

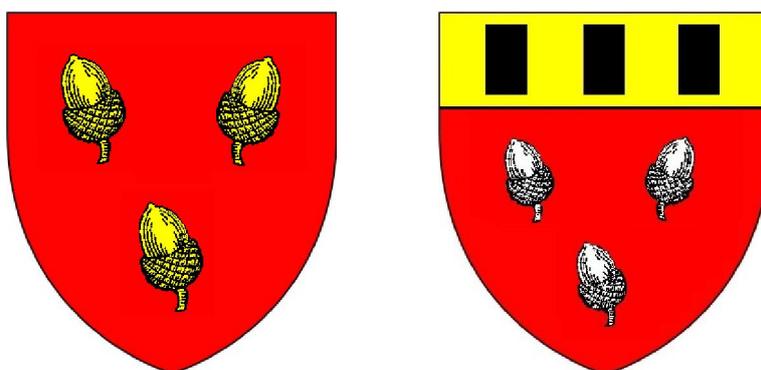
## The Arms of the Henzey and Tyzack Families in England

In 1884 the arms of the noble glassmaking families of Henzey or Henzell and Tyzack were recorded in Burke's *General Armory* as:<sup>1</sup>

Henzell or Henzey: *Gules, three acorns slipped, two and one or;* and

Tyzack: *Gules, three acorns slipped argent, on a chief or, three billets sable*

The same arms are recorded in Grazebrook's *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* along with a brief history of each family.<sup>2</sup> A more detailed history appears in Grazebrook's history of the Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack families.<sup>3</sup>



*The arms of the Henzey or Henzell and Tyzack Families  
as recorded in Burke's General Armory and The Heraldry of Worcestershire.*

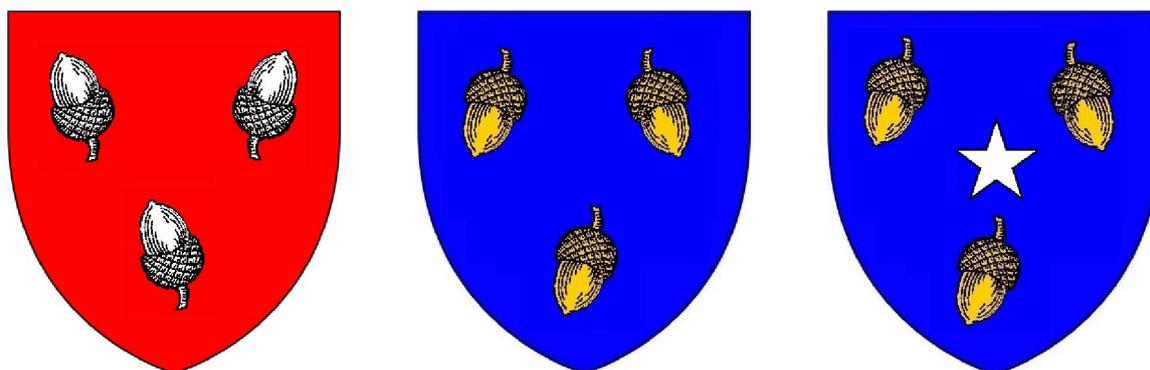
Both the Henzey or Henzell and Tyzack families, along with the kindred family of Tyttery, were glassmakers who had migrated to England in the sixteenth century.<sup>4</sup> The background of the Henzeys in Lorraine is recorded in *Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel*<sup>5</sup> and other works on the French nobility.<sup>6</sup>

The arms of the families in England are different to the arms of the French families from whom they descend, which were:<sup>7</sup>

Hennezel: *de gueules à trois glands montants d'argent posés deux et un,*

Thysac: *d'azur à trois glands verses d'or,* and

Thiétry: *d'azur à trois glands verses d'or, accompagnées en abime d'une étoile d'argent.*



*The arms of the French families of Hennezel, Thysac and Thiétry.*

It must therefore be asked: when and why did the Henzeys or Henzells of England change the colours of the acorns in their arms from *argent* to *or*; and when and why did the Tyzacks of England adopt a variant of the Hennezel arms in place of their own?

### The Arms of the Henzey or Henzell Family

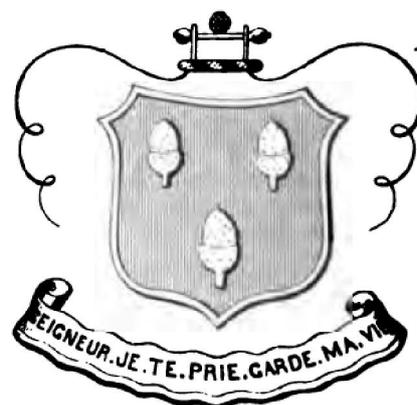
The arms of the English Henzeys or Henzells were first discussed in 1848 in an article on Oldswinford, in *The Rambler in Worcestershire*, where it was written:<sup>8</sup>

*The family arms are said to have been enrolled in the Duke of Lorraine's gallery, and emblazoned on a window with many others: the arms are – three acorns slipped.*

The arms of the Henzey or Henzell family were again discussed in the November, 1856, issue of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, where a sketch of them was printed.<sup>9</sup> The source was given again as “the Duke of Lorraine's gallery” where they were “annealed in glass.”

