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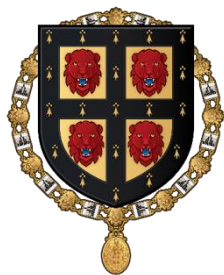
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President's Address



Dear Friends, Members and 'Lifers',

What a year (academic year) it has been - so far! This time last year, who could have known how busy and colourful the future of CUHAGS was? A State Funeral, banquets at Trinity, Buck's, Hawk's, and the House of Lords, a Coronation, tours of Arundel Castle, the College of Arms, St Paul's Cathedral, and even an invitation to Garter Day at Windsor Castle!

As the end of the Easter term last year many members and former presidents of CUHAGS were preparing for the 35th International Genealogical and Heraldic Congress which took place at Clare and King's in August 2022. It was a rare privilege for the society to play host to so many heralds, officers of arms and historians from around the world for a week in Cambridge. The events included a parade from the Union to Clare College (complete with banners, band, and uniforms), lectures from prominent heralds and kings of arms, and a banquet in King's College Hall. The following month (September), we celebrated the 65th Anniversary of the formation of CUHAGS with an invitation from our Patron, The Earl Marshal, Edward 18th Duke of Norfolk GCVO DL, to Arundel Castle in West Sussex for some free tours. It was a glorious way to spend one of the last days of summer. The society presented the Duke with a gold CUHAGS medallion in gratitude and to mark the anniversary.

This, I thought, would be my last hurrah as president of CUHAGS. When it came to the AGM at the beginning of term in October 2022, however, there was a great silence during the nominations for president. Needless to say, one felt the newly commissioned presidential chain of office tighten around one's neck. I was 'volunteered' for a second year as president.

The beginning of the 2022-23 academic year was overshadowed by the death of Her Late Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (8 September 2022). A condolence card was sent to HM The King and CUHAGS received a delightful letter and card from him. It was a privilege to watch the State funeral and several CUHAGS alumni and past presidents taking part. It is also a delight to know that the Monarch is very much a Cambridge man (Trinity 1967-70). God Save the King!

Our Michaelmas lecture series began with talks in Cambridge from Elizabeth Roads LVO OStJ, Secretary of the Order of the Thistle, yours truly, and James Terzian CStJ, Genealogist of the Venerable Order of St John (USA). Michaelmas ended with a dinner in London at Bucks Club with historian, Professor Kate Williams.

Lent term hit the ground running with double installment lectures on the Cavendish family by our Vice President, David Broomfield. This was followed by two lectures from two overseas officers of arms: Dr. Charles Guaci (Chief Herald of Malta), and Bruce Patterson (Deputy Chief Herald of Canada). We were extremely privileged to be able to hold our annual dinner this year at the House of Lords – courtesy of our host The Rt Hon. Mark (5th) Baron Ashcombe – a recently elected hereditary peer. Lord Ashcombe's son, The Hon. Richard Cubitt, had already given a talk to CUHAGS online during the pandemic. It was very apt to have the Ashcombes with us for a dinner during the coronation year as their cousin, HM Queen Camilla, was crowned a few hundred yards away just a couple of months later. We were also graced by the presence of Garter King of Arms, David White, that evening. He is a past president (1982-83) and a current Honorary Vice President.

Spring term commenced with the 43rd Mountbatten Commemorative Lecture and dinner in April 2023. This took place in the Old Kitchens at Trinity College. The guest speaker was Princess Katarina of Yugoslavia. She herself is a great-grand-niece of our first Patron, Louis, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma. She was able to give many anecdotes and family stories about ‘Uncle Dickie’, as well as talk about her father, Prince Tomislav, who gave a talk to CUHAGS back in 1989 – a few older members were actually there! Again, her presence this year was apt during coronation year as she is also a first cousin once-removed of HM King Charles III.

May of Spring term was punctuated by a special tour of the College of Arms, London. Garter King of Arms, David White, very generously gave twenty members an in-depth tour of the Earl Marshal’s Court, the Record Room and some manuscripts, as well as provided an excellent lunch in the Waiting Room. We are very grateful for his generosity – especially seeing as it was only seven days after the coronation. He was kind enough to give us some insight into his part of the ceremony. The money we were going to pay him for the lunch and tour (which he refused) will go towards the much needed upgrading of the CUHAGS website. Just two days later, we received an online lecture from court historian Dr Philip Mansel on the history of French coronations from Louis XIV to Charles X.

Next month we look forward to Garter Day at Windsor Castle. Garter King of Arms has kindly provided some tickets for CUHAGS to go and watch the service/procession at Windsor Castle on 19th June. More details about this will be circulated via email.

I am delighted to announce that, mostly thanks to the return of Professor Toby Wilkinson (past president 1989-90), CUHAGS will be returning home at last! After two or three years in exile, we finally might be able to start having lectures and dinners at Clare College, as the society did in the past for several decades. Hopefully we will begin the 2023-24 year there.

There is more ‘bling’ than ever at CUHAGS, arguably. Not only is there a presidential collar chain, but there are committee officers’ badges, new cloth blazer badges, members’ ties and life members’ ties. If you are interested in some of this ‘merch’, please contact the committee. Also, if you need to commission some heraldic artwork, you can contact our new Artist in Residence, Quentin Peacock.

It has been an honour to serve as your president for a second innings. As I look back to when I joined the society as General Secretary back in 2020, we have come a long way. CUHAGS has navigated its way through a pandemic and two reigns. It has had a glittering line-up of guest speakers (some highlights included below), some spectacular dinners and some marvellous tours/events. I hope the future is just as bright. My thanks to all my fellow committee members over the last three years. We can all be proud of this society. Long may it continue. Please stay interested in heraldry and genealogy in all its ever evolving forms.

