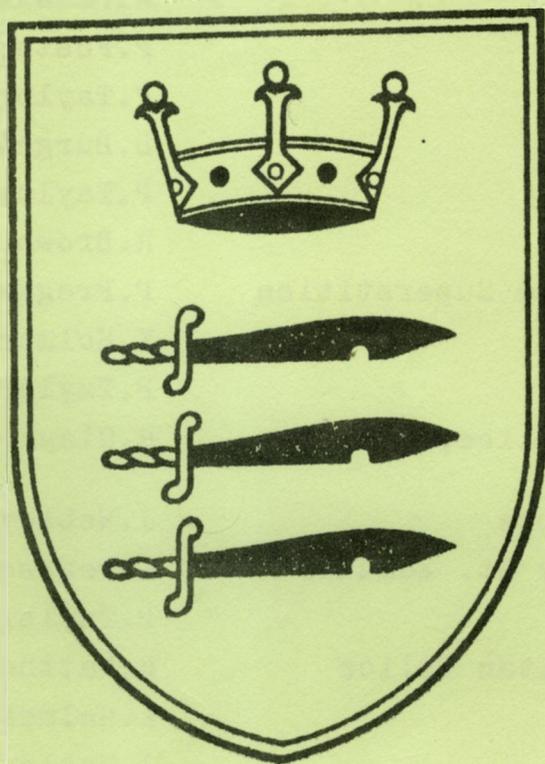


# THE SEAXE



MIDDLESEX  
HERALDRY SOCIETY

Seventh Issue

February 1986

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Seventh Issue of 'The Seaxe'.

Thanks are due to Peggy Foster for typing most of the material, to Nan Taylor for typing Pete Taylor's articles, to Arthur Aird for technical assistance, and to St. Martin's Printers for, once again, printing 'The Seaxe'.

February 1986

Kay Holmes, Editor.

## CIVIC HERALDRY IN MIDDLESEX PART II

### LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET

This Borough was formed by an amalgamation of the former local authority areas of the Boroughs of Hendon and Finchley and the Urban District Councils of Barnet, East Barnet and Friern Barnet. Of these five Barnet and E. Barnet were in Hertfordshire before the local government re-organisation that took place in 1965. The Arms granted to the London Borough of Barnet on 1st January, 1965 were:

Azure, on a mount in base vert, a Pascal Lamb proper, a Chief per pale Argent and Gules, thereon a Saxon Crown Or, between two Roses counterchanged, barbed and seeded proper.

CREST:- On a Wreath of the Colours, in front of a two bladed Airscrew in pale winged and issuant Or, two swords in saltire, points upward proper.

SUPPORTERS:- On the dexter side a Lion and on the sinister side a Stag Argent, each charged on the shoulder with a Cross potent quadrate Gules.

MOTTO:- *Unitas efficit ministerium* (Unity achieves service).

As with most Middlesex Civic Heraldry today these armorial bearings incorporate charges from the bearings borne by the superseded authorities which are set out in full later. The lamb and flag standing on the green mount come from the Arms of Hendon. The place name Hendon can be traced to "at the high down"; the Pascal Lamb appears on the weather vane of the ancient parish church of St. Mary's Hendon. The Saxon Crowns come from the arms of Middlesex. The red and white roses are a reference to the Wars of the Roses which reached a climax at the Battle of Barnet; a further reference to these Wars are the two swords in the Crest. The Airscrew recalls that London's first airport was at Hendon. The Lion supporter comes from the Arms of the Compton family who once held the Manor of Finchley and the Stag recalls that game was once hunted in the area. Another local landowner, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem is remembered by the Crosses Potent with which the two Supporters are charged.

FINCHLEY - The Arms granted to the Borough of Finchley in 1933 were:-

Vert on a Chevron raguly Or between in chief two Bugle Horns stringed Or and in base a Mitre Argent garnished Or, a Rose Gules surmounted by another Argent.

CREST:- On a Wreath of the Colours a Finch proper resting the dexter claw on an Escutcheon Or charged with a Fleur-de-Lys Gules.

SUPPORTERS:- On the dexter side a Lion and on the sinister side a Stag proper each gorged with a collar suspended therefrom a Bugle Horn ensigned with a Ducal Coronet Or.

MOTTO:- *Regnant qui serviunt* (They rule who serve)

The green shield is a reference to the forests which used to cover most of the land and the hunting horns to the use of the lands by the King and others for sport. The Bishop's Mitre is a reference to the fact that the land used to be owned by the Bishop of London and the Finch is an allusion to the name Finchley - a clearing belonging to the Finch family. The Finch family had a finch for their crest, but the Borough differenced this by making the Finch support a shield bearing a fleur-de-lys. The other charges are also included in the new Borough Arms and have been mentioned above.

HENDON:- The Arms granted to the Borough of Hendon in 1932 were:

Azure a Holy Lamb standing on a mount proper, upon a chief Or two Windmill Sails Sable.

CREST:- On a Wreath Or and Azure a two bladed Air Screw erect with wings outspread Or.

SUPPORTERS:- Dexter, a Griffin Argent gorged with a Mural Crown Gules and on the shoulder a Molet Sable. Sinister, a Pegasus Argent, also gorged with a Mural Crown Gules and on the shoulder an Eagle displayed Sable.

MOTTO:- Endeavour

Most of the charges also appear in the Arms of the new London Borough; the symbolism of the other charges is the Mill Sails are a reference to Mill Hill which lay in the Borough. Two other old wards are also alluded to in the Arms - Childs Hill in the southern part of the Borough is represented by the green mount on which the Lamb stands, and Central Hendon by the Lamb. The Griffin supporter comes from the Arms of Lord Powis, one time Lord of the Manor of Hendon who also had a Griffin as his sinister supporter. The dexter supporter, a Pegasus, comes from the Arms of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos who owned property in West Hendon. This nobleman wished to purchase all the land adjoining the road from Chandos to London so that he might drive between his town and country residences entirely through his own land.

EAST BARNET:- The Arms granted to the Urban District Council of East Barnet on 10th September, 1955 were:

Per pale Argent and Gules two Swords in saltire between a capital letter Omega and in fess two Roses barbed and seeded proper all counterchanged; on a Chief Azure a Fleur-de-Lys between two Crosses Flory Or.

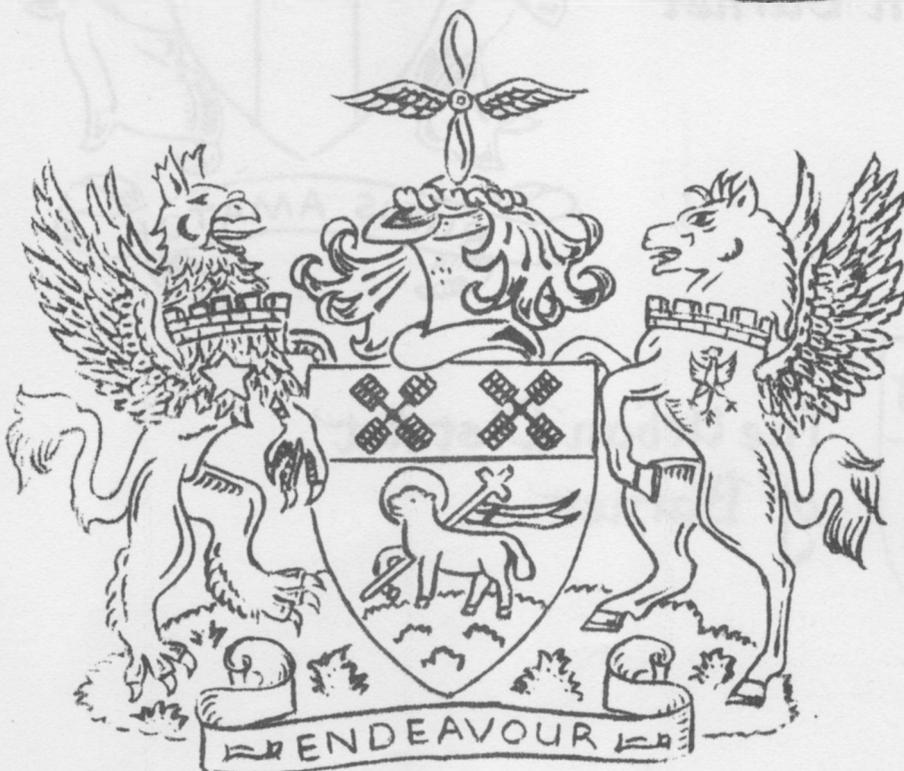
CREST:- Out of an Eastern Crown (of ten rays, six visible) Or a Demi Hart gorged with a Wreath of Oak Leaves proper pendant therefrom by a chain Or an Escutcheon Azure charged with a Saltire Or mantled Gules doubled Argent.

MOTTO:- Willingness rids way (from speech of Edward IV in Shakespeare's Henry VI Part III after the Battle of Barnet).



Borough of Barnet

Borough of Finchley

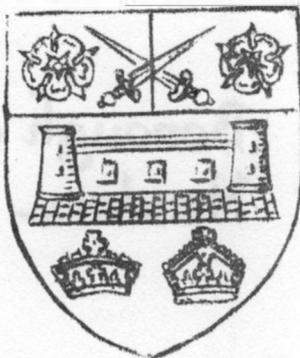


Borough of  
Hendon

The Urban District of  
East Barnet



The Urban District  
of Friern Barnet



The Urban District  
of Barnet

This shield was in use before it was officially granted in 1955. The roses, swords and the letter Omega all refer to the Parish Church of St. Mary's. An Eastern crown was granted to distinguish this authority from its neighbours. Rising from the Crown is a hart; harts also support the Hertfordshire shield. The wreath of oak leaves refers to the oak woods in the area. From this wreath hangs a shield of the Abbey of St. Albans whose monks had much to do with the early communal life of the District and with the Parish Church.

FRIERN BARNET:- The Arms granted to Friern Barnet Urban District Council in 1938 were:

Vert, a pale Argent, on a Chief Dancetty Or three Fleur-de-Lys Azure.

CREST:- On a wreath Argent and Vert a Stag's face Gules attired Or between the tynes a cross potent nowy Argent. The field is a reference to the Great North Road which runs through the area. The cross potent is a reference to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem whose priory used to be in Friary Park and the Stag's head is a reference to the forest land in the area. The fleurs-de-lys are for the royal association in the time of Elizabeth I. Opposite the Parish Church is an inscribed stone commemorating a well where the Queen is reputed to have drunk when hunting in the area.

BARNET:- Barnet Urban District Council never received a grant of Arms but used an assumed Coat which could be blazoned as:

Or, the Elizabethan Grammar School proper, under the dexter tower an Elizabethan Crown and under the sinister tower a Victorian crown, both proper; on a chief per pale argent and gules two crossed swords between two roses all counterchanged.

The symbolism of the swords and roses refer to the Battle of Barnet. The "Arms" first appeared on the badge worn by the Chairman of the Urban District Council in 1933.

Peter Esslemont

Illustrated by Margaret Young.

GRYPHONS - the most majestic of all mythical creatures.....

The lion is the king of the beasts; at the sight of one you feel the quiet, serene nobility and feline watchfulness making an awesome power ready for instant response. Its brave qualities have never been doubted, except, perhaps, for the one that accompanied Dorothy down the yellow brick road!

It was adopted by a number of kings and warriors as a charge on their shields, crests, or used as supporters, believing that their own courage, power and gracefulness matched those of the lion. One such king was called Richard the Lionheart, or more impressively Richard Coeur-de-Lion.

The eagle with its vast wingspan rules the skies. It has a great hooked beak, long talons, a fierce eye and beautiful plumage. No wonder it was thought to have divine power, especially by the Greeks who said the eagle carried the thunderbolts for the God Zeus. The Romans said it was the bird of Jupiter.

I well remember sitting in an open air cafe on an escarpment at Delphi, watching spellbound the graceful flight of these great birds who seemingly effortlessly, quartered the valley below, suddenly stooping, wings back in a perfect arc of hundreds of feet, precisely judging the spot where the prey would be, seizing the rabbit or hare, and with hardly any noticeable effort, continuing to climb to its eyrie far on the other side of the valley, with the small animal clutched in those great talons.

In its stylised form it led hundreds of Roman soldiers into battle. Napoleon conquered most of Europe behind his banner of an eagle. The double headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire and the Austrian Empire, and the bald headed eagle of the United States of America, all are used to show the world their power and greatness.

If we were to combine the qualities of the lion and the eagle - what a fabulous beast we have - the Gryphon!

Ancient civilisations where few people travelled had tales of animals in far off lands, such as a four legged, spotted, long-necked creature that fed off tree tops, or a horse-like beast with two long twisted horns projecting from its head. With an amount of embellishment people would believe that unicorns, dragons or gryphons also lived. Such a wonderful creature as a gryphon pulling the chariots of the Gods, guarding great treasures and having mystical powers, was deemed to be true and worshipped as such.

