

Cambridge University
Heraldic & Genealogical Society
is a member of the
Federation of Family History Societies

THE ESCUTCHEON

ISSN 1361-8202

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

The **ESCUTCHEON**

Volume 9 N° 2

Lent Term 2004



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

CAMBRIDGE

MMIV

Society Programme - Lent and Easter Terms

22 nd January, 2004	<i>Finnish Heraldry</i> Antti Matikkala
5 th February, 2004	<i>The Palace of Westminster</i> Mike Charlesworth
19 th February, 2004	THE MOUNTBATTEN MEMORIAL LECTURE David White - <i>Rouge Croix Pursuivant</i>
4 th March, 2004	<i>Biography of a Victorian Village</i> David Dymond
6 th March, 2004	<i>Visit to the College of Arms</i> Rouge Croix Pursuivant
13 th March, 2004	<i>Annual Dinner</i> Queens' College
22 nd April, 2004	<i>College Probate Courts</i> Peter Jones (King's College)
6 th May, 2004	<i>Family Reconstitution</i> Stuart Basten (Selwyn College)
8 th May, 2004	<i>Annual General Meeting</i> 3-00 p.m. Thirkill Room, Clare College followed by Tea and Croquet
5 th June, 2004	<i>Accession Banquet</i> Peterhouse

Meetings are normally held in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, at 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 in Hall 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 p.m. on the preceding Tuesday.
For up to date information about the Society please visit its website at :

<http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags>

The Escutcheon

Journal of the Cambridge
University Heraldic &
Genealogical Society



Contents of Vol 9 No2

Lent Term 2004

A Message from the President	17
Congratulations to Gordon Wright	18
Stained Glass History and Technique - Susan Mathews	19
The Diaries of Mary Armstrong 1859 and 1869 - Jackson Armstrong	21
Finnish Heraldry - Antti Matikkala	23
Pursuing Heraldry and Genealogy on the Web - John Horton	27
Society Visit to the College of Arms - Lester Hillman	28
Book Review	29
Cambridge College Chapel Registers - Addendum	30
Forthcoming Conferences and Other Events	31
Editor's Postscript	32

A message from the President

The highlight of Lent Term was undoubtedly the election of Dr Gordon Wright, our long-serving Senior Treasurer, as an Honorary Vice-President. The election took place just before our Annual Dinner, held in the Old Hall of Queens' College, on March 13th. The evening began with a Requiem Mass at Fisher House for our late patron, Archbishop Bruno Heim. Particular thanks is owing to Fr John Osman who offered the Mass, and Cecil Humphrey-Smith who spoke so beautifully about his former friend. The evening was then crowned with Anando Mukerjee, CUH&GS President 2000-2002, treating us to a fine rendition of a piece from Verdi's Requiem.

Lent Term has been most positive for the Society. It began with a fascinating lecture on Finnish Heraldry (summarised within) by Mr Antti Matikkala. Major Mike Charlesworth delivered a rather amusing presentation on the House of Lords and Mr David Dymond gave a Biography of a Victorian Village. The Mountbatten Memorial Lecture was given by Mr David White, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, who, a week or so later, enabled us to tour of the College of Arms.

Our Annual General Meeting will be held at Clare College on May 8th, 3.00pm, to be followed by Tea and Croquet. The Accession Banquet will take at Peterhouse on June 5th. I look forward to seeing many of you there.

Daniel Coughlan

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR GORDON H WRIGHT

Prior to the Annual Dinner at Queens College, Cambridge on Saturday, 13th March, 2004, the Society held an important *Extraordinary General Meeting* during the reception. The only item of business on the Agenda was a proposal by the Society's Executive Committee that Dr Gordon H Wright, its very long-serving Senior Treasurer, become an Honorary Vice President of the Society.



