

The ESCUTCHEON

Volume 30 No.1

Summer 2025



The Journal of the Cambridge University
Heraldic and Genealogical Society

CAMBRIDGE

MMXXV

ISSN 2516-2187

**The Escutcheon ISSN
2516-2187**

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



Volume 30 No 1 Summer 2025

Editor: Terence Trelawny-Gower

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Title page from Ridgway's Peerage of the United Kingdom for the year 1839.

THE CAMBRIDGE MARKET CROSS

On the south-west corner of the Cambridge Market, was a Cross of unknown date, standing on what was known as Green Hill, the Herb Market, where garden stuff was sold. Near the cross were the stocks for the correction of evil-doers, and the pillory was placed there when required. The Cross was raised on a platform reached by several stone steps and was protected by a circular lead-covered roof supported on four wooden pillars. No satisfactory drawing of it is known but the best outline is contained in a plan by Braun, published at Cologne in 1573. Although this is not reliable as a plan of the Town (perspective and scale were not paramount), it happens that the old Market Cross is given in slightly more detail than in any other map. (fig:2) The cross served many public purposes, and the whole erection with its steps, pillars and canopy must have been of considerable size as it was the setting for many celebrations. In 1529, in the reign of Henry VIII, when the Mayor was excommunicated by the Vice-Chancellor for refusing to answer a charge of having violated the privileges of the University, the document of excommunication was affixed to the Market Cross.¹ This use of the Cross, or more probably the pillars of the Cross, seems to have been common practice, for in 1546 there was a charge in the Treasurers accounts for '*small nayles to nayle on the proclamacions on the market crosse*'.

Sometimes the '*small nayles*' seem to have been used for more unpleasant purposes. Lord North, when Lord Lieutenant in 1569 – soon afterwards to be High Steward of the Borough – was a strenuous defender of the liberties of the Town in its contentions with the University, and there is a letter of his addressed to the Vice-Chancellor in which he refers to the conduct of some student who had used '*evil and fowle wordes*' to the Mayor. He adjudges '*the varlet*' to stand in the pillory for three hours with one ear nailed to the same, and to ask forgiveness of the Mayor on his knees; afterwards, to pleasure the University, he remitted the ear-nailing, '*so as he stand three howers on the Pillorye*'.²

The Market Cross appears frequently throughout the Borough records. In 1553 the Duke of Northumberland, High Steward of the Borough³ who had persuaded Edward VI to settle the Crown on the Lady Jane Grey, arrived in Cambridge with a large force in her support. Her rival, Mary Tudor, was then at Framlingham Castle in Suffolk. When the Duke found his forces deserting him and reinforcements failing to arrive '*he came to the Market Crosse of the towne and calling for a Herault, himself proclaimed queene Mary, and among other he threwe up his own cappe*'⁴. On this occasion '*he so laughed that the tears ran down his face for grief*'. He hoped in vain to save his life; that evening he was taken from Cambridge to the Tower of London and ten days later he was beheaded there.

At a more cheerful time, when preparations were being made for Elizabeth's visit in 1564, considerable payments were made for painting the Cross and mending the lead. In 1593 almost 2200lb (900kg) of lead was taken from the Cross and sold; the large quantity indicates that this was the time when the canopy was removed. At the Restoration, the proclamation of Charles II took place there,

A few years later, in 1664, the old Cross disappeared and was replaced by one totally different, described in a Cambridge guide (Cantabri, published in 1763), as a 'handsome square stone pillar of the *'Ionick Order'* on the top of which is an Orb and cross gilt'.⁵

From the steps of this new erection, James II was proclaimed; the Vice-Chancellor and Senior Bedell standing upon the steps, which may have been the original base of the old cross. George III was also proclaimed there, with a procession on horse-back and music. In 1740, when a serious riot took place between the scholars and the Town, a proclamation to restrain the rioters was read from the Market Cross. In 1786, after the second Cross had stood there for over a hundred years, having been repaired at considerable cost in 1754, the Corporation '*ordered that the Market Cross be removed to some more convenient place, and appointed a committee to consider of a more proper place, if they think the cross necessary*'.

William Cole, the antiquary, had protested in 1779 that the Cross was being neglected. He complains in his *Diary* of the people who have suffered 'the beautiful gilded cross on the Market Hill at Cambridge to be defaced, and the magistrates for these ten years or more have never had spirit to repair it'. 'I mentioned it' he writes, 'this year to Mr. John Forlow the Mayor, but he seemed too much of a Patriot and Liberty Monger to be concerned about such matters'⁶. This comment explains how it was that the Cross was not considered necessary, and no more was heard of it, but even after this second one had disappeared, the custom of proclaiming the Sovereign from the site of the Cross continued. Queen Victoria was proclaimed there, as well as in the middle of the Market Place.

There were many disputes between Town and University with regard to rights over the Market. Queen Elizabeth, who granted many privileges to the University (although she never founded the College she had promised), ruled in 1561, that 'the Chancellor, Masters and scholars should only and forever, hold the office of clerk of the Queen's market in the town of Cambridge and the suburbs; this state of things lasted until the reign of Queen Victoria, when on the recommendation of a University syndicate a comprehensive Act was passed in 1856, for the 'Settlement of Matters in Difference between the University and Borough of Cambridge'. It was then enacted that 'the privileges, powers, and authorities heretofore exercised by the university and

its officers with respect to the markets and fairs of and within the borough be abolished’.

Returning to Elizabeth I. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Roger Goade, having control of the market, issued a rule ‘*that no students do walke upon the Market Hill or sitt upon the Stalls or other places thereabout, or make any stay at all in ye said Market place or elsewhere within ye Town longer than they shall have necessary cause, being appointed by their Tutors to dispatch some necessary business*’. The same Vice-Chancellor, evidently thought that discipline needed tightening up, for upon taking office in 1595 he had also made it be known that ‘*no student was to wear long or curled locks, great ruffs, velvet Pantables, velvet breeches, coloured nether stockes, or any other coloured apparell*’ and ‘*that the hurtful and unscolerlike exercise of Football and meetings tending to that end, do henceforth utterly cease except as a concession in separate colleges*’ – a rule which had been enforced by Dr Caius in his own College many years earlier, in 1575 the Privy Council ordered the Vice Chancellor to prohibit ‘*shows of unlawfull, hurtfull, pernicious and un-honest games*’ within five miles of the town. Games at Howes on the Huntingdon Road were stopped in 1581 although they had been licensed by the county magistrates. There was a riotous ending to a football match between students and men of Chesterton when the villagers picked quarrels with their opponents and attacked them with staves which they had hidden in the church porch. It was later alleged that the head constable encouraged the Chesterton men to ‘*beat the scholars down*’. As a consequence, the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of Colleges’ forbade students to play football except in their own colleges.

