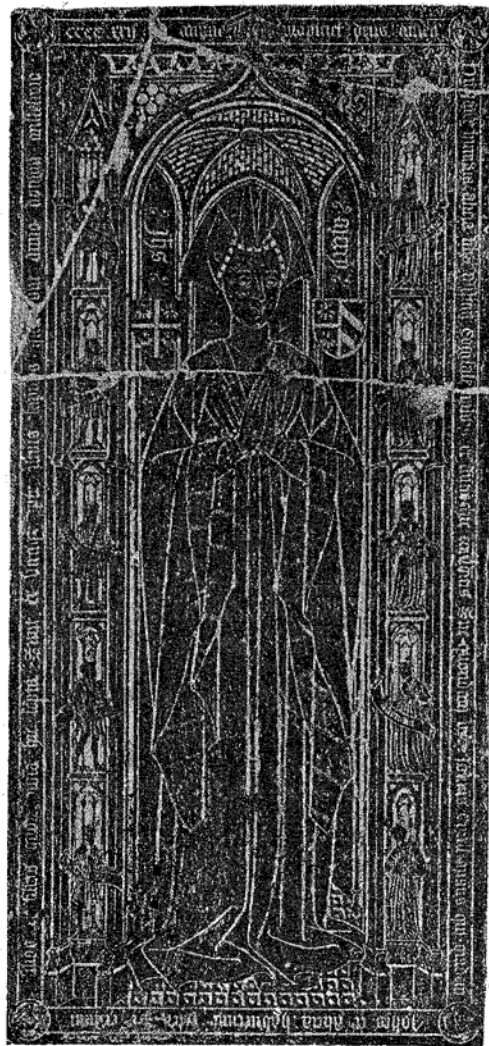




INCISED ALABASTER SLAB,
TO THE MEMORY OF
LADY ALICE TYRELL, A.D. 1422,
EAST HORNDON CHURCH.

THE TYRELLS OF HERON,

In the Parish of East Horndon,

BY

PETER G. LAURIE, F.R.G.S.



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THE TYRELL'S OF HERON, IN THE PARISH OF EAST HORNDON.

BY PETER G. LAURIE, F.R.G.S.

CHAPTER I.

I do not think any categorical account of the Tyrell family, as connected with the parish of East Horndon, or Esthoredon as it was formerly called, has ever been written, and I propose in this paper to give some notice of the family, more particularly as associated with the parish.

It must be understood that the orthography of the name of East Horndon is quite of secondary importance, it having been in past times written in every conceivable way, from Hornonduna or Thornonduna down to the present modern form. The reader will not fail to notice the evident connexion between the names of Horndon and Thorndon, by which the Parish and Hall are now respectively distinguished.

In reference to the Tyrell family, Burke tell us: "The family of Tirrell is one of great note and antiquity, and for more than six hundred years its chief, in a direct line, enjoyed the honour of Knighthood." Knighthood, it must be remembered, was conferred solely for merit, and did not necessarily in any way fall to the lot of the representative of a family. The record continues: "Sir Walter Tirrell held at the general survey, from the Conqueror, the lordship of Langham, in Essex. This is the knight to whom, whether truly or falsely, the death of King William Rufus has been attributed by historians." I do not know why doubt should be cast upon the tradition, which has been handed down of the death of King William Rufus. The occurrence was understood to have been purely accidental, and has been generally accepted as authentic. You will not fail to notice that the orthography of the name of Tyrell is just as erratic as that of the parish of East Horndon.

Sir Walter Tyrell, after his unfortunate misadventure, fled the country from the very natural fear of the consequences of his act, and he continued to reside in Normandy, at the Castle of Chaumont, up to the time of his death.

But it is a singular circumstance that the death of King William Rufus should not be the only regicidal act, with which the Tyrells have been associated. The assassination of the young Princes in the Tower—King Edward V, and his brother the Duke of York—was carried out under the orders of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III, by Sir James Tyrell, a member of the family. The records state that Sir James Tyrell himself was afterwards executed on Tower Hill, for some alleged act of treason.

