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*Lent Term 2006*

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## *A message from the President*

During the Lent Term, which was marked by some changes in the programme, we had seven Society functions. The changes began at the very beginning of the term, since our first scheduled speaker was unable to come, but Jeanne Bunting, FSG, kindly agreed to come on a very short notice giving an informative and entertaining account of the pitfalls in transcribing genealogical records into digital databases, with the title 'They are not there'. The topic of the second speaker meeting – orders of knighthood – remained the same, although the speaker had to be changed already earlier. Rafal Heydel-Mankoo, a regular guest at the Society dinners, gave a vivid and well-illustrated talk on the complicated, but interesting history of the Polish orders of

knighthood. The visit to Ede and Ravenscroft depot in Waterbeach was well attended and a great success. A detailed report of the visit is found in this number of Escutcheon.

John Brooke-Little, one of our Honorary Vice-Presidents, died on 13 February 2006. His funeral, where the eulogy was delivered by another of our Vice-Presidents, Henry Bedingfeld, York Herald, was held on 23 February. Later the same day, York Herald, this year's Mountbatten lecturer, read the same eulogy before giving his splendidly illustrated lecture on 'Music in heraldry', which was also preceded by a minute's silence to John Brooke-Little's memory. In her reply to the condolences sent on behalf of CUHAGS, Mrs Mary Brooke-Little wrote: 'John always held your society up as the shining example of how a University Society should be run and thoroughly enjoyed his visits.'

Professor Sir John Baker, an eminent legal historian and a member of the society, gave a comprehensive and erudite introduction to the genealogical material to be found in legal documents in his talk on 28 February. By courtesy of Sir John this meeting was, unusually, held in the Rushmore Room, St Catharine's College, preceded by a delicious dinner in the hall of the same college. At the last speaker meeting of the term, Aleksandra Koutny, a PhD student in history of art at Pembroke College, continued the Polish theme by presenting a fascinating case study of the boat in the Opalínski family arms and its appearance in Polish Baroque funeral art.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Great Hall, Clare College, on 11 March. The Guest of Honour was Charles J. Burnett, Ross Herald of Arms, accompanied by Mrs Aileen Burnett. In his after-dinner speech Ross Herald, who is the President of the Heraldry Society of Scotland and the President of the 27<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, to be held in St Andrews in August 2006, spoke about connections, heraldic and genealogical, without forgetting to do some 'propaganda' for the Congress, the theme of which is 'Myth and propaganda in heraldry and genealogy'. The evening proved enjoyable, the presence of a Scots officer of arms was greatly appreciated, and new connections were forged.

*Antti Matikkala, President*

## JOHN PHILIP BROOKE-LITTLE, Esquire, MA, CVO, FSA 1927-2006



In 1947, an advertisement appeared in *Boys' Own Paper* and elsewhere. A memorable meeting was held at *The Interval Club*, up stairs of a terrace house in Greek Street, Soho. I was in the regulation Sunday suit that we wore at school, stiff collar and heraldic tie of the school where the great armorists, W.H.St John Hope had been a boy and Sabine Baring Gould had been headmaster. A well-dressed young gentleman with round steel rimmed glasses and bow tie, already showing signs of the baroque figure he was to become, and the beginnings of a balding pate, introduced himself as John Brooke-Little. Two ladies, and some learned looking elders were there to support him. They had great ideas for the future of the hobby that I had begun more than a dozen years before. These led to the creation of The Society of Heraldic Antiquaries to which I paid my first year's subscription. Copies of a cyclostyled newsletter, *The Escutcheon*, appeared spasmodically and in a variety of sizes, edited by Mr Brooke-Little.

