

SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

Journal No 20 Summer 2011

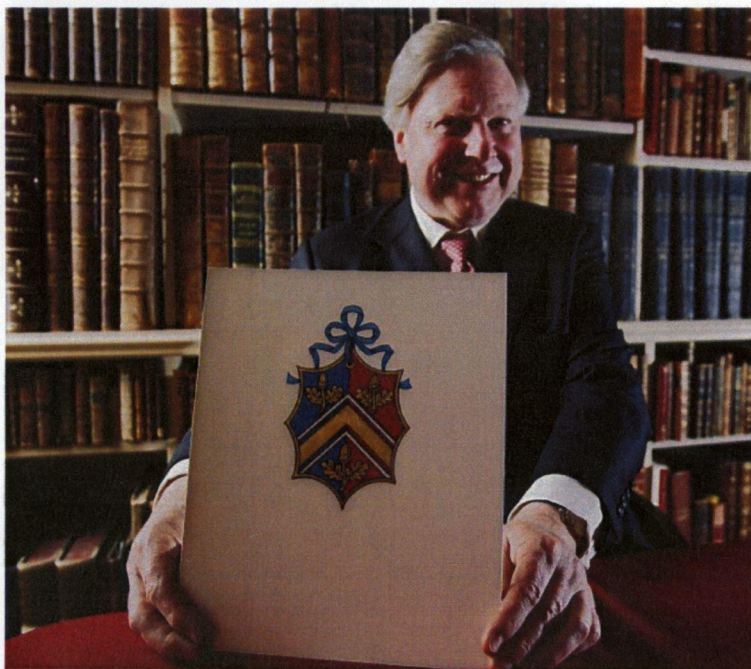
GRANT OF ARMS TO MIDDLETON

The news broke just before the royal wedding that Miss Catherine Middleton had been granted arms, but the news was quickly glossed to state that the arms had been granted to her father and represented the whole family, with the principal charge representing her mother, as being a gold chevron and Carole Middleton's maiden name being Goldsmith.

The College of Arms are unable formally to confirm what is the full achievement of Michael Middleton, although a crest, but no motto, has been granted. The full achievement of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge will be released by Clarence House when the details are finalized. The only detail which I believe is outstanding is the sinister supporter which will be used when the impaled achievement is used, so I take it that this is still under discussion. The news broke on the BBC's website with

the following, which one imagines is closely based on the press release from Clarence House.

"Kate Middleton's family has had a coat of arms designed, which will feature on a souvenir royal wedding programme. Her father Michael commissioned the heraldic design to mark his daughter's marriage to Prince William on 29 April. It



Thomas Woodcock, Garter King of Arms, holding the embazonment of Kate Middleton's arms, as released to the press

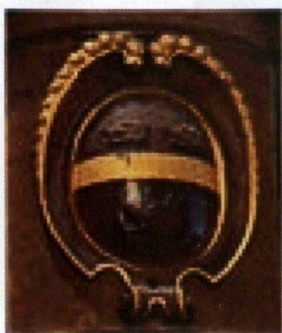
features three acorn sprigs, one for each of the Middletons' children: an idea Miss Middleton suggested. Royal experts say the coat of arms - which cost £4,400 to make - marks the increased social status of her parents and her potential as a future queen.

"Thomas Woodcock, Garter Principal King of Arms, from the College of Arms in the City of London, helped the Middletons with the design. He said the oak tree was a traditional symbol of England and a feature of west Berkshire, where the family have lived for 30 years. Mr Woodcock said the gold chevron in the centre of the coat of arms signified Miss Middleton's mother, Carole, whose maiden name was Goldsmith. White chevronels - narrow chevrons above and below the gold chevron - symbolise peaks and mountains, and the Middleton family's love of the Lake District and skiing.

"Mr Woodcock said: "It's not compulsory, but as their daughter is marrying into the Royal Family she will have a need probably to use a coat of arms." He said Miss Middleton could have been granted her own heraldic design but her father wanted the whole family to be able to use it.

"A version of the coat of arms, which can only be used by Kate or her sister Pippa as it denotes a Middleton spinster, will be printed on the back of the souvenir programme. Prince William's will be on the front. Miss Middleton's heraldic design features a tied ribbon to show she is an unmarried woman. Overall, it is designed like an elaborate lozenge rather than a shield, a shape reserved for men.

"She will be able to use the coat of arms up until her wedding day, after which it will be combined with that of Prince William. Mr Woodcock said: "With any new design of a coat of arms you have to make sure that the design is distinct not just in colour but in the linear appearance. And, as there is a 16th Century coat of arms with a chevron between three sprigs of oak, we've made the differences - dividing the background colours."



