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Easter Term 2002

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The President's Report & Easter Message

"The moving finger writes; and having writ, moves on".

It is the end of the academic year, and once again the membership gathered in the Thirkill Room to hear the news about CUH&GS, the review of the year's events, the accounts and future plans, administrative, financial, academic and social of the Society. Another AGM, by all accounts, but for me it was an AGM with a difference, for on that day I discharged my last official act as President of your Society.

Three years ago I came up to Cambridge as an undergraduate and joined a number of student societies. However the difference between the number I joined and the ones with which I continue to enjoy an association with is astronomical, because while the others held an interest, it was only of a fleeting nature. CUH&GS was and continues to be different. A varied and eclectic membership with, specially in the age of *Cool Britannia*, a refined sense of deportment who enjoy welcoming visitors to their society with warmth and interest, a highly civilised and opulent social life but most of all a Society which serves as a forum for lectures of the highest academic standards delivered by persons who are leading authorities in

their respective fields. Microcosm, second family, club, lecture theatre, CUH&GS has come to mean all these and more to me. By no means have these experiences been limited to my humble self for I am sure that many in the membership if not all feel as I do about our Society.

As I look back on my term as President, with your permission, I will take the liberty of saying that I have played a good innings and more importantly one with a straight bat. There are many accomplishments to be proud of. Lectures by that most pre-eminent of Heralds, John Brooke-Little, and Peter Spufford, one of our founding fathers, visits to the House of Lords and the College of Arms, the increase in membership and the compilation of a comprehensive database. Stand out as some of the highlights and noteworthy achievements of the past two years. There have also been the excellent dinners- my ever increasing waistline is ample evidence of this fact! But perhaps the three achievements that I am most proud of are the drafting and adoption of the New Constitution, as a result of which the membership is under a new and might I add, greatly improved dispensation, the appointment of David White, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms as an Honorary Vice-President of the Society and lastly the finalisations for the Eve Logan Memorial Lecture & Prize.

Let it not be forgotten that the credit for these achievements should not be ascribed to me. I am merely a mouthpiece and a figure head for those who stand behind the throne. Who are these mysterious people? I refer of course to the Executive Committee. Their sterling service ensured the continuity of CUH&GS not only during my Presidency, but also for a long time to come. However certain names deserve special mention above all others; Robin Millerchip, Derek Palgrave Gordon Wright and Eve Logan. If this Society has any treasures then surely they qualify in this category. They invited me, guided my steps, lighted my way, gave me wise counsel and smoothed over misunderstandings if any, forgave my shortcomings and sacrificed countless hours and more in the service of this Society. Their tireless efforts merit the highest commendation and I will greatly miss them.

I came to your great country a little over three years ago. You welcomed me with warmth and enthusiasm. I have received far more from you than I have given. Bloody foreigner I may have been but I bid you farewell as a friend. I hope you have come to look upon me as the same. Thank you very much.

Anando Mukerjee

SIEBMACHER GROSSISCHEN WAPPENBÜCHERN

Members of the Society who visited *The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies* in Canterbury were amazed to see the 118 volumes of the *Siebmacher Grossischen Wappenbüchern*. I promised to give an account of their acquisition.

Back in 1947, I attended the first public meeting of the Society of Heraldic Antiquaries (later The Heraldry Society). It was held at The Interval Club in Dean Street, Soho. There were sixteen of us present and amongst them was Aylmer Buesst. After the meeting, we came down the stairs together and it so happened that we had a common interest in the North Kent coast. I had been regularly visiting my Godfather at Canterbury Cathedral since 1943. There was also a common friendship with the late Sir Gerald Woods Woolaston who had been Garter King of Arms (1930-1944), at the time of the coronation of King George VI. Aylmer and his wife had a bungalow, "Beachcraft", at Birchington. We kept in touch, and in 1960 Alice and I moved down to Canterbury with our children. There were five girls and a boy eventually. We used to go over to Birchington on occasional Saturdays or Sundays in the summer period to have tea with Aylmer and May Buesst. May enjoyed the children with Alice, Aylmer and I talked about Heraldry and there it was that I learnt his story.

