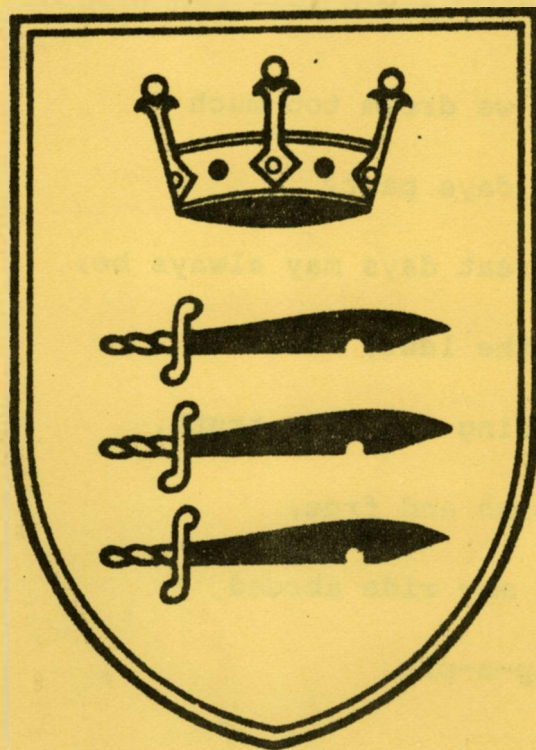


THE SEAXE



MIDDLESEX
HERALDRY SOCIETY

J.E.U.

And, lest we dream too much
Of great days past,
Tell us great days may always be,
Even to the last;
That, holding fast the truth,
Hearts high and free,
Men still may ride abroad
Armed cap-a-pie.

From Grant Uden's A Dictionary of Chivalry



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Sixth Issue of 'The Seaxe' produced by Peggy Foster,
Margaret Young, Robin Clayton, Bill Burgess & Kay Holmes

January 1985



Arthur Henry Edwards

Members of the Society were very sad to learn last year, of the sudden death of Arthur Edwards.

Arthur became a member of the Society within a few months of its formation and was a regular attender. He was also an early member of The Heraldry Society. He was granted arms on 1 November 1957:-

- Arms:** Per chevron in chief paly of ten Or and Azure and in base of the last; in chief a tyger passant Gules, and in base a cross patonce of the first.
- Crest:** On a wreath Or Gules and Azure a talbot's head Argent ducally gorged Gold holding in the mouth a key bendwise wards chiefward and to the dexter also Gold.
- Motto:** Vivamus Atque Amemus.

Arthur was a great collector of heraldic books and a large part of his extensive library has been purchased by our members.

He was also a member of the P.C.C. of St. Mary's church, Harrow-on-the-Hill and will be missed by a large number of friends in many spheres, but especially by his widow, Mildred, his sons and grandchildren to whom we extend our sympathy,

P. Esslemont. E.N.Taylor.

FROM THE CHAIR

In this, my third and last year as your Chairman, I am glad to have the opportunity to welcome a new issue of the Seaxe. It makes it possible for me to place on record my thanks to the officers and committee for their help, and to all members for their support, during a very happy term of office.

One of the high points for me was to introduce our new Patron, Mr. Hubert Chesshyre, Chester Herald. We are delighted that he was able to attend our Garden Party, and we hope to have the pleasure of his company at other occasions.

When inviting Mr. Chesshyre to be our Patron, I told him that we were a lively, active, and above all, friendly group, and that between us we had a sound knowledge of, and a great enthusiasm for heraldry. I believe these to be the strengths of our society. Although our membership has only just topped forty, we have magnificent support for our various activities and events.

Our greatest achievement so far has been the production of the report on the heraldry in the Bedford Chapel at Chenies, but in the 1st year alone we included the following in our operations:-

Excellent talks from visiting speakers and from our own members.

Visits to numerous churches and other sites of heraldic interest.

Checking the hatchments of Middlesex, and some of Hertfordshire.

Joint events with the Bath and the Sherborne Heraldic Societies.

Pleasurable Christmas and Garden Parties.

Inauguration of a Study Group/Workshop.

Affiliation to the Brent and the Ruislip-Northwood Arts Councils.

Display of Heraldry in Edgware and Preston Road Libraries.

Invitation to record the heraldry at Ashridge House.

Help given to the (London) Heraldry Society office.

In addition, we have had the pleasure of seeing one of our members, Peter Esslemont, elected to the Council of the Heraldry Society.

We were all saddened at the death of our friend and valued senior member, Arthur Edwards, whose regular attendance at our meetings seemed to set the seal of respectability on our still youthful society. Through the kindness of Mrs. Edwards members were able to acquire some of Arthur's collection of heraldic books. What better homes for cherished books than on the shelves of friends? We like to think that Arthur would have approved.

Looking to the future, the Programme for 1985 has appeared. We intend to continue recording the heraldry of Middlesex churches and of anywhere else where our efforts may be of use. We hope the Workshop will give even more of our members more opportunity for active membership.

I believe we can be justifiably proud of our achievements in the eight years of our existence: we can look forward with confident anticipation to an equally friendly and exciting future.

Very sincerely yours,

Kay Holmes, Chairman.

CIVIC HERALDRY IN MIDDLESEX
(based on a talk given to the Society in April 1982)

In the 14th and 15th centuries a number of English towns and cities placed shields of Arms on their seals, which, in due course, were recorded by the Heralds. For example, the earliest known mention of the present Arms of the City of London is on 17th April 1381 when it is recorded that a new mayoralty seal should incorporate them. The Arms are recorded as a cross gules on an argent field with a dagger or sword in the first quarter. It is generally agreed that this sword is the sword of St. Paul although some like to think it is the sword which slew Wat Tyler in the Peasants' Revolt. This can only be wishful thinking as the Revolt did not take place until later in 1381.

Early Civic heraldry, like much other early heraldry, was fairly simple and most examples fall into one of the following categories:

- Royal or seignorial emblems
- Symbols of national or local patron saints
- Castles
- Ships, or other tokens of maritime interests

The Civic heraldry of Middlesex is nearly all 20th (or late 19th) century and some of the armorial bearings are extremely complex and indecipherable when reduced in size to fit onto note-paper or on rate demands.

Today nearly all Middlesex is built up and apart from those who have lived in the County for many years, it is difficult to realise the rural nature of much of the County fifty or sixty years ago. Harrow, for example, did not become a separate Urban District until 1934 and Borough status was not obtained until 1954. Prior to 1934 the area was part of Hendon Rural District. The first authority in Middlesex to attain Borough status was Ealing in 1901 and it was also the first authority in Outer Middlesex to be granted Arms. Allusions to this-rural nature of the area is made in a number of the arms of the outer Middlesex local authorities and in the new Arms granted to the London Boroughs.

Most of the armorial bearings granted to the Urban District and Borough Councils in outer Middlesex and to the London Borough Councils which have taken their place contain charges which have a local connection. Many incorporate some historical reference such as a charge from the arms of a local family which had been Lord of the Manor. In cases where the manor had been owned by the Diocese of London the crossed swords from the arms of the Bishopric will appear. The arms of Edmonton include the saltire of St. Albans as land in Edmonton was owned by the abbey of St. Albans.

There are a number of references to industry, such as the cogwheel included in the arms of Hayes, Acton and Edmonton, and a garb is included in the arms of Uxbridge recalling the brewing and corn growing that used to take place in the area.

Many of the arms include a reference to historic events which took place in the area, to previous owners of the local manor (either family or ecclesiastical), to local industry, to the previous open nature of the area or to a forest which still exists.

For my talk to the Society I divided Middlesex into Inner and Outer. Inner Middlesex was the term I gave to the 18 boroughs which were taken from Middlesex in 1889 to form the northern part of the L.C.C. They were regrouped in 1965 to form the seven London Boroughs of Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets and the City of Westminster.

Also in 1965 most of outer Middlesex was transferred to the G.L.C. for administrative purposes - leaving Middlesex to exist mainly for postal, social and sporting purposes. There were three authorities that did not come into the G.L.C. - Potters Bar U.D.C. which was transferred to Hertfordshire and Sunbury and Staines U.D.C. which were transferred to Surrey. Also in the reorganisation Barnet and East Barnet U.D.C.'s were transferred from Hertfordshire to the G.L.C.

Outer Middlesex consisted of 26 local authorities in 1965 - 18 Boroughs and 8 urban District Councils - and in a series of articles in future issues of the Seaxe I shall look at the heraldry of the 9 G.L.C. London Boroughs in outer Middlesex and of the local authorities from which these boroughs were formed.

All the 26 local authorities in Outer Middlesex were armigerous and 12 of the 18 boroughs had supporters. All but 4 of the authorities had crests, and all had mottoes except Uxbridge. All 32 of the boroughs in the G.L.C. area have received Grants of Armorial Bearings - even though some of them rarely make use of them.

The arms of Uxbridge recall another industry as the crest includes a chrysanthemum to recall the horticulture industry in the area. References to London Airport (or Heston Airport) occur in the arms of Hayes, Feltham and Heston. An earlier form of flying appears in the arms of Hendon which include an airscrew recalling the first London Airport at Hendon. Many of the Middlesex arms contain reference to open land or forests which used to cover the county, but which have mainly disappeared as housing has spread. There is surprisingly little reference to education in the arms granted to Middlesex authorities; this is a popular theme in civic heraldry.

Finally, in this general introduction, I should mention that I found 11 occasions in the arms of outer Middlesex where the seaxe or the crown from the Middlesex county arms appeared.

Middlesex County Council

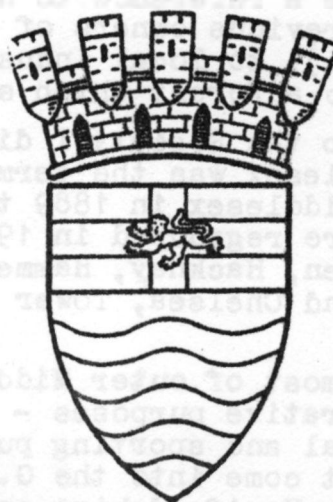
The arms granted to Middlesex in 1910 were:

Gules, three seaxes proper, hilts to the dexter and in chief a Saxon crown Or.

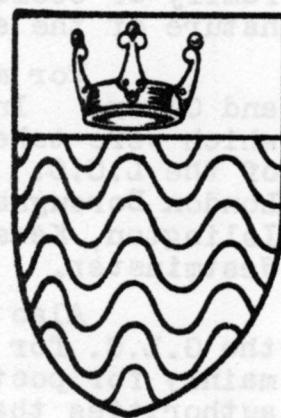
The County was not granted a crest or supporters. The Saxon crown distinguishes the arms from those assigned to the former kingdom of the Middle Saxons, and also from the arms granted to Essex County Council in 1932.



Middlesex C. C.



London C. C.



G. L. C.

Greater London Council

The arms granted to the G.L.C. on 1st September, 1965:

Barry wavy argent and azure, on a chief Gules a Saxon crown Or.

The Council was not granted a crest or supporters. These arms are very similar to those borne by the London County Council, granted in 1914, which were

Barry wavy of six azure and argent, on a chief argent the cross of St. George charged with a lion of England.

The shield was ensigned with a mural crown Or, but again no crest or supporters were granted.

The wavy bars on both the L.C.C. and G.L.C. arms recall London's position on the river Thames and its importance as a seaport. The saxon crown in the G.L.C. arms also appeared in the Middlesex County Council arms and symbolises the ancient Saxon associations with London. The cross of St. George in the L.C.C. arms, besides being a national emblem, links the arms with those of the City of London. The royal lion in the L.C.C. arms reminds us that the County embraced the capital city of England.

(To be continued.)

Peter Esslemont.

