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### **A Message from the President**

After weaving through an intricate web of specialists on military history and regulation from West Point to the Pentagon, I have at last distilled some information on American military societies and their connection to the U.S. Military. To the best of my knowledge and according to Title 10 of the Armed Forces in §1123 “a member of the [U.S.] Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who is a member” of one of four military societies is permitted to wear with their military uniform, “on occasions of ceremony [specific to that society’s event only], the distinctive badges [or medals] adopted by that society”. The first and oldest society is *The Society of the Cincinnati*, founded in May 1783 and led by George Washington himself until his death in 1799. The Society is shared by members from both America and France to commemorate their friendship formed through the American Revolution.

Although the friendship between the Marquis de Lafayette and George Washington might be a bitter reminder to my British friends, as well as the second society for obvious reasons, the *General Society War of 1812*, the fourth

organization might be more appealing. *The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States*, founded by veterans of the Civil War on April 20, 1865 was a reaction to form an Order immediately after Abraham Lincoln's death on April 15<sup>th</sup>. Only seven years from now, a grand 150<sup>th</sup> celebration of the Order and Lincoln's legacy in 2015 is sure to be in the works.

However, the organization especially honored this past year was *The Aztec Club of 1847*. Over 100 biographies of their original members who were unified when they fought from 1846 to 1848 include many of the major figures who were later divided in America's Civil War: (Union) General J. Hooker, (Union) Major General Albion P. Howe, and (South) General Robert E. Lee. The Club was initially formed as a social resort for the U.S. officers occupying Mexico City after the War of 1847, which is virtually forgotten by Americans, but critical to nearly doubling America's territory as a result of the Mexican-American War. Today it serves as a Society to preserve the memory of the achievements of the U.S. Army as well as the significance of military history which surrounds the 1847 War. For instance, it is attributed to the Mexican-American War of 1848 that the U.S. Marines wear a red stripe on their uniform to distinguish themselves from other enlisted U.S. officers. Applicants for membership to The Aztec Club must be no distant than a fourth cousin from the officers of the 1847 War. I had the honour of attending their 160<sup>th</sup> anniversary in Washington, DC several months ago in October, which could be described to CUH&GS Members as a White Tie event mixed Speaker's Meeting. The dinner was held at the Chevy Chase Country Club in Maryland with a small crowd of around 18 very interesting people from all over the United States. On display between our table arrangements was a stunning sculpture with dimensions of three cubic feet, of a meticulously crafted Aztec pyramid made of gilded Mexican Silver custom designed by Tiffany & Co., a symbol of the 1847 Aztec Club, which was generously donated by Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones in 1892.

During the cold and perhaps unpleasant winter days I hope you'll also recall the wonderful anniversary our Society shared, and the gorgeous summer day during our Golden Jubilee. For our busy committee and officers, alas the anniversaries continue. We are currently planning a proposal to celebrate the 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the University of Cambridge replete with a heraldic survey and photos from many of the older colleges. Indeed, David Broomfield our Membership Secretary, regularly strolls through the halls of these colleges on his lunch break. Through his tireless effort, he has already noticed some heraldic inconsistencies at some of these colleges, and we intend delicately and sensitively to inform the appropriate persons of these details. I look forward to sharing further developments with you in the next Escutcheon. In the meantime, I hope you'll enjoy this edition of our journal.

Sending all my best wishes for a happy holiday season,

***Monica Lee Morrill***

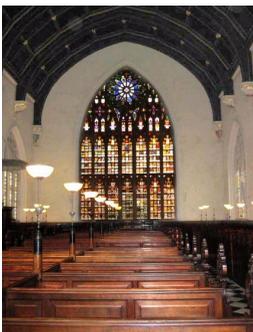
## **SOCIETY VISIT TO LINCOLN'S INN**

*Lester Hillman*

We are indebted to Professor Mark Watson-Gandy of 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, for a wonderful CUHAGS visit to The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn on Friday 23rd for the swift administration of the event. November 2007 and to Ambrogio Caiana.

About 18 of us climbed to the second floor Chambers and toasted CUHAGS in bubbly, courtesy of Professor Watson-Gandy. Here, in the shadow of St Clement Danes, ours was an auspicious visit on the Feast of St Clement, patron of blacksmiths and hatters. Amongst our party were those who had made the pilgrimage from as far as Terrington St Clement, in West Norfolk.