Footnote: At least eight crosses are mentioned in medieval times, some of them marking town bounds. Hamond’s map shows the High Cross, or Stone Cross, at the point where the boundary of Cambridge and Chesterton crossed the Huntingdon Road, and therefore approximately where, according to Custance’s map of 1798, there stood the turnpike gate which was not removed until 1852. It is also called ‘The Stone Cross in Huntingdon Way near the chalk pits’. Another one, described as a ‘lytle stomped cross’ to the south west of the high cross, may have been the remains of the market cross of the Castle End. There was also Barton Cross, at the end of Clint Way, marking the boundary of Cambridge and Coton; the Newnham Cross; Cope Cross at the angle of Hobson Street and King Street, where Walls Lane crossed the King’s Ditch. Garvin Cross at some point in Holy Trinity parish; Dawes Cross at the junction of the Deep Way (Lensfield Road) and Hadstock Way (Hills Road); Hinton Cross; also one other unnamed cross on Hills Road, a little beyond the first milestone, may be post medieval.



Fig. 1. Braun's Map of 1573 showing Cambridge

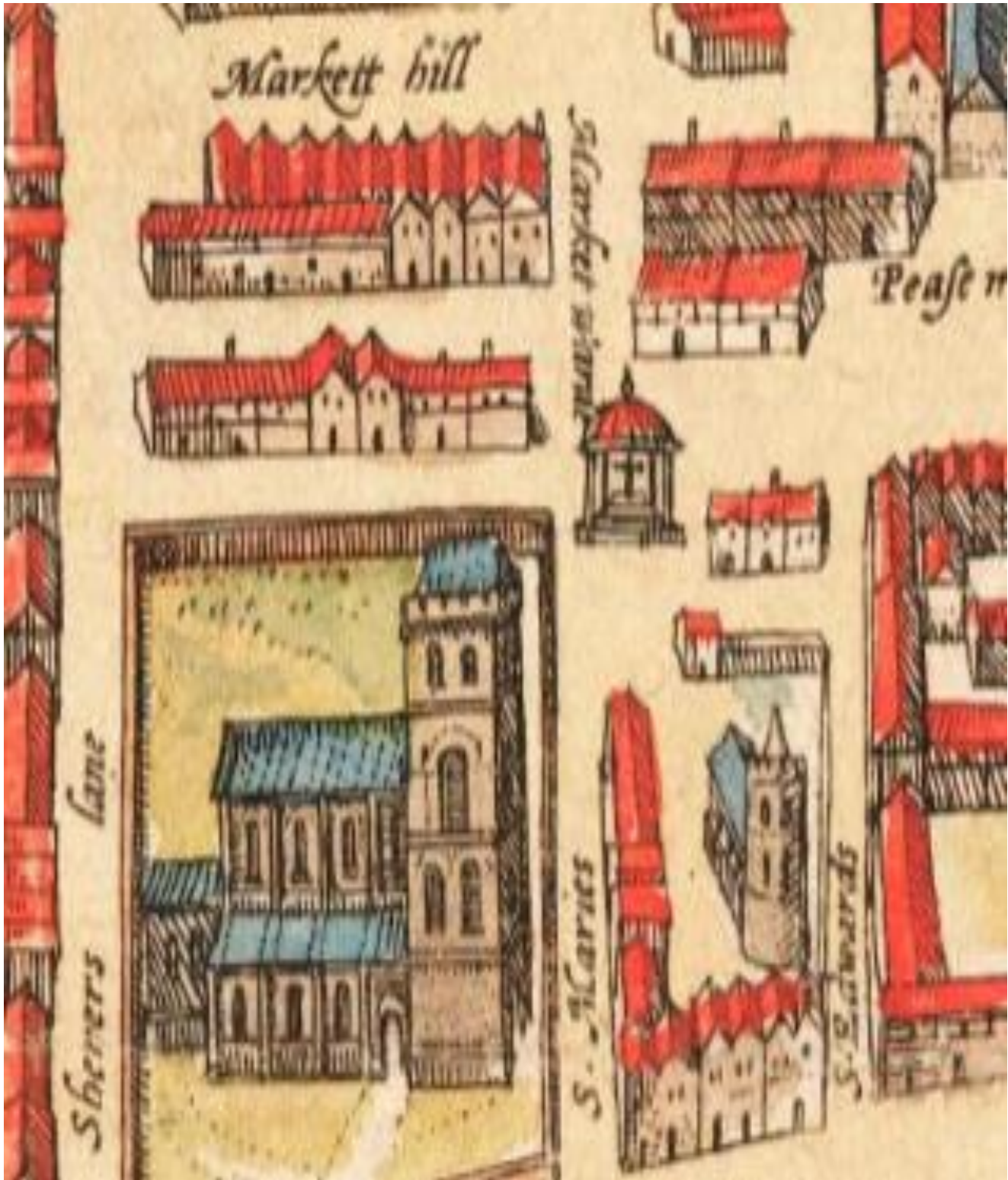


Fig. 2. Detail from Braun's Map of 1573 showing Market Cross



Fig: 3 Detail from Hammond's Map of 1592 showing 'new' Cross

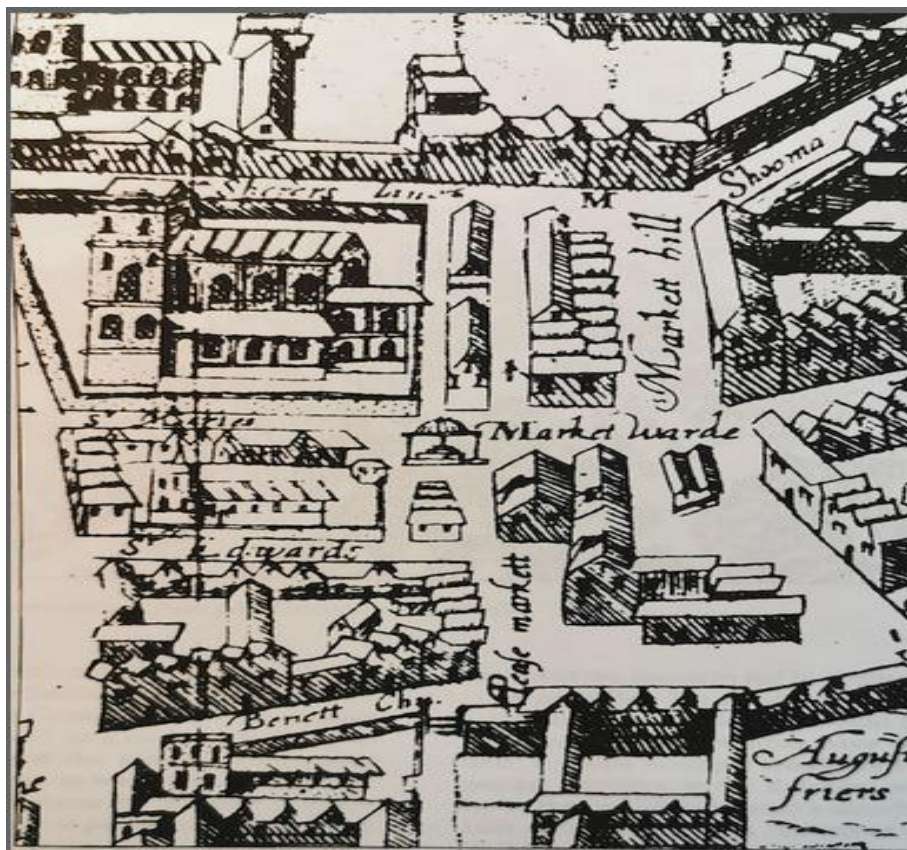


Fig 4: Detail of Market Hill from Lyne's Map of 1574



Fig: 5 Fountain Market Square.



