



A Golden Jubilee

Congratulations to the
City of Bath Heraldic Society
on its Golden Jubilee next year.

Our good friend, the knowledgeable and dynamic chairman, Michael Messer, sent us the 1997-1998 programme in which he gives a very brief account of the formation of the Society. Let it speak for itself.



In May 1948 an Exhibition of Heraldry was held at the Guildhall in Bath during the Bath Assembly. The organizers of this event continued to meet and discuss the subject of heraldry and from this sprang the City of Bath Heraldic Society. Two of the principal founders were the Reverend Everard Rowe, Vicar of Weston, Bath and Peter Summers FSA, Bursar at Kingswood School, Bath.

Today the society continues to meet to talk about and learn more of the ancient art and science of heraldry.



It's a Sickle!

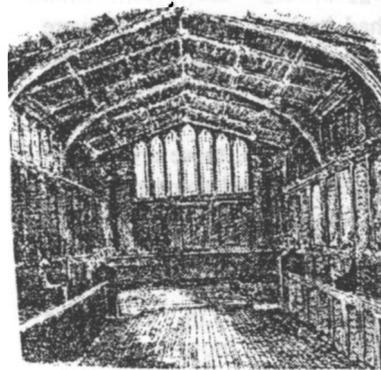
We have received a card from **Iain Swinnerton** in which he says - referring, of course, to the arms of the **Federation of Family History Societies** - *Thanks for Seaxe. Yes it was a booboo. Blazon is wrong - should be sickle. It has been corrected now. I should know - I use both on my hillside!*

[Thank you too old "Eagle Eye" **Matthews** for spotting the error - Eds]



Society Visit to Croydon Palace

from Kay Holmes



Thanks are due from the Society to **Marjorie Kirby** for our very happy and successful third visit to this unique former Palace with its wealth of heraldry.

It is some years since our first visit, and the second, last year, was sadly limited by the Tube strike. So it was a great joy to see so many 'old', familiar faces on 23rd July, gathering from different directions and by various routes. There were other parties to be shown round but the sheep and the goats were soon separated.

As last year, **Mrs Yvonne Walker** conducted our tour; it was particularly kind of her to do so as she was still recovering from the effects of a fall. Her talk was most interesting and informative, and full of her enthusiasm for the Palace, yet still with a delightful lightness of touch. She pointed out the heraldry, and quite obviously had made that aspect her own. The tour lasted two and a half hours, with an interval for a most welcome and efficiently served tea, yet the time passed all too quickly.

We hope that **Mrs Walker** was not too exhausted by her efforts on our behalf, and that she is now fully recovered. We are most grateful to her for the research she had carried out, and for the tour itself. Thanks again to **Marjorie** supported by Don, for their persistence in organizing a visit which gave so much pleasure to so many of our members,

[The illustration is of the **Palace Chapel** (a *chappell wainscotted*) and is taken from the book **Lords of Croydon Palace** written by **Mrs Walker**. We are sure she will forgive us if we quote from the leaflet **A Tour of Croydon Palace** - *At one time the Palace probably had several chapels but the principal one would have been on the site of the present one. This dates from the mid-15th century, though an earlier chapel certainly existed since it is known that an ordination was carried out at Croydon Palace by Archbishop Peckham in 1283. Two pew ends from an earlier chapel have been incorporated into the present one, though most of the pews themselves were added in the 17th century by Laud and Juxon. The screen at the west end was erected by Morton - the pew high up by Matthew Parker for Queen Elizabeth and the altar rails by Laud used against him at his trial for treason in 1644* - Eds]

When, on my retirement I 'migrated' to my adopted home town of **Bourne** - Lincolnshire, I was very confused at first over names such as **The Parts of Lindsey, The Parts of Holland** and **The Parts of Kesteven**. I naturally thought - why only 'parts'? - which 'parts'? - and where are the other 'parts'? It soon became clear that that these were the names given to the three administrative areas into which the county was divided but, unlike Yorkshire with its simple North, West and East Ridings, the Lincolnshire terminology is very odd. Each of the councils had its own arms and all were under the authority of the **Lincolnshire County Council**.



