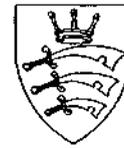




The Seaxe



Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

Joint Editors - Don & Marjorie Kirby, 2 Jamnagar Close, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2JT

(☎ 01784 456049 - e-mail seaxe@tinyworld.co.uk)

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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

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

Happy Christmas and a **Healthy New Year**

in the sincere hope that the world may become peaceful again and allow us to get on with our Heraldry without worry, let or hindrance



INVITATION TO NAN & PETE'S

For yet another year our diminishing number of members has been invited to the home of **Nan and Pete Taylor** for a **New Year** get together on **Saturday, 5th January 2002**

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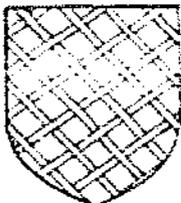
As always we are grateful for this opportunity of meeting old friends in such a convivial atmosphere.

In the time of Queen Dick

by Cynthia Lydiard Cannings

No.10 - THE SQUIRES OF AUDLEY

After the Battle of Poitiers the Black Prince embraced Sir James Audley, of Stratton Audley, *the which I shall assigne you on myne herytage in Englande.* and though Sir James protested his unworthiness, he could not persuade the Prince to change his mind So he sent for his squires, and told them of



the Prince's generosity. Then he asked his kinsmen, Sir Peter Audley, Sir Stephen Gossington and Sir Ralph Ferrers, to witness that he divided the gift between his squires, saying: *It hath pleased my lorde the prince to gyve me fyve hundred markes of renews by yere, for the whiche I have done hym but small servyce. Sirs, beholde these foure squyers, who have alwayes*

served me truly. This honour that I have is by their vulyntnesse, wherfore I resigne the gyft my lorde the prince hath gyven me to them and to their heyres for ever.

And as a visible sign of his favour he permitted the four to take *the gules, fretty or* of Audley and adapt it to their own use.

This they did - for John Delves bore *argent, a chevron gules fretty or between three delves sable*



- Thomas Dutton bore *quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or*

- Robert Fowlehurst bore *gules fretty or, on a chief argent two*

molets pierced sable

- and John Hawkestone bore *ermine, a fess gules fretty or* -- the which arms their families bear with pride to this very day.

(First published in the Norfolk Standard of October 2000 and reprinted with the kind permission of the editor and the author).

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In the Ballard Roll as exemplified by Joseph Foster the canting arms borne by John Delves were a *chevron Gules between three billets (delves) Sable*. However Stephen Friar in his **New Dictionary of Heraldry** states that - the *chevron* was an augmentation of honour, granted by Lord Audley following the battle, Audley's arms being *Gules fretty Or*. J. F. Huxford in his **Arms of Sussex Families** describes *delves* as "sods or turves of earth delved from the ground" and also says that (in the singular) "a *delf* is similar in shape to a *billet*" - it is therefore a good example of canting arms.

Civic Heraldry in the Chilterns

— A Survey by John Allen

The medieval parish may have cheerfully survived without such an item but one piece of equipment essential for any **Chiltern** community of borough status was a corporate seal with which to authenticate its decisions and agreements. **Dunstable's** use of the arms of its neighbouring **Priory**, and **Henley's** abrupt change from a



Arms of the Priory

rampant lion to the letter **H** below a crown and sunburst showed that sigillography and the orthodox **English** heraldic system did not necessarily proceed hand in hand. It was nonetheless from such beginnings that **Civic Heraldry** developed.

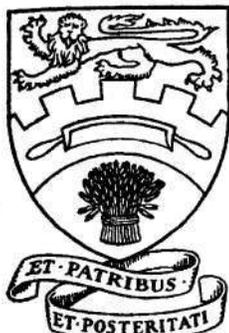


Official inspections of armorial insignia throughout the country recorded **Berkhamsted's** seal displaying a castle surrounded by symbols of association with the **Duchy of Cornwall** in 1634. At an even earlier visitation in 1566 **Wycombe's** seal was shown to be based on the swan badge of **Stafford**, former **Earls and Dukes of Buckingham**.



