



Kaleidoscopic memorials to Middlesex

A commemorative guide to the stained glass of the former Middlesex Guildhall, published to mark the building's centenary in 2013



Stained glass depicting arms of Middlesex County Council

Introduction

The Middlesex Guildhall was completed in 1913 as a joint home for Middlesex County Council and for the Middlesex Quarter Sessions. It is not just a building into which art was placed, but is built as a work of art: “a dainty piece of ornament set among the austere and formal buildings of the neighbourhood”. After the disbanding of the Council in 1965, the Guildhall continued to serve as court (The Crown Court at the Middlesex Guildhall) and was then refurbished extensively between 2007-2009 to become the home for the new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. However, in even its later guises, respect has been paid to the symbols of the great and good of Middlesex across its glorious history.

Whereas some county councils have decorated their palaces with representations of the boroughs within their area, there is none of that here; only Middlesex itself is celebrated. The arms of Middlesex (or rather of the former County Council) appear throughout the Guildhall: gules, three seaxes in pale below a Saxon crown or as above. The arms were granted in 1910 and Middlesex was evidently proud of them, for they appear in the curlicues of the wrought iron Grand Stairs, on fireplaces, on lampshades and elsewhere.

The finest representation is in a stained glass window in the Council Chamber – today’s Courtroom 1 – and there, in place of a motto, three ribbons to the sides and bottom of the shield read “Colne - Thames - Lea”; the three rivers which mark the bounds to west, south and east of the historic county. From three cornucopias behind the shield, water gushes down to join in one stream beneath.

The most prominent heraldry is in the Guildhall’s stained glass, most of which was produced in 1913 by Abbott and Co of Fleetwood, Lancaster, (and the window commemorating Lord Mackay’s reopening of the Guildhall in 1989, listed here as 2.1, was also produced by the company). The windows are a library of the worthies of Middlesex, and the Council Chamber was the main showpiece. The gothic windows on both sides bear the arms of Middlesex and of the Lord-Lieutenants of Middlesex from the eighteenth century; in order, the Dukes of Northumberland and Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Strafford and the Duke of Bedford.

The same Lord Lieutenants’ arms appear in the windows of the Chamber’s ante-room and of the Grand Staircase, where the Duke of Newcastle begins the series of Lord Lieutenants.

The Quarter Sessions courtrooms bore the arms of sheriffs, officers of the law. One now forms the upper part of the Justices’ library, where the windows display the arms of sheriffs from 1889 to 1916 together with two very influential magistrates. The other is Courtroom 3, where the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council now sits, and its windows display the arms of later sheriffs.

Rupert Barnes
May 2013

1. Courtroom 1 (second floor)

Courtroom 1 is the former Council Chamber built for Middlesex County Council as a showpiece room. After the Council's abolition in 1965, it was used as a courtroom, then known as "Court 3". It is now the largest courtroom of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

1.1 2nd Duke of Wellington: "Virtutes fortuna comes"



Shield: Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gules*, a cross argent, in each quarter five plates of the same; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*. For augmentation, an inescutcheon charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick combined, being the union badge of the UK

Crest: Out of a Ducal Coronet Or a demi Lion rampant *Gules*, holding in the paws a Forked

Pennon Argent flowing to the sinister charged with the Cross of St George the Ends *Gules*

Supporters: On either side a Lion *Gules* gorged with an Eastern Coronet and chained Or

Motto: *Virtutes fortuna comes*: ("Deeds of bravery are the companions to fortune")

Biography: The Second Duke of Wellington was the son of the Victor of the Peninsula and of Waterloo. Born Arthur Richard Wellesley in 1807 in London, he followed his renowned father into a military career and entered the Rifle Brigade in 1823, rising to Colonel in 1834.

In 1829 Wellesley entered Parliament for a short while and again in 1837, but was never a keen politician; his passion was the army. In 1841 he served as Aide de Camp to the Commander in Chief himself, his own father the Duke of Wellington, and retained the post for ten years. When the 'Iron Duke' died in 1852, his son inherited his titles and estates.

Wellington long championed the Volunteer movement, which took off after the Volunteer Act of 1863. Volunteer units formed across the kingdom and soon had a quarter of a million men under arms. Wellington became himself Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the first corps; the Victoria Rifles (Middlesex).

Wellington became Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex in 1868. He was the last Lord Lieutenant to command the Middlesex militia and volunteers; the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871 removed that responsibility from the Lord Lieutenants from 1872, and the volunteers came under the War Ministry.

In private life, Wellington was a keen archaeologist, excavating the Roman city of *Calleva Atrebatum* near the family seat, and he edited and privately published his father's dispatches of

1819-1832; a piece of work of great interest to historians. He worked until his sudden death in 1884, which came upon him rather unceremoniously on the platform at Brighton Station.

1.2 3rd Earl of Strafford: “Tuebor”



Shield: Quarterly sable and argent, in the first quarter a lion rampant of the second, over all in bend sinister; a representation of the colours of the 31st Regiment

Crest: 1st, an heraldic antelope statant ermine horned, tusked, maned and hooped or; 2nd, a Out of a mural crown, an arm embowed grasping the colours of the 31st Regiment and pendant from the wrist by a riband

the gold cross presented by royal command for Lord Strafford’s gallant achievements and on an escroll the word “Mouguerre”

Supporters: Dexter an heraldic antelope statant ermine attired and crined or; sinister a lion argent

Motto: *Tuebor* (“I will be seen”)

Biography: George Henry Charles Byng was a Liberal politician born in 1830 to a family with many generations of military and political tradition, hence the appearance of the colours of the 31st Regiment on the family arms.

In 1857, Byng became a Member of Parliament for Middlesex under the courtesy title Viscount Enfield and served as a junior minister under Gladstone. In 1874, he entered the House of Lords as Baron Strafford of Harmondsworth in the County of Middlesex, and later served as Under-Secretary of State for India (1880-1883) and 1st Commissioner for the Civil Service (1880-1886).

In 1884, as Viscount Enfield, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex. He became Earl of Strafford on his father’s death in 1886.

