



Extracts from the Chapter minutes from 1733 onwards and divers historical prospecting.

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This edition is largely dedicated to.....

THE HERTFORD MONUMENT

Attributed to William Wright of London this alabaster memorial dominates the chapel of St Stephen & the Martyrs. It is a memorial to Lady Katherine and the Earl of Hertford erected by their grandson William Seymour, 2nd Duke of Somerset, in 1675.

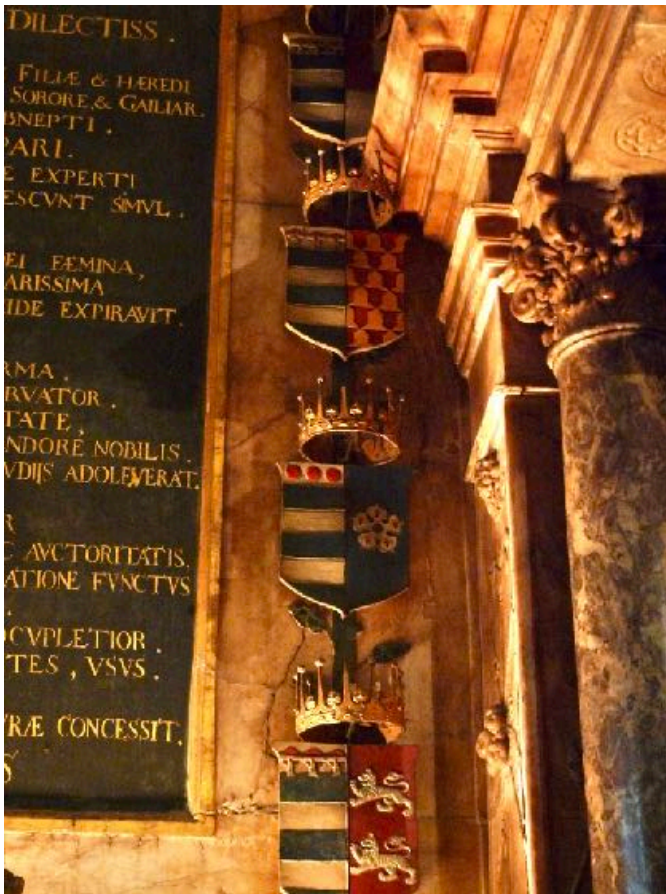
James Harris in his 1825, *The Epitaphs* records their sad story (straight out of Wolf Hall):

‘Sacred to the Memory of Edward Earl of Hertford Lord Beauchamp Son and Heir of the most illustrious Prince Edward Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Vicount Beauchamp, Baron Seymour, Knight Companion of the Honorable the Order of the Garter, Uncle and Governor of King Edward VI, Lord



Protector of his home and foreign Dominions ; Commander in Chief of his Armies, and Locum tenens; General of the Treasury, and Earl Marshall of England, Governor of the Island of Guernsey and Jersey: by Anne his wife descended from an ancient and noble family. And of Catherine his dearly beloved wife, daughter and heiress of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by his Dutchess Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon (**unfortunately no relation**), Duke of Suffolk and Mary his wife, sister to King Henry VIII, and Queen of France, so that she was endowed as the great niece of Henry VIII, and great grand- daughter of Henry VII. Equal to her birth was her conduct as a wife; they often experienced the changes of fortune, here at length they rest together in the same harmony in which they lived.

She was a woman of extraordinary beauty and constancy, of exemplary goodness and piety, and not only of her own, but any age, the best and most amiable: she piously and peaceably expired 22 January, 1563. Katherine married Henry, Lord Herbert (heir to the Earl of Pembroke) in 1553 but the Earl arranged for Cranmer to annul the marriage on the grounds of non-consummation. He was a man of the highest integrity, a pattern for the nobility, a preserver of morals and primitive manners. He excelled in eloquence and learning; in prudence and all other virtues, for which he was as much distinguished as for the splendour of his noble birth. He was educated with Prince Edward, son of King Henry VIII. A very strenuous defender of religion, a zealous assertor of justice and equity in governing the provinces entrusted to his care. Being appointed a



Chief of Legation to Arch. D. D. for his Britannic Majesty King James I he was distinguished for his munificence abroad as well as at home though abounding in riches, he was still richer in the noble and generous endowments of the mind, nor did he ever use his power to oppress his dependants.— Replete with honors and with years he yielded to nature April 6th, 1621, in the 83d year of his age. He had 2 sons by the heroic Lady Catherine.

Richard the first born. Viscount Beauchamp, a man in every respect equal to his birth and titles, who dying before his father left 3 sons by his Viscountess Honora of the ancient and noble family of Rogers :

1. Edward, Viscount Beauchamp, deceased.
2. William, now Earl of Hertford.
3. Francis, Knt. married the daughter of a Baron.

Thomas the youngest son married Isabella daughter of John Olnius, Esq. and died before his father without issue.

