

# THE SOMERSET DRAGON

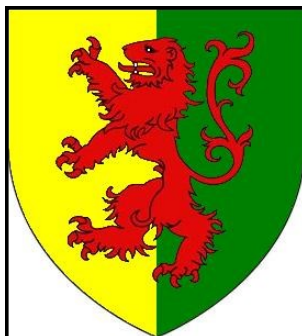
## THE JOURNAL OF THE SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

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April 2022



We could not resist introducing the lion from Bigod Modern (see page 7) to our very own dragon. There are certain similarities!

Life appears to be returning to normal as far as Covid is concerned and we are back to 20 pages. We hope to organise something in the early summer (see page 13) so fingers firmly crossed.



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THE JODRELL BARONETCY  
BY STEPHEN TUDSBERY-TURNER

The Armorial Bearings of  
the Revd Sir Edward Repps Jodrell  
An original painting by Roland Symons



The Jodrell baronetcy started life as the Lombe baronetcy. It was created on 22 January 1784 for John Lombe, born John Hase, High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1772, who had assumed the name of his maternal grandfather ten years earlier. The remainder was a tortuous one. In default of male issue of his own, the baronetcy was to pass to his brother Edward Hase of Salle Park, Norfolk, and the heirs male of his body. If this line failed it was to pass to the male issue of Edward Hase's daughter, Virtue, who was to marry the MP Richard Paul Jodrell. Their portraits below are by Joshua Reynolds and Thomas Gainsborough.

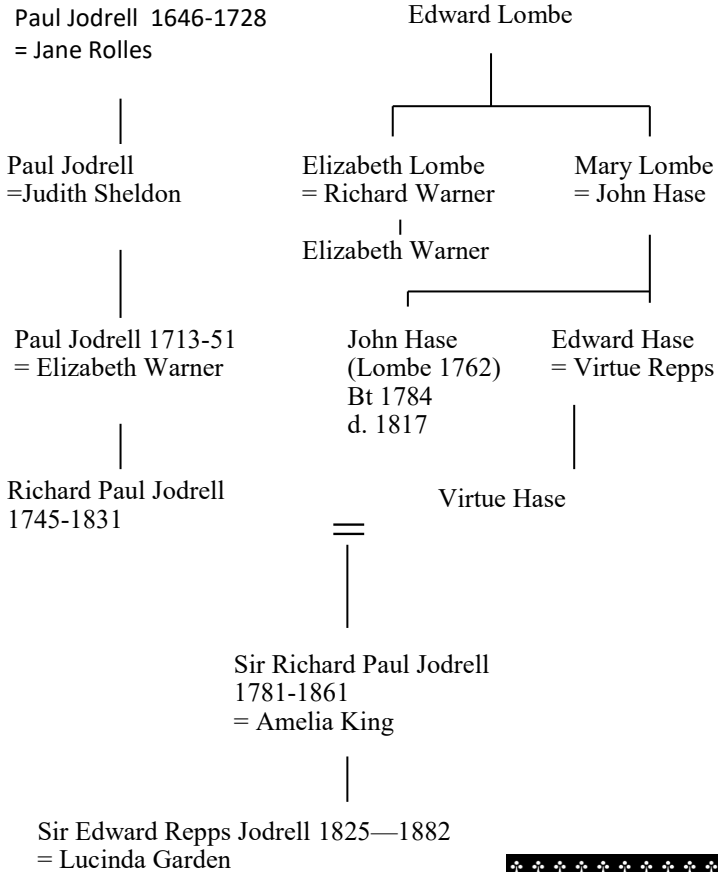


Salle Park from the south. Built for Edward Hase in 1763

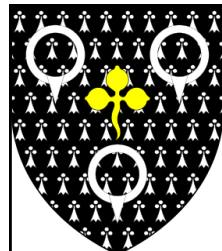
#### **THE JODRELL QUARTERINGS**

1. Jodrell, 2. Rolles, 3. Sheldon, 4. Warner (Whetenhall), 5. Repps 6. Smythe, 7. Howlett, 8. Barclay, 9. Fountaine, 10. Ingloys, 11. Boardman, 12. Lombe.

