

# The Escutcheon

Journal of the Cambridge  
University Heraldic &  
Genealogical Society



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## A Message from the President

Dear friends,

We began the year with a talk by our own David Broomfield on the heraldry of Trinity College, a subject which as a Trinitarian I particularly enjoyed; indeed the talk proved so popular that we ran out of seats. Mr Broomfield is currently engaged in recording and identifying all of the heraldry in the colleges of Cambridge, and so was able to bring us the latest results of his research. We also took advantage of the varied talents of our membership in a talk by Mr Andrew Simpson on life in the Scottish fishing village of Gourdon, based on his researches into his own forbear's lives there. Outside speakers brought us the ancestors of Lord Hemingford; DNA in genealogy; and finally an entertaining account of the centuries of struggle by the baronets to be granted badges, delivered by Somerset Herald, from the College of Arms.

A highlight of the term was the visit to St Pancras lead by Professor Lester Hillman. This proved extremely popular and a large party of CUHAGS members travelled down by train to be treated to a fascinating account of the heraldry of the area; if you missed it the highlights are presented on page 13. Professor Hillman has kindly offered to lead a sequel tour covering railway heraldry in Cambridge; it will probably be held next Michaelmas so watch this space.

This year, for the first time, CUHAGS took part in the *Cambridge Festival of Ideas*, which is a fortnight-long celebration of the arts, humanities and social sciences involving over 200 different events. Ours was organised by Claire Pike, Adrian Ray and Derek Palgrave and held in the Cambridge Folk Museum, and gave school-children a chance to design their own coats of arms - with expert heraldic advice on hand. The workshop was very well received, with its sessions fully booked, and we plan to repeat it in future years.

In the coming Lent term we have an equally exciting programme and are especially honoured to welcome the Lord Lyon King of Arms to deliver the Mountbatten lecture. I look forward to seeing many of you throughout the term and, until then, would like to wish you a (slightly belated) Happy New Year.

Jacob Davis

# **ST NICHOLAS' FEAST 2009**

## ***Commemorating the 750<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris***

Summoned by the bells of Great St Mary's, 44 souls made their way to Clare for the CUHAGS Feast. Marking the Feast of St Nicholas the following evening the 'Songs of Praise' broadcast came from Great St Mary's. The choral music in the programme was led for the most part by John Rutter, Honorary Fellow of Clare College.

At the time of founding of the University it was said that the everyday language of the students would have been French. The broadcast included a French 'Noel' Carol by the King's Singers from the Round Church. Eight centuries ago goodwill to all men seems to have been on the agenda. On Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> December 1259 the Treaty of Paris was concluded. King Henry III of England (who had in the 1230s confirmed Cambridge University's privileges) renounced his claims to French controlled territory in Europe whilst King Louis IX of France withdrew his support for English rebels. Alas the Treaty subsequently led to much tension but at its conclusion it must surely have justified appropriate celebration.

### **Long Century Short Dinner**

A conference in Paris 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> September 2009 explored the 13<sup>th</sup> Century including the Treaty of 1259. But how might the conclusion of such an accord have been commemorated? In the spirit of academic enquiry CUHAGS has relished the opportunity to 'step up to the plate' and ponder this erstwhile neglected backwater of Anglo-French history.

Historians may have come to view it as the 'long century' (1180 – 1330) and the Treaty of Paris may sit squarely in the middle but CUHAGS St Nicholas' Feast certainly passed all too quickly.

Our courses reflected the cuisine of France and England, mousse took its place alongside horseradish in the artichoke and beetroot starter. Lemon Sole and Gressingham Duck were followed by fondant dessert and Petit Fours.