Thelwall arms

Gules a fess Or between three boar's heads couped Argent from the memorial to Sir Eubule Thelwall (1557 - 1630)

Antoinette Passmore has pointed out to me that the acorn was an old symbol of love and was used inside 'posy rings' which were kept by lovers. This is a wonderful traditional symbolism and we should cherish it; indeed I had not heard of it before.

However, although the family are said to have chosen acorns because oaks grew in Bucklebury, I can let you in on a secret. Probably they first thought of acorns because their house has Oak in the name. It used to be owned by the Thelwall family, of fame since the Thelwall viaduct was built. Their son was and still is a great chum; he now tells his friends that Kate Middleton slept in his bedroom. I of course don't believe it for one minute.

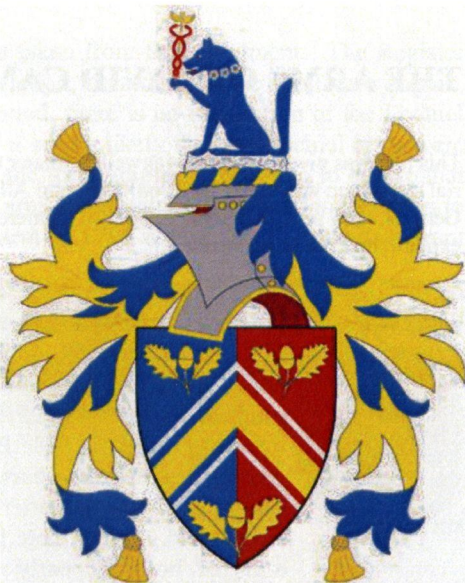
With the press release was issued a painting of her arms on an elaborate lozenge, shown on the previous page, but as

yet no painting of the actual arms as granted to Michael Middleton is available.

However, Mary Rose Rogers, our intrepid reporter, has discovered that the crest of Michael Middleton is *a Rock Argent thereon a Wolf sejant Azure gorged with a Collar of Roses Argent barbed and seeded Proper supporting in the dexter Forepaw a caduceus Or Serpent Gules.*

I have persuaded my friend John Gaylor, whom some of you have met, to produce an achievement showing the crest. Mary Rose says that the crest 'looks quite pretty.' I hope you agree.

AJMF



ROADWORKERS' COAT OF ARMS



David Hawkings has very kindly sent in a new version of the arms of the New Road Control body. It would seem that they have supporters, who are doubtless not motorists. They certainly look wonderfully happy in their rôle. Or it may be that I have misinterpreted the arms, which I took to be *On a pile of brick a brazier on fire above which are suspended two fishes frying all proper.* Whatever be the rights and lefts of the matter we can be sure that they will not be beloved by the persons who were the subject of the last motoring joke in this Journal - the caravanners.

THE ARMS OF DAVID CAMERON

This talk was given by Alex Maxwell Findlater to the Heraldry Society of Scotland; very material assistance was given by Lyon Clerk and Allan Maclean of Dochgarroch, heir general of the General, who provided some images of Cameron of Erracht arms and helped at the meeting to explain the Erracht connection.

The earliest examples of Cameron arms are two seals, the first from the 1296 Ragman



Roll for 'Robert de Cambrun of the county of Fife', obviously named after his property, Cameron, to the south of St Andrews in Fife, and the second a seal at Inveraray dated to 1678. Both of these show the well-known coat of three bars, but in the 1678 seal this coat is in the third quarter of a West Highland quarterly shield. While there is indeed an identity of the arms of both the early Cambrun family and the



Bishop of Glasgow 1426-47, John Cameron, with those used by the Highland clan, there is no genealogical evidence of a connection. It may also be, as suggested by Sir Iain Moncrieffe, that the arms derive from the paly coat of the earls of Fife, *paly Or and Gules*, turned through 90°.

In 1792 Lt Gen Sir Alan Cameron of Erracht, KCB, the raiser of the Cameron Highlanders, matriculated arms with Lyon, receiving a coat of *Gules two bars Or*. As recounted in the biography of Sir Alan by Loraine Maclean of Dochgarroch,



"Even their departure from Drumbreck's Hotel was not without incident, for, as they left, Mr Cummyng from the Lyon Office arrived with Alan's matriculation of arms. Alan, hurrying to get the London coach, took the grant and told Cummyng 'either to Call or send a Memorandum of the Official Fees and Charges to the Office of my Agent, Mr William Macdonald of St Martins in Princes Street for payment.' But either Cummyng or Macdonald failed in this and the fees were not paid, 'and the Omission seems to have afforded a Sufficient Pretext' to Alan's opponents to obtain by 'other False representations a Revocation of the Grant' and the subsequent grant of arms to Lochiel." (p 96)

Interestingly the arms of Lochiel are recorded in the Lyon Register in 1795 as of only two bars, as were Sir Alan's. The Letters Patent of Sir Alan are preserved in the Regimental Museum of the Cameron