Figs: 5 & 6 Market Place Fountain. Erected 1855 – Demolished 1953. The base remains in the Market Place. The Town Council had allowed the structure to fall into a state of disrepair.

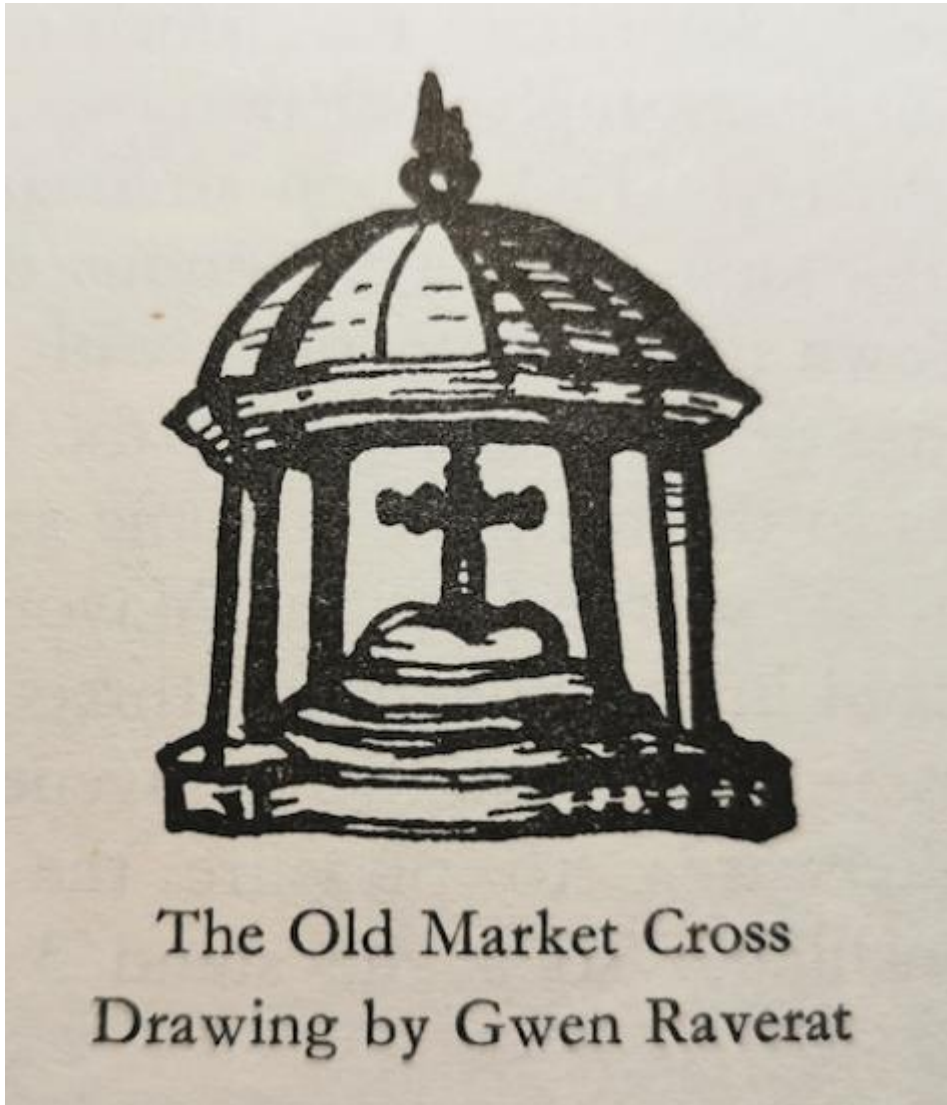


Fig: Woodcut illustration of the 16th century Market Cross⁷

Footnotes

1 The Mayor had to do penance in the Church of the Friars Augustine. 'Holding a candle, the price of half-penny in his hand, and kneeling on his knees openly before the image of our Lady' and afterwards signing a written submission before the excommunication was withdrawn.

2. MSS, Baker xxix 398 and Authur Gray.

3. High Stewards C.11 p 38. Keynes, F. A. By-Ways of Cambridge History CUP 1947

4. Annales, John Stowe, ed. 1605 p 1033

5. Cantabrigia Depicta 1773. Thurlbourn, W, Woodyer & T and J Merrin.

6. Palmer, W.M. Cole of Milton p.71

7. Raverat, Gwen (1885 – 1957). Born Cambridge, English Wood Engraver.

The name Market Hill comes from the old use of the word to mean a meeting place – not a raised ground.

[Incidental footnote The Fields near Cambridge furnished the Town with the best Saffron in Europe, which sold from 24 to 30 shillings per pound (£165.0 to £206.0)]

Arms and Knights from Augsburg, 1550



Hailigrabe: 48



Femden: 23



Morkopf: 46



Roth: 28



Fugger . 19



Herz Anthoni Fugger
des Geheimen Rats .

6



Fideler . 28



Herz Bernhart Zeblingen

20



Zaüginger 11





The book is a detailed record of the origin and continuation especially of the ancient noble families of Augsburg. For over 200 years the Holy Imperial City of Augsburg had given and maintained lineages of such families (Pedigrees), however, over time, many of these have become extinct – namely about eighty of them, so that only a few remain. The book contains the names of all those who, since May 20th 1548 were elevated to the status of nobility by authority of the council and court in Augsburg, and established in law. The book records old and new coats of arms, also the council and court members' well used crests, shields, helmets, banners, and all kinds of art put together by skilled artists. The book is considered useful for artists, painters, engravers, and goldsmiths.

The quality of the illustrations alone warrants a view. Ex: Geschlechterbuch der Stadt Augsburg. (Augsburg 1550. Mair, Paul Hector).

