



# THE SEAXE



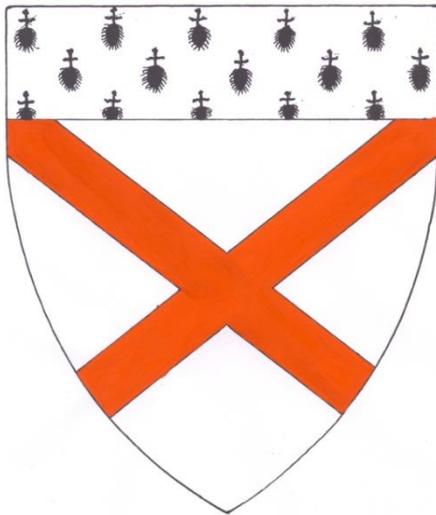
*The Journal of the Middlesex Heraldry Society (Founded 1976)*

No. 60

website: [www.middlesex-heraldry.org.uk](http://www.middlesex-heraldry.org.uk)

February 2012

## Major-General John FitzMaurice, K.H. of Drayton Green, Middlesex. 1793-1865,



Arms of FitzMaurice

In the churchyard of St Mary's Church, Perivale formerly of Middlesex but now West London, is a simple rectangular red speckled marble tomb memorial. On top is a plain cross that extends the full length of the memorial. Along the south side and the east end is the following inscription: MAJR GENL JOHN FITZMAURICE K.H. HE SERVED IN THE PENINSULA & AT WATERLOO AND DIED AT DRAYTON GREEN CHRISTMAS EVE 1865.

The early history of the FitzMaurices is unclear. It wasn't until the end of the fourteenth century that the FitzThomas', FitzMaurices' and FitzNicholas', Barons of Kerry and Lixnaw appear to have settled on the surname of FitzMaurice. According to Gerald FitzMaurice the younger son and biographer of his father, Major-General John FitzMaurice, their branch of the FitzMaurices is a collateral branch. His account of the family history does not fully tally with peerages such as 'The Complete Peerage', or John Hart's 'Irish pedigrees'. The family history given here is as relayed by Gerald.

The descent of the FitzMaurice family can be traced from Walter FitzOtho, Castellan of Windsor in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the common ancestor of the houses of FitzMaurice, FitzGerald, Windsor, Carew and Grace. Walter FitzOtho was the great grandfather of Raymond Le Gros, who, with his brother-in-law Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, reduced the South of Ireland to submission in the name of Henry II. Raymond's grandson, Thomas became first Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw and assumed the name FitzMaurice.

John FitzMaurice, was fifth Lord of Kerry and he had two sons. From the elder, Maurice, the noble family of Lansdowne descends and from the younger, Garrett, is derived the FitzMaurices of Duagh from whom our Major-General descends. What seems to be certain is that our Major-General belongs to a collateral branch of the main branch from whom the Marquess of Lansdowne descends.

Major-General John FitzMaurice was born on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1792, at Knockavillig, co. Kerry in Ireland. His father, also named John, was a younger son of John FitzMaurice of Duagh House, Tralee. He married Margaret, daughter of John Stack of Ballyconry and his wife Anne, daughter of Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry. At the beginning of November 1824 our John married the daughter of the Rev. Henry Watkins, Frances Maria. They had two sons and six daughters. Their eldest son, Maurice Henry, followed his father into the army and served in the Indian campaign of 1857-8. He took part in the relief of Lucknow and the battle of Cawnpore. John's second son was John Gerald, who was known as Gerald to avoid confusion between father and son. Gerald was a graduate of St Mary's College, Oxford and was a barrister-at-law at the Inner Temple. He served as Inspector of the Schools from 1874.

