



Contents of Vol 11 No 1

Michaelmas Term 2005

A Message from the President	1
Trafalgar Bicentennial Dinner	3
Bleak House	5
Heraldry of Public Schools	6
Book Reviews	11
Forthcoming Conferences and other events	14
Notices and General News	16

A message from the President

The conventional start of the academic year of CUHAGS, the Freshers' Fair, was a great success in terms of recruiting new members. During the Michaelmas term the Society was very much pleased to welcome fourteen new members, all members of the University. The first event after the Freshers' meeting, where Derek Palgrave successfully convinced his audience on the relevance of heraldry, was the extraordinary dinner in honour of the bicentenary of the battle of Trafalgar. The dinner was accompanied by special naval rum, sea shanties by two violinists, and above all, by the excellent and well illustrated talk on Nelson's heraldry by one of our Honorary Vice-Presidents, Past-President, David White, Somerset Herald. Mr. Somerset was elected the Chairman of the Council of the Heraldry Society in December 2005, of which appointment I would like to warmly congratulate him on behalf of CUHAGS.

Jane Ewart provided us a splendid introduction to that fascinating subject of heraldry on silver. Henry Button was, unfortunately, unable give the Eve Logan Lecture, but our Vice-President Professor Peter Spufford kindly volunteered to step in with a short notice, giving a thought-provoking address with the title 'Thoughts on migration'. The highlight of the term was undoubtedly Sir Robert Balchin's talk to a record audience on the Knights Bachelor and their Imperial Society, which was illustrated by their actual insignia and related documents.

Dr Nick Barratt's talk gave a fascinating insight into the making of the TV-series 'Who do you think you are?' which has successfully popularised genealogy and family history. Dr Barratt also pointed out some problems faced in the process of a medieval historian adapting into a working environment like the BBC. A visit to an institution related to Barratt's talk, the Society of Genealogists' Library, was unfortunately cancelled due to lack of support.

The St Nicholas Feast, like the Trafalgar dinner, attracted over forty diners. Although the menu did not include an entry 'Rudolph the Red-Nose Reindeer, salted and sliced' as originally planned, but instead its close relative in a form of venison, a distinctive Finnish flavour was achieved by the Finnish white wine, also known as Finlandia vodka. Since most of my short speeches to CUHAGS have concentrated on heraldry, at St Nicholas Feast I was happy reveal my genealogical connection to Santa Claus, who lives, as everyone knows, in Northern Finland near the Polar circle. Santa Claus, or to be more precise, the managing director of Santa Claus Enterprises Ltd., kindly provided Christmas cards with an illustration of the arms of his company, registered in Finland seven years ago: *Gules, semy of snow crystals Argent, a reindeer salient, harnessed Or*. The crest: *a snow crystal Azure*.

Please note the following two changes to the programme of the Lent Term: Since Lt. Col. Cartwright is unable to give his scheduled talk on orders of knighthood, Rafal Heydel-Mankoo – Deputy Editor of the *World Orders of Knighthood and Merit* (Burke's Peerage & Gentry), which is due to be published in January 2006 – will give a talk on the same topic on 9th February 2006. The date of the visit to Ede and Ravenscroft's Waterbeach depot has been changed to Saturday, 25th February 2006.

Antti Matikkala, President

TRAFALGAR BICENTENNIAL DINNER

Forty-four sat down to dinner in Clare on the morrow of the bicentennial of the Battle of Trafalgar. At two long tables with Antti Matikkala and Berthold Kress each heading a line there were distinct echoes of Nelson, Collingwood and the Order of Battle of the British Forces off Trafalgar two hundred years previous. Antti Matikkala highlighted this. Unmistakable was the superb helmsmanship of Berthold Kress. To him a debt is owed for navigating us to a great victualling success. For those with us in spirit warm good wishes were sent including messages to Gordon Wright Vice President of the Society who sadly could not be present.

Towards the end of the five course surprise naval menu and before the rum proper circulated there was a rum and chocolate souffle. Spirited renditions of sea shanty singing were led by two violinists (see photograph below). For those less versed in parts of Rule Britannia words were circulated, an additional verse commissioned in honour of Trafalgar is reproduced here.