Aylmer had been a musical infant prodigy in Melbourne, Australia, (born there 28 January 1883, son of William Augustus Buesst and Helen Violette, née Pelt). In the 1890s, when the great Austrian violinist, Joachim, had been on a grand tour of Australia, he insisted that he took Aylmer back to Breslau where he was *Maestro de Musica*. Aylmer Buesst went to the Breslau Conservatoire to improve his music. Joachim had a great regard for him. He sent him on to Brussels as a pupil of César Thomson and to Wilhelm; then in London. He returned to study further with Arthur Nikisch in Leipzig.

Now, just to put this in perspective, the family was named Busst from Staffordshire. It is from an Old Norse word meaning *stout*. The family had migrated to Australia in the 1870s and, as far as one can tell, they were one hundred per cent a Staffordshire family. Aylmer's dear mother, writing to him in Germany, somewhat ostentatiously, put an *umlaut* (that is two dots) over the u of the surname Busst. One must, nevertheless, recall that this was at a period in the 1890s and early 1900s when anything good was German, just as in the

post-Second World War period, anything that was good was either American, Swedish, or, later, Italian. We always used to look to good Swiss watches and good Swedish clothes and French this... It was fashion... and Germany was the fashion country of the Edwardian period. So, it wasn't unnatural for Mrs Busst or Bust, living in Australia, to pretend that her young son, whom she hadn't seen for some years, was German. The surname was obviously of Anglo-Saxon origin though long before there was ever a nation of Germany!

Now, in 1911, Aylmer's reputation as a musician had grown. He was competent not only on the violin, but also on many other instruments. He was invited to become the conductor of the then little-known Halley orchestra in Manchester long before anybody called Barbarolli came on the scene and made it so very popular. When war broke out in 1914, Aylmer was arrested on the pretext that he was German. After all, he had a Germanic accent from having lived in Germany for so long and his name had been made Germanic, although he soon removed the umlaut and made "ü" into "ue". So, he was put into Strangeways prison in Manchester. In those days, of course, imprisonment was harsh. Prisoners were given hard work and incarcerated in dark cells. Aylmer stuck this out for ten months, during which time he had written to a friend of his in the music world.

Gerald Woods Woolaston (1874-1957) was Bluemantle Pursuivant at The College of Heralds in London. He and Aylmer had a common interest in music and Gerald was a Fellow of The Royal Society of Organists. I can well remember going to visit Gerald in his house at Walmer in Kent. He had a great organ in his library which was surrounded by stall plates of Knights of the Bath. The organ was riddled with woodworm and you could see the dust coming out of the holes when it was played. (What became of his lovely organ, I have no idea.) In fact, I was one of the last people to see him and help him across the road at Blackfriars on his way to the College of Arms when he was coughing himself to death. He was an inveterate smoker of what was called "Passing Cloud", a well-known cigarette brand made by Wills.

What Gerald did for Aylmer in 1914-15 was to trace his ancestry from the arrival of the family in Australia, back to the 1500s, and to prove without doubt that Aylmer Buesst was one hundred per cent English! He discovered a Staffordshire family of Bust that was misusing a coat of arms. Based upon that, he designed and had granted the arms for Aylmer. Armed with the proven pedigree registered at The College of Heralds, Gerald went up to the magistrates in Manchester and obtained a warrant to release Aylmer Buesst from prison. Aylmer then had a Grant of Arms based upon the old coat.

Aylmer spent the rest of the First World War interrogating captured German officers and generally helping with translations. After the war, of course, the Halley orchestra didn't want anything to do with the Germans. (An appalling

attitude prevailed "All good Germans were dead Germans!") So, Aylmer went back to Breslau and eventually became *Maestro de Musica* there, having helped found the Gewandhaus Orchestra. He also conducted opera at Görlitz.

In 1928, Aylmer Buesst was walking across a bridge in Breslau and his senior cellist was pushing a wheelbarrow full of Deutschmarks on his way to buy a loaf of bread. Collectors of postage stamps might remember those German stamps bearing a portrait of Hindenberg valued at several million Deutschmark, the equivalent of a few old English pennies. The cellist had hardly enough for life.

