

DISPLAYS OF THE ROYAL ARMS IN THE CHURCHES OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By R. L. P. JOWITT.

THE displays of the Royal Arms in the churches of this county, with which this article deals, are those which were placed in them either at or subsequent to the Reformation period. Earlier displays, such as some to be found in various portions of the choir of Winchester Cathedral are merely ornamentation of the general design and are thus quite distinct from the others to be described.

When Henry VIII made his breach with the temporal power of Rome, and in 1534 assumed the title of Supreme Head of the Church in England, no doctrinal significance was attached thereto. Protestant doctrines were certainly gaining ground on the Continent at this time, but for the remainder of the reign, worship continued as before. In order, therefore, to emphasise that it was to the King and not to the Pope, as heretofore, that clergy and people must now look as temporal Head, the Royal Arms were commanded to be set up in churches.

This point is well brought out by Addleshaw and Etchells in *The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship*, who write as follows :—

“The Royal Arms represented the royal supremacy, but the royal supremacy did not mean an authority external to the Church. Church and State were two parts of one society finding its centre in the sovereign, who made provision for this society's welfare both as a Church and a State, who allowed the ecclesiastical constitution of the society to function freely and protected it from the rule of ecclesiastical authorities outside the country, notably the Roman Curia. The arms were not those of a purely secular person, because the sovereign is the centre of a society, which is both a Church and a State ; he is himself what 17th century lawyers called a ‘spiritual person,’ capable of jurisdiction in spiritual things, though not, of course, of exercising pastoral and priestly powers, for at his Coronation he has been anointed with holy oil and clothed in a dalmatic, the vestment of a deacon.”¹

The practice of setting up the Royal Arms in churches was continued during the reign of Edward VI, which followed, when the Protestant party was in the ascendant. Roods were ordered to be taken down and the Royal Arms set up in their place.

In connection with this, Dr. Harding, a protagonist of the old faith, in controversy with Dr. Jewell, later Bishop of Salisbury, asked him “Is it the Word of God setteth up a dog and dragon in the place of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God and St. John

1. John Godolphin, *Repertorium Canonicum* (1687).

the Evangelist, which were wont to stand on either side of Christ crucified?" The reference to the "dog and dragon" is of course to the supporters, a greyhound and a dragon, used by Henry VIII for the Royal Arms.

On the return of the Church of England to the papal allegiance during the reign of Mary, however, these symbols of the royal authority were ordered to be taken down and "to be set in a place more convenient." This was, however, interpreted by the Romanist clergy as being the scrap heap, since they hated the Royal Arms as symbols of the Reformation. Thus very few examples of the two previous reigns have survived, and none in this county. On the accession of Elizabeth, the Royal Arms were once more ordered to be erected, but many of these were destroyed during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 it was for the first time made compulsory for the Royal Arms to be displayed in churches, since it was considered necessary at such a time to emphasise the Royal authority. The practice then continued throughout the succeeding reigns, particular care being taken to charge the Royal Arms during the Georgian era with the Hanoverian escutcheon. This was probably in order to act as a counterblast to some of the clergy who were strongly Jacobite in their sympathies. With the advent of Victoria, loyalty to the throne probably caused the custom of fixing the Royal Arms in churches to fall into disuse, although the act enjoining them to be set up has never been repealed. Many examples perished during Victorian "restorations."

As far as the writer has been able to ascertain, there are sixty-one churches still retaining the Royal Arms in the county. Portsmouth Cathedral, Basingstoke and Bramley each possess three examples, while Portchester, Lymington and Tufton have two each.

The writer has visited during the last few years every old church in the county and has noted all the examples listed below. There may, however, exist some Royal Arms hidden away in odd corners which have escaped his notice, of the existence of which he would be grateful to know.

The various heraldic changes in the Royal Arms since the reign of Henry VIII can be followed by studying examples which have survived, and they can thus be generally dated fairly accurately. These will now be described in detail.

1. The Tudor Period.

Group A (1534 - 1603). (Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth I.)

