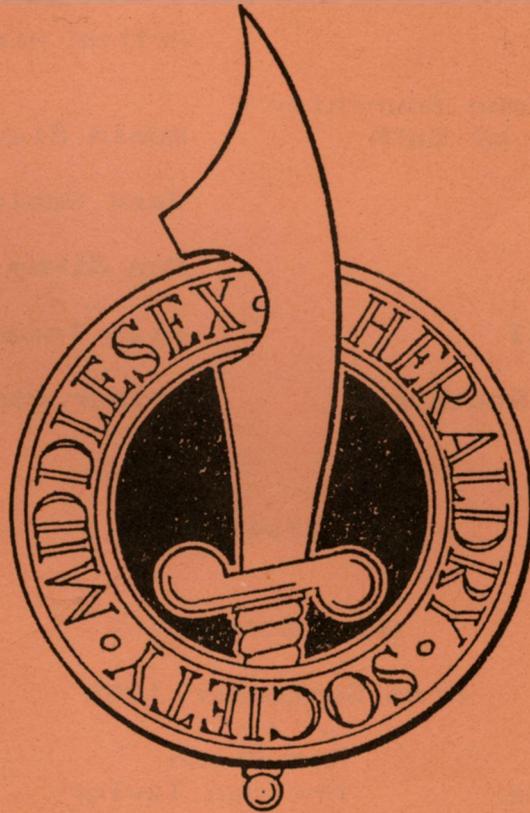


THE SEAXE



Number 8

March 1987

CONTENTS

Editorial	Kay Holmes	1.
Secretarys Report	Peggy Foster	2.
Now We Are Ten	Kay Holmes	4.
Visits	Nan Taylor	5.
In Search of Heraldry Again	Joss Froggatt	6.
The Pegasus	Margaret Young	10.
Madron	Arthur Aird	10.
Arms on the Tomb of John Bouchier Fitzwarine, Earl of Bath	Robin Clayton	12.
Reductio Ad Absurdum	Jack Webley	16.
Semper Non Sequitur	Don Kirby	18.
Railway Heraldry Pt II	Alan Teasdale	20.
St.Edward's Church - Goathurst	Arthur Aird	22.

THE COMMITTEE

From September 1986

Chairman	Ron Brown
Vice-chairman	Mrs.Nan Taylor
Secretary	Mrs.Peggy Foster
Treasurer	Arthur Aird (until February 1987) Peter Esslemont (from February 1987)
Committee	Roger Matthews Kay Holmes

Seaxe Team - Kay Holmes & Don Kirby
Printing - St.Martin's Printers, Ruislip.

EDITORIAL

This, our eighth edition of *The Seaxe*, has been produced by a new process, by a new member, Don Kirby, on his word processor. Let no-one say that the Middlesex Heraldry Society does not keep up with the times. We are indebted to our contributors, veterans, and welcome new writers alike. Some of the main events of our tenth year are recorded in detail in these pages. The secretary's and the Visits Secretary's Annual Reports have been supplemented by articles on our Newport Week, and our Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

As well as our usual round of meetings, visits and workshops, we have continued the recording of heraldry in local churches. We have almost finished the preliminary work on Hillingdon, and the notes are now with the members who are co-ordinating the work on particular churches. We have now begun to look at the churches in Brent and Harrow, using a new form which we hope will make the task of editing simpler.

We have recently mounted a small exhibition in Stanmore Library thanks to Bill and Rita Burgess's contacts with the Librarian. There was encouraging interest, and we always hope that, having spread the heraldic message, we may see some visitors or new members at our meetings. Our next venture of this kind is in April, during the Hillingdon Arts in Action week-end, at the Winston Churchill Hall in Ruislip.

On the broader field, several of our members have given talks to other societies, heraldic and non-heraldic, travelling as far afield as Bath, Suffolk and the Chilterns. We have also had members making contributions to the rescue of the Heraldry Society. Pete and Nan Taylor have taken on the arduous task of running the office at Museum Street for a year, and the writer has been acting as librarian there. At the London A.G.M. we were delighted to see Peter Esslemont re-elected to the Council for another three years. Jack Webley came to the rescue of the February lecture at very short notice, with his fascinating talk on *Hoodnoses*.

By the time *The Seaxe* goes to print, we shall be wishing Arthur and Gerry Aird the very best of good fortune and happiness in their new home, thanking Arthur for his sterling work as Treasurer during his all-too-short term of office. We also owe a debt to Gerry for her cooking and catering on many occasions, and to both of them for their hospitality after some of our visits into Buckinghamshire. We shall miss them as members and, even more, as friends. We are only allowing them to go on condition that they keep in touch with us and that they start up a new Heraldry Group in the far West Country.

Although the weather in January caused us to cancel the meeting and the workshop, we have an excellent programme of talks and events to come, and David Lee's talk on Gregory King, the *Compleat Herald*, is an occasion to which we can still look forward.

It is, perhaps, a little late to wish members a Happy New Year, but may the rest of 1987 be interesting and rewarding for you in every way, but especially heraldically!

Kay Holmes

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

18th September, 1986

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Looking back over the Minutes and the signing-in book for the previous year it would seem you are still coming back for more; with a slight increase in our membership it is good to see some new faces amongst our enthusiastic ranks.

Once again it has been a year of very interesting and varied subjects offered by our speakers and it is gratifying to note that so much has been offered by our own members.

We welcomed Adrian Ailes, in October, who gave us a thought provoking talk on the early heraldry of European Royalty. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ailes and their baby son who, at three months old, must be the youngest visitor to our meetings.

Our Patron, Hubert Chesshyre, gave the November lecture on the fascinating subject of "Heraldry and Falconry" and showed us a falcon's hood and bells.

Of course the Christmas meeting was mostly your goodselves with admirable contributions to our enjoyment by Kay Holmes, Margaret Young and others.

In January we listened to our members, Jack and Peggy Webley, who gave us a fascinating talk about woodwoses and green men which, I am sure, has enhanced our enjoyment of churches, stately homes and the like.

For all of you who have visited Montacute House in Somerset the talk by our member, Fay Robson, in February doubtless increased your interest in and enjoyment of all the heraldry there. For those who have not paid a visit I am sure you will have put it at the top of your list.

In March another copy of *THE SEAXE* was ready and we were asked to record our choice of a badge for our society from a number of designs submitted by various members.

Our speaker in March was Andrew Cormack on "R.A.F. Squadron Badges" who gave us a fascinating talk on this branch of heraldry.

In April we welcomed an excellent lecturer, Keith Lovell, who spoke on the heraldry of the Beauchamp family at Warwick placing it all against a broad background of their history and the building of the chapel at St. Marys. If you will forgive me for a little aside - his teaching has brought forth a number of enthusiastic armorists to swell the ranks of societies like our own.

One of these was our member, Pete Taylor, who won the badge competition and went on to give us "Heraldry of British Prime Ministers - Part II" in May. He was assisted by - you know who - another able armorist and our visits secretary and the talk was as interesting and absorbing as Part I last year.

In June we were again delighted and interested by those from our own ranks, namely Gwynneth Jones who spoke to us on the development of armour and Robin Clayton who took us on a geographical heraldic tour, using slides of hatchments photographed along the way.

In July we had another double act when Arthur Aird, our Treasurer, spoke to us about the Times Masthead describing the various changes in its depiction since the 18th century and including fascinating details of the history of the newspaper. This was followed by Alan Teasdale who gave us many useful tips on photography illustrated by some excellent slides including a few on how not to take photographs!

August was Members Evening when heraldry slides shown by various members took us to Guernsey, Leicestershire, Norwich, Shropshire, Somerset, Kent and the City, among others, ending with some from nearby Harefield House. I am sure that between us we could build an enormous library of heraldic slides.

I am sure, too, that with all the interest and knowledge shown by our members during this tenth year we can confidently look forward to another ten of the same.

Peggy Foster

FOCUS ON FAY

From 'FOCUS' - 21 June 1986

"Mrs (Fay) Robson gave a talk on 'Enjoying Heraldry' at the June meeting of Chorleywood Evening Womens Institute.

Useless but fascinating was how she described her hobby and she got her audience participating in working out the origins of shields and coats of arms."

NOW WE ARE TEN

Time is one of the strangest factors of life. In some ways it is hard to believe that this society has been meeting at Ruislip Manor Library for as long as ten years; and yet it is even harder to realise that most of us have known each other for only ten years or less. How quickly good friends can become 'old friends'.

How to celebrate our tenth birthday posed some interesting alternatives. Last year the Chilterns Heraldry Group held a most enjoyable dinner which several of us were privileged to attend, but the committee felt that, with our DIY habits, something different would suit our peculiar tastes. It was some years since our last coach trip; it had not been well supported and had to be subsidised from the the society's then tiny funds. However it was felt that on this occasion, the society could help with the cost of a special event. Canterbury has always been an heraldic Mecca; the M25 has made a difficult journey less so, and so this was the plan which was adopted.

Originally the visit was to have been on the actual tenth anniversary of our very first meeting, 20th September but the date had to be changed as a new Dean was to be installed in the Cathedral on that day, and our visit was postponed by one week. However, to mark the real day, Nan and Pete Taylor invited the society to their home for a very happy gathering. Meeting as often as we do, it is a wonder we find new topics of conversation, but we seem to manage it, and when (or if) all else fails, there's always heraldry!

We were, as we have almost come to regard as our right, blessed with good weather when we gathered near Ruislip Church for our coach, the M25 and the new, improved route to Canterbury. The Day's arrangements were in the capable hands of Cecil Humphrey-Smith who met us to conduct us first round his favourite parts of the Cathedral. Although it was past the peak of the tourist season, there still a good number of other visitors, and our party of over thirty was not easy to keep together, but with some 'sheep-dogging' by one or two of us, we got round, and saw a great deal - enough to whet our appetites for a return visit in the not too distant future.