When the President, Daniel Coughlan announced the proposition, the thirty two members of the Society who were present confirmed the candidate's election by acclaim. The President then presented him with a formal record of the event signed by the principal officers of the Society. Later in the evening, Cecil Humphery-Smith, a Vice President for half a century, in proposing a toast to the newest Vice President, drew attention to a unique momento of the occasion, an illuminated certificate, signed by those who had been present.

Dr Wright replied by paying tribute to the many officers of the Society, who over the years, had put in so much effort to ensure its continued success. He was especially delighted to see so many former Presidents and other officers actually present. All of them had outstanding qualities which had enabled them to make valuable contributions to the Society's development.



Gordon is seen on the right examining the official letter confirming his election. The shield (above) bears his personal Arms.

STAINED GLASS HISTORY AND TECHNIQUE

Susan Mathews

This short article is based on the speakers lecture to the Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, during the Michaelmas Term.

My talk on 13th November, 2004 covered the development of stained glass from the 13th century looking particularly at technical developments and innovations which were used by stained glass artists to interpret heraldry in stained glass. I illustrated the techniques in a particularly important set of heraldic windows of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries which remain at Stanford on Avon where the arms of various members of the extended family Cave family filled many of the windows.

Techniques involved the assembling of small fragments of coloured glass in a lattice work of lead enhanced with silver stain - a pigment which dyes white glass yellow and flashed glass in which a coloured layer is added to the glass during the blowing process which can subsequently be abraded to reveal the white glass below. This is a particularly useful technique, for example when incorporating red lions on a white background.

From the 16th century and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries enamel paints were employed by stained glass artists to replace coloured glass which had become in very short supply. Stained glass artists increasingly turned their energies to heraldry for which enamel paint was ideally suited in that considerable detail could be incorporated into small areas of glass without the need for complicated lead work.

At the Gothic Revival a demand for traditional stained glass techniques prompted the rediscovery of methods of making coloured glass and I illustrated these by the magnificent heraldic window in the Henry VII Chapel in Westminster Abbey commemorating the restoration of the abbey between 1973-5 devised by the Surveyor of the fabric Donald Buttress, with the assistance of Hubert Chesshyre, Clarencaux of Arms and John Lawson of Goddard & Gibbs Studio. This 'Tour-de-Force' uses coloured, flashed, enamelled and painted glass and is further enriched by the use of silver stain. The Royal Arms and the Arms of the Benefactors and Trustees, principally Sir John Templeton would provide material for a further lecture on the subject!

Mrs Mathews studied Physical Education and Three-dimensional Art at I M Marsh College of Physical Education, Liverpool. She taught Dance, Physical Education, Religious Education and Art for fourteen years from 1969-1983, holding at the end of this period, the role of Head of House

*During a visit to the US in 1978 was introduced to the work of Louis Comfort Tiffany and became totally absorbed in the subject of stained glass. Principally a self-taught crafts person set up a stained glass business in 1984 and found a partner, a practising glazier, to complement her own skills. Having discovered the **British Society of Glass Painters** she enrolled in courses in designing, glass-painting and conservation and became an active member of the Society. For a time she was chairman of the Events and Education committee*

*In 1990 a chance meeting with the retiring Curator of the Stained Glass Museum at Ely Cathedral resulted in her being appointed to the job as part-time curator. In November 2000 she was given the Freedom of the **Company of the Worshipful Company of Glaziers** and became a serving member of one of its committees, the London Stained Glass Repository whose function is to relocate glass from redundant churches.*

In 1995 her appointment at the Stained Glass Museum became full-time in order for her to run an Appeal and manage the major re-development. With substantial grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund and other bodies an Appeal target of £635,000 was achieved in 1999 enabling the Redevelopment programme to be carried out between 1997 and May 2000.

The Museum, in its magnificent setting includes, as its main exhibition, one hundred stained glass panels of fine quality, representative of major British studios and artists. The scope of the collection covers the main phases of stained glass in Britain and it also includes the work of practicing artists both from Britain and abroad which demonstrate a more secular application of the medium.

