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The Arms of Manchester – see article on Page 11

The Heraldry Gazette

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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.

www.theheraldrysociety.com

In the next issue.....

In the next issue there will be a report of the most enjoyable Fifth Free International Birmingham Heraldry Congress and our Autumn Dinner.

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

Editor

Editorial

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

It is not long now until the deadline for the **Photographic Competition**. We hope you have been keeping your eyes peeled for examples of the use of heraldry on your travels, from churches and stately homes to pubs and on buildings. Do send in your entries to Jenny Baker either 'old school' mounted on black card by post or digitally by email. Full Terms and Conditions and the entry form can be found on the website -

The Heraldry Society and also Suffolk Heraldry Society have been on a 'day out' to visit Hatfield House and St Etheldreda's Church and the churches at Hawkedon and Hawstead respectively. Reports of these events are on p. 4 and p.19.

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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Society Notices

The Society's Loyal Address to the King

The Society has received a letter from Mr Thomas Claridge, The Head of Royal Correspondence at Buckingham Palace expressing The King's gratitude to the Society for the Loyal Address.

The Loyal Address design, painted and scrivered by David Hopkinson FHS, includes the Armorial Achievement of The Heraldry Society and also the shields of Arms, Badges and Monograms of members of Council.

We have had some slightly smaller coloured copies of the Loyal Address produced on card that are available 'for members only' for the sum of £5 plus postage and packing. If you would like a copy please contact secretary@theheraldrysociety.com or contact him by post at the Registered Office.



Autumn Dinner

The Autumn 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. The flier for this event was included with the June issue and is also on the website.

The Secretary's contacts are the Registered Office, c/o 53 Hitchin Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, SG7 6AQ or secretary@theheraldrysociety.com

Society Events

Since the last issue of *The Heraldry Gazette* the Society has put on two in-person events for members and guests.

The first on 12 July was the welcome return of our Summer Reception, this time at the College of Arms.

Over fifty members and guests from the UK, USA and Malta enjoyed a convivial evening with wine and canapes provided by Mrs Rogers, the Porter. It was great to see some of our newer members attending.

Full of lively conversation in an heraldically important venue, there was also a raffle where two lucky people won a bottle of our specially produced Gules and Azure London Gin and the wine flowed so much that the 'Bar' 'manned' by Jane Tunesi ran dry!

Special thanks go to York Herald for facilitating the event, Mr & Mrs Rogers and John and Jane Tunesi for organising.

If you missed it this year, we hope you will be able to come another time.



On 22 July a group, somewhat depleted by the train strikes, ventured into darkest Hertfordshire to visit Hatfield House and St Etheldreda's Church.

We enjoyed a splendid tour of Hatfield House by our Guide who was full of anecdote and history and viewed the heraldry in the decoration of the Jacobean house. Lunch in the café in the Stable Yard was lovely and we were sheltered when the heavens opened! After lunch, armed with umbrella's, or making a dash, we made our way to the church of St Etheldreda, a 5 minute walk away, where there was heraldry aplenty, with monuments to Cecil's, Brocket's and Drage's.



It was great to see some newer members coming to this event and finding out first hand that we are a friendly bunch.

The feedback we received regarding our 'Day Out' was very positive so we will be doing something similar again next year.

The Arms of Sir Ralph Leycester of Toft

A recent visit to Tabley House, near Knutsford, Cheshire, the home of the annual Royal Cheshire County Show, caused me to reflect on the arms of the Leycester family whose home this once was.



The Ancient Arms

The Leycesters of Tabley are unusual in that their arms do not conform to the normal rules of heraldry: *Azure, a fess gules between three fleur-de-lis or*. Other family lines follow suit with the senior one, the Leycesters of Toft, having *a fess gules fretty or between the fleur-de-lis*. But the use of a colour on a colour is not the only unusual aspect of the Leycester arms.

I was of the opinion that coats of arms with numerous charges were more a feature of comparatively modern heraldic design and not something found in ancient coats – but not so. Sir Ralph Leycester of Tabley had what I would call a ‘busy’ coat of arms. He was born in 1513, was knighted at Leith in Scotland on 11 May 1544, and died on 23 February 1572.

On 15 May 1548 Sir Ralph Leycester of Toft was granted the following arms by Gilbert Dethick, then Norroy King of Arms: *Sable, on a fess engrailed between two falcons volant argent beaked and membered or, a lions head cabossed azure langued and eared between two covered cups gules*. For a crest: *on a torse argent and sable, a roebuck per pale or and gules, horned of the second, holding in its mouth a branch of acorn stalked and leafed vert*. The mantling was gules doubled argent.¹



Why was such a grant made? There seems to have been no need as the family were already armigerous. The arms of the Leycester's of Toft are of ancient origin, they appear in *Ballard's Roll*, are recorded in the Visitation of Cheshire 1580, and continued to be used well after Sir Ralph's time. Also, the fleur-de-lis was used on a seal on family documents as early as the fourteenth century. Even George Ormerod, the great Cheshire historian, was bemused writing: 'I confess, I wonder, that he should seek for a coat'. Interestingly, the crest granted by Norroy is very similar to that already in use by the family, in that in place of a roebuck the animal was a goat. So presumably he knew something of the Leycester arms.

The 1548 grant would seem to suggest a love of hunting which I have no doubt Sir Ralph enjoyed, in fact he is known to have had a pack of greyhounds. But, as to the rest of the design, as with much of ancient heraldry, it's anyone's guess.

Tony Bostock



Norroy's Grant of 1548

Photographic Competition

The Deadline for entries to the 2023 Photographic Competition is on **30 September**.

The competition invites non-professional photographers to find and capture scenes, buildings or objects that feature a strong heraldic content or communicates something of their fascination, beauty, colour or boldness of heraldry.

Compositions can demonstrate the context or setting of the subject; they can seek to express something from the very long history and variety of the heraldic tradition, from anywhere in the world.

Our Competitions Co-ordinator, Jenny Baker, looks forward to receiving your entries by post or sent via email.