At an early age, John had an aptitude for the classics and languages. He had a knowledge of Latin which helped him in learning to speak at least three other languages, Spanish, French and later Italian, but he found German difficult. His language skills were to come in very useful later on in his life. After school it was expected he would go to Trinity College, Dublin to read Classics, but this was not to be. News of Napoleon's exploits were reaching Kerry and John FitzMaurice wanted to join the army and fight. He spoke to Sir Robert Day, chief justice of the King's bench in Ireland who was an old family friend. Sir Robert knew Wellington very well and he agreed to provide John with a letter of introduction with the view to him joining as a volunteer and subsequently obtaining a commission. In January or early February 1811, armed with the letter he set sail from Cork on an American merchant ship bound for Lisbon. Being the only passenger on board he had the opportunity of getting to know the crew very well. It was the kind treatment that he received from the Americans on the trip that endeared the American nation to his heart. By all accounts he was very strong in his prejudices. He had a great dislike of, not unnaturally, Napoleon. He also had a great dislike of the Scots and "Puseyites". Puseyite was a derogatory term for those members of the Oxford Movement of the early to middle nineteenth century. It was derived from the name of one of the movements' leading figures, Edward Bouverie Pusey. John Henry Newman, who later went on to become a Roman Catholic Cardinal was one of the leading members. The Oxford Movement was a movement of High-Church Anglicans who wanted to reinstate lost Christian traditions from the old Roman Catholic faith. Although FitzMaurice was a Protestant, he had many Catholic friends. He had a great passion and belief that being born a Catholic was one thing but deserting to the Old Faith was something quite different and intolerable. He called them perverts. As for the Scots this prejudice seems to have



The Military General Service Medal

come from the injustice of a Scotch Colonel, at one time in command of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade who never lost an opportunity of favouring his own countrymen at the expense of English or Irish officers. This particular prejudice did eventually mellow after FitzMaurice had moved to Cheltenham in 1844. Here he became acquainted with two sons of Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet, Colonel William Nichol Burns and Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) James Glencairn Burns. He also became acquainted with the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh.

He landed at Lisbon and was met by his cousin, George Stack of the 24th Regiment. It was George who arranged for John to be taken to Wellington's HQ at Cartaxo. On arrival he presented Wellington with his letter of introduction and was invited to join him at dinner. After dinner Wellington asked him which regiment he wanted to be attached to, to which FitzMaurice replied, "The Green Jackets, they see a good deal of the enemy". "By God they do and you shall join them" was Wellington's reply. FitzMaurice joined the regiment at Villa Franca around the 3rd March, 1811 – his distinguished military career had begun. He had his right leg broken by a bullet during the storming of the Santa Maria bastion at the siege of Badajoz on the 6th April 1812. For this he received a full year's pay and an annual pension of £50.00 for life. He was wounded a second time just two days before the battle of Waterloo, on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1815 at the battle of

Quatre Bras, a strategic crossroad on the Nivelles-Namur road towards the French and Prussian armies, engaged in the Battle of Ligny. This wound earned him one year's pay as Captain. The bullet was never removed and lies buried with him in Perivale Churchyard. At Quatre Bras, Lieutenant FitzMaurice led the Company of Rifles as Captain Leach was held up in Brussels. FitzMaurice was ordered by Wellington to take his men into the woods, around a knoll so they were sheltered from the enemy's fire, and to "amuse" the enemy until he could bring up the rest of the battalion. This FitzMaurice did. Family tradition says he took a rifle from a young private and fired a shot as a signal to his men and thus had the honour of "opening the ball" on that historic day.

He was awarded the 'Military General Service Medal' to which he had an impressive number of clasps, eight in all: Fuentes d'Onor (3-5 May 1811), Ciudad Rodrigo (8-19 January 1812), Badajoz (16 March – 6 April 1812), Vittoria (21 June 1813), Pyreneese (25 July – 2 August 1813), Nivelles (10 November 1813), Nive (9-13 December 1813), and Toulouse (10 April 1814). His battle honours clearly show that his wish... "to see a good deal of the enemy" was amply fulfilled.

The Military Service Medal was awarded to the British army for the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars 1793-1814. On the obverse was a profile of Queen Victoria whilst on the reverse was a standing figure of Queen Victoria bestowing victor's laurels on a kneeling Duke of Wellington. Round the circumference is the inscription TO THE BRITISH ARMY and the dates 1793-1814 on the exergue. The medal was not sanctioned until 1847 and awarded the following year. It was confined to land actions up to the defeat of Napoleon and the end of the war with the United States.