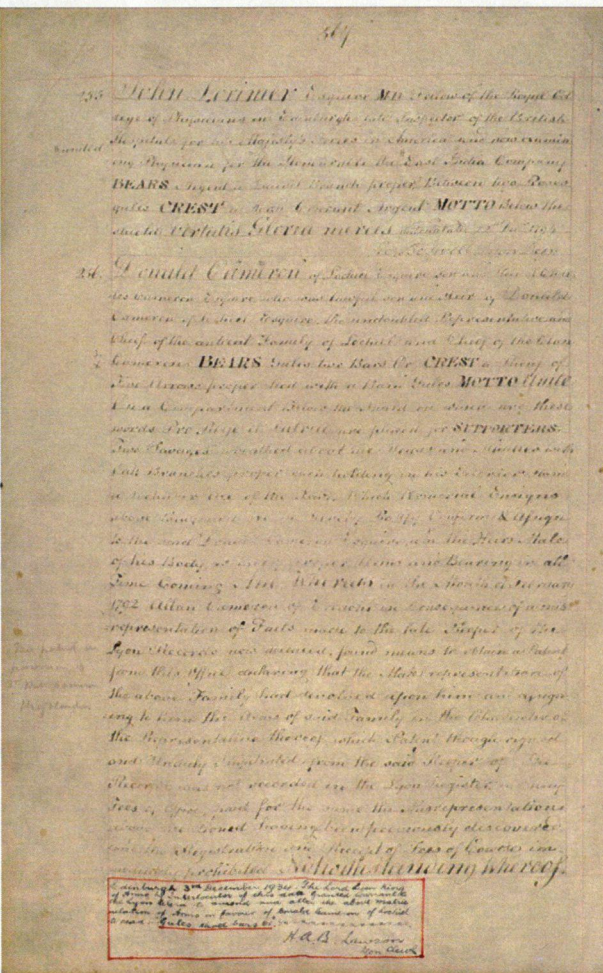


Highlanders and the image is taken from that document. The Register has no record of this matriculation, doubtless as the fees were unpaid, and, as was normal at that period, there is no illustration of the Lochiel arms in the Register. In fact it seems likely that the Lochiel arms were confirmed in 1795 in exactly the form granted to Sir Alan to ensure that he could not pretend to these arms, although he continued to use them to the end of his life. In the patent of 1795 it says that the previous grant

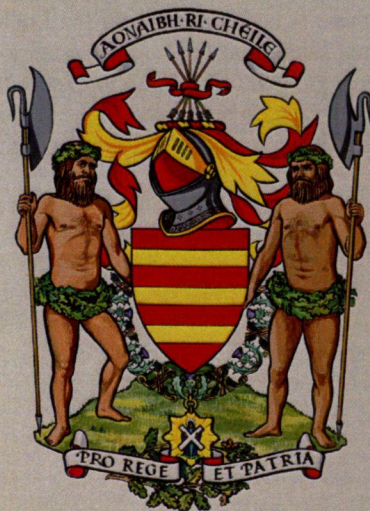
was based on a "misrepresentation of the facts" and was not recorded nor were the fees paid, "the misrepresentation above mentioned having been previously discovered and the registration and receipt of fees of course immediately prohibited." It continues to "declare the said patent to have been, from the beginning, ineffective, void and null as having never been recorded, but also, and separately that the said patent having been obtained by misinformation and misrepresentation as above-mentioned it shall not be entitled to any credit or authority."

There was no reissue of the arms of Lochiel, but in 1934, when Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel was created a Knight of the Thistle, a doquet was added to the 1795 matriculation (visible at the bottom of the image) noting that the arms should have three bars, and the achievement of Lochiel illustrated here dates from when his son Sir Donald matriculated after he was in 1973 created a KT.

More recently Sir Ewen Cameron KCMG, Managing Director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, was granted arms in 1905, having been created KCMG in 1900. Although this family claim a descent from the Erracht branch, his arms are firmly in the



Matriculation of the Arms of
COLONEL SIR DONALD HAMISH CAMERON OF LOCHIEL



COLONEL SIR DONALD HAMISH CAMERON OF LOCHIEL in the County of Inverness Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Holder of the Territorial Decoration, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Holder of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Oxford, 26th, Chief of the Clan Cameron, having by Titulus, with the Lord Lyon King of Arms of date

Lochiel camp, with four bezants in chief to show his banking connection.

