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Lent Term 2012

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A Message from the President

Dear members, ladies and gentlemen,

Another term has sped on its merry way with CUHAGS remaining pretty much like Granchester; one of those pleasing things about Cambridge life which always provides it with its distinctive colour. We've had more excellent speaker meetings, including one which was an excellent introduction to Salic Law, and the genealogy and heraldry relating the early modern kings of England and France, and one on Practical Archive Conservation which provided us with a wealth of knowledge.

The Mountbatten Memorial Lecture was given by Garter Principal King of Arms. He was slightly sceptical about the idea of giving a talk, as the last time he did so it was in circumstances which would not have disgraced a Jeeves and Wooster Short story – including rather interesting case of mistaken identity. We are very grateful that he decided to risk it again to give us the benefit of his wisdom: no such unfortunate occurrences heralded his arrival at CUHAGS, thankfully, and his talk was most illuminating.

My grateful thanks go to Sir Henry and Lady Mary Paston-Bedingfeld whose unstinting hospitality was once again expended to the committee for lunch at Oxburgh Hall. It is a privilege to have such wonderfully hospitable associates of the Society.

The Annual Dinner – as usual, the smallest of the Feasts – was a masked ball, the first in my time though I hear they were more common earlier in the Society's history. I'm glad to have had one whilst I've been here; it was great fun and you don't really need to see the combination of a kilt, a silver and gold sparkly mask and one black glove every day... Mr David Broomfield indubitably wins the prize, though, by creating a pean mask specially for the occasion. Our mid-prandial entertainment was provided by a string quintet, whom I can only wish would play for my dinner every day.

Our year winds down to its end with only two speaker meetings this coming term, as we students take advantage of the sunshine and ... no, that's not right; as we shun the light and the fresh air to become summer troglodytes, cramming ever more knowledge into our heads for the exams – possibly our last in Cambridge – this summer, so I extend our apologies in advance for any abstracted behaviour or inappropriate subject-related talk on our behalf!

The Accession Banquet on 9th June, promises to be a very festive end to the year – but contrary to the printed events list it will be held at Newnham College not Clare. I look forward to having the pleasure of your company there to hand over the Presidency which it has been a privilege to hold this year.

Philippa Morton

“OLYMPIC FAYRE – ANNUAL DINNER 2012”

‘Course Medalling’

It was the Australians in Beijing 2008 who first noticed British pre-eminence in sitting down sports. Sadly dining has yet to achieve official recognition up there with rowing and cycling. Were it so CUHAGS elite squads deserve to sweep the tables. Excellence in the ‘four courser’ recently shone through in Clare, CUHAGS ‘Home Stadium’. The 2012 ‘Masquerade’ saw Olympics-worthy appetites disported, befitting the Games less than 150 days off.



On the 10th March sporting prowess permeated the air. Just a few lengths away Josh Keeler and Ildar Gaisin outside Kings were powering their rowing machines 206 miles down King’s Parade. At the midway point their splendid 24 hour rowathon for Cancer Relief UK briefly cruised alongside CUHAGS.

Coaches and medical support

As ever Senior Treasurer and Honorary Vice President Dr Gordon Wright led the CUHAGS medical support with Dr Elizabeth MacLeod in attendance. The seating plan ensured a perfect team line up. Australia anchored one table end and we welcomed Dr Geoff Cutter who had tended to the needs of paralympians. CUHAGS Team Captain Pippa Morton inspired from one table and called upon the powers of Janus. Mr Alex

Ronaldson, sporting MacDonald of Keppoch tartan, headed up the second table.

The 32 attending were resplendent in regulation kit, although masks cloaked champions in anonymity. Appropriately enough, on a night just off a full moon, Italian *Lunetta* was served in the Senior Common Room warming up session. Moving to starters orders everyone was at peak performance. Without complaint the CUHAGS squad accepted further grape based infusions throughout the night, the *Chateau Beaumont 2007* working especial wonders.

Twenty twelve hours

At 20.12hrs, still in tight formation, CUHAGS had rounded the tricky ‘first course’ bend. The *Pan Seared North Atlantic Scallops, Cauliflower Purée & Beignet, Smoked Bacon and Curry Oil* was cleared with aplomb. Veterans relished the *Radwinter Estate Roasted Partridge, Pomegranate, Pistachio and Pancetta Relish, Honey and Chilli Dressing* and paced themselves for the long leg through main course.