The Waterloo Medal, issued in 1815, was the first medal to be awarded to all ranks who took part in a specific campaign. Not only those who fought in the memorable battle at Waterloo received the medal but it was also issued to those who had fought in one or both of the other battles of the campaign, namely Ligny and Quatre Bras, which were fought two days earlier on the 16th June 1815. As already mentioned, FitzMaurice fought and was wounded at Quatre Bras thus preventing him from taking part in the battle at Waterloo. However, for his taking part at Quatre Bras he was awarded the Waterloo medal. On the obverse is a profile of the Prince Regent; on the reverse the seated figure of Victory above a tablet simply inscribed WATERLOO with the date of the battle in the exergue. In 1833, in recognition of his war service, His Majesty King William IV made FitzMaurice a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

In recognition of the 95th's expertise as marksmen and on Wellington's insistence, an order dated 'Horseguards 16th February 1816' was issued removing the "95th" from the regiments of the 'line'. They were no longer to be part of the numbered infantry regiments and were to be styled the "Rifle Brigade". On the 31st October 1818 the Rifle Brigade boarded a boat at Calais bound for Dover. Towards the end of the year a reduction of the army took place and on 25th November FitzMaurice was put on half-pay of a First Lieutenant

On 30<sup>th</sup> March 1832 FitzMaurice was promoted to the rank of Major. Still being on half-pay FitzMaurice firmly believed an injustice was perpetrated against him. He believed there was nothing in the Army Regulations precluding him on becoming Major-General and being placed on the fixed list of General Officers and consequently being restored to full pay; but in 1855 a Warrant was issued having retrospective force. To qualify for increased pay the Officer was required to have commanded a regiment. FitzMaurice, not happy with the situation, had a meeting with the Duke of Cambridge. On recounting his services the Duke interrupted him: "yes, yes, Colonel FitzMaurice, but these services were a long time ago". FitzMaurice's reply was robust; "yes Sir, but had it not been for services a long time ago perhaps Your Royal Highness' family might not today be on the throne



The Waterloo Medal

of England". Following the meeting FitzMaurice wrote to the Duke recounting the meeting and giving a full account of the services rendered in battle. He also wrote to the Duke's military secretary, Sir Charles Yorke. He received a formal reply from Sir Charles dated 'Horse Guards 27th October 1858'. The letter concluded "His Royal Highness desires me further to add, that it is not in his power to treat as a qualifying Appointment for the unattached pay of a General Officer, one that is not named in the Royal Warrant, and he can therefore only regret that the appointment you hold would not enable him to commend you for that pay when you may attain the rank of Major-General". FitzMaurice pursued the matter as in 1864 a memorandum to the War office puts his case again. He was unsuccessful.

After spending a year wandering through Europe and Ireland FitzMaurice returned to England and settled in Drayton Green, Middlesex. In 1860 he became the first Captain of the 30th Middlesex Rifle "Volunteer Corps" but a year later on 21st November 1861 had been replaced by Spencer Walpole. His duties at St James' Palace were obviously taking up his time. Since 1847 he had been Adjutant of the Yeoman of the Guard. On 17<sup>th</sup> December 1861 following the death of the Prince Consort, Prince Albert, The London Gazette announced his promotion to Lieutenant of the Guard. On his promotion he was offered the customary Knighthood that goes with it, but in keeping with his high military morals respectfully declined the honour, "...for as a soldier he did not care to be made a civil Knight."

In August 1865 his eldest son Maurice died at Landour in the foothills of the Western Himalayas. The family was staying at Retford in Nottinghamshire when the news arrived. His younger son Gerald was away on the continent but hurried back as soon as he could. In his biography of his father he recounts the time he arrived at Retford. "I arrived there too late to see my father that night. He came to me while I was dressing the next morning. He kissed me (my father and I always kissed) and looking very broken said "I shan't be long after him"". This was in September. Shortly after they returned home where the Major-General continued his duties at St. James' Palace. He worked up until three days before he died. On 21<sup>st</sup> December 1865 he took to his bed where he progressively got weaker. On Christmas Eve, conscious to the end he passed away. According to Gerald, his last words were from a poem by a favourite Irish poet of his, Tommy Moore "When shall Heaven its sweet bell ring summon my soul to the fields above.