## THE DESCENT OF SIR EDWARD JODRELL



The Arms of Jodrell



The Jodrells were descended from Paul Jodrell (1646-1728) of Duffield in Derbyshire, who was for forty three years Clerk to the House of Commons. His grandson, also named Paul Jodrell (1713-51), was solicitor-general to Frederick, Prince of Wales. In the next generation, Richard Paul Jodrell (1745-1831), who married Virtue Hase, besides serving as an MP, was a dramatist, classical scholar, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a close associate of Dr. Johnson. It was his son, a second Richard Paul Jodrell (1781-1861), who inherited through his mother the Lombe baronetcy and through his father the estate of Salle Park.

The next heir was their son, Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, of Bayfield Hall, Holt, Norfolk, who was born in 1825. Sir Edward owned not only Salle Park, seat of the Hase family, and Bayfield Hall, formerly owned by his great-grandmother Elizabeth Warner, but also Nethercote House, Lewknor, Oxfordshire, a property that had been purchased by his grandfather, and a town house in Portland Place.

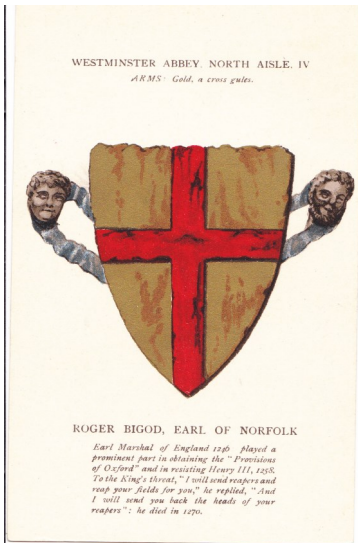
He was also well placed when it came to the quarterings on his armorial achievement for his ancestors had made a series of judicious marriages. The first three Paul Jodrells had all married heraldic heiresses, namely Jane Rolles, Judith Sheldon and Elizabeth Warner. His grandmother, Virtue Hase, was also an heiress as was her mother, Virtue Repps. To complete the set, Virtue's husband, Edward Hase, had inherited the Lombe arms through his mother, Mary.

Many of these marriages are commemorated on three hatchments that hang on the wall of the south aisle of Salle Church. The first shows the arms of Hase with Repps in pretence for Edward Hase, the second shows the arms of Jodrell impaling Hase for Edward Hase's daughter, Virtue Jodrell, and the third displays the arms of Richard Paul Jodrell himself. As well as these, a splendid wall monument in the north transept of the church commemorates Virtue (Repps) Hase and contains at its base a cartouche bearing the arms of Hase quartering Lombe with Repps in pretence.



The arms mentioned above are all contained on Sir Edward's magnificent armorial on page 2. Twelve quarterings on the dexter side depict his own arms, which impale the arms of Garden for his wife whom he married in 1852, nine years before he inherited the baronetcy. Sir Edward died without issue in 1882 and his daughter Amelia Virtue, wife of Charles Higgins, eventually succeeded to the Salle estate and Nethercote House and resumed the name Jodrell. On her death in 1890 the estates were sold. The title itself together with Bayfield Hall passed to Sir Edward's cousin Alfred and became extinct on his death in 1929.

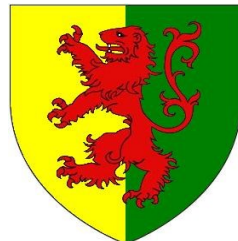
## ANCIENT SHIELDS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY



Our shield in this issue contains the arms of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, blazoned *or a cross gules*. The caption reads 'Earl Marshal of England 1246. Played a prominent part in obtaining the 'Provisions of Oxford' and in resisting Henry III, 1258. To the king's threat, "I will send reapers and reap your fields for you," he replied, "And I will send you back the heads of your reapers": he died in 1270.'

