

The ESCUTCHEON

Volume 16 N° 2

Lent Term 2011



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

C A M B R I D G E

M M X I

Society Programme: Easter Term 2011

28th April 2011

Cambridge Colleges - Latin Graces
Julian Cable

7th May, 2011

Annual General Meeting
3-00 p.m. *Thirkill Room, Clare College*
To be followed by refreshments

12th May, 2011

Book of Hours – a Genealogical Source
Nicholas Rogers

4th June, 2010

Accession Banquet
Clare College
White Tie & Decorations or Black Tie

*Members & their guests may dine in Hall with the speaker prior to each meeting
but please advise Adrian Ray* at least 48 hours beforehand.
[Telephone 01223 264094 or email: cuhagsmanciple@yahoo.co.uk]*

Diners should assemble in the Thirkill Room a 7-00 p.m.

The Escutcheon

Journal of the Cambridge
University Heraldic &
Genealogical Society



Contents of Vol 16 No 2

Lent Term 2011

<i>A Message from the President</i>	17
<i>CUHAGS Annual Dinner – Lester Hillman</i>	18
<i>John Stevens Henslow – Derek Palgrave</i>	20
<i>Congratulations to Prince William and Miss Catherine Middleton</i>	23
<i>Vice-Regal Standards of the Queen's Representatives – Johnnie Amos</i>	24
<i>Book Review – Andrew Simpson</i>	27
<i>Forthcoming Events</i>	31
<i>Notices and General News</i>	32

A Message from the President

In Lent term we have had a number of very successful and well-attended speaker meetings. The Mountbatten Commemorative Lecture was, this year, given by Dr Paul A. Fox (President 1984-1985), who gave us a thoroughly illustrated overview of the heraldry of York Minster.

At the very beginning of term, Johnnie Amos talked about the Commonwealth Flag Project and their collection of Vice-Regal Standards. He made his talk all the more colourful by bringing with him several of said Standards. Gill Newton and Peter Kitson introduced us to some of the research that they have done on various projects within the field of population studies in the London area. Finally, Richard Lyon shared with us the captivating story of his uncle Russell, a Spitfire pilot in World War II, and the present-day detective work he and enthusiasts in France have undertaken to reconstruct the dramatic chain of events on the day his uncle was shot down over France.

Now as students reluctantly return to Cambridge to turn their attention to examinations, the frequency of our activities will, as usual, be reduced, but we still have two more speaker meetings to look forward to: Julian Cable's talk on Cambridge college graces and Nicholas Rogers talk titled 'Book of Hours – A Genealogical Source'. In addition this, I would like to remind you of, and also encourage you to attend, the Annual General Meeting on 7 May. This is an occasion for members to ask questions and influence the direction of the society.

I hope to see you at an event next term or in the near future and wish you a pleasant spring.

Marius L. Jøhndal, President

CUHAGS ANNUAL DINNER

12th March 2011

'CUHAGS Lenten Syllabub'



'First gather together 33 well dressed CUHAGS, locally sourced', so might Mrs Isabella Mary Beeton have introduced a recipe for CUHAGS Lenten Syllabub. The Society Annual Dinner paid fulsome tribute to her on Saturday 12th March 2011, the anniversary of her birth in 1836 at 24, Milk Street, just off Cheapside in the City of London. The celebration in Clare was entrusted to the safe hands of George Darling, the College Deputy Head Chef. The College staff in concert with CUHAGS chef, Marius Jøhndal, and sous chef, Pippa Morton, (Junior Treasurer) dished up an evening fully worthy of the 175th anniversary.

'Marinade well'. Gathered in the Senior Combination Room beforehand members ensured that this part of recipe was very fully adhered to. It invariably guarantees a successful outcome but we were also able to congratulate our CUHAGS Honorary Vice President and also Senior Treasurer, Dr Gordon Wright, and Dr Elizabeth MacLeod on their recent engagement, 29th January, 2011. Members extended their warmest good wishes.

'Next arrange carefully to ensure at least two hours of gently heated conversation. Add prepared ingredients to taste.' In her collection of 2751 entries published on Christmas Day 1861 Mrs Beeton offered surprisingly little guidance about Cambridge and the University itself. At entry 1618 Chapter 32 we learn '*Cambridge Butter*' is esteemed next



to fresh with ‘Epping’ the kind most esteemed in London. On fish she says that Carp are seldom purchased and perhaps mischievously refers to a 70 year old one in the garden pond of Emmanuel.