At the time of the Reformation, the Royal Arms of England were those established during the reign of Henry IV in the year 1405. The device was France, modern (Azure, three fleurs-de-lys, or) in the first and fourth quarters, and England (Gules, three lions passant, guardant in pale, or) in the second and third quarters.

The French quartering had been introduced by Edward III (Azure, semé-de-lys, or) which was known as "France, ancient," but Henry IV had reduced the number of fleurs-de-lys to three. The crest (a lion statant, guardant) had been introduced by Richard I and is thus the oldest part of the Royal Arms now surviving, the three lions passant, guardant having been introduced in the reign of John. The supporters of the Royal Arms during the Tudor period varied from one sovereign to the next. Henry VIII had the Beaufort hound on the sinister side and either a lion or a dragon on the dexter. Edward VI had a dragon on the sinister side and a lion on the dexter. No examples have survived in this country earlier than the reign of Elizabeth I, but of this reign Hampshire possesses two good examples, at Basingstoke and Portchester, with their distinctive supporters, a lion, or and a dragon; or.

2. The Stuart Period.

Group B. 1(1603-89). (James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II.)

From the accession of James I in 1603 until the Union with Scotland in 1707, during the reign of Anne the Royal Arms were arranged as follows: First and fourth grand quarters, France modern and England, second grand quarter Scotland (or, a lion rampant within a bordure fleury, counter fleury, gules), third grand quarter Ireland (azure, a harp or, stringed argent).

Supporters. A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned, and a unicorn rampant argent, armed, crined and gorged with a coronet composed of crosses pattée and fleur-de-lys and chained or. These supporters have continued in use up to the present time.

The chained unicorn has a long history in Scottish heraldry. It is represented on two gold coins of James III (c. 1480), which were popularly known as "unicorns" and "half unicorns."² It has been suggested that it was portrayed as chained in allusion to its great strength, as described in the Book of Job, 39, vv. 9-11.³

Group B. 2 (1689 - 1702). William III and Mary II.

To the Stuart shield, William III charged his paternal shield of Nassau (Azure, billettee a lion rampant, or) in pretence on the dexter half of the shield, that is between the upper and lower quarters on the left-hand side as one looks at it. This arrangement lasted during the joint reign of himself and his wife, Mary II (1689-94).

Arms of this reign usually bear the motto "Je maintiendrai," which William took as his personal motto, when, in his first Proclamation, he promised to maintain the Protestant religion.

2. Lindsay, *Coinage of Scotland*, pp. 135-7 and Plate XIII, figs 22-7.

3. In the Revised Version, the unicorn has become a wild ox!

After the death of Mary in 1694, the shield of Nassau was moved into the fesse point, or centre, of the shield. At William's death the shield of Nassau disappeared from the Royal Arms.

Group B. 3. Anne (1702-07).

Queen Anne, from the time of her accession until 1707, bore the same arms as her predecessors since James I. They usually bear her distinctive motto "Semper eadem" (Always the same).

Group B. 4. Anne (1707-14).

From 1707, the year of the Union with Scotland, until her death, Queen Anne bore the Royal Arms marshalled thus: First and fourth quarters, England impaling Scotland, second quarter France, and third quarter Ireland.

3. The Hanoverian Period.

Group C. 1 (1714 - 1801). George I, George II, George III (until 1801).

The arms remain as borne by Anne after 1707, with the exception of the fourth quarter, where the arms of England and Scotland impaled were removed and the arms of Hanover substituted. These were:

Tierced in pavile,⁴ reversed—

- (1) *Brunswick*. Gules, two lions passant, guardant, in pale or.
- (2) *Luneburg*. Or, semé of hearts gules, a lion rampant azure.
- (3) (in point). *Westphalia*. Gules, a horse courant, argent.
- (4) Over all, on an inescutcheon, gules, the Crown of Charlemagne, or. The House of Hanover claimed descent from Charlemagne, hence this addition to their arms.

Group C. 2 (1801-37). George III (after 1801), George IV, William IV.

