



Tynemouth Education Authority Crest

The school was originally part of the Tynemouth Education Authority. The first coat of arms shown above is that of the Borough of Tynemouth which was formed in 1849. We believe that the motto means something like 'harvest of the deep' which represents coal and fish; two very prominent local industries. The shield at the centre of the emblem was adopted due to it being that of the Prior of Tynemouth. And the story goes that the three crowns represent the three kings buried within the priory's walls, namely Oswin, Osred and Malcolm. (See below for information on these three Northumberland kings)

Our School Crest

We are not sure when our school crest was designed but believe (although we have no evidence) that it comprises the following;

Three Crowns : It is likely that the school incorporated the three crowns into their crest which recognized the education authority to which they belonged.

1892 : This is the year the school was founded (*which coincidentally is the same year as Newcastle United was founded*)

The three silhouettes: We believe these represent

- the Percy Main Pit
- a keel or coble (we think it is a keel as the picture shows a sail and as far as we can ascertain cobbles never had a sail).
- Stephenson's Rocket

In 2007 the Governors agreed to change the wording on the scroll from 'No Quest, No Conquest' to 'Learning to Care and Achieve' as it was felt this better reflected the education the school provides in the 21st century.

The story of the Three Kings

The earliest of these, King Oswin, was the ruler of the ancient kingdom of Deira, that portion of Northumbria which lay between the Tees and the Humber. The northern bit, Bernicia, was at the time ruled by another individual. In 651, however, that other individual, one King Oswy, attacked the southern kingdom, sending Oswin first into retreat, then into surrender. Sending his troops home to save their lives, he then gave himself up to the enemy (or was betrayed – sources vary), was murdered by them, and interred at Tynemouth. He was later elevated to sainthood.

King Osred II became ruler of a united Northumbria in c.788-89, but soon fell himself in 790 to the previously deposed Aethelred. Fleeing into exile, he returned for another crack at the top job in 792, but was slain – probably by Aethelred’s men – before he’d had a chance to get himself organised. His murderers at least had the decency to have him buried at Tynemouth Priory.

King Malcolm III of Scotland died doing what he did best; raiding Northumbria. He was forever at it, and eventually paid with it with his life when he was defeated and slain at the Battle of Alnwick in 1093. His remains were interred at Tynemouth – though they were later reburied next to those of his wife, Margaret, at Dunfermline Abbey in the thirteenth century.¹

¹ Extract from : <http://northeasthistorytour.blogspot.co.uk/2011/02/tynemouths-three-kings-nz374695.html>