



The Seaxe



Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

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SILVER JUBILEE 25 YEARS OF THE MIDDLESEX HERALDRY SOCIETY

Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose

After the soul-searching of last year, I'm pleased to say we are still going, though to add the word 'strong' might be a bit of an exaggeration. As most members will know, we have been drawing in our horns, reducing the number of meetings and visits, and most reluctantly deciding that we cannot, in fairness, invite speakers from a distance to travel to address our dwindling numbers.

At the last AGM the current officers and committee agreed to continue, though some were past their proper terms of office, there being no offers of replacements. However we shall continue to hold our meetings, alternating talks with themed evenings - the first of which, led by Margaret Young was a great success. Themed evenings will depend very much on the willingness of as many members as possible contributing in some way - slides, discussion, anecdotes, artefacts, quotations - anything which can relate to the topic in hand. We shall review the experiment when next year's programme is being considered, and we shall keep going as long as there is sufficient interest, support and energy.

We have from our early days been a Do It Ourselves society. The active involvement of so many members was our strength, and the envy of some other societies. Remember the heady days of the Chenies report and church recording? While we cannot relive the past, we can continue to enjoy our shared interest in heraldry in the company of our friends.

KH

Editorial

The message from our Chairman, Kay Holmes, says it all. Regrettably, the lights are going out and we are unable to obtain "new bulbs". The days when we were described as *the powerhouse that calls itself the Middlesex Heraldry Society* are long gone and even though those of us who are left are still keen and interested in the fascinating study of heraldry - we wonder who will take over from us?

Anyway, enough of this melancholy thinking - we can look back on our achievements with pride, and salute the members who have been the mainstay of the Society for all or most of the twenty five years - and still are, for that matter. To name names would be invidious but we know - and they know who they are. - we all owe them a great deal.

Finally, as editors of the Seaxe for more years than we care to remember, we thank the members of this Society, other societies and people who are just interested in heraldry - for their contributions and for allowing us to publish their thoughts on discoveries and to share their knowledge and enthusiasm.

In the words of Kay Holmes when we celebrated our 20th Anniversary -

Here's to us! Who's like us?

*Long Live the Middlesex
Heraldry Society!*

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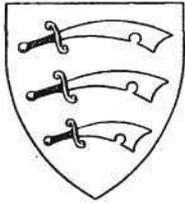
The true past departs not; no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die; but all is still here, and, recognized or not, lives and works through endless changes - Thomas Carlyle

☆☆☆☆☆☆

The Arms of Middlesex

by Kay Holmes

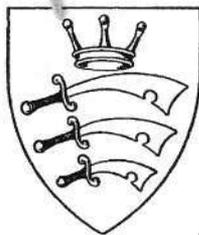
Medieval heraldists ascribed to both the ancient Kingdoms of the **Middle** and the **East Saxons** the three *seaxes on a red field*. (Fig. 1). It has



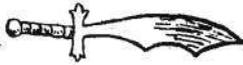
been suggested that the **Saxon** name derives from the weapon, though the more widely accepted view is that it comes from **Saxony**, their presumed place of origin. In the large **West Window** of **Westminster Abbey**, erected in 1735, were the same arms,

attributed to **Saebehrt, King** of the **East Saxons**.

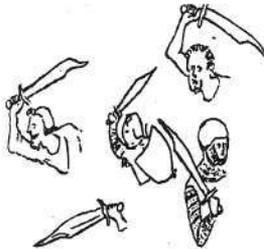
Both **Middlesex** and **Essex** used these arms for many years without authority from the **College of Arms**. This dual use could not be officially acceptable to the **College**, and when **Middlesex County Council** applied for a Grant in 1910 the arms were differenced by the addition of a *gold Saxon crown in chief*. (Fig. 2). It is perhaps, ironic, that when **Essex** sought a Grant in 1932, they were allowed to continue the use of the old, formerly unofficial arms, without change. Even sadder is the fact that, with the abolition of the **Middlesex County Council**, the arms of **Middlesex** no longer have a viable 'owner'. The *seaxe* is almost



always shown as a curved weapon, similar to a falchion or a scimitar, but with a semi-circular notch as a short sword or knife, similar to the duelling knife of a Roman gladiator. published in **Antwerp** in 1605, the author, **Verstegan** says the *short sword was worn by Saxon warriors privately hanging under their long skirted cotes*. In the field of archaeology the term used is *scramasax*. There seems to have been only a single example, found at **Sittingbourne**, which is in the **British Museum**



However it has a straight blade and no notch. The blade is about 10" long and the tang for the handle about 3½"; this would probably have been encased in horn or wood. This is much shorter than one might have expected from heraldic illustrations. It bears the name of the maker, **Biorhtelm** on one side and that of the owner, **Gebereht** or **Sigcbercht** on the other, and is dated from 9th or 10th centuries. It is thought that the *scramasax* remained in use from the 6th to the 14th centuries; they are shown in **Queen Mary's Psalter** of the latter period.



One can only guess at the reason for the notch. On a hedge-cutting implement it could be used to pull down a branch within reach of the other hand for chopping, but there seems no similar purpose in a fighting weapon.

The heraldic *seaxe* is usually shown curved, despite lack of concrete evidence, with an angling of the back edge of the blade which provides a sharp point, and the notch. It has appeared in a variety of forms over the last 250 years. Perhaps it is best shown as a weapon 'in its own right' clearly distinguishable from falchion, scimitar or cutlass. It can still be seen in the arms of former and present local authorities; long may it continue to do so.



A Pedigree of the Arms of Hillingdon

by Kay Holmes

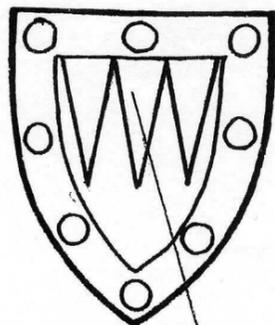
The **London Borough of Hillingdon** was formed by the amalgamation of the **Borough of Uxbridge** and the **Urban Districts of Ruislip-Northwood, Hayes & Harlington**, and **Yiewsley & West Drayton**. All these local authorities had been granted arms in their own right, **Ruislip-Northwood** in 1937, **Uxbridge** in 1948 with the addition of supporters in 1955, **Hayes & Harlington** in 1950, and **Yiewsley & West Drayton** in 1953.

Three of the former arms included charges derived from more ancient sources. The **Uxbridge pile** came from the **Basset** arms, in recognition of the granting of the town's first charter by **Gilbert Basset**, the *eagle* and the *heraldic tyger* supporter came from the arms of **Paget**, one of whose titles is **Earl of Uxbridge**, the *red cross* on the shoulder of the *pegasus* came from the **City of London** arms, and the *seaxe* held by the *demi-lion* crest came from the arms of **Middlesex**.

Yiewsley & West Drayton also had the **Paget eagle**, and the *red cross* from the **City of London**. **Hayes & Harlington** had the *pall* from the arms of the see of **Canterbury**, and the *seaxe* and *Saxon crown* from the arms of **Middlesex**. **Ruislip-Northwood's fleur-de-lys**, almost fortuitously, relates to the arms of the **Abbey of Bec**, although it does not appear that the connection was recorded at the time of the grant.

The arms granted to **Hillingdon** in 1965 attempted to give all the constituent authorities representation in all the main parts of the achievement, the shield, crest and supporters. This laudable aim may have been achieved mathematically, as there is an item from each of the four coats-of-arms in each of the elements. However it cannot be claimed that each has equal prominence. From the **Uxbridge** arms came half of the *eagle*, the main charge on the shield, the *demi-lion* which is the main feature of the crest, and the dexter supporter, the *heraldic tyger*.

Yiewsley & West Drayton, the last of the four to be granted its own arms, contributed the other half of the *eagle* on the shield, the *cross* on the wing in the crest, the *Tudor rose* on the dexter supporter, and an extra element, the motto:- **Forward**.



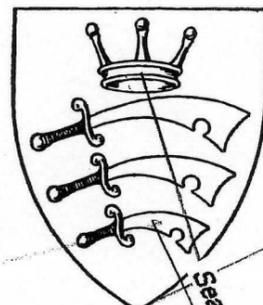
GILBERT BASSET



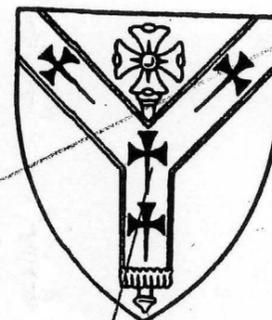
PAGET, EARL OF UXBRIDGE & MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY



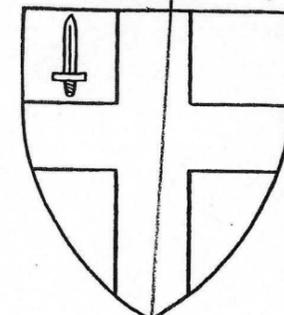
ABBAY OF BEC



COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX



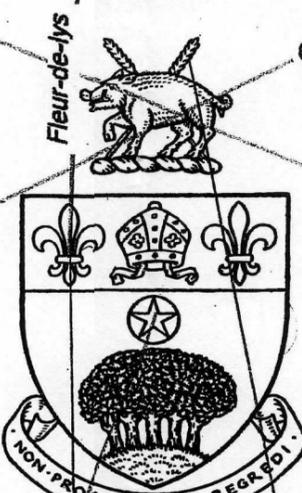
ARCHDIOCESE OF CANTERBURY



CITY OF LONDON



BOROUGH OF UXBRIDGE



RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD UDC



HAYES & HARLINGTON UDC



VIEWSLEY & WEST DRAYTON UDC



LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON



From **Hayes & Harlington** came the *cogwheel* in the sinister claw of the *eagle*, the *wreath of brush wood* -the 'hesa', in the crest, and the *stag supporter collared with brushwood*.

Ruislip-Northwood, whose grant of arms antedated all the others, has the *fleur de lys* in the dexter claw of the eagle, the *North star* with colours reversed in the crest, and the *slips of rye* on the shoulder of the stag supporter. If these very insignificant items can be seen at all, they might almost be interpreted as "the eagle seizing the fleur-de-lys, the lion grabbing the North star, and the stag about to eat the slips of rye"!

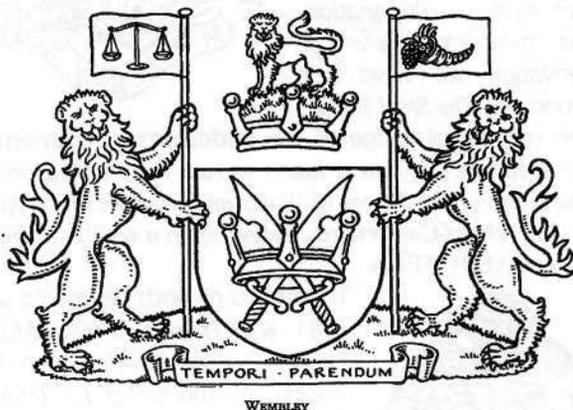
The four wreaths, described as "civic crowns" in the official blazon, and representing the four local authorities becoming one, might otherwise be interpreted as commemorating their demise.

