

SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

Journal No 17 Spring 2010

NEW KING - NEW HERALD

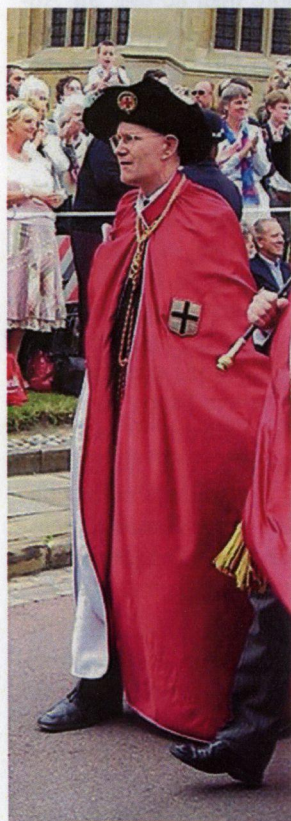
It was announced in the London Gazette of 9th April:

6 April 2010 The QUEEN has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm dated 6 April 2010 to appoint Patric Laurence Dickinson, Esquire, LVO, lately Richmond Herald, to the Office of Norroy and Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of the North part of England and of Northern Ireland, vacant by the promotion of Thomas Woodcock, Esquire, LVO, lately Norroy and Ulster King of Arms.

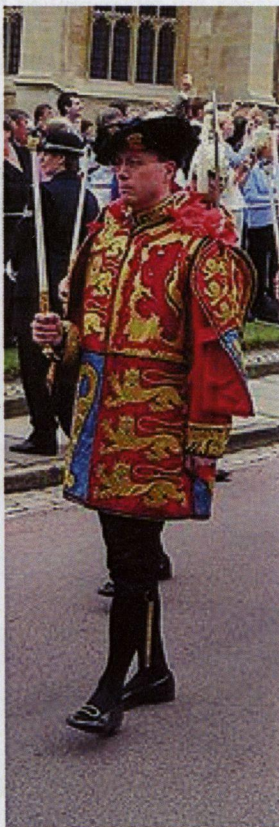
and in the London Gazette of 12 April 2010:

7 April 2010 The QUEEN has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm dated 7 April 2010 to grant unto Clive Edwin Alexander Cheesman, Esquire (lately Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms) the Office of Richmond Herald of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Patric Laurence Dickinson, Esquire, L.V.O.

These moves were doubtless planned before the retirement of Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones, as it is not realistic to continue without at least the three Kings of Arms. The promotion of Clive Cheesman is doubtless on merit, but given that one of the two pursuivants, who were appointed at the same time, could not be promoted, it casts no cloud over Peter O'Donoghue. It does, however, leave now three positions as Pursuivant in ordinary, Rouge Croix, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon, vacant.



Patric Dickinson



Clive Cheesman

While it was Garter Gwynn-Jones policy to limit the number of heralds, as forshadowed in his address to us at our 2009 Dinner, Garter Woodcock would prefer to fill these positions and we may therefore expect to see appointments in due course.

OUR NEW GARTER

This article comes from the Journal of the College of Arms - unedited.

Thomas Woodcock, LV.O., D.L., the present Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, will begin his reign as Garter Principal King of Arms on 1 April 2010, in the place of Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones, KCVO, who retired on 31 March. He will also be appointed as Genealogist of the Order of the Bath, and Inspector of Regimental Colours. Here the future Garter introduces himself and describes his career:

"I came to work at the College in June 1975 as a research assistant to Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter, after taking the Bar exams. The immediate reason for this was that Sir Anthony had sat next to my father at a lunch and asked him about his pedigree, to which my father replied that his father and his son knew more than he did. Sir Anthony suggested that I should come to see him, which I did, and was offered employment as a research assistant. I had been interested in genealogy since childhood and



my grandfather, also named Thomas Woodcock, wrote and edited more than one volume for the Chetham Society. His grandfather, another Thomas Woodcock, was also of antiquarian bent, so there was a tradition of interest in genealogy and heraldry amongst my ancestors. My father said that if I qualified as a barrister he was happy for me to pursue any career; I took the opportunity to work for Sir Anthony at the College before being Called to the Bar as a member of the Inner Temple later in 1975.