Strafford also served with the Middlesex Militia. He was Honorary Colonel of the 17th (North) Middlesex to 1885, and of the 2nd Middlesex (The Edmonton Rifles) 1871-1878. In addition he was Honorary Colonel of the Royal Middlesex Rifle Militia and of the 29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Middlesex Rifle Corps.

While Lord Lieutenant, Strafford saw the creation of Middlesex County Council and with it the division of his own lieutenancy into two; the Duke of Westminster was appointed as HM Lieutenant of a new County of London.

Amongst his other interests, Lord Strafford was the first President of Middlesex County Cricket Club serving twice between 1866–1876 and 1877–1898.

Lord Strafford died at home in St James's Square, London in 1898.

1.3 11th Duke of Bedford: “Che Sara Sara”



Shield: Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first

Crest: A goat passant argent armed or. Supporters; dexter a lion; sinister an antelope; both gules, the latter ducally gorged and lined or, armed and hooped or

Motto: *Che Sara Sara* (“What will be will be”)

Biography: Herbrand Arthur Russell, eleventh Duke of Bedford KG KBE was born in London in 1858, second son of the ninth Duke of Bedford. He served with the Grenadier Guards in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and from 1884 to 1888 was aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India. He became Duke in 1893 on the death of his elder brother.

He had interests across the land, having inherited the vast family estates in Westminster, Devon and Bedfordshire, and at the same time was an appointed alderman of the new Middlesex County Council. In 1898 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex. In 1900 he became the first Mayor of Holborn. He turned down the post of Under-Secretary of State for War in 1900, renounced his political career and went back to managing the Bedford Estate.

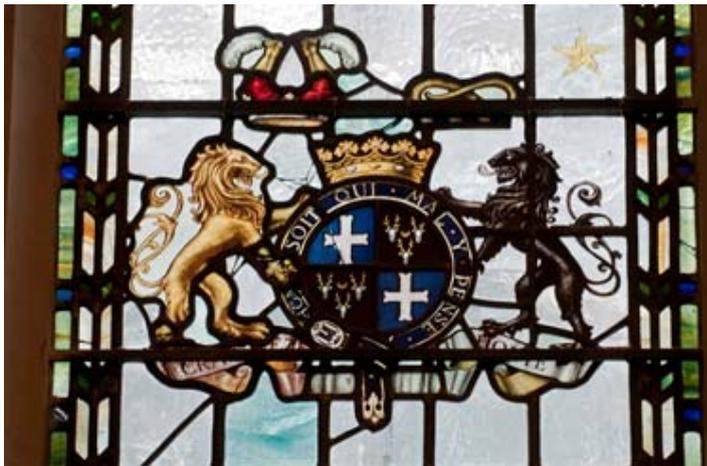
The Duke decided to apply science to his estates. His home at Woburn Abbey had research stations for forestry and arboriculture. He was keen on zoology, serving as President of the Zoological Society from 1899 to 1936). He and built the collection at London Zoo, and another at his home, Woburn Park, which ultimately became the Woburn Safari Park.

In the military field, the Duke commanded the 3rd (militia) battalion of the Bedfordshire regiment from 1897 to 1908, and rejoined the regular army when the First World War began, founding a training depot on his Amptill estate and providing hospital facilities at Woburn Abbey, while the Duchess developed hospital facilities.

In 1912, the Duke of Bedford, as Lord Lieutenant, laid the foundation stone for the new Middlesex Guildhall. In December 1913 he was at the opening of the Guildhall, accompanying Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

He died at Woburn Abbey on 27 August 1940.

1.4 4th Duke of Portland: “Craignez La Honte”



Shield: Quarterly 1st and 4th a cross moliné argent (Bentinck); 2nd and 3rd sable three stags’ heads caboshed argent attired or, a crescent for difference (Cavendish)

Crest; 1st; Out of a ducal coronet gold, two arms counter-embowed, vested gules, on the hands gloves or, each holding an ostrich feather argent. 2nd; a serpent nowed proper

Supporters: Two lions, double

queued, the dexter or, the sinister sable

Motto: *Craignez La Honte* (“Fear disgrace”)

Biography: Sir William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, 4th Duke of Portland, was born in 1768, second son of the 3rd Duke of Portland.

William’s father, the 3rd Duke, followed a lofty political career, becoming Prime Minister twice. William entered Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and served 14 years until he inherited the dukedom in 1809. In 1794 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex. He was to hold that office for a remarkable 47 years.

Apart from the Lieutenancy, the 4th Duke of Portland did not attempt to follow in his father’s high ambitions. He became a junior Lord of the Treasury in 1807. When his brother in law, George Canning, became Prime Minister for four months in 1827, Portland served as Lord Privy Seal, then became Lord President of the Council until January 1828. Otherwise he was content to manage the family’s extensive estates in the growing West End of London and to enjoy the life of a country gentleman.

During Portland’s time as Lord-Lieutenant, the Middlesex militia he headed saw great changes.

Portland resigned as Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex in 1841 at the age of 73, after nearly half a century. He was appointed early in the French Revolutionary War, and this and the Napoleonic Wars were to last another 21 years. He continued in service through the peace when the army and militia were scaled down and then rebuilt to serve the growing British Empire. Portland lived to be 85 – having lived through one of the most turbulent times for the country in all spheres.

1.5 1st Duke of Northumberland: “Espérance en Dieu”



Shield: 1st and 4th grand quarters, 1st and 4th or, a lion rampant azure, 2nd and 3rd gules 3 lucas or pikes haurant argent; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, azure 5 fusils conjoined in fess or

Crest: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a lion statant, the tail extended azure

Supporters: Dexter, a lion rampant azure. Sinister a lion rampant guardant or, ducally crowned of the last, gorged with a collar gobony argent and azure

Motto: *Espérance en Dieu* (“Hope in God”)

Biography: The Percy family had been Earls of Northumberland since the Middle Ages. Hugh Percy, though, was not one of them. He was born Hugh Smithson, in Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, and gained his fortunes through a series of inheritances from a cousin;

and by marrying into the Percy name and the Earl’s title through his union with Elizabeth Seymour. Elizabeth was the great-granddaughter of Hugh Percy, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, who in 1744 became the sole heir to the vast Percy estates.