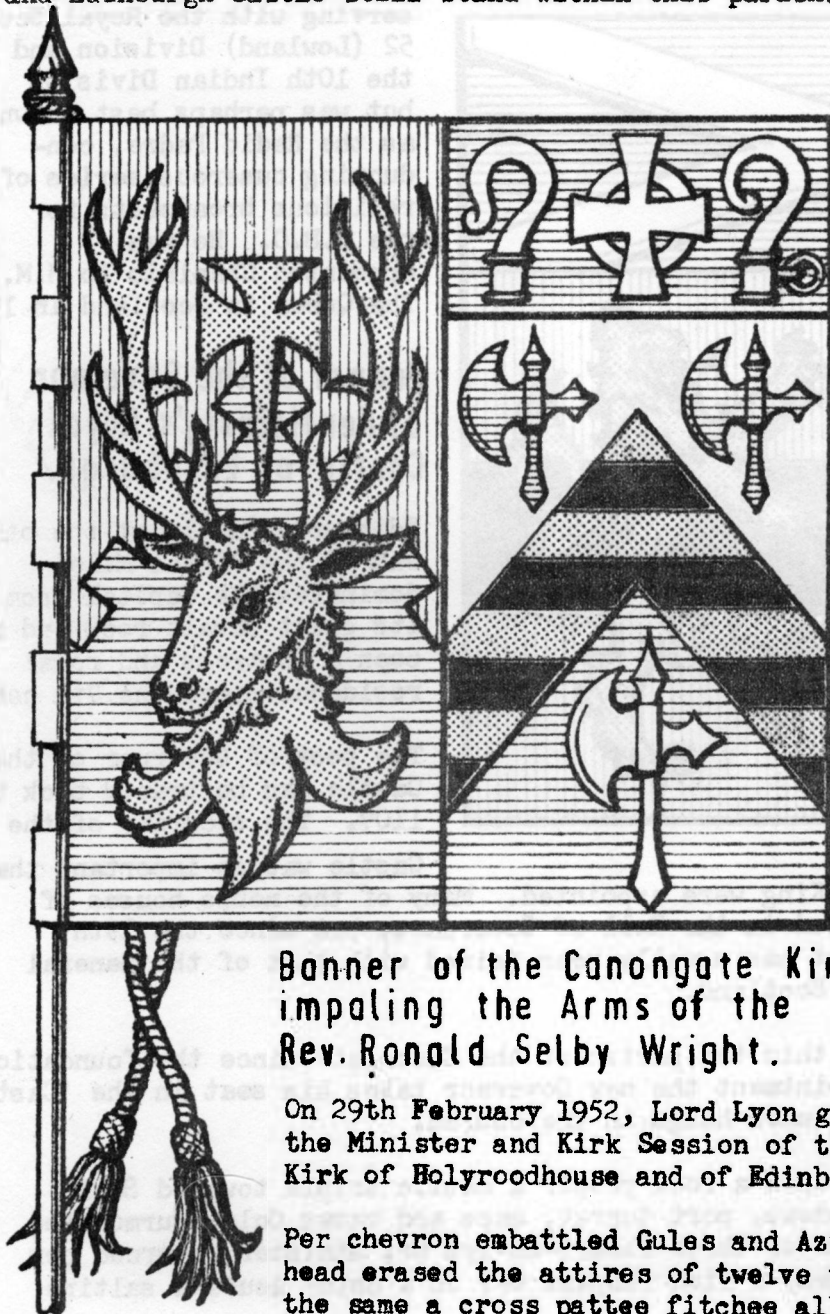
TWO SCOTTISH BANNERS

CANONGATE KIRK - EDINBURGH

King David I of Scotland, while hunting in what is now known as the Queen's Park in Edinburgh, was unseated from his horse and was rescued from what looked like almost certain death from the antlers of a fierce stag.

The vision of a cross appearing between the antlers made him consider his survival as an act of God and as his thanksgiving for deliverance he founded, in 1128, the Abbey of the Holy Rood or Cross. The Abbey is now a ruin alongside the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

In 1688, by order of King James VII and II, the parish church of the Canongate was built. The Royal Palace of Holyroodhouse and Edinburgh Castle still stand within this parish.



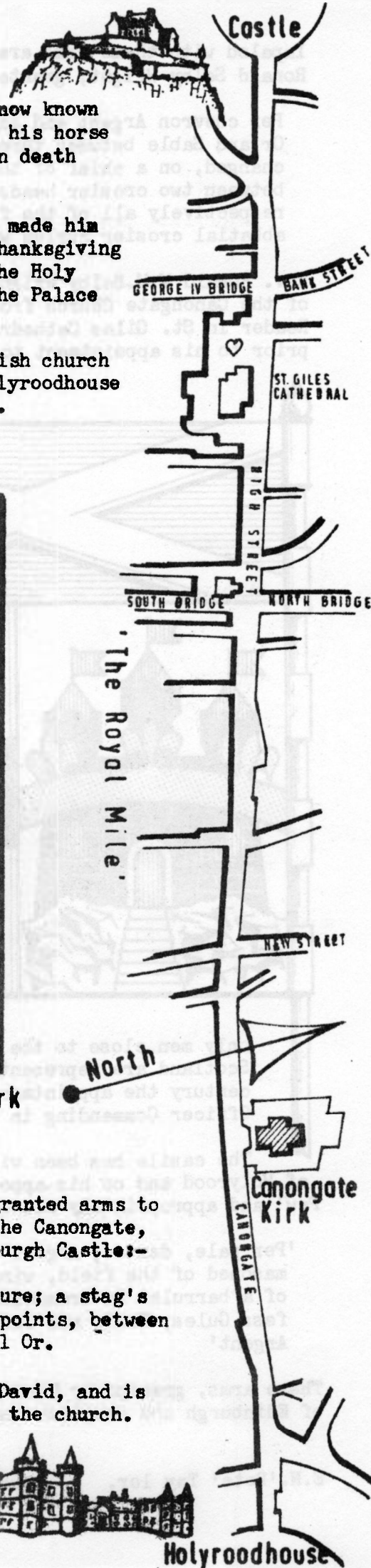
Banner of the Canongate Kirk
impaling the Arms of the
Rev. Ronald Selby Wright.

On 29th February 1952, Lord Lyon granted arms to the Minister and Kirk Session of the Canongate, Kirk of Holyroodhouse and of Edinburgh Castle:-

Per chevron embattled Gules and Azure; a stag's head erased the attires of twelve points, between the same a cross pattée fitchée all Or.

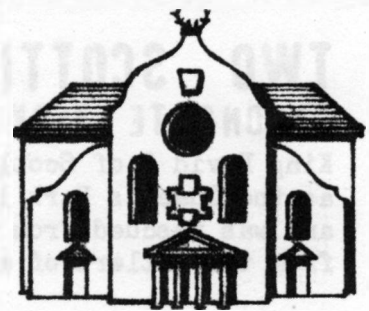
This is obviously an allusion to the legend of King David, and is featured on the dexter side of the banner hanging in the church.

The front of the church was restored in 1946 and King George VI presented replacement antlers which are fixed on the apex of the gable.



Impaled with these arms are those of the Very Reverend Ronald Selby Wright, granted on 3rd May, 1959.

Per chevron Argent and Azure, a chevron barry of eight Or and Sable between three axes paleways counter-changed, on a chief of the second a Celtic cross head between two crosier heads of a bishop and an abbot respectively all of the first, the crook of the abbatial crosier curled within a crook and ferule ringed for the sudarium.



Rev. Ronald W.W. Selby Wright, CVO, TD, DD, FRSE, FSA(Scot), J.P. was Minister of the Canongate Church from 1939 to 1977. Born in 1908, Rev. Wright was a Reader in St. Giles Cathedral and Assistant Minister of Glasgow Cathedral prior to his appointment to the Canongate Kirk. He had a distinguished record as an army chaplain during the second world war, serving with the Royal Scots 52 (Lowland) Division and the 10th Indian Division but was perhaps best known as the Radio Padre, conducting numerous series of religious broadcasts for the B.B.C. He was appointed Chaplain to H.M. The Queen in Scotland in 1963.



Banner of the Governor of Her Majesty's Royal Castle of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Castle at the other end of the 'Royal Mile' dominates the Capital from its great basalt rock and has been a fortress and royal residence since the 7th century.

The post of Governor of the Castle can be traced back to 1107. The security of the

Castle was so important that

only men close to the King were appointed. Many of the noble houses of Scotland are represented in the Roll of Governors, but since the 19th century the appointment has usually been joined with that of the General Officer Commanding in Scotland.

The castle has been within the parish of the Canongate since the foundation of Holyrood and on his appointment the new Governor takes his seat in the 'Castle Pew' and appropriately his banner hangs in the church.

'Per pale, dexter, Argent upon a rock proper a castle triple towered Sable masoned of the field, windows, port turret, caps and vanes Gules surmounted of a barrulet in crancelin of three fleurs-de-lys Or; sinister, tierced per fess Gules, Sable and Gules, a lion rampant Or; on a chief Azure a saltire Argent'

These arms, granted by Lord Lyon, 9th April, 1953 represent Scotland, the City of Edinburgh and Scottish Command.

Visits 1982-84

As my "term of office" ends, I thought I would recall a few of the visits we have made over the last three years.

1982 started with visits to St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; Middle Temple and the College of Arms. We visited churches in Berkshire, Hertfordshire and Surrey. Do you remember the church at Broxbourne where we climbed a ladder to see 10 hatchments tucked away in a loft. We also visited Waltham Abbey that day, and afterwards went to Fay Robson's home where she had laid on a super tea for us. A visit to Surrey to Stoke D'Abernon church, Losely House and Chapel in St. Michael's church, Guildford ended with another 'tuck-in' at the home of Vera and Ron Brown in Byfleet.

During the year we visited 3 stately homes - Losely House; Charlecote Park and Dorney Court; 18 churches and 1 Abbey.

1983 We continued with our visits to churches and recorded the heraldry in any Middlesex churches we visited. I think my favourite church visited that year was St. Mary's, Paddington Green. In April, we had a joint visit with the Bath Heraldry Society to Mapledurham House which was a great success. The weather too was perfect and we were able to have a picnic by the river. In August we visited Wycombe Abbey school where there is a splendid display of hatchments. Our thanks are due to Angela and Doug Dixon for arranging the visit and for the delightful refreshments they laid on for us. (it will be noted that I rather favour this laying-on of food). In Oxford we visited some Oxford Colleges and thanks to Mary Blachford who arranged it for us, we were able to see the hatchments in All Souls College. We had our largest turn out for that visit - 30 members. September found us at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, where we were taken to see the arms displayed in the Chalk Passage. These arms were painted by the air brush technique.

We 'did' 11 churches; 3 stately homes - Mapledurham; West Wickham and Moor Park; 4 Oxford Colleges; 2 schools - Wycombe Abbey and Caledonian School; and the Royal Naval College.

1984 More churches were visited with one disappointment - St. Helen's Bishopsgate was not opened as had been arranged. Adding insult to injury, I gather the weather was not its usual sunny self. Members nearly froze, it was so cold. Nor was it nice in March when we went to Chelsea Old Church. It just poured that day. A few of us, including our chairman, had a picnic, standing (it being too wet to sit) under umbrellas, in an old graveyard. This to the utter amazement of passers-by. I am not too keen on soggy sandwiches and rain dripping down my neck, but one puts up with a lot in this search for heraldry. We were lucky with the weather in April when we visited Chigwell, Theydon Mount and Theydon Garnon churches and were able to have an extremely happy picnic in the graveyard at Chigwell. In May we again had a joint visit with the Bath Society, this time arranged by them. We had a super visit to the Lord Mayor of Bristol's Chapel; Lord Mayor's Parlour, where we saw his regalia as well as looking at heraldry; and to Bristol Cathedral. We have also been to more Oxford colleges.

So far this year we have been to 15 churches; 1 cathedral; 1 Theological College and to Guildhall (where a picnic lunch was allowed to be eaten - very up-market compared to graveyards). A visit to Farnham Castle and Church; Chawton and Froyle churches is planned for September.

Attendances at visits have been between 10 and 30 members. May I thank you very much for the support you have given me during these three years.

Nan G. Taylor

HYPOTHETICAL ARMS

How often have you heard people say, when looking at heraldry "Aren't they awful "; "too cluttered"; "badly designed"; etc. etc. I know, I do it all the time; but have you ever sat down to design a coat of arms? It is not as easy as you might imagine.