On the occasion of the Union with Ireland in 1801, the opportunity was taken to rearrange the Royal Arms and the French quartering, which had been completely meaningless for more than three centuries, was at last removed from the second quarter and the Royal Arms marshalled thus: Quarter, 1 and 4 England, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, and at the fesse point the Arms of Hanover, the shield of Hanover being ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet. In 1816, after Hanover became a kingdom, this was replaced by a Royal Crown.

⁴ Divided into three; the pavile is sometimes known as the "shakefork" or reversed letter Y, which divides the three shields.

Group D. Victoria, 1837, until the present time.

Since, owing to the Salic Law, no woman could succeed to the throne of Hanover, that kingdom ceased from the accession of Victoria to be united with the British Crown. From 1837 onwards, therefore, the shield of Hanover disappears. With this exception the Royal Arms have remained unchanged from 1801 until the present time.

Authorities Consulted.

- H. Munro Cautley, A.R.I.B.A., *Royal Arms and Commandments in our Churches*.
 G. W. O. Addleshaw, F.S.A., and Fredk. Etchells, F.R.I.B.A., *The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship*.
 A. C. Fox-Davies, *Complete Guide to Heraldry*.

List of Churches in Hampshire in which the Royal Arms are displayed.

The group into which each Royal Arms falls can be ascertained by referring to the Group Letter of each individual example and comparing it with the reference table below.

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| 1. TUDOR PERIOD | - | - | - | - | - | - | Group A. |
| 2. STUART PERIOD | - | - | - | - | - | - | B. |
| James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II (1603-89) | - | - | - | - | - | - | B. 1. |
| William and Mary (1689-94) | - | - | - | - | - | - | B. 2. |
| William III (alone) (1694 - 1702) | - | - | - | - | - | - | B. 3. |
| Anne (1702 until Union with Scotland, 1707) | - | - | - | - | - | - | B. 4. |
| Anne (1707-14) | - | - | - | - | - | - | C. |
| 3. HANOVERIAN PERIOD | - | - | - | - | - | - | C. 1. |
| George I, George II, George III (until 1801) (1714-1801) | - | - | - | - | - | - | C. 2. |
| George III (after 1801), George IV, William IV (1801-37) | - | - | - | - | - | - | D. |
| 4. Victoria (1837) until the present day | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Group.

- C. 1. **Abbotts Ann.** (Under the tower.) George II ; 1728. A large framed example, painted upon canvas.
- C. 2. **Alton.** (In the S. porch.) George III. A fine carved and painted specimen, but the supporters are shown, as it were, emerging from behind the shield, instead of in their usual positions. This is an unheraldic arrangement (compare W. Tytherley). It is recorded in the Churchwardens' Accounts that at a Vestry Meeting held on May 22nd, 1811, they were ordered "to procure and affix" the Royal Arms.
- C. 2. **Appleshaw.** (At W. end.) A small example painted upon canvas. It dates from the period 1801-16, since the inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet, but the inscription "W.R. 1831" has been painted over the original "G.R." at the bottom. By 1831 Hanover had become a Kingdom, so that a Royal Crown should have been substituted for the Electoral Bonnet. As this church was rebuilt during the years 1831-2, these arms presumably hung in the former building. Compare Long Sutton and E. Woodhay.
- B. 1. **Ashmansworth.** (Over chancel arch.) Stuart (Charles II). Painted on canvas. The supporters have disappeared.
- C. 1. **Avington.** (In centre panel of W. gallery.) George III ; 1771.

Group.

C. 1. **Barton Stacey.** (At W. end of N. aisle.) George III ; before 1801. A very handsome example, painted upon canvas and about 5ft. square. It was discovered in the belfry in 1934 in an extremely dirty and damaged condition and has been well restored.

B. 1. **Basing.** (In N. chapel.) Charles II ; 1660. A large board, square but with a pyramid-shaped extension at the top. The arms are handsomely executed and are made to appear as if standing upon a chequer-board pavement, which is shown in perspective.

Basingstoke.