Yours in Pean,

Edward Hilary Davis

58th CUHAGS President 2021-22 & 2022-23



Some recent CUHAGS guests:		
2021	2022	2023
Prince Ermias Sahle Selassie of Ethiopia and the House of Solomon.	The Hon. Dr Philip Sidney, heir apparent to Philip Sidney, 2nd Viscount De L'Isle .	Lt-Col Dr Charles Gauci, Chief Herald of Arms of Malta , 2019-present.
Prince Idris bin Abdullah al-Senussi of Libya and the House of Senussi .	Liam Devlin, Rothesay Herald , 2021–present.	Bruce Patterson , Deputy Chief Herald of Canada 2010-present.
Kristóf Szalay-Bobrovniczky , former Hungarian Ambassador to the Court of St James's , 2016–2020, Minister of Defence (Hungary) , 2022-present.	Sophie Katsarava MBE , Georgian Ambassador to the Court of St James's , 2020–present.	The Rt Hon Mark Cubitt, 5th Baron Ashcombe .
Dr Joseph Morrow CBE , Lord Lyon King of Arms , 2014–present.	Prince Ermias Sahle Selassie of Ethiopia and the House of Solomon.	Liam Devlin, Rothesay Herald , 2021–present.
Balthazar Napoleon IV de Bourbon of the House of Bourbon-Bhopal .	Prince Juan de Bagration-Mukhrani of Georgia and the House of Mukhrani .	David White , Garter King of Arms , 2021-present.
The Hon. Richard Cubitt, heir apparent to Mark Cubitt, 5th Baron Ashcombe .	Elizabeth Roads LVO , Secretary of the Order of the Thistle .	Prince Philippe de Croÿ-Sorle .
Graham Bartram, Chief Vexillologist and Trustee of the UK Flag Institute .	James Terzian CSTJ , Registrar and Genealogist of the Venerable Order of St John (Priory in the USA).	Princess Katarina of Yugoslavia and Serbia .
The Most Hon. Simon Isaacs, 4th Marquess of Reading .	Professor Kate Williams FRHistS . (2022).	Dr Philip Mansel .



As there has been only one article presented for this edition, I have prepared a *disjecta membra* from my archives. As these are from sources where references have been lost in time, only some are indicated. (Editor)

Tricked arms from the Visitation of Wiltshire taken 1565 by Thomas Thompson, Lancashire Herald. (Figs I and 2)

T.M Trelawny-Gower

These are taken from a 17th century copy of the 1565 heraldic visitation of Wiltshire, originally undertaken by William Harvey (1510-1567), who served as Clarenceaux King of Arms from 1557 to 1567. Conducted throughout the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and later Stuart monarchs, heraldic visitations were tours of inspection undertaken by senior officers of arms to regulate the use of arms; the abuse of which had become widespread by the 15th and 16th centuries. They also recorded genealogical pedigrees. The 1565 visitation represented the second of four inspections of Wiltshire (the others were undertaken in 1530, 1623 and 1677. In addition to recording the details of the principal families of the county, the arms of the boroughs of Calne, Devizes, Marlborough, Salisbury, and those of the Merchant Adventurers of Devizes are also described. This copy presents something of a conundrum. Whilst the paper dates this to c1670, the work purports to have been copied by Thomas Thompson (obit 1641). Presented partly in narrative and part tabulated form, it is most likely therefore a later 17th century transcription of a copy made by Thompson. This was previously in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps Bt., and referenced as Phillipps MS 13389 in his 'Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca D'. It was acquired by Phillipps, the voracious British manuscript collector, from Puttick and Simpson Auctioneers (1846-1971), who had secured the manuscripts of Anglo-Irish statesman and colonial administrator George Macartney, First Earl Macartney (1737-1806).



