

THE SOMERSET DRAGON

THE JOURNAL OF THE SOMERSET HERALDRY SOCIETY

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Welcome to *The Somerset Dragon* No. 49. Maybe we can have a visit, a meeting and a celebratory lunch all rolled into one later this year; perhaps during an Indian Summer. Keep your fingers crossed. We will email everyone if something can be arranged.

The arms of Thomas Wollaston impaling those of Philadelphia, his wife. An early seventeenth memorial in Old St Pancras Church.



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ARMA GEMINORUM

By David Vaudrey

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Sir David Barclay died on the 10th January, 2021 aged 86; when I went to make a note of this in my copy of Burke I noticed the similarity between his coat of arms and that of his twin brother, Sir Frederick, and I decided to look more closely. I, myself, have a twin sister so I have an interest in twins.

David and Frederick Barclay, identical twins, were born in Hammer-smith on the 27th of October, 1934 to Frederick and Beatrice Barclay of Goven but married in Solihull. They were very successful businessmen who bought and sold businesses, hotels, shipping lines, newspapers and in 2004 became proprietors of *The Spectator* and *The Daily Telegraph*. They kept their personal lives private and rarely, if ever, gave interviews, nevertheless, their names are familiar because news reports of their transactions appear in the press from time to time. They were bombed out of their house in Coventry during WW II; their father died when they were aged 13 and they left school a year later. First they kept a shop; at one stage, David went bankrupt and Frederick paid off his debts; they then became estate agents, later buying hotels, and eventually acquiring the Ritz. They provided Margaret Thatcher with a suite there for the last few weeks of her life as a token of their admiration for her.

The sale of the Ritz in 2020 led to the only family rift and it has led to court proceedings. In 1979 they bought a hotel in Monaco, took up residence there, and in 1993, commissioned a 196 ft, 970 ton, \$30m motor yacht that can accommodate 16 guests; they named her *Lady Beatrice* after their mother.

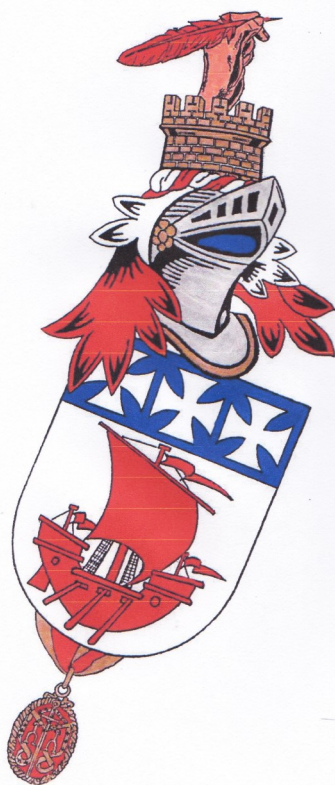
They were generous benefactors and they were both made Commanders of the Ordre de Saint Charles (Monaco). In 1998 they were both awarded doctorates by Glasgow University. They built a large fortress-like, partly classical and partly neo-Gothic, mansion, designed by Quinlan Terry, on the rocky, 74 acre, Channel island of Brecqhou, close to Sark, that they had bought in 1993. It is said to be the largest house built in Britain for 200 years. This became their joint home. Although reclusive, they enjoyed life, liking good hotels and good food.

The brothers looked alike, dressed alike and conducted their business together. In 1955, when he was 20, David married Zoe Newton, then aged 19, a model and ballet dancer, well known for appearing in 'Drinka pinta milka day' advertisements; they had three sons, Aidan, Howard and Duncan; they divorced in the 1980s and he had another son, Alistair, in a second marriage and he had nine grandchildren. When he died in January after a short illness, the Prime Minister paid a warm tribute to him, saying that he had rescued the *Daily Telegraph*, his one-time employer. Frederick married Hiroko Asada, a Japanese, who has a son by a previous marriage. They have a daughter, Amanda. According to the *Sunday Times Rich List* the brothers have a fortune worth £7 billion. Aidan is chairman of the Telegraph Media Group; he has a large house in central London and bought a sleek-looking 244 ft yacht, *Enigma*, formerly, *Katana*, built by Blohm & Voss in Germany in 1991; this extraordinary vessel has two 5,000 hp Deutz diesel engines and an 18,500 hp GE gas turbine and is capable of 36 knots, but a report suggests that he may have sold her now. It is said that, as his father did, he speaks with an 'estuary-English' accent.