Roger Bigod's great-great grandfather was a follower of William the Conqueror, who was rewarded for his services by grants of land in East Anglia and was granted a licence to build Framlingham Castle by King Henry I. The earldom was created for Roger's son by the Empress Matilda in 1141. On the Earl Marshal's death in 1270 the title passed to his nephew and namesake who died elderly and childless in 1306. Four years earlier the earl had surrendered his earldom to the king and received it back "entailed to the heirs of his body". This had the effect of disinheriting his brother John. His title became extinct and was eventually bestowed on Thomas of Brotherton, son of King Edward III.

The arms of "Bigod Modern": *Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules*, were adopted by Roger Bigod, fifth Earl of Norfolk, following his inheritance of the office of Marshal of England from the Marshal family, of which these had formerly been the armorials



## **IN SEARCH OF THE WILLOUGHBYS**

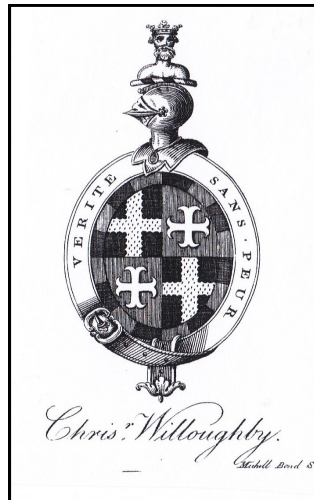
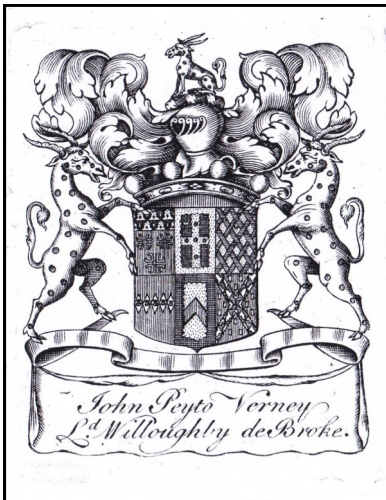
### **PART II THE NET WIDENS**

**By Stephen Slater**

In Part I of my search, which appeared in issue No.50 of The Somerset Dragon, I explored the origins of the two branches of the ancient family of Willoughby of Lincolnshire. This time we will see how the Willoughbys married into the leading families in the land, both baronies of Broke and Eresby descending in time through female lines. The de Eresby barony even being merged for a time with great titles such as the Dukedom of Ancaster (through the Berties).

Therefore the few bookplates I have for the Willoughbys show their complex relationships with other families.

The plate of the thirteenth/fifteenth Barons Willoughby de Broke place in their first quarter the arms of Verney, while the third and next four quarters have the old arms of Willoughby and those of West Country heiresses.





Another branch of the Willoughbys, descending from the illegitimate son of another brother of the first Lord W de B, was settled for centuries at East Knoyle in Wiltshire, they differed their arms with a 'bordure compony' as can be seen on my second bookplate for a Christopher Willoughby.

The current Lady Willoughby de Eresby kindly sent me the bookplate below by her father and grandfather as Earls of Ancaster, happily the Willoughby 'fretty' is in the first quarter, followed by Drummond and Heathcote.



This brings me to the fourth, and probably most splendid of my Willoughby plates- that used by Eliz Maria (nee Gordon-Cumming), wife to Digby Willoughby, ninth Baron Middleton.



I have left this place to last because for years, me, being a 'bear of little brain', was somewhat baffled by the quartered arms used by the Lords Middleton. Sure enough the ancient Willoughby fretty coat appears as first and fourth, then there is a totally different design for 'Willoughby'- Or on two bars Gules three water bougets 2-1.

