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**THE ESCUTCHEON**

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The Journal of the Cambridge University  
Heraldic & Genealogical Society

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# The ESCUTCHEON

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Volume 8 N° 3

Easter Term 2003

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The Journal of the Cambridge University  
Heraldic and Genealogical Society

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CAMBRIDGE

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## Society Programme - Easter & Michaelmas Terms

24 <sup>th</sup> April, 2003	<i>Genealogy on the Internet</i> Peter Christian
8 <sup>th</sup> May, 2003	<i>The Crown of Scotland - Its History in Heraldry</i> Mark D Dennis
17 <sup>th</sup> May, 2003	Annual General Meeting 3-00 p.m. Thirkill Room, Clare College
24 <sup>th</sup> May, 2003	Heraldic Tour of Audley End House Start approx 1-00 p.m. (Lunch available midday)
7 <sup>th</sup> June, 2003	Accession Banquet <i>White Tie and Decorations or Black Tie</i>
19 <sup>th</sup> June, 2003	Garden Event <i>Clare College Fellows Garden 3-00 to 5-00p.m.</i>
7 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> October, 2003	Societies Fair <i>Kelsey Kerridge Sports Hall</i>
16 <sup>th</sup> October, 2003	Freshers' Meeting <i>Thirkill Room, Clare College</i>
30 <sup>th</sup> October, 2003	<i>See Website: <a href="http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags">http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags</a></i>
13 <sup>th</sup> November, 2003	Concentrating on a Single Surname <i>Derek A Palgrave</i>
27 <sup>th</sup> November, 2003	<i>See Website: <a href="http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags">http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags</a></i>
6 <sup>th</sup> December, 2003	St Nicholas Feast <i>Clare College, Cambridge</i>

Meetings are normally held in the Thirkill Room, Clare College,  
from 8.45 p.m. unless shown otherwise.

It is the custom for members to wear academic gowns to meetings.

Members and guests are encouraged to dine with the speaker in which case they should meet in  
the Thirkill Room, Clare College, at 7-00 p.m.

but please give advance notice to the Senior Treasurer:

Dr G Wright (Tel: Cambridge 356388) before 5-00 p.m. on the preceding Tuesday

## The Escutcheon

Journal of the Cambridge  
University Heraldic &  
Genealogical Society



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### A message from the President

It is with mixed feelings that I write my final President's report. On the one hand I am glad to hand over to such an able successor as Mr Daniel Coughlan and to be able to continue on the committee but on the other hand my year as President of CUHAGS has now come to its conclusion.

The Easter term programme of the society has been as good as ever with Mr Peter Christian's interesting talk on Internet Genealogy followed by Mr Mark Dennis' authoritative history of the Crown of Scotland. I am told also that the visit and tour of Audley End, under the excellent guidance of David Broomfield, was most enjoyable, though sadly examinations prevented me from going. We finished the year with the traditional Accession Banquet at which the guests of honour were our Honorary Vice-President Mr Cecil Humphery-Smith and his wife. Unfortunately the new President was unable to be present due to a longstanding commitment, so the Presidential Sash is at the moment in the possession of Mr Thomas West, our Junior Treasurer, until a suitable handover ceremony can be devised next term.

At the Accession Banquet Mr Humphery-Smith was able to give a fitting tribute to our former Patron Archbishop Bruno Heim, both from the perspective of a Heraldic expert and also that of a very old friend. He also gave the society much needed encouragement in our drive to recruit Undergraduate members. Although we are pleased to be able to have such strong connections with Cambridge as a City, recent events have shown that the society needs to increase the student base of its membership in order to survive for the benefit of all. It only remains then for me to thank all of you, our loyal members, for your help and support in this academic year now past.

Simon Burton



## ARCHBISHOP BRUNO HEIM 1911-2003

Our late Patron, The Most Reverend Monsignor Bruno Bernhard Heim died aged 92 in his home town of Olten, in Switzerland on 18th March 2003. He was born on the 5th March 1911 in the house of his grandfather in Olten to which he retired when he left England in 1985. The Heim family were one of those well-established peasant farmers of the locality who as early as the fourteenth century had born a coat of arms as so many did after the revolt against the nobility of the Holy Roman Empire. Practically every one who had any property in the Swiss Confederation adopted heraldic insignia. Switzerland is a country that exudes heraldry on most houses and every corner - and, while not enjoying the noise, Father Bruno smiled broadly and pointed out the use of personal and canton heraldry, particularly on Sundays, on every motorcycle.