Major-General John FitzMaurice K.H. photographed by Camille Silvy, 1861



The last resting place for Major-General John FitzMaurice K.H.

was buried alongside his eldest son

Maurice, in the churchyard at Perivale. His wife, Frances Maria, died on June 9<sup>th</sup> 1877 and was interned with her husband and son. On the tomb memorial under his name and campaigns are the words, chosen by his beloved wife from 2 Timothy 4:7 -"I have fought a good fight; I have kept the faith".

The churchyard is a peaceful place with many benches scattered around to sit and enjoy the peace and quiet, the silence being broken only by bird song and the occasional ping of a golf ball being thumped hard up the fairway on the adjacent golf course.

He left under £14,000 in his will, proved 29 January, 1866 which was later reduced to less than £12,000 when re-sworn at the Stamp Office in March the same year. His son Gerald, commented on his father's strict principles, particularly in his finances. He relates a story of the time his father went to a tailor in the West End to be measured for some clothes. The clothes duly arrived one morning and were tried on. They proved a good fit. The tailor wrapped them up, left them on a chair and bowed to take his leave. FitzMaurice asked where the bill was. The surprised tailor replied "Sir, we never think of ready money, we give gentlemen a long credit, in fact I may say in certain circumstances, like yours, unlimited credit". FitzMaurice promptly told him that without the bill he could take back the clothes. Eventually the bill was brought, paid and the clothes accepted. His guiding principle was "I have never been rich enough to run into debt". It was a principle he followed throughout his life and a couple of pounds more than covered the personal debt he left behind.

## The Royal Guelphic Hanoverian Order

---



William IV's Military badge and Star

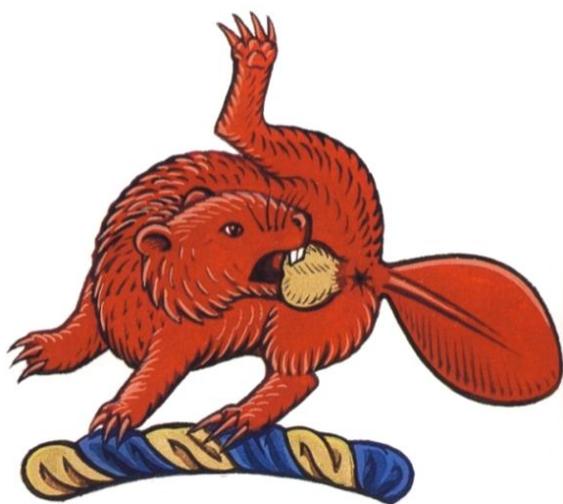
This Order was instituted in 1815 by the Prince Regent (later George IV) shortly after his Hanoverian dominions in Germany were raised to the status of Kingdom by the Congress of Vienna. Originally founded for the benefit of the new kingdom but was constituted also to be used as an award for British subjects. In 1837 the separation of the two crowns brought the British phase to an end and the award became solely Hanoverian. The need for an Order was put to the Regent by his confidant and advisor, Count Ernst Friedrich von Münster. A means of rewarding

the military and civilian services performed by Hanoverian subjects during the Napoleonic campaigns. The Royal Guelphic Order took its title from the old dynastic name of the Anglo-Hanoverian royal house. The statutes bore the date 12 August 1815, the birthday of the Prince Regent. This date became the Orders' 'festival' day. Following the accession of William IV in 1830, much greater use was made of the 2nd and 3rd classes to reward both British officers and civilians. The Order's close connection with Britain ceased at the King's death in 1837 when under Salic law governing the rules of succession in Hanover, Princess Victoria was prevented from becoming Queen Regent. The Hanoverian crown passed to William IV's brother, the Duke of Cumberland. In May 1841 the Order was expanded from the original three classes, Grand Cross, Commander or Knight Commander and Knight, to five: a second class after that of Knight and was designated 'holders of the silver cross'. However, in June 1842 four classes were declared to consist of: Grand Cross, Commander (1st & 2nd classes), Knight, and 'member of the 4th class'. British appointees were usually honorary and therefore did not qualify for the accolade of knighthood and the title of 'Sir'. They had to make do with the post nominal letters, K.H.