Bourne

Since 1974, during the reorganisation of local government, these areas were redefined and some renaming took place - for example **Lincoln** became **Lincoln City Council - Boston**, which was in **Parts of Holland** is now a Borough



BOSTON

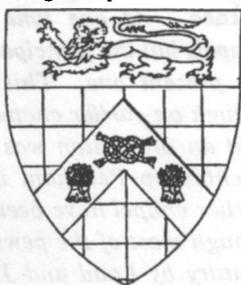
Council whilst all the rest became District Councils but are still under the jurisdiction of **Lincolnshire County Council**. By far the largest - over half the county, is the northern area - **East and West Lindsey** and the southern region is divided between **Boston** and **South Holland** to the east and **North** and **South Kesteven** to the west.

Bourne itself is situated in **South Kesteven** and is on the edge of the rich black-soiled fens to the east with the wolds and wooded uplands to the west. The town originated around the **Well-head** or **St. Peter's Pool**. This natural feature, which today consists of a circular, clay lined and embanked pool - is reputed to be filled by seven springs and would have provided an ample supply of water for the early settlers in the Anglo-Saxon period. It is this spring, or the water that flows from it, that gives **Bourne** its name. The Old English word *burna*, common in Anglo-Saxon times and found in modern form as *burn*, especially in Scotland, meant both stream and spring. A wide range of English place-names derives from this connection with a river or stream; the name **Bourne** itself occurs in several localities and many other places have *burn*, *borne* or *bourne* as a suffix.

In the Middle Ages **Bourne** consisted of two separate manors. They were **the manor of Bourn** (old spelling) and **the manor of**



SOUTH KESTEVEN



South Kesteven - post 1974



Watch and pray.

Bourne Abbots. The latter obviously making its appearance with the foundation of the Abbey and having successive abbots as its lord. **The manor of Bourn** for a substantial part of the Middle Ages was in the hands of the **Wake** family.. during the reign of **Henry I, William de Rullos** was the **Lord of Bourne** but, soon after, the manor passed into the hands of **Baldwin Fitzgilbert**, who had married **Adelina**, niece of

William de Rullos. Their daughter, **Emma**, married **Hugh Wake**, who became **Lord of Bourne** by 1166. The manor remained with the **Wakes** until the 14th century and they also occupied **Bourne Castle** located in the **Well-head** field. All that remains today are grassy mounds and traces of the moat.

An important building in the town is, of course, the Abbey - founded in 1138 by **Baldwin Fitzgilbert de Clare**. It was one of only five English houses connected to the Arrouasian congregation, a sub-division of the Augustinians. The most famous of the canons was **Robert Manning**, reputedly born in the town. This eminent scholar promoted the brotherhood and the unity of the English race by formulating one clear grammatical spoken language from the numerous dialects existing at that time. The local secondary school is named after him. The **Abbey** roof bosses show, in addition to the devices for **St. Peter** and **St. Paul** to whom the **Abbey Church** is dedicated, the arms of **Clare** for the founder and **Wake** for the one time **Lords of Bourne**.

Probably the finest building in **Bourne** is the **Red Hall** - an Elizabethan manor house built by one of the up and coming gentry, **Gilbert Fisher**, towards the end of the sixteenth century. In about 1730 it passed to the **Digby** family and remained in their possession until the last of the family, **Catherine**, died in 1836. It was sold in 1849 to the newly formed **Bourne and Essendine Railway Company**. It then became part of the railway station and was used as the ticket office. **Bourne** was a very important railway centre until its decline and demise sadly became inevitable at



Digby

the hands of one, **Dr. Beeching**. Happily though this beautiful building was passed to **Bourne United Charities** and, after very extensive refurbishment, it now serves as a thriving community centre. I have attended W.E.A. Courses there and it was used in the television production of **Moll Flanders**. There is a local legend that the Hall was famous for its connection with the **Gunpowder Plot** and that one of the main conspirators, **Sir Everard Digby**, was born and lived in **The Red Hall**. It was further believed that the conspirators met and actually hatched the plot there - however historical fact shows that the Hall was owned by the **Fisher** family at the time and, as stated earlier, it did not come into the hands of the **Digby** family until a century later.