A. (1) (At the W. end of the N. aisle.) Elizabeth ; 1596. This example measures 13ft. by 7ft. and is therefore the largest board displaying the Royal Arms in the county. They are depicted as standing in a classical building supported by four Corinthian columns, shown in perspective. (Plate IV.)

B. 1. (2) (At W. end of S. aisle.) James I. Inscribed with the initials I.R. and motto "Beati Pacifici."

B. 2. (3) (At W. end of N. aisle.) William III. These arms are remarkable, since they show merely the Stuart arms without the usual addition of the Orange lion peculiar to this reign. They may date from an earlier reign, in which case the inscription "W.R. III" may be an addition to bring them up to date.

? (4) (No longer existing.) An old picture dated 1850 preserved in the church shows the Commandments, together with the Tudor Rose crowned and the badge of the Prince of Wales (compare Bramley) painted above the chancel arch, together with the inscription "Deum time ; Regem honora." These were destroyed when the Commandments were newly painted in 1850 and these have now been destroyed in their turn.

Bentley. (No longer existing.) An old picture preserved in the church shows the Royal Arms painted over the chancel arch.

B. 4. **Bighton.** (High up on W. wall.) Anne ; 1709. A large framed example in good preservation, but in a rather bad light. Motto "Semper eadem."

B. 2. **Bishop's Sutton.** (Over S. door.) William III ; 1700. Has motto "Je maintiendray."

Bramley.

B. 1. (1) (Preserved in the Brocas Chapel.) Fragment of a Royal Arms board showing the unicorn ; said to date from reign of James I. It was found incorporated in an old pew. Below the unicorn is the figure "4."

(2) (On W. Wall, Brocas Chapel.) Charles I, when Prince of Wales. A very rare specimen. It consists of the crown and feathers badge of the Prince of Wales with motto "Ich dien," surrounded by the motto of the Order of the Garter.

B. 1. (3) (Over entrance archway to Brocas Chapel.) Charles II ; 1660. Painted on canvas and framed in a heavy classical frame with pediment and fluted pilasters.

C. 1. **Breamore.** (Over chancel arch.) Georgian. A large, framed example, which appears to be painted on canvas. It dates from the period 1714 - 1801, since the arms of Hanover occupy the fourth quarter.

B. 4. **Brockenhurst.** (S. wall of nave.) Anne ; after 1707. A small coloured and carved example, beautifully executed. Below is Anne's motto "Semper eadem" ; between the words is a cherub's head.



PLATE IV

Basingstoke Church : Arms of Elizabeth I. (Group A).

PLATE V



Basingstoke Church : Arms of James I.
(Group B. 1).



Kimpton Church, near Andover.
Arms of George III, after the alterations of 1801, showing the inescutcheon
of the Arms of Hanover, ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet (Group C. 2).

Group.