Aylmer had recently received one of those large white crisp £5 notes from his aunt in England. He was very generous, and gave it to his cellist, telling him, more or less, not to commit suicide, to look after his family and all would be well. Some weeks later, Aylmer was preparing to return to England and the cellist said, "I am not able to pay you but my uncle died recently and he has a lot of books on heraldry". He knew Aylmer's story. He offered his uncle's books on heraldry as repayment of the £5. Aylmer agreed, and to paying carriage, on receipt. So the German cellist arranged all this. Over the succeeding years, Aylmer received many parcels of the monthly publications of the Siebmacher Wappenrolle, in addition to other books.

Siebmacher's work was the great printed roll of coats of arms of the whole of the Holy Roman Empire, plus the states adjoining from Italy to Lithuania, from Russia to Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Bavaria, Northern Spain and so on. It is fully illustrated with notes on all the nobility, burgers and gentry. All of these fantastic volumes in their original fascicle form arrived slowly over the years. Aylmer was absolutely overwhelmed.

I ran an enquiry service for The Heraldry Society. I became a member of the Council of that society and have remained so for fifty years. Aylmer was a frequent attender at Society meetings and lectures and a great supporter of all that we were doing. He was also a member of the Society of Genealogists where we also met. From time to time, I asked Aylmer to look up a reference in these books.

From Breslau, Aylmer Buesst had returned to become conductor of the D'Oyley Carte Opera Orchestra and subsequently professor and examiner at The Royal Academy of Music in London. He founded the British National Opera and taught conducting at the Guildhall School of Music where he was a Fellow. From 1933-1936 he was Assistant Director of Music for the BBC.

After he retired, just before he died in 1966, he telephoned me and asked me to go to St Albans for tea and to bring an empty car. He helped me pack up all his

heraldic books in the back of my car. It was a fantastic collection with all these magazine issues of this enormous collection of heraldry of the Holy Roman Empire. I had them bound up. They made 86 enormous volumes from 100. A special bookplate was made to commemorate this gift. They contain not only illustrations of the coats of arms of all the towns, nobility, gentry, merchants and civic leaders of the Old Holy Roman Empire and beyond, but also biographical and genealogical details. This fantastic work is held by The Trustees of The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in memory of Aylmer Buesst, along with my own collection of 18 volumes of the earlier editions. It is for me a constant reminder of a long and happy friendship.

May lived on. She was an opera singer of considerable strength and personality, but we lost touch with her soon after Aylmer died. His memory is well revered when these volumes are used at the Institute and my children still have happy memories of their holidays in Birchington with Aylmer and May.

As a postscript, another old friend (still living in his 90s) in the heraldic world, Professor Hans Jager Sunstenau of Vienna produced in 1964 a repertory of all the Siebmacher Wappenbüchern from 1605-1961 and an index to every edition.

At a later meeting in the early days of The Heraldry Society, I had also met another enthusiast, Ivan Huntley, with whom I had corresponded since childhood, and with whom I worked in connection with the New Papworth. He was an expert on Continental European heraldry, and when he died he left me his books that included several early editions of the great work of Siebmacher over its four centuries of publication that added to the corpus at the Institute.

Cecil R Humphery-Smith

“LOYAL SHE BEGAN, LOYAL SHE REMAINS”
Jackson Armstrong UE

Few Canadians are aware of this fact, but many are entitled to an hereditary privilege – the use of the letters “UE” after one’s name. The motto of the Province of Ontario, as displayed on its coat of arms, is *Ut incepti Fidelis sic permanet*. This is translated “Loyal she began, Loyal she remains.” The story of the early years of Ontario, and also of the maritime Province of New Brunswick, is tied to the violence of the colonial rebellion that led to American independence, and to those individuals who, for many different reasons, remained loyal to the Crown. The designation UE is a mark upon the

descendants of those who made great personal sacrifice in the service of the ideal of a United Empire.