I am not at all sure that a Tyrell was not also implicated in some way with the fate of Queen Anne Boleyn, for it is a significant fact that after her death, tradition says, her heart was conveyed by night to East Horndon and deposited in the church, with which neither she nor her family had, so far as we know, any connexion whatever.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances which led to Sir Walter Tyrell leaving the country, his descendants appear to have remained and prospered. For some six or seven generations, extending over a period of two and a half centuries, although little is known of them, they appear to have successively borne the honour of knighthood. The following are the names which have been handed down to us :

Sir Henry Tirrell, was father of,
Sir Richard Tirrell, whose son,
Sir Edward Tirrell, had issue,
Sir Geoffrey Tirrell, father of,
Sir Lionel Tirrell, whose son,

Sir Edward Tirrell, married Maude or Alice, some accounts say Ann, Burgate, a Suffolk heiress, and left a son and heir, Sir Hugh Tirrell, of Great Thorndon, in Essex, who in the reign of Edward III was appointed Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, and successfully defended that fortress against the French. Carisbrooke Castle had a very different association many years later, when the unfortunate King Charles I was imprisoned there, and afterwards conveyed to London to execution under the usurpation of Cromwell.

The names of these successive representatives of the family must of course be taken with all requisite reservation. We are dependent upon the old chronicles, which frequently are apt to differ. But the reader will not fail to notice that, amid all these varied family designations, the ill-starred name of Walter is carefully avoided.

Sir James Tirrell, the son of Sir Hugh Tirrell, is stated to have married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir William Heron, of Heron, in Essex, and by this marriage the Manor and property of Heron came to the Tyrell family. The origin of the name of Heron is variously attributed to the family itself, and to a "heronry" which is said to have existed in the locality. Sir James was succeeded by his son, Sir Walter Tirrell, the first time that this name has reappeared since the days of King William Rufus. Sir Thomas Tirrell, his son, and grandson to Sir James Tirrell, is said, in 1363, to have "imparked 400 acres round the Mansion, and Heron Hall thenceforth became the family seat, where the Old Knights continued to reside for over 400 years, until the death of the last survivor, in the middle of the last century." Sir Thomas Tirrell was one of the Burgesses for the Shire in Parliament, between the years 1355-75. At his death, notwithstanding his connexion with East Horndon, both he, and his first wife Alice D'Adeleigh, appear from some monumental brasses, which have in recent years come to light, to have been buried at Downham, from which it is to be inferred that they also possessed property there. It is from this period that the connexion of the family with the parish of East Horndon appears to have become more pronounced.

Sir John Tyrell, the son of the last-named representative of the family, was a man of considerable distinction. He served in France during the reign of Henry V, and was present with that Monarch at the battle of Agincourt; and he subsequently held an important post

at Calais in connexion with the new works which were being carried out there, his pay being said to be at the rate of "12 pence per day," which does not seem very extravagant at the present time. He was subsequently Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI, which brought him into very close relations with Royalty. In addition to this he was Sheriff of the County in 1414, and represented it in Parliament during the years 1411-37; and, it is said during three successive Parliaments, 1427-37, he was "Speaker of the House of Commons"—an office which in the present day seems hardly in keeping with military distinction and knighthood. It is stated that "the office of Sheriff has since been upwards of twelve times filled by a Tyrell, and for 500 years members of the family have taken an active part in the parliamentary affairs of the country." He married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Coggeshall, Knight, of Little Sandford, in Essex, who died in 1422, and in East Horndon Church is a remarkable and very beautiful incised alabaster slab to the memory of this lady, which is considered altogether unique of its kind. Lady Alice is represented in a graceful loose robe of the period, confined at the waist by a broad band, her hands in an attitude of prayer, with rings upon her fingers, and an ornamental necklace and cross about her neck—all beautifully delineated. Upon her head is a mitre-shaped head-dress, secured by bands across her forehead. The figure is almost life size, and is represented as standing beneath an ornamental canopy, with niches on either side containing her 10 children—6 sons and 4 daughters, the name of each child engraven on a scroll. The last scroll alone is blank, from which it is inferred that she died young, or was attached to some religious Sisterhood. After Lady Alice's death, Sir John appears to have married again, and dying in 1437, he and his second wife are stated to have been buried in the Church of the Augustine, or "Austin" Friars, in London, a noted place of sepulture for "the greatest nobles and the wealthiest citizens," but which, nevertheless, seems singular in the face of his intimate and interesting association with this parish.

