

Co. Essex, Gent, (although one visitations calls him of Wepstead, Co. Suffolk) and had issue William, Benjamin, Richard, Edmund, Francis, Lettyce, Mary, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Katherine, Joane and Anne. He was in some way related to the Pynchin Family of Wryttyll, Essex. His descendants for four generations can be traced in pedigrees filed with the grant of arms, and appear to have owned large tracts of land at Althorne, Mych Baddow, Burnham, Purleigh, Southminster, and Chissell Magna, Essex.

The next record of the arms of King of Mych Baddowe was a grant in 1587 to a Peter King of London, goldsmith of "*azure*, a bend between two double headed eagles displayed, *or*." This Peter King is clearly related to the Kings of Mych Baddow, Essex, but as yet the link remains unknown.

VII. KING OF BLACKHALL, KING'S PRIOR, HEREFORDSHIRE.

ARMS: "Quarterly *argent* and *azure*, in the second and third quarters of a quarterfoil of the first, over all a bend barry of six of the second, charged with a quarterfoil also of the first and *gules*."

CREST: "On a wreath of the colours a Lion rampant *or*, gorged with a collar gemel *azure* and holding in the dexter forepaw a trefoil, slipped *vert*." (See Plate VI, No. 1)

These arms are also given in the early Heraldic authorities as follows:—

ARMS: "Quarterly, *argent* and *azure*, in the second and third quarters a mullet of six points, *or*, pierced of the field, over all a bend, barry of six of the second, charged with a cinquefoil of the third and *gules*."

CREST: "A lion, rampant, *or*, gorged with a collar gemel *azure* and holding in the dexter forepaw a trefoil, slipped *vert*."

This coat of arms is quite unique and resembles in no particular that of any other family of "King." It is possible that they belonged originally to some family into which the Kings of Blackhall married and eventually adopted the arms of the female side.

The earliest record of the family is Thomas King, who was a tenant of the Manor in 1477 and at a little later date an entry in the Manorial Court Rolls states that his widow did service at the death of her husband on her taking the tenancy. He was the grandfather of John King (see below) and probably had issue, a son Thomas, for the church records show that Walter King, son of Thomas King was baptized there in 1539.

John King (Thomas?, Thomas) of Blackhall, died 11 March, 1588, leaving a wife Joan, and a son John, baptised 23 May, 1546 and also many other children whose names are as yet unknown.

John King (John, Thomas?, Thomas) was baptised 23 May, 1546, buried 27 June, 1620, purchased the Devereux Hall estate, part of the Manor of Blackhall, on 15 May, 1564 from Sir Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford, K. G. It was later known as Upper House, or Devereux Hall, and was burnt down in the middle of the 18th Century. He married Margaret Vaughan, and set-