In 1978 I was appointed an Officer of Arms, as Rouge Croix Pursuivant. I was subsequently promoted to Somerset Herald in 1982, before becoming Norroy and Ulster King of Arms in 1997. In addition I have been responsible for the College's

significant collection of portraits and other pictures since 1987, and librarian and in charge of the Conservation Department since 1995. Outside the College, I have served as Advisor on Naval Heraldry since 1996, and as a Bencher of the Inner Temple since February 2010. I was appointed a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order in 1996; and in 2005 I became a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire. I am a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. My principal written works have been *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry* (1988) and *Heraldry in National Trust Houses* (2000) both with John Martin Robinson, Maltravers Herald Extraordinary. I have also been one of the editors of *The Dictionary of British Arms, Medieval Ordinary*, volumes I-III, which have been published by the Society of Antiquaries between 1992 and 2009. I produced a book entitled *Legal Habits, A Brief Sartorial History of Wig, Robe and Gown* (2003) for Ede & Ravenscroft Ltd, and a recent booklet is *Heraldry, Genealogy & The 8th Lord Howard de Walden* (2010). One particular interest has been Peerage Claims and I acted for the claimant when the Barony of Grey of Codnor was brought out of abeyance in 1989 terminating an abeyance which commenced in 1496. A different but interesting Peerage Claim was to the Earldom of Portland after the death of the last Duke of Portland in 1990."

COMMITTEE CHANGES AND LIBRARY

Since the AGM, there have been a number of changes which were announced at the early April meeting, when Gale Glynn spoke on Silver Hallmarks (see later in this Journal for an edited version of this talk.)

Firstly the Committee: here there has been a slight reshuffle, together with the addition of two very important members, Mary Rose Rogers and Hattie Findlater. In fact Mary Rose has already started to act for us, by organising the May visit, when we go to meet Peter Speke, in Dowlish Wake Church and at his own home, to view Speke armory. So a sincere and thankful welcome to Mary Rose. Hattie has always been in charge in any case, for none of us can afford to offend her, but she has now agreed to act as Hon Secretary of the Society.

The positions of other members have changed, so that Alex Maxwell Findlater is to become Chairman, while Ron Gadd will become Hon Librarian. Anthony Bruce will remain as Hon Treasurer and David Hawkins as minister without portfolio.

Secondly the Library: Ron will have the care of our new Library, donated by John Adnams. We shall buy a bookcase in which the books will be kept and hopefully we shall have some room for additional books as well. These may be borrowed by members and you should contact Ron direct for this.

It was suggested at the AGM that a list of books in the Library should be sent with this Journal, but this has not been done, as it would entail printing the list specially, which would be quite expensive, and it would push the cost of postage up a band, because of the extra weight. However, the list is in Excel format and can be emailed to any member, while for those few not on email a copy can be made available. We hope that this arrangement is satisfactory to everyone: if you would like a copy, just sing out loud!

Alex Maxwell Findlater

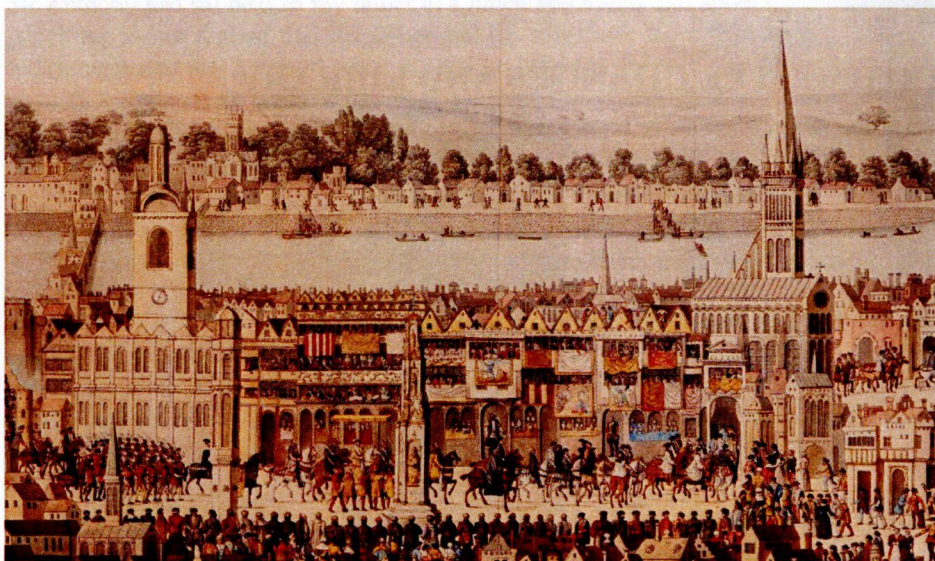
Heraldry and Hall-Marks – Cousins?