Facsimile of an Ancient Heraldic Manuscript (1542)

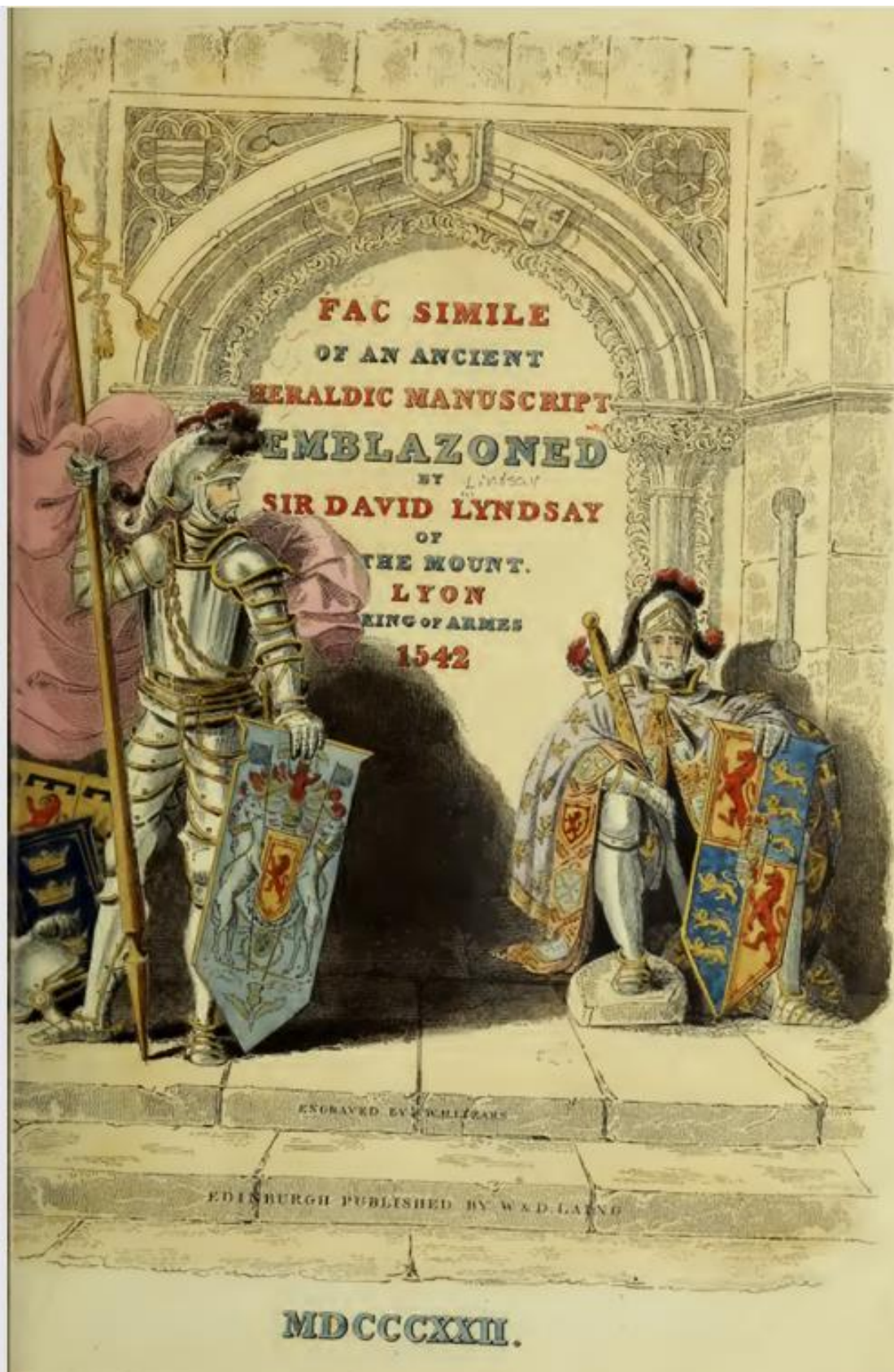


Fig: 1 (Key to figs on page 28)



Figs: 2-4



Figs: 5-8

Hammylton erle of arrane



Gordon erle of huntly



Campbell erle of argyll



Heuact erle of lenox



Figs: 9-12



Fig: 13

Dunbar eile of marche



Fandulff eile of murray



Douglash eile of dardoglas



Spryglash eile of angus.



Figs: 14-17

Stewart Erle of Athole



Stewart Erle of Bouchquhane



Fuchzland Erle of Sutherland



Forburne Erle of bothwell



Figs: 18-21



Figs: 22-24



Figs: 25-29



Figs: 30-32



Figs: 33-37

Key to Lyndsay Illustrations

(I have retained some original spellings)

Figs 1 Frontispiece (1822)

Figs 2-4 Arms of Scotland – queen Effem & queen Elizabeth Marie

Figs 5-8 Arms: Margaret, queene of Scots.

Fig 9-12 Arms: Hammytoun, erle of Arrane. Gordoun, erle of Huntly. Campbell, erle of Argyll. Steuert, erle of Lenox.

Fig 13 Arms of Schir David Lyndsay of the Mont, Knycht. Alias Lion King of Armes. (1542). Authour of this present buke.

Fig 14-17 Arms: Dunbar, erle of Marche. Randulff, erle of Morray. Douglass, erle of Douglass. Dowglass, erle of Anguss .

Fig 18-21 Arms: Stewert, erle of Athole, Steuert, erle of Bouchquane, Surthirland, erle of Surthirland, Hepburne, erle of Bothwell

Fig 22-24 Attrib: Julius Cesar , Alexander the Great. Hector, prince of Troy.

Fig 25-29 Arms: Kennadye of Blairquhane. Gordoune of Lochinvere. Charteris of Emmisfield. Maklellen of Bonbe. Gerdane of Apilgreth.

Fig 30-32 Arms: king of Swadrik. King of Norway. King of Wngarie.

Fig 33-37 Arms: Meldroum of Fiwe. Inness of that Ilk. Grant of Freuchy. Forbes of Tochone. Sowthirland of Duffois.

Fig 38-39: Attributed Arms. David, King of Israel. Joshua, duke of people of Israel/Judas, Machabeus, Chieftan, Governor of Israel.

The original manuscript is described as *'unquestionable authenticity and considerable importance'*. It is one of the earliest Heraldic collections extant, and the blazonry presents as fine example of the state of the arts in Scotland at the time of its execution.

The work is ascertained, from internal evidence, to have ben emblazoned by Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount (1486-1555), Lion King of Arms (1542-1554) in the reign of James V. The arms of Lyndsay are shown on page 21 (Fig 13).

The MS belonged at one time to Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, Lion King of Arms in the reign of Charles I, and bears attestation in his hand writing, of having been authenticated by the Privy Council of Scotland in 1630.

