

# he ESCUTCHEON

Volume 29 No. 1

Summer 2024

---



**The Journal of the Cambridge University  
Heraldic and Genealogical Society**

---

**CAMBRIDGE**

**MMXXIV**

---

ISSN 2516-2187

**The Escutcheon ISSN**  
**2516-2187**

**Journal of Cambridge  
University Heraldic &  
Genealogical Society**



**Volume 29 No 1**

**Editor: Terence Trelawny-Gower**

**Summer 2024**

## **Contents**

A Message from the President	2
Order of the Holy Spirit.....	3
The Trelawny Pocket Watch .....	13
Notes on the Proctor's Halberd and other Insignia.....	19
Album Amicorum 15 <sup>th</sup> /16 <sup>th</sup> century armorials.....	32
Editor's Tale Pieces. Cards, <i>Playing to Calling</i> and <i>English Wines</i> .....	37
Coronation of George IV	
Expenses.....	39
44 <sup>th</sup> Mountbatten Lecture & Dinner.....	41
Advertisements.....	48

## Message from the President

Dear Friends, Members and Life Members,

I am writing this message a few days before I sit what is likely my final ever examination at Cambridge: the ominously-sounding General Physics Paper, which tests all the core physics which I (theoretically at least) learned in my first two and a half years here (and which I have had a year and a half to forget). My cohort will have the honour of being the last one to sit this paper.

In addition to my new-found knowledge of the natural sciences, I have much for which to thank this University. Among these opportunities and experiences for which I am grateful, being part of CUHAGS was very far from my mind before my time here begun in Michaelmas 2020. I have greatly enjoyed discovering the world of heraldry and genealogy and have also enjoyed meeting many CUHAGS members. It has been an honour to serve as your President.

This past Lent term, we held a series of three online lectures given by Richard van der Beek, Dr.Duncan Sutherland and David Broomfield. I thank them all for agreeing to speak to us online. I and the committee are still on the lookout for opportunities to resurrect regular formal dinners which would precede in-person lectures. We hope to avoid, if at all possible, moving to almost exclusively online lectures, but this will become inevitable if a solution to our dining problem is not found in the next couple of months or terms.

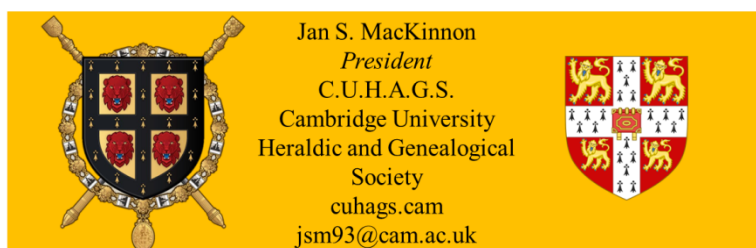
This Easter term, we held our Mountbatten Commemorative Lecture and Dinner at Peterhouse. I am grateful to my predecessor Edward Hilary Davis for stepping in to give the lecture. It was good to hear that many attendees had an enjoyable evening. The organisation of this event was in a large part taken on by a couple of new undergraduate members of the committee. I am almost certain that you will be hearing more about them soon.

Remaining for us this Easter term are outings to Garter Day and a tour of the College of Arms. Both promise to yet again be fantastically enjoyable for those of us lucky enough to be able to go.

Looking ahead to next year and beyond, even as we work to resurrect regular dinners, I believe we must also work to avoid becoming a ‘dining society’. There is nothing wrong with coming together once a term to feast, but let our *raison d’être* remain the study of heraldry and genealogy. New members may be drawn by a formal dinner’s table’s charms, but let us make them want to stay for the coats of arms...

Yours in Pean,

**Jan MacKinnon**



## Examples of the achievements of members of the Order of the Holy Spirit (France) 1578 -1830

**The Order of the Holy Spirit (*Ordre du Saint-Esprit*)** was the most senior French order of knighthood. It was established by the French king Henry III in 1578. The Order was intended to be granted to the most powerful princes and nobles in the realm, with the older Order of Saint Michel\* reserved for other honourees. The Order was dedicated to the Holy Spirit due to the fact that Henry had been elected King of Poland at Pentecost 1573 and inherited the French throne at Pentecost the following year. The King of France was the Sovereign and Grand Master (*Souverain Grand Maitre*), and he made all appointments to the order. Members of the order can be split into three categories: Eight Ecclesiastic members, four Officers and a hundred Knights. (Initially, four of the ecclesiastic members had to be cardinals, whilst the other four had to be archbishops or prelates.) The Order was abolished during the French Revolution but revived by Louis XVIII on the restoration of the monarchy. It was finally abolished in 1830 following the July Revolution. Despite the abolition of the order, both the Orleanist and Legitimist pretenders to the French throne have continued to nominate members of the order, long after the abolition of the French monarchy itself. The order is still recognised by the International Commission on Orders of Chivalry.

The symbol of the order is known as the Cross of the Holy Spirit (a Maltese Cross.) At the periphery, the eight points of the cross are rounded, and between each pair of arms there is a fleur-de-lis. Imposed on the centre of the cross is a dove. The eight rounded corners represent the Beatitudes, the four fleur-de-lis represent the Gospels, the twelve petals represent the apostles, and the dove signifies the Holy Spirit. The Cross of the Holy Spirit was worn hung from a blue riband (*'Le cordon blue'*)



Fig 1: Neck Badge.



Fig 2: Breast or Cape Badge



Fig 3: Charles de Lorraine. Duke of Guise



Fig 4: Henry, Duke of Montmorency



Fig 5: Charles D'albert Duke of Luynes



Fig 6: Joachun De Beranquemille. Sieur de Neuville



Fig 7: Timoleon D'Espinau



Fig 8: Rene Dubec, Marquis de la Bose.



Fig 9: Jehan Baptiste Dornano, Marquis de Mantor and Count of Joigny



Fig 10: Philippe, Emanuel de Goudy



Fig 11: Honore D'Albert, Sieur de Cadenet, Marshal of France. & Governor of Picardy, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Chaulnes.



Fig 12: Alexandre De Rohan, Marquis de Marigny



Fig 13: Francois, Count de la Roche



Fig 14: Louis de la Mark, Marquis de Mosney



Fig 15: Nicolas de l'Ospital, Marquis de Vitry





Fig 16: Henry De Bourbon, prince de Conde, Prince of the Blood and premier peer of France.

The badge of the Order is a gold Maltese cross with white borders (see Fig 1), each of the eight points ending in a gold ball (points boutonnees) and with a gold fleur-de-lis between each adjacent pair of its arms. At the centre of the cross was set a white dove descending (i.e. with its wings and head pointing downwards) surrounded by green flames. The back of this cross worn by the knights, was the same as the front, except with the medallion of the Order of Saint Michael at the centre rather than the dove and flames (those of ecclesiastical members were the same on the back as the front)

For the ceremonies of the Order when the knight made their communion, they wore a long velvet mantle sprinkled with embroidered gold and red flames, and with a representation of the collar round its edges embroidered in gold, red and silver. The mantle was worn over a white coat with the star of the Order embroidered on the left breast, waistcoat and puffed hose, heavily embroidered with silver. A black hat with a white plume completed the dress.

The star of the Order had the same design as the front of the badge, but embroidered in silver (later a metal star in silver was used).



Fig: 17: Collar, Chevaliers of Order of the Holy Spirit. Commanders.



Fig 18: Blue Ribbon, Collar of the Order (Prelates).

## Actors:

Fig 3: Charles de Loraine.

Fig 4: Henry, Duke of Montmorency, Marshal of France. Knight at 3<sup>rd</sup> Promotion 1619.

Fig 5: Charles D'Albert 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Luynes. Knight at 3<sup>rd</sup> Promotion 1619.

Fig 6: Joachun De Beranquermille.

Fig 7: Timoleon d' Espinay, Soldier, Marquis of St. Luc. Knight at 3<sup>rd</sup> Promotion 1619.

Fig 8 Rene DuBec, Marquis de la Bose.

Fig 9: Jehan Baptiste Dornano, Marquis de Mantor and Count de Joigny.

Fig 10: Philippes, Emanuel de Goudy.

Fig 11: Honore de Albert, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Chaulnes, Marshal of France & Vidame of Picardy.

In 1620, he married Claire Charlotte Eugenie d' Ailly on condition that he and his descendants

take the name and arms of d'Ailly, and that he would become Vidame of Amiens<sup>1</sup>, Seigneur of Picardy and Governor of Auvergne.

Fig 12: Alexandre de Rohan, Marquis de Marigny. Army commander.

Fig 13: Francois, Count de la Roche.

Fig 14: Louis de la Marck, Marquis of Mauney and first Squire to Queen Anne of Austria. Knight, 1619.

Fig 15: Nicolas de l'Ospital, Marquis and later Duke of Vitry. Seigneur de Nandy and de Courbert. Often referred to as Marshal de Vitry. Marshal of France (1617), Knight 3<sup>rd</sup> Promotion 1619.

Fig 16: Henry De Bourbon, prince de Conde, premier prince of the blood and premier peer of France.

**2. Vidame:** A feudal title in France, a term descended from the mediaeval Latin *vicedominus*. *The vidame was originally a secular official chosen by the Bishop of the diocese – with the consent of the count, to perform functions on behalf of the church's earthly interests that were religiously inappropriate; this especially included violence, even in the service of justice, and to act as protector. With the growth of the central power and of that of the towns and cities, the vidames gradually lost their functions, and the title became merely honorary.*



<sup>1</sup> Fig: 19 Portrait and arms of a Vidame of Chartres



Fig 20: Henry III presiding over the first ceremony of the Order of the Holy Spirit, on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1578.

**\*The Order of Saint Michael. (Preceding the Order of the Holy Spirit).**

The Order of St. Michael (*ordre de Saint-Michel*) is a French dynastic order of chivalry founded by Louis XI of France on August 1st 1469, in competitive response to the Burgundian Order of the Golden Fleece founded by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy and Louis chief competitor for the allegiance of the great houses of France.

