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The Seaxe



Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

Joint Editors - Don & Marjorie Kirby, 2 Jamnagar Close, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2JT (01784 456049)

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Invitation

Once again **Nan and Pete Taylor** have been kind enough to invite us to their home for a **New Year Party on Saturday, 16th January 1999**

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What a lovely way to join with our friends and colleagues in celebrating the last New Year of the 20th century!

the latest member of the Middlesex Heraldry Society.

In the evening we were very kindly invited to a get together at **Mike Messer's** to welcome **Arnold Rabbow**. All in all it was a delightful way of spending a Saturday in November!

[Most of us are aware of the tradition in the Royal Navy of handing down the names of ships sunk or decommissioned to their successors but does anyone, not at the meeting, know which name is actually the oldest? The answer together with the badge - courtesy of **Roland** is on the back page]

Two Weekends - from Marjorie Kirby

Since the last issue of *Seaxe* your editors and several members of the "Middlesex" made a heraldic visit to Gloucester during October. This was a weekend gathering very well organised by **David Krause** of the *Yorkshire Heraldry Society* and **John Titterton** of the "Chilterns" on behalf of the *Heraldry Society*. There were about fifty members present from all parts of the country who heard talks on a wide range of heraldic topics:-
Cecil Humphery-Smith on *The Historian's Detective*.
Adrian Ailes on *Early Mediaeval Grants of Arms*.
Stephen Slater on *The Grand Funeral Procession of John, Duke of Rothes in 1681*.

Anthony Wood on *Heraldic Styles* and
David Howard on *Chinese Armorial Porcelain*.

They were all fascinating and informative but it had to be **Steve Slater** who put over what looked to be a rather mournful subject in his own inimitable and humorous way without once forgetting the dignity of the occasion.

In our leisure time we were privileged to see a marvellous exhibition of work by the *Society of Heraldic Arts* which included samples of work by **Anthony Wood** and also his wife, **Margaret**.

It was a very happy and informative weekend and before we get ourselves into hot water we must mention that **Marjorie Krause** and **Rita Titterton** had much to do with the splendid organisation!

The second expedition made by your editors was to attend the November meeting of the *City of Bath Heraldry Society* to hear **Roland Symons** on *Badges of the Royal Navy*. Not only was this a superb talk but we were able also to renew our acquaintance with **Arnold Rabbow** from Germany and to meet, for the first time, **Cynthia Lydiard Cannings**, the authoress of those delightful stories from the series *In the Time of Queen Dick* which have appeared in *Seaxe* on a number of occasions and which we hope to see more of in the future. Incidentally **Cynthia** is

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Plus ça change

According to **Debrett** the hereditary rank of *baronet betwixt that of a Baron and a Knight* was created by **James I** in 1611 with the objective of raising money to support troops in Ulster (or Northern Ireland) and the early baronetcies cost around £1,100. *Baronets*, other than those of Scotland, have as their badge the red (or bloody) hand of Ulster - *Argent a sinister hand coupé at the wrist Gules* and this is borne as an augmentation to their arms either on an escutcheon or canton. There appears to be no official ruling regarding the use of supporters.



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Subscriptions

Subscriptions for 1998/9 are now due and are unchanged at :-

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

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

The Royal Family

Some time ago member **Peter Bentley** was kind enough to send us photocopies of those pages of **The British Dominions Year Books** for 1917/18 and 1920 which gave details of the awards of Victoria Crosses. Whilst researching the VC's awarded to the **Lancashire Fusiliers** your Editor came across, under the heading above, the following piece of history:- *By proclamation dated July 17, 1917, King George V announced that the name of WINDSOR was henceforth "to be borne by His Royal House and Family", and "the use of all German Titles and Dignities" was to be relinquished.*

The following titles have been adopted with the King's approval:-*

The Duke of Teck becomes Marquess of Cambridge; surname Cambridge.

Prince Louis of Battenberg becomes Marquess of Milford Haven; surname Mountbatten. (The only one of the four titles extant)

Prince Alexander of Battenberg will use the surname Mountbatten with the title Marquess of Carisbrooke.