- D. **Colden Common.** (Over S. door.) Victoria ; 1844. A small example carved in stone in low relief.
- B. 1. **Dummer.** (Above W. gallery.) Charles II ; 1672. A small example somewhat crudely executed.
- B. 2. **Easton.** (Over S. door.) William III ; after 1694. A small, but good, example carved in wood. Motto "Je maintiendrai."
- B. 1. **Ellingham.** (Above the chancel screen.) Charles II ; 1671. Painted on the plasterwork of the filling of the tympanum.
- D. **Eversley.** (At W. end of nave.) George VI ; 1942. Noteworthy as being the only modern example in the county. It is much to be hoped that the precedent set by Eversley will be followed in other churches.
- C. 1. **Fordingbridge.** (Over N. door.) Georgian ; between 1715 and 1801, since the arms of Hanover occupy the fourth quarter. It is initialed "G.R." and therefore probably dates from the reign of George I. It is the most handsome example in the county, being carved upon a large board in very high relief. The crowns, lion's claws, unicorn's horn, hooves and chain are gilded.
- C. 1. **Froyle.** (N. wall of nave.) George III ; before 1801. A large framed board.
- B. 3. **Hartley Wintney** (Old Church). (On W. wall.) Anne ; 1705. Motto "Semper eadem."
- C. 1. **Hound.** (Over W. door.) George III ; 1794. Small, painted upon canvas.
- C. 2. **Hurstbourne Tarrant.** (At W. end.) George III. A large framed example of the period 1801-16, since the inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet.
- C. 2. **Ibsley.** (Over N. door.) George III. A small board, which appears to date from the period 1801-16, since the inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet. If this is so, it must have been in the previous church on this site, since the present building dates from 1832.
- C. 1. **Idsworth.** (E. wall of nave.) George III ; 1793. A large framed board inscribed round the frame : "This chapel was repaired, 1793 ; Thomas Padwick, Churchwarden, 1793. This chapel was repaired 1824 ; Thomas Smith, Churchwarden, 1824."
- C. 2. **Kimpton.** (Under tower.) George III ; 1812. Showing clearly the inescutcheon of Hanover crowned with the Electoral Bonnet ; a large framed board in excellent preservation. (Plate V.)
- C. 1. **King's Worthy.** (On N. wall of nave.) George III ; 1774. Hung diamond-wise in the manner of a hatchment. Wooden scrolls are attached at top and bottom recording Sir Challoner Ogle and John Earle, Churchwardens. These arms were restored by Mr. Clive Rouse, F.S.A., in 1951.
- Lymington.**
- B. 1. (1) (In the porch, but only visible from the staircase to gallery.) These arms, declared by Cox in his "English Church Fittings" to date from the reign of Charles II, are thought by Mr. Munro Cautley, the author of a standard work on the subject actually to date from that of Charles I, judging from the design of the mantling of the shield. Cox based his dating upon an entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts as follows : "1676. Gave to men to help set up the King's Armes—2 - 0." The fact that only such a meagre amount

Group.

was spent suggests that only some small repair was made to an already existing board. At any rate the date MDCLXXVI was painted upon it and in 1716 this was clumsily altered to read MDCC XVI and at the same time the initial C was altered to G. These alterations are duly recorded in the Churchwardens' Accounts as follows :

"1716. To workmen in beere about helping doing the Kings Armes 1 0

To John Cleeves for painting the King's Armes 1 10 7."

The curious fact about this alteration is that the Stuart shield was allowed to remain, Hanover being represented only by a running white horse of Westphalia upon a small inescutcheon. The names of the contemporary churchwardens are inscribed below, as well as the date repeated in Arabic numerals :

17 WILLIAM CHAPPELL. CHURCH 16.
WILLIAM SERRELL. WARDENS

This is a large board, set in a handsome frame with cherubs at each corner ; unfortunately the two lower ones are missing.

- C. 2. (2) (On the W. gallery.) George IV. A small but beautiful coloured and carved example. In the Churchwardens' Accounts it is recorded : "At a Vestry Meeting held on April 20th, 1824, proposed that nothing shall be paid in any way by the Parish for the Coat of Arms now set up in the Church as a wholesome example to all future Churchwardens."

It is interesting to imagine exactly what lay behind such an entry ; could it have been the unpopularity of the reigning monarch ? An amendment was indeed proposed that £5 should be paid to a certain Mr. Figg, who had evidently caused the arms to be set up. Nothing, however, appears to have been done. At any rate, there is a sequel a year later, when another entry records that "ultimately to do away with unpleasant feeling £7 be granted to Mr. Figg towards the cost of the Royal Arms." Thus the matter was brought to an amicable conclusion.

- B. 1. Meon, East. (Over S. door.) James I ; 1613. A small board.
- B. 4. Meon, West. (On screen under tower arch.) Anne ; 1712. Inscribed with her motto "Semper eadem" and the names of the Churchwardens at that time, John Shaft and Thos. Andrews. Carved in wood.
- C. 1. Meonstoke. (Over N. door.) A large framed board inscribed "G.R." and therefore possibly dating from the reign of George I.
- C. 1. Michelmersh. (On W. wall.) George III ; 1787.
- C. 2. Up Nately. (On W. wall of tower.) George IV ; 1829. The inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with a Royal Crown, it having become a Kingdom in 1816.
- B. 1. Odiham. (On W. wall.) Charles II ; 1660. Inscribed "Beati Pacifici." Otterbourne (Old Church). (No longer existing.) The old church ceased to be used for worship in 1839, when a new one was erected in the centre of the village. Charlotte Yonge, however, records that the Royal Arms were displayed over the chancel arch, "the unicorn as usual looking abject in spite of his splendid twisted horn, and the opposite lion hanging his tongue out of his mouth like a pug dog." All trace of these arms ceased to exist when the nave of the old church was demolished, but the new church contains the Royal Arms of Victoria in stained glass in the W. window.

