

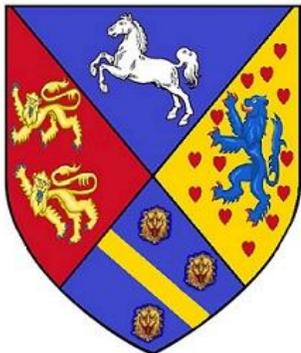
The Post-1935 Succession of Wolfenbüttel-Brunswick Coat of Arms



Charles III, of the American cadet branch, had immigrated to Ohio in 1867, where their estates of Wolfenbüttel had transmitted pursuant to the US-Brunswick Inheritance Treaty passed by the US Legislature in 1855(6). Per these grants and Dynastic family law verdicts, the US family continued their obligations as cultural representatives of the sovereign estates. Among the family rules to maintain the primary estate representation was to remain Protestant, Primogeniture law, and displaying the name and coat of arms of the estates. If this pure cadet branch of the original pre-1815 Wolfenbüttel house was eligible to succeed into the chiefship of the house, then additional House Dynastic rules applied.

1867 (pre-1815 Wolfenbüttel house) version.
Used in Germany until death of Charles II in 1873

George Brunswick (K)Nott (born in 1929), invoked his hereditary coat of arms when he protested the temporary loss of inheritance rights due to a Divorce in 1972. He could have run into a contractual family estate challenge by other members of the house if not acting quickly. The main firstborn inheritance rights would have been lost, and only by appeal to the jurisdiction of the estate executor could he only save part. He wanted to clarify our status as sole claimant, as other Brunswick family members claim only other entities. So he was being safe by protesting among the family, and sharing copies of the same hereditary coat of arms of Wolfenbüttel (in the exclusive re-arrangement).



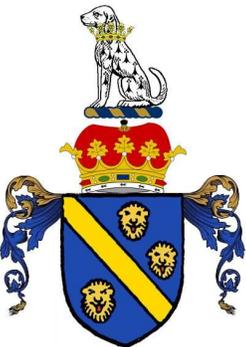
The color version of this coat of arms used in the stamp is depicted (left).

The Divorce of September 30th, 1972 had temporarily breached his inheritance rights, till a "Return of Marriage" was done by the Methodist Church and state of Virginia, as certified on April 12th, 1973. Thus this obstruction was formally voided so that the coat of arms could continue to the firstborn heirs of George without family contractual issues.

His firstborn heir Stephen II has continued the family name and coat of arms from his pledge to him, launching the house representative services, as published in 2008.

1935 successor house version
(stamped into subsequent private and public family items).

The Nott family shield (below) is traced to the Grimaldi Crispin family, as a Frank/Guelphic branch, from the founding Prince of Monaco. The younger male branch became hereditary Marshals of the Dukes of Normandy (and England).



The present (K)Nott shield was used in America by the Governor of Virginia, Sir Edward Nott Esq., certified by the College of Arms as ducally gorged, ermine, etc. His gravestone since the 17th Century bears the coat of arms as in today's Escutcheon of the House of Wolfenbüttel 1929 (1972) version. The firstborn branch descended of Robert B. Nott begun spelling his name as Knott in the 1920's, yet most of his children and cousins continued using the Nott spelling. For this reason, the K is within parenthesis as (K)Nott.

Charles IV had married Tinnie May McNeil-McGregor of Scotland (arms right), the daughter of Richard O'Neil-McGregor. These both are also used in the Celtic and Ecclesiastical matters of Stephen d'Guelph Brunswick (K)Nott.