The insignia of the Order was designed by its king of arms Sir George Nayler, who was York Herald at the time, assisted by John Bridge, a partner of the firm Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, the Crown jewellers, who themselves produced some of the finest early examples of the Orders' insignia. The riband of the Order was of a light blue moiré silk. The badge, common to each class, was a gold Maltese Cross with lions passant guardant between each arm, and having at its centre the White Horse of Hanover encircled with a light blue band bearing the Order's motto NEC ASPERA TERRENT (Difficulties do not Terrify), an appropriate allusion to Hanover's forbearance during its years of French occupation under Napoleon. The military and civil divisions were differentiated by the style of wreath encircling the motto: laurel for military and oak for the civil divisions, while military appointees were also signified by crossed swords below the crown on the upper arm of the cross. The first and second class breast stars bore the same central devices as the badge. Knights grand cross were also entitled to a collar, the cost of which they themselves had to bear. The insignia of the 4th class was a silver version of the gold knights' badge and likewise suspended from a ribbon. The 1841 statutes also decreed that the grand cross riband, previously worn over the left shoulder, was henceforth to be worn over the right.

## Did you know...

---



that in medieval bestiaries, it was believed that the beaver when being hunted would geld itself in an effort to escape from its hunters? It was believed that the beavers' testicles made excellent medicine. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Bestiary in the Bodleian Library (M.S. Bodley 764 c.1225-1250), the following entry occurs: "There is an animal called a beaver, which is quite tame, whose testicles are excellent as medicine. The naturalists say of it that when it realises that hunters are pursuing it, it bites off its testicles and throws them down in front of the hunters, and thus takes flight and escapes. If it so happens that another hunter follows it, it stands up on its hind legs and shows its sexual organs. When the second hunter sees that it has no testicles, he goes away. In like fashion everyone who reforms his life and

wants to live chastely in accordance with God's commandments should cut off all vices and shameless deeds and throw them in the devil's face. Then the devil will see that man has nothing belonging to him and will leave him, ashamed. That man will live in God, and will not be taken by the devil, who says: 'I will overtake, I will divide the spoil' [Exodus 15:9]. The creature is called a beaver (Latin: *Castor*) because of the castration". T. H. White translated a 12<sup>th</sup> century bestiary in 1956 with very similar wording. One wonders if it was the same bestiary as M.S. Bodley 764. White gives a note to the entry. "The medicine was called 'castoreum'. It was



Arms of Grate or Greter (1450-1480)

situated not in the testicles, but in a different gland. The testicles of a beaver are internal and cannot be bitten off". The illustration of the beaver crest at the beginning of this article is based on an entry for arms in the College of Arms and was drawn in 1458. It does not seem to have been granted, and in fact despite extensive searching I have not found one instance where a beaver is in the act of gelding itself. In medieval times the beaver was shown with tusks. Fox-Davis in his 'The Art of Heraldry' gives an illustration of the arms of the town of Biberach where, quite frankly, the charge on the shield looks nothing like a beaver. It has a long snout with tusks and a flayed tail, The arms were originally blazoned: '*Argent a Beaver Azure crowned and armed Gules*', but the arms authorised by Emperor Frederick IV, 18<sup>th</sup> July 1848 were: '*Azure a Beaver Or*'. Here on the left are the arms of Grater, or Greter (patricians in Biberach, 1450-1480), *Gules on a Bend Argent a Beaver Proper*. In the Armorial Grünenberg, (1483) the arms for Kung von Pletzkau was '*Or three beavers in bend proper*'. They too have tusks but their tails are definitely of the beaver. The beaver is a symbol of industry and can be found in armorial bearings of industrialists, commercial enterprises and seats of learning. Civic authorities also make use of this busy

little creature. It is well suited to canting arms as in the case of Lord Beaverbrook, where it appears as his supporters, and Beverley Town Council, '*Argent three bars wavy Azure on a chief also Azure a Beaver Or with its head turned biting at its fur*'. The Swiss family of Biber use the arms: '*Or a Beaver rampant Sable*', biber being German for beaver.