*Again the loud ton'd trump of fame
Proclaims Britannia rules the main
Whilst sorrow whispers Nelson's name
And mourns the gallant Victor slain
Rule brave Britons rule the main
Revenge the God-like Hero slain*



The bicentennial year provided a number of occasions for commemorating Trafalgar and Nelson. CUH&GS was able to reinforce the heraldic aspects in 'Nelson's Heraldry' in a splendid after dinner speech by David White Esq M.A. (Cantab), Somerset Herald of Arms and Honorary Vice-President of CUH&GS. We were the lucky recipients of some carefully assembled images of Nelson's and related coats of arms illustrating augmentations and later grants including that to Admiral Philip Nelson-Ward 1936.

Genealogical and University aspects of Nelson were explored in parallel commemorations organised by a fellow Society, the Cambridge Society. On the bicentennial eve in London, over looking Greenwich there was an opportunity to send greeting to the Chancellor of the University (and Patron of the Cambridge Society) His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich.

On the bicentennial anniversary of Victory setting off from Gibraltar on the return to England, Lord Walpole (King's), President of the Nelson Society addressed an audience of Cambridge graduates and guests. He discussed his family linkages to Nelson's and other shared aspects of Nelson's life including Parliament. There was discussion of Nelson's father's links to Caius College.

HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh had very kindly responded to the greetings and the close of the message received from the Chancellor of the University is reproduced here with permission

I AM REMINDED THAT ON ITS RETURN TO THIS
COUNTRY LORD NELSON'S BODY LAY IN STATE IN
THE PAINTED HALL AT GREENWICH BEFORE
BEING TAKEN UP THE THAMES, PAST CANARY
WHARF, FOR HIS FUNERAL IN ST PAUL'S

As the message conveys, significant bicentennial landmarks extend well beyond the battle. For the nation the 9th January 1806 and the State Funeral in St Paul's Cathedral marked an unprecedented occasion. It was important in heraldic terms and David White's material included the design for the Emblematic Banner carried at the funeral. It was surprising to learn from Lord Walpole how little is currently intended to mark the 200th anniversary on Monday 9th January 2006.

But perhaps that is for the best. Mrs Codrington, wife of the Commander of Orion at Trafalgar, on seeing the sailors at the close of the funeral spontaneously tearing up the flags for mementos remarked " That was Nelson, the rest was so much the Herald's Office"

Lester Hillman

BLEAK HOUSE

Tim Cockerill

The recent adaptation of Charles Dicken's "*Bleak House*" has reminded me that great uncle William's pamphlet on Chancery Reform in 1848 partly inspired Dicken's great novel.

William Challinor (1821-1880) of Pickwood, Leek, Staffs., solicitor was the son and grandson of Leek solicitors and came from an old established family originally spelt "Challenor" (although many variants existed). They were yeoman of Horton, North Staffs., in the reign of Henry VIII. They married into several well-known local families, including Adams of Tunstall, Wood of Burslem and Wedgwood, all Masters Potters, as the Challinors themselves became in the Eighteenth Century. Their Arms are Sable on a chevron between three cherubims' heads Or as many garbs Azure.

In Foster's "*Life of Dickens*" (vol 3 p 29), he says that Charles Dickens was encouraged and strengthened in his design of assailing Chancery abuses and delays by receiving, a few days after the first instalment [of *Bleak House*], a striking pamphlet on the subject containing details so apposite, that he took from them without change in any material point, the memorable case [of Gridley] related in the fifteenth chapter. Briefly the case had already lasted five years, there were seventeen dependants, the dispute involved a £300 legacy and by then the legal costs were between £800 and £900.

I cannot claim that *Jardyce v Jardyce* was inspired solely by William Challinor since Dickens had already written the first three parts of the novel when he received the latter's pamphlet on Chancery Reform. However another family dispute at the end of the Eighteenth Century, *Lewthwaite v Lawson*, two Cumbrian landed families, also exemplified the enormous delays and expense consequent upon Chancery Proceedings. Nevertheless I am not going to complain about this case since my ancestor, William Lewthwaite, of Broadgate, Millom Cumberland, eventually won the suit and was awarded £100,000 and much property besides, all because of a badly drawn-up Will of a childless cousin, a rich West Indian merchant in Whitehaven.

