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Michaelmas Term 2011

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A Message from the President

Dear friends,

It has been a privilege to have been involved with CUHAGS this term, which has been rather exceptional. The first talk of the year, by David Broomfield on the heraldry of Gonville and Caius College, inspired a record number of new members to join up. Talks continued to be both informative and to involve cake, provided by our most excellent Junior Treasurer and cut with the *sgian dhu* which was to provide such sterling service on the boar's head. We finished the term's talks on a high note with a fascinating talk by our own Gellert Bokor on

international football heraldry. If you weren't there, you missed out.

Our Committee continues to flourish under the new champagne convention. In addition to the talks, this term we ran a CUHAGS event at the Festival of Ideas, wherein children were given a crash course in basic heraldic mores and the opportunity to design their own coats of arms –some of which were rather impressive! My greatest thanks go to all those who helped on the day – Evelyn Brockmann, Gellert Bokor, LeAnna and David Porter, and CUHAGS alumna Kitty Malkin – and to Derek Palgrave for kindly providing the drawing materials and poster. Our picture appeared in the Cambridge News on the Monday following the event, with a most favourable report; unfortunately, however, the photographer appeared after most of the children had left! The photo will be in an archive on the Internet, if your curiosity impels you to find it.

The highlight of the term was undoubtedly the Boar's Head Feast, held in my own college. The boar's head was processed into the Hall to the accompaniment of the Boar's Head Carol and divided among the diners, with even the ears proving a gustatory treat for those that way inclined. If anyone can find a record of a Boar's Head Feast taking place in Cambridge later than 1607, I would be delighted to hear of it.

Next term promises to be equally enjoyable; we are especially honoured to have the Mountbatten lecture delivered by the Garter King of Arms on the 1st of March.

May I wish that all of you had a very happy Christmas, and continue to have a prosperous New Year.

Philippa Morton

ST NICHOLAS AND BOAR'S HEAD FEAST

Double Dining Delight

The twinned St Nicholas and Boar's Head Feasting ensured double delight. Two bouquets go to our President Pippa Morton and Junior Treasurer Evelyn Brockmann. None could recall a Society gathering in Gonville and Caius College. We climbed two staircases, and sat at two tables. The bench seating called upon CUHAGS inner reserves of double jointing. But here was a gathering doubly blessed indeed there were two Graces and thanks go to Monsignor Harkness who, with our President, jointly offered a concluding Grace.

Doubled Up

The Green Room welcomed arrivals for a sparkling reception. At a respectably decadent hour we doubled up the stairs to the magnificent upper level Great Hall. Appropriately enough here at loft level '*Marinated wood pigeon breast salad with French leaves and a blackcurrant dressing*' swooped to the tables. '*Skewered monkfish fillet and king prawn tails with garlic and rosemary cream*' followed. Complementing the gifts of the air and sea came '*Filet de chevreuil Wellington avec selection de pommes de terre et legumes de saison*'. It was then time for the Carols, in keeping with the evening these received a double billing, delivered in two parts and two languages.



Boar's Head Carol

Boar's Head Double Take

Befitting a College with two names two magnificent boar's heads made their double entry. Double ending a great salver and paraded aloft around the Hall there was nothing 'Pinky and Perky' about this porcine pair heralding the Carols



Heads make those in tails turn

Boar's Head and Mid-Prandial Carols rang out, voices soaring highest at the vegan end of the table. Delivered as a 'twin set' they continued later with a finale in latin. Thanks go to Julian Cable for securing a keyboard in double quick time. The dessert of '*Gateaux au caramel servi chaud*' had concluded the formal courses although gifts of personally carved, '*Boar's Cheeks President*' were graciously bestowed. Shadowing the main menu vegetarian fare was skilfully orchestrated in two part harmony. The wines with dinner came from two continents, from South America Tierra del Rey paid homage to the only King of Chile and from Spain came a warming Castillo del Moro 2010.

Double First

There were twin toasts and the President delivered her speech in a twinkling but not before we learnt that for last four centuries at Cambridge our Boar's Head Feast may stand second to none. Warm thanks were extended to Christoph and the waiting staff. Coffee, chocolates and port helped despatch sixty one into the night, fortified twice over and feeling delivered of a double first.

Lester Hillman, November 2011

FOREIGN ORDERS AS CHARGES IN BRITISH HERALDRY

Imperial Austria: Military Order of Maria Theresa

This order was founded in 1757, by the empress of the same name, to reward officers for successes in battle and for personal bravery. It came originally in two classes (a third being added in 1765). The highest, Grand Cross, class was awarded very sparingly.

