



The Seaxe



Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

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Invitation

Once again **Nan and Pete Taylor** have been kind enough to invite us to their home of for a **New Year Party on Saturday, 10th January 1998**. Something to look forward to and to brighten at least one of those cold, dark winter days!



Oops!

We are indebted to **Peter Bentley** for a note pointing out a



One heart, one way.

horrendous slip up by people who should know better - he writes Just a quickie - thought the enclosed gem, which was culled from Debretts Peerage of 1915 might amuse you - and maybe the members. I doubt if Cecil felt very 'PALY' about it, to say nothing of 'BARRY' - he wouldn't be too chuffed either!

[The arms of **Cecil**

should, of course, be - **Barry** of ten Argent and Azure, overall six escutcheons Sable three, two and one. each charged with a lion rampant of the first. - Eds]



Volte Face



A recent item in the Daily Telegraph announced that a new portrait of the Queen will appear on newly minted coins from 1st January 1998. Your Editors think it a most unflattering likeness - however we were very interested in a later comment which stated that *not all monarchs have stuck to the tradition of changing direction. Edward VIII insisted on facing to the left, as George V had done before him, in order, apparently, to show his "better side".* The tradition is believed to date back



to 1660, when **Charles II** refused to appear on coinage facing the same way as **Oliver Cromwell**.

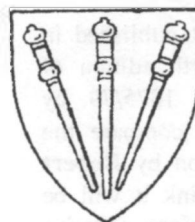
On the reverse of the coin bearing the latter's head are the little seen arms of the **Commonwealth** which are blazoned:- *Quarterly 1 & 4 Argent the cross of St George Gules (for England); 2 Azure the saltire of St Andrew (for Scotland); 3 Azure a harp Or stringed*

Argent (for Ireland); and on an inescutcheon Sable a lion rampant Argent (Oliver Cromwell's personal arms).



Did You Know?

The arms of **Sir John Burdon** who lived in the reign of **Edward I** are blazoned *Gules three pilgrims' staves meeting in base Argent*. They are sometimes termed *palmer's* or *parmers' staves*. A **palmer** is so called from the Latin *palmifer* or palm-bearer and is a pilgrim to the Holy Land who was given a consecrated palm branch to carry back to England and which was usually laid on the altar of his parish church on his return.



But did you know that these are canting arms? Another name for any or all of these staves is a *burdon* or *bourdon* as Boutell puts it - **Bourdon** - a **palmer's staff** as borne in the arms of **Burdon**.



Subscriptions

Subscriptions for 1997/98 are now due and are unchanged at :-

**£6.00 for full membership and
£4.00 for country membership.**

**The Treasurer or any member of the
Committee will be pleased to accept
payment in cash or by cheque.**

Contemporary Pictures of the Fate of Some of the Regicides by Ron Edwards

Following the fascinating talk, earlier this year, by **Keith Lovell** on **The Regicides** I thought it might be of interest to see what **Samuel Pepys** had to say in his chatty day-by-day diary about the fate of this group of



Montagu (Earl of Sandwich)

unfortunate citizens. Readers will recall that **Samuel** went with his patron, **Sir Edward Montagu**, later **Earl of Sandwich**, to escort **Charles II** back to England following the collapse of the Commonwealth. During the trip **Samuel** was able to talk with **Charles** who gave him an

account of his escape after the **Battle of Worcester**.

Because of this personal contact, and his later employment under the Crown, **Samuel** often found himself in a somewhat odd situation owing to his having had his education during the Commonwealth, which would have lauded the name and doctrines of one, **Oliver Cromwell**, followed by the **Restoration** of **Charles** which occurred whilst **Samuel** was still an impressionable young man. What follows, therefore, is experience of events as seen by this young man who was anxious to get on in the world and who had his outlook coloured by the doctrines and way of life of a rather Puritanical regime.

The copy of the Diary I have used is that published in 1905, based on **Lord Braybrooke's** fourth edition of 1854, incorporating the amendments of 1875/79 by **Mynors Bright**. Readers may wish to compare the following extracts with the latest translation by **Robert Latham** and **William Matthews** but I think it will be found that the sense of **Pepys'** observations remains unchanged.

Extracts from Samuel Pepys' Diary:-

10/10/1660 (Wednesday) - At night comes Mr Moore, and tells me how Sir Hards. Waller (who only pleads guilty), Scott, Coke, Peters, Harrison, etc., were this day arraigned at the bar of the Sessions House, there being upon the bench the Lord Mayor, General Monk, my Lord of Sandwich, etc.; such a bench of noblemen as had not been ever seen in England! They all seem to be dismayed, and will all be condemned without question. In Sir Orlando Bridgman's charge, he did wholly rip up the unjustness of the war against the



Waller



Monk

King from the beginning, and so it much reflects upon all the Long Parliament, though the King had pardoned them, yet they must hereby confess that the King do look upon them as traitors. Tomorrow they have to plead what they have to say.