The pedigree of the family of Sir Ewen is shown on the next page. The pedigree

only takes the family

back as far as public

records show. The

family is reported as

claiming a descent

from Erracht and, as

coming from Glen-

moriston. This is quite conceivable, for there were marriages in

the 18th century between the Grants of Glenmoriston and Cam-

erons of both Lochiel and Erracht. Ewen Cameron, the father of

Catherine (d 1885) was a tacksman in Glenmoriston and Grant

of Glenmoriston acted in the proving of his will in 1842, sug-

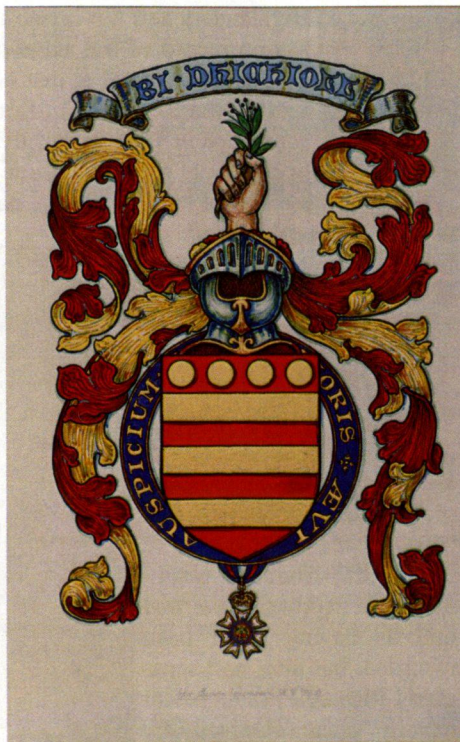
gesting a close connection. Furthermore it was quite common

for cousins to marry at that period, so William and his wife

Catherine may have been quite closely related.

Sir Ewen's representative today is Ian Donald Cameron, of

MOUNT

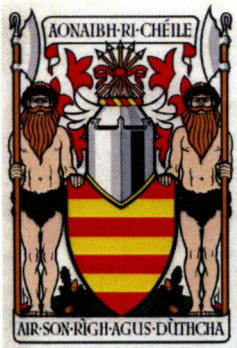


To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

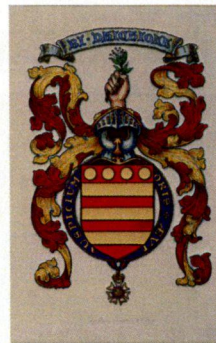
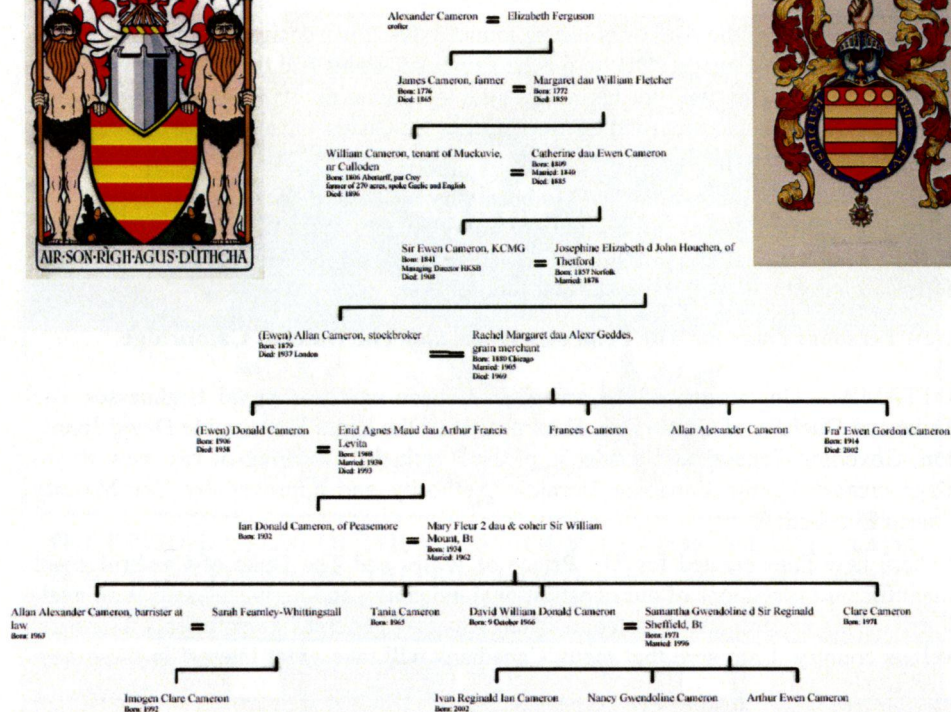
Alfred Edmund Bateman, Esq., C.M.G., Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, for services in connection with commercial negotiations with Foreign Countries.

Ewen Cameron, Esq., Managing Director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for services to Her Majesty's Government with regard to affairs in China.

