



THE HERALDRY GAZETTE

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OF THE HERALDRY SOCIETY

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Arms of the City of Derby upon Derby Railway Station

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 articles from members about heraldry seen on their travels in the UK and further afield.

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

Editor

Editorial

Welcome to the June issue of The Heraldry Gazette.

This issue has a Far Eastern theme with articles sent in by members on heraldry found in Singapore and Japan and arms featuring the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure.

There are also tributes to members who have recently passed away, **Charles Burnett**, late Ross Herald and President Emeritus of The Heraldry Society of Scotland, **Chloë Cockerill**, speaker, guide and author, with her husband Tim, of *The Heraldry of Ely Cathedral* and other publications, and **Tony Sims**, former Chairman of Norfolk Heraldry Society and The Heraldry Society.

The Photographic Competition will be running again this year so please keep your camera, or phone camera, at the ready as we all know you can spy heraldry being used in the most unexpected places. There is a flier with this issue of the *Gazette* as hard copy or as a pdf depending on whether you are a print or digital member. Do send your entries in.

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

Jane

ADVERTISING RATES

Display Advertising

- Full page B & W – £90.00
- Full page Colour – £135.00
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Society Events

The Anniversary Lunch

Members greatly enjoyed The Anniversary Lunch at the RAF Club on Wednesday 21 February.



© Jane Tunesi

Professor Anne Curry gave an entertaining ‘after lunch’ speech and was delighted to present Arline Fisher with Honorary Fellowship Badge and Certificate. The first female Herald in England presenting to the first female Chair of The Heraldry Society.

Fellowship was also conferred on Baz Manning. His Badge and Certificate were collected by Stephen Slater who would deliver it to Baz in the near future.

A Certificate of Appreciation was also presented to Bernard High who has designed fliers, posters and banners for the Society for many years by Chairman, Robert Harrison.



© Clive Alexander

We were also pleased to present our Treasurer, Colin Lafferty-Smith with his Photographic Competition Commendation certificate.



© Jane Tunesi

In the evening Professor Mark Watson-Gandy regaled us with his lecture ‘The High Court of Chivalry: A Bluffers Guide’.

Lectures at he RAF Club

Our Chairman, Robert Harrison and Programme Secretary, David Phillips, welcomed speaker Emma-Catherine Wilson to the RAF Club on 20 March when she presented her lecture ‘Heralds, Fame and Chivalric Inspiration’ to an appreciative Audience.



© David Phillips

My Misunderstanding about the Trenchard Arms



On a recent visit to Salisbury Cathedral, I spotted a memorial to Lt the Hon Hugh Trenchard, contained the beautifully simple arms: *Per Pale argent and azure, on the first three pallets sable, all within a bordure of the last, with a baronet's badge in canton.*

The memorial notes that Lt Trenchard, who died in 1943 whilst serving with 6th Battalion Grenadier Guards North Africa and is buried in Tunisia, was the eldest son of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Trenchard.

As some readers will be aware, Hugh Trenchard, 1st Viscount Trenchard GCB, OM, GCVO, DSO, was 'the father of the Royal Air Force'. After many years of service, he became the first person to hold the RAF's highest rank. He had been made a baronet in 1919 and upon retirement from the military in 1930 was ennobled as Baron Trenchard.

After some persuasion, he came out of retirement to serve as the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police from 1931 until 1935. Following his second retirement he was advanced to Viscount Trenchard. He died in 1956.

I had once read - or at least convinced myself that I had - that Lord Trenchard's arms represented his two careers: the blue half being his time in the RAF and the black and white reflecting the police.

Whilst trying to find evidence of this, I took a quick look in Burke's General Armory which suggested that Trenchards have borne variants of these arms - excluding the black border - since at least the 1620 Visitation of Devon. So much for the job-based theory!

Turning back to the Salisbury memorial, since Lt Trenchard sadly died before his father, there does not seem to be any legitimate reason why Lt Trenchard's shield should include the baronet's badge. I presume that the artist copied a version of Lord Trenchard's arms - perhaps from a grant of supporters following his peerage - that contained the badge and did not realise it would only have become part of Lt Trenchard's shield after his father's death.

Talking about supporters, Lord Trenchard's armorial achievement is on display at the RAF Church in St Clement Danes in the Strand in London. The red eagle that acts as the sinister supporter is charged with a golden police baton - so perhaps I was *entirely* wrong about Lord Trenchard's arms reflecting his career.

Colin Lafferty Smith



OBITUARY

Charles Burnett KStJ DA AMA MLitt FHSS FSAScot
Founder (and President Emeritus) of the Heraldry Society of Scotland

Charles Burnett, who has died in his 84th year, founded the Heraldry Society of Scotland in 1977.

In doing so, he crafted a platform that proved an *entrée* to heraldry for people across an enormous social spectrum. Nor were his efforts confined to Scotland, for he lectured in four continents.

Years before he became Dingwall Pursuivant, Charles had in mind a heraldic society. In 1976, he posted letters to those he thought might be interested in forming an association. He had already discussed such a move with then Lyon Clerk Malcolm Innes of Edingight (our first chairman and later Lyon Sir Malcolm). Thus on 12 February 1977, some of 40 of us met in Edinburgh.

However, what Charles had in mind proved of a very different hue to that of his audience. Delighted with our enthusiasm, he concluded the meeting with: "I'll now write to The Heraldry Society in London, and let them know that they'll have a branch in Scotland". The negative roar rocked Charles, and he looked baffled. Then came: "I see - so you want a separate *Scottish* society?". "YES!" we thundered.

Charles was born near Fraserburgh in Aberdeenshire. His creative talents showed early: at age 12, he organised a Coronation display at his school, and five years later, designed and built the display cabinet housing exhibits relating to Bishop Alexander Jolly, the 19th century rector in the town. In 1964, he conceived the costumes, setting, and programme for the production of Sir David Lyndsay's *Thrie Estatis* in Aberdeen - and it was here that he met his future wife Aileen McIntyre.



Graduating in Aberdeen in fine art, by 1965 he was one of a team designing and managing the British Pavilion at Expo 67 in Montreal. His abilities there came to the notice of the diplomat Paul Henderson Scott, who wrote of Charles "...a talented designer, an enthusiast for heraldry, of infinite patience, good nature and robust common sense".

Career posts and appointments in museums and galleries included Letchworth, Hertfordshire; the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (where one of his assistants was a young Muriel Gray); Scottish United Services Museum in Edinburgh Castle; and finally Chamberlain of Duff House, Banff. Heraldically, he went from Dingwall Pursuivant to Ross Herald in 1988, holding the latter post for 22 years, almost a record in length served. He was a proud Knight of St John, and in 1977, co-wrote a history of the Order in Scotland.

Ever the individual, Charles ploughed his own furrow, refusing to learn to drive ("It's something only servants did"); never failing to dress otherwise than immaculately; loathing sport; being passionately apathetic about Gaelic; and using Book Antiqua in blue as his personal typeface rather than the near universal black Times New Roman. Singularity continued in his grant of arms of 1982, when he eschewed the customary wreath for a banderolle, opted for livery colours of *Argent* and *Azure* rather than those of the chiefly *Argent* and *Vert*, and depicted the Burnett Horn of Leys with the bell to *dexter* rather than the traditional Scots *sinister*.

