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Spanish royal arms, impaling England quartered with France modern at Sforza Castle – see Page 9

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Editorial

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Publication deadlines: 31 December for the March issue; 31 March for the June issue; 30 June for the September issue; 30 September for the December issue.

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In the next issue.....

I look forward to receiving your articles, your heraldic gems from around the country and of course correspondence on heraldic matters.

Editor

I do hope you enjoy reading this issue of *The Heraldry Gazette*.

I am sure many of you are looking forward to the Coronation in May. How much Heraldry will be included remains to be seen. From the details revealed so far, the ceremony will be shorter but there will still be a 'display' of processions and the ceremony in the Abbey.

We are pleased to be able to announce the date of the Summer Reception and Dinner for 2023, see Page 3, and also some other proposed in-person events throughout the year.

Please let the Secretary know if you would like to attend any of the events so we can gauge interest.

I am always happy to receive your articles, snippets, research queries or correspondence by email, post or in person at a lecture or function. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Jane

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If you pay by GoCardless DD you do not need to do anything – your subs will automatically be paid.

However, if you pay by other means, PayPal, Bank Transfer or cheque you will need to pay your subs to ensure that you still receive *The Heraldry Gazette* and *The Coat of Arms* and notification of lectures and social events planned for next year.

If you have changed your address or email please remember to let us know.

We do hope you will renew and look forward to meeting you at lectures and events in 2023.

Membership Secretary

Summer Reception and Dinner

This year we are aiming to resume our social calendar with a Summer Reception and a Dinner and would like to ask members to let the Secretary know of their interest in these planned in person social events – secretary@theheraldrysociety.com

The **Summer Reception** will be on **Wednesday 12 July** at **The College of Arms**.

The **Dinner** will be on **Tuesday 24 October** at the **National Liberal Club**, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE, timings to be confirmed, but probably 7.15pm for 8.00pm.

A flier will be sent with the June mailing with instructions on how to secure your place/s.

Do you fancy a day out?

For 2023 the Congress Committee are planning to have 'a nice day out' and to this end we would be interested to see how many members would be interested in a day out in Hatfield in Hertfordshire?

The day would comprise of a tour of Hatfield House and the Old Palace, a tour of St Etheldreda's Church and lunch in the Old Stables. Depending on the numbers interested we could have two groups with tours of House / Lunch/ Church or Church / Lunch/ House. Apart from the heraldry in the church, in the Salisbury Chapel and the Brocket Chapel, there is also much to see in the House and Old Palace with gardens and grounds which can be explored.

Hatfield is easy to get to on the train (20 mins from Kings Cross) and it is a turning just off the A1 if you were thinking of driving.

If you would be interested, please let the Secretary know – secretary@theheraldrysociety.com

For 2024 we plan to revive our 3-4 day Congress in a University City setting with heraldic interest.

Seventeenth-Century Trade Tokens and Heraldry

By Tony Bostock

My attention has recently been drawn to seventeenth century trade tokens as a means by which heraldry was displayed.¹ Such tokens were in lieu of small denomination coinage and examples may be found from all parts of the United Kingdom, except Scotland where there were many coins of low value in circulation. Tokens are much sought and collectors will often pay a high price to add to their collections. Local museums and the British Museum have their own collections some of which may be viewed in on-line databases with useful search facilities.² There are several books and catalogues available for those interested in the history of tokens generally.³

The reason for their issue during the seventeenth century was that as a result of the Civil War the country was very short of any kind of coin, particularly those of low value, which caused shopkeepers and businessmen to be hard pressed to carry out their businesses successfully. As the earlier harsh coinage laws had by this time been repealed, businessmen created their own in a form of tokens with values of a farthing, half-penny and penny. These were parochial in nature, designed to be redeemed in the shops or premises of the issuer. The trade tokens were never acknowledged as official coinage but were widely accepted until 16 August 1672 when the general production of half-pence and farthings became current and privately produced tokens were forbidden by royal proclamation. It appears that the Cheshire issuers continued to circulate their previously issued tokens, despite the prohibition, for in 1674 proceedings were commenced against the offenders. However, Sir William Williams, then M.P. for Chester, and later Speaker of the House of Commons, had the proceedings stayed on condition that the offenders at once conformed to the law.

Tokens were issued in Cheshire at a later date than most other counties and none were issued by any of the towns. In comparison to other counties the Cheshire tokens, though small in number, are remarkable for the large proportion of pennies - a characteristic of the tokens of the neighbouring counties of Wales. Tokens are known of from individuals operating in the towns of Audlem, Bramhall, Chester, Congleton, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich and Stockport.⁴

The vast majority of trade tokens are round, but other shapes can be found - heart shapes, lozenge shapes, square pieces, and even octagonal tokens. The round token size ranges from 14 to 22 mm in diameter and the other shapes were of a similar size. They were struck in copper, brass or pewter. Like coins, most of the tokens contain a pictorial device on the obverse and the value on the reverse, along, on one side or the other, an inscription which might consist of the year, the issuer, his or her trade or occupation and the town in which they operated. The images to be found on tokens are varied: the issuers head in profile, a clear or cryptic symbol representing the trade, or a shield of arms or crest. The heraldry may depict the municipal arms of the trading area, the arms of the guild or company to which the issuer belonged, or else, and perhaps of particular interest, his or her family's arms. In some cases the hatching denoting tincture is discernible.

Of family arms displayed we have several examples. The token of Samuel Elcocke of Chester (1669) has *Gules, a chevron vair between four cocks argent*, on the obverse and on the reverse a crest of a pheonix.



That of Robert Radford of Chester (1668) has *Argent fretty (a fret?) and a chief sable* inscribed on his token.