The President’s ‘Boar’s Head Regime’ trotted out with *Spiced Pork Fillet, Brawn from Roast Belly, Deep Fried Black Pudding Bon Bon, Glazed Apples, Cider Jus*. Masked, the Ghosts of Christmas Past in ‘Pinky and Perky’ were surely present at the feast.

Fruits of Victory

Sweet finishes have always been a signature strength of CUHAGS.



Oblivious of the tape we cruised through *Tatin of Pear with Roquefort together with Mascarpone Cream, Salted Caramel Sauce*.

Drawing upon inner reserves the victor’s cup of port was held aloft in the time honoured fashion. From Queens’, Sidney, Murray Edwards, John’s and Trinity came a string quintet.

Mozart followed upon the Handel that had greeted our arrival and sipping (Brazilian) coffee thoughts naturally turned to 2016.

Quintet and mystery patron

Cruelly denied 'blue' status, CUHAGS punishing term training had paid dividends with a winning formula for the fifty fifth annual dinner. The menu was a new creation from Catering Manager Lee Corke and the evening was orchestrated with Deputy Chef George Darling and Deputy Manager Andrew Finch.

Those who stepped up to the plate protected CUHAGS well hidden sporting prowess. Cycling, on foot, sprinting for the train or leaping aboard crew transport the masked elite squad melted into the night, the spread betting odds barely registering a flutter.

*Lester Hillman
14th March 2012*

HISTORY VIEWED FROM A WINDOW IN CLARE COLLEGE

The heraldic windows of the Hall at Clare College are familiar to all of us fortunate enough to dine beneath them. They were installed in 1910, seven of them the gift of Henry Heywood Noble *d.1934* (graduate of Clare) and one, that in the gallery, the gift of J R Wardale (Fellow of Clare who wrote the history of the College). It is this last window that is the subject of this article.

The Wardale window exemplifies the twin strands of CUHAGS, it not only heraldic but it is also genealogical in that it represents, in heraldry, descendants of King Edward I. For convenience the armorials shown here are described in pairs.

First Pair

To the left are the Royal Arms of England for King Edward I (1239-1307) who was the eldest son of King Henry III and Eleanor of Provence.

To the right, on a lozenge, are the quartered arms of Castile and Leon for "Alianore" (in modern parlance Eleanor) of Castile (1241-90). She was the daughter of Saint Ferdinand III King of Castile and Leon (d.1252) and his second wife Joan Countess of Penthiou (d.1279). In 1254 she married Edward the future King of England. Of their sixteen children only four reached maturity. While Henry III was still alive Edward and Eleanor took part in the Eighth Crusade and it was in Acre that their daughter Joan was born in 1272. When Eleanor died her grieving husband erected twelve memorial crosses marking the places where her body had lain on its journey from Lincoln to London.



Second Pair

To the right we have the arms of Edward and Eleanor's daughter, the feisty and headstrong, Joan of Acre (1272-1307). When she was twelve she was married to the recently divorced Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester who was thirty years her senior. They had four children the only son succeeding his father in 1295, their youngest child was Elizabeth de Clare. After Gilbert's death Joan secretly married a squire called Ralph de Monthermer. King Edward, initially furious, eventually accepted the marriage and Ralph became Earl of Gloucester and Hertford in right of his wife.

To the left we have the arms of Clare for Gilbert de Clare 7th Earl of Gloucester and 6th Earl of Hertford (1243-95) who was the son of Richard de Clare 6th Earl of Gloucester (d. 1262) and Maud daughter of John de Lacy 1st Earl of Lincoln. Gilbert married Joan of Acre and had one son Gilbert who succeeded him as Earl of Gloucester but was killed at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The vast de Clare inheritance was eventually split between their three daughters Eleanor, Margaret and Elizabeth.