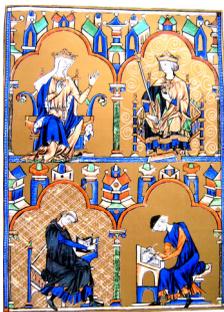
Further perusal of the menu offered subtle hints at territorial significances today. The Treaty was particularly relevant to the Channel Islands and the Baileywicks of Jersey and Guernsey. The Anna Potatoes if not Jersey Royals were fit for a Duke of Normandy. The vanilla ice-cream hinted at Guernsey cows, reared under the protection of a British Crown whilst the butter perhaps had the salty piquancy of normandie.

With sparkling fizz, Morande, Chardonnay 2005 and Smith Woodhouse LBV 2003 further complementing the food it is doubtful if any of us can recall 11.30pm let alone 1259. Some ventured that it was the Beaune Vieilles Vignes 2004 that had robbed

everyone of recollection. More diplomatic suggestions were that we had perhaps begun the night on British Standard Time but somehow contrived to end it on Paris time.

### Saintly Table Manners

The image is from the Biblia de San Luis reproduced by publishers M. Moleiro, Barcelona, Spain. King Louis is seated right and the female is probably Blanche of Castile his mother. Below can be seen an early Escutcheon editorial team.



We have Louis IX, King and Saint, to thank for insights into table manners protocol and diplomacy. St Thomas Aquinas dining in the Royal Banquet Hall is said to have slammed his fist on the table and offered such a forceful interjection to the King that at first some present thought Aquinas had thrown a plate. The King in a courteous gesture tinged with irony sent a secretary to jot down Aquinas contribution lest it be lost to time.

The speech of CUHAGS President Jacob Davis attracted no such interjections. He welcomed Father Mark Elvins, proudly wearing the Cambridge Blue ribbon of an Ecclesiastical Knight of the Constantine Order of St George of the two Sicilies. As Guest of Honour he joined us as the President of Oxford University Heraldry Society (OUHS), re-founded in the last month. CUHAGS may have 52 years of continuity but OUHS has antiquity, tracing its origins back to 1835. Thus, with two serving Presidents in attendance, we could savour a toast to the two Societies.

Towards the end of his life the Feast of St Nicholas was to serve up high drama for Thomas Aquinas. One account puts it thus *“On the Feast of St Nicholas...as he said Mass in the convent, he received a revelation which so overwhelmed him that he never again wrote or dictated”* He remarked, *“The end of my labours is come. All that I have written seems to me so much straw after the things that have been revealed to me”*. A few months later in the early hours of 7<sup>th</sup> March 1274 he died aged 48 years.

### Heralds Anthems

Thanks are due to Ms Claire Pike and Mr Julian Cable (at the piano) assisted by Mr Francis Knights, for leading the carols which concluded with the CUHAGS St Nicholas anthem ‘Hark! The Herald Angels Sing’. Appropriately enough Songs of Praise the following evening closed with the echoing carol ‘Hark a Herald Voice is Calling’.



*Professor Lester Hillman, December 2009*

## THE SYMPSON TOMB: AN HERALDIC ENIGMA

*Bari M Logan*

The picturesque village of Debenham in the English county of Suffolk with its fine timber framed merchants' houses, dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, was once a thriving wool centre. The village straddles a hill and lays close to the source of the River Deben from which the village derives its name. Atop the hill stands the magnificent church of St Mary Magdalene which boasts a tall (58 feet) square 12<sup>th</sup> century tower the lower part of which is Saxon and said to be the finest example of Saxon stonework to be found in Suffolk.

The twenty page church guide, which was written in 2002 by Roy Tricker, details the history of the church and lists the main features for the visitor to note and something of particular interest to see is the Sympson tomb about which the guide informs us: - q.v.