Notes:

Sir Hardress Waller (1604-66?) - tried as a regicide and imprisoned for life.

John Cook (sic) - barrister, whom Parliament had ordered to conduct the prosecution of **Charles I** - executed 1660.

Hugh Peters (1598-1660) - the Independent.

Thomas Harrison (1606-60) - regicide.

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13/10/1660 (Saturday) - I went out to Charing Cross, to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could in that condition. He was presently cut down, and his head and heart shown to the people, at which there was great shouts of joy. It is said that he said that he was sure to come shortly at the right hand of Christ to judge them that had now judged him; and that his wife do expect his coming again. Thus it was my chance to see the King beheaded at Whitehall, and to see the first blood shed in revenge for the King at Charing Cross.....

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15/10/1660 (Monday) - Mr Carew was hanged and quartered at Charing Cross; but his quarters, by great favour, are not to be hanged up.

Note:

John Carew - regicide



Carew

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18/10/1660 (Thursday) - This morning, it being expected that Colonel Hacker and Axtel should die, I went to Newgate, but found they were repealed till tomorrow

Note:

Colonel Francis Hacker - who commanded the guard at the King's execution.

Daniel Axtel - had commanded the soldiery at the King's trial.

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19/10/1660 (Friday) - This morning Hacker and Axtel were hanged and quartered, as the rest are.....

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20/10/1660 (Saturday) - This afternoon, going through London, and calling at Crowe's, the upholsterer's, in Saint Bartholomew's, I saw the limbs of some of our new traitors set upon Aldersgate, which was a sad sight to see; and a bloody week this and the last have been, there being ten hanged, drawn and quartered.

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21/10/1660 (Sunday) - George Vine, carried me up to the top of his turret, where there is Cooke's head set up for a traitor, and Harrison's set up on the other side of Westminster Hall. Here I could see them plainly, as also a very fair prospect about London.

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1/11/1660 (Thursday) - Here dined with us two or three more country gentlemen; among the rest, Mr Christmas, my old schoolfellow, with whom I had much talk. He

did remember that I was a great Roundhead when I was a boy, and I was much afraid that he would have remembered the words that I said the day the King was beheaded (that, were I to preach upon him, my text should be - "The memory of the wicked shall rot"); but I found afterwards that he did go away from school before that time.....

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Ireton

4/12/1660 (Tuesday) - This day the Parliament voted that the bodies Oliver, Ireton, Bradshaw, and Thomas Pride, should be taken out of their graves in the Abbey, and drawn to the gallows, and there hanged and buried under it: which (methinks) do trouble me that a man of so great a courage as he was should have that dishonour, though otherwise he might deserve it enough.

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19/1/1661 (Saturday) - To the Comptroller's, and with him by coach to Whitehall; in our way meeting Venner and Prichard on a sledge, who with two more Fifth-Monarchy Men* were hanged today, and the two first drawn and quartered.....

Notes:

Thomas Venner - a cooper and Fifth-Monarchy Man* Hodgkins and Oxman were "the two more".

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22/1/1662 (Wednesday).....Thence to the Hall [ie Westminster], where I heard the House had ordered all the King's murderers that remain to be executed, but Fleetwood and Downes.

Notes:

Charles Fleetwood - died 1692

John Downes - alive in the Tower in 1666

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27/1/1662

(Monday).....Going to take water upon Tower Hill, we met with three sleds standing there to carry my Lord Monson and Sir H Mildmay and another, to the gallows and back again, with ropes about their necks; which is to be repeated every year, this being the day of their sentencing the King.

Notes:

Robert Wallop - the 'another' who died in the Tower in 1667

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19/4/1662 (Saturday) - This morning, before we sat, I went to Aldgate; and at the corner shop, a draper's, I stood, and did see Barkstead, Okey and Corbet drawn towards the gallows at Tyburn; and there they were hanged and quartered. They all looked very cheerful; but I hear they all die defending what they did to the King to be just, which is very strange.....

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14/6/1662 (Saturday) - Up by four o'clock in the morning, and upon business at my office. Then we sat down to business, and about eleven o'clock, having a room got ready for us we all went out to the Tower-hill; and there, over against the scaffold, made on purpose this day, saw Sir Henry Vane brought. A very great



Vane (or Fane)

press of people. He made a long speech, many times interrupted by the Sheriff and others there; and they would have taken his paper out of his hand, but he would not let it go. But they caused all the books of those that writ after him to be given to the Sheriff; and the trumpets were brought under the scaffold that he might not be heard. Then he prayed, and so fitted himself; and received the blow; but the scaffold was so crowded that we could not see it done.