Third Pair

To the right we have the arms of Clare, borne on a lozenge, for Elizabeth de Clare (1295-1360). In 1308 Elizabeth married John de Burgh who died in 1313. In 1326 John's father the Earl of Ulster died and Elizabeth's son William succeeded him as Earl. When Elizabeth's brother, Gilbert de Clare was killed in battle as noted above she and her two sisters became coheirs to the vast de Clare inheritance. In 1316 Elizabeth was abducted by Theobald 1st Lord Verdon (d.1316) who married her, their daughter Isabella was born in 1317. At her husband's death Elizabeth was then pressured to marry Roger Damory a member of the court of her uncle King Edward II. The de Clare estates were eventually divided between the sisters in 1317. Roger Damory died in 1322. Elizabeth, despoiled of her Welsh lands by her brother-in-law Hugh Despencer, supported Queen Isabella's invasion of England in 1326 and the Lordship of Usk was returned to her in 1327. A pious lady fond of pilgrimages her greatest benefaction was Clare Hall.

University Hall had been founded by Richard de Badew (d.1361) (of Great Baddow, Essex) in 1326 when he was Chancellor of the University. Never well funded the Hall was saved by a grant from Elizabeth de Clare. By 1346 de Badew had resigned all his rights of patronage to Elizabeth whereupon University Hall became Clare Hall (it became Clare College in 1856). Badew's arms appear thrice in the College most notably in First Court courtesy of an anonymous benefactor.

To the left we have the arms of de Burgh for Elizabeth's first husband John. The inscription on the window describes him as "Earl of Ulster". This is wrong as, predeceasing his father, he never inherited the title. Likewise he would never have borne the undifferenced arms of de Burgh, instead they should have a silver label showing his position as eldest son.

The arms as used by the College reflect the unequal status of Elizabeth and John. Usually we would expect the husband's arms on the left and the wife's arms on the right, not so at Clare. As Elizabeth was Lady of Clare and Lady of Usk in her own right and her husband only the heir of an earl her arms appear in the senior position, the black border with its golden tears reflect her thrice widowed position.

Fourth Pair

Here we skip a generation. Elizabeth de Clare and John de Burgh's son William de Burgh succeeded his grandfather as 3rd Earl of Ulster in 1326 and was murdered in 1333. In this window to the right we have the arms of de Burgh quartering Clare for William's only daughter Elizabeth de Burgh Duchess of Clarence and de jure 4th Countess of Ulster (1332-63). Her mother was Maud daughter of Henry 3rd Earl of Lancaster. In 1352 she married Lionel Duke of Clarence whose arms of France (ancient) quartering England are differenced by a three tongued label each tongue charged with a red canton.

Lionel of Antwerp Duke of Clarence, jure uxoris Earl of Ulster (1338-68) was the second (surviving) son of King Edward III (d.1377) and Philippa of Hainault (d.1369). As a boy he was betrothed to Elizabeth de Burgh and they were married in 1352. In 1361 he went to Ireland as governor and a year later was created Duke of Clarence (the title honouring his wife's Clare inheritance). His first wife having died in 1362 he married Violante daughter of Galeazzo Visconti Lord of Pavia in 1368. During the festivities Lionel was taken ill and died at Alba the suspicion at the time being that he had been poisoned by his father in law. By his first marriage he left one daughter, Philippa. In 1368, aged 13, she married the 17 year old Edmund Mortimer 3rd Earl of March (d.1381) their descendant, King Edward IV, based his claim to the throne on his descent from Lionel.

It was by marrying Elizabeth of York, daughter of King Edward IV that King Henry VII gained for his heirs a legitimate claim to the throne. It is through this line, via Elizabeth de Clare, that Her Majesty the Queen traces her descent from King Edward I.

