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Photographic Competition Winner 2023

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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.....

In the next issue there will be articles on the first grant of arms to a Woman: Dame Mary Mathew (1517 - 1602), Hardwick Hall Heraldry, new Grants of Arms, and correspondence.

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

Editorial

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

You are reminded that your Subscription is due in January, see article on Page 3 for ways in which to pay. We do hope you decide to renew. 2024 is brimming full with lots of exciting talks, events, regular publications and our **Congress** to look forward to in August.

Although the Autumn Dinner has now been and gone, see report on Page 4, we have the **Anniversary Lunch** to look forward to in February. This is on the same day as the February Lecture so members and guests can make a 'Heraldry Day' of it.

In this issue are two articles on recent Grants of Arms, and a report of the extremely enjoyable Fifth Free International Birmingham Heraldry Conference earlier this year. The winner of our popular **Photographic Competition** is also announced, with the winning photo gracing the cover of this issue.

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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A gentle reminder to members that subscriptions for 2024 are due in January.

Please renew to ensure that you still receive *The Heraldry Gazette* and *Coat of Arms* in 2024 and notification of lectures and social events planned for next year.

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treasurer@theheraldrysociety.com.

Fifth Free International Birmingham Heraldry Conference

The theme for the Conference was ‘Fabulous Beasts: A Tribute to Ralph Brocklebank’ a fitting memorial for Ralph, who was well known in heraldic circles and who had a penchant for the heraldic beastie, especially Dragons. Ralph was the editor of *Dragonlore* for many years.

The lectures, which were enjoyed by the delegates from all over the globe did not disappoint. We learnt about all sorts of beasts, real and mythical, with all the lectures being well illustrated throughout. We had a general introduction to fabulous beasts and also learnt about Pegasus, the Kelly Enfield, Griffins, Ferocious Beasts of Scotland and Italy, The Queen’s Beasts, Pantheons, the beasts in John Wythie’s *Book of Crests*, and of course Bonicons. There was something to educate and interest everyone. Our final lecture was by Robert Noel, Norroy & Ulster King of Arms, President of the Conference, with a personal view on life as a herald, anecdotes, and his professional relationship with Ralph, illustrated with pertinent designs from many grants of arms. The event was expertly organised by the incomparable Adrian de Redman, with a ceremonial opening by the Lord Mayor Birmingham, resplendent in his ceremonial regalia, an optional formal dinner, attended by the Lord Mayor and Mayoress, and above all, humour throughout. Ralph would have approved.



L – R: Liam Devlin, Rothesay Herald of Arms, Phil Lamb, Chairman of the Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry, The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Cllr Chaman Lal, Robert Noel, Norroy & Ulster King of Arms, President of the Conference, John Tunesi of Liongam, Secretary of The Heraldry Society and Adrian de Redman, Conference Secretary.

Society Events

The Autumn Dinner



Our Autumn Dinner took place at The National Liberal Club in London. We welcomed members old and new and special guests to the event which was enjoyed by all. The venue was a new one for the Society with interesting architecture, a unusual tiled room, with the food and wine on offer very enjoyable.

On the top table were L-R, Diana Mallinson, Edward Mallinson, Chairman of the Heraldry Society of Scotland, John Hammond, Master Scrivener, David White, Garter King of Arms, Robert Harrison, Chairman of The Heraldry Society, Georgina Gough, Past Master of the Worshipful Co. of Arts Scholars, David Hopkinson FHS, the artist of our Loyal Address and his wife Christine.

There were short speeches from Robert Harrison and our Deputy Chairman, Peter O'Donoghue, York Herald of Arms, and Garter King of Arms gave a memorable after dinner speech on his recent high profile role in the Coronation of King Charles III and Queen Camilla. We were also very lucky to have 4 Heralds in attendance - Garter, York, Portcullis and Rouge Croix.

During the event there were presentations by Garter King of Arms of Fellowship and Honorary Fellowship Badges and Certificates to the following: Fellowship of The Heraldry Society to Steven Ashley and Peter O'Donoghue, York Herald and Honorary Fellowship of The Heraldry Society to Clive Alexander, our former Competitions and Awards Coordinator and Michael Fowle, our former Treasurer.

L-R: Robert Harrison Hon FHS, Charman of The Heraldry Society, Clive Alexander Hon FHS, Peter O'Donoghue, York Herald FHS, David White, Garter King of Arms, Michael Fowle Hon FHS, Steven Ashley FHS and John Tunesi of Liongam Hon FHS, Secretary of The Heraldry Society and the event organiser.



The Anniversary Lunch

The Anniversary Lunch will be held at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, London on Wednesday 21 February 2024. There will also be a lecture in the evening of the same day at the same venue.

A booking form flier for this event is included with the print mailing and will also be sent by email to our digital members. It will also be available to download from the website.

Please fill in the booking form and return to the Secretary – secretary@theheraldrysociety.com. We need this to ensure you have a place and we can cater for any dietary requirements. Payments however can be made electronically via the links on the form.

Photographic Competition 2023

Well done to all those who entered the Heraldry Society Photographic Competition 2023, you produced a wide array of interesting heraldic-based photographs!

A total of 30 entrants submitted 49 images which have been carefully considered by the judges. The photographs needed to fulfil the criteria desired by the judges, namely that the image is properly in focus and that the heraldic content, taken in its context, is used to create a good and interesting composition. There were some very good examples of this amongst the entries but there can only be one winner.

The winning photograph was entitled "*The Royal Botanic Garden in Rio de Janeiro*" and was submitted by **Miguel G. de Lima** from Brazil.

He writes.....

In Carioca history, the term "Joanine" is mostly associated with the transfer of the Portuguese court to Brazil and the subsequent time period D. João VI ruled over its capital, Rio de Janeiro, from 1807 (as regent until 1816) to 1821. During this transformative era, Brazil underwent significant changes that extended beyond politics and governance. One enduring legacy of the Joanine period is the creation of the Botanic Garden in Rio de Janeiro, a remarkable institution that has become an integral part of both the city's landscape and its scientific heritage.

In 1808, shortly after arriving in Rio de Janeiro, D. João VI recognized the need for a dedicated space to cultivate and study the diverse flora of Brazil, which was largely unknown to Europeans at the time. To fulfil this vision, he ordered the establishment of an "Acclimation Garden" in the city. The garden was initially conceived as a means to acclimatize and study exotic plants imported from other parts of the world and to better understand Brazil's rich biodiversity.