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The Diary of contemporary John Evelyn, contains fewer comments but they are of interest and are reproduced below. The spelling of William Bray's edition of 1818 is retained:-

11/10/1660 - The Regicides who sat on the life of our late King, were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey, before a Commission of Oyer and Terminer.†

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14/10/1660 - Axtel, Carew, Clements, Hacker, Hewson and Peters were executed.

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17/10/1660 - Scot, Scroope, Cook and Jones, suffered for reward of their iniquities at Charing Crosse, in sight of the place where they put to death their natural Prince, and in the presence of the King his sonn whom they also sought to kill. I saw not their execution, but met their quarters mangl'd and cutt and reeking as they were brought from the gallows in baskets on the hurdle. Oh the miraculous providence of God!

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30/1/1661.....This day (O the stupendous and inscrutable judgments of God!) were the carcasses of those arch rebels Cromwell, Bradshaw the Judge who condemned his Majestie, and Ireton, sonn-in-law to the Usurper, dragg'd out of their superb tombs in Westminster among the Kings, to Tyburne, and hang'd on the gallows there from 9 in the morning till 6 at night, and then buried under that fatal and ignominious monument in a deep pit; thousands of people who had seene them in all their pride being spectators.....

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[I will leave the reader to meditate upon the apparent discrepancy in dates.....Ron Edwards.]

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The arms illustrated are:-

Bradshaw - Argent two bendlets Sable

Carew - Or three lioncels passant in pale Sable, armed & langued Gules.

Ireton - Ermine two bends Gules

Mildmay - Argent three lions rampant Azure

Monson - Or two chevronels Gules

Montagu - (Sandwich) - Quarterly 1st & 4th Argent three lozenges conjoined in fess Gules within a bordure Sable (for Montagu) 2nd & 3rd an eagle displayed Vert beaked & membered Gules (for Monthermer)

Vane (or **Fane**) - Azure three dexter gauntlets backs affrontée Or

Waller - Sable three walnut leaves in bend Or between two bendlets Argent

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*Quoting from Carrington and Jackson.....Another curious sect were the **Fifth Monarchy Men**, led by Harrison, one of the major-generals. They foretold the immediate end of the world. According to their reading of the prophet Daniel, the four monarchies of antiquity, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome were to be succeeded by the fifth monarchy, now at hand, the reign of Christ and his Saints. This sect made several attempts at rebellion against any government by mortal men..... and from Macaulay specifically relating to Cromwell's Commonwealth.....Then might be seen Major-generals fleecing their districts, soldiers revelling on the spoils of a ruined peasantry, upstarts, enriched by the public plunder, taking possession of the hospitable firesides and hereditary trees of the old gentry; boys smashing the beautiful windows of the cathedrals; Fifth Monarchy men shouting for King Jesus; Quakers riding naked through the market-place.....Eds.

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†[Commission of Oyer and Terminer - according to the Complete Oxford English Dictionary the term describes a commission formerly directed to the King's Judges, Serjeants, and other persons of note empowering them to hear and determine indictments on specified offences, such as treason, felonies, etc., - it derives from the Anglo-French *oyer et terminer* meaning to hear and determine.....Eds]

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Militaria No. 17 - The Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment

The Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment was raised in 1688 as **Colonel Douglas's Regiment of Foot** but almost immediately afterwards retitled **Colonel Hodges's Regiment of Foot** when **Colonel Douglas's** adherence to **James II** resulted in his



replacement on the accession of **William of Orange**. In 1751 it became the **16th Regiment of Foot**; later changes altering this to the **16th (or the Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot** in 1782, to the **16th (or the Bedfordshire) Regiment of Foot** in 1809. In

1881 there was a further change of title to the **Bedfordshire Regiment** whilst, in 1919, in recognition of the fact that many men from the neighbouring county enlisted in the regiment during the Great War it was redesignated the **Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment**.

In 1958 the regiment merged with the **Essex Regiment** to form **The Third East Anglian Regiment**



(16/44th). Finally, in 1964, it amalgamated with the **1st and 2nd East Anglian Regiments** to become the **Royal Anglian Regiment** of which they are the **3rd Battalion**.

The regiment served at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet and in the Boer War. Among its many battle honours are Retreat from Mons, Aisne, Marne, Armentières, Ypres, Loos, Somme, Arras, Cambrai, Hill 60, Delville Wood, Vimy Ridge, Messines, Passchendaele and the Suvla Bay landing at Gallipoli from the Great War and Tobruk, Greece, North Africa, Italy, Singapore Island and Chindits (Burma) from World War II.

