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Heraldic & Genealogical Society**

The **ESCUTCHEON**

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Michaelmas Term 2004



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

CAMBRIDGE

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Society Programme: Michaelmas & Lent Terms

14 th October, 2004	<i>Freshers' Meeting</i> Where did my Ancestors live? Derek Palgrave (<i>Selwyn College</i>)
28 th October	The Cambridge Armorial Dr Gordon Wright (<i>Clare College</i>)
2 nd November	Revival of the Order of the Garter Antti Matikkala (<i>Trinity College</i>)
11 th November	THE EVE LOGAN LECTURE Nelson and Trafalgar Robin Millerchip
25 th November	The House of Lords The Rt Hon the Earl Ferrers (<i>Magdalene College</i>)
27 th November	Visit to the College of Arms David White (<i>Somerset Herald</i>)
4 th December	St Nicholas Feast Clare College (<i>Small Hall</i>)
27 th January 2005	Heraldry in Public Schools Damien Riddle
10 th February	One-Name Studies Derek Palgrave (<i>Selwyn College</i>)
15 th February	Heraldic Symbolism in German Universities Berthold Kress (<i>Peterhouse</i>)
24 th February	THE MOUNTBATTEN LECTURE The Society of Genealogists' Library Susan Gibbons (<i>SoG Librarian</i>)
26 th February	Visit to Eton College <i>arranged by Simon Dean</i>
10 th March	Suffolk Church Heraldry Survey Gerry de Roeper (<i>Suffolk Heraldry Society</i>)
19 th March	50th Anniversary Dinner - CU Soc of Genealogists <i>Clare College, Cambridge</i>

Meetings are normally held in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, at 8.45 p.m. unless shown otherwise. It is the custom for members to wear academic gowns to meetings. Members and guests are encouraged to dine in Hall with the speaker, in which case they should meet in the Thirkill Room, Clare College, at 7.00 p.m. but please give advance notice either to the President (timw27@cam.ac.uk) tel: 01223-301587 or to the Senior Treasurer, Dr G Wright (Tel: 01223-356388) before 5 p.m. on the preceding Tuesday. Please note the Society's website at <http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags>

The Escutcheon

Journal of the Cambridge
University Heraldic &
Genealogical Society



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A message from the President

As I look back on the Michaelmas term I can say with confidence that CUHAGS is a thriving society, and that I see no reason why it should not remain so. At the beginning of this, my first term as President, the need for new members was acute. This was exemplified by the fact that as President, I was in fact the youngest member! However, as I was happy to report at the St. Nicholas Feast, we have had a surge of members this term. I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all our newcomers, and I hope that you will continue to attend meetings and also become more closely involved with the running of the society.

This term has seen a very varied range of speakers, and it has been particularly pleasant to hear a number of members speaking. Derek Palgrave provided an excellent introductory discussion at the Freshers' Squash, showing us how his new computer database can help in research of family history. Dr. Wright, our long-standing Senior Treasurer and Honorary Vice-President, then entertained us whilst talking about the *Cambridge Armorial*, a project in which he was very closely involved. In our first experimental Tuesday meeting, in a fascinating lecture, Antti Matikkala shared his research with us on the Order of the Garter. The Eve Logan lecture was a great success, when Robin Millerchip came to talk to us about Lord Nelson, and we were able to present the first Eve Logan prize to Mr Griffiths. To round off the term, we were very privileged to welcome Earl Ferrers to speak to the society about the House of Lords. This was a splendid occasion and a packed house gathered to hear a very eloquent, interesting and amusing speech. Our visit to Blickling Hall had to be postponed unfortunately, owing to the ill health of our contact there, but David White,

Honorary Vice-President, was able to fill the gap and he led a tour of the College of Arms for the society, which was thoroughly enjoyable as always. As many of you know, David White was appointed Somerset Herald in September, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him on behalf of the society and wish him well in his new post.

I hope that those of you who have been able to attend a CUHAGS event this term have enjoyed them as much as I have. Looking ahead to the coming term, I would ask you to note please the Annual Dinner on 19th March. This will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the Cambridge University Society of Genealogists, which subsequently merged to form CUHAGS. This should be more lavish than usual, as befits such a celebration, and we are hoping for a good turnout to make it a really special occasion. I hope to see you at an event next term or in the near future. It only remains for me to wish you all a very Happy New Year.

