



The Seaxe

Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society



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Queen Charlotte's Hatchment returns to Kew.



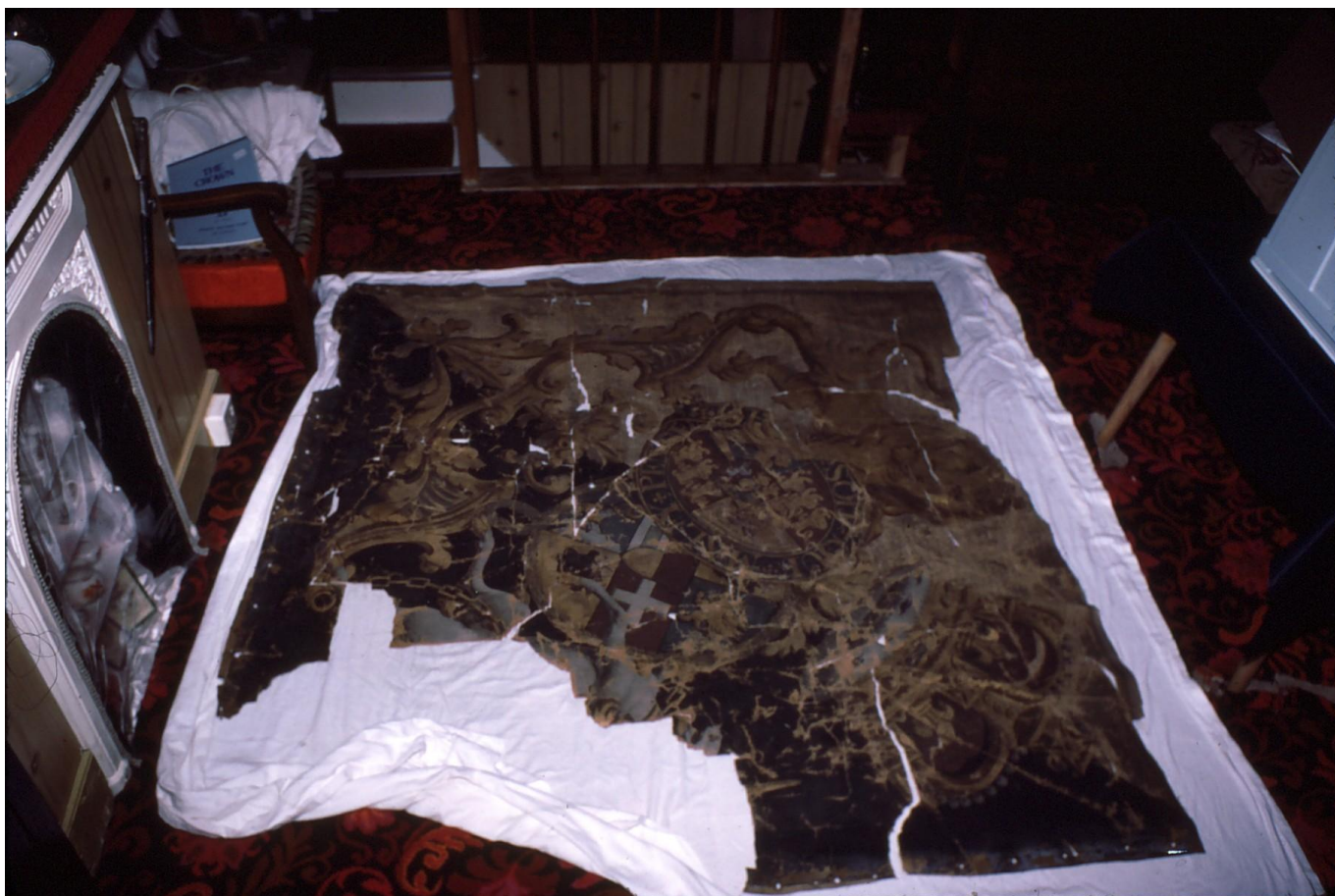
Peach Froggatt and the restored Queen Charlotte's Hatchment in Kew Palace.

Photo: S. Kibbey

Late afternoon on Thursday 23rd July 2009 a small drinks party was held at Kew Palace in honour of Peach Froggatt, one of our longest serving members. As described below in Peach's own words, the hatchment for Queen Charlotte, King George III's wife, was rescued from a skip after being thrown out by the vicar of St Anne's Church on Kew Green during renovation works. Today it is back in the house where 191 years ago it was hung out on the front elevation to tell all visitors that the house was in mourning.

"One pleasant summer afternoon in 1982 when we were recording the "Funeral Hatchments" for Peter Summers "Hatchments in Britain Series" we arrived at Kew Church, it was our last church for the day. The church was open and ladies of the parish were busy polishing and arranging flowers, and after introducing ourselves we settled down to our task. Later the lady in charge said she had to keep an appointment so would we lock up and put the keys through her letterbox.

After much checking and photographing we made a thorough search of the church as two of the large hatchments were missing. Not having any luck we locked the church and I left my husband relaxing on a seat on Kew Green while I returned the keys. Coming back the other side of the church I came across a skip full of rubbish, hanging over one corner was a torn piece of canvas. I called Joss that I had found the hatchment and set about emptying the skip. I will leave it to the imagination as to what else I had to handle as I began to unearth pieces of hatchment, (it was too dangerous for Joss to help as he had very limited eyesight). I only found three-quarters of the Queen Charlotte hatchment the rest must have been left on the frame. So

