

# The Seaxe



Robin



## Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

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No.30

(Founded 1976)

December 1999

### Invitation

Nan and Pete Taylor have generously invited all members of the Society to their home for a **New Year Party on Saturday, 8th January 2000**

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*It is difficult to express our gratitude for what has almost become an institution without appearing to take things for granted. Anyway many thanks to them both for trying to get us all together for our first social function of the new century.*

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### Editorial

As we approach the end of the 20th century I must say that jointly editing *Seaxe* has given Marjorie and me endless satisfaction [and a good deal of worry!] I hope that we shall be well enough [and sufficiently *compos mentis*] to carry on for another year or two. In the meantime we must take this unique opportunity of thanking our contributors for the wealth of knowledge and skill they have been generous enough to give us over the years. What better way could there be of ending the century than taking a look back at the recording of the **Bedford Chapel** which many people think was the *Middlesex's* "finest hour"? And not to be forgotten are our readers for their encouragement which has made the production of every issue a great pleasure. Thank you all - see you in 2000!

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### Visit of our Patron

It is appropriate that our first speaker of the new century is our Patron **Hubert Chesshyre, LVO, MA, FSA** who is not only **Clarenceux King of Arms** but also **Secretary of The Most Noble Order of the Garter**. We hope that all members will be present to give him a "right royal welcome" and we also hope that we may be joined by members of other societies wishing to hear what promises to be an enlightening talk on a fascinating subject by one of the most senior officers of the **College of Heralds**.



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### Middlesex Heraldry Society Reguardant

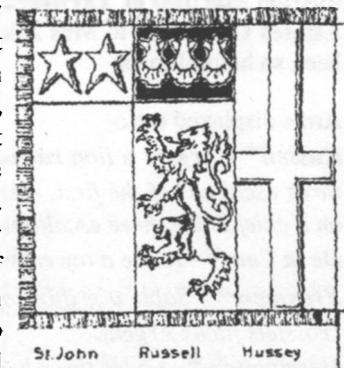
by **Margaret Young**

Long ago, in fact in 1980, we visited the **Manor House at Chenies in Buckinghamshire**, and the **Bedford Chapel in the Church**. We needed permission from the Bedford Estates Office for this as the chapel is not open to the public and is usually locked. On entering we were overwhelmed by the sight of so many monuments, windows, etc. all displaying heraldry of the **Russell** family. We were asked if we would like to bring the records up to date as nothing had been done since 1892 since when there had been an enlargement of the Chapel and a number of additions and alterations had been made. Such was our enthusiasm that we asked to be allowed to make a complete record of all the heraldry in the Chapel. Permission was granted and we set about our "monumental" task whole-heartedly.



Altogether the Chapel contains 18 banners, 24 corbels, 10 hatchments, 16 monuments each bearing several shields, and 33 plaques. There are seven windows each with two shields and another with five shields all in stained glass. Seven of them are the work of **C. E. Kempe** and the eighth is for **Hastings, the 9th Duke** and his wife, **Elizabeth Sackville West**, and is by **H.B.Powell**. The heraldry of 119 families is represented in the arms in the Chapel. The earliest tomb is for **John Russell** who was created **Earl of Bedford** for his services to **Henry VIII** and he was also given **Woburn Abbey**. The **Chenies** estate came into his possession through his wife.

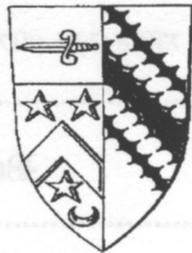
The **2nd Earl, Sir Francis**, married **Margaret St. John** and their impaled arms appear on one end of their monument. The **Russell lion** is one supporter and the **St. John monkey** is the other. The monkey commemorated an incident in the family history when their home caught fire and, in the confused evacuation it was not realised that the baby had been left behind. However the pet monkey appeared on the roof carrying the child from where it was possible to rescue them. The **4th Earl** and his wife were responsible for making **Woburn** the family home as they escaped from **The Great Plague** in 1625, settled at **Woburn** and had much updating and renovating carried out.