The Reserve Collection of approximately three hundred panels is stored on accessible racks which facilitates their study. There is, in addition, a space for short-term exhibitions associated with the craft.

The Museum's aims are to rescue and preserve stained glass under threat and to display it for public benefit. Mrs Mathews actively seeking new audiences and recently appeared on an episode of the Tweenies. In addition to rescuing glass she feels that it important to fill gaps in the Collection. Recent acquisitions have included a 13th century panel from Soissons Cathedral and a trial panel for Coventry Cathedral by John Piper. The Museum is unique in the UK being the only museum entirely dedicated to this fascinating art-form.

THE DIARIES OF MARY ARMSTRONG, 1859 AND 1869

Jackson Armstrong

*This article is derived from a lecture, given by the author,
at a meeting of the Society on 30th October, 2003*

Mary Armstrong's very readable diaries are a revealing account of life in Toronto when the city was still young, and of life in Canada around the time of the Confederation of British North America into the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Covering five months in 1859 and eight months in 1869, Armstrong's journals tell the story of an immigrant at home in a new and changing land.

Mary Armstrong was the wife of a butcher-farmer who lived just north of Toronto from the 1830s to the 1880s. At age fifteen, in 1834, she had emigrated with her parents and siblings from Camberwell, Surrey, to Canada. When Armstrong wrote her diaries in 1859 and 1869 she was also a mother, step grandmother and aunt, and she ran a busy household. She was clearly part of the 'new middle class' that emerged in Ontario from mid-century as a result of early industrial capitalism.

Refreshingly written by a middle class author rather than a member of the colonial or provincial elite, Armstrong's journals are one of very few published life writing sources by Canadian women in the decades around mid-century. Armstrong wrote about her daily life, covering a variety of different topics including household work, family and her strong female relationships; her emotions, faith, and national identity; and the community networks and social events in which she and her family members participated. Armstrong also commented on her son's life as a medical student and doctor and her male relatives' lives as lawyers, ministers and business-owning butchers.

Written within certain accepted boundaries, and embracing domesticity and her family and gender roles, Armstrong's journals are a strikingly typical example of life writing by women of her era. Armstrong may have been a diarist for much of her life, but only two of her journals survive. She made no clear statement of purpose for her writing, but expressed a typically Victorian sentimentality when she noted her 'great fancy for old memories.' Her journals were a means by which she could explore such memories and

record them for the future. Armstrong's diaries have a diverse content which varies from a descriptive tally of her daily chores, to a commentary on the exciting and trying events in her life, to a vehicle for her to formalise thoughts and express powerful emotions.

In her writing, Armstrong was preoccupied with her own health and that of her family members. During the winter of 1859 she suffered from the flu, and at the same time was uneasy with her father's illness. In the spring she expressed her apprehension over her son's neck operation which involved the removal of a tumour by his medical instructor. It is also apparent that she regarded doctors with a mix of awe, fear, trust and mistrust. In recounting the death-bed scene of her daughter-in-law, she noted that the doctor had said that she was 'getting better till the night before she died.' Nevertheless, she was very proud when her own son took up the medical profession, and constantly referred to him in her later journal as 'the Doctor (my dear son).'

Like health, death was a common theme in nineteenth-century women's diaries, and Armstrong returned to this topic in different ways. She often expressed her fear of her father's death, she recorded that she read about death, and recalled her earliest childhood memory of death—an incident when a guinea pig was accidentally crushed under a rocking chair. She also noted having a 'pleasant conversation' about death with one of her sisters-in-law. It may be that the earlier diary is noticeably longer than the later diary because Armstrong used her writing as a tool to sort through her feelings about her own and her loved ones' mortality. One gets the impression that she had obtained a degree of serenity by 1869, as death is a much less common theme in her journal from that year. Nevertheless, it was the death of her father in the summer of 1869 that concluded her practice of making regular diary entries.