Before visiting the Inn Chapel, hard by Old Square, our host pointed out the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry. On formation of this military unit it was found that the titles 'King's Own' and 'Queen's Own' were already taken and so the title 'Devil's Own' was claimed by the lawyers. The Chapel of Lincoln's Inn was consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623. Thwarted briefly in a Left Ascension of the Chapel steps our party executed a Right Ascension and entered to gaze upon the magnificent East Window.



Here the crests and arms of 228 Treasurers from 1680 to 1908 fill the window. Treasurers head the Inn and the office holder changes annually. It was announced 24th November 2007, the day after our visit that Roy Amlot Q.C. would hand over to Mr Justice Lightman for 2008. A hundred years previously the handover had monumental consequences. With the East Window finally filled to capacity the Treasurers arms began a long embrace with the Northeast and Southwest windows immediately to either side. A Zeppelin in 1915 destroyed two other windows of the Chapel and in WW11 all the windows were removed and safely stored. St Clement Danes is the Central Church of the Royal Air Force and it was an Act granted Royal Assent on

29th November 1917, 90 years to the week of our visit, that created the Air Force and an Air Council.

Above the windows, on the corbels of the ceiling and on the walls immediately beneath, are the diocesan arms of preachers who were or later rose to Bishoprics or Archbishoprics. There in the corner were the arms of Armagh's James Ussher. It was Ussher in the 17th Century who is most often associated with the creationist calendar and our visit was exactly one month in to the 6011th year. At the consecration John Donne had preached a "right rare and learned sermon" of those present 'two or three were endangered and taken up for dead for the time, with the extreme press and thronging'. With sermons like that the Chapel has required continual maintenance. Sir Christopher Wren, a member of Lincoln's Inn, was consulted in 1685 about repairs.

Outside as we toured the grounds our President drew attention to still more heraldic decoration on the exterior walls. A large new fountain was in full flow but the pumping mechanism and design seems to have caused difficulties, our host sharing with us the legal niceties of mixing electricity with water. Immediately following our visit it was announced that Miss Elizabeth Appleby, Q.C. had been elected to the office of 'Master of the Library and of the Walks'. If the fountain is included in the responsibilities the office holder has the sympathy of CUHAGS and we trust the election was welcomed and not unexpected.

St Clement Danes emblem is an anchor. It includes the patronage of The Guild of the Glorious and Undivided Trinity - Trinity House. A table, set for CUHAGS in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn, was as a long ship set within a heraldic sea, the walls being filled with heraldic detailing. We had brought our very own Senior Treasurer and Honorary Vice President who anchored one end of the table. Our host anchored the other whilst Monica Morrill floated presidentially amidships. For dessert not for us oranges and lemons, but honeyed figs. St Clement Danes is probably not the city church associated with oranges and lemons in the nursery rhyme. The Inn in administering student dining accounts adopts a respectful lightish blue for paperwork and CUHAGS members had difficulty choosing their dining status.

On the death of a bencher it is the custom to toll the Inn bell at mid day. This custom is believed to have inspired "for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee" from John Donne's 'No man is an Island'. As the bell tolled two we left. It being the night of a full moon, and rail excursion fare rules being what they are, our Cambridge-bound group needed to be home.

# ORDERS IN HERALDRY PART I

## *David Broomfield*

### **Orders and Decorations used as charges in British Heraldry**

Heraldry, like almost all other facets of life, has its fashions. Perhaps the shortest lived fashion was that of using medals, decorations and foreign orders as charges within, or as an addition to, coats of arms. The fashion came in about 1799 and had died out by 1830.

In this article I shall be looking at examples from British heraldry and giving some background to the Orders themselves and the men to whom they were awarded.

### **Army Gold Medal and Army Cross in Gold**



The Gold Medal was introduced in 1813 by the Prince Regent as a way of commemorating the battles the British army had fought on continental Europe between 1808 and 1814 and in America between 1812 and 1814. The medal came in two sizes. The larger was given to General officers and the smaller went to officers commanding regiments or battalions. The name of the battle was engraved in the centre of the medal. Participation in one or two more battles was marked by adding bars to the medal ribbon. For four or more battles the Army Gold Cross was substituted for the medal. Here the names of the battles were engraved on the arms of the cross and again more battles were commemorated using bars to the ribbon. The medals and crosses were usually hung around the neck from a red ribbon edged in blue.

