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Photographic Competition Winner

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www.theheraldrysociety.com

In the next issue.....

Articles on a set of Neapolitan Playing Cards, Whimsical Arms and much more, space permitting.

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

Editor

Editorial

As we reach the end of 2024 we can reflect on another successful year for The Heraldry Society. Our membership continues to grow and we do try to cater for all our members by having a mix of live and online events and lectures. It has been lovely to meet some newer members at our events this year. It was also great to see new and well established members attending our Congress in Canterbury this summer, after a hiatus due to Covid.

We have also commenced a renewed effort with our social media engagement and launched our blog, The Herald. This is a great way of publicising our Society and our rather niche subject to different audiences. The trick is to convert the social media followers to subscribing members. This is a recurring theme I find with other Societies I am involved with. Followers on social media accounts far outstrip actual paid up members. We need to provide something extra that is not freely available on our website or social media posts to entice these followers to join our Societies. Our lectures are public lectures, so have always been free to anyone who wants to attend. Suggestions welcome.

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

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Society News

Chairman's Christmas Message

As I look back over the past twelve months, I think that the society can be proud of what it has achieved.

Membership continues to grow, we have an active and expanding social media presence, lectures are now both online and face to face and very well attended, and we have most enjoyable social events and excellent publications.

We can face 2025 with confidence. Enjoy the festive season and round off the year by participating in the society online Christmas Quiz on 28th December.

I wish you all a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Robert Harrison
Chairman



Subscriptions are due on 1st January - See p.20

News from The College of Arms



Timothy Duke, Clarenceux King of Arms, retired on 30 September after 35 years as an Officer of Arms. Appointed as Rouge Dragon in 1989, after being a Research Assistant since 1981, he was further appointed as Chester Herald in 1995, Norroy and Ulster King of Arms in 2014 and Clarenceux King of Arms in 2021. In this capacity he had the honour of proclaiming the Accession of His present Majesty at the Royal Exchange in London on 10 September 2022.

Robert Noel, Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, has now been appointed by the Crown to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm dated 28 October 2024. He previously served as Bluemantle Pursuivant from 1992, and then as Lancaster Herald from 1999 until 2021.



Clive Cheesman, lately Richmond Herald, has been appointed by the Crown as Norroy and Ulster King of Arms by Letters Patent dated 14 November 2024. He was appointed Rouge Dragon Pursuivant in 1998 and was promoted to be Richmond Herald in 2010. He was also Co-Editor with Peter O'Donoghue, York Herald and Deputy Chairman of The Heraldry Society, of our journal, *The Coat of Arms*, from 2005 until 2016.

Congratulations from all at The Heraldry Society.

Photographic Competition 2024: The Results



The **Winner** of the Photographic Competition is **Dr David A Woolf** with his photograph of medieval heraldic tiles at Abbey Dore in Herefordshire.

The judges liked the photographer's focussing of attention on the rectilinear repetitions of the tiles and the shield shapes, set in a range of organic brown tones, contrasting with the crazed patterns of the fractures.



The **Runner-Up** was **Steven Ashley** with his photo entitled 'Double Vision - Arms of the Hospitaller Order of Santo Spirito in Saxia, on the corner of a building in Tarquinia'.



Highly Commended was **Jordan L. Walbesser** with his photo of an Heraldic Chandelier at Castello di Brolio, Località Madonna a Brolio, 53013 Gaiole In Chianti SI, Italy.

Thankyou to everyone who entered this year. A further selection of photos sent in will appear in *The Heraldry Gazette* in March and June 2025.

Jenny Baker

Appointments to Council

Lance Sergeant David G Griffiths

Griff is Lance Sergeant in the Welsh Guards, part of the Household Division. During the course of his career he has served on operations in Afghanistan and Iraq as well as ceremonial duties such as Trooping the Colour and the funerals of the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth II. In addition to these duties Griff has spent the majority of his career teaching recruits and writing. His work, on military history, leadership and heraldry, has appeared in numerous publications. In terms of heraldry, his primary interest lies in Welsh and military heraldry and the history of the heralds' military and ceremonial functions.

Griff is married to Katherine and they share a border collie called Toby who, somehow, continues to thrive into his eighteenth year. Outside the military and heraldry his passions lie in running, wine, chess and the music of Bob Dylan.



Mads Prøitz



Born in 1994, Mads is a Norwegian archaeologist with a keen interest in ancient iconography and warfare. He is a PhD candidate in Classical Archaeology at the University of Oxford, where his research focuses on shield emblems and collective identities in ancient Greece.

Graduating from the University of Oslo, including exchanges to UCL and Josai International in Chiba, Japan, he holds two BPhils in Japanese studies and archaeology and an MPhil in archaeology, specialising in classical archaeology. Most of his professional experience is as an excavating archaeologist and archaeological object database engineer for the Museum of Cultural History, Oslo. He has also held internships at the National Trust and the Oslo City Antiquary. He is a research associate of the Norwegian Institute at Athens, and a committee member of the Oxford University Numismatic Society.

Barring research interests, he enjoys Japanese history and culture, tennis, aviation, clay pigeon shooting, historical video games, and architecture.

Both new Council members have been appointed to do specific roles. Griff will be assisting Paul Jagger with our social media presence and Mads will be liaising with the many overseas heraldry societies.

Some Scilly Heraldry

By Martin Davies

Scilly or the Isles of Scilly (never referred to as “the Scillies” by a true Scillonian) is a group of five inhabited islands and about 140 islets some 28 miles southwest of Land’s End, Cornwall.

The freehold of all the islands (except for some properties in the main settlement Hugh Town which were sold in 1949) is held by the Duchy of Cornwall which was established in 1337 by the Royal Great Charter of Edward III for the support of his son Edward, Prince of Wales, the Black Prince and first Duke of Cornwall. The islands were given as part of the Honour of Launceston to the Black Prince and have remained part of the Duchy’s holding ever since. The title of Duke of Cornwall can only be held by the oldest living son of the monarch who is also heir apparent. Prince Charles became Duke of Cornwall on the accession of Queen Elizabeth II on 6th February 1952, some six and a half years before he was created Prince of Wales on 26th July 1958. He held the position for a record 70 years before Prince William succeeded on 8th September 2022, one day before he was declared Prince of Wales.



The three white ostrich feathers enfiling a gold coronet, the badge of the heir apparent, is seen in the islands and throughout the Duchy’s property much of which is outside the county of Cornwall. The Kennington Oval in south London belongs to the Duchy and serves as the headquarters of Surrey County Cricket Club which uses the three feathers as the club badge. The ‘shield for peace’ of the heir apparent which consists of three separate upright ostrich feathers each with a scroll bearing the words ‘Ich Dien’ can also be seen on buildings on the largest island St Mary’s.