For generations the diaries of Mary Armstrong, who was my great-great-grandmother, have been kept in my extended family where they have been passed down as a curious heirloom. As part of a wider genealogical project, my father and I began to read the diaries thoroughly in the summer of 2000. This led to an initial transcription which I used as a source for an undergraduate paper the following year. With the encouragement of my instructor, the project grew from there and has culminated in a published edition of the diaries, in print this spring from Wilfrid Laurier University Press under the title *Seven Eggs Today: the diaries of Mary Armstrong 1859 and 1869*.

© Jackson Armstrong 2004

FINNISH HERALDRY *by Antti Matikkala*

A summary of a talk given to the CUHAGS, at Clare College, 22nd January 2004.

Finland, or the South-Western part of the current Finland, became gradually part of Sweden during the 12th and 13th centuries as a consequence of the so-called crusades. Henry, the first bishop of Finland was an Englishman, who was soon killed by a Finnish peasant Lalli, a radical of his time who protested against the globalization. Thus Henry became St Henry and the patron saint of Finland. This event is commemorated in the coat of arms (designed in 1950) of the municipality of Köyliö, where Henry was killed with an axe, as can be seen in the arms. Later, in the sixteenth century, the Finns became Lutherans because King Gustavus Vasa of Sweden noticed that the church has much property which can easily be taken to the state.

Among other things, like administration, Swedes also imported heraldry to medieval Finland. The seal of the first Duke of Finland, Bengt or Benedictus, dates to 1280s. The seal of his later successor Valdemar is from the beginning of the 14th century. Neither of these dukes lived in Finland and it is most likely that they not even visited Finland. As members of the royal family of Folkunga they wore a rampant lion in their arms.

Generally speaking nobility has always been a very small minority in Finland, and there have been very few great lords in Finland. The medieval Finnish towns had their own seals, on which their later coats of arms are based on. The letter A in the seal and arms of Turku (Illust A), the oldest town in Finland, refers most likely to its Latin name Aboa. The town seal dates to the early 14th century.

The Arms of John, Duke of Finland, were granted by his father King Gustavus Vasa in 1557. No contemporary drawing of these arms have survived but the blazon given by Ferne in 1586 is very close to this reconstruction painted by Carol Hedberg (Illust B). The Arms quarter those of Southern and Northern Finland (later known as Finland Proper and Satakunta), the two oldest territorial coats of arms in Sweden. The coat of the Vasa family is placed as an inescutcheon.

The Lion of Finland

John, Duke of Finland, became King John III of Sweden after he had put his elder brother in prison in 1568. In 1577 John assumed the title of Grand Duke of Finland, and new arms were created for the new grand duchy, featuring a crowned lion is holding a sword and trampling on a Russian sabre.

Perhaps the best known and most influential representation of the lion of Finland is the one on the tomb of King Gustavus Vasa (Illust C), designed by Dutch artist

Willem Boyen and located in Uppsala and thus know as the Uppsala lion. The Lion of Finland was political propaganda at its best, part of the Swedish propaganda war. Sweden was still at war with Russia when the arms were designed. East-against-West theme is more than evident. The lion is triumphant, holding a western straight sword, Russia has lost the battle. It is a clear message; there is no doubt who is winning, and who is losing.

A law on the coat of arms of Finland was confirmed as late as in 1978 with the official blazon. The Russian sabre is not mentioned as a Russian sabre but merely as a sabre. Incidentally the design of the new Euro coins, includes the 16th century Uppsala Lion.



A



B



C

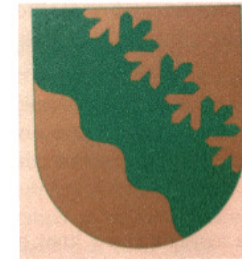


D

Provincial coat of arms

The first provincial coats of arms were the arms of Northern and Southern Finland and those designed for the funeral of King Gustavus Vasa in 1560. The most important of the Finnish provincial coats of arms is that of Karelia (Illust D), borderland in Eastern Finland, emphasising the same East-against-West theme again.