**“In the south aisle: the fascinating Tomb (left) of John Sympson (died 1697) stands near the south entrance. It was erected by his great friend the Rev’d John Sheppard of Wetheringsett. John Sympson was an apothecary who bequeathed farms and land in Debenham and Framlingham, the income from which provided 42 wheaten loaves every Sunday for the poor, also coats of light grey cloth for eight poor men and gowns for six poor women on Christmas Day each year. He is flanked by podgy little boys (putti) with emblems of Faith and Hope on each side of the arch, and Charity beneath the urn which crowns it.”**

The large grey slate slab which tops the tomb bears an heraldic achievement and long

flowing inscription, both of which, can only be viewed and read by the observer when standing on a step ladder or perched on a tall chair, few people therefore have probably taken the trouble to study it in detail.



The inscription (above) makes fascinating reading, explaining why the heraldic charges were adopted; here follows a transcription:-

*We boast not here (kind reader) a descent  
From British Saxon, or the Norman race.  
Nor have we sought an Heralld to invent  
Some Hieroglyphick draughts this stone to grace:  
The Figure of Christs Cross we choose to wear,  
The Crown which did his Sacred temples tear,  
Badges that his disciples all may bear.  
No mantling of rich metals, furs, or dye,  
Th' Escocheon owns (but plaine) to please the eyes  
Such let this unclaimed bearing mantle be.  
As best may shew our vests of Charitie.  
No force, or wreath, the Helmet to adorn  
We claime, we give the Chaplet made of thorn;  
The Scepter reed presented him in Scorn.  
Thus here those instruments of shame and paine,  
Which our Dear Lord for man did not disdain;  
Of honourable arms we in the room  
Display, true ensigns for a Christians tomb.  
Such Heraldry as this let none despise,  
Free from the Censure of the good and wise.*



On contemplation, one wonders why the armorial (left) and the beautifully cut inscription were designed to be almost hidden from view to all but the most adventurous and enquiring of mind?

Well, perhaps we will never know, because the only person that could answer this question is reposing within the tomb, the pious and most caring **John Sympson**.

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## SOME HERALDRY FROM TRINITY COLLEGE

*[Numbers quoted relate to illustrations in the centrefold]*

**1** Trinity was founded in 1546 by King Henry VIII. Three quarters of the endowment came from the lands of dissolved monasteries one quarter consisted of existing institutions of which Michaelhouse was one. Michaelhouse had been founded in 1323 by Hervey Aungier de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward II. It seems not to have been granted arms but instead used the figure of St Michael, rather confusingly shown bearing a shield more suitable to St George.

**2** Another institution swept up in Henry VIII's new foundation was the King's Hall. According to inscriptions seen in Trinity one might be mistaken for thinking the King that founded it was Edward III. In fact he granted its charter. The Hall was founded by King Edward II which is why the arms of the King's Hall are the lions of England differenced by a border engrailed ermine. It was not until 1340 that Edward III quartered the lions of England with the lilies of France and it is these arms that Trinity flies from its flagpole.

**3** At the same time as founded the King's Hall in Cambridge Edward II also founded another college in Oxford. The arms are very similar. Today the college is called Oriel but it keeps the same arms. This is a picture of a window in Oriel. It shows the College's arms together with those of Edward II and Clare College. The Colleges are "sister" institutions, Clare being endowed by Lady Elizabeth de Clare a niece of Edward II. Both Colleges were dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

**4** Above the Great Gate of Trinity are the quartered arms of King Edward III flanked by rampant lions and beneath it the arms of his sons with their appropriate marks of cadency. William of Hatfield died before such a mark could be granted so his shield is blank. Unfortunately in the case of the Dukes of York and Clarence the distinguishing marks on the labels have faded, they thus look identical to those of their elder brother Edward the "Black" Prince of Wales and this rather defeat the purpose of cadency marks.

**5** Beneath the Great Gate is one of the finest heraldic sights anywhere in Cambridge. Painted onto the roof bosses are the arms of Royal founders and Hervey de Stanton together with the arms of the Masters of Trinity. Between 1546 and 1984 Trinity had 34 Masters and all bar four of them were armigerous either by inheritance or by grant.