A comment on the Henzeys by “Antiquarian” appeared in the December, 1856, issue of the same magazine.<sup>10</sup> There it was stated that:

*The arms of the De Hennezel family ... are the same as those born by them in this country, viz. - “De gueules à 3 glands montans d'argent posés 2 and 1”.*



*The Henzey Arms as published in The Gentleman's Magazine, November, 1856*

“Antiquarian” provided different details of the arms in the January, 1857, issue of the magazine.<sup>11</sup> There he described them as *gules, three acorns, slipped or*. In his work on the Henzey family, published in 1877, Grazebrook gave the source of this information as:

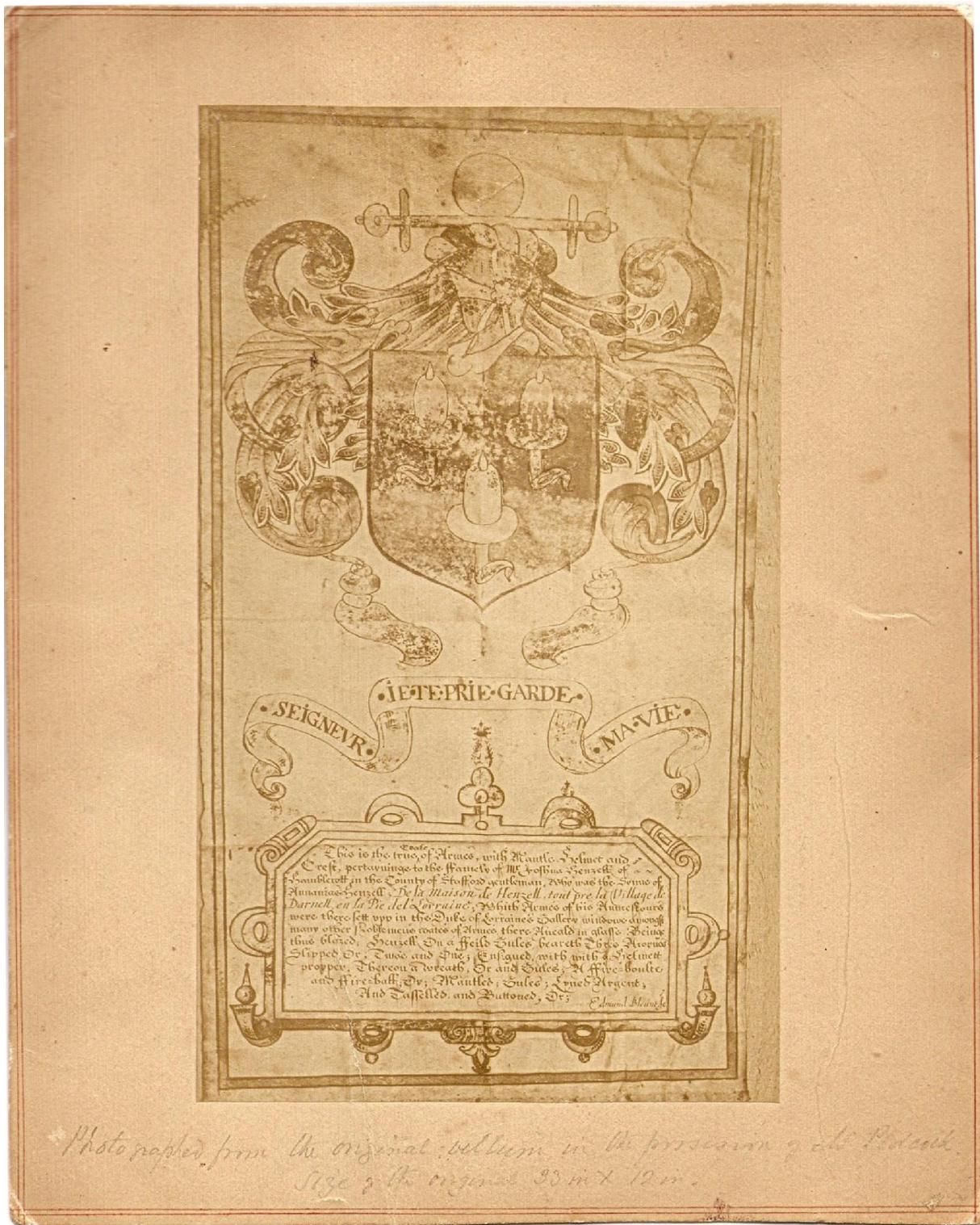
*an old painting upon vellum of these arms, crest and motto, executed, apparently sometime in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, by one Edmund Blount.*<sup>12</sup>

On the basis of this document it has always been presumed that:

*The Henzey family, on emigrating from France, appear to have made a slight difference in their arms for the sake of distinction, the acorns according to Chenaye Desbois being argent, and according to the above description or.*<sup>13</sup>