The next part of the programme was lunch at the Institute of Genealogical and Heraldic Studies, with the party scattering about the lecture room and the charming walled garden in the glorious sunshine. In small groups we were conducted round the libraries and search rooms of the Institute, all of us finding plenty of variety and interest. We came together for a cup of tea, and our birthday cake, splendidly produced by Gerry Aird, was cut and shared out. The proceedings were rounded off in grand style with a most interesting and entertaining talk by Cecil on one of his special topics, the tomb of Henry IV.

A competent driver on a motorway is the nearest we shall get to a magic carpet. in a little over two hours we were home again. It was hard to believe we had crammed so much into one day. We had been well entertained with wine and good food; we had seen some splendid heraldry; we had enjoyed good company. It seems likely that we shall be heading towards Canterbury again before so very long.

Kay Holmes

VISITS - August 1985 - September 1986

We started the year with a visit to Layer Marney where Tom Millett spoke to us about the church and the owners of Layer Marney House showing us charts of the genealogy and heraldry of the Marney family. The present owner, Major Charrington, showed us over the house including the tower where there is a super heraldic frieze researched and drawn by Mr. Millett.

The Society decided on a project to record in the Middlesex churches and from October to February our visits were arranged as recording sessions. The churches were St. Mary the Virgin - Harefield, St. Martin's - Ruislip, St. Margaret's - Uxbridge, St. John the Baptist - Hillingdon, St. Giles' - Ickenham, St. Martin's - West Drayton, St. Mary's - Harmondsworth, St. Mary's - Hayes and St. Dunstan's - Cranford. Members in attendance were split into pairs and given a part of the church to record and one member was made responsible for collating the material on that church.

In March we visited St. Mary the Virgin - Langley Marish where we found much of heraldic interest. Mrs. Muriel Kemp showed us the very unusual boxed library - one of the only two in this country. We then went to All Saints - Marlow from where we adjourned to the home of Gerry and Arthur Aird for a scrumptious tea.

Bill Burgess arranged our April visit to the Domesday Exhibition in the Castle Hall at Winchester followed by a tour of the cathedral. We were then taken round the Record Office by Miss Dunhill, the County Archivist, before we were shown a heraldic exhibition specially laid on for us.

In the wake of a very interesting lecture on the Beauchamp Chapel by Keith Lovell we visited St. Mary's Church and the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick in May.

June saw us on a tour of Oxfordshire churches which included St. Mary the Virgin - Ewelme, St. Peter & St. Paul - Dorchester-on-Thames, St. James the Great - Radley, St. Helen's - Abingdon and ending with Abingdon Town Hall - now a museum.

London was the order of the day in July and we visited St. Columba's Church of Scotland - Pont Street, St. Benet's - Paul's Wharf (the Welsh church). Mr. Pryse-Hawkins gave us a comprehensive guided tour of the church used by the College of Arms and provided coffee and biscuits!

Our August visit was arranged by Arthur Aird to St. Andrew's - Sonning, St. Mary's - Wargrave, St. Mary the Virgin - Hurley and St. John the Baptist - Shottesbrook. This was followed by another delightful tea at the home of Gerry and Arthur Aird.

We have again been very lucky with the weather on our visits which comprised:-

1 Stately home	23 Churches	1 Cathedral
1 Record office	1 Exhibition	1 Town hall

Quite a successful year - attendances between 10 and 34 averaged 16 per visit.

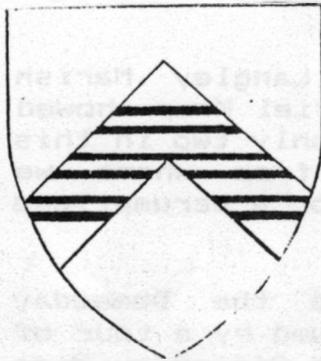
Nan Taylor

IN SEARCH OF HERALDRY AGAIN

5th - 12th July 1986 at Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.

The most important feature of a visit such as this, in fact a prerequisite, is to have comfortable accommodation and good food; both of these requirements were fulfilled. The housing was excellent, four rooms to a floor with all facilities. A small kitchen was also available with ample supplies for making tea and coffee at all times. The food was of the highest quality with quantity to match. All tastes were catered for and excellent packed lunches were provided.

Day 1 - Saturday. En route to the College we met at Coughton Court, home of the Throckmortons, with its impressive gatehouse. Much heraldry was found here. The house was built in the early 16th century but suffered severe damage during the Cromwellian era. The ruins were cleared and rebuilt by Sir Robert Throckmorton in 1780 and acquired by the National Trust in 1945. St. Peter's Church nearby contained many interesting items. It was built by Sir Robert Throckmorton in 1518. He lived until 1553, long enough to see one hundred and twelve grandchildren.



Throckmorton

It was here that we learned that Kay Holmes had been taken ill, news we were sorry to hear as he had been responsible for arranging and co-ordinating the whole scheme, with a

different planner for each days details. Fortunately he was sufficiently recovered to join us on Monday evening. On arrival at the College we were made welcome with a glass of sherry by the Bursar, Lt.Col.Taylor.

Day 2 - Sunday. The morning had been left free. Some of the party visited St. Peter's Church at Edmond which had just celebrated its 900th anniversary. Among other heraldic items were some medieval stained glass roundels and a hatchment. In the afternoon the minibus arrived to take us to Tong and Boscobel House. Tong Church has been described as a treasure house of tombs and effigies, seven of which are for the Vernon and Pembrugge families. As the church was a collegiate foundation there is much carving on the sixteen choir stalls. Eyton, the famous Shropshire antiquarian, said that this church was one of the greatest centres of interest in the county; we certainly found it so. Boscobel House is famous for its oak tree in which Charles II hid after the Battle of Worcester. The house was originally built as a hunting lodge by John Gifford on his Whiteladies estate. Whiteladies had long been a centre of recusancy and many Royalist fugitives were said to have sheltered there. We were shown the floor of the garret which had been a Popish chapel and the trapdoor where Charles is believed to have hidden. At dinner that evening we were joined by the Rev.L.F.Peltor who gave us a very interesting talk on the salient features of Shropshire; he joined us again later in the week at Bridgnorth.

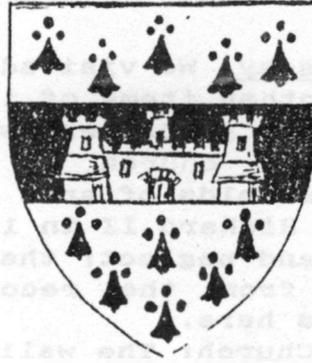
Day 3 - Monday. Our friendly minibus driver arrived promptly at 9.15 a.m. Pitchford Church has a beautifully carved wooden effigy of Sir John de Pitchford of 1285. There are five hatchments, some very interesting heraldic stained glass and several good incised slabs.

Acton Burnell Church: On a table tomb is the brass of Sir Nicholas Burnell, said to be the finest in Shropshire. There is a good monument to Richard Lee who acquired Acton Burnell in the 16th century.

Leebotwood Church has been much restored and has little heraldry although there are wall memorials to the Corbet family who bought the property.



Corbet



Hill

Longnor Church is sister church to Leebotwood and was acquired in 1579 by the Corbets, Lords of the Manor from 1433 who are commemorated in the hatchments.

Conover Church seems to have been the principal church of the area as people from Leebotwood and Longnor were buried here until the last century. It is unusual to find a church without pillars, the fine construction of the hammer beam roof covering the whole of the nave and the north aisle. This is one of the largest churches in Shropshire; Domesday records a church here in 1086. Having changed hands many times it came into the possession of the Owen family in 1586. Many of the monuments are to this family by the famous sculptor, Roubiliac.

Attingham Park was purchased by Richard Hill in 1701. The present house was built by Stewart in 1783, 'tied' to an older building of the Queen Anne period. There are many paintings by famous artists of the Noel-Hill family, Lords Berwick, and their connections. Atcham Church is in Attingham Park. Its main feature is the series of ten hatchments, mostly for the Hill family, later the Noel-Hills, of Attingham. The family descended from Sir Rowland Hill of Hawkstone. There is a hatchment for Burton and a funeral board in the bell tower.

Day 4 - Tuesday. At Moreton Corbet Church we were rewarded with the sight of hatchments and heraldic glass.

Battlefield Church: Three years after the Battle of Shrewsbury, fought in 1403 between Henry IV and Henry 'Hotspur', a collegiate church was built here. It became roofless in the 18th century and was restored in 1861 by Lady Brinkman, a member of the Corbet family. She added shields of the arms of those who fought in the battle which are still here together with two hatchments.

St. Mary the Virgin, Shrewsbury: Although one of the oldest churches in Shropshire, its principal interest for us was the continental glass of various periods, some of which is heraldic.

New St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury: This church was built in 1793 after the collapse of Old St. Chad's and has no fewer than 21 hatchments. The architect was Stewart who designed Attingham Hall. Most of the afternoon was free to explore the town. In St. Julian's Church, which is now a thriving craft centre, we found two hatchments.

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Day 5 - Wednesday. We visited Shrewsbury Record Office and examined pedigrees and other items of interest.

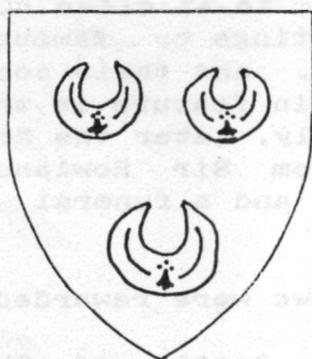
Abbey Church: Our guide here was Mr. Michael Holmes. One of the features of the church is the heraldic glass in the west window containing 42 shields of arms referring to members of the Great Parliament of Richard II in 1398. The original glass was destroyed by Civil War and neglect; the present glass was inserted in the 19th century from the records of the College of Arms. There are four hatchments here.

Old St. Chad's Church: The walls are lined with twenty hatchments many of which have been restored by Mr. Holmes who is an artist. The rest of the afternoon was free in the town.

