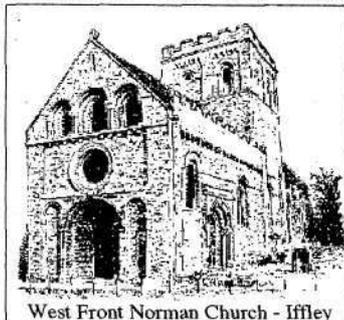




### A Victorian Heraldry Day

from Marjorie Kirby

On Saturday, 3rd June, The Oxford Heraldry Group in association with The Heraldry Society, organised a



West Front Norman Church - Iffley

*Victorian Heraldry Day* at Iffley, near Oxford. There were more than 70 members of heraldry societies from all over the country including five members of our own society. The programme comprised talks by three well-known speakers -

**Steve Slater**, **Tony Jones** and **Keith Lovell** whilst, at lunch time there was an opportunity to visit Iffley Church, Radley Church and the library at Radley College.

The three illustrated talks related to different aspects of



Stephen Slater

Victorian heraldry - **Steve** spoke on **Mr. Brown of Trowbridge Town** - **Mr. Brown** being a wealthy worthy living in the 19th century who built the Town Hall and decorated it liberally with heraldry - mostly his own but also of others associated with the town.

**Tony** talked about a treasure house of the best of Victorian heraldic art - yes, of course it is in Wales -

**Cardiff Castle**, no less! In 1811 part of it was turned into a home by the **Marquess of Bute**, its owner with coats of arms and gold leaf everywhere - beautifully executed and splendidly displayed but, nevertheless, with the inevitable errors which always give heraldists, whether amateur or professional, a thrill!



He flourishes in an honourable ancestry



Keith Lovell

**Keith** gave his usual masterly discourse - this time on **19th Century Ecclesiastical Heraldry - from Pugin to Comper**. They must be about the most prolific producers of ecclesiastical heraldic art - **Pugin's** monumental works were accomplished in a short life of forty years (1812-52). **Comper** (1864-1960) spread his work over a period of around seventy years and was working on the

windows of Westminster Abbey in his late eighties.

It was a lovely June day for the event, extremely well organised by **John** and **Rita Titterton** ably assisted by members of the Chiltern Heraldry Group and your editors take this opportunity of thanking them all and, of course, the speakers, for providing us with a most enjoyable and informative day.

The arms illustrated are:-

**Slater** - *Or three pairs of rooks wings conjoined in lure points upwards Sable between six cross crosslets Vert.*

**Crichton-Stuart [Marquess of Bute]** - *Quarterly 1 & 4 Or a fess chequy Azure and Argent within a double tressure flory counterflory Gules and in dexter chief of the first quarter a canton of Nova Scotia. [Stuart] - 2&3 Argent a lion rampant Azure armed and langued Gules [Crichton]; behind the shield are placed in saltire a key Or having within its handle a fess chequy Azure and Argent and a rod Gules surmounted of a tower Argent masoned Sable conically capped loopholes and port Gules [Insignia of Office of Heritable Keeper].*

**Lovell** - *Per bend sinister Azure and Or within a bordure engrailed a lion salient tailed nowed counterchanged.*



### Royal Ulster Constabulary

On Wednesday, 12th April **Constable Paul Slaine** received the **George Cross**, the highest peacetime accolade the nation can bestow, on behalf of tens of thousands who have served in the **Royal Ulster Constabulary**. In a ceremony that inspired many emotions the dominant feeling was one of pride as the Queen honoured her most embattled police force. It is an honour awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

When the time came for **Constable Slaine** to step forward to receive the honour he was unable to do so as an IRA mortar bomb had landed in his patrol car on 27th March 1992 and had blown off both his legs. **Constable Slaine**, a father of four, spent twenty months in hospital but then returned to duty and is employed in the **RUC's** information technology department. He must be delighted by the recent release of so many convicted murderers.



## HMS Magpie and her Badges

by Roland Symons

It has become the fashion recently for Royal Naval badges to be redrawn or even completely changed. Some have been altered for aesthetic reasons, some to reflect in status and some because the original design is now considered 'politically incorrect'. The badge of *HMS Forward* for example originally consisted of a hunting cap and horn but, being the Royal Naval Reserve Establishment in Birmingham, it now carries the crest of the City of Birmingham. This may be current fashion but one change of badge design came as a result of a schoolboy's initiative in 1952.