Thomas M West, President.

THE EVE LOGAN LECTURE 2004

Each year the Society includes in its programme, a lecture dedicated to the memory of Eve Logan. Mrs Logan, who died just under four years ago, was a loyal member of the Society for many years. From 1997 she served on the committee and it was during that time that she completed the transcription of 18th and 19th century Cambridge College Chapel Registers which were published by the Society in 2002.

In addition to the lecture, a competition was launched for the Eve Logan Award. Entrants were required to undertake a project recording an aspect of their heritage. The first winner of the Award was Mr R. J. H. Griffiths for his study of the Mortlock Blacksmiths of East Anglia, in particular those in Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk. He attended a presentation in the Thirkill Room on the evening of the lecture, Thursday, 11th November, 2004.

Bearing in mind the imminence of the Trafalgar Bicentenary, Robin Millerchip, former Junior Treasurer of the Society, chose in his lecture to present an aspect of Lord Nelson from the novel viewpoint of an ancestor who was involved in the Battle.

He focussed on Captain Sir Richard King, Bart., was in command of the *Achille* on the 21st October 1805 and during the course of the battle engaged with four enemy ships. Whilst the cumulative effect of these engagements was to reduce the *Achille* to little more than a floating hulk, losses were very small and in return two of the enemy surrendered and the other two were put out of action - just the sort of stuff that that Hornblower would thrive on!

King was the ancestor of Robin's wife, Sarah, (nee King-Lewis) and during the course of his presentation Robin gave a view of the life of the Captain and his family, the history of the *Achille* and its crew, and a brief account of the Glorious Victory.

Of very local interest to CUHAGS, was that although Richard had no sons to outlive him, a daughter married Admiral Duckworth King (who is buried at Madingley Church) and Richard's widow also lived out her life at Madingley Hall, living long enough to see the future Edward VII (as the Prince of Wales) who chose to lodge there whilst he was a Cambridge undergraduate.

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF A VISITATION NOTEBOOK FOR WORCESTERSHIRE

Simon J G Burton

Introduction

In the possession of C. R. Humphery-Smith is a notebook dating from the late sixteenth century with some early seventeenth century additions. For some time it was in the possession of the Surtees family as inscriptions inside the flyleaf bear witness. It consists of around ninety folio pages showing the pedigrees and in some cases arms of almost one hundred Worcestershire families. Comparing this notebook with the 1569 Visitation it is evident that both works are in close relation to each other. The fact that some families appear in one and not the other possibly indicates the use of the notebook as a repository of information to be sorted and sifted for the final Visitation records. There is a rough index at the back of the notebook for all the families mentioned within it and not just the principal families of each pedigree. There are also a number of pages left blank some of which have been used by a later owner to record some other Worcestershire pedigrees.

Posing a question

The most interesting feature about this notebook however is the way that one third of the pedigrees have been curiously but deliberately mutilated, making the work a patchwork quilt of torn pages stuck back together again. Since it is such a curious phenomenon, possibly with no other example known in heraldic literature, it is worth recording in more detail what these mutilations are. The first and most common is the selected removal of family members by cutting off a part of the page although there are also those examples where a page has been cut up without removing any information. Another type of mutilation seen, but in this case only on three occasions in the notebook, is the cutting of a page in half to cause what could be termed the wholesale removal of ancestors. In many cases the notebook has been later repaired by sticking other pieces into the gaps, in some cases however the pages have been left torn. If a page has been repaired then sometimes the missing family members have been added back in again by a later hand. It should also be noted of course that since many of the pages have pedigrees on both sides the damaging of one side will cause a corresponding and perhaps unintended damage to the other side.

The main question that all of this begs is why has the notebook been mutilated in such a way? Is there a deep political meaning behind it all or should we disregard it as the crazy whim of an eccentric herald? A number of different ideas deserve further scrutiny. The first idea, the political or religious theory, is that the mutilation of the notebook represents an attempt to remove the Catholic members of each family and in effect to 'Protestantise' the work. Whilst it would indeed be most interesting if this were proven, initial studies of Worcestershire recusant rolls do not support it. The pedigrees of some recusant families like the Woolmers and Throgmortons are untouched whilst those of families like the Caldwells, who do not appear in the recusancy rolls, have been mutilated. However it is important to note that a detailed study has not been done into Worcestershire recusancy and the only records which have been yet examined are the rolls of 1593-6 dating to more than twenty years after the 1569 Visitation. Since many families drifted in and out of recusancy it is not possible yet to definitely discard this theory.