Courtesy of Cheshire West and Chester Council

John Salmon of Chester (1667) has *Sable, three salmon hauriant Or, a crescent for difference [Salmon], impaling, Per pale azure and gules, an eagle displayed double headed within a bordure engrailed Or [Mytton]*. On the reverse of his token are the arms of his guild or company (Haberdashers') and his is the only one to feature both a family arms and that of his trade.



Courtesy of Cheshire West and Chester Council

William Snead of Chester (1668) shows a scythe the family arms being *Argent a scythe sable, the blade in chief and the sned in bend sinister*. John Travers of Chester (1663) has, ..., *a chevron between three boar's heads.... a mullet for difference*. Richard Cotton of Congleton (1667) has *Azure, a chevron between three cotton hanks argent, a crescent for difference*;



Courtesy of Cheshire West and Chester Council

and Elizabeth Price of Nantwich (1666), *Argent, a chevron embattled between three spear heads sable*.

That of William Hewitt, cordwainer of Chester (1667) has a shield of arms bearing *a chevron between three owls with helm and mantling but, unfortunately where the crest should be the token is punched with a hole*. The half-penny token of Richard Cotton of Congleton (1667) has *Azure, a chevron between three cotton hanks argent, a crescent*

for difference. To these we might add, Ralph Leigh of Knutsford, with a lion rampant which perhaps relates to the Leighs of High Legh who anciently bore *Or, a lion rampant gules*. Richard Mynshal (Minshull) of Chester had a token which bore an estoil issuing from the horns of a crescent, the device used for the Minshull family arms and crest. Samuel Radford of Chester had a token with his crest on the obverse: *a demi griffin segreant pierced through with a tilting spear*.

The arms of the City of Chester are represented on the tokens issued by James Knowsley of Chester, and Thomas Simpson of Chester all of which are dated 1667. Knowsley shows *Azure, three garbs Or*, whereas Simpson shows the impaled coat of Chester dimidiated with the lions of England undimidiated. The arms of the City of London are said to be represented on the token issued by John Andrews of Stockport, but it is too worn to decipher.

The arms of the trade companies or the Guilds of the City of London, were also exhibited. The 'Butchers' arms *Azure, two poleaxes in saltire Or, blades inwards, between two bulls' heads couped in fesse argent; on a chief of the last a boar's head couped gules, tusked of the second, langued of the first, between two bunches of knee-holly vert banded gold*, appear on the obverse of the token issued by Robbart Wither of Chester. The 'Grocers', *Argent, a chevron gules between nine cloves sable*, on the tokens issued by Roger Brereton of Chester, Robert Hewitt of Chester and John Andrews of Stockport. The 'Haberdashers' arms *Barry nebuly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules a lion passant guardant Or*, are on the reverse of the token issued by John Salmon of Chester. The 'Ironmongers' *Argent, on a chevron gules between three gads of steel azure, three swivels Or*, on the tokens issued by Samuel Elcocke of Chester. A very much simplified version of the 'Mercers' arms of an image of the Virgin Mary issuing from clouds is on the tokens issued by Edward Wood of Macclesfield, and perhaps on the worn, octagonal token of Daniel Jackson of Nantwich.⁵ The 'Tallowchandlers' seems to be represented on the token issued by James Hutchinson of Chester which has three birds on the obverse - the guild has a shield of arms displaying three doves.

Seventeenth century trade tokens are important as regards the study of English social and economic history, but also as another interesting avenue of research and study for those interested in heraldry. What particularly intrigues me is that these tokens were produced at a time when we consider heraldry to be very much to do with society's elite and yet here are examples of heraldry being used by tradesmen and women. So, if any reader has not come across these fascinating objects before perhaps you could access the British Museum's web-site or your local museum's site and see what you can discover.

Notes

1. I have to thank my friend Andrew Lamberton of Willaston for drawing my attention to this subject
2. Websites: <http://www.cheshirewestmuseums.org.uk> and <https://www.britishmuseum.org/our-work/departments/coins-and-medals>
3. By way of example: Dickinson, M. *Seventeenth Century Tokens of the British Isles and their Values* (1986); Crisà, A., M Gkikaki, & Rowan, C (eds), *Tokens: Cultures, Connections, Communities*; Gaunt, J & Oddie, G (eds). *Bedfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens* (2011).
4. *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland*, by William Boyne (1893), with contribution by Nathan Heywood, pp 83-93
5. The arms formerly granted to the Mercers' Company by the College of Arms in 1911 which were based on their ancient coat are: *Gules, issuant from a bank of clouds a figure of the Virgin couped at the shoulders proper vested in a crimson robe adorned with gold the neck encircled by a jeweled necklace crined or and wreathed about the temples with a chaplet of roses alternately argent and of the first and crowned with a celestial crown the whole within a bordure of clouds also proper.*

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A little bit of Leeds in New Zealand

By Roger Barnes

A large amount of industrial and agricultural machinery has been imported into New Zealand over the last two centuries, although a significant amount has been manufactured in New Zealand (e. g. steam railway engines).



This steam traction engine was manufactured in the Yorkshire borough (later a city) of Leeds by John Fowler & Co (Leeds) Ltd in 1900, and imported (probably when new) to New Zealand, spending its working life in the South Island. It is now at the Museum of Transport and Technology in Auckland, and is in full working order.

On each side of the vehicle, near the rear, is a brass plate depicting the armorial bearings of Leeds. Arms: *Azure, a fleece Or; on a chief Sable, three mullets Argent*; Crest: *On a wreath of the colours, an owl Proper, ducally crowned Or*; Supporters: *On each side, an owl Proper ducally crowned or*. Motto: *PRO REGE ET LEGE* (For the King and the law).