It just so happens that the heiress of one family called Willoughby married a Willoughby of the Eresby line. The heiress came from the Willoughbys that settled on Willoughby on the Wolds, Nottinghamshire, their ancient name being Bugge (Bug), so their arms are in truth of the punning type - Bugge = bougets. The Bugge/Willoughbys had the great mansion of Wollaston, now owned by Nottingham City Council.

Today the thirteenth Lord Middleton lives at Birdsall Hall in Yorkshire. Lord Willoughby de Broke farms near Moreton-in-Marsh, while Lady Willoughby de Eresby resides in the magnificent Grimsthorpe Castle, near Bourne in Lincolnshire, not so very far from the early origins of this ancient and fascinating family.

As an aside- When we are allowed to resume our travels round England's green and pleasant land do perhaps visit the following six churches-

Spilsby, Lincs. Wherein is one of this country's most fascinating set of monuments- to earlier Willoughbys of the Eresby line (the Eresby estate lay on the edge of Spilsby) with wonderful larger than life wildmen heraldic supporters.

Later generations of the Willoughby de Eresby line also are commemorated in an extraordinary group of monuments, these found in the church at Edenham, Lincs, on the edge of the Grimsthorpe estates- the Dukes of Ancaster decked out in the 18th century idea of what Roman warriors wore- togas and dinky little leather skirts !

For the Willoughby de Brokes-

Bere Ferrers in Devon (came to the willoughbys through the Ferrers heiress) - fascinating bench ends with marrying together of Willoughby rudders and Ferrers horseshoes (Ferrers = farrier).

Callington, Cornwall. Wherein you will find the the tomb of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, his tomb decorated with Tudor roses and rudders.

Alcester, Warwickshire. Wherein you will find the tomb of Elizabeth, 3rd Baroness Willoughby de Broke (died 1562) and husband, Sir Fulke Greville (died 1559). The tomb decorated with much of the heraldry mentioned in this article.

For the 'other' Willoughbys i.e those of the Wollaston line (Bugge) their most ancient monuments are to be found in the church at Willoughby on the Wolds, Notts.

**Notitia Anglicana by Andrew Johnston 1724 (2 vols) pp. 19-20**

'The most high, puissant, and most noble Prince, John Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire, also Duke and Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mulgrave, and Baron Sheffield of Butterwike.'

Quarterly of 15

1. Argent a chevron between three garbs gules
2. Argent a chevron between three lions heads erased sable
3. Azure a chevron between three talbots passant argent
4. Argent two bars and in chief three mullets sable
5. Gules on a bend between two lions heads erased argent three leopards  
faces of the first
6. Argent a fret and chief azure
7. Azure a fret argent a bordure or
8. Gules three mullets argent
9. Gules a fess between six fleurs de lys argent
10. Party per fess azure and or
11. Quarterly or and gules a bordure sable bezanty
12. Argent a chevron gules fretty or between three delves sable (for Delves)
13. Argent ten totes, 4, 3, 2, 1
14. Sable three pick axes argent
15. Quarterly 1 and 4 chequy or and gules 2 and 3 ermine

.For those anxious for a little heraldic homework the above blazon, fifteen quarterings, no less, would be well worth turning into a blaze of colour. If there are no takers the black and white version from Notitia Anglicana will appear in our August issue.

## Sutton, Sharpe & Co., Order of the Garter Series

Two more images from this delightful series of postcards that dates from c.1907. The Earldom of Leicester still flourishes and the current earl remains based at the family seat, Holkham Hall in Norfolk. Sir Gavin Campbell was the first and last Marquess of Breadalbane. Hungarian-born Huba Campbell (born 1945), a third cousin once removed from the tenth Earl, has petitioned the Lord Lyon for recognition of his right to the Earldom of Breadalbane and Holland, together with the subsidiary titles, and to the undifferenced arms, but a British baronet, Sir Lachlan Campbell, also claims the titles.



## FUTURE PLANS

It is hoped that we will have our long awaited AGM combined with a visit and a pub lunch sometime in the very near future; perhaps in the late spring early summer when the weather will have cheered up and Covid privations will be a distant memory. Members will of course be emailed when plans are finalised.