Two other buildings of note are in the town square - firstly the **Town Hall** itself, erected in the early nineteenth century on the site of an ancient Guildhall. A pediment supported by two Doric pillars has a clock face in the centre looking a little oversized and out of place. Years ago the building had a clock tower which was removed after a fire and putting the clock in the pediment rather spoiled the elegance of the building. There are moves afoot to rebuild the tower which I heartily support - and the sooner the better! The courthouse is reached by an outside staircase formed by two horseshoe flights. Secondly, and right next door, is the **Burghley Arms Hotel** - a modern building of quite pleasing appearance and the site of which is said to be the birthplace of **William Cecil**, the great **Lord Burghley**, converted to an inn three hundred years ago. It was one of the town's main posting houses.

Bourne has had its fair share of famous sons, none more so than **William Cecil** who was born to **Richard Cecil**, a wealthy landowner and **Jane Heckington** and was the grandson of **David Cecil** who fought with **Henry VII** at **Bosworth** in 1485. **William** produced a son from each of his two wives, both becoming Earls and founding the two great dynasties - **Essex** and **Salisbury**. **William**,



Cecil

himself, became Secretary of State to **Queen Elizabeth** and it has been said of him that he was England's first Prime Minister - in fact if not in name. He was a great favourite of the Queen who considered him to be *the gravest and wisest counsellor in all Christendom*. It was he, of course who built **Burghley House**, our local stately home at nearby Stamford.

Another of **Bourne's** famous sons in a different age and in a vastly different field was **Raymond Mays** considered by many to be the father of British motor racing. He was the son of **T. W. Mays**, a local business man and a motoring pioneer. It was **R.M.** as he was affectionately known locally, who established **E.R.A.** (English Racing Automobiles) at **Bourne** making its racing debut in 1934 - but not only was the **E.R.A.** built in **Bourne** - it was followed after the war by the **B.R.M.** (British Racing Motors). Among the world renowned racing drivers who have raced these cars many will remember **Stirling Moss**, the late **Mike Hawthorne** and the late great **Fangio** (who described the V16 b as the most fabulous car he had ever driven!). The late **Graham Hill**, father of the current world champion, took the world championship in 1962 driving a **B.R.M.** The great **RM** was awarded the C.B.E. in 1978 for a lifetime of single-minded dedication to motor sport. He lived and died at **Eastgate House, Bourne** which now bears a commemorative plaque.

The story of **Bourne** would not be complete without a mention of our own special war hero - one **Charles Richard "Shadder" Sharpe** MC. He won this decoration in 1915 at Rouge Blancs when, as an Acting Corporal in the **2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment** he was in charge of a blocking party sent forward to take a section of a German trench. He was the first to reach the

enemy position and, using bombs with great determination and effect, cleared the Germans out of a trench fifty yards long. By this time all the members of his detachment had been killed or wounded but he was joined by four other men with whom he continued to attack the enemy and cleared a further 250 yards of the trench.

I could not let you leave **Bourne** without some mention of **Hereward**, the Anglo-Saxon patriot who fought valiantly against the Norman intruders. Local tradition has it that this **Hereward**, known as the **Wake**, was in fact a native of **Bourne** and that he lived in the Castle. **Hereward** did, at one time, own lands around **Bourne** but there is no evidence to support the belief that he was a native. However these lands were inherited by the **Wakes** who claim descent from **Hereward** in the female line.

I have only one regret in coming to **Bourne** - it is, heraldically speaking, much too quiet - but on the credit side it is lovely to be away from the noise and pollution of London.