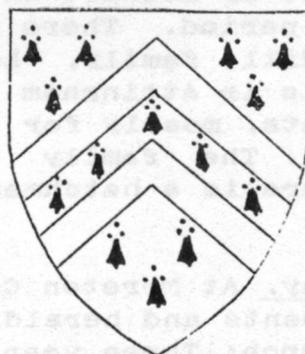
Day 6 - Thursday. A day over the county boundary into Staffordshire.

Ashley Church: Only the tower remains of the 13th century church which was rebuilt in 1860 leaving the fine tombs untouched. The massive alabaster tomb of Sir Gilbert Gerard, who was Master of the Rolls to Elizabeth I, is said to be the largest in a parish church in England. There are two brasses to the Chetwynd family and four hatchments.

Sandon Church: The Erdeswicke memorial together with the wall painted pedigrees has 38 shields in the chancel. In the east window are shields of the Staffords and other owners of Sandon. There are seven hatchments to the Harrowby family.



Harrowby



Bagot

Blithfield Church: Here is a cross-section of heraldry from 12th century to the present day. Most of the coats of arms are for the Bagot family and their associates.

Mavesyn Ridware: On the north wall is a shield with Mavesyn and Cawarden quarterings and helmet brackets with the red dog crest. There is some glass, several monuments of doubtful date and ten hatchments, some of which appear to be recent copies in garish style.

Day 7 - Friday. We were accompanied by Rev.L.F.Peltor who met us at Bridgnorth with his comprehensive study of the heraldry of the day's churches.

Bridgnorth, St.Leonard: The church was much restored in 1860 and had little heraldry. However there were the arms of Bishop Cantilupe (1275-83), the last Englishman to be canonised before the Reformation. Here also was a rapier belonging to the Royalist, Colonel Billingsley, who was killed in action in the churchyard in 1646.

Bridgnorth Town Hall: This was a lovely old timbered building said to have been a barn originally. We were warmly greeted by the custodian who provided us with refreshments. The main feature here was heraldic stained glass, some of former mayors and some of the Dominions and Colonies of our former imperial days.

Claverley Church - AllSaints: The equestrian frieze dating from about 1200 is without doubt a remarkable sight. There are three effigies on the Broke monument; Sir Robert died in 1558 and his arms and those of his two wives are on three sides of the monument. Two large floor slabs, now on the east wall of the Gateacre Chapel, commemorate the family. There is a monument to Richard Dovey, died 1717, who provided eight shillings a year for waking sleepers in church by means of a fox's brush on the end of a pole. There are five hatchments.

Morville Church: In the south aisle is a marble tablet to Sir Edward Acton, died 1716, and his wife and in the north aisle a window to Warren. In the dining room of the local inn, the Acton Arms, there is heraldic glass.

Quatt Church: An altar tomb in the chancel bears the figure of a man in Elizabethan armour with his wife, sons and daughters, all headless, but with many shields and quarterings. Facing this was a mural tablet for Wolrich and a window to Bridgman. The Church's one hatchment was missing. (Later enquiries confirmed that it was being restored).

Worfield Church, St.Peter: There were four hatchments here of the 200 which Mr.Peltor has recorded in the county. The two tombs bore names already seen at Quatt. Mr.Peltor referred to the ancient family of de Davenport who were chief foresters in the 12th century having close connections with this church. They bore an unusual crest - a felon's head with a halter round the neck, indicating their powers of life and death in their territory.

Willey Church: Rev.L.F.Peltor was the last rector here before it became a private chapel so we were extremely lucky to gain entrance. there was a splendid monument to George Weld who was Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London to Charles II. Sixteen related coats of arms are shown and in the east window are the quartered arms of Weld-Forester. Above the gallery were three hatchments and a standard of the Royal Horse Guards of 1936 when Cecil, Lord Forester was Commanding Officer.

Day 8 - Saturday. We made our various ways home, - some with heraldic headaches others considering staying another week!

Joss Froggatt

THE PEGASUS

The *Pegasus* is the beautiful winged horse of Greek mythology and it is strange that such a lovely animal should have come into being by such gruesome means, as it is said to have sprung from the blood of *Medusa* when her head was cut off by *Perseus*.



Later when the *Pegasus* came down to drink from the spring at *Pirene* it was captured by *Bellerophon*, the hero of *Corinth*.

Bellerophon was helped by the Gods to tame and use the spirited *Pegasus* and, rising into the air on his winged steed, *Bellerophon* destroyed the monster *Chimera* with his bow and arrows. But later he incurred the wrath of the Gods by attempting to fly to heaven on the *Pegasus*.

Zeus sent a gadfly to sting the horse who cast off his rider and flew to the stables of *Zeus* whose thunder chariot he has drawn ever since. He was also used as a mount by the *Muses*. Once when Mount *Helicon* began to erupt the *Pegasus* flew down and kicked it whereupon the eruption subsided. From the

place where the horse had kicked the mountain the waters of *Hippocrene* gushed forth. The Greek city state of *Corinth* used the *Pegasus* as its emblem and he became the symbol of fame, eloquence and contemplation.

Margaret Young

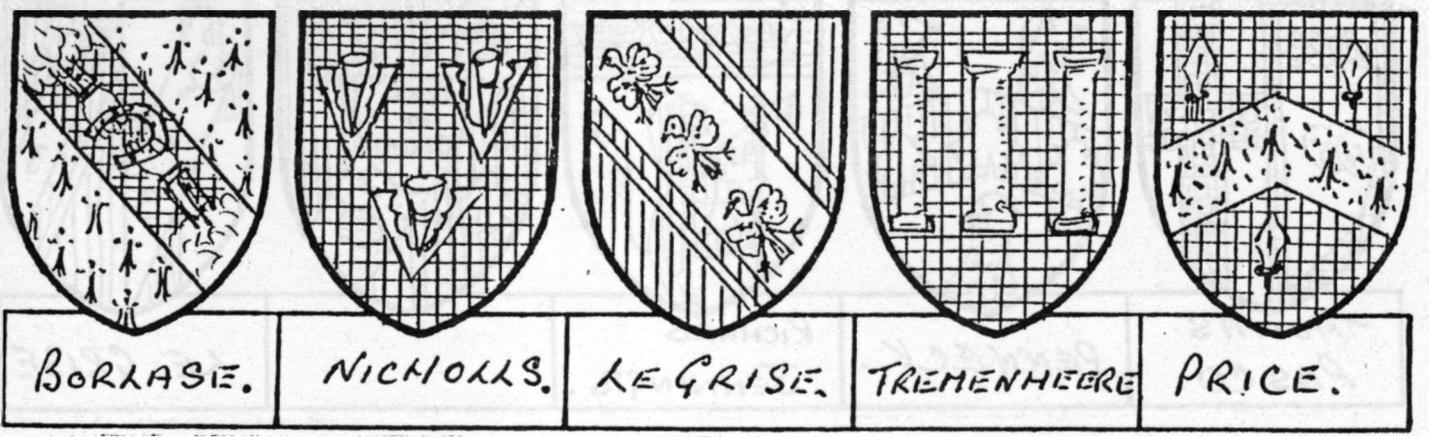
MADRON

Just to whet your appetite, when visiting Cornwall. I would like to tell and illustrate some of the heraldry in *ST.MADERN*, the ancient parish church of *Penzance*, at *Madron*, using some of the text of the guide book.

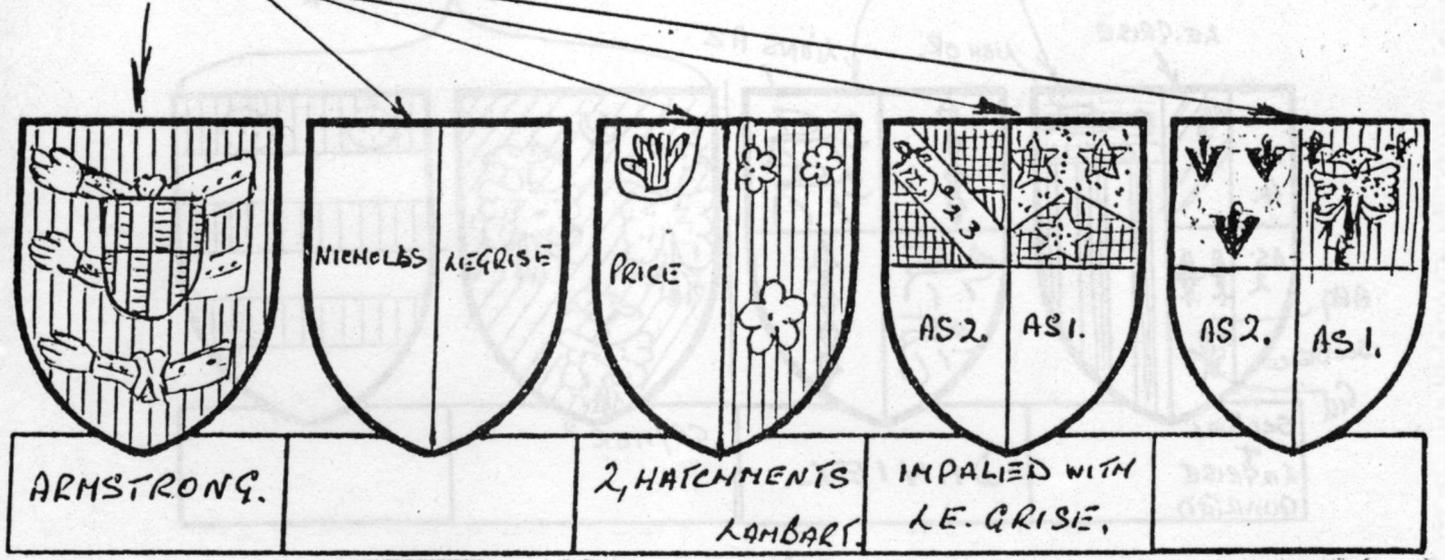
MADRON.- The Christian history of *MADRON* can be traced back to the very earliest days of Christianity in Britain and, no doubt, it was a centre of worship in the Celtic Church. In *MADRON* we have the ancient domain of *Landithy*, meaning the "Lan" or secret enclosure of *Dithy*. *St.Dithy* is believed to have been one of the companions of *St.Ia* who came to Cornwall in the 5th century. *Landithy* is close to the parish church which may stand on the ground where *St.Dithy* built his little church. About 100 years later, in the 6th century, *ST.MADERN* came to West Cornwall from *Brittany*. His name is variously spelled as 'MADERN, Badern, Padern, Patern, etc.' and some historians suggest that he may have been a bishop. He was evidently a man of some influence and it is his name which is preserved in the place name of *MADRON*, the official name of the parish, which locally is often called *MADDERN*.