From the London Gazette



Cameron pedigree



Peasemore, Berkshire, whose second son is David Cameron, the Prime Minister. The wife of Ian Donald is Mary Fleur daughter and coheir of Sir William Mount, 2nd Bart, and it would be open to him to quarter her arms. Sir William's successor in the baronetcy was Ferdinand Mount, who does not use his title, and is better known as a political columnist. Doubtless his influence encouraged the young David Cameron to enter politics. Of course the Prime Minister could impale his arms with the Sheffield coat of his wife.

It is traditional for Prime Ministers to put up their arms at Chequers, and it is to be hoped that David Cameron will matriculate with a brotherly difference, so that his arms there may have behind them all the authority of Lord Lyon, for the arms will become a talking point as being Scottish arms, borne by a younger son.

A J M F

(Note: Since this talk was given, another daughter has arrived, Florence Rose Endellion Cameron.)

SHEFFIELD



NEW ROYAL FLAGS FOR CANADA

The Canadian Heraldic Authority has announced that it has designed two new banners of arms for use in Canada. One is for the Prince of Wales and the other for the Duke of Cambridge, just in time for his recent visit there with his wife. Below are the images of the new flags, preceded by the flag for the Queen herself, on which the new ones are, unsurprisingly based.

The Canadian Heraldic Authority has been very successful over the last twenty odd years in promoting armory to not only ordinary citizens, but also to the various institutions, both national and provincial, as well as to the armed forces. They posted the following information on their website: [quote]

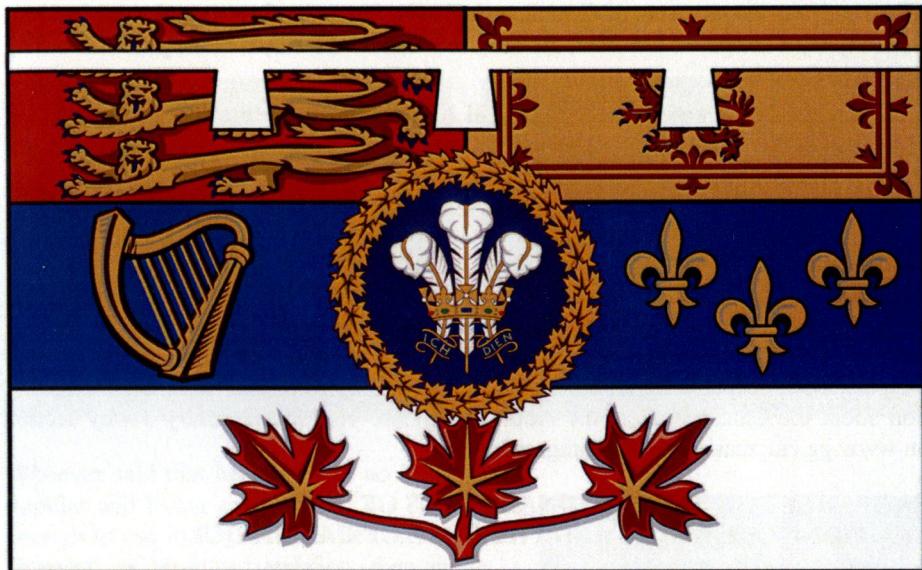
New Personal Flags for The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Cambridge

OTTAWA— On the eve of the arrival in Canada of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada, is pleased with the unveiling of two new Royal flags created by the Canadian Heraldic Authority and approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

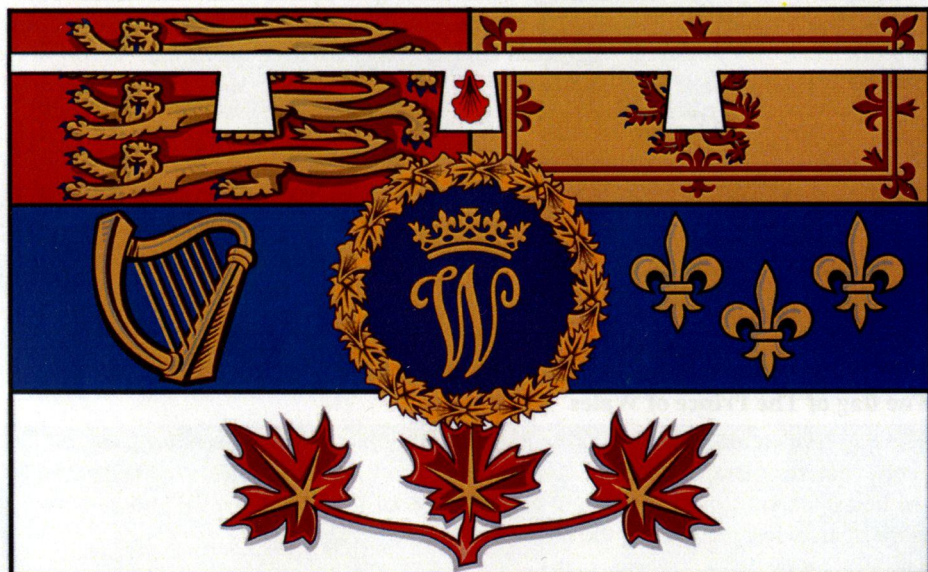
“These new flags created for The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Cambridge are magnificent expressions of our constitutional monarchy and heritage,” said His Excellency. “As we prepare to welcome Their Royal Highnesses to experience this marvellous country, I am sure that many Canadians will take great interest in these new