The monument for the **5th Earl** and **1st Duke** and his wife, **Anne Carr**, is very large and they both appear on it looking very sad, perhaps because their son had been executed for his part in the **Rye Plot** in 1683. It was later, in the reign of **William and Mary** that the **Earl** was given a **Dukedom** as a form of apology. A monument with a



Russell/Peyronnet



Peyronnet/Whitfield



Russell/Rawdon

difference is that of **Lord Arthur Russell**, brother of the **9th Duke**, and his wife, **Laura Peyronnet**. It is in the form of a bronze candelabra and has four shields inscribed on enamel and, above them, four statuettes representing **Love, Courage, Truth and Faith**. It is dated 1892.

A very interesting shield is that of the **11th Duke** and his wife, **Mary Tribe**, who was known as the "**Flying Duchess**" as she travelled all over the world in her own aeroplane. She was eventually



killed in an air crash in 1937. The **Duke** had a shield designed for her, divided quarterly and depicting events in her travels. They are very picturesque but not at all heraldic in design and were not accepted by the **College of Arms**. However the **Duke** would

not be governed by the ruling and the shield appears on a plaque in the **Chapel** impaled by the **Russell** arms.

I have described but a few of the magnificent monuments and shields of arms to be seen which include the arms of other families including **Ambrose Dudley, 1st Earl of Warwick**, who married **Anne Russell** in 1565; **Spencer** and **Leveson-Gower** which appear on a banner for the **4th Duke**; **Clifford** on a hatchment for **Commander John Russell**; **Newburgh, Grandison, Berkeley, De Vere, Beauchamp** and many more.

Having completed our researches a book was compiled with historic information, descriptions of tombs, an armorial and ordinary of arms - all the work of **Nan** and **Pete Taylor** with the illustrations by **Pete** throughout. Copies were sent to the **Duke**, then resident abroad; his son, the **Marquis of Tavistock**, at **Woburn**; the **Bedford Estates Office** and to **Mrs Atkinson** at **Chenies** who had been so helpful to us.

Arms displayed are :-

**Russell\*** - Argent a lion rampant Gules on a chief Sable three escallops of the first. - Argent a lion rampant Gules on a chief Sable three escallops of the first.

**De la Tour\*** - Azure a tower Argent.

**Froxmere\*** - Sable a griffin segreant between three cross crosslets fitchy Argent.

**Herringham\*** - Gules three herrings haurient Argent.

**Hussey** - Or a cross Vert.

**Laxham\*** - Sable three mallets Argent

**Muschamp\*** - Or three bars Gules a crescent for difference.

**Oldham\*** - Gules a lion rampant Ermine.

**Peyronnet** - Argent a chevron Gules between three molets Azure in base a crescent Gules

on a chief Azure a dagger in fess point to dexter Or. [Father of **Laura**, wife of **Lord Arthur**]

**Rawdon** - Argent a fess between three pheons Sable. [Mother of **Lord Arthur**]

**St. John** - Argent on a chief Gules two molets Or.

**Sapcote\*** - Sable three doves Argent a crescent (or molet) for difference.

**Seamark\*** - Argent on a cross Gules five molets Or.

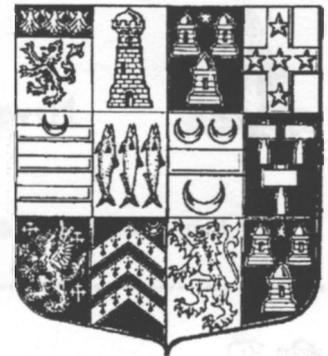
**Tame\*** - Argent a fess between three crescents Gules.

**Tribe (Du Courroy)** - Quarterly per fess indented Azure and Argent [1] Representation of the aeroplane "The Spider" flying downwards from the clouds. [2] Upon sand a common tern arising [3] Issuant from sand a banyan tree and in base water. [4] In front of a representation of the Wille Glacier "Jan Meyen" rising from the sea, the steam yacht "Sapphire" at anchor. All proper.

**Whitfield** - Argent a bend cotised all engrailed Sable. [Mother of **Laura**, wife of **Lord Arthur**]

**Wyse\* (or Wise)** - Sable three chevrons Ermine with a crescent for difference.

\*Arms marked thus are as shown above on the arms of **John, 1st Earl of Bedford** and his wife, **Anne Sapcote**.



## The Mothers' Union

Before **Bill** and **Rita Burgess** left **Alresford** they wrote to us and enclosed a photograph of the arms of the **Mothers' Union** on a memorial plaque in the church.