Loyalists were drawn from diverse groups in the American colonies – including merchants with weaker ties to the land, black slaves and freemen, native peoples and colonists of European descent. It is estimated that during the conflict, of the entire population of the rebellious colonies, about 10 to 15 percent of individuals remained loyal to the Crown. In other words, approximately 250,000 colonial residents did not support the rebellion. Many loyalists suffered brutal attacks from ‘patriot’ colonials. For example, in 1775, at Quibbleton, New Jersey, Thomas Randolph, a cooper, who had publicly proved himself an enemy to his country (i.e. loyal to the Crown), ‘by reviling and using his utmost endeavours to oppose the proceedings of the continental and provincial conventions... was ordered to be stripped naked, well coated with tar and feathers, and carried on a wagon publicly around the town - which punishment was accordingly inflicted.’ Facing hostility from their neighbours and former friends, those who chose (for a variety of political, practical, and commercial reasons) to support and defend the Crown were forced to leave their communities. Their lands and possessions were seized, and they had to begin all over again after making the journey to British-controlled North America.

Loyalist regiments were formed during the rebellion to resist the republicans. One of my paternal ancestors, Col. Peter Drummond, born in Perthshire, who was “a farmer of property in the Province of New York, of which he was deprived by the late rebellion,” had come to America in 1774, and he served as a lieutenant in major Edward Jessup’s Corps of Loyal Rangers. This regiment was formed early in the war, on 4 November 1776, and fought in the Lake Champlain and Upper Hudson campaigns. Drummond was captured on 19 September 1777 and held as a prisoner until 1780. Later settling in British North America, he was, before 1804, appointed Lord Lieutenant of County Grenville, Johnson District, Upper Canada.

The signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which recognised the independence of the United States, meant that loyalists who had not already left the rebellious colonies were forced to leave. A total of 50,000 fled to Nova Scotia (which was later divided into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and to Quebec (which was soon divided along the St Lawrence River into Lower and Upper Canada, now Ontario). The rest went to the Caribbean, Sierra Leone, or Britain. One of my maternal ancestors, Andrew Barclay, was commander of one of 16 ships that took refugee loyalists to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, after the fall of New York City in 1783. Barclay later settled in Shelburne. It was the aftermath of the 1783, and the exodus of loyalists from the United States, that created the first great wave of Anglophone immigration to Canada following the conquest of New France in 1759. The growing collection of northern

colonies was known until 1867 as 'British North America', and at confederation in that year it became the Dominion of Canada.

At the Council Chamber at Quebec, on 9 November, 1789, Sir Guy Carlton, the former Governor of New York, who had been created Lord Dorchester in recognition of his service to the Crown, and who was now Governor of Quebec, made a lasting decision. Dorchester declared, "that it was his Wish to put the mark of Honour upon the Families who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire..." As a result of this statement, accompanying a resolution that was to be presented to the king, was a "militia roll for the western districts to discriminate the families before mentioned" which included the following note:

N.B. Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their Children and their Descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals, affixed to their names: U.E. Alluding to their great principle The Unity of the Empire.

Consequently, since 1789, loyalists and their descendants have been entitled to use the post nominal letters UE. Today Canadians with an interest in their family history are aware of their (often multiple) loyalist roots, and many are pleased to find a colourful family tree with branches on both sides of the American rebellion. The loyalist story often draws family historians further into genealogical research, and they are supported by The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (incorporated in 1914) which exists to promote historical, genealogical and educational awareness of loyalist heritage. Visit their website and see the Association's coat of arms at <http://www.uelac.org>. The 19th of June is Loyalists' Day in Canada.