As a chivalric order, its goal was to confirm the loyalty of its knights to the king. Originally, there were a limited number of knights, at first thirty-one, then increased to thirty-six including the king. An office of Provost was established in 1476. The Order of St. Michael was the highest Order in France until it was superseded by the Order of the Holy Spirit.

Although officially abolished by the government authorities of the July Revolution of 1830 following the French Revolution, its activities carried on. It (as with the Order of the Holy Spirit), is still recognized by the International Commission on Orders of Chivalry.

The last member of the Order died in 1850. However, ten nominations of knights were conferred in 1929, 1930 and in the 70s and 80s. The French Government considers the Order to be the origin of the Order of Arts and Letters. *'Saint-Michel Order (1460-1830) can be considered as the precursor of the Order of Arts and Letters. Originally destined to the aristocracy, from 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries it became an order of civil merit, which distinguished many artists, architects, collectors and people of letters.*

The badge of the Order of St. Michel is dedicated to the Archangel Michael and is a gold badge of the image of the saint standing on a rock (Mont Saint-Michel) in combat with a serpent. It was suspended from an elaborate gold collar made of scallop shells (the badge of pilgrims, especially those to Santiago de Compostela) linked with double knots. The statutes state that the badge could be hung on a simple chain.

The motto of the order was *'immensi tremor oceani'* (the tremor of the immense ocean), derived from the idea of St. Michel looking out over the Atlantic from Mont Saint-Michel.



Fig 18: Badge of the Order St. Michel.



Fig19: Badge and chain. Image

Sources:

Names and status of the Cardinals, Prelates and Commanders of the Order created 1610-1621.

Panhard, Felix -L'Ordre du Saint-Esprit 1715-1830. Biographies of members.

List of Knights of the Holy Spirit – Wikipedia.



# THE TRELAWNY POCKET WATCH

*James Day*

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of June 2010 a pocket watch came up for auction in a sale of fine watches at Bonham's of New Bond Street. I had known about this watch for some years and it was by sheer chance that I had learned of the impending sale. Although I put in a bid for the watch, it sold for way outside my price bracket.

As a watch it was not particularly interesting. It had been made by Le Roy and Fils of Paris around 1870. What made it interesting was an enameled coat of arms on the back of the case. In fact there were three coats of arms on the watch. The shield was impaled, that is to say divided down the middle, showing the husband's arms on the dexter or right hand side (as one would hold the shield) and the wife's arms on the sinister or left hand side. This arrangement of arms can only be used during the lifetime of the wife, so immediately the arms tell the story of a marriage between two families. The husband's arms on the dexter side are quartered showing one coat of arms in the first and third quarters and a second coat in the second and fourth quarters, thus telling yet another story.

The watch belonged originally to my great great grandfather, Harry Brereton Trelawny, who was born in 1791. In 1818 he married Caroline Escourt Monke, therefore the arms in question are those of Trelawny-Brereton on the dexter side and Monke on the sinister. Harry and Caroline were married for just over 50 years, until Harry's death in 1869. So the watch was probably a golden wedding anniversary present from Caroline to Harry in 1868.

Let us examine the arms in more detail and the story that they have to tell. The Trelawny arms, (*Argent a Chevron Sable between three Oak leaves vert*) first and third quarters, are those of the old established Trelawny family who originally came from Altarnun in Cornwall [These arms are the Trelawny second coat (Henry VI, [the ancient coat is *Argent a chevron sable*. Ed]. Their ancestry is traced back in Burke to the General Survey of



William the Conqueror in 1086. The arms show an augmentation of three oak leaves granted by Henry VI to a certain Sir John Trelawny, together with a pension of £20.00 per year (Henry V), for military services rendered at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. It is said that there was once a statue of Henry over the great gate into Launceston with an inscription which read:

*He that would do ought for me,  
Let him love well Sir John Tirlawnee*

Harry Brereton Trelawny was the eldest son of Charles Trelawny, a colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and Mary Hawkins, his wife. Charles's father had been a second son of the main Trelawny line. Second or later sons could not expect to inherit money or estates and therefore had to make their own way in the world, and succeeding generations of this branch of the family had opted for careers in the army. Charles, however, had managed to restore the family fortunes by marrying an heiress, Mary Hawkins, the only sister of Sir Christopher Hawkins Bt, the owner of the magnificent estate and house of Trewithen in Cornwall. Sir Christopher was member of parliament for Mitchell, a 'rotten borough' where he had pulled down half the houses in order to secure a more manageable electorate of five voters!

Trewithen Estate



Charles Trelawny had another stroke of luck. In 1800 he inherited the estate of Shotwick Park in Cheshire from a remote cousin, Owen Salusbury Brereton, a wealthy antiquary and MP, whose five children had died. Owen had left the estate to his cousin, Charles Trelawny, on condition that Charles took the name and arms of Brereton, (*Argent, two Bars Sable*), thus ensuring the continuity of name of this ancient family. The arms reflect this generous legacy by being quartered with the arms of Trelawny as described above and Charles Trelawny became Charles Brereton Trelawny. A small addition to the Brereton arms, the crescents on the arms and crest, show that Owen Brereton was himself a second son, - a crescent being a cadency mark which indicates a second son of Thomas Brereton and Mary Trelawny.



Shotwick Park

It was this situation that Harry Brereton Trelawny inherited on the death of his father in 1820. Being the eldest son he inherited Shotwick Park and by his marriage to Caroline Monke in 1818 he was entitled to impale his arms with those of her family (*Gules, a Chevron between three Lions heads erased Argent*). Her father was Captain George Paris Monke RN who was descended from the famous Monck (Monk, Monke) family that includes General Monck, the restorer of the monarchy after the civil war. He entered the navy in June 1775 as a Midshipman aged about 14 on board the *Worcester* 64 guns, Captain Mark Robinson.

. Captain Mark Robinson must have had a good reputation because when Nelson returned from the West Indies in September 1776 he was appointed to the *Worcester* as fourth lieutenant, although officially still a Midshipman. Nelson, then aged 17, was treated with considerable care as his uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, was Comptroller of the Navy. He left the *Worcester* in April 1777 on his formal promotion to Lieutenant. George Monke had left the *Worcester* just before in March 1777, still a Midshipman, so their paths had crossed briefly for a few months.

After an active career George Monke was promoted Captain in 1808. His last position was Post Captain of the frigate *Pallas* 32. Unfortunately he ran her aground off the north east coast of Scotland at night in December 1810, thus ending his career in the Navy. Captain Monke died on 14th November 1828, a disappointed and impoverished man.

Charles Brereton Trelawny and his wife, Mary, were against the marriage of their son Harry to Captain Monke's daughter Caroline. There had earlier been some scandal about the possibility of Caroline's mother being illegitimate and the Trelawnys threatened to make this public if the marriage went ahead. However, the matter must have been resolved because the marriage went ahead anyway at St George's, Hanover Square on 1st August 1818. The arms on the watch of Trelawny, Brereton and Monke are a celebration of this marriage.

The watch eventually passed down to my great grandfather, Clarence Trelawny. Clarence like his forbears before him, also led an adventurous life. He was born on 20th December 1826 at Shotwick Park and as a child he was sent to school in France, where the conditions were very harsh. Being a second son, he also had to find his own way in the world, and as a young man he obtained a commission in the Radetsky Hussars in the Austrian army.



*Clarence Trelawny*

As an eligible young man and moving in the right circles, he met and married on 16th May 1854 at St James, Piccadilly, Miss Howard, the notorious and beautiful cast-off mistress of the French Emperor, Napoleon III. Clarence was looking for a wealthy wife and Miss Howard for a respectable marriage. The marriage shocked his family who refused to recognise Miss Howard or invite her to their home.



*Eliza Howard*

Miss Howard, baptised at Brighton on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1823, was the daughter of a poor shoemaker, Joseph Gawen Harryett and his wife Elizabeth. Her real name was Elizabeth Ann Harryett. At an early age she had become a successful courtesan in London and had become the mistress of Francis

Mountjoy Martyn, a wealthy officer in the Lifeguards. Through him she met Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon 1, to whom she transferred her affections. From the start she seems to have had great faith in him. She became his mistress, was installed in a house at 9, Berkeley Street and between 1846 -1852 advanced him large sums of money to finance his adventures.

When the Prince was elected President of France, Miss Howard followed him to Paris. After the coup d'état of 2nd December 1852, when Napoleon turned himself from President into Emperor, she at last received her reward for her loyalty. The Emperor granted her a sum of 2,000,000 francs and an annual allowance. She fondly imagined she would become the uncrowned Empress, so when Napoleon married the beautiful Eugenie de Montijo her fury knew no bounds. She became a continual nuisance to them. At the Opera she would take the box opposite and stare at her Majesty and in the Bois de Boulogne she would overtake the Empress's carriage and stare rudely. Napoleon appeased her with the residence and estate of Beauregard at La Celle St Cloud outside Paris, formerly the property of Madame de Pompadour, and a few days before his wedding he made her the Comtesse de Beauregard.

Miss Howard fully expected that her marriage to Clarence Trelawny the following year would assure her reception into English society. In this she was disappointed. The marriage was childless and unhappy and in February 1865 they were divorced. She retired to her estate at Beauregard and became renowned for her good works to the poor.

Five years after her death, Clarence Trelawny married on 15th November 1870, at the British Consulate in Geneva, another striking beauty, Mary Campbell, daughter of Mr. William Shaw Campbell, the US Consul at Dresden. By her he had five daughters and, remarkably, managed for twenty years to keep his wife and children ignorant of his former marriage.