Bruno Heim grew up in the right heraldic environment and was already endowed with a passion and talented artistic ability when he was persuaded by one of his teachers, an acclaimed expert on heraldry, to illustrate his work. The Benedictine Father, Doctor Plazida Hartmann was an inspiration to the young Bruno Heim and encouraged him in his heraldic art. Bruno's father had the distinction of being the station master of the central railway that passed through Olten, the very hub of Europe's railway system. Bruno never forgot to remind his guests that all trains in Europe could run through Olten.

Bruno Helm gained a doctorate in Philosophy at the Thomas Aquinas's University ("The Angelicum") in Rome and went on to study theology there, in Freiburg, and in Solothurn in Switzerland. His great thesis was on Aquinas's interpretation of friendship. This governed the rest of his life, with Pauline and Benedictine ideals of hospitality to encourage him. Ordained in 1938, he worked as a curate in Swiss parishes near his home and in 1942 was sent for studies at the Pontifical Academy for diplomats, returning to Switzerland that year as chaplain to the Italian and other alien internees from the war based in Solothurn. He visited the parishes and camps on his bicycle and came to know his homeland and its people intimately. He was there when he received the letter from a schoolboy in England, who was recommended to him by two of the "giants" of heraldic scholarship, Hugh Stanford London and Donald Galbreath. We met later in 1955 and 1958 and subsequently at international congresses and colloquia each year, exchanging many a letter in between. I dealt with the enquiry service for The Heraldry Society and developed my knowledge of heraldic art from Father Bruno's guidance, answering many of his questions, as he did for members of the Society who had difficulties with continental heraldry, especially ecclesiastical seals.

In 1947, Father Bruno Heim had been sent to the Nunciature in Paris, where he found himself having to explain the difference between a bull and a cow to the future Pope John XXIII who was gazing at a painting by Sydney Cooper. He went on from Paris to Vienna. There he met and developed a lifelong friendship with the great engraver, Rudolf Neidballa, who produced the seals for the last four Popes, many cardinals, dioceses, bishops and others, based upon the designs of Bruno Heim. From Vienna, Bruno was transferred to Bohn, thence to Scandinavia where he met his much loved aide, the late Denis Persen Darlberg. then to Finland, and to Egypt where, as Titular Archbishop of the ancient See of Xanthus he was photographed sitting with Arafat in a queue at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Asked on one occasion where his See was, he responded, "mostly in the British Museum.

Then, in 1973, I received a postcard from Paris "Dear Cecil, I shall be in London next week. Do give me a call ... and let us have lunch .. I called the number, and, to this day, (knowing Bruno's tastes), I am still convinced that the sweet Irish voice at the end of the line said "Apostolic delicacy !" Over lunch the next week he asked me to introduce him to prominent English Catholics and, within a month he had begun vigorously to built up his lists of friends and of useful retinue of the high and influential that are best portrayed by his *Liber Amicorum* (published in 1981). He gave me a facsimile copy of the original book in full colour. In 1976, when we organised the XIIIth International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, Archbishop Heim took an active part. I had to arrange individual meetings for the several international bodies as well as for our own neophyte, and somewhat socially inexperienced, family historians. It was all a nightmare, but calmly, our Apostolic Delegate, as he then was, came to the rescue with a dinner for members of l'Académie Internationale d'Héraldique at the Nunciature in Wimbledon. He gave each of us a small silver cup filled with Finnish Vodka at the end of the meal. Each little cup was engraved by Neidballa with the personal coat of arms of the recipient, designed by Heim.