There have been seven *Magpies* in the Royal Navy. The first was a re-named prize - a four-gun schooner captured at Perros in 1807. The last was a sloop of the *Black Swan* Class, launched in 1943. She saw active service in the Atlantic, the Arctic and off Normandy whilst in 1944 she formed part of Captain F J Walker's Second Support Group and, along with *HMS Starling*, *HMS Kite* and *HMS Wild Goose*, helped in the sinking of U238 and U592 in that year. In January 1943 had been granted a badge consisting of a *magpie volant proper*.

In September 1952 a pupil from *Monkton Combe Junior School*, in Bath, saw *HMS Magpie* at Gibraltar. The badge of the School happened to be a magpie and this appeared on the cover of the School's magazine. And so, armed with a copy of the magazine, young Michael Swift boarded the *Magpie*! This contact led to links being forged between the School and the ship. The captain of the *Magpie*, Commander Graham Lumsden DSC, was

rather taken by the design of the magpie used by the School and which had been designed by the art mistress, Miss Bulmer. He enlisted the support of a previous captain of *HMS Magpie*, HRH Prince Philip, in an effort to get the ship's badge changed and in January 1953 a letter arrived at *Monkton Combe Junior School* stating that *His Royal Highness feels that your magpie is nicer than the present ship's badge and he has asked me to write to the Admiralty to suggest that it might be substituted for the one in existence*. In May 1953 this was achieved and a new badge and a new badge was granted; this could be blazoned as *white within an annulet black a magpie statant rousant proper*.



Apart from the bird being turned around to face the right way, the badge was that of *Monkton Combe Junior School*. Sir Arthur Cochrane, however, surrounded the badge with a black annulet. An annulet is symbolic of unity and friendship, here officially linking school and ship, but it may also be derived from the 'magpie' found on a shooting target.

Sadly, in 1956, *HMS Magpie* went into reserve and then to the breakers' yard in 1959. One of *Magpie's* final appearances was to 'act' the part of *HMS Amethyst* in the film *The Yangtze Incident* - and when *Amethyst* moves in that film, it is in reality *Magpie*! As a token of her friendship with *Monkton Combe Junior*, the School was presented with with the ship's bell and Division Trophies - the former is still used for the christening of children of staff members! In 1970 another chapter in the story was written when the *Magpie's* badge made an appearance in the South Atlantic, this time on a postage stamp - the ascension 2s.6d. issue, being one of a series featuring Royal Naval badges.

In 1988 *Monkton Combe* applied for a Grant of Arms and to accompany it, the *Junior School* asked for its badge to be registered on the same Grant. There was a moment of worry - could the School retrieve its magpie from the Royal Navy? Thanks to the efforts of Hubert Chesshyre a design was produced which satisfied all concerned. It is blazoned *within an annulet embellished in chief with a fleur-de-lys Azure a magpie proper*.



Somewhere amid the cast-off clothing of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Princess Royal* there are two rather small sweaters featuring the new badge of their father's old command. They were given by the School as presents in 1953!.....and, of course, there was the *Warship Class* diesel locomotive named *Magpie*.....but that is a story for the Editor to tell!

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The Editors Tale is unfortunately all too quickly told. When the Railway Modernisation Plan of 1955 got under way the Western Region of British Railways (the old Great Western Railway) surprisingly obtained authority to pursue the development of diesel traction, based on a German technology, which was completely different from that authorised for the rest the country. Aspart of this development several hundred highly individual locomotives were built between between 1958 and 1963, including a batch of 71 intended for hauling express trains between London Bristol and the West of England. The WR in a characteristic gesture of defiance to the dictates then coming down from the British Railways Board gave these engines names commemorating well-known warships primarily of the World War II period. No.829 which was built at Swindon and entered service in 1960 was *Magpie*, the name being carried on impressive

aluminium plates on either side of the locomotive. Many of these engines were also adorned with beautiful cast plaques bearing the appropriate ship's badge but in the case of *Magpie* this was regrettably not to be.

The arrival of the new 2,200 hp diesel-hydraulic locomotive was reported in the *Monkton Combe School Magazine* at the time and the School's Railway Correspondent commented: *These diesels.....will go on running for forty or even fifty years yet, so let's hope that the then headmaster will acquire the name-plate or any other part of value to go with the bell of its fellow Warship!* His prophecy was unfortunately to prove highly inaccurate, the bitter internal politics of **British Rail** eventually leading to the damning of the "Warships" on the grounds of high maintenance costs and they rapidly disappeared from the scene. *Magpie* fell victim to the cutter's torch in 1972, being then just under twelve years old. The nameplates almost certainly still exist, such items nowadays commanding very high prices - but regrettably one did not find its way to **Monkton Combe**.