Sources

Lectures, Speeches, etc * by William Challinor (1897)

*Notes on some North Staffordshire Families** by Percy W L Adams (1930)

Burkes Landed Gentry (1937)

**Inscribed copies in author's possession*

HERALDRY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Damien Riddle

“Corporate Identity” has been made very important in the modern world, and this is noticed as much in the field of education as it is in business.

Many schools use heraldry: on their websites; as part of the colour in their prospectuses; to make cufflinks, ties, blazer badges, umbrellas and in all manner of other ways. Those of you familiar with the mail-order company “Presents for Men” will have seen heraldic cushions decorated with the coats of arms of schools...

Some school heraldry (although not very much of it!) is both original and ancient. One of the best examples of this can be seen in the coat of arms granted to Eton College. This grant was made in 1449, nine years after the foundation of the College by Henry VI, making the Eton arms the oldest school arms in existence. It is easy to see the relationship, heraldically, between Eton and its sister Henrican foundation: King’s College, Cambridge. Both take, in chief, heraldic charges from the Royal Arms of the period: the *fleur de lys* and the lion *passant guardant*. In the main field, where Eton (Figure 1) has lilies (to indicate the dedication of the College to the Blessed Virgin Mary), King’s (Figure 2) has the white roses of York (although there is some evidence that between the foundation of the College in 1441 and the grant of 1449 these charges were two lilies and a mitre).

Similar links between the heraldry of schools and Oxbridge colleges abounds. In some cases, it is because of similar joint foundations: Magdalen College School, Oxford, has the same coat of arms as its eponymous collegiate co-foundation. Winchester (Figure 3) and New College, Oxford share the coat of arms of their founder: Bishop Wykeham of Winchester. Portsmouth Grammar School, founded in 1732 by Dr William Smith (a graduate of Christchurch, Oxford) borrows Cardinal Wolsey’s famous choughs from Christchurch’s arms to make charges on its coat of arms (granted 1957). Clifton College (founded 1862) used the arms (Figure 4) of the Diocese of Bristol, quartered with a trefoil (an allusion to the Clifton family) until 1894. Using the trefoil (symbol of the Holy Trinity) as a guide, its new arms are based heavily on those of Trinity College, Cambridge in terms of the tinctures and positions of the charges.

Many schools use the coat of arms of their founder, undifferenced. This is somewhat questionable: no set of arms can be used by two individuals or organisations. However, many schools will simply say that they are using the arms of their founder in a commemorative way, rather than usurping them. This must be

true of the reams of schools who use the Royal Arms as their school coats of arms. Admittedly, many of these schools do use the arms of the Tudor monarchs (both Henry VIII and his son Edward VI being prolific founders of schools, mostly based on the monasteries they had closed, and usually using the money looted from them): such schools include Sherborne and pretty much all the King's schools, with the exceptions of some of those which were Tudor refoundations. Such schools include the very ancient King's, Canterbury (founded 597; and having *azure, on a cross argent the letters i and x sable*); the less ancient King's, Bruton (founded 1519, refounded 1550; and having the arms of the original founder, Fitzjames, *azure, a dolphin naiant embowed argent* with the addition of an *ancient crown or* to show the Royal refoundation) and the great monastic school of Westminster (fl. 1179, refounded 1540 and again in 1579).

Westminster's heraldry is rather complicated. Until the Reformation, the Benedictine monks at Westminster (who ran the school) used the arms "*Per fess dancettee or and azure, a crozier and mitre in chief both gules*" (Figure 8). After Henry VIII had dissolved the monastery, the See of Westminster was created (although it was short-lived, having only one bishop: Thomas Thirleby). He kept the *per fess* design, but substituted a chief containing the crossed keys of St Peter and "*azure a Cross Flory between five martlets or*" often associated with early royalty – particularly Edward the Confessor, whose shrine is in the Abbey. Under Queen Mary, the original coat of arms reappears and things get murky. Perhaps sensibly, when Elizabeth I refounded the Abbey and the School as the Collegiate Foundation of St Peter, she gave them new arms: the cross flory and martlets of the Confessor became the main field, and the chief changed to the Royal Arms flanked by two Tudor roses (Figure 5). The situation came full circle when, in 1922, Ampleforth College (which had been founded in 1602 at Dieulouard in France by monks who fled from Westminster to avoid death under Elizabeth) successfully petitioned the College of Arms to grant them arms (Figure 7) which showed their descent from the original Westminster Abbey. This same "cocking a snook" between the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches can also be seen in the arms of the Anglican See of Canterbury and the Catholic See of Westminster. They are identical: except Canterbury has a field *azure* and Westminster *gules*.