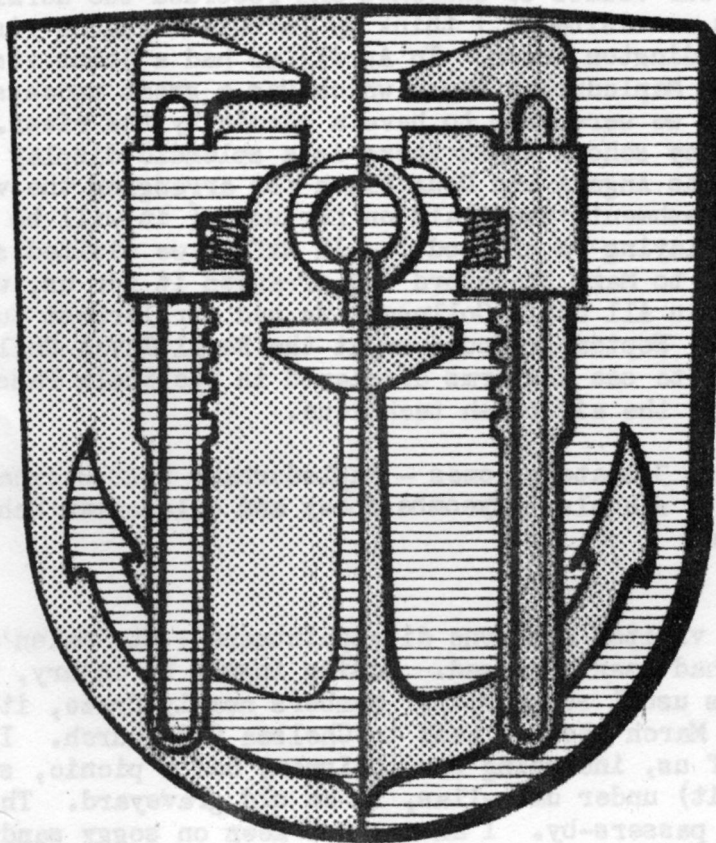
Well I have had a go and have based these imaginary arms on a well known personality in the Middlesex Heraldry Society.

The blazon would read:-

" Per pale Or and Azure; an anchor surmounted by two adjustable spanners palewise respectant all counterchanged"

Can you guess who this might be? (no prizes)

He is an amateur heraldist with a great knowledge of the subject, has a remarkable memory and can blazon almost anything at the drop of a hat. He came into this world North of the Wash, poor chap, and commenced his adult career all



at sea - in the Royal Navy, hence the anchor.

He spends his working hours as a Building Services Engineer (plumber to you) endeavouring to support wife, kids, mortgage and an insatiable appetite for heraldic books. Now you know what the spanners represent.

A stalwart of the Royal British Legion, he is particularly fond of counter-changed arms, so I have given him the Legion colours of blue and gold counter-changed.

If you are still wondering who he is, one last clue, he is rather hairy about the chin.

But to get back to the arms, do you think they fulfil the basic requirements of heraldry? Discuss amongst yourselves but don't bother me, I shall be busy painting the kitchen (STILL). Apologies to my Guinea Pig.

"Parkthorne Herald" Extraordinary (Very)

BY APPOINTMENT



The paper being late one morning, reduced me to reading the Kellogs Corn Flakes packet and my eye rested on the Royal Arms and the words "By Appointment"

The Royal Family, unlike the rest of us, cannot shop at the local supermarket, but are supplied by the leading stores, manufacturers etc. through the Master of the Household.

If these traders can show that they have supplied goods or services, in quantity, for a minimum period of three years, to members of the Royal Household, they can apply for the Royal Warrant, which entitles them to display the appropriate Royal Arms on their premises and products, and to style themselves "By Appointment".

Issuing of Royal Warrants is a custom going back many years. The first recorded occasion is in 1155, when Henry II granted Warrants to the London trade guilds. Since the reign of Queen Victoria, they have been granted by the Lord Chamberlain.

It is thought that the displaying of arms by tradesmen began in the eighteenth century and the growth and spread of packaging and advertising lead to the foundation of the Royal Warrant Holders Association. They obtained their Charter in 1907, but began their activities many years before that. Their function is to advise the Lord Chamberlain on the granting of new warrants and to watch for bogus imitators. The Association issues a code of practice on the use of Royal Arms which must be discreet and correct, and must not dominate publicity material.

Warrant Holders to the Sovereign display the Royal Arms, but other members of the Royal Household have their own 'list', namely H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh; H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

A trader on one of these lists displays the appropriate arms:-

- 'H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh - his personal arms
- H.R.H. The Prince of Wales - The Prince of Wales feathers enfiled by the coronet
- H.M. The Queen Mother - The Royal Arms impaled with her personal arms.

The granting of the Warrant is much sought after as a mark of Royal esteem and it enhances the prestige of the holder. to the average customer it means that the quality of the goods is maintained to the standard that won the award originally.

There are some 800 firms at present entitled to the Royal Warrant, covering an enormous variety of goods. It goes without saying that many holders trade in the vicinity of royal residences such as London, Windsor, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Norwich etc. and a walk in Bond Street, Piccadilly etc. reveals many. Perhaps the most notable display is at Harrods in Knightsbridge. On the corner tower are large modelled achievements of H.M. The Queen, The Duke of Edinburgh, The Queen Mother and The Prince of Wales.

The Warrant expires on the death of the grantor, but firms who continue to supply goods normally exchange their warrant for those of the successor. It used to be permissible to continue to display the arms of the deceased, but since 1978 this custom has been discontinued. The firms however, can still use the words "By Appointment to His/Her late Majesty/Royal Highness".

The Royal Arms may be applied in a variety of ways and the Warrant Holders Association advise, and list firms who can supply blocks for printing, transfers, and moulded achievements for which glass fibre is a popular material. Other methods can be employed such as hand painting, engraving on glass, stone or slate etc., etc.

Nan G. Taylor.

NEBULY

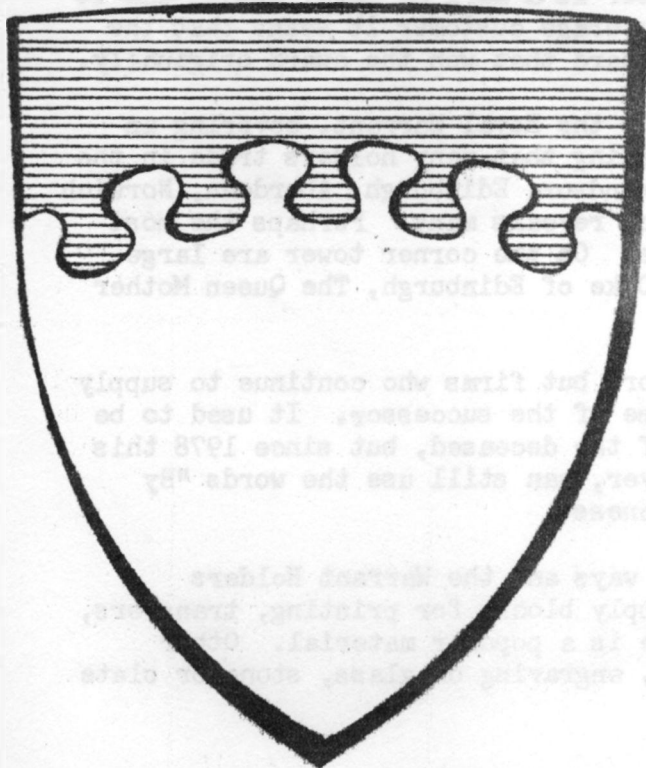
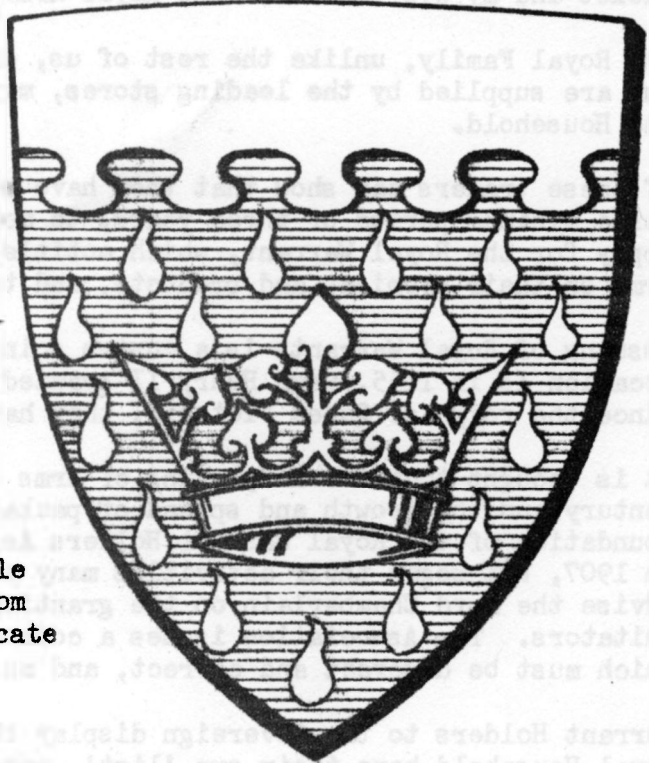
One definition of Nebuly states:-

"A line of partition which being intended to represent clouds, is rarely used otherwise than horizontally".

This, not common, partition line has come to my notice twice in the past year, in both cases, I believe, very recent grants of arms.

An exhibition linking Heraldry and clothing was presented by Aquascutum of London earlier this year to celebrate the Quincentenary of the College of Arms.

On display were the arms of Aquascutum, who are famed for rainwear and it requires little imagination to see rain depicted falling from the clouds. The coronet could perhaps indicate royal customers.



The other example is the arms granted to an Officer in the Royal Air Force.

"Argent a chief enarched nebuly Azure".

This represents the pilot's view of sky and cloud as seen from the cockpit of the aircraft.

I think this is a superb example of heraldry of our time, but maintaining all essential qualities of simple medieval heraldry.

E.N.T 10/84



All RAF. Squadrons, Stations, Commands and Units have a badge and these stem from the early practice of crews applying a variety of emblems to their aircraft. The value of this was recognised and in 1935 the post of Inspector of RAF. Badges was introduced.

The first person to hold the appointment was the then Chester Herald, and he produced a Patent for all future badges. This consisted of a circular base upon which the accepted design would be placed; it was encircled by a laurel wreath and ensigned by a crown. The Unit's title and motto were also incorporated.

The first squadrons received their badges in 1936 and over 1,000 have since been granted. One of the latest is the award of a Station Badge (as illustrated) to RAF. Brawdy in Wales, an Intensive Flying Station.

The Sea Dragon, a mythical creature, half dragon, half fish, is found as supporters in the arms of Preseli District Council, in whose area RAF. Brawdy is situated and represents the close relationship between the base and the civilian community. The Dragon, of course, is also representative of Wales and the tail represents the Unit's origins as a Royal Naval Air Station. From the badge of RAF. Strike Command, of which RAF. Brawdy is part, comes the sword held by the Sea Dragon and the feathers are the badge of HRH. The Prince of Wales, the Honorary Air Commodore of Brawdy.

Most RAF. mottoes are in Latin, but in this instance it is in Welsh "Amddiffynfa Y Gorllewin" which may be translated as "Stronghold of the West".

British Airways

In recent weeks the National Press has referred to the proposal of British Airways to have a new design for its aircraft livery, when it is privatised by the end of this year.

British Airways is a direct descendant of B.O.A.C. and B.E.A. and it is interesting to observe the heraldic development.

Arms were granted to the British Overseas Airways Corporation in 1941, namely:-
'Azure a lion's face winged Or'

British European Airways, in November 1946, were granted arms:-

'Argent a fess Gules between three astral crowns Azure'

Both these Corporations would appear to have disregarded any attempt to use their heraldic bearings on their aircraft. Instead, they employed devices as indicated in Figures 1 and 2.

In 1970 a merger between BOAC. and BEA. produced British Airways and the College of Arms granted new armorial bearings as shown in Figure 4:)

'Argent between a chief and a bendlet sinister coupé Gules a gyron issuing from the dexter, the point in sinister chief Azure.'

The full achievement has been used on aircraft menus, uniforms etc., and the blazon was adapted for use on the tail fin of the aircraft. This, to me, is a sensible compromise between heraldry and commerce. The arms of BEA. and BOAC. hardly lent themselves to a corporate image or logo, but British Airways did.