Sir David Lyndsay's 'Booke and Register of Armes' came into the possession of the Faculty of Advocates along with the other MS Collections of Sir James Balfour in 1698. Although the work has undergone no recent alterations, it certainly does not remain in the state in which it was completed by its author whose first intention was, that each page of the latter portion of the volume should contain the armorial bearings of four families. There is, however, every reason to believe that the smaller shields, in the centre of the pages, were introduced at no distant period after the completion of the work and it is probable that they were emblazoned by Sir David Lyndsay. It may be noticed as proof of this, that on the seventy seventh leaf, the autograph 'Lyndsay of

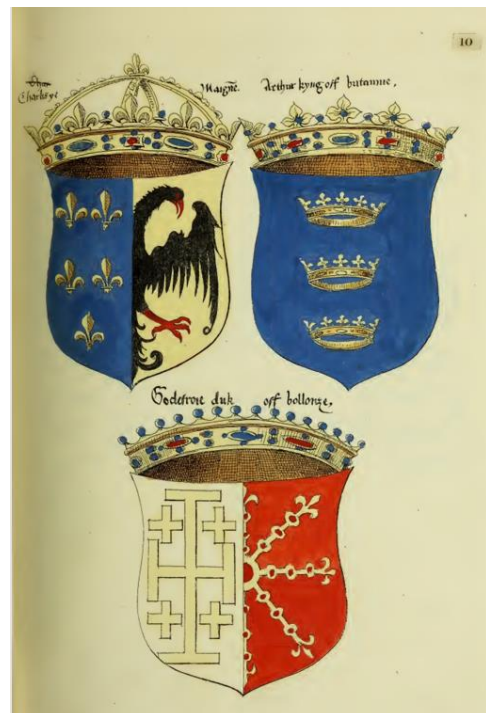
the Mount, the author of the present book, has been partially erased to make room for the arms of Lyndsay of Dunroddis.

As the leaves of the MS were neither numbered, nor any index of the armorial bearings framed prior to the approval of the *Register* by the Privy Council, it is impossible now to ascertain either the precise extent of the interpolations, or the period at which they were inserted. They cannot, however, be numerous, and have been retained in the present Facsimilie, as they do not detract from the value or authority of the original work. It will be found to contain, in addition to the Armorial bearings of many foreign princes, and of various members of the Royal Family of Scotland, a Scottish Peerage, and Baronage. The former includes the Arms of one hundred and fourteen of the Ancient Nobles of Scotland, and the latter exhibits the Shields and Quarterings of one hundred and ninety four of the principal families of the country.

Note: According to the attestation by Sir James Balfour, the original MS consists of one hundred and six leaves. In this number, either some of the leaves containing inscriptions were not reckoned, or a mistake in counting them was made, as the actual number is one hundred and eleven: several of which have inscriptions and arms drawn on the reverse side of the leaf. Most of these have been printed off separately; the number of engraved leaves contained in the present volume, is therefore enlarged to one hundred and thirty three. Along with the original manuscript are thirteen additional leaves of armorial bearings, executed at a subsequent period. These, as forming no part of Lyndsay's authenticated work have not been engraved.



Figs: 38-40



Figs: 41-43



Pennants & Pennons for the Vexillologists among us



THE FANTASTICKS (17th Century Cambridge Poets)

When I first saw these illustrations I thought that they might be something of heraldic interest. However some research determined that these are in fact illustrations from a small volume of poems by the poets labeled ‘*The Fantasticks*’ comprising works by *John Donne (1572- 1631)*, *George Herbert,(1593- 1633)*, *Richard Crashaw (1613-1649)*, and *Henry Vaughan.(1621-1695)*.

‘*The Fantasticks* was a name given to a certain school of writers of metaphysical verse, who flourished in the seventeenth century, chiefly on account of their great use of a certain literary device known as the ‘conceit’ This device is to use greatly contrasting images, which belong to different orders of reality, but have some apparent, though often far-fetched, similarity between them’.

The poets owe this name to the poet Milton (1608-1674), who in his puritan lack of appreciation of their constant use of ‘conceits’, thus referred to them slightly in one of his Cambridge verses;

*Not those new-fangled toys, and
Trimming flight
Which takes our late fantasticks
with delight.*

‘Appreciation of the beauty of life, ranging from life crude, sensuous and carnal, to expressions of the most perfect love to be experienced on this plane, and using such beauty as a symbol of the utter and complete love in Eternity, such was the outlook of the all. They were seekers; they were wise; they were appreciative, they were gifted with the divine energy; they sought – and at last they found’.



Fig 1: Illustrating George Herbert



Fig 2: Illustrating John Donne.

The illustrations are taken from the *Emblematar Diversarum Principum of Typotius 1679*. This work has some 200 devices, many of which may have at some later date been the inspiration for heraldic crests, although some may of course, have devolved from crests of the period.



Fig 3: Illustrating John Donne



Fig 4: Illustrating George Herbert

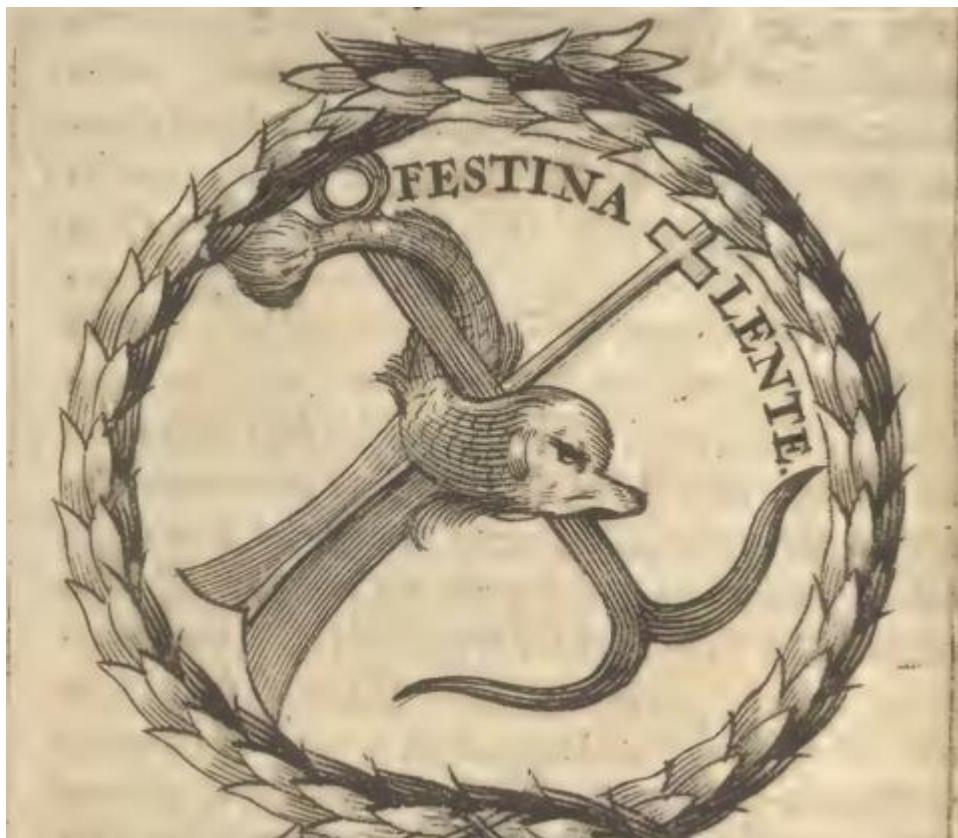


Fig 5: Illustration from original MS

A Summary of the *Fantasticks* (W.S.Scott)

