, varie contre varie d argent et d asur ou chief, et crie de beasse foz

1 Z - chief

Guichard de Vise, not identified, arms unfinished. The surname is uncertain, as his war cry was: 'Beasse'. This might be a member of the artesian family of Lys-lès-Lannoy (URF:1795 a.o., Rolland 4:74; dep Nord, can Roubaix), or more likely Guichard d'Urfé, c.1356-1418, o.s.p., Sr de la Bastie-d'Urfé (dep Loire, can Boën), hereditary bailli de Forez, who served in Flanders 1380, before being appointed sénéchal de Quercy in 1392. Both families bore {vair Ar-Az & chief Gu}.

Anselme 8:498; BHM:2137, LBQ:2137; SIC:353 (all d'Urfé);

2672 .o. messire willes, d or a j lion de sable a le queue fourquie, et crie welles lincs

1 O S lion q.f.

John Welles, Lord Welles, 1352-1421, succeeded his father John (1334-1361) as a baron in Parliament from 1376. He served in France in 1377, 1379-83 and 1387-89. He jousting with David Lindsay, later E.Crawford, on London Bridge in May 1390. His main seat was at Grabby Hall in Lincolnshire. The arms are equally common with and without the split tail in armorials, but the queue fourchy is on the seals.

GEC 12.2:436; DBA; XBM:14338 (John, 1373) + 14340 (John, 1417); S:63; PO:212; TJ:27; WJ:337; BER:1663; CLE:308*; T:44*; SIC:1734*; LYN:599*; LBQ:2984*; BHM:1948* (lion rampant);

2673 contre messire aigret de montegnny, de sable ou chief d or a vij meles de l un en l autre, et fra
crie

1 O S per fess & orle of martlets cch

Aigret de Montegnny. Possibly the Egret de Besu in NAV:41, a banneret from Ile-de-France, who bore the arms with a border Gu, mentioned without comments in Chenaye DN 3:78. NAV:41*;

2674 .f. fierabras de viertaing le bastard, de viertaing a baston d or et crie bousies hai

1 BAO cross & bend

Gauthier dit Fierabras de Vertain, S.Familleroux & Vellereille, bastard of Bousies-Vertain, d.1410, fought in several northern campaigns, at Kuunre 1396, Gorinchen 1402 and 'Gasparde' 1405.

XRA 4:108 (Fierabras, 1383 = cross & bend & label; 1405 = cross & bend); URF:2088; SGN:102*, GSP:61* (cross & bend & label); KUF:177* (cross & label, all Fierabras); see [2660, 9];

- 2675 contre jehan du pin dit vachier, d azur ou chief d argent a j baston de gueles, et crie _FR
 1 BAG bend & chief
 Jean du Pin dit Vachier. Not identified.
- 2676 .o. thiery de hanin, d or a le croix de gueles dentee, et crie denaing hai
 1 O G cross engrailed
 Thierry de Hainin, S.Hainin (near Mons/Bergen in Hainaut) & Louvignies (dep Nord, can Bavai), prévôt de Bavai 1389-92 and of Maubeuge 1414. Jean de Brognard S.Hainin & Louvignies (d.1431), probably his son or nephew, was standardbearer of Hainaut at Othée 1408.
 Devillers CH 3:365; XRA 1:335 + 2:16; LYN:2429; LBQ:2103; KUF:73* (Ar-Gu); BHM:1246* (Or-Sa);
- 2677 contre adam de bouberch, d argent seme de tramimes de sable a iij escussons de gueles, et crie bouberch pon
 1 A GS 3 escutcheons, semy of tramines (?)
 Adam de Boubers, a younger son of the Ivregny branch. The tramines might be small roundels or grapes, but are probably a misreading of 'hermines' as in the seals of Robert de Boubers S.Ivregny 1367-1368 (o.s.p.l.1420; XDC:1288, XSP:38). The family was at cadet branch of the Sr d'Abbeville and of the comtes de Pontieu, and held lands at Boubers-sur-Canche (dep Pas-de-Calais, ar Arras, can Auxi) and Ivregny-sur-Authie on the borders of Artois and Ponthieu . Adam is also mentioned in the legends of CHA:301 (uncoloured) and URF:1439 (not semy).
 XSP:38; XDP:76; XDC:1284, XPO:1826; PRT:1277*; BER:315*; CHA:283*; SIC:826*; LBQ:1287*; NAV:1046* (Ar-Sa, S.Ivregny);
- 2678 .f. vuilleaume de bialieu, de silly a le bordure de gueles besande d or, et crie silly hai
 1 X QGO OB bendy & lion in ombre & border roundely
 Guillaume de Beaulieu (Hembise). Probably brother of Daniel (CNK:219) and son of Jan van Hembyse Sr de Beaulieu and Margareta van Brugelettes vrouw van Opbrakel (on the border of Flanders and Hainaut). The Hembises (in Flanders) were probably cadets or vassals of Trazegnies-Silly or more likely the Steenhuizens of Flanders. Both used the war-cry Silly.
 Eeckhout CNK 156; XRA 2:60 + 4:474; CNK:219*; KUF:196*; GNF:318*;
- 2679 contre pierre belostel, bende d or et d asur ou chief d argent a j lion de gueles passant ou nor chief en l espaule du lion ung escusson d argent a ij faisses de sable, et crie, bourgoignon
 1 O BAG bendy & chief ch. lion passt ch. escutch {Ar 2 bars Sa}
 Pierre Beloteau, ecuyer d'ecurie du Roi de France 1390 + 1410. Probably from Normandy, but here noted as of Burgundy. In CAM:477 the inescutcheon is {barry Ar-Az}. He judged a duel between two norman knights in 1386.
 Bozzolo CAM 2:93; Froissart 12:370; XDC:883, XRO:1290; CAM:477*;

Notes

- 1) The tournament is not mentioned in R Barber & J Barker "Tournaments", London 1977, nor in any source examined.

References

Seals:

XBM = W de Birch Gray: *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*, 1-6, 1887-1900;
XCB = A Coulon: *Inventaire des sceaux de Bourgogne*, 1912;
XDC = G Demay: *Inventaire des sceaux .. Collection Clerembault*, 1-2, 1888;
XDD = L Douët d'Arcq: *Inventaire & documents .. collections des sceaux*, I-II, 1863;
XDF = G Demay: *Sceaux de la Flandre*, Paris 1873;
XDP = G Demay: *Sceaux de Picardie*, I (+ XDA = II, Artois), Paris 1877;
XRA = J-Th. de Raadt: *Sceaux armoriés des Pays-Bas*, I-IV, Bruxelles 1898-1903;
XRO = Jules Roman: *Inventaire des sceaux .. pièces originales*, Paris 1909;
XSP = Belleval: *Les sceaux du Ponthieu*, Paris 1896, reprint Paris 1984;

Armorial:

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