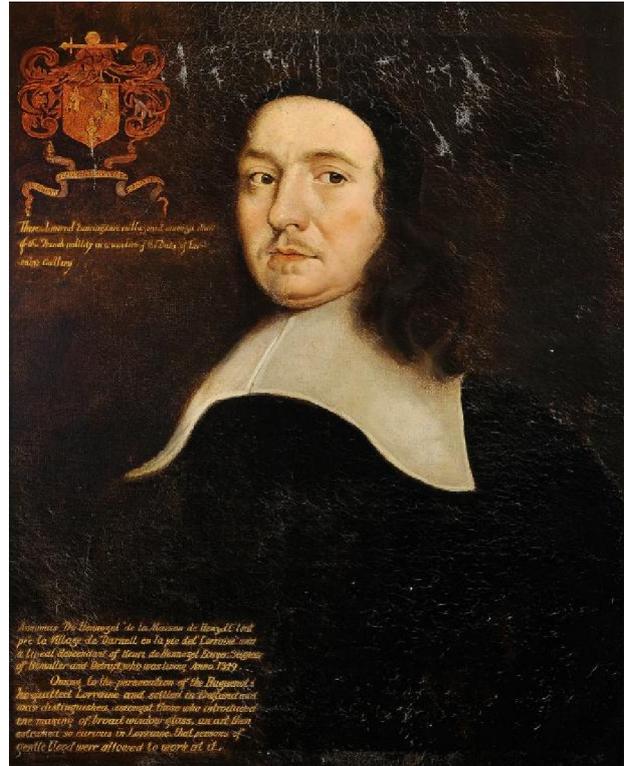
This conclusion reveals a misunderstanding of the document. It referred, not to the arms of the Henzeys or Henzells in England, but to the ancestral arms of the Hennezels in Lorraine.

*Which Armes of his Auncestours were there sett up in the Duke of Lorraine's Gallery windowe amongst many other Noblemen's coates of Armes there Aneald in Glasse. Being thus blazed: Henzell On a ffeild Gules beareth Three Acornes Slipped Or.*<sup>14</sup>



The "Painting on Vellum" which describes the Henzell arms as  
On a ffeild Gules beareth Three Acornes Slipped Or<sup>15</sup>

A portrait of Ananias Hennezel, the ancestor of many of the Henzeys and Henzells in England, depicts the Hennezel arms.<sup>16</sup> Unfortunately, the varnish layer on the portrait has yellowed, obscuring the original colours. The commentary written on the portrait is a later addition and, as the damage to the upper part of the portrait appears to be underneath the arms, they may also be a later addition. The arms as depicted on the portrait and the arms as drawn on the vellum are so similar in layout and design as to suggest that one was a close copy of the other.



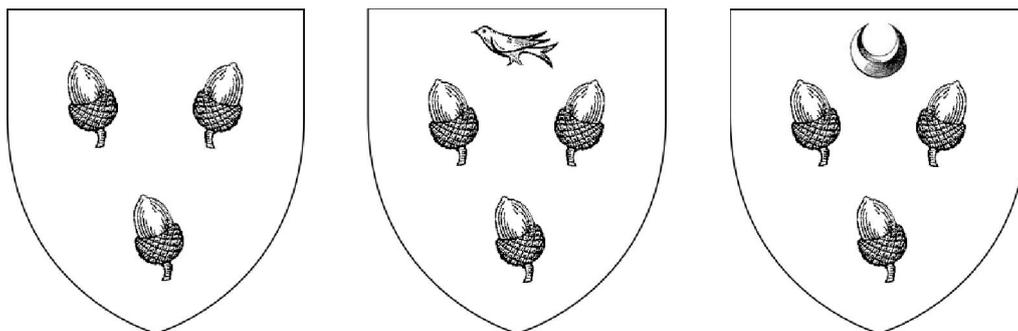
*Ananias Hennezel  
Ancestor of the Henzeys of Old Swinford  
and many of the Henzells of Newcastle-on-Tyne*

The portrait of Ananias Hennezel predates the painting by Edmund Blount as the Blount vellum refers to the arms of the ancestors of “Mr. Joshua Henzell of Hamblecott in the County of Stafford, gentleman; who was the Sonne of Annanias Henzell De la Maison de Henzell.”<sup>17</sup> If the

arms in the painting were part of the original work they were a possible source of the description in the Blount vellum, but it is quite possible that the arms were added to the portrait after its completion and were themselves based on the Blount painting.

In his book on the Henzeys, Grazebrook referred to four English seals which bore the Henzey arms.<sup>18</sup> One was “an old signet ring” in the possession of Mr Charles Pidcock of Worcester.<sup>19</sup> The second was “attached to documents to which Oliver Dixon of Oldswinford was a party.”<sup>20</sup> The third belonged to Thomas Brettell of Summerhill.<sup>21</sup> The fourth was “once in the possession of the late Charles Henzell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.”

In the first two seals the arms were undifferenced. The third was differenced with a martlet in chief and the fourth with a crescent “between the upper two” acorns.



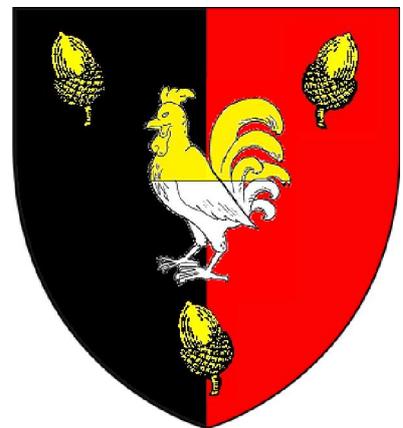
*Left, the arms as they appear on the Pidcock and Dixon seals,  
centre, the arms on the Brettell seal, right, the arms on the Henzell seal*

All sources are in agreement that the colour of the field was *gules*. The only source which describes colour of the acorns as *or* is the painting on vellum, which purports to describe the arms as used in Lorraine. As all other descriptions of the arms as used on Lorraine describe the acorns as *argent*, it is possible that the “painting on vellum” is mistaken on this detail.