PLATE VI



Lymington Church : Arms of Charles II
altered to suit George I. (Group B. 1).



St. George's Church, Portsmouth : Arms of George II, 1754, on
front of West Gallery (Group C. 1).



Portchester Church : Royal Arms of Anne, 1710 (Group B. 4).

Group.

B. 1. **Owslebury.** (Under tower.) Charles II ; 1681. A large framed board.

Portchester.

- A. (1) (On the S. wall of the nave.) Elizabeth ; dated 1577. It is the earliest known example in the county. The board, though of the usual square shape, is set lozenge-wise in a similar manner to a hatchment.
- B. 4. (2) (On the N. wall of the nave.) Anne ; inscribed "By the Bounty of Queen Anne this Church was repaired and beautified, 1710." This is the second largest board displaying the Royal Arms in the county, being exceeded only by the Elizabethan example at Basingstoke. This one is 12ft. broad by 6ft. 6in. high. It is by far the handsomest in the county. On either side of the arms are angels blowing trumpets, shown standing upon pedestals, seen in perspective. On the pedestals are the Orb (left) and the Garter Badge (right), both shown upon crossed sceptres. The frame is painted to resemble carving. (Plate VII.)

Portsmouth Cathedral.

- B. 2. (1) (On part of the old organ case, temporarily placed in nave, 1952.) William III ; 1694. A very handsome piece of wood carving, the work of Lewis Allen, Master Carver at the Dockyard.
- (2) (Fixed to the N.W. pillar of the crossing in the choir.) William III ; 1694. An extremely fine example in plaster, coloured and gilt with motto "Je mainraindray." It somewhat resembles a contemporary figure head of a ship, which sometimes took this form. It is hung above the Lord Mayor's seat and below it is a carved wooden tablet inscribed "G.M.E. 1695," being the initials of George Everenden, Mayor in that year. (Plate VIII.)
- D. (3) (On front of W. gallery of choir.) Victoria ; c. 1840. Carved in wood and painted black and gold.
- C. 1. **Portsmouth, St. George.** (On front of W. gallery.) George II ; probably dating from the building of the church in 1754. A beautiful carved example, coloured and gilt. (Plate VI.)
- B. 4. **Portsmouth, St. Mary's, Portsea.** (Over W. door.) Anne ; after Union with Scotland in 1707. Motto "Semper eadem." These arms were transferred from the former church on the site and are carved, coloured and gilt.
- B. 1. **Rockbourne.** (W. end of S. aisle.) Charles II ; 1678. A large framed board, set lozenge-wise similar to a hatchment.
- B. **St. Mary Bourne.** (Over E. arch of N. arcade.) Stuart ; painted on the wall, but shield partially mutilated. May date from the reign of Charles II or possibly earlier.
- C. 1. **Selborne.** (On W. wall of S. aisle.) George III ; 1786.
- B. 1. **Sherborne St. John.** (On W. wall.) Charles II ; 1660. A large handsome oblong board, the date being painted in large figures surrounded by a wreath above the arms.
- B. 4. **Soberton.** (At present removed from the church for repairs.) Anne ; after Union with Scotland in 1707. Painted on canvas.
- C. 1. **Stockbridge.** (W. end, N. aisle.) George I ; 1726. A large framed example painted upon canvas.
- C. 2. **Long Sutton.** (W. wall, S. aisle.) George IV ; painted upon canvas. As the inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet, these arms must date from the period 1801-16. Compare Appleshaw and E. Woodhay.