Smithson was also the Member of Parliament for Middlesex from 1740. The 1745 Jacobite rebellion pushed Smithson from the Tories to the Whigs and thus into Royal favour. The King agreed to pass the ancient Percy title, Earl of Northumberland, to Elizabeth’s father, who in turn arranged for it to fall to Smithson and his heirs by Elizabeth. In February 1750, Smithson became Earl of Northumberland and assumed the name Percy by a private Act of Parliament. His political influence grew; Lord of the Bedchamber and Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, and in 1756 a Knight of the Garter. He developed the family estates gained control of a number of “rotten boroughs”, giving him control over their members of Parliament.

In 1762, he became Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, a position he held for the rest of his life. He also governed Ireland for two years and was rewarded by being made Duke of Northumberland.

Away from politics, Northumberland was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a trustee of the British Museum, a patron of the arts, and spent considerable money beautifying his various seats, from Syon House in Middlesex to Alnwick Castle in Northumberland. Northumberland Avenue was named after him. As Lord-Lieutenant he opened the new Middlesex Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green, and presented a silver mallet to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

He died at Syon House, Middlesex in 1786.

1.6 2nd Marquess of Salisbury: “Sero Sed Serio”



Shield: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, barry of ten, argent and azure, six escutcheons sable, three, two and one, each charged with a lion rampant of the first, langued gules (Cecil), a crescent for difference; 2nd and 3rd argent on a pale sable, a conger’s head erased and erect or, charged with an ermine spot (Gascoyne)

Crest: 1 On a wreath of the colours, six arrows in saltire or, barbed and flighted argent girt together with a belt gules buckled and garnished gold, over the arrows a morion cap proper. 2 On a wreath of the colours, a conger’s head erased and erect or, charged with an ermine spot

Supporters: Two lions ermine

Motto: *Sero Sed Serio* (“Late, but in earnest”)

Biography: Born in 1791, James Brownlow William Cecil proved an active, vigorous man, earning himself the nickname “Matador”. He entered the House of Commons in 1813 at the age of 22 (moving to the Lords on his father’s death in 1823). Before the age of thirty-five he had been appointed to the Privy Council.

In 1821 he married Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, and since Gascoyne had no son to continue his name, he required that Cecil adopt the additional surname “Gascoyne”. He succeeded to the Salisbury title and estates in 1823.

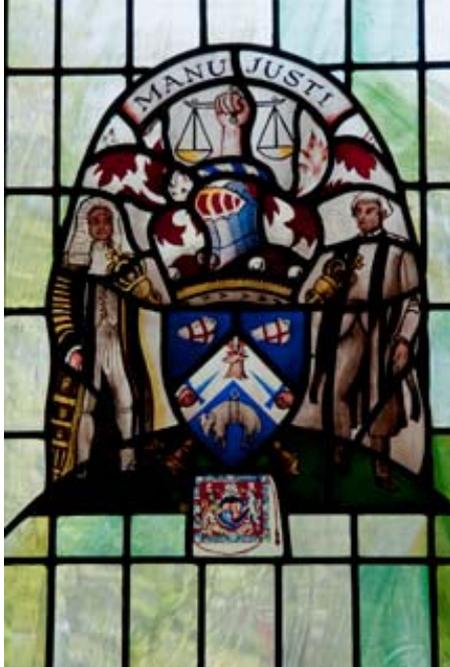
Much of the Marquess’s effort was directed to the development of the neighbourhood of his seat, Hatfield House in Hertfordshire. He founded schools for the poor boys of the area, he modernized the cottages and farming practices on his estates and he took a dominant role in local government, as Chairman of the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions and commander of the local militia. He was also active in the Lea Navigation Trust.

In 1842 Lord Salisbury was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex on the resignation of the long-serving Duke of Portland. In the same year he became a Knight of the Garter.

In the political sphere, Salisbury was a staunch Conservative. He played a leading part in the foundation of the Carlton Club, and took the chair at its inaugural meeting in 1832. He became Lord Privy Seal in 1852 in Lord Derby’s administration, and for a year from 1858 as Lord President of the Council.

2. Lobby outside Courtroom 1 (second floor)

2.1 Lord Mackay of Clashfern: “Manu Justī”



Shield: Azure on a Chevron Argent between two Bears' Heads couped Argent muzzled Gules in chief and a Fleece Argent in base a Roebuck's Head erased between two Hands grasping Daggers the points turned towards the buck's head all proper

Crest: A Dexter Arm couped at the Elbow proper the hand grasping a Pair of Balances Or

Supporters: Dexter: a Male Figure attired in the Robes of the Lord High Chancellor; Sinister: a Male Figure attired in the Robes of one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law in Scotland proper

Motto: *Manu Justī* (“With the hand of a just man”)

Biography: Lord Mackay of Clashfern is the one man portrayed in the Middlesex Guildhall windows who still

lives. Born James Peter Hymers Mackay in Edinburgh, he qualified as an Advocate and practised in the courts in Edinburgh with great success, rising to become Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the leader of the Scottish bar.

In 1979, Mackay was appointed Lord Advocate and was raised to the peerage as Baron Mackay of Clashfern, from his father's birthplace. He became a judge of the Court of Session in 1984, and a year later was appointed to the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords: the court of final appeal until the creation of the Supreme Court.

In 1987, the then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appointed Lord Mackay as Lord Chancellor and he served in that office for ten years, retiring at the General Election of 1997. By the time of his retirement, Mackay had become one of the longest serving Lord Chancellors. He was appointed a Knight of the Thistle by the Queen in 1999.

Lord Mackay serves today as the Editor-in-Chief of Halsbury's Laws of England.

2.2 Lord Strafford

(Also in Court 1: see 0.)

2.3 Middlesex County Council

(Also in Library: see also 0.)