Gale Glynn

The early days

Hallmarking on silver is a huge subject, so this article will look briefly at three areas of the English hall marking system noting how they relate to heraldry – firstly, the early days of hallmarks and the introduction of the different marks, followed by the makers, or sponsors marks, and finally the use of unofficial town marks and the development of provincial assay offices.

That every day expression ‘hallmarked’ – why do we use it? Because silver had to come to Goldsmiths’ Hall to be assayed and marked. The term goldsmith encompasses also those working in silver too, whom today we might more readily term silversmiths. The Hall is in the City of London, set in the heart of the goldsmithing area, notably close to the great mediaeval retail thoroughfare, Cheapside.



Detail of the eve of coronation procession of Edward VI shows the procession passing in front of the goldsmiths' shops in Cheapside (from Society of Antiquaries of London).

The Goldsmith's Company received its first royal charter in 1327. There is no known date for the first use of the arms of the Company, but it did not possess a crest and supporters until 1571 when Robert Cooke as Clarenceaux granted them stating ‘the art or mistery hath of longe time borne armes’. This completes the achievement still in use today.

Silver in its pure state is too soft to stand up to constant wear and so has to be alloyed with a small amount of base metal; most frequently it was predominately copper. In

the early 13th century Henry III ordained a standard of fineness for gold and silver, by which silver set was 11 oz. 2 dwt. (pennyweights) per pound troy, leaving 18 dwt. of alloy. This is the purity we call Sterling. It is 925 parts per 1000 fine. Silver was weighed in Troy pounds, ounces and pennyweights. The pound Troy fell into disuse, but ounces and pennyweights were the standard measurements for silver, a troy ounce containing 20 pennyweights. In the Middle Ages the value of money was based on its precious metal content, so it was valued by the weight of pure metal contained – bullion, coinage, and wrought plate (which is the term for silver and does not mean plated) were, in effect, interchangeable and in tough times you could cash in your domestic wares at so much per ounce. This was centuries away from paper money, cheques, credit cards, and PayPal; so silver and gold wares had a much closer relationship to



Detail of the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company from the scroll in the Rogers' Salt c.1632



The base of the Nettlecombe chalice, showing the marks (from V&A Museum, courtesy of Nettlecombe PCC)

each other and money than any other domestic objects such as textiles, furniture or pottery and were consequently regulated by Acts of Parliament.

In 1300 we find the first mention of 'guardians of the craft', and for the next 150 years pieces of plate were to be marked with an uncrowned leopard's head, as in the first and forth quarters of the Company's arms. There was a further tightening up of the marking system in 1478, which

included the introduction of an annual date letter. The earliest extant date letter B on the Nettlecombe chalice is for the second year of the cycle, 1479. At the same time and for the next 350 years the leopard's head is crowned, excluding the period of Britannia Standard. Since 1821 it has reverted to an uncrowned form. The date letter was changed in May each year until 1975 when it moved to January. The date letter has proved invaluable to students of silver wares as the main plank for dating objects, rather than for its original purpose of identifying the assayer.