According to *The General Armory* the Brettell family, descendants of the brothers John and Thomas Brettell, as heirs of the Henzeys, used the Henzey arms, *gules, three acorns or*.<sup>22</sup> *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* states that they used these arms with a *martlet* for difference.<sup>23</sup> Elsewhere it was claimed that the “ancient arms” of Brettell were quartered with those of “De Hennezel. Hezell (sic), [of] Lorraine; and co. Stafford.”<sup>24</sup>

This evidence for this claim is that Thomas Brettell of Summerhill owned a seal bearing the differenced arms and his brother, Ananias Brettell, used the arms as a bookplate.<sup>25</sup> There is no record of this usage at the College of Arms.<sup>26</sup> While the seal cannot give any evidence for the colours of the arms, the bookplate would have been hatched to show the colours. While Grazebrooke did not mention the colours in his discussion of the arms it can be presumed that they were *gules, three acorns or*.

On 10 September, 1852, another family descended from the Henzeys, the Pidcocks, were granted arms based on the Henzey arms, *per pale sable and gules, a cock per fesse or and argent between three acorns of the third*. This is the first reference to any variant of the Henzey arms in documents issued by the College of Arms. As the “old painting upon vellum” which described the acorns as *or* belonged to Charles Pidcock, then that painting was the source of the colour of the acorns in the arms granted to him.<sup>27</sup>



*Arms of the Pidcock family.*

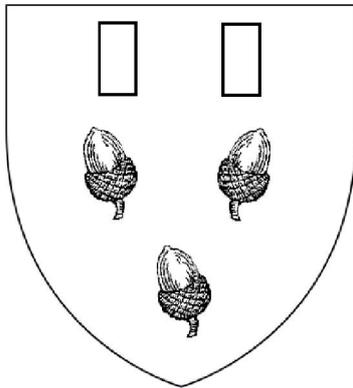
It is possible that the Hennezels of Houldrichapelle, the branch of the family to which Ananias Hennezel belonged, varied their arms by changing the colour of the acorns. However, all other branches of the family, with the exception of the Hennezels of Beaujeu, varied their arms by using a mark of cadency,<sup>28</sup> with no alteration to the colours of the arms. The branch of Beaujeu descended from the marriage in 1615 of Josué de Hennezel, seigneur du Tholoy, and Marthe de Thiétry. The arms they adopted were a variant of the Thiétry arms and may have reflected an inheritance of Thiétry estates. These arms are still used by the Vicomte d’Hennezel de Gemmelaincourt.<sup>29</sup>

### **The Arms of the Tyzack Family**

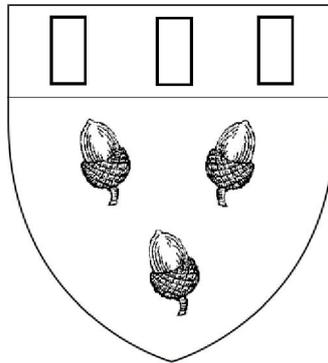
The arms of the Tyzack family of Newcastle-on-Tyne were first described in the Supplement to Berry’s *Encyclopædia Heraldica* in 1838 as *three acorns, slipped, two billets in chief*.<sup>30</sup>

The arms as recorded in *The General Armory* and *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* were slightly different and appear to be drawn from two sources. The first was the seal of Peregrine Tyzack, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, taken from a letter written in 1769.<sup>31</sup> In 1863

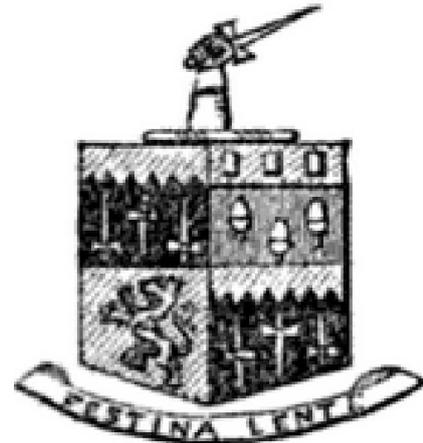
this was described by William V. Tyzack as *gules, three acorns, on a chief, three billets*. However, as the arms were recorded on a seal impression, the colour of the field could not be known. They may have been taken from a bookplate or based on another coat of arms.



*The Tyzack arms from  
The Encyclopædia Heraldica*



*The seal of Peregrine Tyzack  
1769*



*The arms of Sir Henry  
Creswicke Rawlinson*

The second source was the Tyzack arms as quartered in 1876 by Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P.<sup>32</sup> Sir Henry was the great-grandson and heir of Peregrine Tyzack of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and so inherited his arms. Sir Henry's arms were described as:

*Quarterly: 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, sable, three daggers, argent, the one dipped in pale having the point towards the base, a chief indented, or [RAWLINSON]; 2<sup>nd</sup>, gules, three acorns, slipped, argent, on a chief of three billets [TYZACK]; 3<sup>rd</sup>, argent, a lion rampant [CRESWICKE].<sup>33</sup>*

There are several problems with this description which make its use as an accurate source questionable.

- The arms of Rawlinson contain three swords, not daggers, and the swords are not *argent*, but *proper, hilted or*<sup>34</sup>.
- The arms of Creswicke in the blazon are incomplete in that the colour of the *lion rampant* is not given. The correct description of the Creswicke arms is different in both colour and detail, *or, a lion rampant, guardant, gules*.<sup>35</sup> These arms were inherited from Sir Henry's grandfather, Henry Martin Creswick, who was the illegitimate son of an earlier Henry Creswicke, and so the arms should bear either a *baton sinister* or be within a *bordure wavy* to denote the illegitimacy.
- While the description of the quartered Tyzack arms matches those of Peregrine Tyzack in detail, it is also incomplete, as neither the colour of the chief, nor of the billets, is given.