Hugely proud of his Burnett heritage, he helped originate a Burnett Family Room within the *caput* of Crathes Castle, and painted the two dozen shields of Burnett armigers to adorn it. He went on to script and star in a short film

introducing heraldry, shot at Crathes.

Charles came with big ideas for the HSS. The St Andrew Lecture began, as did monthly meetings and visits to heraldic sites. He aimed for the top, including the creation of a historic link in 1986 when John Brooke-Little, Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, addressed the society. One of the curios of the Treaty of Union of 1707 is that heraldically, Scotland and England remain foreign countries. Thus it was that JB-L paid the first formal visit by an English herald to Scotland since a predecessor Edward Norgate, Windsor Herald, in 1639.

He proved a master in marketing exhibitions under catchy designations. A display of Scotland's ancient currency in Edinburgh memorably drew record crowds thanks to his titling of "Angels, Nobles and Unicorns" – all of which are names of old Scots coins.

Lists of Charles's publications, events, creative ideas, exhibitions, lectures, articles and duties run to some two dozen pages of A4. Lyon Office today houses several volumes of Charles's recorded work on numerous aspects of heraldry and events, some of it handwritten.

Charles could be difficult, awkward, annoying, and downright cantankerous. But as my friend of 58 years, I also remember him as innovative, creative, attentive, informative, funny and endlessly helpful. His legacy is the thriving 47-year-old Heraldry Society of Scotland.

Gordon Casely

The Heraldry Society Congress 2024

It's not too late to book for The Heraldry Society Congress this summer.

Venue: Keynes College, University of Kent

Date: Thursday 1 August – Sunday 4 August

Theme: Flying Heraldry: Banners, Standards and Guidons

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 visit to the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury to see the Heraldry Society Library and the IHGS Heraldry Library.

To Register your interest click on this link and fill out the online form –

<http://tinyurl.com/HeraldryCongressBooking>

If you would like a paper form contact the Secretary – secretary@theheraldrysociety.com or 07989 976394

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

Broken Arms

When a coat of arms is broken up or otherwise removed from display it sends a clear message about a change in authority.

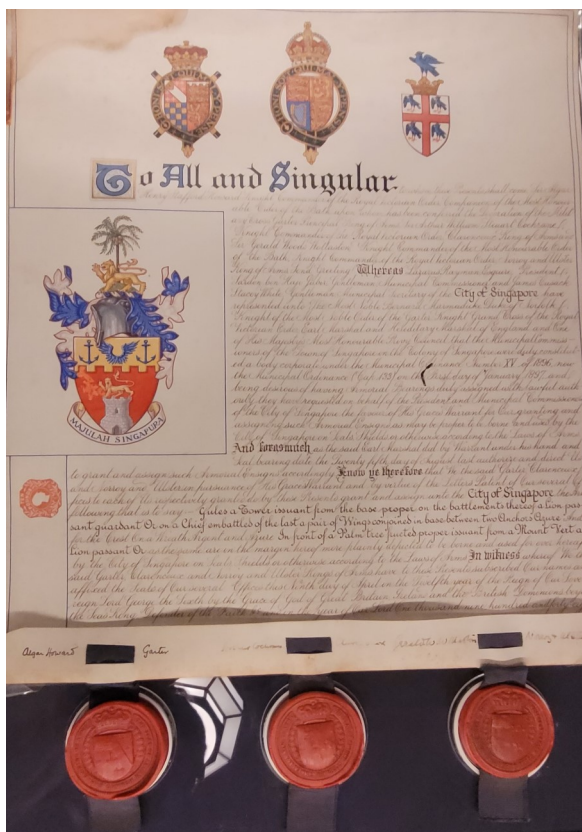
The former Supreme Court building in Singapore was opened in April 1937 by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Straits Settlements, a colony consisting of several non-contiguous British territories in South East Asia. It was a grand colonial style building designed by Frank Dorrington Ward and bearing a resemblance to the Central Criminal Court in Old Bailey, London. It included a representation of the Royal arms in stone high on an exterior wall.

When the Japanese took Singapore on 15th February 1942 the island was renamed *Syonan*, meaning *Light of the South*, and the courts along with many other civic institutions ceased to function. At the end of May 1942, the courts were re-opened and were allowed to follow the former system of law as long as they did not interfere with the military administration. Despite this concession to normality the Japanese broke up the Royal arms on the exterior of the Supreme Court building.



On the Japanese surrender on 12th September 1945 a British Military administration ran the territory until March 1946 when the Straits Settlements colony was abolished and Singapore became a Crown Colony. No attempt was made to restore or repair the Royal arms and after Singapore obtained its independence the arms became redundant in this new context.

The outline of the Royal arms can still be made out by the roughhewn stonework of the Supreme Court building which has, since the judiciary moved out to a new building in 2005, been converted for use as a museum and art gallery. The general layout and the courtroom fittings have been preserved but art works and exhibits have been added.



In a room devoted to significant documents in the history of Singapore can be found the letters patent of 9th April 1948 granting arms to the City of Singapore. The signatures and seals of Garter Algar Howard, Clarenceux Arthur Cochrane and Norroy and Ulster Gerald Woollaston are appended to the document.



The modern arms of the state of Singapore were introduced on 3rd December 1959 and are radically different from the city arms. They have however retained a lion, as a supporter, (Singapore means *Lion City*) and the same motto *Majulah Singapura*, the Malay for *Onward Singapore*.

Martin Davies

OBITUARY

Memorial Tribute to

Chloë Cockerill MBE

Sadly we all learnt that Chloë Cockerill MBE of Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire died after her battle with cancer in hospital on 14th April 2023, she was 75.



It was her total involvement that led to her making friends in many academic fields, including but not wholly, The Churches Conservation Trust, first as a field officer, then as Area Development Manager, NADFAS (now the Arts Society,) for whom she was an accredited lecturer and as a wonderful guide at Ely Cathedral.

It was when Chloë and Tim, her husband, had made contact with my fellow author and mentor, Ken Mourin, for guidance about their proposed book about heraldry in Ely Cathedral, that a meeting was arranged in the cathedral coffee shop between the two of them and myself. During the discussion I realised that there was more to this lovely pleasant lady than appeared on the surface, she had humour, a ready smile, an understanding of others and was willing to put herself out for almost anyone.

During this initial visit to Ely, Chloë took me around the building, pointing out amazing items of interest. Along the way we came across a group of clerics, among them the Bishop of Ely, to whom she introduced me. Once again Chloë's sparkle came through, she knew exactly what to say and how to make everyone feel at ease. I really had a lot to learn from her and I knew it. Eventually the book progressed and was published, mid year 2017, and was eagerly devoured by heraldry enthusiasts and the Cathedral shop, in itself a testimony to the dedication they gave to the work.

Soon after this, I asked them if they could finish the research I had begun on Fincham and Feltwell deanery. The same dedication shone through. They were very enthusiastic and visited every church, even those already visited by myself. The book took on a new look and was soon matching the Ely Cathedral work for excellence. It was published by Tim and Chloe, a mere three years after the first book, in spring 2020. In all this time she continued with her other work, never wavering unless illness interrupted her possible continuation with it. To my utter shame our connections in person no longer happened and I lost touch. My contact with Chloe was life changing, in the few years I knew her, I became more confident talking to people. When I received my Fellowship of the Heraldry Society, it was she who told me and congratulated me first, obviously having been at the meeting when it was announced.