Choice continental marinades were liberally applied in Clare Small Hall with ‘*Novas Chardonnay 2009*’ and ‘*Chateau Les Tours Seguy 2005*’. Following the ‘*Watercress Mousse with Red Pepper Sauce*’ came ‘*Scallops with Artichokes*’. This was a great success. It featured an innovative departure from Mrs Beeton’s ‘*Fish Scallop*’. Her recipe at Chapter 8 had omitted scallops.

The ‘*Beef Medallions wrapped with Smoked Streaky Bacon and served with Beef Jus, Potato Pancake, Courgettes and Carrots*’ were cooked to perfection. We courageously departed from the Croat recipe quoted by Mrs Beeton “*When on campaign we feel hungry we knock over the first animal we find, cut off a steak, powder it with salt, put it under the saddle, gallop over it for half a mile and then eat it*”.

‘*Pink Grapefruit and Rosemary Meringue Pie*’ followed with ‘*Coffee and Petit Fours*’. Our President in his speech paid tribute to Mrs Beeton and to great amusement quoted outrageous dining protocols, some of the more colourful perhaps recognisable in CUHAGS today. The crowning success of the CUHAGS recipe came with the addition of a final marinade ‘*Smith Woodhouse LBV 2005*’ at which the assembly rose as one.

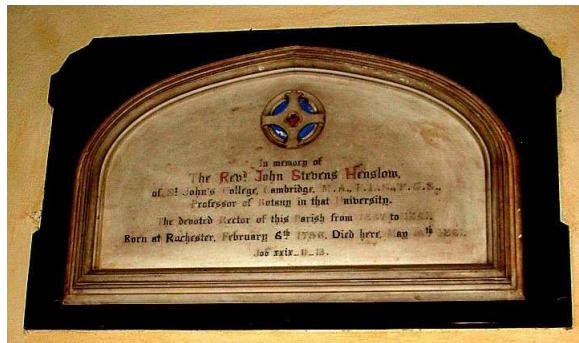
The toasts were to Her Majesty the Queen, His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI, His Majesty the King of Norway, the 150th Anniversary of the Unification of Italy and the Society.



Lester Hillman

JOHN STEVENS HENSLOW 1796-1861

Exactly a century and a half ago, this former Cambridge Professor and Suffolk clergyman, then at the end of his life, examined the first pupils to read Botany for the newly introduced Natural Science Tripos. In October 1814 when he first had arrived at St John's it was not to read Science but mathematics, in which he eventually graduated as 16th Wrangler in 1818. It soon became clear that his talent in the field of practical science was quite outstanding.



Previously he had been a boarder at Camberwell School where the drawing master, a keen entomologist, had inspired him with the process of collecting, identifying and preserving insects. His parents then invited Dr Leach of the British Museum, who was cataloguing the crustacean collection there, to explain exactly what was involved. The young Henslow became not only an able assistant but also a keen practitioner in this branch of science.

After graduation he became a co-founder, with Sedgwick, of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1818. His botanical research led to a Fellowship of the Linnean Society although his first University appointment was as Professor of Mineralogy in 1822. The following year he married Harriet Jenyns daughter of the Rev George Jenyns of Bottisham.

At this point he studied for the priesthood and, having been ordained, was appointed Curate of St Mary the Less in Cambridge, nevertheless continuing his professorial commitments in parallel. In 1827 he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany and also Walker's Lecturer, then in the gift of the Governors of the University Botanic Garden.

By 1828, scientific studies were beginning to interest a broader spectrum of students so on Friday evenings Henslow instituted a system of soirées at his home in Cambridge. These attracted such people as Whewell, Sedgwick, Babington and a young Charles Darwin who was struggling with his Theology at Christ's College. In 1830, Darwin wrote to his friend, W. D. Fox, that he was "not enamoured with the work at Cambridge - except for tutorials with Henslow".

In 1831, the year the Beagle set out on its historic voyage, there was a requirement for a naturalist to join the crew. Henslow, himself, was among those approached but, being a Cambridge Professor, a curate and a married man with children, he had no hesitation in recommending Charles Darwin as the more suitable candidate.