Arms of Bourne - (Granted 23 July 1953) - *Or on a fess Azure between in chief three torteaux and in base a Wake knot Gules a bar wavy Argent. Crest - On a wreath of the colours issuant from the battlements of a tower Gules a demi-lion Ermine holding between the paws an escutcheon Azure charged with a fleur-de lys Argent. Motto - Vigila et ora - (Watch and pray).*

Arms of Boston - (Confirmed 1568) - *Sable three gold crowns composed of crosses paly and fleurs-de-lys palewise. Crest - On a wreath Or and Sable a woolpack proper charged with a ram couchant gold with horns Sable. Supporters - Two mermaids proper with gold hair and fins and crowns Azure. Motto - Per mare et per terram - (By sea and land).*



PARTS OF LINDSEY

Arms of The Parts of Lindsey - *Barry wavy of six Argent and Azure a Viking ship Or the sail set of the first; on a chief wavy of the second a bull's head caboshed proper between two bars Gold. Crest - On a wreath of the colours issuant from a wreath of laurel leaves two arms embowed the hands grasping a chain all proper. Motto - Service links all.*

Arms of The Parts of Holland - *Or three pink parrot tulips slipped proper on a chief per pale Sable and Azure a ducal coronet and a mitre Gold. Crest - Issuant from a coronet of six acorns slipped and leaved Vert set upon a rim Or a fleur-de-lys*



PARTS OF HOLLAND

burgeonée Azure. Supporters - On either side a heron Argent ducally gorged Azure. Motto - Labore ipse merces - (From labour the reward itself).

Arms of The Parts of Kesteven - Vert on a pale Ermine an oak tree eradicated proper. **Crest** - On a wreath Argent and Vert a heron in the beak a pike proper. **Supporters** - On the dexter side a Roman legionary and on the sinister side a Lincolnshire poacher of the early 19th century both proper. **Motto** - Perseverantia vincit - (Perseverance conquers).



PARTS OF KESTEVEN

Arms of South Kesteven - (Rural District Council) - Argent on waves of the sea in base Barry wavy Azure and of the first a Norse ship Sable sails shields and oars Or the sail charged with a raven proper flag flying to the dexter Gules; on a chief Vert a mitre Or between two garbs of the fourth. **Crest** - On a wreath Argent and Vert issuant from the battlements of a tower Gules a demi-savage wreathed and girded about the temples with oak leaves proper grasping with the dexter hand a flagstaff the flag Or and fretty Azure. **Motto** - Ora et ara - (Pray and plough).

Arms of South Kesteven - (District Council post 1974) - Chequy Or and Azure on a chevron Vert a Wake knot between two garbs Or; on a chief Gules a lion passant guardant Or.

Arms of Cecil - Barry of ten Argent and Azure overall six escutcheons three two and one Sable; each charged with a lion rampant of the first. **Crest** - On a chapeau Gules turned up Ermine a garb Or supported by two lions the dexter Argent the sinister Azure. **Supporters** - two lions Ermine. **Motto** - Cor unum via una (One heart one way).

Arms of Digby - Azure a fleur-de-lys Argent

Arms of Wake - Or two bars Gules in chief three torteaux. **Crest** - a knot (commonly called the Wake knot). **Motto** - Vigila et ora - (Watch and pray)

(The illustration is taken from **Debrett** and is actually for the 13th Baronet - the arms were never officially granted to **Bourne** but were used on all public buildings when the **Wakes** were **Lords of Bourne**. It is still on the Town Hall.)

[Peter has supplied most of the splendid line drawings of the arms with the notable exception of South Kesteven - post 1974 which has been beautifully drawn for us by who else but Margaret Young]



In the Time of Queen Bick

by **Cynthia Lydiard-Cannings**

3. The Battle of Ascalon (Part I)

Sir Hamon de Chatham was wont to point to the three chevronels blazing red upon the rich gold of his shield and boast that they represented the hope of his house, his three brave sons, fighting beside him and winning, with their proud sire, great honour and renown. Imagine then his grief when, in the course of a single action, the dreadful **Battle of Ascalon**, he saw them, one by one, slain by the pitiless

ranks of Islam. Despair made him lay down his arms and give way to anguish; duty bade him fight on for as long as his king should need him; between the two he was like to run mad. Then the wise words of a friend saved his reason by turning his pride and redirecting his hopes from this world to the next.