MADRON PARISH CHURCH. - This is probably the third church on this site. It stands on a knob of rock, at a height of about 400 feet above the sea, overlooking the whole of *Mount's Bay*. The second or Norman church was built when *MADRON* became the property of *Knights of St.John* who lived at *Landithy*, just across the road. A large part of the present church comprising most of the chancel, the nave and the south aisle together with the lower part of the tower, had been built by the early part of the 14th century and was consecrated by *Bishop Grandisson* of *Exeter* on 13th July 1336.

ST. MADDERN

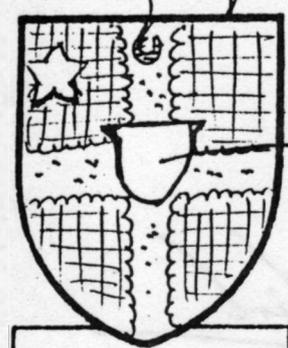


MATCHMENTS



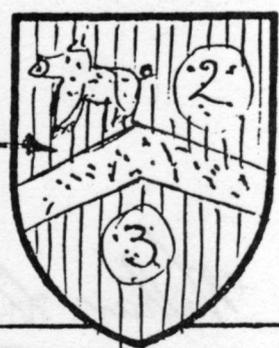
HATCHMENT ON A LOZENGE

AZURE



TREWILE.

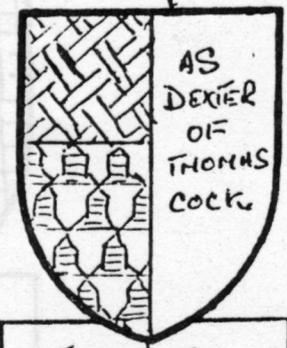
SHIELDS ON SLATE TABLETS



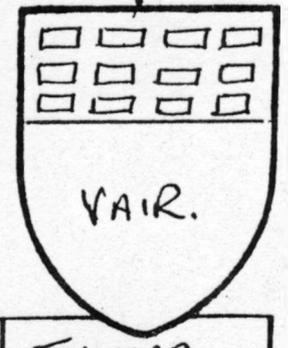
THOMAS
COCK.



THOMAS
FLEMING.



THOMAS
FLEMING



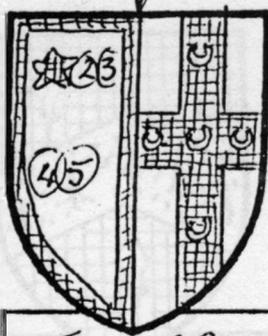
WREN'S MEAD
PROPER.

WEST WINDOW.

EAST WINDOW

PROPER. BOARS

ON SKATE.



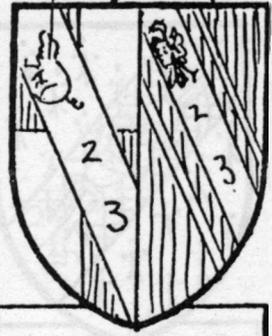
THOMAS
PASCO.



PENNECK.



RICHARD
JENNINGS.



LE. GRISE.

EAST WINDOW.

THESE TWO COATS
IMPALED,

LE. GRISE

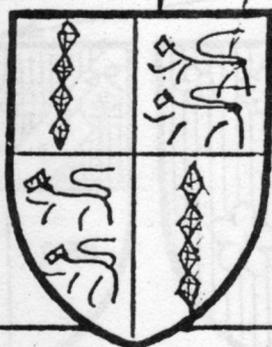
LEW OR.

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ARG
Scobell
Gu

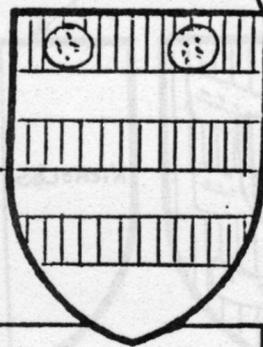
Scobell
+
LaGrise
Quarried



DANIEL.



GRYMER?



8th HATCHMENT.
BORLASE WITH
THIS ESCUTCHEON.



Arthur Hind.

MADRON'S ROYAL PATRONS. - In the 11th century MADRON Church, together with Landithy and Trengwainton, were part of the Manor of Roseworthy based on Gwinear. The Lord of the Manor, at the time, was Earl Harold of the West Saxons who became King Harold II in 1066. After Harold's defeat in battle the Domesday Book showed that the Manor had been held by the king who was therefore the first Royal Patron. The church next came into prominence in 1203 when King John appointed the first named rector for life. (The rectorial tithes were transferred to the Knights of St. John in 1309 since which date the incumbents have been vicars.) The third period when MADRON Church became a royal benefice was after the Reformation when three successive vicars were instituted on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth I - namely Edmund Powter in 1567, Anthony Whiterowe in 1577 and Ralph Harbarte in 1584.

THE INTERIOR OF MADRON PARISH CHURCH - This is one of the finest churches in Cornwall. Almost every period of architecture and internal decoration is represented. On the south wall is a beautiful modern stained window commemorating the Jennings family. The two main panels are headed 'For service of Mankind' and depict, on the left, a Knight of St. John with sword, helmet and shield - the Priors of this Order were patrons of the living of MADRON from 1309 to 1540) - and on the right ST. MADERN, the 6th century patron saint of the church, with fuller's club and bell. Beyond this, on the west wall, are memorials to various members of the Le Grice family of Trereife. On the south wall in this corner is a recently restored stained window comprising three large ornamental panels and four small upper ones. The left main panel shows the six-pointed star, St. Matthew's winged man, the cup and St. Luke's ox; the centre main panel shows the all-seeing eye, a Latin cross and IHS; the right main panel shows the heavenly dove, St. Mark's winged lion, the Paschal lamb with flag and St. John's eagle. The window incorporates various coats of arms of local families. On the north wall there is a stained window in memory of Henry Pendarves-Tremenheere, 1775-1841, who commanded the East India Company ship "Asia" and was a J.P. and a Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall. The three pillars of the Tremenheere coat of arms are on the central panel. On the south wall is another slate tablet to the memory of John MADDERN, the first Mayor of Penzance, who died in 1621. This tablet also has a number of shields. In the south aisle are six hatchments with one more in the north aisle - to Borlase, Price, Le Grice, Tremenheere, Nicholls, Usticke and Pascoe.

THE LADY CHAPEL. - the chapel contains various memorials mainly to members of the Tremenheere family. The east window over the altar has the coats of arms of five prominent local families on the main panels. (Le Grice, Scobell, Daniel, Borlase and Tremenheere. On the east wall is a magnificent slate tablet - in the upper portion is a representation of Thomas Cock of Bodmin and Alice, his wife. Between them is a shield bearing the arms of Cock. Lower down are the figures of Thomas Fleming of Landithy on whose right is a drawn sword (much too large for the sheath which hangs from his belt) and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cock. There is a shield between them displaying the arms of Fleming. The tablet also shows their numerous children. It records that Thomas Cock was buried in 1601, his wife in 1610 and Thomas Fleming in 1631. There is a fine monumental brass to the memory of John Clies, the second Mayor of Penzance, and his wife Blanche. He lived from 1568 to 1623. On the south wall of the chapel is a panel of ten angels cut in alabaster coloured and gilded, very fine, and next to a carved panel with the arms of Henry VII and the Tudor rose.

Arthur Aird

**Arms on the tomb of John Bourchier
Fitzwarine, 2nd Earl of Bath (d1560)
in Hengrave Church, Suffolk.**

(A) Bourchier	(F) Hankford	(1) Manners
(B) Louvain	(G) Stapleton	(2) Roos
(C) Fitzwarine	(H) Martin	(3) Speke
(D) Audley	(J) Dinham	(4) Trusbut
(E) Gogan	(K) Arches	

SIR JOHN de BOURCHIER Kt (Arms A)
m.Helen, dau and heiress of Walter de Colchester, Esq.

|

ROBERT de BOURCHIER of Stansted d.1349
cr.1342 1st Baron Bourchier m Margaret, dau and sole heiress
of Sir Thomas Prayers Kt of Sible Hedingham, Co.Essex

|

WILLIAM BOURCHIER d.1365 (2nd son) (Arms A)
m.Eleanor, dau and heiress of SIR JOHN de LOUVAIN (Arms B)

|

WILLIAM BOURCHIER d.1426 Count of Eu, Normandy
m.Anne, dau and eventual heiress of Thomas Plantagenet
of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester

|

WILLIAM BOURCHIER d.1470 (3rd son)
cr.1449 1st Baron Fitzwarine m.Thomasine, dau and
heiress of RICHARD HANKFORD, Esq (Arms F)

|

SIR FULKE BOURCHIER 2nd Baron Fitzwarine d.1479
m.Elizabeth, sister and heir of JOHN, LORD DINHAM (Arms J)

|

JOHN BOURCHIER 3rd Baron Fitzwarine d.1539 cr.1536 1st Earl of Bath
m.Cecilia, dau of Giles, Lord D'Aubeney and sister
and heiress of Henry D'Aubeney, Earl of Bridgewater

|

JOHN BOURCHIER, 4th Baron Fitzwarine, 2nd Earl of Bath d.1560
m.2ndly, Eleanor, dau of GEORGE MANNERS, Lord Roos (Arms 1)

|

JOHN BOURCHIER, Lord Fitzwarine, d.in the lifetime of his father
m.Frances, dau of Sir Thomas Kitson Kt. of Hengrave

|

WILLIAM BOURCHIER, 5th Baron Fitzwarine, 3rd Earl of Bath d.1623
m.Elizabeth, dau of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford

GEOFFREY DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1258 m.? (Arms J)

OLIVER DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1298/99
summ. to Parliament as Baron Dynaunt or Dinham 1295
m.Isabel, dau of Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford

JOSCE DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1300/01 (not a baron)

JOHN DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1332 (not a baron)
m.Margaret, dau of Guy de Bryan

JOHN DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.ca.1360 (not a baron) m.?