E



G



F

Arms of the nobility

During the Swedish era a number of Finns were ennobled by the king of Sweden and also a number of foreign aristocrats settled to Finland. Those who were ennobled received a letter patent from the king confirming their status and arms.

In Finland the nobility has a sole privilege to use the so-called jousting-helmet in order to distinguish the noblemen from other armigerous who use a closed tilting-helmet. Counts (Illustration E) have three helmets and crests with appropriate rank coronets. Counts and barons have usually four fields in their shield – which are not quarterings in the English manner – and their original family arms as an

inescutcheon. The system is quite different from the English one. All members of the family use same arms and no marks of cadency are used.

National Colours and Flag

The question about the national flag of Finland was raised already during the period when Finland was still a Grand Duchy within the Russian empire. Many proposals were made, but at the heart of the discussion were the national colours of Finland. The Swedish speaking minority insisted that they are red and yellow (gold), from the historical arms of Finland, whereas the Finnish speaking preferred blue and white. Therefore, a blue and white cross flag, according to the Scandinavian practice, was confirmed in 1918.

The Orders of Knighthood

There are three state orders of knighthood in Finland. The Order of the Cross of Liberty, which origins date to 1918 although it did not become permanent order until 1940. The Order of the White Rose of Finland was instituted in 1919. The Grand Cross of the Order with collar belongs only to the Grand Master of the Order, who is the President of Republic, and can be conferred only to heads of state. The third of the Orders, that of the lion of Finland was instituted in 1942.

Presidential coat of arms

Because there is no state authority to grant arms to private persons in Finland, the arms are simply assumed according to the normal custom (the British system of granting arms is not the normal one, but only an exception to the normal custom!). In Finland everyone can freely assume coat of arms, unless they are someone else's. The only rule is that a non-noble person can not use rank coronets or the so-called jousting helmet.

Modern Finnish heraldry has produced many innovations including new lines of partition. In the arms of Mrs Tarja Halonen, the first female President of Finland, (Illust F, surrounded with the collar of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden), there is a line of partition which is a kind of simplified version of 'flory counter-flory', called 'liljakoro' (*fleur de lis partition line*) in Finnish heraldic terminology, and it is used here for the first time in Finnish heraldry

Municipal, Corporate and Private heraldry

Modern Finnish municipal heraldry is world famous, and without doubt the world's best. It is very simple, clear and medieval in its sense. It is also very visible because arms are displayed on the roadside on the boundaries of the municipalities. In the arms of Kuusjoki ('spruce river') (Illust G) the name of the municipality is expressed by the simple use of lines of partition. Family and private arms are nowadays commonly used in Finland. Many of them share the characteristics of Finnish municipal heraldry in attempt to keep the design simple.

PURSUING HERALDRY & GENEALOGY ON THE WEB

John Horton <john.horton@nottingham.ac.uk>

The C.U.H.&G.S. web-site, <http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags>, was begun by László Kóczy (President, 1996-1997) in the middle 1990s. He stored it in his own filespace and I assisted him in finding the first links to include in it. We later acquired a society filespace and I took responsibility for this when Laszlo graduated and moved to Belgium. Although most of the web-site is about the Society itself, there is one section – now broken down into sub-sections because of its size – that contains links to other sites of interest. It is this that I shall discuss briefly.

The "Links to Other Sites" section is shown in three columns: two for the two subjects in the Society's name and one called "Related Topics". The middle column, "Genealogical Links" is the smallest of the three sections. This is not because there is little genealogical information on the web, but rather because there is a great deal and, in particular, because it is very well organised. A few important links from the Society's web-page give readers rapid access to numerous important and well established sites. These include the sites of record offices and genealogical societies, and those of private individuals. An important aspect of genealogy on the web is finding other like-minded individuals and this is reflected in a link to genealogical newsgroups.