Grieve if you will for us, said the friend, whom the pains of Purgatory yet await; but grieve not for your sons. Are we not assured that the Gates of Bliss stand ever open for those that fall in the defence of the holy places? Can you doubt that, waiting for each upon the other, their souls flew together to Paradise?

And so **Sir Hamon** went to the King and asked to be allowed to choose new arms. *For my proud golden field, symbol of earthly wealth, he said, I will substitute the white of purity and of penance, for all my riches are worthless to me now and my pride has been rebuked; thereon one chevron, alone as I am alone, and as black as death; and for my three sons three martlets, unable ever to return to earth but fit to fly to heaven, and to all this*



Richard consented.

When peace was signed s returned to his home and adopted an orphaned cousin to be his heir and from him are descended the families of **Hampton, Hamond and Hayne** who bear *Argent a chevron between three martlets Sable* to this very day.

(First published in the *Norfolk Standard* of May 1997 and reprinted with permission.)



[**Ascalon**, the ancient name for Ashkelon in Israel, is a biblical Philistine city captured by Saladin in 1187, leading to the Third Crusade and by Bibars or Baybars, Sultan of Egypt and former Mamluk slave in 1270 (Eighth Crusade) who demolished its fortifications - Eds.]



Can You Help?

The arms of Creveceuer - Many versions of the fable of **Sir Hamon de Chatham** assert that after the death of his sons he changed his name to **Crève-Coeur** (Heartbreak). But whereas the families of **Hampton, Hamond and Hayne** certainly did bear the arms in question (*Argent a chevron between three martlets Sable* with a few minor changes inevitable over the years) the earliest references I have found to **Hamund**, or any other, **Crève-Coeur** indicate that he/they did not. All copies of **Glover's Roll** (based on a lost original dated by **Sir**



Anthony Wagner 'soon after 1258') as well as the **Camden Roll** (c.1275) agree that **Creveceuer / Creveceuer / Crevequer** bore *Or a cross voided Gules*. Can anyone throw any light on this?

[Question asked by **Cynthia Lydiard-Cannings** in the *Norfolk Standard* of May 1997. Do any of our readers have any knowledge of the subject? - Eds]



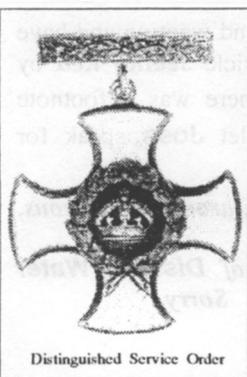
Medals - from a talk given by **Martin Cutler**

on Thursday, 17th July, 1997

Martin Cutler whose everyday occupation is servicing Harriers - once known as 'the jump jet' and earlier still as 'the flying bedstead' - gave us one of the most interesting and exciting talks either of your editors can remember. He spoke without notes yet kept us all on the edge of our chairs for nearly two hours with his superb collection of medals and connected memorabilia, his racy stories about them and his phenomenal knowledge of medals and decorations with particular reference to the Royal Air Force. **Martin** is an avid collector of medals - which may sound dreary until you learn that he strives to ally the sets of medals and decorations to the the men (sorry) to whom they were awarded. He brought with him and placed on display for the whole of the evening about eight boards which contained, not only the medals but also a typed history of the holder - the way in which he had won his medal(s), photographs and press cuttings where possible - other memorabilia - mainly RAF - but, most important of all, his RAF log book - some of these are very rare but all are highly prized.

When he was asked, by **Ron Brown**, to give a talk, he said *What shall I talk about?* - and was asked to bring some of his displays and just talk about them - which he did. When asked later what proportion of the whole was represented by this large and impressive group of display boards he said that it was about a tenth!