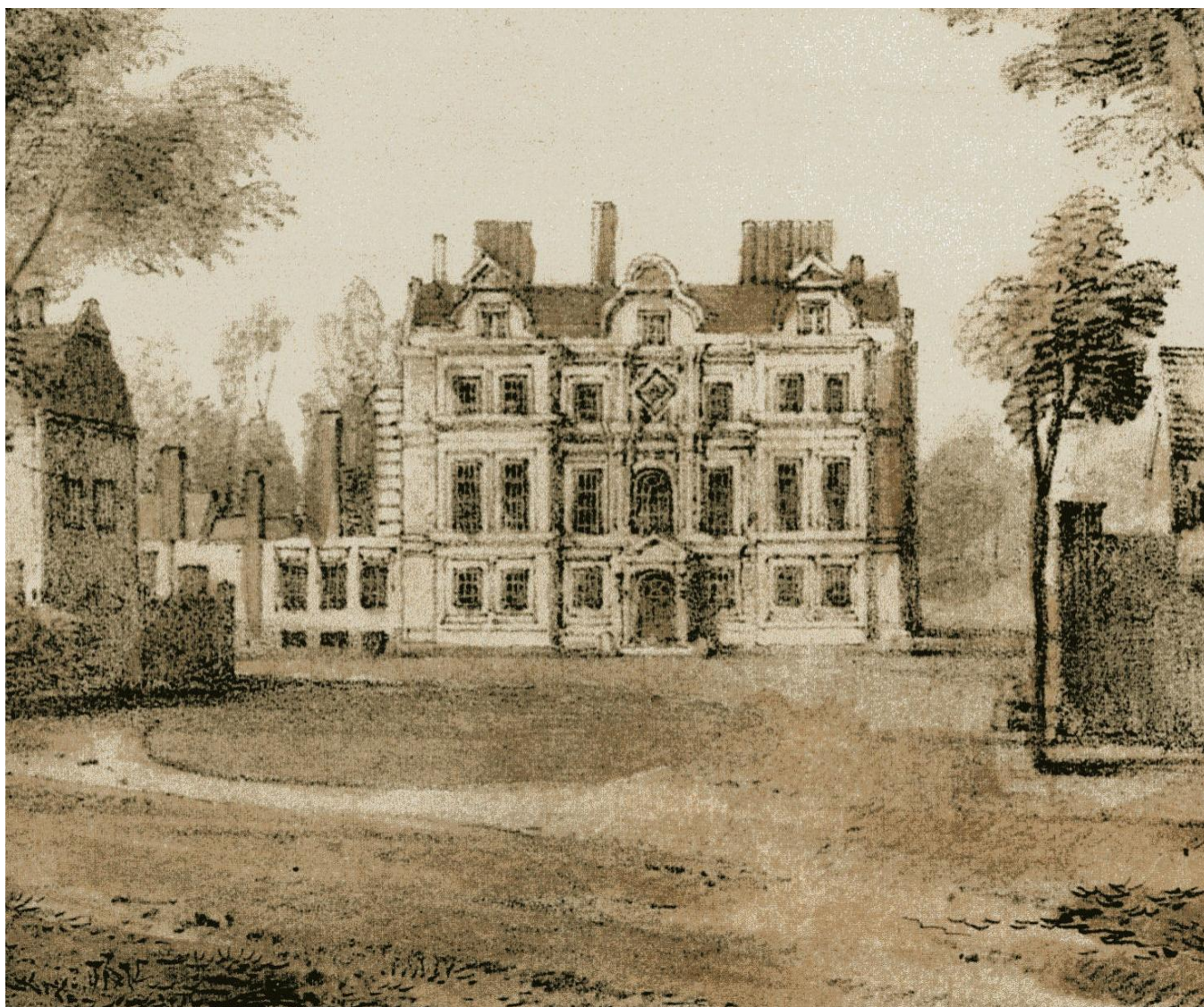


The hatchment laid out on a piece of cloth after being rescued.

now what to do with them? The church was locked so we decided to take them into our safekeeping. We made them into a 6ft. long roll using old clothing and electric flex from the skip. I cleared up putting everything back in the skip and was now in a fine mess. I managed to clean

my hands and arms with water and some rags but the pale lemon dress I started out in never recovered. We set forth for the station over Kew Bridge carrying the roll between us and managed to get the train to Clapham Junction. The rush hour was just starting, now were we going to be allowed on the train? Our luck was in, the train arrived with a friendly face looking out of the guards' van, it was Jack the allotment holder on the next plot to ours, we were welcomed aboard.

After the long trek from the station home at last, we covered the back room and half the sitting room floors with plastic, laid the hatchments out and started work to remove the deposits of chemicals etc. Joss's help was invaluable being an industrial chemist with 50 years experience in the paint and pigment industry he was able to advise me on cleaning methods, identifying the foul deposits and what to use to remove them so as to preserve the art work that had survived (also to provide refreshments as I worked on through the night).



South front, Old Palace, Kew Gardens showing hatchment

"Paul Mellon Collection, Yale".

There were many more days of cleaning and drying, preparing and stretching canvas on which we could mount the pieces of canvas, making good tears and holes and save the art work so that they would be stable to store until one day I hoped they could return to Kew.

Some 25 years later a programme on TV featuring Kew Palace with hatchment in place was seen by Dr Andrew Gray, an authority on hatchments. After a subsequent visit to the Palace he alerted me that they were looking for the hatchment and would like to have it back. At last the

hatchment could be returned to its original home and I could set about completing the restoration work.

I have tried to keep faith with the original art work making my colours from the pigments that were available in that era.

Note for heraldry pundits. Some of the arms vary in colour or design from the blazons given in the armorials, e.g. Qtr. Count of Scherwin the field is Azure should be Gules etc., (I have made no attempt to alter or correct any of the artist's original work).

Identification of Arms.

Dexter shield within the Garter:

Qly 1 & 4 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, Overall an escutcheon tierced and per pale 1st Brunswick, 2nd Luneburgh, 3rd Hanover, On an escutcheon the Crown of Charlemange.

Sinister shield within a wreath:

Quarterly of 6, 1. Mecklenberg, 2. Principality of Wenden, 3. Principality of Scherin, 4. Ratzeburg, 5. Count of Schwerin, 6. Lordship of Rostock. Overall an escutcheon, Stargard (from Lines of Succession).

Select bibliography.

Joshua J. Froggatt, F.T.S.C. – History and development of paints and pigments from medieval times to the present day.

Jiri Louda and Maclagan – Lines of Succession 1981.

Peter Summers – Hatchments in Britain No.5

I would like to pay tribute to my late husband Joss for without his expertise, encouragement and everlasting patience the hatchment would not have survived."

Maud R. Froggatt. (Peach)

Queen Charlotte and the arms of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

George III acceded to the throne on 25th October 1760. He was 22 years old. He took a shine to Lady Sarah Lennox, Henry Fox's sister-in-law but was persuaded by his close friend Lord Bute, to look to Germany for a wife. A list of potential brides was drawn up and discreet enquiries were made. The princess Philippina of Brandenburg-Schwedt, the princess Frederica of Saxe-Gotha, the princess Caroline of Hesse-Darmstadt, the princess of Anhalt-Dessau and the princess of Brandenburg were all considered and dismissed. It was Sophie Charlotte, the second daughter of Duke Charles Louis Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Elizabeth Albertina of Saxe-Hildburghausen who was chosen.

Charlotte was born on 19th May 1744 in the palace at Mirow in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in Germany. She was educated at home by a poet and gentlewoman, Madame Grabow and from an early age developed a taste for reading. Growing up she took an interest in the arts, science and theology. She learnt French but didn't learn English until after she had married. From 7th March 1760 when she was sixteen until her marriage in 1761 she was a non-resident secular canoness of the imperial abbey of Heroden.