Check out our website for the Terms & Conditions and Entry form – <https://www.theheraldrysociety.com/photographic-competition/>



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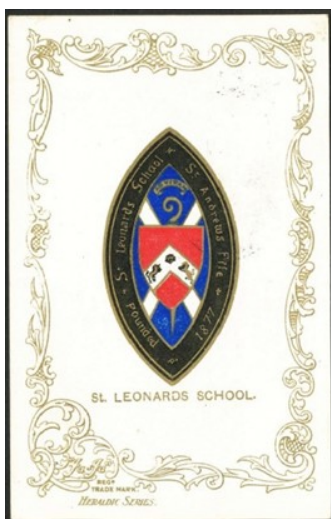
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The JaJa Postcard series of UK towns, colleges, schools and clans: what do postmarks tell us ?

By Ralf Hartemink

These series of postcards are probably the most well-known and by far the largest series of UK heraldic postcards. Still, surprisingly little is known about these series. Internet sources are basically non-existent, except for a few small references. The most extensive overview is at the Heraldry of the World site, where my collection of cards is listed. This article deals with the history of the cards, and not the differences in the cards, which could form part of a further article.



The cards were issued by Stoddart & Co, Halifax, West Yorkshire. The company was granted the trade mark JaJa on the 26th July 1905. I don't know when they applied for the trademark or what it stands for, but the oldest postmark on any of the cards in my possession is from 13th October 1904, indicating that the printing must have started in (late) summer 1904. An additional 8 cards in my collection bear postmarks prior to the trademark grant, all from 1905.

The oldest postmark is on the JaJa card for Bradford, posted in Bradford to Halifax on 13-10-1904. The postmark also indicated that the card was transported by train (thick lines forming a square). So when and for how long were these cards printed? The company existed until 1917, so printing up to 1917 would be also logical. No company records exist anymore, so basically the only resource would be to analyse the postmarks.



I have nearly 1000 different cards from the series and am missing around 35-40 that I know to have been printed. The collection includes image variants, text variants and different backs. From these, 118 cards have a readable postmark. Together with the unreadable postmarks and used cards without stamps, this indicates that only around 13-15% of my cards have actually been postally used. I do not collect specifically used or unused, and am happy to find a certain card or variation. My collection thus is not biased from my point of view. This very high number of unused cards is an indication that people bought the cards largely as a souvenir and for collection, rather than actually sending them. A quick scan on eBay of cards offered at the time of writing reflect a slightly higher percentage (20%) of used cards, as in my collection. Still, this is unusually low as, according to a postcard collector's group, normally 30-40% of UK cards are unused and 60-70% used from that time period. Why this is so different is not clear, maybe the cards were more expensive (I have no information on selling prices) or was it the design ?

So what do the postmarks tell us. Quite a lot actually. Of course the number is only 118 cards, but it still gives a good indication.

First, about 30% of my cards bear a postmark which is the same as the arms depicted on the card, indicating that the card was bought locally and sent probably immediately. I expected this percentage to be much higher, as I assumed that the cards were mainly sold in the towns shown. The crested china souvenirs, which were very popular at the same time and often bear the same arms as the cards, were also only sold locally. Modern French adhesive heraldic postcards are also only sold locally. In Normandy one finds only cards from that region in the shops, not from other parts of France. The 70% of cards posted elsewhere is thus surprisingly high.

The cards that were sent from other places than the arms on the card provide no real clues. They were sent from all over. I expected the majority to have been posted from larger towns or the London area, as they were often bought at holiday destinations and thus more likely from people who went on holidays, those being largely from cities. Some cards were posted in London, for example from London, North Kensington, Bethnal Green, Maida Hill, Poplar. Others from Birmingham, but none from Manchester, and some smaller places such as Padstow, Langwathby, Cullompton, Lewknor or Pershore, which are not really holiday destinations and all of them were on cards with arms from far away towns. Of course there is no indication whether people sending the cards from these small towns lived there or if they were indeed on holiday. Statistically the chance that cards would have been sent from larger towns or holiday resort towns was expected to be much higher.



Lewknor, 1909



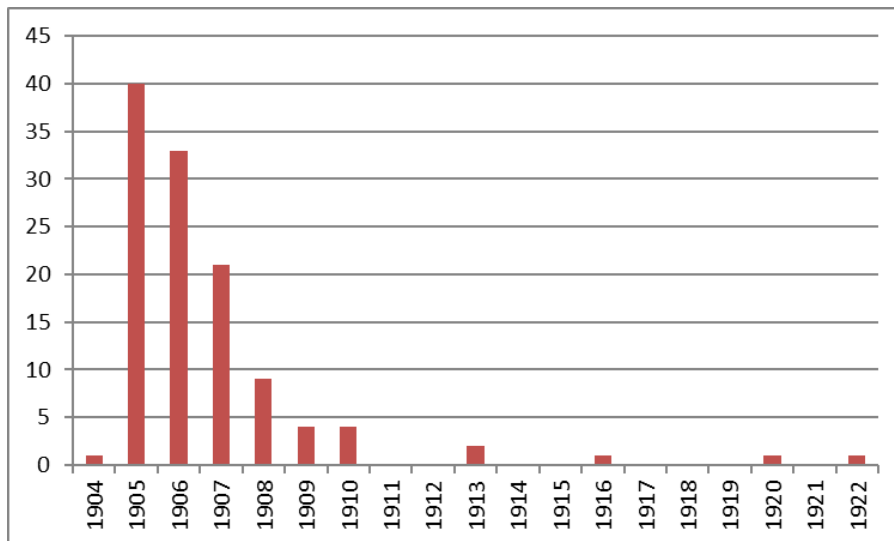
Langwathby, 1905



Kirn, 1907

Focusing more on the cards with Scottish clan arms, of which I have 20 with a readable postmark, one would expect that they were bought in and sent from Scotland. Seven were sent from Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow, and the other four from Campbelltown, Elgin, Kirn and Millerhill. One was even sent from Canada to the USA! Unfortunately the postmark is unreadable, but the Canadian stamp is very clear. It is the only card in my possession that was sent to, or from, a non UK/Ireland address. The other 13 clan cards were sent from all over the country.