Heraldic information, by contrast, is far less well organised. The Society web-site attempts to address this by offering more sub-sections. Naturally, official sites and societies now have their own sites and there are links to these (including appropriate newspaper stories and, especially, obituaries). Heraldry, however, crops up in numerous other places. Many corporate bodies and private individuals have put their arms – including blazon – on the web; the Society site has a substantial set of links to these. The last sub-section in this column is "Others" and contains links to other areas where colour and geometry are important such as club ties.

The third section, "Related Topics", is an attempt to reflect the wide range of other topics covered in the Society's speaker meetings. It is broken down into:

- Royal Houses;
- Orders of Chivalry and Decorations;
- Flags;
- Uniform;
- Ceremonies, Customs and Protocol; and
- Miscellaneous

and now contains a wide range of information.

Those with access to the internet are encouraged to look through the Society's web-site and to let us know of new sites that they think ought to be added as links

SOCIETY VISIT TO THE COLLEGE OF ARMS

Saturday, 6th March 2004

Tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime. The Society can report that the Earl Marshal's Court, the principal and finest room of the College is back ready for adjudications and action. Members may recall the Society visit in 2002 illustrated and described in *The Escutcheon* Volume 8 Number 1. The magnificent exhibition of Crests of Knights of the Garter previously in the Court will now be on display elsewhere in the country.

Members were able to view the Court and its excellent display of paintings featuring many Officers of Arms including John Charles Brook, Somerset Herald. Proximity to royalty has been an occupational hazard for Heralds throughout history but he was crushed to death in 1794 at the Haymarket Theatre at the time of visit by George III and Queen Charlotte. His memorial is just across the road from the College in the Church of St Benet.

The personalities and architectural history of the College of Arms featured during the Society visit along with glimpses of the spectacular documentary record. Rouge Croix Pursuivant led us through carefully selected examples laid out in the 1842 Record Room.

Ours was a visit a few days after St David's Day and twenty years since the completion of major repair works to the College fabric. A Service in St Benet on 2nd March 1984 marked the Quincentenary of Incorporation as a College. This fine Wren Church has been the Church to the College of Arms since 1555 and it is also today the home of the Metropolitan Welsh Church. The Welsh associations were further reflected in some of the material on display for our visit including items associated with Pembroke. Ecclesiastical history with the arms of English Cardinals sat alongside royal coats of arms. The political topicality of Haiti and a recent grant of arms to John Major provided two further and very distinct examples of heraldic interpretations.

The collective knowledge of our party yielded fascinating insights into the coat of arms of Rutherford, that Cambridge doyen. In an unusual and subtle design the influences of alchemy and science were revealed. Perhaps it was less alchemy and more the influence of St Billfrith that gave us the good fortune to glimpse how heraldic artists had used gold to transform images, still to dazzling effect centuries later. Our visit took place on the Feast Day of this somewhat lesser known 8th Century saint and goldsmith credited with work on the Lindisfarne Gospels.

The Society is again indebted to our Honorary Vice President David White MA, for a most generous welcome and a splendid visit.

Lester Hillman

BOOK REVIEW

The Family Historian's Pocket Dictionary, Stuart A Raymond, FFHS (Publications) Ltd., Oram Street, Bury, Lancs., BL9 6EN. 263 pp 104 x 148 mm paperback ISBN 1-86006-172-9. £6-95.

For the newcomer to family history, this is a most valuable and convenient work of reference. The author is well-known for his many bibliographic compilations directed towards the genealogist and it is largely because of his experience in this field that he has been able to make such a practical selection of the basic terminology.

He acknowledges the importance of the established works by Terrick FitzHugh, David Hey and Pauline Saul. As a bibliographer he has attempted to indicate more specialist books appropriate to each topic. The basis of his selection is its relevance to genealogy as opposed to its historical significance. The inclusion of a two-page entry devoted to abbreviations is especially helpful to the uninitiated. He also features all the 3-letter codings for the pre 1974 English and Welsh counties.

