

Chapter 1 : Church Heraldry Of Norfolk - Edmund Farrer - Bok () | Bokus

The church heraldry of Norfolk: a description of all coats of arms on brasses, monuments, slabs, hatchments, &c., now to be found in the county, illustrated, with references to Blomefield's History of Norfolk and Burke's Armory, together with notes from the inscriptions attached.

The founder was a priest named Elwyn, who gave the church to the Cathedral. Then Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury from , appropriated the church to the monks of the cathedral. The church stands in the old French Borough, created by the Normans after the Conquest, and home to the wealthiest medieval merchants in the city. St Giles was the patron saint of lepers, and a leper hospital stood near St Giles Gate in the medieval city walls. The most obvious feature is the striking west tower, which reaches feet high making it the tallest in Norwich. The tower was used as a beacon, and you can still see the beacon basket used for holding firewood. The Tudor porch and parvise The tower, and most of the exterior, is of knapped flint, but the Tudor south porch is made of ashlar. The porch is two storeys high, with a parvise over the entrance. This small chamber was originally a chapel dedicated to St Christopher. The porch itself has a lovely fan-vaulted ceiling. Though most of the nave is original, the chancel was completely rebuilt in the Victorian period. The hammer-beam nave roof is one of the best interior features; it has carved angels holding heraldic shields with the arms of both England and France. One fascinating historic highlight are 5 mace stands set on the ends of pews. These stands were used to hold maces of office by mayors resident in the parish. The fact that there are 5 of them speaks volumes about the wealth of the parish, especially in the late medieval period. Each stand is decorated with the coat of arms of the mayor. There is a brass inscription to Elizabeth Bledingfield d. There is a grave slab to Thomas Carter, showing a very nicely carved coat of arms, and a mural monument to John Beevor d. St Giles Street seems to have attracted successful physicians, so many that it became known as The Harley Street of Norwich. Many are commemorated by monuments inside St Giles. Churchman was mayor in and received a knighthood from George III after he presented an official congratulation to the king on his marriage. There is a very battered iron-bound parish chest, and an octagonal font with wonderfully carved faces on the angles. There are 2 brass eagle lecterns; one is Victorian, but the other dates to the 15th century. This must be among the oldest brass lecterns in the country. Visiting St Giles has very limited opening times. When we visited this was only a few hours one day a week; which is strange because when we did visit we were greeted by some extremely friendly parishioners who took great pride in the church and were keen to point out the most interesting historical features. I found the interior wonderfully spacious, with the high clerestorey letting it loads of light, and making it easy to see the wonderful hammer beam roof and carved angels. This must be one of the best roofs in Norwich - quite a claim since there are so many historic churches in the city! The roof was probably the highlight for me, along with the 15th century eagle lectern, which was so beautifully crafted that it could pass for Victorian. Carved head, 15th century font The nave hammer beam roof Carved angel, nave roof Elizabeth Bledingfield brass tablet John Smith brass goblet.

Chapter 2 : The Church Heraldry of Norfolk

The Church Heraldry of Norfolk A Description of All Coats of Arms on Brasses, Monuments, Slabs, Hatchments, &C., Now to Be Found in the County; With References to Blomefield's History of Norfolk and Burke's Armory; Together With Notes From the Inscriptions Attached by Edmund Farrer.