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[The story of **Monkton Combe School** and its magpie is told in *Tabard 2000* recently published by **The City of Bath Heraldic Society** whose editor, **John Uncles** and the author, **Roland Symons** the chairman of the Society have very kindly allowed us to reprint. **John Uncles** himself is the author of *Health and Industry* which he has also given us permission to reprint and which will appear in the December issue of *SEAXE*.]

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## Cognate Arms

In the latest issue of *The Norfolk Standard* - Part 7 of January 2000 - the editor, **John Dent**, tells us that one book he acquired in 1999 is *The Antiquities of Heraldry* by **William Smith Ellis**, published in London in 1869. **John** feels that much of this book should be taken *not with a pinch of salt but with a whole cellarful*. He goes on to say that *it was in Chapter IX that his [Ellis'] feet eventually touched the ground. Here he analysed seals of the 12th century and from this analysis developed the theory of cognate arms. Cognate arms are those based on existing arms which are adopted by relations, in blood or by marriage, of the original armiger, often almost simultaneously. they may also be based on a lord's arms by his feudal dependents. Two of the major groups of cognate arms are those of Mandeville and Warenne. This theory is now generally accepted and, although Ellis made some errors of detail, it is undoubtedly his work that gave rise to this most interesting facet of early heraldry.* [Thank you for that,

**John**, we immediately thought of **Clare** and the many cognate arms derived from the arms of this family-Eds]

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## Rejection by Magdalen

The criticism by the Government of the selection procedure adopted by Magdalen College of Oxford University has led to some bitter....and humorous letters to newspapers. It has also led to various leaders and anecdotes - one of the latter which appealed particularly to your editors was written by Peterborough in the *Daily Telegraph* and is reprinted below.

*Laura Spence's rejection by Magdalen College was the occasion for fatuous class-war posturing by politicians who should know better. Now, however, it emerges that Miss Spence herself may be a secret blue-blood. Conrad Sebastian Robert Russell, 5th Earl Russell and Viscount Amberley, has been wondering whether she might not be a distant cousin of some sort. "My great grandfather Spence was a Sunderland docker," he says. "It seems very possible we're related. If so, it would be just one of the strange ironies of our class system." What, incidently, does Lord Russell make of Gordon Brown's intervention in the controversy? "He has done it quite deliberately," he pronounces, in order to divert attention from the inadequacy of his own schools policy."*



What will be, will be.

The arms illustrated are-

**Magdalen College** - Lozengy Ermine and Sable on a chief of the last three lilies slipped Argent.

**Earl Russell** - Argent a lion rampant Gules on a chief Sable three escallops of the field over the centre escallop a molet. The crest is a goat statant Argent armed and unguled Or. The dexter supporter is a lion Gules and the sinister is an heraldic antelope Gules armed unguled tufted ducally gorged and chained the chain reflexed over the back Or; each supporter charged on the shoulder with a molet Argent

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## Problems of Genealogy

A letter to the editor published recently in a newspaper on the subject of "marriage lines" reads something like this - *After the death of her husband, my wife's grandmother remarried. Her daughter, my wife's aunt, married the brother of the new husband. Thus, the aunt acquired a brother-in-law who was her step-father; her husband, a mother-in-law who was his sister-in-law. Subsequently, my wife's cousins were born, having a grandmother who also became their aunt by reason of her marriage to their uncle.* [Is there any wonder about our inability to trace the lineage of many ancient families when these sort of events could have taken place at any time over the past two or three hundred years? - Eds]