The brothers claim descent from Andrew Barclay, probably a Merchant in and Dean of the Guild of Linlithgow, who had a son William, baptized on 11th December 1796, a Master Cooper also of Linlithgow; he was their great-great-grandfather.

Such was the brothers' closeness that when they were both made knights bachelor at the same investiture in the year 2000, they knelt side-by-side, wearing identical purple ties and pocket handkerchiefs, so that they could be dubbed simultaneously. The honours were in recognition of their support for medical research and children's charities through their joint foundation. They were also benefactors of London Zoo and of the Passage homeless shelter in Victoria in west London. The brothers are said to have given £40m to charity between 1987 and 2000. Sir David was made a Papal Knight by Pope Benedict XVI and took his religious faith seriously.

When they were granted arms, they chose identical designs but each a mirror image of the other; these are shown opposite. It can be seen that Sir David's shield has a lymphad heading towards the dexter and Sir Frederick's has a similar vessel heading towards the sinister; Sir David's crest has a right hand holding a quill pen while Sir Frederick's has a left hand holding a quill pen. Their badges are also mirror images. (See page 7) A remark by Sir Frederick after the death of his brother implied that they were right and left handed respectively which, I believe, is not unusual for identical twins. Fortunately, the badge of a knight bachelor is symmetrical so no problem there. I thought this touching symbol of brotherly love and closeness was quite remarkable – possibly unique in the annals of heraldry – and definitely worth bringing to the attention of others, though some may have spotted it already.



Sir Frederick Hugh Barclay



Sir David Rowat Barclay

Arms

Sir David Rowat Barclay

Arg: a lymphad, sail set, flags and pennon flying oars in action gu. on a chief az. three crosses formy arg. Crest: upon a helm with a wreath arg. and gu., issuant from the battlements of a tower or. a dexter hand ppr holding a quill pen bendwise gu., mantled gu. doubled arg. Badge: Within an annulet embattled on the outer edge or a lymphad sail set flags and pennon flying oars in action gu. Creation: Kt. 2000.

Sir Frederick Hugh Barclay

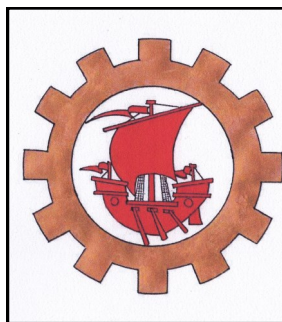
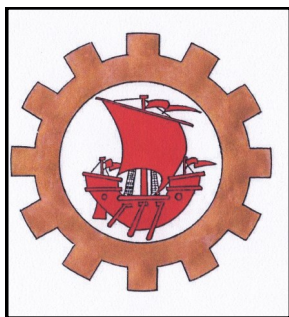
Arg. a lymphad contourny, sail set, flags and pennon flying oars in action gu. on a chief az. three crosses formy arg. Crest: upon a tower or, a sinister hand ppr holding a quill pen bendwise sinister gu. mantled gu. doubled arg. Badge: Within an annulet embattled on the outer edge or a lymphad contourny sail set flags flying oars in action gu. Creation: Kt. 2000.

They both used the same motto: AUT AGERE AUT MORI, Either action or death.



These arms may have been partly derived from those of the Lowland Clan Barclay of Aberdeenshire, namely, az. between three crosses pattee arg. a chevron or and for a crest, on a chapeau az. doubled ermine a hand holding a dagger proper. The motto is also that of the Clan Barclay.

The first Berkeleys, (arms: gu a chevron between ten crosses pattee 6 in chief and 4 in base arg) came over from France at the time of the Norman Conquest and settled in Gloucestershire. Later some moved to north and established the clan in Scotland. Crosses pattee are the leitmotif.



Sadly, this happy family unit has been disturbed more recently by fierce battles in the courts; David and Frederick have not been beneficiaries of the family trust for many years and the running of the empire has been handled by Aidan and Howard. Last February, however, Frederick and Amanda launched a legal action against Aidan, Howard and Alistair and Aidan's son Andrew, alleging that they had sold the Ritz for half its market value. David's family are also accused by Frederick's of secretly recording their conversations. Nevertheless, Frederick had this to say on the passing of his brother: 'It was a great journey in everything that we did, the good, the bad and the ugly. We experienced it from being bombed out of our beds in Coventry to the deals we made and the ones that got away. We were twins from the beginning to the end. He was the right hand to my left and I was his left hand to his right. We'll meet again'.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL!

It is nice to be able to end on a happy note. The snippet right comes from *The Times* of 5th June this year. It would appear that Sir Frederick and his nephews have sorted out their problems and that the Barclay lymphads are now sailing in calmer waters. (Ed.)