Felsted School is one school which uses the undifferenced arms (Figure 6) of its founder, Lord Riche; but does have a right to do so. Riche had been the Chancellor to King Edward VI but, in a Vicar of Bray moment, had started the school as a chantry under the rule of Queen Mary, only to have to endow it as a school in 1564 when Mary's half-sister Elizabeth ascended to the throne and abolished chantries. The Riche arms date from 1441 and were granted to Richard Riche, a mercer and Sheriff of London. By an odd quirk of fate, the Riche line died out in 1673 and so, early in the twentieth century, the school petitioned the College of Arms to have the arms of Riche transferred to it. The Home Secretary was asked to adjudicate and agreed that the male line had died out. The claim was thus granted

and Felsted is one of the few schools legitimately to use its founder's arms undifferenced.

Harrow School was founded at much the same time as Felsted – in 1572 – by John Lyon. Lyon bore the arms “*azure, a lion rampant argent*”. These arms were used by Harrow until 1929 (and are still used by the other school of the Foundation, John Lyon School) when Harrow applied for a new grant (Figure 9) based on the arms of Lyon. This has become a common practice – schools apply for grants which refer in some way to their founder, or founders. This new grant added – both as a crest and as a charge – a pair of silver arrows (probably a canting reference to the school's name, but also as a reference to the amount of archery which took place there) tied in a bow and enfiled with a laurel wreath. Harrow also has two school mottoes: *Stet fortuna domus* (May the fortune of the house endure) and *Donorum Dei dispensation fidelis* (Of God's gifts the faithful dispensation).

Many other schools now bear arms based on those of their founder. St Paul's is one of the few schools to have a page on its web site devoted to the heraldry of its school (<http://www.stpaulsschool.org.uk/page.aspx?id=8678>). For many years, the school used the coat of arms of its founder, John Colet, the Dean of St Paul's (*Sable on a chevron Argent between three Hinds trippant Argent three Annulets Sable*), occasionally impaled with the arms of the Diocese of London. Colet, as a celibate priest, had no issue and his brothers and sisters had all predeceased him so, as with the case of Felsted, the St Paul's would have had a claim to the coat of arms. However, in 2002, they decided to apply for a new grant, (Figure 10) based on Colet's, but with a bordure *or*, adorned with three sets of crossed swords from the Diocese of London's arms.



Figure 1
Eton



Figure 2
Kings College,
Cambridge



Figure 3
Winchester



Figure 4
Clifton



Figure 5
Westminster



Figure 6
Felsted



Figure 7
Ampleforth



Figure 8
Westminster
(Pre Reformation)



Figure 9
Harrow



Figure 10
St Paul's



Figure 11
Abingdon

Schools often choose to commemorate several benefactors or founders in one coat of arms. Abingdon School (Figure 11) provides a good example of this. The school was originally part of the (now ruined) Benedictine Abbey in Abingdon but was refounded after the dissolution of the monastery in 1563 by a local merchant called John Roysse. For many years, the school used the coat of arms of the Roysse family: *Gules, a griffin segreant Argent charged on the shoulder with a rose Gules barbed and seeded proper*. Changes to the school in the late 1990s saw it take possession of a local prep school (JOSCAS), which used a unicorn (informally) as its badge. The Headmaster at the time was a keen amateur herald and so entered into discussion with the College of Arms to have a new coat of arms designed.

Just as in the case of St Paul's (above), the initial idea was to add a border. A suggestion was made to add to the border the two charges found on the coat of arms of Abingdon Abbey: the martlet and the cross patonce. To show the link with JOSCAS, the crest included the unicorn as well as Roysse's griffin (so that the simple badges of JOSCAS and Abingdon are the unicorn and the griffin respectively). A lovely final touch was the wreath. It looks as though the griffin and the unicorn emerge from a crown. In fact, it is a circlet a teasels – a beautiful canting reference to Thomas Tesdale, a benefactor of the school and founder of Pembroke College, Oxford.