Not surprisingly Arthur Wellesley 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Wellington received the highest number of bars to his Gold Cross, nine, representing thirteen battles in all. In total 163 crosses, 85 large and 599 small medals were issued. The awards ceased after the Peninsular Campaign in 1814. After this date officers were honoured with the Order of the Bath.

## Viscount Combermere

Arms; Quarterly 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Azure a chevron between three hanks of cotton palewise in chief from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure the army gold medal and bars (Cotton) 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Argent a lion rampant sable (Stapleton)

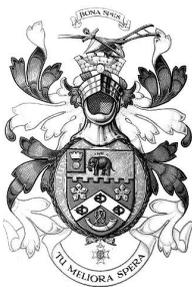
Sir Stapleton Cotton GCB GCH (1772-1865) succeeded to the family baronetcy in 1810. He was a cavalry officer who served under Wellington during the Peninsula campaign. He was governor of Barbados and commander-in-chief in Ireland and later India. He was made a viscount in 1827 and a field-marshal in 1855. Interestingly Stapleton Cotton was actually awarded the army cross in gold with bars for his wartime service. All the blazons of the arms stipulate an army gold medal which probably commemorates the battle of Salamanca during which Wellington singled out Cotton for particular praise.

## Baron Seaton

Arms; On a chevron between three bugle horns stringed sable as many mullets of the first on a chief embattled gules the army cross in gold with clasps between two mural crowns or (Colborne)

Sir John Colborne GCB GCH GCMG (1783-1863) created Baron Seaton 1839, had seen distinguished service in the Peninsula and at Waterloo where he led the 52<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry which repulsed Napoleon's "Old Guard" at the end of the battle. He was later Governor-General of Canada and C-in-C in Ireland. He was made a field-marshal in 1860. The arms display his Gold Cross for the battles of Corunna, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo (where he was severely wounded) and Nivelle with bars for Nive, Orthes and Toulouse.

## Donkin



Arms; Gules a chevron argent charged with three buckles sable between in chief two cinquefoils and in base a bugle stringed or for augmentation upon a chief embattled argent an Indian elephant proper beneath the word INDIA in gold on a canton gules a representation of the Army Gold Medal suspended from a mural crown the medal encircled by the word TALAVERA all in gold.

Crest; Upon a mural crown or an anchor and a plough

in satire with the Army Gold Medal suspended by a ribbon from the battlements of the crown all proper.

General Sir Rufane Donkin GCH KCB (1772-1841) commanded a brigade at the battle of Talavera and later saw service in India against the Marathas. Soon after this was he was invalided to the Cape and assumed the government of the colony naming the new town of Port Elizabeth after his late wife. He was promoted general in 1838 but committed suicide in 1841.

Port Elizabeth still bears a version of the Donkin arms in memory of its founder.

### **Campbell Bt**

Arms; Quarterly 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Gyronny of eight or and sable 2<sup>nd</sup> Argent a lymphad sable 3<sup>rd</sup> Or a fess checky argent and azure in the centre point a of the whole a heart gules ensigned with the ancient crown of Scotland on a chief on honourable augmentation argent a mount vert inscribed "AVA" in letters of gold thereon a Burmese stockade proper between to the dexter a representation of the Gold Cross and clasp to the sinister pendent from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure to the sinister pendent from a ribbon azure the badge of the Order of the Tower and the Sword.

Lt.Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell Bt GCB (1769-1843) joined the army in 1787. He saw action in the war against Tippoo Sultan that lead to the capture of Seringapatam. He was sent to Portugal where he took part in the battles of Rolica, Vimeira and Corunna. Reaching the rank of brigadier general he was present at practically every major battle of the Peninsula campaign and the siege of Badajoz. He left Portugal in 1820 with the rank of major-general. Soon after he was sent to Burma (or Ava as it was once called) and defeated the Burmese forces both in pitched battles and sieges. Ill health forced his return to England in 1829. However in 1831 he was made Lt-Governor of New Brunswick and held the post for six years. He was created a baronet in 1831 having been made a GCB in 1826.