After the murder of Earl Mountbatten of Burma in 1979, I invited Archbishop Heim to succeed him as Patron of our Society. He was delighted, and whenever he entered Heathrow after his retirement to visit us, and be taken to the Society's Dinner at Clare College, he would gleefully tell us that when asked his reason for coming to England, he had replied, "because I have succeeded Lord Mountbatten as Patron of the Cambridge University Heraldic Society." Bruno was not really a snob but he was proud of knowing those he had met because of his fantastic sense of hospitality. As Apostolic Delegate, and later as Pro-Nuncio, he frequently entertained both grand and humble people. Several appear in his *Liber Amicorum*. His favourite was the late Queen Mother, with whom he exchanged letters, Christmas cards and luncheon parties, to the end of her life. At her memorial service, he was sat next to a certain person whose company he did not prefer, but he was never one to bear grudges, though he did appreciate the humour innate in those who took themselves too seriously without good reason. Father Bruno

collected friendships, with the upper and the lower echelons of society throughout Europe. If he appeared to be a snob, that façade was dropped when he came to stay with Alice and me some three or four times a year after his retirement in 1985.

Nothing gave him more pleasure than to relax on a walk around our pond, collecting watercress for a soup that he would prepare in the kitchen himself, or chatting with the children and grandchildren. One evening he said that all he wanted was a simple vegetable soup and I offered to prepare it while Alice and he watched some television programme that he enjoyed. "How is it" I asked. "Umm," he replied, with a wicked smile, "it's edible!" Of course, he could have done-very much better himself, and often did.

In retirement, he loved to be driven around the hills of his canton in Switzerland as much as entertaining his friends and visitors to gastronomic meals at his favourite country restaurants. He was happy playing with the embers of a fire or watching the "angels" in our wood-burning stove. He also loved the English countryside. Driving up to our home in Canterbury was a long mile through farmland. One year he asked the meaning of colours on the backs of sheep. As we bumped over the potholes, I explained what one of our daughters had told me. She was then going out with a sheep farmer's son. Some time later, Bruno saw a sheep with two colours on her back. "Lucky sheep!" he cried, with a characteristic chuckle.

He was a warm-hearted human who shared much, giving great encouragement to anyone who was at least attempting to paint coats of arms. Heraldic artists, training at the Institute, were certainly inspired by meetings with this great artist. Even within a few months of his death, he was designing a coat of arms for another bishop and an abbess. Perhaps he designed and painted more than 3,000 coats of arms in his life. I am proud to have had Archbishop Bruno Heim as a confrere among the exclusive few to have received the Gustav von Numer's prize for heraldic design.

His perseverance with heraldic scholarship throughout his life, his books and articles on ecclesiastical heraldry, which brought him acclaim and recognition world wide was his means of relaxation as was his art work. His years in retirement continued to give him a certain amount of work for the Church, largely in diplomacy, but he found time to complete a great work of research based upon the apparent uniqueness of his personal coat of arms that appeared to defy the rules of heraldry, allegedly banning the use of gold upon silver or silver upon gold. His visits to us in Canterbury and subsequently, in Seasalter, enabled him to make use of the library of this Institute that he acclaimed housed the finest heraldic collection in the world. Here he researched and wrote his seminal work, *Or and Argent*, largely typeset by Alice. We "Englished" the work between us. Although the Earl Marshal was none too happy about the Archbishop's command

of heraldry, that his officers of arms simply did not possess, Miles, the Duke of Norfolk, agreed to provide a preface. He asked me to ghost it for him, happily saying afterwards that I had managed to capture his style and idiom.

With a speaking knowledge of some ten or more languages that he could also write, Bruno's English had not been learnt at school where Romansch and German were first and French and Italian second languages, Latin being the language of his university education. Reading the detective yarns of Agatha Christie provided his entrance into the language that was to occupy his mind for the remaining thirty years of his life. Not only did Archbishop Heim collect languages and, with them, friends, he also collected silver bells and chivalric decorations from all over the world. The two cabinets in his home in Olten were filled to overflowing with them. For every bell that I found for him, he found me another exotic elephant (based upon my heraldic Crest), to add to a collection that I had not begun myself. Of all the friends that one could ever have wished to have in the heraldic world, none could have been more worthy of collection than this one, who replied to my schoolboy's letter sixty years ago.

The nun who had first answered the telephone for him had by then retired to Thanet and she gave him a *Clivia* to take home to Switzerland. Archbishop Heim did not retire for reasons given in the popular press that betray an ignorance of Vatican politics and the honesty of this fundamentally humble priest. He gave the plant to Alice instead. Every year it has bloomed on his birthday and this year it has grown large and bloomed for his funeral. In the churchyard outside Olten where he was interred under an heraldic carving of his own design, there is a large bud of flame red flowers that should bloom by the 29th April.