Singled out for special mention there was there was **Wing Commander Peter Lemon BSO DFC** who has become a friend through **Martin's** research. The **Wellington** he piloted completed numerous missions over the Western Desert and had a badge of a winged lemon with a piece of cheese above (together with other badges representing the crew members). **Lemon's** nickname was **Cheese** from **Lemon Cheese** (like lemon curd)



Distinguished Service Order

of a winged lemon with a piece of cheese above (together with other badges representing the crew members). **Lemon's** nickname was **Cheese** from **Lemon Cheese** (like lemon curd)

Flight Lieutenant Scott-Kiddie was a member of **617 Squadron** which was formed and trained and became known as **The Dambusters**. His medals were



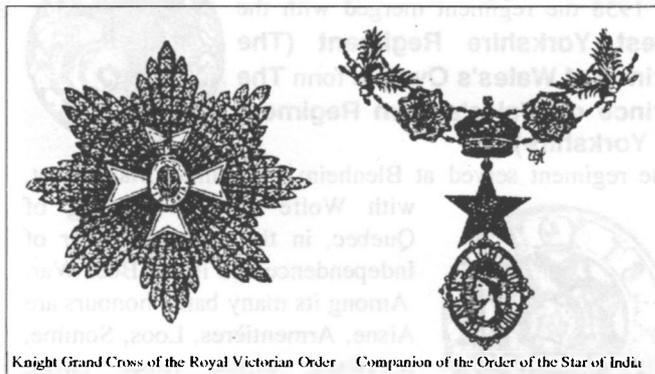
Distinguished Flying Cross

found at a sale - the package included his log book and a copy of **Dambusters** by **Paul Brickhill** autographed by the men who flew the planes and returned home together with the signature of **Sir Barnes Wallis**, the designer of the 'bouncing bomb' and also of the **Wellington** bomber which played such an important part in the early part of the war before the 'heavies' came into being. (Incidentally a **Wellington** crashed into Loch Ness and was recovered by volunteers in 1985, transported to the **Brooklands Museum** and lovingly restored to its original condition.

Martin Cutler was one of those volunteers who helped to raise the plane and continued to help in the restoration.) In the **Scott-Kiddie** collection there was a photograph taken in 1972 of the surviving members of the Squadron on their way to a reunion in Canadasigned by them all! What a find this was at a time when he was very short of funds - but **Mother** staked him until he had sold some less important medals from his collection.

Squadron Leader Pick whose log book **Martin** had bought - but no medals. Then a fellow member of his Society found and bought the medals hoping to buy the log book from **Martin** who was determined that this should not happen - after prolonged and devious negotiations he managed to buy the medals and reunite them with the log book. It would appear that there is a certain amount of "in fighting" in this particular hobby!

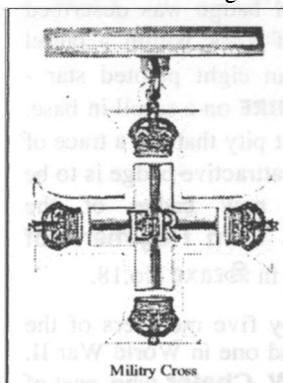
One of the most impressive arrays was also one of the few non RAF sets - that of **Major General Sir Arthur Ellis GCB CBE** who served with the 33rd Regiment of Foot



Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order - Companion of the Order of the Star of India

(The Duke of Wellington's Regiment) in the Crimean War 1854 -56. He transferred to the Grenadier Guards and later became equerry to the Prince of Wales (Edward VII). He was for a time the Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

One of the most interesting was the brace of **MICs** awarded to two brothers - **Lieutenant H. C. Kinred** (14th Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment) to save his comrades, threw



Military Cross

himself on a bomb which fell into the trench they were occupying. He was blown into the air by the explosion and suffered many cuts and bruises - his life was saved by the steel, anti-sniper waistcoat he was wearing. The second was awarded to his brother for leading a daring reconnaissance behind enemy lines on 18th October 1918 whilst serving with the 35th Bn. Machine Gun Corps.