*The Escutcheon* graduated to from Gestetner to print and disappeared for a while to be replaced by *The Heraldry Gazette*. In 1960, John also launched the society's journal, *The*

*Coat of Arms* and was its Editor in Chief for more than 50 years. In the early years his mother, Constance Egan, was both secretary of the society and editor of the journal. On visits to our home she would read her own Epaminondas stories to our children. One could discern the source of John's quick wit and sense of merriment, his deep faith and literary abilities. Indeed, one was soon to recognise what an amusing turn of mind he had. A humorous and captivating personality, John was an entertaining and erudite lecturer and evidently did much through his talks and tours and his skills as a raconteur to promote the expanding interest in heraldry throughout the world. He was responsible for launching several heraldic congresses that were

signal successes due in large measure to his management of his team of collaborators. Like our mutual friend, Wilfrid Scott-Giles, John popularised a subject otherwise regarded as the study of fools with long memories. Wilfrid and John became the “Tweedle dum and Tweedle Dee” of the world of heraldry, John also succeeding Wilfrid with editing several editions of *Boutell’s Heraldry*, that became a standard work of reference on heraldic practice among armorists and the heralds themselves. He also edited Fox Davies’s *Complete Guide to Heraldry* written in 1969, along with many other books and articles on genealogy and heraldry.

When the idea of a school for family history studies was born in 1957, John’s signature joined those founders who signed the concord on a large piece of heraldically decorated wallpaper as suggested by our great personal friend the late Sir Colin Cole, *quondam* Garter King of Arms. As one of the first and a much-appreciated member of the Court of Trustees of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in 1961, the contributions of John Brooke-Little will be sorely missed. He accepted the role of a Vice-President when poor health compelled him to resign in 2004. He proved to be a counsellor of the most remarkable loyalty, a diplomatic advisor, and, inevitably an innovator of good ideas for the progress of education in our field of study.

Though once he had enjoyed riding a motor scooter, John was not enthusiastic about driving but enjoyed travelling by train. Apologising sometimes for lateness in arriving at meetings after we reached Canterbury in 1961, he did not complain that the train had been diverted via Ashford or Sheppey. He told us that he enjoyed the sound of the wheels and if, in his alternative life he had not become a priest, he might well have chosen to become an engine driver, preferably with steam.

Apart from being known as JBL, it was at El Vino’s in the Strand over glasses of Burgundy, Claret or post-prandial Port, with the aid of Gerald Henderson sometime Librarian at St Paul’s Cathedral, helped by Colin Cole and the journalist, James Moran, that on his appointment to the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant, we christened him “Bluebottle”. That was a name that persisted beyond his promotion to Richmond Herald in 1967. Much of the progress of the Heraldry Society was planned in advance of formal meetings of Council in that hostelry under the watchful eye of the jovial Frank Bower. A chair emblazoned with the arms of the society, now sadly worn away, was donated to back room of El Vino’s. Another haunt of John in the early days of the society was at No 10 Fetter Lane where “Winnie” was mine host; and one should not forget “The Horn” behind the College of Arms. It has been refurbished and renamed in recent years but both were inspirational to the council of The Heraldry Society.

John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little, was born 6<sup>th</sup> April 1927, son of the late Raymond Brooke-Little and the children’s author, Constance Egan. He married in 1960, Mary Lee, only child of the late John Raymond Pierce, and had three sons and a daughter.

Educated at Beaumont House in the Oratory School, Clayesmore School and New College, Oxford, after a short term on National Service in Yorkshire, and while teaching for a short time at a preparatory school, he joined the Earl Marshal's staff in 1952/3. He was a Gold Staff Officer for the Coronation in 1953, being appointed Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms in 1956. In the previous year he attended the International Congress of Heraldry and Genealogy in Madrid where he received accolades for his foundation in England. This inspired him to promote congresses of The Heraldry Society. He attended the 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress in Brussels in 1958 on which occasion he drew heraldic and other designs in cartoon fashion on Alice's napkin as well as caricatures on the table-cloth, while merrily humming. When, as he was wont, he nodded off at the table over an unfinished meal, I confess that we left him to his slumbers and found our way back to the residence, being greeted cheerfully with some apt remark about the power of Belgian fare before the first lecture on the following morning. From his own wide experience, he was particularly helpful to me when organising the International Congress in England in 1976. Unfortunately there was no answer to the rampaging inflation of those years.