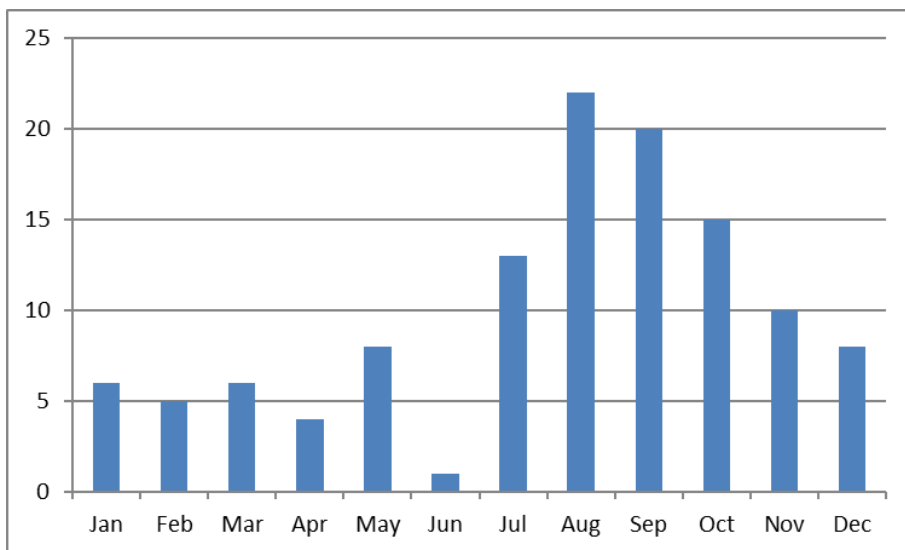
The postmarks also indicate that the cards were probably printed only for a short period of time. As stated above, the company printed cards up to 1917, but 80% of my cards were posted in 1905-1907. This indicates that the cards probably were only printed from 1905-1907 and the remaining stock was sold during later years. It looks unlikely that new cards would have been printed after 1910. This was rather unexpected based on the few literature references that indicated a much longer potential print run.



Distribution of the cards by date of postmark.

One card (Fulham) was overprinted in 1918, probably by a local bookshop to get rid of the remaining stock. As there are no company records, it is not clear why they stopped printing the cards.

In more detail, looking at the most popular months, one would expect the summer months to be the most prevalent as people would send the cards from their holiday destinations. This is partially reflected in the dates on the cards, but in general there are many more cards sent in the summer and second half of the year and I have only 1 from June... Surprisingly also 5 cards with 31st of December, used to send new year's wishes, all sent from other places than the arms shown on the card.



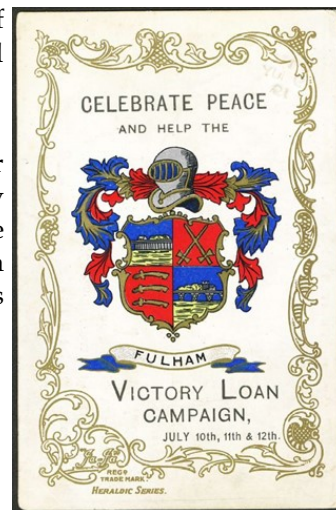
Distribution of the cards by month of postmark.

The cards in the series have been issued with several slightly different designs on front, and no less than 9 different backs. Many cards are known with different backs and/or fronts, indicating reprints. But most likely the majority of the cards were only printed with one single design or back. In addition, several arms were corrected, see the example of Warwick. I thus initially expected that the more simple backs were for the older cards and the more complicated backs from newer cards.

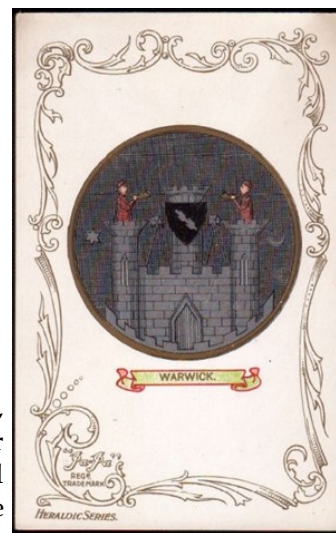
The postmarks do not show that all backs and designs appear in the 1905-1907 timeframe. For example two cards from Liverpool, with a different design, were used within 2 months of each other in 1906 (but only one from Liverpool). This may indicate that the actual print runs were of rather small numbers and the designs were replaced quite often. It is true that I have the most variants from the more common cards : United Kingdom, Scotland, London, Leicester and Edinburgh, and for many of the smaller towns and villages I have none (which does not mean that variants do not exist).

The few cards sent 1913 and later show different backs, but of course a late date does not indicate that the card has recently been purchased. People could have kept the card for a long time before sending it. A few years ago I did send a card to a fellow collector, thus with a Dutch stamp and a 2018 postmark...

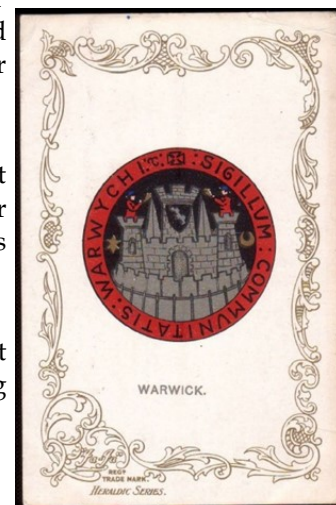
The postmarks thus provide a better understanding of the printing process and what buyers did with the cards. The sample size is rather small, but some things like printing time are very obvious and would not change with a larger sample size.



Fulham 1918 Overprint (not used)



Two versions of the Warwick card, different design, but also different front (Heraldic series aligned left or more to the right) and different back (not shown)



The high percentage of small towns and relatively very few cards sent from London or other big cities like Birmingham/Manchester/Liverpool may be a coincidence and it would be interesting to see whether a similar pattern emerges from cards from other collectors.

I would thus like to ask the readers if they have a postally used JaJa card to send me a scan/picture of the front and back of the card to include in the research (webmaster@heraldry-wiki.com).

Reference : <https://www.heraldry-wiki.com/heraldrywiki/index.php?title=Jaja>

All images from my own collection.

Member Query

I have an heraldic conundrum that I hope members are able to shine a light upon.

I study the history of the Ordenstaat of the Teutonic Knights the famous /notorious Military holy order. We are blessed with the historical record (still largely unexplored in English) including the rather wonderful *Banderia Prutenorum* a catalogue of banners lost at the disastrous battle of Tannenberg in 1410.

