

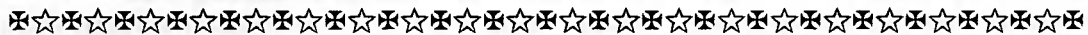


Militaria - The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)



It is our intention to run a series of short histories of regiments in the British Army and what better point to start than the **Royal Scots (1st Foot)**? Raised by **Sir John Hepburn** in 1633 for service in France it was known as **Hepburn's, Douglas's & Dumbarton's Regiment** until given the title **The Royal Regiment of Foot** c1684. In 1881 the title of the regiment became **The Royal Scots (The Lothian Regiment)** and in 1920 it acquired its present title - **The Royal Scots ((The Royal Regiment)**. The regiment fought in the Peninsular War, the Crimean War and the Boer War - among its many battle honours are Mons, Menin Road, Passchendaele and Suvla (Gallipoli) from

World War I and Caen, Kohima and Mandalay from World War II. Seven members of the regiment have been awarded the **Victoria Cross**. The regimental badge was adopted from the star of the Order of the Thistle and its motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit* (No one provokes me with impunity) - its HQ is Edinburgh Castle and its recruitment area is the Lothians and that part of the Borders formerly called Peeblesshire. The nickname of the regiment is *Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard* - tradition states that when in French service as *Le Régiment de Douglas*, a dispute arose with the *Régiment de Picardie* as to seniority and an officer of the latter claimed that his regiment was on duty on the night of the Crucifixion, to which an officer of Douglas's replied "Had we been on duty, we would not have slept at our post!"



Visit to Boxgrove and Chichester - on 14th October 1992 from Margaret Young



De la Warr
Gules, a lion rampant
ar, armed and langued
azure, between eight
cross crosslets fitchée
in orle of the second

Our first call on this outing was the very beautiful Priory Church at **Boxgrove**. Much of the building is Norman with later styles being added. The high ceiling of the nave is exceptionally lovely, being painted with delicate floral patterns of lilies, daisies and Tudor roses among many other flowers and plants and having a shield of arms in each section. The painting was commissioned by **Thomas, 4th Lord De la Warr** and the arms depict connections of his own family and also of his wife's family. He also commissioned a delightful chantry chapel to be used for prayers by his wife and himself, but he is buried elsewhere as the Dissolution ended this practice. Family arms appear again here - **De la Warr, Mortimer, Mowbray, Warrenne** and there is some fine carving on the tomb. The pillars have scenes copied from *Books of Hours*. One is of boys raiding a fruit tree with a girl holding out her apron to catch the spoils. Above the East window are two carved heads - one of **William D'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel**, and the other of his wife, **Adeliza, widow of Henry I**, still wearing her crown.

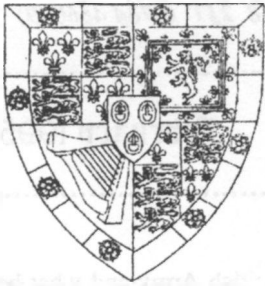


Storry
Per fess argent
and sable, a pale
counter-changed,
three storks of
the last.

All this and much more kept us happily occupied until it was time to move on to **Chichester**. First we visited the Bishop's Palace which was built by **Robert Sherburne**, Bishop from 1500- 1536, whose arms bear a *pelican vulning herself*. In the chapel was an heraldic window and there were more paintings of arms on the ceiling of the hall. After lunch we went into the Cathedral which was full of items of heraldic interest. One such was an heraldic window of Bishops since the Reformation. In a side-chapel dedicated to **St. Edmund** and **St. Thomas** was another window showing their arms. The tomb of **Bishop Storry** (1478-1507) displayed his arms. There was an elaborate wall monument for **Bishop Robert Sherburne** whose arms we had already seen in the Palace. The pelican in her piety also appears in the arms of **Corpus Christi College, Oxford**, which he founded. In addition to the wealth of heraldry on view we noted a brightly coloured window depicting scenes from the Bible; some very fine Norman arches in the nave and the ancient tomb for **Richard Fitzalan** (d.1375) and his wife. [Our grateful thanks go to **Ron Brown** who arranged this splendid day and to **Vera** who provided a sumptuous tea for us on our way home.]