3. The Library (accessed via the ground floor, when open)

The Library was formerly three rooms; the old Court 1 and the more dour rooms of two storeys below. The floors between have been removed to produce a high library space, and the heraldic stained glass remains at the upper level. The arms in this room are those of sheriffs from 1889, when the Middlesex shrievalty was restored, until 1916. This series is spread between the Library and the Grand Stairs (see 0 below).

Please note that the Library is generally reserved as a private reference area for the Justices and is only open on certain occasions. Access is not available on request.

3.1 Middlesex County Council: “Colne Thames Lea”



Emblem: Gules, three seaxes fessewise points to the sinister proper, pomels and hilts and in the centre chief point a Saxon crown or. Cornucopias pouring water as supporters.

The names “Colne Thames Lea” are the three rivers forming the western, southern and eastern boundaries of Middlesex.

3.2 Cecil Fane de Salis (Sheriff 1905): “Pro Deo Rege et Patria”



Shield: Quarterly, 1st & 4th, or an eagle displayed sable crowned of the field; 2nd & 3rd azure, 3 bends sinister wavy argent a lion rampant and crowned or, brandishing in the right paw a sword proper hilt gold, over all (in pretence) an inescutcheon, per fess. The chief or, a salix or willow-tree eradicated proper, the base paly of six argent and gules

Crests: In the centre a demi-woman proper crowned or, hair flowing down the back, winged in place or arms, and from the armpits, azure; 2nd: To the dexter, and eagle displayed sable crowned or, as in the arms; 3rd: Sinister, a demi lion rampant double-queued and crowned, all or, brandishing a sword, as in the arms, the lion cottised by two tilting spears gold, from each a banner paly of six or and gules fringed, also gold. These crests all issue from coronets, those of the dexter and sinister ducal (as are those on the eagle’s and woman’s head), while that from which the demi woman issues is a marquess’s coronet

Supporters: Dexter a leopard guardant or; sinister, a griffin regardant or

Motto: *Pro Deo Rege et Patria* (“For God, King and Country”)

Biography: The De Salis were a Swiss family who settled in Britain in the 18th century and in time acquired the Dawley estate in Harlington. Sir Cecil Fane de Salis was a barrister and a director of Sun Assurance. Away from the professional sphere, he was actively supportive of the volunteer movement in the army, and its successor in the approach to the First World War, the Territorial Army.

He served as chairman of the Middlesex County Council and of the Middlesex Territorial Army and Air Force Association.

3.3 George William Barber JP (Sheriff 1916): “Par Pari Refero”



Shield: Or, a chevron between in chief two fleurs-de-lys and in base a lion rampant azure

Crest: Issuant from a coronet of fleurs-de-lys or, a bull’s head proper

Motto: *Par Pari Refero* (“I return like for like”)

George William Barber was Middlesex born and bred. He was a solicitor with a practice in probate, and served as clerk to the Broderers’ Company. He was involved also in work outside his practice: an Alderman, a justice of the peace, Chairman of Brentford Petty Sessions. He was knighted in 1927.

Sir George was for many years the Chairman of Twickenham Conservative Association.

3.4 Sir Cory Francis Cory-Wright, Bt, DL, JP (Sheriff 1902): “Dum Vivimus Vivamus”



Shield: Or, on a fess compony counter-compony azure and argent, between two eagles’ heads erased azure in chief and a unicorn passant regardant in base also azure. At chief point the badge of a baronet of the United Kingdom

Crest: on a wreath of the colours, on a mount all proper, between two caltraps or, a unicorn passant regardant argent, armed, crined and unglued gold

Motto: *Dum Vivimus Vivamus* (“Let us live while we live”)

Biography: Sir Cory Francis Cory-Wright was an industrialist: the Chairman of William Cory & Son, Ltd, a coal distributing business.

Born Cory Francis Wright in 1839, Cory Wright took the additional “Cory” in his surname by Royal licence in 1903 as he was granted a Baronetcy.

He served as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex and for the County of London. He served for 30 years on the Hornsey Local Board of Health, and its successor, Hornsey District Council and also as an Alderman on Middlesex County Council. He was also President of the Highgate Horticultural Society and of the Highgate Chrysanthemum Society!

3.5 The Rt Hon Sir Herbert Nield PC Kt KC MP JP DL: “Justus esto et non metue”



Shield: Impaled - Dexter, azure three annulets in chevron argent, between as many greyhounds’ heads erased of the same, collared and ringed or. Sinister: Or, on a fess compony counter-compony azure and argent, between two eagles’ heads erased azure in chief and a unicorn passant regardant in base also azure

Crest: on a wreath of the colours, a greyhound’s head as in the arms, between two ostrich feathers erect gold

Motto: *Justus esto et non metue* (“Be just and fear not”)

Biography: The Rt Hon Sir Herbert Nield PC Kt KC MP JP DL – a man with almost more letters after his name than in it – was a political high-flyer, but one who did his civic duty: Deputy Chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, Chairman of the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal and a member of Middlesex County Council and of the Lee Conservancy Board. After he was left a widower, he married Mabel Owen, second daughter of Sir Francis Cory-Wright, whose arms also appear in the Guildhall.

Nield was elected to Parliament for Ealing in 1905 for the Unionist Party, which was allied to the Conservative Party. He rose to become the Chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs. He was knighted in 1918 and later appointed as a Privy Councillor in 1924.

In Parliament he was much involved in Church affairs. After the Great War he became involved in the British Empire Union and after the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, he was a founder of a Conservative and Unionist movement called “The Die-Hards” – which is also the nickname of the Middlesex Regiment.

Sir Herbert retired from the House of Commons at the 1931 general election.

3.6 Sir John Gibbons (Sheriff 1891): “Gratior est a Rege Pio”



Shield: Gules a lion rampant or, debruised by a bend argent charged with a torteau between two crosses pattée fitchée sable. In chief point the badge of a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Crest: A gauntlet gules charged with a bezant, holding a cross pattée fitchée sable.

Motto: *Gratior est a Rege Pio* (“I am thankful for an upright king”)

Biography: Sir John Gibbons, 5th Baronet Gibbons of Stanmore Place in the County of Middlesex, was elected to the first Middlesex County Council in 1888.