Fig; 1

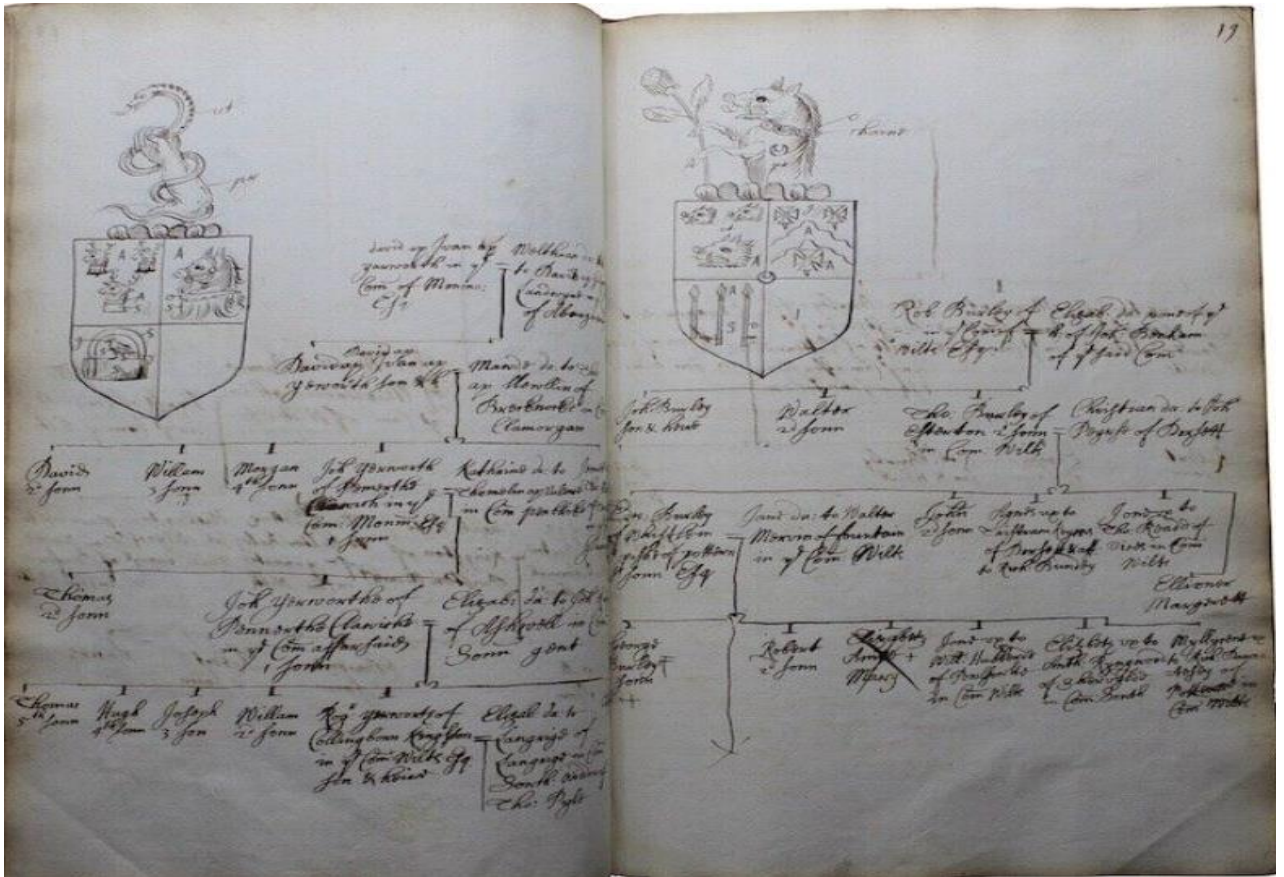


Fig: 2

More Examples of the Herald's Art

(German Wappen Buch. Figs 1-12 are some European examples of the Herald's Art of Tricking

These are from a Wappenbuch (Frankisher Provence) 16th century. There are 200 pages with an identical template to each. Whether this was a Herald's Work-book or something for the amateur Pursuivant to complete is not indicated. Some are partially completed and coloured. Figs: 1 to 12.



1



2

3



4



5



6



8



7



8



9



10

9



11



12

Figs 1-6. A Sextet of European Heralds



Fig:1



Fig: 2



Fig: 3



Fig:4



Fig: 5



Fig: 6

Post Notes on Heralds & A miscellany of Heralds

Cuhagians will be aware of the role of Heralds through the ages and the important contemporary functions they perform.

The earliest pre heralds were general factotems, scrap dealers, purveyors of pre-used armour to poor knights, minstrels, poets, mancipals and ego-strokers. They later made themselves rather indispensable as they compiled lists of knights at tournaments and battles and could hold a a running commentary on the position of the participants. As minstrels they composed songs (and poems) for heroes of the tournament and battlefield. Their status was later improved by supporting the enhancement, reputation and appearance of their employers by appearing at the tournament field to declare the knights lineage and previous deeds. (Probably in the way that men in later centuries marched with red flags ahead of the owners of new motor cars)

Inevitably, the heralds' military role also began to grow in importance, as they could identify coats of arms and deeds of their bearers as a matter of course, they were able to advise their employers on troop strengths and the proclaimed abilities of the opposition commanders. Later, the purpose of the herald evolved into that of being messengers and ambassadors- the heralds' tabard bestowed a form of diplomatic immunity as it was assumed that he served a general cause of chivalry rather than an individual knight.

There is lots to read about the historical development of the heralds' role and this is well documented, although tending to be somewhat repetative. It is the exploits of individual heralds that are far more interesting, with their exploits on occasion being somewhat questionable. For in-depth information on heralds I would recommend *Heralds of England* by Sir Anthony Wagner (1908-1995) (Garter Principal King of Arms (1961-1978) HMSO 1967, and by the same author (Richmond Herald 1943-1961) *Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages* (OUP 1956).

A Miscellany of Heralds



Herald and Pursuivants. Flanders 17th Century.



The varied appearance of heralds from different nations, from Hugo Gerhard Ströhl's "Heraldischer Atlas", 1899 (Public Domain)



Adrien de Riebecke. King of Arms.

Herald from Bellenville Armorial



Armorial, Flamand and Lorrain 15th/16th century.