The regimental badge was described as *upon the Star of the Order of the Garter a variant of the Cross of the Order of the Bath and within the Garter and motto a Hart crossing a ford*. The badge of the **Royal Anglian Regiment** was described and illustrated in **SEAXE** No.11 of June 1996.



The **Victoria Cross** has been won by seven members of the regiment - all in the Great War. The first award was to **Captain C. C. Foss DSO**, who later became a **Brigadier**, but won his **VC** at Neuve Chapelle in France on 12th March 1915; the citation reads after the enemy had captured part of one of our trenches, and our counter attack made with one officer and twenty men having failed, (all but two of the party having been killed or wounded in the attempt), **Captain Foss**, on his own initiative, dashed forward with eight men, under heavy fire, attacked the enemy with bombs and captured the position with the 52 Germans occupying it. Another **VC** was won by **Private E. Warner** near Hill 60 in France on 1st May 1915; the citation reads after a trench had been evacuated by us during a gas attack he entered it and, single-handed attempted to prevent the enemy taking possession. Relief impossible owing to the gas, so he returned and, when the fumes had cleared led a party which successfully held the trench. Died subsequently from the effects of the gas.

The nicknames of **The Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment** were **The Old Bucks**, from its association with the county and **The Featherbeds** because of its long period of garrison duty after the Battle of Dettingen in 1743 although one historian suggests that it was because they always supposedly soldiered in great comfort. It was the only regiment of infantry which did not take part in the Crimean War and was therefore the only regiment without a battle honour from that war - as a consequence they were unfairly dubbed **The Peacemakers** and **The Bloodless Lambs** implying that they had seen no active service when the regiment had actually fought in nine wars up to that time! The most recent nickname they acquired was **The Yellow Devils** from an action on during the Suvla Bay landings in August 1915 when a staff officer who watched them advance, under withering fire, to take Kidney Hill at bayonet point, noticed the yellow flashes on the men's helmets and sleeves and exclaimed *By Jove! If we had one or two more battalions of those yellow devils we should be across the*

Peninsular tomorrow! And the name deservedly stuck.

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

The Regimental Headquarters is The Keep, Gibraltar Barracks, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk and recruiting now covers a wide area of East Anglia and the East Midlands as detailed in *SEAXE* No.11 of June 1996.



The Ludlow Weekend (17th-19th October 1997)

with special thanks to

from **Marjorie Kirby**

The weekend arranged by **Colonel Iain Swinnerton** had its base at the **Bishop Mascall Centre** in Ludlow administered by a Trust set up by the Diocese of Hereford and named after the 15c **Bishop of Hereford**.



Bishop Mascall Centre - Ludlow

The people attending came from heraldry societies all over the country - there were 29 in all. Although the bedrooms at the

Centre were small they were adequate whilst the conference rooms and dining rooms were very pleasant and extremely well equipped - the welcome was overwhelming! Arriving at about 4pm we had time to find our bearings and to reacquaint ourselves with our host and colleagues before we sat down to an excellent dinner.



See of Hereford

Our introduction to **Ludlow** was through a video shown by **Iain Swinnerton** followed by a talk from **Janet Sanso** well illustrated by slides and whetting our heraldic appetites for the stained glass in **St. Laurence's Church** on our visit planned for the morrow.



Ludlow

On Saturday morning **Stephen Dornan** gave us a short(ish) history of this very large church - much larger than the usual 18c church and comparable with Boston and Holy Trinity in Hull. **The Palmers' Guild** was founded in **Ludlow** in 1250

and for the next three centuries was closely connected with the Parish church which owned a good deal of property in the town. The Reformation resulted in the dissolution of the **Palmers' Guild** by the Chantries Act of 1547. One of the windows, dedicated to the **Guild**, shows a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, the arms of both **Edward the Confessor** and **Ludlow** at the top - with below the story of his grant of arms to the **Guild**. The Royal Arms in the church were originally **Charles I** but in 1667 a figure 2 was placed in the centre of the letter C! There is an amazing array of misericords (c1447) all of which can easily be seen by the visitor and a number of memorials have clear armorial bearings. One of the latter is to **Ambrosia Sydney** (1574) and has quarterings of many famous families including **Percy** and another of

Theophilus Sawley (1760) whose ancestors were the squires of Richards Castle, near **Ludlow**, and who had strong Parliamentary connections. The chancel roof had many heraldic bosses shared equally between Yorkist and Lancastrian emblems and the hexagonal porch is one of only three in the whole of this country.