Acknowledgements:

The artwork was kindly done by Roland Symons, the blazons and some other information came from Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 107th Edition, 2003; the information concerning the brothers' lives and careers was gleaned from Sir David's obituary notice in the issue of *The Daily Telegraph* dated the 13th January, 2021 and from the Internet.

Ritz bugging fight settled by Barclays

Sir Frederick Barclay has settled a High Court battle with his nephews over the bugging of his conversations at the Ritz hotel in London.

The billionaire owner of *The Daily Telegraph* had been involved in a dispute with three of his late brother Sir David's sons over 94 hours of recordings, part of what his lawyers had called "commercial espionage on a vast scale".

The High Court was previously told that Aidan, Howard and Alistair made the secret recordings at the hotel over a number of months. The family said yesterday that the case had been settled.

In a joint statement, the family said: "We are pleased that as a family we can put this difficult period behind us and look forward to our future together."

Frederick Barclay, 86, and his daughter Amanda had brought legal action against the three brothers, Aidan's son Andrew and Philip Peters, a director of a number of family companies, after the "elaborate system of covert recording" was revealed in January 2020.

At a High Court hearing last year the pair claimed that the Ritz had been sold for "half the market price" after conversations between Frederick and a Saudi investor were secretly recorded. All five argued in their defence that it was "necessary and reasonable".

Times 5 June 2021



Coat of Arms of HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (born 1921, died 2021) granted in 1949 to Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark (Sir Philip Mountbatten) consort to Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In 1947 the Prince was made Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich by King George VI. The coat of arms represents his lineage as a Prince of Greece and Denmark on his paternal side and his descent of the Mountbatten family on his maternal side.

Quarterly, First Or, semée of hearts Gules, three lions passant in pale Azure (For Denmark), Second Azure, a cross Argent (For Greece), Third Argent, two pallets Sable (For Battenberg or Mountbatten), Fourth Argent, upon a rock Proper a castle triple towered Sable, masoned Argent, windows, port, turret-caps and vanes Gules (For Edinburgh), the whole surrounded by the Garter; for a crest, upon a coronet of a son of the sovereign Proper, the royal helm Or, upon which issuant from a ducal coronet Or, a plume of five ostrich feathers alternately Sable and Argent; Mantling Or and ermine; for Supporters, dexter, a representation of Hercules girt about the loins with a lion skin, crowned with a chaplet of oak leaves, holding in the dexter hand a club Proper, sinister, a lion queue fourchée ducally crowned Or and gorged with a naval coronet Azure; Motto 'God Is My Help'.



This rather splendid bookplate in the Chippendale style has local significance in that it belonged to John Rogers of Yarlington House, south of Castle Cary. The manor and advowson of Yarlington was held by a branch of the Berkeleys of Bruton from 1592 until their descendant, Lord Carmarthen, sold it to John Rogers in 1782. John (1743-1821) was the only son of Thomas Rogers of Besford Court, Worcestershire. He succeeded his father in 1773 and the following year married Anne Reynolds, a wealthy heiress, an alliance that presumably enabled him to purchase the Yarlington estate and build a substantial mansion as his home. Presumably the bookplate dates from before his marriage.

MURDER MOST FOUL, Part 2

By Stephen Slater

At the end of part 1 we saw the two JPs Sir James Fitzjames and Thomas Chaffyn depart Kilmington, supposedly lulled into thinking Lord Stourton meant no great harm to the Hartgills (William and son, John). No sooner had the JPs had ridden off, it became blatantly clear that Stourton indeed had malicious intent regarding his two captives. The Hartgills were tightly bound and dragged off towards Stourton. When Dorothy, John Hartgill's wife ran forward to remonstrate with Stourton, he kicked her with his spurs and then hit her on her neck with his sword, so bad was the blow that Dorothy was not expected to survive.



On arrival at Stourton village the Hartgills were taken to a small close near the Stourton mansion, their arms were bound behind them and then Lord Stourton ordered his henchmen to cudgel the 2 men to death. The 'bodies' were then taken to the Stourton mansion (fig.10) and His Lordship ordered his men to quickly bury them under the floor of a dungeon or cellar close by Stourton's own chamber.

But the killing had been bungled and suddenly both Hartgills started to regain conscious- William groaned much. Stourton told his men to do the deed properly, whereupon the two victims had their throats slit. One of Stourton's men, on seeing the gruesome spectacle, told Stourton, that if he knew such a deed was to be done, he would have distanced himself well from it - Stourton retorted that the servant was faint hearted and the killing of the two men was no worse

.The bodies were quickly buried under wood chippings in the dungeon, then a thick layer of paving slabs were put down making it look ancient



Back at Kilmington the remaining Hartgills moved fast- a message was taken to the Privy Council, saying that William and John had been abducted by Stourton and were believed to have met a bad end.