The Duchy arms are *Sable fifteen besants in pile*. In earlier versions the number of besants is variable but by 1611 it had settled on fifteen. There has been a number of theories about the origin of the besants which came from the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall. In his book “*Cornish Heraldry and Symbolism*” (1987, p90), Dennis Endean Ivall concluded that

“The besants on a sable ground may be interpreted as a symbol of mineral wealth obtained from the dark depths of the earth. This would certainly be appropriate for Cornwall but there is no evidence that this, or indeed any other interpretation, provides the original reason for adopting the besants.”

The motto of the Duchy is *Houmout* the personal motto of the Black Prince meaning ‘high spirited’ or ‘courageous’, possibly in Old German or Flemish; it is also the name of the magazine of the Duchy Nursery. The motto is sometimes found with a spelling of *Houmont* notably in Briggs’s *Civic and Corporate Heraldry* (1971) where the illustration of the supporters, ‘*On either side, a Cornish chough proper supporting an ostrich feather Argent pennoned Or*’ (granted by Royal Warrant on 21st June 1968) shows the alternative spelling.

The shield is often shown surmounted by the coronet of the heir apparent which is essentially the royal crown without the central arch. These appear above the door to the Duchy office building in Hugh Town and on each Duchy Original oaten biscuit. Some versions of the arms show besants of equal size throughout while others vary the size to fill full the field.

An early governor of Scilly was Thomas Godolphin whose son Francis received a lease of the islands in 1568. The Godolphins and their Osborne relatives went on to be Governors of the islands until 1834. The name Godolphin derives from the Cornish word ‘Godolghan’ which signifies ‘white eagle’ which duly appears with fleur de lys on a field gules in the family arms on the gateway to the Star Castle on a headland above Hugh Town on St. Mary’s. The castle was built on the star pattern of fortifications in 1593 by Sir Francis Godolphin; it has been a hotel since 1932.



In 1834 Augustus Smith took over the lease of the islands and assumed the title of Lord Proprietor. He improved the lives of the islanders and encouraged the early flower industry and tourism. The estate was inherited by his nephew Thomas Dorrien Smith who was Lord Proprietor until 1918 when his son Algernon took over. In 1920 the main lease ended but the family continued with the lease of one of the islands, Tresco from 1920 to the present day. In the island church of St Nicholas the family's arms appear on a memorial to five members of the family (brothers and cousins) who lost their lives in military service during the Second World War.



The arms are quarterly 1 and 4 *Argent issuant from a mount in base three trefoils slipped vert in chief a ring gules gemmed of the first* (Dorrien) and 2 and 3 *Or a chevron cotised sable between three demi-griffins coupéd of the last the two in chief respecting each other* (Smith).

The double crest of *the battlements of a Tower argent, therefrom issuant a dexter cubit arm erect proper holding three trefoils vert* (Dorrien) and *an elephant's head erased Or charged on the neck with three fleur de lys sable* (Smith) are used in communications from the family. The motto '*Preignes haleine tire fort*' means '*Take breath pull strong*'. The monument was designed by Claud Phillimore, later 4th Baron Phillimore, an architect married to a member of the family, and includes some curtain-like mantling and an extended motto scroll to complement the width of the five panels below.

The *de facto* badge of the island of Tresco, now run by Robert Dorrien Smith, is '*a lobster, claws uppermost gules*' which is used to good effect on staff uniforms and marketing material.



The Arms of the Corporation of Trinity House, the charity dedicated to safeguarding shipping and seafarers.

The rocks and ledges around the islands have always been treacherous to mariners. On 22nd September 1707 Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, already a national hero, was returning in triumph from a campaign in the Mediterranean at the head of a fleet of 22 ships when, through an error of navigation, he led them onto the Western Rocks. The Admiral's ship HMS *Association* and three others were wrecked with a loss of 1,670 lives. Sir Cloudesley's body was washed up on Porth Hellick beach, St. Mary's accompanied by that of his greyhound 'Mumper' whose collar bearing the Admiral's name and crest assisted with identification. If some stories are to be believed the Admiral received a less than warm welcome from a local Scillonian woman who dispatched his barely breathing body with a blow to the head before seizing his precious emerald ring. His speedy burial in the sand above the high-water line

at Porth Hellick was soon followed by a much grander affair in Westminster Abbey where he now lies beneath a Grinling Gibbons carved monument bearing his arms *Gules a chevron ermine between two crescents in chief argent and a fleur de lys in base Or* reflecting his victories on the Barbary Coast and against France.

The carved wooden royal arms from *Association* were washed ashore on the islands and kept by the Scillonians who later presented them to the people of Penzance as a mark of thanks for their support during food shortages. Much later divers on the wreck of the *Association* recovered silver plate bearing Sir Cloudesley's arms.

Another notable wreck in these islands was that of the *Torrey Canyon* supertanker which ran aground between Scilly and Cornwall in 1967. The cabinet of the day under Prime Minister Harold Wilson was obliged to institute a series of air strikes to disperse the leaking oil. Lord Wilson of Rievaulx KG FRS, as he later became, enjoyed many summer holidays in Scilly and is buried there on St Mary's. His arms and crest do not appear on the headstone but his motto (and political watchwords) do; *Tempus Rerum Imperator* – Timing is Everything.



Scilly forms part of the ceremonial county of Cornwall but since 1890 the islands have had a separate local authority. From 1930 it has had the status of a county council and today is known as the Council of the Isles of Scilly.

It has adopted a badge containing, on a field wavy azure and argent, a representation of the Bishop Rock lighthouse (a Trinity House light on Scilly's westernmost island) between a star fortification castle and a scented narcissus flower. This badge has been used on the Island's fire brigade badge.

The Heraldic SS Collar – Possible connections?

The symbolism represented in two high status artefacts created more than a millennium apart is interesting. Both are wrought from gold and both bear the SS motif. On the one hand there is the Heraldic SS Collar (Lancastrian Collar) which as *Boutell's Heraldry* relates, "this consists of a row of SSS, the meaning of which is uncertain, though is clearly connected with Henry IV's SS Badge, and may have been adopted as the initial of his personal motto 'Sovereigne'." On the other hand, displayed in Halesworth Museum in Suffolk are nineteen Staters and Quarter Staters, discovered in nearby Blythburgh in 2018. These coins are artistically beautiful, and two of the Staters carry the SS motif. Scholars have dated these two coins to between 60BC – 25AD and suggest they were buried around 25AD, as there are no coins in this hoard of subsequent kings, who ruled before the Claudian invasion of 43AD. The main Iron Age tribe in East Anglia were the Trinovantes of the North Thames area, through Essex and into South Suffolk. Current thinking attributes these mysterious Staters to the Trinovantes, or a breakaway group known as the Segontiaci.