THE PERSONAL FLAG OF THE QUEEN FOR USE IN CANADA
LE DRAPEAU PERSONNEL DE LA REINE UTILISÉ AU CANADA



THE PERSONAL FLAG OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR USE IN CANADA
LE DRAPEAU PERSONNEL DU PRINCE DE GALLES UTILISÉ AU CANADA



THE PERSONAL FLAG OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FOR USE IN CANADA
LE DRAPEAU PERSONNEL DU DUC DE CAMBRIDGE UTILISÉ AU CANADA

emblems. As head of the Canadian Heraldic Authority, I am delighted with the work of our Canadian heralds in preparing these designs.”

The two flags are based on Her Majesty The Queen’s personal flag for use in Canada,

which uses the Royal Arms of Canada as its basis. Since the flag was adopted in 1962, Her Majesty The Queen has been the only member of the Royal Family to have a flag for use in Canada.

The flag of The Duke of Cambridge will be broken during the official welcoming ceremony of Their Royal Highnesses to Canada, at Rideau Hall, on Thursday, June 30, at 3:15 p.m. The general public is invited to the grounds as of 1 p.m. on that day, to participate in the launch of the 2011 Royal Tour.

The Canadian Heraldic Authority, which is headed by the Governor General, is responsible for the creation of coats of arms, flags and badges for Canadian citizens, corporate bodies and units of the Canadian Forces. It was created in 1988 to develop new heraldic emblems, maintain records of Canada's heraldic heritage, and encourage a high standard of heraldic art and the appropriate use of heraldry. For more information about the Canadian Heraldic Authority, please visit the *Heraldry Today* section on www.gg.ca. marie-pierre.belanger@gg.ca

FACT SHEET ON THE PERSONAL FLAGS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

Two personal flags, for His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, have been created under the powers of the Canadian Crown. The designs of the new flags were developed by the Canadian Heraldic Authority, working with the households of Her Majesty The Queen, The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Cambridge. Personal heraldic flags are used all around the world to identify the presence of individuals at a particular location or while travelling. Since 1962, Her Majesty The Queen has been the only member of the Royal Family to have a flag for use in Canada.

Description of the flags

The two new flags are based on Her Majesty The Queen's personal flag for use in Canada, and use the Royal Arms of Canada, in banner form, as their basis.

The flag of Her Majesty The Queen

The flag bears a blue roundel within a wreath of roses in gold. The centre features her Cypher, composed of the letter 'E' with the Royal Crown above it, also in gold.

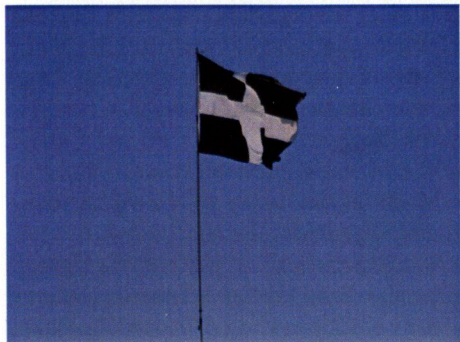
The flag of The Prince of Wales

The flag bears a blue roundel within a wreath of golden maple leaves for Canada. The centre features the badge commonly known as The Prince of Wales's feathers, used by the heir apparent to the Sovereign. Near the top of the flag is the traditional heraldic mark of an eldest male child, the three-point white label.

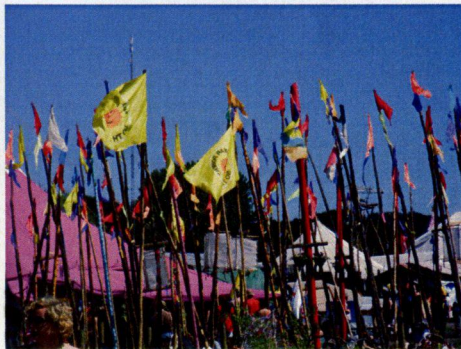
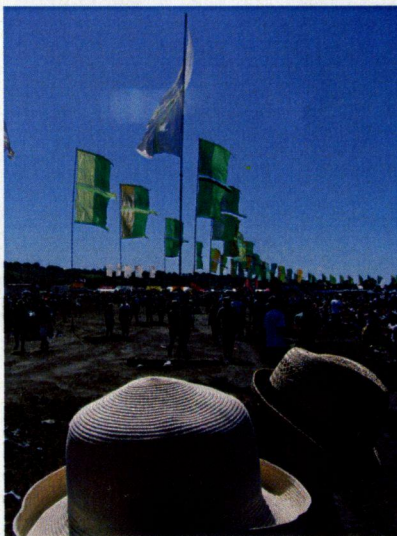
The flag of The Duke of Cambridge