Figs: 1-4. Arms Tricked

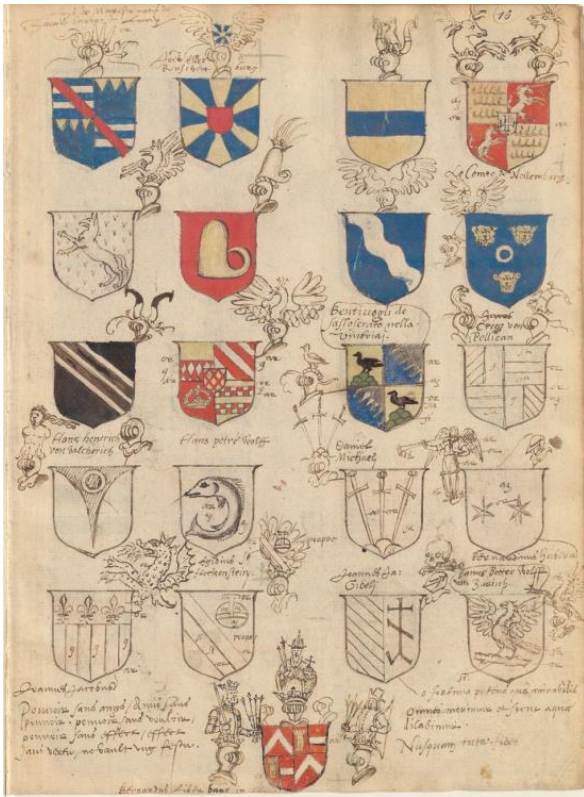


Fig:1

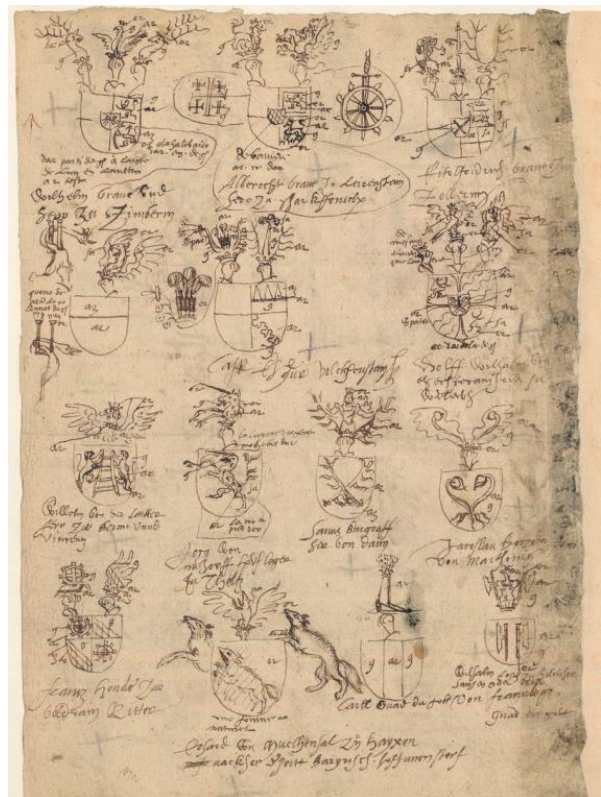


Fig: 2

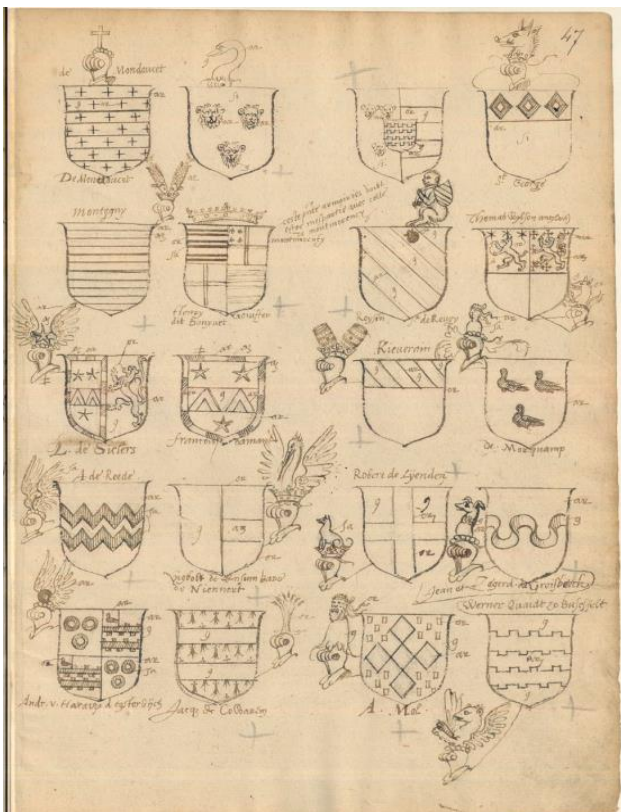


Fig: 3



Fig: 4

The Trelawny Roll: Marshalled Arms. This is from the roll that was approved by Camden 1623, following the visitation of Cornwall 1620. The roll was at Trelawne, seat of the family at Pelynt in Cornwall, probably until the 1950's when the house and remains of the estate were sold. The Roll (on vellum) was at some time deposited in the vault of Boodle Hatfield, London solicitors, and was discovered in the late 1980s when the solicitor's office was having a clear out of old papers. Who donated the Roll to the British Records Association (1987) and subsequently to Cornwall Records Office (now Kresen Kernow) is not clear. It is in good condition with the majority of tinctures and metals quite bright.



A Colourful Conclusion. Arms of Henry VIII and Wives
(Ex Insignia Anglica mid 16th cent)

Fig: 1 Henry VIII – Katherine of Aragon -Anne Boleyn.



Fig: 2 Jane Seymour – Anne of Cleves – Katherine Howard – Katherine Parr.



WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A LATE MEDIEVAL SOLDIER?

Stephen Jolly

Fellow Commoner, St Edmund's College

University of Cambridge

It is a good thirty years since I researched my family history. My family hails from Lancashire. One of my forebears founded Congregationalism and his father was Cromwell's Provost Marshal General for Lancashire during the Civil War. One side of the family turned Jacobite after 1688, the other fought against the Jacobites at the Battle of Preston in 1715.

Given my characterful surname, I was able to trace my family genealogy back directly to the late sixteenth century using the usual sources, particularly church registers which abound in the county palatine. However, before 1580, darkness reigned.

Being a linguistic scientist, it was easy enough to trace the history of the surname *Jolly*. Of Anglo-Norman origin, *Jolly* derives from Norman-French *Giolif*; *Giolif* itself being a fusion of the Old Norse *jól* and the Frankish latinate ending *-ivus*. Remember, the Normans were of Viking origin and there was no letter *J* in English before the early C16th.