The Army Gold Cross and Army Gold Medal also appear in the arms of; Earls of Strafford (in the crest for Sir John Byng 1772-1860), Ross of Bladensburg (Gen. Robert Ross 1766-1814 fought at Corunna, Pamplona, Vittoria etc he led the army that burned Washington DC before falling to a sniper's bullet), d'Urban (Gen. Sir Benjamin d'Urban 1777- 1849 granted an honourable augmentation of arms showing his army gold cross with five clasps), Darling (Gen. Sir Ralph Darling GCH 1772-1858, received a Gold

Medal for Corunna), Vivian (Sir Richard Hussey 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Vivian GCB GCH 1775-1842, see under Waterloo medal) and Walker (Gen. Sir George Walker Bt GCB, KTS, 1764-1814, his dexter supporter, a lion savaging a French flag wears about its neck the Army Gold Medal for Badajoz)

## Medal for Seringapatam

This medal was awarded by the Honourable East India Company to British and Indian regiments that took part in the capture of the fortress of Seringapatam in 1799. This was the culmination of a long campaign by the British against Tippoo Sultan the ruler of Mysore. The future duke of Wellington commanded the left wing of the attacking forces. The resultant booty was distributed in prize money, £100,000 (£7.9m at today's values) going to the commander-in-chief and £7 (£553 at today's values) to private soldiers. The medals were awarded in gold, silver-gilt, silver, bronze and pewter. In addition to those mentioned below the medal for Seringapatam also appears in the arms of Lt.Gen Sir Alexander Campbell Bt KCB (1760-1824) (he also displayed an Army Gold Medal for the battle of Talavera) and Gen. Sir Thomas Munro Bt KCB (1761-1827).



## Goodfellow

Arms; Argent a chevron gules between two gabions in chief proper and in base an elephant sable a chief embattled azure thereon to the dexter pendent from a ribbon gules a representation of the silver medal of the HEIC for Seringapatam and to the sinister pendent from a ribbon gules a representation of the Sultan's medal in gold  
*(Gabions are cages of wire or wicker filled with stones or earth for use in fortifications. For the Sultan's medal see the section on foreign orders)*

General William West Goodfellow CB (I have no further information concerning General Goodfellow)

## Caldwell

Crest; out of an eastern crown argent the rim inscribed "Gooty" in letters sable a demi-lion rampant holding in its dexter paw a falchion proper and in its sinister paw an escutcheon azure charged with a representation of the HEIC medal for Seringapatam pendent from a ribbon tenne. *(A falchion is a curved sword and tenne is an heraldic colour meaning tawny orange)*

General Sir Alexander Caldwell GCB (1763-1839) was an artillery officer who commanded the guns at the battle of Cawnpore. He served under Arthur Wellesley (later duke of Wellington) at the battle of Seringapatam. He led the party that stormed the walls of the inner fort at Gooty. In 1807 he was promoted to major and to lieutenant colonel on 1812. He was appointed CB in 1817. Retiring from active service in 1821 his final promotion was to major general in 1837 the same year he was made a KCB. In the coronation honours list for Queen Victoria the army was asked to recommend three distinguished officers to receive the GCB and Caldwell was one of those nominated.

## Waterloo Medal



The Waterloo Medal was awarded to all who had taken part in the battles fought from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> June and so included Ligny, Quatre Bras and Waterloo. It was the first campaign medal awarded by the British government to officers and other ranks. It was also awarded to the next of kin of those killed and was the first medal to have the name of the recipient engraved around the edge.

## Kerrison

Arms; Or on a pile azure three caltraps two and one or for augmentation on a chief embattled ermine a wreath of laurel encircling a sword erect proper pommel and hilt gold between to the dexter pendent from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure a representation of the Army Gold Medal beneath it the word "Orthes" on the sinister pendent from a like ribbon a representation of a Waterloo Medal in silver beneath it the word "Waterloo" in letters sable. (*Caltraps are four metal points so designed to always have one prong pointing upwards, scattered in front of a position they were a danger to horses. For the Army Gold Medal see above*)

Sir Edward Kerrison GCH, KCB Bt (1776-1853) joined the army in 1796 and became a captain in 1798 rising to Lt Colonel in 1805 in command of the 7<sup>th</sup> Hussars. At the battle of Orthes he led his regiment in the major cavalry charge and was commended by Wellington. He fought at Waterloo where he had his horse shot from under him. He was created a baronet in 1821 and was promoted to GCH in 1831 and KCB in 1840. He was an MP between 1812 and 1852 being promoted to full general in 1851.