Another possible idea is that the mutilations represent removal of lines of dubious descent or of members who are seen to be irrelevant or illegitimate. Where the family members have been later added in again would then mean their ancestry is confirmed. A fact supporting this for instance might be that in one of the pedigrees a son disinherited by his father has been cut out of the tree only to be added back in again later with a note of his disinheritance. In several cases also pencil notes can be seen which seem to indicate that the removed members did not belong to the county. This idea is certainly worth giving further consideration, if mistakes had been made originally it is possible that they were corrected by a later herald literally 'cutting and pasting' the pedigrees. This might be especially true if it was considered too much work to write out the whole pedigree again. As another point in favour of this idea it should be noted that where family members have been added back again the details are in general agreement with the 1569 official Visitation record.

The final possibility considered could never be substantiated unless the removed pieces were found. It is that the notebook was raided to furnish examples of coats of arms or lines of descent. This seems very unlikely however for a number of reasons. The first is that on some of the mutilated pages there are still shields of arms remaining, also from the shape of the mutilations there are only a few cases where it can be suspected that a shield or crest was removed. The second is to ask what conceivable use could the names of one or two individuals stripped of their identity, like leaves off the family tree, be to any one whether herald or not? However the mutilations cannot be put down to chance or decay since the precise removals do seem to indicate a method to the madness.

Identifying a hand

Whichever of these ideas is right, and of course it may be none of them, it does seem likely that the answer will only be found when the story of the notebook has been pieced together. A sure help in doing this would be to identify the sixteenth century author. Achieving this is complicated by the fact that there are three, if not four

hands used in the notebook. For ease of reference it will be helpful to categorise them: A is the hand used for the bulk of all the pedigrees, B is the hand used to add family members back onto the repaired pages, C is the much bigger hand used for the six last pedigrees, D is the hand used for minor editing and appears throughout the notebook. It is probable that C and D are the same since they both represent later editing and both are quite large. B is stylistically later than A which also fits the theory of a later repairing and reconstruction of the notebook by a different herald. The most important hand to identify is A, that of the main contributor to the notebook. The 1569 Visitation of Worcestershire was the responsibility of Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms. Another item in the possession of C. R. Humphery-Smith aside from this fascinating notebook is a rare example of a docket confirmation of arms. These were much less elaborate than grants of arms and were both painted and written by the same herald. The docket confirmation in question is to Thomas Batiscroft of Boxwell in Norfolk and its relevance to this study is that it is signed and probably also written in the hand of Robert Cooke, Clarenceux. Remembering that this is his formal hand it can be seen that there is a strong similarity between his writing and that of hand A in the notebook. In order to prove without doubt that Cooke is the author of the notebook would require a detailed survey of the handwriting of sixteenth century heralds, but at the moment he remains the most likely candidate.

The Talbots of Grafton Manor

There is one other piece of evidence which might indicate Cooke's involvement in the notebook. This appears in the very first pedigree of Talbot of Grafton Manor. A detailed comparison of this pedigree and that of the 1569 Visitation will serve to illustrate both the nature of the evidence for Cooke's authorship as well as giving the reader some flavour of the notebook itself. The pedigree in the notebook begins with Phillip, Lord Talbot of England, who apparently was alive before the Conquest. In contrast the Visitation pedigree begins eleven generations later with the marriage of Richard, Lord Talbot and the daughter of Ambrose, Comte de Touers. The notebook pedigree soon becomes quite complex showing the link between the Talbots and Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury and also giving two Royal descents from King John and from King Edward III. Interestingly however both notebook and Visitation do not expand on the marriage of Gilbert, Lord Talbot with Beatrix daughter of the King of Portugal although this may be because by now there is no room left for any other kind of information! Another interesting thing point concerning the pedigree is the inclusion of a Cardinal as one of the descendants of Thomas of Woodstock. One cannot help thinking that if the author had been serious in removing Catholics from the notebook's pages then this Cardinal would have been the first to go. Putting that to one side the main focus of the notebook pedigree is on the issue of John Talbot the first Earl of Shrewsbury. By his first wife, Maude Neville the sole heiress of Lord Furnivall, John Talbot was the ancestor of the Worcestershire Talbot families: the main line of Grafton Manor and their illegitimate branch the Talbots of Elmbridge. By his second wife, Margaret the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, John was the