He was a political man, a Conservative, chairing the Middlesex Conservative Registration Association and the Middlesex Conservative Association. He also served as a trustee of the National Society, the trust which runs Church

of England schools.

He held the office of Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex and served as sheriff for the year 1891-1892. He died the next year.

3.7 Sir Alexander Keith Carlyon (Sheriff 1906): “Turris Tutissima Virtus”



Shield: Sable [portrayed vert], a plate between three castles argent, each charged with a cross crosslet gules.

Crest: a demi-lion rampant gules ducally crowned or, collared argent, holding between his paws a bezant.

Motto: *Turris Tutissima Virtus* (“Virtue is the safest tower”)

Biography: Sir Alexander Keith Carlyon was a vicar’s son from Cambridgeshire. He was educated abroad and at Sherborne College in Dorset, but in time made his career in London as a barrister, settling in Harrow.

Apart from his practice at the bar, he was a justice of the peace and was chosen to serve as sheriff for the year 1906-1907, was President of the Harrow Conservative Association and was later knighted in 1926. He died at Harrow 1936, at the age of 88.

3.8 John William Crump (Sheriff 1911): “Per Ardua Surgo”



Shield: Argent a cross azure, in the 1st & 4th a dagger erect proper, and in the 2nd & 3rd a cross potent gules

Crest: On a wreath of the colours in front of a cross potent gules a string-bow in fess the arrow erect, all proper

Motto: *Per Ardua Surgo* (“Through difficulties I arise”)

Biography: John Crump was a solicitor by profession, in the large City firm of

William A Crump and Son; his father’s firm.

He was a Unionist, and became chairman of the National Unionist Association, and was also closely associated with Conservative and Unionist associations in the City, North Islington, and Hendon. He was knighted in King’s birthday honours list 1902, and became a member of Council of the Imperial Society of Knights.

Sir John took an active interest in acquiring land to open as new public spaces, including the Queen’s Wood in Highgate, the Alexandra Palace and the Crouch End Playing Fields. He served as Mayor of Islington twice and was a member of Middlesex County Council. A member of the Territorial Force Association, he encouraged the development of the Territorial Army.

3.9 Sir Montagu Sharpe: “Vertutis”



Shield: Azure a pheon argent, on a bordure or, eight torteaux

Crest: an eagle’s head erased azure ducally gorged or holding in the mouth a pheon azure

Motto: *Vertutis* (“Courage”)

Biography: Sir Montagu Sharpe was a man of many talents, of a longstanding Middlesex family which owned Hanwell Park. His portrait hangs in Court 1.

Montagu Sharpe was a member of Middlesex County Council from its creation in 1889; he was its first Vice-Chairman, and became Chairman 1908-1909. A longstanding justice of the peace for Middlesex, he was also one of the last justices of the City and Liberty of Westminster, a bench abolished in 1889, and his badge as a Westminster magistrate is displayed downstairs. He served as Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter

Sessions from 1908 to 1934.

Sir Montagu was an athlete, a lawyer, a politician, an archaeologist, an antiquarian, and ornithologist and one of the earliest enthusiasts of local history. His shield appears amongst those of the sheriffs of Middlesex, not an office he held, but it is well placed for his contribution to civic life. Indeed he is responsible for one of the other shields; he designed the shield of Middlesex County Council.

3.10 Edward Otter (Sheriff 1909): “Watch”



Shield: Or, on a bend gules, guttée-d’or, between two crosses patée of the second, three crescents of the first

Crest: On a wreath of the colours, two crosses patée surmounted by a crescent or

Motto: *Watch*

Biography: Edward Otter was a stockbroker, with a fine residence in Stanhope Park in Greenford. He was a generous donor to charity, the London hospitals in particular.

He died on 13 February 1927.

3.11 Philip William Poole Carlyon-Britton (Sheriff 1913): “A Tuz Saluz” and “Turris Tutissima Virtus”



Shield: Quartered; 1st and 4th quarterly or and gules, in the 1st quarter an anchor erect of the second, a border engrailed azure (Britton), 2nd & 3rd sable a plate between three towers argent each charged with a cross crosslet gules, and for distinction in the centre chief point a cross crosslet or (Carlyon); 2nd Britton; 3rd argent on a pile sable between four fleurs de lys two and two palewise in base of the second, a lion rampant of the first holding in the dexter forepaw a fleur de

lys or (Poole); 4th azure, a pale or, three larks rising chevronwise proper (Canter) and impaling the same arms of Carlyon without the mark of distinction.

Crests: 1. On a wreath of the colours, a lion’s gamb erased azure; 2. On a wreath of the colours, a demi-lion rampant gules ducally crowned or, collared argent, holding between the paws a bezant and charged on the shoulder for distinction with a cross-crosslet of the second

Mottos: 1. *A Tuz̄ Saluz̄* (“Greetings to all” or “Health to all”); 2. *Turris Tutissima Virtus* (“Virtue is the safest tower”) (See also 0 above)

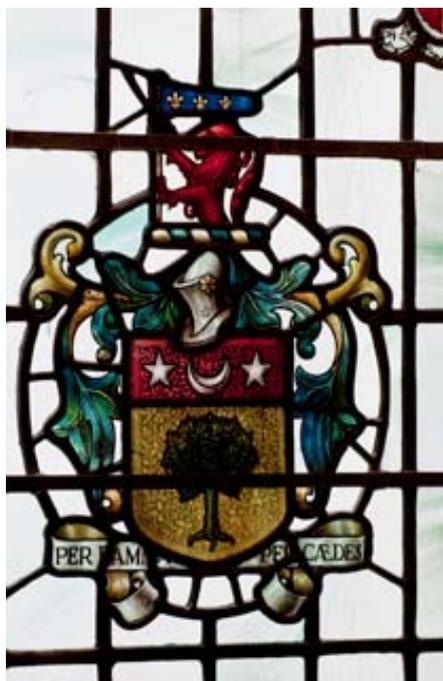
Biography: A soldier and a solicitor, Major Philip William Poole Carlyon-Britton served as a Captain in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers until 1898. He was born “Britton” but in 1889 changed his name by Royal licence, later co-authoring a book on the law of changing one’s name! He married in 1886 Agnes Cassandra Carlyon, daughter of Charles Alfred Carlyon and a year later he took the additional surname of Carlyon.