Bill writes - **Old Alresford Place** was once the rectory and home of **Mary Sumner** the founder of the **Mothers' Union**. I have just finished a small book on the heraldry and had some problems with the two shields illustrated. I knew there was some connection with the **Sumner** family for the shield on the left but I was at a loss to find anything for the one on the right. The **Archivist** at the **Headquarters** of

the Mothers' Union was able to help with the shield on the left. In 1927 the Mothers' Union was granted arms:-



MOTHERS' UNION

*Per chevron Barry wavy Argent and Azure and Ermine in base two chevrons Gules on a chief of the second a representation of the Holy Virgin and Child standing between two portcullis chained Or.*

The Barry wavy represents the overseas connections - on the chief the portcullis stands for London where the headquarters of the Mothers' Union is to be found\* and the pile is from the Sumner arms.

The arms were granted on 16th March 1927 and the motto is:- For Love of God and Home..

The shield on the right is, I suppose, not strictly heraldic. The Cross is for the Christian faith, the triangle for the Holy Trinity and the annulet represents a wedding ring for the sanctity of marriage.

\*The HQ of the Mothers' Union is, of course, Mary Sumner House whilst, by a strange coincidence, the Vicar of Kenilworth in the early 19th century was Rev. Robert Sumner.



### The Saint Nicholas Hymn by W. H. Savile

Far-shining names from age to age  
 Enrich the Church's heritage,  
 The loyal liegemen of the Lord,  
 Who found in Him their great reward.

One name from that immortal throng  
 Inspires today our festal song;  
 In loving memory we hold  
 The Bishop and the Saint of old.

Who, far away in Eastern land,  
 With gentle heart and open hand  
 Loved all things living, shared his store  
 With homeless men who sought his door.

Friend of the poor, no less was he  
 The guardian Saint of those at sea;  
 O'er wave-swept rock and sheltered bay  
 God's churches bear his name today.

And his the skill, the tender art  
 That wins the trustful, child-like heart:  
 His dearest title to the end -  
 Saint Nicholas, the children's friend.

And we, his song-men in the Lord,  
 Would lift our voice in glad accord,  
 Uniting with high Heaven's lays  
 The homage of our earthly praise.

To Thee, O Lord, the praise be given  
 for this true citizen of Heaven;  
 A star above the stormy sea,  
 To lead the wanderer home to Thee.



### Saint Nicholas of Myra

Saint Nicholas lived in the 4th century AD (300-399) and is the patron saint of Greece and Russia. He is also the patron saint of children, scholars, merchants, sailors, travellers, pawnbrokers, thieves and vagabonds. He was present at the Council of Nicæa (325 AD) which issued the original Nicene Creed. Saint Nicholas is one of the

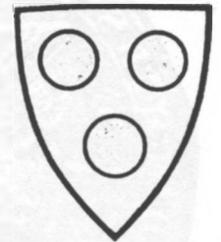


St. Nicholas Church Kenilworth

most popular saints and there are over 400 churches in England alone dedicated in his name. In legend, when Bishop of Myra in Lycia (now Turkey), he is said to have overheard a conversation which made it quite clear, that because

of poverty and their consequent inability to provide a dowry, a family was about to be forced to sell its three daughters into slavery. Saint Nicholas secretly threw three purses of gold into the home of the poor girls which gave rise to the custom of giving gifts on his feast day - 6th December. This is still followed in Holland and Germany but elsewhere has been transferred to 25th December - Christmas Day - through his identification with Santa Claus, an American corruption of his name.

The arms of St. Nicholas are:-  
 Azure three bezants.



[We are indebted to our great friends Tom and Margaret Backhouse of Kenilworth, to W. Ellwood Post (Saints, Signs and Symbols) and to Chambers Biographical Dictionary edited by Magnus Magnusson for the information on St. Nicholas].



### Did You Know?

Theodore Hardy VC, DSO, MC - of the Royal Army Chaplains Department was the most decorated



non-combatant in the British Army during the Great War. He was almost fifty-one at the outbreak of war and his offer to serve was rejected because of his age. He continued to volunteer and took a course as a stretcher bearer - being finally accepted as a Chaplain in September 1916. It was an ironic tragedy that after winning the MC,

the DSO and the VC for deeds of bravery and compassion he died of pneumonia whilst his wounds were being tended in the Red Cross Hospital in Rouen only days before the Armistice was signed.