On 8th July 1761 George III announced his intentions to the Privy Council. Charlotte left for England, after a short delay caused by the death of her mother, accompanied only by her German attendants, her lady of the bed-chamber, Juliana Elizabeth Schwellenber and Johanna Louisa Hagedorn. She arrived in London on 8th September that same year, where she met her groom at three in the afternoon and they were married in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace at nine that same evening. Horace Walpole commented that 'She looks very sensible, cheerful, and is remarkably genteel'. Charlotte adapted to her new life in England with her husband.



Queen Charlotte's arms of Mecklenburg-Strelitz impaled by the Royal Arms. 'Regal Heraldry' Thomas Willement, 1821. Drawn from the carriages that were used by Her Majesty previous to the alteration of the King's arms in 1801.

He also being interested in the things she liked, such as the theatre, art, music and natural philosophy. In 1762 George bought a large house at the west end of The Mall in St James's Park called Buckingham House, later to be known as the Queen's House for her official residence. Within a year of the marriage she had produced the first of fifteen children, the heir to the throne, George IV (1762-1830), followed by Frederick, later the duke of York (1763-1827), and William, duke of Clarence then William IV (1765-1837). After William came their first daughter, Charlotte (1766-1828) followed by another son Edward (1767-1820), then Augusta (1768-1840), Elizabeth (1770-1840), Ernest Augustus (1771-1851), Augustus Frederick (1773-1843), Adolphus Frederick (1774-1850), Mary (1776-1857), Sophia (1777-1848), Octavius (1779-1783), Alfred (1780-1782) and Amelia (1783-1810). Among the many artists for whom Charlotte was patron included Thomas Gainsborough who is buried in the churchyard of St Anne's at Kew, the church from where the hatchment as rescued. The queen was an accomplished harpsichord player, her music master and singing teacher from 1764 until his death in 1782 was the composer Johann Christian Bach. Her last public appearance was on 29th April 1818 when she

visited the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House for prize-giving to children taught by the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor. For a year now she had suffered from 'Hydrophaxy, or Dropsy of the Chest'. In June that year she retired to Kew Palace hoping to carry on to Windsor when she felt stronger to travel. However, whilst at Kew her legs started to swell up and became gangrenous. She died sitting in a chair at Kew on 17th November 1818 and was buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor on 2nd December.

The blazon for the Micklenburg arms are:

Quarterly of six , 1st Or, a buffalo's head cabossed Sable armed and ringed Argent crowned and langued Gules (Mecklenburg); 2nd Azure a griffin segreant Or (Principality of Wenden which came to the House of Mecklenburg by right of succession on the death of the last Prince of Wenden in 1430); 3rd Per fess in chief Azure a griffin segreant Or and in base Vert a bordure Argent (Principality of Schwerin. Schwerin was formerly a bishopric but made secular in 1648 and exchanged with the Dukes of Mecklenburg for the city of Wisman); 4th Gules a cross patée Argent crowned Or (Ratzeburg); 5th Gules a dexter arm Argent issuant from clouds in sinister flank and holding a finger ring Or (County of Schwerin); 6th Or a buffalo's head Sable, armed Argent crowned and langued Gules (Lordship of Rostock); overall an inescutcheon per fess Gules and Or (Stargard).

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The Four Ancient Military and Monastic Orders of Spain – Part 2

The foundation date for **The Order of Santiago**, also known as **The Military Order of St James of the Sword**, is unclear. Some put it as far back as 844 after the battle of Clavijo, when St James appeared during the battle and won a glorious victory. This idea is not generally accepted today. It seems that the Order started from a small band of local knights or *hermangildas*. *Hermangildas* were originally small bands of local people presumably farmers or knights, who provided protection in their own locality. In time, they became quasi-religious taking temporary vows of chastity and giving protection to Christians passing through.



The Cross of Santiago

It was at the battle of Clavijo, in 844, that the legend of St James originated. Called '*Matamoros*' or *Slayer of the Moors*, St James was said to have appeared at the battle in armour mounted on a white charger and bearing a white standard with a red cross on it. In a painting attributed to the circle of Juan de Flanders c.1510-20, there is the figure of St James on his charger. He is clothed in a brown habit and wearing a cap with the front turned up displaying two pilgrim staves in saltire between two escallop shells. His dexter hand is raised holding a sword, and in the sinister hand he carries a banner Gules a Cross Flory between four Scallop Shells Argent. The horse's caprison is similar to the banner. Despite being overwhelmingly outnumbered he beat back the Moors and the battle was won. From that day St James became the patron saint of Spain. Following the battle of Clavijo, the number of pilgrims to St James' shrine in Compostella increased until it became the third most important pilgrimage after Jerusalem and Rome.

The Order of Santiago was based near Caceres in Estramadura and was set up to protect the increasing number of pilgrims to the shrine in Compostella. Between 1164 and 1170 the thirteen founder knights became affiliated with the Order of Regular Canons of the Monastery of St Eloi in Galicia. In 1170 Cardinal Jacintha conferred the Rule of St Augustine on the Order. The Cardinal later, when in Rome made representations to Pope Alexander III on behalf of the Order of Santiago. The Pope reaffirmed the Rule of St Augustine and prescribed to the knights the procedures for holding Chapters and of electing their Master.

The Order differed in many ways from that of the other Orders in Spain. The knights were permitted to marry. Also, they undertook to provide hospital services for the needy and to preach the gospel to all within their territories. They built a number of hospitals including one in Toledo and also in Avila. The knights took vows of poverty, obedience and the lesser vow of chastity, marital chastity. On the death of a married knight the Order took care of his family although all his possessions passed to the Order. The number thirteen, (representing the twelve apostles and Christ), was also highly significant. There were thirteen founding members; thirteen *comendadores de casas* (commanderies?) and the ruling Council consisted of thirteen members. The Council of thirteen was replicated in the Order's principal fortress communities, each containing thirteen knight brothers.

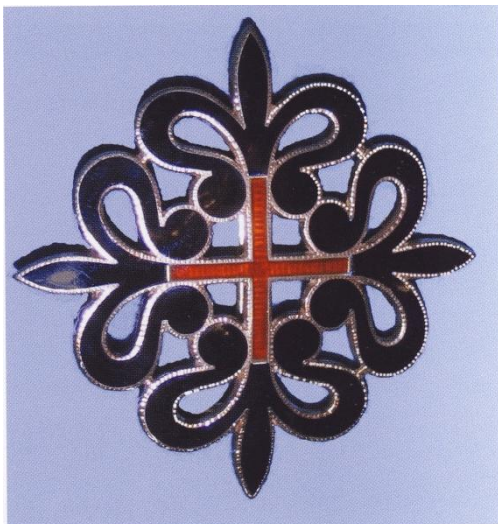
The Order, like many others, struggled to flourish at first. In 1280 the Order sustained so many losses in the battle of Moclín that they absorbed the Order of Santa María Espana to survive. However, by 1493 membership had reached about 700,000. Today membership totals about 60.