The banners were hung in Krakow Cathedral and illustrated in around 1440. They hung from poles on the Cathedral walls. Unfortunately modern interpretation has gone a bit awry from the actual descriptions left to us (in Latin and Old Polish). Many of the flags are described as Golfannons (Gonfalon/Gonfannon) that is religious banners that hang from a crossbar. However most modern interpretations have the fly attached to a vertical pole therefore rendering the banner displayed sideways on. This just looks quite wrong.

Unfortunately I have seen two (I think) contemporary paintings with renditions of some banners being flown sideways on, these are in the back ground of the main scene. I'm enough of a historian to know that the artistic veracity of medieval illustrations require some intellectual vigour when interpreting them. If the banners were flown sideways on how might heraldic descriptions and formality apply?

The Grandmaster was a prince of the Holy Roman Empire and his personal award was conferred by an Emperor and blessed by a Pope I just cannot see it being dishonoured by being flown incorrectly.

My explanation of the incorrect contemporary illustration is simple - Golfannons hang loose fixed by a cord and a slight breeze or movement will stream the banner behind like a normal flag (I have seen such a thing in religious processions).

I am pretty certain that my interpretation is correct and there can be no logical explanation to flying the arms of prince or nobility incorrectly. These were expensive things to produce and required no doubt about the identity confirmed by their display.

Can anybody in the society shed any light on this puzzle?

Rob Shackleton
robinjulieandrosie@tiscali.co.uk

A Brief Heraldic Walk around Manchester

By Colin Lafferty-Smith

During a recent business trip to Manchester, I went for a brief walk after breakfast before work from my hotel to the civic quarter. It was not intended as a heraldic exploration, but accidentally became one. This article summarises some of what I saw and may serve to whet the appetite of any readers visiting Manchester in the future.

The City's arms

As one might expect, Manchester's arms – granted in 1842 – are displayed on many of its civic buildings.



Figure 1: The City of Manchester's coat of arms. From Wikipedia (IndysNotHere) Creative Commons

Arms: Gules three Bendlets enhanced Or a Chief Argent thereon on Waves of the Sea a Ship under sail proper.

Crest: On a Wreath of the Colours a Terrestrial Globe semée of Bees volant all proper.

Supporters: On the dexter side a Heraldic Antelope Argent attired collared and chain reflexed over the back Or and on the sinister side a Lion guardant Or murally crowned Gules each charged on the shoulder with a Rose of the last.

As Ellis Tomlinson notes¹ “the shield is very simply conceived, which is rather surprising considering the overcrowded compositions granted to civic authorities in the nineteenth century.”

Whilst in the popular imagination the three bendlets represent the three rivers in the city centre – the Irwell, the Irk and the Medlock – more heraldic sources state that they derive from the coat of arms of former Lords of the Manor: the de Greilley / Grelly / Greslet family.

The grant precedes the opening of the famous Manchester Ship Canal by some 50 years so ship in chief does not symbolise that. Instead, it is said to represent the city's trade with the rest of the world. In April 2023 *The Guardian*² published an article challenging whether the ship should be removed due to potential connections between that global trade of the 19th century trade and slavery. It asserted that whilst “the slave trade had been abolished 35 years earlier [before the arms were granted] in the British empire ... Manchester and its satellite towns were thriving thanks to the business that merchants were doing with slavers and plantations in the Americas.” Others subsequently produced rebuttals³ and further discussion of this topic is beyond the scope of this brief article.

The bees in the crest are said to allude to Manchester as an industrious ‘hive of activity’.

The rarely seen supporters are based on those of Henry IV, who was Duke of Lancaster immediately before ascending to the throne in 1399. Manchester was historically part of Lancashire.

On the exterior of the Central Library I spotted two versions of the city's shield (Figure 2 and Figure 3).⁴



Figure 2: City of Manchester arms on the Library.



Figure 3: City of Manchester arms on the Library.

All photographs by the author unless stated.

Whilst the Victorian city hall is currently covered in scaffolding, white plastic and closed for refurbishment, the exterior of the 1930s extension contains a stone carved example of the city's arms (without the crest) in which the attitude of the antelope and lion supporters has been handsomely modified to fill arched space available (Figure 4). The arms of the county of Lancaster have also been carved in a similar style (Figure 5) above an adjacent door.



Figure 4: City of Manchester arms on the city hall extension.



Figure 5: The arms of the county of Lancaster on the city hall extension



Figure 6: Manchester's bee logo on a tree container.

The Bee

The city of Manchester and its citizens have adopted the bee⁵ from the city's crest as a logo and it can be spotted on everything from buildings to bollards and bike stands (and elsewhere, see Figure 6 and Figure 7).



Figure 7: Manchester's bee logo on the post of a gate.

Royal Badges

Whilst a prominent display of the city's arms on civic buildings might be expected, I was surprised by a gilded selection of royal badges on the exterior of the library (Figure 8 to Figure 13). Once again there is a heraldic link to Lancashire - the badges include those usually associated with members of the royal house of Lancaster.



Figure 8: An unusual interpretation of the falcon and fetterlock (perhaps!)⁶



Figure 9: a Fire beacon



Figure 10: an Antelope (Argent)



Figure 11: the (Red) rose of Lancaster



Figure 12: a Swan, wings elevated, ducally gorged and a chain reflexed over the back Or.



Figure 13: an Ostrich feather encircled by a scroll bearing the word "SOVEREYNGNE"

The Midland Hotel

Opposite the library, the Midland Hotel displays the wyvern crest formerly borne by the Midland Railway (Figure 14).

Given the complexity of their shield (Figure 15) - which combines the arms of the cities of Birmingham, Derby, Bristol, Leicester, Lincoln and Leeds - it makes sense that the more simple wyvern crest was used extensively as an emblem by the Midland Railway. The Midland Railway inherited the crest from the Leicester and Swannington Railway, which in turn took it from the city of Leicester. Leicester's usage of the wyvern as a crest was confirmed during a heraldic visitation of 1619 and can in turn, apparently, be linked to Thomas Crouchback, son of King Henry III.



Figure 14: The wyvern crest of the Midland Railway above the main entrance to the Midland Hotel.