## **Baron Vivian**

Arms; Or on a chevron azure between three lions' heads erased proper as many annulets or on a chief embattled gules a wreath of oak or between two medals the dexter the gold medal and clasp for Sahagreen, Benevente and Orthes to the sinister the silver medal for Waterloo.

Sir Richard Hussey Vivian GCB GCH (1775-1842) after service in the Peninsula commanded a brigade of cavalry at Waterloo which took part in the final charge of the day sweeping all before it. He commanded British forces in Ireland and was created a baronet in 1828 and made a peer with the title Baron Vivian in 1841.

## **M'Innes**

Arms; Gules two estoiles in chief argent and a lion passant in base or on a chief argent two swords in saltire proper pommels and hilts or the blades encircled by a wreath of laurel vert in the centre chief point pendent from a ribbon gules fimbriated azure a representation of the Waterloo medal proper circumscribed "Waterloo" in letters of gold.

Crest; Out of a mural crown proper inscribed "Vittoria" a dexter arm embowed vested gules entwined by a thistle proper the hand in a glove argent grasping a sword all proper pendent from the guard the Waterloo medal.

Captain Alexander M'Innes served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Life Guards. In 1821 in he adopted the name and arms of his maternal uncle General Robert Nicholson.

## **Navy Gold Medal**

The Navy Gold Medal was introduced in 1795 to reward those admirals and captains who had served under Lord Howe at the "Glorious 1<sup>st</sup> of June". Admirals receiving a medal 2" in diameter captains 1.3". In total 22 of the large and 117 of the small medals were issued. The three awarded to Nelson (the one for Trafalgar posthumously) were stolen from Greenwich in 1901. That awarded to Captain Hardy was sold for £248,800 in 2005.

## **Viscount Duncan**

Arms; Gules in chief between two cinquefoils a naval crown or pendent therefrom by a ribbon argent and azure a representation of the Gold Medal for the victory of Camperdown and a bugle horn in base argent stringed and garnished azure.

Admiral Sir Adam Duncan KB (1731-1804) joined the navy in 1746 and fought with distinction at the battle of Cape St Vincent in 1780. He was promoted to rear-admiral in 1789 and admiral of the white in 1799. In 1797 he defeated the Dutch fleet (then under the control of the French) in his great victory at Camperdown. For this he was given the titles Baron Camperdown and Viscount Duncan. His son Robert was created Earl of Camperdown in 1831.

### **Earl of Northesk**

Supporters; Two leopards regardant proper a representation of the Trafalgar medal suspended from a gold chain round the neck each holding a staff flying the standard of a rear-admiral of the white argent a cross gules inscribed "Britannia victrix" in gold.

Admiral Sir William Carnegie GCB 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Northesk (1756-1831) was the son of George, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Northesk. He joined the navy in 1771. He commanded HMS Britannia in 1804 and was promoted to rear-admiral the same year. He was third in command at the battle of Trafalgar and was made a knight of the Order of the Bath in 1806. He is buried in St Paul's Cathedral.

### **Hoste Bt**

Arms; Azure a bull's head affronty couped at the neck argent between two wings or in chief a naval crown pendent therefrom by a ribbon azure fimbriated argent a representation of the Navy Gold Medal subscribed "Lissa".

Admiral Sir William Hoste Bt KCB, KMT, (1780-1828) was descended from a family of Flemish refugees who settled in Norfolk in the 16<sup>th</sup> Cent. In 1793 he joined the Agamemnon as servant to Captain Horatio Nelson. He stayed with Nelson for five years rising to lieutenant in 1797. After a successful career as a captain Hoste's greatest victory came at Lissa in the Adriatic when he defeated a force of six French frigates with only four of his own. For this action he was awarded a Navy Gold Medal. In 1813 he was employed in expelling French forces from the Dalmatian coast, capturing Cattaro and Ragusa, for which he was made a knight of the order of Maria Theresa. Invalided to England he was made a baronet in 1814 and a year later a KCB.

