



Chorley News

Chorley Branch of The Lancashire Family History and Heraldry Society

June 2019

Society Web Site www.lfhhs.org

Regd. Charity

President Stephen Ward

No 513437

May Meeting English Heraldry and its Development—Brendon Clark

Heralds were diplomats and negotiators. They organised tournaments and banners and emblems. However Armorial bearings were not useful in battle as they were easily mistaken for the wrong person. Armorial bearings were granted to individuals not families.



At the battle of Barnet which started at 3 a.m. York was fighting Lancaster in thick fog. The Earl of Oxford, John De Vere was leading the Lancastrian forces. William Hastings and the Yorkists ran away chased by the Lancastrians. No one could see what had happened. De Vere led his men to what he thought was at the back of the battle, but the battle had turned around. Lancaster seeing a starry banner and thinking it was the King ended up killing his own men. York won because the Lancaster banner was mistaken for a Yorkist one.

Banners could help by being a rallying point. If a person was captured the armorial could save your life, because you were of value to be ransomed. Armorial spread simultaneously around Europe and was a systematic arrangement of emblems on shields granted by a fountain of honour, that is the King.

Emblems are very old, and seals and stamps were used by such people as the Pope, who used seals and impressed them into a metal orb, the name of which was a Bula, the origin of papal bulls. Edward the Confessor imprinted on both sides of a seal. William the Conqueror's seal had him as King on one side and Duke of Normandy on the other.

Medieval tournaments were melees on horseback where they used proper weapons and were started in the time of King Stephen. In 1190 Richard Lionheart thought the French knights were skillful because of tournaments. The Church did not approve and tried to stop them. Richard saw them as training for battle and so had more tournaments and charged people to take part. They showed off their emblems on their shields during them.

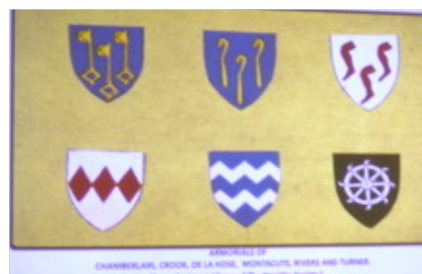
This shields (In heraldry, an escutcheon, a shield that forms the main or focal element in an achievement of arms) had set patterns and tinctures .

Red was Gules	Blue was Azure
Black was Sable	Green was Vert
Purple was Purpure	White represented silver Argent
Yellow represented gold—Or	No colour was against another colour or metal against another metal.

In the story of Cinderella which started in Germany, she had a vert (green) slipper but it was mistranslated as glass.

Geoffrey, who became known as Plantagenet, liked the broom plant, Planter Jinesta, where his title came from, but was only known by this name orally for 300 years. In describing armorials Dexter means right to the knight holding a shield and Sinister

means left to the knight holding the shield. Richard's first shield had a lion in Rampart Sinister, indicating his uncle is his father. Two lions combatant (facing each other) with claws and tongue of a different picture came later. In 1198 there were three lions the year before his death. Each monarch had three lions from King John onward.



Sometimes when two families married the two shields were brought together with the husband's arms in Dexter and the mothers in Sinister. If there were no male heirs a daughter could hold an Escutcheon of Pretense, which would be quartered by her son. Since 1995 women can use a shield with small blank Escutcheon. To purchase a basic shield and crest would cost £6400.

From a Member

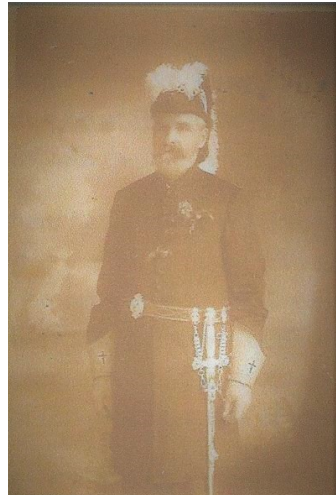
Richard Ward Round by Susan Round

From Iron Moulder to Knight Templar

Morning 29th May 1842 in Bilston Staffs, Richard was the fifth of eight children born to Daniel Round and Rebecca nee Ward. He attended private and parochial schools and at the age of 10 began an apprenticeship as a moulder at an iron and steel rolling plant, while attending night school. (my great grandfather Daniel was the seventh child born in 1846).