David Broomfield

DR GEORGE SHAW AND SHAW III

Older members of the Society will remember Dr George Shaw, who was a member for several years in the 1990s and the early 2000s. George had been a schoolmaster at Lancing for many years and subsequently retired to Grantchester with his wife Mary. However, to a small number of us – here and overseas – he was a world-famous figure: G.W. Shaw was the author of *Academical Dress of British Universities*¹ and its successor *Academical Dress of British and Irish Universities*², the latter updated to include the dress of the newer universities established in the early 1990s. He had also known such stalwarts in the field as Rogers, Boyd and the notable Franklyn. Like almost all of us interested in academical dress, he had become fascinated by it when at school – rather as many of us became interested in heraldry whilst still children. George was extremely pleased – and also perhaps a little astonished too! – when the Burgon Society was founded in 2000 specifically for the study of academical dress. (This society has recently gained charitable status.) The founding fellows wasted no time in recognising not only George’s writings in the area, but also the schemes of academical dress he had designed for universities and learned societies. He became a Fellow (F.B.S.) *honoris causa* in 2001 and a Vice-Patron in 2005. When he died in late 2006, he left the rights to his work to the Burgon Society in the hope that it would produce further editions of his authoritative text, suitably updated. The third edition (“Shaw III”) has now appeared. Its title is *Shaw’s Academical Dress of Great Britain and Ireland*³ and it is the Burgon Society’s fervent hope that Shaw become as familiar a name to those interested in this field as Crockford, Jane and Bradshaw have become to those with other specialist interests.

Dr John Horton, F.B.S., Trustee of the Burgon Society.

Those wanting to know more about the book should see:

<http://www.lulu.com/spotlight/burgon> and about the Burgon Society itself :

<http://www.burgon.org.uk/>

An obituary⁴ of Dr George Shaw, F.B.S. can be found in the Burgon Society’s journal: <http://www.burgon.org.uk/society/library/trans/tbs06.pdf>

¹ Shaw, G.W., *Academical Dress of British Universities*, Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, 1966 [9003.c.7369]

² Shaw, G.W., *Academical Dress of British and Irish Universities*, Chichester: Phillimore and Co. Ltd, 1995 – ISBN 0 85033 974 X [R490.6]

³ Groves, N. [editor], *Shaw’s Academical Dress of Great Britain and Ireland*, The Burgon Society, 2011, ISBN 978-0-095612723-5

⁴ Kerr, A. and Shaw, M., “George Wenham Shaw, 1928–2006”, *Transactions of the Burgon Society*, **6**, 8-11 – ISBN 0-9544110-8-0 [L490.b.29]

RESEARCHING A VERY RARE SURNAME : PART I

“What’s in a name?” – *Romeo & Juliet*, Act II, Scene 2, line 43

Although in many parts of the world it is usual for people to have only one name, the current Western European style of having both a given name and surname, (i.e. a family name) evolved with the necessity to be able to identify specific individuals and families, following the development of large communities.

Common sources from which surnames are derived include:

- (a) Father's name, e.g. Johnson (i.e. son of John)
- (b) Occupation, e.g. Baker, Carpenter, Cartwright
- (c) Physical characteristics, e.g. Longfellow, Cruickshank, Armstrong
- (d) Place of origin.

The migration of families from small communities to large towns and cities often resulted in new arrivals adopting a surname that indicated their place of origin.

What was the origin of my name? At one time I thought that perhaps it was Huguenot, or even Norman (delusions of grandeur!), but there really was no evidence of a French connection.

The first clue was found in the index of a book of road maps, where I discovered a small village named Cholstrey situated in Herefordshire, about one and a half miles west of Leominster. As it seemed likely that our surname originated there, the next step was to attempt to discover when and why it had been transported to Tipton in South Staffordshire, where Parish records confirmed that the last five generations of my family had lived. However, there were no Chalstrey entries in those records before the beginning of the 19th century. It therefore seems likely that one or more members of the family moved from rural Herefordshire to the industrial West Midlands during the early years of the Industrial Revolution. They became coalminers and later my great-grandfather, Thomas Chalstrey, or Calstrey (1837-94) obtained a Diploma in Mining Engineering and became a colliery manager. My grandfather, Thomas Chalstrey (1873-1925) also

began his working life as a miner but soon left that industry and had a successful career with an Urban District Council. Sadly, in 1925 he died of cancer, aged 52.

Subsequent genealogical research under the direction of Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms and his successor, Sir Peter Gwynn-Jones at the College of Arms revealed that in the 1851 Census, my oldest proven ancestor, John Chalstrey (1803-62) named his place of birth as Pensax in Worcestershire. Interestingly, that village is situated midway between Cholstrey and Tipton. However, in the 1861 Census his place of birth was recorded as Tipton. He died in the following year and I suspect that at the time of that Census he was ill and as a result, inaccurate information was submitted on his behalf.