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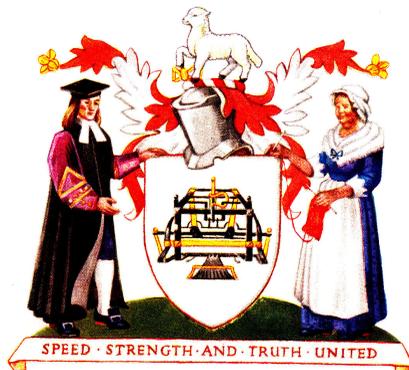
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THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FRAMEWORK KNITTERS

In 1589, the Rev William Lee, a Nottinghamshire clergyman, who was educated in Cambridge at Christ's and St John's Colleges developed a machine for knitting woollen stockings, later adapting it to produce silk hose. Like so many inventors he failed to raised sufficient commercial support largely because of opposition from the crown. He moved to France where he settled in Rouen but died in relative poverty in Paris.

His equipment was developed subsequently by a group of craftsmen who petitioned Cromwell for a charter which was granted in 1657 to incorporate the Framework Knitters as a Company in the City of London. A supplementary charter of 1663 widened the Company's powers to cover the whole of England



and Wales. The Company's Arms, which were known to be in use in 1708, were as follows:

Shield: Argent a knitting frame sable garnished or.

Crest: On a wreath argent and gules a lamb passant proper resting the dexter forefoot on a hank of silk fesswise or.

Mantling: Gules doubled argent

Supporters: On the dexter side a student of the University of Cambridge in academical costume of the seventeenth century proper and on the sinister side a female figure also in seventeenth century costume habited azure, cuffs, cap,

neckerchief and apron argent, holding in the dexter hand a knitting needle proper and in the sinister hand a like needle and a piece of worsted knit gules.

The formal grant at the College of Arms was dated 3rd February, 1933.

There seems little doubt that the dexter supporter is intended to be William Lee in academic dress and tradition has it that it was based on a painting, formerly owned by the Company, in which Lee is showing the frame to a female knitter who is standing beside him.

BOOK REVIEWS

Basic Facts about Lunatics in England and Wales for Family Historians, *Pamela Faithfull*. Published by FFHS (Publications) Ltd, 2002. 16 pp, 210 x 147 mm, paperback. ISBN 0 86006 150 8, £1-50

Few of our ancestors, so often described in archives as *lunatics*, would have sufficiently mentally disturbed as to qualify for this description. Someone who was highly eccentric, mildly senile or even just physically handicapped may well have been referred to in this way. However, having a distinctive category, often meant that the details of the individuals concerned were found in additional archives which family historians rarely consult.

The author makes the point that lunacy has its own particular history. Prior to the mid-18th century, there were very few refuges set aside for the insane so those in this category would have been in parish care and in the local workhouse. There were exceptions including the Bedlam in London, the Bethel in Norwich and a few private institutions but no general provision until the early 19th century when, as a result of legislation, local asylums were established.

Census returns record the whereabouts of lunatics, imbeciles and idiots so it is possible to identify specific refuges which may have had their own archives. County Record Offices and other specialist repositories may need to be approached to establish whether or not they hold such records. The booklet features almost four pages of information relating to archive repositories with significant collections of relevant material.

Wealthy lunatics were protected by the intervention of the Chancery Court and a great deal of legislation was introduced during the 19th century. Records are in PRO Class C211. Criminal lunatics were those whose condition was such that, having committed major crimes, they were regarded as a permanent danger to Society. They were often held in asylums but, following an official report on the matter, Broadmoor Hospital was purpose-built for them.

This all too brief booklet is crammed with information and, quite apart from its detailed recommendations on how to go about finding the appropriate records, it does outline a great deal of the background to the subject. There are references to prominent writers in this field; it features some of the more famous lunatics of the past many of whom spent time in asylums and the final page is devoted to a representative bibliography.

This is a welcome addition to the Federation's series of *Basic Texts* which successfully encapsulates a specific aspect of family history which might otherwise remain obscure. Pamela Faithfull is to be congratulated.

Genealogical Resources within the Jewish Home and Family, *Rosemary Wenzel*. Published by FFHS (Publications) Ltd, 2002. 112 pp, 210 x 147 mm, paperback. ISBN 0 86006 148 6, £5-95

Although the Federation has already published a basic guide to sources for family history in the home, this new booklet draws attention to specifically Jewish material, such as documents relating to Circumcision, Bar- and Bat-Mitzvah and Ketubah (Jewish Marriage Contract). The fact that many many Jewish families were immigrants meant that they would have been categorised as aliens so, until they were naturalised, they would have been issued with Alien Registration Identity Books, which may survive in collections of family memorabilia.