Having served eight years as a curate, Henslow sought promotion, becoming Vicar of Cholsey-cum-Molsford in Berkshire. However he remained in Cambridge during term-time by employing a curate and fulfilling his own duties in the parish during the vacations. In 1837 he became Rector of Hitcham in Suffolk, a significant promotion



The Church of All Saints Hitcham

to a Crown Living, with a substantial stipend. More or less as before he divided his time between his parish and the University although in many respects the parish took precedence. However he continued his established series of University lectures every Easter Term and, as Walker Lecturer, maintained his keen interest in the University Botanic Gardens which he insisted needed to be remodelled to accommodate the new plant species arriving from overseas. The University Senate finally accepted his argument and his scheme was approved in 1846.

Living in Suffolk did not appear to have curtailed Henslow's links with others in his field. Sir William Jackson Hooker from nearby Halesworth had been appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew so it was no surprise when Sir William's son, Joseph Dalton Hooker, married Henslow's daughter, Frances Harriet, at Hitcham in July 1851. He also retained his association with former pupil, Charles Darwin, always defending the naturalist's right to formulate controversial hypotheses provided they explained his observations.

Although many earlier Rectors had spent time and energy on improving the church at Hitcham, Henslow set out to improve his parishioners' minds. He sought to involve the whole village by organising social events: for instance, in 1838, he arranged ploughing matches. Two years later he had established a village library and

the following year, a village school. He introduced agricultural and horticultural improvements and followed up with village shows. As the railways began to expand he organised village excursions: in 1854 over 200 Hitcham inhabitants went to Cambridge by train to see the University and his new Botanic Gardens

Henslow's school curricula and teaching methods were widely admired, especially his village botany classes. Even Prince Albert sought his advice in order to introduce botany to the Royal children. There was also much correspondence between Henslow and Darwin regarding the encouragement of children to collect specific wild-flower seeds for the latter's experiments.

He went on to foster adult interest by launching *The Hitcham Labourers' and Mechanics Society* with regular shows and competitions. He also attempted to set up an allotment scheme to demonstrate scientific ways of cultivating the soil with a view to testing the effects of adding various nutrients to improve yield. Indeed it was his personal discovery of local coprolitic nodules rich in phosphate which led to the subsequent boom in their use as fertilizers.

A local project to set up a museum in Ipswich was strongly supported by Henslow by virtue of its potential as an educational institution. He already had some earlier experience of arranging museum exhibits in the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge. He invited his many friends and colleagues to provide items for display: Charles Darwin and Sir William Hooker were early donors. During the Museum's introductory lecture, given by Henslow in 1848, he extolled the virtues of science not only as a body of knowledge but also as an important mental discipline. This really summed up his personal philosophy, which he was so keen to share with everyone.

A few years later, in 1851, the British Association held its Annual Meeting in the town of Ipswich. The Astronomer Royal presided, with H.R.H. Prince Albert, the principal guest. During the proceedings, there was an official visit to the new Ipswich Museum during which Henslow read the congratulatory address to the distinguished visitor, prior to a formal tour of the premises.

The Ipswich Museum, which was subsequently adopted by the town, and Cambridge University Botanical Garden both remain as cogent reminders of an extraordinary man whose undoubted influence on the development of science and scientific method has been largely overlooked. Had it not been for Henslow's Friday Soirées at Cambridge and their lifelong friendship, Charles Darwin may well have become just a quiet country clergyman.