## **Brisbane**

Crest of augmentation; out of a naval crown or a dexter arm embowed in the uniform of a captain of the Royal Navy the hand grasping a cutlass proper hilted and pommelled or and pendent from the hand by a ribbon argent fimbriated azure a Navy Gold Medal and in a scroll over the same the motto “Curacao”

Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane (1769-1829) served under Hood and Nelson and captured the island of Curacao in 1807, for which he was knighted. In 1808 he was appointed governor of St Vincent, a post he held until his death. In 1815 he was made a KCB and a rear-admiral in 1819. Sir Charles was the son of one admiral and the brother of another. In addition the crest Brisbane was also granted a chief to his arms that contained a ship sailing between two forts, a classic example of “landscape heraldry”.

## **Malcolm**

Arms; Or on a saltire azure between four hart’s heads erased gules five crescents or on a canton azure a naval crown or and pendent therefrom a representation of the Navy Gold Medal.

Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm GCB GCMG (1768-1838) joined the Navy in 1778 and was promoted to lieutenant in 1783. He took an important part in the battle of St Domingo in 1806 and for this he was awarded the Gold Medal. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1813. From 1816-17 he was in charge of the forces that encircled St Helena to prevent Napoleon from escaping. Promoted to vice-admiral in 1821 he was C-in-C Mediterranean Fleet from 1828 to 1831. He received the GCMG in 1829 and GCB in 1833.

# **CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

15 January 2008

**East London Family & Local  
History Fair**  
Barking

27 February 2008

**Civic Heraldry of Cambridgeshire**  
David Hopkinson– Heraldry Society

19<sup>th</sup> March 2008

**John Brooke-Little Memorial  
Lecture**

Charles Burnett – Heraldry Society

29 March 2008

**FFHS Annual General Meeting**

Plymouth

3 April 2008

**Company & Business Records**

*Course at Society of Genealogists, London*

Eric Probert

4-6 April 2008

**Guild A.G.M. and Conference**

Durrant House Hotel, Northam, Devon

12 April 2008

**Sussex F.H.G. Annual Conference**

Haywards Heath

3-5 May 2008

**Who do you think you are live**

London - Olympia

15 June 2008

**Home Counties Family History Fair**

At Bletchley Park, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, Bucks

5-7 September 2008

**Heraldry Society Heraldic Weekend**

Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge

20 September 2008

**Heraldry for Family Historians**

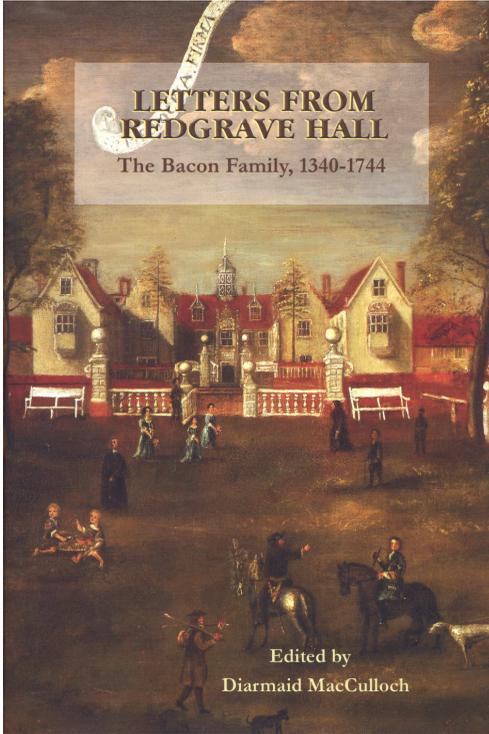
Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, Canterbury

**For full details of the events listed above please visit <http://geneva.weald.org.uk>**

# BOOK REVIEW

**Letters from Redgrave Hall: the Bacon Family, 1340-1744**, Edited by Diarmaid MacCulloch, *Suffolk Records Society, Volume L*, Woodbridge, 2007. 240 x 160mm pp 168 ISBN: 9781843832867

The Suffolk Record Society celebrates 50 years of publishing with yet another magnificent volume featuring important archival material



originating in the county of Suffolk. The original collection of 261 letters, which is held in the Joseph Regenstein Library at the University of Chicago, relates, in the main, to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, although there just a few items which fall outside this period.