The above tribute, written by our Vice President, Cecil R Humphery-Smith, first appeared in *Family History*, the Journal of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Vol 21, No 175, April, 2003, and is reproduced here with the author's permission.



## CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE:

ACCESSING BIOGRAPHIES OF ACADEMICS

John Dawson (JLD1@cam.ac.uk)

This project is making a computerized database version of the biographies of Cambridge alumni [Venn: *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, 10 vols (1922–54); Emden: *A Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to 1500* (1963)], with some 20,000 cards of addenda and corrigenda, and adding Tripos List information from Previt -Orton: *Index to Tripos Lists 1748–1910*, and Girton & Newnham Admissions Registers (1869–1900).

There are just over 188,000 entries to analyse. This reduces because many of the Emden entries enlarge upon items found in Venn, and all of the men's Tripos results up to 1900 should be in Venn. However, matching names in the various publications is a major problem.

I use the term 'principal man' to refer to the man named in bold type at the head of a Venn entry. Venn gives full names only for the principal men, and for their fathers-in-law. We have gone to considerable lengths to add surnames to people with first names only. In Venn Part II between GABB and GREY-JONES there are 2,764 (2,536 distinct) principal men's names; after editing we have a total of 6,408 distinct names, an increase of 153% fully searchable names. In this section, only 427 marriages are noted (including 51 second marriages); women's names have been augmented with their fathers' surnames and (where appropriate) their former married names.

Counties have been inserted where not given in the text (more than half of all place names have no county). Place names are identified first by looking for a county abbreviation (three capital letters – Chapman's system is used for British and Irish counties, extended for states and provinces in other countries), and where necessary by a country abbreviation. The text before the abbreviation is then analysed for the longest possible sequence of words that can constitute a place name. Cross-references between people are added. A unique identifier is created for each person, based on their name and first recorded date. Cross-references within entries are also needed, to cope with dependent events.

Religious appointments constitute 46% of all the posts held by these men (admittedly, some of these were held in parallel, as sinecures). For the 2,764 men we are studying, there are 13,837 place names noted (in all types of record, including schools). An important use which can be made of the data once it is analysed is to list by date all events which refer to a particular place or college.

For general queries I have made a very simple searching system for personal names, place names, or a word or phrase. Wild-card characters, which can represent unknown letters or sequences of letters, can be used. In the final version of the output, the complete original Venn entry will be shown as well as the coded version.

We have made a start on processing the lives of some 150,000 people, spanning almost seven centuries. There is a vast amount to do before we finish this project. Linkage of names, identification of places, and coercing awkward narratives into a structured form will require a lot of human intervention, as well as a lot of programming skill. The result will be an incredibly valuable tool for historical and genealogical research, which will serve many future generations of scholars.

*This is the author's summary of an address to the Society, Thursday, 6<sup>th</sup> February 2003*

## SOCIETY OFFICERS FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2003-2004

At the Society's Annual General Meeting held at in the Thirkill Room at Clare College on Saturday, 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2003, the following officers were elected.

### President

Daniel Coughlan, *Trinity College*

### Senior Treasurer

Gordon H Wright, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lon), *Clare College*

### Junior Treasurer

Thomas West, *Trinity College*

### Secretary

Berthold Kress, M.A., *Peterhouse*

### Members of Committee

Stuart Basten, B.A., *Selwyn College*  
Simon Burton, *Magdalene College*  
Barbara Megson, M.A., *Girton College*  
Patrick Morrow, M.A., *Selwyn College*

## OH! DEATH WHERE IS THY STING STRANGE DEATHS AND THEIR SOURCES

Tim Cockerill

Genealogy comes in many shapes and forms, not least in records of unusual deaths. Recent examples in the obituary columns of the Daily Telegraph mention the death of Mr Peel Yates "suddenly whilst out beagling"; Robert Everett, "not long after walking his dog, Morse" and (one of my favourites) "whilst chairing the re-dedication service of the Selsy Life Boat".

History has many curious tales to tell, from the death of Kings (George I died in the W.C.) to the passing of lesser mortals, like poor Smith Eyre of Dedham in Essex who accidentally swallowed a pin with fatal consequences (See her M.I. in the church).