The flag bears a blue roundel within a wreath of golden maple leaves for Canada, and of shells, a symbol borrowed from his coat of arms. The centre features his Cypher, composed of the letter 'W' with a coronet above it that indicates he is the child of the heir apparent to the Sovereign. Near the top of the flag is the personal three-point white label charged with a red shell, taken from his coat of arms. [unquote]

GLASTONBURY - A FESTIVAL OF FLAGS



Whoever said that heraldry was no longer a popular and living art-form? If it's popular enough to use in flags when listening to U2, Beyoncé, or Mumford and Son, then it can hardly be said to be dead: nota bene Clive Cheesman!



Dedication of Paviour Stone to Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount

On Thursday 14 July 2011 a group of admirers assembled in Makar's Court, just off the Royal Mile, to dedicate a paviour to this famous Scottish poet. Many scholars of Scottish poetry and theatre were present and also a few heraldists, including Lord Lyon, Lyon Clerk, Ross Herald Extraordinary, Alex Maxwell Findlater and Katie Stevenson, who brought her new baby in a very smart buggy.

Sir David Lyndsay (ca 1486-1555) was one of the foremost poets of Scotland and also Lord Lyon King of Arms. His most famous work is *Ane Satyre of the thre Estaitis*, which has been revived a number of times at Edinburgh Festivals.

The sun shone and there was a gentle breeze, so the weather was perfect. The group were addressed by an Edinburgh City Councillor, by Janet Hadley Williams, Chair of the Sir David Lyndsay Society, and finally by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Mr David Sellar. Then the saltire flag, which had been used to cover the paviour, was removed with a flourish by the Lord Lyon to general applause. For the benefit of the cameras, the Lord Lyon was prevailed upon to remove the saltire a number of extra times, to

ensure the very best record.

The stone is inscribed with the arms of Sir David, based on a later addition to his armorial, and the inscription reads, 'Lat us haif the bukis necessare / To commoun weill' (Let us have the books necessary / To our common good). This was chosen by the Lyndsay Society as most suitable. The Society sponsored the paviour and had raised by appeal the £2300 necessary to fund it.

Afterwards the group mingled and admired both the Lyndsay paviour, but also many of those to other poets. The sun shone assiduously and the Council provided coffee and tea in the nearby Museum. Later an informal lunch was held in Maxie's Restau-



First take: Lord Lyon with Janet Hadley Williams

rant.

Makars' Court is the paved area next to the Scottish Writers' Museum in Lady Stair's Close, which leads off the Lawnmarket. The stone slabs of the court are inscribed with the names of Makars. Makar is the medieval Scots word for a poet, but in Makar's Court the definition of poet has been treated quite generously. The commemorated Makars include John Barbour, Robert Burns, William Dunbar, Robert Henryson, Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, R L Stevenson and many others.

Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount was Lord Lyon from 1542 until 1555, although he acted for Lyon in many diplomatic missions from about 1529. He was the eldest son of a Fife laird and was appointed Usher to the infant Prince James in 1511. The Prince became James V after his father was killed at Flodden Field in 1513. David Lyndsay retained the affection of the young James and continued effectively *in loco patris* until dismissed in 1524 on a change of administration.

However, the new administration did not last long and he was back in favour by 1528 or 1529 when he was appointed Snawdoun Herald; as such he was a member of diplomatic missions and visited the Empire, England, France and Denmark. He was responsible for the earliest surviving Scots register of arms, known as the Armorial of Sir David Lyndsay. This Armorial was approved by the Privy Council in 1630 and so became part of the official Records, although it was superseded by the Register approved under the 1592 Act, which was lost during the Commonwealth, and finally by the Register under the 1672 Act, which still continues as 'The Public Register of all Arms and Bearings'.



Or was this the first take?



PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Summer/Autumn 2011

- Sun 21st August** 2.15 pm **Visit to Cothay Manor**, nr Wellington
guided tour of a marvellous medieval house, with
heraldry and superb gardens (has been on TV)
12.30 pm for lunch at their café, or 2.15 at the
house; charge of £13.50 per person.
- Sat 17th September** 2.30 pm **Visit to Charles Oldham**, woodcarver in Frome
A fascinating chance to meet and talk to a work-
ing heraldic artist of very high quality.
12.30 pm for lunch at The Corner House in Bath
Street, or 2.30 pm at his workshop, 25 Vicarage
Street, Frome.
- Wed 26th October** 6.00 pm **Annual Dinner at Rowlands**
by kind permission of Mr & Mrs Peter Speke
Guest of Honour and Speaker
Peter O'Donoghue, Bluemantle Pursuivant
6.30 pm **The College of Arms in the 18th Century**
7.30 pm **Dinner**
- Wed 23rd November** 7.30 pm **Heraldry and Vexillology – do they mix?**
Graham Bartram, Institute of Vexillology
Graham is an excellent speaker in much demand.
He will discuss where heraldry and vexillology
work together and where they have to adjust to
each other. 6.30 pm bring and share supper

SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

Officers

Chairman	Alex Maxwell Findlater
Hon Secy	Hattie Findlater
Hon Treasurer	David Hawkings
Hon Librarian	Ronald Gadd, MBE, RD
Hon Member	Mary Rose Rogers, MBE

Objects

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

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Annual Subscription

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

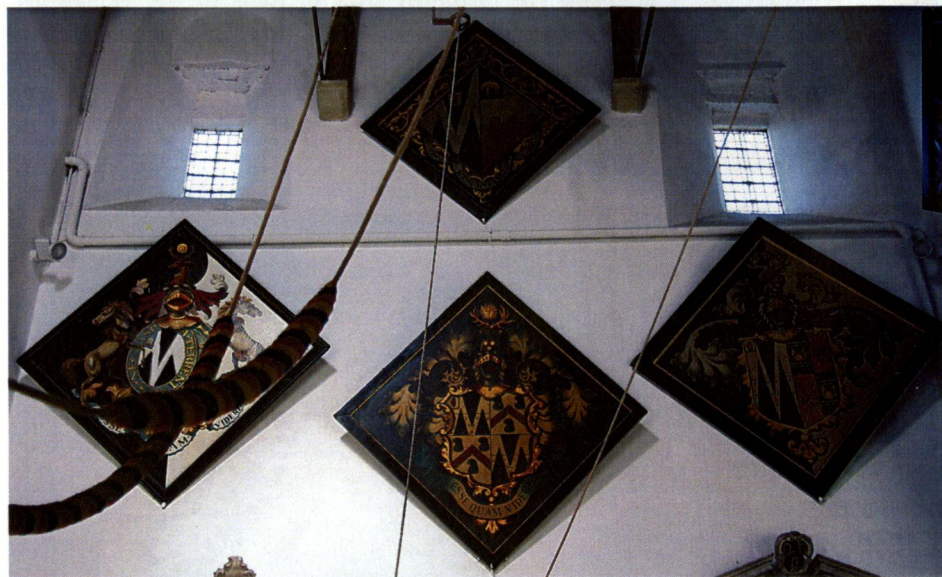
The position of Hon Treasurer was left open at the AGM. It is with great pleasure that we can now announce that this position was filled, to great acclaim at our recent Committee, meeting by David Hawkings. Very many thanks, David.

BREAMORE CHURCH

A month or so ago I received this email from Philip Hickman. Rather than paraphrase, I quote it.

"Earlier in the summer I visited Breamore Church in Hampshire in search of Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical architecture. Apart from that I found what they claim to be the biggest collection of funeral hatchments for a parish church. They are of the Hulse family of "the big house". As best as I can work out, the original arms are: *sable a dance argent*. Breamore House was purchased in 18th century by Sir Edward Hulse, physician to Kings George I and II, and, as I understand, the family still live there.

I attach herewith four photos which include the whole collection in case they should be of any interest or use to you."



As Philip says the paternal coat is a dance in shape, but seems to be now blazoned as *per fess Argent and Ermine, three piles Sable issuing one from the chief and two from the base*, the ermine introduced as a difference. The Hulses were originally from Stanney in Cheshire, and are recorded in Visitations at Marbery as well as being quartered by Bostock of Moulton. Edward a second son in 1677 became Court Physician to the Prince of Orange, later William III. Although our format is too small to show the quarterings properly, he married well, to Dorothy Westrow; their son was Sir Edward 1st baronet and his son, another Edward, bought Breamore in 1748.

The families with whom they married were, in order, Westrow, Levett, Vanderplank, Mary Lethieullieur, an heiress, Buller, Hamilton, Burnham, Campbell, Taylor and in



this generation, for completeness, Pilkington. The quartered arms in some of the hatchments represent Lethieullieur, *Argent a chevron Gules between three parrots' heads erased Vert beaked Gules*, although sometimes the tinctures vary. Full details are in Volume 7 of the Hatchments in Britain series.