Clarence Trelawny had always led an extravagant lifestyle and as time went by he lived up to, and



beyond, his income, claiming 'he was too old to retrench'. Money worries must have preyed on his mind because on 27th November 1902, at the age of nearly 76, he committed suicide. At the time he was living at 9, Denzil Avenue, Southampton. On the day in question he had taken a train to Reading and then a cab to the Royal Berkshire Hospital. While the cabman was talking to the porter, he drew a pistol and shot himself in the head. He died the following morning. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

An interesting footnote is that Clarence and his elder brother, Horace, both had five daughters. Perhaps both were trying for a son so that the Shotwick estate could pass down the male line. In the event, the estate was sold but not much filtered down to Clarence as a second son. However, from a genealogical viewpoint, he did inherit a very interesting watch,

#### Principal Sources:

*Burkes Peerage and Baronetage.*  
*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.*  
*Trelawny, William St Clair*  
*Marshal's Naval Biography Supplement, Part II I.*  
*Nelson, Terry Coleman.*  
*Gloucestershire Record Office.*  
*Thev Startled Grandfather W H Holden.*  
*Miss Howard and the Emperor , Simone Andre*  
*Maurois.*  
*Dictionary of American Biography.*  
*Reading Mercury 29th Nov 1902.*

---

*James Trelawny Day is a great grandson of Clarence Trelawny via his eldest daughter, Rose. He was inspired to write this article so that the meaning and significance of the watch would not be lost to posterity. The watch had descended in the family to a childless first cousin living in America whose widow had decided to put it up for sale.*

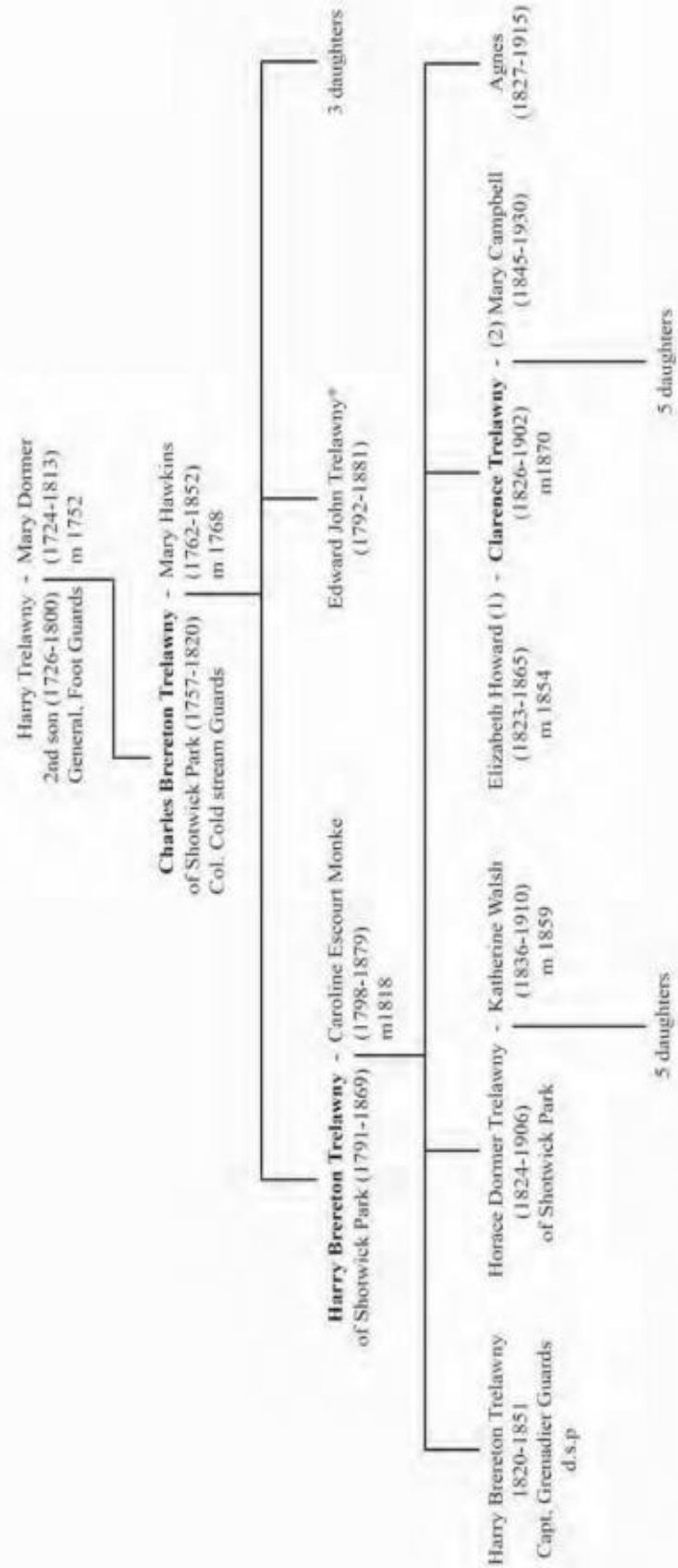
[JamesDay:TrinityHall,1955-1958]

This article was originally published in the Genealogist's Magazine of March 2012

---



Augmented Second coat Trelawny Arms. (Henry V)



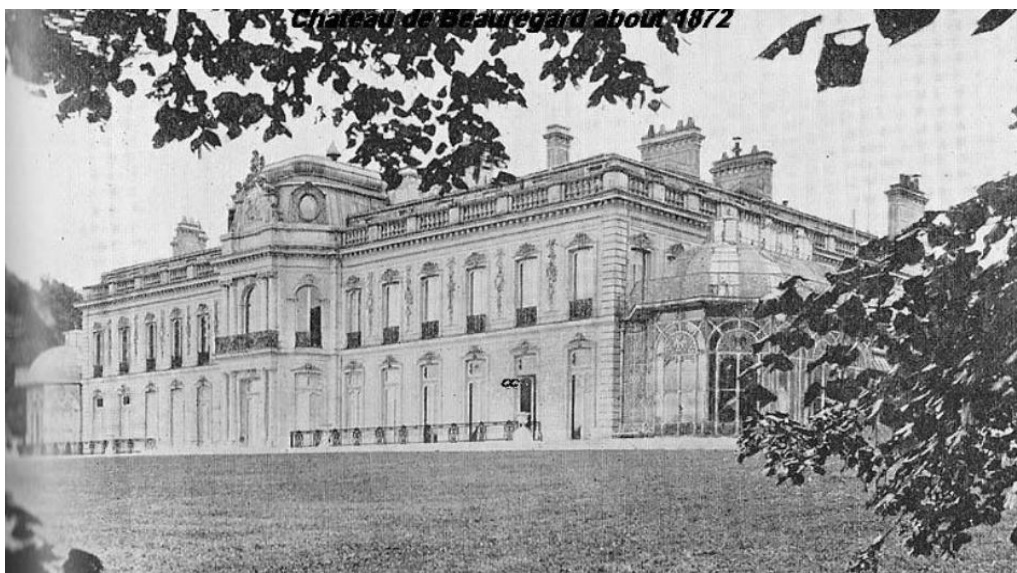
\* E.J. Trelawny was the adventurer and writer who befriended Shelley and Byron

Trelawny Family Tree

These additional two photographs provided by the author James Day [To the Genealogist's Magazine], show the pocket watch, and the Chateau Beauregard. The chateau and the title *Comtesse de Beauregard* were gifted by Napoleon III to his mistress Eliza Howard (later and briefly wife of Clarence Trelawny). The gifts were to appease the cast-off Eliza for her abandonment shortly before his wedding to Eugenie de Montijo.



The Trelawny Watch, was made by Le Roy and Sons of Paris. (ca.1870)



Chateau de Beauregard.



**Notes on the Proctor's Halberd and other Insignia at Cambridge University (Derived from the article first appearing in the *Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* Numbers XLVII of 1906 & XLVIII of 1907. W.H.L. Duckworth.**

‘A Linstock (Plate XXX fig 1) and Plate XXX 1 fig 2) and a Partisan (Fig 8) come into the possession of the Senior Proctor when he assumes office, the Junior Proctor receiving at the same time an Halberd (Fig 4) and a Butter Measure<sup>1</sup>.

During their term of office the Proctors are custodians of these objects, which they transmit to their successors at the termination of their appointment. The transference takes place at the commencement of the academical year. When the in-coming Vice-Chancellor is to be installed by the outgoing Proctors, the weapons and the measure are brought to the Senate House. Upon this occasion only do they now figure in the University ceremonies.



FIG. 1. The Senior Proctor's men with the Linstock and Partizan. 1905.



Fig 2.

The exact history of the several objects is lost in antiquity, and the only record of which I am aware, and for which I am indebted to the Reverend Dr. Stokes, credits a certain John Townsend with having presented the so-called Halberd to the University. This record is as follows;-

‘In 1591, I find John Townsend, Esq., of Norfolk to give the Senior Proctor's Staff to the University of Cambridge, of which he had been a member in Trinity College, and

probably was this Sir John who was knighted for his valour by the Earl of Essex at Cadiz, Spain, in 1596.' (*Blomefield's History of Norfolk*, vii.135.)

'In the absence of further information, I was led to endeavour to ascertain whether any information might be afforded by the comparison of the objects themselves with others of known date in various collections. Thereafter I ventured to appeal for criticism to our greatest authority on such matters. Lord Dillon (Viscount Dillon (1844-1932), has been kind enough, not only to correct the several descriptive terms, but also to add some comments, so interesting and valuable that I have appended them to the present account, in which they appear as part of note (3) and the whole of notes (2) and (4-12) inclusive. For this timely and courteous aid I desire to tender my cordial thanks.

Regarding the actual proctorial weapons (as shown in Fig 3. Nos.2, 3 and 4, (Plate XXXI), Lord Dillon remarks: 'No.2 is evidently a lintstock, and belongs, I should think, to the 18th century. No.3 is a small partisan or spontoon with a caul or tassel. Number 4 is a halberd, also having a caul; but this is a ceremonial weapon, and may be of the late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century.'