The badge is described as:- A Maltese Cross - upon it a circle inscribed IN THIS SIGN CONQUER and enclosing a quatrefoil - all within a wreath half of oak and half of laurel and ensigned with the Crown.



# The Ducally Gorged and Chained Swan

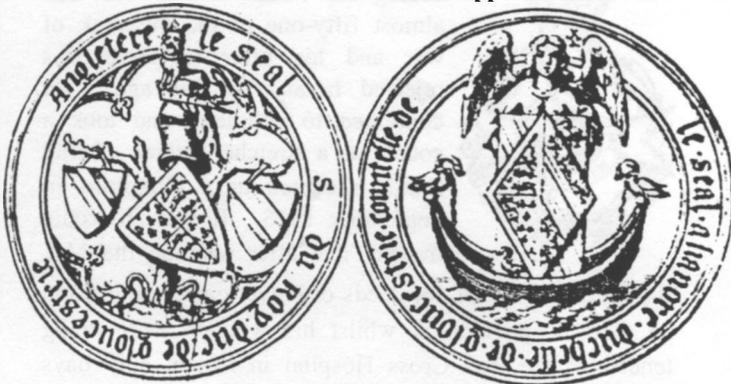
by C. J. (Sedge) Smith

John Rous in *The Rous Roll* (my copy is the Alan Sutton version of 1980) refers in Section 18 to *Eneas - a kyngs son and quenys the eldest of his brenden and sustere vij born at a byrthe where the oder by enchantment were forshapyd un to swannys with colers and chenys of gold*. However, all the other versions of the Swan Knight story talk of the six brothers and one sister being born with gold chains about their necks, and it was when these were removed that the boys turned into swans - the girl escaped. One of the chains was destroyed so that when the other five were returned to five of the swans they became human once more, but the sixth remained in swan form. It was this one drew the boat containing his brother - the other four brothers seem to fade from the story at this point.

It is difficult to know how or when the collared swan enters our collection of royal and noble badges. The swan



that appears on the seal of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex on the **Baron's Letter to Pope Boniface** in 1301 has no collar and is close - with wings down. The swans at the base of the seal of Thomas of Woodstock, husband of Eleanor de Bohun are supposedly swans of de Bohun, but they are uncollared and close. On another seal the arms appear in front of a



swan rising. Eleanor's shield shows two versions of the swan. Her arms are held by an angel standing in a boat, at each end of which is a close swan collared and chained. Above and below the lozenge with the arms are two further swans close and free. On the indenture of 1st

December 1387, between Thomas of Woodstock and the Abbot of Westminster ..... *his seal bears within a quatrefoil the trunk of a tree - the woostock - standing surrounded by water, on which two chained swans, the de Bohun badge, float. The History, Principles and Practice of Heraldry* [p.241]. To make life still more interesting *The Antiquities of Westminster Abbey* [p.21] gives a description of the brass of Eleanor de Bohun : *At the foot of the tomb, on the extreme verge, are seven small badges, being repetitions of the principal cognizances of the houses of Bohun and Woodstock, which were both distinguished by a swan, although borne in a different manner. The badge of Bohun, which occurs four times upon the ledge, is a swan close, and was derived from the Mandevilles -*



*that assumed by Thomas of Woodstock was a swan argent, with wings expanded, ducally gorged and chained or; this badge is repeated three times and was most probably enamelled, over the lead which remains. the collars and chains of brass are still seen.*

BUT, just to add to our confusion on page 23 we find ... *over the principal arch ... is a quatrefoil, charged with a swan, close, ducally gorged and chained, the peculiar badge of the Bohun family.* There is also a note to the effect that Thomas gave to the Abbey of St Albans a replica of his badge, a white swan expanding its wings (but no ducal coronet or chain). A swan with expanded wings may also be seen on the brass on the sinister side where the arches begin. J. G. Nichols, in his articles on Royal Livery Collars in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, dismissed any idea of the brass distinguishing between the Bohun and Lancastrian swan.