We were then taken on a tour of **Ludlow** by **Stephen Dornan** who concentrated on the mainly Georgian architecture of the town. Strangely enough we were taken to neither of the most famous buildings in **Ludlow** - the **Castle** and **The Feathers Hotel**.

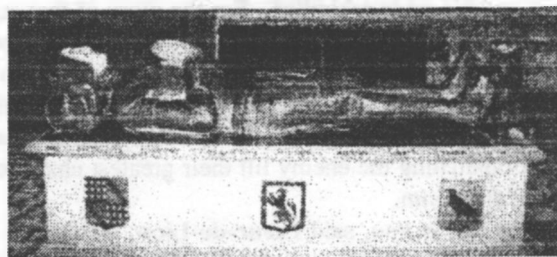
On Saturday afternoon a volunteer party was taken, by **Janet Sanso**, on a guided tour of **St. Mary's Church** at **Burford**.



Cornwall

From references in the Domesday Book it would appear that the church was old even then. In the 14c the Manor of Burford passed from the **Mortimer** family by marriage to the **Cornwall** family who were Barons of Burford from 1304-1727. Amongst the many items of heraldic interest

there is a cornice under the barrel vaulted ceiling with the arms of the **Cornwall** family on the north side and the arms of the **Rushout** family (later owners) on the south side. There is also a life sized effigy of **Sir Thomas Cornwall** in oak adorned with shields - but the 'star turn' is the Triptych on the north wall of the sanctuary with its two great doors and three life sized portraits of **Richard Cornwall**, 9th Baron of Burford, **Jenet**, his wife, and



Tomb of Sir Thomas Cornwall in Burford Church

their eldest son, **Edmond**, 10th Baron - all painted by an Italian artist - **Melchior Salaboss** (better known as **Gheradino Milanese**) and dated 1588. On the outside of the two large doors are the figures of twelve saints, four evangelists and eight apostles and there are many coats of arms on the inside. It is said to be *one of the most remarkable in England*. To complete our day, and after an excellent dinner, **Bernard Juby** gave a light hearted talk - **A Canting We Will Go**.

The weekend ended with two talks on Sunday morning - **David Waterton-Anderson** explained to us in great detail how in researching the **Watertons**, his mother's family, he had found a **Waterton Chapel** in **Methley Church** on the inland Isle of Axeholme in Lincolnshire. The memorials were in a very poor state when he first saw them but he has managed to raise enough money from a variety of sponsors to have the chapel restored to an acceptable condition. The **Watertons** had married into influential local families such as **Saltmarshe** and also into the more widely known **Wells** and **Hungerford** families - and last, but by no means least, **Iain Swinnerton's** talk **Back to the Roots** traced Military Heraldry from its earliest application to the present day. He stressed that, in his

opinion, heraldry was all about **RECOGNITION** and what applied in the 13C still applied in the Gulf War - soldiers should be able to recognise their fellows by simple heraldic devices. Thank you, **Iain**, for the talk itself - for the very efficient demonstration of the use of an overhead projector - and, of course, for the arranging and hosting of a memorable weekend spent among fellow heraldists.

The arms illustrated are:-

Cornewall - *Ermine a lion rampant Gules crowned Or a border Sable bezantée*

Cornewall (tomb) - (1) **Clifford-Constable** (?) - (2) **Cornewall** (3) **Corbet** - *Or a raven Sable*

See of Hereford - *Gules three leopards faces reversed jessant-de-lis Or*

Ludlow - *Azure a lion couchant guardant between three roses all Argent.* Crest is a porcupine probably derived from the crest of Sir Henry Sidney sometime President of the Welsh Marches.



In the Time of Queen Bick

by Cynthia Lydiard-Cannings

3. The Battle of Ascalon (Part II)

But quite different was the fate Ascalon bestowed on another brave knight for, while the pride of **Sir Hamon** [de Chatham] was humbled and his hope dashed, the hope of the **Lord Halswell**, in the county of Somerset, was reborn and his pride rekindled. For the glory of that same dread battle was awarded by the King to an unknown warrior, without crest or insignia, who was ever seen in the thick of the fight, pressing home an advantage, bracing a weakened line, encouraging the hesitant and, again and again, despatching the enemy till their greatest champions drew off from him.

He fights like a lion, said **Cœur-de-Lion**, who might be expected to know. *He is worth half a dozen ordinary men! More! But who is he?*

He was the heir of **Halswell**; and **Halswell** was where he was supposed to be. A born fighter, from a child he had had a quick eye, superb reflexes and a natural skill with any weapon. When he rode he seemed at one with even the most difficult beast and he possessed a quiet self confidence and assured courage unusual in one of his years. But in his father's eyes - and his father loved him dearly - all was nullified by one great fault; he was but slightly built. So when his father set off on crusade he flatly refused to take him along.