HIGH WYCOMBE

Yet in the period that followed civic fathers' regard for their own insignia might best be described as fickle. The sun's rays bursting from **Edward III's** badge at the top of **Henley's** shield were mistakenly transcribed around the town into drops of rain and even bolts of lightning. **Dunstable's** horse-shoe and ring were corrupted into a meaningless twist of lines eventually imagined with misplaced relief to depict a conical ale-warmer! Evidently both **Hitchin Urban** and **Rural District Councils** adopted a DIY approach to the assumption of



HITCHIN



LUTON

arms. The 'crested' china town souvenirs avidly collected early in the twentieth century added to the prevailing image of civic heraldry as anarchic territory neglected by authority. Pieces were decorated with established arms for towns like **Luton** where such existed, and sometimes with irrelevant or imaginative shields where they did not. Mementos were made for **Princes Risborough**, **Tring**, and the **Chalfonts** whose aspirations to armigerous status were not well known. They often bore a shield charged with an informal

county badge - for until the **High Sheriff of Hertfordshire** defrayed the cost of a **Grant of Arms** for his own county in 1925 none of the **Chiltern County Councils** had an armorial bearing of its own.

Future social historians may come to explain the concerted rush to regularise this situation under the **Labour Governments** that followed the **Second World War**. The injection of an armorially precocious



HEMEL HEMPSTEAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Development Corporation at Hemel Hempstead into the **Chiltern** landscape may have unwittingly initiated the flow that followed, for in a new wave of armigerous activity **Bucks** (1948), **Oxon** (1949) and **Beds** (1951) **County Councils** applied for arms in quick succession. **Rickmansworth UDC** celebrated the accession of **Queen Elizabeth II** by petitioning the **Earl Marshal** for arms and **Chesham Urban**, and **Luton Rural District** were among local councils all over the country who joined their number. Now was the period when the unmistakable personal style of the prolific heraldic designer **Dr Ellis Tomlinson** first appeared. His distinctive hand can be seen in the 1953 crest for **Amersham RDC** and in the derived arms necessary for **Amersham Town Council** after **Parliament** drastically reorganised the basis and boundaries of local administration in 1974.



AMERSHAM

In this reform **Buckinghamshire** retained **Whiteleaf Cross**, the landmark depicted at the top of its shield, but

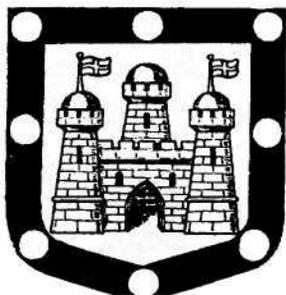


BUCKINGHAMSHIRE C.C.

Oxfordshire's boundaries were realigned to embrace the **Vale of White Horse** and the arms of its **County Council** redesigned to acknowledge this change. **Hitchin** was among the **UDCs** swept away, its legitimate 1936 armorial bearings being consigned to a sort of armorial limbo, but **Henley** became among the very first of the new **Town Councils** to assert its identity by establishing the right to a shield its predecessors had used for 350 years.

The **Chiltern District Council** in company with **South Beds, North Herts** and **Aylesbury Vale** in applying for arms soon after their establishment, and following an initial period of inertia they have since been followed by **South Oxon, South Bucks** and the **Borough of Dacorum**, whose arms helped mark its **Charter** in 1984. Diverse and distinctive though all of these heraldic designs necessarily appear a number of common themes can be discerned in their underlying symbolism.

Local topography offers one consistent source of inspiration with the green expanse of **Aylesbury Vale's** shield signifying the valley's productive fertility. A single river like the **Thames** or **Ouse** and numerous **Hertfordshire** waterways are frequently symbolised by wavy bands, while a black and white chequer pattern wittily suggests the **River Chess**. Such distinguished former inhabitants as **William Penn, Dr John Caius** and **John Hampden** are commemorated by elements from their personal arms. Regal associations find symbolism in the **Tudor Rose** of **Dacorum**, the leopard of **Hitchin UDC** and the besanty border round **Berkhamsted's** castle.



Rickmansworth's watercress, **Amersham's** coralwort and of course the abundant beech are used to symbolise the **Chiltern Hills'** distinctive flora, while sheaves of wheat and barley far outnumber cogged wheels in allusion to local industries.



Heraldic symbols from the **Fotherley, Drake, Palmer, Cavendish,** and **Russell** arms suggest the lasting influence in **Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire** and **Bedfordshire** formerly exerted by these land-owning families.

