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GREAT BRITAIN



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**CONTENTS**

**Editorial**

Main features: The American Manors, Abuses of Heraldry

Short features: On becoming the Lord of the Manor, Europa Nostra,

Shooting news, The National Motor Museum, Estate stewardship

Advertisers' reports: British Gas, Barratt Developments, Knight Frank and Rutley

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HEAD OFFICE



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IN THE LAST Bulletin, we sounded a note of caution about the growth of government interest in our affairs, how - when taken severally - bits of local and central legislation seem to be inconsequential, and even sensible, but when taken in view retrospectively, how they appear as silt at the mouth of a once great port, making the transaction of the normal business of that port ever more difficult, until the accumulated silt becomes so stultifying that the port dies, and in its place is left a barren marsh. We are sinking in a plethora of rules and bureaucracy that seek, with ever greater success and rapacity, to regulate our lives in the minutest detail. As government gets better at ordering us as it desires, and not as we desire, and as its control becomes more effective so its appetite for total control becomes insatiable; and as its power expands, so our power to resist is diminished. Government, often with the best will in the world, has cranked up the engine of state to such a degree that the velocity of the vehicle cannot be stopped without a crash and the serious, perhaps fatal, dislocation this will cause. We discussed the self-fulfilling prophecy that all government tends to centralise and in centralising to level down, caring less and less for the mass of us, for whom it is designed to exist, and caring more and more for its own continuity and maintenance at the expense of the vast majority of us - rendering us thus, eventually, servile.

Conceivably, the most alarming events to have happened since last writing are the summer riots. That they are symptomatic need not detain us here. We all have a view of what we perceive to be the reasons. What ought to concern us is the reaction from otherwise responsible quarters, amounting in many cases to requests that government take extraordinary powers to crush the evil-doers. Such spontaneous reaction is well understood, but, surely, it cannot be a sensible, long term policy, for in the end it will become a rod with which the state apparatus will scourge our backs. The 20th century is prodigally endowed with instances in which "temporary", emergency powers have become permanent. Despite the threats to our civilisation from without let us not add to them from within under duress, under political expediency, or out of fear - that most debilitating condition; but, instead, let us tread the path that is known to us and, moreover, the path that is known to be successful and that has brought us, even in 1982 with all our problems, to being recognised as the most civilised country in the world. We have always tempered our sense of outrage with compassion, and our pragmatism admixed with our innate sense of justice dictates that we not act hastily, or we shall face a polarisation of forces that can only lead to calamity.

Many of us, especially if we live in the countryside, have long understood our duty and responsibility to our neighbours in sickness and in health, and many of us are not surprised by what has happened in our cities. Long periods of neglect, or - as bad and often worse - short, sharp spells of misplaced attention in the conurbations shock us. The state, we know, since it seeks to be all things to all men and since it is stronger in the cities, believes that only it possesses a remedy to the results of its intervention, or neglect. What alarms us is that many people take this to be a self-evident truth too when it is clearly not so. It has been the state, through its moribund agencies, that has debilitated our cities as it would our villages, except that, fortunately for the rural community so far, the statisticians have manifested only occasional interest in the countryside.

The total sum of human happiness cannot be increased by the contrivances of the state, however well intended. The great illusion of the 20th century and the cause of so many of the calamities that have befallen the world is a belief held by many people that politics promote

happiness. They do not: **vide** Communism and Fascism; and those people who prosecute notions for draconian measures - just for a while - do us the greatest disservice for they have fallen prey to the cleverly laid snares of totalitarians with whom the history of the last 50 years is littered. Nor must we fall prey to the racists whose "law and order" policies are thinly disguised attempts to turn us into an uncivilised - or to be forthright, an authoritarian - society. Let us not fall prey either to the press censors who would have us believe that the "knock-on", or "copy cat", violence that greeted us last summer on television would end by limiting certain types of reporting. As evidence for this thesis, we are reminded that in the 1930s, at a time of high unemployment, there was relatively less violence than today. Surely, the grim passiveness of the very poor of the Great Depression was more a consequence of the greater community spirit in the slums - even the slums - a community spirit that has been eradicated by latterday planners, and not a consequence of there being no television. Government sought less then to influence our lives and because of this false expectations were never aroused. But in recent years, government has seen fit to lead many of us to believe that it can create Utopia and, thus, our expectations are raised. But since government cannot inaugurate Utopia and is seen by many to be patently failing to do so, we feel deceived, yet turn to it again to redouble its efforts - so deeply ingrained on our national consciousness has become the myth that government can do anything.

Fortunately, it cannot, but it does not know this, and the more it tries to fulfil our expectations, the more our expectations are cowed until - as in the case of some of our younger people, weaned on a "Second Coming" - we have no expectations at all. What is left, on the one hand, than to make violence a way of life; and what is left, on the other hand, than to turn to repression as the only salvation?

So it must be with delight that a growing minority - ready and, they hope, one day able to grasp power - watches woolly-minded liberals and panic-stricken politicians erode the bases of our civilisation with talk, as the respective cases may be, of even-handed feebleness and minds closed to the problems that confront us; for there is nothing that would please them more than to inherit an intolerant state, its shibboleths already fashioned, with an advanced framework of oppression. "Temporary" measures to secure the Queen's Peace would become permanent and "temporary" measures to curtail the reporting of "sensitive news" would be extended so that the unwholesome, "people's state" which presided over us would never more be open to criticism. These have always been the two principal goals of statist and none of us, if we live in the countryside, must imagine that we are immune to the consequences of what happens in the cities. We must beware adopting too lackadaisical an attitude, but we must guard against being too brittle and unadaptable, for deprivation - real and imagined - thrives in adversity and statist thrive on the deprived. In any case, our natural compassion suggests that we shall research the grievances and remedy those that are justified. Any other course would run counter to our pragmatism, our good sense, and our nature.