ancestor at four generations remove of the infamous John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The presence of the Dudley family is a diversion from the main line, which the 1569 Visitation does not even consider. The possible significance of Dudley's inclusion is that Lord Robert Dudley was an early patron of Cooke. From the same source that revealed this it is also interesting to note that Cooke 'as Genealogist suffered from the shortcomings of his time', if he was the author of the notebook then this might explain its curious state.

To finish this article it is worth considering the careers of two cousins who both make their appearance in the pages of this notebook, one a powerful political figure and the other a two and a half year old boy. The first is George Talbot, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. It was he who signed the instrument settling the Crown on Lady Jane Grey, which makes the inclusion of the Dudleys doubly interesting, pardoned for his misdemeanours he later became the Custodian of Mary Queen of Scots. He will be remembered as the last husband of Bess of Hardwick as well as for the fact that he was Lord High Steward at the trial of the Duke of Norfolk and presided at the execution of his former prisoner. In 1569 the year of the Visitation he was readying the Kingdom against the rebels of the North. His cousin and namesake, the young child, was later to become George Talbot, ninth Earl of Shrewsbury. He was the son of John Talbot of Grafton and of Catherine the daughter of Sir William Petre. He eschewed the ways of his ancestors and ended his life a simple Catholic Priest in France.

Conclusion

We have seen then that there is far more to this notebook than initially met the eye. It is a complex document of many layers and this article has only begun to scrape its surface. We hope that somewhere, whether in the College of Arms library or a dusty secondhand bookshop the answer to this riddle might be found. To prove Cooke as the author is probably the next step but it would be an important leap forward if all the contributors to the work could be found. Whatever else happens we can be sure that this notebook has only just begun to reveal its story.

Bibliography

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
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| <i>Heraldry of Worcestershire: Vol I</i> | H. Sydney Grazebrook (1873) |
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| <i>The College of Arms</i> | London Survey Committee (1963) |
| <i>The Complete Peerage</i> | G. E. Cokayne |
| <i>The Visitation of Worcestershire 1569</i> | Harleian Society (1888) |
| <i>The Visitation of Worcestershire 1634</i> | Harleian Society (1938) |
| <i>Worcestershire Recusant Rolls 1593-6</i> | Catholic Record Society Publications |

AN UNUSUAL BIT OF RESEARCH

by Harold Hopkins

Researching ones ancestors can lead down all sorts of interesting avenues, so it was when I found, in amongst my late Aunt's papers, a richly decorated certificate congratulating her on her first time crossing of the **Equator**. But not by sea, but by air.

Air travel in the late forties was considerably more comfortable in many ways than it is now. Instead of being crammed into an aluminium tube and jettied all over the world, one was treated regally even though the aircraft was noisy, one had plenty of leg room and the food was good and the hostesses lovely. I know because I have travelled thus, as a schoolboy, my first flight being in 1951, on a **BOAC Hermes**, flying from **Nairobi to London, via Khartoum, Cairo and Rome**, then later my father managed to wangle a flight on the Comet from **Entebbe to London**, a journey of only twelve hours including stopping at Khartoum, Cairo and Rome.

Those of you who have travelled by ship will remember the elaborate ceremony of '**Crossing the Line**' in which all first timers were paraded before **Neptune**, judged and handed over to the executioner. They were then made to sit in a chair, were covered with foam, then when they least expect it, tipped backwards into the ship's swimming pool. Here two hefty sailors make sure they get a good soaking before lifting them, gasping for air, out of the pool.