The latest proposal would seem to indicate that the tail fin design remains as before but with the addition of the complete achievement emblazoned in the upper part, or chief, of the tail fin.

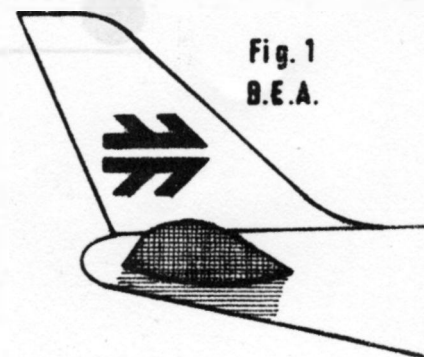


Fig. 1
B.E.A.

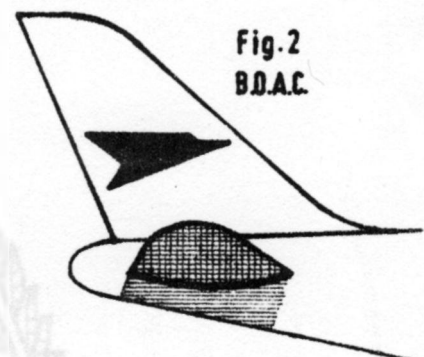


Fig. 2
B.O.A.C.

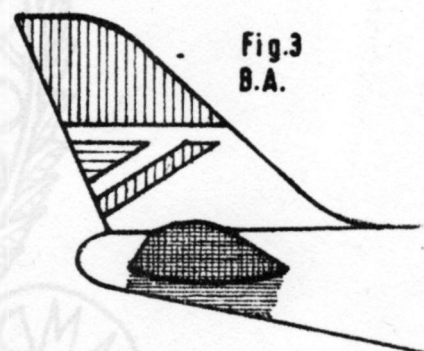


Fig. 3
B.A.

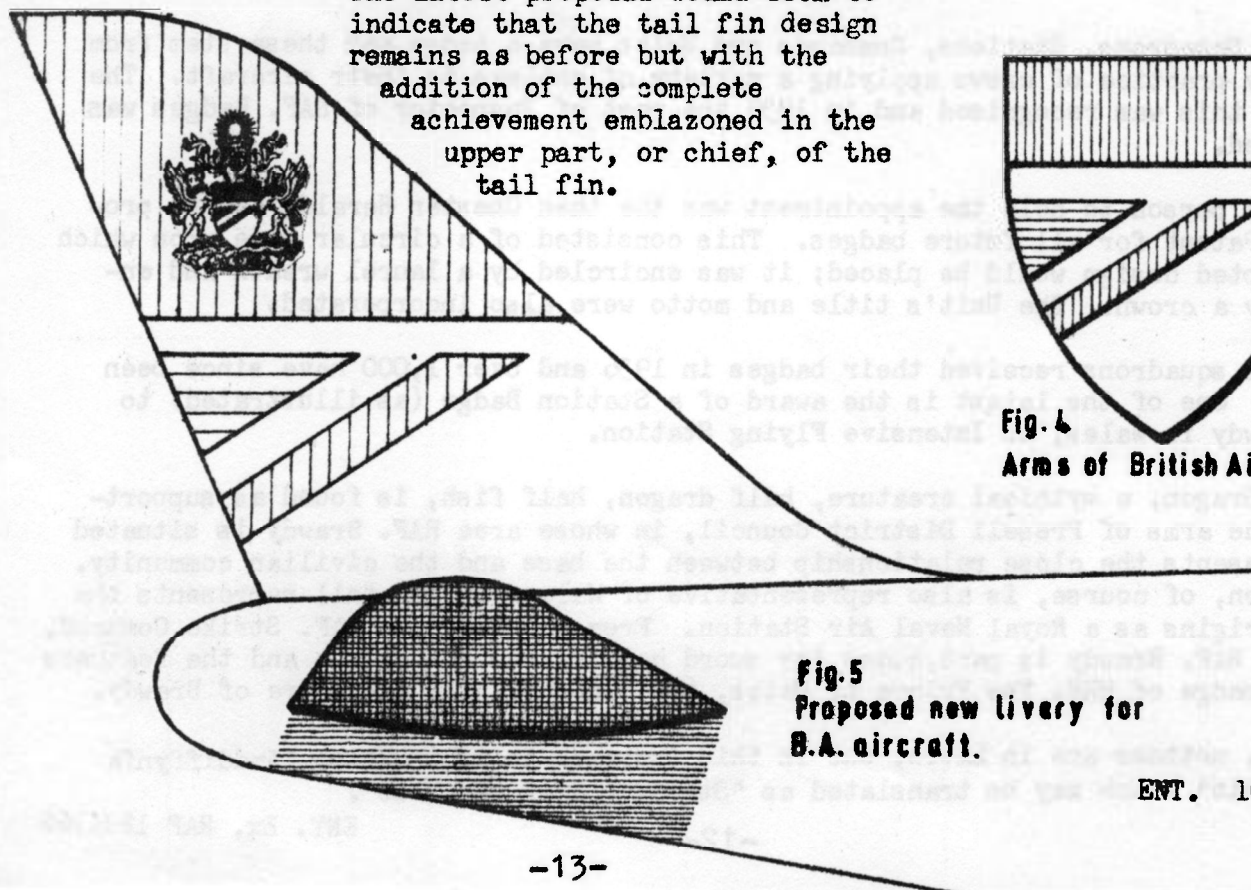


Fig. 5
Proposed new livery for
B.A. aircraft.

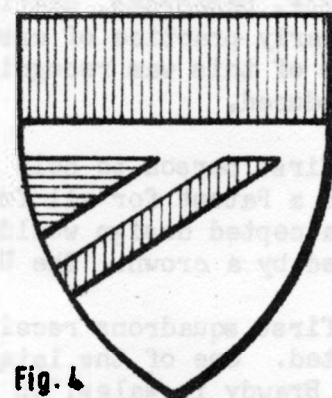
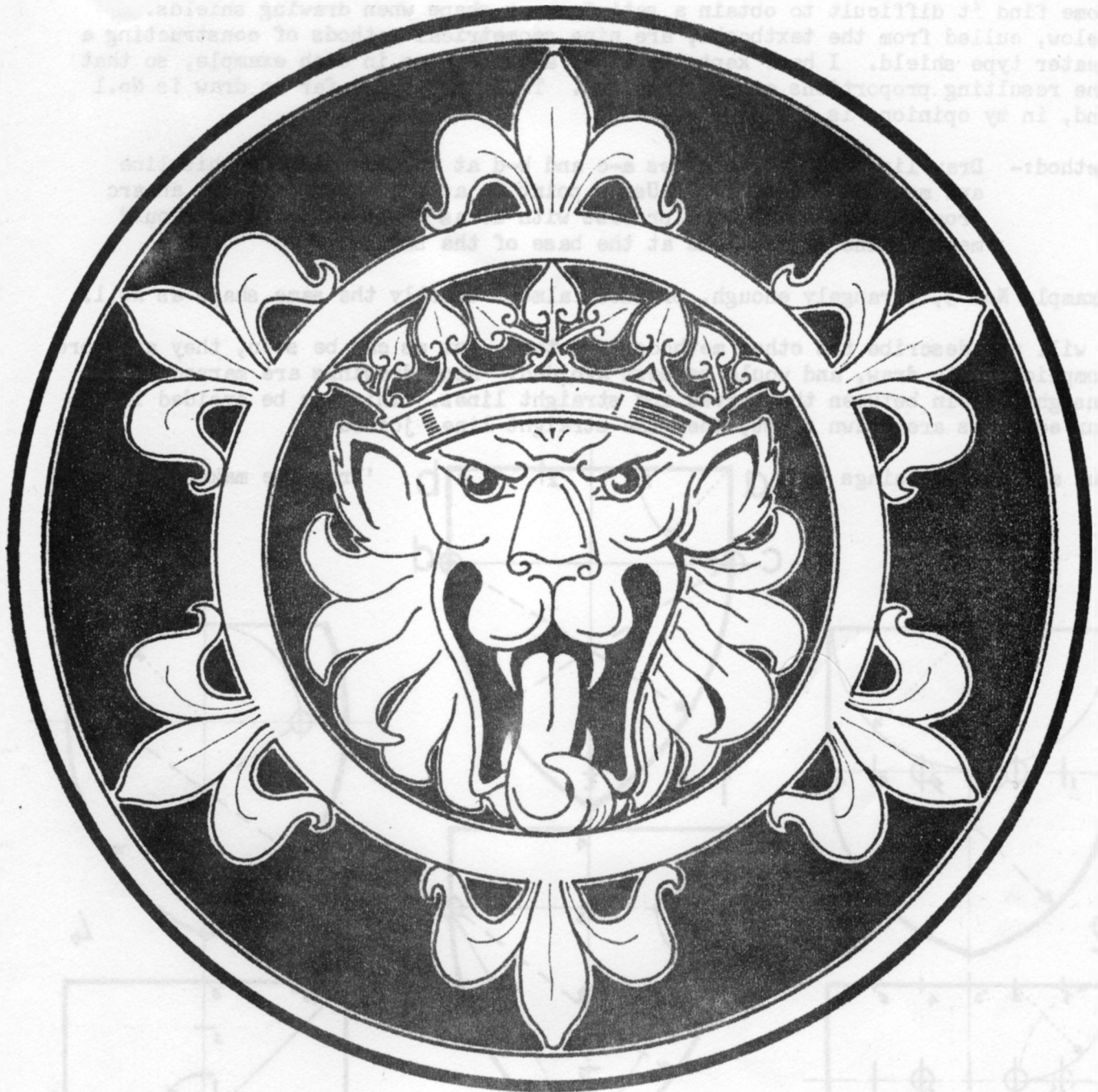


Fig. 4
Arms of British Airways



BADGE OF THE HERALDRY SOCIETY

" A lion's face crowned with an ancient crown Or within an annulet flory on the outer edge of the same "

Granted by the College of Arms, 10th August, 1957.

The badge contains the crowned face of a lion, an historic heraldic charge with a hint of royal connections. The annulet is decorated with another distinguished and beautiful charge - the fleur-de-lys. The continuous line of the annulet, and the tressure on the Society's shield, is said to be symbolic of the unity of the Society.

GEOMETRY OF THE SHIELD

Some find it difficult to obtain a satisfactory shape when drawing shields. Below, culled from the textbooks, are nine geometrical methods of constructing a heater type shield. I have kept the width a-b the same in each example, so that the resulting proportions can be compared. The simplest by far to draw is No.1 and, in my opinion, is the most pleasing.