The lion passant, the remaining mark we still find on hall marked silver today was introduced in 1544, during another bout of financial turmoil. It too, has undergone various changes and today it is struck on all hallmarked silver, whether from London, Birmingham or Sheffield. So the system still in use today was up and running before the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

Another major change in hall marks was also born out of a necessity to stop a run, of kinds, on the currency but not in the conventional sense of lack of confidence in the value of the money. The restoration of Charles II in 1660 saw an enormous rise in the demand for luxury goods. European monarchs, and particularly Louis XIV of France were filling their palaces with silver furniture, none of which survives, alas. In other countries a little remains; in England the Royal collection has several silver pieces including a mirror 7' 6" high. Chatsworth, Knole, and Ham House also have remnants of this style. An inventory of plate in the apartment of the future James II and his second wife as Duke and Duchess of York gives some insight into the fashion:

- 1 silver mounted ebony cabinet
- 5 silver tables
- 4 pair silver stands
- 8 silver framed mirrors
- 29 silver sconces
- 3 large silver chandeliers
- 7 prs andirons
- 6 sets silver mounted fire furniture
- 2 fire grates with silver knobs
- 1 large silver brazier.

That was in addition to the 'domestic' plate they would have owned! To feed this demand, the coinage was being melted down at an alarming rate. Thus, in 1697 the standard for wrought plate was raised by 6 dwts. in the pound, making it purer than silver coinage. The new standard was 11 oz. 8 dwts. in the pound Troy or 958 parts per 1000 and all the hallmarks were changed. The leopard's head mark was changed to a lion's head erased, and the lion passant to the figure of a woman, 'commonly called Britannia'. This is what is known as Britannia Standard. It is a softer metal to work and many of the beautiful plain shapes we loosely call Georgian were created with it. In this way the authorities could check goldsmiths were working to the correct standard. It had the desired effect. The old standard of 11oz. 2 dwt. was restored in 1720

and both standards have been legal in England ever since. Ireland has never used Britannia standard and it was only introduced in Scotland in 1848.

Makers Marks

In 1363 every master goldsmith was ordered to mark his work. Initially, these marks were often emblems or symbols, some with an heraldic flavour which may well also have been related to shop signs. By the mid 16th century there are many examples of the use of two initials, often in conjunction with a symbol or device. Makers' marks were to be altered in 1697 from the old style initials of Christian name and surname to the first two letters of the surname. Symbols die out in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It may well be that with the numbering of buildings in London streets in the mid eighteenth century, a relationship with shop signs was no longer considered significant. Most of these early marks are unidentified; records at the Hall were lost in various disasters including the Great Fire. The English love of rebus is evident in many marks. There is no doubt that a mid 16th century bird mark is that of Affabel Partridge fl. 1552-78. The seventeenth century goldsmith John Hancock unsurprisingly used a cockerel over a hand. The mark attributed to John Treherne carries the same three herons as the arms of the Cornish Treherne family although naturally without a chevron.

When the 1684 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV of France led to a large influx of gifted foreign workers with the latest techniques and fashions in their repertoire, we find the French Huguenot goldsmith Simon Pantin incorporated a peacock into his mark, a play on 'paon', French for peacock. Another practice surely drawn from heraldry with which goldsmiths would undoubtedly have been familiar was the change of shape of the punch to a lozenge, which is common for female goldsmiths, particularly in the early 18th century. When Benjamin Godfrey died in 1741 his widow, Simon Pantin's daughter, Elizabeth, registered a mark in a lozenge on the high quality pieces emanating from her workshop until her last mention in 1758. There are marks shown in a lozenge, suggesting widows, from as early as 1507, but by the end of the eighteenth century the practice is little in evidence.

Provincial marks

Turning to goldsmiths working outside London, the act of 1478 gave seven towns or cities outside London were given the right to 'touch', Bristol, Coventry, Lincoln, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York. However, since time immemorial goldsmiths had also been working in other centres, wherever there was a sufficient demand to support a goldsmith, so goldsmiths did not merely work in these seven cities.