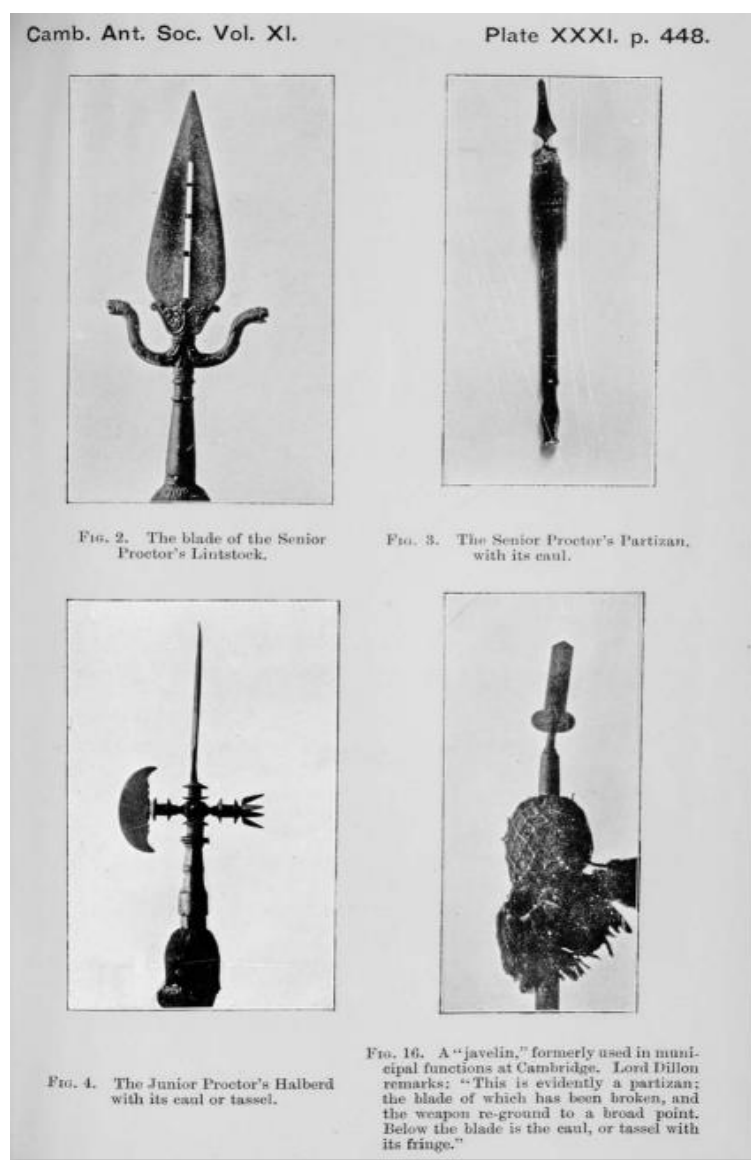


Fig 3.

In the following paragraphs will be found an attempt to trace the outline of the evolution of some of the forms of shafted weapons, with special reference to the types to which the Cambridge Proctorial specimens belong. In Western Europe the most primeval form of the 'shafted' weapons is that of the scythe-blade attached to a staff. This 'War-scythe' (Fig.5.No 5) was in use from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards, becoming obsolete in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was supplemented later by a weapon styled the 'Guisarme' (Fig.6), in which a spear-head, attached to the 'scythe-blade, provided for thrusting as well as for hewing<sup>2</sup>.

The 'Bill' (Fig.7) is supposed to have been invented in Italy during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Halberd proper (Fig. 8) appears to be an evolutionary modification of the Guisame.

1. The illustrations 5-15 inclusive, are here reproduced (by the kind permission of E.C. Brett.) from drawings in the late Mr Brett's *Arms and Armour*.
2. It is noteworthy that although England supplied the best sword-blades in the earlier part of the Middle Ages, the armourers craft was subsequently lost, later medieval armour etc., being imported from the continent. It is on record that King Henry the VIII caused armourers to come from Germany to instruct artisans in this country. Lord Dillon adds the following comment: 'I expect the English made arms were only the bills and the various forms of partisans. Henry VIII imported not only armour and arms from abroad, but also bows. The last, which we like to consider the national weapon, he imported from Venice and Danzig, 40,000 at a time.'

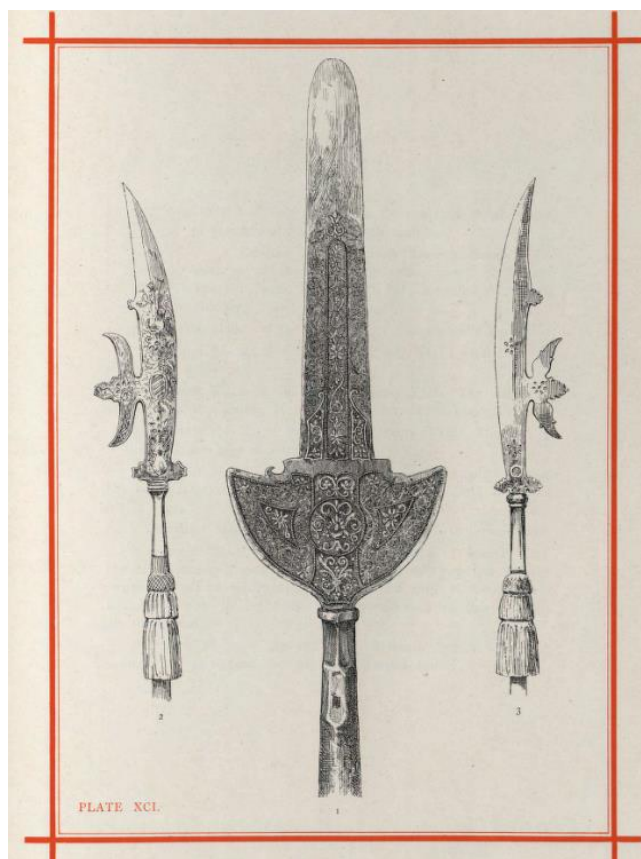


Fig 4.

Example of an Italian Partizan ca. James I. 2 & 3 are Venetian Glaives.

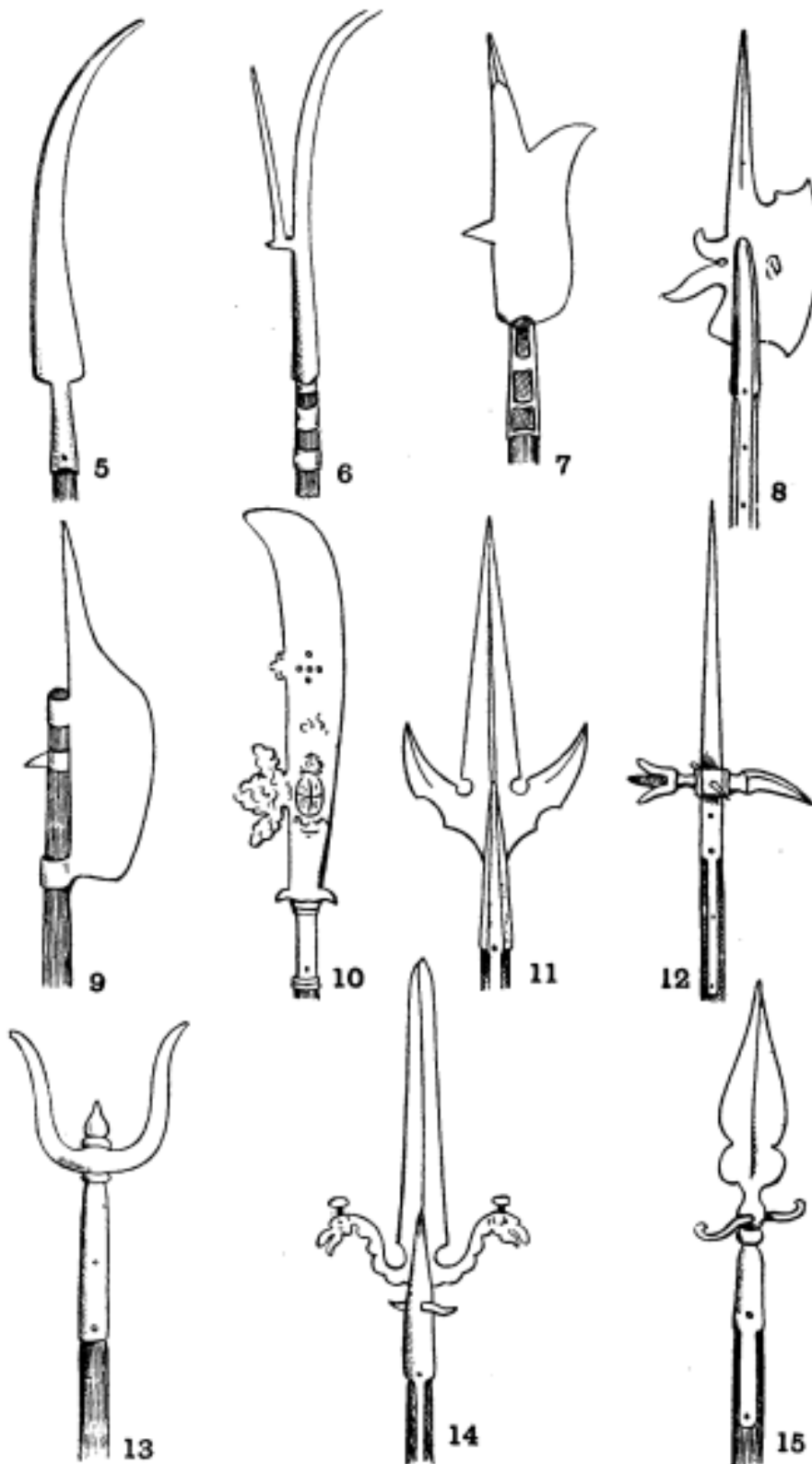


FIG. 5. A War-scythe.      FIG. 6. A Guisarme.      FIG. 7. A Bill.  
 FIG. 8. A Halberd.      FIG. 9. A Voulgre or Jedburgh axe.      FIG. 10. A  
 Couse, sometimes styled Glaive.      FIG. 11. A Corsèque.      FIG. 12. A Pole-  
 axe, sometimes styled a "Lucerne hammer."      FIG. 13. A Musket-rest.  
 FIG. 14. A Lintstock.      FIG. 15. A Partizan.

Fig: 5

Fig 6. Examples of Halberds and Partizans. No 2 is an Austrian Voulge



The Halberd seems to have come into use in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and it quickly became subject to many alterations in detail. These eventually rendered it unsuitable for use, so that it degenerated as regards its original function, though persisting with various modifications down to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The 'Voulge' (Fig.9) is a simplified form of the halberd, which was in use chiefly in Central Europe, from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



The 'Couse' (Fig. 10) dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is almost certainly a derivative of the Voulge or Halberd, but lacks a thrusting point. Like the halberd, the Couse has undergone many modifications, with similar results as regards its utility.