Although he did have some financial support from an ancient aunt, John was quick to make a success of his practice as Bluemantle, and, in 1967, he was advanced to the office of Richmond Herald that had lain vacant for nearly six years. He was specially involved with the late Rodney Dennis, Somerset Herald, in arrangements for the state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, and with Sir Anthony Wagner and the Herald's Museum. He became Registrar of The College of Arms in 1974, and was appointed Norroy and Ulster King of Arms. He was particularly pleased because this led, as he often pointed out, to his appointment as, successively King of Arms, Registrar and Knight Attendant on the most illustrious Order of St Patrick from 1980-1995. He served as Librarian of the College from 1974-1994, Treasurer from 1978-1995 and as Clarenceux King of Arms 1995-1997. He was saddened that his predecessor had insisted on retaining his office for life while John's was one of the first appointments to be limited to retirement at the age of 70. Many a herald survived into his 80's and beyond.

As prospective bride and groom, John and Mary had arrived at home to announce their intentions just as Alice excused herself to give birth to a son, who joined The Heraldry Society before he was aware of it. John entertained us with some of his extraordinary and sometimes hilarious anecdotes as we awaited the announcement of gender. Aubrey Toppin, John's predecessor both as Bluemantle and as Norroy was not far short of 80 when he danced in the courtyard of the College of Arms with our eldest daughter, Susan, who was one of Mary's bride's maids when John married Mary Lee, only child of the late John Raymond Pierce in 1960. To Mary, Clare, Philip, Leo, Merlin and the family, we offer the heartfelt condolences of the membership of the society that may probably be regarded as John's second love.

***Cecil R. J. Humphery-Smith***

# HERALDRY v ARTISTRY

Harold Hopkins

This article is written in the form of a question, which is **‘Is there any correlation between the colours of heraldry and the artist’s palette?’** Having recently taken up painting, I would like to be able to draw and paint heraldic shields, so it is important for me to find out whether there are any specific types of colours used in decorating them.

In **Ottfried Neubecker’s** book **‘Heraldry - Sources, Symbols and Meanings’** there appear to be nine basic colours that are given heraldic names such as Or for Gold, Argent for Silver and so on. Having perused his book, it seems that there are various shades of colours as well. Do these shades have heraldic names in themselves? In my paint box I just have a selection of what is available, such as four blues, three greens, three blacks, two whites, two browns, four reds and four yellows.

For an exercise I thought I would try and match the colours of Ottfried’s book with those in my box, allowing for errors in the printing process. The results were as follows: Gold - Process Yellow; Silver - Titanium White; Red - Vermillion; Blue - a blend of Cobalt and Coeruleum; Black - Mars Back; Green - a blend of Emerald and Titanium White; Purple - a blend of process Magenta and Cobalt Blue; Orange - a blend of Vermillion and Cadium Yellow, and lastly Brown - Burnt Umber. This should set me up for painting some of the shields of my choosing.

There must be some sort of book which stipulates the correct heraldic or artists’ name for the paints to be used. What started me off on this quest was the fact that the heraldry in Haslingfield Church has almost completely lost its colours and I would like to try and make a record of what the colours should be, from contemporary sources.

If there are any readers of the Escutcheon who know the answers or who can point me in the right direction, I would very much like to hear from them. Please contact me either via the Editor or by e-mail on [limetree@csm-netlink.co.uk](mailto:limetree@csm-netlink.co.uk) marking the subject line as CUHAGS which will help my computer place the message in the correct folder.

# SOCIETY VISIT TO EDE AND RAVENSCROFT

## John Horton

About twenty members of the Society travelled to windswept Waterbeach on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2006 for a visit to Ede and Ravenscroft's chief depot. As most people will know, Ede and Ravenscroft have been court tailors since the reign of William and Mary. After being welcomed by Mr James Middleton and Mr Nick Shipp, we received a short talk on the history of the company. Interestingly, the claim for 1689 is a conservative one: in all probability, the company predates this year but there are no records showing its precise origins. (Many records were lost in the Blitz.)