I have seen recently in Crete, where Sir Arthur Evans uncovered the Minoan Palace at Knossos, a gryphon fresco in the throne room of the palace, where two couchant gryphons guard a vision of the Goddess Pasiphea and another two guard the throne of her terrestrial vice-regent, the Priest King; they lie between Papyrus shoots and are pale yellow with tails of a faint blue. Their shoulders are black, red and blue spirals leading into rosettes where wings would begin, their crests are coloured peacock plumes; their eyes are akin to the eyes of a peacock.

Gryphons are also found in other frescoes in the palace. Sir Arthur Evans points out the unique absence of wings, suggesting, they may be due to some assimilation with the Egyptian Sphinx.

The Gryphon is said to have been portrayed around 3,000 bc, and in early times had the head of a hawk. In Egypt during the Twelfth Dynasty (2,000 - 1780 BC) on tomb paintings of Beni-Hason, male and female gryphons are majestic guards, with the sacred head of a hawk. In the seventeenth Dynasty (1600 - 1580 BC) the gryphon wore a white crown of the God Osiris as Pharaoh's champion.

A gryphon in a rampant position may be termed segreant. Without wings and with rays issuing from all parts of the body it is termed a male gryphon.

The Great Goddess of Tell Halaf, Mesopotamia is also associated with the gryphon which was sculptured from black basalt with white limestone eyes and black pupils. She was the Goddess of the night and rules the darkness of the heavens. The Babylonian Gryphon appears on breastplates, helmets and ornaments in gold. The Greeks and Romans continued to associate the gryphon with the gods and chariots, and linked them with Apollo, pulling the God's chariot of the Sun. The gryphon also pulls the chariot of the Greek God Nemesis, the avenger of human crimes.

One of the notable stories at this time endorses the belief that gryphons had great hatred towards horses.

It is said that gryphons have a great love of gold. The richest source of gold in ancient time was Scythia. The instinct of the gryphons led them to patrol the Caucasus mountains in search of this gold. They would dig it up with their powerful claws and then roll about amongst it, watching it shine in the sunlight and the moonlight, fascinated for hours.

They built their nests of gold and laid not eggs, but agates. The Arimospians, who only had one eye and rode horses, lived in these mountains also and wanted the gold for decoration. They would try to rob the nests and freshly dug piles of gold. The gryphons were so strong they could carry a horse and rider back to their nests where they tore them to pieces and fed them to their young.

By the time the gryphon arrived in Rome it had established its nature of a consort of the gods and kings, guardian of treasures, tombs, etc., also a persecutor of wrongdoers.

A well known story of the middle ages tells of the flight of Alexander the Great, who had a basket constructed, and chained to it were four gryphons. He then tempted them with pieces of meat, like the carrot and the donkey idea; by trying to reach the meat they soared upward and carried Alexander into the air.

We generally find from this stage that the gryphon assumes his traditional role of guardian shown in many sculptures and paintings of the time. Gothic architects were fond of the gryphon. He is found guarding the Notre Dame de Paris and St. Mark's in Venice, while the Americans use him to guard the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Gryphons are also shown in the border of the Bayeux Tapestry. The Gryphon King is quite a benevolent character in Dante's "Divine Comedy". Another author Ariosto, the Italian Renaissance poet, mated a gryphon with a horse, the offspring being the Hippogryph. His hero Rogero was taught to ride the beast with a magic bridle, and so wondrous deeds were done by the pair in "Orlando Furioso".

The heraldic gryphon, or griffin, has the head, breast, foreclaws and wings of an eagle; the body, hind legs and tail are those of a lion. It has pointed ears which distinguish it from the eagle when the head is erased and also tufts on its lower beak.

The first known griffin in heraldry was in 1167 on the seal of Richard de Redvers, Earl of Exeter. Cardinal Wolsey used the griffin as a banner supporter. Anne Boleyn used a male griffin as a sinister supporter. It is also on the Great Seal of the City of London. The Society of Grays Inn and the Weavers' Company use the griffin in their arms, the griffin depicting the strength of the heroes and the splendour of the gods. It is no wonder it became a favourite heraldic animal, artistically carved in wood in relief on caskets, as supporters of tables and chests, etc, modelled in stone, brass, silver and gold for any number of reasons.

Lewis Carroll made the griffin a loveable old character in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

The American writer Frank Stockton tells a tearful tale of a griffin who goes to see his likeness carved in a church. He sits outside and the townspeople send their curate to talk to him. They become friends and the curate shows him his likeness in the church and will not leave his side. But the townspeople are afraid of the griffin and persuade the curate to leave, hoping that the griffin will follow. The curate leaves without telling the griffin, who thinks he is coming back. He takes over the curate's role in teaching the children, who learn faster, fearing him. People find work and work harder, so the town becomes prosperous. The griffin finally learns of the curate's sacrifice and goes in search of him. Finding him near dying in the wilds, he takes him to his cave, cures him and returns him to the town. The griffin retreats to his cave where he pines for his friend, stops eating and dies.

I know you will now notice more gryphons in all sorts of places, especially those we see daily on all Vauxhall motor cars, and at the "listening bank"!

Arthur Aird.

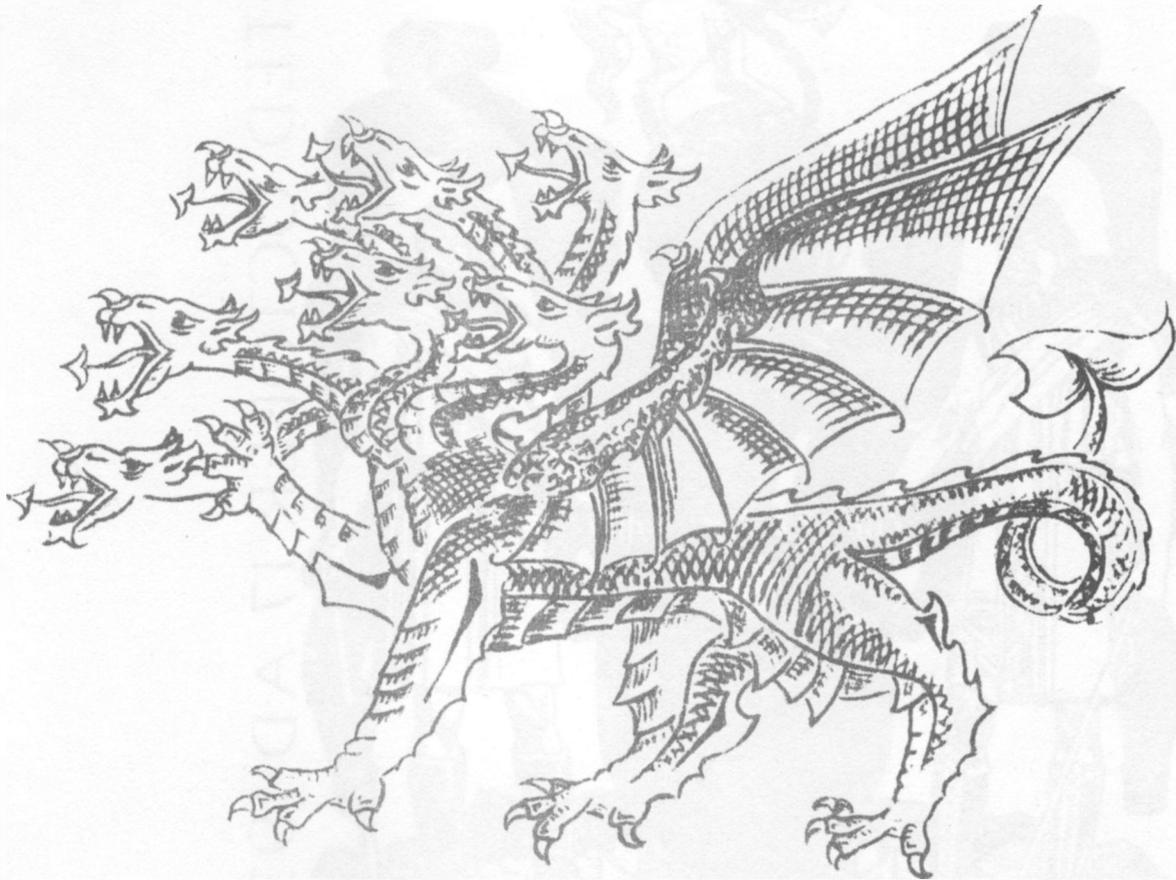
### How Many Heads Has A Hydra?

There seem to be several different ideas regarding the form of the Hydra. There is the river Hydra, or Hydrus, which was an aquatic snake, whom the ancients believed lived in the River Nile, and was the enemy of the crocodile. When the hydra saw a crocodile asleep with its mouth open, it would dash away and roll in the mud, making itself very slippery. Then it would return to the somnolent crocodile and slide down its throat. The crocodile, waking in surprise, would gulp it down, whereupon the hydra would burst its enemy asunder, and emerge again alive. As with many other medieval legends, there was a religious symbolism to this story, the crocodile representing Death and Hell, whose hydra enemy was the Lord Jesus Christ, who took upon himself the sins of the world - the hydra's coat of mud - and descended into hell to break its power.

The medieval bestiaries also tell of a Hydra Dragon who lived in the marshy lands of Arcadia. If one of its heads was cut off, three would grow in its place, so that it might eventually have a great number of heads. This story has a natural connotation, being linked with the River Hydra, which burst its banks and ran through many rivulets to the sea. It was one of the tasks of Hercules to clear the river bank, and return the flow to its proper course.

The Hydra does not appear very often in heraldry, and the number of heads per hydra varies! Only one English, and seven European families are recorded as having a hydra in their arms. Of the Europeans one has seven heads. The English one is the crest

in the arms granted in 1927 to Alexander Crispin, Lord of the Manor of Dodbrook, and it is drawn exactly as a modern heraldic Dragon, but with seven heads.



The seven headed hydra bears a great similarity to the animal of which St. John speaks in Revelations. He saw in the sky a maiden clothed with the sun, and the moon at her feet, and twelve stars for a crown. Also there appeared to him a great red dragon which had seven heads and seven crowns. The dragon was waiting to pounce on the woman's new born baby, but she and the child were taken out of its reach, and St. Michael came down from Heaven and killed it. Perhaps the dragon's heads represented the seven deadly sins, and once again the story symbolises good overcoming evil.

Margaret Young.

### ENGINEERING AND HERALDRY

There are over fifty engineering bodies and institutions, many of which have been granted armorial bearings under Letters Patent from the College of Arms. These have been sought under the privileges to which a Chartered Body is entitled and they usually involve the Seal, Arms, Crest and Supporters of a Body Corporate and Politic.

These notes are prepared at an early stage of studying heraldry associated with engineering and begin by considering the coat of Arms of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. It is hoped to build up gradually, an appreciation of the symbolism chosen for engineering.

Armorial bearings were granted to the Institution in 1939. The text of the Grant was:

ARMS OF THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS GRANTED OCTOBER 17. A.D. 1939.  
FOUNDED 1847 INCORPORATED 1930



Fig. 1.



Stephen Yarnon: R.A. 1947

Fig. 2.

Sable between the points of a pair of Callipers inverted Or a Plate and for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours:- Upon a terrestrial Globe a Grey Horse forcene proper gorged with a Coronet composed of four Fleurs-de-Lys with Chain reflexed over the back Or as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted: And by the Authority aforesaid I the said Garter King of Arms do further grant and assign the Supporters following, that is to say:- On the dexter side a Figure representing Archimedes holding in his exterior hand a Pointer and on the sinister side a Figure representing Vulcan resting his exterior hand upon a Sledge Hammer proper as the same as are in the margin hereof also more plainly depicted the whole to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on Seals, Shields, or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

The symbolism uses callipers to signify the art of measurement and accuracy of workmanship. The heraldic horse chained to the globe represents controlled power dominating the world; the coronet at the end of the chain is appropriate for a Chartered Body. As such the Institution is entitled to supporters. Archimedes signifies science and Vulcan craftsmanship. The word "Progress" is shown below the shield as it had been used by the Institution at different times on various devices.

Cecil Thomas was commissioned to prepare a steel die for the seal and his emblazoned drawing contained in the Grant was a rather classical rendering of the Coat of Arms (Fig.1.). In 1946 the then President of the Institution commissioned Stephen Gooden R.A. to see what interpretation an artist, notable for distinguished work in heraldry, would make of the arms. The interpretation is shown in Fig.2.

Nowadays in its literature the Institution often uses the crest alone.

- References: 1. Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers July - December 1940 Vol. 144.
2. The Bookplate Journal - March 1984 Vol. 2 No.1.

Stuart Whitefoot

### Heraldic Triptychs

In the "Buildings of England" series, Pevsner lists four heraldic triptychs: the Clifford "Great Picture", recently returned to its original home at Appleby Castle, Cumbria; the St. John Triptychs, recently restored and returned to Lydiard Tregose church near Swindon; the Cornwall Triptych at Burford on the Shropshire - Herefordshire border, and the small, simple, Harewell triptych at Besford in Worcestershire.