'To the reader who tastes the wares of the metaphysical poets for the first time, there is one particular aspect of their verse which makes an irresistible appeal. There is a certain quality which the poetry of them has in common, difficult to describe because faint, evocative, and distant – a quality which for want of a more exact and descriptive word might be termed 'loveliness.' It is lovely as a woman may be lovely, beautiful in appearance, style and character, breathing and doing good, bringing a faint and almost indistinguishable odour of sweetness and light.

To borrow a simile from Herbert's beloved art, it is not in the perfection of the orchestration, nor in the constant trick of change from major to minor key; it is not in the sublimity of the thought, nor in the gorgeousness of the wording; it is not in the pure beauty of sound, or rhythm, or proportion or in the extravagance of the conceits, or in the exquisiteness of their imagery; it is in something which partakes perhaps of all of these, and yet is something more'.

Footnote: With the exception of figs 5 & 6, illustrations are taken from '*The Fantasticks*', Scott, W.S. London 1945



Fig 6: Illustration from original MS

THE HERALDRY of CORNWALL

Heraldry is the art of displaying or blazoning coats of arms in proper colours and metals, on the shield or escutcheon. Henry the Fowler, who regulated the tournaments in Germany, first instituted coats of arms, which were a kind of livery, composed of several bars, fillets and colours, whence came the fess, bend, pale, chevron, and lozenge, some of the first elements of armories. Authors are much divided when they speak of the antiquity of arms in France and England: it appears, however, that the armories of houses, as well as the double names of families, were not known in these countries before the year 1000. The first tomb on which arms are found was that of Pope Clement IV, who died in 1268; and they do not appear on any coins struck before 1336. It is true that figures much more ancient are found both in standards and on medals, but neither cities nor princes had arms in form; nor does any author make mention of blazoning before that time.

Charles V ennobled the Parisians by his charter in 1371, and permitted them to bear arms: from this example the citizens of other places began to wear arms. Camden refers to the origin of hereditary *arms*, to the time of the first Norman kings. He observes that their use was not established till the reign of Henry III, and instances, that in several of the most considerable families in England, the son, until that time, always bore different arms from the father. Arms at present follow the nature of titles, which being made hereditary, these are also become so, being the several marks for distinguishing of families and kindreds as names of persons and individuals.

The great utility of heraldry is that of enabling us to discover family connexions, which, although separated for centuries, may easily be traced by this durable and explanatory science. Many family monuments at this time exist in Cornwall, without either name or date, whose owners, the author could never have ascertained, but for the arms which were engraved thereon. Out of the great number of ancient families said to be extinct¹ in Cornwall, it is probable that very few are really so; and that many of these have at this time surviving relatives seated in the parishes, or in the vicinities of those parishes, where their ennobled ancestors once resided. The origins of these aberrations may be explained by observing, that when any branch of a family, by descent, or by the operation of contingencies, becomes fortunate, obtains possession of wealth, and is advanced to rank and title, the descendants are in general, traced in a direct line only, while the collateral branches, remain unnoticed and unacknowledged. These families soon become aliens to everything but the name, and that property which should have returned to them, in cases of failure in lineal succession, is too often lost in suits of chancery, or devolves on other families, whose claims might have

been problematic.

These observations will suggest even to the most indifferent, how necessary it is that every person should preserve some register of family pedigree. Those who do not wish to incur the expense of armorial bearings, should at least, keep a register of births, marriages, and burials, not only as it respects their immediate ancestors and descendants, but those who have branched off, and have, perhaps, settled in remote districts.

Cornwall appears to have bestowed the honour of earldom on some distinguished characters before the Norman invasions: their titles were however, of short duration; as Dr, Borlase (1696-1772) observes, that in his days, the Cornish peerages had seldom arrived at the third, never at the fourth generation. This judicious remark on the instability of human greatness, has since been controverted in two instances, namely, in the right honourable Edward viscount Falmouth, who is the fourth in lineal succession that has enjoyed the title, and has male issue; and the right honourable Richard earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who is the fourth baron of that name, and has issue sons and daughters.

In the time of Carew (1555-1620), the peerage had become totally extinct in Cornwall, but was revived soon after by king James I, in the person of Sir Richard Robarts, whom he made baron of Truro, and John, the eldest son of Sir Richard Mohun, of Boconnoc, who was created baron of Oakhampton. Charles II. created Sir John Greville of Stowe, earl of Bath, viscount Lansdown, and baron of Kilkhampton and Biddeford. The same monarch created Richard Arundell, baron of Terice. Sidney Godolphin, was made baron Godolphin in 1684, and further advanced by queen Anne in 1706, to earl of Godolphin and viscount Rialton. King George III. created Thomas Pitt, baron of Boconnoc. All these titles are now extinct.

With respect to surviving honours, Hugh Boscawen of Tregothan, was made in 1720, baron of Boscawen Rose, and viscount Falmouth, represented by Edward, the fourth and present viscount Falmouth. Richard Edgcumbe was created baron Edgcumbe in 1742, earl of Valletort, and earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Edward Eliot was created baron of Port Eliot in 1784, and the honourable John Eliot, his son and successor, was in 1816 advanced to the title of earl of St. German's. Sir Francis Basset, bart. was advanced to that of baron De Dunstanville in 1796, and in 1797, baron Basset of Stratton. Robert George William Trefusis succeeded to the titles of baron Clinton and Saye in 1794, represented by his son the present peer. Admiral Thomas Graves, was created a baron in 1794, and is represented by his son the present lord Graves, who has issue.

The dignity of baronet, which was first introduced into a hereditary honour, by king James I in 1611, has also been conferred on many Cornish gentlemen,

with some of whose descendants it has continued for several generations. Sir Reginald Mohun, was created a baronet in 1612, which title became extinct in the death of his descendant Charles lord Mohun in 1712. William Wrey was created a baronet in 1628, since represented by Sir Bourchier Wrey, bt and in the same year John Trelawny was advanced to the same dignity, and was ancestor to the present Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. Sir Richard Vyvyan, created a baronet in 1664, is represented by his lineal heir Sir Vyel Vyvyan.bart. George Trevelyan was created a baronet in 1661, represented by Sir John Trevelyan, bart. John St. Aubyn, created a baronet in 1671, represented by Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. Hender Molesworth. created a baronet in 1689, represented by Sir A.O. Molesworth, bart. William Lemon, created a baronet in 1774, Joseph Copley, created a baronet in 1778, represented by his grandson Sir Joseph Copley, bart.