**6** John De Redman (1499-1551) began his university studies at Oxford but then moved to St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1526. He was made a fellow of St John's in 1530 and received his DTh in 1537. In 1538 he was made Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity. He was a royal chaplain and served on the convocation that declared Henry VIII's marriage to Anne of Cleves invalid. The same year, 1540, he was appointed a Canon of Westminster and Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1542 he was made Warden of the King's Hall and in 1546 he was the first Master of Trinity. He died in 1551 and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

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7 Most Masters have their arms in more than one place about the College. Not so George Macaulay Trevelyan OM CBE (1876-1962). The third son of a North-umberland baronet the family originally came from Cornwall. In fact, legend has it, their ancestor escaped the inundation of Lyonesse by riding a great white horse which deposited him safely on St Michael's Mount. This must be true because it is in his arms. Trevelyan, having been Regius Professor of Modern History was appointed Master of Trinity in 1940 a position he held until 1951.

8 An item easily overlooked in a tour of Trinity is in the Porters' Lodge. It is the armorial panel from the carriage of Dr William Whewell (1794-1866). If Trevelyan's arms appear only once hardly a wall or ceiling in Trinity is spared those of Whewell. The original family arms showed satyrs' heads Whewell, a Doctor of Divinity, clearly thought those inappropriate and replaced them with heads of the goddess Diana. The arms are impaled with those of his wife Cordelia Marshall.

**9** There is much to see in the Ante-Chapel. The ceiling shows the arms of monarchs connected with Trinity together with benefactors, Masters etc. In the floor are a number of ledger stones, one, uniquely, is to a woman. In fact these are the only arms of a non-Royal woman in Trinity. Elizmar Smith was the sister of Robert Smith, Master 1742-68. Elizmar kept house for her bachelor brother at the Master's lodge. Curiously the arms are shown in the form associated with a man, they are on a shield not a lozenge and are topped with a helmet and crest. They are also not the arms of Smith. Robert appears to have usurped the arms of his cousin Roger Cotes. My theory is Robert was preparing this stone for himself and used it when his sister pre-deceased him. And so it came to pass that the only woman commemorated at Trinity lies beneath a second hand stone, carved with arms to which she was not entitled. To add insult to injury her name was not Elizmar, it was Elzimar.

**10** In the Chapel itself there are coats of arms carved above the choir stalls. Above the Master's stall are those of Richard Bentley, Master from 1700 to 1742. A great classicist he was also the most controversial and hated Master of any College, ever. Quite an accolade. His attempts at reforming the College administration seemed to centre on ways of making the Master richer. The College's endowment was producing an income far in excess of its expenditure and the rules said that the surplus should be divided between the Master and the Fellows. Bentley wanted a larger share. The debate became so acrimonious that at one point his enemies had him stripped of his degrees and he had to go to the House of Lords in order to get them back.

**11** The Senior Combination room has many interesting shields running around the frieze, sadly most of these are hidden beneath a veil of tobacco tar. One shield that has survived better than most are the arms of Walter Rouse Ball (1850-1925). Rouse Ball went to University College School and then to University College, London, graduating MA and winning a gold medal for mathematics. In 1870 he went to Trinity where he graduated BA in 1874 as 2nd wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman. He was elected a fellow in 1875. Though called to the Bar in 1876 he went back to Trinity in 1878 as a lecturer and was tutor from 1880 until 1905. He devoted the rest of his life to the College, its students, finances, boat club and history. He also wrote books about the history of mathematics. In 1892 he published "Mathematical Recreations" (13th ed published 1987) dedicated to mathematical puzzles and problems. He was popular with both colleagues and students for his hospitality (he built a billiard room and squash court at his house just for his students). After his death he was commemorated by the Rouse Ball professorships in English Law and of Mathematics at both Cambridge and Oxford, all endowed under the generous terms of his will. He formed a collection of portraits of mathematicians and founded the Pentacle Club for those interested in conjuring.