The Clifford triptych was comprehensively written up in "Lady Anne Clifford", by G.C. Williamson (published in Kendall, 1922). Two copies were made in 1640's, probably by Jan van Belcamp, on the instructions of Lady Anne, though the Skipton copy has not survived. The "Great Picture" shown Lady Anne at 15, when she became the heiress of her father, and at 50, after two marriages and years of struggle to establish her claim to the inheritance. The central panel is a family group of her parents and her brothers. There are portraits of her husbands, and of her aunts, with their arms. The main heraldic interest lies in the two columns of shields depicting the descent of the Cliffords from the Conquest, their Herefordshire, and later, Westmoreland pedigree, and their alliances with the Viponts and other illustrious families. The arms were retouched, and in some cases, altered, in the 1700's. The triptych has well served Lady Anne's wish to record for later ages the genealogy of a great family.

The St. John triptych is older - 1615 - and even more elaborate, consisting of several panels, some apparently later additions. It has been thoroughly researched by the "Friends of Lydiard Tregose" who have also directed the restoration. It displays, besides portraits of Sir John St. John who died 1594, and his wife, his son, also Sir John who erected the triptych, and his wife, and their descendant Henry, who became Viscount Bolingbroke. There are several pedigrees illuminated with arms, showing the antiquity of the family, cadet branches, royal connections and descent of the manor. The church has a wealth of monuments, and has been suggested for our annual joint venture with the Bath Heraldic Society.

The oldest of all the triptychs is that at Burford. It commemorates Richard Cornewell, 9th Baron of Burford, his wife Janet and their son, Edmund, 10th Baron, a giant of 7'3", whose brother erected the painting. The work is signed by Melchior Salaboss and dated 1588. Here are no pedigrees, but shields of many quarters, most of which can be identified from the Shropshire Visitations.

Least splendid, but most poignant, is the triptych of about 1594, possibly also by Melchior Salaboss, to a boy of the Harewell family at Besford. He was a son of Sir Edmund Harewell and younger brother to Richard Harewell, who died aged 15, and lies in the sanctuary. His name may have been Edmund. As at Burford there are shields showing connections with local families of solid standing.

Doubtless there were once many other triptychs, but these survivors are all full of heraldic colour and interest, and well worth seeing.

Kay Holmes

#### Sandon Church, Staffordshire.

The setting of Sandon Church is attractive, at the top of a slope overlooking parkland on two sides and panoramic views to the North and West. But, needless to say, it was not the scenic beauties that we had come to see, but the quite remarkable heraldry that has survived from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Samson Erdeswick, antiquary and county historian, was responsible for most of it, and his huge standing monument dominates the west end of the chancel. It is lavishly adorned with the Erdeswick coat of arms, impaled with those of his wives, kinsmen and forbears, an armorial pedigree displayed on vertical and horizontal bands bordering the effigies of Samson and his two kneeling wives.

Colourful and dramatic as this monument may be, it can be matched by many others in the parish churches of England, but there is rarer heraldry to the east of it. Painted on the north and south walls of the chancel, it was discovered in 1929 after nearly three centuries under a thick coat of whitewash. The painting takes the form of four genealogical trees, the trunks encircled with honeysuckle and vine, the branches hung with armorial shields. In places the colour has faded and the charges are indistinct, but most of the shields have emerged from their protective cover in gently glowing colours, particularly effective against the pale green of the leaves.

Each tree features the pedigree of a specific family, of Bassett, of Harcourt, of Grey, and of Leigh, all of whom had intermarried with Erdeswicks in the preceding centuries. Cecilia Bassett had married Hugh Erdeswick, and Samson was their great-grandson.

Below the Bassett genealogy is the actual table-tomb of Hugh, and Cecilia, an incised slab portraying Hugh in fifteenth century armour and Cecilia in startling headdress and ermined cloak. Elizabeth Harcourt, Mary Leigh and Elizabeth Grey, with their respective Erdeswick husbands, are similarly commemorated on adjacent table-tombs. Three or four shields around each tomb-chest contribute to what amounts to an astonishing proclamation of the glory of the Erdeswicks!

A little heraldic glass of the seventeenth century survives in somewhat fragmentary form in the east window, and the chancel screen displays the arms of the present owners of Sandon Park, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby.

If you go to see this surprising little church give yourself plenty of time. The hour that we spent there allowed us a chance to imbibe the flavour but not time enough to enjoy the meal to the full.

Frances Robson

#### Favourite Arms

During our recent programme "Any Questions" we were asked: "What are your favourite Arms?" Favourite - that which is prized above all others. With things, I believe it depends on the moment and the mood. The moment was agreeable, amongst friends and enjoying ourselves; yet my mood was one of trepidation. Feeling that a blazon could not describe the simplicity and beauty of a real favourite of mine, whose I do not know, I answered safely the arms of the See of Bath and Wells. I have hatched my favourite arms, and once the tinctures are added you will see its real effect.

Another favourite of mine is the arms of Mackenzie, Azure a stag's head caboshed or. The blue of the shield and the golden stag's head occupying base and centre, its antlers spreading to both corners in chief is very striking and pleasing, at the same time using the royal tinctures of France; it is a super shield. I can assure you that being christened Donald Mackenzie Aird makes me completely impartial!

As food for thought, may I raise an issue, the two lady panellists said that their favourite was the fleur-de-lys, and I imagine they were thinking of the French Royal coat of arms, Azure three fleur-de-lys or.

Over the centuries its style has changed time and time again. We generally think of it in association with the Kings and nobles of France. It has had a chequered career even back to the Chinese dynasties, where its stylised form represented the sacred lotus flower venerated as a sign of fertility. The Egyptians also venerated its stylised form of a marsh iris, representing fertility. The Greeks, Etruscans and Romans treated it as a sign of plenty and happiness; they used it on coins and medals, as did the ancient Britons of the Iceni tribe.

Legend has it that lilies were a gift from heaven to Clovis, the first Christian King of the Franks. A slight fluting on the central point turns it into a spear, a symbol of war. Some people used it as a symbol of the Holy Trinity. If the stalk is not triparted but a straight stem it is said to be a Madonna lily, generally described as a fleur-de-lys or, although we know that lilies are mostly white; perhaps that is why a fleur-de-lys argent is sometimes referred to as a Florentine lily. If this is so why did the Florentines adopt an additionally stylized lily as arms for the City of Florence and then use the tincture gules?

The fleur-de-lys always shows a fillet, which can be simple, just a bar or double, treble, jewelled or sculptured, etc. This lends credence to the theory of a spear head so that it may be fixed to a pole, because there is no evidence of a bar, etc in the true lily or iris. Another theory is that the fillet is a ligature attaching two curved horns to an upright tree symbol and used in the middle east as a lucky token to scare away evil spirits from the orchards where it is hung in the trees. This may have been brought to Europe by the Phoenicians or the crusading knights. I hope that these few items have whetted your appetite to delve further into the fleur-de-lys.

The blazon of my favourite arms? Quarterly Azure and Argent, a cross voided fitchy counter-changed. Arthur Aird.



Mackenzie

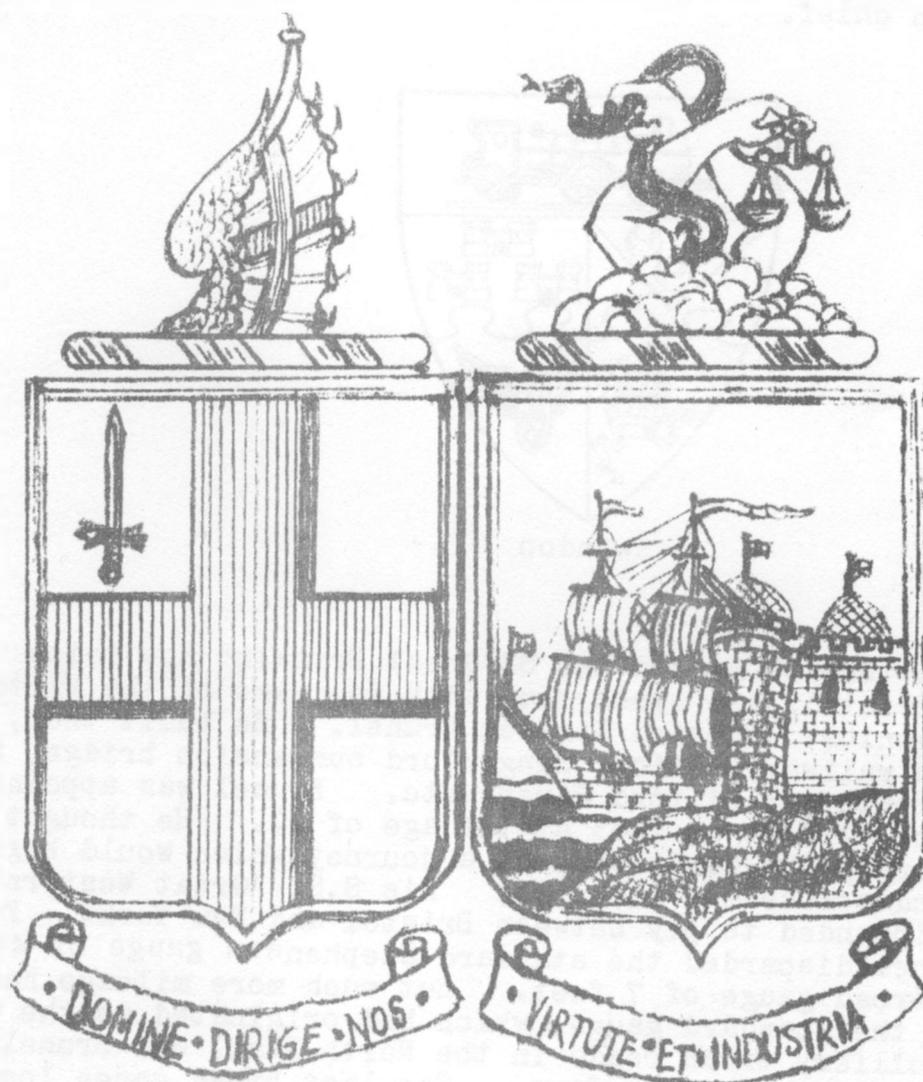


?

## RAILWAY HERALDRY

During 1985 several events took place to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Great Western Railway, known to its enthusiasts as "God's Wonderful Railway". The G.W.R. was incorporated in 1835 after Bristol citizens, against much opposition, had secured an Act of Parliament for its construction. They were concerned about the relative decline of Bristol as one of the Empire's greatest ports and believed that a rail link with London would restore its fortunes.

The company's coat of arms shows the shields and crests of London and Bristol side by side, without any reference to intermediate towns such as Wallingford, Wantage and Abingdon. The line was to run, almost straight, through open country to link the Thames Valley with the Avon Valley. Initially the G.W.R. arms were encircled within a Garter but this was discontinued in the 1930's.



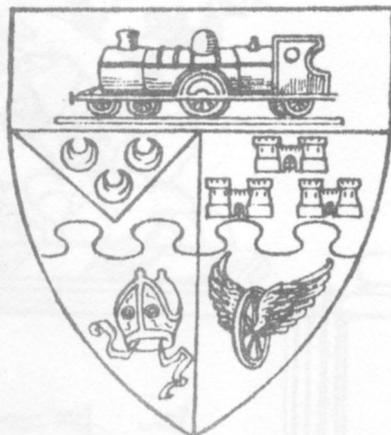
Great Western Railway

### G.W.R. Arms

London (City) arms - argent, the cross of St. George, on a canton gules the sword of St. Paul. Crest: on a wreath argent and gules a dragon's sinister wing argent, charged on the underside with a cross gules. Motto: Domine dirige nos (Lord direct us).

Bristol - gules, on the sinister side, on a mount in base vert, a castle with two towers domed argent, on each dome a banner of St. George; in the dexter base water and thereon a ship of three masts or, sailing from a port in the dexter tower of the castle two masts being visible and a sail argent set on the foremast. Crest: on a wreath or and gules, issuant from clouds, two arms embowed and interlaced in saltire proper, the dexter hand holding a serpent vert, and the sinister holding a pair of scales or. Motto: Virtute et Industria (By Virtue and Industry).

The arms of G.W.R. are carried on Intercity 125 locomotives running west from Paddington. During 1985, 23 such locomotives and power cars were added to the fleet of high speed trains on the world's fastest diesel service, between Paddington, Bristol and South Wales, Devon and Cornwall. Their names include "City of Bristol", "City of Westminster", (commemorating its 400th anniversary, "Westminster Abbey", "The Red Dragon", "S.S. Great Britain and "Swindon Enterprise". The shield of the town of Swindon shows locomotives in chief.