The inaccuracy in the details and colours of the Creswicke and Rawlinson arms casts doubt on the accuracy of the description of the Tyzack arms. By 1876 the Henzey arms had been discussed in genealogical and heraldic circles for nearly twenty years, it was assumed that the

Henzeys and Tyzacks used the same arms and the colour of the field in the Henzey arms, *gules*, was known. Grazebrooke was of the opinion that:

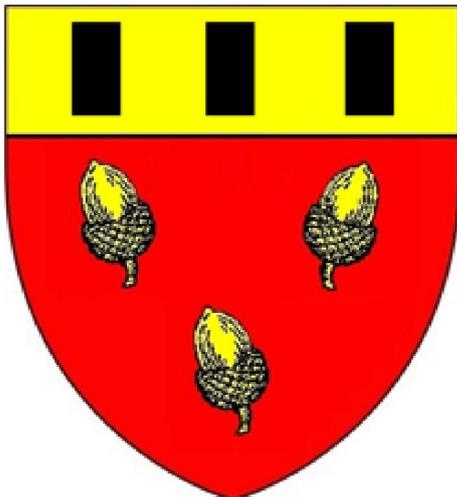
*It is an interesting fact that a seal, bearing the Henzey arms, also differenced by a martlet, is attached to the will of Paul Tyzack, the elder, of Oldswinford, glassmaker, dated 1663. It was probably the property of Paul Henzey, his son-in-law and executor...*<sup>36</sup>

It is highly unlikely that Paul Tyzack, as the representative of an armigerous family of some antiquity, would have used his son-in-law's seal.

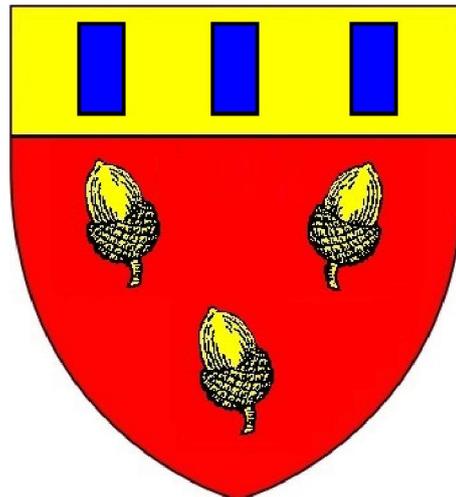
Another version of the arms appeared in an article in *The Scottish Antiquary* in 1893.<sup>37</sup> There the Tyzack arms were described as *gules, three acorns slipped or, on a chief or, three billets sable*. The publication of these arms produced a reply in the 1894 issue:

*I have a book-plate of Nicholas Tyzack, Esq., surgeon, having the Tyzack arms as given in the Scottish Antiquary, save that the billets are az.* 'Mag'<sup>38</sup>

Nicholas Tyzack of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surgeon, died in 1783.<sup>39</sup> He was the first cousin of Peregrine Tyzack of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose arms, mentioned above, were said to have *three billets sable*. As Nicholas' arms came from a bookplate which was hatched to show the colours, the description in *The Scottish Antiquary* can be presumed to be accurate.



*The Tyzack arms as described in The Scottish Antiquary in 1893*



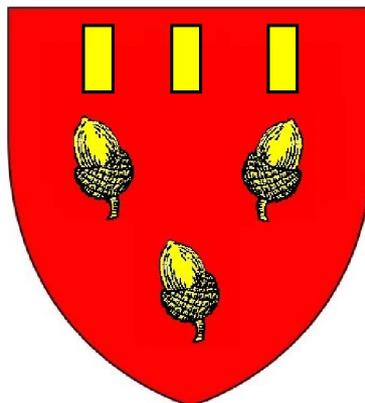
*The arms of Nicholas Tyzack, Surgeon*

The first recorded use of the Tyzack arms on a memorial is at Gateshead in Durham. Timothy Tyzack, "Merchant-adventurer," died 6 February, 1684/85, and was buried alongside his wife, Elizabeth, who had died in 1659. Their monument bore their arms: "*three acorns slipped, two billets in chief, ... impaling a fesse between three calves passant.*"<sup>40</sup> The impaled arms are those of the Metcalfe family of Yorkshire<sup>41</sup>. This is the probable source of the Tyzack arms as described in the *Encyclopædia Heraldica*.



*The Arms of Timothy and Elizabeth Tyzack<sup>42</sup>*

Another tomb bearing the Tyzack Arms is at Hebburn, Northumberland. This is the tomb of George Tyzack of Hebron, died 1707, his son George Tyzack, died 1774, and his grandson, Joseph Tyzack, died 1841.<sup>43</sup> The armorials are given as “(gules) three acorns (gold) in chief three billets (gold).” As the colours are in brackets the original arms were uncoloured. The description was given in 1931 so the colours may have been derived from the arms as published in *The General Armory*. However, as the colour of the acorns is different to those in *The General Armory*, the author may have had access to other information, such as a bookplate.



*The Arms of Tyzack of Hebron  
as described in Archaeologia Aeliana 1931*

It is clear that, while the original arms of the Tyzack family had been *azure, three acorns or*, by the second half of the eighteenth century, two hundred years after the family had arrived in England, the undifferenced Tyzack arms used in Northumberland had become *gules, three acorns or* (or *argent*).