Although the name Chalstrey and its variants (Calstrey, Calstree, Catstrey and Catstree) were found in the parish records of several towns and villages in Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire, unfortunately the researchers employed by the College of Arms were unable to establish a direct genealogical link between any of these people and “our” John Chalstrey (1803-62) and thereby extend the pedigree back into earlier centuries.

While driving through Herefordshire in 1982 we found the hamlet of Cholstrey about 2 miles west of Leominster. At that time it consisted of several houses, three farms and the ruins of an old watermill beside a stream.

During a visit to Leominster Museum we looked at several old maps of the area, on which the following variations in spelling were noted: Cholstrey, Chorleftre, Chorlestree, Cholfrey, Chorlfter and Cholchester. In the local history department of Leominster Library we were shown several books containing references to Cholstrey.

- (1) In Volume III of the 1934 Royal Commission’s Report on Historical Monuments in England the following details are recorded in the section on Herefordshire (page 130):

Cholstrey Court: *about 2 miles west of Leominster Church - the house, originally T-shaped was later extended.*

Inside: some 17th-century balusters and a mediaeval door lintel -- re used.

Barns (1) mediaeval

(2) 17th century
Cottages (1) mediaeval & 17th century
(2) 2 tenements 18th century

St Oswalds: house and barn - mediaeval, 17th & 18th century

Cholstrey Lodge: 18th century house and barn

- (2) On page 210 of Casey's "History, Topography and Directory of Herefordshire (1858)" Cholstrey is described as "A village, 1 and 3/4 miles from Leominster, which according to tradition was formerly a Roman Camp or Colony"
- (3) The following was found in the 1912-13 transactions of a Herefordshire Archaeological Society, the Woolhope Club. It was one of a series of "Archaeological Notes" read by G.H. Jack at a meeting of the Club on 21st May 1912:

IVINGTON CAMP AND CHOLSTREY

A History of Leominster, published in 1808, gives the following interesting description of Ivington Camp and the earthworks at Cholstrey. " Situated a mile west of Leominster was a Roman camp or colony. This tradition receives some degree of corroboration from etymology. Cholstrey seems to be a corruption of Castra Ostorii. In ancient writings it is spelled Caerostruy, i.e., the City of Ostruy, perhaps a corruption of Ostorius, the celebrated antagonist of Caractacus. Corsueh, or Caerae Hill, contiguous to Cholstrey (in British a fortified eminence on which fosses and ramparts are still discernible), might have formed the exploratory camp of that warlike people. The proximity of the Roman military road connecting Arconium in this county with Uriconium near Shrewsbury, which proceeds in a northern direction by Portway, Stretford, Street, Mortimer's Cross, Wigmore and Lientwardine, renders the supposition extremely probable that Cholstrey, if not a Roman camp, was at least a place of repose and refreshment to the Roman soldiers upon their march. Nor could there be selected a situation better adapted for the purpose."

- (4) In "The Town in the Marches - A History of Leominster and its Environs", by Norman C. Reeves, page 26 contains the following: *"The landed property of the Leominster Priory was immense, including as it did 16 manors. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) these were: Luston, Yarpole, Aymestrey, Brinfield,*

Aston, Stockton, Stoke, Marston, Upton, Hope, Brierley, Ivington, Cholstrey, Lienthall, Gedefen and Farlow”

- (5) In "Leominster", by John Price, it is mentioned on page 51 that the above-mentioned manors were given by King Edward the Confessor to his Queen, Editha.
- (6) The Domesday Survey of 1086 indicates that following the Norman Conquest, ownership was transferred to King William I.

The Roman General, "Ostorius", mentioned earlier in G. H. Jack's lecture to the Woolhope Club, (the site of whose camp, Castra Ostorii, or in the local dialect, Caerostruy, you will remember subsequently became the site of the village named Cholstrey), was **Publius Ostorius Scapula**. Appointed Governor of Roman Britain by the Emperor Claudius in AD 47, he conducted a successful campaign against Caradoc (Caractacus), whose tribe, the Catuvellauni, had been defeated in the first phase of the conquest but who had re-emerged as a leader of the Silures in Wales and Gloucestershire. Their uprising was controlled by a programme of Roman fortress construction, which drove Caractacus north and after a period of guerrilla warfare, Ostorius managed to force him into an open battle, at which the British leader was defeated in AD51. For reasons that will become apparent later, it is important to note that the occupying Roman forces included the 9th Legion (**Legio IX Hispana**).