Under the guidance of German botanist Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius and other naturalists, the Royal Botanic Garden - renamed after independence in 1822 - in Rio de Janeiro thrived as a hub of scientific research. It housed an extensive plant collection, a vital library and herbarium, while its greenhouses and serene landscapes continue to charm visitors today, making it a symbol of D. João VI's enlightened legacy during the Joanine period. The garden remains a centre for botanical research, conservation, and education, attracting scientists and nature enthusiasts from across the globe.

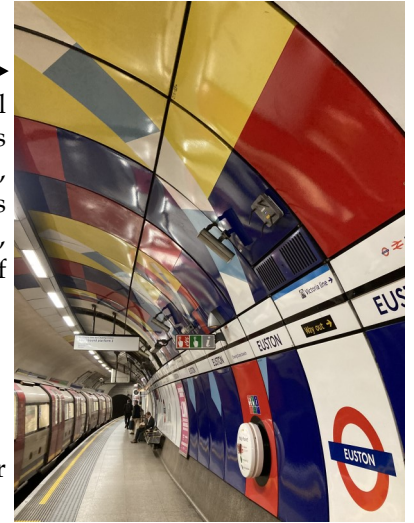
Celebrating His Most Faithful Majesty's 200th birthday, these simple yet elegant iron fences were erected in 1967, next to the garden's entrance. The grillwork, crafted with meticulous attention to detail, features key heraldic symbols of the Portuguese Ultramar. Prominently displayed are the Quinas, a shield deeply ingrained in Lusitanic history, and the Cross Pattée, locally - albeit erroneously - referred to as the "Maltese Cross", which signifies the historical connections between Portugal and the Mediterranean region. Completing this ornate display is the Armillary Sphere, an emblematic representation of Portugal's rich maritime heritage and navigational prowess during the Age of Exploration.





A worthy Runner-up was a photograph entitled “Canon Law”, taken in the Historic Dockland, Portsmouth, sent in by **Andy Wolstenholme** from West Sussex.

A Commendation was given to an unusual interpretation of the arms of Henry Charles FitzRoy, 1st Earl of Euston and Duke of Grafton, found on the roof of the southbound Charing Cross branch of the Northern line at Euston station, London and entered by **Colin Lafferty Smith** of Kent.



My thanks to all entrants for making this a good competition and to the judges for their hard work in finding a winner.

The Heraldry Society Photographic Competition 2024 and the Heraldry Society Corporate Award 2024 will be launched in the New Year, I look forward to a repeat of this year’s excellent support!

Jenny Baker
Competitions and Awards Officer.

The Heraldry Society Examinations

The Society offers, in conjunction with the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, three examination levels – Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced. At each level a pass is recognised by the award of an appropriate Certificate. When taken successfully in this sequence they lead to an award of the Society’s Diploma and the post-nominal DipHS, which may be enhanced through external accreditation by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies.



Congratulations to **Ian Newton** who has recently passed the Elementary Heraldry Exam. Ian was presented with his Certificate by the Secretary at the Awards Day of The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury earlier this year. Ian is now furthering his Heraldry studies with studying for the Intermediate exam.



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Grant of Arms to Stephen Frederick Keevil

I have been interested in heraldry since childhood, a member of the Heraldry Society for many years, and have always harboured an ambition to apply for a grant of arms of my own. In 2022, as President Elect of the British Institute of Radiology, I was involved in designing arms for the Institute to mark its 125th anniversary. This experience re-kindled my own armorial aspirations and I decided to take the plunge! The result is shown in Figure 1, a version created by the well-known digital heraldic artist Quentin Peacock (<https://www.digitalheraldry.com/>).

My starting point in the design process was to explore arms previously attributed or granted to people surnamed Keevil or Kevill (see Figure 2). The arms recorded for Kevill in Burke's General Armory, and therefore in Papworth's Ordinary, are 'Sable a chevron Or on a chief Argent three mullets Gules'. Burke's source for these arms is unknown, and they do not appear in the more authoritative Dictionary of British Arms. They are similar to the arms of Keble (and variant spellings) and may simply represent an error by Burke or in one of his sources. However, in 1820 very similar arms were granted to The Rev James Kevill of Wigmore Hall, Herefordshire with remainder to 'his descendants and the other descendants of his father, Thomas Kevill of Trevenson Hall, Cornwall'¹.

In 1908 arms were granted to Peter Keevil of Over Court, Hampstead. Despite the lack of a known family relationship with the Kevills of Herefordshire and Cornwall, the arms follow a similar design (the mullets Gules are retained but moved to the crest, not shown here).

The Keevils descend from a family originally surnamed Mayne (and variant spellings) who are recorded living in Keevil, a village in west Wiltshire, in the fourteenth century² and acquired the name of the village as an additional surname. The two names were used as alternatives or conjointly, with forms such as 'Keevell alias Maine' found in parish registers into the eighteenth century. This history is reflected in the hands (French main) shown in Peter Keevil's arms.



Figure 1: Achievement of arms of Stephen Frederick Keevil (artwork by Quentin Peacock)

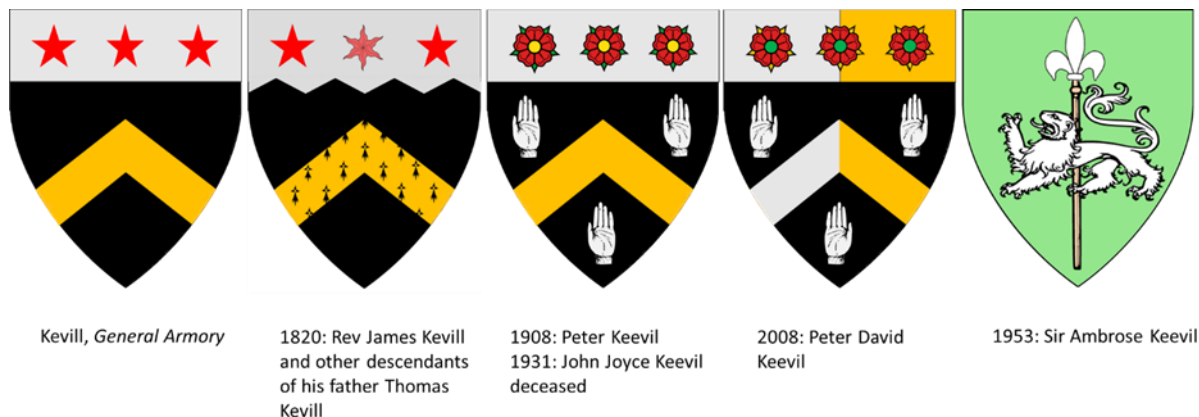


Figure 2: Arms previously attributed or granted to people surnamed Kevill or Keevil (artwork by the author)

Unusually, exactly the same arms were granted again in 1931 for 'John Joyce Keevil deceased late of Southall, Middlesex' on the petition of his widow, Consuelo Keevil (née Barker). John Joyce Keevil was Peter's nephew, and it seems there was a desire to place the arms on his memorial. The male line of this branch of the family died out in 1957³, so the anomaly of having the same arms borne quite legally by two different people did not last very long! In 2008, similar but differenced arms were granted to Peter David Keevil of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, a descendent of James Viney Keevil who was a brother of Peter, the 1908 grantee. By contrast, completely different arms were granted in 1953 to Sir Ambrose Keevil KBE MC DL⁴, Peter's great nephew.