The visit was broken into two parts and consequently our hosts each took half of our party. The mantles of the various orders of knighthood (the Garter, the Bath and so on) were formerly stored at the Central Chancery (St James's Palace). Following government cutbacks, however, their storage has been consigned to Ede and Ravenscroft. Accordingly, we were taken to a strong room built like an enormous wardrobe – many long rails from which hung dozens of garment bags. Each of these contained a mantle and on the outside we could read the name of its current wearer. One could, for instance, inspect the Garter mantle worn by Lady Thatcher. The velvet of the Garter mantles, incidentally, was much admired.



Mantle of a Knight of the Order of St Patrick showing the Star



The present writer's attention, however, was drawn to a rail that seemed at first sight to contain odds and ends. In fact, it contained a fantastic selection of what might loosely be called "state dress". All members of the society were immediately able to identify a tabard showing the Royal arms. However, not everyone was aware of the glorious scarlet coatee that heralds wear beneath their tabard.

What a herald wears underneath his tabard!

The uniform of a governor-general was familiar to some from pictures of Sir Rex Hunt returning to the Falklands in 1982. However, the examples of civil uniform were a revelation to many of our party. It is much to be regretted that cabinet ministers are now so rarely seen in the gold-embroidered coatee and cream knee breeches that make up the full dress uniform of a privy councillor.



Civil uniform coatee (back) – second class – Royal Household. That this pertains to a royal household and not to the Civil Service in general can be seen from the scarlet collar and cuffs. The coatee to the right is a full dress coatee (white lining; gold lace on the front of the coat). This one, however, was made to be worn by a man not in a royal household.

Black velvet court dress – old style. Worn by gentlemen with no appointment that entitles them to any other form of court dress.



The second part of the visit was to see the vast stock of hire gowns, hoods and academical caps carried by Ede and Ravenscroft. We had heard in the introductory talk how the company had frequently expanded and the number of square feet now occupied. However, only the sight of the enormous “rolling wardrobes” (like an archive’s rolling shelves) gave the true measure of how much storage space the

company has. The space is split into two areas reflecting that fact that Ede and Ravenscroft supply gowns not only to those about to graduate but also to members of a university's academic staff. The former are typically bachelors and masters, of



course; the latter, doctors. Since the doctors have the more colourful apparel, it was perhaps wise of our hosts to show us the bachelors' and masters' garments first!

Society members inspect academic gowns.  
Note the double-height racks

Whilst there are some very beautiful doctoral gowns and hoods, there are (just as in the design of coats of arms) some cases where colour and excessive detail have taken rather too much of the designer's attention to the detriment of taste. It is probably iniquitous to name names. Let it be said, however,

that much mirth was gained from some designs!

Finally, we saw part of the company's cleaning equipment. All items are cleaned on their return from hire and, where staining is particularly bad, special remedial measures are taken. This is the other side of the coin to the images beloved of university prospectuses of new graduates cavorting in their hired dress.

After the tour was complete, we were treated to refreshments and left with a feeling of intense pleasure at how much effort Ede and Ravenscroft put into maintaining a unique part of our country's heritage.

#### *References – With University Library Classmarks*

Burgon Society – <http://www.burgon.org.uk> – “Founded to promote the study of academical dress” – With extensive list of further references

Campbell, U., *Robes of the Realm – 300 Years of Ceremonial Dress*, London: O'Mara, 1989 [9000.b.7682] – to mark the tercentenary of Ede and Ravenscroft

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## RECENT SURNAME STUDIES

A few year's ago, when the 1881 Census Index was first released, I undertook a short survey<sup>1</sup> of surnames in the Cambridge area which had been considered by Guppy<sup>2</sup> to be unique to the county. It transpired that, although Guppy's data was based only on the names published in Kelly's Post Office Directories, his findings were remarkably consistent with those derived from the rather more comprehensive Census material.