Well when one crossed the line by air all one appeared to receive was a certificate and perhaps a glass of bubbly. The certificate had her name and date and the dedication name of the aircraft typed on the form, which makes one speculate as to whether they had a typewriter on the plane or was it printed before they took off. What intrigued me was the name of the aircraft which was shown as **RMA Marlow**. **RMA** I am told stands for **Royal Mail Aircraft** but what type of plane was it? As a child, living in **Kenya**, I always thought my Aunt had flown out to Kenya on an **Airworks Viking**, taking three days (no flying at night) to get to Nairobi, but I was to be proved wrong.

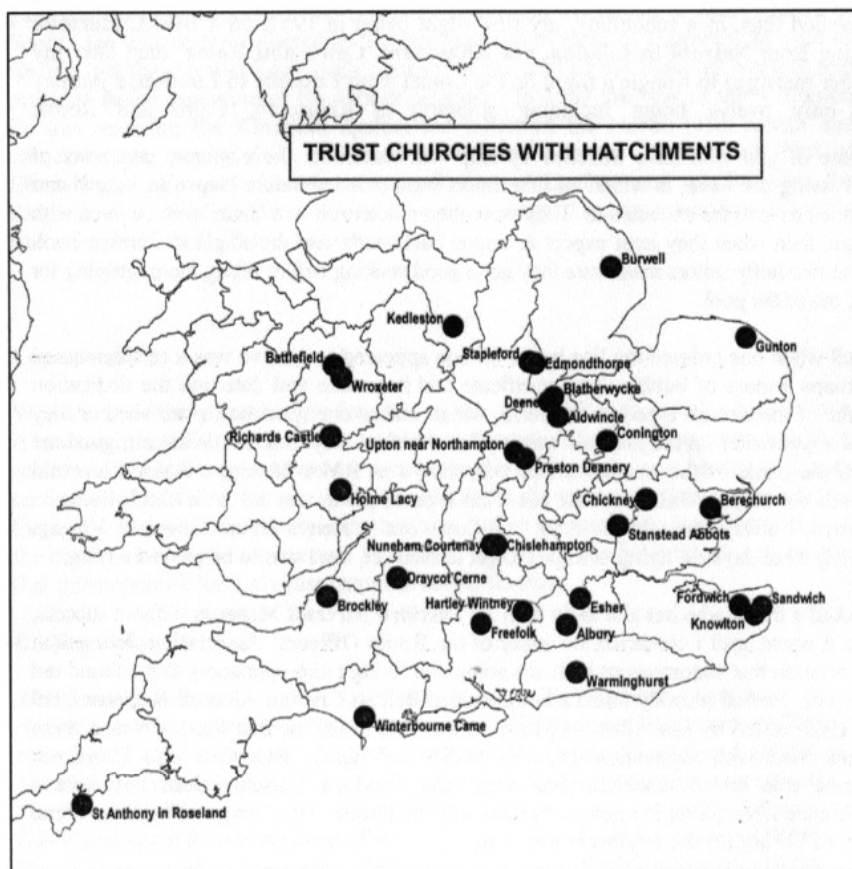
I asked a friend who has alot to do with the **Duxford Aircraft Museum** without success, and it wasnt until I contacted the editor of the **Radio Officers' Association Journal** (an association that encompasses both sea going and flying radio operators), that I found out the type. He had recently found a book entitled **British Civilian Aircraft Register 1919 to 1969**, edited by **Ian Allen**, in which he was able to tell me that Marlow was a **Avro York Mk1** with registration letters **G-AGSN** and run by **BOAC**. I also found out during this bit of research, that amazingly Duxford Museum does not have a reference library that is open to members of the public. They do however have some sort of library for the engineers use only.

I wonder where my researches will take me next?

HERALDRY IN REDUNDANT CHURCHES

The Churches Conservation Trust (formerly the Redundant Churches Fund) now has a most useful website [www.visitchurches.co.uk]. Among the various listings there is one devoted to Hatchments in churches administered by the Trust. It does not give specific details of the heraldry on display but this has been well described by Peter Summers and his collaborators in the *Hatchments in Britain* Series published by Phillimore.

Several of these volumes are held in the CUHAGS Library Collection currently housed in the Sydney Sussex College Library. For further details please contact the Society's Librarian, Nicholas Rogers.



REVIEWS SECTION

Death the Grim Reaper - the Pilkington Crest, Malcolm S. Howe, published by Greater Manchester Heraldry Society, printed by Book Press, London, W14 0PR, October 2004. 76pp landscape format, 210 x 152 mm, 28 colour illustrations, paperback, ISBN 0-9540023-1-8, £9-00 including postage.