I am distantly related to the Keevils to whom these previous grants were made: Peter Keevil was most likely my half ninth cousin four times removed⁵. I wanted my arms to reflect this family history, while also incorporating charges reflecting my career in physics applied to medical imaging, my personal interests and my family.

The blazon of my arms is as follows.

Coat of arms: Sable a chevron Argent between in chief two closed books Or leaved Argent and in base a sun in splendour Or on a chief wavy Argent three mullets Gules.

Crest: a cat sejant guardant Tenny supporting with the dexter forepaw a spear erect Sable the point embrued Gules around its neck two ribbons Azure pendent from each a medallion Or.

The wreath and mantling are as usual of the principal metal and colour, Argent and Sable.

The rationale for the design is as follows.

- ◇ The basic design and tinctures are based on other Keevil arms, with the chevron changed from Or to Argent in the interests of the overall balance of the design.
- ◇ The two books represent 'the book of God's words and the book of God's works' (Francis Bacon, Advancement of Learning), reflecting my interest in the relationship between science and faith. They also symbolise my academic career. I originally intended to include open books (having attended Oxford rather than Cambridge!), but it was explained to me by Chester that these are now only permitted in the arms of academic institutions. Closed books were a good alternative and I think work better in the overall design.
- ◇ The sun represents both healing and radiation, symbolising my career in medical physics in which radiation of all types is used in diagnosis and treatment. The sun's rays have a similar meaning in the arms of the British Institute of Radiology, which I designed. The sun also reflects the words of scripture in the motto.
- ◇ The chief wavy symbolises physics, in which waves are a key concept, and specifically the oscillatory signals encountered in nuclear magnetic resonance, the field in which I worked for most of my career.
- ◇ The cat in the crest is inspired by the pet cats owned by my wife Hella Keevil (née Huikeshoven) and me. Its colour reflects Hella's Dutch heritage. Tenny is an unusual tincture in British heraldry, and some discussion was needed with the Kings of Arms to find an acceptable shade.
- ◇ The ribbons and medallions represent the presidential insignia of office of the Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine (IPEM) and the British Institute of Radiology (BIR). I am the first person for 25 years to have served as president of both institutes. There was concern that the Kings of Arms might object to the Azure ribbons around the neck of the Tenny cat as a technical breach of the rule of tincture, but in the event this was not an issue.
- ◇ The spear in the crest has several meanings. It is an attribute of St Thomas the Apostle, and spears with their tips stained with blood appear in the crest of St Thomas' Hospital. The hospital was originally named for St Thomas

Becket, but after the reformation it was re-dedicated to St Thomas the Apostle. Guy's Hospital was founded by yet another Thomas, Thomas Guy. I have worked at Guy's and St Thomas' for 35 years, and to me the spear represents all three Thomases and the institution where I have spent almost by entire career. But more importantly it also symbolises both my son Thomas and my great-great-great grandfather Thomas⁶, the first of our branch of the Keevil family to move to London from the West Country.

- ◇ The motto is from John 1:5 in the Latin vulgate version of the Bible (translation, 'and the light shines in the darkness'), a meaningful verse of scripture for me. It also reflects the appearance of the golden sun against the Sable field in the arms and the way in which medical imaging metaphorically casts light on disease.

The agent for my grant was Christopher Fletcher-Vane, Chester Herald of Arms. The whole process was very efficient and straightforward, progressing from initial enquiry to final approved design in around four and a half months. I greatly enjoyed my whole heraldic journey: designing my arms, working with Chester through the petition and approval process and then seeing my rough sketches transformed into a beautiful work of art by Quentin Peacock.

Professor Stephen Keevil

ENDNOTES

1. Thomas Kevill was steward to Lord de Dunstanville and Basset, who appears as a character in the Poldark novels.
2. John de Kyvel is recorded as having 'held lands in Keevil, Co. Wilts. of Edmund FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, 1331'. So it appears that my distant ancestors were tenants of the Earl Marshal's distant ancestor. There were links between FitzAlans and Maynes in other parts of the country too, suggesting a long-standing association now lost in the mists of time.
3. John Joyce Keevil's only son, Surgeon Commander John Joyce Keevil DSO FSG RN, was a war hero, a noted historian of naval medicine and a prolific family historian. He died without issue.
4. Sir Ambrose was a knight twice over: knight bachelor (1952) and KBE (1962), in both cases for political and public service.
5. We are probably both descended from William Maine alias Keevell (fl 1548-1575), although via different wives.
6. Thomas Keevil was a porter at Child's Bank in the Strand from 1834 until 1867, by which point he seems to have risen to the senior position among the house staff. Child's was the model for Tellson's Bank in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), and I like to think that my ancestor may have been an inspiration for the character Jerry Cruncher, although to the best of my knowledge Thomas was not a grave robber.

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

Member Query update

Banners – size and use

In *The Heraldry Gazette*, September 2023, Rob Shackleton speculated on how a medieval 'gonfalon'-like banner could be displayed in the field. The example used was the banner of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order presumably taken by the Polish-Lithuanian army in the 1410 battle of Tannenberg and described and painted in 1448 by Jan Dlugosz and Stanislaw Durink in their *Bandieria Prutenorum*. The manuscript presents 57 banners of various forms and dimensions seized in 1410 and during the following years. They were presented to the Wawell cathedral in Krakow, then the royal capital of Poland.

His, very reasonable, proposal was that the 'gonfalon' hang vertically in cords as can be seen in present-day religious processions; but that the view would be distorted as wind and movement brought the heraldic image perpendicular to the staff. A very sensible hypothesis, if the 'gonfalon' was held by a mounted attendant to a commander. But that would hardly be the case!

Though very few medieval flags have survived, we do have several descriptions of their size, form and content – from small pennons attached to a lance to large standards measuring 273 by 820 cm. The latter is clearly too large to be handled by a horseman, so it must have been stationary. It is my contention that 'gonfalon-like' flags (and standards) were only used stationary, mostly in camp, but they might have indicated a commander's battle station. Size and numbers are key components of the argument, as is the veracity of the compilers of the manuscript.