Swindon

Both the G.W.R. and the SS "Great Britain" now being restored at Bristol, are synonymous with the name of the Victorian engineering genius, Isambard Kingdom Brunel. He built them, as well as Paddington railway station, Hungerford suspension bridge, the docks at Plymouth and Milford Haven, etc. Brunel was appointed engineer to the G.W.R. in 1833 at the age of 27. He thought of the railway as merely the first step on a journey which would begin in London and end across the Atlantic. His S.S. "Great Western", built in was intended to ply between Bristol and New York. For his railway Brunel discarded the standard Stephenson gauge of 4'8½" in favour of a broad gauge of 7 feet. But much more mileage had been completed in the standard gauge, which had originated as the width of the old colliery train roads in the North East, and Brunel's railway eventually had to conform. The last broad gauge locomotive was built in 1847 although stretches of broad rail existed until 1892. For a while, in the middle of the last century, some lines around Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Oxford and Reading were of mixed gauge, with three rails, capable of coping with rolling stock of both standard and broad gauge.

Queen Victoria took her first train journey in 1842; Daniel Gooch, a famous G.W.R. engineer who has a 125 H.S.T. named after him, drove the engine and Brunel rode on the footplate.

Brunel was not armigerous but the coat of arms of Brunel University commemorates his work.



Azure a pair of dividers chevronwise proper in base on a pile reversed or a lozenge ermine a chief enarched in the form of a bridge of masonry proper. Crest: On a wreath of the colours a swan wings addorsed proper about the neck a mural crown or resting the dexter foot on a cogwheel proper.

The masonry symbolises Brunel's bridges, the compasses symbolise technology and the ermine is an allusion to the arms of Lord Halsbury, the first Chancellor of the University. The crest of a swan symbolises Uxbridge, the mural collar links with the bridge motif and the cogwheel with the compasses.

The G.W.R. was the only main line railway company to retain its corporate identity from 1835 to the formation of British Rail in 1948. The others (L.M.S., L.N.E.R., S.R.) were the result of mergers between 1923 and 1947. They each had their coats of arms - but that's another story.

The best places to see some of the beautifully preserved steam locomotives of G.W.R. - the "Halls", "Manors", "Castles" and "Kings" classes, in their green livery, are at the Didcot railway Preservation Society and at the Severn Valley Railway which runs from Bridgenorth to Kidderminster.

In addition to its coat of arms, the G.W.R. used a totem on some property and its rolling stock



Alan Teasdale

### MARTIN HERALDRY

The history of the Martin family has been called the history of England in cameo. This is certainly true of the arms borne by those of this name, but Martin, in its various forms, is a fairly common name; far too common to assume kinships. It is the practice of the modern English heralds to grant quite different coats to those of the same name, but no kinship, the system for Scotland being somewhat different.

The most well known coat for Martin, Argent, two bars gules, is found on the Falkirk Roll of 1298 for Sir William Martyn, one of the knights banneret who rode with Edward I in his expedition against the Scots on that occasion. These arms are also used for the city of Newport, Pembrokeshire, commemorating Lord Nicholas Fitzmartin, who incorporated the town in the early thirteenth century. This coat is also recorded for the names of Mauduit and Mainwaring, and seen displayed at Breakspear House Ruislip for the former and Chester Cathedral for the latter. The occasions where it is seen displayed for Martin are numerous, among them the monument of Richard Martin, Recorder, 1618 in Temple Church in the City, in glass and stone for various members of the family at Athelhampton, Puddletown and Milton Abbey in Dorset, not to mention its inclusion in impalements and quarterings of other families. Of course, it is upon seeing these examples, that we repair to our genealogists for elucidation and confirmation of kinships, but the shields themselves point the way.

The additions and variations on this basic Martyn theme are many, using cadency marks, for members of the same branch, changes in colour, extra objects added to the shield, and in one instance the addition of a third bar. The most distinctive difference is the changing of the background of the shield to gold, and the addition on the first bar of a tiny ermine escutcheon, for Sir William Martyn, Lord Mayor of London in 1492 and a freeman of the Skinners' Company. These arms are recorded in published works, and in the Harlean manuscripts at the British Museum, but are actually displayed at the Skinners' Hall with the escutcheon in the top left hand corner of the shield. Incomplete instructions given to the painter? who can say?

Of the 130 or more coats recorded by the Martin Family History Society, forty four of them involve the basic two or three bar with variations and of this number only two have not come to light in the usual published sources.

The beasts in Martin heraldry include greyhounds, talbots and the inevitable lion, but surprisingly few martens, wood-martens, or martin-cats, however one wishes to describe them. These creatures are, however, included in Martin crests quite frequently.

We find bends, borne in threes, possibly initially through connection with a family named Ford, also single bends on which are placed fleur-de-lys, martlets, pheons and cinquefoils, the areas for these coats ranging from Ireland to London and Cornwall.

As to birds on Martin coats we have the eagle of the Grant to Thomas Martin of Cambridgeshire in 1557. The eagle is found on several more coats, acquiring bordures, or orles, and various other changes on the way, including the addition of two more eagles, described for Martin "and others". The Leicestershire branches have favoured the martlet, and one in Berkshire, a buckle.

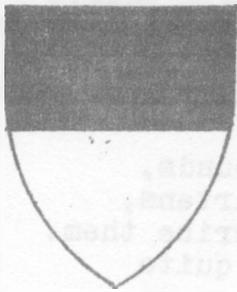
The chevron, always a popular charge in heraldry, certainly has its place here, especially with the Scottish members of the family, then we have the chief and martlets for Sir Samuel Martin, shown in glass at the Law Society as one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1850, also a grant for a Sir Richard Martyn of 1572.

The heraldry of the cross is well represented with a strong Irish contingent, including a descendant who was a member of Parliament, and co-founder of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Martin list also includes a fess or bar between three martlets, and falcons on a fess, a foine, or sword, pales, lozenges, some quarterly coats and a tree.

This brief summary is given to illustrate that, by taking just one name, one finds that quite a broad spectrum of heraldry has been covered, and in many instances it would seem that a differencing system has been used, though not always with the affirmation of the College of Arms, but then perhaps heraldry, genealogy and history itself would not be nearly so intriguing if everyone had followed the rules, as it were, and recorded every fact in an official manner. Heraldry has been described as the flower border of the garden of history, and we all know just how different gardens can be, and how much we all enjoy them - happy planting!

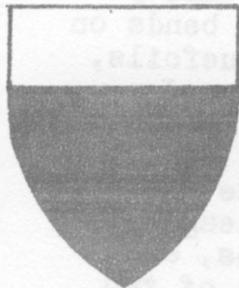
Peggy Foster.



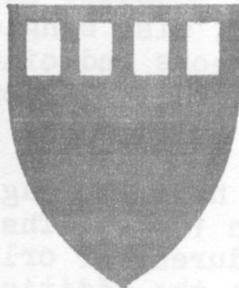
# HORIZONTAL HERALDRY

PER FESS

I spent my war with the Royal Air Force and whenever there was a suitable lull in the proceedings, I was to be found flat on my back having a snooze. This earned me the nickname of 'Horizontal Pete'.



A CHIEF



IN CHIEF

Finding myself in a similar position on the settee the other day trying to think of a quick easy article the association of basic horizontal patterns came to my mind.



BARS



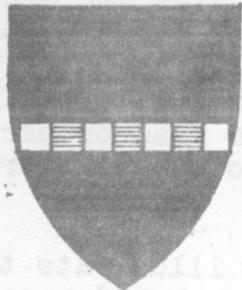
BARRULETS



BARRY



BARS GEMELLE



COMPONY



A LABEL

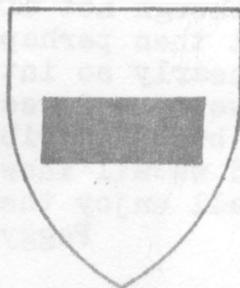


POTENT

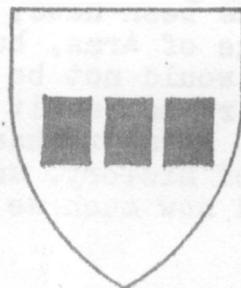
*Pete*  
1/86



A FESS



FESS COUPED



IN FESS



FESS COTISED



FESS DOUBLE COTISED

## OUR HUGUENOT HERITAGE

Three centuries ago, thousands of French Protestants were fleeing to England from religious persecution. The toleration allowed to Huguenots, as these Protestants were called, had ended abruptly when in 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes which had hitherto protected them. Their churches were to be destroyed, and they were to be denied religious freedom. Leaving France was forbidden, on pain of sentence to the galleys for men and imprisonment in convents for women; even so, countless thousands chose the dangers of flight and abandoned their homes and possessions, seeking refuge abroad in protestant countries. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, England's Ambassador to the Court of France, was able to persuade Elizabeth I to grant asylum to the homeless French Protestants; at that time a new word - "refugee" - appeared in the English language.

Persecution was not new to them, however. In 1572 the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve had taken its toll; prior to 1685 the Huguenots had established themselves in neighbouring countries where they sought and received sanctuary, and where their plight aroused sympathy among other Protestants. Records of Huguenots in England date from mid-16th Century; at that time there were communities of Huguenots in Canterbury, London, Norwich and Southampton. When more refugees arrived in the late 17th century and on into the 18th, large numbers settled in London, Colchester, Bristol, Plymouth, and some in Ireland.

To the refugee Huguenots, England was sanctuary. It soon transpired, moreover, that France's loss was England's gain, as they made model citizens - loyal and industrious, distinguishing themselves by their enterprising contributions to all walks of life, strengthening England and enriching every part of the Western world. The contribution which Huguenots made to the cultural and commercial life in England was profound; the enforced exile here of their craftsmen, artists, designers and merchants, influenced English national life considerably. Their enterprises included silk and tapestry weaving, engraving, printing, woodwork, furniture, sculpture, gunmaking, clock-making, porcelain, jewellery, banking and commerce, the theatre, medicine and the army.

The successful incorporation of the Huguenot migrant population into the life of the nation was remembered particularly in 1985 as it was the Tercentenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. 1985 was also the Centenary of the founding of the Huguenot Society of London, formed in 1885 to collect and publish information relating to the history and genealogy of Huguenots, and to bring together those who admire the character and achievements of those refugees. Membership of the Society comprises over 800 Fellows, many of whom are descendants of old French Protestant families, taking pride in their origins and cultivating a collective memory of their history; and between whom a strong bond of fellowship exists.

The story of French Protestant settlements in England and events on the continent which led to them being established was commemorated in Huguenot Heritage Year through an extensive programme of exhibitions, lectures, visits, conferences and a Service of Thanksgiving. A major part of this programme was the main display at the Museum of London entitled "The Quiet Conquest" which was opened in May 1985 by Lord Gowrie and which showed many exhibits from over 100 sources. Items on display included a bible baked in a loaf of bread to avoid detection, a portable pulpit, easily collapsible, and some armorial silver. The Service of Thanksgiving held at St. Paul's Cathedral in September was attended by the French Ambassador, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Radnor, Lady Wagner, members of the Council and Fellows of the Huguenot Society, also members of Huguenot Societies in Europe and America and descendants of British Huguenot families. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon and music was played by the band of the Grenadier Guards. This memorable service was followed by luncheon at the Goldsmith's Hall - where the heraldry and gold plate in those magnificent surroundings were of particular interest. In view of the many famous Huguenot craftsmen who have added lustre to the fine traditions of the goldsmiths' craft through the centuries, the venue was particularly appropriate. Here too was an exhibition of Huguenot silver, featuring work of the Courtauld family.

The assimilation of the Huguenots was so successful that it has resulted in there being, to-day, a very large number of English people with some Huguenot ancestry. Some of the most typically English names may conceal a Huguenot origin, as, for example, Arnold (Arnoult), Boyce (Du Boys), Monk (Le Moine) and Burgess (De Bourges). Other Huguenot names were simply translated into the English equivalent - for example Cross (de la Croix), Marshall (Mareschal), Peters (de la Pierre), Waters (de L'Eau) and White (Blanc). Such well-known names as Garrick, Oliver, de Cazenove, Plimsoll, Ligonier, de la Mare, de Lamerie, Hilliard and Bosanquet are derived from old French Protestant family names, and the arms of some of these families are shown below.

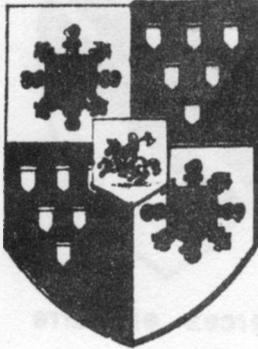
Further information about the Huguenot Society can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs I. Scouloudi, 67, Victoria Road, London, W.8.

Bill Burgess

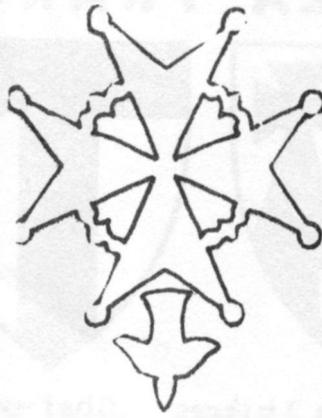
- 1 Emblem of the Huguenot Society of London in blue and white enamel. This is based on an early Huguenot badge which was adopted from the insignia of the Knights of the Holy Ghost, or St. Esprit, founded by Henry III of France in 1578.