The Refuge Assurance building

My hotel was in the former Refuge Assurance Company building, located directly across Whitworth Street from the Palace Theatre. Previously called the Palace of Varieties, the theatre was the defendant in the most recent (and perhaps last) case held by the Court of Chivalry. I'm sure many readers will be familiar with the basics of the case - the Palace of Varieties had displayed the arms of the city for upwards of twenty years and on their common seal for upwards of sixty years. The city challenged this. The theatre lost. Sadly I could not get into the theatre at 8am to see if they are still displaying arms!



The Refuge Assurance building - whose interior is spectacularly filled with glazed tiles - also contains heraldry. The director's staircase contains stained glass showing the arms of many British cities including Manchester itself.

Figure 16: Manchester's arms in stained glass in the Refuge Assurance building



Figure 15: Coat-of-arms of Midland Railway, Science Museum Group Collection, © The Board of Trustees of the Science Museum. Creative Commons.

Notes

1. The Heraldry of Manchester, H Ellis Tomlinson at <https://www.escholar.manchester.ac.uk/api/datastream?publicationPid=uk-ac-man-scw:1m1531&datastreamId=POST-PEER-REVIEW-PUBLISHERS-DOCUMENT.PDF>
2. The Guardian: "Abandon ship: does this symbol of slavery shame Manchester and its football clubs?" Simon Hattenstone Wed 19 April 2023 at <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/apr/19/abandon-ship-does-this-symbol-of-slavery-shame-manchester-and-its-football-clubs>
3. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11994203/Historians-reveal-truth-ship-Manchester-United-City-badge.html> and <https://confidentials.com/manchester/manchesters-coat-of-arms-explained>
4. More examples can be seen at <https://confidentials.com/manchester/manchesters-coat-of-arms-explained>
5. Gareth Hacking's excellent website manchesterbe.es contains more information about the Mancunian bee and many more examples of the swarm dotted around Manchester.
6. If anyone has any more information on this, or can correct my hypothesis, please let me know.

Arms for Fontbonne University, St Louis, Missouri, USA

In September, John Petrie OBE, Windsor Herald, visited Fontbonne University in St. Louis, MO to take part in the convocation ceremony that opened both the university's academic year and the celebration of its centennial. He presented the letters patent through which Her Majesty's Kings of Arms (as they then were) devised arms and a badge for the university and presented some well-received remarks.

As the United States lacks a heraldic authority, American corporate bodies sometimes seek arms from the College of Arms. Arms cannot be granted to corporations outside the sovereign's dominions, but an agreement has been reached whereby the kings of arms may devise arms for American corporate bodies, provided that the governor of the state in which the corporation is chartered gives his approval. The process of seeking a "devisal" thus includes a few more steps than are required when a corporation within His Majesty's dominions seeks a grant of arms, but the university had been guided through them all by Robert Noel, who was Lancaster Herald for most of the process, but was promoted in time to sign the patent as Norroy and Ulster King of Arms.



© Fontbonne University

Fontbonne University was founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet as a Roman Catholic college for women. It is now a coeducational institution with an independent and largely lay board that grants advanced degrees as well as baccalaureate degrees, but it remains a Catholic university. Its new arms are blazoned,



*Purpure semy of Bigroot Morning Glory (ipomoea pandurate) Flowers proper on a Pale engrailed
Or six Fleur de Lys Purpure on two Flauches Argent two Turtle Doves respectant proper.*

The white wildflowers in the field are native to Missouri and represent the students who bloom during their time at the university. The six fleur-de-lys on the pale recall the six Sisters of St. Joseph who came from France to the wilds of the American Middle West in the 1830's to address the need for educators, especially those able to train teachers for the deaf. (Fontbonne University still has an excellent program in Communication Disorders and Deaf Education.) The fleur-de-lys also recall the French heritage of the St. Louis region. The two turtledoves in the flanches Symbolize St. Joseph, the Sisters' patron, who, being a poor man, offered two turtle doves, rather than a lamb, when his first-born son was presented at the Temple (Lk. 2:24).

The university's new crest is blazoned,

A Griffin sejant erect Or gorged with two Banderolles streaming to the sinister Purpure holding in the dexter forefoot a Taper Argent enflamed proper.

A griffin has long been the mascot of the university's athletic teams. It is shown here carrying a taper to represent the search for truth that is the university's mission. The banderolles or traces that stream from its shoulders recall the griffin described in Dante's *Purgatorio*, which draws forward a chariot usually thought to symbolize the Church.

That allusion is intended to embody the role of a Catholic university, which is both yoked to the Church and pulls it into the future.



© Fontbonne University

The university's faculty and students have been delighted by the bearings devised by the Kings of Arms and greeted Windsor's herald's remarks at the convocation enthusiastically. Windsor was introduced by Professor Brian Abel Ragen, a trustee of the university and a long-time member of The Heraldry Society, who was instrumental in arranging the devisal. The graduates receiving degrees at the commencement ceremonies marking the end of the university's centennial year in May will receive diplomas bear the new seal of the university and its full heraldic achievement.

While in St. Louis, Windsor Herald was introduced to the distinctive culture of the city. That included a visit to the Anheuser Busch Brewery, where instead of a tour of the largely-automated brewing process, he enjoyed a personal encounter with some of the Clydesdales that are brand ambassadors for Budweiser.

Professor Brian Abel Ragen



Did you knowyour Secretary collects Goss China.



John collects just one design, the 56 millimetre Club Vase, as he feels this shape lends itself to the display of the armorial.

This photo is of just a fraction of his collection which are all different. Sometimes the design itself has subtle differences, sometimes different wording, backstamp or retailer. He has a full catalogue of the collection which has over 650 items. He reckons is the largest collection of this design in the world.

What do other members collect?

NB He dusts them himself, I daren't touch them. Editor.

Library Acquisitions

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:

Herold-Jahrbuch, Neue Folge, 27. Band (2022). [Will be shelved at the Society of Antiquaries, but in the Store at present)

Journals:

Blazoen, Negende Jaargang Nr 2, April / Mei / Juni 2023

Flagmanster 166, Summer 2023

Genealogists' Magazine, Volume 34, Number 6, June 2023

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 78, nummer 3, Mei – Juni 2023

Heraldicum Disputationes, Jaargang 28, Nummer 2, 2023

Le Parchemin, 88^e annee, No 465, Mai – Juin 2023

The Heraldry Society Library: How to arrange a visit

The Heraldry Society Library, at either the Society of Antiquaries in London or The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury can be visited by members for research.