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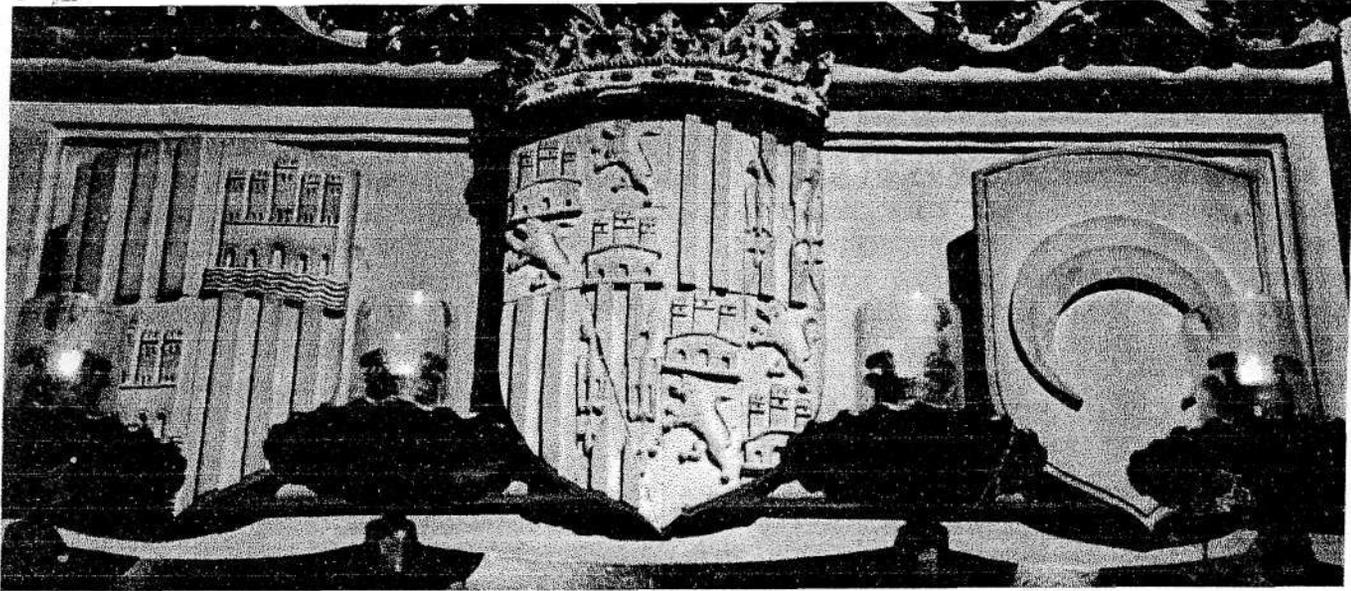


## Ramon Llull - Majorcan Mystic and Poet

by Steve Kibbey

Ramon Llull (1232-1316) was born in Palma, Majorca and came from an influential family - his father having arrived in Majorca with the army of King James I of Aragon (the Conqueror) to drive the Moors from the island. Ramon spent his youth at court as companion to the King's son, James the Younger. By all accounts he was full of life, liked all matters concerning chivalry and wrote poems in

astronomy to metaphysics and mysticism. However, the work of most interest to us is his **Libre del ordre de cavayleria**, (*Book of the Order of Chivalry*). The book is basically a manual giving instruction on every aspect of of knighthood, including the dubbing ceremony, the duties and responsibilities of the knights and even the moral and religious significance of each piece of armour and equipment used by the knight. An example is the sword, in the form of the cross showing that its owner must combat the enemies of Christianity and maintain justice; the spurs



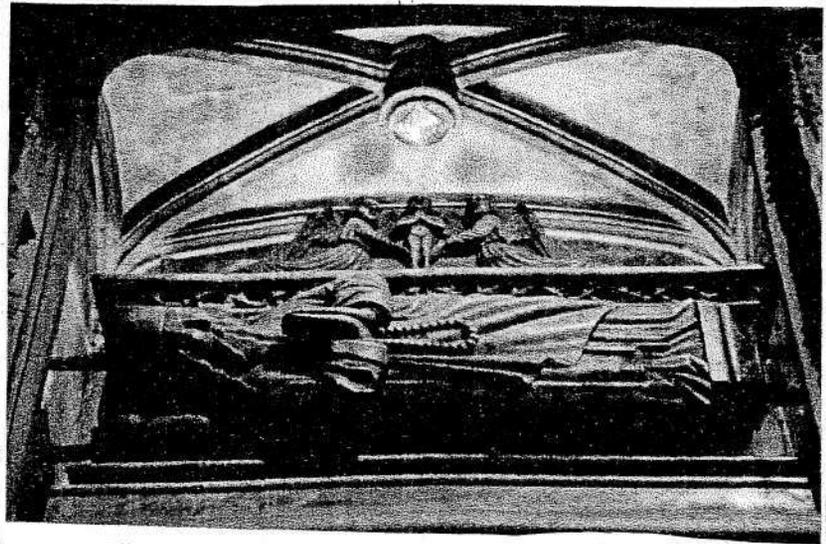
Arms of Palma, Kings of Majorca and Ramon Llull

troubadour style. He was also a womaniser and was unfaithful to his wife on numerous occasions. In later years

he was said to have confessed - *the beauty of women, O Lord, has been a plague and a tribulation to my eyes.*