The shield is canted below the helm, from which, quite remarkably, the buckle protrudes over the shield – amazing after over six hundred years. The lichen encrusting this carving serves only to enhance its magic. Chequy Or and Gules a Bend Ermine. He seems to have changed his surname twice, first from Daniel-Tyssen then to Tyssen-Amherst by royal licence in 1717, before adopting the above name; his father was William George Tyssen-Amherst, formerly Daniel-Tyssen, and before that, born Daniel. He was created Baron Amherst of Hackney in 1757. John Daniel married Dorcas Auchmuty of Bryanstown, Scotland, in 1717 and inherited her family estate. Nicholas Amherst and his second wife, Mary Tyssen, becoming heiress to the Amherst and Tyssen estates. Amherst was the descendent of John Amherst of Amherst, Kent, in 1757. The first baron Amherst of Montreal was a distinguished soldier, eventually a Field Marshal. His youngest brother William was the father of William Pitt, 1st Earl Amherst, and the earldom continues. William Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst died in London in 1757 and was buried at Didlington, being succeeded by his eldest daughter, Mary, by special remainder, having had no sons to continue the male line. At its peak, the Norfolk estate consisted of 9,000 acres; the family also had acres in Yorkshire and 47 in Kent. The Amherst titles began in 1757 with Baron Amherst of Holmesdale and Montreal, a soldier who served with great distinction in Europe and America, where he was Commander in Chief; later he became Governor of Virginia. He refused an Earldom, and was appointed Field Marshal in 1757. His nephew William Pitt Amherst succeeded to the peerage by special remainder, and he too was distinguished, becoming Ambassador to China where he was refused admission and then Governor of Bengal. Interestingly, he married Sarah, the widow of the 5th Earl of Plymouth, and when she died, he married Mary, the widow of the 6th Earl of Plymouth! They lived at Knole, where he died in 1757; his wife inherited Knole from the 4th Duke of Dorset, her brother. His son, also William, was another M. His supporters were On either side a heron proper, collared Or. His crests were On a mount Vert three tilting Spears one in pale and two in saltire Or, encircled by a wreath of laurel proper – Amherst; and in front of a trefoil slipped Vert a dexter arm couped fessways habited Gules cuffed Azure the hand proper holding a cross-crosslet erect Gules. A demi-lion rampant per fess wavy Or and Azure ducally crowned Gules and holding in the paws an escutcheon Azure charged with an estoile Or. He was born 8 June 1757, and died unmarried on 11 September 1757, when the barony became extinct. The arms are also unusual: There are a number of broken, sunken, and neglected graves at the foot of the east wall, with no obvious names, but almost certainly those of the family, since four yards away and facing the east wall is a pyramidal structure, three-sided and about ten feet tall, with a shield bearing the BRERETON arms. On top of the structure is the muzzled Bear of the Brereton crest. In 1757, John Heydon of Baconsthorpe was made Recorder of Norwich, and was a feoffee a trustee or legal manager of an estate owned by others for many great estates in Norfolk, and was executor of the wills of Lady Bardolf and Sir John Clifton of Buckenham Castle. By the time of his death in 1757 he held at least fifteen manors in Norfolk, owing much of his wealth to sheep. He lies buried in the Heydon family vault adjacent to Heydon church. He and his wife, Catherine Willoughby, are buried in the north aisle of Baconsthorpe church. His son, another Sir Christopher, inherited from his grand-father; he was highly regarded for his fairness and charity and for a remarkable hospitality – one Christmas he entertained thirty master shepherds of his own flocks at Baconsthorp. His tomb, and that of his first two wives, was in the south aisle; at his death he owned over thirty manors, ten advowsons, and several rectories. His heir was Sir William Heydon, eldest son of his first wife. Their monument is in the south aisle opposite. His eldest son, another Christopher, travelled widely, became an eminent scholar, and was High Steward of Norwich Cathedral. He was knighted at the sacking of Cadiz in 1757 by Robert, Earl of Essex; this association with Essex led to a brief imprisonment, later pardoned. He was buried in a peculiar tomb at Saxlingham, with his first wife Mirabel. Anne Dodge was his second wife, and she was buried here.

Chapter 3 : Hingham, Norfolk - Wikipedia

The Church Heraldry of Norfolk A Description of All Coats of Arms on Brasses, Monuments, Slabs, Hatchments, &C., Now to Be Found in the County, Illustrated, With References to Blomefield's History of Norfolk and Burke's Armory, Together With Notes From the Inscriptions Attached by Edmund Farrer.