The author is a member of the Council of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain and chairs that Society's Education Committee. She has written widely about tracing Jewish ancestry. However she is only too well aware that most of the ephemera which accumulates in Jewish homes is typical of virtually all families irrespective of their religious beliefs and cultural background. Consequently she has included over eighty illustrations of objects, photographs, documents, posters, etc. which should be considered to be of rather more general interest.

For the newcomer to family history studies, this booklet provides not only a comprehensive checklist to family archives, etc. but also, by means of the helpful illustrations, a valuable insight into their potential value as evidence.

Family History on the Web: an Internet Directory for England and Wales, *Stuart Raymond*. Published by FFHS (Publications) Ltd, Second Edition 2002. 88 pp, 210 x 147 mm, paperback. ISBN 0 86006 154 0, £5-95

More and more material is becoming accessible on the Internet so unless one is prepared to spend time, on a regular basis, checking on what is available, new resources may be overlooked. Fortunately, Stuart Raymond has relieved us of this chore by compiling a classified directory of worthwhile sites.

His selection encompasses gateway sites and search engines through to a range of specialist sites in addition to those which provide general introductory guidance, reference collections, geographical locations, surnames, societies and commercial sites.

For those who prefer on-line message boards or discussion groups, over 150 sites are listed. To obviate the task of trawling through seventy pages of detail, the author has incorporated three indexes covering subject matter, institutions and places. (There is a companion directory for Scotland at £4-95).

Probate Jurisdictions: Where to look for Wills, *Jeremy Gibson and Else Churchill*, Published by FFHS (Publications) Ltd, Fifth Edition 2002. 72 pp, 210 x 147 mm, paperback. ISBN 0 86006 152 4, £4-50

This is a new edition of one of the Gibson Classic Guides. The fact that it has reached its fifth edition speaks volumes for its importance as an up-to-date guide to one of the family historian's really essential categories of documents.

There are no significant changes in layout from the previous edition published in 1994 and reprinted in 1997, but the author has enlisted Else Churchill, of the Society of Genealogists, as a collaborator. She has put in a great deal of effort to ensure that the bibliographic references are current.

Quite apart from cataloguing the probate holdings of the many archive repositories in Britain showing the geographical distribution of each jurisdiction on a suitable local map, the introduction provides a most valuable guide to the nature of these records. This is backed up with an excellent glossary of the technical and legal terminology which is usually so intimidating to the newcomer.

Of the range of excellent Guides compiled by Jeremy Gibson and his team of collaborators, this is one of the most useful. It is an absolute must for the keen genealogical researcher's reference collection. I have owned a copy of every edition so far and this one is already on my shelf.

Derek Palgrave

Forthcoming Conferences & Other Events

**4-5 May,
2002**

Society of Genealogists
FAMILY HISTORY FAIR
RHS New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London SW1

**22 June
2002**

Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies
MY ANCESTOR WAS A BRITISH SOLDIER
Day School at Canterbury

23 June 2002

Society of Genealogists
OPEN DAY FOR NON-MEMBERS
Society of Genealogists Library, London

**22-26 July
2002**

Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies
TRACING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY
Residential Course at Canterbury

**7 September,
2002**

Federation of Family History Societies
MEMBERS GENERAL MEETING
2-00 p.m. Methodist Central Hall, Coventry

**21
September
2002**

Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies
PALAEOGRAPHY
Day School at Canterbury

**28-29
September,
2002**

Society of Genealogists
FAMILY HISTORY EXPERIENCE
Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire

**12 October
2002**

Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies
HERALDRY FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS
Day School at Canterbury