After her death a Celebration Service at Cam Valley Crematorium in Great Chesterford, was organised by Tim, on Tuesday 23rd May 2023, where he requested bright colours and no flowers. Donations, if made, went to the Arthur Rank Hospice Charity

When I say we all miss you Chloe, I know that many people will echo this sentiment. God bless you and thank you for all the good you did in this world.

Robert Meeds FHS

OBITUARY

Anthony ('Tony') Sims

Remembered by his son, Mark

My Dad was born in Lincoln in 1937, the first of two children born to Mabel and Albert Sims. His birthday was 31st October, Hallowe'en, which I always thought was a great day for a birthday. We always celebrated Hallowe'en at home, with Dad and I each carving a pumpkin to put in the porch.

Hallowe'en is, in fact, a church festival and is short for 'All Hallows Eve'; 'Hallows' being an archaic word for 'Saint'. All Hallows, or All Saints' Day follows on November 1st. Dad's life seems to have been inextricably linked with churches. He grew up living at 4 Church Avenue, off Christ Church road, as well as attending services at Christ Church, itself.

Dad was churchwarden at Christ Church for many years and took the role very seriously. He was instrumental in the building's consecration in the year 2000; welcoming Bishop Graham James to finally declare the church as sacred. Dad also led a project to uncover the lancet windows behind the altar, as well as having a plaque added, in honour of the windows' creator, Keith Eastman.

Heraldry was one of Dad's passions, one which he shared with my mother, Philippa. They met at The Norfolk Heraldry Society, where they bonded over their hobby. Dad combined two of his passions, heraldry and church history, by contributing a chapter to *Norwich Cathedral, Church, City and Diocese, 1096-1996*, a book marking the building's 900th anniversary. Dad's chapter, 'Aspects of Heraldry & Patronage', focused on crusader and Norfolk knight, Sir Thomas Erpingham, who is buried in the Cathedral Nave. In further celebration of the anniversary, Dad also designed a banner, displaying Erpingham's heraldic arms. Made by Society member Penelope Knee, the banner was presented by The Norfolk Heraldry Society in 1996, during a conference for Sir Thomas. It still hangs above the old knight's tomb in the Cathedral Nave.



Philippa and Tony Sims at The Heraldry Society Congress in York
© Robert Harrison

Dad became Vice President of the Norfolk Heraldry Society, as well as Chairman of The Heraldry Society, a role which current Chairman, Robert Harrison, said that my father carried out with great skill. Dad also edited a book published by Norfolk Heraldry Society, *Pettus: 500 Years of a Norfolk Family*, concerning Sir John Pettus, a Mayor of Norwich during the 16th century, as well as his descendants, including Colonel James T. Pettus, who, as commander of the 43rd Bombardment Group in the Pacific, flew B24 Liberators, during World War II.

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In 1962, Dad married his first wife, Judith, with whom he had two sons, Jonathan and Duncan, who had children of their own, Jamie, Arthur and Tilly.

From 1978 to 1996, Dad worked as Banqueting Manager in The Sainsbury Centre at the University of East Anglia, where he also earned a degree in Art History. During his studies, Dad had a passion for church architecture that could be frustrating for those who did not share it. There were several family holidays, during which, the car journey increased in length, because Dad discovered a church he wanted to visit *en route*, or would take a deliberate detour in order to do so, leaving my mother and I in the car, bored stiff! It increased my own appreciation of church architecture, I suppose.

From 1948-1954, Dad was a pupil of Norwich School. Fittingly for an Old Norvicensian, Dad's 80th birthday party was held in the school's Crypt Gallery. It was well attended by family and friends. However, I was most upset that

Dad cut his cake whilst I was indisposed. I calmed down a bit, once I'd eventually had a slice, though. There is a chair plaque dedicated to Dad in Norwich School theatre.

Dad lived through the Second World War, which is what I think gave him his lifelong fascination with it, his bookshelves given almost as much space to the war as with heraldry. He was particularly fascinated with the air force, collecting various model aircraft that also adorn those shelves, none of which are B24 Liberators, incidentally.

The Round Table was a society that Dad was also a member of, which, amongst other activities, undertook charitable works, such as clearing up after the 1974 explosion at Flixborough chemical plant in Lincolnshire, Dad's birthplace. Stuart Dunn, one of Dad's friends and fellow Round Tabler, recounts the story that they were put up in a church hall during their visit and spent their time helping local residents sweep up glass that had been blown into their houses by the factory explosion. Dad became a National Councillor, at one stage.

Rather than simply being in love with church buildings, my Dad was also a man of faith. In addition to attending Christ Church for many years, in 1997, Dad was part of Pilgrim's Way, a journey marking the 1400th anniversary of St. Augustine's arrival in Canterbury, as well as the death of St. Columba on Iona. Canterbury and Iona were naturally two destinations along the way. One of Dad's many walking sticks bears badges from a few of the stops along Pilgrim's Way, including Iona and the Isle of Mull.

1997 was also the 1400th anniversary of the birth of the St. Furse, the first Irish religious leader to work in England, as well as one of the first missionaries in East Anglia. Several of the East Anglian participants in Pilgrim's Way including my parents, felt that Furse should also be honoured and arranged a pilgrimage in the autumn of 1997 to the traditional site of Furse's monastery at Burgh Castle, near Great Yarmouth. This led to the creation of the Furse Pilgrims, a group that regularly met to worship in the Celtic tradition and maintain awareness of Furse and his work.

As the Pilgrim's Way peregrination and his walking stick collection demonstrate, Dad loved walking. Dad and I would often walk from the car park of the church at Surlingham to the Norwich and District Rifle Club, where he was once Secretary and where he taught me how to shoot. Over Dad's long and illustrious shooting career, he garnered many medals, including 2nd place in the 1975 British Air Pistol Championships in Cardiff.

In his later years, when Dad felt less able to go shooting, he still used to take a daily constitutional, stick in hand, along to the Premier corner shop. Dad bought the usual groceries as well as The Telegraph newspaper, primarily for the crossword, which he would fill out in the conservatory at home with his wife. Sadly, my mother suffered a stroke in April 2022 and, due to this, as well as other health complications, she passed away at the age of 78 at the Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital on August 26th, 2022.

Dad passed away peacefully at the Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital on December 28th, 2023, at the age of 86. He is survived by three sons, two grandsons and a granddaughter.

Back numbers of Society Publications available

A long standing member has been in touch with the Editor to say that he is having a clear out and is keen to pass on to a member who is interested in them the following copies of our publications.

Coat of Arms:- No 73 to No 240 (Jan 1968 to Dec 2023).

The Heraldry Gazette:- No 107 to No 170 (Mar 2008 to Dec 2023)

These copies would be free, or a donation to a charity/local cause, but any 'taker' would need to arrange collection or a courier.

If anyone is interested please contact the Editor on gazette@theheraldrysociety.com in the first instance.



The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

IHGS – The School of Family History, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent.

www.ihgs.ac.uk

Established in 1961, the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies is a charitable trust that offers academic facilities for the study of family history and heraldry.

The Institute, located in Canterbury, is housed in a property dating back to the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, surrounded by its own grounds. With an impressive library, it boasts a unique collection of works on British and European heraldry, including the Heraldry Society Library collection. Members of the Heraldry Society are welcome to visit and utilize both collections, although appointments are necessary.

For those interested in pursuing an education in heraldry, the Institute offers a distance learning course which is designed for beginners, as well as those with prior experience.

Consisting of six modules, the course, entitled **Heraldry**, aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of heraldic design, language, and its application in genealogical research.