Establishing any sort of connection between these artefacts seemed remote, until that is, I received my copy of the 2024 *Coat of Arms*. I turned first to the impressive paper by Bernard A Juby, entitled *The Philipot Pedigree Roll Part 1*. There on page 19 is a reference to Richard II and the Trinovantes. As Mr Juby indicates, in the summit of the Roll, and on the right-hand side is an armoured cloaked figure holding a banner with the quartered arms of Philipot and below it is the inscription:

"In the year one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight (1378) of the Most Merciful Incarnation of the Lord, which is the first year of the reign of King Richard the second, as Thomas Walsingham states in the 201st folio of his English History, God raised against the Scotsman and nefarious pirate John Mercer, and freed the Kingdom of England from the fear of him, one of the Trinovantes (Celtic, pre-Roman citizens of South Eastern, England), who humiliated him (John Mercer)."

However, as the enlightening subsequent paper by Paul A Fox *The Philipot Pedigree Roll of 1620 Part 2. A Case of Misdirection* makes very clear, this information needs very careful scrutiny for misdirection. But is there a possibility at least of establishing a connection between these artefacts?

D. Scotcher

A Culham Jewel

By Brendon Clarke (23082)



Photographed is one of the rare medallions based on the armorials of Culham College, Oxfordshire that duplicated those borne by the Bishop of Oxford who helped to bring the establishment into being. The medallions were awarded to a few outstanding students at the institution. Solid-silver, gilded and enamelled they have become known as 'Culham Jewels'. (Seeming blemishes are reflected lighting.)

To enhance the attractive brilliance of the enamelling some of the tinctures of the 'jewel' are differenced from those used on the institute's actual bearings. For example with regard to the dexter impalement the field is azure rather than sable and the ox is gules rather than argent. Also the field of the sinister impalement is gules rather than argent.

The medallion featured in the photograph was hallmarked at Birmingham Assay Office in 1931 on its reverse, where it is also inscribed, "Culham College Club Western Branch Presented by J. Harold Poad 1903-08 1931."

Armorials of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce whilst Bishop of Oxford.

Sable a fesse argent between in chief three demi-virgins argent crowned gold and vested proper in base an ox also argent armed and unguled Or in a ford barry wavy azure and silver for the See of Oxford impaled with argent an eagle displayed sable armed proper a mullet for cadency (for Wilberforce.)

I have read that Bishop Samuel's mullet should be gold but this might be erroneous as the convention of colour would thereby be broken. Additionally, in their entirety the prelate's armorials would be surmounted by a bishop's mitre for a crest and encircled by a garter of the 'Most Noble Order of The Garter' - as presented by the 'Culham Jewel' in the photograph above. (When Samuel Wilberforce was Bishop of Oxford the bishopric held the office of Chancellor of the famed order, entitling the incumbent to encompass his bearings with the illustrious emblem if they were impaled with those of the see.)



Culham College closed before 1980 and despite corresponding with people still associated with organizing ex-students' reunions I have been unable to establish who J. Harold Poad was or who he originally presented the "jewel" to, in 1931.

I found it advertised for sale on eBay and bought it early last year as a birthday present for my elder brother who attended the college as an entrant briefly in the 1960s. He did not remain for more than a term, or at the most two though the reason for the abrupt termination of his studies there has never been revealed to me.

During the nineteenth century Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, incumbent of the See of Oxford did much to bring Culham College of that shire into existence. The establishment was intended as a Church of England Diocesan Training College committed to preparing teachers to instruct and guide school pupils. They were to work mainly around the Oxford diocese, which covers Oxfordshire and Berkshire plus Buckinghamshire and also small areas of three other counties. The distinguished cleric eventually laid the Culham institution's foundation stone on the 28th of October in 1852, to a clattering of applause from on-lookers. Eight months later, with the college's assumed arms replicating his own personal arms sculptured in stone above its main entrance, Bishop Samuel deposited custody of its keys into the keeping of the training centre's first principal. The building was originally expected to accommodate a hundred young men.

A website called, "Culham Ticket Office" within its section called, "Culham Station In the News" now includes a small article reproduced from the *Oxford Chronicle and Reading Gazette* dated Saturday 4th of June 1853. which states

that the opening of Culham College would take place at 3.45 pm on the 8th June a few days later; emphasising that special trains would be operating. The notice further related that the Bishop of the Diocese and numerous additional clergy were to take part in the proceedings along with various other dignitaries, including Lord Derby, who was the Prime Minister.

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce's arms which the college adopted to use as its own were at that date, the arms of the See of Oxford impaling those of the bishop's own arms of Wilberforce. He was the third son of the rich, humanitarian reformer, William Wilberforce whose age-old dynasty hailed from Yorkshire where its patronymic had been originally 'Eglestone', hence the family's armorial eagle displayed. Together with Robert, one of his older brothers, the bishop wrote the biography of his father that helped make the evangelical Christian politician's role in the abolishment of slavery more famous than the exertions of others who were also prominently involved.

As a young man Samuel Wilberforce graduated at Oriel College, Oxford University in 1826, but his application later the same year for a fellowship at Balliol College was rejected. He then took up what was to become his ecclesiastical career and in 1828 married Emily, a daughter of the rector of Saint Peter's Church, Woolavington in Sussex who he loved deeply. Over the next thirteen years they had five children. Although criticised as a 'humbug' when he was a young man by one of his fellow intellectual students, Samuel became an eminent prelate one of the leading national public speakers of his day. He became particularly famed for opinionated discourse and also for debating against slavery, though he was later better known for opposing Darwin's *Theory of Evolution* and asking if anyone in the debating chamber believed himself to be descended from an ape. Recurrently at odds with established notables he also argued that the deposition of King Charles I had been fully justified. Despite this the bishop was admired for a long time by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert but lost his standing with them when he proclaimed in *The Times* sentiments that led him to be accused of self-interested intolerance. He afterwards said that publishing those viewpoints cost him a chance of the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

His idiosyncratic handwashing gestures whilst articulating his opinions about anything led to newspaper journalists calling Bishop Samuel, 'Soapy Sam'. Benjamin Disraeli is reputed to have commented about him along similar lines, allegedly professing the cleric's manner to be, "unctuous, oleaginous and saponaceous." Which means, "ingratiating, oily and soap-like", so my dictionary claims.