JOHN DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1382 (not a baron)
m.Muriel, dau and co-heir of Sir Thomas Courtenay

JOHN DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1428 (not a baron)
m.Philippa, dau of John. Lord Lovel

SIR JOHN DINHAM of Hartland, Devon d.1457/58 (not a baron)
m.Joanne, dau and heiress of **RICHARD de ARCHES** (Arms K)

ELIZABETH DINHAM

m.1stly **FULKE BOURCHIER**, 2nd Baron Fitzwarine d.1479 (Arms A)

JOHN BOURCHIER, 3rd Baron Fitzwarine d.1539
cr.1536 1st Earl of Bath m.Celilia, dau of Giles, Lord D'Aubenay
and sister and heiress of Henry D'Aubenay, Earl of Bridgewater

JOHN BOURCHIER, 4th Baron Fitzwarine d.1560

m.2ndly Eleanor, dau of **GEORGE MANNERS**, Lord Roos (Arms I)

NICHOLAS MARTIN of Kerneys, Pembs. d.1282 (Arms H)
m.Maud dau and heir of Guy de Bryan of Barnstaple, co.Devon

NICHOLAS MARTIN d.c.1275 m. ?

WILLIAM MARTIN of Kerneys and Barnstaple d.1325
summoned to Parl.1295 Lord Martin m.Eleanor, dau of William de Mohun

JOANNE MARTIN, Dowager Countess of Lincoln, Baroness Martin
m.2ndly **NICHOLAS AUDLEY** of Heleigh co.Staffs d.1317 (Arms D)

JAMES AUDLEY 2nd Baron Audley of Heleigh d.1386
m.2ndly Isobel, dau of Roger, 5th Baron Strange of Knockyn

MARGERY AUDLEY

m.**FULKE FITZWARINE**, 3rd Baron Fitzwarine d.c.1374 (Arms C)

BARONS FITZWARINE

Arms on the tomb of *John Bouchier Fitzwarine*,
Earl of Bath (d1560) in Hengrave Church, Suffolk (contd.)

Guarine de Meer (a Member of the *HOUSE of LORRAINE*) (Arms C)
temp. William 1 m. Mallet, dau and co-heiress of Pain Peverell,
Lord of Whittington Castle, co. Shropshire

SIR FULKE FITZWARINE d.c.1195
m. Hawise, dau of Jose de Dinan of Ludlow Castle

FULKE FITZWARINE d. at the Battle of Lewes 1264
m. Maud, dau of Robert Vavasour

FULKE FITZWARINE d.c.1314
cr. 1295 1st Baron Fitzwarine m. Princess Margaret,
dau of Griffith ap Wenwynwyn, Prince of Powis

FULKE FITZWARINE 2nd Baron d.1349
m. Joan, dau of Henry, Lord Beaumont

FULKE FITZWARINE 3rd Baron d.c.1374
m. Margaret, dau and co-heir of JAMES AUDLEY,
Lord Audley of Heleigh, co. Staffs (Arms D)

FULKE FITZWARINE 4th Baron d.1377 m. ?

FULKE FITZWARINE 5th Baron d.1391
m. Elizabeth, sister and heiress of
SIR WILLIAM COGAN Kt of Baunton (Arms E)

FULKE FITZWARINE 6th Baron d.1407
m. Alice, dau of William, Lord Bottreaux

ELIZABETH FITZWARINE b.1403
m. RICHARD HANKFORD, Esq (Arms F)

THOMASINE HANKFORD
m. SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, d.1470
cr. 1449 1st Baron Fitzwarine (Arms A)

JOHN BOURCHIER 4th Baron Fitzwarine, 2nd Earl of Bath d.1560
m. 2ndly Eleanor, dau of GEORGE MANNERS, Lord Roos (Arms I)

PETER de ROOS (Arms 2)
 m. Adeline, sister and co-heir of WALTER ESPEC or SPEKE
 Temp. Henry 1 (Arms 3)

|

ROBERT de ROOS m. Sybelia de Valoines

|

EVERARD de ROOS
 m. Roysia, dau and eventual heir of WILLIAM TRUSBUT
 of Wartre d.c.1186 (Arms 4)

|

ROBERT de ROOS of Hamlake d.1227
 (one of the 25 Barons of Runnymede)
 m. Isobel, natural dau. of William 1 of Scotland

|

WILLIAM de ROOS of Hamlake (Helmsley) d.1258
 m. Lucy, dau of Reginald Fitzpiers

|

ROBERT de ROOS, 1st Baron de Roos cr.1264 d.1285
 m. Isobel, dau and heiress of William de Albini, Lord of Belvoir d.1301

|

WILLIAM de ROOS, 2nd Baron de Roos d.1316
 m. Matilda, dau and co-heir of John de Vaux

|

WILLIAM de ROOS, 3rd Baron de Roos d.1342/43
 m. Margaret, eldest sister and co-heir of Giles
 de Badlesmere of Leeds Castle, Kent d.1363

|

THOMAS de ROOS, 5th Baron de Roos d.1383
 m. Beatrice, dau of Ralph de Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford d.1415

|

WILLIAM de ROOS, 7th Baron de Roos KG d.1414
 Lord Treasurer of England 1403 m. Margaret, dau of John, Lord Arundel

|

SIR THOMAS de ROOS, 9th Baron de Roos d.1431
 m. Eleanor, dau and co-heir of Richard de Beauchamp, 5th Earl of Warwick

|

THOMAS de ROOS, 10th Baron de Roos exec.1464
 m. Philippa, dau of John, Lord Tiptoft

|

ELEANOR de ROOS d.1487
 m. SIR ROBERT MANNERS, Kt of Etal, Northumberland (Arms 1)

|

SIR GEORGE MANNERS, 12th Baron de Roos d.1513
 m. Anne, only dau and heir of Sir Thomas de St. Leger d.1526
 by Anne Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV

|

ELEANOR MANNERS (Arms 1)
 m. JOHN BOURCHIER, 4th BARON FITZWARINE, 2nd EARL of BATH d.1560 (Arms A)

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM

My attention was drawn recently to an article of foreign news in a quality newspaper.

It reported the predicament of a Washington Men's Club, The Metropolitan, situated near the White House. The club is so exclusive that the identity of members is not made known by officials until after their death.

The tranquility of this club was rudely shattered at a committee meeting when it was revealed that the club tie offended heraldry by its yellow stripes on a blue background running from upper right position to lower left. All members were immediately informed that this arrangement denotes bastardy!

Apparently high ranking politicians, diplomats, scholars and the like turned their attention from the extremely important affairs of the day to face this crisis. How to save the honour of present and past members? It was of no use seeking help from various American institutions - a ruling had to come from the "Old Country" - consequently English heraldic experts were consulted. The confirmation came that the 'bend sinister' did, in fact, signify bastardy in the family line.

It is reported that the company in England designing and making ties for clubs, schools, regiments, etc. were requested to produce new ties having stripes the opposite way, thus annulling any aspersions on members' lineage.

With great courtesy and consideration the club committee ruled that the members were not required to destroy their old ties and replace them with the new style. "It would be left to their innate sense of taste".

Upon the Head of the club being asked how seriously the issue was taken he solemnly replied that it outweighed all other important matters.

A book called "Ties" which I discovered by chance in the Harrow reference library has a commentary by James Laver who reminds us that the Public School tie can be something of a joke in England - (shades of the Western Brothers).

He also comments "We have come a long way from the crest and 'lady's favour' on the helm of mediaeval knights and from the lady's device upon his shield, but is it all so very different now?"

"I think we can see such devices carrying on the tradition on modern ties and blazers proclaiming loyalty to club, college and team".

Reverting to the American dilemma, perhaps the malcontents should be grateful for small mercies. Whilst wearing the offending tie the knot, at least, would have gone a little way towards redressing their grievance and restoring respectability.

It occurs to me that a cheaper solution to their problem might have been to turn the existing ties inside out so reversing the stripes.

At one time, on the English cricket field, the old school or club tie would often be worn around the waist to support the nether garments. Sinister stripes would then always appear to the onlooker as 'dexter' bends.

In the above-mentioned book 750 club, school, university, regimental ties, etc. are named and illustrated in colour.

525 are striped bendwise; 485 of these being 'sinister', 40 'dexter'.

Analysis of the numbers informs us as follows:-

	<u>Sinister</u>	<u>Dexter</u>
Public School & Old Boys	188	9
The Services	106	25
Universities & Colleges	141	5
Clubs	50	1
	—	—
	485	40
	—	—

Although I am not able to draw any inference from these figures, I did learn something from a gentleman I telephoned who represents the London company designing and making these ties. He informed me that the normal design is for the stripes to run from the man's left shoulder to his right side, i.e. bends sinister to the onlooker but the opposite from the wearer's side. I have a feeling that heraldic niceties do not really enter into it.

The idea of our American cousins getting "hot under the collar" over their neckwear would appear to be somewhat ridiculous especially as the word bastardy itself does not imply dishonour. According to Boutell there is no such thing as a mark of dishonour in heraldry; Fox-Davies also informs us that the bend sinister does not necessarily indicate bastardy.

Reference: "Ties" - Book of Public Schools, Old Boys, Universities, Navy, Army & Air Force clubs with an introduction by James Laver.

Jack Webley

SEMPER NON SEQUITUR

As an "enthusiastic amateur" in the midst of erudite professionals - (in the nicest sense of the word) I was faced with the problem of making a contribution to "The Seaxe" without, as a comparative newcomer to the Society, displaying my abysmal ignorance of matters heraldic.