The modules cover:

- The origins of heraldry, its Language and Colour
- Development and Regulation of Heraldry
- Marshalling and Differencing
- Heraldic Identification
- Gentry and Nobility
- Scotland and Overseas

Each lecture is accompanied by assessed assignments, emphasizing the practical aspect of heraldry. Comprehensive feedback from a personal tutor ensures students get the most from their studies.

Whilst the course gives students the knowledge and practical experience to undertake their own heraldic research it also prepares those students who wish to gain qualifications through examination by the IHGS and The Heraldry Society. The six lectures cover the syllabus for the Elementary and Intermediate level examinations. Upon completion, students have the option to take these examinations - however, they are not mandatory.

The course offers flexibility, allowing students to enrol at any time and create their own learning schedule.

Additionally, a series of Heraldry Zoom Tutorials are available on all aspects of heraldry. They help students put theory in to practice in an engaging and informative manner.

For more details on the Institute's Distance Learning and zoom Heraldry courses, can be found on their website www.ihgs.ac.uk.

The Badge of the Prince of Wales upon a Japanese Bonbonie-ru

By Richard Byford

With the establishment of the treaty ports in mid-nineteenth century in Japan where for a time European merchants flourished, and with the missionary activities and subsequent setting up of Anglican dioceses, and the awarding of British decorations to the Japanese aristocracy, and various British royal visits towards the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, the possibility of finding examples of British or even other European heraldry within Japan may well be realistically considered. However, with the natural disasters often inflicted upon Japan, and with both the ravages of the Second World War and a desire of the Japanese to rebuild their society totally new after their defeat, much of whatever may have been found and put on display has either been lost or obliterated.

Having said that, evidence of a British royal visit does exist in the city of Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture on the island of Shikoku at the park of Ritsurin Koen, a former residence of the feudal lords, Matsudaira (Figure 1). Centrally located in the park are seven fine looking pine trees mostly planted by members of the Japanese Imperial family during the Taisho Period (1912 - 1926), but on the accompanying information board, it is written in Japanese that one of these trees had been planted by “Albert Edward”¹ in 1922 (Figures 2 & 3). That then alerted this writer to the possibility that there might even be examples of British heraldry perhaps buried away in the archives of the garden, and to that end I initiated enquiries. Edward, Prince of Wales, the future Edward VIII had visited the garden and he had been on an important royal visit to India, the Far East and Japan. In fact his tour in Japan, from April 12th to May 9th 1922, began in Tokyo and finished on the island of Kyushu. The Prince appeared to have been well received but whilst cultural interests were maintained, it disguised the fact that the diplomatic situation was worsening in the Far East with the potential for a naval race between the great powers of England, the USA, France and Japan; as well as a continuing political instability in a China subjected to various detrimental internal and external forces.



Figure 1: Ritsurin Koen: a park and former residence of the feudal lords, Matsudaira in the city of Takamatsu, Kagawa.



Figure 2: Information board listing royal visitors to the garden and the owner of each tree, planted.



Figure 3: The five trees planted by royal visitors to the garden: the Prince of Wales' is second on

Where heraldry is concerned, if there were no items of heraldry in Takamatsu or at Ritsurin Koen to commemorate the visit, perhaps it would be worthwhile continuing investigations by attempting to visit other areas that had appeared on the Prince of Wales' itinerary. Preliminary research online showed that there was an heraldic feature located in Fukui City.

A photograph of the Prince of Wales' badge had been represented in a short online article.² It had, in fact, been mounted on a small decorative article, which in Japanese, is known as a *bonbonie-ru*. This item too, would be found at the Fukui City Regional History Museum. Fukui City is actually the main administrative centre of the eponymous prefecture on Japan's northern coast abutting the Sea of Japan.

Whilst it is not of course unusual for an artefact of historical and cultural interest to end up in a museum, it seemed a little strange that this '*bonbonie-ru*' had been found there especially as Fukui had not been one of the locations on the Prince of Wales' itinerary. Prince Edward had been travelling on a line taking him from Tokyo in the east, hugging the southern coastline westwards until the Kansai region, which includes Kyoto, Nara and Osaka. Whilst he briefly visited the prefectures of Shiga and Gifu, at no time did his excursions take him northwards as far as Fukui.³ In actual fact too, this *bonbonie-ru* had been made as a presentation at a state banquet hosted at the Akasaka Palace in Tokyo by Edward, Prince of Wales, on 17th April 1922.⁴ One question to be explored further was: how did it find a home in Fukui City?

An expedition to the Fukui City Regional History Museum then yielded some positive results (Figure 4). The *bonbonie-ru* is not usually on public display except for the occasional exhibition, but I was very kindly given a private viewing by the curator, Dr Yashimi Sasaki.⁵ Worthy of note was the fact that there was not just one example of this artefact but two, being identical to each other.

The *bonbonie-ru* is small: neatly fitting into the size of a palm. The dimensions are as follows: width 4.9 cm; length 7 cm; and the depth 2cm. It is made from pure silver and is ellipsoid in shape (Figures 5 - 7). The upper surface is essentially the lid, which is hinged at the top, with a little knob at the bottom that can be used to lift the lid up (Figure 8). Upon the lid has been affixed the badge of the Prince of Wales depicting the three ostrich feathers enfiled by the royal coronet of alternate crosses and fleur-de-llys and the motto *Ich Dien* below. On the back, stamped in Japanese characters, are the words, here translated into English: "Mitsukoshi made from real silver" (Figure 9). The reference to 'Mitsukoshi' is that of the name of the renowned Japanese department store.



Figure 4: External view of the Fukui City Regional History Museum.



Figure 5: The view from the top: bonbonie-ru with the royal badge of the Prince of Wales.



Figure 6: The view aslant and standing.



Figure 7: Comparison of size with a more familiar object of a regular-sized pen.

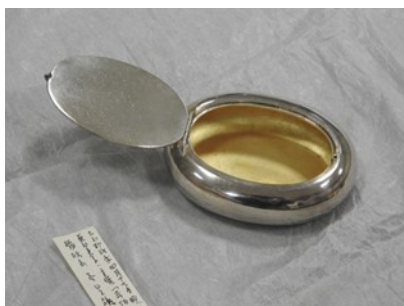


Figure 8: The bonbonie-ru with open lid.



Figure 9: Japanese characters on the back, in English: "Mitsukoshi made from real silver."

Up to this point I've used the term '*bonbonie-ru*' without explanation as to what this item actually is. It does however, have a rather curious pedigree of its own. Probably, it is known that the French "*bonbonniere*", or the Italian "*bonboniera*", refers to a bag or container in which items of confectionery are put, traditionally to be presented at French or Italian wedding ceremonies as a favour from the newlyweds to the wedding guests. However, according to the Fukui City History Museum's *Bonbonnière Catalogue*⁶, the use of the *bonbonniere* was also utilised in Japan from the Meiji Period in the late 1880s onwards and was fused with older Japanese traditions dating back to time immemorial where it has been custom to distribute presents at various important ceremonies including marriage. Originally, known as a *kashiki*, or 'confectionary container,' at Imperial court banquets crafted containers with coloured sugar sweets were distributed and became known in Japanese as *bonbonie-ru*.⁷

Rather than the contents themselves, it was the container that became significant in its own right and developed to a point of exquisite craftsmanship, which the Catalogue notes is probably aesthetically unique. It states too, that whilst many of these *objets d'art* were fabricated in silver, other materials could be applied or used, including ceramic, lacquer, gold-plating and a variety of precious stone. The designs of these artefacts as well, as the Catalogue continues to explain, were carefully considered, and it's possible to see these boxes displaying flowers, birds, natural scenery and episodes from the Chinese classics, and even modern items such as aeroplanes or cannonballs or shells as well as motifs made to either reflect the purpose of the banquet or the sign of the times.⁸⁹

Certainly then, the display of the Prince of Wales' feathers reflects Prince Edward's royal visit at this particular time. Interestingly, as mentioned before, whilst the *bonbonie-ru* can come in a variety of shapes, and doesn't even have to look like a container, there appears to be a certain minimalism about this one in that we have a very simplistic design, it being an ellipsoid: the focus of the design is actually on the royal badge itself rather than the actual container.