After giving twenty-four years of diligent service at Oxford Samuel Wilberforce was translated in 1869 to become Bishop of Winchester. This being a move regarded as a significant promotion. Canterbury, York, Durham, London and Winchester are seen as the 'Five Great Sees' of the Church of England's currently forty-two dioceses. The word *See* being derived from the Latin for 'Seat'.

The demise of Bishop Samuel's spouse in March 1841, a month after the birth of their last child, greatly distressed him. He survived her by thirty years, ultimately suffering health setbacks probably brought on by overwork. He remained active but finally met his death in a riding accident during 1873 journeying to meet with a small group of leading politicians. A showy memorial at Winchester Cathedral, financed partly by public subscription, honours him and includes an alabaster effigy of the bishop together with a sculpture of the Wilberforce crest, *an eagle displayed*. The extravagant memorial designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott is not a tomb. The bishop was buried in accordance with his wishes next to his beloved wife's resting place amid the cemetery grounds of Saint Peter's Church at Woolavington, now called East Lavington, near Petworth in Sussex where her father had been rector for many years. The couple had married in the church and Bishop Samuel's pastoral staff is still kept there on view in a glass case.

Culham College closed in 1979. Female students were accepted there from 1966 but the last admission of any students at all occurred in 1977. Upon closing the college formed the 'Culham Educational Foundation' that amalgamated in 2012 with a comparable charity called Saint Gabriel's Trust to form the 'Culham St. Gabriel's Trust' that still provides grants and other resources for religious educational purposes.



Lampoon of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce: "Soapy Sam." Dated 1869. From "Vanities Fair." (Public Domain Image from Wikipedia.)

Samuel Wilberforce's third son, Ernest became Bishop of Chichester in 1895. Ernest's arms at Chichester Cathedral impale those of the Chichester diocese but do not include the mullet from his father's arms that he inherited, or a second one to mark his own cadency. It has been long realized that continuous use of such indicators of difference over generations might muddle shields and that might be the reason for them not to have been included but the impalement with the diocese's arms would likely be considered to distinguish Bishop Ernest Wilberforce's bearings from those of his siblings and forefather's anyway.



Wills cigarette card dated 1907 (author's collection)

A Reminder of the Arms of the Diocese of Oxford. (Founded 1542 by Henry VIII.)

The armorial bearings of the Bishopric of Oxford are sometimes claimed to be inspired by its associations with the Priory of the Augustine Canons of Saint Frideswide. This has led to the central maiden above the fess charged on to the shield being reputed in legend to signify Saint Frideswide herself who lived from circa 650 to 727. She founded the monastery that after much alteration became Oxford Cathedral from 1546. The two demi-virgins who flank her are alleged in the same legend to be assistants who aided her escape from the lustful attentions of Æthelbald, King of Mercia. It is more likely, though less colourfully, that the demi-figures in the chief are meant to be kings who were involved with the development of the city's ancient university, which institution the cathedral's beginnings were linked with.

The university's arms themselves date back to about 1400 and amongst other bearings prominently include an open book with words from Psalm 27 written on it representing the bible, commemorating the centre of learning's history of religious piety. The book is placed on the institution's shield between three gold crowns meant to memorialize different royal figures whose early patronage the university wished to publicise.



Save the Date



Saturday 28th December

Back by popular demand is our

Christmas Quiz online by Zoom

Single and Team Tickets available via Eventbrite

[Christmas Quiz 2024 Tickets, Sat 28 Dec 2024 at 19:00 | Eventbrite](#)

All proceeds from tickets sales, after costs, will be donated to St John Ambulance.



Member News



L-R: Sir Thomas Woodcock, Chairman of The Harleian Society, Dr Adrian Ailes, Adrian's wife, Prof Marianne Ailes and Dr Dominic Ingram, Honorary Secretary of The Harleian Society in The Earl Marshal's Court .

Dr Adrian Ailes FSA, FHS, a long standing member of The Heraldry Society, has transcribed and edited the latest volume from The Harleian Society, *Church Notes of Berkshire 1665-66, made by Elias Ashmole* which was launched recently at The College of Arms.

Ailes, Adrian (Trans & Ed) *Church Notes of Berkshire 1665-66. Made by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald.* The Harleian Society, New Series volume 23, 2024. 393 pp. ISBN 978-0-9540443-7-4, ISSN 1351-5438. £45 / \$90 USD.

The first scholarly edition of Elias Ashmole's comprehensive church notes taken on his heraldic visitation of Berkshire between 1665 and 1666. It includes hundreds of detailed descriptions of all the drawings and notes he made of the monuments, effigies, carved shields, and glass of the churches he visited (including St Georges' Chapel in Windsor), as well as those he found in the homes of local gentry. The result is a unique record of the county's monuments at the time of the Restoration. They are still a key source of genealogical and armorial information, much of it unpublished until now.

Many of the inscriptions and most of the glass Ashmole so carefully noted have since disappeared (some stolen), or been so heavily damaged, poorly restored or subsequently obscured by a pew or organ that their original appearance and in some cases initial position would otherwise have been lost to us. All the arms have been blazoned and where possible identified. Copious footnotes place them and the monuments to which they are attached firmly within their family, armorial, and local context. There is a full name and place index.

Volumes can be purchased online at https://harleian.org.uk/Sales/index.htm#back_issues or send a cheque made payable to "The Harleian Society" to The Honorary Secretary, The Harleian Society, College of Arms, 130 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BT.

If you would like to find out more about The Harleian Society do check out their website <https://harleian.org.uk> or contact them on info@harleian.org.uk

CONGRESS 2026

The Heraldry Society Biennial Congress for 2026 has been provisionally booked

Date: Thursday 6 August until Sunday 9 August 2026.

Venue: Hatfield College, University of Durham.

Watch out for further announcements in the *Gazette* and on the website.

Heraldry in Wirksworth, Derbyshire

The historic market town of Wirksworth in Derbyshire yields two fine tombs displaying heraldry in the ancient church of St Mary the Virgin.

The chancel holds the painted gritstone 16th century chest tomb of Anthony Lowe. His marital arms are below, with a splendid representation of the Royal arms of Henry VIII (1509-1547) above.



A second local tomb is that of Anthony Gell, showing an achievement of his arms with motto, and nearby a memorial plaque depicting the arms of his wife in lozenge form.



St Mary's stands within a circular churchyard, and dates from the 13th century, with foundations going back to 800 AD in the days of the kingdom of Mercia. The church is notable for Anglo-Saxon stone carvings including a large coffin lid, as well as thousand-year-old representation of a lead miner, claimed to be the oldest image of a miner anywhere in the world.