Not this time, he rumbled. *We'll leave you here to do a bit of growing yet.*

Father, I'm seventeen; I stopped growing years ago. I'm as sorry as you that I'm not a six-footer with your shoulders but I'm strong and I'm quick and five foot six isn't contemptible. But his father refused to budge.

Luckily many ships were sailing for the Holy Land. One insignificant man-at-arms with a name not his own had no trouble at all in making the journey with no-one that mattered any the wiser.

Once there, the boy resolved to bide his time; he had not disobeyed his father only to throw his life away. As a common soldier, attaching himself to any lord who served

his purpose, he began to study the Saracens. He made himself familiar with their weapons, their ways of thought, their unchancy tactics. He fought them on foot, he fought them on horseback; week by week skills learned in the courtyard were honed on the field of battle until he was satisfied. Then hoarded coin, his mother's gift at his departure, bought him armour, innocent of any device, and the magnificent horse he had long coveted.

The day he had chosen dawned. He would justify himself in men's eyes, even perhaps in his father's; or, were he wrong and his father right, he would pay for the knowledge with his life. It was his nineteenth birthday.

He was not wrong. that evening the King summoned him and, when he knelt, asked him his name.

Forgive me, sire, but I have disobeyed my father to be here. I do not know if he will acknowledge me. If he will not I would not anger him further by naming him to Your Grace.

Not acknowledge such a son? Before the murmur of incredulity could die away a rumbling voice arose from the crowd of knights surrounding the king.

His face I cannot see but that voice I know. Do not let him cozen you, Your Grace, as it seems he has cozened me!* But there was no anger there only amazement and pride and overwhelming joy. *Not acknowledge you? So you deserve you disobedient hound!*

No hound but a lion! protested **Richard**. *And that I will give him for arms, between six* But he found himself ignored as the boy's father pushed forward to greet his son, fetching him such a buffet in welcome that the exhausted boy overbalanced and measured his length on the floor.

A lion couchant, it would seem, said someone, not unkindly, and all began to laugh, **Richard** with them. But lest the laughter should poison the memory of that glad day, **Richard** himself helped the boy to his feet and into his father's embrace and spoke again, rebuking the jester and turning the jest to honour.



Then so be it; a lion couchant to remind men not only of his strength and courage but of so loving a welcome that all may envy him. And the lion shall be surrounded by six crosses, for did I not say he is worth any six crusaders? - the whole to appear upon a field of blood, for such

today was this field of Ascalon.

And so it is that, in memory of Ascalon, the **Halswells** of Somerset bear *Gules a lion couchant between six cross crosslets Argent* to this very day.

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

*cozen - the Oxford English Dictionary gives the meaning as *to cheat* - we would prefer to think of it in the rather more kindly modern idiom as "to kid" - Eds



My Home Town - No.5 by Harold Winfield

A mention of Derbyshire in conversation will sometimes evoke a warm comment like *Ah yes, the Peak District - beautiful*; but any such response is rarely heard at the mention of my home town and also the County Town - **Derby**. Someone may remember that **Rolls-Royce** have a factory there and some may recall **Derby** as one of the begetters of the **Midland Railway** before its absorption into the **London Midland and Scottish Railway Company** in 1923.

Beyond this there is not much interest or enthusiasm - certainly the town's modern attributes lean towards industry rather than to history and architectural beauty.

However there is a history even if the present town shows limited signs of it. All Saints Church has been elevated to Anglican cathedral status during this century and the Perpendicular period tower is second only in height to the Boston Stump. The main body of the cathedral does not match the tower in either majesty or age though it contains some superb ironwork from the hands of **Robert Bakewell**, a local ironsmith, and the striking alabaster tomb of the redoubtable **Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury**. St Werburgh's Church also boasts some **Robert Bakewell** ironwork but periodic floods from the Markeaton Brook have threatened the structure over the years. St. Mary's Bridge still has a bridge chapel which temporarily housed, in Elizabethan penal times, three Douai priests prior to their execution and in 1745, **Derby** was written into national history as the southernmost point reached by the army of **Bonnie Prince Charlie** in his attempt to take the throne of England. If he had realised that his army easily outnumbered the English opposing him and he had stayed to face them both local and national history might have been written differently.

In Saxon times **Derby** even had its own mint whilst fulling and dyeing of cloth was a major mediæval activity. Joseph Lombe built a silk mill on an island in the Derwent but few traces remain - however the factory, established by **William Duesbury** in 1755, still produces beautiful china.