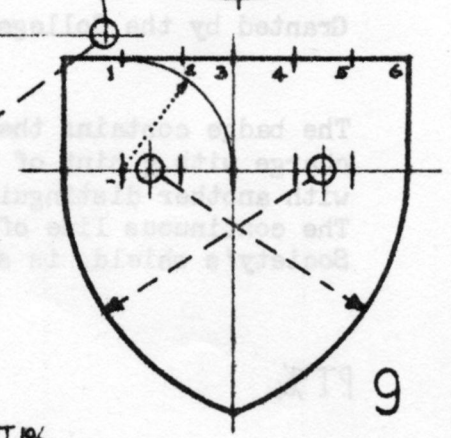
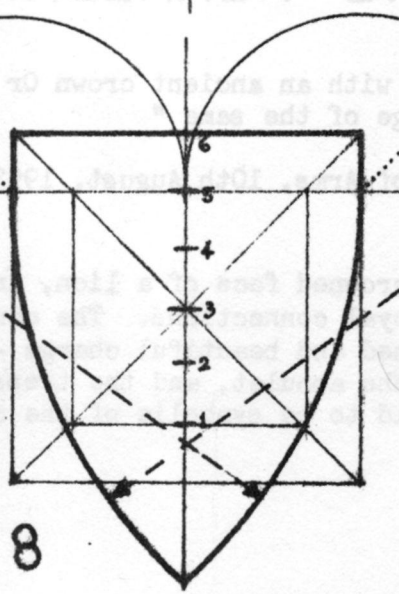
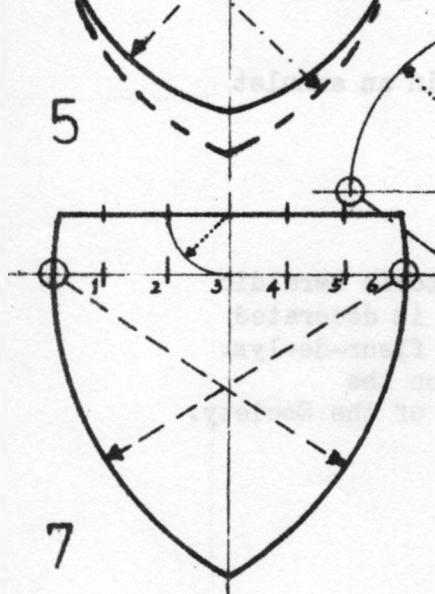
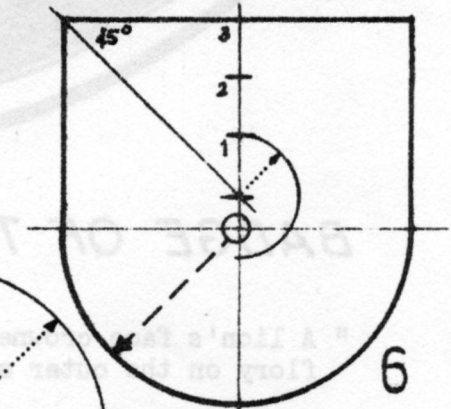
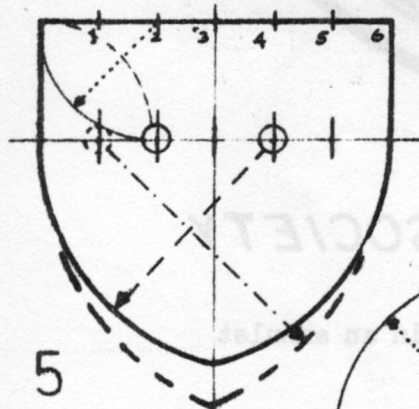
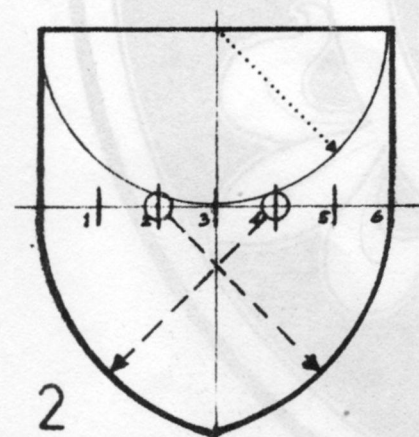
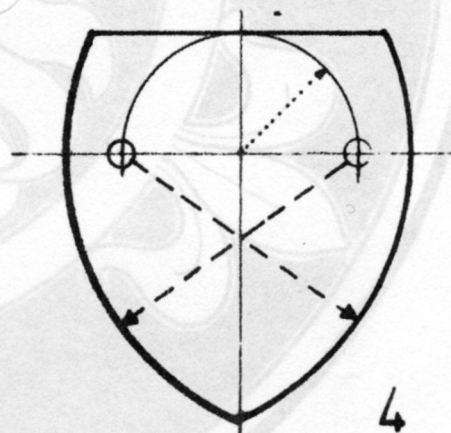
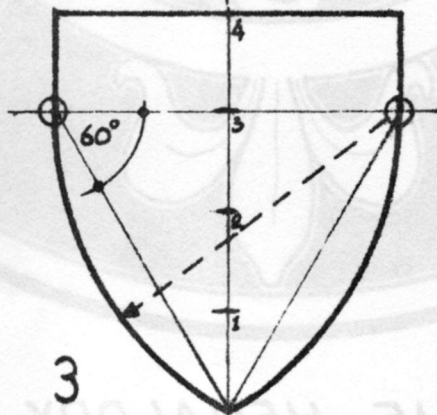
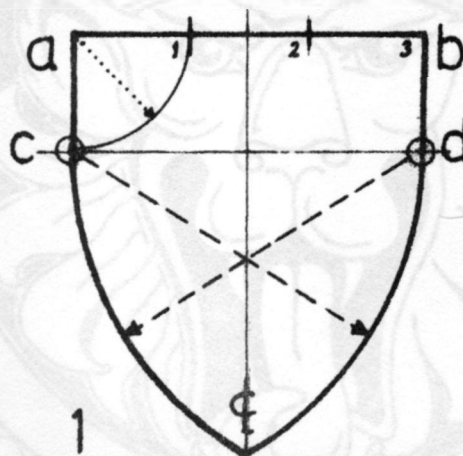
Method:- Draw line a-b. Drop lines a-c and b-d at right angles to this line and measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ of a-b. Using point c. as the centre, strike an arc from d. and reverse the process with d. as centre. The arcs should meet on the centre line at the base of the shield.

Example No. 3, strangely enough, produces almost exactly the same shape as No.1.

I will not describe the other methods in detail, but as can be seen, they are more complicated to draw, and would be best avoided. Many drawings are marred by an unsightly join between the curved and straight lines. This can be avoided if the curved lines are drawn first, then the straight lines joined up.

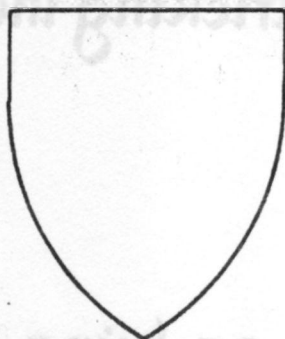
But as in most things

'Practice makes perfect'

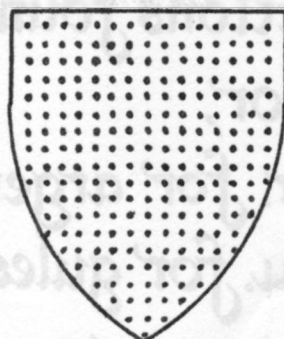


HATCHING is a system of dots and lines used to indicate metals and tinctures in uncoloured representations of arms.

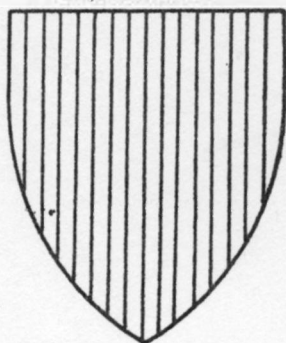
ARGENT



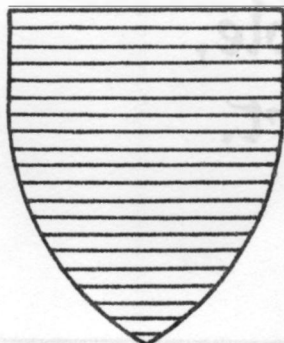
OR



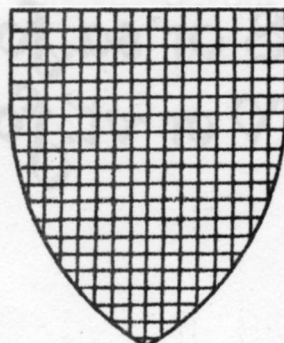
GULES



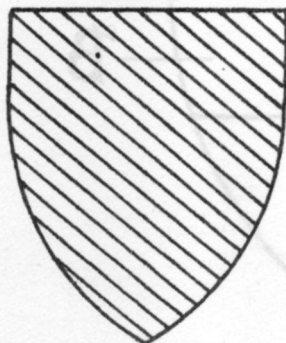
AZURE



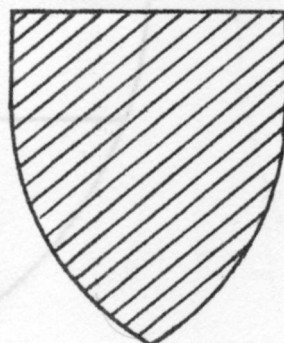
SABLE



VERT



PURPURE



TRICKING is an easy method of recording heraldry in which arms are drawn in outline, repeated charges indicated by number, and the tinctures noted on the sketch by abbreviations. Contractions found in tricking include—

O for or,

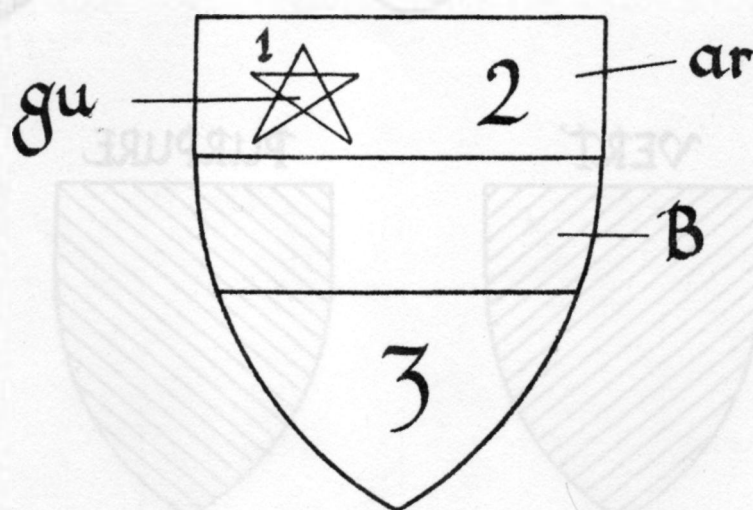
A or ar. for argent,

G or gu. for gules,

B for azure - to avoid az. being confused with ar.,

S or sa. for sable,

V or vt. for vert.



THE BALEFUL COCKATRICE

The magnificent lion is king of the beasts; the equally magnificent eagle is king of the birds; but the king of the serpents is the small and evil cockatrice.

This little monster, hatched from a cock's egg by a serpent, is so venomous that its look or breath is said to be deadly poison. With its cock's crested head, dangling wattles, glittering, death-dealing eye, barbed tongue and serpent's tail with deadly sting, it is truly a fearsome object to behold. Even serpents will flee from it to escape death and all other creatures are easily overpowered and killed by it, even from a distance — all except the weasel who will pursue it even into its den and kill it.

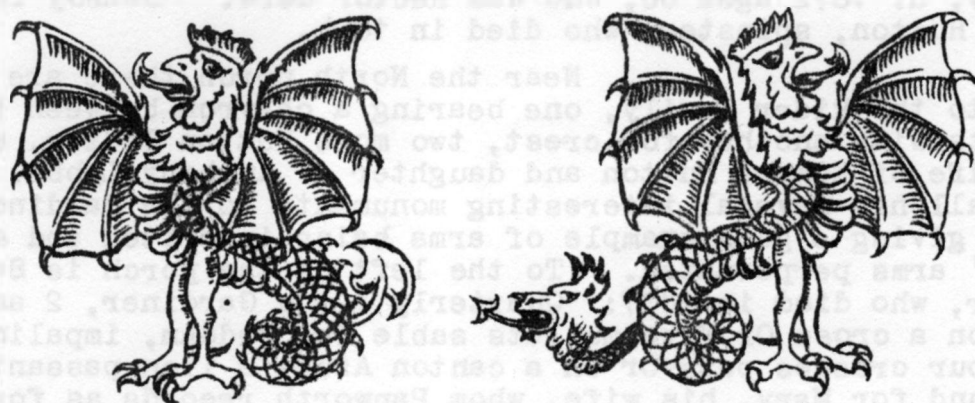
Sometimes a cockatrice will observe a lark singing high in the sky and will creep to be just beneath it when it will breathe out its poison up to the bird which will fall down dead into its mouth.

A cockatrice who achieves the age of nine years will lay an egg on a dunghill and a toad will come to hatch it, to produce not another cockatrice but a basilisk. In every way as evil as its parent, the basilisk has the added terror of a dragon's head at the end of its tail and is sometimes known as the amphisian cockatrice because of its similarity to the amphiptere, a serpent with a head at each end of its body. So dreadful is the appearance of the basilisk that if a mirror is held up, so that it may see itself, it will instantly burst asunder with horror and fear.