A great deal of the correspondence features Sir Nicholas Bacon (1509-1579) who graduated from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1527, prior to entering the legal profession and becoming Solicitor of the Court of Augmentations and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. He bought Redgrave Hall in 1545 and, as a result,

several of the letters thereafter concentrate on domestic matters and the matrimonial affairs of his children.

In 1579, his son, Nicholas II, inherited the Hall and a range of local responsibilities. Sir Nicholas II and his wife shared a deep puritan piety and this became very clear from their letters. Their daughter, Ann, married Sir Robert Drury, who became a leading courtier to James I. The collection includes just under 50 letters written to or by Sir Robert and his wife. The

Drurys were leaders of fashionable society in London living in Drury House near Covent Garden, giving rise to the name, Drury Lane.

There are a few letters during the period 1608-9 relating to Charles Gawdy who was closely related to Dorothy Bacon, daughter of Sir Nicholas II. However the final portion of the collection, directly associated with the Bacons, date from 1623. They concern Sir Edmund Bacon, the eldest son of Sir Nicholas II. Whilst many of the letters are personal there are several relating to the Hungate and Caesar estates, the administration of which became very complex as a result of the English Civil War.

Following the death of Sir Edmund Bacon in 1649, the Baronety passed to his brother Robert who died in 1655. He generated some correspondence relating to the sale of the Manor of Foxearth in Essex: he was the last of the direct Bacon line to be represented in the collection.

The Baronety continued with Sir Robert Bacon of Egmore, grandson of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baronet, who disposed of Redgrave Hall to Lord Chief Justice Sir John Holt, but the remaining few letters make little or no reference to the Bacons of Redgrave.

This compilation is a meticulous piece of transcription by Professor MacCulloch who first saw the collection in microfilm in 1970, although it was not until 1996 that he was able to examine the original documents in Chicago. The original spellings, punctuation and alterations have been retained and, as new names occur in the manuscript, there are explanatory footnotes.

There two indexes, one devoted to people and places, and the other to subject matter. All the letters are presented in date order so relatively trivial topics such as a request by Charles Gaudy to send cash for the purchase of silk stockings appear within a few days of another letter, written in French, from Roger Drury to François d'Orleans arranging a visit to France. There are references to national and international events mixed in with local happenings and family business.

The whole collection provides a fascinating insight to the life and times of the Bacons, their friends and neighbours, together with the social and economic consequences of contemporary events. Many of us with ancestors who lived in East Anglia during this period will find that these letters strike a chord.

*Derek A Palgrave*

# NOTICES AND GENERAL NEWS

## Heraldic Survey

The President, in her message, has alluded to the Society's endeavour to record the heraldry, which can be seen in and around each of the Colleges. As far as we can establish, no comprehensive survey has been undertaken before. Nevertheless we are aware that some colleges have recorded, and indeed published, some information relating to the heraldry on display within their premises.

It is not the Society's aim to duplicate any previous efforts but to ensure that a full record is readily accessible to everyone with an interest in these matters. If any readers would like to assist in this survey or are able to provide good quality photographs of the heraldry in situ, which are suitable for publication, please contact David Broomfield [db01@btinternet.com].

## Editor's Postscript

My wife and I would like to thank the President, Officers and members of the Society for entertaining us at the St Nicholas Feast on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2007. It was a most fitting culmination to our Golden Wedding Celebrations which it had been our privilege to enjoy throughout the year.

We are particularly grateful to Claire Pike for exercising her artistic skills to create the complete achievement of the Palgrave Arms, emblazoned in icing sugar, to decorate a chocolate cake. We are especially indebted to Cecil Humphery-Smith for executing, on vellum, a full colour drawing of the Palgrave shield, mounted in a delightful wooden stand which had been associated with Cecil's late father, with whom we had corresponded during the 1970s.

We were delighted that everyone present was able to share the chocolate cake which was rapidly transformed into the desert. It was a memorable evening for us. We shall always cherish your good wishes.

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