Francis Basset was created a baronet in 1779, and has since been advanced to the peerage by the style and title of lord De Dunsterville and Basset. John Morshead, was created a baronet in 1783, represented by his son Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, bart. Christopher Hawkins was created a baronet in 1791. John Call created a baronet in 1791, represented by his son Sir W.P. Call, bart. Edward Buller, created a baronet in in 1808, now vice-admiral of the blue. Rear –Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, was created a baronet in 1796 and has since been advanced to the peerage, by the title of viscount Exmouth. Rose Price, was created a baronet in 1815.

In addition to these, many other Cornish gentlemen have been dignified with the same honour, which has since become extinct in themselves, or their successors. Sir Richard Grenville, was created a baronet in 1630, and baron of Lostwithiel, in 1644. Richard Carew, created a baronet in 1641; William Smith 1642; William Killigrew, 1661; William Godolphin, 1661; John Coryton, 1661; and Sir John Arundell, who died in 1701.

Knighthood, an honour frequently and cautiously bestowed by Elizabeth I, on the noblest and bravest of her subjects, has also been conferred on many Cornishmen.

From the researches which we have sedulously made in the heraldry of Cornwall, we have observed that many Cornish families have borne two coats of arms, as Mohun originally bore gules, a manche ermine, the hand holding a fleur de lis. This was exchanged in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by John, the last lord Mohun of Dunster Castle, who assumed or, a cross engrailed, sable, and the former bearing was added as a crest, which arms were afterwards continued in his posterity. Beville anciently quarterly, or and sable. Belville of Gwarnock, bore ermine, a bull passant, gules. Sir William Beville, of Killigarth, bore argent a bull gules. Lower bore two shields, the difference only this: anciently, roses gules; modern, roses argent.

Trelawny has two shields, the first (ancient), argent, a chevron sable; secondly, argent, a chevron sable, between three oak leaves vert; the latter being an augmentation granted to Sir John Trelawny, by king Henry VI [For his gallantry at Agincourt and other French adventures (Henry V).]

The armorial bearings of Cornish gentry are numerous displayed in most of the parish churches; as are, also, various banners, trophies etc; but among them we have met with none of an earlier date than the beginning of the sixteenth century. These perishing memorials of ancient heroic grandeur cannot be beheld without experiencing emotions of respect and veneration mixed with awe. The insignia of departed greatness which moulder in our churches, or surround the tombs of our ancestors, at once attest the attention, and read an impressive and useful lesson to survivors. We imbibe the finest sentiments on the fragile nature- the instability of all sublunary things, while we contemplate the sad wrecks of human grandeur and human expectations which silently decay around us.

To preserve unsullied, the honours of a long line of illustrious ancestry, should be the arduous aim of their descendants, since the degeneracy of these is only rendered more visible by contrast with the virtues of their progenitors. *'The glory of ancestors (said Caius Marius to the Romans) casts a light indeed upon their posterity, but it only serves to show what the descendants are. It alike exhibits to full view their degeneracy and their worth'*. As there exists not a more noble spectacle than to behold a generous youth emulously endeavouring to excel his titled predecessors in the field of glorious patriotic achievement, or in the more silent, yet not less praiseworthy discharges of the duties of private life, so, there lives not a more despicable being than he, who destitute of the nobility of virtue, plumes himself on the hereditary to which he is entitled by fortuitous descent alone.

*Nam genus, et proavos, et quae non fecimus ipsi,
Vix es nostra voco. (Virgil)*

(From: Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall. Vii 1820. Gilbert, C.S.)



The Great Seal of Edward III (1347)



Obverse Great Seal of Edward III (1347)



A Great Seal of Edward III

The reign of Edward III was a period of great importance, both in historical and artistic point of view as regards to annals of the great seal of England. It is historically important because some of the principal events in the French wars of that monarch were followed by an alteration in the design of the Great Seal. At various periods of his reign he used not less than seven great seals and it is not a little remarkable that impressions of the whole series of the known Great Seals of our monarchs have been preserved, with the single exception of one of the most important of those used by this king. It is the one designated as a seal of absence i.e., a seal left in England by the king during his absence abroad. *'pro regimine Anglie'*. An engraving of a Great Seal of Edward III., which has never before been published (1851) is shown.

The drawing has been made from two impressions, each partly imperfect, found in the muniment room of Winchester College. The seals are affixed to two pardons granted, one to John Makehayt, and the other to Agnes, widow of Simon de Peke, for acquiring land in Meonstoke, Hants, without the Royal Licence being obtained. They are attested by Prince Lionel, the guardian of the realm and dated at Worcester October 5th 1347. The seal was in the hands of the Chancellor, John de Offord.

It is therefore the case that any document sealed with this great seal and attested by Prince Lionel within the period of the king's departure in July 1347 and his subsequent return from France on October 12th 1347 must correspond with these dates. Edward arrived in London on the 14th October and the seal that had been used in his absence was on 15th October delivered to the Bishop of Winchester, the Treasurer, to be kept in the Treasury.

Comparing this seal with previous seals it was found to be almost identical in general design. The principal points of difference are that in seals used while the King was present in England had some adjustment to the throne position and location of the supporting figures.

Ex: Archaeological Journal vol: IIX 1851 & vol: X 1853.

The College of Arms Quincentenary Commemorative Medal.



The Royal Mint was commissioned to strike medals in gold, silver and toned bronze to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the founding of the College of Arms in 1484. The obverse of this historic medal shows a three quarter profile of King Richard III and the reverse displays the College's Armorial Bearings. (The design is by Norman Mainwaring) (Size: Diameter 60 mm and Weight 126 gm. Material is Bronze).



SNIPPITANEA

(ADVERSERIA)

Umbrated:

Where a charge is blazoned as umbrated, it is merely a shadow of the charge without substance. A lion rampant umbrated is just an outline of the lion drawn in fine ink lines, has no tincture, and nothing can be charged upon it. It is not used now and is popularly supposed to have been the sign of one who has lost his wealth. It is not at all likely that the College of Arms would permit a bankrupt to umbrate the charges of his arms, although it would seem a useful innovation.

Ermynites:

This is very seldom encountered; it is an ermine with one red hair on each side of the ermine spot

Rambuze:

A compound drink at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water. (Blount's Glossary, pp. 538). [Sounds ghastly, Ed.]