Impressions of two Tyzack seals survive on the wills of Paul Tyzack, 1663, mentioned above, and his great-nephew, Zacharias Tyzack the younger of Amblecote, 1678.<sup>44</sup> The arms on Paul Tyzack's seal were *three acorns slipped, a martlet for difference* and those of Zacharias were *three acorns slipped, a crescent for difference*.



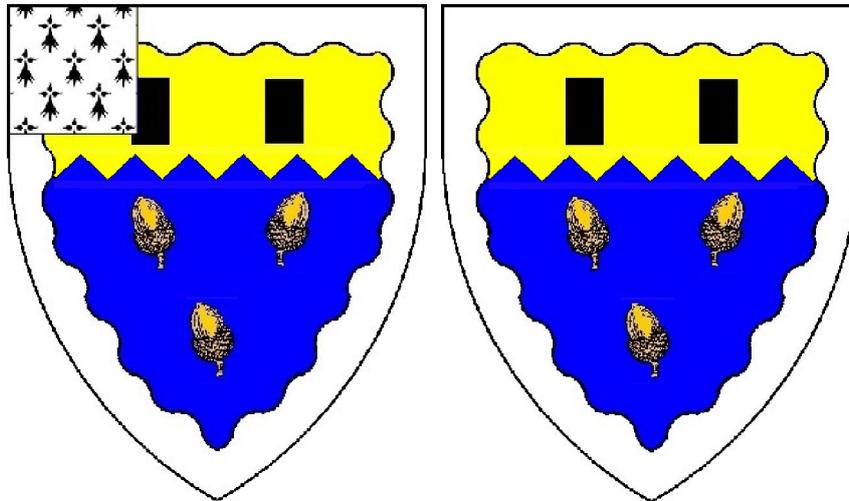
*Left, the seal of Paul Tyzack, 1663; Right, the seal of Zacharias Tyzack, 1678*  
Photos © Sandra Patience 2016

A further example of the Tyzack arms was noted by Grazebrook.<sup>45</sup> On 9 January, 1843, arms were granted to Edward Davison on his taking the name and arms of Tyzack.<sup>46</sup> In 1841 Edward Davison had married Isabella Tyzack (1820-1847). Isabella Tyzack was the granddaughter and co-heiress of Joseph Tyzack of Hebron in Northumberland (1754-1841) and under the terms of Joseph Tyzack's will Edward, who by his marriage had acquired considerable property, was required to take the name and arms of Tyzack within eighteen months of his wedding.<sup>47</sup>

The arms granted to Edward Davison were: *azure, three acorns two and one or, a chief indented of the last, thereon two billets sable, the whole within a bordure wavy argent, a canton ermine for difference*. The arms and crest were to be borne by his descendants without the canton.

Edward Davison Tyzack did not like his new arms. On 6 February, 1843, he wrote to his lawyer, Henry Brumely, "I was surprised to see the Coat of Arms so much altered from the one I gave you. Why have they done so?" His lawyer replied "I do not know why the Officers at the Heralds Office have altered the Arms ... They have exercised their powers merely to please their own fancies."<sup>48</sup> This was disingenuous. Brumely would have known that some of the alterations were due to the wording of Joseph Tyzack's will, "Isabella Tyzack one of the daughters of my late reputed son George Tyzack deceased." "Reputed" was a euphemism for illegitimate and so the arms had been amended by the addition of a

*bordure wavy argent* to denote bastardy. The *canton ermine* was added to show that the arms came to Edward by marriage and not by descent.<sup>49</sup> The changes by which the heralds could “please their own fancies” were the change of the colour of the field from *gules* to *azure*, the conversion of the three billets in chief into a chief indented with two billets.



*Left, the arms granted to Edward Tyzack, formerly Davison  
Right, the arms to be borne by his descendants.*

The change in the colour of the field is a significant alteration and not one that could be made on a whim. The explanation is that either the colour of the field in the arms of Tyzack of Hebron as described on the Tyzack tomb was not *gules*, as stated in 1931, or, perhaps, more probably, the heralds, on investigating the Tyzack arms, located a description of the original Thysac arms, and so used the colours of those arms in designing arms for Edward Davison Tyzack.

## Conclusion

To answer the questions posed at the beginning of this article:

*When did the Henzeys of England change the colours of the acorns from argent to or?*

At some point in the mid seventeenth century, possibly prior to the death of Joshua Henzey in 1660, Edmund Blount recorded the colour of the acorns as *or*. This was known to the Pidcocks, the owners of both the portrait of Ananias Hennezel and the “painting on vellum.” When arms were granted to the Pidcocks in 1852, based on these sources, the acorns on their new shield were *or* to show their Henzey descent.

This colouring cannot have been general knowledge, because in 1856 it was thought that the arms of the English Henzeys or Henzells were the same as those of the Hennezels of Lorraine, and that the colour of the acorns was *argent*. The general discussion of the arms that ensued led to the entries in *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* and *The General Armory*, which established as fact that the arms were *gules, three acorns slipped, two and one or*. The truth is that the undifferenced arms of the Henzeys or Henzells in England were, as they had

been in Lorraine, *gules, three acorns slipped, two and one argent*, however, in usage, the arms had changed to *gules, three acorns slipped, two and one or*.

*Why were the colours changed?*

They may have been changed in error. Edmund Blount's "painting on vellum" could have been based on the arms in the earlier portrait of Ananias Hennezel. In 2014 the arms in that painting were so yellowed that they appeared to be dull orange acorns on a dark orange field.<sup>50</sup> If the arms are original than this discolouration could have already begun when Edmund Blount saw the painting, leading him to describe the acorns as *or*, when they may have been merely yellowed *argent*. However, it is quite possible that the arms were added to the portrait at the same time as the commentary, based on Blount's record.