Most of the major archival sources qualify not only for a mention but also for a clear explanation of their significance. The most important legislative landmarks relating to the keeping of records also find a place in his list. The author has entries devoted to a wide range of nonconformist records, specialist libraries and archive repositories, indexes, court records and those of various other institutions. Of course, there is so much more to discover between its covers.

The dimensions of the book are such that it really does fit the pocket and would not be out of place in a lady's handbag. Congratulations to Stuart Raymond for yet another worthwhile contribution to the genealogical literature.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The A.G.M. of the Society will take place in the Thirkill Room at Clare College on Saturday, 8th May, 2004 at 3-00 p.m. The business of the meeting will be to review the activities of the Society, to approve its annual accounts and elect officers and committee. A formal notice will be circulated.

The Society has held its speaker meetings on Thursday Evenings for several years but this is not convenient to all members. It would be helpful if members would indicate beforehand whether they enjoy the status quo or would prefer another specific evening. An early response would be appreciated as we have to arrange venues and speakers well in advance.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE CHAPEL MARRIAGES

Addendum

In 2002 we published extracts of marriage entries, from Cambridge College Chapel Registers, in the form of a 96-page booklet. The Society still has copies available for anyone who missed the opportunity to acquire one at the time.

In her booklet, Eve indicated that she had been unable to locate a marriage register for Trinity College but she had come across two entries in a bundle of papers at Jesus College, relating to marriages in Trinity College Chapel. These she transcribed on page 77 of the booklet.

In a letter from Gill Shapland of Cambridgeshire Heritage Services, sent to *Family Tree Magazine* and published in its Volume 20, No 5 (March 2004), a researcher in Cambridgeshire County Record Office, who was studying the overseer's account books for the parish of Balsham, found a small folded piece of paper. When she opened it she found that it certified a 1749 marriage between

*Alexander Hammond of Horsheath & Mary Taylor of Balsham
at a ceremony in Trinity College, Cambridge*

This marriage was not one of the two found by Eve Logan in the Jesus College papers, nor did it appear in the Parish Registers of either Horsheath or Balsham. Members may care to annotate page 77 in their copies of *Cambridge College Chapel Registers* with this additional information. Clearly, successive Chaplains at Trinity College appear to be somewhat remiss in their record-keeping. Neither the Register, if there was one, nor the loose copies of the entries, have survived at Trinity although the latter were found by chance in collections of papers elsewhere.

The Society wishes to thank the proprietors of *Family Tree Magazine* for allowing us to publish these details. It is interesting to note that in the same issue of that publication there is a contribution from Bridget Duckenfield referring to the former obligation on College Fellows to remain celibate, a rule which was not relaxed until the second half of the 19th century.

Prior to that time, those who wished to marry had to resign their Fellowships. Consequently there was considerable pressure for reform which was concentrated in a committee which in 1857 set about organising a petition, supported by at least 300 former Fellows. Bridget Duckenfield has compiled a list of them which included her great grandfather, from the manuscript CUL M/S 725 in the University Library. She has appended a selection of the names to her article for the benefit of any descendants who may be interested. Having made contact with her it transpires that this is part of her ongoing PhD project about which we hoping to learn more as her research develops. Hopefully we shall be including some of her findings in future issues of the *Escutcheon*.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AND OTHER EVENTS

- | Date | Event |
|--------------------|--|
| 1-2 May, 2004 | Family History Show
The Society of Genealogists
R.H.S New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London SW1 |
| 22 May, 2004 | Yorkshire Archives
Yorkshire Archives Council: Users Conference - York
Details: Claire Dyson, YMLAC, Farnley Hall, Hall Lane, Leeds, LS12 5HA |
| 5 June, 2004 | Phillimore Lecture
"No Factory Bell"
British Association For Local History
Details: BALH, P O Box 1576, Salisbury, SP2 8SY |
| 26-30 August, 2004 | Family History Festival
Loughborough
30 th Anniversary Conference hosted by FFHS
Details: P.O. Box 2425, Coventry, CV5 6YX |
| 6-11 Sept, 2004 | Heritage for the Future
International Congress for Genealogical & Heraldic Science - Bruges
Details: andre.vandewalle@brugge.be |