Boxgrove Priory - from a talk by **Michael Messer** on 20th January, 1994

Boxgrove Priory is in the village of Boxgrove, near Chichester. The history of the Priory started on the other side of the Channel - in 1066 **Tirstin Haldup** founded an abbey at La Haye, near Cherbourg, - the monks coming from the Benedictine house at Bec. Also from this area came the great Norman families of **D'Aubigny** and the **Earls of Arundel** and **De La Haye**. In 1108 **Robert de la Haye** donated land at Boxgrove to the abbey in France and three monks were sent from there to take possession. In 1115 the building of the Priory began and when completed it consisted of the priory church, domestic buildings, guest house, hospitium, cloister and chapter house. Today only the footings of the old parish church remain - the screen dividing the people's church from the monks' own private church which is now the parish church. There are also remains of the Norman chapter house and cloisters. The Priory was not very large - between three and nineteen monks are recorded in 1230 and, at the Dissolution in 1636 there were eight priests, one deacon and one provost. The Priory was owned between 1108 and 1536 by the **de la Hayes**, **St. Johns**, (**Roger St Jean** later became Lord of Halnaker), and, through the female line in unbroken succession to the **de la Warrs**. **Thomas de la Warr** obtained permission from **Thomas Cromwell** to build a chantry chapel in which he would be buried as a reward for the



Richmond

services he had performed for the King. **De la Warr** bought the property for £125.13.4 putting down £40 and paying the rest later - a very early credit arrangement! However he held the property for three or four years only when he was made to exchange it by the Crown for the Abbey of Wherwell in Hampshire - thus the connection with the family with of the founder was finally severed after 500 years.

A TOUR OF THE CHURCH - Looking west you can see the blocked doorway which gave access to the people's church - there is a memorial plaque to the **8th Duke of Richmond & Gordon** and his second son. They are ducal arms - **Louise de Keroualle** was the favourite mistress of **Charles II** - a Breton by birth she bore him a son who was created **Duke of Richmond** whilst she was created **Duchess of Portsmouth** by **Charles II** and **Duchesse D'Aubigny** by **Louis XIV**. She was both a foreigner and a Catholic and therefore never popular. The **Richmond** arms are:- 1 & 4 grand quarters France Modern quartering England -2 Scotland - 3 Ireland all within a border compony Argent & Gules charged with eight roses barbed and seeded proper - an inescutcheon in pretence Gules charged with three buckles Or (*D'Aubigny*). Standing in the



Earl de la Warr

nave you can see the rather wonderful vault - **Thomas de la Warr** employed **Lambert Barnard** who also painted ceilings in high renaissance style in Chichester Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace. Here in Boxgrove can be seen the arms and badges of the **de la Warrs** and of the families of their wives (and/or ancestors?) These include **Bonville**, **Cantelupe**, **Ferrers**, **Gresley**, **Mortimer**, **Poynings**, **St. John**, **West** and **Wingfield**. The arms of **Earl De La Warr** are:- Quarterly 1 Argent a fess dancetty Sable (West); 2 Azure three leopards heads reversed jessant-de-lys Or (Cantelupe); 3 (La Warr); 4 quarterly Or and Gules a bend vair (Sackville) Looking up just in front of the altar there is a boss - a carving of eight faces and yet there are only eight eyes altogether - a sort of architectural joke. In the North Transept is an heraldic monument to **Richard** and **Martha Hobson** (1595). The colour is almost gone but the arms are visible. There are also memorials to **Sir William Morley**, the last Lord of Halnaker, and his daughter, **Mary**, who was the wife of the **10th Earl of Derby**. It shows the arms of the **Morley**, **Stanley** and **Denham** families and those of the **Isle of Man**. **Mary** returned to Halnaker after the death of her husband and it was her son who sold Halnaker to **Charles, Duke of Richmond**. In the North Aisle is a modern monument (1954) with arms to **Richard Henty**, a member of a banking and brewing family.