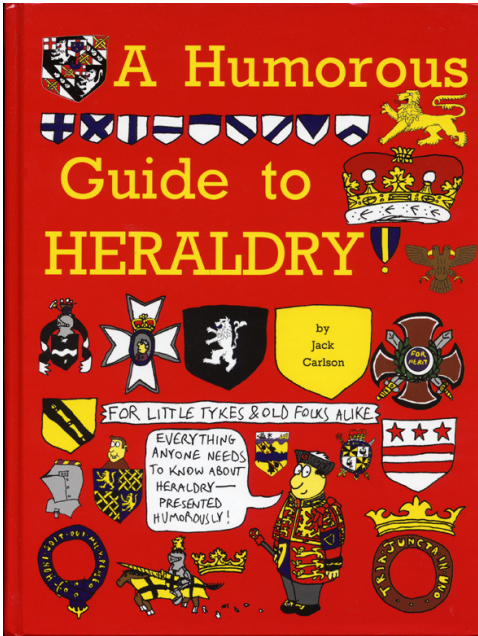
Another good example of many family arms being incorporated appears in the arms of Stowe School (which can be seen on their web site: www.stowe.co.uk). The families (all interconnected and related to the Duke of Buckingham & Chandos clan) are Bruce, Chandos, Grenville and Temple. These four names were also chosen as the names of the first four Houses at Stowe and bring us to one of the most famous examples of school heraldry, which adopts the same pattern. Admittedly, the four Houses (Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw and Slytherin) are fictitious, but Hogwarts picks up on an admirable traditional of Public School Heraldry.



Book Reviews

A Humorous guide to Heraldry, Jack Carlson, *Black Knight Book Publishers*, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., 2005, 215 x 285 mm, 133 pp, hardback, ISBN 0-9766108-0-9.

Many of us are indebted to Iain Moncrieffe and Don Pottinger who compiled a most



amusing guide called *Simple Heraldry Cheerfully Illustrated*. It is a great pleasure, not only to note in this new work an appropriate reference to the earlier compilation, but also to have the opportunity of savouring that highly successful light-hearted approach first pioneered over fifty years ago.

As we all know, heraldry is a visual art, so the ratio of illustrations to text is very high. Furthermore, the actual drawings have been reduced to their simplest form so that those of us, with little or no skill in this direction, are able to feel both confident and competent enough to be able to generate acceptable sketches to illustrate quite a wide range of charges.

The first six or seven pages are devoted to the important need for individuals, totally enclosed in armour, to be adequately identified. The next fifty or so pages concentrate on the actual means of achieving this by means of surcoats, shields, banners and crests. Cartoon characters explain lines of partition, tinctures, furs and the principal charges derived from inanimate objects, plants, birds, animals and monsters. I particularly liked the range of jolly illustrations showing optional stances for lions.

Drawing helmets can be slightly tricky but from the selection of basic designs, shown in cartoon form, almost anyone can capture a satisfactory image, including both wreath and mantling. In addition to helmets, members of the peerage are entitled to distinctive coronets, robes and supporters, all of which are shown in a hilarious style reminiscent of the cartoonist, Giles. Orders of chivalry and their insignia are also featured.

The section dealing with heraldic description (blazon) is explained with diagrams in a most helpful manner and, after eleven pages relating to the authority of the Heralds and the College of Arms, the cost and procedure to be adopted by a petitioner seeking a Grant of Arms, is spelled out. The book concludes by showing how these Arms may be passed on to succeeding generations using marks of cadency and quarterings. It also mentions augmentations of honour and the heraldry of several famous people including a number with canting Arms where the surname is alluded to in the actual charges on the shield.

This book covers a great deal of ground in a most delightful way: it is possible to grasp the rudiments of heraldry remarkably quickly but I suspect that many who feel they have a reasonable working knowledge of the topic may well find some useful tips in its pages.