1552—On the 22d January, Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, uncle to the King, was beheaded by the intrigues of a faction as infamous as ever disgraced the pages of history, at the heart of which was his own brother (who, though married to the Queen Dowager, was nevertheless the favoured lover of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards the virgin Queen), and his second was that bully and dastard, Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The undeserved punishment of this great man was atoned for by the decapitation of every one of his enemies, his brother before him, and the rest soon after, neither of whom evinced the intrepid courage which he did on the same awful occasion; nor is the conduct of his nephew, Edward VI, to be excused, in suffering his uncle, who had served him faithfully, to fall a prey to such a faction; for even his youth and ill health cannot excuse him from the charge of the most unnatural ingratitude. The Duke's widow lived till the year 1580, and died at the age of 90 years. By the suffering of his son, Edward, Earl of Hertford (the subject of the above monument), and his much injured lady, there is sufficient to prove that the aforesaid Virgin Queen, whom Mr. Grey panegyricizes as " a form divine, Her eye proclaims her of the British



line," could act with as much cruelty as her sister Mary did, and against as unoffending an object of her suspicions, and indeed more so, for death would have been mercy to the suffering of the Lady Catherine.

James, her minion loving successor, from the same impulse, drove the innocent and lovely Arabella Stuart to despair and death, her lover. Sir William Seymour, not giving very strong proofs either of his courage or affection on the occasion. But what could be expected of such a man as James, who, to please a declared enemy of his country, could destroy a Raleigh, was fool and rogue enough to write a book in favour of magic, and wicked enough to be suspected of the murder of his own son.

Right, portrait of Sir John Seymour of Wulfhall (1474-1536, Katherine's father, *courtesy of Janet Wertman Creative Commons*. The TV series was filmed at Montacute, Barrington Court, Lacock Abbey and Great Chalfield Manor. The Tudor Wolf Hall was built as the seat of the Seymour family in the early 1530s with a loan from King Henry VIII - and brokered by Thomas Cromwell - of £2,400, which would be about £1million today. Dominic Binney, occupant and a descendant of Jane Seymour's family, was shown in the Guardian in the rediscovered Tudor sewers under Wolf Hall.

Lady Catherine Seymour, Countess of Hertford, died in the Tower, at the time mentioned in the monument, in the prime of life; a victim to an inexorable and unfeeling tyrant; her right to the throne being the only charge she could have against her (**plus marrying without the Queen's permission**). Her sister Lady Jane, with her husband, had perished eight years before, by the axe of the wretched Mary; both of them under twenty years of age.

The Earl and Countess were married in the church of Great Bedwin, in North Wiltshire. Lord Beauchamp, a son of this unfortunate pair, lies buried in the churchyard there (right). In 1536, at a barn, near Great Bedwin, (at the time a chapel,) Henry VIII. was married to Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolf Hall, Wiltshire; and of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettlestead, Suffolk. The brute had the day before murdered his Queen, Ann Bullen.



There is nothing said on the monument about a daughter, so that probably it was by her first husband. Lord Herbert, whom the same infamous power forced to forsake her. The Earl of Hertford had a horse killed under him at the Battle of Pinkey, gained by his illustrious father, Sept. 10th, 1547. The Castle at Marlborough, now an inn, was the family mansion, where he resided many years, and died there at the great age mentioned on his monument.

Sir William Seymour, the husband of Arbella Stuart, was grandson to the Earl of Hertford, (being the second son of his eldest son, as mentioned on the monument.) He offended James I. by the same means that the Earl did Elizabeth. Sir William was subsequently Duke of Somerset, and often mentioned in the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. He died in 1660.’ Right: William Seymour, Marquess of Hertford, later 2nd Duke of Somerset, attributed to Gilbert Jackson *courtesy of Sothebys Public Domain.*

HERTFORD HERALDRY

This edition came about because fellow guide Gordon Verity, had been asked by a visitor the significance of the coats of arms surmounted by coronets? I managed to find quite a bit of info but I am really indebted to the late R A Mathieson who was a real expert on heraldry and wrote an excellent paper on this tomb.



The ‘quartered’ arms left, are of the Seymour family and the wings belong to the Dukes of Somerset. The Marquis of Hertford’s armorial is very similar.



To the right, using a ‘field’ known as ‘vair’ (a processed form of squirrel hair) are the arms of the Beauchamp of Hache family.



Left, Lady Arbella Stuart’ arms. The blue and white check is known as ‘cath-dath’ and comes from her father’s armorial.

To the right is the coat of arms of Jane Seymour.



On page 5 are the heraldic ‘marks of cadency’ that were used by sons, superimposed on their father’s armorial. The ‘label’, top-left is for the eldest son and the ‘double quatrefoil’ bottom-right is for the 9th son. There are quite a few of these on the Hertford tomb.