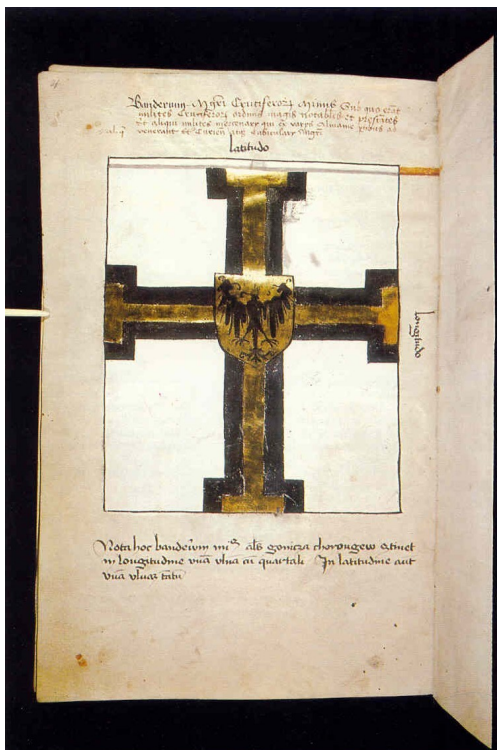
Among the 57 flags in the manuscripts, there are three principal 'gonfanons': the large BPR:1 (fo.1v) and a small BPR:2 (fo.2v), both with the arms of the Grand Master; and BPR:3 (fo.3v) with the arms of the order, *Argent a cross sable*. The way the remaining flags were hung is recorded in the manuscript and their dimensions were noted.

The measurements were given in Polish ells, but there is no recognized way to get this into the metric system, probably because the ell varied between towns and provinces. My own calculations use an ell of 60 cm as the available information had lengths from 47-69 cm, which made BPR:1 measuring 135 x 180 cm; BPR:3 slightly larger 165 x 195 cm, and BPR:2 at 60 x 75 cm. The latter would make a nice commander's ensign to be carried on horseback, if it wasn't a gonfalon!

The key, but almost unanswerable, question is whether the flags or banners were carried as they were hung.

The drawings give only an indication of an end of a staff with cloth 'sewn' around it like a cylinder, which was hardly the way to mount a flag on a staff. Battle flags are usually nailed onto a staff. If that could be accepted, the manuscript would only show how the hangings were mounted, and that might depend on how much cloth was available after seizure.

Stephen Turnbull: *Tannenberg 1410. Disaster for the Teutonic Knights. Campaign Series 122. Oxford : Osprey Publishing 2003, pages 50-51, illustrated by Richard Hook.*



BPR:2 (fo. 2v)
© Creative Commons



BPR:22 (fo. 13v)
© Creative Commons

There were only four other top-mounted (gonfanon-like) items (BPR:7-9, 11; 6rv, 7r, 8r), but no real differences in content or display between side- and top-hanged flags, except of course those with streamers. The stag in BPR:22 (fo. 13v) would be upside down as a gonfanon.

The banners are generally regarded as battle flags in books, commentaries and the several web-posts on the matter. This may be questioned. Their size vary from 67 x 67 to 210 x 120 or the 195 x 180 cm assigned to a militia company from a town (Sthum, BPR:16, 10v). 22 banners (40%) have at least 150 cm cloth on the staff, approx. a man's height, and there are only three 'cavalry-size' flags among the spoils from an army presumably composed mainly of mounted and mailed warriors! Flags of similar size are used in 'historical' displays of flag tossing, so they can be handled at least on foot. Similarly, an American Civil War regimental national flag measured 183 x 198 cm on a 300 cm staff, though many regimental flags from 18th or 19th century were smaller.

Most ensigns used by cavalry had more likely 60-70 cm on the staff. Whether to accept the BPR's as battle flags in the form of gonfanons is the reader's privilege.

To me, it would be more reasonable, if the majority of the flags kept from the spoils came from the camp or towns taken later, and that most of the battle flags, not gonfanons, were simply destroyed.

On a final note, it is interesting that sensible illustrators did reduce the size of the banners relative to a man's height, thus corrupting the real impression on their use.

Steen Clemmensen, dr.phil., FSA.
sclem@armorial.dk

Grant of Arms by the Chief Herald of Ireland

By Michael Merrigan, MA, FGSI

The following is a description of the arms granted to me by the Chief Herald of Ireland, Ms Colette O'Flaherty, in December 2022. I had initially applied for arms in October 2021 and supplied the requested documentation, including birth certificates, marriage certificates, tax situation and other details.

The meaning and symbolism of the arms evolved through a consultative process via Zoom meetings with the office of the Chief Herald of Ireland and with the office's Consultant Herald, Mr. Dónal Burke, over several months involving the exploration of many ideas and initial sketches of the arms. This was an extremely interesting and very informative process. The final draft was presented with a preliminary drawing by the herald painter, Mr Philip Mackey from County Donegal. Mr Mackey painted the arms granted by the Chief Herald of Ireland (Mr. Brendan O'Donoghue) to the Genealogical Society of Ireland back in 2001. The society's arms were designed by Consultant Herald, Mr Mícheál Ó Comáin, who will be well-known to many members of The Heraldry Society.

Once we had agreed on the drawing, consultation began on the draft text of 'Letters Patent' or "the document" as officials at the Chief Herald's office prefer to call it. This included genealogical information which was supported by the certificates (originals - not copies) requested on application and biographical details. This process also involved the translation of the text into the Irish language and, of course, ensuring that the Irish language versions of the placenames and surnames to be included in the text were those used by the persons concerned. The timeframe from the initial application to the actual grant of arms was around fifteen months.



The details of the grant are as follows:

Date of Grant:	16 December 2022
Registration Number:	Volume Ab, Folio 28
Authority:	Chief Herald of Ireland
Blazon:	<i>Azure a wolf and a boar combatant Argent langued Gules supporting between them a military pike pointing upward Proper.</i>
Crest:	<i>On a wreath of the colours a European Herring Gull rising, wings elevated and beak open Proper on a helmet mantled Azure doubled Argent.</i>
Motto:	<i>'Fréamhacha agus Craobhacha Aontaithe'</i> (Roots and Branches United)
Herald:	Mr. Dónal Burke
Herald Painter:	Mr. Philip Mackey

The shield is Azure (blue) the ancient colour representing Ireland and used on the Arms of Ireland and the Presidential Standard (*Azure, a harp Or, stringed Argent*).