Regrettably the **Hillingdon** arms include no reference to the former **County of Middlesex**, no *seaxe* or *Saxon crown*. Perhaps if there had been a **Middlesex Heraldry Society** in 1965 alternative suggestions might have been made, but alas there is not likely to be another opportunity. We must accept the *fait accompli*, and try to console our heraldic interests with the fact that at least we do have a coat-of-arms and have so far escaped the indignity of a costly and meaningless logo.

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Wembley & Willesden by Margaret Young

When I was first married I came to live in Willesden, and twenty years later we moved to Wembley. Both districts were boroughs of Middlesex and each had its own arms. The arms of Wembley were:- *Vert two seaxes crossed saltirewise passing through a Saxon crown all Or*. Crest - *Within a saxon crown Or a mount Vert thereon a lion statant guardant also Or*. Supporters - *Two lions Or each supporting a staff Gules with a banner Vert*. The dexter banner charged with a *balance Or* and the sinister banner with a *cornucopia also Or*. Motto - *Tempori parendum* (We must move with the times).



The green field was to represent the open spaces of the area and the crown and seaxes, which are the charges on the shield of Middlesex, refer to the **Saxon** origins of the district. The lions allude to **John Lyon**, who was the founder of **Harrow School***, arguably one of the two greatest public schools in the country, and who lived

at **Preston Manor, Wembley**.

The balance refers to the Hundred Moot of Gore and the cornucopia symbolizes prosperity.

The arms of Willesden were - *Gules a chevron Or between in chief an orb also Or with a bend Sable*

ensigned with a cross-crosslet Or and two swords saltirewise proper pommels and hilts also Or and in base three lilies in a pot all Or; all within a bordure Or charged with eight roundels Sable. Crest - *Issuing from a saxon crown two wings all Or each charged with a cinquefoil Gules*. Supporters - *Two dragons Azure each with a saxon crown Or about its neck and charged on the shoulder with two seaxes saltirewise Proper pommels and hilts Or*. Motto:- *Laborare est orare* (To work is to pray).



HARROW SCHOOL



The orb is an emblem attributed to **King Athelstan** who, about the middle of the tenth century, granted the **Manors of Neasden-cum-Willesden** to the Monastery of Saint Arkenwold and the eight roundels represent the eight Saxon Manors contained within the **Borough**. As with **Wembley** the **Saxon** crowns and seaxes refer to the ancient **Kingdom** of the **Middle Saxons**. The crossed swords are from the arms of the **See of London**, as the manor had been held by the **Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's** at the time of the **Domesday Survey**. The wings are from the crest of **Archbishop Bancroft**, the family home being at the **Manor of Mapesbury**. The cinquefoils derive from the arms of **All Soul's College, Oxford**, which owned much land in **Willesden**. The lilies represent **Saint Mary** who was the patron Saint of the **Borough**.

In 1965 these two **Boroughs** were merged to form the present day **Borough of Brent**.

The arms of **Brent** are - *Per chevron Gules and Vert a chevron wavy Argent between in dexter chief an orb and in sinister chief two swords saltirewise Proper hilts and pommels points upwards all Or*. In base two seaxes enfiled through a saxon crown also Or. Crest-Issuant from a saxon crown Or a mount Vert thereon a lion statant guardant also Or charged on the shoulder with a

guardant also Or charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil Gules. Supporters – On the dexter side a lion guardant Or supporting a staff Gules flying therefrom a banner Vert thereon a pair of scales Or. On the sinister side a dragon Azure supporting a staff Vert flying therefrom a banner Gules charged with three lilies Argent with stamens Or. The whole upon a compartment of grass divided by a stream of water Argent a pale wavy Azure. Motto:- Forward together.



BRENT

The arms of Brent have incorporated most of the charges of both Wembley and Willesden. Saint Mary's lilies appear on the banner held by the Willesden dragon. The orb and swords of the Willesden shield are borne on the chief and the crown and seaxes of Wembley are in base. The wavy chevron represents the River Brent which flows between the two areas and from which the Borough gets its name. The Wembley cornucopia, the wings in the crest of Willesden and the bordure with its roundels have all gone. Nevertheless the arms of Brent are a good representation of the arms of the old Boroughs of Wembley and Willesden.

* The arms of **Harrow School** are – Azure a lion rampant in dexter chief two arrows in saltire points downward, tied in the centre with a bow and enfiled with a wreath of laurel all Argent. Motto:- *Donorum Dei dispensatio fidelis* (A faithful dispensation of the gifts of God).

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Militaria No.31 - The Middlesex Regiment - (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

Raised in 1755 as the **59th Foot**, and renumbered **57th Foot** in 1757 the regiment became the **57th (or the West Middlesex) Regiment of Foot** in 1782. The **77th Foot** was raised in 1787 and became the **77th (The East Middlesex) Regiment of Foot** in 1807. However in 1876 its designation was changed to the **77th East Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)**. These two regiments merged in 1881 to become the **1st and 2nd Battalions**



of the **(Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex Regiment**.

At the same time they were joined by the **Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Militia** and the **Royal East Middlesex Militia** as the 3rd and 4th Battalions (Militia) respectively. During the Great War no fewer than 46 battalions were engaged in almost



every theatre of war - there were 19 battalions on the Western Front alone! Sadly, however, more than 12,000 officers and men lost their lives. In WWII eight battalions took part and probably the grimmest task was undertaken by the 1st Battalion who were called upon to fight without help and against overwhelming odds in the defence of Hong Kong. **Colonel L. C. Newnham MC** was awarded the **George Cross** for his



part in the engagement.

The nicknames of the Regiment were **The Die Hards (1st Bn.)** – during the Peninsula War, when they made their desperate but magnificent stand at **Albuhera** in 1811 against vastly superior numbers of French infantry, their Commanding Officer, **Colonel William Inglis**, fell wounded and called out as he fell *Die Hard 57th, Die Hard*. This so caught the imagination of the other troops in Wellington's Army that they, themselves, bestowed the nickname on the Regiment by which it has been known ever since. In the action the Regiment lost 422 out of 570 all ranks – and all hit in the front! **The Pothooks (2nd Bn.)** – refers to the numerical designation. The third nickname whose derivation we have not found was **The Steel Backs**.



The regimental badge of the **Middlesex Regiment** is described as:- *Within a laurel wreath the Plume, Coronet and motto of the Prince of Wales and Coronet and Cypher of the Duke of Cambridge. Below, upon a scroll, the battle honour ALBUHERA.*



The motto of both regiments until 1881 was *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense* (Evil be to Him who Evil Thinks) and thereafter *Ich Dien* (I Serve).

In December 1966 the **Middlesex Regiment**, along with five other regiments, became part of the **Queen's Regiment** and virtually lost its identity. (See **Seaxe** No.4 of April 1995)

The regimental badge of the **Queen's Regiment** is described as:- *Within the Garter (Royal Sussex) the Dragon (Bufs); above, the Plume and Coronet of the Prince of Wales (Middlesex).*

At one time or another the East and West Middlesex Regiments have fought individually or as a single unit after amalgamation in the 3rd and 4th Mysore Wars and in the Peninsular War which added Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and, of course, Albuhera to the Regiment's battle honours. During the Crimean War the Regiment acquired the battle honours Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol; it was involved in the Boer War and took part in the Relief of Ladysmith. Among its many other battle honours are Retreat from Mons, Marne, Aisnes, Messines, Loos, Thiepval, Ypres, Albert, Cambrai, Somme, Arras, Vimy, Menin Road, Passchendaele and Landing at Suvla (Gallipoli) which were awarded in the Great War. In WWII the regiment earned the battle honours Dunkirk, Falaise, Normandy Landings, Caen, North West Europe, El Alamein, Mareth, North Africa, Sicily, Anzio, Italy, Hong Kong and South East Asia. At the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 The Middlesex Regiment became the first British troops ashore to fight under United Nations command.

The **Victoria Cross** has been won by eleven members of the regiment – four in the Crimean War, two in the 3rd Maori War and five in the Great War – of these the first were awarded to **Sergeant J. Park** (Alma -1854 and Inkerman-1855) and **L/Sergeant G. Gardner DCM** (Sevastopol-1855); they were, along with two others, on the first award list for the **Victoria Cross** published in 1857.

The Regimental Headquarters are at Howe Barracks, Canterbury, Kent and the Regimental Museum of the Middlesex Regiment is at Bruce Castle, Lordship Lane, Tottenham.

The recruitment area is Greater London, Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

STEADY THE FIFES AND DRUMS



Above is the famous picture painted by Lady Butler, RA., in 1896 on commission by the Regiment. The scene is from the Battle of Albuhera in the Peninsular War and the picture shows the 57th, the 'Die Hards', drawn up under fire on the ridge of Albuhera on 16th May, 1811. It has been quoted *that the highest courage of a soldier is said to be standing still under fire. In a forlorn hope there is the excitement of action and the forgetfulness of self that comes from it. But to stand under fire, still and motionless, is a supreme act of the will.....!*

The Arms of Middlesex in a Military Badge by Kay Holmes

For a very brief period, the old arms of **Middlesex**, as used before 1910, are said to have appeared as the badge of the **Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry**, formed in 1797 during the fears of French invasion and of civil unrest. The regiment was raised by the **Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex**, the **Marquis of Tichfield**. The first **Captain** was **Sir Christopher Baynes** of **Harefield Place** whose arms are quite extraordinary and are blazoned :- *Sable a shin-bone in fess surmounted of another in pale Argent; on a canton of the last a vulture proper.* The crest is:- *a cubit arm vested Azure cuffed Erminois the hand holding a jaw-bone Argent.* The supporters are:- *two savages wreathed with holly about the head and waist carrying clubs over their exterior shoulders all proper.* The motto:- *Furor arma ministrat* (Rage supplies arms).



Rage supplies arms.

As each member of the **Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry** had to provide his own horse and equipment, all ranks were men of some substance. The badge was described as *a Maltese Cross, with the seaxes in the centre and bore the motto Pro aris et focis.* (For our altars and our hearths). As yet I have been unable to find an example or an illustration of this badge, so I have attempted a reconstruction from the description, adding *a crown above the cross and the initials UYC*, which were used on the portmanteau behind the saddle.



The National Army Museum has a series of coloured sketches of the successive uniforms made probably in 1930s. On the cap and the saddle cloth of the 1830 picture are badges, both apparently embroidered, showing *the arms of Middlesex on a shield, surmounted by a crown, with sprays of laurel on each side and the motto on a scroll below.*



The Lords Lieutenant of Middlesex

by Nan Taylor

The uniform was based on that of the Light Dragoons: a black leather helmet with a bearskin crest, puggaree and the peak bound with yellow metal, a dark blue shell jacket with gold metal buttons, shoulder scales and laced cuffs - the collar, cuffs and ruffles being white - white overalls and knee length Wellington boots with gold tassels.