The reason as to why the *bonbonie-ru*¹⁰ have ended up in the Fukui City History Museum is also of interest. Again, we can only rely on what's been written in the Catalogue. Apparently, the Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira (1882 - 1948), son of the Marquess Shungaku Matsudaira, Lord of the former Fukui feudal domain, in 1912, the year the Taisho Tenno acceded the throne began his service as chamberlain to the Tenno¹¹ and continued to hold office in the Imperial Household Department (*Kunaishō*) through both the reigns of the Taishō and Shōwa Tennos until 1948¹². He acted consecutively as the government official responsible for court ceremonies and as the Imperial Household Cabinet Minister, etc. On his death his son Nagayoshi Matsudaira inherited his goods, which were added to the Lord Shungaku's "Memorial Collection," and these were all presented to the History Museum.¹³ The Curator, Yoshimi Sasaki also explained further that owing to Yoshitami's courtly roles and functions he actually collected the various *bonbonie-ru* that were presented to him over the years as one of the selected guests at court banquets, which included marriage celebrations, births and other such notable occasions. The Catalogue too, stresses that the Viscount Matsudaira, present at the Akasaka Palace Banquet that the Prince of Wales was hosting on 17th April 1922, made note that the Prince of Wales was the sponsor of this event and that all important attendees received a present of this *bonbonie-ru* with the badge of the Prince of Wales.¹⁴ These *bonbonie-ru* then, ended up as a part of the "Memorial Collection," presented to the Museum after the War, and the Catalogue lists either eighty-eight *bonbonie-ru* or associated items.

The material objects used to host examples of heraldry, particularly in Britain, are of course far too numerous to mention even if we just briefly list a few which could include pub signs, place settings, bed backs, stationery, etc. However, with a hybrid fusing of the items of two traditions, one European and one Japanese, into what the Japanese Imperial Court has been pleased to designate a '*bonbonie-ru*;' and with the development of this into a minor art form, but often of a great delicacy and beauty, this must indeed be a very unusual item on which to see a display of an example of British and Royal heraldry. Today despite the ease of communication between nations, time and distance has still allowed this particular example to lie more or less undisturbed and unknown to the majority of us, the other side of the planet fascinated by all aspects of heraldry.

Endnotes

1. This information board has since been changed, the photograph included in this article dated to 26th September 2023, and the Japanese, as in the photograph shown, explains that ‘Edward VIII’s’ tree is fourth on the right. The Japanese now reads ‘edowa-do hassei (taishō 11 nen, koutaishi no toki)’ or ‘Edward VIII (Taishō 11 year, when crown prince).’
2. “The British Prince has Arrived, Taisho 11.” *Tsumugu Japan Arts and Culture*. 12th October 2019.
<https://tsumugu.yomiuri.co.jp/feature/%E3%80%90%E3%83%9C%E3%83%B3%E3%83%9C%E3%83%8B%E3%82%A8%E3%83%BC%E3%83%AB%E3%81%AE-%E7%89%A9%E8%AA%9Evol-10%E3%80%91%E5%A4%A7%E6%AD%A311%E5%B9%B4%E3%80%80%E8%8B%B1%E5%9B%BD%E7%8E%8B%E5%AD%90%E3%81%8C/>
- This short article, written in Japanese, was hosted by the ‘Spinning Project,’ a collaboration between the Japanese Ministry of Education’s Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Yomiuri Shimbun Group, a news media corporation.
3. An itinerary of the Prince of Wales’ visit to Japan was very kindly supplied to me translated into English by Eiko Minato, a volunteer guide at Ritsurin Koen.
4. “The British Prince has Arrived, Taisho 11.”
5. I’d like to acknowledge here Yoshimi Sasaki, Curator of Japanese Fine Arts and Textiles, Fukui City Regional History Museum who very kindly took time out of her afternoon schedule to show me the *bonbonie-ru*.
6. Fukui City Regional History Museum. *Fukui City Shungaku Memorial Book Collection: Bonbonie-ru/Bonbonnière*. Ogawa Publishing Ltd, 2018.
7. This spelling, ‘*bonbonie-ru*,’ is the actual transliteration of the word from the Japanese orthographic system into Latin letters.
8. *Ibid*.
9. All information from the Catalogue has been translated by the writer of this article.
10. In Japanese nouns are not usually marked as singular or plural. Here *bonbonie-ru* can be taken as plural because we now know there are two of them, and we are referring to both in this instance.
11. *Tennō* is the usual Japanese term for ‘emperor.’
12. Both the Fukui Matsudaira and the Takamatsu Matsudaira are collateral branches descended from the Shogunal Tokugawa family and given fiefs in reward for loyal service from the seventeenth century onwards.
13. *Ibid*.
14. *Ibid*. p.25.

Heraldry Act of South Africa 2023

At a recent Oxford University Heraldry Society meeting, The Deputy Chief Herald of Canada, Bruce Patterson, alerted us to the recent Heraldry Act of South Africa, 2023. It warrants close reading; it defines in detail the constitution and processes of the South African National Heraldic Authority. It also defines the rights conferred by grants to the grantee and descendants, but also asserts the state’s authority over the bearing of arms. See: <https://www.dsac.gov.za/sites/default/files/2023-03/Heraldry%20Bill.pdf>.

Update to the Heraldry Society Image Library

We have restocked the library. Since the original loading we have acquired significant new material, including part of the Keith Lovell collection. It now holds over 15,000 images, all retrievable by searching online. The images can be downloaded at no charge, but if you use them in a presentation or a publication, we should appreciate an acknowledgement to the Heraldry Society.