- 19 October
2002** Cirty of Bath Heraldic Society
ROYAL ARMS STUDY DAY
Abbey Church House, Bath
- 23 October
2002** Imperial War Museum
RESEARCHING WARTIME RECORDS
10-00 a.m to 5-00 p.m. at Duxford
- 15-17
November
2002** Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies
TRACING THE HISTORY OF A HOUSE
Residential Course at Canterbury
- 29 March
2003** Cambridgeshire FHS
FAMILY HISTORY FAIR
One-day Event - Details to be announced
- 3-6 April,
2003** South-West Area Group of Family History Societies
WEEK-END CONFERENCE: WESTWARD HO
Details to be announced
- 29-31
August,
2003** Essex Society for Family History
A LITTLE OF WHAT YOU FANCY
University of Essex, Wivenhoe

If any readers would like to find out more about any of the events listed above please contact the Editor, [palgrave@one-name.org]. Alternatively these and other events appear in a very comprehensive listing on the web. Please log on to www.genuki.org.uk and select Upcoming UK and Ireland Genealogical events [GENEVA].

NOTICES AND GENERAL NEWS

New Officers and Committee Members

At the Society's Annual General Meeting held in the Thirkill Room, at Clare College, on Saturday, 11th May, 2002., the following members were elected for the new Academic Year 2002-2003:

<i>President</i>	Simon Burton (Magdalene College)
<i>Senior Treasurer</i>	Dr Gordon Wright (Clare College)
<i>Junior Treasurer</i>	C D d'Arcy Orders (Trinity Hall)
<i>Secretary</i>	Paul Mayhew (Clare College)
<i>Committee</i>	Sarah Alexandra (St John's College)
<i>Committee</i>	Barbara Megson (Girton College)
<i>Committee</i>	Patrick Morrow (Selwyn College)
<i>Committee</i>	Christopher Woolley (Trinity Hall)

We congratulate the new team and look forward to working with them over the next twelve months.

The Eve Logan Memorial

Following the untimely death of Eve Logan eighteen months ago, the members of the Society, who had the privilege of serving on the committee with her, have considered a number of ways in which they could provide a suitable memorial to her. Readers will probably recall that she transcribed several College Chapel Registers with a view to making them more widely available on microfiche. The Committee has now decided that it would be more appropriate to publish the information in book form as a memorial edition. As soon as all the Colleges have granted the necessary permissions this work will proceed.

In addition it has launched a competition for schoolchildren in the Cambridge area to undertake a project devoted to an aspect of Family Heritage. It involves making a study of several generations of a family to demonstrate what is inherited. This can encompass conventional genealogy, family traditions, economic and social history, genetics, etc. The project may be presented in writing or in some other medium.

The pupil submitting the winning project will be awarded the Eve Logan Prize which will include complimentary membership of the Society, a copy of the Society's *Cambridge Armorial* and an appropriate book token. The presentation will take place during the Michalemas Term to coincide with the newly established Eve Logan Memorial lecture which will be delivered by an eminent researcher in this field.

News of a Special Offer

Volumes of *The Victoria County History of the Counties of England* are now available from Boydell and Brewer Ltd of Woodbridge, Suffolk. This outstanding work of reference was launched in 1899 with a view to providing an encyclopaedic history of each county. So far fourteen county sets have been completed and work is in progress on thirteen more. There are already 9 volumes devoted to Cambridgeshire.

The topics covered for each county include prehistory, together with ecclesiastical and economic history. Topography is dealt with in considerable detail so that each city, town and village receives extensive coverage. Because family history and local history are so closely interwoven, access to volumes of the VCH for the areas where our ancestors lived can be especially valuable.

Large reference works rarely come cheap but the publishers and distributors are now offering each volume in the backlist at the extraordinarily reasonable price of £35-00. For a complete listing log on to www.boydell.co.uk or write to PO Box 9, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3DF.

Editor's Postscript

This magazine, which appears each term, is the official publication of the *Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society*. It is published for the benefit of the Society's membership so I very much hope that members will take advantage of its pages to let us know about their own researches into family history and heraldry.

This year we have doubled the number of pages in each issue so there is plenty of space available. Consequently if you have material you would like to see published please feel free to contact me at one of the Society's meetings or by E-mail, telephone, fax or letter.

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