Prince Alexander of Teck becomes Earl of Athlone.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg will use the surname of Mountbatten.

The designations "of Teck" and "of Battenberg" are forfeited together with "Serene Highness," "Highness" and "Prince."

[*Only the major titles are shown - we have ignored the subsidiary titles -Eds]

The arms shown are -

Cambridge:- Quarterly-quartered 1st & 4th grand quarters, 1 & 4 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, in chief a label of three points Argent, the centre point charged with a cross of St. George Gules and each of the other points with two hearts in pale also Gules; upon an escutcheon of pretence the arms of **Hanover** [Gules two lions passant guardant in pale Or, impaling Or semée of hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure, on a point in point Gules a horse courant]; 2nd & 3rd grand quarters party per pale, on the dexter side three stags attires fesseways in pale the points of each attire to the sinister Sable, on the sinister side three lions passant in pale Sable langued Gules the dexter forepaws of the last; over all an inescutcheon of the arms of the **Duchy of Teck** paly bendy Sable and Or.

Crest:- A dog's head paly bendy sinister Sable and Argent.

Supporters:- Dexter a lion Sable the paws flayed* to the shoulder Gules; sinister a stag proper.

Motto:- *Fidens et fidelis* (Trusting and faithful)

Milford Haven (Mountbatten):- Quarterly 1st & 4th Azure a lion rampant double queued barry of ten Argent and Gules, langued of the last, crowned Or, within a



bordure
compony of the
second and
third: 2nd &
3rd Argent two
pallets Sable
charged on the
honour point
with an
escutcheon of
the arms of the
late **Princess
Alice** (i.e. the
Royal arms
differenced with

a label of three points Argent the centre point charged with a rose Gules barbed Vert and each of the other points with an ermine spot Sable).

Crests:- 1st - Out of a ducal coronet Or two horns barry of ten Argent and Gules, issuing from each three linden leaves Vert and from the outer side of each horn four branches barwise having three like leaves pendent therefrom of the last (for **Hesse**) 2nd - Out of a ducal coronet Or a plume of four ostrich feathers alternately Argent and Sable (for **Battenberg**).

Supporters:- on either side a lion double queued and crowned all Or.

Motto:- *In honour bound*

Carisbrooke (Mountbatten):- Quarterly-quartered 1st & 4th grand quarters, 1 & 4 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland,



In Thee, O Lord, I hope.

Gules, ducally crowned, within a bordure compony of the second and third: 2nd & 3rd Argent two pallets Sable.

Crests:- As for **Milford Haven**.

Supporters:- On either side a lion guardant double queued proper.

Motto:- *In Te Domine spero* (In thee, O Lord, I hope)

Athlone :- Same as for **Cambridge** but with a crescent for difference at centre point.

[*Can any of our readers explain the term *flayed*? We have searched all our reference books, including *Boutell*, *Fox-Davis* and *Stephen Friar* with a notable lack of success - and the *Complete Oxford English Dictionary* is of no help as far as the heraldic term is concerned - Eds.]

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In the Time of Queen Bick

by Cynthia Lydiard Cannings

No.6 - Llewellyn ap Ynyr

Henry II was determined that the **Welsh** should acknowledge the overlordship of the king of **England** and spent much of the period 1157 to 1165 persuading them to do so. It was in this latter year that **Llewellyn ap Ynyrl** distinguished himself at the battle of Crocan, near Cefn-Mawr, thereby drawing the attention of his prince, **Owain**, lord of **Gwyedd**. During a pause in the action **Owain** summoned him.

You did well this day. I offer my thanks and, to increase their worth the lordship of Yale beside.

Your thanks and your gift, sir, I gladly accept but by this sword - and briefly he laid his finger tips on the bright steel below the hilt - I fight for my honour and the honour of Gwynedd, not for reward.

Your own blood? Owain asked or the enemy's? - for where Llewellyn's fingers had lain four red marks streaked the blade.