The most widespread of these insignia is the rising swan with a coronet about its neck and chain over its back. It derives from a badge of the Staffords, and in association with their red and black livery colours this family symbol has spread throughout the present county. A Saxon crown is one of



several subtle variations to the swan's depiction, introduced to convey nuances of local history. Placard-holding pickets outside Marlow's 1990 civic presentation ceremony used the occasion to protest that in honouring the benevolent Murray family, Marlovians of remote Irish ancestry, by placing a shamrock in the swan's beak Dr Tomlinson had gone a step too far. A comic spectacle perhaps - but very, very sad.

The arms illustrated are :-

Dunstable Priory - *Argent on a pile Sable a horseshoe interlaced to a staple affixed to the centre of the pile, Or.*

Henley-on-Thames BC - The town seal as shown on a member's ticket for the **Henley Town and Visitors Regatta** is described as *the letter H ensigned by a coronet beneath a sunburst.*

Hgh Wycombe BC - *Sable on a mount Vert a swan Argent with a ducal coronet Or about its neck and attached thereto a Gold chain.*

The motto translates as **Industry Enriches.**

Hitchin UDC - *Gules a fess arched and embattled Argent between a lion passant guardant and a barley sheaf both Or and on the fess a fleshing-knife proper.*

The motto translates as **For both ancestors and posterity.**

Luton BC - *Quarterly Gules and Azure on a silver cross a bee; in the 1st quarter - a wheatsheaf, in the second a beehive, in the third a rose with stalk and leaves and in the fourth a thistle, all proper. Crest - On a wreath Argent and Gules a grassy mound and thereon a forearm bendwise in a sleeve Azure with a white cuff, the hand holding seven gold ears of wheat.*

The motto translates as **Due to knowledge and labour.**

Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation - *Vert a Tudor rose Gules upon Argent barbed and seeded proper within a surveyor's chain of the third. Crest - On a wreath of the colours issuant from a mural coronet Gules a mount Vert thereon a stag lodged proper. Supporters - On the dexter side a greyhound proper and on the sinister side a stag proper each gorged with a mural coronet Gules.*

The motto translates as **Greater, richer, more beautiful.**

Amersham RDC - *Argent on a mount in base Vert a wyvern wings expanded Gules; on a chief per pale of the last and Sable three plates. Crest - Issuant from a Saxon crown Or a demi-lion Gules holding in the paws a sprig of beech proper.*

Buckinghamshire CC - *Per pale Gules and Sable a swan rousant proper ducally gorged with chain reflexed over the back Or; on a chief of the last a roundel per chevron a cross at the point Vert and Argent. On a wreath of the colours on a mount a beech tree eradicated proper enfiled with a Saxon crown Or. Supporters - On the dexter side a stag and on the sinister side a swan rousant both proper.*

The motto translates as **No steps backwards.**

Berkhamsted UDC - *Or a castle Azure with three domed towers over each of the outer towers a banner Argent charged with a cross Gules all within a bordure Sable charged with Gold roundels.*

Rickmansworth UDC - *Crest - On a wreath of the colours issuant from a wreath of watercress proper a garb Or charged with a lion's face Azure.*

Bedfordshire CC - *Quarterly Gold and Gules a fess wavy*

barry wavy of four pieces Argent and Azure and over all a pale Sable charged with three Silver scallop shells. **Crest** – On a wreath Gold and Gules a swan's head and neck proper issuing from a wreath of oak Or. **Supporters** – Dexter a lion Gules and sinister a Gold bull.

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Scott-Giles asserts that the Corporation of Dunstable, having no arms of its own, and completely without authority, incorporated those of the Priory in its seal. In the course of time corruption crept in - perhaps through a lack of skill or the ignorance of some seal engraver; the pile became longer and narrower, the horseshoe and ring degenerated into a meaningless twist projecting from the side of



Device used by the Borough

the pile, until finally the emblems assumed the shape of an ale-warmer. The arms are blazoned - Argent an ale-warmer within a bordure engrailed Sable.