Sir John Tyrell's son and successor, Sir Thomas Tyrell, of Heron, bore very intimate relations with this place. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Marney, Knight, of Laver Marney, in Essex, and was one of the Burgesses of the Shire in Parliament, during the years 1429-48. In the year 1442 Henry VI made a grant, conferring the Advowson or Patronage of the Living of East Horndon on him and his heirs,

"Pro bono servicio suo nobis impenso,"

that is to say, "for good service rendered to us." It will be remembered his father had been Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI. The patronage of the living had been exercised by the Crown during three reigns, but from this time it remained vested in the Tyrell family for nearly four centuries. Sir Thomas Tyrell, on his part, made many gifts to the Church, including some choice vestments and a gilt chalice for sacramental purposes. He also contemplated, and probably carried out, extensive repairs to the church, and left directions in his will to execute all restoration which had not been completed in

his lifetime. In particular, he directed that "it be made sure that the steeple fall not down."

He died on 24th March, 1476, and was buried, according to his directions, in the small canopied chantry on the north side of the chancel of East Horndon Church, commonly known as the "Marney Chapel." In the words of his will, made the year before his death: "I bequeath my bodye, to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of Esthornedon, in Essex, under the place where the Sepulchre is wonte to stande, and I wille that there be a tombe of tymber, or of stone, for me and my wif, according honestly to our degree." The Sepulchre was the sanctuary, symbolical of the Tomb of our Lord, on which, in bygone times, the Sacrament was displayed at Easter, and there are, I believe, still evidences of these ancient Sepulchres in some old churches at the present day. That in East Horndon Church was probably a wooden and movable erection, but frequently they were permanent stone structures recessed in the wall.

In former times an Altar tomb stood in this Chapel, beneath which Sir Thomas and his wife were buried, but the tomb fell out of repair, the brasses and inscriptions became damaged and obliterated, the monument was levelled, and the Chapel floored over and used as a Vestry. Over the canopied arch was fixed a shield with the Arms of Tyrell, impaling those of Marney, and in the window adjoining was a stained glass memorial to the Knight and his wife. The stained glass window has long since completely disappeared, and is now replaced by a modern one to a recent Rector's family. The shield with the coat of Arms fell not very long ago and was broken into many pieces. In his will Sir Thomas Tyrell bequeathed a sum of £5 per annum for "continuing the Sepulchre light."

It is thought that the family seat of the Tyrell's, Heron Hall, which survived to the end of the last century, was entirely rebuilt during Sir Thomas Tyrell's life-time. The Hall was a large brick edifice, with a capacious quadrangular Court in the centre and an extensive ornamental terrace on the East Side, surrounded by a moat, at the four corners of which stood four circular Towers. The moat, or a portion of it, still exists, but the Mansion was demolished in 1788-9, and the materials were advertised for sale. Two of the Towers remained standing for many years, but were eventually destroyed, and the materials used for metalling the road. Why the old Mansion should have been dismantled and pulled down—unless it had fallen into hopeless ruin—it seems difficult to understand. The materials could not have fetched much, and would hardly pay for the cost of demolition, while the old hall itself would have formed a glorious relic of the past, and its many associations and memorials an object of never failing interest to visitors and to antiquarians.