Earl Cadogan

Sinister supporter; An eagle wings elevated sable beaked, membered and navally crowned or gorged with a ribbon argent fimbriated gules pendent therefrom the cross of the Imperial Austrian military order of Maria Theresa.

Admiral George 3rd Earl Cadogan CB (1783-1864) was the second son of Charles 1st Earl (of the second creation). In 1831, a year before he succeeded his elder half-brother as earl, he was created Baron Oakley. I suspect this eagle supporter was granted in connection with this barony. He began his career in the Royal Navy in 1796. In 1814 he was made a knight of the Order of Maria Theresa for services in the Adriatic.

Rowley Bt

Supporters; Two Cornish choughs proper navally crowned or gorged with a ribbon argent fimbriated gules pendent there from the cross of the Imperial Austrian military order of Maria Theresa.

Admiral Sir Charles Rowley GCB GCH (1770-1845) was created a baronet in 1836.

Imperial Russia: Military Order of St George

This order was founded in 1769 by the empress Catherine the Great in four classes. The highest class was awarded only 25 times and then only to victorious generals. The duke of Wellington received it in 1814. Though abolished in the revolution it has recently been restored by the Russian Federation.

Sweden: Order of the Sword

The order of the Sword was founded by King Frederick I of Sweden in 1748. The original three classes were expanded to five in 1788. Two classes could only be awarded in time of war and the usual breast star was replaced by an upright sword worn on the chest. This can be seen in the picture of the duke of Wellington.

Marshall

Arms; Or on a chevron azure between three lions rampant gules an anchor or surmounted by a sword in saltire proper pommel and hilt or on a chief wavy azure a naval crown or to the dexter a representation of the Russian order of St George to the sinister that of the Swedish order of the Sword each pendent from the ribbons proper.

Rear-admiral Sir John William Phillips Marshall CB (1785-1850) joined the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1800. He rose to the rank of captain during the Napoleonic Wars and was captured by the USS Constitution during the war of 1812. He was later given the command of HMS Shamrock and saw action along the river Elbe, for which service he was decorated by Russia and Sweden. He was knighted in 1832 for this service. In 1841 he returned to the Navy and carried out surveying duties in Brazil and the Cape.

Portugal: Order of the Tower and the Sword

The Order was founded in 1459 by King Alphonso V. It was revived and expanded in 1808 in response to the need of the king of Portugal to reward British officers serving in his country during the Peninsula campaign. Portugal had a number of other orders but these were restricted to Catholics, the revived Order of the Tower and the Sword was open to Protestants too. The design of the order was changed in 1836.

Croft Bt

Crest; A lion passant guardant per pale indented gules and erminois the dexter forepaw resting on a shield argent charged with the star of the Order of the Tower and the Sword.

Supporter; sinister a bull sable horned crined hooved and gorged with a wreath of laurel or pendent therefrom an escutcheon argent charged with the star of the Order of the Tower and the Sword.

Sir John Croft (1778-1862) was created a baronet in 1818 for his services during the Peninsula War. He risked his life to obtain information to the Duke of Wellington and was responsible for distributing the £100,000 granted by the British Parliament to aid the Portuguese. He was Hon. Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon and was created Baron da Serra da Estrella by the King of Portugal, as well as being made a knight of the order of the Tower and Sword.

Harvey

Arms; Erminois on a chief indented gules between two crescents argent from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure the army gold medal beneath it the word "Orthes" on a canton ermine the badge of the Order of the Tower and the Sword

General Sir Robert Harvey KCB (1785-1860) served as ADC to the Duke of Wellington at the battles of Oporto, Busaco, Salamanca, Vitoria, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Burgos and St Sebastian. His son, Robert, was created a baronet in 1868.

Campbell Bt

Arms; Quarterly 1st and 4th gyronny of eight or and sable 2nd Argent a lymphad sable 3rd Or a fess checky argent and azure in the centre point a heart gules ensigned with the ancient crown of Scotland or on a chief of augmentation argent a mount vert inscribed "AVA" in gold thereon a Burmese stockade proper between a representation of the Army Gold Cross and clasp to the dexter and to the sinister from a ribbon azure the badge of the Order of the Tower and the Sword.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell GCB (1769-1843) was created a baronet in 1831 for his service in the Peninsula and in the Burmese war during which he was Commander in Chief of British forces. He was made a knight of the Tower and the Sword in 1813.