The remaining shields are taken from the Roll of Huguenots settled in the United Kingdom, date of publication uncertain.

Schomberg



2



1

Ligonier



3

Bosanquet



4

Luard



5

de Cazenove



6

2 SCHOMBERG

Quarterly 1 and 4, argent, on an inescutcheon sable an escarbuncle or.

2 and 3 gules 6 escutcheons argent, 3, 2, and 1 on an escutcheon of pretence argent a cavalier in armour proper mounted on a horse in full course holding in his right hand a battleaxe.

3 LIGONIER

The arms on the Roll seem to be made up. Burke's General Armoury gives a grant of arms to Ligonier 1776 as gules a lion rampant or on a chief argent a crescent between two mullets azure.

4 BOSANQUET

Or on a mount vert a tree proper on a chief gules a crescent argent between two mullets pierced.

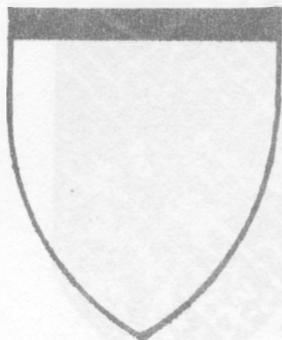
5 LUARD

Sable a chevron between three lions rampant argent.

6 de CAZENOVE

Azure on a mount vert a tower proper supported by two lions rampant argent.

# VIVE LA FRANCE



Comble



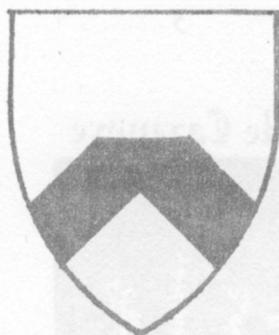
Tréllé de 3 pièces



Chef-pal



Tierces en barre



Chevron écimé



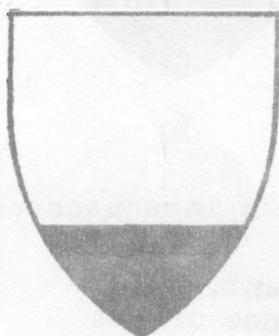
Fascé de 4 pièces  
au pal de l'un  
à l'autre



Contre-barré



Vergette



Champagne

Whilst browsing through a French heraldry textbook, I found that some of the patterns and terminology were, to me, quite unusual and seldom found in British heraldry.  
Practise your French on these.  
E.N.T. 1/86



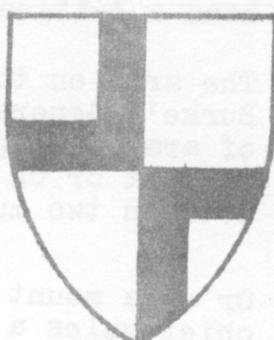
Écartelé - éclopé



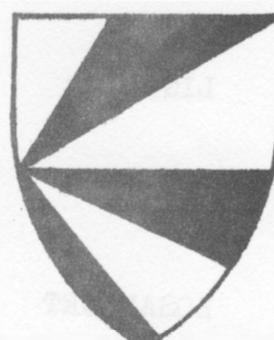
Adextré



Gringolée



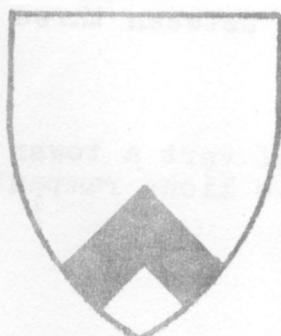
Escarres



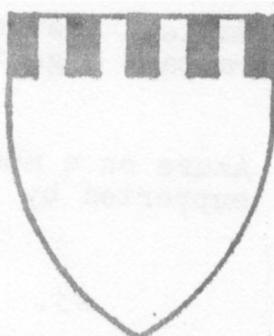
Gironné de 6 pièces  
mouvant du flanc  
dextre



Chapé-ployé



Chevron abarssé



Denticulé



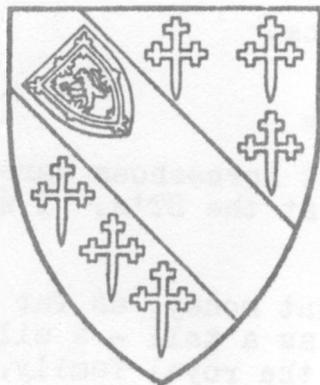
Terrasse

## THE QUARTERINGS OF HOWARD

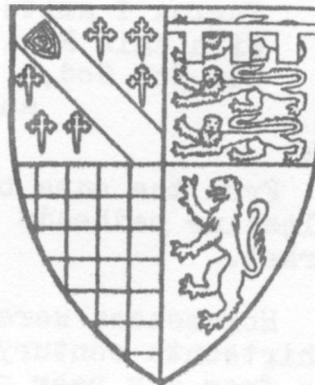
The origin of the regular quarterings of Howard is as follows:

Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk was son of John, 1st Duke, son of Sir Robert Howard by Lady Margaret Mowbray, eventually heiress of the Mowbrays. She was the daughter of Thomas de Mowbray (1st Duke of Norfolk of this family), K.G., 2nd husband of Elizabeth Fitzalan. Thomas de Mowbray was son of John, 4th Lord of Mowbray by Elizabeth Segrave, daughter and heir of John, Lord Segrave, by Margaret Plantagenet or de Brotherton (birthplace of her father, Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, son of Edward I, as Woodstock was of her uncle Edmund, Earl of Kent, son of Edward I), daughter and heir of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England. Reverting to Elizabeth Fitzalan, she was daughter and coheir of Richard, Earl of Arundel, K.G., son of Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, son of Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who succeeded to the Warenne estates in right of his wife, Alice de Warenne, who succeeded her brother, John, Earl of Warenne and Surrey. The Howard family became Dukes of Norfolk through the marriage with a Mowbray, daughter of a Duke of Norfolk of that family, and the Mowbrays became Dukes because of a descent from a Plantagenet or de Brotherton Earl of Norfolk.

The augmentation on the Howard quarter was granted by Henry VIII to Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Surrey, K.G., after his victory at Flodden over James IV of Scotland, hence the similarity of the augmentation to the actual Scottish arms.



Howard with Flodden  
Augmentation



Howard quartering Brotherton,  
Warenne and Fitzalan or Mowbray

The branches of the Howards holding distinct titles (except the Earls of Effingham, who bear Howard and augmentation only) bear Howard and augmentation quartering Brotherton and Warenne, and either Fitzalan or Mowbray. The Duke of Norfolk and the Baron Howard of Glossop quarter Fitzalan, the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and the Earl of Carlisle (who, however, adds Dacre and Greystock), quarter Mowbray. All include the augmentation and some add marks of cadency.

It is perhaps interesting to note that the very similar arms of Fitzalan (gules a lion rampant or) and Mowbray (gules a lion rampant argent) are both derived from the D'Albini family, Earls of Arundel by feudal tenure of Arundel Castle 1139, as follows: Roger D'Aubigny had two sons, William and Nigel D'Albini.

William had a son William, Earl of Arundel, whose seal bore a lion rampant and whose daughter and coheirress Isabel D'Albini married John Fitzalan, who (deriving his arms from his wife's family) bore (Roll of Arms, 1240-5) gules a lion rampant or. The Fitzalans were Earls of Arundel later, so that the arms may be regarded as the arms of the Earls of Arundel of that time. The other son Nigel D'Albini, had a son Roger, who took the name and estates of Mowbray and whose descendant Roger de Mowbray bore (Roll of Arms 1240-5), gules, a lion rampant argent. Roger de Mowbray, whose male ancestors were D'Albinis, thus derived his arms more directly than John Fitzalan. Ron Brown.

### HORSESHOES HERALDRY AND SUPERSTITION

Why is the horseshoe in heraldry always shown with the luck running out?

The horseshoe has been a symbol of luck for a very long time and the belief that the horseshoe would cure the ague and the shakes probably has its origin in pagan times. The "Encyclopaedia of Superstitions" by E. & M.A. Radford says that three horseshoes were nailed to the bed and the hammer then fixed above them and with each blow of the hammer one recited:

"Father, Son and Holy Ghost  
Nail the Devil to the Post.  
Thrice I smite with Holy Crook  
With this Mell I thrice do knock,  
One for God,  
and one for Wod  
And one for Luck".

From the same book we learn that horseshoes were nailed to Lincolnshire bedheads as a charm against the DT's. I wonder if it worked.

Horseshoes were also used as rent money, as far back as the thirteenth century, and in Oakham as a toll - a silver horseshoe from any peer or any member of the royal family.

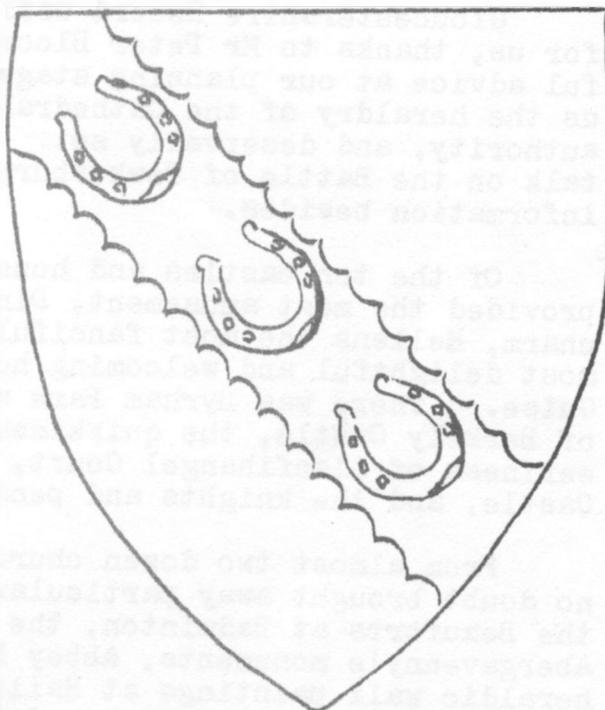
None of these traditions tells us which way up the horseshoe should be fixed, but Webster's Dictionary pictures it open side up, while the Shorter Oxford Dictionary cautiously says "A tradition that 'tis a lucky thing to find a Horse-shoe - BOYLE".

Brewster's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable goes further. "The belief that it is lucky to pick up a horseshoe is from the idea that it was a protection against WITCHES and evil generally. According to Aubrey the reason is "since MARS (iron) is the enemy of SATURN (God of Witches)". Frequently horseshoes were nailed to the home door with the two points uppermost, so that the luck did not "run out". Nelson had one nailed to the mast of the "Victory". One legend is that the Devil one day called St. Dunstan, who was noted for his skill as a farrier, to shoe his "single hoof". Dunstan, knowing who his customer was, tied him tightly to the wall and proceeded with the job, but purposely put the Devil to such pain that he roared for mercy.

Dunstan at last agreed to release his captive on condition that he would not again enter a place where he saw the horse-shoe displayed".

As far as I can trace, the horseshoe in heraldry is always pictured toe uppermost. Julian Franklyn mentions this and John Brook-Little notes in "An Heraldic Alphabet" that it is shown with "the extremities pointing downward, in careless defiance of the not-so-old superstition".

We thought that we had found some lucky horseshoes in the Catholic Church of St. Wilfrid in York. At the end of a pew is the beautifully carved achievement - Argent on a bend engrailed sable three horseshoes argent; crest a horseshoe sable between wings argent; motto: "Ferre va Ferme".



All the horseshoes are toes down. Our search shows this to be one of the arms of FARRER, but has the artist been superstitious? In neither Burke nor Papworth does the blazon mention toes reversed, and Boutell says that horseshoes are shown with the toes upward unless blazoned as reversed. They are sometimes termed "ferrs" (and semy of horseshoes may be "ferrated").

Examples of horseshoes may be found in the personal arms of Boehm - Sable three horseshoes argent; the corporate arms of the Worshipful Company of Farriers - Argent three horseshoes sable; and in the civic heraldry of the old county of Rutland - Vert semy of acorns a horseshoe Or, and in Windsor and Hammersmith.

However, one can usually find an exception to most rules and in this case the one that springs to mind is that of Dr. Conrad Swann, York Herald, who displays on his arms the horseshoe with toe down, or with the luck held in.....

Innkeepers are more superstitious and have their horseshoes ends up, as does the bride when she carries her "good luck" tokens from the church, and the farrier always applies shoes to the hoof with the ends uppermost - or he has to turn the horse over.

None of this really helps the question I raised at the beginning, except for the hint that the superstition may be less old than the heraldic usage. Peach Froggatt

## LITTLEDEAN

August 1985 saw a party of intrepid heraldic explorers making their separate ways to Littledean in Gloucestershire. Eleven of us were joined by friends from Bath and Worcestershire for a week visiting places of heraldic interest in the area, and sharing and discussing our discoveries.