They were disbanded in 1801, but reformed in 1830, the



period of the Swing Riots. In Uxbridge Library is a photo of a helmet with a badge showing a *Maltese cross surmounted by a crown, and bearing a crown encircled by the motto and the title Uxbridge Yeomanry.* At some time after 1830 the badge was changed to an *eight-pointed star*

surmounted by an imperial crown, bearing the Royal Cypher and motto.

The uniform, still based on that of Light Dragoons, consisted of a broad-topped shako in green cloth, the jacket dark green with black facings, the overalls dark blue with red welts (gold for officers) and gold buttons with the initials *UYC*. One member of the force described the shako as heavy and an abomination with its horsehair plume, and the thickly padded coat equally uncomfortable. Helmets replaced the shako in 1855. Weapons were originally swords and flint-and-steel pistols, later replaced by carbines. Although the unit achieved a high reputation locally, it also had the distinction of escorting King William IV into a field where a complicated manoeuvre was needed



to turn the King's coach round without overturning it.

Middlesex In 1871 the regiment was renamed the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry (Uxbridge), and shortly afterwards its headquarters were moved from *Checquers* in Uxbridge to Edgware Road. In 1884 it became the Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars) Yeomanry Cavalry. The initials *MDCH* were added to the motto circle, and the Royal Cypher changed to that of the reigning monarch.

The Regiment served with distinction in the Boer War and in the First World War. From 1920 the Unit has formed part of the **Royal Corps of Signals** as **47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signals Squadron (Volunteers)**. It gave valiant service in the Second World War and it is very pleasing to know that it is once again based in **Uxbridge**.



MIDDLESEX GUILDHALL

Jubilee Decorations, 1925.

When I was asked if I would do something for the special **Seaxe** being prepared to celebrate *the 25th Anniversary of the Middlesex Heraldry Society* my mind went completely blank. Then I remembered that we had a book entitled **Middlesex** written to celebrate the jubilee of the County Council 1889-1939.

When I opened it there was a full coloured page showing the arms of the municipal boroughs within the County, followed by another page, in colour, of the Magna Carta knights. When I turned to the third coloured page I found the arms of the Lords Lieutenant of Middlesex from 1714 to 1898. The caption at the foot of this page read *from the stained glass windows in the Guildhall.*

My first thought was that I had never seen those windows in the Guildhall. Then it dawned on me that it did not refer to the Guildhall in the City of London but to the Guildhall in Middlesex. My next thought was - where on earth is the Middlesex Guildhall? A bit more reading gave me the answer - it was the building I had passed every week for the last twenty years on my way to Westminster Abbey - just across the road!



Middlesex Guildhall

1892-1911

Everyone to whom I spoke was very pleasant and helpful but looked completely nonplussed when I mentioned heraldry. However I was invited to walk round to see what I could find. It is a Court of Law so is open to the public but I was told that I could go to the public gallery to watch proceedings but that I must not enter any of the courts in session.

Walking up the rather splendid staircase I found that the heraldic windows went all the way up to the upper floors. As I was recording the heraldry I became aware that I was a source of curiosity to the people using the stairs (including some of the "legal bods". Most of them asked what I was doing and I am sure they thought I was very odd. One kind person took me up to a court not in use and showed me other heraldry there.

I was given a photocopy of information updated since the original book was published. On it was a greyscale sheet of the arms of the Lords Lieutenant including the three covering the period from 1926-1945. I can thoroughly recommend a visit.

Arms of the Lords Lieutenant:-

1714 - THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE



Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure on a chevron Or between three bezants as many laurel leaves slipped Vert all within a bordure wavy Argen for Hope; 2nd Argent six cross crosslets fitchée Sable three two and one on a chief Azure two molets Or pierced Gules for Clinton; 3rd quarterly 1st and 4th three pelicans Argent vulned proper for Pelham;

2nd and 3rd Azure two demi belts with buckles Argent erect the buckles in chief as an honorary augmentation in memory of Sir John Pelham taking John, King of France, prisoner. Crests - 1st out of a ducal coronet Gules a plume of five ostriches' feathers Argent banded with a line laid chevronways Azure for Clinton; 2nd a peacock in pride proper for Pelham. Supporters - two greyhounds collared and lined Gules. Motto - Loyaulté n'a honte (Loyalty is not ashamed).

(These arms do not tally with the stained glass in the Middlesex Guildhall but are as shown or blazoned in Debrett, Burke's General Armoury and the wall memorial in Norwich Cathedral - Eds.)

1762 - THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

Quarterly 1st and 4th grand quarters 1st and 4th counterquartered 1st and 4th Or a lion rampant azure; 2nd and 3rd Gules three lucies haurient Argent - Lucy; 2nd and 3rd Azure five fusils conjoined in fess Or - Percy; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters quarterly 1st and 4th Or three bars wavy Gules; 2nd and 3rd Or a lion's head erased within a double

treasure flory counter-flory Gules - Drummond. Crest -



On a chapeau Gules turned up Ermine a lion statant the tail extended Azure. Supporters - Dexter a lion rampant Azure; Sinister a lion rampant guardant Or ducally crowned of the last gorged with a collar compony Argent and Azure.

(The arms differ from those in stained glass in the Middlesex Guildhall as Sir Hugh Smithson did not assume the name of Percy and was not created Duke of Northumberland until 1766 and Algernon, 6th Duke did not marry Louisa Drummond until the 19th century One of their family seats is Syon House, Brentford, Middlesex - Eds.)

1794 - THE DUKE OF PORTLAND



Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure a cross-moline Argent - Bentinck; 2nd and 3rd Sable three stags' heads cabossed Argent a crescent for difference -

Cavendish. Crests - 1st out of a ducal coronet proper two arms counter-embowed vested Gules on the hands gloves Or each

holding an ostrich feather Argent for Bentinck; 2nd a snake nowed proper for Cavendish. Supporters - two lions double queued the dexter Or the sinister Sable.

1842 - THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY



Quarterly 1st and 4th Barry of ten Argent and Azure overall six escutcheons three two and one Sable each charged with a lion rampant of the first a crescent Gules for difference - Cecil; 2nd and 3rd Argent on a pale Sable a

conger's head erased and erect Or charged with an Ermine spot - Gascoyne. Crests - 1st six arrows in saltire Or barbed and feathered Argent banded Gules buckled and

garnished Gold surmounted by a morion or steel cap proper; 2nd a conger's head erased and erect Or charged with an Ermine spot. Supporters – On either side a lion Ermine.

1868 - THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON



Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules a cross Argent in each quarter five plates in Saltire - Wellesley; 2nd and 3rd Or a lion rampant Gules ducally collared Gold – Cowley; over all in the centre chief point an escutcheon of augmentation charged with the union. Crest - out of a ducal coronet Or a demi-lion rampant Gules holding in the paws a forked pennon Argent flowing to the sinister charged with

the cross of Saint George the ends Gules. Supporters – two lions Gules gorged with Eastern coronets and chained Or. Motto – Fortune the companion of virtue.

(Readers will remember the article in Seaxe No.31 of January 2000 entitled The Arms at Wentworth - showing the arms, over the clubhouse door of Culling Smith impaling Wellesley. Culling Smith married Lady Ann Fitzroy, the widowed sister of Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, and their home which became a golf course and was even then known as Wentworth's.)

1884 - THE EARL OF STRAFFORD



Quarterly Sable and Argent in the first quarter a lion rampant of the second over all in bend sinister a representation of the Regimental Colour of the 31st Regt. Of Foot (The East Surrey Regt.) Crests – 1st out of a mural crown Or an arm embowed Gules cuffed Azure grasping the

Regimental Colour of the said Regt. and pendant from the wrist by a Crimson riband the Gold cross awarded to the 1st Lord Strafford and on an escroll the word "Mouguerre"; 2nd an heraldic antelope statant Ermine attired and crined Or. Supporters – Dexter an heraldic antelope Ermine attired and crined Or; Sinister a lion Or.

1898 - THE DUKE OF BEDFORD



What will be, will be.

Argent a lion rampant Gules on a chief Sable three escallops of the first. Crest – a goat statant Argent armed and unguled Or. Supporters – Dexter a lion rampant Gules gorged with a collar Argent charged with three escallops Sable; Sinister a

goat Argent armed un guled and bearded Or.

1926 - THE LORD REVELSTOKE



By uprightness and labour.

Azure a fess Or in chief a bear's head ringed Or. Crest – a molet Erminoise between two wings Argent. Supporters – Dexter a bull Argent; Sinister a bear proper muzzled Or each charged on the shoulder with a molet Erminoise.

(As these are the arms of the Baring family the motto is a rather unfortunate choice)

1929 - THE LORD ROCHDALE



I hope for light.

Argent a chevron engrailed Gules between two estoiles in chief Azure and a rose of the second in base barbed and seeded proper. Crest – a cubit arm erect vested Argent cuffed Azure the hand proper grasping a chaplet Vert. Supporters – On either side a ram Or charged on the shoulder with a

rose Gules slipped and leaved proper.

(The Lord Lieutenant is the Queen's representative in a county so when the County of Middlesex ceased to exist except as a postal address (and, of course, a cricket team), in 1963 Lord Latham was the last of a line of distinguished holders of the office stretching back almost two hundred and fifty years. He had been elevated to the peerage in 1942 and had been appointed Chairman of the London Transport Executive in 1947.)

1945 - THE LORD LATHAM



Per fess Gules and chequy Or and Sable a fess Barry wavy Argent and Azure in chief a seaxe fessewise point to the sinister cutting edge upwards proper pommel and hilt of the second ensigned with a Saxon crown also of the

second. Crest – two spurs one in bend the other in bend sinister rowels upwards Or straps Sable with buckles Gold. Supporters – On either side a horse Sable charged on the shoulder with a plate and gorged with a mural coronet with chain reflexed over the back Or.

(Did anyone notice that Lord Latham, the last Lord Lieutenant, was appropriately the only one with a seaxe in his arms? – Eds)



The Middlesex Hospital

by Margaret Backhouse

Founded, originally, 225 years ago, The **Middlesex Hospital** served an area of **London** known by **Hogarth**

as '**Gin Lane**', an area of squalor and overcrowding - this was the Parish of **St. Giles**. Within the parish a leper hospital had been founded by **Queen Maud**, wife of **Henry I**, in what is now **Cleveland Street**. In 1777 the **Cleveland Street** workhouse was built as part of

the **Duke of Bedford's** development for **Covent Garden**. The building was eventually bought by **The Middlesex Hospital** in 1924 and to-day houses the **Trust's Administrative Offices**.