We find a series of marks, usually on smaller wares, most commonly spoons of the 16th and 17th centuries, some of which connect closely with coats of arms, and also seals of provincial towns and cities all over England although it is not necessarily easy to ascribe all these marks. In the second half of 16th century there were two great



(Nettlecombe chalice, London 1479 (from V&A Museum, courtesy of Nettlecombe PCC)

drivers for regional goldsmiths, the increasing prosperity and the religious upheavals flowing from the split with Rome. After becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1559 Matthew Parker initiated a campaign of refashioning the old 'massing' chalices into 'decent communion cups'. This huge project was supposed to take in progressively every parish in England and Wales, diocese by diocese. The major refashioning took place between 1562, the most common date for London and Canterbury, and 1577 some 15 years later, when it reached west Cornwall. Much work went to London goldsmiths, but locals ones benefited too. These communion cups are a very useful marker for scholars. Unlike so many other objects, without a Faculty, that is permission from the diocese, communion cups rarely travelled from the parish for which they were made. Thus a group in the same area bearing the same marks can be a strong indicator of a local goldsmith, and this deduction has produced many convincing attributions. Somerset had few goldsmiths using what I shall call heraldic location marks, the most notable Somerset mark being a canting mark, the T and the tun for Taunton. Barnstaple, a surprisingly prosperous port, provided a living for several goldsmiths, one or two of whom rather sporadically used a somewhat stylised castle, triple turreted, recorded as the arms granted in the 1620 Visitation, sometimes also in conjunction with the abbreviation BARUM. One Plymouth maker used the town arms on his wares, a saltire between four towers.

The London Company was well aware of the amount of work being carried out in the provinces and, rather like heraldic visitations, Wardens from the London Company conducted searches. They went to goldsmiths' premises in the well-known towns and

cities as well as the great fairs such as Weyhill, and frequently found substandard work, as indeed they did in London. Certain objects lent themselves to dishonesty. Early spoons provided an ideal opportunity to disguise substandard wares. Traditionally the finial, an apostle or a seal top perhaps, was cast, gilded, and applied to the forged bowl and stem. These finials conveniently gilded meant that the purchaser could not see the change in colour should a finial have a rather greater base metal content under its gold exterior. Records of searches held by the Goldsmiths' Company indicate that finials were often found to be of an even lower standard than the bowl and stem. It was not only in the provinces that substandard ware appeared, for the company ran into as many difficulties maintaining its writ in London. Usually a fine was imposed, but the more persistent could be committed to prison. However counterfeiting hallmarks was viewed in a much more serious light.

With the introduction of Britannia Standard in 1697 came the law of unintended consequences – legislators omitted mention of any other towns or cities than London. Initially it seems many provincial goldsmiths took a practical line and simply ignored the new regulations. It was only two years later in 1699 when the Wardens instituted major searches in the provinces and many local goldsmiths were fined for failing to work according to the New Standard that a petition was presented to Parliament from Chester, Exeter and Norwich. It resulted in a hasty Act of Parliament in 1700/1 setting up provincial assay offices in Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich and York. Inexplicably, comparatively little silver has ever been ascribed to Bristol although an assay office was set up using a mark, derived from City's coat of arms, on the sinister side *a castle with a ship issuing therefrom*. Chester, it seems, was only chosen because there had been a mint there and a few local craftsmen understood silver, its town mark is dimidiated being *three lions passant dimidiated with between three garbs a sword*. Exeter, remote from London, ran an active if increasingly unsatisfactory assay office, particularly during the mid to late eighteenth century (one goldsmith there, John Elson Jnr used a label above his mark, JE in script.), but the assay office closed in 1882. Although Norwich was one of the towns mentioned, only three pieces are known of the higher standard, with the date letter for 1702. York, whose pre-Britannia mark was another dimidiated mark this time *a fleur-de-lys dimidiating a leopard*



Two apostles spoons



The speaker relaxes after speech

ard's head, ran an intermittent assay office using the city's arms as the town mark *on a cross five lions passant* until it finally, closed in 1858. Newcastle was initially omitted from the list of five towns and after frantic further petitions it was included some seven weeks later. It seems to have used the same mark of *three towers triple towered* in a slightly heart shaped shield both before and after the Act. This assay office too closed in the 1880's. Amongst some of the rarer unofficial marks lost shortly after the introduction of Britannia Standard in 1697 are those of Hull, *3 ducal coronets in pale*, and King's Lynn, *three dragons' heads erect each pierced with a cross crosslet*, both drawn from the town arms.