Since then, Archer has released his Surname Atlas<sup>3</sup> on CD-ROM which enables the user to generate surname distribution maps virtually instantaneously. It plots surnames from the 1881 Census either by County or by Registration District (based on boundaries formerly defined by the corresponding Poor Law Unions). The Maps not only show the absolute number of entries for a given surname and their geographical disposition but there is also a facility to present the data as a ratio of your entries in a given area to the total number of entries in that area. These are expressed as numbers per 100,000 head of population.

This option enables comparisons to be made between the relative abundances of a given surname in different areas over a wide range of population sizes. Consequently in a sparsely populated area where absolute numbers are low, the ratio can provide an important clue to the length of time a specific surname may have been present there. In other words it suggests the likelihood of a long-established line which could be verified by consulting earlier source material.

It is also possible to investigate variant spellings of each surname by simply substituting appropriate vowels and consonants to test likely options in specific geographical areas. It then becomes quite feasible to aggregate several variants and generate a more comprehensive and, perhaps, more accurate distribution map which may illuminate the genealogy involved.

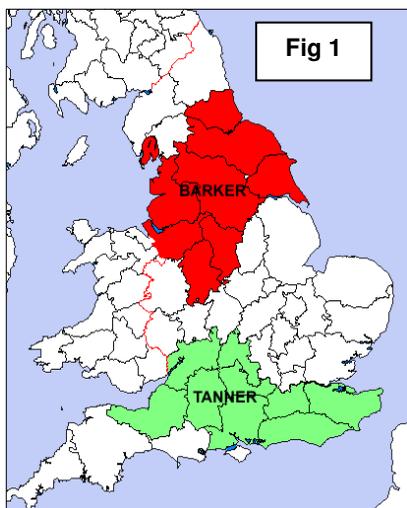
Rogers<sup>4</sup> and Hey<sup>5</sup> have demonstrated that relatively modern surname distribution data can provide quite valid pointers to the actual areas where those surnames originated and evolved. The former compared modern data from phone books, with 19<sup>th</sup> century Directories, Poll Books, Church Records including the IGI, 17<sup>th</sup> century Protestation Returns, Hearth Tax, Muster Rolls, 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> century subsidy rolls, and early Poll Tax Returns. Very few of these sources were available for the whole country but he was able to publish a most valuable analysis of 100 surnames. Professor Hey has devoted a significant proportion of his research to analysing 19<sup>th</sup> century Civil Registration Death data and much current activity in this field leans heavily on comprehensive datasets from this period.

Both the *Surname Atlas* and the on-line *Surname Profiler*<sup>6</sup> are very accessible and are proving powerful tools in the hands of genealogists and onomasticists. The Profiler, which appears to be freely available on the internet, is rather more qualitative than the Atlas but the colour coding does show where a given surname is strongly represented. It also has the advantage of being able to generate maps relating not only to 1881 but also to 1998. The differences between the two show just how much additional ramification has taken place over the last century.

Hodges and Hanks<sup>7</sup> have emphasised the importance of variant spellings by including in their Dictionary a separate *thesaurus* section listing a comprehensive selection of the options which had been identified for each of the discrete surnames in the main listing. Where a surname has several possible origins these have been spelled out in detail. However under “Smith” there is no cross reference to “Le Fevre” and its variants. Perhaps, in a new edition, translations and dialect variants will be addressed along the lines of the word survey<sup>8</sup> published in 1974.

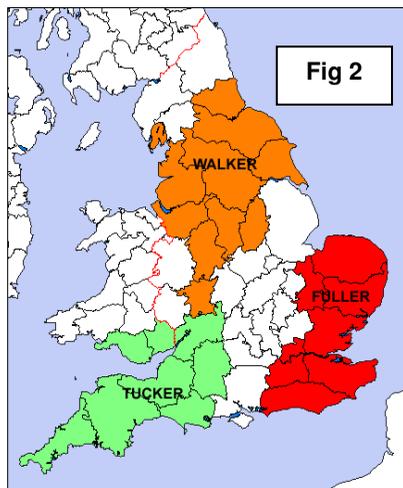
Occupational and topographical surnames include many interesting synonyms which are worthy of further study. Cases in point include *Barker* and *Tanner* which describe the same occupation involving the use of tree bark containing tannin to treat leather, and *Fuller*, *Tucker* and *Walker*, all describing the occupation of scouring and beating woollen cloth.