In 1263, following an incident with a married woman, his life changed forever. One popular story tells how, on horseback, he chased the lady through the streets of Palma until, in desperation and realising there was no escape, she suddenly stopped and lifted her blouse to reveal her cancerous breasts. This event affected Ramon to the extent that he retired from court and became a hermit. Another version, given in Maurice Keen's book - **Chivalry**, says - *then one day as he was struggling with the verses of a new amorous lay for his current mistress, he looked up to see, on his right side, the Lord God Jesus hanging upon the cross. He left his poetry and went to rest: But a week later when he was wrestling again with the same poem his vision re-appeared. After three more visitations, he surrendered himself finally to the demands that that this insistent visitation made on him, and deserted his old ways.*

Ramon Llull studied languages, particularly Latin and Arabic and founded the University of Oriental Languages in Mirama, near Valdemossa. Some of his work is on display in the Royal Charterhouse in Valdemossa. He wrote on numerous subjects ranging from algebra and



Effigy of Ramon Llull in the Convento de San Francisco in Palma

to endow him with swiftness and diligence in the pursuit of duty; and the mail stockings were meant to keep him from straying.

Llull also travelled extensively through France, Spain, North Africa and Asia Minor where, through the influence of St Francis of Assisi, he attempted to convert the Muslims to Christianity. It was in Bougie (Tunisia) that he was stoned whilst preaching. He died at sea from his injuries before he reached Majorca where he is buried in the Convento de San Francisco in Palma. His tomb is in a chapel to the north west of the altar and his effigy is of an old man in prayer with beads hanging between his hands.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)

He is clothed in long robes and wears on his head a cap with long side pieces covering his ears and shoulders. He has distinctive oriental features and a long flowing beard. Under the 15th century effigy are three stone carved shields - unfortunately not coloured. The centre shield bears the Royal arms (Grand quarterly 1 & 4 - i & iv Castile ii & iii Leon, 2 & 3 - Aragon impaling Sicily. Above the shield is a jewelled coronet of crosses alternating with balls). To the left of this shield are the arms of Palma<sup>1</sup> - *Quarterly 1 & 4 Or three pallets Gules for Aragon<sup>2</sup> - 2 & 3 Argent out of the sea Argent and Azure a castle with five towers the middle tower being taller than the others proper<sup>3</sup>*. To the right of the Royal Arms is **Llull's** own shield of a crescent reversed.

In the roundel window of the chapel are the arms of **Llull** again but this time in stained glass showing *Gules a crescent reversed Or*. There is a second chapel in the church dedicated to **Ramon Llull** and a notice in this chapel indicated that an application for beatification had been made to the authorities.

Entrance to the convent church is via the cloisters and here on the ceiling beams can be seen coloured traces of the arms of Aragon and Palma on lozenges. Along the inner wall supporting the cloister arches can be seen traces of carved shields which surely were once emblazoned but alas are now severely corroded whilst many have disappeared altogether. The convent is a National Monument and consequently there is a small admittance charge of 200 pesetas (about 75p).

Notes

1. I have made the assumption that these are the arms of Palma and **Llull** was from Palma having land and property there. The *pallets* are for Aragon and I take the *castle* to represent Belver Castle which overlooks Palma harbour. Similar arms are to be found on the government buildings where above the *coronet* is the *bat crest* of Valencia. The arms of Majorca appear to be *Or four pallets Gules overall a bend Azure*. These were the arms of **James I, King of Majorca, 1278**.



2. The shield on **Llull's** tomb has only *three pallets*. **James I** in 1241 used only *three pallets* on his seal. Interestingly the Aragon arms and the Sicily arms in the 2nd & 3rd quarters of the Royal arms each have only two pallets. Was this artistic licence on the part of the mason or, at the time, was the number of pallets not so important when depicted in the Royal arms?

3. I am not certain of the tinctures for the 2nd & 3rd quarters.

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References

*The Knight in History - Francies Gies* (1986)  
*Chivalry - Maurice Keen* (1984)

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The **Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)** was formed in 1881 by the amalgamation of the **26th Cameronian Regiment of Foot** and the **90th Light Infantry Regiment, Perthshire Volunteers**. In May, 1881 it was named **The Scotch Rifles (Cameronians)** but this cannot have been acceptable as the Regiment acquired its last title in July 1881! **The Cameronians**, the senior of the two regiments, was raised in 1689 as the **Earl of Angus's Regiment of Foot** and, although it had always been known as **The Cameronians**, the Regiment changed its title with its colonels until 1751 when it became the **26th Regiment of Foot**. In 1782 the name was changed to the **26th (or Cameronian) Regiment of Foot**. The junior partner in the amalgamation was the **90th Light Infantry Regiment** which had been raised in 1794 by **Colonel Thomas Graham** as the **90th Regiment of Foot (or Perthshire Volunteers)**. This title was changed in 1815 to the **90th Light Infantry Regiment, Perthshire Volunteers**. In 1881, when it became the 2nd Bn. of the **Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)** it affected, for many years, the title **Scottish Rifles** to distinguish it from the 1st Bn. who tended always to style themselves **The Cameronians**. In 1968 the Regiment was offered the choice of amalgamation or disbandment and opted for the latter. And so, after nearly 300 years of unbroken service



another historic regiment steeped in tradition and loaded with battle honours simply disappears. We understand that it now exists only as a Territorial Army cadre but that the Regiment's name and battle honours do still feature in the Army List.