The arms (shown here on an oval) are said to have been recorded at the Heralds' Visitation of Yorkshire in 1666, but are not shown in the Surtees Society publication (1859) which purports to be a transcription of that visitation. The crest and supporters were added at a later date, and were officially granted in 1921, when the three ducal coronets seem to have been added.

The three stars are from the coat of arms of Sir Thomas Danby who was the first Mayor of Leeds. The golden fleece symbolises the wool industry in Leeds. The owls are from the arms of Sir John Savile who was the first Alderman of Leeds.



References:

<https://collection.motat.nz/objects/82370/steam-traction-engine-fowler>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_Leeds

Heraldic Tours of Johnstone Castle



Peter Henry, a member of the Heraldry Society and the author of *The Heraldry of Johnstown Castle: A Wexford Estate's Armorial History* (2019), will be leading heraldic tours of Johnstown Castle – in the south east of Ireland in the coming months.

They will take place on Saturday, April 22; Saturday, May 13; and Saturday, June 17.

Tickets for these tours will be available for purchase at www.johnstowncastle.ie. Queries can be sent to pehenry@tcd.ie.

Photographic Competition 2022

Some more of the entries from the 2022 competition.



Arms of Cardinal Philippe d'Alencon 1339-1397 of the Valois dynasty. He was 2nd son of Count Charles d'Alencon and also grandson of King Philip the Bold.

© Rosemary Kennedy



The tomb of Archbishop Richard Scrope. Beheaded 1405 by supporters of Henry IV © Henry Scrope supported by William Scrope.



Knight on the Tiles, Madre de Deus Convent, Lisbon. © Steven Ashley



Close detail of Royal Lion and Ermine Mantling © Sophie Bentley

Clive Alexander

Holiday Heraldry: Sforza Castle, Milan

By Colin Lafferty-Smith

One of Dan Pottinger’s memorable images in *Simple Heraldry Cheerfully Illustrated* is the shield of the Visconti family, showing a snake (a biscone) eating a child: argent a serpent azure crowned or vorant a child gules. [Figure 1].



Figure 1

During a recent trip to Milan, I was pleased to find those arms throughout the city: carved into stone [Figure 2], on pottery [Figure 3] and on jewellery [Figure 4].



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

But it was arguably at Sforza Castle where the Visconti arms were most lavishly displayed, both outside [Figure 5], impaling the argent a cross gules shield of Milan and inside [Figure 6].



Figure 5



Figure 6

However, knowing disappointingly little of Italian history or heraldry I wondered: why did a castle built by the Sforza family feature the arms of the Visconti family so prominently?

Most of the versions of the arms in the castle show the Visconti arms quartered with an eagle displayed. Perhaps, I wondered, the eagle was the Sforza arms and the Visconti quarter represented a marriage to an heiress.

However, the excellent website Wappenwiki showed entirely different arms as the original arms of the Sforza family [Figures 7 and 8].



Figure 7

Wappenwiki did, however, also lead me to the answer. I was not entirely wrong - as is often the case with unexpected arms, the answer did indeed turn out to be inheritance through an heiress.

The main male Visconti line died out in 1447 upon the death of Duke Filippo Maria Visconti. Francesco Sforza, who was married to Filippo Maria's illegitimate daughter Bianca Maria, took over the Duchy of Milan. As well as the Duchy the Sforza Dukes seems to have adopted wholesale the arms of the previous Visconti Dukes.

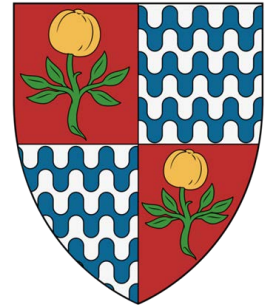


Figure 8

But what about the eagle? It appears that Filippo Maria's father - Gian Galeazzo - was given the right to quarter his arms with the German eagle by the Holy Roman Emperor. As you might expect, the Sforzas seem to have adopted that too.

Whilst the Viscontis and Sforzas no longer rule Milan, the biscione lives on in the badge of car company Alfa Romeo and in the logo and kits of Inter Milan football club.

Spanish arms

A few rooms in Sforza Castle also feature Spanish royal arms, impaling England quartered with France modern [figure 9]



Figure 9

What was the connection between the Sforza family and the Spanish royal family, I wondered?

I initially thought it might stem from the unhappy marriage between Isabella of Aragon, daughter of Alfonso II of Naples, and her cousin Gian Galeazzo Sforza, later 6th Duke of Milan in 1489. However, that was quickly shown to be wrong.

In fact, the Castle's own website explains that the Spanish armorial bearings were painted in 1555, during the Spanish occupation of the castle, in commemoration of the wedding between Philip II and Mary Tudor.

I've not yet been able to explain fully the version of the Philip and Mary arms which appear to show Sforza/Visconti as an escutcheon of pretence [Figure 10] - perhaps it was simply to show that the Spanish had captured the castle.



Figure 10

Hawarden Castle Heraldry

I grew up in the village of Hawarden (Welsh: Penarlâg) in Flintshire, and walked through the imposing embattled gateway (Figure 1) into the park of Hawarden Castle many times. I would always have seen the sculpted coats of arms in passing, but only recently have taken a better look.



Figure 1

The gateway has no datestone and is otherwise only vaguely dated in its listing. The architecture does not give much help: it is vernacular mock-medieval. But major building works at the Castle and in the village are known to have begun in the 1770s and the gateway existed by 1819, when it is shown in a watercolour.