Richard married Frances Mary Hicken on 14 December 1863 in Dudley, Worcestershire.

In September 1869 he arrived in Canada aboard the Hibernian with his sister-in-law and her husband, Alice and John Ranch, and infant daughter Annie. His wife Frances arrived on 10 May 1870 along with their three daughters, Alice Ann age 5, Florence Kate aged 3 and Marion Lucy aged 1. They were accompanied by her sister Alice and her one-year-old daughter. Daughter Emily Jane was born October 1871 in Canada. In 1873 the family arrived in Detroit, USA and the following year moved to Port Huron, USA, where sons Henry Wootton Round and Richard and Daniel Round were born. For eight years, with his brother-in-law John Rudge, he operated the foundry and then went to Detroit where he organised a foundry, Jackson and Round. In 1882 Richard formed a partnership with his son-in-law William Malpass and established foundry at East Jordan. Four years later he sold his share to William, accepting a position in the Travers City Iron Works. 12 months later he purchased a share in the company and under his management it became the most important foundry of its kind in North Michigan. He stayed six years and then purchased another foundry in the Travers City. His son Henry joined his father some years later, and the business traded under the name of Round and Sons. The business was finally closed by Richard's grandson Richard Robert Round around 1960.



Richard is described as one of the well-to-do men of Travers City owning two properties. He was public spirited, broadminded, a Democrat and active party worker. He served on the board of education, resigning on his election to the city council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity rising to the position of Sir Knight. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and for 22 years with the North American Iron Moulders Union.

Richard had a stroke in February 1906 and died on 26 April. The funeral service was held at the family home with support from lodge 222 free and accepted Masons, of which Richard was a member. At the graveside the Masonic funeral rite was conducted by grandmaster of Grand Rapids, grand secretary of Read City and the acting master of Travers City lodge 222. About 100 members of the lodge turned out and nearly as many from lodge 323 B.P.O.E.

Richard was raised in the Congregational faith, his wife Francis was raised as an Episcopalian.

What's needed

Programme Secretary - The branch needs a new Programme secretary to develop a programme for 2020. Any skills members can offer or ideas for meetings are welcome.

Projects - Chorley Guardian Military Project

The information includes all kinds of events, even marriages and the birth of children. These need to be indexed so they can be used more widely. You can work on batches at the centre or at home.

Anyone able to index or edit images for this project, please contact Ron Chapman

What's on

Chorley 20th June Crime City Manchester. - Joseph O'Neill, Cunliffe Hall
18 July Happy Ever After—Betsy has come up in the world! - Joanne Halliwell, Astley Hall

Lancashire Archives

Friday 12th July Family History Friday 1-2pm

Friday 12th July FREE The Church Courts and our ancestors' daily lives: some case studies—Anna Watson 12.30-1.30pm book at records.office@lancashire.gov.uk

Wednesday 17th July Your Archives Barnoldswick Library 2pm

Roots Tech London Registration for RootsTech London Now Open. 24-26 October 2019 ExCeL Centre, London <https://www.rootstech.org/london>

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LFHHS Chorley Family History Research Centre

Website www.cfhrc.com

Appointments If open 01257 231600 If closed 01257 262028

Centre Manager : Sheila Gibbons : **Email:** chorleyresearch@aol.co.uk

Email for business regarding the Centre: sheilaresearchcentre@aol.co.uk

Opening Times:

Mon, Wed and Fri 10a.m– 4pm 2nd and 3rd Sat Noon-4pm

LFHHS Oswaldtwistle Resource & Research Centre

2 Straits, Oswaldtwistle BB5 3LU 01254 239919