Harvey

Arms; Erminois on a chief indented gules a representation of the Army Gold Medal pendent from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure beneath it the word "Orthes" between two crescents argent on a canton ermine a representation of the badge of the Order of the Tower and the Sword

(see the British section with regards the army gold medal)

General Sir Robert John Harvey (1785-1860) KCB, KTS, KCBA served as ADC to the duke of Wellington at the battles of Oporto, Buscao, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelles, Orthes and Toulouse and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos and St Sebastian. His son, Robert, was created a baronet in 1868. In addition to becoming a knight of the Tower and the Sword Harvey was also awarded another Portuguese order, that of St Benedict of Avis.

Dashwood

Argent on a fess double cottised gules three griffin's heads erased or in the dexter canton the star of a KGC of the order of the Tower and the Sword

Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood KCB (1765-1847)

Spain: Order of Charles III

This order was founded, by the king of the same name, in 1771.

Viscount Gough

Arms; Azure on a fess argent between three boars' heads couped or a lion passant gules and for augmentation in the centre chief point pendent from a ribbon argent fimbriated azure the badge of the Order of Charles III and on a chief within battlements a representation of the fortress of Tarifa with a breach between two turrets and the British flag flying on the dexter turret all proper.

Field Marshall Sir Hugh Gough 1st Viscount Gough KP GCB GCSI (1779-1869) was promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel after the battle of Talavera on the personal recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. His regiment captured a French Eagle at the battle of Barrosa and at the battle of Vittoria they took the baton of the French Marshal Jourdan. Soon after this Gough was made a knight of the Order of Charles III. He commanded the British army during the 1st Opium War in China with great success. In 1843 he commanded the British army in India and defeated the Mahrattas at Maharajpur. He later fought in the Sikh Wars. He was created a viscount in 1849 and a Field Marshal in 1860.

Turkey: Order of the Crescent & Sultan's Gold Medal

This order was created in 1799 by Sultan Selim III (1762-1808) specifically to reward Admiral Horatio Nelson for his victory of the Nile the previous year. There is some confusion as to how many classes the order had and indeed how often it was awarded. It may be that Orders of the Crescent that appear in British arms are in fact the gold medals awarded by the Sultan for helping defeat the French army in Egypt in 1801. This should not be confused with the campaign medal of the same name struck by the East India Company which was also issued in gold to senior officers. In total fewer than 500 of the Sultan's medals were awarded to British personnel.

McGrigor Bt

Arms; Argent a fir-tree growing from a mount in base vert surmounted by a sword point upwards in base proper pommel and hilt or in the dexter chief an eastern crown gules on a chief azure a tower or between the badge of the Order of the Tower and the Sword on the dexter and the Order of the Crescent on the sinister proper.

Sir James McGrigor KCB (1778-1851) the Director General of the Army Medical Department for 36 years. He introduced many reforms to the way the army medical service was run and even stood up to the Duke of Wellington who described him as 'one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with'. A portrait of him in the National Gallery shows him wearing the star of the Tower and the Sword and from a ribbon about his neck the Sultan's Egypt medal.

Doyle

Arms; Argent on a chevron sable between three stags heads erased gules armed or to dexter a representation of the badge of the Order of the Crescent to sinister a representation of the badge of the Order of the Tower and the Sword in chief point a representation of the Army Cross in Gold suspended from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure thereon two bars proper.

Crest; Out of a ducal coronet or a stags head gules armed argent charged on the neck with an Army Cross in Gold as in the arms.

Lt.Col Sir John Milley Doyle KCB (1781-1856) served as ADC to his uncle Brigadier-General John Doyle during the Egypt expedition of 1801. This reinforces the idea that he was granted the Sultan's medal in gold and not

the order of the Crescent as blazoned. He assisted General Beresford in his reorganisation of the Portuguese army, indeed he commanded a Portuguese regiment at the battles of Fuentes de Onoro, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, Vitoria and the Pyrenees. In 1812 he was made a knight of the Order of the Tower and the Sword. He was knighted by the Prince Regent in 1814 and made a KCB the year after. He entered the service of the King of Portugal but was never paid. He sank into debt before being made a military knight at Windsor, where he died.

Afghanistan: Order of the Dooranee Empire

Willshire Bt

Arms; Per chevron azure and argent in chief six crosses patty four and two or in base on a mount vert a bay horse caparisoned thereon a Beloochee soldier habited and armed brandishing a sword all proper a chief of the second thereon a representation of the fortress of Kelat proper a canton gules charged with the badge of the order of the Dooranee Kingdom

Sir Thomas Willshire GCB Bt (1789-1862) served in South America before being sent to the Peninsula where he fought at Rolica, Vimeiro, and Corunna. He served at Walcheren where his father, also a serving officer, was killed. He returned to the Peninsula where he took part in the siege of San Sebastian where his youngest brother was killed. He commanded a brigade in the army that invaded Afghanistan in 1838. He took part in the storming of Ghazni and went on to Kabul. There he was invested with the Doorani Order 2nd Class. On the return march to India he was ordered to depose the Khan of Kelat and he stormed and took the citadel. For this he was made a KCB and received the thanks of Parliament. In 1841 he was made a baronet and a GCB in 1861.