The weapon called by Brett a 'Partizan' (Fig.11) seems to have been derived from the spear or lance, rather than from the war scythe. It is mentioned here because the Senior Proctor's weapon (cf. Figs. 1 and 2) is provided with appendages (to the central blade) resembling the lateral blades of the partisan, from which I thought at first it was derived. But further investigations have caused some modifications of this opinion.

The 'Lucerne Hammer' (Fig' 12) first occurs among the weapons of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Junior Proctor's Halberd (Fig.3) is clearly a derivative of this type, by which to some extent its date is indicated. Very similar weapons are still carried by the Gentlemen-at-Arms at Levees, and Court receptions.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a variety styled by Brett the 'military fork' (Fig'13) made its appearance. Though this might be the parent form of the Senior Proctors's weapon, I am inclined to think that such is not the case, but that the military fork was produced to supply the demand for a rest for a musket or similar fire-arm.

Among the 16<sup>th</sup> century weapons there is, however, one of particular interest in the present connection, viz. the 'Lintstock' (Fig.14) used by artillery men, then styled 'cannoniers.' The lateral branches served to support and fix the tow or lint by means of which the cannonier discharged his piece, the central spear-head providing a means of defence

The 'Partizan' termed by Brett a 'Spontoon' (Fig.15), was a much modified lintstock, and is only mentioned here because it was still in use in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. On the whole then, it appears that the origin of the type of the Senior Proctor's weapon must be sought in the 16<sup>th</sup> century lintstock, though it may well be that both weapons own an origin in common with the partisan.

There can be no doubt that the Senior Proctor's weapon is of an unusual type. Nothing resembling it appears in a remarkable series of sketches of shafted weapons by Leonardo da Vinci, preserved in the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice. No similar specimen exists in the extensive collections of the 'Salle des Armes' at Geneva, or in the large collection at the Arsenal at Morges. Smaller collections at Lausanne, and in the Ariana Museum at Geneva, contain no comparable examples, nor was my search in the very large collections at Venice (in the Meseo Civico and the Arsenal) attended with successes. The Wallace Collection certainly contains some lintstocks, but none of the exact form for which I sought. It was not till I had almost come to the end of the Horse-Armoury in the Tower of London, that I discovered a specimen closely resembling the Cambridge weapon, from which it differs chiefly in possessing a smaller blade and a shorter shaft. It is in a case with others, labelled 'Halberds of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. As we have already seen, however, Lord Dillon considers that the Cambridge specimen is probably of a later date.

I have thus failed to establish the identity of the existing lintstock (the Senior Proctor's weapon) with John Townsend's gift in 1591. It occurs to me that, as there is evidence that the Junior Proctor's weapon, the halberd, may be of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the record in Blomfield's 'Norfolk' may refer to this; or the Junior Proctor may now receive the weapon at one time allotted to his senior colleague. But all this must remain mere surmise; it is perhaps worthy of remark that the Junior Proctor's halberd has a shaft composed not of wood of an English tree, but of bamboo,

Improvement in the mechanism of fire-arms was almost certainly the cause of the disuse of these shafted weapons by infantry. But their imposing appearance led to their retention as ceremonial objects long after they had been superseded. As ceremonial objects they have been preserved even in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as in the case of the proctorial insignia, the javelins of a few civic authorities (Fig' 16, Plate XXXI), or weapons of the Yeomen of the Guard or the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The proctorial insignia thus seems to date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century at the earliest, with the exception of the 'Butter Measure' which is probably of greater antiquity.

The first illustration (Plate XXX) shows the Senior Proctors men in their cloaks of office, and bearing the lintstock and partisan. The book contains the Elizabethan Statutes of the University.

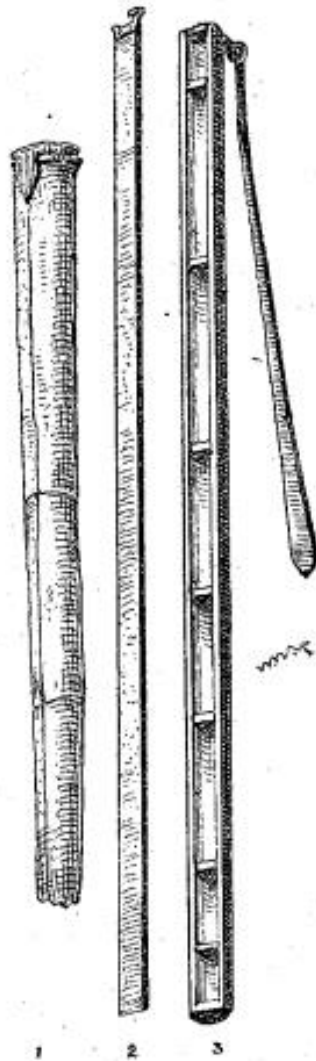
Note: The Jesus College Library contains an interesting little volume, entitled 'A Ware-like Treatise of the Pike, or Some Experimental Resolves for lessening the number, and disabling the use of the Pike in Ware. With the praise of the Musquet and Halfe-Pike' The author (a certain Donald Lupton) wrote in the year 1642, and the title of his essay suffices to show that the improvements in fire-arms were at that date tending to the disappearance of the older weapons, and rendering obsolete the long-shafted halberd and pike, The latter was retained till but a few years ago on our men of war.

### **The Butter Measure:** (This followed the talk on the Halberds)

'The curious object here illustrated (Fig: 1) has for many years been described as '*the measure for regulating the yard of butter,*' and has been preserved as the instrument used by the University officials when testing 'yards of butter' in the local market. That it could be used for such a purpose is practically impossible, on account of the metal divisions which are placed at irregular distances within the trough, and also from the fact that the trough is not cylindrical and the butter would be flattened on one side when the cover of thin iron was in position.

To accurately state for what purpose it was originally intended is very difficult, but it has the appearance of being an apparatus for measuring liquids contained in casks, the long handle, opening by a hinge from the end, would enable the operator to insert the measure, into the bung-hole without the effort of stretching across the barrel. However, the separate cover has no watertight seal, so checking liquids is most unlikely.

**Fig 1. THE BUTTER MEASURE**



‘The measure, which is made of thin blackened iron, is in fair preservation, but the lower end of the sheath has rotted away and disappeared.

The sketch represents: No.1.The remains of the sheath of thin iron, being the receptacle for the measure when not in use. No.2.A strip of iron for sliding into the upper side of the trough. No.3.The measure which is 32½” (82.5 cm) long. It consists of a kind of shallow trough divided at unequal distances by pieces of metal, and having at the back, on the top, a long handle which works on a rounded hinge’.

(Ex. *Ceremonies of the University of Cambridge*. Stokes, Rev. H.P. 1926)



Foot Note: The matter of the 'Butter Measure' was again reviewed in the Cambridge Review (June 1976), and the conclusion echoed that of the 1906 article, in that the writer could offer no explanation as to the actual use of the instrument.

It does rather posit the question; if these instruments were in common use (as there were a multitude of markets engaged in the corn trade and there were many corn exchanges), why are there seemingly no other examples or illustrations of this? It may of course (though unlikely), be that it was invented in, and therefore peculiar to Cambridge and local markets [?].

The case is obviously shorter than the instrument by some 15½ half inches (39.3cm)

Purely as a matter of interest I have scaled up the illustration that I have to a 6:1 ratio and reach the following conclusions. (The calculations are approximate.) Scaling up actually gave me a length of 36 inches (91.4 cm). As the description is a Yard of Butter, I decided to stay with that.

1. From that I deduced that the compartments 1-8 from the top measured as follows
2. 1-3", 2-.6".3-6" 4- 6" 5-4½" 6- 4½" 7-3" 8- 3" Total 36" (91.4 cm)
3. Reason for this deliberate section calibration (if it is the case) is unknown. I was not able to calibrate volume as did not have diameter.

However, I think that it is safe to say, as the instrument fits the criteria for use, that it is a tool used in the quality control process of corn. The tube, minus the slide cover is forced to the bottom of a sack of corn, and subsequently the slide cover is then pushed down to cover the collected contents (samples) of the tube. The whole is then withdrawn, the cover removed, and the contents inspected for any irregularities; such as the bulking of the sack with poor quality grain or husks (perhaps a visual check for moisture). This was most likely a tool used by a *Gager*, who job it was to test the dry measures when the University still supervised the markets.

Note: The *Gager* was one of a number of officers rendered obsolete, as were – *Master of Glomery*, *Master in Grammar*, *Taxors*, *Scrutators* and *Prisers* (who valued the goods of deceased members of the University). More information may be found on these officers in *Ceremonies of the University of Cambridge* – Stokes, Rev. H.P. CUP, 1927. More on the derivation of *Maigister Glomeriae* in a paper read by Rev Stokes – February 1909, *Early University Property*, pp 171-2 (*Cambridge Antiquarian Society* – Number LIII).

Why is it called the Butter Measure?

Possibly for two reasons:-

- I. It was common for butter to be sold in rolls (or cylinders) and for the sellers to slice off a section according to the weight required by the purchaser. This was achieved from a wooden board and would not require a cumbersome instrument to be carried by the vendor, as it would serve no purpose, and would result in a mess if the butter

had to be scooped from the tub. Obviously the butter would no longer be cylindrical. A simple process, as the butter would be pre-weighed and therefore each division would have a defined weight. A yard of butter weighed one pound (454gm) and could presumably be ordered in inches rather than by the ounce.

2. 'Butter Measure' sounds more impressive for a Mediaeval tool used as a Cambridge totem, than Quality Control Determination Tool for Corn. It would also help to maintain the mystique associated with the 'Butter Measure'.

### **A smattering (spread) of butter history.**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier, butter was sold in Cambridge not by weight but by length – that is, it was offered in long cylindrical rolls of a standard thickness and up to a yard (91.40 cm) long, being retailed by the inch (25.4mm). One pound of butter was (454gm) rolled into a length of one yard.