St Mary's is one of the few remaining churches which still performs the ancient English custom of clipping the church. In Wirksworth, this takes place on the first Sunday after 8 September, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

"Clipping" is Anglo-Saxon in origin, and involves the congregation and friends holding hands in an inward-facing ring around the church. Early Christians used this to show love for their church and the surrounding people.

Gordon Casely



The Diocese of Connecticut Arms

By Duane LCM Galles

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 LaRose¹, was particularly successful in promoting the revival of 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. 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 1941.² 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 States and four years later he launched a similar reform of heraldry in the American Catholic Church. The upshot is that today every Anglican and Catholic diocese in the United States makes use of a coat of arms. In the case of the Catholic dioceses all coats have been assumed. These included 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.

In the case of the Anglican dioceses most also were assumed and many were designed by LaRose – often his designs were in fact re-designs of coats proposed or even adopted by Anglican dioceses. A good example is his revision of the coat of arms of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, DC. Blazoned *party per pale, at the dexter argent a Jerusalem cross with the four small crosses also potent Or; at the sinister, argent two bars and in chief three stars the superior bar charged with a mural crown of the field.* Typical of American Episcopal arms, the impaled shield was then ensigned with a mitre between a key and crosier crossed in saltire. This coat—an impalement of the arms of the kingdom of Jerusalem with the Washington family arms—he called "the most impudent and misleading" of the American Anglican diocesan coats, and he pointed out that to knowledgeable heraldists this coat would mean that "a king of Jerusalem has married a Miss Washington" or that "a gentleman of the Washington family had become king of Jerusalem." Using basically the same charges, he suggested a revised coat blazoned *Argent two bars and in chief between as many stars a mural crown of five towers all gules and on a chief azure a Jerusalem cross Or* – with the Jerusalem cross on an azure chief so as not to offend the 'metal on metal' rule as well as to conform the coat to American (red, white, and blue) tinctures and make the four small crosses of the Jerusalem cross (properly) plain and not potent as in the assumed coat.³ After LaRose's demise, the diocese duly adopted his suggested coat.

One of the American Anglican coats, however, was not an assumed coat, nor had LaRose a hand in its design. Rather the design for coat of arms of the Diocese of Connecticut the people of the Diocese and it was in 1924 "registered and assigned" by the College of Arms in London. This coat is of special interest, inasmuch as the Diocese of Connecticut can claim to be the senior diocese of the Anglican Communion outside the British Isles and it is the only American Anglican diocesan coat arms issuing from the English armorial authority. What follows is the story of that coat "registered and assigned" by the College of Arms.

In 1635 the overseas English settlements were declared ecclesiastically subject to the bishop of London. The Church of England in the American colonies had begun with the founding in 1607 of Jamestown, Virginia, under the charter of the Virginia Company of London. It grew slowly throughout the colonies along the east coast, becoming the established church in Virginia in 1609, and in 1635 the overseas English settlements were declared ecclesiastically subject to the bishop of London. Also by law established, were the Anglican churches in the lower four counties of New York in 1693, Maryland in 1702, South Carolina in 1706, North Carolina in 1730, and Georgia in 1758. But despite being by law established, their organisation remained incomplete, inasmuch as no resident bishop was consecrated for British North America before the American Revolution, which would prove a disaster for North American Anglicanism. While three quarters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Anglicans, at the Revolution most of the Anglicans became Loyalists and, after Independence, about 50,000 of them headed for Canada, including The Rev'd Charles Inglis (1734-1816), sometime rector of Trinity Church in Manhattan, who became in 1787 the first colonial bishop of Nova Scotia. By 1790, in a nation of four million, Anglicanism in the United States was reduced to about ten thousand members.

But meanwhile there were some hopeful developments. When in 1783 the Anglican clergy of the State of Connecticut elected Samuel Seabury (1729-1796) as their bishop, he sought episcopal consecration in England. The English Oath of Supremacy exacted of each ordinand, however, prevented Seabury's consecration in England, and so he went to Scotland where the non-juring bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church consecrated him in Aberdeen, Scotland, on November 14, 1784. Then the following year clerical and lay Anglican representatives from seven of the nine American states south of Connecticut held the first General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. They drafted a constitution, an American Book of Common Prayer, and planned for the consecration of additional bishops. In 1787, two priests—William White (1748-1836) of Pennsylvania and Samuel Provoost (1742-185) of New York—were consecrated as bishops by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the legal obstacles having been removed by the passage through Parliament of the Consecration of Bishops Abroad Act 1786. The fourth bishop of the Episcopal Church was James Madison (1749-1812), cousin of the eponymous President, who was consecrated in 1790 by the Archbishop of Canterbury and two other English bishops as the first Bishop of Virginia.

In 1921 the Diocese of Connecticut, as the senior Anglican diocese in North America, sought to secure a coat of arms from the English armorial authorities. They devised a suggested coat which proclaimed their history. Their Connecticut heritage would be proclaimed by three grapevines suspended from crosses (instead of trellises) as in the arms of the State of Connecticut in use since the seventeenth century. The Anglican connection would be suggested by use of two swords saltirewise from the arms of the Bishop of London to whom before independence Connecticut Anglicans had been subject. That their first bishop was The Rt. Rev'd Samuel Seabury, the first bishop of a see "of Anglican Communion in the world outside of the British Isles" would be denoted by use of the charges he bore on his seal, sable, a key and crosier in saltire Or. And they thought it apposite to reference his distinctive consecration in Scotland by including Scotland's national banner azure a saltire argent.

After some brief correspondence with Garter King of Arms (H. Farnham Burke), letters patent, duly issued on 15 February 1924, by which Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy "assign and register the Arms following for the Diocese of Connecticut, that is to say: *Azure a Saltire Argent in chief two Swords points upward saltirewise of the second pomets and hilts Or on an Inescutcheon Sable a Key and a Pastoral Staff in saltire of the third and on a Chief also of the third three Grape Vines fructed and issuing from Mounds proper to be borne and used by the said Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut and by his successors on Seals Shields or otherwise according to the Law of arms.*"⁴



Notes

1. 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. Galles, "The Reform of Ecclesiastical Heraldry Revisited," *The American Benedictine Review*, 43 (December, 1992), p. 418.
2. Pierre De Chaignon LaRose, "The Arms of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons," *American Ecclesiastical Review*, 45 (July, 1911), pp. 2-11.
3. Pierre de Chaignon LaRose, "Ecclesiastical Heraldry in America: II. Diocesan Arms," *Christian Art* 2 (November, 1907), pp. 62, 64, 66.
4. Robert Hale Symonds, *Ecclesiastical Shields for the Interior of Churches: How the Coat of Arms and the Seal of the Diocese of Connecticut were Obtained*, Milwaukee, Wis., Morehouse Publishing Co., 1926, pp. 7, 11, 15, 35-37.