In the early 1700's the area of **Cleveland Street** was still sufficiently rural to be described as '**a good place for shooting snipe**' but **London** was encroaching rapidly. During the 18th century the population doubled and the massive migration from the country led to overcrowding and insanitary conditions. During the 1740's the number of burials was twice the number of baptisms with an infant mortality rate of over 200 per 1000. One of the objectives of the **Founders of The Middlesex Hospital** was caring for women in childbirth - a unique distinction at the time.

But the 18th century was also the *Age of Reason*. Men looked for causes of disease and ways to control nature. The rise of evangelism and the preaching of **Methodists** produced a new wave of philanthropy. This manifested

itself in the building of hospitals and charitable institutions.

In 1745, a group of *Men of Goodwill* decided to set up an infirmary for '**the sick and lame of Soho**'. Meeting in the **Bear and Rummer** in **Gerard Street**, they agreed to rent **8-10 Windmill Street** from a **Mr. Goodge**. He later joined the **Board of Governors** and gave his name to a street and tube station. This establishment had 15 beds, five of which were available for lying-in women.

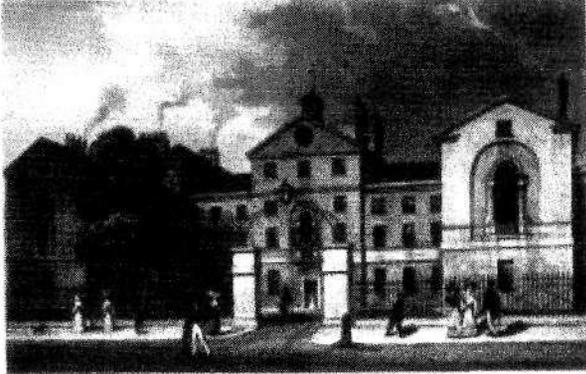
The early charity hospitals were run as private households with the Governors controlling admissions. Gradually the need and demand outstripped the resources of **Windmill Street**, and in 1748 it was decided to consider raising money for a new building. In 1750, the **Earl of Northumberland** became **President of the Board of Governors** with the task of fund raising in what was then a highly competitive market. There was support from many sources, including the theatrical world. Both **David Garrick** and **John Rich** (the manager of **Drury Lane** (who made a fortune from **Gay's Beggars Opera**)) were made perpetual **Governors**. In 1754 the committee negotiated with a **Mr. Berners** for a piece of land on the extreme outskirts of **London** by **Farthing Pie House**. This site was chosen in what was considered to be healthy country air, very different from the area from which the patients came. The architect was the builder **Mr. Gray**, and he undertook to produce '*a neat, plain, not inelegant building without ostentatious magnificence*' - a sarcastic tilt at other hospitals being built at the same time - notably **The London Hospital** which was said to look like a palace. The new hospital cost £2,250 (around £2M today). It opened in 1757 with 64 beds and separate accommodation for lying-in women. In 1791 the hospital received an unexpected benefaction of £3,000 from **Samuel Whitbread**, the wealthy brewer, for the benefit of cancer patients and today there is still a **Whitbread Ward**.

During the period up to and during the **Napoleonic Wars**, nurses wages remained fairly static. The Matron received 10 guineas a year and the nurses £8 with a £3 allowance '*for good work*'. Was this an early example of 'performance related pay'? But this was regular employment and better pay than many women received. Nevertheless, nursing was a health hazard and many either died or left because of ill-health.

The character of charity hospitals changed with the founding of the **Royal College of Surgeons** in 1800 and the necessity for medical and surgical training in hospitals. The number of medical students grew and the doctors took charge of admissions instead of the **Governors** selecting the worthy poor from **Soho** and **St. Giles**. The influx of medical students to **The Middlesex** was largely due to **Charles Bell**, a **Scotsman**, who had bought the **Hunter School of Anatomy** in **Great Windmill Street** in 1812. His pupils came to the nearby **Middlesex** where, in 1814, he became a surgeon and, later, **Professor** at the **Royal College**.

After the **Test Act of 1828** failed to persuade the **Universities of Oxford and Cambridge** to admit **Roman Catholics**, **Lord Brougham** and a group of friends

determined to set up a **University in London** to admit all denominations - or none. The new **University** to be built in **Gower Street** would include the study of medicine. Where better for the students to gain clinical practice than at **The Middlesex**, a few streets away? Unfortunately the **Governors** prevaricated and another general hospital was built in **Gower Street**. **The North London Hospital** (later **University College Hospital**) with its own medical school was opened in 1835.



The Middlesex c1835

The **Governors of The Middlesex** promptly decided to build its own medical school attached to the west wing of the hospital, and this opened in 1836. During the great cholera epidemic of 1854 **The Middlesex** was in the centre of the outbreak in **London** and was overwhelmed by the ill, dying and dead. So much so that **Miss Florence Nightingale** offered her help and so had her first experience of nursing in a **London** voluntary hospital. The whole area around **The Middlesex**, once open country, had now become notorious for its commercial prostitution with **Foley Street** behind the hospital likened to the **Amsterdam** red light district.

During the latter half of the 19th century many amenities and improvements were made to the hospital. In 1890 a beautiful chapel was built and by 1900 there were nearly 300 beds. The immediate environs had changed, with better housing, better sanitation and better policing. Advances in treatment and changes in medicine were reflected by some of the famous and influential surgeons and physicians of the times, men like **Essex Wynter**, **Sampson Handley** and **Gordon Gordon Taylor**. **Sir John Bland-Sutton** raised and gave money enabling the **Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology** to open in 1914. **King Edward VII** and **Queen Alexandra** showed a lively interest in the work of hospitals; he founded the **King Edward VII Hospital Fund for London** and she has a ward at the hospital named after her. **Prince Francis of Teck** (elder brother of **Queen Mary**) joined the hospital Board in 1902 becoming Chairman in 1909. Sadly he died that same year but not before he had succeeded in persuading the **Barnato Joel Charity** to support the hospital's cancer research programme. This charity, formed after the discovery of diamonds in **South Africa**, gave a grant of £250,000 which enabled the Governors to build and equip a whole wing. It was opened in 1912 by **Queen Mary**, with wards dedicated to herself and her brother, **Prince Francis**. Another large bequest came from the **Annie Zunz Trust**, set up in her memory by her

husband **Siegfried**, a metal merchant in the **City of London**, for maternity beds.

By the 1920's **The Middlesex** was showing signs of age and disrepair. In 1924 it was declared structurally unsafe and it was decided to demolish it and build anew. **Mr. (later Lord) Alfred Webb-Johnson** spearheaded the appeal, resigning as **Dean** of the medical school in order to do so. The cost of rebuilding was over £1M (approx. £24M today) and was met entirely by donations including 5,000 farthings collected by an **Oxford Street** milliner! The foundation stone was laid by the **Duke of York**, later **King George VI**, in 1928 and the last section was opened in 1935. **James Buchanan**, a **Scot**, who made a fortune selling whisky in **Canada**, and created **Baron Woolavington** in 1922 for his philanthropic work, gave a large sum of money in 1928 to build the private wing which bears his name.

The new hospital, built with an east and west wing, had 712 beds, the largest London teaching hospital. **The Cross Piece**, joining the two wings, was the **Courtauld Institute**. **Augustus Courtauld**, a descendant of the **Huguenot** refugee, who had subscribed to the original **Middlesex** in 1748, endowed a **Chair of Anatomy** and also this new **Institute of Biochemistry**.



To the stars.

In 1931 a new **Nurses' Home** was opened. Built in **Foley Street** the name of the donor was unknown until the advent of the **NHS** in 1948. It was then announced that the generous benefactor was **Colonel John Astor**, later **Lord Astor of Hever** and **Chairman** of the **Board of Governors**. With tennis and badminton courts, a superb swimming pool, a library and large sitting room it rivalled

any first class club.

During the **Second World War** the **Home Counties** were divided into sectors, each headed by a **London** teaching hospital. **The Middlesex** sector included **Mount Vernon Hospital**, **Northwood**, **Tindal House** in **Aylesbury** and half of a large, newly erected, hutted hospital at **Stoke Mandeville**, near **Aylesbury**, where the spinal injuries unit began to achieve fame. This was initially due to a 'secret weapon' devised by a **Middlesex** surgeon, **E. W. Riches**, later **Sir Eric**. This overcame the problem of fatal urinary infections in paralysed patients. The uppermost three floors of **The Middlesex** were emptied as a wartime precaution and, in the event, were severely damaged by bombs.

With the advent of the **National Health Service** the

existing **Board of Governors** was replaced by a **Board** of people appointed by the government. **Colonel Astor** continued to be **Chairman**. At first life went on much as usual, though many in-patients came from outside the district. But, as the concept of a **Health District** grew, so did the need for a new administrative framework. The **Soho Hospital for Women, St. Luke's - Woodside, Horton Hospital at Epsom** as well as smaller units were managed by **The Middlesex**. In 1980 a reorganisation of the **Health Service** resulted in **The Middlesex** and **University College Hospitals** becoming part of a new **Bloomsbury Health District**. The **Griffiths Report** in 1983 amalgamated the two teaching hospitals - general surgery and midwifery being relocated at **U.C.H.** and the specialised units at **The Middlesex**. The fifth floor of the hospital was completely upgraded for the relocation of the **Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital** and **Broderip** and **Charles Bell Wards** became the first **AIDS** unit. This was opened by **Diana, Princess of Wales**.

In 1987 after years of tradition, a joint nurse training college was set up for the two hospitals, the **Bloomsbury** and **Islington College of Nursing and Midwifery**. In 1997 the decision was made to close it - nurse education had moved on.

To-day on the corner of **Euston Road and Cower Street** hoardings proclaim '**NHS Building for the Future**' - a new hospital to replace both **The Middlesex** and **University College Hospitals**.

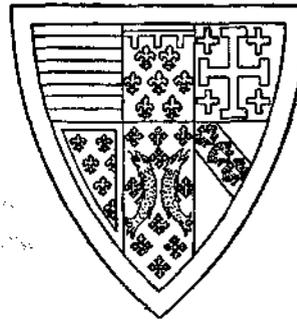
The arms shown are:-

The Middlesex Hospital - *Gules three seaxes points fessewise to the sinister in pale proper pommel and hilts Or; on a chief Sable three rods of Aesculapius Gold.* Motto - *Miseris succurrere disco* (I learn how to help the wretched).

Baron Webb-Johnson - *Argent on a fess between in chief a stag's head caboshed Gules and in base an anchor Azure between a lion couchant guardant and a serpent nowed proper a winged spur Or.* Crest - *a spur erect Or between the attitudes of a stag Gules.* Supporters - *Dexter a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sinister - a Knight of Justice of the Venerable Order of Saint John of Jerusalem in the British realm; both habited proper.*

Viscount Astor - *Or a falcon resting on a dexter hand couped at the wrist proper and gaunletted Gules in chief two fleurs-de-lys of the last.* Crest - *from a mount Vert a falcon rising proper ensigned by three molets Gold.* Supporters - *Dexter an Indian; Sinister a North American fur trapper; each habited, accoutred and holding in the exterior hand a rifle all proper.*

Margaret Backhouse the author of this article and her husband, **Tom**, have been great friends of your editors for almost fifty years and, in recent years have become interested in heraldry and send us all kinds of information which they have discovered near their home in Kenilworth or further afield. **Margaret Gratze**, as she was before her marriage, was trained at The Middlesex Hospital and, after many years of extremely hard work in many different disciplines, became a theatre sister. The



Farnon Prizes of a gold, silver or bronze medal for the best nurse were awarded every year and in 1947 **Margaret** was awarded the gold medal and headed a "field" of about five hundred.