Guillum, as usual, in his 'Display of Heraldry (1724), has plenty to say about the beaver. His illustration, (right) shows a beaver erect devouring a fish. His comments are worth repeating in full. I have corrected some of the text to modern day spelling. "He beareth '*Argent, a Bever erected Sable, devouring a Fish Proper, armed Gules*'. This coat standeth in a Glass-window in an Inn of Chancery called New Inn Hall without Temple Bar near London. The bever is like an Otter, and both of them are like sly dissembling Companions, who to make their Profit, and feed their own Bellies, will closely keep good Quarter with contrary Sides, in affection to neither, but only for their own Use: Therefore I could wish they had one other Property of the Bever, which is to geld himself. That so he might escape from his Pursuers, who hunt him for his Testicles which are much used in Physick. This Bever hath only his Tail Fish, and therefore keeps that Part most in the Water: He Hath his Hind-legs like a Swan, and his fore feet like a Dog, and so swimeth with the One, while he preyeth with the Other."



The London School of Economics and Political Science had, on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1922, the following arms granted '*Sable a Beaver proper on a Chief Or two Closed Books Purple clasped Gold*'. A gold beaver appears in the first quarter of the arms of The Borough of Ellesmere Port which were granted on 6<sup>th</sup> October 1955.

The beaver is also a popular charge in North America. In the United States the State of New York adopted the American beaver, (*Castor canadensis*), as its official animal in 1975 and incorporates it on its seal. The State of Oregon is known as the Beaver State. It too adopted the



The London School of Economics  
and Political Science

beaver as its official animal, but six years earlier in 1969. The beaver can be found on the reverse of Oregon State's flag.

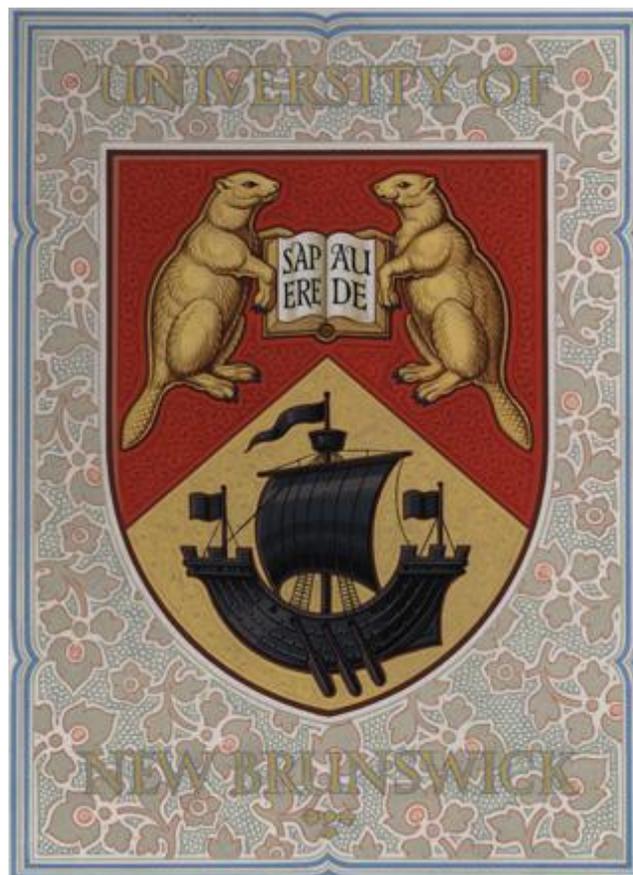
In Canada, the beaver is not only a national emblem but also a national hero and can be seen on the Country's stamps and coinage. Such was the quantity of beavers in that vast country, that in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century, to meet the increasing demand for fur hats, a new industry was born. The pelts of the beaver were in great demand. Trading posts were set up and both the English and French fur traders were soon selling beaver pelts in Europe which proved to be a very lucrative enterprise indeed.