☆☆☆☆☆☆

Saint Cecilia

According to a highly dubious tradition Saint Cecilia was a Roman maiden of patrician birth compelled to marry a young pagan, Valerian, despite a vow of celibacy. She succeeded in persuading him to respect her vow, and converted him to Christianity. They were both put to death for their faith. Saint Cecilia is the patron saint of musicians and composers. It was believed that



angels left heaven and returned to earth to listen to her play music although it is said that the only apparent reason for her to be known as the patroness of music is that she was skilled in singing the divine praises, often accompanied by an instrument. Her badge is described as:- A Gold harp with Silver strings on a Blue field

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Did You Know?



More than 75% of the Tudor diet was meat! On average a Tudor courtier would eat between 4500 and 5000 calories a day, over twice the present norm. In fact, in one year the Tudor court ate more than 1240 oxen, 8200 sheep, 2330 deer, 760 calves, 1870 pigs and 53 wild boar. Each course of a Tudor meal was like a buffet, with the leftovers being passed to the serving staff and their leftovers being passed to the beggars at the gate.

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The Ward Names of The Middlesex Hospital by Margaret Backhouse

Having been persuaded by your Editors to produce a short piece for the excellent 25th Anniversary Issue of **Seaxe** on The Middlesex Hospital, I became interested in the ward-names. Names like Charles Bell, Bland-Sutton and Webb-Johnson, all famous in the medical world, were obvious, but who were "Athlone", "Meyerstein" and "Lord Ludlow" to name but three? On the death of Prince Francis in 1910, his brother, Prince Alexander of Teck was invited to succeed him as Chairman of the Board of Governors. When King George V abolished titles of German origin during the first World War, Prince Alexander became the Earl of Athlone. He



was a very popular Chairman but had to resign in 1924 when he was appointed Governor-General of South Africa. On his return to England he renewed his interest in medical education and was the Chancellor of the University of London until his death in 1957. From 1940 to 1946 he was also a very successful Governor-General of Canada.

Although there had been a Bentinck Ward named in 1879, in the rebuilt hospital in the 1930's this became Cavendish-Bentinck, referring to a Frederick J. Cavendish-Bentinck. He was a member of the Board of Governors for 42 years and played an important part in the rebuilding of the hospital. He was the manager of the Howard de Walden estate which was originally part of the Duke of Portland's estate and was brought to the family by marriage in the 19th century. Nan Taylor, in her article on the Lords Lieutenant of Middlesex, illustrates the arms of the Duke of Portland - quarterly Bentinck and Cavendish.

Lord Howard de Walden after whom a ward is named was elected to the Board of Governors at the end of the



19th century. He was Vice-President for over 40 years, a generous benefactor and a man of many talents; athlete, playwright and musician.

Edward Meyerstein was a London stockbroker dealing on the South African gold market. During the rebuilding of the hospital in 1934 he donated a large sum towards a new radiotherapy department. This was the first of many generous donations. One was for the provision of curtains round the beds in the wards, one of the first hospitals to have this amenity, and, in 1937, another large sum towards the purchase of athletic grounds at Chislehurst. Knighted in 1938, **Sir Edward** was appointed High Sheriff of Kent, his home county, where his generosity extended to various hospitals and for the benefit of children in the villages around **Sevenoaks**.

Lord Strathcona who gave his name to a ward was



originally a **Donald Smith**. Born in **Scotland** in 1820, the son of a Highland merchant, he spent his early working life with the Hudson's Bay Company at trading posts on the isolated Labrador coast. By 1868 he was head of the company's Montreal office and elected to the Dominion House of Commons. He was part of a consortium to build the Canadian Pacific Railway and he ceremonially drove in the last spike completing the line between east and west in November 1885. Eleven years later he was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London and created first **Baron Strathcona** for his services. In the Boer War he raised, equipped and transported an entire Canadian cavalry regiment to South Africa at his own expense - and so it became known as **Strathcona's Horse**. He gave generously to McGill University and to hospitals on both sides of the Atlantic. His funeral was held in 1914 in Westminster Abbey where a memorial window was installed.

One of the small wards within the **Annie Zunz Maternity Department**, which I referred to in my brief history of **The Middlesex Hospital**, is called **Lord Ludlow**. It refers to the **2nd Baron Ludlow, Henry Lopes**, a barrister by profession and step-father of **Lord Howard de Walden**. The hospital is built on part of the **Berners** estate. Hence the name of a ward. In 1754 a 999-year lease, for which the hospital paid £15 per annum, was granted by **Charles Berners**.