In 1174 Alphonso VIII granted to the Order the castle of Uclés. This was to be their main seat until 1245 when they moved to Segura de la Sierra in Andalusia. The castle-monastery at

Uclés is known today as the Little Escorial. It stands on the hill overlooking the village about 80km south west of Cuenca. It is open to the public. The fortress at Segura de la Sierra is high up on a steeply inclined mound looking over the village below. It is located in one of Spain's National Parks about 150km or so north east of Jaen.

The knights wore a white habit with a red cross on the shoulder, the bottom arm of which resembled the blade of a sword. Some knights also wore the symbol of St James, the scallop shell. However, Pope Alexander IV declared '...that none of this Order shall wear the Escallop Shell for Ensign, but such knights, priests and nuns as are nobly descended'. In 1560 King Phillip II permitted the knights to wear an escallop shell suspended from a gold chain. The Shell to be made of gold or silver as big as a piece of eight, but not crystal or any other stone. The gold chain had to be worn with the Orders' robe or mantle. The Order's motto was 'Rubet ensis sanguine Arabum' – 'May the sword be red with Arab blood'. The battle cry was 'Santiago y cierra Espana'.

Candidates for admission originally had to prove four noble quarterings but this was later modified to 'ancient nobility of the paternal line'. Today the conditions for admission are that the Novice Knight can prove the nobility of each of his four grandparents, that he and his parents and grandparents are legitimate and not descended from non-Christians, and that he must produce proof that he himself is a Roman Catholic of good standing.



The Cross of Montessa

The **Order of Montessa** is the smallest Order of the Four Ancient Spanish Orders. It was founded in 1312 in response to the suppression of the Templars. When the Templars were disbanded their property was to be given over to the Hospitallers. However, King James II of Aragon and Valencia refused to carry out the Popes' orders and created a Military Order to take over from the Templars. The new Order absorbed the Templar knights in Aragon, including their property. On 10 June 1317 Pope John XXII gave approval to the new Order, and gave it the Cistercian Rule. The Order was affiliated to the larger Order of Calatrava, their statutes being almost identical. Some of the first knights of the Order were from the Order of Calatrava. Shortly after its foundation, a number of knights from the Order of Mercy joined following the schism within that Order. In 1399 the Order absorbed the small Order of St George of Alfama since their aims were identical. The

principle aim of the Order was to defend Aragon against the Moors, even though the threat was not particularly great.

The Order's seat was the town of Montesa, approximately 150km north west of Alicante in the south of Spain. At Montesa, at the insistence of king James II they built their convent-fortress, dedicated to the honour of St George, the ruins of which can be seen today.

The habit was white and the badge a plain red cross, (cross of St George, patron saint of the kingdoms of Navarre and Aragon). The badge and decoration of the Order today is similar to those of Alcántara and Calatrava, except that the stylized Cross Flory is Sable surmounted on the limbs by a plain Cross Gules.

Admission to The Order of Montesa is the least strict of the Four Orders. Only the families of the paternal and maternal grandparents must be noble, legitimate, and not descended from non-Christians.

Following Ferdinand and Isabella's triumph in Granada in 1492, bringing to an end the reconquista of the peninsular, the Orders' main objectives had been achieved. By this time the Orders had become rich, powerful and extremely influential in varying degrees. The crusade was over and had been won. The Military and Monastic Orders had now served their purpose, their principal aims having been achieved they were now left in a kind of limbo. Over time the Spanish kings regularly obtained the election of close family members to the Mastership of the Orders. At Calatrava in 1489, Santiago in 1494 and Alcántara in 1495 the administration of the three Orders were ultimately granted to King Ferdinand of Aragón, as Sovereign of Aragón and King-Consort of Castille. Eventually, Pope Adrian VI issued a Bull dated 4 May 1523 transferring the 'perpetual administration' of all three Orders to Charles I (the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V), King of Spain, and his heirs and successors with the provision that this dignity could be exercised by a future female Sovereign. The smaller Order of Montesa was transferred to the Crown of Aragón by a Bull of Sixtus V dated 15 March 1587. By a further Bull of 22 May 1739 its Council was united with that of the other three Orders.

In 1793 a regiment of the Spanish army was created from the four Orders. The regiments of the Spanish army were continually being reorganized, consequently their names and their uniform changed frequently. At its creation it was called the Infantry Regiment of the Military Orders, No 40. The first colonel was Don Antonio Fernández de Córdoba y Pimentel, Duke of Arión. It was disbanded in 1985 when it was known as the Infantry Regiment of the Military Orders, No 37. A number of campaigns were fought by the regiment including the French war (1793-95), the siege of Gibraltar (1796-97), the War of Independence otherwise known as the Peninsular War (1808-14), the Constitutional War (1822-23), and various actions in Morocco (1921-22, and 1924-25).

The arms of the Regiment were: 'Quarterly 1. Argent the Cross of Santiago; 2. Argent the Cross of Calatrava; 3. Argent the Cross of Montesa; 4. Argent the Cross of Alcántara all within the chain of the Noble Order of the Golden Fleece and surmounted by the Royal Crown. Motto 'IN HOC SIGNO VINCES' Their *sobrenombre* was 'Defenders of the Faith and the Law'.

In 1856 The Infantry Regiment of Alcántara No.33 was formed. Originally they were the Battalion of Infantry No 5 Provisional, the first chief being Lieutenant-Colonel Don Marcelino Clos Eguizábal. They fought in numerous campaigns including Cuba (1874-82, and 1895-98), and the Civil War (1936-1939)

The arms they bore were the same as the badge of the Ancient Order, 'Argent the Cross of Alcántara Vert'. Their *sobrenombre* was 'El Primero en el Peligro' – 'First into danger'.

At the end of the 18th century the uniform of the Spanish cavalry consisted of hats with yellow or white lace, depending on the unit's button colour (which was either brass or pewter), black



Arms of the Infantry Regiment of the Military Orders, No.37

boots, and housings of the facing colour laced yellow or white. The cloak was the same colour as the coat. At the formation of the regiment the four Orders had their own distinctive colours. Alcántara had a white coat, green breeches, white turnbacks, green cuffs/lapels, green waistcoat and brass buttons. Calatrava had a white coat, scarlet breeches, white turnbacks, scarlet cuffs/lapels, scarlet waistcoat and pewter buttons. Santiago had a blue coat, blue breeches, scarlet turnbacks, scarlet cuffs/lapels, buff waistcoat and pewter buttons. Montessa had a white coat, blue breeches, white turnbacks, blue cuffs/lapels, blue waistcoat and pewter buttons. In 1796 the uniforms were changed. This change standardized the main items of clothing. All regiments wore white coats with scarlet piping and turnbacks, pewter buttons, buff waistcoats and breeches, bicorn hats edged with white, and crimson housings edged with white lace. The boots were replaced with black dragoon-style gaiters. The various units were now only identified by the colour of their collar, cuffs, and lapels. Alcantara's were green, Calatrava's were scarlet, Santiago's were crimson and Montessa's were blue. The uniform was to change many times in the next 150 years or so.