For the market and for house-to-house delivery these rolls were carried in specially designed long narrow baskets. An example of these baskets may be seen in the Museum of Cambridge (Folk Museum). Yard butter, now only a memory [in 1906] among the older inhabitants of Cambridge, has played a part in the history of the University, the City and even of the country. The golden Rolls in their swathes of muslin had by the 1920s disappeared from shop counters and market stalls.



A Yard of Butter

Fig 1. Mr. Smith sells butter at the door.

Butter vendors would carry these cylinders around to people's houses and sell it by length - so for example, if you just wanted a quarter pound then he would give you a 9 inch (230mm) length. Refrigeration wasn't common, so people tended to buy small quantities more frequently than they do now. This system had the advantage that the tradesman did not have to carry around a range of weights, just a ruler. The University had jurisdiction over the weights and measures used in the town, enforced by the Proctors. One of the Proctors' symbols of office as we have seen is still called a butter measure - a brass rod of the same dimensions (length) as one of these yard-long butter rolls, that in the absence of a ruler, could be used to measure a given length of butter to check that the tradesman was not cheating his customers. Why use a corm measure when a ruler would have done is not clear. The practice of butter rolls died out with the introduction of rationing in the First World War.

'The measuring instruments were displayed at a re-enactment of Stourbridge Fair in Cambridge\*. The scale had a two pound (907gm) weight on it, with a one pound (454gm) weight holding some paper down. The smaller weights (ounces) are in a small container. A yard rule is balanced across the scales. On the left, the leather case with two handles holds something called a butter measure which actually was used to check grain quality. It is made of metal and acts rather like taking a core sample. You plunge it into the sack of grain, and it picks up a sample of grain near the bottom. This can be pulled out and checked.'



### **\*The University and Stourbridge Fair**

'The connection between the University and Stourbridge Fair was, of old, very intimate; the academic authorities claiming great power in the management and the tolls of the fair. The Fair was set out annually on St Bartholomew's Day and was officially opened by the mayor, aldermen and the rest of the corporation of Cambridge on the seventh of September, and continued for three weeks, although the greater part was finished within a fortnight.

The Fair, which at some point was considered to be the greatest in Europe, was held on a corn-field of approximately half a mile square (129.5 hectares), having the river *Cam* running on the north side, and the rivulet called the *Stour* (from which, and the bridge over it, the fair received its name) on the east side; and is about two miles (3.20km) east of Cambridge market place. The chief entertainments at the fair were drolls, rope dancing, and sometimes a music booth; but there is an act of parliament which prohibits the acting of plays within ten miles of Cambridge.

Master of Ceremonies was the Lord of the Taps whose principal duty was to open and close the fair each day by sounding his instrument (?) An aspect of the office is revealed in a petition of 1606-7 by merchants from London, who requested a new lord of taps *'finely conceyted with jestes to make us merrie'* The lord of taps wore a fools coat, a feathered hat, and a belt from which dangled his *'tapps'* presumably for beer kegs. He also carried a staff and a battle axe. The lord of taps also kept a booth where bread and beer was served. Though the lord of taps apparently started as a town tradition, the university eventually claimed the

right to appoint or at least confirm the holder of the office by virtue of its jurisdiction in the fair. John Pattyn, who served as lord of taps for many years before his death, was replaced in 1582-3 by William Bird, master of the university *waits* (Musicians). Randolph Howorth was appointed lord of taps in 1617-18 though he was first proposed for the position in 1606-7. In 1637-8 Richard Willyams, a Cambridge musician, came up against the objections of the university when he attempted to fill the vacancy left by the recently deceased John Lyon, without the approval of the vice-chancellor.

From the *'History and Antiquities of Barnwell Abbey and Sturbridge Fair 1786'* we gather that 'The shops or booths are built in rows like streets, having each its name, as Garlick Row, Booksellers Row, &c.' Here are all sorts of traders, who sell by wholesale or retail; as goldsmiths, toymen, braziers, turners, milliners, haberdashers, hatters, mercers, pewterers, china warehouses, and in a word, most trades that can be found in London, from whence most of them come. Here are taverns, coffee houses and eating houses, in great plenty.

In the late Professor John Mayor's (1825-1910) *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke*, there is a considerable mass of notes confirming this (*pp.153-165*), including a summary of the numerous references in Cooper's Annals. Here may be seen records of the frequent conflicts between the town and the University as to their respective jurisdiction; also various accounts (including Defoe's) of the fair itself. The proceedings of the proctors and the taxors are detailed; and how the Vice Chancellor and the doctors rode to the fair, and made proclamation on horseback. In 1534, the King's Council decreed that "*Styrbridge faire was in the suburbs of Cambridge, and that the Vice-Chancellor or his commissary might kepe courte cyvyll ther for plees wheare a scholar was one party.*"

'The University had the oversight, correction and punyshement of all weights and mesures, of all manner of victuals of all regraters and forestallers.' The "lord of the taps" in his red coat is described; and the sale of books in *Cook's Row* is mentioned. On the one hand we read of Dr. Bently, as Vice Chancellor in 1701, imprisoning an actor, and ordering the booth built for the theatre to be demolished; on the other hand, later on, we find a vivid description, in Gunning's *Reminiscences*, of Dr Farmer and his "Shakespeare Gang" visiting the fair. But Stourbridge Fair and its glories have long departed.'

### **Popularity of Fairs.**

There was a rise in the number of markets ensuring buying and selling in appointed places under the King's licence, with the inspection of the officers of weights and measures. The great fairs (of which Stourbridge was one) were the occasion of the entry of the foreign trader. Large sums of money changed hands, and Defoe mentions that the sum of £100,000 (approximately £25.5 million today) changed hands at one stall in a week at Stourbridge. He speaks of the Fair-ground half a mile square (129.5 hectares) divided into streets, of warehouses or booths three stories high, and of an incredible medley of folk. The fairs were so profitable to the owners of the ground, that there was much rivalry to obtain the Royal Licence for the Fair. Some Fairs were private ventures, and the Crown enriched its Treasury by the holding of Fairs. (The lease of the ground for the famous Stourbridge Fair was King John's endowment of a hospital for lepers), but they were invariably held for the display and purchase of foreign merchandise which could be bought in no other way. European Traders

called *Pie Powders (Dusty Feet)*, men with dusty feet and therefore who were travelling pedlars and merchants,

The (*pieds poudres*) Pie-Powders, brought to the Fairs, furs and amber from the Baltic. They arrived from Genoa with silks and velvets. France sent enamel and goldsmith's work. Venice sent glass, Scandinavia sent Norway tar; and Spain traded iron; Turkey sent figs and spice. Cinnamon and pepper, saffron and ginger were carried in ships from the East and traded in England. One can see how the *Pie-Powders* changed the face of England in their periodic incursions, and they in turn took back the solid English goods, especially woollen stuff, brass ware and iron goods. Bailiffs of Colleges bought a whole year's replenishing, and the merchants left the Fair-ground and the country with money enough to have made their journey worthwhile, or to carry their dusty feet to the next available Fair. As might be expected, foreign trading was jealously regarded by the merchants at home, and appeals for protection from the swamping of English trade by foreign goods were as loud in the days of King John as they are today.

Another very important Fair was that of the St. Giles Fair in Oxford, for in the 16<sup>th</sup> century after the spread of printing, books were a very important article of sale. A fascinating study would be the spread of news of books and pamphlets at these Fairs in the days before newspapers. Thorold Rogers (1823-1870) has an illuminating passage on this very point of the sale of books at St. Giles' Fair. 'In the latter part of the period before me, The Fair of the North Hundred of Oxford, held at the beginning of September, though it never approached the dimensions of Stourbridge, was a famous place for the sale of books. New works were virtually published at Fairs, and it is in this way, I think, that we can account for the publication and distribution of that mass of literature which, after the period comprised within these volumes, is so remarkably copious. In what manner did the publisher or printer reach his customers? Advertisements were unknown. Patrons and subscription lists were equally things of the future. But books were got at and probably through these Fairs, which were exceedingly numerous in the Autumn months, and where, even though the books were unlicensed and considered dangerous, the dealer and purchaser found means to know one another' (Ex: *Came to Oxford*, Bone, Gertrude, Oxford MCMLIII)

Sources; Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Number XLVII (1907)

Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Number XLVI (1906)

Wikipedia (Various searches and references on subject)

Brett, E. J. *Ancient Arms and Armour*. (This was printed in three volumes – 2 European and one Oriental - 1894)

Lord Dillon (Viscount Dillon (1844–1932). He was an authority on Medieval costume and early arms and armour.

President Royal Archaeological Society (1892-1898) & President of the Society of Antiquaries (1897-1904).

Townsend, Sir John 1566-1603 of Raynham/Stukey, Norfolk. Killed in a duel with Sir Mathew Brown. A duel fought on horseback. Brown died on the day, and Townsend the following day. (Sources have it that Townsend was at Magdalen, Oxford, and not Trinity, Cambridge)

He was knighted by the Earl of Exeter in 1596 at the Battle of Cadiz.

Cambridge Review June 1976 (Information kindly supplied by Dr. Paul Coxon)

Martin, Edward. *Suffolk Archaeologist and Historian*

(Enid M. Porter (1956). *Butter by the Yard*. An article printed in *Gwerin*, a half yearly journal of Folk Life.)



Stokes, Rev. H.P. 1926 *Ceremonies of the University of Cambridge*. Stokes.

Record of Early English Drama, vol ii, Music at Fairs. Editor Alan N. Nelson - 1989

Bibliotheca Topographica Britannia No: XXXVII. Barnwell Abbey & Sturbridge Fair.

## ALBUM AMORICUM

Examples of 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> Century armorial illustrations.

### 1-4. De Veit Seytz 1561-1571



1-4 Family de Chambre 1607-1638





Professor Magnus Gestner of Brussels (1601-1700)



Professor Magnus Gesner of Brussels



Michael van Meer



1-2 Christopher Prasch

**ALBUM AMORICUM**

‘In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, university students – especially those from Germany – often travelled to different institutions throughout Western Europe and documented their experiences in album amicorum, or friendship books. At first, these books were simply filled with mottoes and signatures from students’ friends and important people they met during their studies; over time though, the books featured inscriptions paired with images such as coats of arms, and emblems of local people from the various cities visited. These images could be drawn by the person writing the inscription, painted by a local artist or taken from a printed book or single leaf, meaning that each album was as unique as its owner.’