It is also possible that the Hennezels of Holudrichapelle had differentiated their arms from the rest of the family by changing the colour of the acorns from *argent* to *or*. There is, however, no precedent for such a change in the arms of the Hennezel family of Lorraine.

*When and why did the Tyzacks of England adopt the Hennezel arms rather than their own?*

The simple answer is that they did not. When the Tyzacks arrived England they were entitled to use their own arms and continued to use them, but at some point between their arrival and the late eighteenth century the colour of the field in some arms had changed from *azure* to *gules*. The acorns remained *or*, except in the arms of Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, where they were described as *argent*. Given the other inaccuracies in the description of his arms, *argent* may be an error.

The direction of the acorns in the Tyzack arms appears to be a matter of choice by the artist who drew or carved them. In many French examples of arms featuring acorns, the direction of the acorns bears no relation to the description of the arms.<sup>51</sup> In his discussion of the Glassmakers of the Forest of Darney, Jean-François Michel depicted the arms of both the Thisac and Thiétry families with the acorns pointing upwards,<sup>52</sup> the acorns in the arms of the English family of Pidcock are sometimes depicted pointed down,<sup>53</sup> and depictions of the Tyzack arms on internet sites often depict the acorns as pointed down, and arranged 1 and 2.<sup>54</sup>

Whether the change in the colour of the field was a deliberate alteration to distinguish their arms from the Thysacs of Lorraine, or due to the similarity to the Henzey/Henzell arms cannot be known. However, it would be improbable that the Tyzacks would deliberately change their arms to make them the same as the arms of another family.

Unfortunately the arms of Sir Henry Rawlinson, being the only arms of the Tyzack family known to Grazebrooke, were enshrined in *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* and *The General Armory* as the arms of the entire Tyzack family, rather than just of one branch. These arms, without the chief, were the same as those of the Hennezel family of Lorraine.

The sole unimpeachable authority on the coat of arms is the College of Arms, which, in 1843, recorded the colours of the undifferenced arms as *azure, three acorns slipped, two and one*

or. This description must be accepted as accurate in all details, however, in usage the indifferance arms had become *gules, three acorns slipped, two and one or*.

Therefore it can be concluded that, while the arms of the Henzey or Henzell and Tyzack families as they appear in *The General Armory* and other sources are incorrect, they do reflect the arms in usage. As the descriptions in *The General Armory* have now become part of Britain's heraldic history, the arms in that book have gained near universal acceptance.

William Good

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- <sup>1</sup> *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales* by Sir Bernard Burke (London 1884) pages 479 & 1043
- <sup>2</sup> *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* by H.S. Grazebrook (London 1873) pages 273 & 589
- <sup>3</sup> *Collections for a Genealogy of the Noble Families of Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* by H.S. Grazebrook (Stourbridge 1877) pages 25 - 27
- <sup>4</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 1
- <sup>5</sup> *Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel 1392-1902* par le Comte de Hennezel d'Ormois (Laon 1902)
- <sup>6</sup> *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, par M. de la Chenaye-Desbois, Second Edition (Paris 1774) Tome VIII pages 25 et seq.
- <sup>7</sup> *Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel* page 4
- <sup>8</sup> *The Rambler in Worcestershire* (Worcester 1848) page 215
- <sup>9</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review, New Series, Volume I*, (London 1856) page 592
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, page 729.
- <sup>11</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review, New Series, Volume II*, (London 1857) page 73 see also *The Herald and Genealogist, Volume I* (London 1863) page 435
- <sup>12</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 25 – 26.  
A picture of this painting on vellum, purporting to be the original document, appears on line at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~brettell/BRETTELL/HenzeyCoatOfArms\\_GrazebrookFamilyTree.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~brettell/BRETTELL/HenzeyCoatOfArms_GrazebrookFamilyTree.html) this image is of a black and white drawing.
- <sup>13</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review, New Series, Volume II*, (London 1857) page 74
- <sup>14</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 26
- <sup>15</sup> <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~brettell/BRETTELL/images/Henzey-CoafOfArms.jpg>  
*Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* frontispiece
- <sup>16</sup> In 1971 the portrait was in the possession of the daughters of Major Pidcock.  
*Verre et Verriers de Lorraine au début des Temps Modernes* par Germaine Rose-Villequey (Paris 1971) Plate VI 4
- <sup>17</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 25
- <sup>18</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack*, page 26 & 187
- <sup>19</sup> Charles Pidcock, baptised at Old Swinford, Worcestershire, in 1809, was the great-grandson of Elizabeth Henzey Pidcock (1676-1737), who was the daughter of Thomas Henzey of Old Swinford (1646 – 1712).
- <sup>20</sup> Oliver Dixon (1738-1803) was the grandson of John Henzey of Haylestones in Amblecote.
- <sup>21</sup> Thomas Brettell (born 1749) was the grandson of John Henzey of Old Swinford.
- <sup>22</sup> In about 1737 John Brettell married Anne Henzey, daughter and co-heiress of Paul Henzey of Amblecote. In 1748 his brother, Thomas, married Sarah Henzey, daughter and sole heiress of John Henzey of Old Swinford.
- <sup>23</sup> *The General Armory* page 121, *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* page 272
- <sup>24</sup> *An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms Belonging to Families in Great Britain and Ireland* by J.W. Papworth, edited by A.W. Morant (London 1874) pages 397 and 888.  
I have been unable to locate the source of the statement regarding the quartered arms. This quartering is not mentioned in either *The General Armory* or *The Heraldry of Worcestershire*.
- <sup>25</sup> *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* page 272
- <sup>26</sup> *The Herald and Genealogist, Volume I* (London 1863) page 427