The coats of arms allow us to date the gateway with more accuracy. On one side is Glynne: *Quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent an eagle displayed double-headed Sable; 2 and 3 Argent three brands raguly Sable fired proper, on an escutcheon Argent a human leg couped at the thigh Sable, and on an escutcheon of augmentation in chief midpoint the badge of Ulster.*

This is easy to find in the armorial because Hawarden was the seat of the Glynne baronets of Bicester (Oxon) and Hawarden (created 1661; extinct 1874). No great detective work is needed: the main road running past the gateway is Glynne Way, and the pub immediately opposite is the Glynne Arms. Glynne is also the coat of the so-called 'fourth noble tribe' - that of Cilmin of Troed-Ddu (or Cilmin "black-foot": hence the canting escutcheon) - first appearing in north-west Wales (and especially Caernarfonshire) in about 1500.

The other side (Figure 2) is more challenging - it is Glynne impaling: *Quarterly: 1 and 4 a saltire with a rose, 2 and 3 fretty upon a chief a lymphad.* This is not so easy to identify, partly because of the absence of tincture, and partly because the ordinary in the first quarter is so common. Genealogy helps. The 8th Baronet, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne (1780-1815) married (1806) Mary Griffin, daughter of Richard Neville, 2nd Baron Braybrooke.



Figure 2

The sinister coat is Neville: *Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gules on a saltire Argent a rose of the field; 2 and 3, Or fretty Gules, on a canton of the first a lymphad Sable.* So, the gate in all likelihood dates from between 1806 and 1815.

The careful reader will note that the stonework diverges from the blazon. Although the stone (almost certainly quarried a few hundred yards away on the estate) is quite hard,, and holds the form well, it may have been easier for the stonemason to sculpt a lymphad on a chief than on a canton.

In 1839, William Ewart Gladstone - the then up-and-coming MP for the pocket borough of Newark - married Sir Stephen's daughter, Catherine. Latterly, Gladstone bought the Hawarden estate from his brother-in-law, the 9th (and last) Baronet.

The Gladstone coat (granted to W E Gladstone's father, Sir John Gladstone, in 1827) is quite different: *Argent, a savage's head affrontée distilling drops of blood, about the temples a wreath of holly Vert, within an orle fleury Gules all within*

eight martlets Sable. As far as I am aware, this does not appear anywhere in the village at all (there is a Gladstone Way, but no Gladstone Arms). Indeed, I have never seen an instance of 'The People's William' ever using his father's arms.

Dr Christopher McNall (24304)

1. Properly, castles: there are 2 in the park - an Edwardian motte and bailey, and a Georgian country house extensively remodelled in the C19th. As if two castles were not enough for one village, there is a third elsewhere in the village - a possibly Norman earthwork known as 'Trueman's Hill'.
2. <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300015028-entrance-gate-to-hawarden-castle-hawarden#.YdQv5y-l3fY>
3. T W Pritchard, *The Glynnnes of Hawarden* (Gladstone's Library, 2017)
4. Major Francis Jones, *Arms of the XV Noble Tribes of North Wales*, (1958) 36 Coat of Arms; available online at <https://www.theheraldrysociety.com/articles/arms-of-the-xv-noble-tribes-of-north-wales/>
5. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire*, vol 2 pp 183-4, and vol 3, Armorial at clxxxii
6. I had originally wondered whether the fretty was really mascles (eg 3, 3, 1) but it is not.
7. There are no surviving hatchments in St Deiniol's Church, Hawarden. Any hatchments (if there ever were any - there are very few in Flintshire) would have been destroyed by the fire which gutted the church in 1857.

Hatchments

The hatchment for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, painted by Mark Dennis, formerly Ross Herald Extraordinary, was recently unveiled at the New Club in Edinburgh.

It joins the Hatchment of the late Duke of Edinburgh, also by Mark Dennis which also hangs in The New Club.



John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster

John of Gaunt? The sight of his heraldry in Lancaster City Museum is more than worth a visit there. I happened on it through stopping in the ancient capital of Lancashire during a long 440-mile journey from Derbyshire back to Aberdeenshire.

As a Scot, I tread warily in English history, so if in what follows, I commit international sin, then be gentle in your judgement.

The quietly splendid Lancaster City Museum informed me that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (1340–1399) was an English royal prince, military leader, and statesman. He was the fourth son of the illustrious and long-reigning King Edward III of England, and the father of King Henry IV. As Duke of Lancaster, he is the founder of the royal House of Lancaster, and his name comes about through a corruption of his birthplace Ghent in Flanders, then known in English as Gaunt.

Displays of his arms are shown courtesy of a small exhibition of stained glass from local company Shrigley & Hunt, founded 1750. As part of their bicentenary celebrations, a half-size creation of John of Gaunt was manufactured. What is of interest to us heraldists is not only the completed window, but also the quite magnificent piece of artwork that is the working sketch.



On this, elements of his arms are noted and explained, such as his fleur-de-lys, the lion representing Leon, and the castle of the house of Castille.

John himself is represented both by his arms differenced of a label and surmounted of a crown all encircled by the strap-and-buckle of the Garter, as well as a on a figure in armour.



As bonuses, the arms of the City of Lancaster appear within the museum cut in lino on the floor, while on the bank building opposite, now operated by HSBC, there's a fine carving of the city arms.

Gordon Casely



Judicial Penguins

The arms of the Honourable Sir Simon Bryan, a Justice of the King' Bench Division, show an interesting reference to his time as Chief Justice of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory when he was responsible for the largest jurisdiction, in geographical terms, anywhere in the world.