He was a founder and President of the Numismatic Society; the society for the study of coins.

He returned to the army when the First World War broke out and was commissioned Major in December 1914, serving in the West Yorkshire Regiment.

3.12 Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Tindal Bosanquet (Sheriff 1897): “Per Damna Per Cædes”

Shield: Or on a mount vert an oak-tree eradicated proper, on a chief gules, a crescent between two mullets argent



Crest: on a wreath of the colours, a demi-lion rampant gules, supporting a pennon azure, charged with three fleurs de lys in fess or

Motto: *Per Damna Per Cædes* (“From loss, from cutting”)

Biography: Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Tindal Bosanquet rose through banking and finance. He was a director of a number of companies, including Lloyds Bank. He wrote the *Universal Simple Interest Tables*, which were of great importance to all accountants in their day, and also a book *Our Banking System*, concerning sufficiency of cash reserves – a seemingly perennially topical topic!

The counting house was not his sole interest though: he supported the charity work carried out by the Church in deprived areas of London, and was treasurer of the School for the Indigent Blind, amongst other things.

Bosanquet received the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Battalion the Rifle Brigade, a militia unit. Colonel Bosanquet’s son, Bernard James Tindal Bosanquet, was famous as a cricketer and invented the googlie!

4. Courtroom 3 (ground floor)

Courtroom 3, where the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sits today, is the former Court 2. Its windows display the arms of sheriffs from 1917.

4.1 Sir William Prescott CBE DL (Sheriff 1929): “Vincit Qui Patitur”



Shield: Per chevron pean and ermine, on a chief or a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, between two leopards' faces sable. (The shield is surrounded by the ribbon of the Order of the British Empire.)

Crest: on a wreath or and sable, upon the battlements of a tower proper a leopard statant sable

Motto: *Vincit Qui Patitur* (“He who endures conquers”)

Biography: Colonel Sir William Prescott, Baronet, was an engineer, a lawyer, a soldier and a politician. He was born in Lancashire, and chose engineering as his career, but at the same time read the law and was called to the bar in 1909.

Five years later the war broke out and he joined up, commanding 222nd Field Company of the Royal Engineers.

Though too injured to fight, he kept working from the Home Front in 1915, including encouraging recruitment. At the war's end, he was elected to Parliament for North Tottenham, as a Coalition Unionist. His honours for war work included the CBE (1920), a knighthood (1921) and for services to the Belgian government the King Albert Medal.

Colonel Prescott continued as a civil engineer and served as Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board (1928-1940) (during his tenure two massive steam-driven pumping engines at Kempton Park Pumping Station were named “William” and “Bessie” after Prescott and his wife.) He was also an Alderman and for a while Vice-Chairman of Middlesex County Council.

At the same time, the army was not forgotten; he was a member of the Middlesex Territorial Army and Air Force Association, and many other public bodies.

He became High Sheriff of Middlesex in 1929, then retired to Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire, becoming High Sheriff of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire in 1938, in which year he was elevated to baronet. He died 15 June 1945 in Godmanchester.

4.2 Henry Burt (Sheriff 1917): “Constans et Fideliter”



Shield: Azure between a pall or, three hunting horns or strung or.

Crest: a swan argent beak and feet gules, tied about its neck a hunting-horn or.

Motto: *Constans et Fideliter* (“Constancy and fidelity”)

Biography: Henry Burt was a solicitor by profession and an active man in public life. He arranged the acquisition by local councils of Alexandra Palace (and served as Vice Chairman of the Alexandra Palace Trustees). Burt also served as Vice Chairman of Middlesex County Council.

4.3 Sir Howard Button DL (Sheriff 1937): “Boutant Le Droit”



Shield: Gules, a fess argent, in chief two crosses bottony or, in base a lion rampant or. Crest: a dragon passant sable between two crosses bottony gules.

Motto: *Boutant Le Droit* (“Pressing the right”)

Biography: Sir Howard Stransom Button was active in the law, politics and the army. He was a solicitor, in the specialist field of insolvency, and later a Member of Parliament for the Unionist party representing The Wrekin in Shropshire. He resigned in 1923 over a difference with the Prime Minister.

Sir Howard served as Chairman of Middlesex County Council in 1937-38, the year he was Sheriff. He was a supporter of the King George V Playing Fields, created across the country in memory of the late King, and served on the committee. He was created a knight in 1936.

Sir Howard took an active interest in military training as the prospect of war loomed over Europe. He was an Honorary Colonel 61st Finsbury Rifles (Territorial Army) from 1938 (which became the 61st (Middlesex) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery, TA) and Treasurer of The Middlesex Sailors’, Soldiers’ and Air Force Welfare and Comforts Committee.

4.4 Lieutenant-Colonel MFMS Kittoe OBE (Mil) DL TD (Sheriff 1932): “Invictum”



Shield: Azure on a pale wavy between two swords or point downward, three roundels azure

Motto: *Invictum* (“Unconquered”)

Biography: Colonel Kittoe was of a military family: his father was a Captain in the Durham Light Infantry, but Montagu, born in 1873, rose to a far higher rank.

Professionally, Kittoe was a stockbroker, trading in the City of London. Out of hours, he was a soldier in the volunteer movement, which was soon to become the Territorial Army.

At 23 he joined the Middlesex Yeomanry, a volunteer unit, and soon won a Lieutenant’s commission in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment in 1897. Before the First World War broke out in 1914, he was a member of the County of Essex Territorial Army

Association, from 1907-13. In the Great War of 1914-1918 he served with the 10th London Regiment (Hackney) (TF), a unit of the volunteer Territorial Force, and was posted to Gallipoli in 1915. He was wounded in action in 1915 and was sent back home, after which he took up work in the Ministry of Munitions (as Section Director of the Railway Materials Department). He became Lieutenant-Colonel of his battalion and was awarded the OBE for his services.