A surprising reattribution was made relatively recently. A mid 18th century mark described as a 'pike's head' often found with a mark CA had previously been accepted as belonging to Colin Allan of Old Aberdeen. However, a schoolboy with an interest in eighteenth century colonial coins discovered a new link, with Jamaica, and subsequently unearthed the colonial Act of Parliament, which stated that the mark should be an alligator's head, not a pike's head, clearly derived from the colony's crest of an alligator.

Hallmarks draw much from heraldry, and their descriptions and variations are permeated by its vocabulary. Indeed it also shows how natural was this way of thinking to quite a large section of the luxury trades. In many ways heraldry and hallmarks have features in

common, for they were part of the iconography of the age. Heraldic principles played across a broad spectrum and were more widely understood. So we are happily amongst those who can still enjoy both, and doubtless much research remains to be done.

This is a shortened and condensed version of the talk given to the Society on 7th April 2010. We are grateful to Gale for her permission to publish it.

THE HISTORY OF DUNSTER CHURCH AND PRIORY

Vol II by Joan Jordan Ryelands (Halsgrove Group) £29.99, hardback

The long-awaited second volume of Joan Jordan's compendious history of Dunster came out at the end of last year and I am sorry for the delay in this review, which should have appeared in our last issue. The first volume took us to the Restoration in 1660; this takes us up to the 1990s. The book is printed in a larger font than the first volume and this certainly makes for much easier reading, although there is a necessary reduction in the amount of material which has been included, but there is a generous signature of 59 black and white plates in the centre of the book.

Joan had written rather more than the publisher thought was feasible to publish, and so she has made arrangements for the full text to be available to the public, by depositing the manuscript in the Somerset Record Office.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are not as fully covered as the much greater wealth of source material available might have made possible. This is not necessarily a loss, for just because we could learn more in detail does not mean that this detail would make for a good book. We do learn about the difficulties which Henry Fownes Luttrell had in controlling his rotten borough of Minehead in the second half of the eighteenth century; it seems that one had to spend considerable sums to make use of such a borough and we must suspect that Henry was not sufficiently interested in politics to do this, but at the same time felt that he ought to. As a result his management of the borough was not very successful. Where he was successful was among the hounds, which is perhaps why, in the entail created by his father-in-law, he was required to spend half the year at Dunster, rather than, where one suspects at least half his heart lay, in Devon where he usually hunted with his pack called "The Merry Harriers."

We also learn of the difficulties which the parish had with their peal of bells, one of which seems almost always to have been in need of repair. At one point they tried to cast one of the bells themselves, but without success and thereafter used the services of a bell-foundry, often Warner and Sons of London.

The history continues almost to the present time, but these later years seem to have been comparatively tranquil, certainly compared with the stirring times of the



Joan Jordan at Hartland Abbey

Civil War, with which the first volume closes. The overall story is one of peaceful progress from the time of the Restoration, concentrating initially on the Luttrell family and their estates, as is necessary, for there we find much material, and then later broadening out to cover more about the church, particularly the Victorian restoration, and the parish, particularly in relation to the church, as the title indicates.

This is a worthy successor volume and we should doff our caps to Joan, not only for giving us so much information, but for offering it in such a readable and attractive form.

Alex Maxwell Findlater

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

This year has started well, with three talks. David Hawkings gave a presentation on 27th January on Fire Marks, those which were fixed to the front of a house to indicate to the firemen, that the house was insured by their Insurance Company. This was of course before the days of County Fire Services. He traced these marks to their beginnings and showed examples of them, both on the screen and also some examples which he brought with him to display.

The marks are often made in an heraldic style and were originally coloured in the same way as heraldry. Their development was of course in a commercial context, but having been born in an age when heraldry was important and part of the normal language of iconography, they have followed some of its traditions.