School and College Registers, of which I have over 150 in my library, are a fertile source for gathering odd modes of death, For example Durham School Register notes that J Railton Hetherington, a farmer and land agent, was killed by a cow, whilst another Old Boy, J.N. Muschamp (1854-1868), suffered a painful death by colliding with the school lawnmower.

Venn and Venn's Alumni Cantabrigiensis records the death of Edward Chamberlayne in 1782 soon after his appointment as one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury who, "by reason of his excessive diffidence occasioned by his recent appointment", threw himself out of the window.

The Church of England has had its fair share of eccentrics, one such being the Rev George Brewer of Danby, Yorks, whose main interest lay in greyhound coursing. Whilst pursuing this somewhat unclerical occupation in the 1780s he was leaping his dog over a fence, "when he fell into the opposite ditch" never to recover.

Bishops have fared little better but surely one of the most unfortunate was Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1691-1703, "who was killed by a fall of a chimney at the Palace, Wells, during the night of the Great Storm of 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1703.

The Peerages (Burke and Debrett) record various unfortunate and fatal incidents. The first Earl Harcourt drowned in 1777 attempting to extricate his dog from a well at Nuneham in Oxfordshire, whilst the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Chandos (1731-1789) "died of injuries after his wife inadvertently moved a chair as he was about to sit

on it, an action for which she never forgave herself and as a result of which she became disordered in her wits".

Other more recent examples culled from newspaper obituary columns include "whilst playing tennis at the age of 80", "whilst playing golf on the day of his wife's funeral" (one hopes he found time to attend it) and "after a happy mornings foresting" (Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., in 1982).

Encouraged by no lesser figure than Lucinda Lambton, I still search avidly for further uncommon ways of dying to add to my collection and I very much hope readers will consider making contributions.

*Tim Cockerill adds a note that he has just started to compile a new index devoted to odd and unusual names. So far he has some striking examples including the 10<sup>th</sup> Lord Kinloss, otherwise known as Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos Grenville (just imagineth the quarterings on his shield). He also has details of two brothers, both sadly killed in World War I, who appear in the Register of St Edwards School, Oxford. There are Leo Quintin T.T.de O' P.T. Tollemache and Leone Sextus T.D.O.F.T.T. de O.P.T. Tollemache. Regretably he has not yet been able to establish all the names represented by the initials as they appear in an earlier register which he has been unable to access.*

## HIGHGATE CEMETERY SWAIN'S LANE LONDON, N6 6PJ

This opened in 1839 as a private but it is now owned by *The Highgate Cemetery Charity* and managed by the *Friends of Highgate Cemetery Ltd*, both charities. It is not underpinned financially by any public body, although *English Heritage* has been extremely generous in allocating grant aid towards the costs of restoring the buildings and certain monuments. Burials still take place and the needs of mourners and relatives of persons buried here are of prime importance. Visitors, of course, are welcome whether they come out of interest, as students, as family historians or any other reason, but it is advisable to telephone (020 8340 1834) in advance and check details. Highgate Cemetery is listed as a site of outstanding architectural and historical interest and as a Grade II\* Park. There are over 168,000 persons buried there in more than 52,000 graves.

There are admission charges on both sides of the Cemetery, and donations are most welcome. Archway is the nearest tube station. All enquiries for grave searches and special tours should be made by post enclosing an SAE. For more details, please visit the official website [www.highgate-cemetery.org](http://www.highgate-cemetery.org). Our member Harold Hopkins has indicated that the name of the cemetery archivist is Richard Quirk and that he is a most helpful person.



## HYPHENATED SURNAMES

By Cecil R. Humphery-Smith

On April 1st 1957 when holding a managerial position in the quality control department of a certain food processing company, I was somewhat involved in the spoof harvesting of spaghetti ... among the apple orchards of Kent! That was an hilarious success. Last year on the first day of April, I was leading a howling mob of protestors. They were objecting to the replacement of the hyphen by the Euro-sign on the QWERTY keyboard. A BBC reporter interviewed me and on the 1 o'clock news the fooling was disclosed; but this is a serious matter. Nowadays, there is a curious belief that surnames containing hyphens are indicative of British snobbery and used by people not to be trusted. There are, however, good reasons for the use of the conjunctive symbol, and hyphenated surnames are by no means exclusively English.