After the war Colonel Kittoe resumed his practice as a stockbroker, though he continued with the County of Middlesex Territorial Army and Air Force Association, from 1924 until 1947.

Outside the army and the city, Colonel Kittoe as a member of Middlesex County Council (1922–46) and its Vice-Chairman 1943-46, and Alderman of the Council from 1933–46. He was President of the Harrow Conservative Association from 1935 to 1948. He died in 25 May 1967.

5. Entrance Hall (ground floor)

5.1 Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught



Emblem - Prince Arthur of Connaught: The arms of the United Kingdom with over all a Label of five points Argent charged on the centre and outer points with a Cross of St George Gules and on the two inner points a Fleur de lis Azure, and inescutcheon of Saxony

Emblem - Princess Arthur of Connaught (H H Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife): Impaled with the arms of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Royal Arms, differenced by the label and upon an inescutcheon the quarterly coat of Duff, the inescutcheon being surmounted by the coronet of a Duchess of the United Kingdom, and the lozenge itself being surmounted by the coronet of a Princess of the rank of Highness. The dexter supporter is the Royal Lion of England crowned with the last-mentioned coronet and charged with the label as in the arms. The sinister supporter is a savage taken from the supporters of the late Duke of Fife.

Biographies: Prince Arthur was the son of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, a younger son of Queen Victoria. The Duke served as Governor-General of Canada, but returned to London in 1913 for his son's wedding, and while in town, he opened the Middlesex Guildhall, hence this kind tribute that greeted his arrival.

Prince Arthur was a soldier, and saw active service in South Africa in the Boer War. After the accession of King George V in 1911, and after his father went to Canada, Prince Arthur found himself one of the most senior male members of the Royal Family over the age of 18 still in the United Kingdom and undertook a wide variety of royal duties on behalf of the King.

A year after his wedding the First World War broke out and Prince Arthur served as aide-de-camp to the commander, Generals French and Haig in turn. By 1919 he was a Lieutenant-

Colonel. He returned to South Africa in 1920, this time in peace, as Governor-General until 21 January 1924. He died in 1943. His father survived him by four years.

The Duchess of Fife was the daughter of Alexander Duff, 1st Duke of Fife and Louise, Princess Royal, a cousin once removed of her husband. She inherited her father's title on his death.

They had one son, Prince Alastair, 2nd Duke of Connaught.

6. Main Staircase

The windows looking down upon the Court's main staircase bear the arms of Middlesex County Council, Lord-Lieutenants and four sheriffs of Middlesex.

6.1 Middlesex County Council

(Also in Court 1's anteroom – see **Error! Reference source not found.**)

6.2 Earl of Strafford

(Also in Court 1 – see 0.)

6.3 Arthur Nockolds Gilbey (Sheriff 1912): “Honore et Virtute”



Shield: Gules, a fess nebuly or, in chief a horse rampant between two estoiles and the like in the base all of the last

Crest: In front of a tower proper, issuant fro the battlements thereof a dragon's head gules, a fleur de lys or, all between two ostrich feathers argent

Motto: *Honore et Virtute* (“Honour and virtue”)

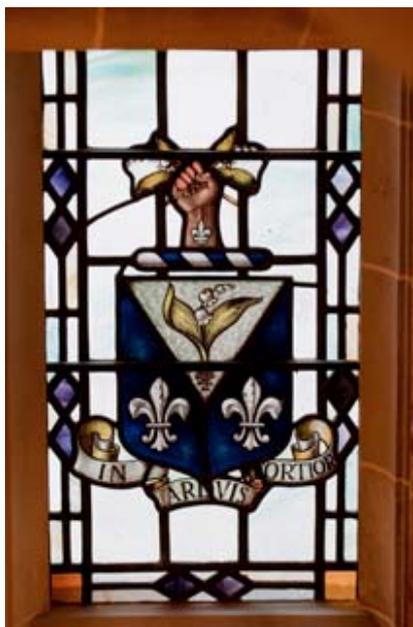
Biography: Arthur Nockolds Gilbey was born on 6 April 1861, the son of Sir Walter Gilbey. Home was Bloomsbury St George in Middlesex, but his active life took him to a number of places of the home counties and beyond.

Gilbey was most famous not for his public service but for his keenness for fishing. His obituary in *The Times* in 1939 was devoted entirely to Gilbey's prominence amongst the angling fraternity and his pioneering techniques in developing the craft of the angler, in particular in pursuit of trout.

In the 1880s Gilbey was the tenant of the Carham Water on the Tweed, but he pursued his sport also on the Thames. In 1896 he was at Stockbridge in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was a prominent member of various angling clubs, in Middlesex and Hampshire. Somehow in all this he fulfilled his public life at home in Middlesex.

Gilbey was a keen collector of matters concerning angling also, for example old water-colours and antiquarian books on the subject, including an example of all of the first five editions of Izaak Walton's *Compleat Angler*.

6.4 Joseph Edward Lilley (Sheriff 1904): “In Arduis Fortior”



Shield: Azure on a pile between two fleurs de lys in base argent, a lily of the valley eradicated proper.

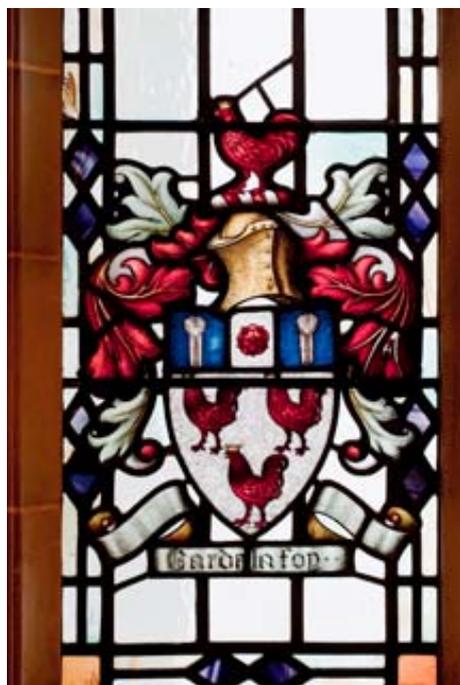
Crest: on a wreath of the colours a cubit arm erect proper, charged with a fleur de lys argent and holding in the hand two lilies of the valley leaved and slipped in saltire also proper.