The following alternative derivation of Cholstrey is given in a book of Herefordshire place names:

Cholstrey SO4659 (*Leominster*). *Perhaps "the tree of the free peasant". Old English, **ceorl** + **treow**. It is possible that **ceorl** here is used in a collective sense and that the tree marked the boundary of a holding of free peasants.*

[In its earliest Old English (Anglo-Saxon) meaning, a Churl (spelt Ceorle) was simply a man, but the word soon came to mean a free or non-servile peasant and denoted the lowest rank of freeman. By the end of the 15th century the word had taken on a negative overtone, meaning "a country person" and then "a low fellow". By the 19th century, a new and pejorative meaning arose, "one inclined to uncivil or loutish behaviour".]

This interpretation of the origin of Cholstrey seems to ignore or dismiss historical and archaeological evidence relating to the period of Roman occupation.

John Chalstrey, August 2011

To be continued

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The Society relies on its members to suggest topics and/or speakers they would like to see included in our future programme. We normally invite ten speakers during the year, four during Michaelmas, four during Lent and two during Easter Term. Please let a member of the committee know your preferences for the Academic Year 2012-2013, before the end of the Easter Term, so we can make the necessary contacts in good time.

In previous years we have also arranged visits to a variety of places of interest including archive repositories, specialist libraries, the College of Arms, and other buildings with significant armorial features. If you would be prepared to participate in excursions of this sort please make your views known.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will take place on Saturday, 8th May, 2012, at 3-00 p.m.

In addition to the presentation of reports on the Society's activities and financial position, there will be an election for the officers and members of committee to serve during the Academic Year: 2012-2013.

Each nominee shall be in statu pupillari, and require a proposer and a seconder, both of whom shall be members of the Society. Nominations should be in the hands of the Secretary by 14th April, 2012 to comply with the Society's Constitution which specifies 21 days in advance of the Annual General Meeting.

OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST

16 th April	Society of Genealogists Lecture <i>Lost Voices from the Titanic</i>	London
21 st April	Hunts FHS <i>Family History Fair</i>	St Ives
5 th May	Society of Genealogists Lecture <i>Genealogical Software for Mac</i>	London
12 th May	Institute of Heraldic & Gen. Studies <i>Heraldry Day School</i>	Canterbury
26 th May	Society of Genealogists Lecture <i>Research your Surname & your F.T.</i>	London
16 th June	Wiltshire F.H.S. <i>Open Day</i>	Trowbridge
30 th June	Yorkshire Family History Fair	York
21 st July	Society of Genealogists Lecture <i>Social Networking for Family History</i>	London
28 th July	Buckinghamshire F.H.S. <i>Open Day</i>	Aylesbury
4 th August	A Celebration of Family History	Chorley

For details of the above events please log on to
www.geneva.weald.org.uk

ITEMS FOR SALE

Whilst most members are well aware that, from time to time, the Society has ties, scarves and other items of apparel for sale, they may not know that we have a stock of publications available including the now rare CAMBRIDGE ARMORIAL compiled by members of the Society in the 1980s. The Society also has the following other publications for sale:-

Cambridge College Chapel Registers - transcribed by Eve Logan
Cambridgeshire Protestation Returns - transcribed by Pamela Palgrave

EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT

The Society launched *The Escutcheon* in Michaelmas 1995 and it has appeared every term since. There have been two extra issues, one commemorating the Society's 40th Anniversary in 1997 and the other devoted to the history of the Lordship of Bowland in 2010.

Successive Presidents have contributed to its evolution from little more than an eight-page newsletter to an interesting sixteen-page magazine reflecting not only the Society's interests and activities but also more general progress in the contemporary study of family history and heraldry. We have also been fortunate in that speakers who have addressed the Society have often provided us with an extended summary of their remarks which we have been able to publish.

We are also grateful to several of our members who, from time to time, have been providing specialised articles based on their personal research within the wide range of fields of interest which engage our membership. We are always looking out for new contributors so please come forward and make good use of your own magazine.