The imagery evokes the sounds and sights of the island of Ireland as encountered by our early ancestors on their arrival, the seagulls as they approached land and the sounds of the wolves and the herds of wild boar. Ireland has only around fourteen native species of mammal and four of these have become extinct over the millennia, including the wild boar, wolf, brown bear and wild cat, the latter was possibly very similar to the Scottish wildcat (*Felis silvestris silvestris*) which is widely depicted in Scottish heraldry.

The **wolf** (*Irish: 'Mac tire' literally 'son of the land'*) was the top predator, preying on the **boar** (*Irish: Torc*), deer and, even livestock in an Ireland that was referred to as "Wolf Land" in the seventeenth century. However, these wonderful creatures were hunted out of existence in Ireland, with the last wolf said to have been killed on Mount Leinster in 1786, thus noting the fragility of nature and of our natural heritage.

Given the importance of the totemic or emblematic symbolism, mythology and folklore associated with the wolf and the boar for our Gaelic ancestors, the disappearance of these two native species at the hands of later invaders unfortunately coincided with the destruction of the ancient Gaelic civilisation in Ireland.

The **wolf** also alludes to the ancient genealogies of the tribes of Leinster like the clans/septs descending from the *Uí Fhaoláin* ('faol' = 'wolf') such as the O'Byrnes of Wicklow and associated families, including the Merrigans - *Uí Mhuireagáin*.

It could also be interpreted as a pun on the sounding of the surname 'Merrigan' and its similarity to the '**Morrigan**' (*Irish Goddess of War*) and the reference in '*Táin Bó Chuailgne*' to the '**Morrigan**' changing into a "grey she-wolf" (Wolf Argent) - here the wolf is male.

The **military pike** represents the Irish people's struggle for freedom, defence of their heritage and language, and it evokes the Great Rebellion of 1798 which was particularly strong in areas associated with my Merrigan ancestors, like south County Wicklow.

The **European Herring Gull** (*Larus Argentatus*) represents the sea bordering the homeland of my paternal ancestors - the province of Leinster, specifically counties Wicklow and Dublin.

The seagull is associated with the Celtic sea god, *Manannán Mac Lír*, and its inclusion here represents my genetic ancestry in the *Irish Sea Haplogroup*, R1b-Z16434. Also, the sound of the seagulls in my hometown of Dún Laoghaire greets its residents every morning and is ever present during the day, unfortunately to the annoyance of some, but not me.

The imagery evokes the natural and cultural heritage of my ancestors in Ireland and the *Motto* alludes to my interest in genealogical research (co-founder of the Genealogical Society of Ireland - established in 1990) and in genetic genealogy (co-founder of the *Irish DNA Atlas* an academic research project undertaken by the Genealogical Society of Ireland in collaboration with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland - project established in 2011).

The text of the '*Letters Patent*' is in both the Irish and English languages and records my genealogy to my great great-grandparents and that, the grant extends to the other descendants of my father, Michael Joseph Merrigan (1926-1994), observing the appropriate heraldic differencing as determined by the heraldic conventions or '*Laws of Arms*' in Ireland.

The other descendants of my father of the surname Merrigan (Ó Muireagáin), to which, this grant extends, are my siblings and my nephews and nieces. My other nephews and nieces, children of my two sisters, may by right of inheritance from their mothers, impale the arms with those of their fathers.

The document also mentions my long-time partner, the late Andrew Gerard Ball, originally of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, who died May 16th 2021, who was well-known as an Art and Street Photographer. Andrew and I had been together for thirty-two years before his sudden death at the young age of 57 years of age.

I was sitting reading at my usual table on the terrace of *Café Toma Jamón* on Plaza de Pedro Zerolo in Madrid, Spain, on the afternoon of 16th December 2022 when I received a photograph of "the document" by email from the office of the Chief Herald of Ireland - a wonderful surprise before Christmas. I finally collected "the document" from the office of the Chief Herald of Ireland in April 2023 as it had to be signed by the Chief Herald who was on leave.



The arms of the Consulting Herald, Mr Dónal Burke, and those of the Chief Herald of Ireland, are also painted on "the document" confirming the grant.

Heraldry at Copped Hall

The Copped Hall Trust as part of their 2023 education and activities programme included a Heraldry Study Day, which was open to both the Friends of Copped Hall as well as their house guides.

Before Covid prevented such activity, a 'Heraldry Educational Day' was mounted for the house guides to bring them up to speed with the armorials of the owners and occupants of the three incarnations of the Hall. All of which has recently become part of a new display exemplifying this long heraldic heritage going back to the Norman Kings.



© Bernard High

The presentation given in August by Bernard High and Clive Alexander Hon FHS explained the development of heraldry, the science and art of heraldry and importantly a review of the heraldry associated with the past owners and occupants. These span from the first occupants, the Fitz Auchers, who bore *Ermine on a Chief Azure three lions rampant Or* through to the occupancy of Ernest Whythes at the latter part of the nineteenth century who bore *Vert within a bordure Ermine a Lion rampant Or holding in its fore paws a small pennant charged with a Cross Gamidion (Fyfot)*. Marshalled all together they can be said to form 'The Copped Hall Armorial'.

The presentation was well attended with a lively questions and answers session at the end. Feedback verbally and by email indicate that the presentation was much enjoyed.

The Copped Hall Trust like The Heraldry Society is an educational trust and registered charity. Since their inception when they formed to fight the developers, they have always been aware that there was heraldry to be explored. The principal aims of the Trust have been to secure the property, halt the decay, manage a restoration programme to showcase the former glory of the House. Also, to establish an educational centre. These aims continue apace, spearheaded by their hardworking team of volunteers

Until recent years the Trust has not had the time to explore the Heraldry associated with the Hall. Since being invited to take part in their activities, the Heraldry Society has been delighted to have added value to their displays and heraldic activities.

As an educational platform the establishment offers something for everyone. As a result of the August presentation the speakers Bernard and Clive have been invited to join the Trust's educational committee.

Progress continues apace. Those who would wish to discover more should view the opportunities to do so on the Trust's website - www.coppedhalltrust.org.uk

Copped Hall is located between Waltham Abbey and Epping in Essex and is well worth a visit.

Clive Alexander Hon FHS

Heraldry and the children of individuals in Same-Sex Marriages

If my granny had wheels, she'd be a bicycle. But indulge me by supposing that "Gentleman Jack" Anne Lister (1791 -1840) and Ann Walker (1803 - 1854), the former an heraldic co-heiress, the latter an heiress, had legally married.