Derek Palgrave

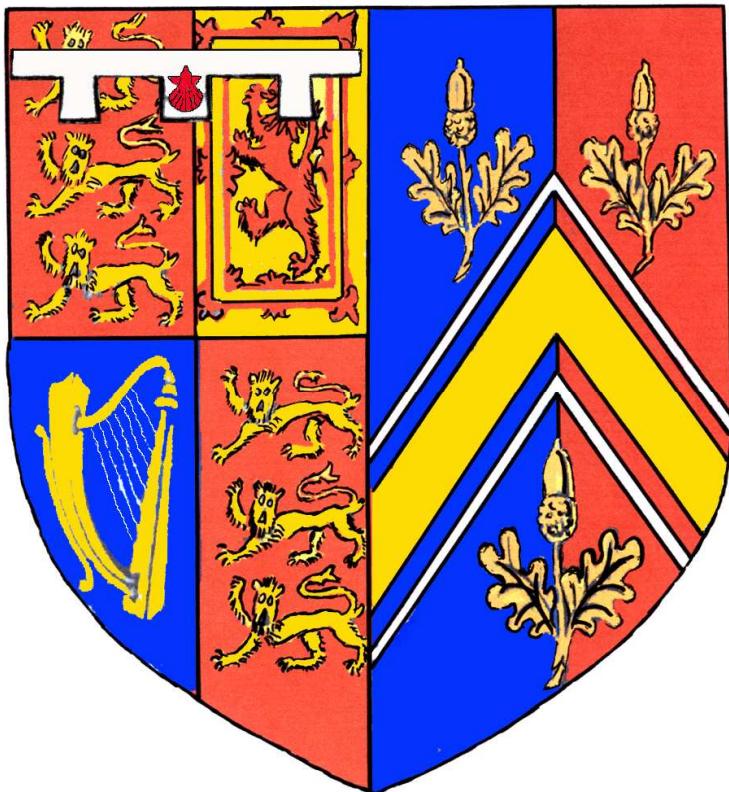
References

History, Gazetteer & Directory of Suffolk, William White, 1844

Henslow of Hitcham, Jean Russell-Gebbert, Terence Dalton Ltd, Lavenham, 1977

Was Your Ancestor a Coprolite Digger? Derek Palgrave, *Suffolk Roots*, 17, 3, 1991

CONGRATULATIONS



**Members of the Cambridge University Heraldic and Genealogical Society send their sincere congratulations
to His Royal Highness Prince William and Miss
Catherine Middleton on the occasion of their marriage,
at Westminster Abbey, on 29th April, 2011.**

VICE-REGAL STANDARDS OF THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

Thanks to all who attended the CUHAGS meeting on Jan 20th for the talk on the Commonwealth Flag Project. It made a pleasant change to be giving a talk rather than listening to one as I have done since joining the Society at the 'Fresher' Fair. For those who were unable to attend in person, the following article should give an overview of the subject.

The Vice-Regal Standards Exhibition is one of three facets that the Commonwealth Flag Project is involved with in Northamptonshire.

The Flag Projects Origins

The Commonwealth Flag Project and Disaster Relief Scheme originated five years ago, as a means of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen in 2012.

When the Commonwealth Institute in Kensington closed in 1996 and the additional consequential removal of the Commonwealth National flags, an opportunity appeared for the Project to redress this loss. A Trust was formed and all Commonwealth Countries were approached, outlining the Project and requesting a National Flag. The support from the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Offices was overwhelming and the flags were quickly forwarded.

The Project began and now the flags are flown on respective National Days or as with the Overseas Territories they are flown on an important days of celebration - such examples include 'Queen's Day' 'Liberation Day' (Channel Islands) and 'Bounty Day' in Pitcairn.

Millions of people a year pass the flags as they pass through the Village of Flore and as a consequence, the interest from schools has increased with interest as has their knowledge and understanding of the very many diverse counties within the Commonwealth and British Overseas Territories, as a result it has made a great learning tool for children.

Secondly: **The Disaster funding Scheme** was the practical aspect to give support in a practical way by means of financial donations in time of crisis. Recent examples are the Pakistan Floods, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Lucia both struck by Hurricane Tomas, The Pike River Mine Disaster in New Zealand, The floods in the Australian States of Queensland and Victoria and then the Earthquake that struck Christchurch in February.

Finally, the third and more unusual facet of our organisation evolved quite naturally over recent years - the worlds first Exhibition of Vice-Regal Standards of Her Majesty The Queen's Representatives. Including the Governor-Generals of The Queen's Realms, Governors, Administrators and Commissioners of the Overseas Territories, Lieutenant Governors of the Crown Dependencies, Australian State Governors, Canadian Lieutenant Governors, and two lesser known Standards of the Queens Representatives of Niue and the Cook Islands in the South Pacific.

What are Vice-Regal Standards?

Great Britain introduced two different Standards for the Representatives of the Queen-Empress & the King-Emperors in their Dominions and Colonies. On the Present Queen's Accession Queen Elizabeth decreed they were to be known as Realms and Territories.