**12** The heraldry of many college Halls tends to be the product of one, usually late 19th century, rebuilding. Not so at Trinity where one can find heraldry of many different periods and styles. These arms are dated 1830 and are typical of a style originating in the last quarter of the 18th century and soon to be replaced by a more robust and certainly less "Gothick" style. The Duke of Rutland had been at Trinity 1836-39. Thomas Pelham-Holles 1st Duke of Newcastle (1693-1768) was actually a graduate of Clare College. He

followed his younger brother as Prime minister in 1754 and was one of the great power brokers of 18th century British politics. He was Chancellor of Cambridge University from 1748. Unfortunately these are not the arms of Thomas Pelham-Holles. The arms are those of the Clintons and thus are those of Henry Pelham-Clinton, Earl of Lincoln who married the 1st Duke's niece and succeeded to the dukedom of Newcastle by special remainder and to the estate at Clumber. This is a rare example of Trinity getting it completely wrong.

**13** This shows the arms of Sumner impaling those of the See of Winchester. Charles Richard Sumner (1790-1874) went to Eton in 1802. While a schoolboy he wrote a sensational novel called, "The White Nun or the Black Dog of Dromore". He sold it to a local printer for £5 who published it as being by "a gentleman of Note" (Eton backwards). He went to Trinity in 1810 and graduated BA in 1814 and was ordained in 1817. An introduction to King George IV at Brighton led him to being made a royal chaplain and librarian. Such was the King's liking for Sumner that he refused to let him become Bishop of Jamaica as he wished to keep him close at hand. In 1826 he was made Bishop of Llandaff and a year later, at the age of only 37, Bishop of Winchester. The King said he wished to see a gentleman in the position. However, his support of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829 cost him the King's support. He proved to be a vigorous administrator carrying out ten visitations of his See, it was said there had only been eleven in its history up till his appointment. His elder brother John (d.1862) was Archbishop of Canterbury and there were those who wished for Charles to succeed him however a stroke in 1868 led him to resign his bishopric in 1869 and he died five years later. The arms show the affects sunlight can have on heraldic glass, the red chevrons of Sumner have changed to gold.

**14** The glass in the Hall at Trinity commemorates politicians, judges, bishops, scientists, poets and historians. To the left the arms of Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-92) who came up to Trinity in 1827, he won the Chancellor's medal for a poem in 1829 but his father's death in 1831 meant he had to leave Cambridge without taking a degree. After achieving fame and fortune he twice declined a baronetcy eventually accepting a barony from Gladstone in 1884.

Thomas Babington 1st Lord Macaulay (1800-59) was educated at Trinity between 1817 and 1821 winning the Chancellor's Gold Medal and many other prizes for poetry. In 1830 he was elected an MP and spoke in favour of parliamentary reform. He was Secretary to the Board of Control 1832 to 1833. In 1834 he went to India and served on the Supreme Council 1834 to 38, on the voyage home he learned German. A year after returning to Parliament in 1838 he was made Secretary at War. He was defeated as MP for Edinburgh but re-elected in 1852, resigning in 1856. Macaulay was a founder Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. He was created a baron in 1857 but died two years later. As an author he was most famous for the "Lays of Ancient Rome" a collection of ballads that included "Horatius and the Bridge". He published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Accession of James the Second" in 1848 and two more in 1855. He died before he could complete it, the series being completed by his sister Lady Trevelyan. Both of these arms illustrate the rather puzzling decision of the artist to include the coronet of rank (in this case baron) as part of the crest and not sitting on top

of the shield with the helmet sitting within it. It has the unfortunate affect a making the crest top heavy and, at times, simply ridiculous. Coronets (unless specifically mentioned in the grant of arms) should not be included where they don't belong.

**15** The Wren Library is distinguished by coats of arms carved, by Grinling Gibbons, at the end of each bookcase. Each bookcase cost £45 and, in an early example of corporate sponsorship, if you paid £45 you had your arms placed at one end. Charles Seymour 6th Duke of Somerset contributed £540 and so had his arms, his crest and his monogram repeated four times all down one side of the Library. The Duke was also Chancellor of the University from 1689 to 1748.