The **Bond Street Association** and the **Dressmakers Association** both worked very hard to collect money for the rebuilding in the 1930's of their local hospital. Representatives continue to visit the hospital every Christmas to distribute parcels to the patients on the two wards "**Bond Street**" and "**Dressmakers**" and also to the children on the two children's wards which they subsequently adopted.

Of course, these are just a few of the names. But I have to mention one more. (In deference to your Editors) It is the **Ferens Institute of Otolaryngology**. In 1926, **Mr. F.J. Cleminson**, surgeon to the E.N.T. Department persuaded a relative, the **Rt. Hon. Thomas Ferens** of **Hull**, to endow an institute for research in ear, nose and throat problems. **Thomas Ferens**, Chairman of Reckitt and Sons and a director of Eagle Star Assurance, was MP for **Hull East** from 1906 to 1918. His other gifts to the public included £250,000 for the foundation of University College Hull and the Hull Art Gallery.



The arms illustrated are :-

Athlone :- Quarterly quartered 1st grand quarter 1st & 4th England 2nd Scotland 3rd Ireland; in chief a label of three points Argent the centre point charged with a cross of St. George and each of the other points with two hearts in pale also Gules; upon an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Hanover, Gules two lions passant guardant in pale Or impaling Or semeé of hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure

on a point in point Gules a horse courant; 2nd & 3rd grand quarters party per pale on the dexter side three stags attire fessways in pale the points of each attire to the sinister Sable on the sinister side three lions passant in pale Sable langued Gules the dexter forepaws of the last over all an inescutcheon of the arms of the **Duchy of Teck paly bendy sinister Sable and Or in the centre point a crescent for difference. Crest – A dog's head paly bendy Sable and Argent charged on the neck with a crest for difference. Supporters – Dexter – a lion Sable the paws flayed to the shoulder Gules; Sinister – a stag proper, both charged on the shoulder with a crescent for difference.**

Howard de Walden :- Quarterly 1st & 4th Erminois a cross Sable charged with five crescents Argent (Ellis) 2nd & 3rd Or on a bend Azure a star betwixt two crescents of the field in chief a crescent Gules all within a bordure engrailed of the last (Scott). **Crests :-** On a mount Vert a goat's head erased Argent (Ellis); a dexter hand issuing out of the wreath holding an annulet Or in which is set a carbuncle proper (Scott). **Supporters –** Two lions Argent each charged on the neck with three trefoils slipped Vert within a collar Gules.

Strathcona and Mount Royal :- Quarterly 1st & 4th Argent on a bend indented between four cross-crosslets Gules three maple leaves Or; 2nd & 3rd Gules on a fess Argent between a demi-lion rampant Or in chief and a canoe of the last with four men rowing proper in the stern a flag of the second flowing towards the dexter inscribed with the letters **N.W.** Sable in base a hammer surmounted of a nail in saltire of the last. **Crest –** On a mount Vert a beaver eating into a maple tree proper. **Supporters – Dexter –** a trooper of the Regiment of Strathcona's Horse proper; **Sinister –** a navy standing on a railway sleeper chaired and railed all proper. The motto translates as: **Leading the armies**

Ferens :- Argent a popinjay Azure beaked and legged Or; on a chief Gules two Tudor roses of the first barbed and seeded proper.

(The shield has been taken from a postcard but we have been unable to trace a blazon. This is our attempt but if any reader can improve upon it we should be delighted to hear from him/her – Eds)



Towards the end of her original article on **The Middlesex Hospital Margaret Backhouse** mentioned the generosity of **Samuel Whitbread** and the fact that that a ward had been named after him. Since publication our guide, philosopher and friend, **Ron Brown**, has acquired for us yet another heraldry book – this time it is **Burke's Landed Gentry** containing the **Whitbread** arms which are blazoned:- *Argent on a chevron Sable between three hinds' heads erased Gules three bezants. Crest:- a hind's head erased Gules charged with a bezant.* The motto translates as:- **By courage not by craft.**



Evolution of BAA's Corporate Identity

Now that permission has at last been granted to the **BAA** to build a fifth terminal at **Heathrow**, their "flagship" airport, it seemed appropriate to examine the change from the use of a traditional coat of arms to various logos which they seem to think are one and the same thing. We publish below a short article on the subject taken from a copy of **BAA News** dated March 1988.