The Flag of the Governor-General of one of Her Majesty's Realms is dark blue background (see below), with the Royal crest in the centre and the name of the country on a golden scroll beneath.



The Overseas Territories Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Crown Dependencies (Jersey, Guernsey and Isle of Man) use the Union flag with a badge on a white disc surrounded by a garland of laurel superimposed on the centre of the flag. (see below) several also have a gold circlet beneath the laurel.



V-R Standard - Governor of St Helena

The Standards above remains unchanged to this day but some of the Governor-General's Standards have been diversified by the addition of local emblems such as the maple leaf (Canada), a whales tooth (Fiji - presently suspended from the Commonwealth) and a two-headed frigate bird (Solomon Islands). Most recently (June 17th 2008) the New Zealand Governor-General's Standard has a backing of azure blue with a shield at the centre depicting historical events in New Zealand's history.

In Canada the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces also have Vice-Regal Standards. Only the Standard of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia follows the British pattern – the Union Jack disc with the use of Laurel rather than golden maple leaves. The Vice-Regal Standards of all other Lieutenant Governors with the exception of Quebec, are of a similar design with the addition of their respective Provincial Shields on the fly.

The Project has been a sole community venture funded by private donations only. It shows what can be achieved by a small Community, that has an effect on the wider world.

I would like to convey my very best wishes to all the members past and present of C.U.H.A.G.S.

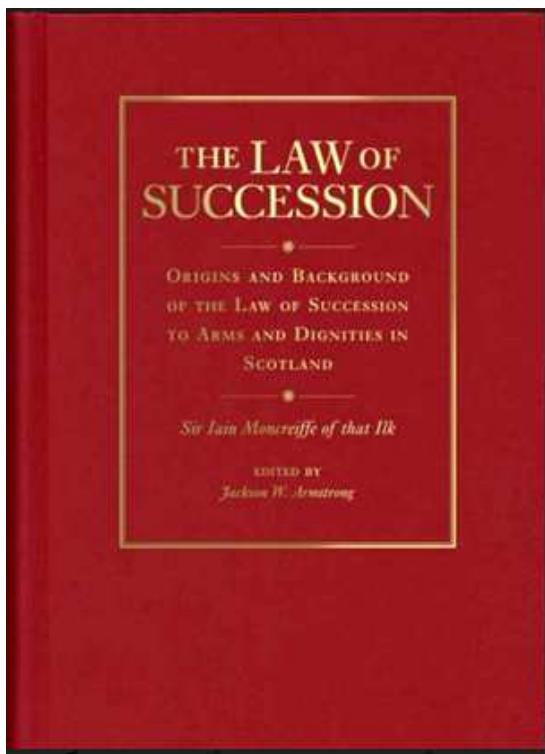
Johnnie Amos, M.A.

The Commonwealth Flag Project remains based in the Northamptonshire Village of Flore where, on the appropriate days, the Vice-Regal Standards are flown from flagstaffs sited around the local War Memorial. There is also an indoor display of all the Standards, which have been donated. The author actually brought along a representative selection of these to illustrate his talk. However they can be viewed at Flore on the following days: Australia Day (26th January), Commonwealth Day (Second Monday in March), the Queen's Official Birthday in June, and Canada Day (1st July). Anyone contemplating a visit may contact the author on 01327-349080.

BOOK REVIEW

Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt, THE LAW OF SUCCESSION: ORIGINS AND BACKGROUND TO THE LAW OF SUCCESSION TO ARMS AND DIGNITIES IN SCOTLAND, Edinburgh: John Donald, an imprint of Birlinn Ltd (www.birlinn.co.uk), 2010. xxiv + 294 pp.
ISBN 9781904607861. Price: £70

Edited by Dr J W Armstrong, King's College, Aberdeen University, with a foreword by Peter Drummond-Murray of Mastrick, Slains Pursuivant of Arms



In 1958, Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that Ilk, later Albany Herald in the Court of the Lord Lyon, submitted his doctoral dissertation on the law of succession to arms and dignities in Scotland. This scholarly and detailed work rapidly secured for its author the status of an expert in the field. It has been cited as a highly authoritative textbook in Scottish legal disputes touching on the matters it explores, and the Lyon Court had a typescript copy of the thesis made for its own use. However, while the importance of the study had long been recognised, it remained unpublished, and was consequently available only to a very few

specialists. That problem has now been removed, and the decision to print the work undoubtedly represents a considerable contribution to the discipline of heraldry in Scotland.