The Cortes abolished the Orders in 1934, however, the law abolishing them was not recognized by the Holy See. They were revived in 1978 by Don Juan, Count of Barcelona, the father of King Juan Carlos. King Juan Carlos I is now the 'Grand Master and Perpetual Administrator of the Four Orders by Apostolic Authority'.

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The arms of Mecklenburg, 1524.

Restored Royal Arms at Aslackby, Lincolnshire by William T. Collins,



Photo: Mr Frank Emons

The Hanoverian Arms at Aslackby, Lincolnshire.

On a cold night in November the Church of St James, Aslackby, Lincs, was full, as parishioners and friends came to see the newly restored Royal Arms on display. The cleaning and restoration were carried out by Ms Christian Duke, who trained in Florence with the help of Mr Charles Leggatt, formerly curator of Dulwich Picture Gallery.

The arms, of the period 1714-1801, are on a canvas 10' X 12' shaped to fit the chancel arch. They were in poor condition, having been kept behind a screen for years, where they accumulated layers of coal dust and other grime. The arms are against a background of blue curtains pulled aside, with an architectural base and two putti supporting a motto ribbon. Charles Leggatt detects two different hands at work with

the unicorn supporter and architectural details particularly well depicted. The arms of Scotland do not quite fill their quarter, and the mantling is Gules, lined Argent. Above the arms is a golden orb representing the Holy Spirit.

The restoration was funded by grants from the Leche Trust, the Idlewild Trust, the Alan Evans Memorials Trust, the H. and G. de Freitas Charitable Trust, and private donations organised by the PCC. A “time capsule” with details of the restoration and people’s names has been fixed to the back of the canvas; the intention is to hang the canvas in the church tower.

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And more Royal Arms.

The former Surrey County Court, (built 1860) has been many things. For the last few years it was the Wandsworth Museum but now it has been converted in to the Wandsworth Town Library. The library opened its doors on 25th August this year. Part of the renovations included giving the Royal Arms a cleanup and fresh lick of paint. Unfortunately, the lion in the crest has lost its crown, and the Scottish unicorn has managed to lose its chain that should be reflexed over its back. However, the unicorn was furnished with a new horn having been bereft for a number of years. The arms took over three days to paint, with on occasions two painters working on it at the same time. It was pleasing to see the time spent on getting the details right and this is shown in the finished product.



The Royal Arms on Wandsworth Town Library

The heraldry on the tomb chest of Sir George Brooke, 9TH Baron Cobham at St Mary Magdalene Church, Cobham, Kent. - Part 2



In the last edition we looked at the arms on the effigies of Sir George, his wife Anne Bray and their ten sons. Now we shall look at Sir George's four daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, and Catherine and the shields at the ends of the tomb chest.

Elizabeth was the eldest daughter. She was born on 12th June 1526. In January 1547 when she was 21 years old she married William Parr, 1st Marquess of Northampton and brother to Katherine Parr, the 6th wife of Henry VIII. Elizabeth was William's second wife. They married in January 1547/8. It was a sad relationship and was the cause of great debate at the time. William's first wife was Anne Bouchier, only child of Henry, 2nd Earl of Essex and Mary, 1st daughter and coheirress of Sir William Say of Broxbourne, Herts. When Henry died she became, in her own right, Baroness Bouchier. She then "elowed" (sic), from William sometime around 1542 and refused to return to her husband and said openly that she "would go as she lusted". Northampton obtained an Act of Parliament, which among other things declared that her children should be deemed bastards and barred from inheriting from either parent. He then got a divorce through the ecclesiastical courts and two months after marrying Elizabeth set up a commission of learned men to decide whether during the lifetime of Anne Bouchier he might lawfully marry again. Their judgement was "that the band of wedlock had already been broken by the mere act of infidelity (of the first wife) the second marriage was lawful. However, Queen Mary repealed the ruling of the ecclesiastical court and the couple had to separate.

Here we see Elizabeth wearing a coronet, and ermine lined mantle. On her tabard are the arms of her husband impaling her father's arms.

The arms for Parr are as follows: Argent two bars Azure within a border engrailed sable (not visible) – PARR; Azure three chevrons interlaced and a chief Or. – FITZHUGH; Barry Argent and Gules a Fleur-de-lis Sable. – STAVELEY; Gules a bend between six cross-crosslets Argent – FURNEAUX; Barry Argent and Azure on a bend Gules three Martlets Argent – GRAY; Vair a fess Gules – MARMION; Barry Or and Azure an eagle Gules – JERNEGAN; Or three chevrons Gules and a chief Vair - ST QUENTIN; Vert three bucks trippant Argent – GREENE; Gules a chevron Or between three cross-crosslets Argent: in chief a lion passant Argent - MABLETHORPE

She died childless of breast cancer on 2nd April 1565 at Blackfriars and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral. She obviously put up a fight against her illness as there is evidence that she went to Antwerp to consult with the surgeons and physicians there. Unfortunately there was nothing they could do "as yet they agre not of the curing of her breste".



Elizabeth, wife of William Parr,
Marquis of Northampton

Anne, the second daughter died at an early age and so bears only Brooke of fifteen.

Mary died a spinster and she too bears only her parent's quarterings.



Catherine

Catherine was the youngest daughter. She was born on 7th April 1544 and married John Jerningham Esq. Since she is shown with the arms of Jerningham she must have already been married at the time the tomb was built although she was only 17 years old at the time. Jerningham brought in nine quarterings most of which are not visible. However, the Jerningham quarterings that can be seen are Gules three bars gemmels Or a canton Argent - FITZOSBORNE. The one immediately under her hands is Argent on a chevron with two cottices engrailed sable three escallops Argent - GONVYLE, and the bottom one with the lion is Sable a lion rampant within an orle of cinquefoils Argent for CLIFTON.