"Do-it-Yourself" has become something of a motto of this Society. Most of the group had participated in the planning of the programme, and each day's detailed itinerary was arranged by a different member of the party. Accommodation was very satisfactory at Littledean House Hotel, with a lecture room which we were able to use as our base for our evening sessions. Hire of a minibus with driver gave our own drivers welcome relief from the wheel on three days.

Gloucestershire Record Office put on a splendid display for us, thanks to Mr Peter Bloomfield, who had given much helpful advice at our planning stage. Mr. Geoffrey Frith showed us the heraldry of the Cathedral where he is the acknowledged authority, and deservedly so. Mr. J. Soulsby gave us a spirited talk on the Battle of Tewkesbury, and much interesting local information besides.

Of the ten castles and houses that we visited, Penhow provided the most amusement, Dinmore Manor the most romantic charm, Hellens the most fanciful narrative, and Elmore Court the most delightful and welcoming hostess in the person of Lady Guise. There was Dyrham Park with its hatchments, the splendour of Berkely Castle, the quirkiness of Castel Coch, the slight eeriness of Llanfihangel Court, the showmanship at Studeley Castle, and the knights and pensioners at Coningsby Hospital.

From almost two dozen churches each member of the group has no doubt brought away particular memories, heraldic or otherwise; the Beauforts at Badminton, the forester figure at Newlands, Abergavenny's monuments, Abbey Dore's tiles, Kilpeck's carvings, heraldic wall paintings at Hailes Abbey, Tewkesbury's glass, hatchments at Lower Machen and Bassaleg, music at Hereford Cathedral - not to all tastes - a privileged sight of the chapel at Berkeley, Ledbury's efficient custodian, and the dear old guide at Bromsberrow.

As if the day's heraldry were not enough, evenings were spent discussing what had been seen or what was to be seen the following day; slides of other visits and other topics were shown, some familiar and some previously unknown.

At the end of the week it was felt that the experiment had been worthwhile, and that another week in 1986 should be considered. It was however thought that a slightly less tightly packed programme might leave members of the group with a little more energy for the drive home.

Kay Holmes

Plans are in hand for a week at Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire in July. Ideas for the programme are being collected, and the participants - 10 so far - will soon be asked to help decide the items and the days, and to make detailed arrangements for visits. It seems that the appetite of members of this society for heraldry remains insatiable!

Kay Holmes

# INNS OF COURT

The hub of legal London is to be found on the boundaries of the City of London and the City of Westminster, between the Embankment and Theobalds Road.

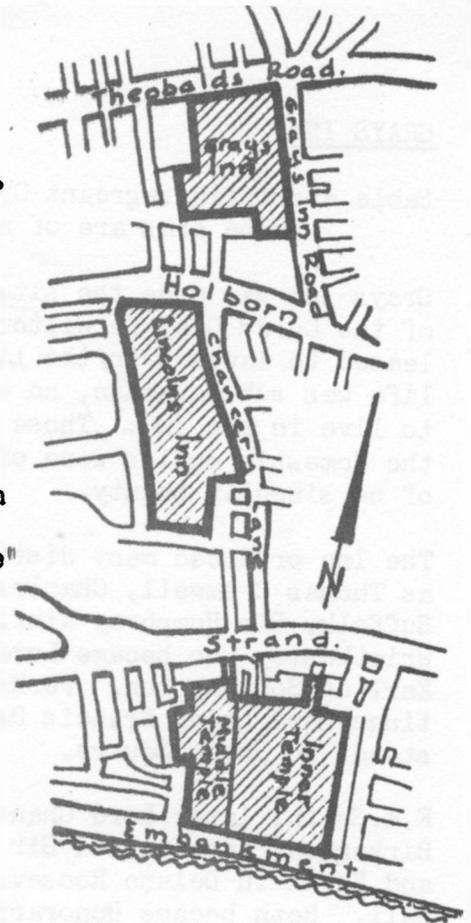
G.M.Trevelyan in his 'History of England' says "As the English Universities developed Colleges, so English lawyers built their Inns of Court. During the reigns of the first three Edwards they grouped their Halls, libraries and dwelling places in and around the deserted groves of the Templars. The lawyers slept, dined and studied in their own Inns of Court, half way between the commercial capital at London and the political capital at Westminster, a geographic position which helped the English lawyer to discover his true political function as mediator between Crown and People"

Over the years there were as many as 30 legal Inns in and around the area, all affiliated to the remaining four Inns of Court:- Lincolns Inn, Grays Inn, Middle and Inner Temple.

Staple Inn, Furnival Inn, Clements Inn, Barnards Inn, Serjeants Inn etc. have all now disappeared, the last to go, in 1899, being Cliffords Inn. Their names however, are still commemorated by streets and buildings in the vicinity.

The educational functions of the Inns ceased in the 17th C. this now taking place elsewhere. Student barristers are still admitted to one of the Inns and to 'Keep Term' they have to eat three dinners each year in the Inn Hall. When they have satisfied this requirement and passed their examinations, they are 'Called to the Bar'.

The Inns are governed by Benchers who are a self perpetuating body of judges and senior members, who, together with the Senate of the Inns of Court exercise jurisdiction over the conduct of their members.



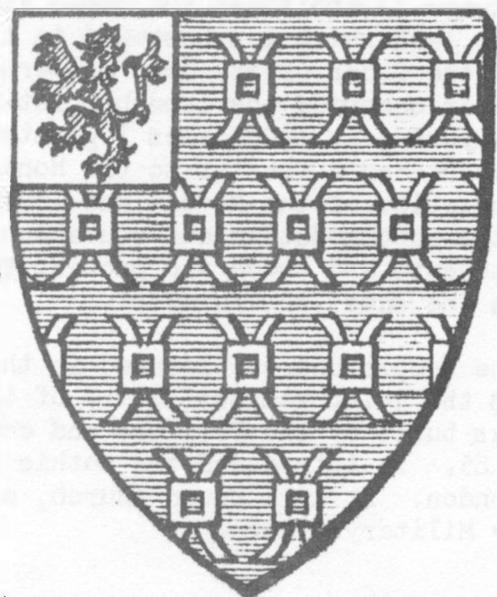
## LINCOLNS INN

Azure semy of millrinds and on a canton Or a lion rampant Purpure. Certified 10th may, 1967.

Lincolns Inn is possibly the oldest of the surviving Inns. Records exist going back to 1422. Since the 16th C. it has been thought to have been the mansion of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, but it may in fact have originated in the house of a 14th C. Serjeant called Thomas Lincoln.

The original gateway to the Inn is in Chancery Lane and dates from 1518. Over the archway are the arms of Henry VIII flanked on either side by the arms of the Earl of Lincoln and Sir Thomas Lovell.

The weekend entrance is by the gatehouse in Lincolns Inn Fields, but the weekday entrance is off Carey Street, by Wildy's archway. Most of the buildings in the Old Square date from the 16th C. the oldest being the Old Hall built in 1490-02 and restored in the early part of this century.



LINCOLNS INN

## GRAYS INN

Sable a griffin segreant Or.  
These arms are of no authority.

Grays Inn was once the site of the town house of the Lords Grey De Wilton before it was leased to lawyers in the 14th C. At first the life was sub monastic, no women being allowed to live in the Inn. Those who looked after the domestic duties were of mature years and of no singular beauty.

The Inn produced many distinguished men, such as Thomas Cromwell, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Sir Humphrey Winfield and Thomas Wriothesley who became Lord Chancellor and Earl of Southampton. Perhaps the most distinguished being Francis Bacon whose statue stands in South Square.

F.E. Smith, later Lord Chancellor and Earl of Birkenhead entertained Sir Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt to dinner in the Hall. Both became Honorary Benchers.

The Inn was virtually razed to the ground by bombing in the second world war, the Hall, Library and Chapel being completely rebuilt.

## THE TEMPLE

The area takes its name from the Knights Templar who originally owned the property now occupied by the Inner and Middle Temples.

Edward II abolished the Order and confiscated the land which was bestowed in 1324, by Statute on the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. They never occupied the land but let it to the lawyers. In 1608 James I granted Letters Patent and a Charter to the Honourable Societies of the Middle and Inner Temples for "the accommodation and education of the students and those who profess the law, abiding in the same Inns forever".

The Temple church, located in the Inner Temple, is the joint responsibility of the two Inns. It was built by the Templars and consecrated in 1185. It introduced the Gothic style into London. It is a round church, a form favoured by Military Orders.

## MIDDLE TEMPLE

Argent on a cross Gules a Paschal Lamb supporting a banner Or. Certified by the King of Arms, 9th March, 1949.



GRAYS INN



MIDDLE TEMPLE



INNER TEMPLE

Devereaux, Earls of Essex, had a town house in this area and have given their name to Essex Court, Essex Street and to the Devereaux public house.

Middle Temple Hall, begun before 1562, was completed in 1570 and is considered to be one of the finest Tudor buildings in the country. Inside, the walls are decorated with the coats of arms of the Benchers. The Hall was damaged by bombing in World War II and subsequently restored.

The gateway dating back to 1684 and attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, is now thought to have been designed by Roger North, a Bencher and amateur.

### INNER TEMPLE

Azure a pegasus Argent. Certified by the King of Arms 10th may, 1967.

Motto:- Volat Ad Aethera Virtus. (Virtue flies to heaven). Derived from the arms. As the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple succeeded to the land formally held by the Knights Templar, the winged horse is thought to be derived from the early emblem of the Templars - two knights riding on one horse, denoting their poverty.

There is reference to the Inner Temple as far back as 1440. The buildings suffered severe damage during the second world war, the Hall, Library, Benchers Room and Treasury Office being completely destroyed.

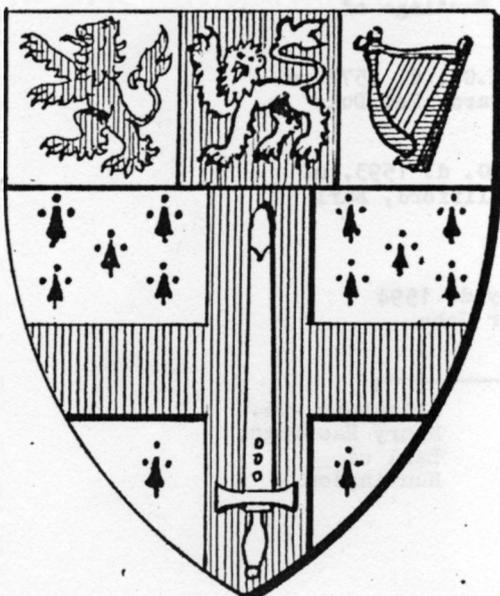
The Hall stands on the site of the refectory of the Military Order and was rebuilt in 1955 to a design by Sir Hubert Worthington R.A.

Charles Lamb, whose father was a barristers' clerk, was born in Crown Office Row.

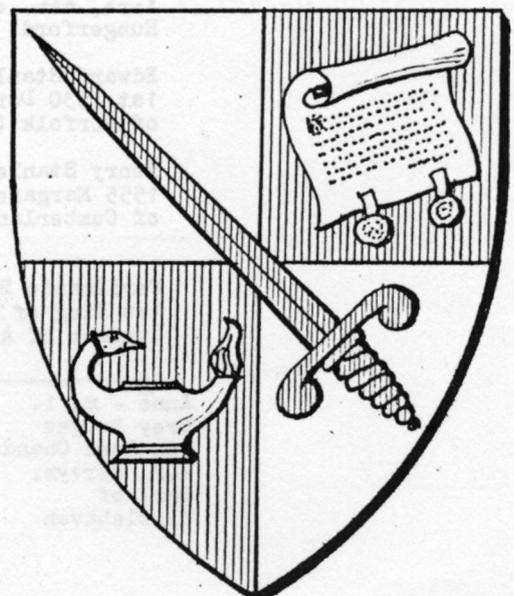


In addition to the Inns of Court, here are two further armorial bearings of legal London.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY



THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SOLICITORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON



E.N.T. 3/86

Arms on the tomb of Alice, Countess of Derby in Harefield Church,  
Middlesex

\*\*\*\*\*

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Stanley     | (h) Monhault     |
| (b) Latham      | Possibly Stanley |
| (c) Isle of Man | Ancient          |
| (d) Warrenne    | (i) Brandon      |
| (e) Strange     | (j) Brune        |
| (f) Wydville    | (k) Rokeley      |
| (g) Mohun       |                  |

Adam de Stanley (Arms H)  
Living temp. Stephen - Henry II

William de Stanley

Walter de Stanley, living 1298

William de Stanley, living 1310 (Arms A)  
m. ca. 1281, Joan, eldest dau. & co-heir of  
Philip de Baumville, Forester of the Wirral

John Stanley, Lord of Stourton, m. Isabella,  
dau. of Sir James Hausket of Stourton Parva.