Jolly is therefore a classic Norman formulation, a personal nickname, later a surname used to describe a lively fellow. The earliest evidence for the surname in northern England is early C13th in what is now the East Riding of Yorkshire. However, the earliest reference I could find in Lancashire lay in an obscure article: D Maltby Verrill's "The Huguenot Family of Joly", *Notes and Queries*, 164: 13 (Jan-July 1933). There, the author cites a Lancashire grant of 1429 featuring one *Nicholas Joly*. Maddeningly, however, Maltby Verrill gave no attribution and it proved impossible to trace the grant in question despite the shaking of innumerable archival trees over many months.

I knew from mapping all the available sources at the Lancashire Archive that the family surname originated in southern Lancashire in and around the town of Standish. With pins on a map, I could track how the family had later moved northwards into the Lancashire Fylde. There was even a place name on the early maps – *Jolly Milne* – marking the site of a C14th water mill on the River Douglas. Yet for all this, Nicholas Joly was nowhere to be seen.

There the matter rested for three decades until last month when I attended an Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies webinar with Professor Anne Curry, Arundel Herald Extraordinary and Emeritus Professor of Medieval History at the University of Southampton. I was holidaying on the Isle of Wight and out of curiosity decided to attend a talk on the heraldry of the Battle of Agincourt. Anne Curry is the world authority on this most celebrated of English battles.

That Tuesday evening proved momentous. Anne Curry introduced attendees to a database she and her colleagues had created that contains the names of soldiers serving the English Crown between 1369 and

1453, the period historians call the *Hundred Years' War*. On my return from holiday, a week later, I decided in an idle moment to pop my surname into the search box of <https://www.medievalsoldier.org>.

To my disbelief and delight, Nicholas Joly appeared, a man-at-arms, in Lancastrian Normandy, in 1430. There were other family members too – Perkyn, (Fig:1) a man-at-arms, and archers, Thurstan, John, Robert, Tristram, Teviston. The giveaway was that they were all serving under the captaincy of the Standish family, lords of Standish, whose seat lay just four miles north-east of Jolly Milne connected by the Douglas river and its tributary, the Yarrow. I had hit pay-dirt. The records were at Kew and were late medieval muster rolls. Not a place I or my researchers had ever conceivably thought of looking .

My knowledge of late medieval soldiery being small, I immediately contacted Anne Curry and she pointed me in the direction of her 2013 study *The Soldier in Later Medieval England*.



Fig:1 Perkyn,

This marvellous book tells you everything you would ever wish to know about those who fought for England in northern France in the C14-15th. It explains how soldiers fought frequently in family groups with younger sons, cousins and kinsmen acting as archers in support of heads of house, men-at-arms or more rarely knights. How military service often began in the teenage years and soldiers were expected to provide their own kit, including horses and armour. How military rank mirrored social hierarchy with men-at-arms drawn largely from the gentry. The book also explores the varying definition of a man-at-arms over time – the *scutifer* (shield bearer), the *armiger* (bearer of arms) - the use of the lance and the propensity for all warriors to fight on foot even if it meant dismounting to do so. It also spells out the gradual shift away from *service under arms* to the less strenuous *right to bear arms*.

There was one further boon to my chance discovery: the scribal/palaeographic rendition of my family surname. Already, I understood the process whereby *Jolyf* transitioned to *Joly* under Middle English in the late C14th. However, I was not prepared for the sheer variety of spellings found in these muster rolls. They included not just *Joly* but *Jolye*, *Joley*, *Jollay*, *Jolere*, *Jolys*, *Jolis*, *Joliz*. This was in itself revealing because it took my family history in the western part of the Lancashire Fylde back to 1602 revealing an earlier settlement pattern than I could ever have envisaged thirty years ago.

Sadly, I can't claim any of my forebears fought at Agincourt but they may have fought at Orbec, Chateau Gaillard and Louviers. They were part of the warp and weft of late medieval England. Thirty years on, I can finally forgive Mr Maltby Verrill for his shoddy research!



Stephen Jolly

Fellow Commoner, St Edmund's College



Conversation Tale Pieces

(*Observations from Intelligible Heraldry*)

1. **Armorial Pedigrees.** The usual title of this subject is ‘marshalling’ The term marshalling really means arranging the various charges of a shield upon it in the correct positions and so the name certainly extends to the arrangement of families brought in on a shield by marriages with heiresses; but it also means arranging the charges of an ordinary simple blazon of one family only on the shield; hence the expression ‘armorial pedigrees’ would seem more suitable although it must be remembered that the so-called heraldic pedigree will not take in anything like the number of people which the ordinary family tree would contain. The reason for this should be understood. Some time ago, a man was heard to deliver himself of the following observation in a London club. ‘What I cannot understand about heraldry is why people always boast about their quarterings. After all, they are only a collection of women who have no brothers, and what is so wonderful about that? Hang it, it’s not worth recording; now if they were women who kept their servants for ten years or who didn’t smear everything in the house all over [with] lipstick I could understand it...’

The answer to this entirely natural question is that there is no intrinsic merit in the number of quarterings at all, beyond perhaps the satisfaction of the collector! What these quarterings do represent is a number of coats of arms which have failed in the male line and which have been acquired by marriage with heiresses to those coats, who cannot hand them down to posterity except by marriage, and that is why Heraldry is interested in these brother-less women. It is concerned with the pedigree of coats of arms, whereas the ordinary pedigree of the genealogist is concerned with the pedigree of people. The purpose then of the ‘armorial pedigree’ is to show by quarterings the heraldic history of the family by displaying on its arms the arms of all other families acquired by marriage.