Cockatrice and basilisk derive from one origin, although later fables have separated them into two creatures. In spite of their unpleasantness a number of English families bear cockatrices in their arms amongst whom are the Curzons of Croxall who have one as a crest. Cockatrices were the supporters of Sir John Nugent. Although not entitled to supporters by rank, these were granted to him by George III as a mark of Royal Favour for his services to the country as Field-Marshal in many battles and later as Commander-in-Chief in India. Thomas Jones, a sewer in the service of Henry VIII used three cockatrices on his shield of arms. Perhaps it is thought that ill-wishers will be repulsed by a sight so terrible.

There is little likelihood of meeting one of these creatures but it would be wise always to carry a mirror — just in case.

Margaret Young



FROM AN OXFORDSHIRE CHURCH

Following the road as it leaves Pangbourne in Berkshire and bridges the river Thames, one comes to a toll-gate, the other side of which is a notice board and a sign saying "footpath to church and landing stage" for the church is close to a water mill and house. A church, and "Whitcerce" are mentioned in the Domesday Book, and are known now as the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Whitchurch. Evidence of its early origins is to be found in the South porch, where there is a Norman archway. Hidden now from outside view by a later arch and porch, the boldly carved capitals, and face on the wall above the arch look as if they had been carved yesterday. Entering by the North door one notices that there is no West door. The interior is very simple, consisting of a nave and North aisle, where there is a vestry and organ which flank the chancel.

Memorials abound in the church to the Lybbe family of nearby Hardwick House, dating from 16th century to Victorian times. On the South wall of the chancel is an Elizabethan monument to Richard Lybbe and his wife, with kneeling figures and the arms, Ermine a chevron between two lions passant gules. Crest, a dexter arm enbowed holding a sword pale-wise. These arms are mostly displayed in the various monuments in colour, although there are some floor slabs, including two small ones to the memory of children two years and eight months, and four months respectively.

In the nave there are several slabs to the Whistler family. From one untutored in latin all that can be told is that one member of the family had connections with Hereford, and several deaths occurred between 1715 and 1720, all commemorated on the one stone. The arms are fusils conjoined in bend between two talbots passant, with a talbot's face for crest. An inescutcheon bears a chevron embattled between three roundels. Further along another slab records that the Whistlers possessed the Manor of Whitchurch and show Whistler impaling three pheons. There is another, to Henry Whistler, Batchelor of Divinity, d. 1672 aged 86, who was Rector here. Nearby is one to Mary Hutton, spinster, who died in 1694.

Near the North porch there are ledger stones to the Rider family, one bearing a chevron between three crescents with another for crest, two more Hutton ladies, and Mary, wife of Edward Hutton and daughter of Anthony Lybbe. The North wall has several interesting monuments to the Gardiner family, giving a good example of arms being inherited and an heiress' arms perpetuated. To the left of the porch is Samuel Gardiner, who died in 1837: Quarterly 1 & 4 Gardiner, 2 and 3 Gules, on a cross Or five mullets sable for Boddam, impaling Gules four crosses paty Or on a canton Azure a lion passant of the second for Mary, his wife, whom Papworth records as for Chansey, or Chace. To the right of this is a tablet for Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles Boddam of Bulls Cross, Middlesex, who died in 1813. The arms shown are Gardiner with an escutcheon of pretence for Boddam. She was the wife of Samuel Gardiner of Coombe Lodge.

Further along the North wall is another plaque to a Lybbe husband and wife commemorating their burial under a plain slab in the nave at the West end. Also on this wall is a beautifully embroidered reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, made by the native girls at the Christian school in China and presented to the church by Mrs Carey of Swanstons in this parish.

Near the South wall is a floor slab to Isabella, daughter of Sir William Twysden Bt., a saltire between four cross crosslets, who was wife of Richard Lybbe, and died in 1742. Next to this is a slab for Mary, daughter of Sir William Hill of Teddington, first wife of Richard Lybbe, who married him in October, 1710 and died in May, 1711.

The South West corner of the church has, under a window, a brass inscription in latin to Captain Allen Gardiner who died in 1860: "In honorum dei et memoriam suorum prope sepult hanc fenestram curavit S.W. Gardiner de Villa Coombe in hoc agro Ann. Dom. 1860". There are further memorials to the Gardiners in the South wall, also to Forbes, including Sir John Forbes Kt., Physician to Her Majesty's Household, who died at Swanston's in 1861: Azure (or Sable?) on a chevron between three heads couped - these could be boars, bears, or even camels - argent, three horses' heads erased sable. There are also brass plates to the Powys and Hill families, who married into the Lybbes of Hardwick. High up on the South wall is a monument to Powys, which looks like arms of a bend between two cross crosslets fitchy gules. The name Fowler is also commemorated on this wall.

On the West wall is a monument to John Foster, J.P., D.L., who died in 1910 and was buried in Egton in Cleveland, Yorkshire, Lord of that Manor, also of Whitchurch; wife Fanny Elizabeth Hudson who died in 1928: Per fess Azure and Ermine, a chevron paly of eight Argent and Gules between three bugle horns sable. For crest a stag's head erased gules, impaling, Gules, on a fess Azure (or Sable) between three wolves' heads erased argent three lions rampant of the last. There are further memorials to the Gardiner family here, also the Roll of Honour of the Great War.

On the South side of one of the arches separating the nave from the North aisle is a plaque to Sir Rickman John Godlee Bt., KCVO, of Coombe End Farm, Whitchurch, who died in 1925, and was Fellow and sometime President of the Royal College of Surgeons and a disciple of Lister: Barry wavy of six Azure and Argent an anchor erect of the second within an orle engrailed Or, in dexter chief a baronet's hand on an escutcheon. For crest a rod of Aesculapius Argent between two stag's attires Or..

Two brasses have been collected on the North side of the chancel arch. One shield shows a bend between six martlets, two shields show six pierced mullets within a border engrailed charged with twenty-two roundels, and one shield which is too worn to be discernible. There is a brass on the sanctuary floor to Roger Gery, Vicar and subsequently Rector, 1468 - 148-?

The glass is Victorian, the East window being by Kempe. One of the windows in the South wall of the chancel is 15thC glass, and thought to be St. Birinus, a Bishop.

Sitting in this quiet and peaceful place, after looking at all these monuments, and listening to the regular beat of the tower clock, it was easy to imagine all the events which go into making the rich fabric of life taking place here. The children, the spinsters, the wives, the squires and soldiers, the vicars and doctors, all remembered in this lovely old church.

Peggy Foster

WHOSE HATCHMENT AT HAREFIELD?

In Harefield church is a hatchment for a married man, widow surviving. The arms appear to be for Spedding, as they are displayed on monuments in the church and in the churchyard. The impalement appears to be for Stebbing. The similarity of the names makes the confusion even greater.

The same impaled arms are in the church, on the monument over the organ for Charlotte Ellen Spedding, nee Smith, wife of Benjamin Joseph Spedding. She died in 1842, and he in 1865, so it seems the hatchment is for neither of them.

In the churchyard is a large monument also bearing the same impaled arms; it is for Robert George Spedding, only son of Rev. Benjamin Spedding, formerly of Watford and Chaplain to the Earl of Essex. Robert George Spedding died in 1824, his widow Sarah in 1841.

It is likely that the hatchment is for Robert George Spedding, and that his wife Sarah was born Stebbing, but so far no record has been found of their marriage.

The mystery is why the impaled arms of Spedding/Stebbing should be shown on the monument inside the church which was put up for their daughter-in-law, and to which the names of their son and grandson were later added.

Spedding: Quarterly 1 & 4, Or, three crosses crosslet gules,
2 & 3: Gules, semee of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant. or,

Over all, on a bend azure a fish?
argent between two annulets or.

(N.B. quarters 2 & 3 similar to Capel, Earls of Essex).

Stebbing: Quarterly or and Gules,
on a bend sable five bezants.

Kay Holmes

ARMORIAL GARDEN DISCOVERED

Members of the Middlesex Heraldry Society helped to discover what may prove to be the only complete Armorial Garden in the British Isles, dating from the first half of the last century. We believe the only other such garden is a partial example at Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire.

At the invitation of Mrs Kay Senecki, Bill Burgess and I visited Ashridge Management College to arrange for our society to record their heraldry. Mrs Senecki is the historian at the College.

After looking again at the heraldry in the entrance, glass and frieze, and other items in the chapel and elsewhere which we had seen on our visit about three years ago, we were shown the "Monks' Garden".

Mrs Senecki, who is a garden historian, told us that the records mentioned an armorial garden there in the early 1800's.

The garden is rectangular, divided into four rectangular beds, with a white cast iron turret at the centre. The beds contain clipped box bushes. From the long side there was little recognisable pattern except for a shield shape and some grouping in threes. However, from the end we instantly identified a chevron on which were three roundles, recognised by Bill Burgess as the arms of Cust, (Ermine, on a chevron sable three fountains).

Reference to Burke's General Armory and Peerage suggested that the shield shape was part of the arms of Brownlow, (Or, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets sable).

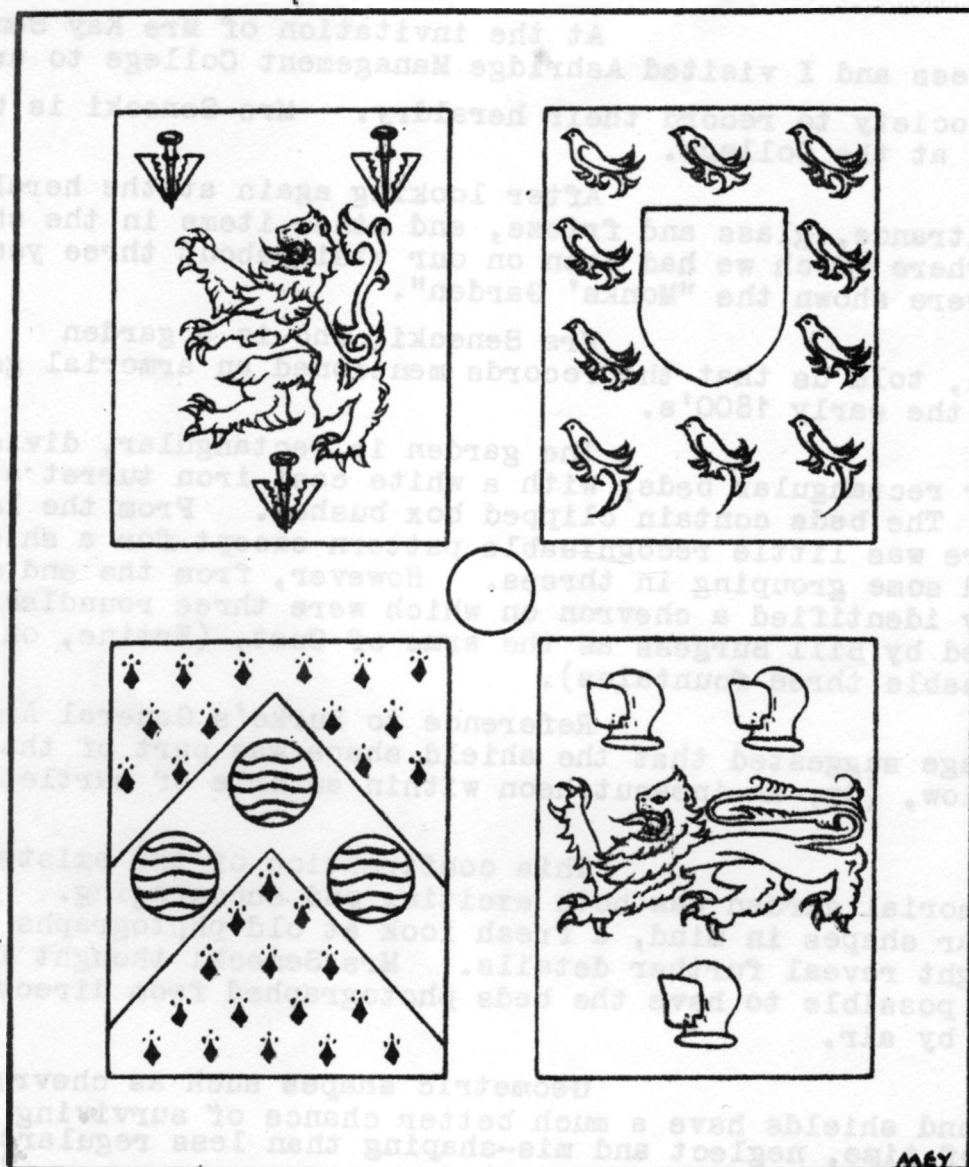
This confirmation of the existence of an armorial garden was both exciting and encouraging. With particular shapes in mind, a fresh look at old photographs and plans might reveal further details. Mrs Senecki thought it might be possible to have the beds photographed from directly overhead by air.