A new catalogue of all our holdings with location is available on our website. We hold not only published material but original research by many past members.

To arrange a visit, all you need to do is contact each repository and make an appointment using guidelines at the links below.

Society of Antiquaries - <https://www.sal.org.uk/library/visiting-and-using-the-library/>

IHGS - <http://www.ihgs.ac.uk/library>

Contact the Hon. Librarian if you have any queries about our holdings.

librarian@theheraldrysociety.com

Library Update

On our latest visit in July to the IHGS to work in the Heraldry Society Library we took down all the journals that have been at the storage facility since I became Librarian in 2013.

These are journals we receive on a reciprocal basis with other Heraldry societies and groups from around the world. All newly received journals appear in our regular Library Acquisitions column, opposite. We do have a few journals and serials that will be added to our holdings at The Society of Antiquaries. Some 'runs' were taken there when the original Library was split between London and Manchester so 2013 onwards of these will be added to the earlier part at the Antiquaries.

On reshelving and sorting we did discover a few duplicates largely due to some holdings being *in situ* with other new batches being donated, bequeathed or acquired since 2013.

Going forward it is envisaged that new journals will be added to the existing 'run' on a quarterly basis either at the IHGS or Antiquaries, as appropriate.

The second part of the new Library Catalogue will be added to the website shortly, once a few checks have been done.

Please remember that as members you have access to both our Library and those of the IHGS and Society of Antiquaries.

Our Library holds a plethora of heraldic books, journals and unpublished research material. **Your one-stop shop for heraldic research.**



The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

HERALDRY
online course

The staff at the Institute will be pleased to discuss any queries about the course content.

Contact registrar@ihgs.ac.uk or 01227 768664

www.ihgs.ac.uk

Book Review



Greig, Kevin & Casely, Good (eds) *A Festschrift for George Anthony Maxwell*. Palfrey Press, 2023. ISBN: 978-1-960736-00-0 £25.00 plus p&p.

This Royal size (234x156 mm) hard-cover book is an unnumbered, limited edition of 300 containing 387 printed pages and is available via <https://heraldry.scot/?product=a-festschrift-for-george-anthony-maxwell>.

Normally a Festschrift is collated and presented to the recipient in their life time but in producing this lovely book the authors may be forgiven since they have brought him to life again with this collection of his heraldic work.

Essentially in full colour, mainly one coat of arms per page, with added notes (often by the armigers) and asides - some of which made me laugh out loud. There is a Foreword by Dr Joseph J. Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms, an Appreciation by Gordon Casely, an introduction by the editors and a comment by the publisher.

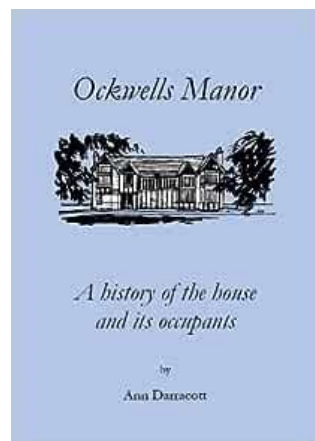
It is set out in 8 chapters, Personal Arms, Corporate and Civic Heraldry, Email signatures, Insignia and Badges, Penwork and Sketches, Precious metals, BA(Hons) Woodwork and A sample of published articles. There is also a useful alphabetical index of the artwork.

There are one or two minor hiccups and littorals, which do not detract from the pleasure of this book and which I will leave you to find when you add this worthy edition to your library

Dr Bernard Juby, Hon. FHS

This is an abbreviated version of a lengthier Review to be found in *The Coat of Arms*.

Other Books of interest.....



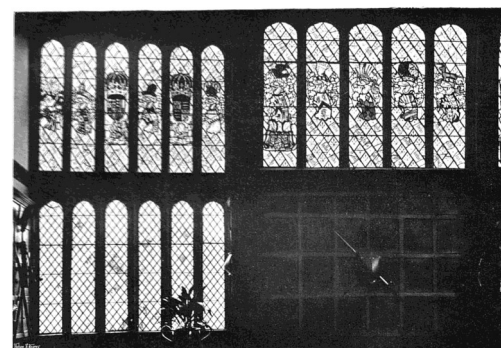
Darracott, Ann *Ockwells Manor: A history of the house and its occupants*. Maidenhead Civic Society. ABD Titles, 2023. ISBN 978-0954491956. £35.00 + p. & p. Available via Amazon and Maidenhead Civic Society – info@maidenheadcivicsoc.org.uk.

The author of this new book has recently spoken to the Oxford University Heraldic Society.

Ockwells Manor was built in the 15th century by John Norreys, Esquire to the Body of Henry VI. Norreys put up Ockwells' Great Hall c.1450-1454 with its unique domestic armorial glass.

For the heraldist the book seeks to clarify the armorial scheme Norreys devised that commemorates those he was close to including his King and Queen, lords, bishops, abbots, courtiers and relatives.

Later owners, their restorations and alterations are described and the attempts to preserve the setting of the house threatened by the expansion of Maidenhead. Over thirty years of research has culminated in this book about Ockwells, described by Pevsner as 'the most refined and the most sophisticated timber framed mansion in England'.



STAINED GLASS—THE HALL WINDOW

© Wikimedia Commons

Dates for your Diary

Saturday 16 September

City of Bath Heraldic Society - What Wars, What Roses ? Presented by Dr Andrew Gray. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 p.m.

Tuesday 19 September

The Heraldry Society - The Hazards of Heraldry: Disguise and Anonymity on the Medieval Battlefield presented by Dr James Titterton—The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Wednesday 11 October

The Heraldry Society - A New Look at the start of Heraldry: Who, When, Where and Perhaps Why presented by Peter G. R. Howarth, Institute for Medieval Studies, University of Leeds –The Hodges Room, RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Saturday 21 October

City of Bath Heraldic Society - The Sicily Herald and Colour Symbolism presented by Roy Osborne. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 p.m.

Tuesday 24 October

The Heraldry Society Dinner at the National Liberal Club, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE. Flier in this issue.