Sir William Stanley Knt. d. 1398, of Stourton,  
m. Alice, dau. of Hugh Massey of Timperley

2nd son

Sir John Stanley K.G. d. 1414, Had a grant of the  
Isle of Man in 1406 (Arms C) m. Isabel, dau. and  
heiress of Sir Thomas Latham (Arms B)

Sir John Stanley Knt. m. Isabel, dau. and eventual  
heir of Sir Robert Harrington Knt.

Sir Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley K.G. d. 1458-  
9. m. Jean, dau. and co-heir of Sir Robert Goushill,  
Knt. of Hoveringham, Notts.

Sir Thomas Stanley, 2nd Baron Stanley and 1st Earl  
of Derby, K.G., d. 1504, m. Eleanor, dau of  
Richard Neville, 1st Earl of Salisbury.

George Stanley, Lord Strange, K.G. d. 1497, m. 1482,  
Joanne, Baroness Strange of Knockyn, dau. & heir of  
John, 8th Baron Strange of Knockyn (Arms E).

Thomas Stanley, 2nd Earl of Derby, d. 1521, m. 1507  
Anne, dau. of Edward Hastings, Lord Hastings of  
Hungerford.

Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby, K.G., d. 1572, m.  
1st 1530 Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke  
of Norfolk (Arms D.)

Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby, K.G. d. 1593, m.  
1555 Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford, Earl  
of Cumberland, by his 1st wife.

Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby d. 1594  
1st King of Man, m. Alice, dau of Sir John  
Spencer of Althorpe, d. 1637.

Anne - m. 1. Grey Bruges 5th Lord Chandos m.2. Mervyn, Earl of Castlehaven	Frances - m. John Egerton Earl of Bridgewater	Elizabeth - m. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

Sir William de Mohun of Dunster Castle, temp.  
William I (Arms G)

William de Mohun of Dunster Castle, temp.  
Henry I

William de Mohun cr. Earl of Dorset, d. 1165?

William de Mohun (surnamed Meschyn) d. 1202

Reginald de Mohun, d. 1213, m. 1205, Alice, sister  
and co-heir of William Briwere

Reginald de Mohun, d. 1256 m. 1st Hawise, sister  
of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

John de Mohun, d. 1278 m. Joanne, dau. of  
William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

John de Mohun, 1st Baron de Mohun, cr. in 1299,  
d. 1330, m. Auda, dau. of Sir Robert de Tibetot

John de Mohun, died during his father's lifetime,  
married - ?

John de Mohun, 2nd Baron Mohun of Dunster K.G.,  
(founder member) d. 1376, m. Joanne, dau. of  
Bartholomew de Burghersh, his one-time guardian.

Maud de Mohun m. John, Lord Strange of Knockyn,  
d. 1398, 6th Baron (Arms E)

Richard le Strange, 7th Lord Strange of Knockyn,  
d. 1449, m. 2ndly Elizabeth, dau. of Reginald,  
Lord Cobham

John le Strange  
8th Lord Strange of  
Knockyn d. 1477  
(Arms E)

m. Jacquetta, dau and  
eventual co-heir of  
Richard Wydeville,  
Earl Rivers  
(Arms F)

Johanna le Strange  
Baroness le Strange  
of Knockyn d. 1514  
(Arms E)

m. Sir George Stanley K.B.,  
K.G., d. 1497, eldest  
son of Thomas Stanley,  
1st Earl of Derby  
(Arms A)

Thomas Stanley, 10th Lord Strange of Knockyn,  
2nd Earl of Derby, d. 1521, m. 1507 Anne, dau. of  
Edward Hastings, Lord Hastings of Hungerford.

Edward Stanley, 11th Lord Strange of Knockyn,  
3rd Earl of Derby, K.G., d. 1572 m. 1st 1530  
Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Howard 2nd Duke of  
Norfolk (Arms D)

Henry Stanley, 12th Lord Strange of Knockyn,  
4th Earl of Derby K.G. d. 1593 m. 1555 Margaret  
dau. and only child of Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl  
of Cumberland by his first wife.

Ferdinando Stanley, 13th Lord Strange of Knockyn  
5th Earl of Derby, 1st King of Man d. 1594, m.  
Alice, dau. of Sir Robert Spencer of Althorpe,  
d. 1677.

Arms on the tomb of Alice, Countess of Derby in Harefield Church,  
Buckinghamshire.

(a) Stanley	(h) Monhault	(a) Spencer (modern)
(b) Latham	Possibly Stanley	(b) Spencer (ancient)
(c) Isle of Man	Ancient	(c) Deverall
(d) Warrenne	(i) Brandon	(d) Lincoln
(e) Strange	(j) Brune	(e) Worsted
(f) Wydville	(k) Rokeley	(f) Grant
(g) Mohun		(g) Rudinge

Sir William de Brune m. Isolde de Rokeley (Arms K)  
(Arms J.)

Maurice de Brune m. Maud?

Sir William de Brune d. 1361 m. Alice Iacer

Sir Ingleram de Brune d. 1400 married Elizabeth  
de la Pole

Sir Maurice Brune m. Elizabeth Ratford

Sir Henry Brune m. Elizabeth dau. of Robert Darcy  
of Malden, Essex.

Elizabeth Brune m. Sir William Brandon, killed at  
the Battle of Bosworth 1485.  
(Arms J) (Arms I)

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., d. 1545 m.  
Princess Mary, dau. of Henry VII.

Lady Eleanor Brandon d. 1547. m. 1537 Henry Clifford,  
2nd Earl of Cumberland, K.B., d. 1569.

Margaret Clifford d. 1596 m. Henry Stanley, Baron  
Strange of Knockyn, afterwards 4th Earl of Derby,  
K.G., d. 1593. (Arms A)

Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby d. 1594,  
crowned 1st King of Man, m. Alice, dau. of Sir  
John Spencer of Althorpe, d. 1637.

Humphrey Rudinge of the Wich., Worcs., temp.  
Edward IV (Arms G).

Isabel Rudinge  
temp. Henry VII

m.

Walter Graunt of  
Snitterfield, Works.  
(Arms F)

Isabel Graunt

m.

Sir John Spencer of  
Althorpe d. 1522  
(Arms A)

Sir William Spencer of Althorpe d. 1532 m. Susan,  
dau. of Sir Richard Knightley, Kt., of Fawaley,  
Northamptonshire.

Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, d. 1586. m.  
Katherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Kitson of  
Hengrave, Suffolk.

Alice Spencer, d. 1637, m. Ferdinando Stanley, 5th  
Earl of Derby, 1st King of the Isle of Man d. 1594

John Spencer of Hodnall, Works., temp. Henry IV  
(Arms B) m. - Deverall (Arms C)

John Spencer of Hodnall, Works. temp Henry VI  
married - Lincoln (Arms D)

John Spencer of Hodnall, Works. temp Henry VI  
married - Warsted (Arms E)

William Spencer of Wormleighton, Works. temp.  
Henry VII m. Elizabeth Empson

Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, Northants. d. 1522  
m. Isabel, dau. and co-heir of Walter Graunt of  
Snitterfield  
(Arms A) (Arms F)

Sir William Spencer of Althorpe, d. 1532, m.  
Susan, dau. of Sir Richard Knightley of Fawaley,  
Northamptonshire.

Sir John Spencer of Althorpe d. 1586. m. Katherine,  
dau. of Sir Thomas Kitson Kt., of Hengrave Hall,  
Suffolk.

Alice Spencer d. 1637 m. Ferdinando Stanley, 5th  
Earl of Derby, 1st King of Man, d. 1594

Anne - m. 1st  
Grey Bruges 5th  
Lord Chandos  
m. 2nd Mervyn  
Earl of  
Castlehaven

Frances - m.  
John Egerton  
Earl of  
Bridgewater

Elizabeth - m.  
Henry Hastings,  
Earl of  
Huntingdon

Compiled by Robin Clayton

## AN HERALDIC COINCIDENCE

Whilst researching into the details of woodwoses I began to read Barbara Woodhouse's book "Just Barbara", in which she relates how she met an American officer. He was wearing a ring with her husband's coat of arms on it; his name was Wodehouse.

Many years later the Wodehouse family who lived in New Jersey, saw Barbara on television and invited her to stay with them. She accepted the invitation and met not only the Wodehouses but also another side of the family named Waterhouse. They are all distantly related to Dr. Michael Woodhouse, Barbara's husband; apparently the prefix "water" or "wood" and house signifies a common ancestry. I have no means of verifying this; according to P.H. Reaney in his Dictionary of British Surnames, Woodhouse, Wodehouse etc. signify a dweller at a house in the wood, Waterhouse one who dwells at a house by the water.

I took the liberty of writing to Mrs Barbara Woodhouse expressing my interest in the family name and its armorial bearings. Promptly a courteous reply came from Dr. Michael Woodhouse who informed me that Mr Wodehouse's father went to America about 1910-1912 from the family home, Woolmer's Park near Hertford.

Dr. Woodhouse's achievement is:

Shield: Gules a cross between twelve crosses crosslet or.

Crest: A ducal coronet surmounted by a cross crosslet or.

Motto: In hoc signo (Alluding to the crest cross).

The achievement of the Wodehouse branch from Woolmer's Park is identical, except for the crest cross which is argent.

According to the Victoria County History for Hertfordshire, Woolmer's park is dated 1842, purchased by William Herbert Wodehouse who, in 1903, was succeeded by his son Charles Edward, owner until recently. I am informed that the estate has of late come into the ownership of a Mr Lucas.

It is difficult to determine which member of the Wodehouse family set out for America early in this century. One assumes it to have been one of Charles Edward's five sons from his marriage in 1881 to Eva Priscilla Bradley; details from the 1921 edition of Burke's Landed Gentry.

The American officer would appear to be the offspring of one of the five who were born between 1882 and 1893. This branch of the Wodehouse family originates from Wombourne, Staffordshire, and traces its lineage to a Crusader.

Dr. Woodhouse, born in 1910, also claims descent from Wombourne; his father's residence was Spaxton Court, Bridgwater, Somerset. Presumably the variation in the crest cross tincture is for difference.

In a small, rather dilapidated church on the cliffs at Waxham, Norfolk, is a wall monument dated 1584 to a Wodehouse (first name unknown) whose very worn coat of arms proves to be "Quarterly ermine and azure, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a leopard's head or". In Papworth it is for Woodhouse, Hickling, Norfolk; Robert le Poer, Power. In General Armory it is for Woodhouse, Hickling and Waxham (misprinted Woxham). This coat of arms impales Repps: Ermine three chevrons sable. The latter may be seen on a window in Kimberley Church, Norfolk, where it is impaled with the arms of Sir Thomas Wodehouse, died 1658:- Sable on a chevron or between three cinquefoils ermine gouttes de sang. This blazoning in Papworth is for Wodehouse and Woodhouse, Kimberley.

The crest of this branch of the Wodehouse family is a dexter hand issuing from the clouds proper holding a club. The motto is "Frappez fort Agincourt", meaning "strike hard". Many French soldiers fled into an old fort nearby. John Wodehouse then led a successful attack shouting "frappez fort" meaning "beat down the fort".

The Wodehouse lineage, according to the 1970 edition of Burke's Peerage:-

The name first occurs in Norfolk in 1402. A John Wodehouse was made Constable of Castle Rising; he probably came from a London family, one of whom was Sheriff of London in 1374. This Wodehouse family was also called Power; their coat of arms is identical to that already mentioned at Waxham for Woodhouse, le Poer, Power.

In 1404 John was made Squire and Forester of Rising; he was Esquire of the body to Henry V 1413-1422 and died in 1432. I fancy he must have been the "frappez fort" gentleman who fought at Agincourt.

It may be of interest to learn that the celebrated author P.G. (Pelham Grenville) Wodehouse was entitled to bear the chevron gouttes arms of the Kimberley branch.

It would appear that the surnames Wodehouse and Woodhouse have become interchangeable over the ages. For example, we read that Frances Wodehouse of Wodehouse (assumed to be at Wombourne) changed the name of the estate to Woodhouse in the reign of James I. Perhaps it was a desire to go modern by getting away from the old English word for wood "wode". On the other hand Pevsner's Staffordshire informs us that there is "The Wodehouse" at Wombourne with a Jacobean facade.

Jack Webley

Visit to the Mayor's Parlour at Bury St. Edmunds  
to view the Olle Bequest on 22nd June, 1985.

In 1979 when some of the Society were at Knuston Hall with Keith Lovell, we went on a visit to the studio of the goldsmith, Louis Osman - the man who made the crown for the Prince of Wales' Investiture - at Canon's Ashby. After the shock of the somewhat bohemian surroundings in which he and his wife lived, we were shown a number of drawings and sketches of the work he had carried out together with his wife, an expert enamelist. Among them was one which took my eye, a plate or charger with a circle of shields around a central coat of arms. On enquiry I was told that they were the arms of the Barons concerned with the Magna Carta, together with those of King John, and were connected in some way with Bury St. Edmunds, but I learnt nothing more and thought no more of it.