The **Backhouses** met, of course, during their early days at The

Middlesex - **Tom** underwent his clinical training there after his pre-clinical course at Cambridge where he read Medicine at Queens' College. It was also at The Middlesex that he became a Senior Registrar after his National Service in the RAF and before being appointed Consultant Radiotherapist at the Walsgrave Hospital in Coventry. **Tom's** mother was a **Wintour** of Gunpowder Plot fame (or infamy) and her family arms, as most of our readers know, are:- *Sable a fess Ermine.* However Queens' College, Cambridge University, arms are more complicated and are:- *Quarterly of six 1st Barry of eight Argent and Gules (for Hungary); 2nd Azure semée-de-lis Or a label of three points Gules (for Anjou - Sicily); 3rd Argent a cross potent between four crosses couped Or (for Jerusalem); 4th Azure semée-de-lis Or a bordure Gules (for Anjou); 5th Azure crusily two barbels haubert addorsed Or (for Barr); sixth Or on a bend Gules three allions displayed Argent (for Lorraine); the whole within a bordure Vert.*

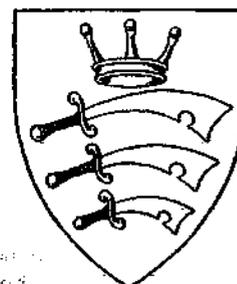
(Burke's Peerage got it wrong in mentioning Queen's College - as it was founded by Queen Margaret of Anjou whose arms it bears and with Queen Elizabeth Woodville, the wife of Edward IV, as co-founder it should always be referred to as Queens' College - Eds).

Spettemur Agendo

by **Cynthia Lydiard Cannings**

Musing recently, (as I'm sure we all do, from time to time) on **Florence of Worcester**, I was given cause to remember his version of the coming of the fierce, land hungry ancestors of the **Saxons** to the area of modern **Germany** to which they gave their name.

I had been turning out a box labelled Heraldry Classes. Beneath the tracing paper, pantograph and stencils, beneath the pictures of **Geoffrey of Anjou** and **Elizabeth Knyvet**, beneath the armorial postcards and the photographs of High Street Banks, and beneath the sketches of helms, crest coronets and **Squadron Leader Laraway's** flying helmet, I found my old school badge*. It had been dutifully purchased - but never sewn on. (I much preferred to write an essay explaining why I hadn't sewn it on, than actually do the sewing!) But it would never



have been as useful attached to my uniform as it proved to be in later years, when I used it on courses as one illustration of the wealth of heraldic material that may still be met with, in 'the real world'.

The badge is nothing more than the arms of the **County of Middlesex** (which I won't insult you by reminding you features *three* beautifully notched *seaxes* ensigned by a *Saxon crown*) with the motto, *Spectemur Agendo*, below. (Let us be viewed by our actions)

Which brings me back to **Florence**. Busily scribbling away to within a couple of years of his death in 1118, **Florence** was hardly writing of the events in his *Chronicon* from memory; still, he was 900 years closer to them than we are, and if not reliable guides to historical fact, our early chroniclers do at least let us know what, in their day, historical facts were thought to be.

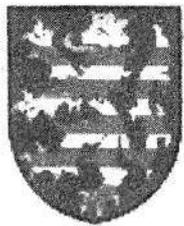
Anyway, **Florence** says that this fierce tribe came down from the north and began to invade and settle in the lands of the peaceful **Thuringians**. They were strong; they were dangerous; and they were growing in numbers. The **Thuringians**, feeling threatened (and very wise they were) proposed a meeting: the great men of both peoples should assemble, and between them thrash out some method of peaceful co-existence - that is, if the unwelcome strangers refused merely to turn round and go back to wherever it was they were coming from.

The newcomers accepted the invitation. Empty-handed, as agreed, hosts and guests met. But if the guests' hands were empty, the sheaths hidden beneath their cloaks were not. At a signal they drew the long, curved, cruelly notched weapons that they called *seaxen*, with which they attacked and slew the **Thuringian** leaders.

The remaining **Thuringians**, lost and confused, were easily overcome: killed, enslaved, absorbed. Their name survives only in the tiny area still called **Thüringen**; and in the inhospitable reaches of the *Thüringer Wald*, the dark and menacing **Thuringian** Forest.

As for the newcomers, who knows who they were, who they considered themselves to be. Their name is lost. They are remembered only as **Saxons**, wielders of the vicious weapon in whose use they were so expert; and the land they seized, says **Florence**, was afterwards known as **Saxony**, from those same, as he calls them, '*long and victorious knives*'. I suppose that in so desperate an age the motto *Spectemur Agendo*, (We are Judged by our Deeds) would have been perfectly acceptable to them.

And why am I telling you all this? Two reasons. First: Don and Marjorie were bewailing the lack of contributions. Second: that old school badge reminded me of a comment, to which in actual fact this whole slight article acts as introduction. A throw-away line penned between the wars, it caused me to chuckle when I first came across it, and I hope might give you a chuckle too. Speaking of those long and victorious knives, and their presence in the arms of several London boroughs, the writer closed by saying:.....*it is somewhat*



incongruous to find emblems of such bloody memories on so peaceful a thing as a Corporation tramcar !

(The badge is that of the Kingsbury County Grammar School which changed its name to the Kingsbury High School on becoming a comprehensive school in 1965. The arms are, of course, blazoned:- *Gules three seaxes proper hilts to the dexter and above them a gold Saxon crown. The arms of Thuringen are:- Azure a lion rampant Barry of ten Argent and Gules crowned, langued and armed Or. - Eds.*)

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Sir Thomas (later Baron) Knyvett

Cynthia's mention of **Elizabeth Knyvett** reminds your editors of an entry in *The King's England* (Middlesex) edited by **Arthur Mee**. Under the sub heading *Charles Stuart's Sister* we read that - with the Longford stream flowing by, and the old church tucked away near the little green, Stanwell is an old-fashioned village where children



still run to the old school with mullioned windows, gazing at the inscription, "*Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*" It stands much as it stood when built by

the bequest of the first and only **Baron Knyvett**, who lived in the park of Stanwell Place, the great house on the site of the baron's old manor house, in which he was the guardian of poor little **Princess Mary. Charles Stuart's** sister.

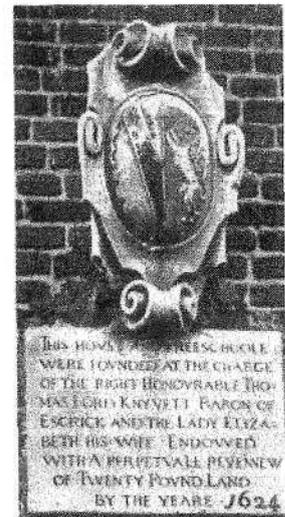
He was fond of children, this sturdy bearded man whose likeness we see in the church, and it must have been a grief to him when she died at his house in 1660; it may be that in leaving money for the school he thought of it as a memorial to her. He was a stern but not unkindly man, and occupies a paragraph in history as the magistrate who found **Guy Fawkes** in the cellars of the House of Lords.

The inscription under the arms on the school wall of Knyvett impaling Howard reads:-

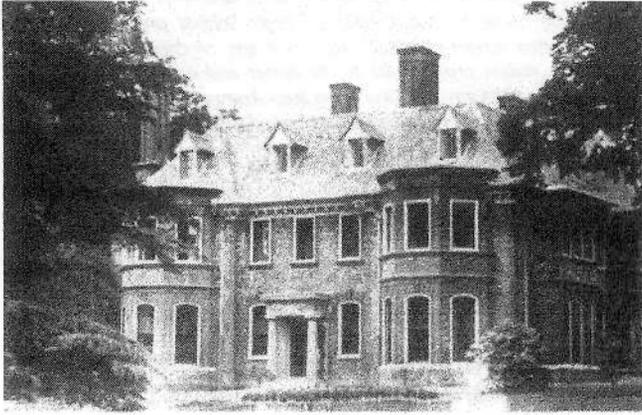
THIS HOVSE AND FREE SCHOOLE WERE FOUNDED AT THE CHARGE OF THE RIGHT HONOVABLE THOMAS LORD KNYVETT BARON OF ESCRICK AND THE LADY ELIZABETH HIS WIFE ENDOWED WITH A PERPETVALL REVENNEW OF TWENTY POUND LAND BY THE YEARE 1624



The **Knyvett** arms are:- *Argent a bend Sable and a bordure engrailed of the last.*



The Hume-Campbells and Highgrove House, Eastcote by Ron Edwards



Highgrove House stands on the south side of Eastcote Road, approximately half way between **Eastcote** and **Ruislip**. It remains as the last of the 'great' houses of **Eastcote** although its purpose and surrounds have altered over the years. It is also an unusual house, in my opinion, as I see it as a 'political' house, or, at least, a house with political connections arising from the owners and occupants through the years.

In 1747 the **Reverend John Lidgould** of **Harmondsworth, Middlesex** built **Highgrove**, a house with a central hall, flanking wings and a high tiled roof rising to a central peak above a balustrade at eaves level. **Robert Turner**, a maltster from **Pinner** lived there from 1758 and his son sold it to **William Blencowe**, a canon of **Wells Cathedral** in 1787. At the beginning of the 19th century, **Highgrove** belonged to **John Humphrey Babb**, an Officer of the House of Commons from 1783. Later came **General Sir Joseph Fuller** who had commanded the Coldstream Guards under **Wellington** in the Peninsular War. His daughter and heiress **Juliana Rebecca** married, as his second wife, **Sir Hugh Hume - Campbell** of **Marchmont** in October 1841 only a few days before her father's death. Unfortunately, a disastrous fire in November 1879 destroyed the house and **Edward Prior**, a pupil of **Norman Shaw**, was engaged to design the present building.

Through his second marriage, to **Juliana, Sir Hugh** not only acquired **Highgrove** but also a useful relationship to the Prime Minister, **Sir Robert Peel**, who was **Juliana's** uncle by marriage. **Sir Robert** is, of course, well known as founder of the Metropolitan Police Force, being known after him as 'Peelers'. **Sir Robert's** son, **Arthur**, who was later to become Speaker of the House of Commons and first **Viscount Peel**, was therefore a cousin by marriage. **Lady Campbell** died in 1886, without children, and left the estate to her husband, who died in 1894. By his will the estate was to be sold and divided among his grandchildren.

Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, 7th Baronet of Marchmont, was born in 1812 and had married, as his first wife, in 1834, **Margaret**, daughter of **John Spottiswoode**. She had died in 1839 leaving one daughter, **Helen**. **Helen Hume Campbell** married **Sir George Warrender, 6th Baronet of Lochend**, in 1854. The **Warrenders** were a

wealthy **Edinburgh** family, descended from Flemish weavers. **Sir George's** mother was a daughter of the **8th Earl of Lauderdale**. After the death of **Lady Helen** in 1875, **Sir George Warrender** was left with three sons - **John, George John Scott and Hugh Valdave** - like himself destined for the Services, and three talented daughters - **Julian Margaret, Alice Helen and Eleanor Charlotte** - who were not allowed to marry. These were the grandchildren who inherited the **Highgrove** estate. **George John Scott** was educated at **Slough** at the **Reverend John Hawtrey's School**. He became a Naval cadet in 1878 and rose to the rank of Commander by 1893; Captain 1899; Rear Admiral 1908; Vice Admiral 1913. He served with the Naval Brigade in the Zulu War of 1879, and later commanded 2nd Cruiser Squadron 1900/12, and the 2nd Battle Squadron 1912/16. In 1894 he married **Lady Maud Ashley**, the fifth daughter of the **8th Earl of Shaftesbury, of St Giles' House, Wimborne, Dorset**. **Lady Maud**, born in 1870, was a talented musician and archery expert. **George** became the **7th Baronet** on the death of his father in 1901, his elder brother, **John**, having died in 1894. **George** was also ADC to **King Edward VII**. Due to his involvement in Naval affairs from the age of 18 till his death in 1917 he and **Maud** spent much of their lives travelling abroad. Later **Lady Maud** was a frequent visitor to **Highgrove** and wrote *My First Sixty Years* published by **Cassells** in 1933. She died in 1945.

Hugh Valdave, the third son of the **6th Baronet**, was born 1868 and educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He joined the Grenadier Guards 1889 but retired in 1897. He served with the Civil Service Rifles during the Great War becoming Lieut. Colonel and being awarded



Proved fidelity crowns all.

the DSO in 1916. He resigned his commission in 1920 and lived in London and Highgrove until his death in 1926. I have little information about the eldest daughter **Julian Margaret** except that she was living in Wilton Crescent in 1936 when she would have been in her 70s. The other two daughters were to make their marks in rather outstanding ways. **Alice Helen** born in 1857 became the founder of the **Hawthorndon Prize for Literature** which endowed a sum of £100 a year as the prize to an author under 41 years of age. Two notable recipients were **Siegfried Sassoon** for the *Memoirs of a Fox Hunting Man* and **Lord David Cecil** for *The Stricken Deer*. **Eleanor Charlotte** born 1862 was well known in **Eastcote** as a generous benefactor. She provided an Institute for men and also Church Rooms. During the First World War she worked with the French Red Cross. She became converted to Roman Catholicism and was instrumental in the building of the Roman Catholic Church

in the High Street, **Ruislip**. She was also involved with the **Eastcote** and **Pinner** Girl Guides and was District Commissioner for many years.

Sir George Warrender, the **7th Baronet** died in 1917 and was succeeded by his son, **Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender**, as **8th Baronet**. He was born on 23rd June 1899, was educated at Eton College, and served in the Grenadier Guards in the First World War, being awarded the Military Cross. In 1923. He was elected Member of Parliament for Grantham and from 1928 occupied a number of important Ministerial posts. In 1942 he was created **Baron Bruntisfield of Boroughmuir**. He had married in 1920, **Dorothy**, youngest daughter of **Colonel R H Rawson MP** and **Lady Beatrice** daughter of the **Earl of Lichfield**. By that marriage there are three sons, **Colonel the Hon. John Robert Warrender, OBE. MC. TD. DL. JP.** born in 1921, the **Hon Simon George Warrender DSC** born in 1922, and the **Hon. Robin Hugh Warrender** born in 1927. **Lord Bruntisfield's** marriage was dissolved in 1945 and he remarried in 1948, **Tania Kolin of Yugoslavia**, by whom there is one son, the **Hon. Anthony Michael Warrender** born in 1950.

Following the death of **Sir George**, the **7th Baronet**, in 1917 the title descended to his son **Victor Alexander George Anthony** who was born in 1899 and who had **Queen Victoria** as his baptismal sponsor. He was created **Lord Bruntisfield of Boroughmuir** in 1942. His first

mamage was to **Dorothy Hamilton**, granddaughter of the **2nd Earl of Lichfield**.

Sir Victor had an elder sister **Violet Helen Marie**, born 1896 who married **Alexander Ruthven Pym** of the political family. His younger brother, **Harold John** born 1903, became a stage and screen actor and may bring



Industry promotes.

memories back to some of our older readers who will recall **Harold Warrender** of the late 1940s radio shows. This family's many links by marriage to the peerage and particularly a close friendship with **Lady Randolph Churchill**, probably explain why the **Dowager Queen of Sweden** and **Winston Churchill** both stayed at **Highgrove** in the early 1900s; she for a period of convalescence, he as part of his honeymoon. **Mrs Joel** who was the housekeeper remembered that she did not have to prepare food during these visits. When important visitors came to **Highgrove** outside caterers came in from **London**. She would get up at 6.30 am and go to bed at 11 pm and during the day she was responsible for seeing that tea was served to visitors. The ladies' maids advised the housekeeper what was needed for drinks at night. Early morning hot water was taken in brass jugs to visitors.

After the death of Miss Eleanor Warrender in 1949 the Highgrove estate was purchased by the Middlesex County Council and the house used as a Welfare Home. The land fronting on Eastcote Road was intended to be used by the **Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council** for a Town Hall, Council Offices and Civic Centre, but on the reorganisation of **London Government** in 1964 this project was abandoned, as **Ruislip/Northwood** had become part of the **London Borough of Hillingdon**. A public Swimming Bath was erected and opened in 1964 and part of the land was used for the Eastcote Recreation Ground. The family are remembered locally by the name of the open space to the south of **Highgrove House**, - **Warrender Park** and in **Ruislip Churchyard**, near the Eastcote Road lych gate, are the two graves of **Alice Helen Warrender**, 1857-1947, Founder of the **Hawthorndon Prize** and of her sister **Eleanor**, 1862-1949.

To compile this short sketch of a 'political' house I have been grateful for information contained in an article of June 1970 by **Sir Christopher Cowan** in the Bulletin of the Ruis lip, Northwood and Eastcote Local History Society; in **Eastcote**, a pictorial history published by the same society and in *Ruislip Past* by **Eileen Bowlt**.

The arms displayed are blazoned as follows:

Home-Purves-Hume-Campbell - (Sir William, 6th Baronet, assumed in 1819 the surnames of **Home-Campbell** in accordance with the will of his great-uncle, **Hugh**, 3rd and last, **Earl of Marchmont**.) - Quarterly; First grand quarter - 1st and 4th Vert a lion rampant Argent; 2nd and 3rd Argent three popinjays Vert; Second grand quarter - Gyronny of eight Or and Sable within a bordure Gules charged with eight escallops of the first a canton gyronny of eight of the third and Ermine; Third grand quarter - Azure on a fess between three mascles Argent as many cinquefoils of the first; Fourth grand quarter - quarterly 1st and 4th Gules three piles engrailed Argent; 2nd and 3rd Argent a cross engrailed Azure; over all in surtout an escutcheon Argent charged with an orange slipped and imperially crowned all proper. **Crest** - a dexter arm issuing from a heart and grasping a scimitar all proper. **Supporters** - two lions rampant regardant Argent.

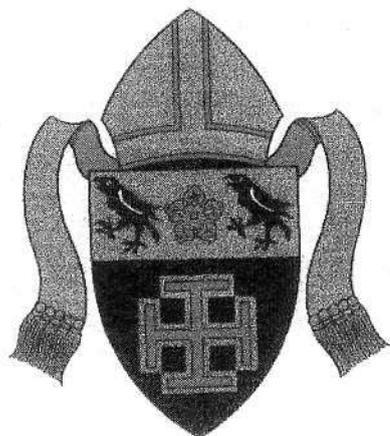
Warrender (Baron Bruntisfield) - Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent on a bend wavy between six roses gules three plates for **Warrender**; 2nd Or a lion rampant Gules couped in all joints of the field within a double tressure flory counter flory Azure for **Maitland**; 3rd grand quarter - counter quartered 1st quarter 1st and 4th Vert a lion rampant Argent; 2nd and 3rd Argent three papingoes Vert beaked and membered Gules for **Hume**; 2nd quarter gyronny of eight Gules and Ermine for **Campbell of Cessnock**; 3rd quarter Azure on a fess between three mascles Argent as many cinquefoils of the first for **Purves of Purves**; 4th quarter 1st and 4th Gules three piles engrailed Argent for **Polwarth of that ilk**; 2nd and 3rd Argent a cross engrailed Azure for **Sinclair of Hermiston**, on surtout of the grand quarter an escutcheon Argent charged with an orange slipped and imperially crowned all proper. **Crest**. - a hare sejant. **Supporters** - two lions regardant Argent.

The Arms of Ealing Abbey

from Stephen Kibbey

The following, written in 1956, is an account of the arms by the designer **Dom Aelred Barnes**: "Our attainment of abbatial status in May last year made it desirable that Ealing, in common with most Benedictine houses at home and abroad, should possess its own coat of arms. Hitherto both school and monastery alike had made use of a simple but effective device adopted by Fr. Cave in our early days: it consisted of a **gold cross potent between two crimson laurel branches linked at the base by a golden cord**. In recent years the **cross** itself had been placed on a **green shield**, giving the whole a more heraldic appearance, but this last change had the unfortunate effect of reproducing the arms already borne by a member of the peerage. (See note below.) This made it unlikely that our use of them would be confirmed by the Heralds' College, one of whose functions, as the sole armorial authority in England, is precisely to prevent such unlawful duplication!

Other considerations also underlined the need for modification of the existing design, as it was only fitting that our arms should contain some allusion to the history of our house and to St Benedict as Patron of our abbey church. Abbot Pontifex therefore commissioned the present writer to prepare various designs, one of which



was selected by the community for submission to the Royal College of Arms. It is gratifying to be able to report that this design, was approved by the Heralds without any modification, and the Grant of Arms was duly made out, assigning the arms following for the

Abbey of St Benedict at Ealing that is to say: **Sable a Cross Potent Gules fimbriated Or on a Chief of the last between two Ravens also Sable a pierced Cinquefoil also Gules each foil charged with an Ermine spot Gold as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter for the Abbey of St Benedict at Ealing on Seals, Shields or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms**'. (Extract from the Grant of Arms.)