Wednesday 15 November

The Heraldry Society – A New Medieval Roll of Arms: The Founders' Book of Tewkesbury Abbey presented by Dr Adrian Ailes. The Hodges Room, RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Saturday 18 November

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Heraldic Explorations, Local and National presented by Ann Ballard. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 pm.

Wednesday 13 December

The Heraldry Society - Lecture Title and Speaker TBC - The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Wednesday 17 January 2024

The Heraldry Society – Lecture Title and Speaker TBC - The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Saturday 20 January 2024

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Other than coins – George Kruger Gray's heraldic and other works presented by Michael Furlong. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 p.m.

Saturday 17 February 2024

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Heraldry in the watercolours by J. M. W. Turner for his patron, Walter Fawkes presented by Dr Lucy Bailey. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 p.m.

Wednesday 21 February 2024

The Heraldry Society Anniversary Lunch at The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. Flier to follow.

Wednesday 21 February 2024

The Heraldry Society – Lecture Title and Speaker TBC – The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Local and Regional Societies and Groups

Please send your 2023-2024 Lecture Programmes to me at gazette@theheraldrysociety.com in good time so that we can help promote your exciting lectures, it may even encourage new members!

We know there are many ways to publicise events but if people know in advance when things are on they can put the dates in their planners and diaries.

Society Lectures

Friday 26 May 2023

Railway Heraldry presented by Gordon Casely

There was a bumper turnout at the RAF Club for Gordon's most entertaining, enthusiastic and informative talk on Railway Heraldry, a subject that, as far as we know, has not featured in our lectures before. In true train enthusiast style, our speaker had travelled on the sleeper from his home in Aberdeen.

Our speaker, and Dow¹, state that, 'almost all railway heraldry conforms to the rule of being borrowed, bogus, or the product of outright theft. We have systems of identity that are really badges, totems, insignia, emblems, motifs or devices, rather than coats of arms.' Of the two hundred or so devices our speaker has examined very few are depictions of 'real arms', but all are colourful, interesting and in most cases symbolic.

Our tour of railway related heraldry started, appropriately, North of the Border in Edinburgh with examples of the 'arms' used by the London, North Eastern Railway (LNER) liberally interspersed with anecdote and the heraldry of such people as Sir Nigel Gresley, Major John Gooch and his great grandfather, Sir Daniel Gooch, the locomotive designer of the Great Western Railway.

Railway companies first started to give themselves a pictorial symbol, mostly quasi-heraldic in style, from the 1840s when train travel became more popular. 'More than 99 per cent of railway heraldry depicts a shield combining arms of localities plus strap-and-buckle.' The devices of railway companies, both large and small, were used profusely and were therefore seen by travellers who could associate the device, and livery, with the companies concerned.

There has been blatant mis-use of the Royal Arms of Scotland by some companies such as the Caledonian Railway who decorated their locomotives, stations and carriages as well as on their terminal hotels, such as the Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh with the 'arms'. There were many designs which incorporated the civic arms of termini of the railway companies and also incorporated national flora and fauna. Others used elements of family arms, such as the antique crowns of Clan Grant on the device of the Strathspey Railway heritage line.



© Wikimedia Commons

South of the Border, the bogus 'arms' of the Great Western Railway used the shields of arms of the City of London and Bristol to commemorate when the original line opened in 1835 between these two cities. Another example is that of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway which, above a field of red and white roses, brazenly lifts the arms of the cities of Lancaster and York, and then ensigns itself with the crown of St Edward, whilst in Cornwall, the Helston Railway steals the seal of the borough of Helston. The North Eastern Railway used the 'arms' of the Leeds Northern, York & North Midland and York, and Newcastle & Berwick Railways. In 1898, the Great Central Railway was the first company to legally gain arms in the UK, from the College of Arms, and proceeded to use them on everything, from 'crockery, cutlery, glassware; on tankards, ashtrays, biscuit barrels, cap badges, uniform buttons; water carafes, locomotives, carriages, stations....and chamber pots'.

Profusely illustrated throughout with well chosen images of railway heraldry *in situ* on trains, buildings, hotels, railway stations and stained glass, this lecture was a delight from start to finish. JT

Notes

1. Dow, George *Railway Heraldry*. David & Charles, 1973. ISBN 0 7153 5896 0



© Wikimedia Commons

Suffolk Heraldry Society: Visit to Hawkedon and Hawstead Churches

Members of Suffolk Heraldry Society recently enjoyed a lovely day exploring two churches just outside Bury St Edmunds which are rich in history and heraldry.

Our first church was at Hawkedon, although only a few miles outside Bury St Edmunds, this church was very much in the middle of nowhere. There has been a church at Hawkedon since Norman times but the present church dates from the 14th and 15th centuries.



The church has magnificent oak pews with a diverse and unique set of poppy-head bench ends, many of which were defaced in the 16th century. Most of the original stained glass was destroyed during the Reformation and Cromwellian periods but all the remaining glass was collected, cleaned and reassembled in the East Window. There are also brasses, monuments and hatchments of heraldic interest.

Then on to a convivial lunch at the White Horse at Whepstead (thewhitehorsewhepstead.pub) over which the friendly group chatted about all things heraldry.



Our second church was at Hawstead. This village is again only a few miles from Bury St Edmunds, with the church containing Norman, early English, Decorated and Perpendicular architecture. The South Porch gave some indication of what might be inside with armorial glass of families associated with the parish. Once we stepped inside the body of the church we were not disappointed. A 16th century hammerbeam roof, a pre-reformation pulpit and lots of heraldic monuments, a knightly effigy, brasses and hatchments. Families represented are, amongst others, Drury, Metcalfe and Cullum.

A veritable feast for the heraldist and genealogist.

Hawkedon: Philip Hamond d. 1779, spot the error...



Hawstead: Monument to Elizabeth Drury d. 1610 aged 15



Hawstead: Impaled arms in brass. Sir William Drury & 2nd wife Elizabeth Sotehill on his chest tomb.