Editors Tale-Piece

After the War – Cambridge

When the First World War (1914-18) broke out, Cambridge, as a university, went into eclipse. When the war ended, life began again, but it was not easy to re-establish between 1918 and 1919. A small handful of much-loved and fanciful individuals like Mansfield Forbes of Clare, Theo Bartholomew of Peterhouse and Charles Sayle of Trumpington Street, with a few others who now held high professorial office, had managed to preserve some kind of liaison. But Cambridge of the very early twenties was an odd place; extremely little work was done and academic standards were relaxed until they hardly existed; everyone danced every night; several hundred very *degage* young naval officers thoroughly corrupted the undergraduates in the most delightful way imaginable; there were still some 1911 hocks and champagnes in the college cellars. Pre-war Oxford had been honoured by the presence at Magdalen of the Prince of Wales, but after the war Cambridge was honoured by the presence at Trinity of the Princes Albert and Henry.¹

Since their grandfather Edward VII and their uncle the Duke of Clarence had also been at Trinity, and their great-grand-father the Consort had been Chancellor of the University, this affirmation of continuity of tradition came at the right time.

(1. Later H.M. the King and the Duke of Gloucester)

Ex: Steegmann, John. *Cambridge As it was and as it is to-day*. Batsford 1940.

Humour



THE COURT-FOOL.*

SUGGESTED TITLE TAX.
Mr. BALDWIN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Bewdley, U.), replying to Mr. PORRS (Barnsley, Lab.), who suggested that persons enjoying titled names should be called upon to pay a title tax, said that charges by way of fees and stamp duties on a graduated scale, ranging from £270 2s. in the case of a baronet to £730 2s. in the case of a duke, were now normally imposed on the creation of hereditary honours. The amounts of revenue which would be received from a tax on titled names would not be considerable, and he was not prepared to introduce legislation.

Today the proposed tax would be approximately £42,000 & £112,300 respectively. (Ex: *The Times* of Wednesday April 25th 1923).





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

Contact: tmtregower@aol.com and ttrelawnygower@yahoo.com

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

(From an article in *VERVE* art magazine, Paris 1939. *Maidens Faces*)



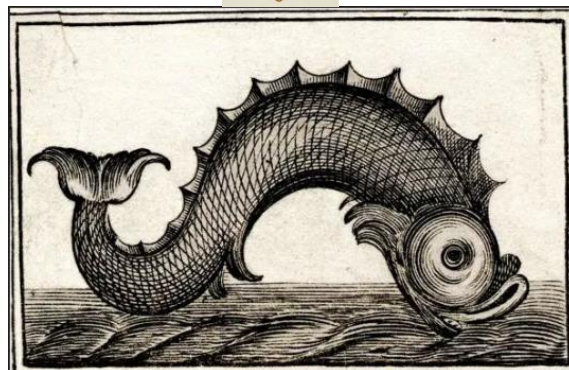


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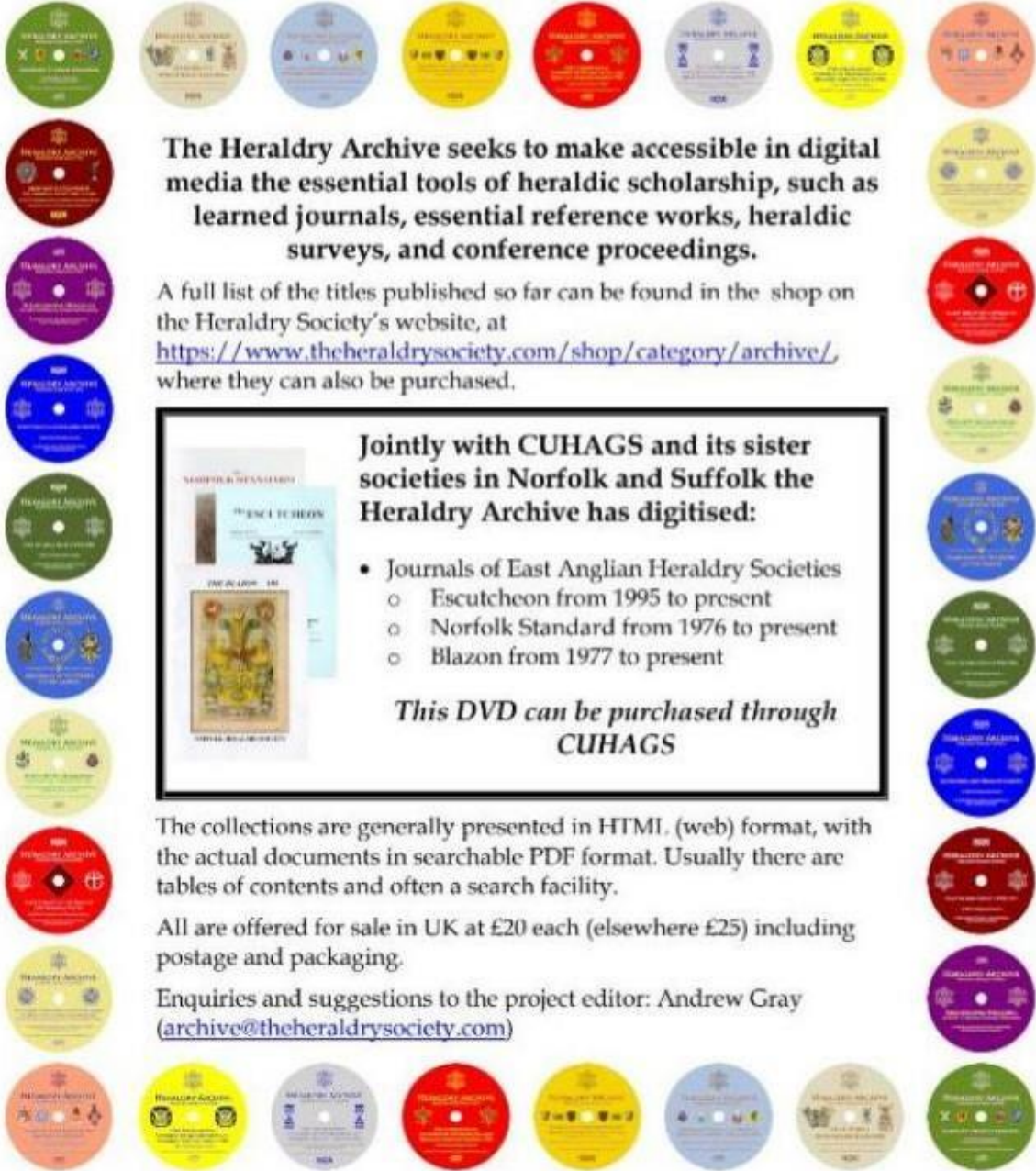


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Enquiries and suggestions to the project editor: Andrew Gray (archive@theheraldrysociety.com)