Others have maintained the difference. W. J. White in *The Swan, the Staffords and some Buckinghamshire Yorkist Connections* writes (p.179) *Following the demise of William de Mandeville at the*

end of the 13th century the Honour of Essex devolved upon the family of de Bohun, Earls of Hereford and Hereditary Lords High Constable of England, who came to use the white swan (with open and closed wings) as their household badge.....later King Henry IV .....came to use the swan badge in the form of a cygnet royal: a white swan gorged with a gold coronet and chain.

The Bohun swan was collared and chained before Henry IV, but on the beautiful mourning swans at the foot of the effigy of Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, in Exeter Cathedral the collars are plain bands, not coronets. One can presume that the badge on the livery collar of John Gower, the poet, still to be seen on his memorial in Southwark Cathedral was the gift of Henry Bolingbroke who gave him the collar, though it has been argued that it was a badge given by Thomas as Henry did not adopt it until after Thomas's death; as Henry had a collar made some years before that with a swan in the toret, exactly as shown on Gower's tomb the case for Thomas seems unproved. Unless, of course, Henry had the collar made to give to Thomas. It is unsafe to assume



that because a king had a badge made, or because a badge appeared in his inventory, it was made or retained for his own use.

The Lancastrians certainly made use of the gorged and chained swan. It was still appearing on the seal of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI, and was widely distributed as his livery badge during the confrontations with the Yorkists. The case is still to be argued. Michael Mitchiner in Mediæval Pilgrim and Secular Badges (1986) on p.201: *As a badge of the De Bohuns the swan is ducally gorged and chained (with the family motto "Boutane"). As a royalist badge, dating from the period of Henry IV and Henry V, the swan is free.*

Finally, a quotation from Callum Beg - Ancient Badges and their uses - The Ludgate Monthly (1899 p.526): A swan ducally gorged and chained, as well as an antelope similarly gorged and chained, were the recognised cognisances of Henry IV. Both were derived from the Bohuns. After the marriage of Henry de Bohun with Maud Mandeville, the former assumed the swan from the arms of his wife. These were *Gules a swan Argent ducally collared and chained Or.* Does anyone know the derivation of this particular piece of information?



[Right - The Banner of Henry V showing the White Swan of Mandeville and Bohun for the emblem of Hereford and also the trunk or stock of a tree couped and eradicated for Woodstock, originally borne by Richard III]

## In the Time of Queen Bick

by Cynthia Lydiard Cannings

### No.8 - Trafford of Lancashire

On the run from the troops of the powerful Norman baron sent north by the Conqueror to steal his lands, the young Saxon ancestor of the Traffords hid himself on the farm of one of his own tenants, disguised as a labourer. He was, however, very unhandy at the work. Set to threshing, he proved more of a liability to himself and his fellows than to the grain. In despair the farmer stood with him, placing his hands around his lord's and guiding them in the swing. *First up my lord - er, Jem then round and down - thus!* - and he brought the heavy flail down with a back-breaking jar onto the threshing floor. *Feel the pattern of it take over: now up, now thus! Now up, now thus!* Young Trafford, teeth clenched, tried again. *Now up, now thus!* he chanted to himself, striving for the rhythm that, he was assured, was half the labour. *Now up ... thus! Now ... thus! Now ... thus!*

It was only just in time. Norman soldiers rode in, armed and suspicious. The worried farmer hurried to meet them. But a search revealed nothing but women in the house and it was obvious that there were none but labourers in the yard.

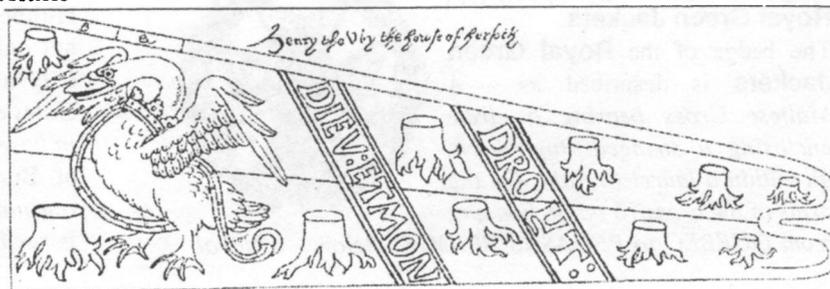
*A skilled job, farmer* said the captain, watching them idly as his men explored the outhouses, disturbing the hens and ruining the neat piles of last year's hay. *I hadn't realised. They mostly learn as boys, my lord,* said the farmer *but some never really master it. Young Jem, now* he went on, hoping the captain would never believe anyone as stupid as he feared he was being, drawing attention to the very man he wanted to hide. *A willing lad but a bit simple, if you know what I mean. You can see he's not the smooth swing of the others. In fact he's probably chanting the rhythm to himself even as he works. "Now, thus!" he says, "now, thus!" If you come over here, my lord, I'm sure you'll be able to hear him.*