The Hudson Bay Company, whose foundation was literally built on the backs of the beaver included it in their coat of arms: *Argent the Cross of St George in each quarter a Beaver Proper.* The arms have been used on the Company's seal from since the mid-seventeenth century. For some reason the arms were never recorded at the College of Arms. This was corrected when the arms were officially granted in 1921. The motto of the Company is *'pro pelle cutem: (a skin for a skin)*. A Canadian one dollar bill is known as a "beaver buck" or just "buck".

The beaver was included in the armorial bearings of the City of Montréal when it was incorporated as a city in 1833. The city of Toronto has the beaver as its dexter supporter and Sir Sandford Fleming assured the beaver a position as a national symbol when he featured it on the first Canadian postage stamp - the "Three Penny Beaver" of 1851. It is still found on the crest of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The beaver attained official status as an emblem of Canada when an act to provide for its recognition as a symbol of the sovereignty of Canada received royal assent on March 24, 1975.

There are many more examples of the beaver incorporated in arms but I end with a coat I find particularly appealing, those of The University of New Brunswick which are illustrated below: *Per chevron Gules and Or in Chief between two Canadian Beavers sejant respectant an Open Book Argent Garnished Gold inscribed with the words 'Sap au Ere de' (Best of Wisdom) in base a Lymphad in full sail Sable.*



The arms of the University  
of New Brunswick.

## MARGARET YOUNG

It is with regret that we have to record the death in December of Margaret Young, one of the society's oldest and most loyal members, who regularly attended our meetings until her move to the Isle of Wight to be near her family.

Margaret became a member in the society's first year. She had considerable knowledge of heraldry, particularly of beasts and dragons, on which she wrote the articles in 'The New Dictionary of Heraldry'. She was also a talented artist and calligrapher, skills which she employed for the society on many occasions. She was our second Chairman, and it was during her time of office that the society became truly a members' society, Two major projects were begun - the recording of the heraldry of the Bedford Chapel, and of Middlesex churches which Margaret illustrated. She and Ken welcomed us into their home at Wembley, There and at later parties she devised numerous quizzes and word games showing her sense of fun.

For many years she was a very conscientious Secretary of the society, welcoming new members and keeping meticulous minutes and reports of our activities, meetings and visits. She is much missed by all members, and our sympathy goes out to Roger, Angela and James in their loss.

Kay Holmes



The Shakespear Roundel by Margaret Young

### *Next Meetings*

The St. Johns of Battersea  
Stephen Kibbey  
Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2012

++++++

To be confirmed  
Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2012

++++++

Meetings are held at the Guide Hut in Bury Street, Ruislip – part of the Manor Farm, Library, Great Barn group of buildings and are usually on the first Saturday of each month starting at 2.30pm. Meetings will be followed by refreshments.

*Visitors are most welcome*

++++++

### *Subscriptions*

Subscriptions are now due.  
£6.00 for full membership  
£4.00 for County membership

Please send your subscription to The Hon. Treasurer, Stuart Whitefoot, 4 Croftwell, Harpenden, Herts., AL5 1JG

++++++

### *The Society's Website*

For up to date information on the Society's activities visit our website at:

**[www.middlesex-heraldry.org.uk](http://www.middlesex-heraldry.org.uk)**

++++++

### *Officers and Committee*

Chairman	Stephen Kibbey
Hon. Treasurer	Stuart Whitefoot
Committee Member	Dr. Andrew Gray

Editor of The Seaxe	Stephen Kibbey
Webmaster	Dr Andrew Gray

All correspondence regarding this edition and articles for future editions should be sent to The Editor, 3 Cleveland Court, Kent Avenue, Ealing, London, W13 8BJ  
Tel: 0208 998 5580  
E-mail: [Stephen.kibbey@which.net](mailto:Stephen.kibbey@which.net)

++++++



The arms of the city of Toronto, Canada.

The beaver as the dexter supporter in the city arms of Toronto. The beaver is a symbol of the city's history of industry, particularly fur trading. Toronto means "the meeting place".

The arms represent the twin towers of the City hall with blue sky between and above to form the letter 'T'.