Either way they witness your honour. Bear them for answer should any question why you fight.

And the lords of Yale, sons of **Llewellyn ap Ynyrl**, bear paly of eight argent and gules to this very day.

First published in the Norfolk Standard of May 1998 and reprinted with permission.

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Militaria No. 22 -

The Royal Scots Fusiliers

The **Earl of Mar's Regiment** raised in 1678 by **Charles Erskine**, the 5th Earl, was the precursor of the **Royal Scots Fusiliers** and was taken on the English establishment in 1688.

Thereafter it changed its name with its colonels until 1691 when the role of the regiment changed to the protection of artillery and it became **Colonel O'Farrell's Fuzileers**.

In 1707 the regiment became the **North British Fuzileers** and, in 1713, the **Royal Regiment of North British Fuzileers**. There was a further change in 1751 when the regiment was restyled the **21st Regiment of Foot** (or **Royal North British Fuzileers**). This title remained in force until 1871 when the regiment became the **21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot** changed again in 1881 to the **Royal Scots Fusiliers**, a title it retained until its amalgamation with the **Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment)** in 1959 to form the **Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment)**. The loss of these famous old regiments with history stretching back over three hundred years is deplorable - but when one hears that the Colonels



of both regiments had agreed that the kilt should be adopted rather than trews but the Army Council had insisted on trews and the two Colonels were forced to resign - it becomes almost unbearable - and the members of the regiment now wear Mackenzie tartan trews.



Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Trenchard was commissioned into the **Royal Scots Fusiliers** in 1893.

The badge of the regiment is described as - a grenade with, on the base, the Royal Coat of Arms and the motto was that old favourite the Garter motto - *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense* (Evil be to Him who Evil Thinks) but on amalgamation the motto of the **Highland Light Infantry** was adopted - *Montis insignia Calpe* (The badge of the Rock of Gibraltar). The badge of the **Royal Highland Fusiliers** is described as - a grenade with, on the base, the monogram **HLI** surmounted by the Crown.



The **Royal Scots Fusiliers** took part in the War of Spanish Succession (1740-48) and fought in the Battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet; the regiment were also engaged in the War of Austrian Succession (1701-15) and fought in the Battle of Dettingen. In the Crimean War the regiment fought in the Battles of Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol and were present at the Relief of Ladysmith in the Boer War. Among its many other battle honours are Retreat from Mons, Aisne, Ypres, Somme, Arras, Menin Road and Gallipoli in the Great War. In WWII the regiment served in North-West Europe 1940 and 1944/45 [Falaise], Landing in Sicily 1943, Italy 1943-44 [Anzio], Burma 1944-45 [Mandalay]

The **Victoria Cross** has been won by six members of the regiment - one in the Boer War, four in the Great War and one in WWII. The first award was to **Private G. Ravenhill** at Colenso on 15 December 1899 and, in the Great War, during 1917, **Private D. R. Lauder** "in retaking a sap with a bombing party, threw a bomb which failed to clear the parapet and fell amongst the party. There was no time to smother the bomb and **Lauder** at once put his foot on it thereby localising the explosion. His foot was blown off but the remainder of the party, through this act of sacrifice escaped unhurt".

The regiment was nicknamed "The Earl of Mar's Grey Brecks" - from the colour of their breeches when the regiment was raised by the Earl of Mar in 1678 and also "The Fusil Jocks" where the derivation is obvious.

The Regimental Headquarters is 518 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow which also houses the regimental museum; the recruitment area covers Glasgow and that part of Strathclyde which was Ayrshire.

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Bid You Know?

In the seventeenth century, when most of the army carried matchlocks, grenadiers were given a flintlock called a **fuzil** - from the Italian *fucile* meaning flint. Lighted matches for matchlocks were not a good thing to have around barrels of gunpowder so that soldiers protecting artillery were also given flintlocks and thus the various **Fuzileer** or **Fusilier** regiments came into existence.