As a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn his arms appear in the Great Hall on a panel painted by our member Baz Manning from a blazon as follows:



Arms: Or a chevron Gules between three magellanic penguins proper each holding in the mouth a rose Gules stalked, barbed and seeded proper

Crest: On a sand dune proper a wyvern wings elevated quarterly Or and Gules

Motto: Custodite Justitium et Facite Justitiam

Wreath: Or and Gules

Mantled: Gules doubled Or.

The Magellanic Penguin (*Spheniscus Magellanicus*) breeds in Argentina, Chile and the Falkland Islands. It is named after the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan who spotted the birds in 1520. By a curious coincidence the only breeding colony of these penguins in England and Wales is found in the Zoo at Blackpool, the town of Sir Simon's birth. The penguins hold Lancastrian red roses. The wyvern derives from the crest of his alma mater Magdalene College, Cambridge and the sand dune reflects those of the Fylde. The Motto is from Isaiah 56 and translates as "Keep ye judgement and do justice", a very apt sentiment for the holder of judicial office.

Baz Manning FSHA has been Heraldic Artist to Lincoln's Inn since 1991 and has painted more than 70 of the armorial panels displayed in the Great Hall including a set of 15 prime ministers, from Pitt to Thatcher, who have been members of the Inn. The arms of Sir Tony Blair KG will be added once they have been confirmed.

Martin Davies

Library Acquisitions

At present all new journal acquisitions are in our storage facility in Hertfordshire, these will be moved to the IHGS shortly. All the books, pamphlets and serials are now at the IHGS.

Please contact the Hon. Librarian if you have any queries at: librarian@theheraldrysociety.com

Books, Pamphlets & Serials:

Malden, Eilean *The Arma Scotica: An illustrated survey of pre-1707 heraldic manuscripts containing Scottish Heraldry.* John & Eilean Malden, 2022.

Journals:

Flagmaster, No 165, Winter 2022

Der Herold, Jaargang 65, Neue Folge, Band 20, Heft 3-4, 2022

Genealogists' Magazine, Volume 34, Number 4, Dec 2022

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 77, nummer 6, November-December 2022

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 78, Nummer 1, Januari – Februari 2023

Heraldicum Disputationes, Jaargang 27, Nummer 4, 2022

Heraldry in Canada, Vol 56, No 1-4, 2022

Le Parchemin, 87^e année, No 462, Novembre- Decembre 2022

Tak Tent, Newsletter No 97, Autumn 2022

Tak Tent, Newsletter No 98, Winter 2023

The Double Tressure, No 47, 2022 (2)

The Somerset Dragon, No 53, December 2022

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blue.candle2@hotmail.com

THE HERALDRY SOCIETY AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADMINISTRATION

The society is in need of a volunteer who is capable and willing to assist with the running of the society's social media platforms. Paul Jagger, our very capable member responsible for this aspect of the society, is looking for an assistant who, in the fullness of time, will take over the role. If you are interested then we would be delighted to hear from you. Please email me at chairman@theheraldrysociety.com

Robert Harrison
Chairman

Congratulations to

Thomas Andrew Johnston who has been appointed by Letters Patent dated 20 February 2023 to the Office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in succession to John Michael Allen-Petrie who was appointed Windsor Herald in 2019.

Thomas Johnston was born in Tasmania, Australia and educated at The Hutchins School and the University of Tasmania where he read Law and Classics. He has previously served as an Infantry Officer in the Australian Army (Royal Australian Regiment).

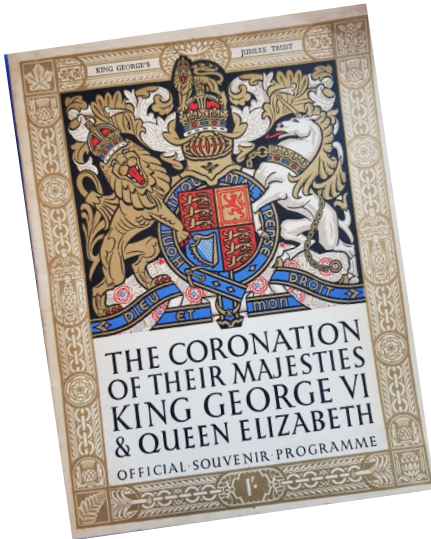
Looking towards the Coronation.....

I am delighted that the Council of The Heraldry Society have asked me as Editor of *The Heraldry Gazette* to produce a special **Coronation issue** to be sent to members in May. This is in addition to the usual 4 issues this year.

Are there any members who would like to contribute to this special publication?

I have a few ideas already for content but there is always room for more items from our membership.

- Were you or any relations at the Coronation in 1953 or watched it on the television? What are your or their memories of the occasion?
- Do you have a collection of Royal memorabilia you would like to share with members? Is there a piece you own that has a special memory attached? Is there heraldry on it?
- One of the men in my choir was a chorister in the Abbey in 1953. Do you have any relatives who were involved in the preparations or the day itself? Have you recorded their memories.



No article on heraldry or pageantry is complete without appropriate illustrations. Any photographs or ephemera loaned for photographing or scanning will be taken care of and returned after publication, or you can send jpg or png files.

Coronation souvenirs often included stylish renditions of the Royal Arms, traditional but to some extent with a modern twist, such as this official souvenir programme for the 1937 Coronation from my own collection.

Only this week as I am writing this piece the Official Coronation Emblem has been released. Modern, visually interesting and loaded with symbolism.

Created by Sir Jony Ive KBE and his creative collective, LoveFrom, 'The emblem pays tribute to The King's love of the natural world, unifying the flora of the four nations of the United Kingdom; the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, the daffodil of Wales and the shamrock of Northern Ireland. Together, the flowers create the shape of St Edward's Crown, with which His Majesty The King will be crowned during the Coronation Service at Westminster Abbey on Saturday, 6th May. The emblem has been designed using the red, white and blue of the union flag.'¹



If you can help or contribute an article or snippet I would be delighted to hear from you.