The Order of the Sacred Treasure in the Arms of William Henry O'Connell (1859-1944)

by Duane L.C.M. Galles

The Order of the Sacred Treasure is a Japanese order, established on 4 January 1888 by Emperor Meiji as an order of merit. In 1905 an American, William Henry O'Connell (1859-1944), in addition to his duties as diocesan bishop of Portland, Maine, was sent on a diplomatic mission by the Holy See to Japan, arriving in Tokyo on 29 October. In the course of the mission he met with the Emperor and was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure. Earlier on January 4, 1905, he had been made an Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, which was a college of domestic prelates at the papal court consisting of all patriarchs and certain favored archbishops and bishops. They were entitled to wear at the papal court silk choir dress (a violet cassock and manteletta over a rochet) and got the title of Count of the Lateran Palace. Meanwhile in 1907 O'Connell had become archbishop of Boston, and a few years later in 1911 he assumed arms both for himself and for his see. The depiction of these arms is perhaps unique in American ecclesiastical heraldry. The design included as armorial additaments a comital coronet (denoting his title of Count of the Lateran Palace) and ribbon and badge the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

This coat was but the second in the series of arms designed by Pierre de Chaignon LaRose (c. 1874-1941) for American Catholic bishops, an activity which LaRose would continue over the next three decades until his death. O'Connell's coat is interesting, not only because it is perhaps the only case where an American bishop has displayed on his arms the insignia of secular honors as set forth above, but it is interesting design-wise, because it seems to reflect the client more than the designer. Moreover, the arms of the see would some three decades later under O'Connell's successor be altered, augmented in the belief of their reviser, and this was the first of perhaps only two cases in which, once adopted and assumed, the arms of an American see have been altered. At the same time the published design, gazetted to the archbishop in July, 1911 with an archbishop's hat with ten tassels pendent from cords on each side of the shield, was obsolete by the following November when O'Connell was named a cardinal. The representation of this coat of arms was thus unusual and unusually ephemeral and it has doubtless seldom been seen since then. Being so rare and short-lived, it is of great interest, and we reproduce that coat here with a short biographical sketch of the armiger and account of his arms.



Born in Lowell, Massachusetts, the eleventh and youngest child of John O'Connell and his wife Bridget Farrelly, both natives of county Cavan, Ireland, and immigrants to America. William Henry O'Connell was educated at Boston College and the Urban College in Rome. Ordained a priest in Rome on June 8, 1884, he then served as a curate in or near Boston until 1895 when he was appointed Rector of the North American College in Rome where he had himself resided during his studies in the Eternal City. In 1897 he was made a domestic prelate, and four years later his Roman contacts (who included Francesco Cardinal Satolli and Raphael Cardinal Merry del Val) secured his appointment as bishop of Portland, Maine, and in 1906 as coadjutor archbishop of Boston to which see he succeeded in 1907. The ecclesiastical province of Boston in those days covered the entire six states of New England and on 29 June 1908 O'Connell received the pallium as metropolitan of that province. While O'Connell enjoyed a number of close friends in Rome, including the now papal Secretary of State Raphael Cardinal Merry del Val, he also made some enemies, one of whom dubbed him 'Monsignor Pomposity.'¹

At the same time that Oswald Barron (1868-1939) and Arthur Charles Fox-Davies (1871-1929) from rather different perspectives were busy promoting a revival of heraldry in Britain, the noted American heraldist Pierre de Chaignon LaRose, was particularly successful in promoting the revival of academic heraldry and ecclesiastical heraldry in both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches in the United States. Arthur Charles Fox-Davies had said that "American heraldry is beneath notice." LaRose, however, seemed dedicated to proving this dictum wrong.²

In 1907 in an article in a magazine published by the great American architect Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942), LaRose, had proposed a reform of the heraldry of the Episcopal Church of the United States³ and four years later he

launched a similar reform of heraldry in the American Catholic Church.⁴ Today every Anglican and Catholic diocese in the United States makes use of a coat of arms. In the case of the Anglican dioceses one of these coats was “registered and assigned” by the College of Arms in London while the rest were assumed. In the case of the Catholic dioceses all coats have been assumed. The latter include coats assumed by Catholic dioceses and their prelates, beginning in 1911 with a stunning impaled coat for James Cardinal Gibbons (1834-1921) and his archdiocese of Baltimore.

Archbishop O’Connell’s was the second coat in the series, which first appeared in July, 1911, and it was notable for at least three reasons noted above. Before the year was out, on 27 November 1911, O’Connell was made a cardinal, and so his arms would thereafter have to be revised to reflect his promotion, with his red hat now in place of the green pontifical hat of an archbishop. The July design also included as armorial additaments a comital coronet and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, the display of which soon could not appear with his red hat. A cardinal was considered a prince of the Church, trumping the count’s coronet which O’Connell bore as an Assistant at the Pontifical Throne and Count of the Lateran Palace. Moreover, to promote unity and equality within their order Pope Innocent X had in 1644 ordered cardinals to remove crowns and all secular emblems from their arms, except only those actually borne on the shield itself, ensigning their arms only with the hat coloured red like the precious blood of Christ. In 1915, moreover, the prohibition on the use of coronets and secular decorations would be extended to the arms of Catholic bishops, with only the insignia of the Orders of Malta and the Holy Sepulchre excepted.⁵

Secondly and unusually in LaRose’s *oeuvre*, the design owed perhaps more to the wishes of the client than the expertise of the designer. For the Archdiocese of Boston LaRose assigned a gold Latin cross above a golden trimount on an azure field. The cross was a reference to Boston’s Holy Cross Cathedral and the trimount a pun on ‘Tremont,’ a name sometimes used for Boston. Both are typical of LaRose’s method. The Archbishop’s personal arms, however, are not typical; in LaRose’s words they “are identical with those on the bookplate of Sir Ross O’Connell, in His Grace’s collection.” O’Connell bore a silver stag between three trefoils counterchanged of the field which was divided per fess silver and vert.⁶ Typically to a coat borne by another armiger LaRose would have added the requisite two differences to distinguish the prelate’s arms from those of Sir Ross O’Connell.

Thirdly and again somewhat unusually, the arms O’Connell assumed for the see of Boston would later be revised by O’Connell’s successor, Richard Cardinal Cushing (1895-1970), and augmented at the suggestion of the heraldist who succeeded LaRose as heraldist in ordinary to American bishops, Dom William Wilfrid Bayne (1893-1974). In Catholic canon law property valuable by reason of its artistic or historical character, *res pretiosa*, which presumably includes the heraldry of a see, enjoys special legal protection and can only be alienated with the permission of the Holy See.⁷ The Benedictine heraldist transformed the Boston see’s Latin cross into a cross fleurettee, its arms terminating in fleurs-de-lys, as “a reminder that the first bishop of Boston [John Louis Anne Magdalen Lefebvre de Cheverus (1768-1836)] and other early ecclesiastics were natives of France” (Perhaps, more importantly, in 1836 while archbishop of Bordeaux Cheverus was made a cardinal.). Below the golden trimount Bayne added a ford, blue and silver wavy bars, “an allusion to the fact that Boston is one of the most important seaports of the country.”⁸ Thus, the O’Connell coat is triply rare.

Endnotes

1. James M. O’Toole, *Militant and Triumphant: William Henry O’Connell and the Catholic Church in Boston, 1859-1944*, University of Notre Dame Press, 1992, pp. 9-11, 14-18, 26, 31, 38, 70, 72, 79-80.

2. Harry Downing Temple, *Heraldry and the Diocese of Virginia*, n.p., 1971, p. 6. Educated at Philips Exeter Academy and Harvard College (A.B., 1895), LaRose taught English at Harvard College from 1897 to 1902 before launching into a successful career as a heraldist. Thereafter his active armorial career spanned over three decades until his death in 1941. Duane L.C.M. Gales, “The Reform of Ecclesiastical Heraldry Revisited,” *The American Benedictine Review*, 43 (December, 1992), p. 418.

3. Pierre de Chaignon la Rose, “Ecclesiastical Heraldry in America: II. Diocesan Arms,” *Christian Art*, II (November, 1907), p. 59.