Throughout the work, Sir Iain focuses on one particular question. Who is the heir at law to arms and dignities in Scots law? In this matter, does Scots law always prefer the rights of heirs in the male line to those of female heirs and their descendants? Or does it uphold the rights of the heir general? The heir general was the heir of line by the old Scottish system of primogeniture, whether male or female. According to these rules, the eldest lawful son and his descendants succeeded to the whole heritable estate. If there were no sons then the daughters – or their representatives amongst their descendants – succeeded to the heritable estate *equally* as “heirs portioners”. Of course, this order of succession could be varied through the tailzie – which was similar to an entail – which frequently favoured male heirs to the absolute exclusion of any descendants in the female line.

Sir Iain begins by noting that in his time, many judges thought that feudal estates, along with arms and dignities, had originally passed only to heirs in the male line in Scotland. Therefore they thought that “a presumption in favour of heirs male” would “continue in cases of doubt” (at p.1-2). Sir Iain’s aim is to show that such a presumption has no foundation in law or history, and that “the heir *at law* to lands, to arms and to dignities, is and always has been the *heir general*” (at p.2). In order to do this, he begins by attempting to examine the customs governing succession amongst the ancient peoples who lived in what became Scotland – whom he refers to as the Picts, the Gaels (Scots), the Cymry, the Beornicians and the Northmen. His aim is to show that little or nothing in this heritage gives rise to any “presumption in favour of heirs male”. In the process he attempts to show how those customs merged over time to form a genuinely Scottish common law of succession on a largely feudal model from the twelfth century (Chapters One to Six). He then explores how that law was applied in relation to succession to the throne, earldoms, baronies, peerages and arms (Chapters Seven to Eleven). In each case, he makes a convincing case to show that the heir to dignities and arms at common law has always been the heir general.

It is unfortunately impossible to do full justice to Sir Iain’s work here. However, certain points that may inspire further academic discussion should be highlighted. For example, one of the striking features of his book is the method it employs to establish the customary systems of succession rules that operated amongst the ancient peoples of what became Scotland. The paucity of evidence concerning early medieval Scottish legal history makes such tasks difficult. Sir Iain relies upon ancient accounts of the royal successions amongst the Picts, the Gaels and the other peoples mentioned above in order to attempt to reconstruct the rules that may have governed those successions. But, having identified those rules, he then attempts to explore in more detail their apparent parallels in other ancient cultures in order to explain how they may have operated in practice. In this regard Dr Armstrong defines his method well when he describes it as

“comparative historical legal anthropology” (at xvii). For example, in relation to the Picts, Sir Iain begins with Bede’s well-known claim that, in cases of doubt, the Picts “elected” monarchs from the female royal line. But he then proceeds to explain the operation of a matrilineal succession with reference to the history of the royal house of the Bemba people, an African tribe.

This sort of approach may strike the reader as somewhat odd. Dr Armstrong correctly notes that at times Sir Iain drew comparisons between ancient cultures without explaining why he thought those comparisons shed light on each culture, or why they were meaningful (at xvii). In the case considered here, he did not think it necessary to accept the hypothesis that all matrilineal cultures in Europe and Africa drew inspiration from one common historical source in formulating their rules. But he also made it clear that studying such cultures might “indicate what features might be expected to belong to the original pattern”. Such an approach might prove helpful in inspiring historians to formulate useful questions and hypotheses about, for example, early Pictish matrilineal succession. However, the lack of actual evidence here does make it difficult to be sure that such hypotheses could ever be properly tested. Nonetheless, at times Sir Iain’s approach leads him to conclusions that are strikingly similar to those that at least some modern scholars have adopted. For example, drawing on the work of Dr Woolf, Dr Evans recently engaged with the view that Bede’s account of Pictish custom is somewhat misleading. He defends the basic premise that examining the king lists can reveal distinct patterns in the royal succession and therefore the customary “system” that underpinned it. He suggests that two rules can be discerned before the early eighth century – that sons could never succeed their fathers as king, and that only those who had been given a royal name at birth were eligible for the throne. In his dissertation, Sir Iain discusses the importance of both of these apparent principles (at p.22-24), and it seems that he was partly inspired to do so by his reflections on the activities of the Bemba people. Therefore while Sir Iain’s method may seem unusual, the ideas that he formulated through it may turn out to constitute a rich source of inspiration for further discussion of these difficult questions. Of course, as is already apparent, the work must be read in light of contemporary scholarship – in particular Dr Fraser’s *From Caledonia to Pictland* (2009) and Dr Woolf’s *From Pictland to Alba* (2007). Dr Armstrong’s bibliography and critical comments, included with the work, are invaluable in this regard.