You can either write to me the address on Page 2 or email if it is easier to gazette@theheraldrysociety.com

Notes

1. <https://www.royal.uk/coronation-emblem>

Editor

Dates for your Diary

Please let the Editor know of your meetings so that these can be included by emailing gazette@theheraldrysociety.com.

Saturday 18 March

City of Bath Heraldic Society – Land and Lineage: The Kingmaker and his Heraldry. Presented by Stephen Tudsbery-Turner. The Poultney Room, Manvers Street Baptist Church, Manvers Street, Bath BA1. 2.30pm.

Saturday 25 March

The Heraldry Society of Scotland - Identity and Community; Burgh Seals of Medieval Scotland presented by Dr Rachel Davis. Royal Scots Club, Edinburgh. 2pm

Tuesday 21 March

The Heraldry Society – Badges of the Royal Air Force Air Cadets (updated) presented by John J. Tunesi of Liongam. In person at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm.

Thursday 13 April

Suffolk Heraldry Society meeting at The Margaret Kemp Room, Quaker Meeting House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. 2.30pm

Saturday 15 April

City of Bath Heraldic Society – Heraldry of the Coronation: The role of the officers of arms before and during the Coronation presented by Dr Adrian Ailes. The Poultney Room, Manvers Street Baptist Church, Manvers Street, Bath BA1. 2.30pm.

Friday 28 April

The Heraldry Society – ‘Honour in the Eyes of Others’ - a study of ‘pseudo’ heraldic shield motifs in historic church graffiti and medieval personal seals presented by Vicky Fletcher. In person at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm.

Tuesday 2 – Tuesday 16 May

Suffolk Heraldry Society Exhibition: English Royal Heraldry at Bury St Edmunds Cathedral, Suffolk.

Thursday 11 May

Suffolk Heraldry Society meeting at The Margaret Kemp Room, Quaker Meeting House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. 2.30pm

Friday 26 May

The Heraldry Society – Railway Heraldry presented by Gordon Casely. In person at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm

Thursday 8 June

Suffolk Heraldry Society meeting at The Margaret Kemp Room, Quaker Meeting House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. 2.30pm

Friday 30 June

The Heraldry Society – TBC presented by Antoine Robin. In person at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm

Online Shop

Don't forget to check out our online shop for the following goodies:

- Heraldry Society merchandise
- Postcards
- New books and pamphlets
- Second hand books and pamphlets
- The Heraldry Archive - disk or pen drive
- The Image Library

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On **Twitter** as [@TheHeraldrySoc](#)

On **Reddit** as [u/TheHeraldrySociety](#) (active in the [r/Heraldry](#) community)

On **Pinterest** as [TheHeraldrySociety](#)

Society Events and Lectures

25 October 2022

Drinks Reception to mark the 75th Anniversary of The Heraldry Society followed by Heraldry at Agincourt presented by Prof Anne Curry

About 40 Members gathered at the RAF Club in Piccadilly, London to mark the 75th Anniversary of the founding of The Heraldry Society with a Drinks Reception.



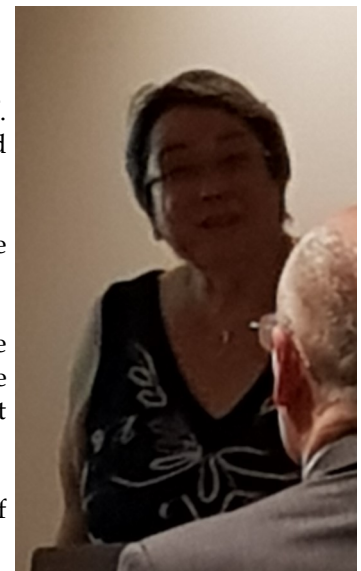
It was the first in person gathering since the Covid pandemic and we were pleased to see so many members participating in the drinks and food provided in the Battle of Britain Suite.

After the Reception we enjoyed a very interesting and insightful lecture by Prof. Anne Curry, Arundel Herald Extraordinary and expert on Agincourt, entitled Heraldry and Agincourt.

Most of us have heard of Agincourt but Arundel's enthusiastic and knowledgeable delivery brought the battle, and the extant records of the battle, to life.

Current research was highlighted, especially the ongoing research and online database at www.medievalsoldier.org containing the names of soldiers serving the English crown between 1369 and 1453. The names have been recorded from extant muster rolls.

With excellent and pertinent illustrations, which were described in detail, the role of the herald and heraldry was also discussed.



The Arms of The Royal College of Emergency Medicine

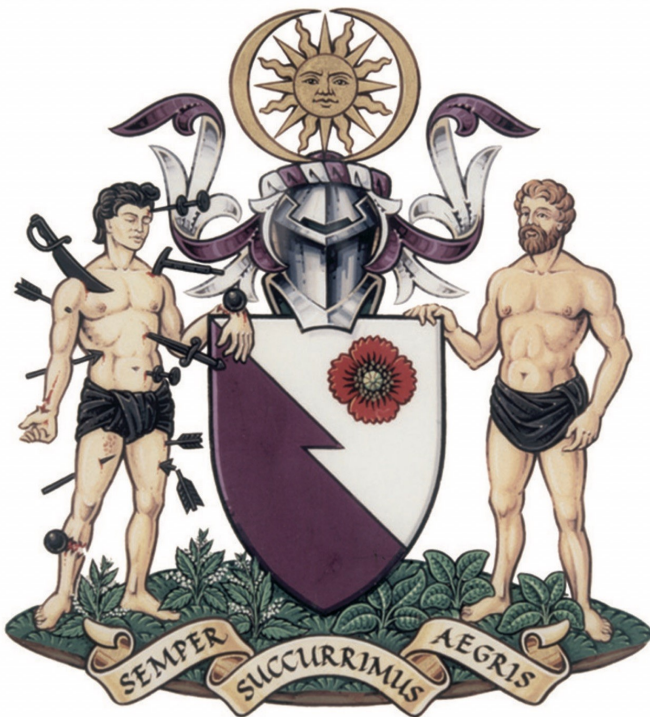
Shortly after the Faculty of Accident and Emergency Medicine was founded, I offered myself to Professor David Yates as a candidate to design a coat of arms. He very kindly declined my offer with the explanation that it was likely a logo would be designed. I forgot all about it. Some months later he approached me and asked me that if I were still interested, I could join a small committee of three to design a coat of arms. Of course, I said yes. So it was that I found myself on a committee of three, the other members being Jonathan Marrow and John Thurston.