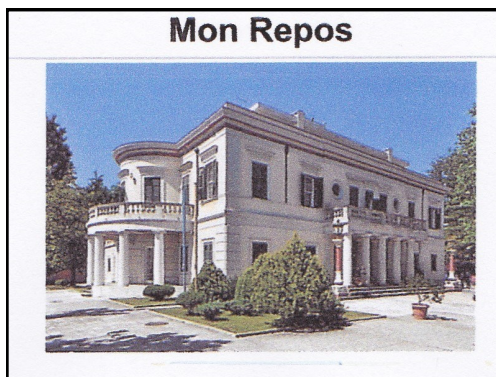
## **The Coat of Arms of Prince Philip as young man**

### **By David Vaudrey**

### **Part I**

There was a fine illustration in the August issue of *The Somerset Dragon* (No. 49) of the arms granted to Prince Philip on his marriage to HRH the Princess Elizabeth; while is a good, clear design it struck me that the the arms that he bore as Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, before he renounced these titles and took British nationality, were much more interesting.

The information that follows was taken almost entirely from the Internet and from Wikipaedia; there may be errors in the original sources or in my interpretation of them and for these I apologise now. I would welcome any comments or corrections.



Prince Philip was born in the Mon Repos Palace on Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands, as Phillipo Sonderburg -Glücksburg, Prince of Greece and Denmark.

Prince Philip, in the line of succession to both the Greek and the Danish thrones, bore the Royal Arms of Greece, namely, the Danish Royal Arms placed on the shield of Greece with, in the first quarter, the arms of Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. This achievement, combining twenty shields or emblems, is well worth a closer look.



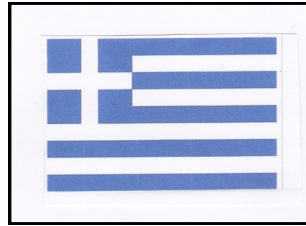


This article will appear in three parts; this, the first, will take us as far as the second quarter of the first inescutcheon.

When Prince Philip became a British Subject, renouncing these claims, in 1947 he still bore this shield with the Battenberg crest, the supporters, mound and motto shown in the image of the later arms shown in Issue 50 of *The Somerset Dragon*. In 1947, when he married HRH the Princess Elizabeth, his steel helm in profile was changed to a gold helm affrontée surmounted by a crown and thereon his crest of feathers. In 1949 these arms were considered 'unsatisfactory' and he was given the complete achievement that is shown in that issue.

Prince Philip was the only son of Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark (1882-1944), younger brother of Constantine I, King of Greece (1868-1923), the eldest son of George I, King of Greece, KG, (1845-1913). George I was the younger son of Christian IX, King of Denmark, KG, and bore the new Royal Arms of Greece, namely the above mentioned Royal Arms of Denmark placed on the white cross on blue of Greece.

The blazon follows here with a note after each step, giving where possible a short explanation and the reason why the quartering is here.

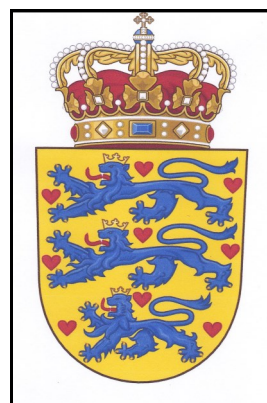


*Azure a cross argent throughout* for Greece.

The cross is said to represent Eastern Orthodox Christianity, the official religion of the Greek nation and of Cyprus. It dates back to 1882, a year after the new states declared independence from the Ottoman Empire. During the Revolutionary War a blue flag with a white cross had been used extensively by the rebels and this evolved into the new Greek flag; this was subsequently incorporated in the present flag which blazoned: *Azure four bars argent; on a canton of the field a Greek cross throughout of the second.*

Thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderberg-Glücksberg namely: Quarterly, First,

*Or three lions passant azure in pale crowned or langued gules, amid nine hearts gules* for Denmark.