4. Pierre De Chaignon LaRose, “The Arms of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons,” *American Ecclesiastical Review* [=AER], 45 (July, 1911), pp. 2-11. When in 1911 LaRose began designing coats of arms for American Catholic

prelates, the times seemingly were ripe for the development. LaRose's colleague, the Sulpician priest John Abel Nainfa, in his much-consulted volume of Catholic ceremonial, first published in 1909, had called for "an untrammelled performance of our ceremonial in all its details." *Costume of Prelates of the Catholic Church According to Roman Etiquette*, Baltimore, John Murphy Co., 1926, p. 224. Moreover, the AER was the perfect vehicle in which to publicize it. The *American Ecclesiastical Review*, aka *The Ecclesiastical Review*, had begun publication in 1889. Its editor was The Rev'd Herman Heuser (1852-1933), a priest of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia and a professor at its seminary, who apparently had been awarded a D.D. degree by Pope Pius X. Initially the *Review* was published by F. Pustet, publishers to the Holy See. Volumes 33 (1905) to 110 (1943) were published under the name of *Ecclesiastical Review: A Monthly Magazine for the Clergy*. It included articles of interest to Catholic churchmen, and a section called *analecta* included news of official Roman documents and canonical developments. Until 1940, it was the only Catholic theological journal published in the United States, and so it had a semi-official status. R. Scott Appleby, "American Ecclesiastical Review," in Charles H. Libby (ed.), *Religious Periodicals of the United States: Academic and Scholarly Journals*, New York, Greenwood Press, 1986, pp. 21-25, and Joseph R. McShane, S.J., "Theological Studies," in *ibid.*, pp. 499-503. Thus, for its readers the publication of notice in its pages of the assumption of a coat of arms by a Catholic diocese and its prelate had much of the éclat and effect of what civil lawyers find in a notification published in the *Federal Register*.

5. Bruno Bernard Heim, *Coutumes et droit héraldiques de l'église*, Paris, Beauchesne, 1949, pp. 170, 178. As to the count's coronet for prelates, other than cardinals, who are Assistants at the Apostolic Throne, Heim opines; "*Benoit xv laisse ouverte la question de savoir si les patriarches, archevêques et évêques qui sont assistants au trône pontifical et comtes romains ont le droit de timbrer de la couronne de comte. Mais comme c'est le Souverain Pontife qui confère ce titre et comme il s'agit d'un rang d'honneur ecclésiastique et non d'un titre héréditaire et familial, l'emploi héraldique de cette couronne ne semble aucunement opposé à l'esprit du décret [of 1915]. Ibid.*, p. 123.

6. Pierre de Chaignon LaRose, "Arms of His Grace the Archbishop of Boston," AER, 45 (July, 1911), p. 6.

7. Code of Canon Law, canons 638, 1220, 1270, 1283, and 1290. See also my Res Pretiosa *as the Church's Cultural Property: The Origin and Development of Ecclesiastical Legislation* (JCD Dissertation 2003, Saint Paul University, Ottawa.

8. Gerard Brassard, *Armorial of the American Hierarchy: Volume III, The New England States, The Ecclesiastical Provinces of Boston and Hartford*, Worcester, MA, 1956, p. 6. By incorporating a reference to Cheverus in the see's arms one was also taking notice *en passant* that Boston's first bishop, after his translation from there and promotion to the French see of Bordeaux, had been named a cardinal on 1 February 1836 and so was the first bishop of an American see to be named cardinal.

The only other American see to have altered its arms seems to be Washington, DC. The complex arms of that see, erected in 1939, were designed in 1947 by William F.J. Ryan and blazoned *quarterly azure and gules four chains in cross fixed to an annulet in fess point argent in the first quarter a crescent, in the second quarter in chief three mullets of six points, in the third quarter three mullets of five points, and in the fourth quarter a man's face bearing two angel wings all argent*. The chain was intended to suggest 'the Union bound and held together at the Federal Capital.' The crescent referenced Our Lady, patroness of the United States. The stars in the second quarter referenced Pope Pius VI who in 1789 had erected the diocese of Baltimore, the first in the United States and that from which in 1939 Washington was detached. The stars in the third quarter were taken from the arms of George Washington (*argent two bars and in chief three mullets gules*). The winged man's face is the emblem of Saint Matthew, titular of Washington's cathedral. Gerard Brassard, *Biographical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Catholic Bishops in America: Volume II: The South Atlantic States*, Worcester, MA, 1960, p. 176. In 2001 at the request of Theodore Cardinal McCarrick, Archbishop of Washington, Anthony W.C. Phelps (1931-2005), a member of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 'slightly modified' Ryan's design by substituting for the chain cross a cross bottonny, tinctured quarterly Or and Argent. This cross, taken from the Crossland quarter of the arms of Lord Baltimore, lord proprietor of Maryland, had been used in 1911 by LaRose in the arms of the see of Baltimore and its use in the arms of Washington was to reflect that the see consists of the southern tier of counties of Maryland once part of that see. See www.adw.org/wuerl-coat-of-arms.

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:

Vernot, Nicolas *Heraldiek als Immaterieel cultureel efrgoed volgens de UNESCO criteria: een presentative*. Homunculus, uit gaven 2024. Enclosed with *Heraldicum Disputationes*, March 2024.

Journals:

Blazoen, Tiende Jaargang Nr 1, Januari / Februari / Maart 2024

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 79, nummer 1, Januari Februari 2024

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 79, nummer 2, Maart April 2024

Heraldicum Disputationes, Jaargang 29, Nummer 1, 2024

with Vernot, Nicolas *Heraldiek als immaterieel cultureel ergoed volgens de UNESCO: een presentative*

Heraldisk Tidsskrift, Bind 13, nr 129, Marts 2024

Kleeblatt, Jaargang 41, Het 1 – 1/2024

Le Parchemin, 88^e annee, No 468 bis, Novembre – Decembre, 2023

Le Parchemin, 89^e annee, No 469, Janvier – Fevrier 2024

Le Parchemin, 89^e annee, No 470, Mars – Avril 2024

Tak Tent, Newsletter No 102, Winter 2024

The Double Tressure, No 49, 2024

The Somerset Dragon, No 57, April 2024

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.

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Remember that delegates to The Heraldry Society Congress in Canterbury in August will be visiting our Library at the IHGS and also the IHGS Library with its important Heraldic collections.



Scaling up arms

It takes two humans to scale up the arms of the city of Derby, as displayed at the entrance to Derby Station.

This giant achievement of civic arms provides welcome decoration.

The proportions of it can be gauged by friends Dr Jane Fox (left) and Jinty McPherson (right).

Gordon Casely

Dates for your Diary

Thursday 11 July

Suffolk Heraldry Society - Day Visit to St Mary, Dennington and St Michael, Framlingham with optional lunch in a local pub. If you would like to join us contact suffolkheraldrysociety@gmail.com

Saturday 20 July

Yorkshire Heraldry Society - Visit to Temple Newsam House, Leeds. An heraldic tour led by David Waterton-Anderson. Home of the Templar's, Darcy's, Earls of Lennox, Ingram's and Viscount Halifax. 2.00pm

Saturday 17 August

Yorkshire Heraldry Society - Face to Face social meeting: Bring any items of heraldic interest and enjoy tea and cakes at a venue TBC

Saturday 7 September

Suffolk Heraldry Society - In Person Talk. A Community of Antiquaries in Seventeenth Century Suffolk: Armouries of Goltz etc. presented by John Pelling at the Margery Kemp room at the Quaker Meeting House in Bury St Edmunds. 2.30pm - 4.30pm. Refreshments provided.