We never actually held a full meeting. Instead, John Thurston coordinated things and liaised with the herald at the College of Arms assigned to the project. For those not *au fait* with English Heraldry the College of Arms has three levels of heralds, Kings of Arms then heralds and finally pursuivants. They each do a week on call in rotation and earn their living from fees. In our case we were assigned The Portcullis Pursuivant. John Thurston came back with notes including suggestions and comments especially that Portcullis didn't want any more serpents in medical coats of arms, and he didn't want to use sable which is heraldic language for black.

I recall various drafts which included six zones on the shield to represent the six parent colleges of the faculty, a five-pointed star on the crest, and various difficulties with avoiding black as it was intended to show night and day. Eventually the zig zag flash dividing the shield was chosen to represent rapid response and defibrillation. I suggested purple as an alternative to black and to my surprise this was accepted with enthusiasm. I think John was pleased to have something to say to Portcullis!

We settled on the other components quite quickly. Jonathan suggested the poppy and organised the Latin motto – his father was a Latinist. I would have preferred a motto in English or Old English but when it was complete, I agreed with the choice. I don't know who came up with the supporters of wound man and healed man, but I thought they were really good.

The final design has the following meaning for the different components: -



Shield: purple and silver (white) divided by an oblique flash – day and night – the night being a twilight as we don't work in complete darkness and also because we diagnose from imperfect knowledge but usually not in complete ignorance.

The World War One Poppy represents a wound and analgesia. Jonathan was most particular about this. In addition, as he pointed out, the specialty was born out of improvements like the Thomas Splint in WW1.

The helm (helmet) is an ordinary steel one signifying that we are in a sense foot soldiers or front-line workers.

The mantle is in the chosen colours.

The crest is the Sun which represents Apollo and healing and features in the arms of the RCS Edinburgh which did so much to develop the academic side of the specialty with the FRCSEd(A&E).

To distinguish it from their crest it is bracketed with a crescent and decrescent moon representing a whole month on the rota.

The supporters are wound man and healed man obviously showing before treatment and after recovery for our patients.

The compartment or grassy mound on which they stand has wound man standing in nettles and healed man in dock leaves. These represent minor injury and treatment. The Romans used an ointment made of dock roots as a salve (it has anti-inflammatory properties). They learned of this from the Frisians who told them that it was from the Brigantes in Britain. The lids of the ointment pots are often found by archaeologists and are labelled "ointment of the British root" in Latin. So, it also fits with the Faculty now College as a British institution.

The motto translates as "We always help the sick".

In addition, we chose a badge which is currently not in use by the College. This is also illustrated on the Letters Patent -the document granting the arms. It consists of a hexagon of poppy censors surrounding a bee. The hexagon represents the six parent colleges which supported the Faculty.

Obviously, it is derived from honeycomb in a beehive. The poppy censors represent analgesia. The bee was chosen as a symbol of cooperative teamwork. It appears in a number of Lancashire coats of arms as a symbol of work or industry including that of Manchester. The first UK professor of Emergency Medicine was David Yates in Manchester, so it is in fact a Manchester bee I suppose.

I understand the use of the arms granted to the Faculty was transferred to the College. They remain an elegant compact summary of the College with reference to its foundation and to its continued role in UK life. John Thurston told me that Portcullis was very pleased with the outcome and the elegance of the finished grant as well as the efficiency of the process!

Evan Bayton
Member at Foundation
Fellow by Election
Retired Fellow

New Members

A warm welcome to:

24414	Dr Neil Wilson	Hertfordshire
24415	Mr Stephen Hubbard	Staffordshire
24416	Dr Jason Caudill	TN, USA
24417	Mr Melonie Gerald	NC, USA
24418	Mrs Dee Scotcher	Suffolk
24419	Miss Pui Sze Wong	Hong Kong
24420	Mr Alfred Farrugia	Malta
24421	Mr John Hammond	London
24422	Mr Corin Blust	FL,USA
24423	Mr Antti de Ruano	London
24424	Mr Eric Gleave	NY, USA
24425	Mr Dylan Epp	GA, USA
24426	LSgt David Griffiths	Berkshire
24427	Mr Ross McEwen	Midlothian

Recently Deceased Members

23876 Rev Dr John Cohen NSW, Australia

If you have recently changed your address, telephone or your email please let us know by emailing the Membership Secretary on membership@theheraldrysociety.com or by contacting the registered office at 53 Hitchin Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire SG7 6AQ.

An American Mystery

By Roger Callan



I live in the anglophilic New York City suburb of Kew Gardens in the borough of Queens (named for Catherine of Breganza, Charles II's Queen. He has Kings County named for him, aka Brooklyn).