Sir James Tyrell, whom I have already referred to as associated with the murder of the Princes in the Tower of London, was nephew to Sir Thomas Tyrell, being the eldest son of his brother William, of Gipping, in Suffolk.

Sir Thomas Tyrell was succeeded by his son, Sir William Tyrell, of Heron, of whom we knew little beyond that he represented the

Shire in Parliament during 1449-54. He was married to Eleanor, daughter of Robert D'Arcy, of Maldon, and dying in his father's lifetime, was buried beside his grandfather in the Church of the Austin Friars, in London. Why these two members of the family should have been buried away from all their kith and kin, and from all their home and family associations, it is difficult to understand, except that at the time the church was a favourite burial place. No vestige of their memorials now remains. The old church, circumscribed in dimensions, and stripped of much of its former grandeur, still stands. After the Reformation it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dutch community for a place of worship, and it remains the Dutch Reformed Church to this day.

We now come to perhaps the most interesting of all the members of the Tyrell family, so far as the Parish of East Horndon is concerned, Sir Thomas Tyrell, Knight Banneret, son and heir of Sir William. "Knight Banneret" is a special distinction conferred upon the field of battle for some especially distinguished act of heroism or gallantry. Born in 1453, Sir Thomas Tyrell married Anne, daughter of Richard Devereux, Earl Ferrers of Chartley, ancestor of the notorious nobleman who in later years suffered the penalty of death at Tyburn. He married 2nd, Beatrice, daughter of John Cokaine of Derby, and widow of John Sutton, by whom he left an only son. He was one of the Burgesses for the Shire in Parliament in the year 1482. By his will dated 26th August, 1510, he directs: "First, I commende my soule to Almighty God and blessed Sainte Mary, and to all the holy companie of Hevyn, my bodye to be buried in the South side of the quire of the p'ische Church of Easthorndon, and there by the discrecion of myn Executours to be made a Chapell with a convenient tombe over my sayde bodye to the charge and value of C marks, to be taken of my goodes for bildynge and makynge of the same. Also I will have a priest to synge for my soule * * * * my friendes soules and all Xten soules, ev'ry Sunday and holiday in the sayde Chapell or Church where my said bodye shall reste duringe the terme of XXX yeres next comynge."

Here we have undoubtedly the foundation of what is now known as the "Tyrell Chapel," which, although until recently private property, has for some four centuries formed an important part of the Church. The sum of 100 marks, less than £70 of our present money, was no doubt ample in those days for the building of the chapel.

But although the Chapel itself forms a lasting monument and memorial of its founder, strange to say his tomb or last resting place remains unknown. There is nothing whatever to mark the spot. Many monuments and old records may possibly have been destroyed at the time of the Reformation, and others during the period of the Commonwealth. There are graves of other members of the family in the Chapel, to which reference will be made hereafter, and there is a large underground vault of comparatively modern date, accessible from the interior of the Chapel, but there is nothing to mark the last resting place of its founder.

In the little chantry adjoining, called the "Petre Chapel," there is an old altar tomb in a recess in the South wall, with a purbeck marble slab, and an ornamental canopy above, but the brasses and inscriptions are obliterated. Tradition says the heart of Queen Anne Boleyn is buried in this tomb, but that I take to be very unlikely. In all probability the heart may have been deposited in the Church for a single night upon the journey to the family home at Rochford, but that it is permanently buried in the Church, and especially in this altar tomb, I think is very improbable, because the family had no association whatever with the place, and because the tomb itself is altogether inconsistent with any such theory. Moreover a portion of the old brass which surmounted this tomb, consisting of a Knight in Armour kneeling in an attitude of prayer with his 8 sons beside him, and the still surviving marks upon the slab, of the wife with the corresponding figures of her daughters, hardly accords with a shrine for the heart of Queen Anne Boleyn. It is not impossible that this may be the monument to Sir Thomas Tyrell, the founder of the Tyrell Chapel, or to one of the numerous members of the family. The "Petre Chapel" so called, is, I imagine, merely a transept, forming in bygone times the approach to the gallery or Priest's chantry above. There is nothing to identify it with the Petre family. It exactly corresponds to a similar transept or recess opposite, forming the approach to another small gallery or chamber on the north side of the Church. In the present day access to the gallery above the so called "Petre Chapel" is gained by a staircase from the porch, and an arch has been opened, connecting the chantry with the Tyrell Chapel.