Probably the Regiment's best known officer is **Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley** (1833-1913) who joined the Regiment as 2/Lieut. **Garnet Wolseley** in 1852 and rose to become Commander-in-chief of the entire army, the precursor of the current office of Chief of the General Staff, from 1890-95.



Unique in being named after a religious reformer, **Richard**

**Cameron**, It was raised from *Covenanters* and an elder was appointed to each company - a bible being an essential part of every man's kit.\* In the 17th century meetings of *Scottish Covenanters* or *Lowland Presbyterians* was forbidden by both the government and the official Church but they continued to hold their prayer meeting on the moorlands and in lonely sheep pastures, always with pairs of sentries at the four points of the compass. Ever afterwards, in war or peace, wherever the **26th** held a church service the sentries were always posted, kneeling and facing outwards in a formalised position of alert. The **26th** - the 1st Bn. was deeply religious and puritanical but the **90th** or 2nd.Bn. was recruited largely from Perthshire prisons and was neither of these. Prison breeches at the time were drab grey and the **90th** became known as the *Perthshire Grey-breeks* - later when battalion differences had become blurred they shared the soubriquet of *The Glasgow Sweeps* from their full dress of black and rifle-green. Practically all rifle and light infantry regiments use a bugle horn as part of their badge. As these troops were designed for quick movement in the field, the drum normally used for conveying orders was substituted by the bugle. This practice has been indicated on their badges ever since.

\*Until its disbandment in 1968 the Regiment issued a bible to every recruit on enlistment.

The **Cameronians** fought at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet; being involved in the Crimea (Sevastopol) and in the Indian Mutiny (Lucknow). In the Boer War the Regiment was awarded the battle honour - Relief of Ladysmith. During the Great War it acquired many battle honours - Retreat from Mons, Marne, Aisne, Armentieres, Ypres, Somme, Arras, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, Cambrai and Gallipoli.

In WWII the regiment earned the battle honours Caen, Landing in Sicily, Anzio, Chindits and Burma. The Regiment also fought in the Malayan campaign.

The **Victoria Cross** has been won by several members of the Regiment including those awarded to Private H. May in WW1 near La Boutillerie on 22nd October 1914 and to Acting Sergeant J. Erskine in September 1915.

During the Indian Mutiny Major Henry Evelyn Wood, later Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, was awarded the **Victoria Cross** but did not transfer to the 90th until 1871.

The Regimental Headquarters is now the Regimental Museum at Mote Hill, Muir Street, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

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The badges illustrated are described as follows:-

**The Albert Shako - 1844-55** - On the standard star-and-crown plate a wreath of laurel(left) and palm (right). Within this a bugle with the numerals **90** in the curl and surmounted by the Sphinx superscribed *Egypt*. On the left-centre ray of the star *Mandora*, on the right *Martinique* and on the bottom point, *Guadaloupe*.

**Glengarry - the Pre-Territorial Era - 1874-81**

The **90th Light Infantry** bore on their badge a bugle with strings - within the strings the numerals **90**. All in brass.

The **26th Foot** bore a molet within a wreath of thistles. Below this a scroll inscribed *The Cameronians*. All in brass.

### Cloth Helmet: Officers' Badge - 1881-1914

A thistle wreath surmounted by a crown. On the leaves of the wreath the battles of the regiment. Within the wreath a molet\*\* and below the molet a bugle with strings. On a tablet to the right of the wreath the Dragon of China; on a tablet to the left the Sphinx. On the bottom of the wreath a scroll inscribed *The Scottish Rifles*.

### Regular Infantry 1898 until disbandment in 1968.

- a molet upon a stringed bugle-horn within two sprays of thistles.



\*\*The molet (representing a spur rowel) comes from the coat of arms of **James, Earl of Angus**, who raised the Regiment and who was a member of the **Douglas (Dukes of Hamilton)** family. The Douglas arms are:- *Argent on a chief Azure three molets of the first*.