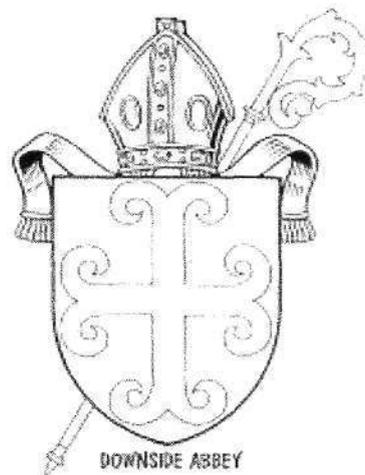
An explanation of the new arms may be of interest, since they provide a complete record in miniature of English Benedictine history from its inception to the present day. Thus the black field is taken from the arms of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, the first specifically Benedictine house to be founded on English soil, and the colour itself had the same significance then as now, being an allusion to the Black Monk's habit. In our own case, it

serves also as a reminder of the day on which we became an abbey, 26th May 1955, the feast of St Augustine of Canterbury.

After the dissolution of the Monasteries at the time of the Protestant Revolt, the survival of our congregation was secured through the good offices of Dom Philip de Caverel, Abbot of St Vedas at Arras, who gave us hospitality and enabled us to build the monastery of St Gregory the Great adjoining the Vedastine College at Douai. This all-important fact is recorded by the inclusion of the **red cinquefoil** from Abbot Caverel's personal arms, though in deference to the best heraldic authority, this is shown **pierced**.

The **ermine spots** which adorn it are in reference to the five monks of St Gregory's who suffered martyrdom at Tyburn, thus winning from God, we may be sure, the continuance of the revived congregation.

Our derivation from Downside is shown by the **red cross potent bordered with gold**, which is in reality a **gold cross surmounted by a red one**, and reproduces the tinctures of the Downside arms, which are those of St Vedast at Arras: **Or, a Cross Ancrée Gules**, and have been borne by Downside since at least 1814.



Finally, homage is paid to our great Patron St Benedict, by the inclusion of **two ravens** as his most fitting heraldic symbol. The examples chosen are taken from an ancient Book of Arms, that of Grunenbourg, which dates from 1483. They are remarkable for that boldness and vigour which we have learned to expect from the best period of heraldic art.. It will be apparent from what has been said above, that Ealing, though youngest in point of time among the abbeys of the English Benedictine Congregation, enjoys with them a truly great tradition, reaching back in unbroken succession to our Holy Father himself. Something of this tradition, as illustrated by the history of our own house, we have sought to represent by means of heraldry, and for this reason if no other we may well find inspiration and a legitimate cause for pride in our new coat of arms".

Note The Peer in question was **Alfred Bury, 6th Earl of Charleville, 5th Viscount Charleville of Charleville Forest, and 5th Baron Tullamore of Charleville Forest** in the peerage of Ireland. It is unclear whether he bore '**Vert a cross potent Or**' as suggested by **Dom Aelred** and given by **Berry** in his **Encyclopædia Heraldica**, or whether the cross was in fact, a cross crosslet as given in **Burke and Fox-Davis's 'The Art of Heraldry'**. **Papworth** gives both coats under different entries. **Lord Bury** died without issue on 26th June 1875 when all his honours became extinct. His widow died in 1911.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

My Home Town - No.9 by Stephen Kibbey

EALING was originally an Anglo-Saxon settlement. The name Ealing is derived from 'Gillingas', meaning the people of Gilla. Variations of the name prior to the nineteenth century were **Yeling**, **Zelling**, and **Eling**. In spite of there being evidence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement, (around **Ealing Common** and **Hanger Lane**), Ealing does not appear in the Domesday Book almost certainly because it was part of the **Bishop of London's** manor of **Fulham**. In mediæval times the parish was in the hundred of **Ossulstone** in the county of **Middlesex**. The village grew up around the church, which was first built in 1127, in what is now St Mary's Road, and lay at the centre of the parish between two streams south of Uxbridge Road. Smaller hamlets grew up to the west at **Ealing Dean** and southwest at **Little Ealing**, north of Uxbridge Road.

Up until the 18th century **Ealing** was a small community of houses built along St Mary's Road. In 1599 there was 85 households in **Ealing** and surrounding hamlets and 116 by 1664. It was a community of no great significance and travellers passed through the parish simply because there was no inn at which to stop. It was, like most areas surrounding **London** an agricultural community providing fruit, vegetables and flowers for the big city. The area gained a reputation for the beauty of its landscape and so in the early 18th century, due to its proximity to **London** wealthy merchants and landowners started to move out to **Ealing** for the 'purity of the air.

In April 1774 **John Yeoman** from **Somerset** walked from **Brenfford** to **Ealing** and commented that " in the course of that walk, about 2 miles, we went by 5 Esquires seats, one Bishop, one Dukes and the **Princess Amelia's** house. So I leave the reader to judge the pleasantness of our walk, & where there was no gentleman seat, it was gardener's gardens with fruit trees all in bloom, which makes it the seat of Paradise"

The **Duke's** house and small estate belonged to **George Spencer K.G., 4th Duke of Marlborough**. This was situated on St Mary's Road only a few hundred yards up the road from St Mary's, the parish church. The **Duke**, whose other titles were **Marquis of Blandford**, **Earl of Sunderland**, **Earl of Marlborough**, **Baron Spencer of Wormleighton**, and **Baron Churchill of Sandridge**, bore the following arms: *Quarterly First and Fourth Grand Quarters (i) and (iv) Argent (ii) and (iii) Gules a fret Or; overall on a bend Sable three escallops of the first (for Spencer): Second and Third Sable a lion rampant Argent*



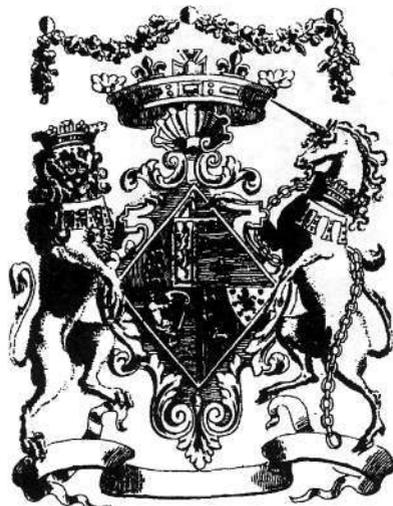
on a canton of the last a cross Gules (for Churchill). Crests: *Dexter – A lion couchant guardant Argent supporting with dexter paw a banner Gules charged with a dexter handpaumée of the first the staff Or Sinister – Out of a ducal coronet Or a griffin's head between two wings expanded Argent gorged with a bar gemel Gules armed of the first.* Supporters: *On the dexter side a griffin per fess Argent and Or; on the sinister a wyvern Argent wings expanded both collared and chained Sable each with a collar charged with three escallops Argent.* Motto: *Dieu Defend Le Droit* (God defends the right). Interestingly the **5th Duke**, in 1817 by Royal licence, took the name **Churchill** after that of **Spencer** and it seems to be that he then changed his arms by swapping the **Churchill** quarters with the **Spencer** quarters, the **Churchill** arms thus being in the more honourable position of the first quarter. This is how the present **Duke** displays his arms as can be seen in the guidebook to Blenheim Palace. There appears to be no justification for this reversal since the paternal line comes from **Charles Spencer KG., 3rd Earl of Sunderland**. He had married **Anne Churchill** and it was she who, after the death of **Henrietta the Duchess of Marlborough**, brought the **Dukedom** into the **Spencer** family.

The **Bishop's** house, which was just behind the **Duke's** estate, belonged to **Edward Chandler, Bishop of Durham**. **Bishop Chandler** bore 'Checky Argent and Gules on a bend Sable three lions guardant Argent'.



The principal estate at the time was **Gunnersbury Park and House**. Between 1658 and 1663 **Sir John Maynard**, who advised **Charles II** on matters of law employed **John Webb** to build him a Palladian House. In 1763 **Princess Amelia, (Amelia Sophia Eleanor)**, **George II's 2nd** daughter moved into the house and lived there until she died in 1786.

Guillim, gives **Amelia's** arms as *'The Royal Arms, viz.*



Quarterly 1st Per pale dexter Gules three lions passant guardant Or (England) sinister Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory Gules (Scotland); 2nd Azure three fleurs de lys Or (France); 3rd Azure a harp Or sfringed Argent (Ireland); 4th Tierced per pale and per chevron (i)

Gules two lions passant guardant Or semée of hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure (Luneburg); (iii) Gules a horse courant Argent (Hanover) without an escutcheon in the Hanoverian quarter, with over all a label of five points Ermine. The lozenge is ensigned by a royal coronet and the royal supporters are charged on the shoulder with a similar label. The dexter supporter is also charged with a royal coronet.

In 1801 the house was demolished and two Regency houses built, **Gunnersbury Park** and **Gunnersbury House**. In 1835, the banker, **Nathan Meyer Rothschild**, bought **Gunnersbury Park** and in 1889 he bought the smaller house to reinstate the former estate. In 1925

both houses and grounds were sold to **Ealing** and **Acton Councils** and are now a museum and public park. The **Rothschild** arms were:

Quarterly 1st Or an eagle displayed Sable langued Gules; 2nd and 3rd Azure issuing from the dexter and sinister sides of the shield an arm embowed proper grasping five arrows points to the base Argent; 4th Or a lion rampant langued Gules over all an escutcheon



Concord, integrity, industry.

Gules thereon a pointed target the point to the dexter

proper. Crests - Centre: Issuant from a ducal coronet Or an eagle displayed Sable; Dexter: Out of a ducal coronet Or between open buffalo horns per fess Or and Sable a mullet of six points Or; Sinister: Out of a ducal coronet Or three ostrich feathers the centre one Argent and the exterior ones Azure. Supporters - On the dexter side a lion rampant Or and on the sinister side a unicorn Argent maned, crined, tufted, horned and unguled Or. Motto - Concordia, Integritas, Industria (Concord, Integrity, Industry).