But the captain had no time to waste on peasant labourers and, calling his men, he went off to prosecute the search elsewhere. History does not chronicle the reward enjoyed by the loyal farmer when Trafford regained his own; but the Traffords of Lancashire bear *thresher and flail* for crest and the motto *Now thus!* to this very day.



(First published in the Norfolk Standard of September 1999 and reprinted with permission).

[The arms of the Trafford family are;- *Argent a griffin segreant Gules - Eds]*



## Militaria No. 25 - The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Raised in 1741 as Colonel Fowke's Regiment of Foot and numbered the 54th Foot. The regiment, according to the usual practice, changed its name with its colonels until 1748 when it was renumbered as the 43rd Foot. In 1751 the regiment became the 43rd Regiment of Foot and in 1782 the 43rd (or the Monmouthshire) Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry) and, later, the 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot.

The nicknames of the regiment were *Wolfe's Own* from the regiment's part in the capture of Quebec under General Thomas Wolfe in 1759 and *The Light Bobs* in celebration of the fact that the 43rd was the first regiment to adopt the 160/140 pace to the minute double past.



The badge of the 43rd is described as - *A bugle with strings. Within the strings the numerals 43.*

The 43rd's junior partner was the 52nd (or the Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry)

which had been raised in 1755 by Colonel Hedworth Lambton as the 54th Regiment of Foot. In 1757 it was renumbered as the 52nd Regiment of Foot and, in 1782 became the 52nd (or the Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot. The badge is the same as the 43rd except for the 52nd in the centre.



There were no nicknames associated with the 52nd.

In 1881, the two regiments amalgamated to become the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry even though the Monmouthshire Light Infantry (43rd) was the senior regiment. Both regiments had been converted to Light Infantry in 1803 and were part of the Light Division during the Peninsular War.

In 1908 the title of the regiment changed to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.



The badge of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry is described as - *A stringed bugle horn.* The motto of the regiment is *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense* (Evil be to him who Evil Thinks)

In 1958 the regiment was redesignated 1st Green Jackets (43rd and 52nd). The last change took place in 1966 when the regiment amalgamated with the 2nd and 3rd Green Jackets - Kings Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade respectively to form the Royal Green Jackets.

The badge of the Royal Green Jackets is described as - *A Maltese Cross bearing a circle enclosing a stringed Bugle-horn, all within a laurel wreath. On the arms of the cross 16 battle honours*



from QUEBEC to PEGASUS BRIDGE Below - a Naval

*Crown superscribed COPENHAGEN 2 April, 1801. Above - PENINSULA upon a tablet, ensigned with The Crown.*

The 43rd/52nd fought at Quebec, Martinique, Mysore and in Hindoostan. The Peninsular War added Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Badajoz, Nivelles, Orthes, Pyrenees, Salamanca, Toulouse & Vittoria to the regiment's battle honours. The regiment is proud to have fought at Waterloo whilst Delhi 1857 was awarded for the part it played during the Indian Mutiny. It was involved in the Boer War and took part in the Relief of Kimberley. Among its many other battle honours are Mons, Marne, Aisne, Loos, Ypres, Somme, Arras, Menin Road, Passchendaele, Cambrai, Bapaume and Kut al Amara (Mesopotamia) in the Great War. In WWII the regiment earned the battle honours Normandy Landing, Caen, Enfidaville (North Africa) Salerno, Anzio, Arakan Beaches (Burma) and Pegasus Bridge, where a contingent from the 2nd (Airlanding) Bn under Major Howard captured the bridge soon after the Allied landings in France in 1944.