In October, 1967 a grant of arms was made to the **BAA** and its motto *Salvete portum, inveci* is loosely translated as *Welcome to all travellers who pass through our airports*. The interpretation of the arms was designed by **Mr H Ellis Tomlinson FHS** and incorporated many features such as a blue and white shield which represented the sky and aeroplanes, a raised portcullis for the airport and a falcon to represent flight. The shield itself stood upon a base of grass and clouds providing the obvious allusion to an airport's association with ground and air.

In 1968, a new, simple identity was unveiled depicting parallel runway lines coloured red and purple. The symbol was conceived as a simple but easily recognisable form. It was felt to be totally dissimilar from any common airline colours or logo shapes around at that time in order that **BAA's** identity should not conflict with any other airline or airport operator's identity.

In 1976 **Wolf Olins**, a firm of design consultants, were brought in to work closely with the **BAA** design team to develop a corporate identity for the authority. **Newell**



and Sorrell were subsequently commissioned to develop the identity. The symbol of a lozenge using yellow lettering on a black background was used with the name 'British Airports' highlighted in the centre. In preparation for privatisation in the summer of 1987 **Lloyd Northover** were commissioned to take over from **Newell and Sorrell** to design a new corporate identity

which would present **BAA** in the most favourable way to all its audiences which include passengers, airlines, cargo shippers, the City, investors in **BAA** plc, the Government and the staff of **BAA** plc. The new symbol depicting green triangles was introduced in December 1986. The colour of green



was used to represent land since **BAA** is in the airport and not the airline business. The symbol itself represents a stylised aircraft leaving a runway. Now the symbol has become well-known, following privatisation, the Board decided that the **BAA** plc logo will now appear with individual subsidiary company names together with the grey Bembo typeface. The colours used by airport companies will also change to reflect the **BAA** plc colours of grey and green.

According to **Briggs** the arms are blazoned :- *Azure, a pale argent, over all a port between two towers Or, the portcullis raised Sable, the whole ensigned with an astral crown Or. Crest :- On a wreath of the colours out of an astral crown Or, between to the dexter a sprig of two roses Gules, barbed, seeded and leaved, and to the sinister two thistles conjoined on one stem proper, a dexter cubit arm vested Azure, perched on the glove a falcon wings addorsed proper, belled Or. Supporters:- On either side a lynx proper, winged Or, the whole upon a compartment of grass, thereon clouds, proper.*



Militaria No.32 - The Gloucestershire Regiment

Raised in 1694 as Colonel Gibson's Regiment it became the 28th Foot in 1751 and the 28th (or North Gloucestershire Foot) in 1782.

The junior partner was raised in 1756 as the 2nd Bn. of the 3rd Foot and became the 61st Foot in 1758 and the 61st (or South Gloucestershire Foot) also in 1782.



These two regiments became the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Gloucestershire Regiment in 1881.

The regiment went in for nicknames in a big way - there was some talk a few years ago of an amalgamation with the Royal Hampshires and an unidentified humorist suggested that a suitable nickname would be *The Hamsters!* The serious names are *The Braggs* and *The*



Old Braggs dating to 1734 when Lieutenant General Philip Bragg was Colonel of the Regiment and remained so for the next 25 years. *The Slashers* - during the American War of Independence, at the Battle of the White Plain, they crossed a river under heavy fire and were then faced with a steep cliff - unable to climb this burdened with muskets the men were ordered to scale the cliff without firearms and, on reaching the top, drew their short swords and drove the enemy from their position. An alternative explanation is that the regiment was stationed in Canada in 1764 during the American War of Independence and the soldiers and their families were harassed by a Canadian magistrate. A party of heavily disguised soldiers broke into the magistrate's house one night and during the ensuing struggle the man's ear was cut off. Officially the identity of the culprits was never discovered but from then on the regiment became known *The Slashers*.