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[We hope that **Martin** will soon return with the second instalment of his fascinating story but in the meantime if any of our readers have medals they would like to have mounted either we or **Ron Brown** will gladly put you in touch - Eds]

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Militaria No. 16 - The East Yorkshire Regiment

The East Yorkshire Regiment was raised in 1685 as **Sir William Clifton's Regiment of Foot** and, like most regiments, its title changed with its colonels until 1751 when it became the **15th Regiment of Foot**. In 1782 the county affiliation was made with the change of title to **15th (or the Yorkshire East Riding) Regiment of Foot**. Further changes refined this to the **East**

Yorkshire Regiment in 1881 and to the **East Yorkshire Regiment (The Duke of York's Own)** in 1935.

In 1958 the regiment merged with the **West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own)** to form **The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire**.

The regiment served at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet, with Wolfe at the storming of Quebec, in the American War of Independence and in the Boer War.

Among its many battle honours are Aisne, Armentières, Loos, Somme, Messines, Menin Road, Arras, Passchendaele, Ypres, Cambrai, and the Suvla Bay landing at Gallipoli from the Great War and Dunkirk, Sicily, the Normandy Landing, El Alamein, North Africa and Burma from World War II.

Two battalions of the regiment landed in France in the first wave on D Day - the 2nd Battalion on **Sword Beach** and the 5th Battalion on **Gold Beach**.

The regimental badge was described as the Rose of York within a laurel wreath upon an eight pointed star - **EAST YORKSHIRE** on a scroll in base.

It seems a great pity that not a trace of this proud and attractive badge is to be seen in the new badge of the amalgamated **Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire** described and illustrated in *Staxt* No.18.

The Victoria Cross has been won by five members of the regiment - four in the Great War and one in World War II. The first award was to **Private G. W. Chafer** who, east of **Meaulte** in France on 3/4th June 1916 during a very heavy bombardment and attack on our trenches, saw that a man carrying an important written message to his company commander had been half buried and rendered unconscious by a shell. **Pte. Chafer**, at once grasping the situation and entirely on his own initiative, took the message from the man's pocket and, although severely wounded, ran along the ruined parapet under heavy shell and machine gun fire and just succeeded in delivering it before he collapsed from the effects of his wounds. He displayed great initiative and



splendid devotion to duty at a critical moment. The most famous nickname of **The East Yorkshire Regiment** was **The Snappers**, which originated during the American War of Independence when the regiment ran out of ammunition and snapped the locks on their empty muskets confusing the approaching Americans into thinking they were still being fired upon..

The motto of the regiment was that of the Garter - *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense*.

The Regimental Headquarters is 3, Tower Street, York and recruiting now covers the entire County of Yorkshire.



[The father of one of your Editors served in the 10th (Service) Battalion (The Hull Commercial) from its inception and rose to the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major. At the time he volunteered he was a shipping clerk in the offices of the Wilson Line, later the Ellerman's Wilson Line and enlisted along with hundreds of other young men holding similar positions. When the war ended he was a cadet at the Officer Training School at Prior Park in Bath and so was never commissioned. He was fond of telling the story that the first thing his course were taught was how to bone a kipper! The official history of the Battalion contains a photograph taken at St. Omer in January, 1919 which shows that **five officers and about 120 men of the original Battalion still remained with the unit**. Major W. H. Carver, the second-in-command of the Battalion, stated many times that **more than one-half of the original Battalion received commissions**.]



Corrigenda

Your editors have once again been found wanting and have been corrected. At the end of the article **Seeing Red** by **Joss Froggatt** in *Staxt* No.18 there was a footnote explaining "sublimation" - we will let **Joss** speak for himself.

Distillation is for liquids - aliphatic, aromatic, aqueous, alcoholic, etc.

Sublimation is for metals - I know of Distilled Water but I do not know of Distilled Iron! Sorry.