Group.

- B. 1. **S. Stoneham.** (Over chancel arch.) Charles II ; 1660. A large and handsome example in an ornamented frame.
- C. 1. **Tichborne.** (W. wall of nave.) George II ; 1735. A very fine large example, with a moulded gilt frame. Unfortunately it is in a bad light and therefore difficult to tell whether it is painted on boards or on canvas.
- C. 1. **Timsbury.** (W. wall of nave.) George III ; 1788. A framed board inscribed "Peter Jewell, Churchwarden."
- B. 3. **E. Tisted.** (Under the tower.) Anne ; 1706. Very faded.
- Tufton.**
- B. (1) (Over the chancel arch.) Charles I ; painted on the wall and probably superimposed upon a mediaeval Doom. The shield and supporters have gone, all but the horn of the unicorn, but the initials "C.R.," above which is the inscription "Feare God ; honour the King" is still quite visible.
- C. 2. (2) (At the W. end.) George IV ; painted on canvas. The inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with a Royal Crown, it having become a Kingdom in 1816.
- ? **Twyford.** (No longer existing.) In the old church, which was demolished in 1878, there was a very fine framed board inscribed "G.R." above the chancel arch. This is shown in an old picture preserved in the present church, but unfortunately there is no record of what became of it.
- C. 2. **W. Tytherley.** (On front of W. gallery.) George IV ; though undated, it presumably dates from the building of the church in 1832. It is a small coloured and carved example. The supporters are incorrectly placed heraldically, since they seem to emerge from behind the shield (compare Alton and W. Cowes, Holy Trinity).
- C. 2. **Warnford.** (N. wall of nave.) George IV ; 1821. Painted on boards.
- D. **Waterlooville.** (On front of W. gallery.) Victoria ; c. 1837, the church having been built in 1836. Carved in wood, coloured and gilt.
- B. **Weeke.** (Painted over the chancel arch.) Probably Stuart, but so defaced as to make identification of date impossible.
- B. **Wield.** (Over the chancel arch.) Stuart ; painted on the wall and in all probability superimposed upon a medieval Doom. Unfortunately, it is very faded, but the shield is definitely that of the House of Stuart and the lion supporter is also quite clear. Of the unicorn, however, very little remains except the horn and the chain. These arms probably date from the reign of James I or Charles I.
- ? **Winchester, St. Bartholomew, Hyde.** (No longer existing.) An old picture of the church shows the Royal Arms painted upon the wall above the chancel arch.
- C. 1. **Winchester, St. John's.** (Over the S. door.) George III ; 1774.
- C. 1. **Winchester, St. Laurence.** (On the N. wall.) George III, 1798. A large framed board.
- D. **Winchester, St. Maurice.** (On the W. wall.) Victoria. A large board.
- C. 1. **Winchester, St. Peter Chesil.** (In the tower.) Georgian, before 1801, since it bears the arms of Hanover in the fourth quarter ; above it, however, have been painted the initials "V.R.I." The arms are painted on a large board, measuring about 5ft. by 4ft., in a fine moulded frame of black and gold.

PLATE VIII



Portsmouth Cathedral : Arms of William III, showing the shield of Nassau, 1694 (Group B. 3).

Group.

- C. 2. **E. Woodhay.** (At W. end.) George IV. Painted upon canvas. As the inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet, these arms must date from the period 1801-16. Compare Appleshaw and Long Sutton.
- D. **Yateley.** (High up on W. wall.) Victoria. A small carved example. This evidently replaced an earlier set of arms, as it is recorded in the Churchwardens' Accounts that the Royal Arms were repaired in 1714.

Royal Arms Displays in the Isle of Wight.

The Isle of Wight possesses eighteen churches which display the Royal Arms, the churches of Carisbrooke, Newport and Shanklin having two examples each. There are no less than seven examples of early Victorian date, but this is very probably accounted for by the fact that the Queen chose Osborne as one of her residences at this time and the Islanders showed their patriotism in this way.