A Tale of Two Letters Patent.

I was born within the sound of Bow Bells so am a Cockney. My mother's family came from Lambeth where she worked for Doulton, the pottery and ceramics company. We lived there when I was very young until we moved north of the river to the green fields of Palmers Green, N13. So you can imagine my surprise when, early this summer, two Letters Patent Granted to Lambeth Borough Council appeared on e-Bay.



Granted by Royal Licence exemplified the 8th of March 1666 and regranted the 15th of March 1666. The Petitioners were; 1st To the Aldermen, Burgesses & Councillors and the second To the Town Clerk, John Eric Fishwick.

If you look carefully at the 2nd Letters Patent you will see that a gold star was added in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. These were to represent Lambeth's acquisition of [1] an area (formerly governed by Wandsworth) cut out of Clapham and [2] an area (formerly governed by Wandsworth), cut out of Streatham, both of which the inhabitants regarded/regretted as being to increase Lambeth's rateability.

Perhaps an ex-employee, who lived in, or moved to Southgate (N13 – just north of Palmers Green) "rescued" them? Presumably they have since died and their relatives arranged for a House Clearance. These items were subsequently put up for auction locally and bought in a job lot and then offered for sale on e-Bay.

The Auction House will not disclose the name of the house clearance company so I can get no further back but I am waiting to hear from the Council as to how they came to be lost - probably thrown away when the extreme left-winger, "Red Ted" Knight ruled the roost. He was leader of Lambeth London Borough Council from 1978 until he was disqualified as a councillor in 1986. and a full account of his life can be found on Wikimedia.com.

The Letters Patent themselves need further comment. The first, being to the, "great and good" of the Borough has the seals and signatures of all three Kings of Arms (viz; Anthony Robert Wagner (Garter), John Dunamace Heaton Armstrong (Clarenceux) and Aubrey John Toppin (Norroy and Ulster) whereas the second would appear to have been prepared in the same way but it was then realised that it was only the Town Clerk so one seal was removed. There is no signature. There also appears to be water damage to the signature to the second seal. Whatever the rigours in the interim, thankfully all five seals have been preserved in their protective cups.

Hopefully, one day, we will be able to fill in the missing years between 1978/86 and 2024.

Dr Bernard Juby (Hon. FHS)

My especial thanks to our family Agent and friend, Robert Noel, Norroy and Ulster King of Arms for his help.

Shortly after this article was sent in, the items were removed from the eBay sale. [Editor]

Member News

At the AGM of the Birmingham & Midland Institute earlier this year our member, **Bernard Juby** was made a Fellow, only the third since its inception and mainly for his role in creating and steering through the College of Arms the BMI's coat of arms.



The arms represent the BMI's location and function and have a unique representation of a book for the Priestly Library.



The Agent was Robert Noel, then Lancaster Herald and now Clarenceux King of Arms. The Letters Patent were presented at a private dinner at Hagley Hall, with the President, Lord Lyttleton.

Fellowship Presentation



Peter O'Donoghue, FHS, York Herald and Deputy Chairman of The Heraldry Society, presents Professor D'Arcy Boulton with his Fellowship insignia at the 36th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences held in Boston, USA, in October.

Other Fellows present were Adrian Ailes, Paul Fox, Elizabeth Roads, and Robert Watt.

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:

Ailes, Adrian (Trans & Ed) *Church Notes of Berkshire 1665-66 made by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald*. The Harleian Society, NS Vol 23, 2024. ISBN 978 0 9540443 7 4. ISSN 1351-5438. (Subscription)

Bowditch, Harold *The Gore Roll: The Earliest Known Roll of Arms in America*. New England Historic Genealogical Society / Palfrey Press, 2024. ISBN 978 0 88082 435 4. (Review sopy)

Nederlands Genootschap voor Heraldiek 10 jaar levende heraldiek: *Wapenboek 2014-2024*. Nederlands Genootschap voor Heraldiek, 2024. ISBN 9789090385006. (Reciprocal)

Journals:

Blazoen, Tiende Jaargang Nr 3, Juli . Augustus/ September 2024

Der Herold, Jahrgang 67, Neue Folge Band 21, Heft 1-2, 2024

Gens Nostra, Jaargang 79, nummer 5, September Oktober 2024

Heraldicum Disputationes, Jaargang 29, Nummer 3, 2024

Kleeblatt, Jahrgang 41, Heft 2, 2/2024

Le Parchemin, 89^e annee, No 473, Septembre-Octobre 2024

Tak Tent, Newsletter No 104, Summer 2024

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 160, Spring 2021

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 161, Summer 2021-2022

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 162, Autumn 2022

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 163, Winter 2022

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 164, Spring 2022

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 165, Summer 2022-2023

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 166, Autumn 2023

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 167, Winter 2023

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 168, Spring 2023

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 169, Summer 2023-2024

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 170, Autumn 2024

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 171, Winter 2024

The New Zealand Armorerist, No 172, Spring 2024

The Somerset Dragon, No 58, Autumn 2024 (final issue)

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>

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New Members

A warm welcome to:

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24572	Mrs Debra Melsom	Wiltshire
24573	Mr Wilhelm Horwood	Bedfordshire
24574	Mr Wayne Dyer	Wales
24575	Mr Douglas Chapman	CA, USA
24576	Mr Paul Johnson	Wales
24577	Mr Yuki Yasuda	Japan
24578	Ms Amy Gilliom	HI, USA
24579	Mr Sebastian Nelson	CA, USA
24580	Nob. Prof. Fabio Regina of San Vincenzo al Volturno	Italy
24581	Mr Ievgen Totskyi	Ukraine
24582	Ms Sooeun Kim	South Korea
24583	Mr Daniel Butler	Lancashire
24584	Mr Jean-Eudes Pierra	France
24585	Mr Louis Newton	Hampshire
24586	Mr James Nassif	Gt. Manchester
24587	Ms Eva-Johanna Nilsson	Oxon
24588	Mr Tobias Frick	Germany

Recently Deceased Members

23101	The Rt Hon Lord Cormack FSA	Lincolnshire
23154	Mr Jon Duus-Jensen	Surrey
23555	Mr John Wilson	Cheshire

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.

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Dates for your Diary

Saturday 28 December

The Heraldry Society Christmas Quiz. By Zoom. In between Christmas and New Year come together to test your knowledge of heraldry in our hotly contested quiz. Single or Team tickets bookable by Eventbrite. Lots of Prizes. All proceeds, after costs, donated to St John Ambulance.