The geography of the Derwent Valley led to the development of the **Midland Railway** system in the 19th century and **Derby** then saw the building of the workshops for locomotives, carriages and goods wagons. In 1910 the **Rolls-Royce** works became the manufacturing centre for, arguably, the most prestigious car in the world and, later, for the aero engines which powered so many planes in both World Wars and which power so many air liners today.

The artist, **Joseph Wright** (1734-1797), has never had the



DERBYSHIRE C.C.



Crown Derby China

recognition he deserves possibly because he refused to become an Academician. He spent the whole of his life in **Derby** and acquired the *sobriquet* **Wright of Derby**. There are other local men and women with a claim to fame - **Erasmus Darwin**, the father of the more famous son, **Charles**, - **Herbert Spencer**, the philosopher - **Henry Cavendish**, the scientist and **Joseph Strutt**, a pioneer in the hosiery industry. **Florence Nightingale** was born in Derbyshire and her statue stands outside the Royal Infirmary on London Road.

Some new roads have been built recently but not all are to the detriment of historical architecture - a new sunken by-pass cuts in front of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and allows a much better view of this **Pugin** designed church than was ever possible before.

One sporting venue may be mentioned - perhaps a visitor may wonder why the city's football team (until very recently) played at the Baseball Ground. The ground was adjacent to the Leys Malleable Castings factory and **Sir Francis Ley**, who had seen baseball played in America, hoped that the game might become popular with his workforce. In this he was disappointed and the ground soon reverted to league football. The team, **Derby County**, are nicknamed **The Rams** after the local legendary ram of enormous size and strength which, it is believed, was to be seen at a farm on Sinfin Moor to the south of the town. Folk songs attest to the size of the animal but the exaggerated claims made



DERBY

can hardly be sustained - nevertheless the beast has become a sort of town emblem although how this can be reconciled with the civic arms of **the Buck in the Park** has never been explained.*

The Civic arms are:-

Derbyshire County Council - Or a rose Gules surmounted by another Argent each with seeds and sepals proper; on a chief Sable three Silver stags faces with antlers.

City of Derby - Argent on a mount Vert within park palings a stag lodged between two oak trees all proper.

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*[Scott-Giles in his **Civic Heraldry** says that although the arms were granted only in 1939 *the stag lodged (ie at rest) amid palings, locally known as "the buck in the park" has been a badge of the Corporation from time immemorial and may have been derived from Richard II's badge of a white hart.* - Eds]

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The Story of Stoke D'Abernon Church

by Joss (& Peach) Froggatt

After checking one hundred and eleven churches for the **Heraldry of Suffolk Churches** series being prepared by the Suffolk Heraldry Society **Peach** remarked *we have done all that work for Suffolk what about doing something for our own county of Surrey?*

We chose **St. Mary's Church** at **Stoke D'Abernon** for



St Mary's Church - Stoke D'Abernon c1823

two reasons - ① it was full of heraldry and ② it was only half an hour away on our tandem tricycle. When the church was locked we had to obtain the key from the Rectory which was opposite the main gates to the church. in this way we met

John and Valerie

Waterson and told them of our heraldic interest. During one session when **John** saw **Peach** taking notes and making drawings we told him that we would like to produce a booklet. He said immediately that he must have it and after that became rather a "pain in the neck" by phoning on numerous occasions to enquire "if it was



Clare

finished yet"? **John's** main interest was the same as mine - stained and painted glass whilst **Valerie** was researching the **Bray** family and was frequently asking **Peach** for information. However, to get on with the story, the name **D'Abernon** appears to have derived from the **River Aube** in **Picardy** and was brought to England by **Roger D'Abernon** who accompanied **William** on his all conquering progress. **Domesday** records that he settled in Surrey as a tenant of **Richard Fitzgilbert** later to be known as **Richard de Tonbridge, Earl of Clare**. In the 12th and 13th centuries the feudal relationships were as important as family or blood relationship and many who held land from the **Clares** used variants of the **Clare** arms - one of these families was, of course, **D'Abernon** which continued through the male line until the death of **William D'Abernon** in 1358 after which the representation rested in the female line.