Sir Thomas Tyrell died in 1512, and with his death occurs a break of more than 160 years in the continuity of the records and memorials of the Tyrell family in East Horndon Church.

CHAPTER II.

We have now brought down the records of the Tyrell family, as connected with the Parish of East Horndon, to the year 1512, the date of the death of Sir Thomas Tyrell, the founder of the Tyrell Chapel, forming part of East Horndon Church. Following up the family genealogy we find Sir Thomas Tyrell of Heron, son of the preceding, married Constantia or Constance, daughter and heir of John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, a descendant of the famous Sir Walter Blount, companion in arms of the Black Prince. His eldest son John married Anne, daughter of Sir William Browne, Lord Mayor of London, and after the death of her husband in 1540, this lady married Sir William Petre, the great statesman and Secretary of State of Henry VIII, the father of the 1st Lord Petre. Sir William Petre had previously been married to Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Tyrell, of Warley. This second marriage drew closer the ties of affinity between the two families, which were so long and intimately associated with this place.

Sir Henry Tyrell, the second son, succeeded to the family estates upon the death of his brother. He married Thomasine, daughter of William Gounston of London, was Sheriff of the County in 1551, and dying in 1558, was buried together with his wife at Downham. It will be recollected that former members of the family were buried at Downham, from which we may presume that the family continued to own and occupy property in that neighbourhood. Then we have—

Sir Thomas Tyrell, born 1548, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Sulyard of Wethersden, in Suffolk, and dying in 1592, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Tyrell, who married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Croke, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and 2nd, Jocosa or Joyce, daughter of John Baker, of Sissinghurst, Kent, and dying without issue was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Thomas Tyrell, of Ramsey Tyrells, married to Margaret, daughter of John Fillol of Old Hall, Rayne, in Essex. Joyce, the second wife of Sir John Tyrell, was buried at Downham, another instance of the connexion of the family with that place. But it is a singular circumstance that during all this long period—with their family property situated in the parish of East Horndon, and their own private chapel forming part of the church—there is no record or memorial to a member of the family from the date of the foundation of the Tyrell chapel to the time of which we are now speaking.

Sir Thomas Tyrell, of Ramsey Tyrells, was succeeded by his son Sir John Tyrell, who appears to have been an active and indefatigable Royalist. Born in 1594, he was made a Justice of the Peace and knighted in 1628 by Charles I. for his loyalty, but only to be stripped of all his honors and to endure indignity and persecution under the

Commonwealth. After the restoration he again came to the front, and in 1661 is stated to have represented Maldon in Parliament. He married, 1st, in 1624, Elizabeth, daughter of George Evelyn, of Wilts, and 2nd, in 1630, Martha, daughter of Sir Laurence Washington, of Stonage, in the same county, a member of the family from which George Washington, the founder and first President of the United States of America was afterwards descended. Sir John Tyrell died in 1675, at the age of 82, and is buried in the Tyrell Chapel, and a slab with a singular inscription, which had been covered up for a great many years, but has been recently brought to light, marks his last resting place. The inscription, which is surmounted by the Tyrell arms in large size is as follows:

EP'AUTON (<i>Greek</i>)	In Se ipsum (<i>Latin</i>)
Semel Decimatus	Once decimated
Bis Incarceratus	Twice imprisoned
Ter Sequestratus	Thrice Sequestered
Tacet quoties Spoliatus	(He holds his Peace
Hic jacet In humatus	(As oft as Plundered
Johannes Tyrell }	Here lyeth Buried
Eques Auratus }	John Tyrell, Knight

Obiit Die Martii Anno Domini 1675.