The Council sent word to the then Sheriff of Wiltshire, Sir Anthony Hungerford (Fig.11 - Sir Anthony's arms with those of his wife), to make haste and ride to Stourton to find out the fate of the Hartgills.

Someone close to His Lordship must have blabbed- for it was Sir Anthony himself who soon discovered where the bodies lay- the paving stones and chipping cleared away the Sheriff could see that murder most foul had indeed been done.

Stourton and several of his men were promptly arrested and in the trial that came about, all were sentenced to hang. Charles, 8th Baron Stourton perhaps thought that, being of the old religion, the new monarch, (Catholic) Mary I would pardon him, it did often happen to noble folk, but no. It seems His Lordship might have already angered the Queen by his tardiness in having her locally proclaimed Sovereign (as opposed to poor Lady Jane Grey), or it might have been that the Queen wanted to send a warning to the nobility, not to overreach themselves during her reign. Whatever the truth there is a supposed twist (literally) to His lordship's demise- he was permitted to be hung with a silken noose, instead of a coarse rope one!

Stourton made a good speech, as his class expected, on the gallows in Salisbury Market Place. The date of the execution of Charles, 8th Baron Stourton being, March 6th 1557. It was said that Stourton was buried in Salisbury Cathedral and for years the silken noose was to be seen gradually rotting away over his tomb.

That it was Lord Stourton's tomb seemingly there was no doubt, for on each side of the stone chest, there are three round holes, said to represent the 'fountains' in His Lordship's arms.

Unfortunately the truth of the 'tomb' is now well known- it is in fact the shrine of Salisbury's own saint - Osmund, Count of Sees, second Bishop of Salisbury (1078-99). The six 'fountains' in reality are the openings wherein afflicted folk could place their diseased limbs, hoping for a miracle from the saint- his bones in there, not Lord Stourton's! I believe that His lordship's body was actually interred in the family vault at Stourton Church.

All Change at the College of Arms

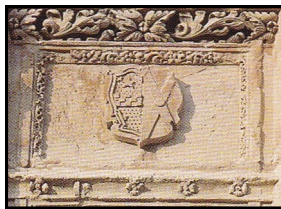
Robert Noel, former Lancaster Herald, has become Norroy & Ulster King of Arms while Timothy Duke, former Norroy & Ulster, has become Clarenceux King of Arms—and at the time of writing the smart money is on David White (Somerset Herald) to replace Thomas Woodcock as Garter King of Arms.

As for the Hartgills, they were buried in their own family vault under the church in Kilmngton. As said, sadly the Hartgill chapel has long been destroyed, but there is a Victorian window to William and John in the east end of the church- unfortunately the artist never included the family arms in the design. The Hartgill manor house at Kilmington, although much altered it still stands beside the church (Fig.12), and there is heraldry to be seen - albeit they are the arms (above the front porch) of a much later owner (Fig.13) - Charles Paulet Camborne Paynter, but I'll let you work them out- I can't!

A big thank you to our own Michael Furlong for the paintings of the Fitzjames, Chaffyn and Hartgill arms- I tried, but my efforts would have defied any identification!!

Also thanks to the present owner of Kilmington Manor for his kindness.

Heraldic Teaser



The arms will help you locate this magnificent Oriel window. Les Andelys on the Seine could prove a useful clue.

Old St Pancras Church, London by Richard Jones

One of the advantages of working in Westminster, London has been having some spare time to wonder London and visit some of the city's lesser-known churches rich with heraldic monuments. Most people who visit London visit the most spectacular or well-known churches such as St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and then see some of the city's churches by Christopher Wrenn or Nicholas Hawksmoor. I've always felt that this type of visit neglects the 'village' churches that were overwhelmed as London expanded, such as Chelsea, perhaps the most visited of these. Chiswick is situated by the river and early morning is a pleasing place to visit with interesting 17th Century and later monuments. Fulham and Putney are opposite each other separated by a bridge over the Thames and are also full of interesting 16th and 17th century monuments.

But my favourite of these 'village' churches is old St. Pancras Church in Pancras Road, a pleasant and easy walk from either Kings Cross or St Pancras railway station. It stands alone in a pleasant and interesting, wooded churchyard. Interesting things to note in the churchyard are several heraldic table tombs including an 18th century one to the Webb family.