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### Did You Know?

A bronze memorial plaque was issued to the next of kin of all members of His Majesty's Armed Forces who lost their lives during World War I.



Each plaque carries in raised capitals the name of the deceased without rank, regiment or service. Of the 1.355 million plaques distributed approximately 600 were for women. A parchment scroll stating the name and regiment or service of the deceased was

issued with each plaque. The plaque itself was a curiously large size of 4.77 inches in diameter and examples can be seen in most regimental museums. The illustration is of the plaque issued to the next of kin of **Earl Kitchener of Khartoum** who was drowned when **HMS Hampshire** was mined off the Orkneys on 5th June 1916. The notional value of the women's plaques is around £1,000 whereas those issued to the relatives of men can be bought for less than £20.

The description is *Britannia bestowing a laurel crown on a rectangular tablet bearing the full name of the dead in raised lettering. In front stands the British lion, with dolphins in the upper field, an oak branch lower right, and a lion cub clutching a fallen eagle in the exergue*+



The inscription round the circumference reads **HE (or SHE) DIED FOR FREEDOM AND HONOUR**. (sic).

The singularly unmilitaristic arms of the **Lords Kitchener** are:- *Gules between three bustards close proper a chevron Azure cotised Argent*.

+The word *exergue* doesn't feature in the usual heraldry books but Chambers Dictionary offers the following definition - *a part on the reverse of a coin, below the main device, often filled up by the date, etc.*

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## The Mitfords

Peterborough, in the **Daily Telegraph**, writes *One might suppose from the excitement the Mitford sisters generate that Lord Redesdale's only offspring were his five daughters. Perhaps it is the moment to remind people that there was also a son, Tom.*



*I came to know him better than his sisters because he was Adjutant of the 14th Battalion Queen's Westminsters (TA) early in 1939. Some of us, on the doubling of the Territorial Army at that time, elected to join the 2nd Battalion Queen's Westminsters. Tom was almost the first person I met on reporting for duty at the regiment's Headquarters in Buckingham Gate. He did not share the political passions of Unity, Jessica or Diana, but served throughout the war without attracting notice.*

**Major Thomas David Freeman-Mitford** - b.1909 - died of wounds received on active service in *Burma* in 1945 while second in command of a battalion of the *Devonshire Regiment*.

Of the 'gels' -

**Nancy** - 1904-73 - Writer - probably best known is her book **Love in a Cold Climate** - went to live in France after the war and helped to originate the famous 'U', or upper-class, and 'non-U' classification of language and behaviour.

**Pamela** - b.1907 - has avoided the headlines - married the physicist, **Dr. Derek Jackson** in 1936 - divorced in 1951 and lives in Southern Ireland.

**Diana** - b.1910 - married to **Bryan Guinness** for five years before becoming the second wife of of the Blackshirt (Fascist) Baronet, **Sir Oswald Mosley** in 1936.

**Unity** - 1914-48 - Notorious for her friendship with **Hitler** and other leading Nazis. Returned to Britain in 1940 suffering from a self inflicted gunshot wound,

**Jessica** - 1917-? - Writer who went to live in USA in 1939 and became a communist.

**Deborah** - b.1920 - the most normal of the six sisters - the well respected and much loved chatelaine of Chatsworth since her marriage in 1941 to **Andrew Cavendish, 11th Duke of Devonshire**.

Arms and Badges shown are:-

**Freeman-Mitford (Baron Redesdale)** - *Quarterly 1 & 4 Argent a fess between three moles Sable (Mitford) 2 & 3 Azure Three lozenges conjoined in fess Or a canton Ermine (Freeman). Crests:- 1 Two hands couped at the wrist proper grasping a sword erect piercing a boar's head erased Sable (Mitford). 2 A demi-wolf Argent charged on the shoulder with a fess dancetty Gules and holding between the paws a lozenge Or (Freeman). Supporters:- On either side an eagle wings expanded Sable beaked and membered Or charged on the breast with a lozenge also Or and gorged with a wreath of shamrock Vert.*

**16th County of London Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles)** - A Maltese Cross above which a tablet inscribed



*South Africa, 1900-02 and surmounted by an Imperial crown. On the cross a circlet inscribed 16th County of London Queen's Westminsters. In the centre a portcullis surmounted by a ducal coronet.*

**16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles)\*** - A Maltese Cross surmounted by an Imperial crown. On the arms of the cross a number of battle honours are inscribed including *South Africa, 1900-02, Somme, 1916, '18, France and Flanders 1914-18, Jerusalem and Jericho*. In the centre of the cross two oval escutcheons the left as for the Queen's Westminsters and the right the Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto (from the Civil Service Rifles).