Genealogical Jargon for Family Historians, Stuart Raymond, *FFHS (Publications) Ltd.* Bury, Lancs, 2005, 148 x 210 mm, 48 pp, paperback, ISBN 1-86006-192-3. £3-95

Abstract	Cyndis list	Goons	N.B.I.	Regnal Year
Admon.	D.N.B.	Huguenots	Nomonat	Rel.
Advowson	Deforcient	Hundred	Nupsit	Rental
Alien	Dexter	I.G.I.	O.N.S.	Roll
App.	Genealogical Jargon for Family Historians Stuart A. Raymond			Rootsweb
Archon				Rose's Act
Armiger				S.A.F.H.S.
B.M.D.				Sacerdos
Baptizat				So.G.
Bart.	Dormit	Indenture	Orator	Soror
Bd.	E.I.C.	Inv.	P.C.C.	Stray
Bond	Escheat	Jointure	P.R.O.N.I.	T.N.A.
bpt.	F.F.H.S.	Juravit	Parva	Tumulus
C.R.O.	F.H.N.D.	Knt.	Pec.	Unitarian
Cae	Fiche	Loco	Pigots	ux.
Campop	Fine	M.I.	Poor Law	V.C.H.
Chapelry	Frater	Matr.	Probit	Vocatus
Citation	Gavelkind	Moity	Quitclaim	Wapentake
cod.	Genfair	N.R.A.	Q.S.	Wardship
FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES				

New developments in any field of human activity tend to give rise to specialised terminology. Family history is no exception and, over the last thirty or so years, many unfamiliar phrases and acronyms specific to genealogy have come into general use. For the uninitiated, these may operate as significant barriers to progress in understanding the topic.

Stuart Raymond, who has written very widely on many aspects of family history, has listed in this booklet about 900 of the more obvious terms and provided helpful explanations. For instance many of the major record repositories are referred to by their initial letters; F.R.C. and T.N.A meaning respectively the *Family Record Centre* and *The National Archives* formerly the P.R.O. (*Public*

Record Office).

Similarly the many organisations and institutions which foster the study of family history and related topics have generated more acronyms including F.F.H.S. (*Federation of Family History Societies*), I.H.G.S. (*Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies*), L.D.S (*Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints*), S.o.G. (*Society of Genealogists*) and Goons (*Guild of One-Name Studies*). Certain types of

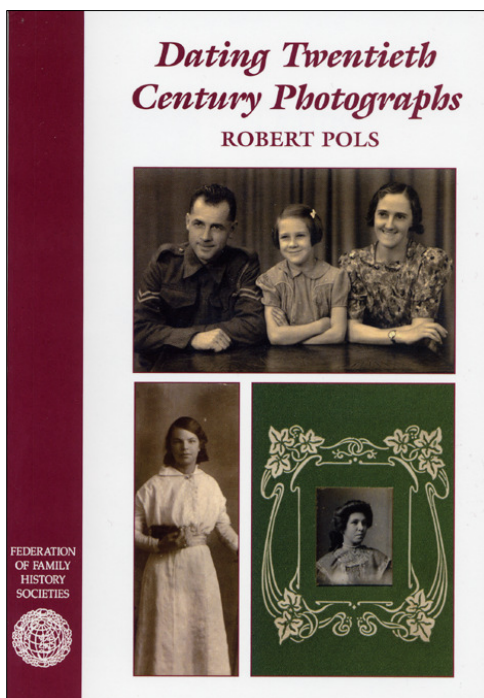
archive tend to be listed in abbreviated form e.g. B.T. (*Bishops's Transcripts*), Q.S. (*Quarter Sessions*), I.P.M. (*Inquisitions Post Mortem*) and B.M.D. (*Births, Marriages & Deaths*).

Many of the entries feature archaic terms, some in Latin, such as nothus, compatres and coniunx , whilst there are hundreds of more straightforward examples describing types of record, indexes and calendars, internet sites, libraries, religious groups, administrative divisions, etc. This is an inexpensive and convenient listing for the new researcher who has not had an opportunity to build up a collection of more substantial reference books.

Dating 20th Century Photographs, Robert Pols, *FFHS (Publications) Ltd.* Bury, Lancs, 2005, 148 x 210 mm, 128 pp, paperback, ISBN 1-86006-191-3. £6-50.