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A Militant Lady? by John Dent

At the east end of the south aisle of **Norwich Cathedral** is an unidentifiable armorial leger slab which is not included in the typescript list held in the Cathedral (1). The inscription and the arms have been completely worn away; that there was in fact originally an inscription is almost certain because on the left hand side the faintest of traces can just be discerned.



Although nothing at all remains of the coat of arms it presents an interesting heraldic puzzle. The arms were depicted on a lozenge and must therefore have been those of a lady. Whether she was a widow or a spinster cannot be said; there is no sign of

any paler line, which would imply a spinster, but as no trace remains of anything else either this cannot be taken as a fact. The interesting point, however, is that the lady's lozenge is surmounted by a helmet and crest. The crest is the only part of the achievement which survives at all and appears to be an arm holding an annulet in the hand. I have been unable to trace such a crest. However, **Fairbairn's Crests** (2) is extremely difficult to use and I cannot guarantee that I have not missed it.

How common was it for ladies to include helmets and crests in their arms or is this a sole example? I cannot personally recall having come across another but perhaps other members have seen them. And can any member recognise this particular crest?

Notes:-

- (1). Typescript list of monuments in the Cathedral by **Harold V. Smith**, Senior Sub-sacrist 1968-74 and Hon. Lay Sacrist 1974-78. Unfortunately **Mr Smith** totally ignored any monument to which he could not put a name and this makes it rather difficult to identify some of them.
- (2). **James Fairbairn's Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland**. (Revised by **Laurence Butters**, 2 vols., n.d.)

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Seaxes or Seaxen?

In answer to the query in the last issue of **Seaxe** the final word came from our chairman, **Kay {Solomon} Holmes** who suggested that *Seaxes* is used as an every day term but the old form *Seaxen* should be used by heraldists!

Death and Glory on the Nile

by **Kenneth Bindoff**

When we found this article in the August 1998 issue of **Saga Magazine** we wrote to **Paul Bach**, the Editor, who very kindly gave us permission to copy it for publication in **Seaxe**.



*The medal I inherited is very old. It belongs to the time of sail when greatships of war fought until they drifted away and disappeared in the smoke. Dismasted hulks with scuppers running red. It belonged to one of my maternal grandfather's ancestors, **John**, who received it for his part in Nelson's great victory at the Battle of the Nile. My grandfather was born in the Channel Islands, a son of a French family who had lived in Jersey for generations. Why did one of his forefathers help a British admiral achieve the greatest victory in the history of sea warfare? Why did his descendants perpetuate his memory by naming their eldest sons after him? I never expected to know the answer.*

*The summer of 1798 was an anxious one for England. Napoleon had assembled a big invasion fleet at Toulon, its destination unknown. Admiral Lord Nelson was despatched to the Mediterranean with three 74-gun ships of the line, and orders to "take, sink, burn or destroy" it. He reached the Gulf of Lions on May 17, but was driven away by a severe gale in which his flagship **Vanguard** lost most of her masts and very nearly became a total wreck. When he returned the armada of 13 battleships, 300 transports and 40,000 soldiers had disappeared. Having accepted that he could not defeat British sailors in battle, Napoleon decided to invade Egypt and India, and bankrupt England by denying us our trade with the Orient.*

*Nelson knew nothing of this and had to rely on intuition and any sightings he could obtain from neutral ships in his search for the enemy. By now reinforcements had arrived and he had a squadron of 13 ships of the line; **Vanguard**, **Goliath**, **Orion**, **Zealous**, **Audacious**, **Theseus**, **Minotaur**, **Bellerophon**, **Defence**, **Majestic**, **Alexander**, **Swiftsure** and **Culloden**.*



I tried to imagine what it was like for my ancestor as the hunt continued - the great ships lifting and plunging and rolling, lash of spray on the decks, near starvation and thirst, scurvy and suppurating ulcers which would not heal in the damp darkness of the gun decks. Almost two months later, soon after two o'clock on the afternoon of August 1st, 1798, midshipman George Elliot slid down the backstay on *Goliath* in great excitement and reported 13 battleships at anchor in Aboukir Bay. Nelson was given the news as he was at lunch with his officers. When one of them was overheard to say, "If we succeed what will the world say?" he replied "That we shall succeed is certain, who will live to tell the story is a very different matter.