The Victoria Cross has been won by six members of the regiment - three in the Indian Mutiny, one in the Third Maori War (1863-6) and two in the Great War. The first two awards were to Bugler R. Hawthorne at The Kashmir Gate, Delhi and to Lance-Corporal H. Smith, later Colour Sergeant, at Chandni Chowk, India - both on the same day - 14th September 1857.

At 3.00am on 28th April 1917, in the small village of Fayet, near St. Quentin in France, Company Sergeant Major Edward Brooks won his VC. When gazetted the citation read - *For most conspicuous bravery. This Warrant Officer, while taking part in a raid on the enemy's trenches, saw that the front wave was checked by an enemy machine-gun at close quarters. On his own initiative, and regardless of personal danger, he rushed forward from the second wave with the object of capturing the gun, killing one of the gunners with his revolver and bayoneting another. The remainder of the gun's crew then made off, leaving the gun in his possession. Company Sergeant Major Brooks then turned the machine-gun on to the retreating enemy, after which he carried it back into our lines. By his courage and initiative he undoubtedly saved many casualties, and greatly added to the success of the operations.*

The Regimental Headquarters and the Regimental Museum are to be found at Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hampshire.

The recruitment area covers Greater London, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

The Roll of Honour (shown overleaf) designed by David Hubber, Chairman of the Heraldry Society, includes not only the regimental badge but also the arms of the City and County Borough of Oxford - *Argent an ox Gules armed and unguled Or passing over a ford of water in base Barry wavy Azure and Argent* and of the Borough of Buckingham - *per pale Sable and Gules a swan rousant wings inverted and expanded Argent ducally gorged Or.*



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*It was with great sadness that we learned of the death on 14th October of*  
**Joan Pearson**  
*the sister of Mary and sister-in-law of Leslie Pierson*  
*Although not a member of the*  
**Chiltern Heraldry Group**  
*she was a staunch supporter particularly with the help she gave to provide the splendid teas for which the Group are renowned*  
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*She attended nearly every meeting and will be greatly missed by all who knew her.*  
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*We in the Middlesex Heraldry Society offer Mary and Les our sincere sympathy in their great loss.*

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**AGM**

At the AGM on 16th September the officers and Committee were re-elected *en bloc* as follows:

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Chairman</b>          | <b>Kay Holmes</b>       |
| <b>Vice-Chairman</b>     | <b>Marjorie Kirby</b>   |
| <b>Treasurer</b>         | <b>Stuart Whitefoot</b> |
| <b>Minutes Secretary</b> | <b>Margaret Young</b>   |
| <b>Committee</b>         | <b>Ron Brown</b>        |
|                          | <b>Don Kirby</b>        |
|                          | <b>Roger Matthews</b>   |
|                          | <b>Nan Taylor</b>       |

**The Mercers Guild**

[We apologise to **Ron Edwards** for suggesting that the Mercers' School had been endowed with *the estate Henry VII had granted to the Company in 1541*. Henry VII died in 1509 and we should, of course have referred to his son, **Henry VIII**. *Seaxe* No.28, page 5.]

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**Welsh Wizardry**

Many of our Readers will be aware of the marvellous armorial paintings in colour by Tony Jones - a full list of available titles is given below:-