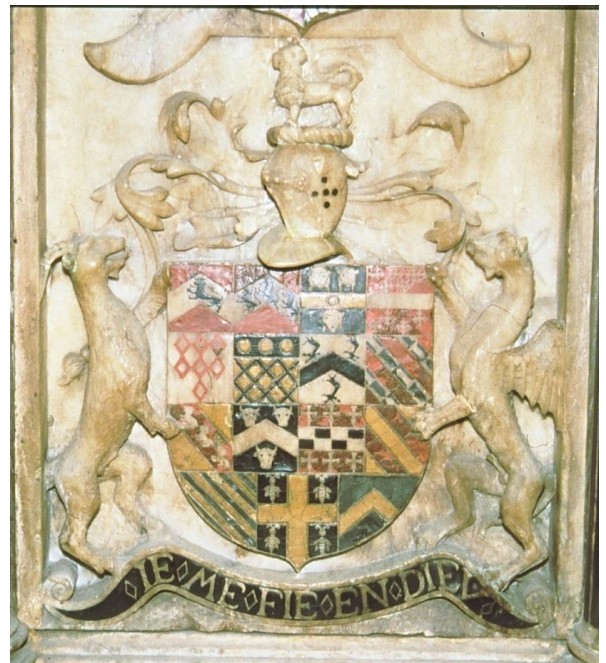
On the west and east ends of the tomb chest are four shields. The top shields are Sir George's arms with William's beneath. At the eastern end of the chest can be seen Brooke of six impaling Bray of nine.

Underneath are William's arms impaling those of his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir John Newton. Remember he bears his first wife's arms on his tabard on the first figure. There are a number of discrepancies with the Newton quarterings which need looking into.

At the upper east end are Sir George's arms of Brooke of six impaling Bray of nine:
Brooke quarterings: 1. Brooke, 2. Cobham, 3. Braybrooke, 4. St Amand, 5. de la Pole, 6. Peveril. The Bray quarterings: 1. Bray modern, 2. Bray ancient, 3. Hallighwell, 4. Norbury 5. Boteler, 6. Sudeley, 7. Montfort, 8. Croyser, 9. D'Abernon



Shield for Sir George Brooke impaling Bray
Upper east side



Shield for Sir William Brooke
Lower east side

Below Sir George's shield on the east side are those of his heir, Sir William Brooke. Here he quarters his mother's arms, she being a co-heiress. He uses one of his father's badges, the Lion statant Sable crowned Or for his crest rather than the Cobham crest of the Saracen's head.



Shield for Sir George Brooke
Upper west side

On the west end we see Sir George's arms with his wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence all surrounded by the Garter. As I mention earlier Sir George was elected to the Order in 1549. I'm not sure if this would be considered strictly correct having his wife's arms included within the Garter. But there we are. The dexter supporter is an antelope and the sinister is the winged lion. The crest is the saracen's head. You can clearly see some of the repair work carried out on the supporters.



Shield for William Brooke, 10th Lord Cobham, Brooke impaling Newton
Lower west side.

The lower shield displays the arms of William, impaling the arms of his second wife, Frances who was one of seventeen daughters of Sir John Newton of Richmond in East Harptree, Somerset. She was a Lady of the bedchamber of Queen Elizabeth I. It's an interesting detail in that both his wives arms are displayed on the tomb. Here we see his second wife's arms. His first wife's arms are displayed on his tabard on his figure on the south side of the tomb.

On the dexter side we have the 15 quarterings for Brooke impaling the 12 quarterings for Newton. We've already gone through the Brooke quarterings so we'll just run through the Newton side. 1. Newton, who were originally Cradoc, 2. Sherbourne, 3. Angell, 4. Perrott, 5. Harvey, 6. Cheddar, 7. Not sure about this one. It was probably intended for Scobahull, Isabel Cheddar's mother was a Scobahull co-heir, 8. Hampton, 9. Bitton, 10. Furneaux, 11. Caldecot, 12. Gurney

Note the Cobham chevron is argent and not Or. In fact all the Cobham quarters on the tomb have been left the colour of the alabaster. Presumably they were to be gilded gold as the chevron should be.


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Did you know...

...that there were three Visitations to Middlesex made by the heralds? The first was in 1572 by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux who combined his visit to Middlesex with Hertfordshire. The second, in 1633-64 (also combined with Hertfordshire) was by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux, who deputed his son Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, for the purpose. And thirdly in 1668 by William Ryley, Lancaster Herald and Henry Dethick, Rouge Croix Pursuivant and Marshall to Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux King of Arms.

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Richard Young, 1809-1871 – Sheriff of London and Middlesex,



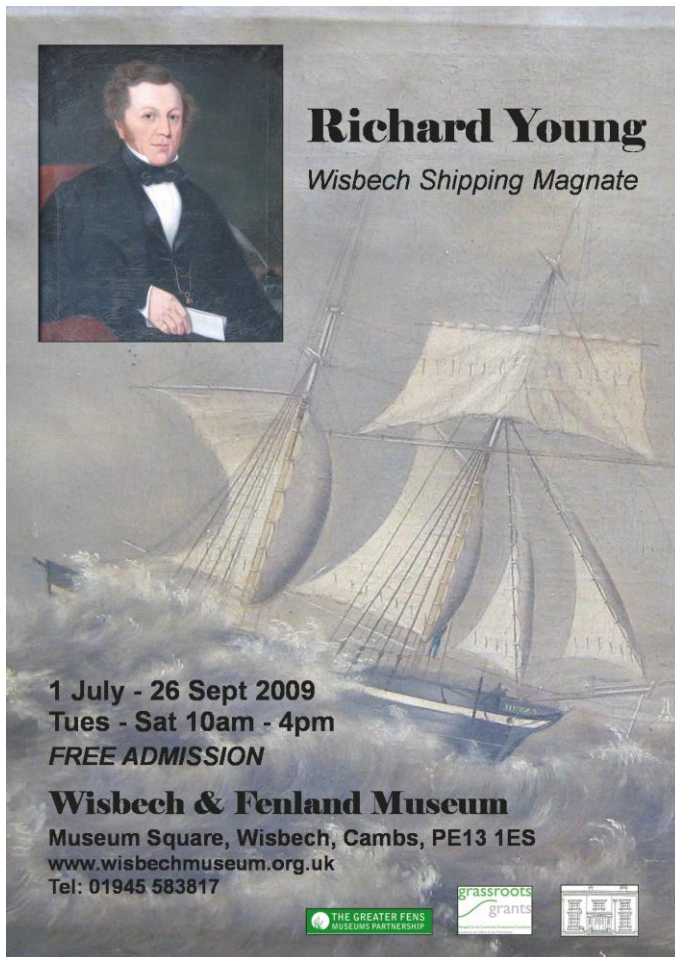
Richard Young
Wisbech Shipping Magnate

1 July - 26 Sept 2009
Tues - Sat 10am - 4pm
FREE ADMISSION

Wisbech & Fenland Museum
Museum Square, Wisbech, Cambs, PE13 1ES
www.wisbechmuseum.org.uk
Tel: 01945 583817

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Richard Young was born on 22 March 1809 at Scarning, Norfolk, south west of East Dereham. His family originally came from the Wisbech area. His grandfather John, was a farmer and had land in Walsoken and Emneth. Around 1780 he left for Foulsham Old Hall in North Norfolk, after his sheep were drowned in a flood. John married Jane Bell, a member of the Beaupre family of Outwell. Little further is known of Richard Young's early life though there are believed to be associations with Tydd St Giles where he was a choir boy.