A great volley of cheers echoed round the fleet as the signal "enemy in sight" streamed from the yards, and preparations began for the battle. Ports were opened and guns run out. Sailors stripped to the waist and wound black silk handkerchiefs around their heads to reduce the danger of burst eardrums. Others sharpened cutlasses and axes. Women and boys who would carry powder and shot to the guns sanded the decks. My heart went out to John as he waited for hell to explode. Was he much afraid? Not as much as I would have been. He was a different breed, born to suffer hardship and pain. But even he would have been sickened by the agonies the wounded would experience as amputations and other horrors were performed without anaesthetics.

The sun went down in a crimson blaze as the British began their attack with a rippling thunder of broadsides. Twenty minutes later, three of the Republican ships had been crippled. The French fought with great bravery, but they were no match for the sailors of the island race. Nearly all the French captains were killed or wounded. The French admiral was cut in half by a cannon ball. On board the *Tonnant* Captain Dupetit Thouars had both arms and a leg torn off by cannon fire. He ordered that the stubs be dipped in tar and his trunk placed in a barrel on the quarterdeck, from which he fought his ship until he died.

The *Bellerophon* had the audacity to place herself beside the French flagship *Orient*, a vessel almost twice her size and double her fire power, and pounded her until the French ship caught fire and blew up. Her opponent drifted away with a third of her crew dead or dying. Almost half the British casualties were on two ships, *Bellerophon* and *Majestic*. The latter fought a long duel with *Tonnant* whose dying captain repeatedly refused to strike his flag, which resulted in *Majestic* suffering 200 dead and wounded.

I'm not sure which ship my ancestor fought on, but it's likely that it was *Bellerophon*. My grandfather, John George Monamy - presumably he adopted the English spelling to smooth his career in the Royal Navy - received a medal for long service and good conduct. It is inscribed with his name and the words *HMS Bellerophon*, a name perpetuated by the Royal Navy. It could be coincidence, but it seems more likely that he had a sentimental reason for wishing to



serve in a later generation of a very brave ship.

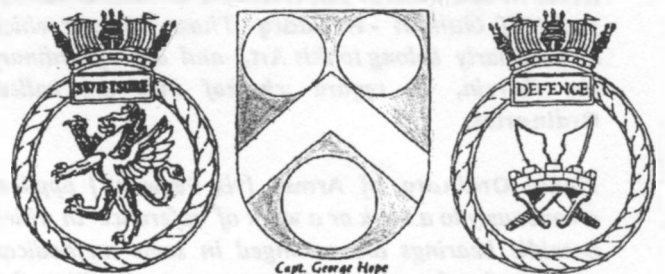
The flash and crash of gunfire continued through the night and early dawn, until the British sailors were so exhausted that they dropped beside their guns and were instantly asleep. Some never wakened - killed by the monstrous concussion of their own broadsides. With morning came realisation of the full extent of the victory: 11 of the 13 French ships of the line sunk or captive. The two survivors were pursued by *Theseus*, the only British ship able to sail,

until recalled by Captain (later Admiral) Sir James Saumarez, Nelson's second in command.

The British sailors spent the day trying to rescue survivors from floating wreckage, many of them with horrific wounds. Fifteen hundred wounded prisoners were taken and 2,000 unwounded. The fate of an estimated 2,000 is unknown. Just under 1,000 British sailors were killed or wounded.

I was still mystified why my family should have been involved until a new vicar arrived in the parish where I live. John de Saumarez (no relation to Nelson's admiral) was born in the Channel Islands, as were his family for 1,000 years. For a long time they supplied wool to French royalty and their courts, carrying it up the Seine to Paris in their own ships. Then they became redundant. Understandably annoyed, they became privateers, preying on French ships but not British ones. Said Canon de Saumarez: "The British Navy would send for us if they were short of men, and we could go and fight for them.