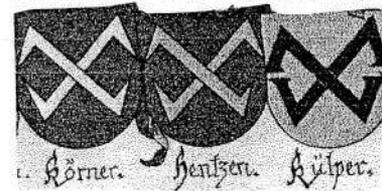
\*Formed by the amalgamation of the 15th and 16th Battalions in 1922 so it is likely that this is the badge he would have been wearing.



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## Wolf Hook = Wolfshafen

Our Austrian neighbour said it would appear that the book *Handbuch der Heroldstunft* by **Dr. Bernhard Koerner** is



a very comprehensive treatise based on the usage of runes from the runic alphabet as charges in German heraldry. It does not

blazon arms but mentions *die Wolfshafen (wolf hooks)* in connection with several families notably **Körner**, **Hentzen** and **Külper** whose arms have been copied from this publication in particular **Körner** whose crest is also a *wolf hook*.

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## Bishop Alcock Again

We apologise to **Cynthia Lydiard Cannings** and to our readers for completely missing the point in *Seaxe* No.32 which - to quote from Psalm No.58, was to the effect *that their [the wicked] poison is like the poison of a serpent: they are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely.*



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## Thought for the Day

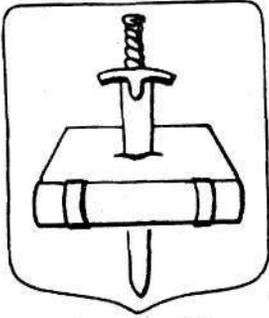
So many men, so many opinions! - **Terence** (c190-159BC)

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## Did You Know?

**Saint Boniface** (originally Saint Wynfrith - c.680-754) was an Anglo-Saxon missionary born in Wessex (probably in Crediton, Devon) and became known as *the apostle of Germany*. In 718 he set out with a commission from Pope Gregory II to preach the Gospel to all the tribes of Germany and met with great success in Thuringia, Bavaria, Friesland, Hesse and Saxony -

everywhere baptising multitudes. In 747 he became the Archbishop of Mainz but resigned in 754 to resume his missionary work among the Frisians when he was killed by pagans at Dokkum, near Leeuwarden. His feast day is 5th June and his emblem refers to his defence of the Gospel as he met the death blow whilst confirming baptised converts. It is described as *a sword with gold hilt and silver blade driven vertically downwards through a gold Book, all on a red field*.



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## De Bohun Swan



The main Armorial badge of **Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford** is *a swan Argent ducally gorged and chained Or* as illustrated. Our only excuse for including it, other than for ongoing local and heraldic interest, is that we just couldn't resist such a splendid fellow!

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## The Answer to Alberia

**Nan Taylor** came up very quickly with the answer to the query in *Seaxe* No.33 and sends us the following entry from **A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry** published in 1894 and edited by **James Parker**.....*Alberia- A shield without ornament or armorial bearings [and] so called from being white.*

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## Lammas-day

Although not strictly heraldry we thought our readers would like to know that *the origin of Lammas-day was at the time the popish priests began to make masses, that lambs and sheep might not die all that season after shearing, from whence it is called Lambs-mass-day, since corrupted to Lammas-day. On this day, the tenants who formerly held lands of the cathedral church in York were bound by their tenure to bring a lamb alive at high mass.*

[From Joseph Taylor's *Antiquates curiosæ* of 1819]

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### Subscriptions

Subscriptions for 2000/2001 are now due and are unchanged at:-

**£6.00 for full membership**

**£4.00 for country membership**

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Please give or send your cheque or cash to the Hon. Treasurer or to any member of the Committee

### Next Meetings

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#### *Heraldry and Lighthouses*

by **Michael Messer**

on Thursday, 19th October

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#### *Military Badges*

- *the French Connection*

by **Steve Slater**

on Thursday, 16th November

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#### *Christmas Games and Quizzes*

on Thursday, 21st December

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

*It is with deep regret that we announce the death of **Joss Froggatt** - heraldist, poet and paint expert.*

*He was one of the longest serving members of our Society and well known*

*for fighting for what he admitted often turned out to be lost causes.*

*Joss and Peach together were acknowledged experts in their field and must have travelled thousands of miles on their tandem tricycle and all because of their*

*love of heraldry and their devotion to it and to each other.*

\*\*\*\*\*

Our sympathy goes out to Peach in her great loss and we are sure that she will derive some consolation from the fact that we are all proud to have known him.