2. **Heraldry** – or, to be more exact in this sense, **Armory** – probably originated in the pretty fancy of the feudal warrior to decorate his shield. With the growth of that habit, there developed the desire to apply it to the identification of individuals, who in those days were quite unrecognizable on the fields of battle, being clad in armour which closed them in from head to foot. From there it was but a step to invent symbols which would have something in common for kinsmen and yet provide certain differences to distinguish individuals. Having got so far, the need arose to display feudal ties, and eventually a most ingenious system came into being, whereby a knight’s coat of armour would tell the initiated at a glance almost all of his family history and connections. To do this was, in short, the problem which heraldry was devised to solve, and in those days when men had simple minds, the solution had to be simple. The science of heraldry explains how it was done. Most text books on the subject leave much to be desired as the order of instruction is often badly arranged and confusing, and the amount of explanation and illustrations devoted to the different parts of the subject is generally out of all proportion to their importance and difficulty; they ignore obvious difficulties in the practical application of stated principles, with the result that a complete answer to any particular question must be collected and put together from a multitude of different textbooks, many of which are out of print.

The purpose of this book (*Intelligible Heraldry*) is to set out in their proper sequence the principles of the science, everyday language, and to explain their application to modern conditions, exposing the difficulties and showing how these may be overcome. All those indigestible details, that do not affect the principles of armory, which only put a strain on the memory, and unnecessarily complicate the whole subject, have been omitted. What can be got from *any* textbook has been dealt with briefly but adequately. Matters which have been treated at length are those which cannot be got at all except by a long and painful study of a large number of text books, many of which are practically unobtainable.

A final word of ‘debunking’ may well be offered to readers at the outset. Stories of true heraldic devices being borne on the shields of Julius Caesar and the Pharaohs may be dismissed at once as pure rubbish. No recognisable signs of any heraldic system are to be found much before the end of the twelfth century, and it was not until about 1245 that heraldry emerged as a definite science on a definite plan. People, and there are many of them, who boast that their ancestors bore their present arms when they came over with

William the Conqueror may be safely marked down as having a lack of understanding of heraldic evolution. The facts are that heraldry did not exist at the time of the Norman Conquest; that the sixteen oldest families in England are of Saxon and not Norman descent, and that even in those cases no documentary evidence can be found which would satisfy the College of Arms; that of the twenty five barons who signed the Magna Charta in King John's time, not a single proved male descendant is known to exist today; and finally, when an expert carefully compiled a list of arms-bearing families who had held their lands in uninterrupted male descent since the reign of Henry VIII, he could only find three hundred and fifty! More snobbery, more nonsense and more barefaced lying has attached itself to heraldry than any other human activity. The reader would do well to dismiss such rubbish from his mind at the outset, and to approach the subject for what it is, namely, an interesting and ingenious method of identification and record by an artistic and often beautiful symbolism.

(*Intelligible Heraldry*. Sir Christopher Lynch-Robinson, Bt., and Adrian Lynch-Robinson. 1947.)

'Herevex'



Palace Lights (Sconces)



Fig: 1

Fig: 1. One of four Charles II sconces sold at Christie's in 1947 for £1,150. This sconce sold again at Christie's in 1967 for £8,500.

The history of silver sconces in the royal palaces is one which shows probably a more chequered story than any other form of plate in the royal inventories. The Jewel Office account books preserved in the public Record Office, are full of entries for the repair and refurbishing of large sets of sconces which seem to have gone in a constant procession from St. James, Kensington Palaces and Windsor to the goldsmiths for new nozzles, branches, and so on.

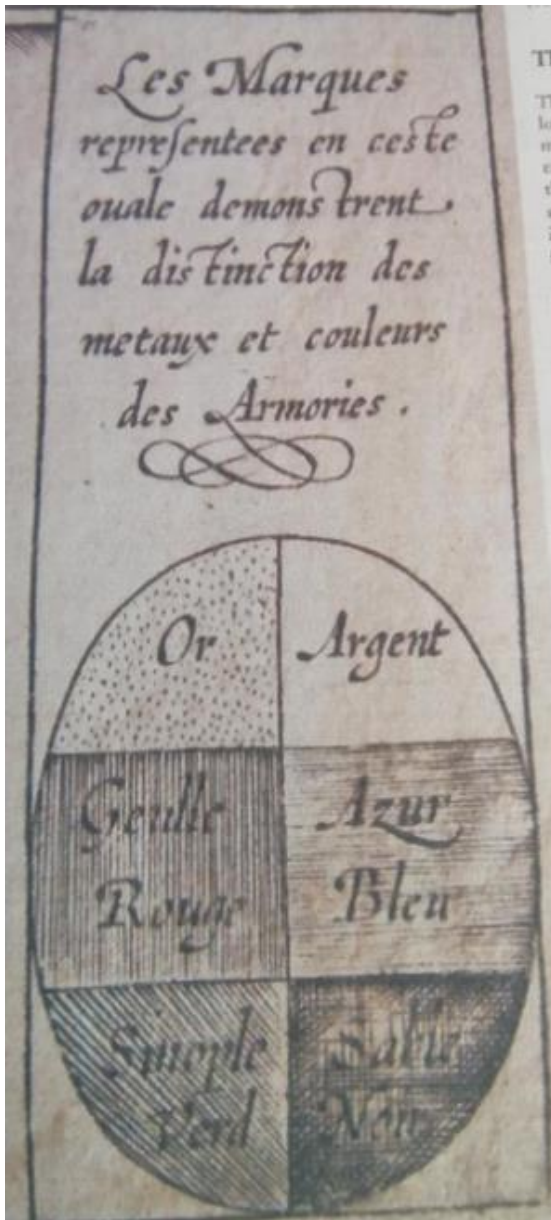
As the eighteenth century passed and standing candelabra on *torchers* became more fashionable, the sconces suffered an eclipse, and many were disposed of in the sales of Royal plate in 1808 to Rundell and Bridge¹ to raise funds for the establishment of the separated Princess of Wales in Kensington Palace. These in turn were sold by Rundell (instead of melting them down as the Lord Chamberlain had been led to believe was to be done) to a number of leading clients, including the wealthy Earl of Lonsdale at Lowther Castle from which the present example came in the sale of the Lonsdale Collection in 1947. For the Earl, Paul Storr¹ added the coronets bearing his mark and the Lowther griffin, with the Garter motto replacing what was probably a Royal Cypher. The interesting form of the back-plates, suggesting a picture in an elaborate frame and similar to the Judgment of Solomon sconces still in the Royal Collection, is reflected in the phrase '*picture sconces*' which appears in the royal inventories. The branches of the present example are of a later date and were presumably some of the many refitted from time to time to make good the damage or increase the candlepower.