Johannes Skyffe 1617

## **Editors Tale Piece(s)**

### **From Playing to Calling (Lady Dorothy Neville on cards)**

1. Researching for an article on the development of Playing cards I came across this interesting snippet on the origin of visiting cards (later developed into general use as business cards.)

In her book *Under Five Reigns*, the social chronicler Lady Dorothy Nevill<sup>1</sup>, commented on the use of playing cards.

‘ In former days there was a great deal more etiquette as to certain social uses than is the case today. The paying of calls, for instance, was strictly regulated by a code, any breach of which was seriously regarded. The leaving of cards was also subject to well defined social laws, and usage decreed that, of two people, it should always be the one of higher rank who first left their visiting cards.

‘Visiting cards, it is probably not generally known, originated from ordinary playing cards, which were used as late as the close of the eighteenth century. A proof of this is that when, some time ago, certain repairs were being made at a house in Dean Street, Soho, a few playing cards with names written on the back were found behind a marble chimney-piece. One of the cards in question was inscribed ‘Isaac Newton,’ and the house had been the residence of his father-in-law, Hogarth; in one of whose pictures of *Marriage a la mode*, several ‘playing card’ visiting cards may be seen lying on the floor in the right hand side of the picture, one of them inscribed, ‘Count Basset begs to know how Lady Squander slept last night.’ As time went on, specially devised visiting cards, with somewhat ornate calligraphy, took the place of playing cards, and these in time developed into the small and simple pieces of pasteboard in use today.’

On social cards, she quotes an amusing incident. There was a story told of an old-fashioned couple who received a card of invitation to dinner from some folk much gayer than themselves. At the bottom of the card was the then new R.S.V.P. This puzzled the worthy pair, who could not make out what the mysterious letters meant. The old gentleman took a nap upon it, from which he was awakened by his helpmate, who said, after shaking him up, ‘My love, I have found it out. R.S.V.P. means- Remember six, very punctual!’ [Probably more amusing when contemporaneous with the period]

### **2. I could not resist noting her comments on English wine making.**

‘The nursery garden at Lees (?) had once been a vineyard, from the grapes of which tradition asserted that large quantities of Burgundy were made. In view, however, of the somewhat indifferent success which has attended modern attempts to make wine from English-grown grapes, one cannot help speculating as to who can have cared to drink this Hammersmith Burgundy, especially as I believe the nearest approach to any successful manufacture of English wine has been in the direction of light-coloured brands.

In all probability this so-called Burgundy contained other ingredients besides grapes, and was compounded of various mixtures such as went into the making of home-made wines, such as cowslip, ginger, currant and the like. Wine made from beetroot was occasionally passed off on unsuspecting people, not used to French wines, as claret, and a wine made from mangel-wurzels used to be highly appreciated by English villagers, who declared that its taste reminded them of sherry.

Armorial Playing Cards of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.



1(Lady Dorothy Neville (1826-1913) was the daughter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Orford (Walpole). Social chronicler, Horticulturist, plant collector, and a founding member of the Primrose League.)



## An Expensive Affair.



### CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

*An Account of the Money expended at His Majesty's Coronation, stating the Amount, under the several heads, expended, and from what sources the Money was supplied.*

	£.	s.	d.
Lord Steward, expenses attending the banquet - - -	25,184	0	8
Lord Chamberlain, for the furniture and decorations of Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Hall; for providing the Regalia; for dresses, &c. of the persons attending and performing various duties - -	111,172	9	10
Master of the Horse, for the charger for the Champion - -	118	18	6
Master of the Robes, for his Majesty's robes, &c. - -	24,704	8	10
Surveyor-General of Works, for fitting up Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, platforms, &c. - - -	50,307	9	1
W. D. Fellowes, esq. Secretary to his Majesty's Great Chamberlain, for expenses incurred - - - - -	2,500	0	0
Hire of the Theatres - - - - -	3,504	15	0
Master of the Mint, for medals - - - - -	4,770	5	4
Sir Geo. Naylor, for expenses in the Earl Marshal's department -	2,500	0	0
Sir Geo. Naylor, towards the publication of the Account of the Ceremony	3,000	0	0
Deputy Earl Marshal, usual fee - - - - -	800	0	0
Sir R. Baker, expense of Police - - - - -	981	18	10
Sir T. Tyrwhit, for messengers and doorkeepers, House of Lords -	173	2	6
Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for snuff-boxes for Foreign Ministers -	8,205	15	0
Earl of Kinnoull, on account of pursuivants and heralds in Scotland	254	7	7
	238,238	0	2
<i>Note.</i> —A few claims are still unsettled, the amount probably not exceeding	1,000	0	0
<i>Paid out of the sum voted by Parliament, in the Session 1820 -</i>	100,000	0	0
<i>Paid out of money received from France on account of pecuniary indemnity, under Treaty, anno 1815 - - - - -</i>	138,238	0	2
	238,238	0	2

PRO-





King George IV shown in his Coronation Robes. His coronation in 1820 was the most expensive in British history, costing the equivalent of over £20 million. He was apparently, not one of the most popular monarchs.

**For those not able to attend-A slice of history**



THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HERALDIC AND  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

**44<sup>TH</sup> MOUNTBATTEN COMMEMORATIVE  
LECTURE AND DINNER**



GUEST SPEAKER:

*EDWARD HILARY DAVIS MSt.J*

PETERHOUSE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

28<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2024





\* Past President

## The 44<sup>th</sup> Mountbatten Commemorative Lecture and Dinner

The Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society was formed in 1957. The first Patron of the Society following amalgamation was Louis, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Mountbatten of Burma KG etc. Lord Mountbatten was assassinated in 1979. From 1981 onwards, with the permission of the Countess Mountbatten, CUHAGS has held an annual lecture in his memory.

Tonight, we are honoured to welcome as guest speaker Edward Hilary Davis. Historian, author and heritage consultant. He began his career at the College of Arms for six years before working in medals, and now works in Built Heritage and A.I in the UK and USA. A member of Wolfson, he served as CUHGAS Secretary 2020-21 and as President 2021-23. His first book, *'The British Bonapartes - Napoleon's Family in Britain'*, was published in 2022. This evening's talk is taken from his next book, *'All the King's Fathers'*, about the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.





## Dinner

7pm - Drinks Reception

7:30pm - Dinner

Grace: *Oculi omnium ad te spectant, Domine; tu das eis escam eorum in tempore opportuno. Aperis tu manum tuam, et imples omne animal benedictione tua. Sanctifica nos, quaesumus, Domine, per verbum et orationem; Istisque tuis donis, quae de tua bonitate sumus accepturi, benedicito. Per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.*

Following Dinner:

The Loyal Toast

Speeches

11pm - Carriages

Peterhouse would appreciate it if guests could leave quietly so as not to disturb college residents.





## Menu

Home-cured Margarita Salmon with white tequila,  
triple sec, grapefruit gel, lime sorbet, agave  
hazelnut salsa, and mixed leaves

Rack of Lamb with wholegrain mustard and black  
garlic crust, root vegetable and rosemary  
boulangerie, garlic Hasselback potatoes, cauliflower  
cheese purée, and fine beans in a red wine lamb  
reduction

Dulce de leche gateau with Hazelnut Praline and  
Coffee Sorbet

Coffee and chocolates

## Wines

Prosecco Spumante Extra Dry NV, Ca' di Alte, Italy

Chenin Blanc, Andersbrook, South Africa, 2021

Apaltagua Gran Verano Carmenère, Chile, 2018

Peterhouse Ruby Port, Barão de Vilar NV





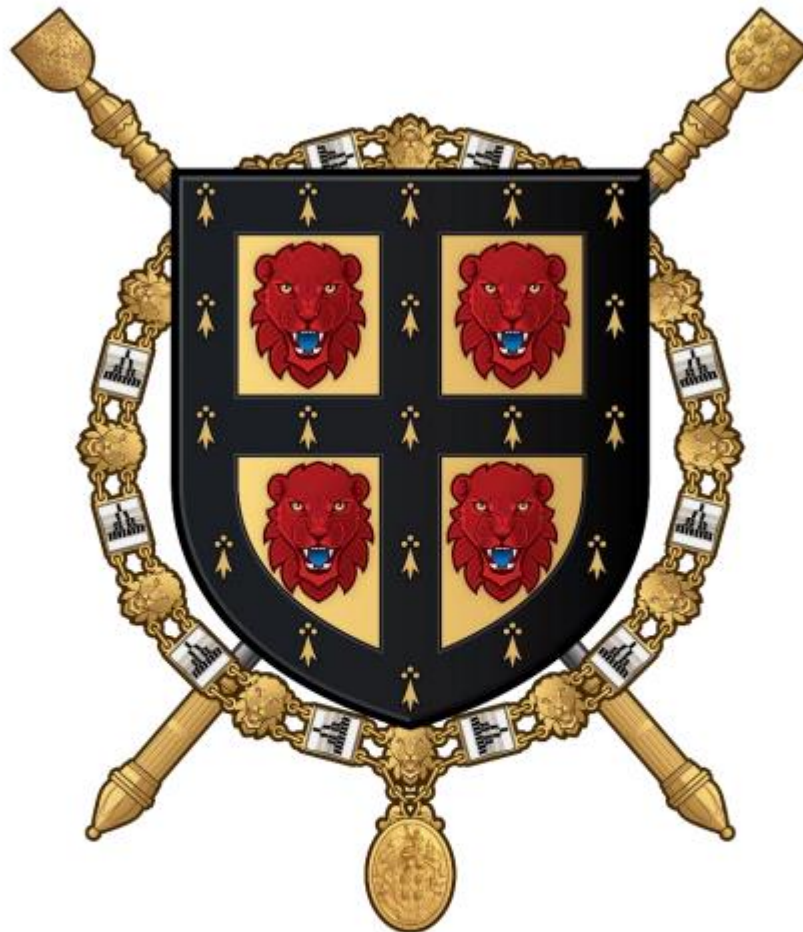
## Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society