Hobson

The north side of the nave shows the use of Purbeck marble which, although not marble but a conglomerate of limestone found on the Isle of Purbeck was much used for free standing pillars in churches and for tombs and effigies all over England. It was used in Westminster Abbey and in 1292 the **de Court** family were among the masons working there. One member (**Anthony de Court**) had a home in Corfe and another in Marylebone where Stonecutter Street still exists. At the end of the North Aisle is the Chapel of St Catherine where the ancient tombs are found and in the East Window of three lancets there is 19th century glass by **O'Connor** which is a memorial to the **5th Duke of Richmond** - and not to everyone's taste! According to **Crossley** lancets become interesting when they were held at one storey and dominate the facade as in the front of Lanercost Priory, Romsey Abbey, the north transept at Rievaulx and here at Boxgrove.



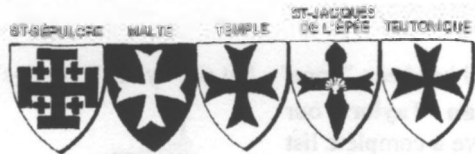
Morley



Henty

[At this point the tape recorder went on strike so those of our readers who have not been to Boxgrove will perhaps be encouraged to go there to see the other delights - some mentioned by Margaret in her report on the visit - the **de la Warr** Chantry Chapel is a must. We apologize most sincerely to Michael and to our readers for 'this failure of modern science' - Eds.]

Going to & fro on the Face of the Earth - Heraldry of the Templars and the Knights of St. John



- from a talk by Revd. Alfred Pryse-Hawkins on 21st April, 1994



The talk began with a short history of the two Orders - the Order of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem which came into being in 1092 and the new Order of Knights Templar which was started in 1118 and was suppressed by the French King Philip IV in the 1300s. The Order of St John of Jerusalem was responsible for looking after their health and to this day has one of its hospitals just outside Jerusalem. The order was revised in England as the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem in 1831 and now operates the St. John Ambulance Brigade.



The newer Order of Knights Templar insisted that its members must be both knights and Christians. They had to provide their own clothes, arms and horses and had to take the same vows as a monk - poverty, chastity and obedience. This all had appeal in the 12th century and young men joined in their thousands making the

Templars a very powerful body. They provided a sort of medieval travel agency and service for pilgrims - e.g. if "Joe Bloggs" wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, perhaps calling at other shrines on the way, he paid his money to the local branch of the Templars and they arranged the whole journey - horses, stopping places, boats, etc. They had a very efficient banking system so the travellers had no need to carry money and the Order gained many adherents and supporters. Although there is no documentary evidence of what they looked like it is thought that they wore white with a red cross on the right breast. Their standard was black and white as was their shield.



Chivaliers
des
Templars

In 1187 Saladdin invaded Jerusalem and in 1292 Acre fell; the Knights left the Holy Land and fled to Cyprus. In 1309 they were given the chance to set up their own sovereign state in Rhodes where they stayed until 1522 when they were driven out and returned to Cyprus. However in 1730 the Order of St John and the remains of the Knights Templar took over the island of Malta - but in 1815 the British were asked to take over the island and thus the Orders came into the British Empire.



Portugal



Navarre

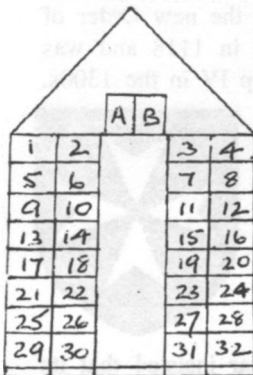
After this short introduction the Revd. Pryse-Hawkins showed slides of photographs taken all over the Middle East during several holidays. They included:-

- (a) A mural of knights of the temple showing a red cross on the left hip.
- (b) A drawing by Matthew Paris illustrating "poverty then" - two men sharing a horse!
- (c) The black and white standard of the Templars.
- (d) The Knights of St. John at the great hospital they founded on Rhodes.
- (e) Coats of arms of England, France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, Navarre and the Auvergne - all with members in the Order.
- (f) The Castle Krak Des Chevaliers - the greatest Crusader castle built for the Knights Hospitaller.
- (g) Cartoon by Matthew Paris on *Chivalry* showing an army of Templars led by Christ armed to the teeth!
- (h) Two plates bought in Rhodes showing coats of arms of all the Grand Masters. There never was an English Grand Master of either Order.
- (i) Rhodes - the tower of the Grand Master's Palace and the castle built by the Templars in the middle of the medieval city of Lindos.
- (j) Also on Rhodes - the Street of Knights showing doorways with coats of arms to indicate the identity of the occupants.