Conclusion

Why did this curious heraldic phenomenon arise and why did it pass out of fashion so quickly?

Before 1800 the numbers of Orders were limited. Many countries had only one, it was quite rare for countries to have more than three, Sweden and Portugal come to mind. In Great Britain there were only three, the Garter, the Thistle and the Bath. Membership of these orders was limited, 24, 16 and 35 respectively. In addition, as in the rest of Europe, membership of the highest orders was restricted to the titled nobility. In Britain the convention

was that to be a member of the Garter or the Thistle one had to be a peer of the realm.

Even the habit of wearing more than one order at a time was rare. In Britain if a man was promoted from the Bath to the Garter he was expected to resign his membership of the former. Amongst the Catholic monarchs of Europe most wore their highest, if not their only order, and the Hapsburg Order of the Golden Fleece at the neck.

This can be illustrated in the portraiture of the time with very few kings or noblemen being portrayed wearing more than one sash and one star. John Churchill 1st Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722) received one order, the Garter, in his lifetime. Admiral Lord Nelson could be considered a trend setter when it came to how orders were worn. Before he died he had been awarded four orders, of these one, the Bath, was from his native country. Of the others the Turkish Order of the Crescent had been created specifically for him, the Neapolitan Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit had been created in 1800 and the Order of St Joachim was a rather dubious creation of the Count of Leiningen-Westerburg. However Nelson took great pride in wearing all four stars on his uniform coat. In addition he was painted wearing not one but two sashes, the Bath and St Ferdinand and wore in his hat the Chelengk, a diamond encrusted panache complete with clockwork star a gift of the Sultan of Turkey. He is also usually shown wearing the Navy Gold Medals for St Vincent and the Nile around his neck.



Compare this with the 1st Duke of Wellington. He was awarded no fewer than 27 Orders, most were conferred on him in the four years up to 1817. Of these three were from his own country, the Garter, the Bath and the Guelphic Order (technically Hanoverian but awarded by the same monarch). The remainder came from 17 different countries.

In this picture the Duke wears the stars of the orders of the Garter, St George (Russia), Maria Theresa (Austria), Tower and the Sword (Portugal), St Ferdinand (Spain), the upright sword of the order of the Sword (Sweden), across his chest the sash of the order of Maria Theresa (Austria) and round his neck the Army Gold Cross with four bars, the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain) and the order of the Sword (again, Sweden).

The abundance of new orders combined with the variety of classes that could be awarded meant that men who would once have been rewarded by being promoted or receiving a pension were now being made members of orders that before had been the reward for the very highest in the land. Prior to 1800 most orders had but one class, after 1800 many, in particular military orders of merit, had at least three and sometimes five classes. In addition the most junior class of many foreign orders was called “knight” and it was taken for granted that this conferred the same rank on a British recipient. Eventually it was required that the appellation “sir” be confirmed by the Crown.

It was natural that this proliferation of orders and decorations would lead some officers to wish to make a permanent record of their rewards for military service by including the insignia of the orders that had recognised their achievements.

Of course it was in part this very increase in orders that led to the decline of using order insignia in heraldry. Awards that had been restricted to the military became extended to civilians or new civil orders were created. The Order of the Bath had been divided into two divisions, civil and military, in 1815. The civil division retained the single class and insignia of the original order. The military division was given three classes, the highest two grades conferred personal knighthood. The civil division was divided into three classes in 1836.