Another nickname was *The Silver Tailed Dandies* because their coats had longer tails than other regiments during the Peninsular War and also because they were covered with silver skirt ornaments. In the final battle of the Peninsular War, the attack on Toulouse on Easter Sunday 1814, the 61st gained the nickname *The Flowers of Toulouse* because of their 180 killed and wounded who lay on the field of battle in their recently issued scarlet uniforms. The Commanding Officer, Colonel Coghlan, was amongst the dead and, at the end of the day's fighting three officers - the Adjutant and two youthful ensigns were the only surviving officers. *Fore and Aft* and *Back Numbers* because of the cap badge worn at the back of the cap - a unique privilege granted to commemorate the 28th's back-to-back stand against the French Cavalry at the Battle of Alexandria in 1801. The size of the back badge was increased to signify the regiment's stand against four German regiments surrounding them at Festubert in 1915. Worn as a back badge in miniature it is described as - *the Sphinx within a laurel wreath.*



The most recent acquisition was *The Glorious Glosters* in April 1951 after their epic stand at the Battle of the Imjin River in Korea when their Commanding Officer, Colonel Came won a **Victoria Cross**. The regiment were awarded a **United States Presidential Citation** in recognition of their heroic stand and are authorised to wear an *arm flash of blue ribbon in a gilt frame at the top of each arm.*

Of all these nicknames the regiment prefer to be known simply as *The Glosters*.

The motto of the regiment is *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense* (Evil be to Him who Evil Thinks).

The regimental badge of the Gloucestershire Regiment is described as - *the Sphinx upon a tablet EGYPT above a laurel spray.* One would have thought that the male Sphinx would have been chosen to commemorate a

military victory, but it is, in fact, a female with breasts and with the tail pointing upwards over its back whereas the male is bearded and his tail runs straight along his back.



The 28th and 61st Regiments have fought individually, or as a single unit after amalgamation, in all the

major theatres of war and battle honours earned date back to Ramillies (1706), Quebec (1759) and, of course, Alexandria in 1801 after which the "Sphinx" was awarded. Among many others the Peninsular War added Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, and Albuhera. After the Peninsular War came Waterloo and Chillianwallah. During the Crimean War the Regiment acquired more battle honours - Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny added Goojerat, Punjab and Delhi. It was involved in the Boer War and took part in the Defence of Ladysmith and the Relief of Kimberley.

From the Great War came Retreat from Mons, Marne, Aisnes, Loos, Ypres, Albert, Cambrai, Somme, Arras, Vimy, Messines, Menin Road, Passchendaele, Suvla and Gallipoli. In WWII the regiment earned the battle honours Falaise, North West Europe, and North Arakan (Burma). In the Korean War in April 1951 the Gloucestershire Regiment fought in the famous Battle of the Imjin River and, apart from acquiring their most famous nickname, were awarded the United States Presidential Citation in recognition of their heroic stand; they are authorised to wear an arm flash of blue ribbon in a gilt frame at the top of each arm.

The **Victoria Cross** has been won by twelve members of the regiment - two in the Crimean War, one in the 3rd Maori War, six in the Great War, two in WWII and that of Colonel Carne in Korea - of these the first was awarded to **Private (later Corporal) J. Byrne** (Inkerman 1854 and 1855). His citation was on the first award list for the **Victoria Cross** published in 1857.

The Regimental Headquarters were at Custom House, Commercial Road, Gloucester and the recruitment area was Gloucestershire and the one time County of Avon.

On 27th April 1994 the **Glorious Glosters** merged with the **Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire & Wiltshire)** and became part of the **Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire & Wiltshire Regiment** virtually losing their identity. So three hundred years of brave and loyal service vanished into thin air - can anyone imagine the dying commanding officer calling out to his troops "*Die hard - the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire & Wiltshire Regiment.....!!?*"

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The badges not already described are :-

On the Cap of leather and red velvet - on the centre of the "little flap" at the back the Roman numeral III with crossed muskets and swords on either side. As this was worn around 1760 and the "back badge" was not awarded until 1801 this must have been a sign of "things to come".

The Regency Shako - 1816-1829 - in the centre the Royal crest above the numerals 28 with a spray of laurels on the left and palm on the right - all within a circlet with a continuous rope border *Egypt, Waterloo, Peninsula*. Gilt

burnished plate and crown - all mounts silver with black cloth behind centre.