Geometric shapes such as chevrons, circles and shields have a much better chance of surviving the ravages of time, neglect and mis-shaping than less regular charges. In the other two beds it seemed that there might be one main charge between three lesser charges - a common enough pattern. In one the main charge appeared to be fesswise; the arms of Compton are:- Sable a lion passant between three esquires' helms or. Other arms from the pedigree of Cust, Earls of Brownlow, likely to be displayed including Egerton, (Argent, a lion rampant gules between three pheons sable), and Hume, (Vert, a lion rampant argent).

Further visits by our Society, already planned, and more detailed research may bring to light a feature unique in the field of both heraldry and horticulture.

Kay Holmes

Suggested identification of the four armorial beds.



1. Egerton: Argent, a lion rampant gules, between three pheons sable.
2. Brownlow: Or, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets sable.
3. Cust: Ermine, on a chevron sable 3 fountains.
4. Compton: Sable, a lion passant or, between three esquires helms argent.

HATCHMENT PUZZLE AT PUTTENHAM

One of the very few hatchments in Hertfordshire not previously recorded has come to light at Puttenham. It is in very good condition, having been recently restored, at which time excellent photographic slides were taken; these are particularly valuable as the hatchment hangs rather high.

The background is all black: there are two shields accolée:

Dexter: quarterly (the quarters separated by very broad lines sable or azure, forming a cross):

1 & 4: Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces or (Parker?)

2: Ermine, a bend between two cocks gules (Law?)

3: Or, two chevrons gules (McLellan?)

Sinister: as above, impaling Per bend sinister sable and argent, a lion rampant guttee between 6 cross crosslets fitchy all counter-changed (Lodge? Longe?)

Knight's helm

Crests and mottoes as for Parker, McLellan and Law

Orders and decorations pendant from dexter shield:

1. Spanish Order of Charles II or Isabella the Catholic instituted or revived 1815 - bearer alive 1815 and not above the rank of captain

2. Portuguese Order of Christ

3. Turkish Award, fountain of brilliants.

4. Prussian Order of Black Eagle

In centre - first in order of precedence:

Davidson's Nile Medal, probably gilt-bronze - bearer not yet lieutenant in 1798

(For the information about decorations I am indebted to Lt. Cdr. John Bedells).

Searches at the P.R.O. at Kew, and at the Society of Genealogists suggest as the most likely candidate, Lt. William Parker, midshipman on Goliath at the Nile, Lieutenant 16th March 1801, awarded Turkish Gold Medal, served on many stations. He was on the staff at Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar from 1838 until his death 24th July 1862.

Census Returns for 1841, 51 and 61 give his wife's name as Anne, born in Plymouth. They had at least a daughter. William Parker was born in London, probably in March 1779.

However, so far as there is nothing to link Lt. William Parker with the hatchment or with Puttenham, - Parish Registers have been consulted.

Any suggestions for further lines of search would be very welcome.

K.W.Holmes

A Tale of Augmentation

During the battle of Poitiers 1356, Sir James Audley distinguished himself by many deeds of valour and was badly wounded during the fighting.

After the battle Edward the Black Prince enquired after him and on being told of his injuries, had him brought to his tent where he awarded Sir James an annual revenue of 500 marks.

Sir James in the true spirit of chivalry transferred the Princes' gift to his four squires; the Prince, on hearing of this gesture gently chided him but on hearing the reason, namely that the squires had rendered such good service that day, gave Sir James a further gift of 500 marks.

Froissart in his Chronicles gives a detailed account of the incident but unfortunately does not mention the squires by name.

Tradition has it that not only did they receive the gift of Sir James but were granted the Audley fret or fretty to their arms.

The gentlemen in question are generally given in most accounts as being:-

THOMAS DUTTON OF DUTTON

JOHN DELVES OF DUDDINGTON

JOHN HAWKESTONE OF WRINEHILL

ROBERT FOULESHURST OF BARTHOMLEY

In some accounts, for example C.W. Scott Giles "Romance of Heraldry" the name of John Mackworth is given as being one of the squires.

Whilst it makes a good story there is now some doubt as to whether the exploits were those of James Lord Audley of Heighley or in fact the son of Sir James Audley of Stratton (Josiah Wedgewood, "The Parentage of Sir James Audley KC").

There seems to be some historical support for the fact that one of the James' may have been rewarded by the Black Prince and subsequently he gave this to his squires (Froissart Chronicles).

There is however evidence to show that at least three of the squires were not present at the battle and two of Sir James Audley's squires can be identified as LAURENCE PEECHE and JOHN WELLES.

As far as the augmentation is concerned DELVES, DUTTON and FOULESHURST were all showing a fret or fretty change on their arms before POITIERS.

One interesting fact that may explain the assumption that the augmentation was granted to the squires at POITIERS is the entry in Burke's Landed Gentry for Mackworth.

Sir John and Sir James Mackworth "valiant men" granted by John Touchet Lord Audley 1404, son in law and eventual successor to James de Audley Lord Audley part of the Audley arms for the services rendered by them and their ancestors to the Audley family especially at the battle of POITIERS.

ARMS

DUTTON	QTYLY ARGENT & GULES, IN THE 2ND 3RD QTR A FRET OR
DELVES	ARGENT, A CHEVRON GULES FRETTEY OR BETWEEN 3 DELVES SABLE
FOULESHURST	GULES, FRETTEY OR ON A CHIEF ARGENT 2 MULETS PIERCED SABLE
HAWKESTONE	ERMINE, A FESS FRETTEY OR
MACKWORTH	PER PALE INDENTED SABLE & ERMINE, A CHEVRON GULES FRETTEY OR

James Blundell	Sir James Audley's Cheshire Squires
Jos Wedgewood	The Parentage of Sir James De Audley KG
H.J. Hewitt	The Black Prince's Expedition 1355-57
Froissart	Chronicles
John Commidge	The Black Prince

Bill Burgess

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER AT POITIERS

Whilst researching some of the material for my article A Tale of Augmentstion, I was interested to note a comment by Commidge in his book "The Black Prince" regarding the very considerable number of Knights of the Garter and those who subsequently obtained that honour present at the battle of Poitiers.

I thought I would, therefore, see just how many there were.

The following list is I hope complete but I shall be pleased to hear from my colleagues of any omissions.

From such research as I have been able to carry out it would appear that John Commidge's statement is justified.

Whilst there were numbers of Garter Knights at Najara, Beauge, Agincourt and of course the many battles during the Wars of the Roses, Poitiers seems to be the largest battle-field gathering of that august band.

Arms of the Garter Knights Present at Poitiers

Edward of Woodstock The Black Prince (F)

Quarterly France ancient and England with a label of three points argent.

Thomas Beauchamp 3rd Earl of Warwick (F)

Gules, a fess between 6 cross crosslets or.

Sir John de Grailly Captal de Buch (F)

Or, on a cross sable five escallops argent

Sir Guichard d'Angle (1372)

(Fought on the French side)

Or, billetee and a lion rampant azure.

Robert Ufford Earl of Suffolk (1348)

Sable, a cross engrailed or.

Sir John Chandos (F)

Argent, a pile gules.

Sir James Audley (F)

Gules, a fret or.

Sir Henry Eames Eam? (F)

Or, a fess sable issuant a demi lion rampant gules.

Sir Sauchet D'Abrechecourt (F)

Ermine, three bars humettee gules.

Sire Walter Paveley (F)

Azure, a cross patonce or.

Sir Nel Loryng (F)

Quarterly argent and gules, a bend engrailed sable.

Sir John Lisle 1st Lord Lisle of Rougemont (F)

Or, a fess between two chevronels sable.

Ralph 4th Lord Bassett of Drayton (F)

Or, three piles the points meeting in base gules
a quarter ermine.

Sir Richard de la Vache (1356)

Gules, three lioncels rampant argent crowned or.

William Montecute 2nd Earl of Salisbury (F)

Argent, three lozenges in fess gules.

Sir Thomas Felton (1381)

Gules, two lions passant in pale ermine ducally crowned or.

Sir Frank van Hale (1359)

Gules, a wyvern wings elevated and crowned or pendant from
the neck an escutcheon of the field thereon an eagle displayed
with two heads argent all within a bordure azure. Charged
with six lioncels rampant and as many fleur de lis alternately
of the second.

John 2nd Lord Mohun (F)

Or, a cross engrailed sable.

John 2nd Lord Bouchier (F)

Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four water bougets
sable.

Reginald Lord Cobham of Sterborough (1352)

Gules, on a chevron or three estoiles sable.

Sir John Sully (1361)

Ermine, four bars gules.

Thomas Holland 2nd Earl of Kent (1376)

England within a bordure argent.

Edward 5th Lord Despencer (1361)

Quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarter a fret or overall a bend sable.

Sir Bartholomew de Burghersshe (F)

Gules, a lion rampant tail forchee or.

Sir Bermond Arnaud de Preissac Soudan de la Trau (1380)

Or, a lion rampant queue fourchee gules.

Sources:

The Black Prince by John Commidge

Froissart's Chronicles

Some Feudal Coats

St. George's Chapel Knights of the Garter

Arms of Families in the County of Cheshire

The Vyell Monument at St. Breoke, Wadebridge

Tradition alledges that St. Breoke church, south of Wadebridge, Cornwall, was to be built on the hill, but that every morning the work of the previous day was found to have been carried down into the valley, and now it stands hidden among the trees beside a small stream.

My first glimpse of the interior was a disappointment. In the late afternoon it seemed gloomy in the extreme and the 1881 restoration appeared to have stripped away almost everything of interest, with the exception of the rather faded royal arms of 1710.

However, the church authorities were forgiven when we turned the corner into the small south transept, for there stood in bright colours and resplendent with heraldry the Vyell monument of 1598.

It is about twelve feet high, reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling, in the Cornish slate that will be so familiar to all who visit Cornwall's churches, and probably not of the highest artistic quality.

I have heard it said that a particularly large and ostentatious monument is often commissioned to commemorate the last member of an ancient family, and it is certainly true here, for William Vyell of Trevorder and his wife, Jane Arundell of Trerice, had six daughters but no surviving sons.

In the centre, enclosed in a rectangular frame with simple strapwork decoration, kneel William Vyell and Jane Arundell, he at a small prayer-desk and she kneeling behind him, both facing to sinister.

He is bravely attired in silver armour, and girded with a sword, while Jane is dressed in a sober brown gown. Both have splendid Elizabethan ruffs. Three coats of arms decorate the panel, Arundell on the left, Vyell on the right, and an impalement between them.

Above the centrepiece is a rich assortment of armorial bearings, nineteen impaled shields with Vyell, Bevill and Carminow conspicuous on the left, and Arundell, and possibly Wentworth, on the right.

Above these is a larger achievement with two helmets, two crests, and mantling of gules and argent. To dexter, Vyell quarters four coats, including Carminow, and to the sinister are the six "hirondelles" of Arundell, with seven quarterings.

The marriages of the six daughters are recorded, heraldically, and in gilded lettering, below the centrepiece. We learn that George Grenville of Penhele married Julian Vyell, the second daughter. George belonged to a cadet line of the great Grenville family of Stowe, near Kilkhampton, the leading family in East Cornwall, for centuries. He was allegedly a favourite cousin of the famous Sir Richard Grenville of the "Revenge". Richard Carew states that George "through his learning and wisdom advanced his credit to an especial good regard in this country." He must have been a great contrast to the overbearing and swashbuckling Sir Richard!

In addition to the Vyell heraldry we found a little to Molesworth, Tredeneck and Pollard, in glass and on slate wall tablets. If you are in the Wadebridge area, I think you would find St. Breoke church rewarding.

Frances Robson.

Heraldry on U.K. Postage Stamps

The set of four stamps issued by the Post Office on 17th January 1984 were generally felt to be well designed and produced, and also well received by the public. We may hope that they will also make more people interested in heraldry, and in the display of heraldry in this particular way.