There are significant regional variations as illustrated in figures 1 and 2 showing



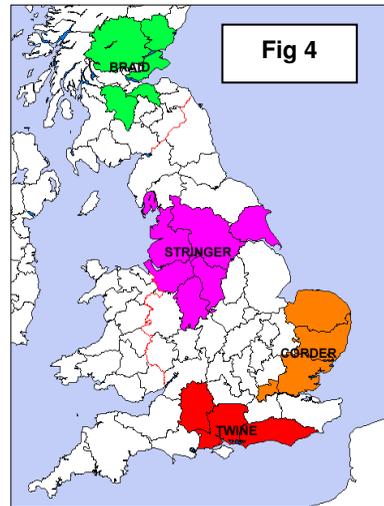
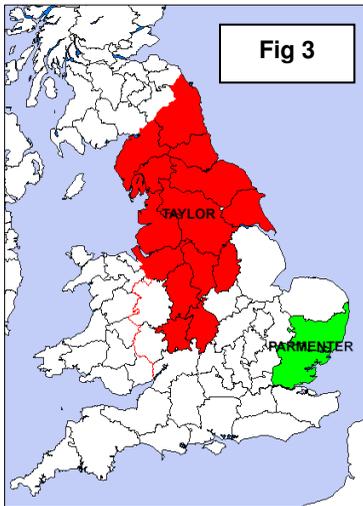
county groupings outlining those areas containing over half of the 1881 entries for each of the given surnames.

These have been compiled from tabulated data<sup>3</sup> by selecting the county with the most entries for that surname, then aggregating this with any adjoining counties, in which the surname is



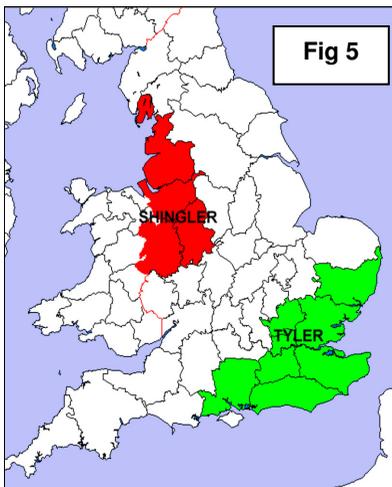
strongly represented, until the total number of entries within the group exceeds 50% of its total population in the 1881 Census.

This technique has been applied to some other surnames derived from textile and related trades (see figures 3 and 4). Even though the surname *Taylor* is very



widespread, it predominates in the North of England whereas *Parmenter* from the Latin *parmentarius* (tailor) mostly occurs just in Suffolk and Essex. *Stringer* and *Corder* occur in the North-West and South-East respectively but *Braid* probably

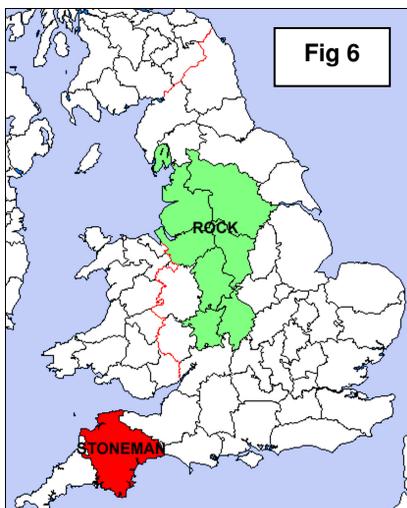
meaning *broad*, which is strongly represented in Scotland, may not be a synonym for *Twine* on the South coast. However bearers of the surname, *Brader*, suggesting the actual process of braiding, had a total population of 212 in 1881, 69% of whom were living in Lincolnshire.