As is well known, surnames originated from means of identification depending upon what other people called some individual in order to distinguish him from another of the same given name. With the predominance of common Christian names, this led to surnames of occupation, location of origin or residence, patronymics, matronymics and pseudonyms or nicknames. Some names were descriptive of the individual, pejorative or innuendoes.

Among many families of Europe, especially Catholics, it became common to hyphenate baptismal names, too. Jean-Marie, Louis-Philippe, Maria-Grazie, Paul-Bernard, and the like abound in the pages of remote parish records as well as in the pages of Gothabuchen

With the union of great baronial families in the Middle Ages, it was not uncommon to continue the use of both names when an heiress married, giving rise to the FitzalanHoward, Wickham-Fiennes and Tollemache-Tollemache families, among others. As the lower echelons of society rose in education and affluence through commerce and industry, it was often necessary to distinguish one with a common surname from another, and similar principles were applied, particularly with Joneses, Evans and Roberts in Wales. Numerous Smith, Brown, Robinson and other surnames of frequent occurrence in Great Britain and throughout the old Commonwealth have been joined with the maiden names of wives, mothers, and grandmothers to distinguish them from neighbours and colleagues. Others simply invent a name that alliterates or scans well.

Moral laxity and changes in the social mores, generally, over the last few decades has led to an increased number of partnerships of indeterminate duration substituted for marital vows and fidelity. The deliberate or accidental progeny of such unions frequently result in the child being given a surname derived from both parents. The name of the putative father in the case of an illegitimate child may well be hyphenated and there are many such examples. A waif was given the surname of Vickars-Todd with the Christian name Ramsay by the vicar who found him on the church porch. Ramsay MacDonald was the Prime Minister of the day, the Vickar's flyingboat had recently been launched into the air and "Sweeney-Todd, the demon barber" was on at the local cinema!

Smith was certainly one of the most frequently occurring surname in England, abounding in hyphenation to distinguish one family from another. Of course, hyphenated names may indicate inheritance of property, wealth or pride of ancestry. Indeed, mostly, before the 20<sup>th</sup> century that seems to have been their general purpose; but there are exceptions. Among Baptists (who did not keep records as in the Established Church), for example, with particular names, it was not unusual for the surname of the mother to be taken in each generation. Sometimes, this would be hyphenated, and it then became the surname of subsequent generations.

My own ancestor, William Smith, a member of the Cutlers' Company, who married Mary Ann, daughter of Tallow Chandler, John Humphery, 11<sup>th</sup> February 1815 and gave rise to the family of his son William Humphery Smith, was distinguished from other Smiths of London as William Collier Smith, using his mother's maiden name. His father was William Beaumont Smith, his grandfather Thomas Wildman Smith, and so the lineage can be traced back with the surnames of both parents to the early seventeenth century, and through livery company records of the City<sup>1</sup> well beyond. William Humphery Smith's uncle, Sir John Humphery, also a Tallow Chandler, became Lord Mayor of London, so subsequent generations took the fixed surname Humphery-Smith. William married Mary Ann daughter of Thomas Hall of the Drapers' Company, and one of his grandsons became Douglas Hall-Smith, his cousin whose mother was the daughter of the London historian, Charles Welch, also a Cutler, was Graham Welch-Smith. Other members of the family remained liveried of these Companies. Many families in the City of London, as in similar cities everywhere, intermarried, apprentices in the crafts often being wed to their masters' daughters. Without such usage, the genealogy of this Smith family in the City of London would have been virtually impossible to trace, and much depended upon taking second surnames.

More bizarre perhaps was the case of the eminent herald, the late Wilfred Scott-Giles, the predominant co-author and illustrator of *The Cambridge Armorial*. Curiously, in a government office, shortly after the First World War, Wilfred found himself in the same room as three others with the same surname, Giles, each with the initial W. He added his mother's nationality, of which he was

proud, and ultimately it became fixed to him and his descendants as Scott-Giles.

A phenomenon occurs, particularly in the United Kingdom, when foreign immigrants arrive and wish to integrate. In the United States of America, immigration authorities would anglicize the surnames at point of entry and register what were effectively new names. Migrants to Britain, especially Jews who might only have a given name, together with trade or craft description or town of origin, would employ a gradual process of assimilation. Aaron, the tailor from Hamburg settled in Banbury, might become Aaron Taylor or Aaron Banbury. Later, he might appear as Aaron Bergen-Taylor and then Arthur Taylor-Burke<sup>2</sup>. So he will integrate into British society as though deriving from ancient gentry lineage. His integrity would appear secure and his insecurity sublimated in his new identity.