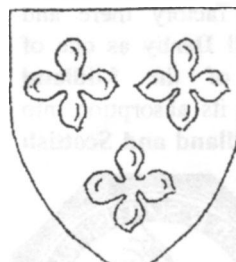
From the **D'Abernons** the land of **Stoke** and other areas passed to the **Croyers**, **Norburys**, **Breretons**, **Polsteads**, **Vincents**, **Randalls** and **Greshams**. Many of their family arms are to be found in the Church -

particularly in the **Norbury Chapel**. **St. Mary's** is renowned world wide for its brasses - the great brass of **Sir John D'Abernon** - six feet in length and on its original slab is said to be the earliest in England. We encountered a lady from America rubbing this brass who said *this will pay my fare back to the USA!*

An interesting feature of the

Bernake arms is that they are shown in the **Vincent-D'Abernon** pedigree as **Or three horse barnacles Sable** whereas on the pulpit and on the tabard in the corner by the East window they are shown as **Argent**

three horse barnacles Sable. At the College of Arms in the **Vincent** Collection this coat of arms is registered with the field - **Argent**. The manuscript derives its name from **Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald**, who died in 1626. **Graham Vivian's**



Vincent

The manuscript derives its name from **Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald**, who died in 1626. **Graham Vivian's**

pedigree of 1951 is a copy of **Bysshe's Visitation of Surrey** in 1662 and this seems to be in error. The booklet is entirely **Peach's** work - she produced the format, drawings and blazons and also the line drawing of the tabard on the front cover. She records that the earliest English honeymoon was at **Stoke D'Abernon** in 1188 in a house next to the Church when **William Marshall** married **Isobel de Clare**! The house is now a school. There is a sad ending to this part of the story when we heard that, after nearly forty years, **John and Valerie** were moving away. It was entirely due to a robbery - **Valerie** was upstairs when she heard intruders below. She slammed a window to let them know that someone was in the house but when she came down she found that the thieves had taken a lot of valuables from the sitting room. Among these was a much loved wedding present - a solid gold carriage clock. The police advised them never to leave the house unoccupied and to keep all doors and windows locked at all times - they also pointed out that the **Watersons** still had much of value which the housebreakers must have noticed and stated, quite categorically, that they would be back with a van to take the lot! The M25 runs through the parish and the police said this was the cause of many robberies giving, as it did, a quick getaway to London.

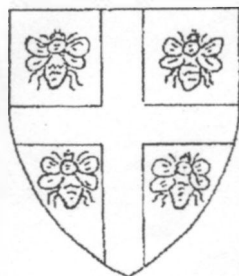
Tabard in St Mary's Church - Stoke D'Abernon



Marshall



Sir John D'Abernon



Croyser

of the book with which he threatened us all those years ago and which he has just published - **The Stained and Painted Glass at Stoke D'Abernon**. It is very well written as he had a great command of the English language and it will now form an important part of my heraldic library.

The arms illustrated are:-

D'Abernon - Azure a chevron Or
Bernake - Argent three horse barnacles Sable

Clare - Or three chevrons Gules

Croyser - Sable a cross between four bees erect Or

Marshall - Per pale Or and Vert a lion rampant guardant Gules armed and langued Azure

Norbury - Sable a chevron between three bulls heads cabossed Argent

Vincent - Azure three quatrefoils Argent - and on the tabard:-



Norbury

① Vincent ② Bernake ③ Semarke

④ Lyfield ⑤ Bray (England) ⑥ Bray (France)

⑦ Boteller ⑧ Pantolfe ⑨ D'Abernon

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[Editors' Notes (i) **Boutell** says of **Barnacles** or **Breys** - *they are curbs used on a horse's nose when breaking the animal* - but goes on to say that *the water fowl named barnacle is also found in heraldry*. (ii) The illustrations have been copied from **Peach's** booklet with the exception of the great brass of **Sir John D'Abernon** which was taken from **Foster's Dictionary of Heraldry** and the church itself which was copied from **Cracklow's Views of Surrey Churches**].

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So they now live in Norfolk near to their son, **Merlin**, who lives at **Blickling Hall** and is responsible for all the National Trust properties in Norfolk. This, of course, includes **Oxburgh Hall**, the ancestral home of our old friend **Sir Edmund Paston-Bedingfeld Bt.** where his son, **Henry, York Herald**, now lives. **John Waterson** recently sent us a copy

Congratulations

We all extend our sincere congratulations to

Tim Noad BA (Hons)

who was recently awarded

a First Class Honours Degree

in **The History of Art**

by the **Birkbeck College**

of the **University of London**

Next Meetings

There will be no meeting
in January 1998

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On **Thursday, 19th February 1998**
our old friend

Alfred Price-Hawkins

will speak on

a subject to be announced

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

The Chiltern Heraldry Group

Heraldry by the Sea

by **Michael Messer**

on **Saturday, 14th February, 1998**

in the **Parish Hall,**
White Waltham

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Meetings begin at 2.30pm and
are followed by a light tea
provided by members.

Visitors welcome.

The Chairman and members of the Committee wish all our readers a

Happy Christmas

and a

Peaceful Healthy Heraldic New Year

looking forward to a continuation of the friendship and the
sharing of knowledge we have all enjoyed for so many years.