Thursday 16 January

Suffolk Heraldry Society - The Audley Beast presented by David Phillips. By Zoom, 7.30pm. Contact suffolkheraldrysociety@gmail.com for information.

Saturday 18 January

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Bath Abbey (either a talk or a visit) Presented by Roland Symons.

Wednesday 22 January

The Heraldry Society - Life at The College of Arms sixty-six years ago presented by Rosemary Kennedy. A recording of this live talk broadcast by Zoom. 6.00pm

Wednesday 12 February

The Heraldry Society - The Anniversary Lunch with guest of honour Prof. Gillian Black, Carrick Pursuivant followed at 6.00pm by the *Constance Egan Lecture – Heraldry in the Household Division* presented by LSgt David Griffiths. Both events at The Raf Club, 128 Piccadilly, London.

Saturday 15 February

City of Bath Heraldic Society - The Medieval Heraldic Tiles of Neath Abbey presented by Tony Jones. Manvers Street Baptist Church, Manvers Street, Bath. 2.30pm

Saturday 15 February

Oxford University Heraldry Society - The Development of Heraldry in Medieval Bosnia presented by Emir Filipović. By Zoom, 6.00pm

Thursday 20 February

Suffolk Heraldry Society - TBC. By Zoom, 7.30pm. Contact suffolkheraldrysociety@gmail.com for information.

Saturday 1 March

Oxford University Heraldry Society - Thomas Barritt and other manuscripts presented by Peter Lindfield, At the Bodleian Library, Oxford c. 1.00pm

Saturday 15 March

City of Bath Heraldic Society - Powdered Wigs and Crested Button: The World of Heraldic Livery Buttons presented by Stephen Tudsbury-Turner. Manvers Street Baptist Church, Manvers Street, Bath. 2.30pm

Thursday 20 March

Suffolk Heraldry Society - An Introduction to Heraldry presented by Chris Broom. By Zoom 7.30pm. Contact suffolkheraldrysociety@gmail.com for information.

Calling all Regional Heraldry Groups and Societies:

Don't forget to send us your 2024-2025 lecture programmes for inclusion in the next issue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Just a reminder that Subscriptions are due in January. We hope that you have enjoyed your membership this year and will renew for another year. You get so much for your money, Lectures and Events both online and in person and our two publications, *The Heraldry Gazette* and *The Coat of Arms* as well as access to our website, online shop and Library collections.

If you pay by GoCardless Direct Debit—you do not need to do anything—your sub will be taken automatically at the beginning of January.

If you usually pay by PayPal, Credit or Debit card our Treasurer will be sending you a reminder by email.

If you have any queries, contact treasurer@theheraldrysociety.com

Correspondence

Casa Sollima

On p. 5 and Note 10 of the Steven Ashley's 'Casa Sollima' article "perhaps Silvester Alcantere" may be a reference to him being a member of the Military Order of Alcatara, founded in 1156 as of St Julian of Pereiro, renewed by the Pope in 1177 and changed its name to Alcantara, when granted the town of Alcantara in 1213 by Alfonso IX of Castile. Clark's *The Concise History of Knighthood*, Vol 2, 1784, pp 187-189 gives more information about this order. Regarding 'Sollima of the Urinals' as noted in the article, this appears unlikely as a name and arms and more likely a mocking description, wrongly recorded, of the cooking pots to which Mr Ashley refers. Such are fairly common in Spanish heraldry. Spanish influence arrived following the Sicilian Vespers of 1282 and the offer of the island to Aragon. In Italy *pignatte* are small delicate pots, often of clay, for water, after which the first Sunday of Lent is named, A use for urine would be more close to sacrilege.

Dirk Fitzhugh

Roche Arms

In September's 'Gazette' there is a short piece about the arms of the new Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin, Father Donal Roche.

It solved something of a minor mystery for me about the carving of a lamp upon an antique wooden box that I have owned for many years without understanding the symbolism of the carving. The box was originally from an old church.

In explaining the rationale behind Father Donal Roche's coat of arms that includes a lamp likewise to that carved onto my box, the magazine has thrown light upon my long-standing conundrum. It is a reference to Psalm 119 and the message it delivers.

Brendon Clarke

The Earliest Grant to a Woman

I have as usual enjoyed the recent issues of *The Heraldry Gazette*, particularly the items in the latest two issues on early grants of arms to women.

After reading the first item in Issue 171 (March), I looked up the reference in Fox-Davies' *Complete Guide to Heraldry* for more information. My copy is a 1969 Thomas Nelson edition 'Revised and annotated by J.P. Brooke-Little.'

Brooke-Little added a footnote (no. 255, on p. 442): "At least one earlier grant to a woman is known to me, namely that made to Annys Samson, 37 Henry VIII. In this grant, as in that to Marye Mathew, the arms are shown on a lozenge."

I could only find one reference to this Samson grant via a quick internet search, noted in Joseph Foster's *Grantees of Arms Named in Docquets and Patents to the End of the Seventeenth Century* (London: Harleian Society 1915), p. 222:

"Samson, Lady Annys, wife to Sir John Bowier, maior of London, 24 June 1545, by ? Hawley. Add. MS. 16,940, fo. 200."

The British Library website appears to still be considerably limited due to an October 2023 cyber-attack, so I could not find a copy of the cited MS or any details as to blazon, etc.

Would it be worth pursuing this additional 'candidate' for oldest English grant to a woman?

David Rodarmel

This topic has certainly whetted the appetite of our readers, does anyone have any further candidates they have come across in their research? **Editor**

Correction: Steven Ashley has contacted the Editor to say that he made a small typo in his 'Casa Sollima' note in the September issue of *The Heraldry Gazette*: in the first paragraph, 'the late 1980s' should read 'the late 1990s' and sends his apologies to the readers.

Correspondence

The RNLI

Dirk Fitzhugh writes....

With reference to the article on the RNLI in the September 2024 issue of *The Heraldry Gazette*, Sir William Hillary would have needed a Royal Warrant for his grant of supporters. None are referred to in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* 1833, nor in Joseph Foster's *Grantees*. Only the College of Arms could assist yet it is quite possible of Sir William to have assumed them since his pedigree in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* is so ancient that it is scarcely credible. Estates in Yorkshire are claimed but no Hillary appears in the Yorkshire Visitations. John Burke accepted articles in good faith, Later, Horace Round enjoyed demolishing the most fantastic. Hillary only appeared in one edition, so would scarcely have been noticed!