Sunday 15 September

Yorkshire Heraldry Society - Visit to Methley Parish Church, nr Castleford. Heraldry on tombs and monuments plus a display of medieval armed combat by "Frei Compagne". 2.00pm

Saturday 21 September

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Face to Face meeting - Speaker TBC at Manvers Street Baptist Church, Mavers Street, Bath, 2.30pm.

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New Members

A warm welcome to:

24520	Mr John Gilroy	E. Yorkshire
24521	Mr Jon Keable	E. Sussex
24522	Dr Jan Collie	Cambridgeshire
24523	Mr Matthew Wall	Berkshire
24524	Dr Cicero Barbosa Nery Jnr	Brazil
24525	Mr Mark Chedgy	Hampshire
24526	Mr Stephen Armstrong	Devon
24527	Mr Daniel Daniels	Worcestershire
24528	Mr Andre-Paul Lyons	Middlesex
24529	Mr Daniel Byrne	N. Yorkshire
24530	Mr Ian Newton	Lincolnshire
24531	Mr Cassius Henley	MO, USA
24532	Dr Edward Braxton Davis III	VA, USA
24533	Mr Anthony Boxwell	WA, USA
24534	Mr Anthony Meeks	IN, USA
24535	Mr David Schweitzer	OH, USA
24536	Dr James Howard II	MD, USA
24537	Mr Alex Jones	Surrey
24538	Empress Amara Ameru Ali	TN, USA
24539	Count Dr Andrea Tamburelli Lanzara di Pietragavina	Italy
24540	Mr Lawrence Batto	TX, USA
24541	Mr Blair Churchill	London
24542	Mr Rafal Miklas	Poland
24543	Mr Benedict Clarke	London
24544	Dr Henric Asklund	Leicestershire
24545	Dr Jan Oskar Engene	Norway
24546	Mr Huw Sherrard	Clackmannanshire
24547	Mr Scott Knieriem	VA, USA
24548	Mr András Martin	Hungary
24549	Mr Guillaume Boehm-Schlumberger	London
24550	Mr Dan Maples	NC, USA
24551	Mr John Bingham	N.Lanarkshire
24552	Ms Fiona Fitzsimons	Ireland
24553	Mr Michael Kolcun II	TN, USA
24554	Mr A. Lee Laliberte	SC, USA
24555	Mr Moritz Vavrovsky	Austria
24556	Mr Richard Wallis	Cheshire
24557	Ms Kim Kellas	London
24558	Mr Juan Dávila y Verdin	London

Recently Deceased Members

24046 Liz Hayward Surrey

Artwork by Anthony Wood

Stephen Friar has sent in the image below of a miniature, a gift to him by the incomparable heraldic artist, the late Anthony Wood FHS. It measures only 7cm. by 5cm. and is painted and gilded with quite extraordinary delicacy.

The miniature has never before been seen in public and Stephen says that he is sure that Tony would have been delighted to see it now featured in *The Heraldry Gazette*.



If you have personal heraldic artwork that you would like us to feature, not Grants of Arms, but specially painted and scruvined items by heraldic artists, do get in touch on gazette@theheraldrysociety.com.

If you have a new official Grant of Arms do consider writing a short piece for the *Gazette*. Members are especially interested in the rationale behind the design and do include some illustrations!

Editor

Correspondence

Hardwick Hall Tapestries

I write in response to Colin Lafferty Smith's article in the recent March issue of the 'Heraldry Gazette' that relates to tapestries at Hardwick Hall. Within the article he asks for information about a coat quartered on a tapestry with the arms of Bess of Hardwick; possibly blazoned as *argent a fess and in chief three mullets sable*. I have in my collection of armorials an attractive shield bearing the arms of Towneley, which matches the blazon.



Arms: *Argent a fess and in chief three mullets sable.*

Crest: *A sparrowhawk proper beaked jessed and belled or remaining on a perch also proper entwined by a ribbon gules.*

Motto: *Tenez le vraye* (Hold to the truth.)

Unfortunately I am unable to find any link between the Towneley dynasty and Bess of Hardwick, except that they were strongly Catholic during when the religion was oppressed.

The noteworthy house of Towneley can be traced back to at least 1200. Their seat became 'Towneley Hall' in Burnley, Lancashire and there are famed individuals from the family who are recorded as being knighted on the field of battle for outstanding military action. What used to be the dynasty's large mansion is now open to the public under the management of Burnley Borough

Council as the town's museum and art gallery. The stately home was passed down to one of the family's last co-heiresses, Alice Mary Towneley who sold it finally to the town's corporation in 1902. She was the wife of Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and became well known for her public service and charity work. She let the corporation have the magnificent hall for a fraction of its monetary worth.

The Towneleys were hounded because of their strong adherence to the Catholic faith – hence their determined motto and possibly also the red ribbon entwining their sparrowhawk crest's perch, which is traditionally held to represent their 'martyrdom' as 'recusants.' Refusing to attend Protestant church services they were often fined and a few of their menfolk were gaoled during the years of persecution that they suffered. Later however, after the 1974 administrative changes that saw many new civic armorials being applied for due to boundary shifts, Burnley Borough Council included two elements from the Towneley arms into its own full achievement in acknowledgement of the family's impact upon and services to, the town and borough.

Brendon Clarke

Coronation Gin

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Correspondence

The first grant of arms to a woman

I was very interested to read the article by Clive Alexander in the March issue of *The Heraldry Gazette* regarding the arms granted to Dame Mary Mathew in 1558. The purpose of the grant appears to have been to remove any doubt as to the legality of arms used by Dame Mary's father and earlier ancestors, in the absence of documentation that could be used to prove a right to the arms at a visitation.

Although this is undoubtedly one of the first grants of arms to a woman in her own right, there is an earlier example that readers may be interested to know about. In this case, it appears that arms were granted to a woman on the basis of her own merits, without reference to arms borne by her ancestors or husband. This grant has been published by the Harleian Society (*Miscellaneous Grants of Arms* 1926 Harleian Society LXXVII volume 2) and was referred to in an article by Colin Forrester in *The Coat of Arms* in 1976 (NS Volume II No 99 pp70-76).

On 20th July 1556, Thomas Hawley, Clarenceux King of Arms, granted arms to Jone Kyrkby, 'wyff unto sr Will (i)am Laxston... and dought(er) of Will(ia)m Kyrkby'. Despite that fact that the grant was made before the ruling in 1561 that women's arms should be borne on a lozenge, and unlike the later grant to Dame Mary Mathew, the grant is explicitly of 'a lozenge wt Arms in mann(er) as hereafter followeth...'. Significantly, the arms were granted 'to have and to hold to her and to her issu...', i.e. they could be inherited by her descendants. The arms of Dame Mary Mathew were also granted 'unto her and her posterite': for avoidance of doubt, this is stated twice in the grant (A C Fox-Davies 1985 *Complete Guide to Heraldry* London: Bloomsbury Books). In neither case is there any reference to inheritance of the arms only being possible if the grantee's husband was also armigerous, as would normally be the case with arms granted to a woman today.

These early examples are perhaps particularly interesting at a time when gender disparities in the display and inheritance of arms are under discussion within the heraldry community and more widely.

Stephen Keevil

Tricky blazon



I picked up this amazing but infuriating achievement from Pinterest.

It's from the Canadian Public Register of Arms.

Blazon it if you can. No peeping - it is a public register.

Andrew Gray

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Keeping an eye on the Secretary's books, or maybe seeking references to Dick Whittington's feline companion.