It occurred to me that almost everyone appears to be hooked on the visual aspects of heraldry and that I might, almost with impunity, venture into the realms of mottoes which are, after all, not compulsory.

Therefore looking at mottoes in a light hearted fashion I was surprised and amused by some appropriate and inappropriate examples. I apologise, if apologies are needed to all Latin scholars, for the title. I know that *non sequitur* is usually translated as "it does not follow" but does the full title translate as "it does not always follow"?

<i>A bon droit</i>	With good right (Slade Barts) but could be appropriate for all boxers with arms!
<i>A bonis ad meliora</i>	From good things to better (Royston UDC) -it is also a "good thing" it was not selected for Brent, Brixton or Liverpool among others. The following might be more appropriate.....
<i>Addiodefurs a orfu</i>	Who suffers conquers (Glamorgan CC)-and back to the original theme.....
<i>A magnis ad maiora</i>	From great things to greater (?) (London Borough of Stepney)
<i>Absque labore nihil</i>	Nothing without labour (Borough of Darwen - Lancs) - having a Conservative MP with a majority of nearly 9,000!
<i>Acta non verba</i>	Acts not words (Jameson) -but surely not Derek of that ilk.
<i>Ad extremum tenax</i>	Tenacious to the end (Macready-Barts) - over his Secretary Generalship of CPSA?

Adjuvate advenas Help strangers (Borough of Deal - Kent) - one wonders if this really means "Help! Strangers!".

Alios alis alo With my wings I nourish others (46 Group HQ-RAF)-this Group was involved in the Berlin airlift. Back to a plaintive cry from local government.....

Alios delectare juvat It helps to please others (Hunstanton UDC). - A complacency now from local government.....

All's well (London Borough of Camberwell) - and an ambiguity.....

Altiora petimus We seek higher things (London Borough of Finsbury)-like rates and other charges? - and a cry from the heart.....

Always advancing (Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees) - unlike most bank managers - and a rather extravagant claim.....

Amicus humani generis Friend of the human race (Assn.of Public Health Inspectors)

Antiquae famae custos Guardian of ancient renown (HMS Renown) - isn't it time she was retired? - and one apposite in this day and age.....

Arma pacis fulcra Arms the levers of peace (The Honourable Artillery Company) - and similar sentiments.....

Armatus non lacessitur An armed man is not attacked (RAF - Scampton) - and yet another optimistic claim from local government.....

Art, industry, contentment (Basildon Development Corpn.) - but how about this for pessimism?.....

Aspice finem Look to the end (West Penwith RDS-Cornwall) -and a terse dictum with which to end the letter A.....

Aut disce aut discede Learn or depart (RAF No.6 School of Technical Training)

Don Kirby

RAILWAY HERALDRY PART I

To those of us old enough to remember the main line railway companies of the inter-war years it may come as a surprise to learn that they had such a short life - from 1923 to 1948. The Victorians had built our railways by unco-ordinated private enterprise with no overall planning for what was to become a national rail transport system. At one time more than a hundred separate companies existed, many with their own weird and wonderful heraldic devices.

At the outbreak of war in 1914 the Government took over control of the railways. The Railway Act of 1921 provided for the establishment of four groups comprising the Great Western Railway, the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, the London & North Eastern Railway and the Southern Railway. The aim was greater efficiency and financial stability in the face of mounting competition from the motor transport industry.

The L.M.S. and L.N.E.R. were the largest companies but all four main line operators adopted coats of arms.

L.M.S.



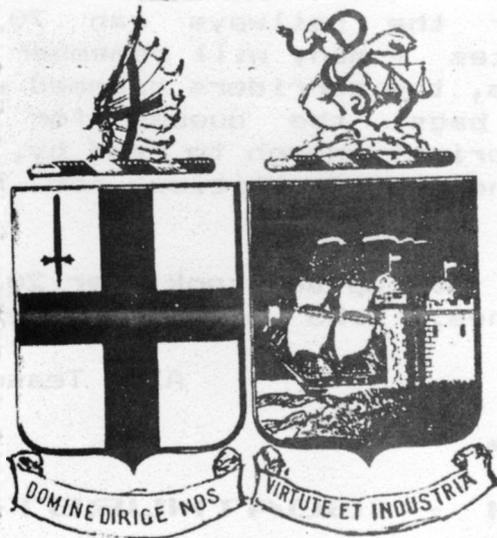
The many companies which were to form the L.M.S. had between them a wonderful collection of heraldry to draw upon but, in the end, a very simple (some would say disappointing) device was adopted - within a circle edged with crimson a dragon's wing for London, The rose of England and the thistle of Scotland. At first the arms were carried on the locomotives of express passenger trains and later only on main line carriages. The signboard of a public house, close to the Bushey railway arches, carries a good representation of the L.M.S. device.

S.R.



In 1938 the Southern Railway applied to the College of Arms but World War II intervened and the grant was not made until early in 1946. On a field of heraldic water, representing the coastal areas served from Margate to Plymouth, four smaller shields charged with a sword (for London), a leopard's head (for Dover), a dolphin (for Brighton) and a rose (for Southampton). Crest - a double disc wheel, through it a flash representing electrification against the sun as background and a pair of wings, for speed. Supporters - the red dragon of London and the white horse of Kent each with one rear foot resting on a double disc wheel.

G.W.R.



The shields and crests of London and Bristol side by side. Everyone will be familiar with the arms of the City of London with its cross of St. George and the sword of St. Paul on a canton; the crest shows the sinister wing argent of a dragon charged on the underside with a cross gules. The motto means "O Lord direct us". The arms of Bristol - gules, on the sinister side on a mound in base vert a castle with two towers domed argent, on each dome a banner of St. George; in the dexter base water and thereon a ship with three masts or sailing from a port in the dexter tower of the castle, two masts being visible and a sail argent set on the foremast. The crest - on a wreath

or and gules, issuant from clouds, two arms embowed and interlaced in saltire proper, the dexter hand holding a serpent vert and the sinister holding a pair of scales or. The motto means "By virtue & industry". The G.W.R. arms were carried on engine tenders and carriages.

L.N.E.R.



Also the result of many mergers the coat of arms of this railway company is thought by many to be most appropriate and beautiful. The blazon reads - argent on a cross gules between, in the first & fourth quarters, a griffin segreant sable, in the second a rose of the second leaved & slipped proper and in the third quarter a thistle also leaved & slipped proper - the Castle of Edinburgh proper between four lions passant guardant or. Crest - on a wreath argent and gules issuant from clouds of steam the figure of Mercury proper. The motto "Forward" was originally used by the Great Central Railway, one of the constituent companies of the L.N.E.R. Supporters - two lions, one

wearing a collar of roses & the other a collar of thistles. When the arms were granted in 1924 enthusiasts expected them to be displayed on the locomotives and carriages but, in fact, only two locomotives were so decorated of which one was the "Flying Scotsman" for the 1924 Wembley Exhibition.

CONCLUSION

During the Second World War the railways ran 70,000 trains per year for the armed forces - many will remember the snail's pace of travel by weird routes, the corridors crammed with service men and women and their kit bags, the queues for the "loo", the tiny blue lamp bulbs not bright enough to read by, the stations with the names painted out and no facilities for food unless you brought your own!

In 1948 British Rail was set up and took over 20,000 locomotives, 45,000 passenger coaches, 1.25 million freight waggons and 9,000 horses!

Alan Teasdale

ST. EDWARDS CHURCH - GOATHURST SOMERSET

The *DOOMSDAY BOOK* shows that originally there were two manors, the villages of Goathurst and Halswell. By 1400 the Pawletts held the manor of Goathurst and Roger of Arundel that of Halswell. The dedication suggests a 10th century foundation and is unusual as it is one of only a few dedicated to the young Saxon king who was murdered on the orders of his step-mother, Elfrida, in 978 at Corfe in Dorset. In 1760 Sir Charles Tynte made a small addition to the church on the south wall which is now known as the *Tynte Pew*. It still contains the prayer books presented by the rector, Sir John Tynte, in 1733. The cornice of the Tynte Pew has been decorated with 41 papier mache shields of the arms brought into the family by marriage.

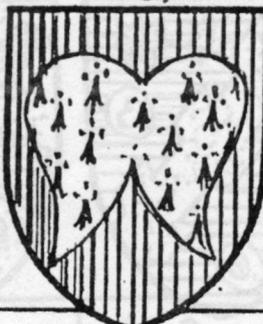
The majority are are impaled coats of Paulet, Halswell and Tynte. I have not reproduced the main coats for each impaled coat but I have indicated the impalement. I have hatched them all and have indicated the ones found, - they are about 6" deep and are very old. Some are hard to identify clearly:-

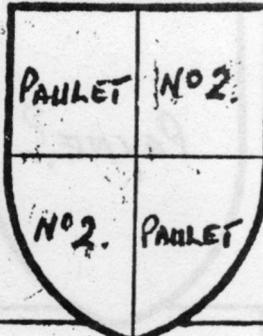
- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 7 - 2 & 3 look like trees | No.23 - molets on bend? |
| No. 8 - spoons or on bend? | No.24 - I think are horns |
| No.11 - sinister, stags heads caboshed
on chief | No.25 - horses heads
erased or field pale |
| No.12 - stars are <u>seven</u> pointed | No.27 - looks like buttons
on a shirt front! |
| No.13 - a cow? (no horns) | |
| No.15 - ducks or seagulls on chevron? | |
| No.17 - black birds? | No.36 - birds heads erased |

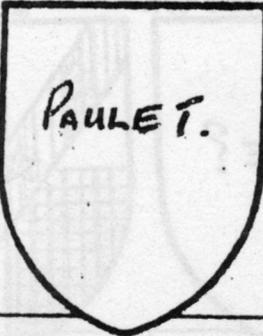
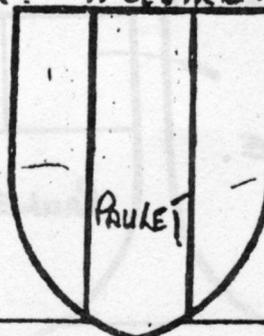
Not to be outdone the Halswells added a small chapel to the north of the chancel where Sir Nicholas Halswell and his wife, Bridget, have a 17th century memorial around which are there six sons and three daughters. The arms of these marriages are are on the arches of the monument - but that is another story. If you are able to find the holders of the arms please let me know. My thanks in anticipation.