Berry's *Dictionary of Heraldry* Vol I gives Hillary of Danbury's 1805 arms with crest and motto but no supporters. Where he gives supporters they are either Scottish (often being treated differently) or explained as to their origins e.g. Hippisley, granted by Letters Patent of D. of Wurtemberg & confirmed by Royal Sign Manual 7 July 1797, or found on early buildings such as Hoghton on their tower temp. Eliz or Prevost of Belmont, Hants received supporters by Royal Sign Manual 11 Sept 1816 (as Baronet)... as did Duckett (late Jackson) of Corsham, Wilts 1791 "two parrots vert" in the Appendix p.262/3 but no reference to Hillary there either under 'Additions & Corrections of Arms of English Baronets'. Also there are Asgill (1761), Bickerton (1788), Knightley (1797), Stanhope-Sardamon (1807/27) and Wood (1808), all with supporters.

This would support the view that Sir William Hillary may have simply assumed the supporters of 2 lions gorged ducally or. Burke is not consistent in the information given: some supporters are included and occasionally the grant, such as Bickerton "Royal Grant 14 Dec 1804, the Baronetcy having been created in 1778". Presumably Burke merely published information given upon which he relied.

He also notes that, according to Burke, Sir William Hillary used two sets of supporters. *Burke's Peerage* (1832) gives '2 lions ducally gorged or'. The article quoting *Burke's Peerage* actually gives the different Supporters quoted in *Burke's General Armory* 1842 & 1884. Were the first simple Supporters printed in error

of it not, commented on by others as being somewhat presumptuous in their simplicity and so superseded by the more complex ones, which clearly reflected the arms with border, fleur de lis & crosses crosslet. If the latter is the case, there is less likelihood of any Royal Warrant and so more a case of William Hillary adopting them himself without authority, possibly with the mistaken belief that he could do so as Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St John. According to *Burke's Peerage* he was then Equerry to the Duke of Sussex and should have known better but may have been extra keen to have all the trappings!

The Duke of Sussex (1773-1843) was some two years younger than William Hillary and suffering from asthma was sent out to the continent for his health by his father, King George III, and thus was not given any position. He greatly upset his father by marrying Augusta Murray on 4 April 1793 at a hotel in Rome contrary to the 1772 Royal Marriage Act. Prince Augustus, as he then was, was only 20. She was some ten years older. Their first child was born 13 January 1794 and the marriage declared null and void by the Arches Court of Canterbury & Prerogative Court on 14 July & 3 August 1794, despite them marrying again at St George's Hanover Square on 5 December 1793. He was created Duke of Sussex on 27 November 1801, the year that they separated. The Duke married secondly in London in 1831, again contravening the Royal Marriage Act, to Cecilia, the daughter of the 2nd Earl of Arran and widow of Sir George Buggin.

William Hillary evidently spent much of his early life in Europe, partly with the Duke of Sussex to whom he was introduced by Sir William Hamilton, British Ambassador to the Court of Naples. He was appointed Equerry and accompanied the Prince to Vienna in 1796 and Germany in 1798-1800. In consideration of 'raising the Essex Legion in War with France in defence of his country and other service', the Baronetage was conferred by the personal direction of H.M. George III. When William Hillary's eldest child was born in 1800 the Duke of Sussex stood as Godfather.

Danbury Place in Essex which was acquired by Sir William Hillary via his first wife, Eliz. Disney-Fytche, was bought by the grandfather of the author Horace Round, who enjoyed demolishing false pedigrees, in 1830. for the sum of £21,000. The sixteenth century house, with a view of Chelmsford and a 300 acre farm was too dilapidated to renovate so was quickly demolished. Fourteen year old John Round, the father of

Correspondence

Horace Round, placed the foundation stone of the new building. In 1845 Danbury Place was purchased by the Church Commissioner and Estate for £24,700. *The Essex Gazetteer* (1864) describes it as occupying the site of a mansion built by Sir Walter Mildmay who died in 1589. During the eighteenth century it was occupied by the Fytch family. 'This mansion now called Danbury Palace, the seat of the Bishops of Rochester, was built by John Round, now of Brighton.

Sir William Hillary's arms are an adjustment of the Hillary arms found in the *Dictionary of British Arms* (DBA) Vols 3 & 4, e.g. from Vol 3, p. 240, *Arg, 6 crosslets Fitchy Sa* and Creswick's Roll c. 1510, Vol , p.30 gives *Sa, semy of crosslets, 3 fleur de lis arg.*

So it seems that he has combined the two, changing crosslets to Azure and adding the border, which is quite clever. There is no reference in Foster's *Grantees of Arms* to a grant of supporters *per se* but a grant to Sir Wm Hillary Bart [8 Nov 1805] of Pugg House, Aysgarth, co. York & Danbury Place, co Essex does appear in Vol XXXIV, fol 257.

Additional Sources

Abel-Smith, Julia *Forbidden Wife: Life and Trials of Lady Augusta Murray* (2020)

A Garthwaite Pedigree

I have recently purchased a copy of an issue of *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (2nd series, Vol V, 1894) in which there was a reference to a 'Camden pedigree' of Garthwaite. I am unable to find a reference to this family in DBA, Burke's *General Armory* or printed Visitations of Cheshire and Yorkshire.

The arms quoted are *Az a fret Or*, which have been used by the Fitzhugh's of Ravensworth, although generally they also have a Chief Or: these purport to quarter with FitzHugh.

I cannot find Sir Edward Fitzhugh anywhere, certainly not amongst the Fitzhugh, Barons of Ravensworth, in GEC's *Complete Peerage*, nor in Burke's *Extinct Peerage*. Oddly enough there is a Fitzhugh in the Chester Visitation of 1580 where the pedigree of Weld of Eaton begins with 'John Weld of Eaton = (married to) Jane dau toFitzhugh'. Their son, Robert Weld of Eaton was there at the time of the 1580 Visitation, see the illustrated facsimile copy by Martin Goldstraw (2013).

Camden's pedigree purports to show five generations headed by Edward Garthwaite d. 1460 of Richmond, co. York and Congleton, co. Cheshire who was slain at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460. 'The ancient arms of Garthwaite as depicted in the Cotgreave pedigree were *Azure, a fret Or* quartering the ensigns of the ancient houses of Fitzhugh, Pole, Vernon, Sutton, Neville, Latimer and others'. In the pedigree Camden states that Edward Garthwaite quartered these arms by right of his mother, Elinor, daughter an coheir of Sir Edward Fitz-Hugh' On the pedigree were 'five shields containing twelve quarterings connected with he Garthwaite family'. The Cotgreave's appear in the 1580 and 1630 Chester Visitations but there is no sign of any Garthwaite.

I wonder if any readers have come across this family, or is it another case of Tudor fiction?

Dirk Fitzhugh

East Surrey College

(part of Orbital South Colleges)

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Merry Christmas and a Happy and Healthy 2025 from the Editor and the Editorial Assistant.