This publication by Malcolm Howe, former Junior Treasurer and Secretary of CUHAGS, is a fascinating study of the *man and scythe* crest from the time of its first documented use by the Pilkingtons in 1424. Inter-marriage with the Traffords and the Ashtons seems to have led to the adoption of similar *crests of affection* by these other families. In a list of crests compiled by Thomas Wall, Windsor Herald, in 1530 the Trafford version features a flail as opposed to a scythe, but other distinctions were introduced by varying the colour selection.

When Bishop Pilkington founded Rivington Grammar School in 1566 he donated a painting of himself and his family showing his heraldic achievement. The figure in the crest is shown dressed in black and white garments although the sleeves are red and the scythe proper. More or less contemporary with this was a Trafford achievement with a crest showing a figure dressed in red and white bearing a golden flail, whilst the Ashton crest remained closer in style and colouring to that of the Pilkingtons, although the handle and blade of the scythe was blazoned Or and Argent. However, by about 1613, the Ashtons had the figure standing on a red cap of maintenance and this was perpetuated by later generations right up to the present.

The Ashtons (subsequently Asstons) were very much involved in the Civil War in Lancashire with family members on both sides. Fighting was particularly fierce at Bolton, a Parliamentary stronghold, which fell to the Royalists led by The Earl of Derby and Prince Rupert. The oldest inn in Bolton is the *Man and Scythe* and it was to this inn that the Earl of Derby was brought in 1651 prior to his execution in the adjoining market place

The writer suggests that the original reason for the adoption of the *man and scythe* symbol was to signify the grim reaper i.e. the inevitability of death which is consistent with the first Pilkington Motto which translates as "when God pleases". He dismisses the idea that soldiers on the losing side fleeing from the battlefield may have disguised themselves as agricultural workers carrying scythes or flails to escape capture or death. This would hardly have suitable allusion to perpetuate in heraldic terms.

The book is well produced on good quality paper lavishly illustrated with charts drawings, facsimiles, photographs, etc., many in colour. It has a Foreword from Elizabeth Williams-Ellis, a Pilkington descendant, and a Preface by Alan Fennely of the Greater Manchester Heraldry Society. The author has given us a most interesting insight not only into the significance of the heraldic crest but also into an important aspect of Lancashire local history during the 17th century.

Family History - the basics and beyond, David Annal, The National Archives, Richmond, 2004. 52pp A5 complimentary copies available.

This excellent guide has been produced by the National Archives in conjunction with the BBC and coinciding with the Television Series, *Who do you think you are?* In addition to the programmes featuring a number of celebrities who have been tracing their ancestry, the BBC has been providing a great deal of additional material interactively and also via its website. During the weekend, Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th December, local BBC Radio stations hosted major supporting events in their own areas. In Cambridgeshire an event took place at the Huntingdon Wood Green Animal Shelter on the Sunday.

The idea was to involve not only local family history societies but also other organisations studying local history, archaeology, archives, etc. There were lectures and opportunities for visitors to seek advice from teams of experts on genealogical research, heraldry, the use of the internet as a research aid, etc. The booklet provided a handy reference and reminder of what was available and where.

The first chapter deals with the preliminaries in which the novice researcher is encouraged to look carefully at the resources already available within her or her family. It mentions birth, marriage and death certificates, wills, military and educational documents, professional qualifications, photographs, diaries, family bibles and heirlooms like medals, trophies, etc.

It goes on to deal with public records of civil registration, census, probate records, together with parish and non-conformist registers. The differences in archives appropriate to Scottish, Irish, Welsh and other nationalities are explained. Half a dozen or so pages are devoted to the whereabouts of the relevant record repositories and how to make full use of them.

The value of the internet as a tool for the family historian is emphasised pointing out that nowadays it provides access not only to indexes such as the *International Genealogical Index* but also, in some instances, access to digital images of the actual archives. It spells out a warning that much derivative material accessible on the web has not been accurately researched and, if used indiscriminately, may prove totally misleading.