Ætatis 82.

This curious epitaph it is suggested was composed by Sir John Tyrell himself, which accounts for the omission of the actual day of his death. The headings "EP'AUTON" and "In Se ipsum," meaning "on himself," are thought to imply that it was his own epitaph "upon himself." The words "Hic jacet In humatus" are quite inconsistent. Literally translated they mean "Here lies unburied," which is of course simply nonsense. On the monument to Lady Alice Tyrell the words used are "Hic jacet humata"—"Here lies buried," and of course "Inhumatus" means "unburied." This and other inconsistencies I have already dealt with in a separate notice which appeared recently. As a matter of fact the coffin is ACTUALLY BURIED. It is not deposited in a vault, but literally buried in the soil. One would think that the displacement of the earth, or rather of the clay—for it is stolid clay—within the interior of the Chapel, must have been a source of great inconvenience and disturbance to the internal arrangements of the Church.

The arms on the slab curiously bear the badge of a Baronet, from which we may infer that they were the arms of his grandson, the second Baronet, for Sir John himself never bore any such dignity. His own son died in his lifetime, therefore the grandson must have erected the memorial. Sir John's directions, according to his will, were: "My body to be buried with little charge, on account of my great sufferings." Nevertheless on the wall above is a massive monument to the memory of himself and other members of the family, on which, by a singular inadvertence, the date of his burial is erroneously assigned as that of his death, leading to the impression that the monument was erected many years afterwards. I have mentioned that Sir John's second wife

was a member of the Washington family. Sir Thomas Tyrell, the founder of the Tyrell Chapel, it will be remembered married a daughter of Richard Devereux, Earl Ferrers, of Chartley, and Lord Ferrers' family subsequently intermarried with the Washingtons, forming a sort of double connexion. In fact the surname of Washington and their family name Laurence became familiar names with the Ferrers.

The monuments to the memory of Sir John Tyrell are the first records of the renewal of the local association of the family with East Horndon Church after the long interval of more than 160 years since the foundation of the Tyrell Chapel.

Laurence, the eldest son of Sir John Tyrell, a Washington family name it will be observed, died during his minority. John, the second son, appears to have taken up his residence upon a family property at Springfield, near Chelmsford. In October, 1666, he was created a Baronet, a new title of hereditary Knighthood which had recently been introduced, and which was conferred upon those who were willing to provide a stipulated sum of money for the equipment and maintenance of a body of troops for the King's service—in other words, a new and practical method of replenishing the Royal Exchequer.

Sir John Tyrell, the 1st Baronet, did not long survive his honors. Although three times married he died in 1673, during his father's lifetime, at the early age of 36 years, leaving an only son, and was buried at Springfield, where he resided. The following is the inscription on his tomb:

Sacred to the Memory of
the Honorable Colonell Sir John Tyrell,
Deputy Lieutenant of this County, Lord of this Soyle,
and Heir of Herne,
Obiit Martii 30, A. D. 1673, ætat, 36.

Sir Charles Tyrell, his only son, the 2nd Baronet, succeeded to all the family honors and estates, but I must confess I have little to say regarding him or his successors. Having stepped into hereditary distinction they possibly settled down into comparative retirement. Sir Charles married Martha, daughter and heiress of the Honorable Charles Mildmay, of Woodham Mortimer Hall, Essex, who predeceased him in 1699, at the early age of 27, and by whom he had an only surviving son. Dame Martha Tyrell lies buried within the Tyrell Chapel, and a large horizontal slab with the following tribute to her memory marks her last resting place:

"Could this stone speak it would the reader tell,
"She that lies here did her whole sexe excell.
"And why should death with a promiscuous hand
"At one rude stroke impoverish a land."

Sir Charles Tyrell himself, according to the inscription on his monument, "after having behaved himself as a true Patriot of his country (which made him justly esteemed by all who knew him) resigned his soul to Almighty God

Feb. ye 3rd, Anno } Salutis 1714
Ætatis 54."