Hyphenation may also be encountered when there has been an inheritance of manorial tenure. Sometimes this may not be the usage of a family surname at all, but the field name or title of the Copyhold or Freehold property inherited. In these instances, an *alias*, is more frequently used. This becomes part of the surname by hyphenation, sometimes before and sometimes after the given surname. It is instanced in my late mother's family at the end of the seventeenth century and later, when James Boxall inherits land tenure from his maternal grandmother. When dwelling or working in the area of the inherited estate he became James Boxall *alias* Batt in the records. Sometimes the court books record him in relation to the same estate as James Batt *alias* Boxall; and, later as James Boxall-Batt. The Batt property was clearly counted more valuable. This is, of course, an exceptional case of usage.

1. The livery companies were the ancient craft and religious guilds of the City of London: their members wore distinctive gowns called "livery". More than 100 survive to this day.

2. I am told that the Jewish peoples regard a change of name given by a superior person to be a significant indication of higher status in this life. See Genesis 32: 26-28 and John 1: 40-42.

## Society Items for sale

*The Senior Treasurer, Dr Gordon Wright, has a stock of Society ties (including bow ties) which are available for sale to the membership at £10-00. He also has copies of The Cambridge Armorial, the 140-page hardback about the heraldry of the University and Colleges complete with colour illustrations: these are available at £5-00 per copy.*

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

**Heraldry in Norfolk Churches Volume 2 - Burnham and Walsingham Deanery**, Ken Mourin, Norfolk Heraldry Society, Norwich, February, 2003.97pp (191mm x 267mm) paperback, ISBN 0-9506624-5-3, £10-50 (+ £2-00 p & p).

This is the second volume in the series published by the Norfolk Heraldry Society. It is somewhat larger than its predecessor which was reviewed in this magazine in Lent 2002. Not only does it contain a great deal more material but it has been printed on a marginally increased page size.

More illustrations have been incorporated both in colour and in black and white including a large number of photographs of heraldry in situ. The latter add greatly to the importance of this further excellent compilation by Dr Ken Mourin.

The layout is very systematic, the parishes being listed in alphabetical order with the heraldry inside each church being dealt with in sequence starting in the northwest corner of the building and proceeding clockwise. Armorial on walls, altar tombs and windows are recorded first, followed by the examples from the roof and finally the floor tombs, ledger stones and brasses. Features outside the church, in the churchyard and beyond, appear at the end of each account.

The Arms of Cambridge University occur in a window in St Mary's, South Creake, but although the Manor had been granted to Christ's College by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the College Arms are not represented. At nearby North Creake, there is a restored reredos commemorating Neil Stewart Richardson, who died in 1978, which includes the Arms of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

I found a welcome reference to the Northwood family of North Barningham, in the form of a shield (Ermine a cross engrailed in the first quarter three bars Gules) on an external buttress at St Helen's Church, Gateley. Hitherto I had been unaware of any association with this parish so I am most grateful for this information.

There is little doubt that the author has undertaken a great deal of research in order to identify all the heraldry he has encountered in this survey but regrettably there are still 25 blazons which have eluded him. However I anticipate that readers of this new work will accept the challenge to come up with plausible suggestions.

This is another outstanding publication from the Norfolk Heraldry Society. Modern reprographic methods are providing great opportunities for us to enjoy the visual impact of heraldry in full colour at reasonable prices. Consequently this is a must for every heraldry enthusiast. I am looking forward to Volume 3.

*Derek A Palgrave*



**The British 19<sup>th</sup> Century Surname Atlas**, Steve Archer, Archer Software 2003. Published on CD-ROM, available from the Guild of One-Name Studies, £12-00.

This new piece of software, devised by Steve Archer, provides genealogists and one-name researchers, having interests in Britain, with what is probably the most useful tool we have had so far. Its importance stems from the fact that we are given the capacity to find an immediate answer to the question, "Where do I start?"