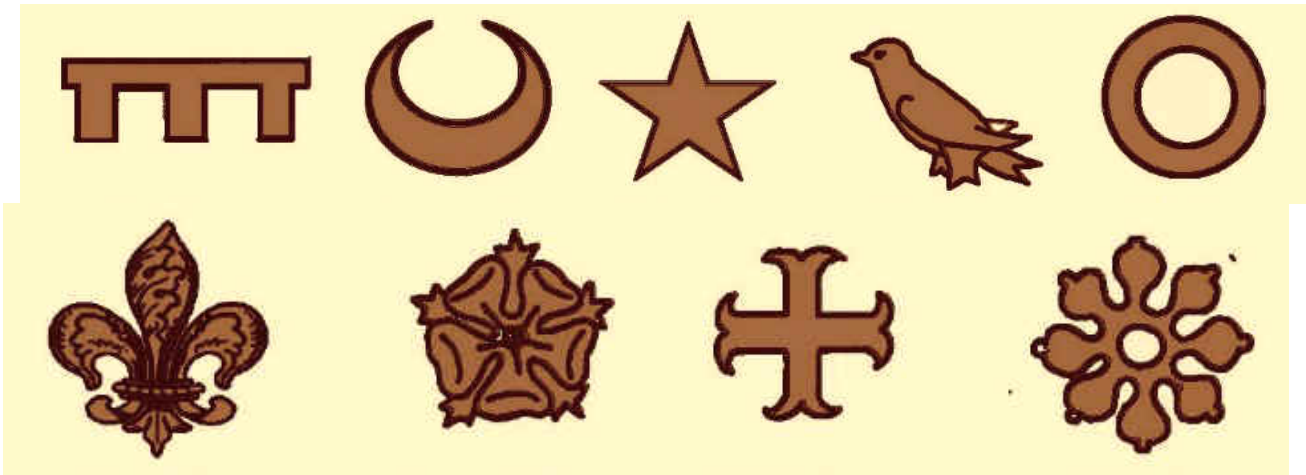
The ‘achievement’ on the pinnacle (left) consists of a shield of 6 ‘quarters’ with a unicorn and blue bull as ‘supporters’ and surmounted by an Earl’s coronet. Underneath is a motto *Faith for duty*. The first quarter shows the relationship to Queen Jane Seymour.

Around the arch the coats of arms are set out with the Seymour marriages on the left and the Grey marriages on the right. So from top left downwards we have Seymour - Stanhope, Grey - Wentworth, Seymour - Darrell, Seymour - Coker, Seymour - William, Seymour - Esturmi, Seymour - Beauchamp of Hache.

From the right downwards we have Grey - Brandon, Grey - Wootton, Grey Harrington-Bonville, Grey - Woodville, Grey Ferrers or Chartley, Grey - Astley, Grey - Strange.

At the base is a shield bearing 30 quarters with an Earl’s coronet.

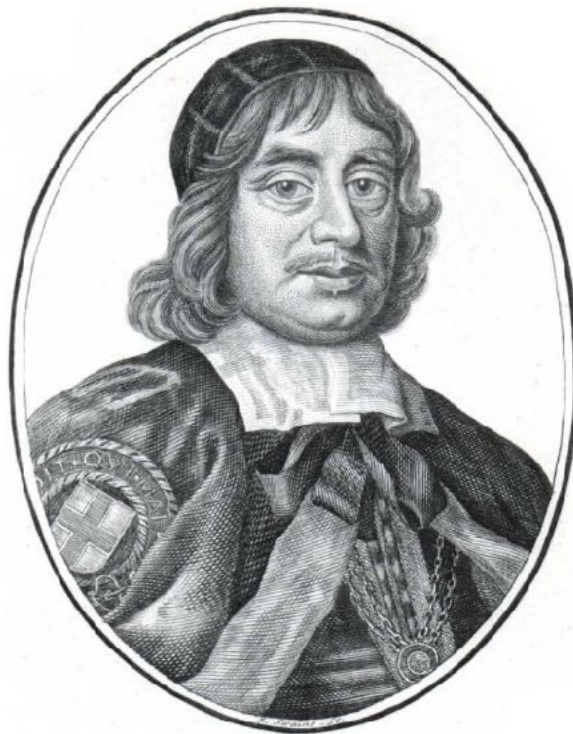
The whole edifice is an important part of a **campaign for respectability** which included the translation of Katherine's body from Suffolk to Salisbury, and I have to say it worked! William Seymour was reinstated as Duke of Somerset with all his estates rights and privileges.



BAD SETH?

I am currently at 1895 in the Cathedral Minutes when the Chapter Clerk is one Arthur Russell Malden. He was also Cathedral Librarian and died in 1913. He left a notebook that came into the possession of Canon Ward's unrequited widow and that was the Matron's College. The notebook contains the story of Bishop Seth affection for a rector's reason he instituted the Malden claims that he of an autobiography by the muniment room. It was lent to Dean Boyle by Hereford Cathedral. supposed to have been Canon Philpott of

However, no trace of been found either in even Malden was its provenance, known Bishop Ward's the Wellington letter simply be a later



the autobiography has Salisbury or Hereford and somewhat suspicious of although he must have handwriting. Rather like (J&T No.47) it could pastiche.

Portrait above courtesy of *College of Matrons.*

ERRATUM

In the last edition I mentioned that the tomb of Bishop Blythe was originally earmarked for *Bishop Beaumont*. This should of course have been *Bishop Beauchamp*.

DID YOU KNOW?

David Sherratt reminded me that the proper dedication of the Cathedral is to *The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary*.