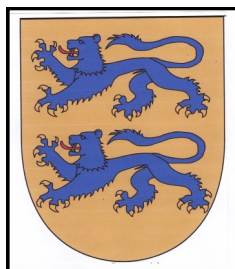




Historically these are the arms of the House of Estriden, the dynasty that provided the kings of Denmark between 1047 and 1412. The oldest known depiction of the insignia dates from a seal used by King Canute VI around 1194 and the oldest documentation with colour from 1270. At first the number of hearts was not regulated and could be much higher. The 'heart' shapes originally represented lily pads; a royal decree of 1972 still specifies, 'soblads', lake leaves. The current design was adopted in 1819 during the reign of Frederick VI who decreed that the heraldic beasts were lions, thus their heads face forwards.

Baz Manning, in a letter in the *Heraldry Gazette*, No. 161, dated September, 2021, pointed out that it is not correct to blazon this shield as 'semée' as 'semée' requires the charges to disappear off the edges of the field. He suggests that the blazon should read, '*.....between nine hearts three three and three spaced one in front one above and one behind each lion gules*'. A bit long-winded but it is precise.

Second,  
*Or two lions passant in pale azure  
armed and langued gules for Schles-*  
*wig.*



The Duchy of Schleswig was also known at times as Sonderjylland, Southern Jutland; the Duchy of Schleswig was inherited by the the Kings of Norway in 1460 who were regularly elected Kings of Denmark. The population is ethnically partly German and partly Danish. After several wars and finally after the conquest by Germany in 1864 it became part of Germany.

In the next issue we will continue, starting with the third quarter.

## More Pillar Monuments by Richard Jones

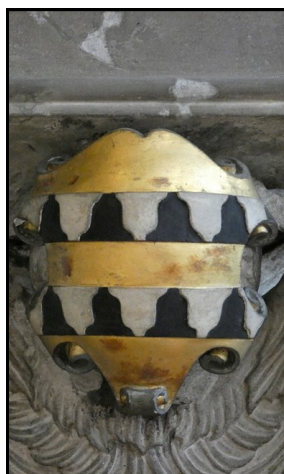
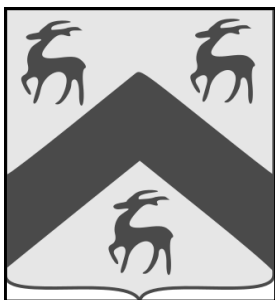
Richard Jones has unearthed three more pillar monuments to add to his preliminary list that appeared in *Somerset Dragon No.50* on page 5. Two are to be found in the **Church of All Hallows by the Tower of London**. The third is located in Wales.



John Winder, 1699, his brother Jonathan, 1717, and Samuel Winder (undated), marble wall-monument consisting of moulded shelf and bracket, supporting Ionic column with achievement-of-arms and shield supported by cherubs, who stand on moulded shelf, which is carried on a wide Corinthian pilaster forming a backing to the detached Ionic column; floriated consoles cover the foot of the wide Corinthian pilaster.



Giles Lytcott, 1696, and Sarah his wife, 1713, Col. Nathaniel Long, 1714, and Sarah (Lytcott) his wife, 1731–2, white marble wall-monument consisting of enriched pedestal supporting Doric column flanked by cherubs;



**St Mary's Church, Tenby, Pembrokeshire**, to Alderman Thomas Rogers (died 1693). The monument was erected in 1737 by his son, a London merchant, and contains a quartered shield on top of the pillar. We have no illustration for this particular monument but the three stags passant of Rogers appears in the first and fourth quarters.. The second quarter contains a fess with five crosses on a checky field while the third features three chevrons.

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### THE SOMERSET DRAGON

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Contributions welcome

### Objects

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

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions are now due and will be gratefully received by our treasurer (name and address above). Everything remains the same. Single membership £10 and double £15. Please send cheques direct to the treasurer and not to the secretary. Many thanks.