The book also has much more information about Sir Thomas, his gate and the chasuble bought home from Italy, the heraldry at Agincourt and the battle and weapons used there, particularly the longbow. There are many illustrations. Presumably his son Thomas was brought up in part here, possibly was even born here in about ; their next door neighbours were the Reppes, distant cousins, and just along Conisford Lane was St. Michael at Conisford where Sir Thomas was later to erect a memorial stained glass window see below ; the church had been absorbed and recently rebuilt by the Austin Friars. Sir John died on the first day of August, , when his son was about thirteen, and was buried in Erpingham church, where his tomb with its lateen effigy of a knight in full armour survives; his own father had been buried there only a short time before. The Erpinghams had held the manor of Erpingham since about , and Sir John had shared a grant in Intwood, with the advowson there, with another bailiff, Bartholomew Appleyard [3]. Thomas entered the retinue of the second Earl of Salisbury and Captain of Calais, William de Montacute, in , and must have attracted attention by his appearance, education or prowess for in , by an indenture dated 13 September, he joined the retinue of John of Gaunt with whom Salisbury had recently served , the greatest landowner in Britain, and King of Castile from his marriage in to Constance, daughter of Pedro the Cruel Peter I of Castile. The duke granted him the Erpingham manor in [5] , confirming this for life in Gaunt had acquired the manor of Aylsham from the king in , when it became the principal town of the Duchy of Lancaster in Norfolk. Erpingham was soon becoming involved in business and obligations in the city and county, for in he granted his manors at Banham, shared with the bishop of London, Robert Braybrooke, and others, to the widow of Sir Thomas de Felton. Not all his lands remained his. It was very substantial, with a small central courtyard surrounded by the main blocks and by two wing running north-south; the site was large, and the house set well back from the road. References [2] Blomefield, F. The entry for , on p. Their eldest son, this Brampton, died at Letton 3 November , aged 62 and is buried at Southburgh in the chancel, q. Thomas, the second son, was a London merchant, who died unmarried 3 May A Goat climbing a Rock, issuing from the top a sprig of Laurel all proper “ Gurdon. For a child of Brampton and Muriel Sedley. For the marriage of John Gurdon to Amy Brampton. Below, to the left: Presumably for a Gurdon who died in infancy. To the right of the east window of the north aisle, eight shields: His wife Jane Stewart died aged And in the centre below, a shield quarterly of twelve impaling one quarterly of twenty-four: Robert Boothby Heathcote; their children were: Bertram Robert, born 20 May , died 27 June ; 2. Muriel Charlotte, born 17 April ; 3. Bertram Francis, born 13 June , who succeeded to the family estates. He died 13 October at Letton Hall. As a peer, Baron Cranworth had supporters to his arms, and he chose the Goat from the crest, each with double golden collars. It has a delightful coat of arms, in memory of Gillian Mary Barnard, who lived from to Within a flowered border, it has two midwives as supporters, the dexter one cradling an infant and with a bunch of lilies in her arms as well; the sinister one has what appears to be a brick of gold not to my mind a very likely description! These have, within a border quartered Argent and Sable, on an Azure field a silver elongated star between two gloved hands “ the symbolism being the delivery of a new hope. Above the arms, a helm right-facing, surmounted by a wreath Azure and Argent from the mantling, and above, a golden coronet. In heraldic terms, the blazon appears to be: Azure an elongated Estoile Argent between two Gloved Hands as thoughreceiving the delivery, within a Bordure quarterly Argent and Sable. Azure and Argent, with a wreath of the colours surmounted by a Coronet Or from which arises a leaved stem prpoer bearing three Fruits Or. Motto, on a scroll above: The Royal College of Midwives website shows only a modern logo of two outlines of figures, with no mention anywhere of an heraldic coat of arms, nor does any other source help. The crest is a pomegranate tree, its trunk encircled by an Ancient Crown, and the Supporters are Juno Lucina and Hygeia. The star is the Morning Star or Star of Bethlehem, the sign of birth, surrounded and supported by the hands of the midwife. She is often depicted as here holding a sheaf of

white lilies in one hand and a young child in the other. Hygeia was the goddess of physical and mental health, and was one of the six daughters of Aesculapius, the god of Medicine. She is depicted with a serpent entwining her left arm. Not only was the serpent the sign of wisdom and knowledge, but it was the sign of eternal life, as it appears reborn when it casts its old skin. Thank you, Mr Franklin! He built Godwick Hall and took his bride there. William Cecil, first minister to Queen Elizabeth, took him under his wing. Coke became MP for Aldeborough in , and four years later was elected Speaker, skilfully preventing the Commons from interfering in church affairs, as Elizabeth desired. He became Attorney General, prosecuting the earls of Essex and Southampton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the perpetrators of the Gunpowder plot in treason trials. He defied King James, stating that the common law was supreme even where the king claimed power to withdraw a case from the courts or wanted to act as judge or change the law. But Coke maintained the overall supremacy of common law against all except parliament. Only the Court of Chancery was too strong; he lost a battle with the Lord Chancellor when the court interfered with a common law decision; and his hints of scandal in the Overbury murder trial offended. Bacon had him charged, and he was dismissed, but gradually returned to influence. His outspokenness led to nine months in prison, but nothing was proved against him. At 76, he developed ancient liberties into the Bill of Rights. On the north wall of the chancel, the Coke Monument has an effigy and nine coloured shields. He had two wives. By Bridget, his first wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Paston, Esq. And by the Lady Elizabeth, his second wife, one of the daughters of the Rt. Thomas, late earl of Exeter, he had issue two daughters. Sir Edward Coke Above: The crest is broken, but Farrer says it was: On a chapeau Azure, turned up Ermine, an ostrich Argent, holding in its mouth a horseshoe Or, â€” Coke. His long-fingered hands are at prayer, his hair confined by a skull cap; and he rests on a tasseled pillow. The effigy was carved by John Hargrave, the rest of the memorial was made by Nicholas Stone. The figures on the arched pediment represent the cardinal virtues â€” Justice, Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude. Effigy of Sir Edward Coke Below the effigy are three shields, all showing deterioration; from the left: Argent six Fleurs-de-lis Azure a chief indented Or;.

Chapter 4 : St Giles Church, Norwich | Historic Norwich Guide

Full text of "The church heraldry of Norfolk: a description of all coats of arms on brasses, monuments, slabs, hatchments, &c., now to be found in the county. Illustrated. Illustrated. With references to Blomefield's History of Norfolk and Burke's Armory.

Chapter 5 : Category:Heraldry BL - Wikimedia Commons

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Chapter 6 : The Church Heraldry of Norfolk : Edmund Farrer :

Heraldry in Norfolk Medieval and modern heraldry in the churches in the Norwich Diocese, on tombs and tablets, stained glass and woodwork, buildings and furniture Erpingham: References listed.