Many of us have substantial accumulations of photographs almost all of which have been taken during the 20th century. More often than not we have failed to identify them in any way, relying on our memories for details of the people, events, places and dates. Whilst a few of our prints may have found their way into albums complete with descriptions and captions this situation tends to be the exception rather than the rule.

Robert Pols, who, about fifteen years ago, compiled one of the first guides on how to date old photographs, has extended his methodology to rather more recent times. He makes the point that technical changes in both camera design and the development of more sophisticated photographic film have introduced features which themselves provide dating evidence. However he emphasises that a great deal still can be adduced from the actual poses, the costumes, the situations and the backgrounds.



He deals with these in some detail noting that the studio portrait, which had survived several decades into the 20th century, largely gave way to snapshots taken with a roll film camera, very often outside, where the lighting was usually adequate. Fashions changed quite radically particularly after the Second World War. This was particularly obvious in photographs recording special family events like weddings and holidays at the seaside. Perhaps some of the most valuable clues could be gleaned from the backgrounds especially in outdoor situations, where the changing styles of buildings, vehicles, gardens, garden furniture, etc provide an inbuilt time-scale.

The final section of the book includes 36 examples of actual photographs spelling out specific chronological evidence and a series of charts summarising the technical developments in processing, formats, sizes and colour systems throughout the period. Additional charts cover the chronology of posing conventions, typical themes and fashionable garments for both men and women.

This book is a companion volume to the author's *Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs*. The two volumes, which together replace his earlier work *Dating Old Photographs* published by the Federation of Family History Societies in the 1990s, offer what is probably the most valuable advice currently available in this field.

Derek A Palgrave

CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS

29 January, 2006

BRACKNELL FAMILY HISTORY FAIR

5 March, 2006

BATH FAMILY HISTORY FAIR

11 March, 2006

PUDSEY FAMILY HISTORY FAIR

1 April, 2006

FFHS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
In conjunction with Gwent FHS 25th Anniversary
Cwmbran

7-9 April, 2006

GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES
Annual Conference
Staffs

22 April, 2006

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FHSS
17th Annual Conference
New Lanark

7 May, 2006

SOUTH WALES FH FAIR
Llantrisant

24 June, 2006

YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY FAIR
York

21-26 August, 2006

CONGRESS XXVII
St Andrews, Scotland

1-6 September, 2006

PUTTING FLESH ON THE BONES
FH Conference hosted by Societies in Bedfordshire and
Northamptonshire incorporating FFHS Meeting

2 September, 2006

NORTH WALES FH FAIR
Llandudno

9 September, 2006

NATIONAL FAMILY HISTORY FAIR
Gateshead

30 September, 2006

DEVON FHS 30TH ANNIVERSARY
Conference and AGM - Exeter

Notices and General News

Dr Gordon Wright

We are very sorry to report that Dr Wright, Vice President and long-serving Senior Treasurer, had an accident in November which prevented him from attending most of the Michaelmas speaker-meetings and dinners. He spent several days in hospital but is now at home recuperating. His normal cheerful presence has been very much missed. We trust all members will join us in wishing him well and share our hope for his speedy recovery in the very near future.

Visits

As our President has pointed out in his message, the planned visit to the library of the Society of Genealogists on 26th November, 2005, was cancelled as there had been insufficient support. This was publicised in well in advance on the term card and details were circulated at speaker meetings in October and early November. Regretably only three members expressed any interest in this visit.

The next visit, which is to Ede and Ravenscroft's Depot, will now take place on 25th February, 2006. Members who do not live in Cambridge who would like to participate should let the Society know in writing (email acceptable) no later than 14th February, 2006. Local members can still add their names to the list which circulates at speaker meetings.

The final visit of this academic year will take place on 20th May, 2006 at Long Melford Church. This will be held in conjunction with the Suffolk Heraldry Society. Full details will be announced nearer the time.

Proposals for Society Visits during the next Academic Year (2006-2007) are under consideration. Members who live in the London area might like to suggest venues in the capital which they would be willing to support.

Editor's Postscript

I would like to thank those members of the Society who were kind enough to submit articles and illustrations for publication in this issue. The Escutcheon is a members' magazine so your articles, reviews, etc are always welcome for inclusion in future issues. Illustrations are also very much appreciated and, where it is possible, colour versions are featured.

Derek Palgrave