1. Rundell, Bridge and Rundell. Silver retailing firm that monopolised the early nineteenth century market for superior silver. They obtained a royal warrant in 1806.
2. Paul Storr (1770-1844) English Gold and Silversmith. He was described as 'England's most celebrated silversmith during the first half of the 19th century'.

Trick Your Own



Tricking and Hatching



The system of heraldry has always had some method of determining the tinctures of arms. The earliest such method is blazon which describes the arms by words. The English heraldry system still uses a form of blazon that is almost unchanged since the reign of Edward I. Traditionally, the images of heraldic manuscripts such as rolls of arms and heraldic manuscripts were all coloured.

Later, with the development of printing and the invention of woodcuts and copperplate engraving, it became necessary to devise a system of designating colours on un-coloured illustrations. Two methods were used to achieve this: tricking, or defining the tinctures by entering the initial of the actual colour, and hatching, whereby the use of lines and dots in ascribing the colours was developed. The first method was developed by heralds, the second method by heraldists.¹

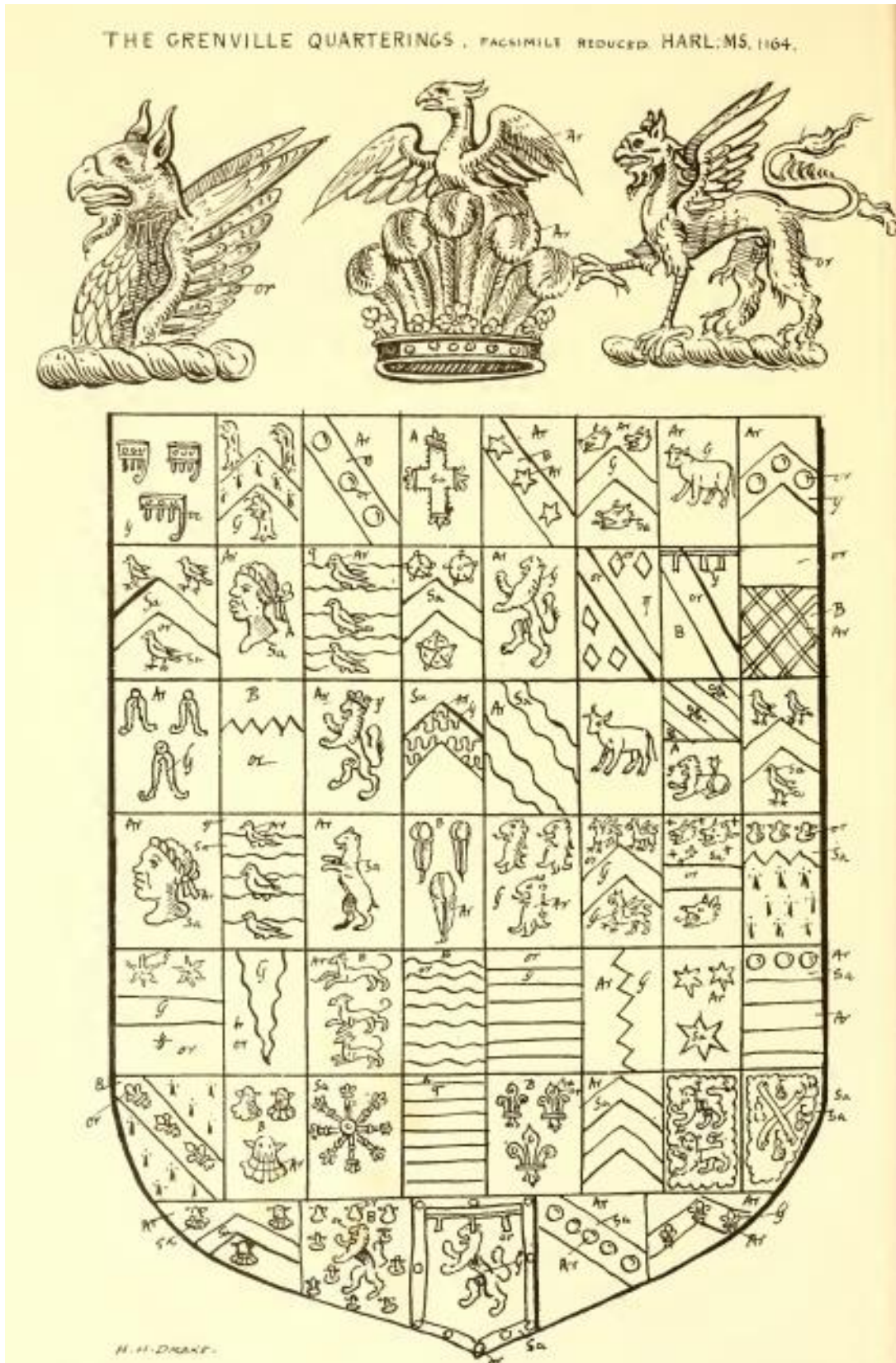
The introduction of hatching was important to heraldry as it enabled heraldists to designate the tinctures in a coherent and accurate way, even on un-coloured surfaces such as seals and coins.