Philip Hickman gave a talk on the heraldry of Exeter Cathedral on 24th February. Here he concentrated particularly of some of the stained glass, for Exeter has an enormous wealth of heraldry, as we saw some years ago, when we visited as a group. Those who missed that visit might like to consider the forthcoming visit by the White Lion Society on 11th May this year. Unfortunately Philip will be away on holiday, and so will not be able to conduct the tour himself. His talk showed how great a loss that will be to those going.

Gale Glynn gave on 7th April the third talk, which was about Silver Hallmarks. This was greeted with great delight by those present and so we have printed earlier a shortened version of the talk. We were able to see many images of silver and its hallmarks, which again demonstrated that there are very real similarities between these and heraldry, even to lady-silversmiths having their mark as initials in a lozenge, rather than in a shield or rectangular shape. The rebus was also in evidence, being used rather like a canting charge in personal arms.

We apologise to members for any inconvenience caused by the building works at the Grammar House, but you can be assured that these are now complete - and very pleased we are on all accounts!

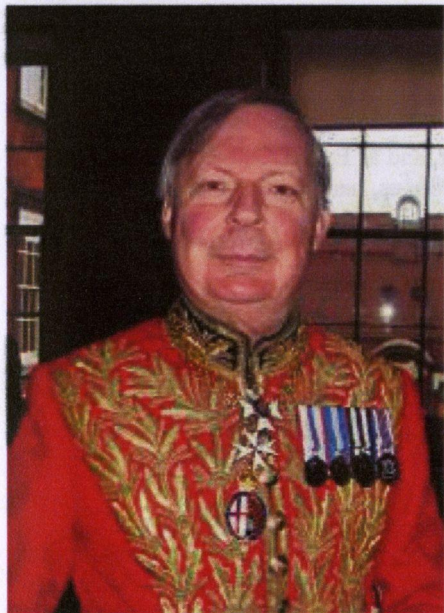
THE COATI SABLE, The Story of a Herald

by Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones The Memoir Club, £19.95, hardback

Hot on the news of his retirement comes the publication of Sir Peter's memoirs, which is of course too late to include his knighthood. The book starts with some family background, which is appropriate for a genealogist and then in Chapter 3 moves to his own life, prep school at St Andrew's, Eastbourne, then to Wellington (not that in Somerset) and to Cambridge after an extended gap year. Three years working in an office convinced him of its lack of appeal and so he got a job at the College and never left.

However, this is emphatically not a biography in the style of Sir Anthony Wagner's *A Herald's World*. Sir Peter writes mainly about his own life outside the College, although we learn that when appointed Bluemantle in September 1972 Sir Anthony tried to keep him within his extensive practice, which might account for the six month gap before he received his patent in the March following. He was involved in some of the early dissent in the time of Wagner, but kept his head and so when the position of Lancaster came free in 1982, he sailed in effortlessly. His elevation to Garter in 1995 had been long planned.

But these details are hidden in a text which tells us about his early interest in horses and later in travel, to the United States, to Mexico and Brazil, to India, to Uganda, which was to a large extent based on his love of birdlife. The bulk of the book deals with the friendships he made in these places and descriptions of curious people and occurrences abroad.



The later part of the book tells of his job as Garter, for this clearly became a much more consuming activity than running his practice as a herald. He incidentally tells us that Garter is paid at the same rate as a High Court judge, narrating that he was obliged to negotiate with the Treasury for this, so presumably the only civil servant working in the College. We have insights into the installation of new peers, discussions of the Garter Service and of the Queen Mother's funeral, which, as a private Royal occasion, not a State Funeral, he was not required to help organise.

For 270 odd pages this book is very reasonably priced and as available so soon after the many of the events it narrates, is a must for the aficionado of the College of Arms.

Alex Maxwell Findlater

A MARITIME HISTROY OF SOMERSET

Volume One: Trade & Commerce, edited Adrian J Webb

Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society £13, paperback

This is not a book review, as the book has only just been published and I haven't yet read it all. The reason for including a mention, is that it is edited and part-authored by Adrian, who is a member of the Society, although, being a young man with a young family too, he finds it difficult to join us for talks and visits.