Group.

- B. 4. **Arreton.** (At W. end, N. aisle.) Anne ; after the Union with Scotland, 1707. Motto "Semper eadem." Painted on canvas in a handsome frame with angels at the corners. (Compare Brading, Carisbrooke and Yarmouth.)
- D. **Bonchurch** (new church). (Over chancel arch.) Victoria ; carved, coloured and gilt.
- B. 2. **Brading.** (In vestry.) William III. A very large example, painted on canvas, but now unfortunately in bad condition. It has a handsome frame with angels at the corners. (Compare Arreton, Carisbrooke and Yarmouth.)
- Carisbrooke.**
- B. 3. (1) (Above N. doorway.) Anne ; 1704. Inscribed "Fear God, honour the King." Painted on boards, it has a handsome frame with angels at the corners. (Compare Arreton, Brading and Yarmouth.)
- D. (2) (Immediately adjoining the above.) Victoria. Small and painted upon canvas.
- C. 2. **Cowes, E.** (Under tower.) George III ; between 1801 and 1816, since the inescutcheon of Hanover is ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet. The church, however, was not erected until 1833. This example, which is painted on canvas is very unusual, since the actual Royal Arms only occupy the dexter side of the shield ; on the sinister side are various quarterings representing other houses connected with the House of Hanover by marriage.
- D. **Cowes, W., St. Mary.** (Over tower arch.) Victoria. An elaborate coloured and carved example, with various flags on either side. (Compare Newport.)
- C. 2. **Cowes, W., Holy Trinity.** (On W. gallery.) George IV ; presumably dating from 1832, when the church was erected. The supporters are shown emerging from behind the shield in an unheraldic manner. (Compare Alton and W. Tytherley.)
- D. **Freshwater.** (Over chancel arch.) Victoria.
- B. 4. **Godshill.** (Over S. doorway.) Anne ; 1707, the year of the Union with Scotland, showing the Royal Arms as rearranged that year. Painted on canvas. Motto, "Semper eadem."
- B. 2. **Newchurch.** (Over S. doorway.) William III ; a large framed example painted on boards.

*Group.***Newport.**

- D. (1) (Over chancel arch.)

- D. (2) (On W. gallery.)

Both are Victorian and are most handsome and elaborate, being carved, coloured and gilt and having flags on either side. (Compare W. Cowes, St. Mary's.) The arms over the chancel arch are of large size and those on the gallery quite small. Both bear the inscription "Domine salvam fac reginam."

- D. **Ryde, St. John's.** (At W. end.) Victoria. Very small, of carved wood, coloured and gilt.

- C. 1. **St. Helen's.** (On W. gallery.) Georgian (period 1714 - 1801). Of carved wood, coloured and gilt.

- B. 1. **St. Laurence.** (W. wall of nave.) Charles II ; 1663, repainted 1926. Of small size, painted on boards, it is now completely modernised.

- C. 2. **Shalfleet.** (Over N. doorway.) George IV. Undated, but inscribed with the names of Jas. Whittington and Thos. Way, Churchwardens, who are known to have held office during that reign. Painted on canvas.

Shanklin.

- B. 1. (1) (On S. wall of nave.) Stuart, probably Charles II. Painted on boards.

- B. 2. (2) (On. N. wall of nave, over vestry door.) William III. A small carved wooden example.

- D. **Thorley.** (Over S. door.) Edward VII ; 1909. A handsome modern example, painted on canvas.

- C. 2. **Wootton.** (On S. wall at W. end of nave.) George III ; 1818. The inescutcheon of Hanover is wrongly ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet, which had been replaced by the Royal Crown two years before. The Churchwardens' names, James List and Cooke Weeks, and the date appear below the arms.

- C. 1. **Yarmouth.** (Over N. door.) George I ; 1715. A large canvas, the frame of which has angels in the corners. (Compare Arreton, Brading and Carisbrooke.)

[The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the loan of three blocks of the Arms at Basingstoke and Lymington shown in Plates IV, V and VI from H. Munro Cautley, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.]