No doubt that is how your ancestor came to be fighting on the British side at the Battle of the Nile."



The British Government did not issue official campaign medals until 1843, but Nelson's prize agent made so much money from the victory at the Nile that he had a medal made at his own expense. It is beautifully crafted with an engraving of Nelson and the words REAR ADMIRAL NELSON OF THE NILE, EUROPE'S HOPE AND BRITAIN'S GLORY.

On the reverse is an impressive view of the Fleet entering Aboukir Bay and the inscription ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS and VICTORY OF THE NILE AUGUST 1, 1798. Around the rim are the words: A TRIBUTE OF REGARD FROM ALEXR DAVISON, ESQ, ST JAMES' SQUARE. The medal was worn with a 1½" blue ribbon. It is illustrated at the beginning of the article.

The badges and arms* illustrated are:-

Bellerophon - Barry wavy of ten White and Blue; a demi-griffin rampant erased Gold armed and langued Red.

Defence - Blue two seaxes in saltire White enfiled by a mural crown Gold and its commander.....

Captain George Hope - Azure a chevron Or between three bezants.

Minotaur - White a bull's head couped at the neck Black armed Gold langued Red

Orion - Blue a half length figure in semi classical dress White holding a short sword bendwise Gold and its commander.....

Captain Edward Codrington - Argent a fess embattled counter-embattled Sable fretty Gules between three lions passant of the same.

Swiftsure - Blue an heraldic tyger rampant winged Gold armed and langued Red.

*At a recent talk by **Roland Symons** he told us that although the Admiralty describe the badges in heraldic terms they steadfastly refuse to use the names of the heraldic tinctures and always describe the colours in ordinary everyday English. We are indebted to **Roland** for the splendid drawings and blazons of the badges of some of the vessels involved and for the arms of one or two of their commanders all of which appear on his latest colouring sheet of **The Battle of Trafalgar**.



The Ordinary of Arms

According to the **Oxford English Dictionary** the 15th meaning of the word "ordinary" is as follows:-

in Heraldry - a charge of the earliest, simplest and commonest kind, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes engrailed, wavy, indented, etc.

The principal charges so classed are the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend-sinister, Fess, Chevron, Cross and Saltire. Ref. 1610 Guillim - Heraldry - Those Charges which do peculiarly belong to this Art, and are of ordinary use therein, in regard whereof they are called Ordinaries.

Hence Ordinary of Arms, [viz Papworth] applied erroneously to a book or a work of reference in which heraldic bearings are arranged in some methodical order and referred to the persons or families who bear them; the converse of an Armoury, [viz Burke], arranged in the order of the names of the persons.

This appears to have originated in a misunderstanding (perhaps through a colloquial Ordinary Book) of the appellation Book of Ordinaries properly applied in 1628 by John Withie to the MS work of R. Glover, Somerset Herald 1571-88. R. Glover's own MS, in the British Museum, has no title.



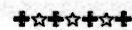
Another Achievement

Robin Clayton tells us that he has postponed visiting churches with hatchments in Kent because, after completing Northamptonshire, he realised that Cambridgeshire and Rutland were not very far away. So he decided to press on *in the same area going East* but found Rutland disappointing in that the churches had very little to offer..... except hatchments!



Better Late Than Never

Discovery of a loophole in regulations banning Roman Catholic dioceses from bearing arms has led the archdiocese of **St. Andrews and Edinburgh** to become the first Roman Catholic see since the Reformation to acquire and display armorial bearings. After much discussion in heraldic circles we understand that some ten years ago the **Court of the Lord Lyon** in Edinburgh decreed that rules governing England and Wales do not apply to Scotland. As a result the archdiocese now has a striking coat of arms:- *Azure(?) on a saltire Argent(?) a castle between two crosses formy fitchy of the field(?)*.