The importance of family history societies, both local and national, as specialists in this field, is stressed and joining one, which covers the area in which your ancestors lived, is strongly advocated. The unique role of Mormon Family History Centers, which are situated in most major population centres in the UK, in providing access to such a wide range of international records on microfilm, is spelled out in detail.

The booklet concludes with a useful bibliography suggesting about 30 books and other publications for further reading.

Free Publications on CD-ROM

More and more data is appearing in the CD-ROM format and over the last few months many of the proprietors of commercial Family History Magazines have started to offer free discs with each of their monthly issues.



In the November 2004 issue of *Practical Family History*, the free disc offered a range of options. As soon as it was inserted into the disk drive, an opening menu appeared indicating several data files, a couple of programmes and several internet links. The data files included facsimiles of published material including Kelly's 1933 *Directory of Lincolnshire*, a magazine entitled *The Great War*, a reprint of an earlier issue of *Practical Family History*, and a catalogue of items offered by one of its major advertisers.

The published material was readily accessed using Acrobat Reader and this proved a very convenient way of scanning printed pages from publications long out of print and consequently only available in specialist reference libraries. It also pointed the way to solving the problem of storing back number of the magazine.

One data file was a 6 Million Name Index in which I found eleven entries for the surname, *Palgrave*, ten for *Palgrove* and four for *Palgreve*. It provided dates and details of sources most of which were 19th century Census Returns. This was a most useful bonus because it highlighted a few entries which I had not picked up because I had not undertaken a blanket search.

Of the two genealogical programmes on the disc one was Cumberland Family Tree and, the other, a demonstration version of *RootsMagic 2*. As I was not familiar with the latter I entered a few generations of my own family in order to discover its potential. Without using a manual I found it remarkably easy to enter and retrieve data. Most of the extra features one would expect to find in such a programme were present and I would have no hesitation in recommending its use for presenting anyone's family history research material.

The remaining items on the disk included a catalogue of the products available from S & N Genealogy and a link to its website. There was a similar link to ABM, the publishers of *Practical Family History* and the *Family Tree Magazine*.

CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Date	Event
30 October, 2004	Family History Day Conference Sussex
19-21 November, 2004	Land & Manorial Records Weekend Residential Course IHGS Canterbury
29 Nov -4 Dec 2004	The National Archives Kew Closed for Stocktaking
4-5 December 2004	Family History Events Organised by the BBC in conjunction with its TV Series At Several Regional Venues including Cambridgeshire
19 January, 2005	Opening the Door to Heraldry Heraldry Society Lecture London
30 January, 2005	Family History Fair Bracknell, Berkshire
12 February, 2005	The Professional Approach Day School IHGS Canterbury
1-3 April, 2005	Heraldry Conference; Sherborne Details: S Friar, Glebe House, Folke, Sherborne, Dorset, DT9 5HP

1-3 April, 2005	Guild of One-Name Studies Conference & A.G.M. Wyboston Conference Centre Bedfordshire
9 April, 2005	The Good, the Bad and the Missing Bristol & Avon FHS 30 th Anniversary Conference B.A.W.A. Leisure Centre, Bristol
10 April, 2005	West Midland Family History Fair Wolverhampton
15 April, 2005	Introduction to Family History Day School IHGS Canterbury
17 April, 2005	South Wales Family History Fair Llantrisant, Glamorgan
24 April, 2005	South Coast Family History Fair Worthing, Sussex
30 April, 2005	Family History One-Day Show Society of Genealogists Royal Horticultural Soc New Hall, Westminster
13-17 Jun 2005	Tracing Your Family History Residential Course IHGS Canterbury
1-5 August, 2005	21st International Congress on Vexillology Buenos Aires, Argentina
21-26 August, 2006	Congress XXVII St Andrews, Scotland

NOTICES AND GENERAL NEWS

CUHAGS COMMITTEE

The Committee is conscious that many members of the Society are unable to attend its meetings on a regular basis, so they may not be familiar with the officers and others who are involved in managing the Society's business. Reproduced below is a photograph taken on 8th November, 2004 in the President's Rooms at Trinity College.