The Glengarry Badge - 1874-1871 - a strap inscribed *South Gloucestershire* surmounted by a Victorian crown. In the centre the Sphinx superscribed *Egypt* and below this the numerals 61 - all in brass also the back badge described as an oval with a rope pattern with, in the centre, the numerals 28 on a solid background. All in brass.

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We understand that Colonel Alec Chalmers, who died in November last year, persuaded Queen Mary to adopt the unique accoutrement of the Glosters, the back badge, while she was protected by men of the regiment at Badminton House during WWII. Shown here is probably one of the oddest of all Royal photographs showing the Queen with her back to the camera displaying the badge affixed to one of her formidable chapeaux.



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The Lords Lieutenant of Middlesex

Nan has asked us to point out that the arms of the **Lords Lieutenant** as depicted in **Seaxe** No.37 are full achievements which will not be seen on our proposed visit to the **Middlesex Guildhall**. The stained glass on view bears the shields of arms alone which, in some cases, differ from the updated family arms

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Saint Isidore of Seville

Steve Kibbey tells us that the **Pope** will shortly designate a patron saint of the **Internet** - if he hasn't already done so. **Saint Isidore**, the scholar who lived from AD 530 - 636, appears to be the favourite since he created a predecessor of the **Internet** - the world's first encyclopaedia known as **The Etymology**. (His main competitor is **Titus Brandsma**, a Dutch priest executed by the Nazis in Dachau in 1942 for opposing **Hitler's** oppression of press freedom.)

Ron Brown tells us that **Saint Isidore** was born in **Cartagena, Spain** and was the brother of **Saints Leander, Fulgentius and Florentina**. He was educated by **Saint Leander** whom he succeeded as **Bishop of Seville** in AD 600. He was a man of many parts and presided over several synods, reorganized the Spanish Church, encouraged monastic life, completed **The Mozarabic Liturgical Rite**, was responsible for the **Decree of the Council of Toledo** in AD 633; and was himself an encyclopaedic writer on theology, scripture, biography, history, geography, astronomy and grammar. Declared **Doctor of the Church** by **Benedict XIV** he is often shown as a bishop holding a pen and with a swarm of bees around him or with a hive nearby.

If any reader can point us to a badge or coat of arms or can tell us if **Saint Isidore** has been designated patron saint of the **Internet** we should be very grateful.

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Did You Know

Did you know that **chevron** is the **French** for rafter? **Stephen Friar** reminds us that **Papworth** devotes one sixth of his **Ordinary** to chevron variations and that although the chevron is popular in **France** it is rarely used in **Germany**.



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Saint Cecilia

Saint Cecilia was a Christian martyr who lived in the 3rd century and, according to a highly dubious tradition, was a



Roman maiden of patrician birth compelled to marry a young pagan, **Valerian**, despite a vow of celibacy. She succeeded in persuading him to respect her vow and converted him to Christianity.

They were both put to death for their faith. The only reason for her to be known as the patroness of music seems to be that she was considered to be skilled in the singing of divine songs often accompanied by an instrument – usually a harp. Her badge is a *gold harp with silver strings on a blue field*.

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Within this cemetery
Lies
Sergeant
A.H.L.Richardson, VC
of
Lord Strathcona's Horse
(Royal Canadian)
1872-----1932
Awarded the Victoria Cross
5th July 1900
at Volvespruit, South Africa
The first man to win the VC
While serving with
A Canadian Unit
Under British Command.

The foregoing was sent to us by our friends and "heraldic spies", Tom & Margaret Backhouse, who comment – *As we strolled up to the entrance to Liverpool Cathedral we passed two memorials – one was an obelisk to all the private soldiers from the Liverpool area killed in Africa in 1866 and the other was a typical War Graves Commission stone quite unadorned.* (and quite appropriate to the article on the Middlesex Hospital - Eds)

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Officers and Committee

At the Annual General Meeting on 15th September - there being no nominations your Officers and committee agreed to carry on for another year. Names and offices may be found on page 5 of **Seaxe** No.35 of February, 2001.

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The next meeting will be

on Thursday, 18th February, 2002

Details will be notified later

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

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The Chiltern Heraldry Group

No meeting until The Heraldic Art of Dan Escott

by Robert Harrison.

**on Saturday, 16th February, 2002
in the Parish Hall, White Waltham**

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

Visitors welcome.

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Thought for the Day

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