In 1800, the architect, **Sir John Soane** bought **Pitshanger Manor**, which is situated on **Ealing Green**. It was also at this time that the famous **Ealing Fair** which had been held on the green for generations was finally stopped due to local residents complaining about the noise and rowdy behaviour of the fairgoers. **Soane** carried out major alterations to the building, demolishing all but the south wing and rebuilding a central block linking to the north wing. He was not armigerous but he used the arms of a **John Sone** of **Wavesdon** on his bookplate. **Sone's** arms were: *Per pale Or and Azure on a fess wavy between four cinquefoils pierced two crescents all counterchanged.* It is even said that



Soane got his wife, **Eliza** to use her uncle's arms improperly - her uncle being the **City** builder **George Wyatt**. In 1810 **Soane** sold the manor and after passing through various owners it was bought by **Spencer Walpole** the cabinet minister who lived in nearby **Ealing**

Common. The **Walpole** arms were: *Or on a fess between two chevrons Sable three crosses-crosslets Gold.*



Walpole let the manor to his sisters-in-law, the daughters of **Spencer Perceval**, who at that time lived on the opposite side of the green. **Spencer Perceval**, the only **British Prime Minister** to be

assassinated, moved to **Ealing** close to the common in 1809 and lived there until his assassination in 1812. He was the **3rd son** of **John, 2nd Earl of Egmont**. The

Perceval arms are:

Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent on a chief indented Gules three crosses paty of the field for Perceval; 2nd and 3rd Barry nebuly of six Or and Gules for Lovel of Tichmersh. Crest: A thistle erect leaved proper. Supporters: Dexter - an antelope

Argent attired and unguled Or ducally gorged and chained of the last;

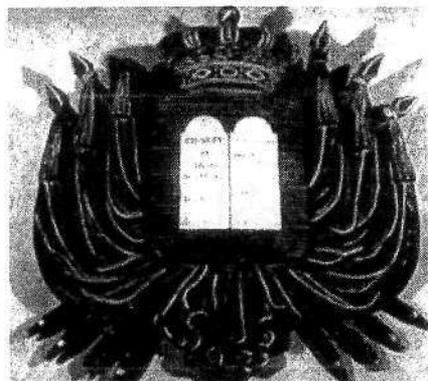


Sinister - A stag Sable attired and unguled Or ducally gorged and chained of the last each holding in the mouth a thistle proper. Motto: *Sub Cruce Candida.* (Under the White Cross). **Pitshanger Manor** is now a museum and is also used for exhibitions and recitals.

With the wealthy and famous came private schools. As early as 1599 a school for eighteen pupils aged from 6 to 17 was run by one **Thomas Haward**. **Ealing** has seen a number of famous and infamous teachers and pupils. The most notorious teacher was the **Rev. William Dodd** who taught in the 1760's. One of his pupils was **Philip Stanhope**, godson and heir of the **Earl of Chesterfield**, and to whom the famous letters were written. **Dodd** was caught forging the signature of **Lord Chesterfield** on a bond. He was tried in 1777, found guilty and executed. The same building housed another school, also run by a cleric and included on its roll of pupils **Viscount Sidmouth** and the **Earl of Elgin**, of the **Elgin** marbles fame.

Without doubt the most notable teacher ever, in **Ealing**, was **Louis - Philippe, Duc d'Orléans** and future **King of France**, the *citizen's king*. He taught mathematics and geography in the early 1800s at **Great Ealing School** whilst in exile. He, of course, bore the famous arms of **Orleans**: - *France Modern with an Argent label*

However, on succeeding to the throne he was required to exchange his beautiful dynastic arms to one which reflected the appalling taste of the day. On 26 February 1831 the Royal arms were changed to: *Azure two tables of the French law Argent inscribed with the words: "charte de 1830, art. I, art II, art III" Argent.*



Behind the shield in saltire were the Sceptre and Hand of Justice, as well as six tricolour flags. The crown was a closed crown surrounded with leaves instead of the usual fleur-de-lys. The

fleur-de-lys on the royal sceptre was changed to an *Orb*. These were the arms of **Louis-Philippe** until he was deposed in 1848. **Great Ealing School** was founded in



the old rectory, a moated Elizabethan building, beside the parish church in 1698. By 1820 it was said to be comparable with **Harrow**.

At the beginning of the 19th century **Ealing** was rapidly gaining the reputation of being '*Queen of the Suburbs*'. Wealthy businessmen moved into the area to mix with the famous and powerful who had already established a countryseat here. **Ealing** remained a provincial outpost of **London** until the 1870s when the railway finally took off. The **Great Western Railway Company** had built the main line from **London** to **Bristol** in the 1830s. The beginning of the 20th century saw the population rise rapidly. This was due in part to the increase in the use of the railway but also due to the electrified tramway, which was installed in 1901. The tram connected the western suburbs of **Ealing, Acton, Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush, Brentford, Kew, Hounslow** and **Chiswick** and therefore allowed workers to travel further afield for employment. The large gentry houses were gradually sold off in plots. The managing director of **London United Tramways** wrote in 1904 'that estates where one dwelling formerly stood on its own acreage are now being cut up into building plots for houses that average 20 or 30 to the acre.

Ealing boasts its own abbey and on 28th March 1897 the first mass was said by the new community of **Benedictine** monks who had come to settle here. The first part of the abbey church was opened for public prayer two years later. In October 1940 two stray bombs hit the abbey church demolishing the east end. That section was boarded off using timber from the damaged roof and remained boarded up until 1962 when the nave was restored and transepts added. Work continued on and off until the abbey church was finally completed in 1998. It is built of Ham Hill stone, Bere stone and Guiting stone. The church was raised to abbatial status on 26th May 1955, the feast day of St Augustine of Canterbury and arms were granted in 1956 as you will have read in the preceding article - **The Arms of Ealing Abbey**.

Not far from the **Abbey** is **St David's Home** for ex-servicemen. It occupies the site where **Castle Hill Lodge** stood. This was a rather modest house set within 27 acres of ground.

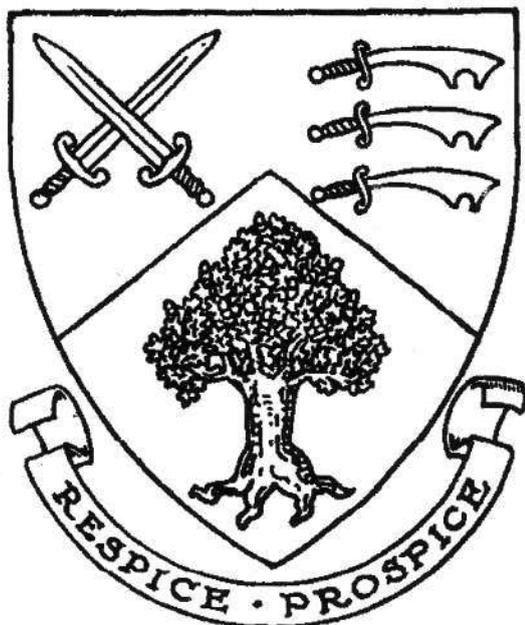
Sir Francis Burdett Bt., the radical politician, notable for his opposition to floggings in the army was brought up here. The **Burdett** arms were: *Azure two bars Or each charged with three martlets Gules.* Crest: *A lion's head erased Sable langued Gules.* Sometime in the

1790's **Mrs Maria Fitzherbert**, the morganatic wife of **George, Prince of Wales** and the future **King George IV**, moved into the house. **Maria** was a Roman Catholic, and though the marriage was canonically valid it was null and



Cleve fast.

void under the terms of the 1772 **Royal Marriages Act**. She later sold the house to her husband's brother, **EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT** who was **QUEEN VICTORIA'S** father. He installed his mistress there. **Edward** bore the following arms: *The Royal Arms viz. Quarterly 1st and 4th England; 2nd, Scotland; 3rd Ireland; over all a label of three points Argent charged on the centre point with a cross Gules and on each of the others with a fleur-de-lis Azure.*



In 1888, in keeping with the times a Ragstone Gothic town hall was built in the **Broadway**. Further up the road smaller buildings of the same style were also built Ninety years later the **Council** took over **Percival House** across the road for more office space. Unusually the plan of the building is that of an open-ended spanner!

On 22 February 1902 the following arms were granted to the **Borough of Ealing**: - *Parted chevronwise Gules and Silver in dexter chief two crossed swords and in sinister chief three seaxes all proper with Gold pommels and hilts and in base an uprooted Oak tree proper.* The motto was *Respice Propice* (Look backward, Look forward).

Following the local government reorganisation in 1963, new arms were granted on 1st September 1965. - *Argent issuant from a grassy mount in base an Oak tree proper fructed Or on a chief Gules 3 Saxon crowns Or.* Motto - *Progress with Unity.* On 6 January 1966 it was resolved to recommend *"That the Council adopt as the Common Seal of the Corporation of the London Borough of Ealing the seal illustrated below in place of the seal in use at the present."*

Whilst looking through the minutes of the **Council's** 'General Purpose Sub-Committee', it is interesting to see the number of sports clubs and organisations who had applied at various time for permission to use the **Council's** coat of arms. On every occasion the council

gave permission for the club or organisation to use their arms. It sad that the **Council**, when applying for a grant of arms didn't ask for a badge which would, of course, be the proper device for the sports clubs and the like to use. Today, **Ealing** is probably most famous for the film studio, where the classic *Ealing Comedies* were made but after the last war it started to decline as a result of strong competition from the **Pinewood** and **Shepperton Studios**. It was purchased by the BBC but was sold in the 1980s after which time its future was in the balance. In June 2000 it was bought by a consortium of **Ealing Comedy** fans with the sole purpose of reviving the classic comedy theme.

Ealing is also gaining a reputation for music. For a number of years **Ealing** has hosted an annual *Music in the Park* festival, which lasts for about six weeks. This attracts many thousands of people who picnic on the grass and listen to the music, which ranges from the latest pop to jazz, folk and classical. The concerts are free.



We regret to announce the death on 30th May of

Peter John Begent, FSA

*A great heraldist who gave the inaugural talk 25 years ago to the **Middlesex Heraldry Society** and was one of the original members and a staunch supporter of the **Chiltern Heraldry Group**. He was an expert on the **Garter Arms in St George's Chapel at Windsor** and was co-author with our patron **Hubert Chesshyre, Clarenceux King of Arms, of The Most Noble Order of the Garter – 650 Years**. His knowledge and expertise will be sadly missed. We offer our deepest sympathy to Peter's daughter, Sheila, and to his grandchildren, Victoria and Ian.*

It is with deep regret that we announce the death on Friday, 14th September of

the Reverend Alfred Price Hawkins

*recently retired vicar of Saint Benet's – the **Heralds' church** and the **London church** where services are often held in **Welsh** for expatriates. When one of your editors asked him, some time ago, how he "got the job" he replied "How many clergymen do you know who are interested in heraldry and are **Welsh language speakers**?" He was a member of the **Heraldry Society** and regularly gave talks, mainly on **The Crusades**, to a number of local heraldry societies. He will be greatly missed*

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Subscriptions

For 2001/02 are now due and are unchanged at:-

£6.00 for full membership

£4.00 for country membership

Please give or send your cheque or cash to the Hon. Treasurer or to any member of the Committee.

Next Meetings

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Heraldic Glass in St. Albans Abbey

by **Stuart Whitefoot**
on **Thursday, 18th October**

+++++

Crosses – A Themed Evening

Chaired by **Ron Brown**
on **Thursday, 15th November**

+++++

Christmas Games and Quizzes

on **Thursday, 20th December**

+++++

Can you suggest, or better still, organise and run a game or a Quiz?

+++++

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

The Chiltern Heraldry Group

+++++

An Heraldic Jigsaw

*the glass for **Walworth Castle, Co. Durham***

by **Kay Holmes**.

on **Saturday, 20th October**,
in the **Fulmer Village Hall**.

+++++

The Heraldry of Inn Signs

by **John Titterton**
on **Saturday, 17th November**,
in the **Long Room**
at the **Wallingford Community Centre**

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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.