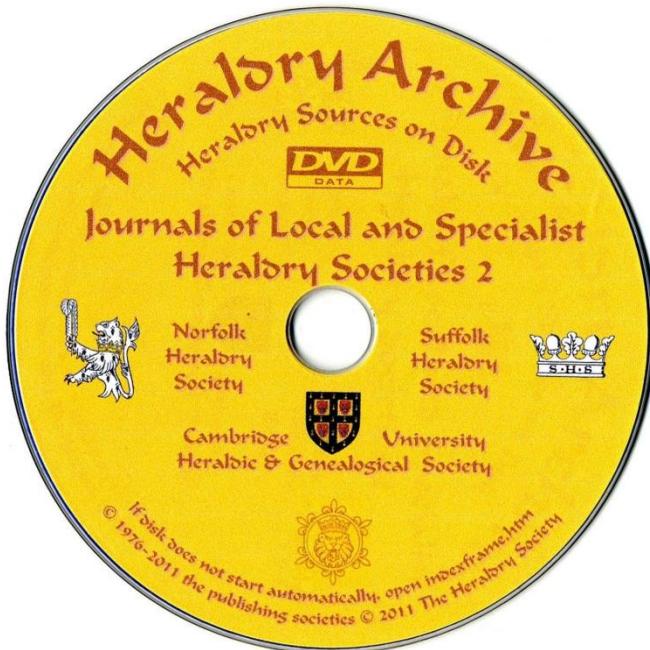
Another reason for the decline in the use of medals and orders as charges was the move away in the early 19th Century from this “literal” rendering of heraldic design. The use of so-called “landscape” heraldry, as seen in the arms of Nelson and Gough fell into disfavour. It was felt that there were other, more symbolic, ways of recording a man’s personal achievements. At the end of the 19th century Field Marshal Earl Kitchener KG, KP, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE (1850-1916) (note in passing the number of British and Imperial orders conferred on him) was awarded two augmentations to his arms neither of which contained orders.

As far as I can ascertain this use of orders was a peculiarly British phenomenon. I can find only two examples in Russian heraldry of the use of the order of Malta as a charge. If any one knows of any further uses of orders and medals in British or foreign heraldry I would be delighted to hear about them.

David Broomfield

A NEW HERALDRY ARCHIVE

We are very much indebted to Dr Andrew Gray, of the Heraldry Society, for spending so much time and effort on the process of scanning contemporary heraldry publications and transferring them to disk. As readers of *the Escutcheon* know it has been our practice to scan all our previous issues and make them available on the Society's website. Dr Gray has kindly included these in a new disk together with Journals published by the *Norfolk Heraldry Society* and the *Suffolk Heraldry Society*.



The disk includes a detailed Guide to the contents of each publication with suitable links so it is possible to read the original articles and view their illustrations. Copies of the disk are on sale at £10.00.

BRIEF NOTICES

Former President Antti Matikkala has drawn our attention to an article by Mark Ryan Geldof in the *Antiquaries Journal* **91**, 163-173, 2011, entitled “Signo Dicti Collegio: Instruction for Fourteenth-century Corporate Badge for the College of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.” The article discusses Bishop William Bateman’s instructions and the evolution of the College Arms.

See <http://journals.cambridge.org./action/displayAbstract?>

The following Family History Events have been arranged

Bracknell 29th January, 2012

Northwich 18 February, 2012

OLYMPIA-Who do you think you are? 24-26 February, 2012

Adelaide – 13th Australasian Congress of Genealogy
& Heraldry

Crawley 11 March, 2012

Norwich 1 April, 2012

Maidstone 20 May, 2012

For details of these and other such events please log on to:

www.geneva.weald.org.uk

The Society's Accounts - Academic Year 2010-2011

In accordance with the University Regulations the Society is required to deposit a copy of its Accounts with the Junior Proctor at the end of each Academic Year. The following details have been submitted.

Cambridge University Heraldic & Genealogical Society Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 30th September 2011

	2011		2010	
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Subscriptions	1000		945	
Donations	138		151	
Surplus on Sales	66		112	
Surplus on Social Events	0		0	
Premium Bond Prize				
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		1,204		1,208
Expenditure				
Freshers' Fair	25		55	
Deficit on Speaker Meetings	890		755	
FFHS Ins & Annual Sub	89		82	
Printing the Escutcheon	163		176	
Printing, Postage and Stationery	0		42	
Sundry	-		45	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		1167		1155
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		£ 37		£ 53
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Cambridge University Heraldic & Genealogical Society
Balance Sheet as at 30th September 2011

	2011		2010	
Assets	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Cash at bank		4,065		3,655
Premium Bonds		1,000		1,000
Stock of ties and scarves		104		193
Payments in advance:				
Freshers' Fair	26		25	
		26		25
		5,194		4,873
Deduct:				
Subs received in advance		0		0
		5,194		4,873
Sundry Debtors		0		284
Total Assets		<u>£ 5,194</u>		<u>£ 5,157</u>
Represented by:				
General Fund as at 1st October 2010		4,097		4,044
		4,097		4,044
Surplus for the year		37		53
Balance as at 30th Sept 2011		4,134		4,097
Eve Logan Fund				
Balance as at 30th Sept 2011		131		131
Publications Fund				
Balance as at 30th Sept 2011		929		929
		<u>£ 5,194</u>		<u>£ 5,157</u>