Arthur Aird

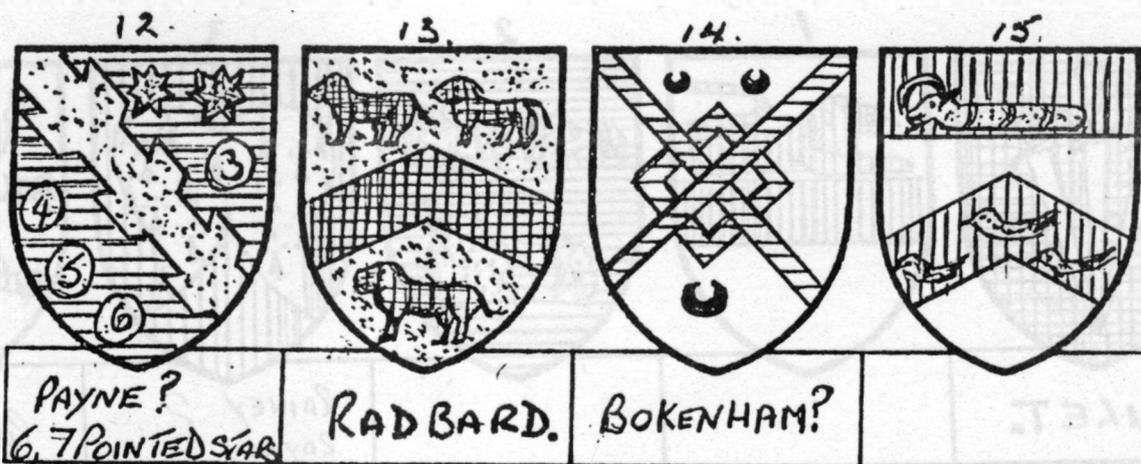
PAULET. IMPALING EACH OF THESE ARMS.

1	2	3	4
			
PAULET.		RAINEY ? RAYNEY ?	PURSEY?

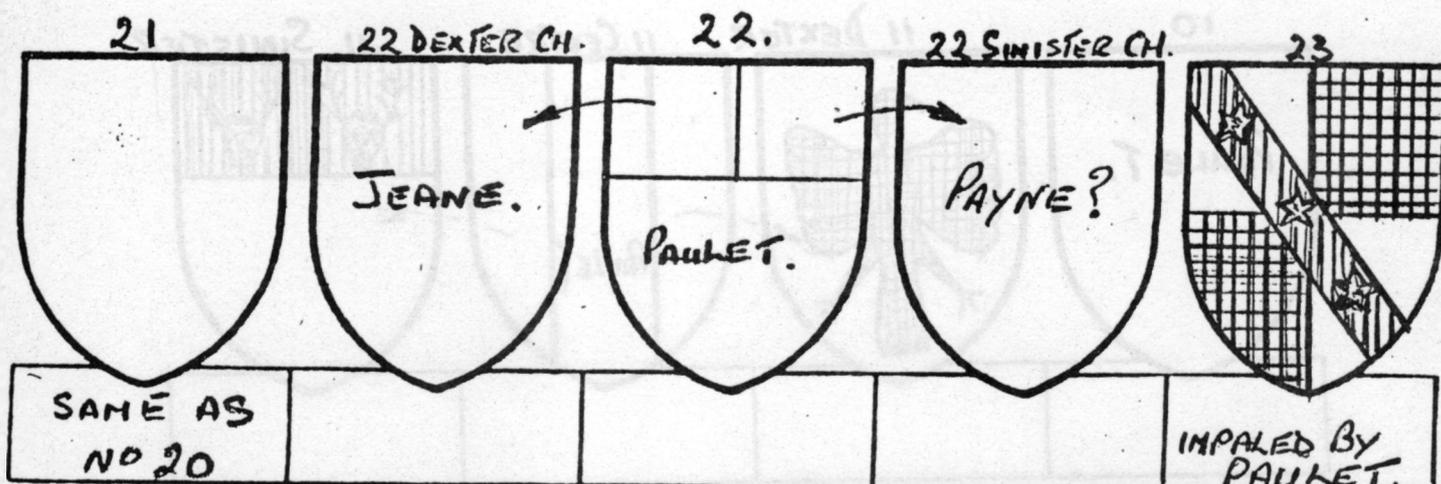
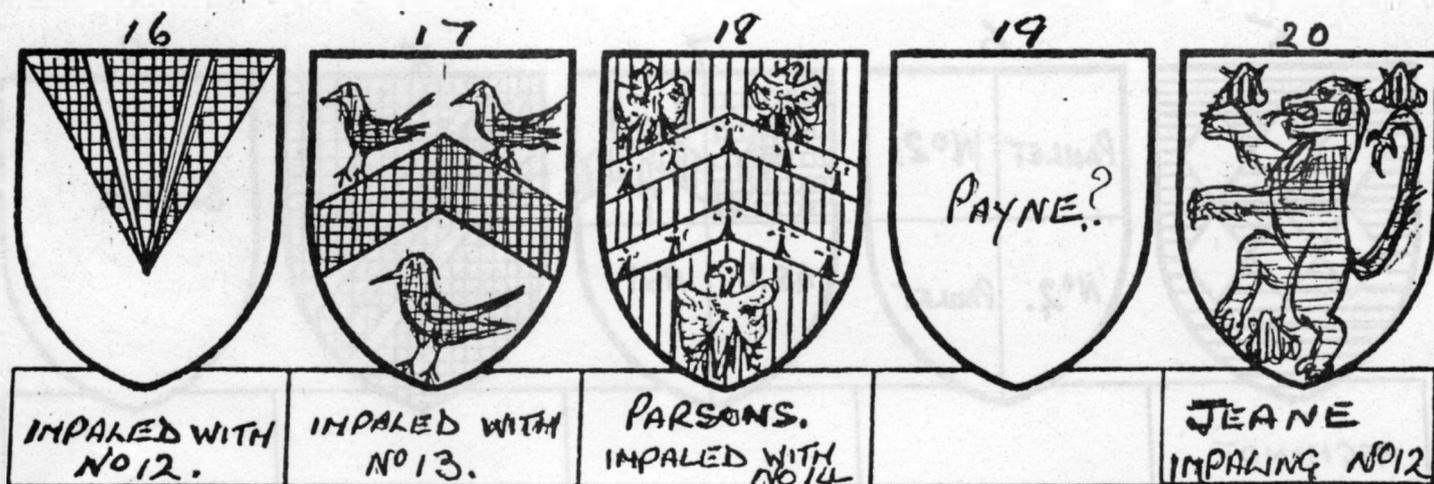
5	6	7	8	9
				
MAQMINOT.				

10	11 DEXTER.	11 CENTRE.	11 SINISTER.
			

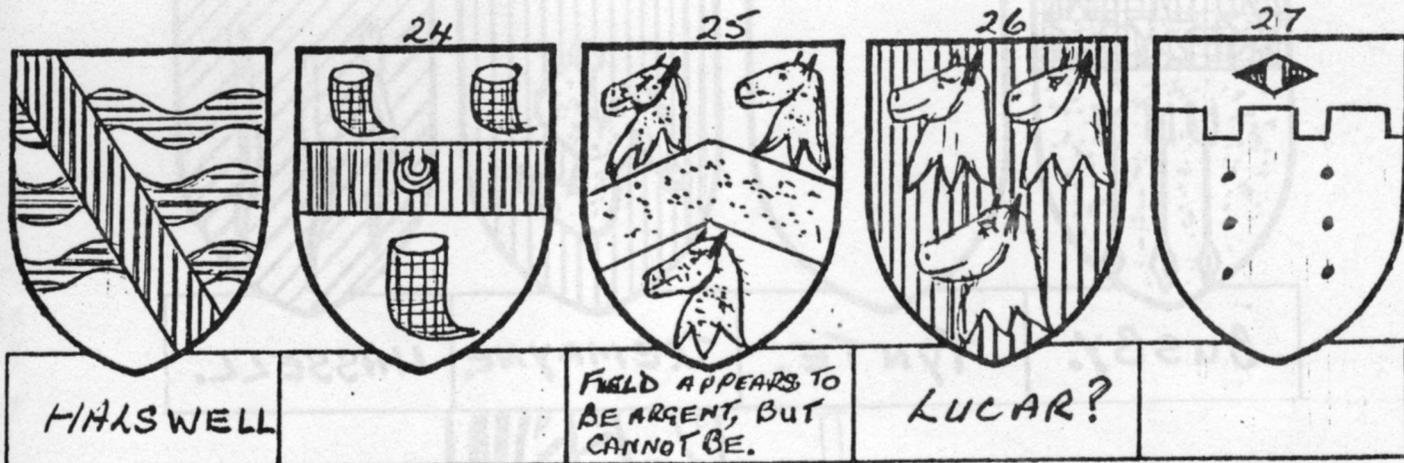
12-15 ARE IMPALING PAULET.