Forthcoming Attractions

Because we do not think it advisable to publish all our 'goodies' at one and the same time we are withholding until the next issue the publication of the impressive results of the research by **Ron Edwards** into the fate of some of the **Regicides** and hope that he will forgive us.

We will also publish Part II of **The Battle of Ascalon** by **Cynthia Lydiard-Cannings** reprinted from the *Norfolk Standard*. Our old friends **Joss & Peach Froggatt** have sent us - **The Story of Stoke D'Abernon Church** and rumour has it that the latest report on his "hatchment travels" from **Robin Clayton** is in the offing. It is still possible that **John Allen** may have drawn, to his own satisfaction, the diagrams which will accompany his further thoughts on **Vair**. Perhaps it will be our Christmas present!

Take a Bow, Rita

We have received a letter from **Ray Smith**, Chairman of the **East Midlands Heraldry Society** with whom we exchange newsletters and apart from reminding us that **Peter Bentley**, now a country member of the "Middlesex", and his wife, **Joan**, are members he goes on to say *I was particularly grateful for some information gleaned from the Seaxe of February this year, [No16] regarding Military Badges (the subject which, incidentally, led to my interest in Heraldry many years ago). Having been involved in church recording with NADFAS at Kirk Langley, Derbyshire, I was puzzled by a memorial to William Meynell of Meynell Langley ensigned by a Tiger and mention was made in the inscription of the 75th Regiment. All is now revealed - the 75th amalgamated with the 92nd, the Gordon Highlanders.* As we said - take a bow, **Rita** - isn't it nice to be appreciated!



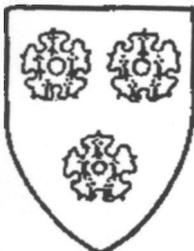
No Jacobite

Under the heading above Viscount Stormont, heir to the Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield, (created Scottish - 1776 and UK - 1792) [Mansfield is in Strathclyde, SE of Prestwick and Kilmarnock] wrote a letter to the Daily Telegraph. It reads - *Godfrey Barker suggests that the Duke of Atholl commissioned some "Jacobite" glasses in October 1752 which were decorated with the Jacobite symbols of a rose and a star (Art Sales Nov 11). He believed that these symbols of the duke's Jacobite beliefs were confidentially commissioned by a man who was safe from the government, relying on a private army under the command of his brother, "Lord George Murray, the Stuart general ..."* This should be taken with a pinch of salt. In 1752 the 2nd Duke of Atholl had been Lord Privy Seal of Scotland for nineteen years. He had accompanied the Duke of Cumberland on his journey north in 1746; he was a determined supporter of the House of Hanover. Lord George Murray (1694-1760) was in exile at Medemblik in the Netherlands and was a political opponent of his brother, who could not allow contact between Lord George and the heir



Murray

apparent to the dukedom, Lord George's own son. It is more likely that the "stars" engraved on the glasses were mullets, the five-pointed heraldic star-like devices representing Murray on the duke's coat of arms. Similarly, the "roses" are probably the cinquefoils found on the arms of Hamilton, his mother's family.



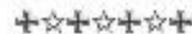
Hamilton



Christmas Seaxe & Meeting

There will be no further issues of *Seaxe* until No.20 which will be distributed at our Christmas Meeting on 18th December. Please, please let us have a story or an article, short or long, with a Christmas heraldic flavour - our non member readers have also been asked to contribute so don't let them steal all the glory. As we have said before we will edit your efforts, we will provide illustrations where required - but we can't write the article for you - that must come from your recollections and knowledge!

And what about the meeting itself? Most of us are getting a bit long in the tooth for leaping up and down and running from table to table - so what are your thoughts for ending the year with a convivial gathering? We or any member of the committee would love to hear from you - with some new ideas!



Next Meetings Military Heraldry

by 'Pete' Taylor
on Thursday, 16th October 1997



Glass from Walworth Castle An Heraldic Jigsaw

by Kay Holmes
on Thursday, 20th November 1997



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