**16** A set of guest rooms overlooking Neville's Court have plaster ceiling rich in heraldry. They are the Vernon-Harcourt Rooms named after Sir William George Granville Venables-Vernon-Harcourt (1827-1904). In the male line he was a descendant of the 1st Baron Vernon and via an heiress he was related to the Harcourts of Nuneham Park which he inherited in 1904. He entered Trinity in 1846, was a member of the Apostles and graduated senior classic. Having been Whewell Professor of International Law he was elected to Parliament and went on to serve as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He introduced death duties in 1894 to fund increases in Navy expenditure, this was ironic as his inheritance of the Harcourt estates followed by his demise left his heir with a sizeable tax bill. The ceiling shows the arms of Harcourt quartering Vernon and Venable surrounded by the peacock crest of the Harcourts and the boar's head of the Vernons.

**17** Another coat of arms off the beaten track but not to be missed is in Angel Court. These are the arms of Edgar 1st Lord Adrian OM (1889-1977). He attended Westminster School before studying Natural Science at Trinity. He completed his medical degree in 1915 and treated soldiers for nerve damage. On his return to Cambridge he began his studies of nerve impulses. By using cathode ray tubes to amplify the signals he was able to record the electrical impulses of individual nerve fibres. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology in 1932 for his work on the function of neurons. He was Professor of Physiology at Cambridge between 1937 and 1951 and was President of the Royal Society 1950-55. He was Master of Trinity from 1951 to 1965 and Chancellor of the University 1967 to 1975. He was awarded the Order of Merit in 1942 and created Lord Adrian in 1955. The Adrian family arms were a green field charged with three silver estoiles. The crest combines red roses from the arms of Trinity with the symbol of Mercury, quite appropriate for a man who studied how messages are conveyed to and from the brain. The pentacles, symbols of alchemy, also make an interesting allusion to his field of study.

**18** Perhaps the most unusual room in Trinity is a bedroom decorated in the Strawberry Hill Gothic style of the late 18th century which has in its ceiling no fewer than 21 coats of arms all painted on plaster. The arms in the centre of the ceiling of those of William John Bankes (1786-1855), explorer and collector. At Trinity he was a friend and contemporary of Lord Byron. Many of the other arms can be linked to relatives of William Bankes but some remain unidentified.

*Photographs and commentary by David Broomfield*

## SOCIETY'S NOVEMBER VISIT TO ST PANCRAS

On Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> November 2009, under the enormous light blue roof of St Pancras International, CUHAGS was offered heraldic glimpses into the history of the station followed by a visit to St Pancras Old Church. The ancient Church and churchyard nearby offered further heraldic illumination.



Including the contingent from Cambridge a dozen attended, despite foul weather. The photograph (above) taken in the Church shows officers of the Society, members and friends including Honorary Vice-President and Senior Treasurer Gordon Wright and Junior Treasurer Alex Whiscombe (Membership Secretary David Broomfield took the picture). Sporting the University's 800<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 'Octo' is the memorial to Cambridge graduate and Johnian William Platt along with his wife Mary.

### **Johnian Joys**

The Platt memorial, in brown alabaster, is one of the most striking in the Church and the entire frame bristles with applied heraldic shields picked out in dazzling detail.

Under his will William Platt left a benefaction to the College. They have ensured his memorial is maintained with restorations in 1848, 1871 and 1983 and his library features on the St John's web site. A parochial survey plan from 1860 showed lands that would form the site of St Pancras Station included 'Platt Terrace' with rows of dwellings sweeping down to King's Cross. It is not a common road name in London. Alongside the Station approach is Camley Street, a modern day corruption of the former Cambridge Street.