17-19 Sept 2004

An Heraldic Weekend

Heraldry in the Province of Norroy

The International Hotel, Derby

Details: Heraldry Soc, c/o 6, Corrance Toad, Wyke, Bradford, BD12 9LH

1-3 April, 2005

Heraldry Conference Sherborne

Programme and Exhibition - Heraldic Art and Design

Details: Stephen Friar, Glebe House, Folke, Sherborne, Dorset, DT9 5HP

Editor's Postscript

Once again it has been possible to include colour illustrations on the centre pages of our magazine. Whilst this adds significantly to our production costs there is every justification when it comes to illustrating heraldry, especially when it is as unusual and interesting as that belonging to Finland. We are indeed fortunate in having Antti Matikkala as a member of our Society.

During his presentation to the Society, Antti showed us several other excellent slides which have been omitted from his article. However he has agreed that the Society should produce a more comprehensive booklet featuring more of his collection of heraldic illustrations together with his expert commentary. Hopefully this will be available next term.

The members of the Executive Committee have been drawing up a list of speakers whom they would like to hear during the next academic year. To supplement this list they would welcome suggestions from members of the Society who may have come across an impressive lecturer on a topic of special relevance to the Society.

The Executive Committee also recognises that new and potential members of the Society might appreciate some informal workshops where there would be opportunities to become better acquainted with some of the basic techniques in genealogical and heraldic research. It might be interesting to arrange one or two such events just to see if there were any takers. By all means let us know what you think about this suggestion.

Derek A Palgrave(palgrave@one-name.org)

Crossfield House, Stanton, SFK, IP31 2DY

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 2002-2003

The Patron

His Grace THE DUKE OF NORFOLK
Earl Marshal

The President

DANIEL COUGHLAN
(Trinity College)

The Vice-President

Professor PETER SPUFFORD, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.S.G., F.R.Hist.S.
(Queens' College)

Honorary Vice-Presidents

JOHN P. BROOKE-LITTLE, C.V.O., M.A., F.S.A., F.S.G., Hon. F.S.H.G.

Lately Clarenceux King of Arms

CECIL R. HUMPHERY-SMITH, B.Sc., F.S.A., F.H.S., F.S.G., F.H.G.

Principal of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

HENRY E. PASTON-BEDINGFELD *York Herald of Arms*

DAVID WHITE, M.A. *Rouge Croix Pursuivant*

GORDON H. WRIGHT, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.)

(Clare College) - *Also Senior Treasurer of the Society*

The Junior Treasurer

THOMAS M. WEST (Trinity Hall),

The Secretary

BERTHOLD KRESS, M.A. (Peterhouse)

The Committee

JACKSON ARMSTRONG, M.Phil. (Trinity Hall), STUART BASTEN, M.Phil. (Selwyn College),

SIMON J.G. BURTON (Magdalen College), BARBARA MEGSON, M.A. (Girton

College), PATRICK MORROW, M.A. (Selwyn College).

Membership Secretary

D. C. d'ARCY ORDERS, M.B.E., M.A., LL.M (Trinity Hall)

Editor & FFHS Liaison Officer

DEREK A. PALGRAVE, M.A., M.Phil., M.Co.T., C.Chem., F.R.S.C., F.I.R.M., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.G.
(Selwyn College)

Hon. Archivist and Librarian

NICHOLAS J. ROGERS, M.A., M.Litt. (Emmanuel College)

To be contacted at Sidney Sussex College

W. W. W. Officer

JOHN C. HORTON, Ph.D., B.Sc., C.Phys., M.Inst.P. (Churchill College)