Motto: *In Arduis Fortior* (“Stronger in difficulty”)

Biography: Joseph Edward Lilley was a stockbroker and later a barrister. He was born in 1850 in Northamptonshire, and married a Northamptonshire lass, Emma Harris of Peterborough.

As a stockbroker he traded in the City, at Throgmorton Avenue. He later passed his law examination and became a Barrister; he was called to the bar in May 1900. He became sheriff of Middlesex in 1904. He lived at The Chestnuts, Wealdstone.

6.5 Frederick Cox (Sheriff 1901): “Gard la Foy”



Shield: Argent three cocks gules, crowned or, on a chief azure, on a plate between two ostrich feathers of the first, a rose of the second.

Crest: a cock gules

Motto: *Gard la Foy* (“Guard the faith”)

Biography: Frederick Cox was a financier, the senior partner in the firm of Cox and Co., Army agents and bankers, of Charing Cross. He was also a director of various life insurance or investment companies.

Away from the office, Frederick Cox threw himself into public endeavours. He was involved in the Chelsea Hospital for Women and in 1884 he was on the committee organising a famed entertainment; *The Shakspearean Show* to aid the hospital. He worked for the Home Hospitals Association and was a Governor of the British Lying-in Hospital, and Trustee of the Egyptian War Fund for the widows and families of the war in the Sudan, which later developed into the Imperial War Fund, whose meetings he hosted at Cox & Co.

Cox was an ardent yachtsman and competitive yacht racer. He died at Fawley on Spithead on 20 August 1913 at the age of 78.

6.6 Lieutenant Alfred Henry Tarleton (Sheriff 1909): “Post Nubiles Phœbus”



Shield: Quarterly, 1st & 4th, gules, a chevron ermine between 3 cinquefoils or (Tarleton), 2nd & 3rd, argent, on a fess dancetté between three mullets azure, as many bezants (Dimsdale), and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, namely quaterly, 1st & 4th, azure a fess dancetté between ten billets or, four in chief and six in base, three, two and one (D'Eyncourt), 2nd & 3rd gules, three leopards' faces or jessant-de-lys azure, over all a bend of the last (Tennyson). (Around the shield the ribbon of the Order of St John)

Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a mural crown, thereon a leopard's face, all between two ostrich feathers proper

Motto: *Post Nubiles Phœbus* (“After clouds, Sun”)

Biography: Alfred Henry Tarleton was a naval man. In the 1880s he served on torpedo boats, a new concept for the Royal Navy at the time, and later on larger warships.

In the 1890s Lieutenant Tarleton was Treasurer of the Deptford Fund, a charity to relieve the hardships of the poor in Deptford, a naval dockyard town on the Thames. Other charities in which he took a leading role included the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Order of Mercy and the Order of St John, in which he had the remarkable rank of a “Knight of Grace of St John of Jerusalem”. He became an Equerry to HRH the Duchess of Albany.

He became Sheriff of Middlesex for the year 1909-1910. In 1913, Lieutenant Tarleton attended the Guildhall's opening, commanding the Middlesex Boy Scouts in the Guard of Honour.

During the First World War, Lieutenant Tarleton served on the Admiralty War Staff and was exalted to the rank of Captain for his service.

6.7 Marquess of Salisbury

(Also in Court 1 – see 0.)

6.8 Duke of Wellington

(Also in Court 1 – see 0.)

6.9 Duke of Newcastle: “Vicit Amor Patriæ”



Shield: Quarterly of six; 1st & 6th quarterly (1st & 4th Azure 3 Pelicans Argent vulning themselves in the breast Gules, 2nd & 3rd Ermine two Piles in point Sable): 2nd; Gules two Demi-Belts with Buckles Argent erect the buckles in chief: 3rd; Ermine on a Fess Gules three open crowns or, 4th Or fretty azure: 5th; Azure two bars argent, in dexter chief on a canton sable a horse’s head coupéd argent.

Crests: Out of a Ducal coronet Dexter a peacock in his pride proper, Sinister, a boar azure crested or.

Supporters: dexter a bay horse; sinister a bear proper, each collared or, gorged with a belt argent, buckles and studs gold.

Motto: *Vicit Amor Patriæ* (“To love my country”)

Biography: Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne and Duke of Newcastle under Lyme was one of the most powerful men of his age. He

was born in 1693 in Sussex as plain Thomas Pelham but, by the age of 19 he had inherited vast estates, including patronage of some twelve rotten boroughs, and with it control of twenty-four members of the House of Commons.

At the age of twenty, Lord Pelham made great noise in support of the Hanoverian succession and when King George I duly succeeded in 1714 he rewarded Pelham well, appointing him Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex and Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, and granting two of his late uncle’s titles; Viscount Houghton and Earl of Clare. After the 1715 election the Whigs were in and Pelham became Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne and Marquess of Clare. At the age of thirty he became Secretary of State for the Southern Department with responsibility for foreign policy and much else beside. He was in command of the war effort throughout the War of Jenkins’s Ear with Spain from 1739 and the War of the Austrian Succession from 1741.

Newcastle became Prime Minister in 1754. He was not a great success in the role and he duly resigned in 1756. In the same year, King George II granted him an additional title; Duke of Newcastle under Lyme, so that he could pass “Newcastle” to his nephew and heir, Lord Lincoln, who could not inherit as “Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne”.

Newcastle returned to government under William Pitt the Elder but gradually left public life in the 1760s and died in November 1768.

6.10 Duke of Northumberland

(Also in Court 1 – see 0.)

6.11 Duke of Bedford

(Also in Court 1 – see 0.)

6.12 Duke of Portland

(Also in Court 1 – see 0.)

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