Hawstead: Display of Metcalfe & Hammond Hatchments

Suffolk Heraldry Society is actively seeking new members. Join this friendly society and increase your knowledge of heraldry. In person monthly lecture meetings are in Bury St Edmunds. www.suffolkheraldry.org.uk

New Members

A warm welcome to:

24466	Nob. Prof. Marco Tabili	Italy
24467	Mr Oliver Wilderspin	Jersey
24468	Mr Stuart Findlay	Kent
24469	Mr Rod Waters	London
24470	The Rev Canon Graham & Mrs Anne Rainford	London
24471	Mr Benjamin Platten	London
24472	Mr Thomas Dobson	Oxon
24473	Mr Jacob Head	Kent
24474	Mr James Campbell	Surrey
24475	Mr Valentino Carlotti	NY, USA
24476	Mr Giovanni Giovinazzo	Italy
24477	Mr Thor Enge	Austria
24478	Mr Nicholas Humphery-Smith	Kent
24479	Mr Samuel Holden	Bedfordshire
24480	Mr Colin Bathgate	Midlothian

Recently Deceased Members

Nil this time

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.

Hatchments

Stephen Humphreys has been kind enough to send us photos of the hatchment erected for the late wife of Dominic Collins, in St Mary Magdalene's Church Adlestrop, Gloucestershire.

It is unusual in two ways, firstly as one of the few hatchments to appear in this century, and secondly for carrying the brisure for a non-armigerous married lady – a convention authorised only a few years ago, which many of us have gladly taken advantage of.

The data entry in our Hatchments and Armorial Panels digital library reads:

5. Sinister background black

Argent a stag trippant guardant Gules, on a chief Gules a St Cuthbert's cross between two linden leaves Argent (Collins). In dexter fess point a lozenge Gules as brisure for a non-armigerous wife.

Shield suspended from a ribbon tied in bow, dexter Argent fimbriated Sable, sinister counterchanged flanked by palm fronds.

For Caroline, the wife of Dominic Collins of Adlestrop Park, who died ca.2017

Andrew Gray



Correspondence

Mysterious Manuscripts

John Wilson's illustrations of four heraldic manuscript folios (*The Heraldry Gazette*, September 2022, p. 12) caught my attention. They are clearly Italian, and display four 'hallmarks' of Italian heraldry: (1) the 'horse-head' shaped shield, (2) the 'Capo dell'Impero' or chief of the (Holy Roman) Empire, though here, as so often, with the eagle single-headed. The Capo dell'Impero showed adherence to the Ghibelline or Imperial party. (3) the typically Italian 'mountains formal', and (4) the 'Capo d'Angio' or Chief of Anjou of the Guelph or Papal party. [Reproduced for convenience below. Editor].



The Latin inscription over the shield shown above appears to refer, in the genitive case, to *Iohannis de Aceto de Firmo*, 'Captain of the . . . of the People of Perugia.' Crollalanza, in his *Dizionario Storico-Blasonico*, vol. I, p. 6 mentions that the Aceti family of Fermo became extinct in 1540 and gives no arms for them, indicating with a question mark that he has no information. Mr. Wilson's manuscript seems to be primary evidence of the arms borne by the family.

The impaled shield shows *Or two bendlets wavy Azure* at the dexter side. These must surely be the well-known arms of Caetani, the family of Pope Boniface VIII (reigned 1294-1303). The inscription in a rotunda hand under the shield may, I think, be expanded as: *Dominus Lanbertinus de Bononia Capitaneus*, followed by the date 1319 in Roman numerals. Now, *Bononia* is Bologna, and on looking through Floriano Canetoli's *Blasone Bolognese* (1791-93, reprinted Edizioni Orsini Di Marzo 2006), I find in Vol. IV, Part II a shield *Gules a fess Or and a Chief of Anjou* – an exact match for the sinister half of the shield in question, attributed to a family called Binelli. Rather than to suppose a Caetani/Binelli marriage, I suspect that the owner was a Binelli who bore the Caetani arms as a Papal augmentation.

My pursuit of the double-queued greyhound and counterchanged panther in the other folios continues . . .

Gerard Crotty

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

Correspondence

De Roet Arms in Ripon Cathedral

Mary Frankland's article on the De Roet arms in Ripon Cathedral reminded me of the episode in Anya Seton's 1954 historical novel *Katherine* in which John of Gaunt, having told Katherine that she had a right to bear arms, started sketching. Having started with a wheel, "John said 'But stay - it must be a Catherine wheel, of course, since it is yours' and he added small jagged breaks to the wheel, as it always was in St. Catherine's symbol..... 'the field shall be gules...the wheels or for those colours suit you. Lancaster Herald shall enter this in the Roll of Arms tomorrow' ". Is there any truth in this? Certainly the wheels in the illustration are Catherine wheels.

Raymond Crawford

A Novel Interpretation of a Crest

Dear Editor,

Recently I had a tree removed from my garden in France. The stump that was left needed some artistic image to liven it up. A friend produced a reproduction of my Crest in mixed media, comprising enamelled plastic and copper wire. It is certainly a striking and original work of art.

"Issuant from a Circllet of Books Sable garnished Or a Pelican wings elevated and addorsed Argent beaked and vulning herself Gules"



Richard Goddard

Reading Medieval Studies

Noted from a post on social media – All previous issues of the Reading Medieval Studies are available free of charge as a downloadable PDF files

[Reading Medieval Studies Archive](#)

Of special note to Heraldists this includes Adrian Ailes' - *The Origins of the Royal Arms of England: their Development to 1199.*

Christmas is a'coming.....



Look out for some new stock appearing in the second hand section of the online shop as we get towards Christmas. There will be some standard textbooks and also more specialised items.

All our secondhand books, pamphlets and runs of journals are competitively priced and await new and appreciative homes.

Bookshop Manager

The Heraldry Society

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chairman@theheraldrysociety.com

Deputy Chairman: Peter O'Donoghue FHS
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Paul Jagger (Social Media)
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On **Pinterest** as TheHeraldrySociety

Member Services

Are you looking for a copy of a specific Heraldry book or Pamphlet? Second hand Heraldry Books are listed on the website www.theheraldrysociety.com, but we are always adding to our stocks.

Are you missing issues from your libraries of our publications, *The Coat of Arms* and *The Heraldry Gazette*? We can supply hard copies of individual issues or complete volumes. For both services, contact the Hon. Librarian.

librarian@theheraldrysociety.com



Meg has taken to lying on top of the box containing HS member ties, but is she hanging on for dear life, or comfy?