The stamps were issued to help to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the granting of the first Charter of Incorporation by King Richard III in March 1484 to the heralds of the kings of England. The four stamps issued were:

- 16p Arms of the College of Arms
- 20½p Arms of Richard III
- 28p Arms of the Earl Marshal
- 31p Arms of the City of London

The arms of the College, the Earl Marshall and the City of London included supporters but the arms of Richard III did not; the stamps all included the words "College of Arms Quincentenary" and included a small reproduction of the College of Arms in "dexter chief".

One unusual feature of the stamps, from the philatelic point of view, is that they are the first stamps to be issued in this country in a square format.

A number of special first day covers and postmarks were issued in connection with the issue of stamps. The Post Office had two special cancellations - one showing the Post Office's Coat of Arms and the other showing their Crest. Others were sponsored by the Richard III society (two of these featured his white boar), the Heraldry Society showing their full armorial achievement, and the College of Arms showing their dove in front of two crossed staffs. The College produced another special cancellation (using the same design) on 2nd March - the actual anniversary day of the granting of the Charter.

When the Post Office issued the stamps they said that there might be a further issue of heraldic stamps in the future, but next time with a Scottish flavour - so here's hoping for further heraldic issues in the future.

This was not the first time that heraldry had appeared on the stamps of Great Britain - the only country which does not include its name on its stamps. The Royal Arms (always in the form displayed in England, i.e. with the three lions of England in the first and fourth quarters) have appeared a number of times. The first time was on the 5d value in the set issued in 1887 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria. A similar set, again with the Royal Arms on the 5d issue came out in 1902 after King George V acceded to the throne. On both these stamps only the Arms were shown, with no supporters, crest, etc.

The next time the Royal Arms appeared was in 1939 when they were shown on the 2/6d and 5/- stamps in the "high Value" series issued after George VI's accession. This time the Arms were shown together with Crown and Supporters. On the £1 value in a new set issued in 1951 the full achievement, including supporters, helm, crown, crest and motto were shown.

The Arms of the City of York were shown on the 7½p value in a set of three stamps issued in August on the theme of anniversaries to commemorate the 1900th anniversary of the City of York. They appeared in the right hand border of the stamp. The general design of all three stamps was similar; on the 3p stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the British Legion a poppy appeared and on the 9p stamp for the centenary of the Rugby Football Union a red rose - the symbol of the English International team.

In 1974 a set of four stamps was issued to commemorate Great Britons - the four chosen being Robert the Bruce, Owain Glyndwr, The Black Prince and Henry V. The designs were taken from their great seals and each was shown on horseback complete with horse trappings and carrying a shield. Unfortunately from the heraldic point of view the horses were all shown proceeding to the sinister and although the charges on the horse caparisons were reversed the actual quarterings were not. These problems might have been avoided if the horses had proceeded to the dexter.

National emblems have also appeared on British stamps. The definitive issue produced in George VI's reign and the first set issued after the accession of the present Queen both showed the rose, thistle, leek and shamrock in the four quarters of the stamps.

Since 1958 the Post Office have issued regional variations of the definitive stamps principally for use in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland although they are valid everywhere in the U.K. Until Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man became postally independent there were also special stamps for those islands. The "difference marks" which have been in use on the current issues since 1967 have been a rampant lion on those sold in Scotland, a dragon on those sold in Wales and the (red) hand of Ulster within a crowned six pointed star on those designed for use in Northern Ireland.

On the earlier set issued in 1958 there was a little more variety in the designs. On some of the Scottish stamps there was a crowned saltire in one corner and a thistle in another, on others two thistles and on two the two supporters from the Royal Arms as used in Scotland. On the Welsh stamps there was the dragon on all the stamps and in the lower values the Queen's portrait was set in the heart of a leek. On the Northern Ireland stamps, in addition to the crowned star and hand of Ulster, sprays of flax appeared.

The stamps designed for use in Guernsey, until it became postally independent in 1969 showed the crown of William the Conqueror and a Guernsey lily. The crown was taken from that shown on a silver penny minted about 1072 and with its two arches and tassels it is quite distinctive. The Jersey stamps showed the Royal Mace of Jersey and the Coat of Arms of Jersey (Gules three lions passant Or) whilst those designed for the Isle of Man showed the "three legs of Man".

Peter Esslemont.

IN SEARCH OF LADY ANNE

We first became interested in the Lady Anne several years ago when on holiday in the Yorkshire Dales. It soon became apparent that there was a fascinating story to discover.

Lady Anne Clifford was the daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Cumberland and Margaret Russell, his wife. She was born at Skipton Castle on 22nd February, 1590. There were also two sons of the marriage, but both died in infancy, leaving Lady Anne the sole heiress. When she was fifteen her father died and as a result of his Will the estates passed with the Earldom to his brother. This was fiercely opposed by Lady Anne and her Mother. For over forty years the indomitable Lady Anne waged an historical battle over the ownership of the vast Clifford estates in Yorkshire and Westmoreland. This battle even involved her in direct confrontation with King James who was unable to quell her proud spirit. She married firstly Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset and lived at Knole House in Kent, and secondly Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and their home was Wilton House, but it is her deeds in Yorkshire and Westmoreland that capture the imagination.

We started a recent tour at Skipton Castle which was restored by Lady Anne and where many signs of her presence still remain. In the church, which she also restored, we found a group of fine tombs of members of the Clifford family. Lady Anne's monument to her father is a superb tomb bearing seventeen coats of arms.

Nearby in Wharfedale lies Barden Tower, also restored and lived in by Lady Anne, and a few miles away can be seen Beansley Almshouses, founded by her Mother, a unique feature being a small circular chapel.

Travelling north westwards now across the high Pennines our next call was at Brougham, the most northerly of the Clifford estates and said to be Lady Anne's favourite residence. It was here that she died at the age of 86 on 22nd March, 1676. Here too in May 1616 had died her Mother to whom Lady Anne was strongly attached. A mile to the East stands a monument known as the Countess' Pillar, marking the place of Lady Anne's last parting from her Mother. This pillar bears the arms of the Clifford and Russell families. Next to it is a stone table used for the distribution of alms - a custom still in existence.

Two churches in the area, St. Wilfrid's and St. Ninian's were restored by Lady Anne, the latter being extremely unusual as it was situated in the middle of a field, far from any habitation. So far, in fact, that we had to abandon two attempts to find it, though from information gleaned later in the tour we now know exactly where it is.

South eastwards now to Appelby, defiantly proclaiming itself to-day as Appleby in Westmoreland. Here the Clifford legend abounds, and one day was not long enough for us to see everything. First the castle still has its Norman keep, and a 13C Drum Tower which forms part of the present east range rebuilt in 1688. This contains the Great Hall which houses the tryptych known as the Great Picture, the central panel showing Lady Anne's parents, brothers, husbands and aunts.

Arranged vertically down each side are thirty-four small shields of her ancestors. The left hand panel shows Lady Anne at the age of fifteen with her tutor and governess, and allusions to her interests and education. On the right hand panel she appears again at the age of 56. There are also family shields decorating the wall panelling around the hall. Lady Anne made many additions to the castle and in the outer Bailey can be seen a tiny building known as Lady Anne's Bee House and thought to have been used by her as an Oratory.

Walking down the hill from the castle towards the town we came to the "Jewel in her Crown", the hospital of St. Anne, built of red sandstone from her own quarries. We entered through a gateway with shields on each side, and found ourselves in a charming courtyard surrounded by thirteen almshouses and a small chapel. These almshouses are occupied and still maintained to-day by an endowment made by Lady Anne in 1652.

On to the bottom of the hill and into Appleby church, Lady Anne's next restoration. Here she lies buried in a vault she had erected. There is no effigy, but on the wall above the tomb the Clifford Pedigree is set out. Next to it is her Mother's tomb embellished with heraldic shields and surmounted by a life-sized effigy. Stained glass windows and inscriptions in other parts of the church commemorate her work,

Driving South easterly we came to Brough, its castle nobly planted on the brow of a steep escarpment commanding magnificent views of the Pennines. This Norman castle was granted to Robert Vipont, an early ancestor of the Cliffords, by King John. It has held a prominent place in history due to its

strategic position on the main route from Carlisle to York. A Norman arch, a high perched keep and other substantial parts still remain. It was much restored by Lady Anne in 1662, but 1695 saw its decline.

Now we turned southwards and came to the deep valley of Mallerstang. Here we found the last of Lady Anne's castles, Pendragon. Now owned by a local farmer, it is an almost complete ruin, badly in need of a helping hand.

Two miles further on and overlooked by the brooding Wild Boar Fell we found our last restoration, that of Mallerstang Chapel, happily not a ruin, for again Lady Anne endowed it. Part of the endowment was for the maintenance of a Reader not only to read the prayers of the Church of England but to educate the poor children of the Dale for ever in the first beginnings of reading and writing. This was to be on a Sunday afternoon in the Chapel itself so Lady Anne must be considered as one of the earliest persons to have suggested the idea of Sunday School. The chapel was entirely restored in 1879 by one of her descendants. Lady Anne gave the chapel its Royal Coat of Arms which is difficult to see, in a dark corner. It looks as though it could have been painted over an earlier coat. Lady Anne's initials can be seen at the bottom.

Lady Anne lived in all the castles that she restored, travelling in her coach and four between them, attended by her retinue of servants and officials. They must have dreaded these moves when one considers the terrain over which they travelled. She also worshipped in all her churches and on every building that she restored she placed an inscription stone above the entrance giving all her titles and when she restored it, always ending with the words "God's name be praised".

This great benefactress with the strong and dominant personality lived frugally and simply herself. It is an extraordinary tribute to her devotion to her lands and the well-being of those who lived on them, that the memory of her is still as strong as though she had died only recently and that she is still referred to to-day by many, simply as Lady Anne.
Vera and Frank Bell.

HERALDRY 'DOWN UNDER'

Next time you turn off the main highway and discover by chance some half forgotten country church with a Norman tower, perpendicular windows, maybe a king-post roof and a family history portrayed in heraldry, spare a thought for your deprived relatives and friends in the Antipodes. The number of churches in Australia built before the turn of the century can almost be counted on one's fingers and toes and the best of the oldest ones (about 1830) were designed by an ex forger from Bristol - Francis Greenway - who was shipped out in chains.

Mary and I, at the start of our year in Sydney, searched avidly but with little success for heraldic ensignia. Our few triumphs included

a brass replica of the arms of Lucas-Tooth - the brewer - in a chapel on his private estate. On that occasion we did widen our general knowledge to the extent that we now know the initials 'KB' on one of Australia's best known beers, stands for 'Kent's Best'! On another trip we actually found two shields in a stained glass window in a small country church, which, I took great care in photographing - being a belt and braces man, once with the flash and once without - all to no avail - the first was spoilt by the reflection of the flash and there was not enough light for the second! Our major success was a slide of probably the only hatchment in Australia - in memory of Sir Robert Duff - whose main claim to fame was that he was the first governor to die in office. The hatchment was carefully taken off the wall and brought to ground level for us to photograph and in return we - I must admit more by good luck than judgement, and with the aid of Burke - were able to identify for the church librarian the motto round the shield as that of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

Rather dispirited from our heraldry expeditions, we joined two historical societies - the royal one in Sydney and the local Drummoyne branch.

The latter will always be remembered, Mary and I were almost the youngest members and the ratio of females to males was in the region of 10 to 1. During the talks, the subjects of which ranged from preservation of the shell of a Victorian shopping arcade to keeping Japanese carp, most of the ladies knitted, whilst the rest along with at least one man - dozed! The highlight of the society's calendar was the monthly coach outing - the first one we went on was quite interesting to me - a zig-zag railway built in the first decade of the century to transport coal, complete with a ride on a steam train - on another we visited the local observatory and took it in turns to peer at pin points of light in the night sky, after which we feasted at a well known local eating house - Pancakes on the Rocks - and completed the evening by touring the red light district of Sydney.

Enough said - although heraldry in Australia may be rather sparse, we can assure you there is no dearth of graffiti and the slogans on T shirts - which are universal wear for most of the year - never ceased to amuse and at times leave us spellbound!

Keith Pocock