There are a number of blocks of flats here, one of which is my home. But one, not mine, stands out in mystery, The Mowbray, built in 1927:

A nice enough building, but one containing a mystery.

The white rectangles under the first-floor windows all show this:

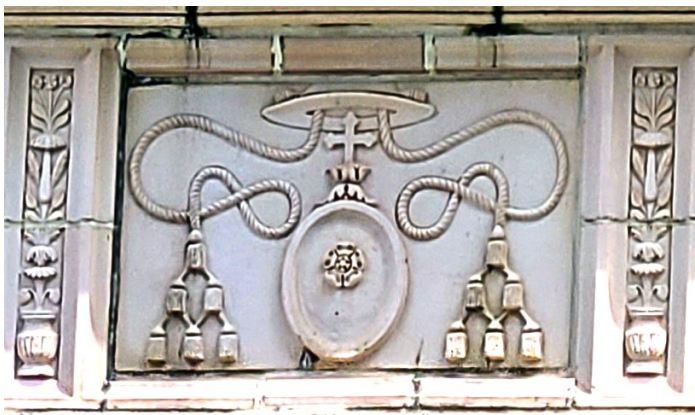


There is a motto; "Hoc Opus Sic Perpetuo", roughly translated: "This Work Is Always So"

To the dexter there appears to be a baton tied to a smaller baton (?) by a ribbon, standing on an oversized - er - what?

On the sinister side there are three flowers with five petals with serrated leaves, possibly the wild rose, called the dog rose, which of course inspired the Roses of York, Lancaster and Tudor:

And in the middle, there is a Roman Catholic heraldic episcopal hat (six tassels) and the charge seems to be a single Tudor Rose.



There is not a clue concerning tincture. A local history book on Kew Gardens (Queens) describing the Mowbray, states incorrectly: "...and the terra cotta balcony with its mysterious Papal symbolism..." Clearly the writer didn't have a clue, neither of the provenance nor the arms.

Then there is this decoration over the main door of the building:



Now there might be an Italian connection here, as heraldic shields of the testa di cavallo shape, the horse-head shape, are still found in Italy:

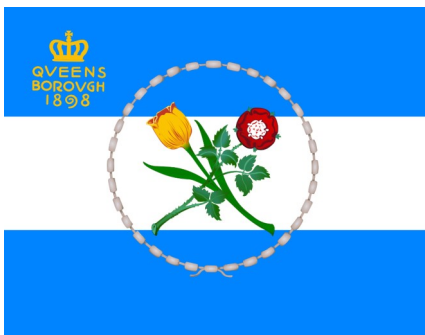


Coat-of-Arms of Bishop Beniamino Pizziol, current bishop of Vicenza, Italy.

So whose arms are depicted on the Mowbray, and why here? And what would that blazon above be, as it does not look easy? Note also that there are six tassels on each side of the supporting wreath if you look closely, clearly telling us that this might be that mysterious bishop's heraldic achievement, possibly with his hat being suggested at the top of the wreath, with what looks like a cross flory. The two thin ribbons hanging inside the wreath might be the fibula of an (invisible) bishop's mitre, but that would be very strange, or they simply bind up the wreath. After all that, however, what do you make of the Tudor rose on the other shield where one might expect that baton next to it would be a crozier; but it's not. The abundance of floral decoration at the entrance might be a deliberate clue, but what is it? And I don't think we can expect any help from the architect of The Mowbray. Benjamin Braunstein was born in Constantinople, was brought to the USA as an infant, and studied at the Hebrew Technical Institute. His funeral service took place at the Congregation Beth Shalom in Brooklyn in 1972. It just makes the mystery deeper!

I trust the combined brain-power of the Heraldry Society will do its Sherlockian thing and come up with an enlightening and perfect elucidation.

Oh, and just one last illuminating or confounding clue, near the roof of the building, these: Two Dragons? Griffins? Winged Alphins? Winged Tygers? And why?



Crown of the Netherlands, 1813

For your information, this is the flag of the Borough of Queens, New York City, NY. It displays the Dutch and English influence in its history and possibly a nod in the direction of Queen Catherine, but with an incorrect crown; unless of course it too, unlike her, is Dutch:

Correspondence

Bigland Revisited

I was unaware of the monument to Sir Ralph Bigland in Gloucester Cathedral until I read Dr Hickman's letter (December *Gazette*). The Wikipedia article on him has a full photograph of the monument, along with a colour illustration of the unusual Bigland canting arms.

Two omissions in that Wikipedia bibliography might be worth mentioning. The first is *The Bigland Pedigree Index*, published in 1990 by The Harleian Society (edited by P. Gwynn-Jones and Susanna Tovey), and derived from no less than 49 volumes in the College of Arms of both Biglands' amassed notes, pedigrees, arms, clients' letters and submissions.

The second omission is a reference to the last published pedigree (to my knowledge) of the main line of the family (BIGLAND of Bigland) in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1937 Edn. The two Bigland Garter Kings, uncle and nephew, belonged to a cadet line descended from Edward Bigland of Bigland (in Cartmel, Lancashire) who d. 1563.

Brian Fitzelle



Upon a radiator proper a British Shorthair Couchant Guardant and expectant Sable.

Can you help?

I have an old (perhaps 17th century) chair with beautiful leather and wood work which displays a family crest.

The chair is not in good shape but I was wondering if there would be any way to identify the family which the crest represents through your expertise or perhaps an appeal to your audience. I would hate to throw it away so any help or guidance you may have would be appreciated.



Hal Evans
Vermont
evanshal@gmail.com

The Heraldry Society

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treasurer@theheraldrysociety.com

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Dewdney Drew
Paul Jagger (Social Media)
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