He was succeeded by his only son Sir John Tyrell, 3rd Baronet, who married 1st. Mary, daughter of Sir James Dolliffe, Knight, and 2nd, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cotton, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and of East Barnet, in Middlesex, by the latter of whom he had two sons. He died at Heron on the 24th June, 1729, at 45 years of age, and a large monument on the South wall of the Tyrell Chapel is erected to his memory.

Sir John Tyrell, 3rd Baronet, was succeeded at his death by his eldest surviving son Sir Charles, 4th Baronet, at that time a child of only 5 years of age, who subsequently died at Felstead School in 1735, at the early age of 11 years. The eldest son John, born in 1732, had died in infancy, and the 3rd son, also named John, now succeeded to the title.

Sir John Tyrell, the 5th and last Baronet, born in 1725, married on the 26th June, 1762, Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Crispe, of Parbold, in Lancashire, and of Eldon, in Suffolk, and dying in 1766, at 40 years of age, is buried in the Tyrell Chapel in East Horndon Church. His wife shortly followed him. According to Morant: "his affectionate and disconsolate widow, overcome with 'immoderate grief at the loss of so kind a husband, quite sunk under it 'and followed him.

"He first deceased; she for a few hours try'd
 "To live without him, lik'd it not and dy'd."

A large mural monument erected to their joint memory will be found on the South wall of the Tyrell Chapel. They left two daughters Mary and Elizabeth, who at the time of their parents' decease were but in their early infancy—from 2 to 3 years of age. Mary, the elder, afterwards in 1787 married Arthur Saunders Gore, Viscount Studley, subsequently Earl of Arran, and died in 1832 without issue. Elizabeth died unmarried in 1817, and is buried in the Vault in the Tyrell Chapel—its last occupant. In this Vault are the remains of her parents Sir John and Dame Mary Tyrell, and an old leaden coffin, the inscription on which is quite obliterated and which might possibly be that of Sir Thomas Tyrell the founder of the Chapel.

I ought perhaps before closing this notice to make some passing allusion to the subject of the Tyrell crest—"A Boar's Head, out of his mouth a Peacock's tail." The device is a singular one. The Boar's Head is ordinarily associated with festivity, but it may have reference to the sporting proclivities of the ancient Knights, at a time when Boar-hunting formed a source of sport in this country. The Peacock's tail, or plume, would appear to be the assumption, or possibly the recognition of merit. In China the Peacock's feather is usually bestowed as the highest reward of distinction. General Gordon, commonly known as "Chinese Gordon," had the Peacock's feather specially conferred on him by the Emperor of China. The Boar's Head, it may be remarked, forms the crest of several families of distinction, especially of the Gordon family, and is embodied in the arms of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, but the Boar's Head "erect," with the Peacock's tail emerging from the mouth, is essentially peculiar to the Tyrell family.

With the death of Sir John Tyrell, 5th Baronet, the title became extinct, and the property and estates finally devolved upon the surviving daughter the Countess of Arran. In the year 1788 or early in 1789—that would be shortly after her marriage to Lord Arran—the old Hall, which is stated to have been a grand and interesting old building, was pulled down and the materials offered for sale, and subsequently, in 1837, after Lord Arran's death, the property and estates were all disposed of. The patronage of the living, which had been vested in the Tyrell family since the days of Henry VI, was conferred on the Reverend John Pearson, a protege of Lord Arran's, who in 1831 became Rector of East Horndon. Quite recently the Tyrell Chapel, with its old family Monuments and the ancient Armour belonging to the Knights suspended upon its walls, has been made over to the Parish, and after eight centuries—from the time when Sir Walter Tyrell by misadventure shot King William Rufus—the Tyrell family, so long and intimately associated with English history, and which had taken so prominent a part in many of its leading and most stirring events, has ceased to be further identified with the ancient MANOR OF HERON, and with its ancestral home in the PARISH OF EAST HORNDON.