Richard Young married into the Pears Family of Gunthorpe House and in 1837 he was appointed Keeper of the North Level Sea Sluice and Surveyor of the North Level Main Drain. In the same year he purchased, with Thomas Greaves and Thomas Rawson his first boat *Elizabeth Huddleston* the first of 43 vessels he was to own. In 1853, Young bought the *Lady Alice Lambton*, a screw-driven steamer of 700 tons, said to be the largest vessel yet to come up the Nene to Wisbech. 1853 was also the year that Richard Young and his family moved from North Level

Sluice House to the house he had built, Osborne House in Walsoken. A year or two later an Italianate tower, similar to that of its namesake Osborne House on the Isle of Wight was added so that ships as they entered the Nene could be sighted.

In 1855 he was elected as a Town Councillor representing the South Ward and in 1858 elected Mayor of Wisbech and a year later Alderman. As well as being an Alderman, Richard Young was a Deputy Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire, a magistrate for the Borough of Wisbech and magistrate for both the counties of the Isle of Ely and Norfolk.

In 1865 he stood for parliament as a Liberal candidate. In a letter published in *The Wisbech Advertiser* on 13th July Young wrote ‘...having received numerous requisitions from different parts of the county soliciting me to come forward as a candidate for the County of Cambridgeshire. I beg to offer myself for your suffrage. I come forward as a Liberal and independent supporter of Lord Palmerston’s Government.’ The Parliament of 1865 only lasted three years and in 1869 he fought a by-election in King Lynn but failed to gain the seat.

As a liveryman of the Loriners’ and Fruiterers’ Companies he was eligible to be nominated Sheriff of London and Middlesex and on 13th October 1871 was duly elected. Tragically, he died two days after receiving the honour at the age of 62. His body was returned by train to Wisbech and the funeral took place on 21st October in Walsoken Parish Church. A stained glass window to his memory was placed in the Church and a subscription of £400 raised for a portrait and memorial. The portrait was presented to the Borough Council and the memorial column which stands in Wisbech Park was inaugurated in October 1872 by the Lord Mayor of London.

Courtesy of Roger Powell, ‘Richard Young of Wisbech from sluicekeeper to sheriff’, Wisbech and Fenland Museum, 1995

Richard Young’s son the Reverend Belton Young presented the badge illustrated here on the right, to the Museum in 1935.

The arms ‘Gules a fess between three lions rampant Or’ are the arms of Young. Burke gives two entries in the General Armory (p.1151) of these arms for Young of Northumberland and Young of York. The escutcheon in pretence are the arms for the office of the sheriff of London and Middlesex. It will be noted that the Saxon Crown in the Middlesex arms is not shown as this was added to the arms of Middlesex in November 1910. As mentioned above Robert Young was a liveryman of both the Loriners’ and Fruiterers’ Companies. The Loriners’ arms are shown on the dexter whilst the Fruiterers’ on the sinister.

The Worshipful Company of Loriners’ arms are unauthorised. They seem to have been in use since the sixteenth century. The earliest known instances of their arms show the field as Gules but Azure is generally used. The blazon of the arms are:

‘Azure on a chevron Argent between three manage-bits Or as many bosses

Sable’. The Loriner makes and sells bits, bridles, spurs, stirrups, saddle trees and the minor metal work for horse trappings. Manage is an archaic term used for the schooling of horses. The manage-bits in the arms are a symbol of riding. The bosses on the chevron are the metal



Badge for Robert Young, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1861

caps which are often elaborately engraved with decorative patterns and cover the join between the bit's mouthpiece and the sidepieces.

The Worshipful Company of Fruiterers arms are, like those of the Loriners', unauthorised although they have been in use since the latter part of the sixteenth century. The blazon is: 'Azure on a mount Vert the Tree of Paradise, environed with a Serpent between Adam dexter and Eve sinister all proper'.

The badge is gold and enamel. It is 93mm (measured from base of shield to head of the Ibex) high, 78mm wide and is 13mm deep, (approximate measurement at the middle, the surface is convex). It weighs 200gms.

The editor would like to express his thanks to Mr David Wright, Curator of the Wisbech and Fenland Museum for providing the information in this article and details of the badge. The exhibition finishes on 26th September 2009. If you wish to see the badge after that date contact Mr Wright who will be more than happy to arrange for you to see it.

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Arms of Anglo-Polish Origins by Stefan Zachary

In 2005 the College of Arms Bluemantle Pursuivant, Peter O'Donoghue, designed the patent for Stefan Zachary (originally Zacharkiewicz) to reflect the Zacharkiewicz family history in Poland as well as his mother's English family name of Mortimer. The College took great care as Polish heraldic customs are considerably different from those in England, so mixing Polish and English elements in the design required an understanding of both sets of heraldic traditions.

The 1908 publication "Herby Szlachty Polskiej " (meaning Arms of Polish Knights) provides a very helpful reference and contains 440 coats of arms of Polish nobility reproduced in full colour. It was reprinted in 1990 by Orbis Books (London) with English translation given to the explanatory notes which have been used in preparing this article.

To understand Polish heraldry is to understand the history and social structure of Polish society which governed the development of its heraldic system. From the late Middle Ages until the last partitions (at the end of the 18th century) Poland was a very large united kingdom, a commonwealth of nations. It comprised Poland proper, known as "Korona" – the Crown, plus the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, including Byelorussia, Ruthenia (now Ukraine) and other territories, at times stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Its eastern borders formed the divide between Europe and Asia.

From the late 14th century onwards the nobility played an increasingly important role in the administration and ruling of these vast lands. This social class was, in comparison with other European countries, necessarily very numerous – consisting (by the latter part of the eighteenth century) of about 7.5% of the whole population. This compared with 2% in England during the same period. It was an equal society, all nobles being knights and all knights being noble. A Polish knight may have owned vast estates and carried his sword in a jewel-encrusted scabbard, but he was only the equal of a poor knight who tied his sword to his waist with rope and owned a few acres. Little regard was paid to wealth but bravery in battle was considered a



Mortimer Arms

paramount. Latin was the common language of nobility, the church and the universities and as such allowed nobles of different regions to converse.