- <sup>27</sup> *The Herald and Genealogist, Volume I* (London 1863) page 433
- <sup>28</sup> The branch of Tholoy differenced their arms with *un croissant d'argent* in chief and the brancy of Ormoy placed *un croissant d'or* in the centre of the shield. *Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel* page 5
- <sup>29</sup> *Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel* page 5 & 48
- <sup>30</sup> *Supplement to the Encyclopædia Heraldica or Complete Dictionary of Heraldry* (1838)
- <sup>31</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review, New Series, Volume II*, (London 1857) page 634  
see also *The Herald and Genealogist, Volume I* (London 1863) page 435
- <sup>32</sup> *Debrett's Illustrated House of Commons, and the Judicial Bench*, by Robert Henry Mair (1867), page 194  
In 1889 Sir Henry was created G.C.B. and in 1891 became a Baronet.
- <sup>33</sup> These arms did not continue in use and later generations of the Rawlinson family have reverted to using the unquartered Rawlinson arms (see *Burkes Peerage* 1921).
- <sup>34</sup> *The General Armory* page 841
- <sup>35</sup> *Ibid*, page 242.
- <sup>36</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 26
- <sup>37</sup> *Glass-making in Sussex, Newcastle and Scotland* by A.W. Cornelius Hallen, *The Scottish Antiquary, Volume VII* (Edinburgh 1893) page 152
- <sup>38</sup> *The Scottish antiquary, or, Northern Notes & Queries, Volume 8* (Edinburgh 1894) page 15
- <sup>39</sup> Will dated 24 July 1780, Codicil 22 Mar 1783, Proved at Durham 17 Dec 1783  
Durham Will DPR/I/1/1783/T11/1-7
- <sup>40</sup> *Records of the Committees for compounding, etc., with delinquent royalists in Durham and Northumberland during the civil war, etc., 1643-1660, Publications of The Surtees Society Volume 111* (Durham 1905) page 289  
*The Manufacture of Glass in England. Rise of the Art on the Tyne* by James Clephan; *Archæologia Æliana, Volume VIII* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1880), page 124  
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/antiquities-durham/vol2/pp105-135>
- <sup>41</sup> *The General Armory* page 681
- <sup>42</sup> *The Manufacture of Glass in England*, plate facing page 124.
- <sup>43</sup> "Joseph Tyzack died May 6 1707, George Tyzack of Hebron who died September 11 1774, Isabel his wife ... Joseph Tyzack Esq. of Hebron ... died August 13 1811 (sic), aged 87." *Archæologia Æliana* (1931) Page 71  
The date of death of the younger Joseph Tyzack is given as 1811.
- <sup>44</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 26
- <sup>45</sup> *Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack* page 27, *The Heraldry of Worcestershire* page 590
- <sup>46</sup> *The Newcastle Journal* 7 January 1843 page 1
- <sup>47</sup> Durham Wills DPR/I/3/1727/B290
- <sup>48</sup> <http://www.tyzack.net/davison.pdf>
- <sup>49</sup> *The Art of Heraldry, An Encyclopædia of Armory* by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies (London 1904) page 93
- <sup>50</sup> The painting was auctioned on 26 November, 2014. Until then it had remained in the possession of Ananias's descendants. <http://www.the-saleroom.com/en-gb/auction-catalogues/mellors-and-kirk/catalogue-id-srmel10000/lot-cc2ebdd8-f107-41d9-83b7-a3f501256688>
- <sup>51</sup> The arms of the town of Jacou are described as *d'azur aux trois glands renversés d'or ordonnés 2 et 1, accompagnés en chef d'une étoile du même*, but drawn with the acorns pointing upwards.  
[http://armoiries.free.fr/armoirie/generation\\_armoiries.php?insee=34120](http://armoiries.free.fr/armoirie/generation_armoiries.php?insee=34120)  
The family of de Bretteville has arms described as *d'azur, à trois glands d'or*, but are drawn with the acorns pointing down.  
<http://www.blason-armoiries.org/heraldique/tables-heraldiques/figures-naturelles/vegetaux/fruits/gland.htm>  
The town of Amfreville la Campagne has arms described as *d'azur à trois glands d'or aux coques de sinople*, but are also drawn with the acorns pointing down.  
[http://armorialdefrance.fr/page\\_blason.php?ville=576](http://armorialdefrance.fr/page_blason.php?ville=576)
- <sup>52</sup> *Recherche, conclusions et bibliographie sur le passé verrier de la forêt de Darney: problèmes et perspectives* par Jean-François Michel (undated) page 9.  
[http://verrehistoire.typepad.com/files/journee\\_familles\\_verrieres\\_passe\\_verrier\\_foret\\_darney.pdf](http://verrehistoire.typepad.com/files/journee_familles_verrieres_passe_verrier_foret_darney.pdf)
- <sup>53</sup> [http://pidcockfamily.org/?page\\_id=80](http://pidcockfamily.org/?page_id=80)  
<http://www.thetreamaker.com/family-coat-p/pidcock/england.html>
- <sup>54</sup> <https://www.houseofnames.com/tyzack-family-crest>