The Bath Gallery of Arms

Most of our readers are aware that **Roland Symons** has produced a set of colouring sheets which, incidentally are worth adding to one's heraldic art collection even if one is too lazy or too incompetent to apply colour! However to remind our readers we give below a comprehensive list of the available sheets:-

1. **Battles** - Bannockburn 1314 Crecy 1346
Agincourt 1415 Bosworth 1485 Lansdown 1643
Amiens 1918 D Day 1944 Arnhem 1944
2. **The Heralds** -
Garter King of Arms Clarenceux King of Arms
Norroy & Ulster King of Arms Lord Lyon King of Arms
The Badges & Arms of Kings of Arms, Heralds & Pursivants of the UK, Ireland & the Commonwealth
The Duke of Norfolk & His Heralds
3. **Knights** - Garter 1997 Thistle 1997 GCVOs - a Selection
4. **Ecclesiastical** - Dioceses of England Bishops of Bath & Wells
Archbishops of York 1070-1561 & 1561-1997 Bishops of London
5. **Bath** - City of Bath & its Twinned Cities
Bath Abbey Vault: 1490-1525 & Bath Abbey Vault: Stuart Arms
Bath Abbey Vault: The Kemble Restoration (2 Sheets)
6. **Political** - Prime Ministers of Great Britain
The Golden Wedding: Arms of H.M. The Queen & The Duke of Edinburgh
Viceroy of India 1858-1947 Royal Badges
and the latest - *the Arms of the captains and the Badges of the ships which took part in the Battle of Trafalgar* and a separate sheet showing *the progression of the Arms of Admiral Lord Nelson after each of his three augmentations*. They are all available in A3 size at 50p each from :- **R. G. Symons, 5, Weatherly Avenue, Odd Down, Bath. Tel. 01225 837308**. All profits are for the benefit of the City of Bath Heraldry Society.



The Naval Question

The answer to the question on page one is **Dreadnought** - the first ship of this name, according to **Brewer's Phrase & Fable**, was in use during the reign of Elizabeth I. The Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, known as the Dreadnought Hospital, takes its title from the seventh ship of the name, which was first in action in 1809. From 1857 it was anchored off Greenwich as a seamen's hospital until it was broken up in 1875.

However the ship which gave its name to the famous class was a 17,900 ton turbine-engined, big-gun battleship built in 1906 greatly influencing subsequent naval construction. The badge is described as:- *Per fess wavy Blue and White two bars wavy Blue a dexter gauntlet proper grasping a key in bend sinister ward to the dexter Gold.*

Heraldry in Glamorgan

In what he calls "the final issue" Tony Jones has published No.8 in the series - Cardiff Castle. He says that this volume which has the arms of the City of Cardiff on its front cover is *the last in the series and contains a detailed description of the feast of heraldry that awaits the visitor to this wonderful 'three-in-one' castle - Roman, Norman and Victorian. Within its 132 pages are over 180 illustrations of coats-of-arms together with pedigree charts of the Marcher Lords of Cardiff Castle and Glamorgan c1093-1901, and of the line of Crichton-Stuart, Marquesses of Bute; all supported by 8 pages of Notes and References.* It was published in September 1998 in association with the Heraldry Society of Scotland at £7.00 and can be obtained from the author Anthony L. Jones, 37, Heol Croesty, Pencoed, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan CF35 5LS ☎ 01656 860217 or from the Heraldry Society. It is very good value and at this price it is a must for your heraldic shelves.



Next Meeting

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**There will be no meeting
in January 1999**

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Rolls of Arms

by Leslie Pierson

on Thursday, 18th February 1999

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

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The Chiltern Heraldry Group

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Heraldry as Art; a practical viewpoint

by David Hubber JP, SHA.

[Chairman of The Heraldry Society]
on Saturday, 20th February, 1999
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.*

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Visitors welcome.

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

Happy Christmas

and a

Healthy Peaceful New Year

*brimming with Heraldry and are looking forward to sharing the last year
of the present century with friends and colleagues of many years standing.*