However, Sir Iain’s general thesis remains highly authoritative, and many other aspects of his argument have not been superseded. As Dr Armstrong points out (at xx), of particular interest is his contribution to our understanding of how different customary rules of succession in Scotland merged so that these matters were governed by a single Scottish common law. He suggests that in the Kingdom of Alba, created from Pictland and Alba, the Pictish matrilineal and the Gaelic patrilineal systems reached a compromise position. This meant that the

older generation of a king's sons were preferred to the younger in the succession, but "a king who had no son could be represented in due course by his daughter's son" (at p.49). Subsequently David I's introduction of a variant of feudal law as the common law of Scotland resulted in the development of a more recognisable system of primogeniture, which was evidently in place when his grandson, a minor, Malcolm IV, succeeded in 1153. Dr Evans would argue that the rules of Pictish succession had already undergone a fundamental metamorphosis in the early eighth century, and Dr Taylor's work on early Scots law may shed further light on all of this. Nonetheless, any attempt to explore early succession laws in what became Scotland should consider at the outset the views of Sir Iain in this regard. Such a study could be a doctoral thesis.

The book contains much information that would be of interest to the members of CUH&GS, and I strongly recommend that the Society should purchase a copy, so that it might be made available to all members. Two further examples of the interesting materials considered in the book will suffice here. Firstly, when discussing the different rules that have governed succession to the throne since 1153, Sir Iain notes that in 1315 the crown, with the consent of parliament, was entailed, and that this royal tailzie was confirmed again in 1318 and 1373. The notion that a crown can be the subject of a tailzie is curious, but the present reviewer has examined medieval discussion of the point in a treatise that probably dates to the second half of the fifteenth century. Again, Sir Iain's work would be a useful starting point for those wishing to do further work on this interesting point. Secondly, as regards the heirs at law to Scottish arms, Sir Iain offers a fascinating discussion of the links between different families revealed by their adoption of those most familiar Scottish charges – the lion and the galley.

This book is undoubtedly a fascinating and scholarly account of the "evolving roles of dignities in society". But Sir Iain thought it revealed more. In his opinion, by "their very antiquity" dignities allowed for "living continuity between past heritage and present day". Dr Armstrong argues, at xvii, that such an opinion is "germane in a twenty-first century Scotland that is keen to celebrate its royal and noble heroes from an age of medieval independence, but which is nevertheless uneasy with questions of social class and united constitutional monarchy today". An attempt to heighten awareness of this tension is perhaps timely.

*Andrew R C Simpson
Lecturer in Law
King's College
Aberdeen University*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

This year is the Centenary of the Foundation of the **Society of Genealogists**. Among its celebrations is a Conference on Saturday, 7th May, 2011 at the Royal Overseas League, Park Place, 5, St James Terrace, London SW1A 1LP. The theme is ***Breaking the Barriers - Innovative Genealogy in the 20th and 21st Century***. Details are available on the website: www.sog.org.uk

YORKSHIRE HERALDRY SOCIETY

CUHAGS has received an invitation to take part in the Yorkshire Heraldry Society's fifth Annual Heraldry Day being held at the Royal Armouries Museum in Leeds on Saturday, 21st May 2011. The programme includes the following:-

Our Speakers for the Day

Hugh Murray Esq..... ***The Murray Arms, the search for a grant***

James Winstanley Esq. S.H.A..... ***Garter Stall Plates***

Ralph W Brocklebank . Esq. F.H.S..... ***Heraldry – A Personal Tour***

Dr Andrew Gray..... ***Heraldry – What use is it?***

Booking forms are available from Terry K. Melia [email: terry@melia.org.uk] the total cost being £15.00 per head which includes lunch and parking fees

2011 FESTIVAL OF IDEAS

The Society hopes to participate in the Festival the coming October by offering an exhibition of Heraldry, probably in Clare College, in conjunction with a help point where visitors can ask about the material displayed or indeed any other aspect of Heraldry. Would any members prepared to help either with the setting up of the display or answering queries or both please contact the Editor.