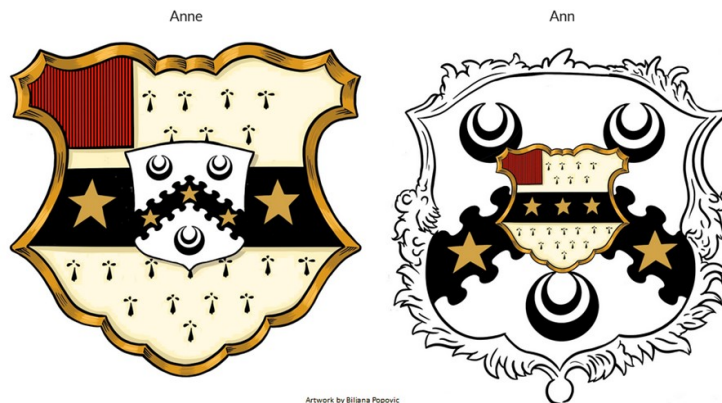
Consider this in the context of a ruling by the Kings of Arms dated 29 March 2014 concerning The Arms of Individuals in Same-Sex Marriages:

We, Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy & Ulster King of Arms, do rule, ordain and decree as follows:

- (1) *A man who contracts a same-sex marriage may impale the arms of his husband with his own on a shield or banner but should bear his own crest rather than the crests of both parties. The coat of arms of each party to the marriage will be distinguishable (1) by the arms of the individual concerned being placed on the dexter side of the shield or banner and (2) by the crest (when included). When one of the parties to the marriage dies, the survivor may continue to bear the combined arms on a shield or banner.*
- (2) *A woman who contracts a same-sex marriage may bear arms on a shield or banner, impaling the arms of her wife with her own or (in cases where the other party is an heraldic heiress) placing the arms of her wife in pretence. The coat of arms of each party to the marriage will be distinguishable by the arms of the individual concerned being placed on the dexter side of the shield or banner (or displayed as the principal arms in cases where the other party is an heraldic heiress whose arms are borne in pretence). When one of the parties to the marriage dies, the survivor may bear the combined arms on a lozenge or banner.*
- (3) *A married man will continue to have the option of bearing his own arms alone. A ruling of the Kings of Arms made on 6 November 1997 allows a married woman to bear her own arms alone differenced by a small escutcheon. That will continue to be the case but the addition of the mark of difference will forthwith be optional.*

Thomas Woodcock, Garter/Patric Dickinson, Clarenceux/H Bedingfeld, Norroy and Ulster

A very thorough on-line article by Lynn Shouls (Shouls, Lynn. 2021. "The Lister and Walker Coats of Arms, and the Lister Proof of Pedigree" Packed with Potential. <https://www.packedwithpotential.org/stories-articles-writeups/lister-walker-coat-of-arms> - accessed 16 Oct. 2023) does just this. The result, assuming Anne had survived until 1842:



All well and good, but what if this legally married couple had then adopted - or one of them had borne - a child?

General:

A child can only have two legal parents. The person who gives birth to a child automatically gains parental status (donation of eggs does not automatically give a person parental status).

If conceived through sexual intercourse or by artificial insemination other than in a UK registered clinic, the biological father is the other legal parent.

Adoptive parents supplant both.

It is important to distinguish between legal parenthood and parental responsibility. Where a parental order applies, is one or are both of the same-sex married men/women the child's legal parent?

Men in same-sex marriages:

1. Where one of them is the armigerous legal parent.

If by blood, unless the child was conceived while the father was married to the birth mother, the birth mother cannot be the wife of the father and it follows that the child must be illegitimate. Otherwise, the child must have been adopted.

In either case existing rules apply. Differencing for bastardy needs no further elucidation. In his *An Heraldic Alphabet* (1996) Clarenceux King of Arms John Brooke-Little wrote that "adopted children may be granted the arms of their adoptive father*, but a Royal Licence must be sought, and the arms, when granted, are differenced by the addition of two links of a chain interlaced, either fesswise or palewise..."



2. Where both of them are armigerous legal parents

2. a) It is possible that one of them is the legal parent by blood and the other by adoption.

In this case, which father's arms may the child be authorised to bear? Does the child's surname have any significance? What if the child carries the hyphenated surnames of both legal parents? May he be authorised to bear the arms of both legal parents and, if so, how - impaled or quartered? And what arms will legitimate grandchildren children bear? Will inheritable impalement be the answer? If so, presumably the biological father's arms should be placed on the dexter side. But do the marks of difference go overall or separately on each of his fathers' arms - on one a difference for bastardy, on the other a mark of adoption?

2. b) If both are legal parents by adoption (irrespective of any blood relationship)

Much the same problem arises but marginally simpler as far as marks of difference are concerned: there need only be one borne overall. However, if there is to be inheritable impalement, which father's arms should be placed on the dexter side. And if quartering is to be used, whose quarter(s) precede whose

3. Where one of them is armigerous, the other not, but both are legal parents.

This would seem to be a simpler situation. The child may be authorised to bear the arms of his armigerous father and the only point to consider is which mark of difference should be used.

Women in same-sex marriages:

1. It is only necessary to consider a child of same-sex marriages where at least one of the mothers is both a legal parent and an heraldic heiress, or where the other legal parent is the armigerous father.
2. Where the armigerous father is one of the legal parents and the child was conceived while he and the mother (now in a same-sex marriage) were married, no further consideration is necessary. Otherwise, where the armigerous father is one of the legal parents, existing rules concerning bastardy apply.
3. Depending on the answers to the questions below, it may not be necessary to consider the situations where only one of the mothers is both an heraldic heiress and legal parent of the child but not its birth-mother.
4. Where only one of the mothers is a legal parent and an heraldic heiress, matters seem to depend on the interpretation of "husband" and "father". Is the child illegitimated by the fact that the *pater est* presumption can't possibly apply, even though it is born in wedlock? If there is no father/husband in the marriage or where the heiress's wife is considered as such but is not armigerous, it would seem that a child has no right to arms.

5. Even if both wives are legal parents and one or both are heraldic heiresses, if neither wife is considered a father/husband, logically the same must apply.
6. The difficulty arises where one wife is or both wives are considered fathers/husbands and at least one is an heraldic heiress. It would seem that the same considerations as in 2. above would have to be given to the situation.

*Presumably marshalled with those of their adoptive mother if she was an heraldic heiress

Robin Wilmington

A Duplicate Stallplate

One of the glories of St George's Chapel, Windsor is the array of stallplates for the Knights Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The earliest are mediaeval and were catalogued and analysed by William St John Hope over a century ago, but the collection continues to grow with each new installation. It is a surprisingly complete set, although a few have gone missing over the Order's nearly seven centuries. So, it is a puzzle when an apparently duplicate plate turns up, as happened recently.