D.C. d'Arcy Orders Gordon Wright
Berthold Kress Patrick Morrow Barbara Megson Antti Matikkala Simon Burton Tom West

50th ANNIVERSARY DINNER

To celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the *Cambridge University Society of Genealogists* in the Academic Year 1954-5, the *Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society*, formed by the former's subsequent amalgamation with the *Cambridge University Heraldry Society*, is holding a Dinner at Clare College, Cambridge, on Saturday, 19th March, 2005. Professor Peter Spufford, founder-member and current Vice President, will be our principal guest.

We hope this dinner will receive a great deal of support not only from our current membership but also from those who were involved in pioneering the society during the 1950s. If you know of others from 50 years ago whom we might approach, please notify the President, Tom West at Trinity College, Cambridge.

CUHAGS SCARVES

As announced in the last issue of the *Escutcheon* more new Society scarves have been ordered and are available for sale at a cost of £16-00 each. Although the design was described in terms of its heraldic blazon, at least one member had asked about the reason for the choice of colours.

The tinctures are essentially those used in the University shield, namely Gules, Or and Ermine interpreted by the manufacturers in Red, Yellow and White. Because the central stripe is white it does not show up well against the yellow so it is fimbriated purpure i.e. edged with thin stripes of purple. This means that it does not infringe the rule that a metal (Argent) should not be placed on a metal (Or).

CUHAGS BOW TIES

The Society no longer has a stock of pean bow ties. If members are interested in wearing these items with either a dinner jacket or less formal wear, please advise the Junior Treasurer, Simon Burton, so he can arrange to order a fresh supply.

HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY WORKSHOP

The first meeting of the Society in the Michaelmas Term took the form of a workshop in which the speaker was able to involve everyone present by generating individual surname distribution maps based on the 1881 Census data. The Society has access to a number of other databases which could be utilised in much the same way thereby introducing members to a wider range of information which could be of value in their own research.

Among the other resources that could be exploited there are the following:- 1881 Census itself, the second edition of the National Burial Index, the British Isles Genealogical Directory, etc. If we can negotiate an internet link then we could look at the International Genealogical Index, and a number of other important online indexes, including a number devoted to heraldry and vexillology.

It would be appreciated if members would indicate their preferences and let the committee know when they would like the Society to arrange further workshop sessions during the present academic year.

VISIT TO ETON COLLEGE

In the Lent Term the Society has arranged a visit to Eton College where, on 26th February, 2005, Simon Dean has kindly consented to show us round. We need to know in advance who would like to take part in this excursion so we have an idea of likely numbers. Please advise the Society's Secretary, Berthold Kress of Peterhouse.

Editor's Postscript

The Michaelmas Term has been extremely hectic but apart from the unfortunate cancellation of the visit to Blickling Hall, for reasons beyond our control, the programme has been most satisfactory and has been extremely well supported by the membership.

I am most grateful to Antti Matikkala for allowing us to publish a booklet with the full text of his talk to the Society in January 2004. It is the first time we have incorporated quite so much colour into a publication. It has been accomplished by ink-jet technology which has produced a reasonably acceptable result on standard paper.

We are hoping to continue our policy of producing occasional publications by converting Mr Robert Griffiths' winning submission for the Eve Logan Award, into a stand-alone booklet. This features the Mortlock family who were blacksmiths in Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk so there is much of local interest to those of us who live in and around Cambridge.

Hopefully we shall be able to attract further entrants to our competition in future years whose compilations will enable us to produce comparable publications. It is worth emphasising that the competition is open to anyone able to submit original material, which has not been published before. Extant members of the Society are not precluded from entering.

The University and College Archives have rarely been used by family historians so there is probably plenty of scope for original work to be initiated. Fortunately much of the material is referred to on the newly created online catalogue so this should facilitate progress.

Whilst the *Cambridge Armorial* has become a standard reference work for University and College Heraldry, there are many Armorial devices on display which are not included. After all, most colleges pay tribute to their many benefactors by incorporating appropriate shields and other devices into the fabric of their buildings and stained glass windows.

It seems to me that we ought to be ensuring that these are all sought out, photographed, identified and recorded. Who better than the members of CUHAGS to take on such a task with a view to publishing the findings as and when they become available. I would like to hear from members who would be interested in participating in such a survey.

I conclude with my usual appeal for articles, comments, snippets, illustrations, etc suitable for publication in the *Escutcheon*. This is your magazine - please make your mark on it.

Derek Palgrave <palgrave@one-name.org>

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