From the late sixteenth century Poland was a constitutional monarchy with kings elected for life by the nobility. Each nobleman had the right to vote in parliament (the Sejm), to elect members of parliament and elect the king; he could himself be elected as ruler. The majority of the country's administrators, army officers and upper clergy belonged to the nobility. This privileged class was both numerous and growing as noblemen's children inherited their privileges and used their coats of arms. The Sejm frequently knighted not only soldiers serving the Crown, but also writers, doctors, printers, historians, architects, engineers and courtiers. This nobility (szlachta in Polish) was ethnically almost homogeneous, being either of pure Polish nationality (or 'Polonised') and Roman-Catholic. It was forbidden to marry outside the szlachta.

All such noblemen had coats of arms and all had the same legal privileges, although some were in practice more powerful, influential and wealthy. Wealth usually derived from landed property which could only be owned by the nobility, the Crown and the Church. Unlike western knights the Polish knight swore no fealty to an overlord but regarded himself rather as the defender of the Commonwealth, its people, and Christendom. There were no hierarchical titles in Polish nobility such as existed in western Europe.



Brodzic Arms

One characteristic of Polish heraldry is that coats of arms are inherited by all children, male and female, without changes in design. Also, the arms usually have their own name, independent from the family name, and the same arms can be used by several families whether related or not, similar to the clan system of Scotland. Thus, there can be hundreds of noble families sharing one coat of arms. For example, the Jastrzebiec coat of arms is used by over 550 families. Polish heraldic records therefore list under the name of each coat of arms all the families entitled to those arms arranged in alphabetical order.

In the case of my family, Zacharkiewicz, the listing is placed under the Brodzic coat of arms and confirms the locale of the family (Brzesc Kujawski in Great Poland, or Wielkapolska), and the date of election to the nobility (1768) by the authority of Parliament (the Sejm). No reason for knighthood is given but it was almost always for service to the Crown or state, usually as an act of bravery in battle.

In Poland, as elsewhere in Europe, surnames tell a lot about the family and its origins. There are basically four derivations of Polish surnames:-

1. **Geographical** (based on a place name, the most common type), such as Gryzbowski – from Gryzbow, typically ending -owski
2. **Patronymic / Matronymic** (Based on an ancestor's first name), typically ending -icz, -wicz, -ycz, ic, and -yc, all meaning "son of".
3. **Occupational** (based on a person's job, duty or trade), such as Krawiec – tailor.
4. **Descriptive** (based on a person's unique quality or feature, such as Jan Wysocki – John the Tall)



Arms of Zachary

In the case of Zacharkiewicz, the name is patronymic – son of Zachar – a rare and ancient name which can be found in Latin (St Zachary), Greek, Hebrew and Arabic alike. My family were Polish Roman-Catholics and their coat of arms (the Brodzic) displays three crosses, perhaps representing the holy trilogy and the clan's role as 'defenders of the faith'. The church and country were revered as one idea; the holy mother was also adopted as the mother 'queen' of Poland, so the Roman-Catholic religion was ingrained in the nobility.

In the Zachary arms, the shield displays the Polish arms of Zacharkiewicz (Brodzic) surmounted by part of the English Mortimer arms. The crest comprises a crowned Polish eagle displayed with the Zacharkiewicz arms on its chest, and holding a sword in each claw, paying heed to the military traditions of Zacharkiewicz.



The Grant of Arms to Mr Stefan Zachary. Granted by Peter Gwynn-Jones, Garter King of Arms and Hubert Chesshyre, Clarenceux King of Arms, dated 2nd May 2007.



Society News.

Margaret Young and Marjorie Kirby.

Margaret Young, formerly our secretary and Marjorie Kirby, past joint editor of 'The Seaxe' have moved in to residential homes so they can be independent whilst also being cared for.

For those members who would like to keep in touch the following are their addresses:

Margaret Young, Osborne Cottage, York Avenue, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, PO32 6BD
Tel: 01923 293523 and,

Marjorie Kirby, The Grange Retirement Home, Ruxbury Road, St Anne's Hill, Chertsey, KT16 9EP.

We wish them both our very best wishes and hope they find happiness in their new homes.

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Programme for 2010

The committee is now considering the programme of talks for 2010. At this moment we have no talks booked. Keith Lovell has agreed to give a talk he gave earlier this year to The Heraldry Society of Scotland on the Lutterell Table Carpet. This talk will be a joint meeting with the Chiltern Heraldry Group and will probably be in March.

Do you have a topic you would like to share with fellow members? If you've not given a talk before and are not sure about putting a talk together let me know. We may be able to help. We may even be able to help getting illustrations for the talk. As a group we are relying on the same two or three speakers to fill our programme. If you wish these meetings to continue it is essential new speakers come forward. Don't be shy. Give it a go. You'll probably enjoy the experience.

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Picture Credit

The picture showing the arms of Micklenburg 1524, on page 9 was obtained from the 'Heraldry of the World' web site (www.ngw.nl). The editor would like to thank the owner of that site, Mr Ralf Hartemink for providing the reference to this illustration.

Schütt, H-H. : Auf Schild und Siegel - Die Wappenbilder des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern und seiner Kommunen. Schwerin, 2002, 327 p. ISBN 3-933781-21-3.

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Next Meetings

*Heraldry of Legend –
Arthur's Round Table*
Dr Andrew Gray

Saturday 5th September 2009
at 2.30pm

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The Ceiling at St Albans Abbey
Stuart Whitefoot

7th November 2009
at 2.30pm

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Provisional Joint Meeting with The Chiltern
Heraldry Group

The Luttrell Carpet
Keith Lovell FHS
Date and venue to be agreed.

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Meetings are held at the Guide Hut in Bury Street, Ruislip – part of the Manor Farm, Library, Great Barn group of buildings and are usually on the first Saturday of each month starting at 2.30pm. Meetings will be followed by tea and biscuits.

Visitors are most welcome

New Members

We extend a very warm welcome to the following new members:

Mr S. Zachary, Naphill, Bucks.
Mr. W. T. Collins, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

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Subscriptions

For 2009/10 are due and are unchanged at:-

£6.00 for full membership
£4.00 for Country membership

Please give or send your cheque to The Hon. Treasurer or to any member of the committee.

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The Society's Website

For up to date information on the Society's activities visit our website at:

www.middlesex-heraldry.org.uk

Officers and Committee

<i>Chairman</i>	Stephen Kibbey
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	Stuart Whitefoot

Committee Member
Dr Andrew Gray

All correspondence regarding this edition and articles for future editions should be sent to The editor, 3 Cleveland Court, Kent Avenue, Ealing, London W13 8BJ. Tel. 020 8998 5580