### **Heralding new portals for Cambridge**

The facilities of the Church were kindly made available by Ms Rachael Floyd the Church Warden and a visitor to CUHAGS events. The visit concluded with a buffet lunch served in the Parish Room under heraldic bosses marking the former 13<sup>th</sup> Century tower. Lester Hillman, food columnist to the Escutcheon was our guide for the day. Since leaving Cambridge in the 1970s he has been involved in planning the transport infrastructure around the area, principally in respect of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. Eurostar and domestic services now operate on 'High Speed 1' and there are other new station facilities including that for First Capital Connect (Thameslink).

The CUHAGS visit was timed to coincide with the second anniversary of the commencement of international passenger services and just ahead of the start of the full domestic services to and from Kent. In 2012 'Javelin' trains will carry spectators to and from the Olympics and the linked station at Stratford opened on the 30<sup>th</sup> November. Of more immediate interest to Cambridge passengers was the much enlarged King's Cross underground facility now extending right up to the Suburban Train Shed. It was opened 27<sup>th</sup> November just a few days after the CUHAGS visit.

### **A Platform for William Platt**

William Platt died on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1637, at the age of 45. In his will he left £10 p.a. to the Minister of Highgate Chapel and 20 shillings for a Sermon on 'The immortality of the soul', to be preached on the anniversary of his burial, the preacher to be appointed by St John's College. Platt died on what has since been embraced as a day for Remembrance. At St Pancras Station, an annual Remembrance Armistice Day Service now takes place. The 11th November 2010 falls on a Thursday and CUHAGS is giving consideration to an evening presentation in Cambridge as part of the Michaelmas programme. St Pancras and associated heraldry would be richly illustrated and invitations to the Chaplain from St John's College and representatives of St Pancras Old Church might offer opportunities for further insights.

*Lester Hillman*  
*24<sup>th</sup> December 2009*

## **SOME CURRENT & FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

23<sup>rd</sup> January 2010

**East of London FH Fair - Barking**

31<sup>st</sup> January, 2010

**Bracknell FH Fair- Bracknell**

20<sup>th</sup> February, 2010

**FHS of Cheshire – Annual Fair - Northwich**

26-28 February, 2010

**Who Do You Think You Are Live - London**

27<sup>th</sup> March, 2010

**Family History Fair - York**

9-11 April, 2010

**31<sup>st</sup> Guild of One-Name Studies Conference - Thame**

17<sup>th</sup> April, 2010

**Gloucestershire FHS Open Day & Fair - Gloucester**

24<sup>th</sup> April, 2010

**Sheffield & District FHS Fair - Sheffield**

5<sup>th</sup> June, 2010

**Shropshire FHS Open Day - Shrewsbury**

*For details of the above please contact the editor – [D.A.PALGRAVE.54@cantab.net](mailto:D.A.PALGRAVE.54@cantab.net)*

## NOTICES AND GENERAL NEWS

### Congratulations

Warm congratulations to Sir Peter Llewellyn Jones, Garter Principal King of Arms, listed as K.C.V.O. in the New Year's Honours.

We also offer our sincere congratulations to former President, Monica née Morrill and her husband Gratian Yatsevich on the birth of a daughter, Clara, a brother for Little Gratian.

### Society Items for Sale

Sales of ties, etc. have been so successful that we are now in the process of restocking. If you have specific requirements please let us know so that we can ensure that we have the items you would like.

However we are pleased to announce that a consignment of our new scarves has just arrived. The design features the tinctures in the Society's Armorial Bearings with stripes in sequence Sable, Or, Gules, Or, Sable, Or, Gules, Or, Sable together with a miniature shield embroidered as shown in the photograph (right).



The retail price for each scarf is £25-00.

It is also possible to order a Pean waistcoat – please contact John Horton with details of the size required [Email: John.Horton@nottingham.ac.uk]

Copies of *The Cambridge Armorial* are still available, price £10-00 per copy.

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