If you are unsure where your forbears were living, four or five generations ago, then access to a distribution map of the appropriate surname and its variants can pinpoint the most likely places. The quantitative data used to produce such a map has been derived from the 1881 Census so it is then a simple matter to home in on specific entries.

Using the software is simplicity itself as it does not have to be installed; it can be opened from the CD Drive. One merely enters a surname (or indeed a first name) and then select *map* which instantaneously appears on screen showing a statistical distribution either by County or by Poor Law Union (approximately equivalent to Census Registration District). The colours are coded to indicate either absolute numbers in a given area or the numbers per 100,000 head of population. There are several optional colour schemes and it is also possible to display place-names and frequencies on the map but this is often only practical if the map is considerably magnified to avoid overlapping of captions.

Distributions for up to four variants can be shown on four maps on one screen at the same time so this facilitates making comparisons to decide whether the variants are part of the same population or entirely different. It is helpful to be able to compare *Hebden* with, say, *Ebden*, *Dixon* with *Dickson*, *Bloomfield* with *Blomefield*, *Halsted* with *Halstead* and *Holstead*, etc. When a large number of variants are seen to have the same distribution it is also possible to aggregate the different versions to produce a consolidated map.

All the numerical data is also available in tabulated form so it lends itself to further mathematical analysis by importing it into a spreadsheet. The author emphasises that the maps, quite apart from showing the location of specific surnames at the time of the 1881 Census, do go some considerable way towards indicating the likely boundaries of the areas in which the surname may have originated. It now seems fairly clear, from recent studies of migration patterns, that a significant residue of those bearing a specific surname tends to remain remarkably close to the location where the name was first adopted and used by succeeding generations.

I believe that this will become a basic tool which all genealogists will use as a matter of course. Steve Archer is to be congratulated.

*Derek Palgrave*

## Forthcoming Conferences and Other Events

2 August, 2003

### **Family History Fair**

Suffolk Family history Society  
*Long Melford*

29-31 August 2003

### **International Conference**

Essex Society for Family History  
*University of Essex*  
Incorporating FFHS Council Meeting

21 September,  
2003

### **Open Day**

Hampshire Genealogical Society  
*Horndean, Hants*

27 September,  
2003

### **Introduction to Family History**

Day School  
*Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Canterbury*

14-16 November,  
2003

### **Advanced Genealogy**

Residential Course  
*Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Canterbury*

16 November, 2003

### **East Anglian Family History Fair**

*Norwich, Norfolk*

2-4 April, 2004

### **25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference**

Guild of One-Name Studies  
*Wyboston, Bedfordshire*

1-2 May, 2004

### **Family History Fair**

Society of Genealogists  
*Westminster*



## NOTICES AND GENERAL NEWS

### The Eve Logan Award

Last year the Society introduced a competition to encourage schoolchildren in the Cambridge area to undertake a project reflecting some aspect of family heritage. It was not confined to genealogy so there was scope for entrants with more scientific leanings to explore some aspect of family genetics. Each individual was invited to submit his or her report in any suitable format. Consequently it could be a traditional essay or an optional presentation in another medium such as audio or video.

As there was so little response from local schools, the Society now is proposing to make the competition open to anyone, of any age, who would like to take part. It should feature original work which has not been published or reported elsewhere. Readers who are interested and would like to find out more, should write to Dr Gordon Wright, at Clare College, Cambridge, CB2 1TL, enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope.

### News of Members

Congratulations to the Society's former Junior Treasurer, Robin Millerchip and Sarah King-Lewis who were married on board H.M.S. Trincomalee, at Hartlepool on 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2003.

Our sincere condolences to the family of David Peace, M.B.E., F.S.A., of Hemingford Abbots, heraldist, glass-engraver and member of the Society for many years, who died a few months ago.

## EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT

I would like to thank those members of the Society who have become regular contributors to this magazine. I hope their efforts will inspire others who have not yet ventured into print. I believe it is important that our magazine reflects the interests of the membership as a whole.

If you have come across some unusual heraldry please send us a photograph - if it has been taken with a digital camera it would be easy for us to reproduce, ideally in colour. Please feel free to write to me at the address given below or, if you have E-mail facilities, by all means take advantage of that method.

*Derek A Palgrave*  
Crossfield House, Dale Road, Stanton, Suffolk, IP31 2DY  
Tel/fax: 01359-251050; email: palgrave@one-name.org

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