Adrian has done a great job, and at a very modest price, for the book is in full colour. The presentation is excellent and it has been beautifully designed and printed. I would especially commend the heraldic use of a small anchor at the outside top margin of every page - these small details lift the book into a different league.

I have read Adrian's own chapter on the straightening of the Parrett in 1568 just upstream of Bridgwater. This reads with a race and elegance, which we might more generally expect from a novelist; the marriage of interesting fact and such style is a true pleasure. But don't take my word for it, buy one!

SANHS, Taunton Library, Taunton TA1 3XZ, tel 018232 272429

WHITE LION SOCIETY VISIT to EXETER CATHEDRAL

The White Lion Society has organised this visit, and as Exeter Cathedral is to a wonderful treasure house of heraldry not very far from us, here are the details of the visit:

- 11.00 am Meet at the Cathedral, just inside at the west end
- 12.30 pm lunch in the Cloister Garth
- 14.00 pm tour of the City of Exeter
- 15.30 pm tea and depart

For details, contact Roland Symonds, at 5 Weatherly Avenue, Bath BA2 2PF
Tel 01225 837308

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS Spring & Summer 2010

Wed 28th April

7.30 pm The Changing Meanings of Seals in Medieval Somerset: Dr Andrew Butcher Andrew was heading up the medieval history department in the University of Kent at Canterbury, and moved to Taunton about a year ago. The Grammar House, meet for supper 6.30 pm.

Sat 8th May

2.30 pm Visit to Speke aisle in Dowlish Wake Church
and to see the stained glass armorial window
which was in Jordans, the old Speke house, and is
now in Rowlands, **with Peter Speke**. Meet for
lunch at 12.30 pm at the New Inn Dowlish Wake

Sat 19th June

11.30 am **Visit to Marchwood Farm**, to see five heraldic over-mantles, then lunch at **Binham Grange**.
2.30 pm **Cleeve Abbey**, to enjoy this beautifully situated Cistercian Abbey and to see the unique collection, in situ, of 14th century armorial encaustic tiles

Sat 10th July

2.30 pm Ditchat Church and the Hopton Monument, with Stephen Tudsbury-Turner. Lunch at 12.30 pm at the nearby Manor Hotel.

Sat in September

2.30 pm **Molland and North Molton Churches**, to see some wonderful armorial carvings and quite a few monuments. Meet for lunch at the London pub by Molland church 12.30 pm, date TBA

Wed in October

Traditional Annual Dinner, details TBA

SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

Officers

Chairman	Alex Maxwell Findlater
Hon Secy	Hattie Findlater
Hon Treasurer	Anthony Bruce
Hon Librarian	Ronald Gadd, MBE, RD
Committee Members	David Hawkings Mary Rose Rogers

Objects

The aims shall be to promote and encourage the study of heraldry especially in the historic county of Somerset.

Address for correspondence

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Telephone 01458 250868
email alex@findlater.org.uk

Annual Subscription

for ordinary members £10 pa
for family members £15 pa



The Yorkshire Heraldry Society

In Association with
The Royal Armouries
(Leeds)

invites you to our Fourth Annual Heraldry Day
on Saturday 15th May 2010

Our Speakers for the Day

Hugh Murray esq.

How the Welsh College at Oxford got a Yorkshire Coat of Arms

James Winstanley. S.H.A.

The Livery Companies of the City of London Part II

Adrian Ailes esq.

Heralds and Heraldry in The National Archives

Dr Juliet Barker

Conquest – The English Kingdom of France

The event is to be held in the Bury Theatre at the Royal Armouries.

There will be two speakers in the morning session—10.30 – 12.00
and two speakers in the afternoon session – 2.00 – 3.30

Cost is £15 per head to include lunch and parking fees

There will be time to look around the Royal Armouries during the lunchtime break
and also after the event.

To reserve your place please ask for a booking form
If you have any other query please do not hesitate to contact
Terry on 01422 248225 or e mail terry@melia.org.uk