NOTICES AND GENERAL NEWS

Congratulations

We offer our sincere congratulations to our President, Marius Jøhndal, on his marriage to fellow Trinity Hall student, Mengyao Xu at Wuxi, in China on 23rd April 2011. We wish them every happiness in the future.

We also offer our sincere congratulations to our Senior Treasurer, Dr. Gordon Wright, and member, Dr. Liz MacLeod, on their recent engagement which they announced at the Society's Annual Dinner on 12th March, 2011.

C.U.H.A.G.S. Annual General Meeting - 7th May 2011

As announced on the Society's website, this meeting will take place at Clare College in the Thirkill Room, at 3-00 p.m.

The following Agenda will be discussed:

1. Apologies
2. Approval of Minutes of previous A.G.M. held 8th May, 2010 (For a copy please see Society Website)
3. Matters arising from item 2
4. President's Report
5. To receive the Accounts for the year ending 30th September 2010 (Details were published in the Michaelmas 2010 issue of the Escutcheon)
6. Election of Officers
7. Any other competent business
8. Date and place of next A.G.M.

Derek Palgrave, Editor
D.A.PALGRAVE.54@cantab.net

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY 2008-2009

The Patron

His Grace THE DUKE OF NORFOLK
Earl Marshal

The President

MARIUS JØHNDAL, M.Phil.,M.Sc.
(Trinity Hall)

The Vice-President

Professor PETER SPUFFORD, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.S.G., F.R.Hist.S.
(Queens' College)

Honorary Vice-Presidents

CECIL R. HUMPHERY-SMITH, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.S.A., F.H.S., F.S.G., F.H.G.
Principal Emeritus of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies
HENRY E. PASTON-BEDINGFIELD, a.i.h., *Norroy and Ulster King of Arms*
DAVID WHITE, M.A. (Cantab), M.A. (Lond), *Somerset Herald of Arms*
GORDON H. WRIGHT, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.)
(Clare College) - *Also Senior Treasurer of the Society*
DEREK A. PALGRAVE, M.A., M.Phil., C.Chem., F.R.S.C., F.I.R.M., F.R.Hist.S.,
F.S.G., F.Coll.T. (Selwyn College) – *also Editor & FFHS Liaison Officer*

The Junior Treasurer

PIPPA MORTON, B.A. (Gonville & Caius College)

General Secretary

CHARLIE STURGE. (Kings College)

The Committee

TAMÁS GELLÉRT BOKOR (Sidney Sussex College),
EVELYN BROCKMAN (New Hall)
SIMONE CHUNG, B.Sc.,A.A.Dipl.,M.Sc.,M.Phil. (Trinity Hall)
ELLIOTT LASH, A.B., M.Phil. (Queens' College)

Scrutineer

TOM WEST, M.A. (Trinity College)

Membership Secretary

DAVID BROOMFIELD, B.A., A.A.T.

Manciple

ADRIAN RAY, B.A., F.R.G.S.

Hon. Archivist and Librarian

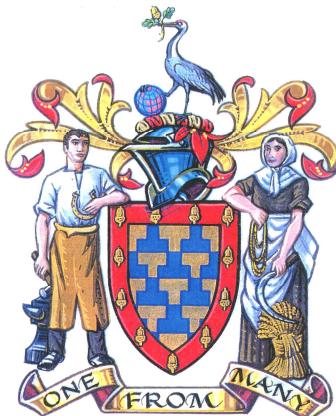
NICHOLAS J. ROGERS, M.A., M.Litt. (Emmanuel College)
To be contacted at Sidney Sussex College

W. W. W. Officer

JOHN C. HORTON, Ph.D., B.Sc., C.Phys., M.Inst.P. (Churchill College)

For more detailed information about the Society please visit its website:

<http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cuhags>



Cambridge University
Heraldic & Genealogical Society
is a member of the
Federation of Family History Societies

THE ESCUTCHEON

ISSN 1361-8202

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