The speaker also showed a number of slides of Malta which was used as a base for reconquering the Holy Land. A deep water harbour was needed and so Valetta was born - named after the Grand Master at the time of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem - Jean de la Valette.

Dunkeld Cathedral

As we forecast in *Seaxe* No.2 the Atholl memorial in Dunkeld Cathedral has been "done" - but not by "Bill Bloggs" - it



was actually "Nancy MacBloggs" - alias **Nan Taylor**, our Chairman. She has been kind enough to let us have a complete list of the achievements and we were gratified to find that we had done remarkably well, so far. However, with the work done for us, here is a key to the many shields displayed for the 2nd Earl who was created **Marquess** in 1676 and died in 1703. That same year, his son, the 2nd Marquess was created Duke of Atholl in the peerage of Scotland. The present day arms are:- *In the 1st grand quarter - Atholl quartering Stewart; 2nd grand quarter - Murray; 3rd grand quarter - Stanley quartering (2) Isle of Man (3) Latham (4) Strange; 4th grand quarter - Percy (Brabant) quartering Percy (Ancient).*



The motto is:- *Furth Fortune and Fill the Fetters* which, according to **Pine** is supposed to refer to some words of a Scottish king to one of his nobles (a **Murray**), going out to catch a robber "Go forth, good fortune go with you and fill the fetters with your prisoner".

Heading the monument we have (A) *Atholl* (B) *Atholl impaling Derby (Stanley)*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Atholl (<i>Stewart-Murray</i>) | 2. Breadalbane (<i>Campbell</i>) | 3. Derby (<i>Stanley</i>) | 4. Thouars (<i>La Trémoille</i>)* |
| 5. Atholl | 6. Caithness (<i>Sinclair</i>) | 7. Oxford (<i>De Vere</i>) | 8. Prince of Orange |
| 9. Perth (<i>Drummond</i>) | 10. Gourie | 11. Cumberland (<i>Clifford</i>) | 12. <i>Montmorency</i> ** |
| 13. Gourie | 14. <i>Ormiston</i> | 15. Exeter (<i>Cecil</i>) | 16. <i>Montpensier</i> |
| 17. Montrose (<i>Graham</i>) | 18. <i>Dunteath</i> | 19. Norfolk (<i>Fitzalan-Howard</i>) | 20. de Laval |
| 21. Wigton | 22. Rothes (<i>Leslie</i>) | 23. <i>Golding</i> of Notts. | 24. de Stolberg |
| 25. Gourie | 26. Dirleton (<i>Erskine</i>) | 27. Suffolk (<i>Howard</i>) | 28. de Savoy |
| 29. Methuen | 30. Dunbar | 31. <i>Drury</i> of Halstead | 32. de Roam |

Over each shield, except for four untitled families, there is a crest coronet as follows:-

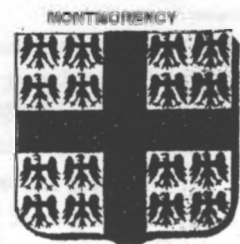
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|--------------------------|---|
| Prince - 8 | Duke or Duc - 1, 4, 12, 16, 19, 27, 28, 32, |
| Marqis - 17 | Earl - 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25, 30, |
| Count or Comte - 20, 24, | Lord - 6, 26, 29, Untitled - 14, 18, 23, 31. |

NB. All eight shields on the farthest right column are for foreign families - mainly French.

***La Trémoille** arms are:-
Or a chevron Gules between three eagles displayed Azure armed and beaked of the second.



****Montmorency** arms are:-
Or A cross Gules between in each quarter four eagles displayed Azure.



This is obviously a "must" to visit if - I know that we can't wait to get they say, another story!

ever you are within striking distance there - but when? And that is, as



Corrigenda

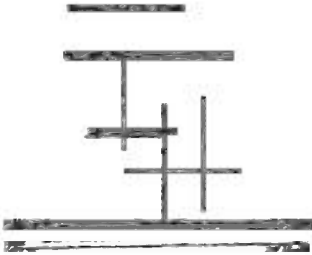

Soon after the publication of *Seaxe* Newsletter No.2 we had a very complimentary letter from Peggy Foster which ended - not by blaming us for getting hold of the wrong end of the stick but generously apologising for not making things clear. We quote verbatim from her letter and leave you to judge for yourselves! - *Re the talkabout - I'm sorry if what I said came out wrong but in case anyone should mention it Church Walks in Middlesex was a published work. The unpublished work I managed to get my hand on for a while was by the same man who had gone all over Westminster and the City in the mid-1800s, recording all the heraldry in the churches, and I felt it was a great pity that this work remained unpublished. It was in the hands of a Mr David Warner who worked for the British Arts Council. I was introduced to him by the Chairman of the Martin Family history Society - Warner being a distaff Martin. At the time I couldn't afford the £100 he wanted for the book.*