1. The arms of Glamorgan families.
2. Coats of Arms of the old counties of Wales.
3. The Coats of Arms of Norman Families in Glamorgan - c.1093-1536.
4. The Coats of Arms of the Marcher Lords of Glamorgan.
5. The Coats of Arms of English Knights at the Battle of Crecy - 1346.
6. The Coats of Arms of English Knights at the Battle of Agincourt.
7. The Coats of Arms of the Knights who fought at Bannockburn - 24 June 1314.
8. The Coats of Arms of the Lancastrian & Yorkist Knights who fought at Towton on Palm Sunday, 29 March 1461.
9. The Knights of Bosworth - 1485.
10. *Marchogion O'r Bedd Crist* - Welsh Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.
11. The Coats of Arms of the Barons who sealed *Magna Carta*.
12. The Coats of Arms from the stained glass windows of Margam Castle.
13. The Heraldry of the Mediaeval Inlaid Paving Tiles of Neath Abbey.
14. Ecclesiastical Heraldry in Cardiff Castle.
15. Heraldry of Stuart in Cardiff Castle.
16. Anglo-Scottish Heraldry in Cardiff Castle (I).
17. Anglo-Scottish Heraldry in Cardiff Castle (II).
18. Heraldry in Wales (I).
19. Heraldry in Wales (II).
20. Heraldry in Wales (III).
21. Heraldry in Talygarn House.
22. Crests of Families associated with Glamorgan.
23. Coats of Arms of those persons connected with the Gunpowder Plot - 5 November 1605.
24. Heraldry in the Churches of Glamorgan (I).
25. Heraldry in the Churches of Glamorgan (II).
26. Heraldry in the Churches of Glamorgan (III).
27. The Arms of Welsh Hereditary peers in the House of Lords - 1999.
28. The Arms of the Bishops of Llandaff - 1244-1595.
29. The Arms of the Bishops of Llandaff - 1595-1905\*.
30. The Heraldry of Llandaff Cathedral.
31. The Coats of Arms borne by English Knights who fought at the Battle of Falkirk - 2 July 1298.
32. The Fifteen Noble Tribes of Gwynedd.



\*Projected

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All titles are available direct from:-  
**Anthony L. Jones, 37, Heol Croesty, Pencoed, Mid Glamorgan CF35 5LS (Tel: 01656 860217)**

The sheets cost £1.70 each plus postage.

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## The White Lion Society

*The White Lion Society* is a Society of Friends of Her Majesty's College of Arms which was formed after a meeting of the Heraldry Society in 1984. At this meeting it was suggested to **John Brooke-Little**, then Norroy & Ulster King of Arms that it would be appropriate to found such a Society. Norroy & Ulster explained that the late **Wilfrid Scott-Giles**, Fitzalan Pursuivant Extraordinary had mooted the same idea, suggesting the name, *The White Lion Society*. The supporters of the College of Arms are, of course, two white lions taken from the Earl Marshal's **Mowbray** supporters. Norroy & Ulster put the idea to the Chapter who approved and the Society came into being in 1985.

The Society raises funds for the purchase of items or services of historical or heraldic importance to the College of Arms. Memorial Boards placed in the Church of St Benet, Paul's Wharf (*the Herald's Church*), where many heralds are buried or commemorated, have been commissioned, heraldic books purchased, ancient Letters Patent bought and framed and armorial glasses provided for receptions and other appropriate occasions.

The Society holds an Annual General Meeting in January every year followed by the Scott-Giles Memorial Lecture and a reception at the College of Arms.

The Bath Heraldic Society is well represented - **Roland Symons** - who will address our Society in March, next year, is well known for his sheets of heraldic arms, and is the new Honorary Secretary of *The White Lion Society* in addition to being the new Chairman of the Bath Heraldic Society succeeding our good friend **Michael Messer**. Congratulations **Roland!** In addition **Michael Messer** has given up the chair of *The White Lion Society* and is succeeded by **John Messenger** also of Bath - **Michael**, however, remains on the Council.

If you would like to become a member of *The White Lion Society* please contact **Roland Symons**, 5, Weatherly Avenue, Odd Down, BATH, BA2 2PF. ☎01225 837308

The annual subscription is £10.00.



## Next Meetings

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*There will be no meeting  
in January 2000*

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*A Protestant Mission to the Schwarzwald  
(The Garter Investiture of the Duke of  
Wurtemberg in 1603)*  
by **Hubert Chesshyre, LVO, MA, FSA.**  
*Clarenceux King of Arms*  
on Thursday, 17th February, 2000

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*All meetings are held in the Library,  
Ruislip Manor at 8.00pm*

## The Chiltern Heraldry Group

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*There will be no meeting  
in January 2000*

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*The Powder Treason*  
by Don & Marjorie Kirby  
on Saturday, 19th February, 2000  
in the Parish Hall, White Waltham.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*Meetings begin at 2.30pm and  
are followed by a light tea  
provided by members.*

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*Visitors welcome.*

✦✦✦✦✦✦

✦✦✦✦✦✦

*The Chairman and members of your Committee wish all our readers a*

**Happy Christmas**

and a

**Healthy Peaceful New Year**

*with lots of Heraldry and we are looking forward to sharing the first year  
of the new century with friends and colleagues of many years standing.*