Occupational surnames related to roofing, namely *Tyler* and *Shingler*, featured in figure 5, show a marked North-West/South-East polarity, but it is interesting to note that the areas most associated with the surname, *Slater*, coincide in general with those indicated for *Shingler*. No doubt those quarrying slate were called slaters so

one cannot be certain whether the craftsmen involved only placed slates on the roof. However as “shingle” usually referred to a slab of wood, one might suppose that the trade of shingler was confined to installing shingles.

Figure 6 shows the occurrence of the surnames *Rock* and *Stoneman*. It has been suggested<sup>7</sup> that the former may be a topographic surname indicating a dweller by a rock or even relate to the occupation of spinning or making distaffs (Mid Eng: *rok*). However as the surname *Mason* is frequent in the self-same counties as the surname *Rock*, the latter might be occupational. There seems very little doubt about the origin of the surname, *Stoneman*, in Devon, a county which accounts for 55% of the total instances of this surname listed in the 1881 Census.



I believe that the distribution studies presented here provide some interesting insights into the way these surnames may have evolved. I suspect that it may be possible to refine a number of the entries in extant Surname Directories by a more thorough application of this type of analysis.

*Derek Palgrave*

## References

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# **CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

7-9 April, 2006

**GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES**  
**Annual Conference**  
Staffs

22 April, 2006

**SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FHSS**  
17<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference  
New Lanark

7 May, 2006

**SOUTH WALES FH FAIR**  
Llantrisant

21 May, 2006

**KENT FAMILY HISTORY FAIR**  
Maidstone

27-29 May, 2006

**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, KEW**  
Closed for Spring Holiday

24 June, 2006

**YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY FAIR**  
York

15 July, 2006

**KENT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**  
**OPEN DAY**  
Maidstone Leisure Centre

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 30<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY**  
Conference and AGM - Exeter

## **Notices and General News**

### **Charles Simpkins**

The Society regrets to announce the death of longstanding member Charles Simpkins. Harold Hopkins represented the Society at his Memorial Service held in Harston Baptist Church on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2006. We express our sincere condolences to his widow and other members of his family.

### **Visits**

The final visit of this academic year will take place on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2006 at Long Melford Church. This will be held in conjunction with the Suffolk Heraldry Society.

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 visits to venues in the capital which they would be willing to support.

### **Who Do You Think You Are?**

The second BBC TV series, featuring the family history of well-known celebrities, was broadcast during the term and, as in the case of the previous series, it was linked to a number of local functions sponsored by local Radio stations. Some members of

CUHAGS were invited to take part in an event in Peterborough organised by BBC Radio Cambridgeshire on Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2006.

Members of the general public took advantage of the opportunities to ask detailed questions on how to research their own families. Most of them had been inspired by the broadcasts and had explored some of the resources available on the internet. One or two expressed an interest in heraldry and it was possible to provide them with some useful advice based on the standard reference works which are available on CD-ROM.

### **New Society Project to Record University and College Heraldry**

*The Cambridge Armorial*, compiled by members of the Society in the 1980s, has now become a standard reference work for those seeking guidance on the heraldry associated with the University and its Colleges. Although those involved at the time included some additional material relating to the City and local schools, the incorporation of details relating to the many other armorial devices in the Colleges and elsewhere in the University may have been considered beyond the scope of the publication.

This year the Executive Committee has appointed a sub-committee to instigate a major project to create a comprehensive record of all the heraldry on display within the College and University precincts. It is the intention to list all the armorials, together with accurate blazons, to prepare appropriate photographs or sketches and to indicate the precise location of each one.

In the first instance we hope to review any material which has been published already and to this end we have made some preliminary approaches to the relevant librarians and archivists. We hope to enlist members of the Society who have links with specific Colleges or University Departments and who would like to help in bringing this project to fruition. Please let us know if you are able to assist in this way.

The ultimate objective is to generate a series of illustrated booklets which will not only provide a useful heraldic archive but also draw attention to some interesting and unusual armorials which hitherto have remained largely unappreciated.

### **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 [palgrave@one-name.org]*