When a visit to Bury St. Edmunds was mooted early in 1985, I suddenly remembered this plate and casually mentioned that it might be interesting if we could see it. I was not prepared, however, to be asked to arrange this! What could I do after a challenge like that? I had no idea where it was to be found or even, for sure, whether it was actually in Bury St. Edmunds. However, my first shot, a letter to the Council Offices, struck home and from then, after a few hiccups, we found ourselves on Saturday morning, 22nd June, in the Mayor's Parlour at Bury St. Edmunds with none other than the Mayor, complete with chain of office, to welcome us! After a short introduction and explanation of the circumstances of the production of the Plate by the Mayor's erstwhile Secretary, it was duly put on display for our inspection.

This "plate" was the result of some money left by a local worthy for a piece of commemorative silver with the theme of Magna Carta, as the Barons were said to have met in the Abbey, now gardens, when drawing up this document. The "plate" takes the form of a 25" circular and heavily hammered shallow bowl, raised from a single 30" diameter silver sheet. It is turned down 2" vertically at its edge. The circumference of the turn down is 6'6" and on it are 141 raised letters of fine gold explaining the bequest; but of more interest to us was the centre piece, the arms of Bury St. Edmunds in gold, silver and enamel, granted in 1976, and surrounded by the 27 shields of the Archbishops, Barons, and the King. These were of 13C shape, blazoned in transparent enamels, again on gold and silver. It was a truly impressive piece and the individual shields quite beautiful. The shield of the King was slightly larger than the rest and was flanked by that of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Fitzwalter, Marshal of the Baronial forces.

It was most interesting to see the metamorphosis from working drawing to the finished article, and we all appreciated the kindness of the Mayor in allowing us to see this magnificent piece of Civic Plate. Later we were privileged to visit the Strong Room to view the rest of the Civic Treasures. Shielia Pierson

# CROWNS & CORONETS

When I first started heraldry classes I drew a series of information sheets as a means of remembering and to act as a note book. They have since been very useful for my W.E.A. classes.

The page opposite shows the various crowns and coronets used in heraldry and needs no explanation, these being well known to you all.

However, one, the Scottish County Council's Crown, is no longer in use.

In May 1975 the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 came into force and this decreed that all Local Government areas in Scotland should cease to exist and be replaced by 9 Regions, 3 Island Areas and 53 Districts. All these Authorities had to apply to the Court of Lord Lyon for a new Grant of Arms.

In devising these new armorial bearings Lord Lyon introduced a degree of standardisation, particularly with the arms of the Regional Councils. He also introduced a new system of Coronets appropriate to the different Councils.

## Regional Councils

A circlet richly chased from which are issuant four thistles leaved (one and two halves visible) Or.

## Island Councils

A circlet richly chased from which are issuant four dolphins, two and two respectant naiant embowed (two visible) Or.

## District Councils

A circlet richly chased from which are issuant eight thistle heads (three and two halves visible) Or.

## Community Councils

A circlet richly chased from which are issuant four thistle leaves (one and two halves visible) and four pine cones (two visible) Or.

A new coronet for use by English Rural Districts Councils has been designed by Mr. Ellis Tomlinson.

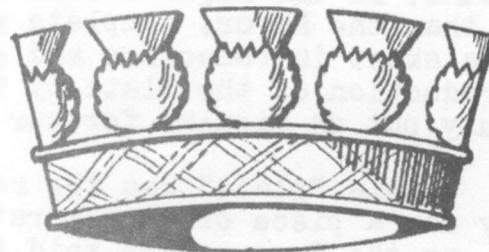
I have only seen reference to this, but I have not as yet, seen a practical example.



REGIONAL COUNCILS



ISLAND COUNCILS



DISTRICT COUNCILS



COMMUNITY COUNCILS



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS

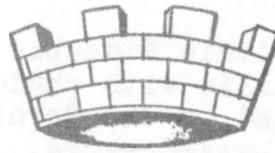
# CROWNS & CORONETS



ROYAL CROWN



DUKE



MURAL CROWN



SAXON CROWN



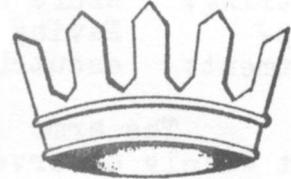
HEIR APPARENT



MARQUESS



ASTRAL CROWN



CROWN VALLARY



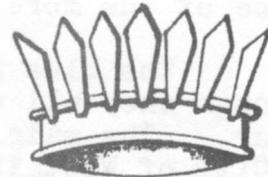
Sovereign's sons & daughters, brothers & sisters.



EARL



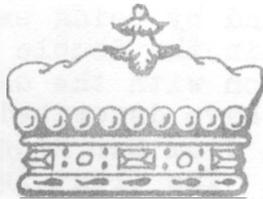
NAVAL CROWN



PALISADO CROWN



Sovereign's grandchildren: issue of sons in direct line



VISCOUNT



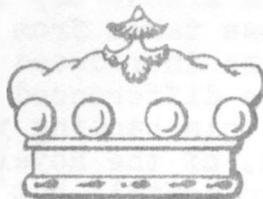
CELESTIAL CROWN



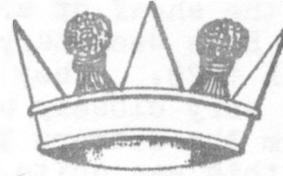
ANCIENT CROWN



Sovereign's grandchildren: issue of younger sons



BARON



SCOTTISH COUNTY COUNCILS CROWN



EASTERN or ANTIQUE CROWN

**CROWNS USED AS CHARGES**



Sovereign's grandchildren: issue of daughters.

ROYAL CORONETS



KING OF ARMS

PEERS CORONETS



DUCAL CORONET



ANCIENT CORONET

CREST CORONETS

## The Arms of the Metropolitan Police

- Arms: Azure, within a double tressure flory counter-flory, a portcullis with chains pendant and entwined argent.
- Crest: Surmounted by the Royal Crown, a sheaf of arrows proper, banded azure.
- Supporters: Lions rampant argent, gorged with a collar azure, charged with a bee between two bezants, each holding a baton or.
- Mantling: Azure doubling argent.
- Compartment: Paving stones with kerbstones, the centre beneath the escutcheon being cobble stones, all proper.

The arms depicted and described above are probably the most widely observed corporate arms in London to-day, being displayed upon nearly every Police vehicle used, other than motor cycles and C.I.D. vehicles. They were granted in the term of office of Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner (1972 - 77), and are shown on his official portrait at Scotland Yard in the classical style, making it one of the more impressive on display.

The blue field depicts the blue of the Police uniform, although they all seem black to me, so this is a traditional colour. The main charge of the portcullis is from the arms of the City of Westminster, within whose bounds Scotland Yard first came about in 1829, at 4, Whitehall Place, which backed onto the site of the old Palace of the Kings of Scotland. It also has a connection with the badge of the Palace of Westminster for which we are guardians. The Portcullis is differenced by chains, for the City and Palace of Westminster, and by being entwined, for H.M. Customs and Excise. It is within the double tressure flory counter-flory to show close association with the old Palace of Scotland (hence Scotland Yard), as I have described above. Special permission had to be received from Her Majesty the Queen before this charge could be granted. The Crest is dominated by the Crown which shows that Police have a Royal allegiance and are servants of Her Majesty and are apolitical. Royal Servants wear a cloth rosette, and this can still be seen on the uniform of the Metropolitan Force, forming the silver top of the helmet. The Crown surmounts the sheaf of arrows taken from the arms of Sir Robert Peel, the Home Secretary who introduced the Bill forming the Police in 1829. They are differenced by being banded azure. If you look very closely at this banding you will observe that the ribbons form the letters E.R. of the Royal Cypher. My information is that this was quite accidental, but what a lovely coincidence! I believe the white lions also come from the arms of Peel, as most certainly do the bees on their collars - this charge usually denotes industry - and the two bezants I would not like to guess at their significance nor do I wish to receive any suggestions. The batons being held by the lions represent the staff of office of the Constable. The compartment is symbolic of the paving slabs and cobble stones of London and asserts the importance of the Police Officer on the beat. Taken as a whole I think that these arms live up to the best traditions of armoury, in that they are relatively simple and easy to recognise -  
like me -

Roger Matthews



Metropolitan Police

BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Our largest expedition so far took place in June 1985. Following the success of our Dorset week end arranged by Peggy Foster in 1984, it was decided that the idea should be repeated in East Anglia. A guest house able to accommodate a party of 22 was found, and Peter Esslemont arranged a full, varied and interesting programme.

Members met on the Friday afternoon at Hengrave Hall, after visiting some of Peter's suggested sites en route. Much interesting heraldry, especially in glass, was to be seen, and there were fine monuments in the church. In the evening Sir Edmund Paston-Bedingfield showed and described the heraldry of his ancestral home, Oxburgh Hall, at a joint meeting with members of the Suffolk Heraldry Society who had arranged the practical details. It was a most interesting and enjoyable session.

On the Saturday morning, thanks to the efforts and persistence of Sheila Pearson, we were shown by the Mayor's former Secretary, in the presence of the Mayor himself, a marvellous commemorative silver plate bearing the arms of the City and of the Magna Carta Barons. We were also taken to see the splendid collection of Civic Plate in the strongroom. The afternoon was spent visiting several very interesting churches, rounding off a grand day's heraldry.

On Sunday we made our diverseways to Oxburgh Hall to see the actuality of Sir Edmund's slides. There is such a wealth of heraldry there that no lover of heraldry could afford to miss, and the house itself is a delight.

The Society owes a great debt to Peter for his efficient and imaginative arrangements. So successful were they that he has been asked to arrange another weekend, which is planned for October 1986 at Flatford Mill. East Anglia has much to offer.

kay Holmes

## A MOMENTOUS EVENT

A momentous event in the life of John Russell, later to become the first Earl of Bedford, occurred at Wolveton, or Wolfeton, a house near Dorchester, Dorset.

The house was visited in 1506 by the Archduke Philip of Austria and his Spanish wife Joanna, daughter and heiress of Ferdinand of Castile and Isobella of Aragon. They were travelling from the Netherlands to claim the throne of Castile when a storm forced them to put in at Weymouth.

Sir Thomas Trénochard, the owner of Wolveton, learned of their plight and brought the couple back to his home. Conversation proving difficult, Sir Thomas enlisted the services of his young kinsman John Russell who had travelled abroad and was able to act as interpreter.

Some time later the Archduke and his wife were invited to Windsor and John Russell accompanied them. His fine bearing and accomplishments secured him a place at Court.

The episode was a stepping-stone to a career that brought him great wealth, high office and an Earldom.

My information has been drawn from the guide book to Wolveton, a very attractive medieval dwelling.

Jack Webley

## HERALDRY FOR THE GIFTED CHILD

A programme on Radio 4 described a special school for gifted children. Among subjects offered as likely to be both interesting and demanding were astronomy, geology and heraldry. The children were given instruction in the basic rules of heraldry- tinctures, fields, ordinaries, charges etc. They were then provided with paper, drawing implements and colours, and "left to their own devices".

## MIDDLESEX HERALDRY SOCIETY

Elected September 1985

Chairman	Ron Brown
Vice-chairman	Nan Taylor
Secretary	Peggy Foster
Treasurer	Arthur Aird
Committee )	Peter Esslemont
Members )	Roger Matthews

## VALEDICTORY

1985 brought two sad losses to the Society. It is a sign of the closeness of our membership that feelings of grief were shared by all.

In April Ken Young died in hospital after an operation borne with his customary fortitude. Ken had been a member in all but name for some years, having accompanied Margaret to many events, hosted several gatherings at West Hill, and given valued help and advice in many ways. He had become a "regular" at our workshop meetings, and was on the point of becoming a full member, although remaining loyal to his beloved geology.

Ken's unfailing courage, his cheerfulness and sense of fun, were his weapons against ill health, to which he would neither admit or submit. The Society was well represented at his funeral, and at the happy occasion when his geologist friends planted a tree on West Hill just above his home. Margaret and his family have our sympathy and support. We all share in the loss of a good friend.

In September we had the sad news of the death of Vera Bell, a founder member of this Society. Vera had suffered from poor health for thirty years, a fact which few of us realised because of her unflinching courage and her happy nature.

Outside her devotion to the family, Vera had many interests, her garden, opera and ballet, history and historic places, family history and heraldry, the countryside, especially walking in the moors and dales of Yorkshire and in the Lake District. She was a loyal and hardworking member of this Society from the beginning, supporting Frank when he was Treasurer, and for the last three years, a valued committee member where her contributions were always helpful, kind and constructive.

Many of us will remember the splendid garden parties which she, with Frank and their daughter Carolyn, held for us in that lovely garden which she herself had created. It was typical of her courage and unselfishness that she took joy in preparing a feast of delights when she was on a very restricted diet.

A goodly number of our members were able to join the family for the funeral at St. Giles' Church. To Frank and the family we extend our sympathy and support, and hope that he will soon be able to rejoin us, his sincere friends.