Unfortunately, the letters used in tricking were often traced rather carelessly, and not being easily understood led to many erroneous interpretations. However, apparently heralds did not like hatching, and the College of Arms gave preference to tricking as late as the 18th century, sometimes even on coloured and hatched illustrations. Tricking was found to be a more simple way of drawing than hatching to designate the tinctures.

¹There is a suggestion that hatching as a method of designating tinctures of arms actually originated from copperplate engravers, and not from heraldists. As part of the techniques of hatching, engravers used various lengths, angles, mutual space and other properties of lines. Hatching was frequently used in drawings, linear paintings and engravings. According to the main principles, the quality and thickness of the lines and their mutual space determine the lightness of the image. By increasing the quality, thickness and the mutual space of the lines, a darker image would be produced. Illustration shows a 16th century visual explanation of hatching as developed by Zangrius (1562-1606) Engraver & Typographer.

(Adapted : From Tricking to Hatching: designation of colours in heraldry Laszlo Szegedii. 2008)

Examples of Tricking in the Armorial of Grenville (Cornwall)
 (Ex-Visitation of Cornwall, Camden 1620)



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The British Bonapartes by Edward Hilary Davis

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



The British BONAPARTES

Edward Hilary Davis

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THE BRITISH BONAPARTES

NAPOLEON'S FAMILY IN BRITAIN

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

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

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

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

– THE TIMES

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

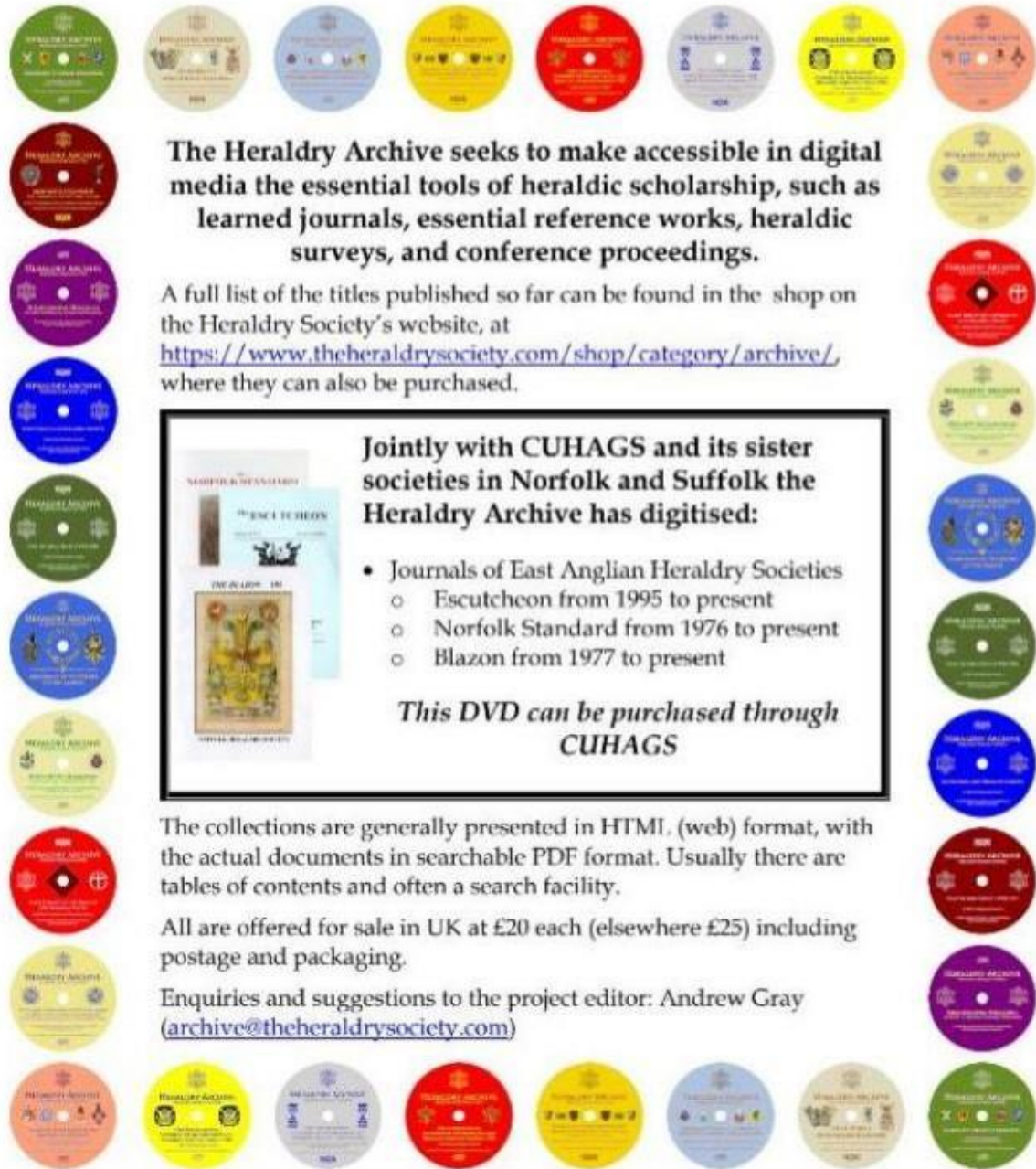
Educated at Lancing, Royal Holloway and Cambridge, he is President of the Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society, Councillor of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and co-organiser of the Royal Versailles Ball 2022.



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