Louis Stuart, Duke of Lennox, was installed in the Order in the first year of James I's reign, one of the first of many Scots so honoured. His stallplate, seemingly contemporary, hangs above the thirteenth stall on the North side of the Chapel. The arms are an intriguing compound of Scots and French; the first and fourth quarters are France with a bordure of buckles for Bonkyll in Berwickshire, whence came Stewarts of Darnley, and represents the Seigneuries of Aubigny and Concessault and the Comté of Evreux, granted to his ancestor Sir John Stewart for assisting Charles VII – and Jeanne d'Arc – against the English. Quarters two and three are Stewart of Darnley and the inescutcheon is for the Earldom of Lennox, whose heiress Sir John married.



Our picture on the left is taken from the *Illustrated Catalogue of Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter*, published by the College of St George Windsor, 2014.

The second plate, on the right, was offered for sale recently by Goringes of Lewes. It seems genuine, but the list of the Duke's titles is shorter. Can anyone offer a plausible explanation for this duplication?



An analytical armory of the Order by Baz Manning, including descriptions of the stallplates, can be found along with extensive armorials in our Heraldry Archive digital library *Armorials of the Order of the Garter*; see the Shop pages on our website.

Andrew Gray

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:

Journals:

Blazoen, Negende Jaargang No 3, Juli/ Augustus / September 2023

Der Herold, Jaargang 66, Neue Folge, Band 21, Heft 1-2, 2023 + Indexes *Der Herold* Neue Folge Band 20

Genealogists' Magazine, Vol 34, number 7, Sep 2023

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 78, nummer 4, Juli-Augustus 2023

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 78, nummer 5, September Oktober 2023

Heraldicum Disputationes, Jaargang 28, Nummer 3 – 2023

Heraldry in Canada, Volume 57, No 1 – 2, 2023

Kleeblatt, Jahrgang 40, Heft 2, 2/2023

Le Parchemin, 88^e annee, No 467, Septembre – Octobre 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

The Biennial Congress is back for 2024!

We are pleased to announce that The Heraldry Society will be holding its popular Biennial Congress in 2024. Due to the pandemic the planned Congress at the University of the West of England in 2020 had to be cancelled as the University campus was being used as a Nightingale Hospital.

Venue: Keynes College, University of Kent

Date: Thursday 1 August – Sunday 4 August

Theme: Flying Heraldry

e.g. Flags, Banners, Standards, Guidons, Pennons, Gonfanons

There will be the usual selection of lectures within the conference theme and we are also planning a visit to Canterbury Cathedral with a special tour of the Great Cloister and a tour of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies Library, and the Heraldry Society Library, in Canterbury.

Call for Papers

If you could offer a lecture that falls within our broad theme, do get in touch with the Congress Committee via secretary@theheraldrysociety.com

Dates for your Diary

Wednesday 17 January

The Heraldry Society – Life at the College of Arms 66 years ago presented by Rosemary Kennedy - The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm lecture.

Saturday 20 January

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

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

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

Wednesday 21 February

The Heraldry Society – The High Court of Chivalry: a bluffer’s guide – presented by Professor Mark Watson-Gandy. The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm lecture.

Saturday 16 March

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Aspects of Welsh Heraldry presented by Tony Jones. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 p.m.

Wednesday 20 March

The Heraldry Society - Heralds, Fame, and Chivalric Inspiration presented by Emma-Catherine Wilson. The Hodges Room, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 5.30pm for 6.00pm lecture.

Wednesday 17 April

The Heraldry Society - The Scriveners Company Lecture - The Arms of The Scriveners Company presented by John J. Tunesi of Liongam, The Battle of Britain Suite, The RAF Club, Piccadilly, London. 6.00pm for 6.30pm lecture.

Saturday 20 April

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Heraldry: Symbols of Military Might and Magnificence presented by Dr Adrian Ailes. Manvers Street Baptist Church Hall, Bath. 2:30 p.m.

Local and Regional Societies – Don’t forget to send in your lecture programmes in good time for your lectures to be advertised in *The Heraldry Gazette*.

Local and Regional Societies and Groups

Members, please support you local heraldry group or society. We realise that not everyone can get to London for meetings, but local and regional societies need new members to continue.

Active groups in the UK can be found in the following locations: City of Bath, Cambridge University Heraldic & Genealogical Society (CUHAGS), Lancashire Family History and Heraldry Society Heraldry Group, Midland Ancestors, Norfolk, Oxford University Heraldic Society, Suffolk, Yorkshire and of course The Heraldry Society of Scotland amongst others.

It is with regret we report the imminent demise of the Somerset Heraldry Society due to dwindling membership.

Lack of new members, or members who are unable to continue post covid, is a repeating theme that John Titterton has encountered when speaking to regional and local Heraldry society members in his role as liaison officer for The Heraldry Society.

If you would more information about local groups and societies nearer to you please get in touch or check out this link -

[Links | The Heraldry Society](#)

New Members

A warm welcome to:

24481	Mr Lee Bilson	Shropshire
24482	Dr Harold Ames IV	CA, USA
24483	Mr Matthew Yates	NC, USA
24484	Mr Niall O'Connor	Durham
24485	Mr Robert Nourse	VA, USA
24486	Dr Laurence Green	London
24487	Dr Audun Lem	Italy
24488	Mr Hans Trebbien	Denmark
24489	Dr Livia Visser-Fuchs	Netherlands
24490	Mr Miguel Silva Reichinger Pinto Correia	Madeira
24491	Dr Brady McNulty	OR, USA
24492	Ms Allison Barclay	Essex
24493	Mr Ethan Roberts-MacDonald	MI, USA
24494	Mr Anthony Cordonnier	Northants
24495	Miss Cornelia Bush	VA, USA
24496	Dr Robert Colley	Ceredigion
24497	Mr Christian Harper	Cornwall
24498	Mr David Kemp	NT, Australia
24499	Mr Robin Wilmington	Berkshire
24500	Mr Manuel Gomez Gane	Italy

Recently Deceased Members

23382 William Naesmyth of Posso Wiltshire

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.

New Appointments at The College of Arms

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm dated 2 November 2023, His Majesty The King has been pleased to appoint **Adam Simon Tuck** to the Office of **Lancaster Herald of Arms**, vacant by the promotion in 2021 of Robert John Baptist Noel, now Norroy and Ulster King of Arms.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm dated 6 November 2023, His Majesty The King has been pleased to appoint **Phillip Alan Bone** to the Office of **Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms**, vacant by the promotion of Adam Simon Tuck, now Lancaster Herald of Arms.