There is a large monument over burial vault to Sir John Soane and his wife. It was designed and erected by Sir John in 1815 to his wife, and he was later buried here in 1837.

Old St. Pancras Church dates back to the 12th century, but it was heavily restored in 1847-8, and then again by Quinlan Terry in 1978-9. The building inside now has a pleasant, almost, eighteenth-century ambience about it similar to Chelsea Old Church.

On entry to the church from under the west gallery one can see walls adorned with many heraldic monuments. The eye is immediately drawn to the large wall monument erected to William Platt who died 11th of November 1637 and his wife Mary, died 26th September 1687. She descended from the Hungerford family of Downham Gloucestershire. The monument has only been in the church since 1833 when it was bought from Highgate School Chapel when it was demolished. It appears to have been repainted at least twice over the years and some colours and charges are incorrect.



1 and 4 Platt 2 and 3 Birchill impaling 1 and 4 Albany 2 and 3 Butle.



Richard Platt Sheriff of London died 28th November 1600 Married Alice Daughter of John Birchill of Birchill Chester.
 Sir Hugh Platt of Middlesex married Judith Daughter of William Albany of London and Thomasina Butle daughter of Richard Butle of London,
 (Parents of William Platt)



John Offley and his wife Elizabeth daughter of Robert Moore



Platt impaling Hungerford



Philadelphia Wollaston

This is only a snap shot of the many interesting monuments in Old St Pancras church. I feel it is well worth a visit, take a picnic with you on a dry day and sit and enjoy the almost 'garden' like quality of the churchyard then take yourself into the quiet church with a large note book to sample the heraldry it has to offer.

Ron Gadd

Ron Gadd, who died in March, was our first chairman. He led a distinguished life, particularly as far as we were concerned in the fields of law and heraldry.

He retired from the Royal Air Force in August 1974 after twenty-three years flying as an Air Electronics Officer. During his last few years in the Services he studied law part time and obtained an Honours Degree from London University and qualified as a barrister. In 1980 he obtained a Masters Degree in Law at London University.

Since leaving the Service he practised at the Bar and until 1985 was a Senior Lecturer in Law at Bristol University.

Following his retirement from the RAF Ron served as an Intelligence Officer, first with the Royal Naval Reserve and then the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Apart from peerage law, his interests included heraldry - of course, military history and aviation. He was part-time Secretary of the Aerodrome Owners Association and a Fellow of The Chartered Institute of Transport. He was a leading light in foundation of the White Lion Society in 1986 and served as its first chairman. His book Peerage Law was published in 1985.

His last talk to the Somerset Heraldry Society was on the subject of Esquires. He was a good friend and a stimulating companion and will be greatly missed by all who had the pleasure and privilege of knowing him.

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| Contributions to The Somerset Dragon are always welcome particularly if illustrations are available. For contact details see page 20. |
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Ron's arms were granted in August 1982 and are blazoned Argent a goose volant gules baked and legged or on a chief nebuly gules two quill pens in saltire argent penned or between as many gads of steel also argent. His crest was Out of a circlet of shamrock slipped vert a demi-griffin or beaked and langued gules between its claws a gad of steel argent, and his motto, At spes solamen is translated Hope is my Solace. He explained his arms as follows; 'The red goose is taken from the badge of No 51 Squadron RAF, (the squadron flew ansons when badge issued in 1937, anson, a goose) on which I served for ten years as aircrew. The gads of steel are an obvious pun on my sur-name, while the two quills relate to my second career as a barrister, this is also referred to in the crest, the griffin is taken from the arms of Gray's Inn. The circlet of shamrock refers to my Irish ancestry'.

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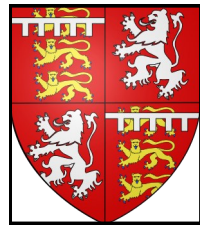
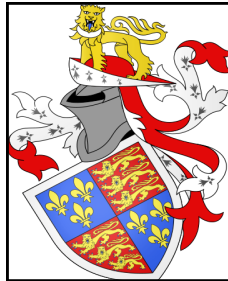
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No dates for your diary yet but our question in No. 48 was to name three English families who jettisoned their family arms and adopted the royal arms differenced. The families that spring to mind are Mowbray, Holland and Stafford, Dukes of Norfolk, Exeter and Buckingham respectively. (There could well be others!) Our pictures show Holland and Mowbray flanking the achievement of Henry Stafford second Duke of Buckingham. The last shows the differenced royal arms quartering the white lion rampant of Mowbray.