<b>Patron:</b>	His Grace The Duke of Norfolk GCVO DL
<b>President:</b>	Jan MacKinnon
<b>Vice President:</b>	David Broomfield
<b>Hon. Vice Presidents:</b>	Sir Henry Paston Bedingfeld Bt David White OSJ, Garter King of Arms * Peter O'Donoghue, York Herald of Arms * Derek Palgrave Dr Paul Fox * Richard van der Beek * Dr Joseph Morrow CVO CBE KSJ KC DL Lord Lyon King of Arms
<b>Senior Treasurer:</b>	The Rev Dr Keith Eyeons
<b>Junior Treasurer:</b>	Lily Kearney
<b>Secretary:</b>	Tharpa Huebner
<b>Officers Without Portfolio:</b>	Edward Hilary Davis MSJ * Livia Wilod Versprille Joanna Vaughan Drew William Forthman Dr Andrew Dobrzanski Alasdair Harrison Dr Elizabeth MacLeod Prof. Toby Wilkinson * Szymon Sawicki Francisc Vladovici-Poplauschi
<b>Archivist:</b>	Nicholas Rogers
<b>Keeper of the Ties:</b>	Dr Paul Coxon
<b>Sergeant-at-Arms:</b>	Wg-Cdr Anthony Drew
<b>Artist in Residence:</b>	Quentin Peacock
<b>Scrutineer:</b>	Thomas West
<b>Journal Editor:</b>	Terence Trelawney-Gower
<b>Web Officer:</b>	Dr John Horton



Officers 2024

Back Cover



*The CUHAGS arms (College of Arms 2007) drawn by  
Quentin Peacock, Artist in Residence, 2023.*

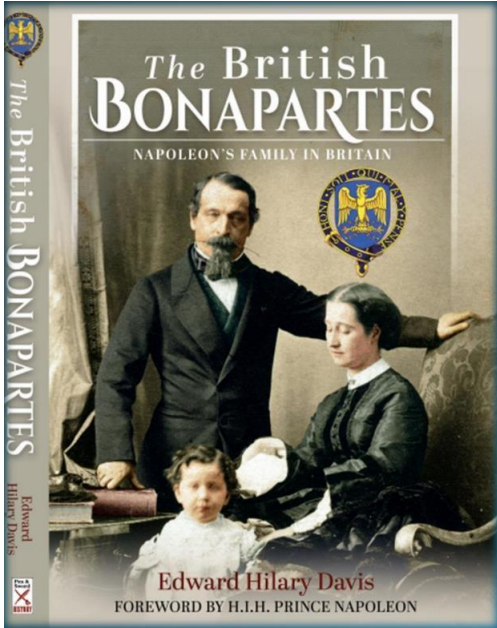
And so to bed





## Advertisements

### *The British Bonapartes* by Edward Hilary Davis



**THE BRITISH BONAPARTES**

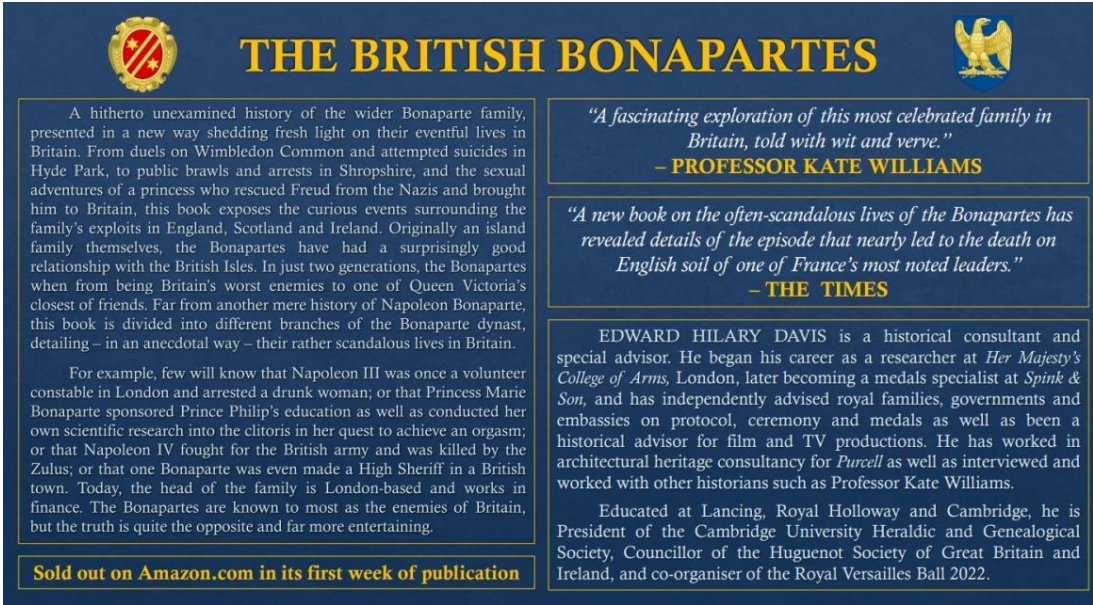
NAPOLEON'S FAMILY IN BRITAIN

by Edward Hilary Davis  
with a Foreword by H.I.H. Prince Napoleon  
Published in the UK and launched at Versailles  
21 May 2022

RRP £22.00 available at  
[www.pen-and-sword.co.uk](http://www.pen-and-sword.co.uk)  
[www.spinkbooks.com](http://www.spinkbooks.com)  
and [Amazon](https://www.amazon.com)

**PEN & SWORD BOOKS**  
BRINGING YOU CLOSER TO THE PAST

The book does indeed touch upon heraldry, particularly the garter stall plate of Napoleon III in St George's Chapel. A rendition of his arms and circlet is on the cover as well as inside the book painted by Alison Hill, one of the heraldic artists at the College of Arms. As the Bonapartes are a broad and complex family, each chapter has a different family tree to help explain connections. In some cases, these show how the Bonapartes are connected to many famous and noble British families from Pepys to Montagu, Stewart to Wellesley, and even descended from King George II.



**THE BRITISH BONAPARTES**

A hitherto unexamined history of the wider Bonaparte family, presented in a new way shedding fresh light on their eventful lives in Britain. From duels on Wimbledon Common and attempted suicides in Hyde Park, to public brawls and arrests in Shropshire, and the sexual adventures of a princess who rescued Freud from the Nazis and brought him to Britain, this book exposes the curious events surrounding the family's exploits in England, Scotland and Ireland. Originally an island family themselves, the Bonapartes have had a surprisingly good relationship with the British Isles. In just two generations, the Bonapartes when from being Britain's worst enemies to one of Queen Victoria's closest of friends. Far from another mere history of Napoleon Bonaparte, this book is divided into different branches of the Bonaparte dynast, detailing – in an anecdotal way – their rather scandalous lives in Britain.

For example, few will know that Napoleon III was once a volunteer constable in London and arrested a drunk woman; or that Princess Marie Bonaparte sponsored Prince Philip's education as well as conducted her own scientific research into the clitoris in her quest to achieve an orgasm; or that Napoleon IV fought for the British army and was killed by the Zulus; or that one Bonaparte was even made a High Sheriff in a British town. Today, the head of the family is London-based and works in finance. The Bonapartes are known to most as the enemies of Britain, but the truth is quite the opposite and far more entertaining.

**Sold out on Amazon.com in its first week of publication**

*"A fascinating exploration of this most celebrated family in Britain, told with wit and verve."*  
– PROFESSOR KATE WILLIAMS

*"A new book on the often-scandalous lives of the Bonapartes has revealed details of the episode that nearly led to the death on English soil of one of France's most noted leaders."*  
– THE TIMES

EDWARD HILARY DAVIS is a historical consultant and special advisor. He began his career as a researcher at *Her Majesty's College of Arms*, London, later becoming a medals specialist at *Spink & Son*, and has independently advised royal families, governments and embassies on protocol, ceremony and medals as well as been a historical advisor for film and TV productions. He has worked in architectural heritage consultancy for *Purell* as well as interviewed and worked with other historians such as Professor Kate Williams.

Educated at Lancing, Royal Holloway and Cambridge, he is President of the Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society, Councillor of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and co-organiser of the Royal Versailles Ball 2022.

## CUHAGS REGALIA

Peau Silk Ties £24.00

Cloth Badges £10.00



For details of Life Members (Lifers) Erminois Silk Ties please contact the President or Membership Secretary.



# THE HERALDRY SOCIETY

## THE HERALDRY ARCHIVE



### HERALDRY SOURCES IN DIGITAL MEDIA



The Heraldry Archive seeks to make accessible in digital media the essential tools of heraldic scholarship, such as learned journals, essential reference works, heraldic surveys, and conference proceedings.

A full list of the titles published so far can be found in the shop on the Heraldry Society's website, at <https://www.theheraldrysociety.com/shop/category/archive/>, where they can also be purchased.



**Jointly with CUHAGS and its sister societies in Norfolk and Suffolk the Heraldry Archive has digitised:**

- Journals of East Anglian Heraldry Societies
  - Escutcheon from 1995 to present
  - Norfolk Standard from 1976 to present
  - Blazon from 1977 to present

*This DVD can be purchased through CUHAGS*

The collections are generally presented in HTML (web) format, with the actual documents in searchable PDF format. Usually there are tables of contents and often a search facility.

All are offered for sale in UK at £20 each (elsewhere £25) including postage and packaging.

Enquiries and suggestions to the project editor: Andrew Gray ([archive@theheraldrysociety.com](mailto:archive@theheraldrysociety.com))





[Articles for Escutcheon may be sent to the Editor, Terence Trelawny-Gower at [tmtregower@aol.com](mailto:tmtregower@aol.com) and [ttrelawnygower@yahoo.com](mailto:ttrelawnygower@yahoo.com)]

Members and guest writers are encouraged to contribute articles on the primary subjects, but also papers loosely connected with same, such as flags, medals, seals, awards, illuminated manuscripts, academical dress; or if not related, interesting and stimulating papers.

[The above illustrations are not significant other than as an *eye-catcher*.]