12th Local History Conference - from Kay Holmes after attending on Saturday, 25th February, 1995

For the first time the Middlesex Heraldry Society took an active part in this very successful annual event, organized this year jointly by Rickmansworth and Harefield Historical Societies. On one or two occasions in the past we have had a small display table but this year the theme - *Families - People Great and Small* was one to which we felt able to make a contribution. The very full programme included an introduction on *The Family*, and also *Victorian Families - Fact and Fiction* both by Professor John Burnett of Brunel University. Ken Pearce gave an account of a piece of historical detective work, *The Mother with Four Different Names*. The morning session ended with Adrienne Jacques speaking about *The Fotherleys of Rickmansworth*. The afternoon began with a dramatised representation of a murder inquiry at Harefield in 1784, by Harefield's Amateur Dramatic and Historical Societies. Family history research by Bill Firth was entitled *The Convict, The Conscript and The Clergyman*. Our slide presentation was followed by Jim Golland's selection from the Lanthorn Letters, *From Pinner to Paradise*.


The MHS team of Don and Marjorie Kirby and your correspondent had to proceed without the fourth member, Nan Taylor, who was unfortunately unwell. Our contribution was entitled *The Heraldry of Some Families of Rank in Middlesex* and an introductory remark that "we had heard much of the lower orders but were now about to speak of the families who really counted" elicited some mock disapproval - nevertheless we continued! All four of our families came into Middlesex from outside the county but had settled for long periods, some indeed until the present. They represented the ranks of Duke, Imperial Count, Baronet and Gentleman. The great northern family of Percy, with its origins in Normandy and Brabant, acquired Syon by royal grant in the 1500s. Their inheritance of great medieval baronies through marriage was demonstrated, and the changes that have been made to their arms through their political rises and falls, and subsequent marriages of heiresses after the failure of the male line.

A branch of the De Salis family came to Harlington in the 1700s after distinguished service for the Holy Roman Empire. They came as diplomats but settled and took British nationality. A marriage with a Fane heiress linked them with several of the greatest medieval families yet they still retain the right to use the title of

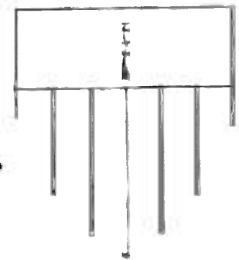
Count of the Holy Roman Newdigate, on the Surrey of the Newdegate family with other families of similar rank. Despite their residence at their interest in Harefield even up to recent times. There the present head of the family came to Ruislip through heirs, the Rogers and later the

NEWDIGATE



Empire. From Sussex border, a branch inherited Harefield. Their marriage alliances rank produced a multi-quartered shield. Arbury in Warwickshire, they have retained where many of the family have been buried were several generations of Baronets and now has inherited a Viscounty. The Hawtreys marriage with a Wollaston; they and their Deanes, occupied much the position of

HAWTREY



DE SALIS

'Squire' in the place of the absent Lords of the Manor. Their heraldry is much in evidence and particularly in the hatchments in Ruislip church.

As we made the only slide presentation we were able to show that heraldry is not merely a pretty by-way but that it can provide some colourful and helpful signs along the main highway of history.



Wanted

Retired gent. enjoys music/reading, G.S.H., pipe smoker would like to meet a quality butter-dish, (NOT PLASTIC), for everyday use. Genuine offers only to the Emporium.



Next Meetings

On Thursday, 20th April, our Chairman, Nan Taylor will give a talk on *The Order of the Bath* and on Thursday, 18th May, Fay Robson will give a talk on *Coughton Court and the Throckmortons*. The membership of our Society may be small but the quality, knowledge and industry of its "home-grown" speakers must be unsurpassed.