Phillip Bone was born in Bedfordshire and educated at Bedford School and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he read *Literae Humaniores* and subsequently received the degrees of Master of Studies and Doctor of Philosophy in classical Languages and Literature. He subsequently lectured in Ancient Greek Language and Literature at the University of Nottingham.

Correspondence

Augmenting Confusion

When reading, again, the article 'Symbolism in Heraldry' by P.L. Dickinson¹, Clarenceux King of Arms with his explanation of the arms granted in memory of Lt. Col. S.T. Vassall in 1809, I recalled Paul Fox's recent article on Bookplates²: this included one with the arms of the Colonel's son, Capt Sir Spencer Vassall RN. Paul Fox refers to the small memoir written by the latter on his father's heroic death, which concluded "with an account of the augmentation of honour awarded to the family". Paul Fox noted "the original arms were those of their noble French ancestorsto which the English family added the crest of a ship". "The cause of the widow was taken up by the Duke of York and it is doubtless, through his intervention, that the heraldic augmentation was granted". Note 19 to his article points to Harl. Soc. N.S. Vol 19 (2010)*, p. 339 giving "some of the earlier history of this family".

Burke's *General Armory* (1884) gives the same arms and augmentation for Vassall, in memory of the Colonel's exploits, as does J.F. Huxford³, supported by Garter Sir Colin Cole's Foreword, a century later. Burke also gives the basic arms quoted by Paul Fox for the New England family descended from John Vassall, London Alderman; *az, in chief a sun, in base a chalice or, with the crest of a ship rigged & masted proper*. The extinct senior male line is stated to be represented by descendants of two daughters, Eliz, hr dau of Richard Vassall of Jamaica, who married the 3rd Lord Holland and became the well known Society hostess....and another Eliz. Vassall who married the son of 1st Viscount Barrington.

Fox-Davies in his *Armorial Families* (1929) gives the same arms, without augmentation, but with the difference of two flaunches, for certain members of the Vassall family. He confirms that they are registered with the College of Arms. It may be that the Vassall family had been using their French arms in England without due authority, hence the difference?

The reference given by Paul Fox to Harl. Soc N.S. Vo 19 (2020) states that Samuel Vassall, later MP, great grandson of "Vassall, Frenchman of Rinart, by Cane (Caen) in Normandy, registered his pedigree and arms at the Visitation of London in 1633 but the Arms (were) respited until he can send into France, where his ancestors remained". "Note Arms not given, respited". The Harleian Society text of the 1633 London Visitation, as indicated, provides only the pedigree, no arms. Further information on the Vassall family, "of

Huguenot origin" is to be found in DNB and Wagner's *English Genealogy* (1960) ,p.251.

Thus, were the heroic exploits of the Colonel commemorated by an augmentation to existing arms, presumably accepted as such by the College of Arms, or by an entirely new grant of arms?

Foster's *Grantees of Arms*⁵ has only one entry for Vassall, namely "Vassall, Lt Col [Spencer Thomas] killed at Monte Video [17 Feb 1807]. Arms to widow 1808-10Vol XXV fol....." *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry*⁶ refers to the motto "Every bullet has its billet" in the 1809 grant to Catherine, the widow.....

P.L. Dickinson, Clarenceux, had stated in the above mentioned article, "When arms were granted in his memory in 1809, his stirring battle cry was adopted as the family motto and duly shown beneath the coat of arms which is itself a particularly unfortunate example of pictorial heraldry". It would appear from the above that there was a new grant of arms rather than an augmentation.

Dirk O. Fitzhugh

Notes

1. *The Display of Heraldry*, Coat of Arms Supplementary Volume No 1 92019) pp 228-229.
2. *Coat of Arms*, Series 4, Vol 6, No 240 (2023)
3. Huxford, J.F. *Honour and Arms* (1984)
4. Wagner, A.R. *English Genealogy* (1960) p. 251
5. Foster, Joseph *Grantees of Arms Vol II* (1917)
6. Woodcock, Thomas & Robinson, J.M. *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry* (1988) p. 14

* Siddons, M.P. (ed) *The Heraldry of Foreigners in England 1400-1700* (2010)

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*.

Correspondence

Arms of Leicester

Apropos the note on p. 5 of the September *Gazette* concerning the arms of Leicester of Toft, I send a photograph (image reversed) of a seal matrix with these arms in my collection.



The arms are displayed in the Middle Temple hall for Hugh Leicester KC (1795). But I would judge my seal to date from the first half of the seventeenth century. It was not unusual for people to change their arms, sometimes twice, in the Elizabethan period. I suspect it was a good deal less expensive then.

Professor Sir John Baker



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

Bookplates of Nautical Interest

I write to clarify some matters in Dr Fox's article on 'Bookplates of Nautical Interest' in the latest *Coat of Arms*, Series 4, Vol 6, No 240 (2023).

In the section on the Newnham-Collingwood Bookplate, it states that George Newnham-Collingwood "adopted" the surname and arms of the deceased father-in-law in 1819. Joseph Foster's *Grantees of Arms 1687-1898, Vol II* confirms that a grant was issued in 1819 per Vol 31, fol. 236. Reference is then made to George Newnham's original bookplate in the Franks Collection with secondary quarterings of Howe, Thompson* & Chandwick "which are the same as those carved in his father's funeral monument,,,but he later added two more of indeterminate families. In the first quarter is Collingwood differenced with a Canton....". Unfortunately it is not possible to identify the blazon of the canton from the illustration."

It is to be assumed that the quarterings of the Bookplate illustrated are those referred to in the original Franks bookplate and that the last two quarterings on the illustrated bookplate are the 'indeterminate' arms.

The 2nd quartering is then taken to be that of Howe but it is not to be found in Burke's *General Armory* (BGA). The 3rd quarter could well be Thompson of Yorks / London which has different tinctures and a bordure. The 4th quarter does appear in BGA as Chadworth. The 5th quarter is not too different from Heppell of Northumberland, Chadwick and Rote / Rotherland. The 6th last quarter appears in Papworth (p. 743) as Boynton (Bt. 1618), Werall / Worrall or Langley of Wikeham Abbey, Malton, Yorks.

It is interesting that the Ryder family, Earls of Harrowby, have not dissimilar arms, albeit without the fess—"Az, 3 crescents an ermine spot on each", with variations for others of that name. Sir Dudley Ryder, father of Sir Nathaniel, 1st Lord Harrowby, married in 1733 Ann Newnham, daughter of Nathaniel Newnham of Streatham, Surrey.

One would need access to the Newnham pedigree to identify the quarterings correctly.

Dirk O. Fitzhugh

The Heraldry Society

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

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.

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**Wishing all our Members
a Merry Christmas and a
Happy and Healthy 2024**