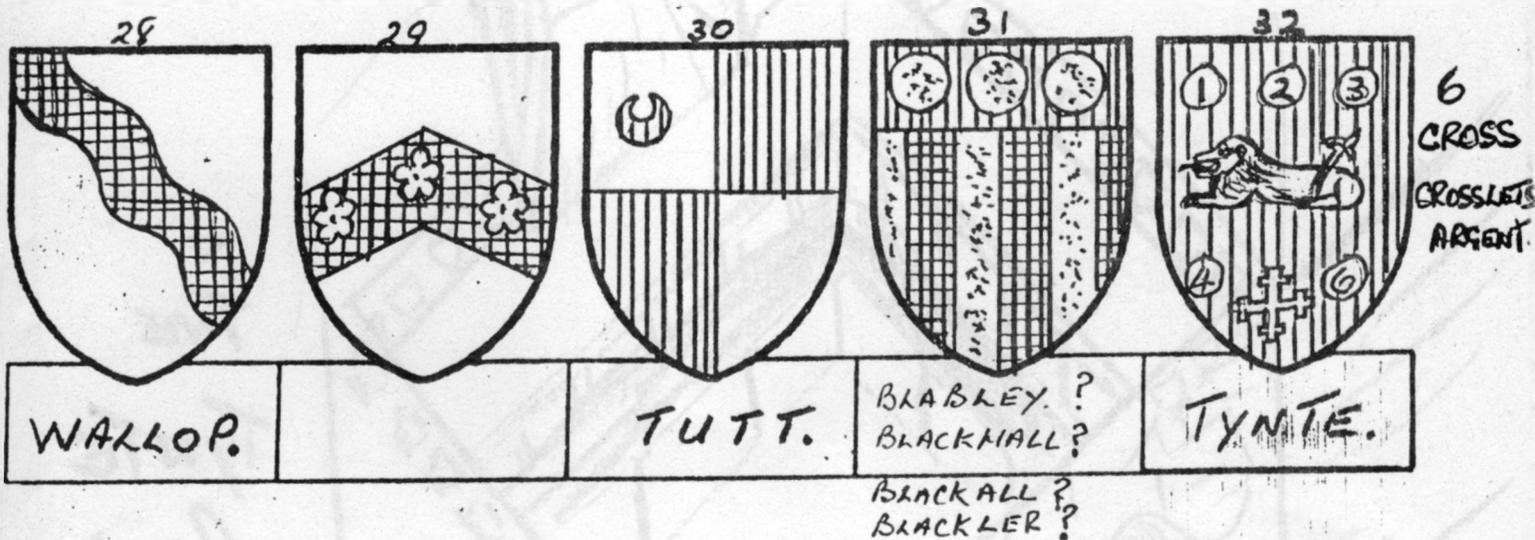
MISCELLANEOUS.



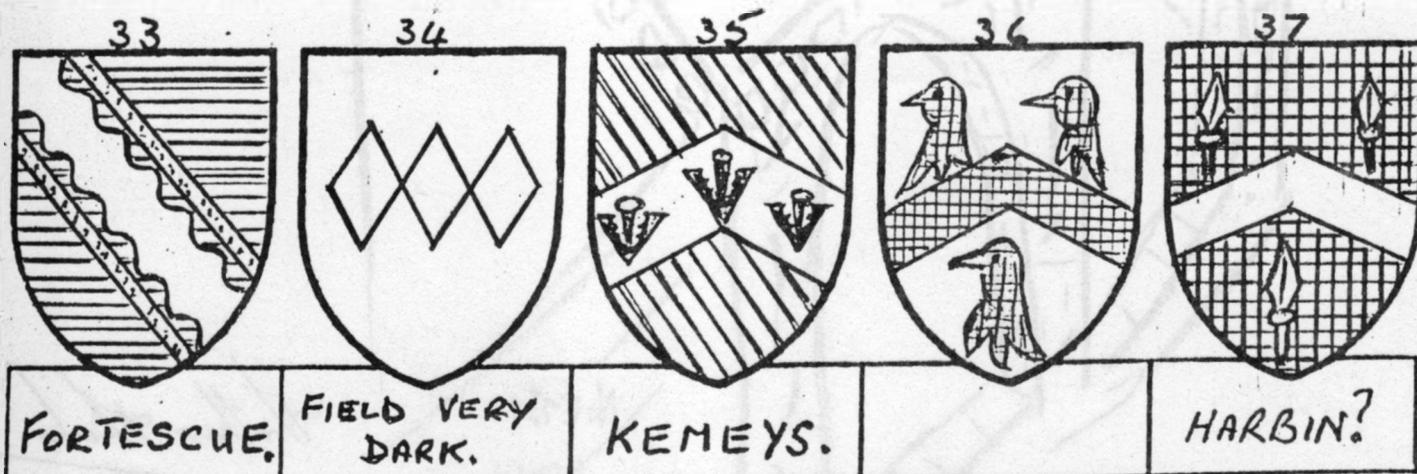
HALSWELL IMPALING ARMS 24-30.



N^{os} 31 & 32 ARE IMPALING HALSWELL.

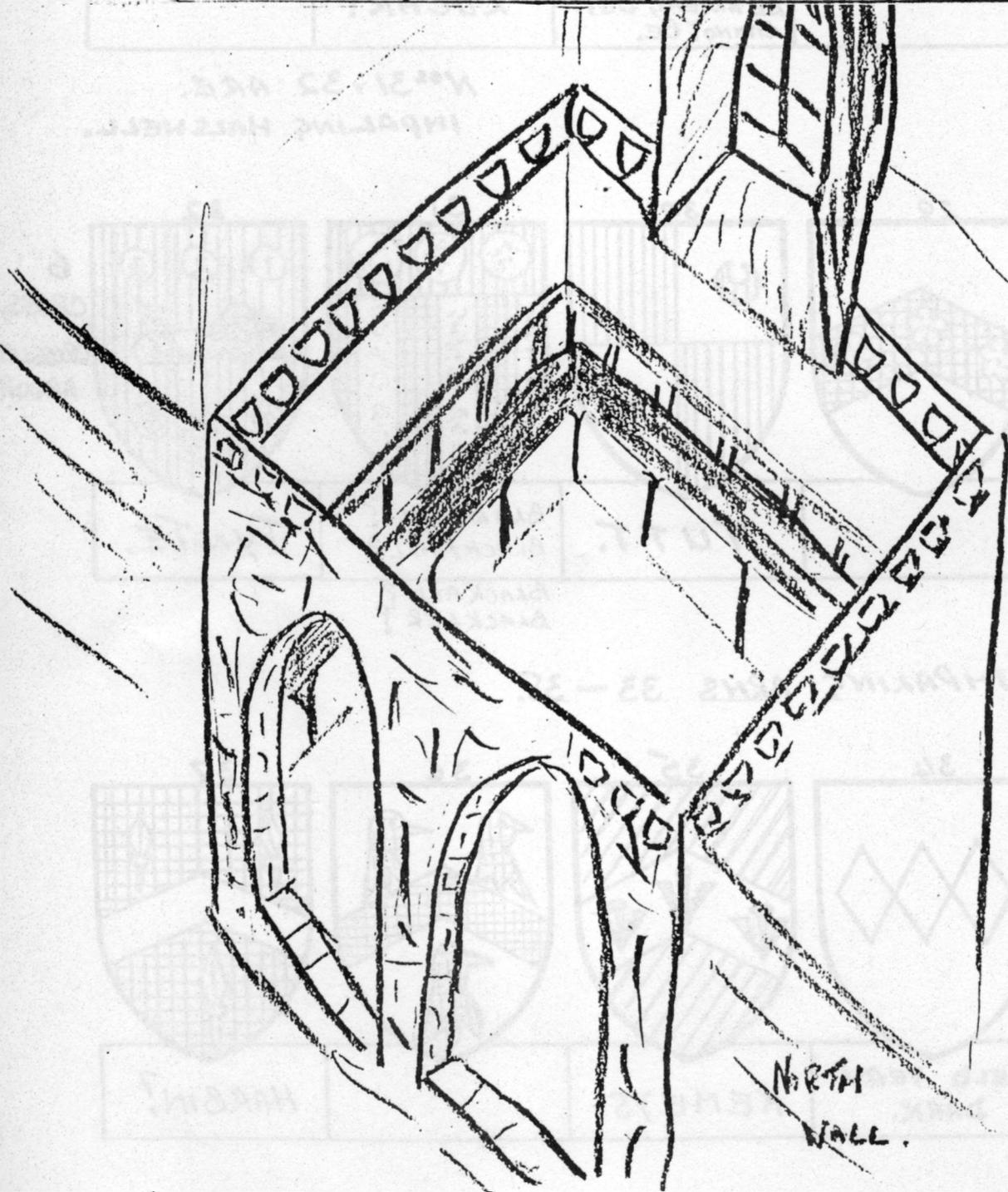
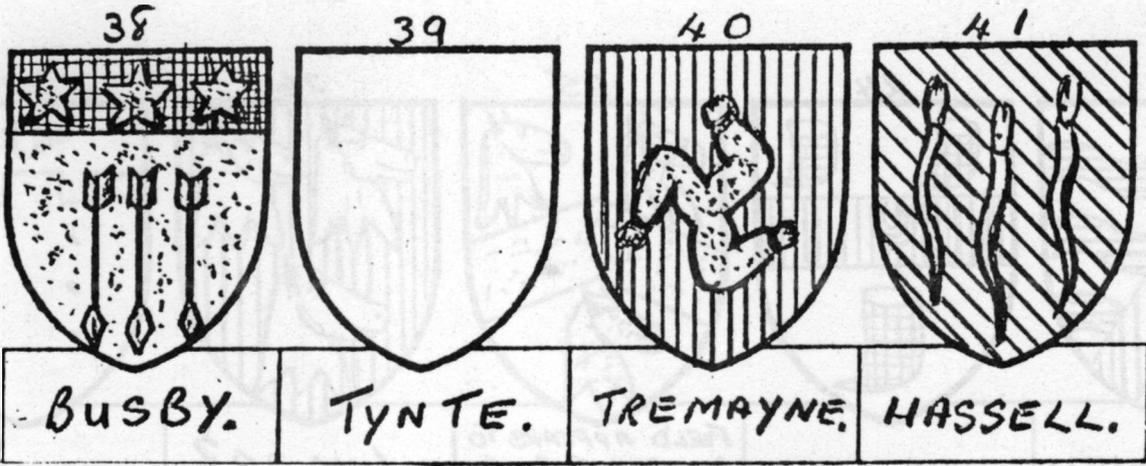


TYNTE IMPALING ARMS 33-38.



NO 38 TYNTE
IMPALING.

NO 40 & 41 ARE IMPALING
TYNTE.



THE
TYNTE
WELL.

NORTH
WALL.

Arthur Hurd