The past year has seen our membership rise steadily. We have enjoyed wide press coverage, particularly in "The Daily Telegraph" and "The Field"; but we are also grateful to "The Daily Mail", "The Illustrated London News", "The Guardian", "Country Life", and many local newspapers. BBC Radio 4 and Capital Radio have been good to us. If you would like



additional copies of this Bulletin to send to the Editor of your local newspaper, please let us know. Tell the Editor that you are a member of the Society and that you think he might find the Bulletin interesting. Give him your telephone number for quick contact and he may be able to weave a story round you and your membership of the Society. Every time we appear in the press, we receive inquiries about membership so anything you can do will pay dividends. If you need help on an approach, we have had a lot of experience and can advise.

In similar vein, we have been represented at a number of manorial courts up and down the country, speaking at lunch or dinner afterwards. We inaugurated a Worcestershire Branch in this way and we have in Mr Norman Fisher LLB, Bailiff of Bromsgrove, a dynamic County Secretary. If you think you could form a branch in your area, please get in touch. We came in for some flak when we publicly stated that we were not against the sale of manorial rights even to foreigners. We came in for more flak when we formally attended the Strutt and Parker Auction of titles at Colchester. We believe in freedom and part of living in a free society is that everything should be saleable. Under the guise of protecting manorial documents, some people who are against sales of any type mouthed imprecations and talked about "threats" to the heritage. This is sleight of hand, playing on the ignorance and prejudices of the public many of whom were not told that manorial documents **may not** be taken out of the country under any circumstance by Statutory Instrument from the Master of the Rolls. All estate agents and other respectable organisations adhere to this rule and Strutt and Parker made it transparently clear on the first page of their catalogue. We are delighted to report that the Auction produced a great deal of publicity for the Agents and for the Society, and some new members for us. I am grateful to Grania, Lady Duff-Gordon, for her help before and during the Auction.

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Our meetings have been increasingly successful and we are grateful to Mr R N Linsley, Secretary of the Carlton Club, and his staff for the way they look after us. We also record our thanks to the Carmelite Prior, Fr Kelly, at Allington who opened up the castle to us for a weekend last autumn. For those who are a little wary of seminars, they are very "laid-back" with much wassailing and burning of midnight oil. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Mr William Benyon MP have been excellent guest speakers recently. Among our guests, we were glad to welcome Miss Margo Norman of "The Daily Telegraph" and Miss Mary Bass, a freelance journalist for magazines, such as "The Lady". The Annual Reception at the House of Lords is on April 29 and has been arranged by Lord Sudeley. We are considering holding a ball (fancy dress c. 1890) at the Ritz, Piccadilly, in November. The Countess of Onslow has agreed to be the President of the Ritz Ball Committee and indications now of how members feel about this will help us to decide whether to proceed with the idea. A weekend at a Scottish castle in September is under consideration.

We are grateful to a number of members, the Committee aside, for help, support, encouragement, ideas, good meetings and we list them here in no particular order: Mr Christopher Bird, Major Christopher Matthews-Maxwell, Mr Derrick Ridgway, Mr William Inskip, Mr Hervey Cartwright, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, the Earl of Chichester, Mr Bernard Owens, Mr Raymond Rayner, Miss Camilla Cartwright, Lt-Col J G Round, Dr Donald Adamson, Dr Gordon Teall of Teallach, Major Charles Peyton, Mr Anthony Bonner, Mr Robert Shawyer, Mr William Kaye, Colonel Victor Humphreys Commander RAMC West Berlin, the Hon Mrs John Leslie, and Lord Walsingham for his very funny letters.

We are grateful to the advertisers in this edition of the Bulletin for their support and, in the case of Knight Frank and Rutley and Eurovista Travel, grateful for their continuing support. We have also won American Express this time round. If you know anyone who would like to advertise, please contact us. Manorial Research is undertaking the preparation for publication in 1983 of a directory to be known as "The Lords of the Manors of England" which will include Wales. The directory will be arranged in alphabetical surname order, listing manors, public achievements, some coats of arms, and addresses. It is to be dedicated by permission of the Countess Mountbatten to the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Admiral of the Fleet.



MR WILLIAM BENYON MP



LORD MONTAGU

The Society is glad to record the appointment of Mr Brian Smith, former county archivist in Gloucestershire, as secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. He took over from Dr Godfrey Davis in December. In this Bulletin, we formally welcome Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon), whom many members already know from the letterhead onto the Committee. Mr Woodfield has been building up some very useful contacts for us in North America and the article in this Bulletin by Timothy Beard on the manors under the colonial administration was his idea. He is Treasury Director of Johnson and Johnson and Lord of the Manor of Tysoe, Warwickshire. A lecture tour of the US is being planned for Lord Sudeley and me next year.

This Bulletin is written entirely by Members and is the first, therefore, in which we have not had to put commissions out. We have had lots of offers for the next Bulletin, but we still need "snippets" for the News in Brief in future editions. Please, do not be bashful about your own news.

**Membership:** This runs from when you join and not from the financial year. We hope everyone will renew and it will help if you remember. We think that our oldest member is Mr A Leslie Harris, aged 88, of the Old Manor, Donnington, Sussex. Our youngest member is 20. Two of our more recent recruits are in their 70s and 80s respectively: Mr Raif Cavenagh-Mainwaring of Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire, and Major G W Moore of Farnham House, Broadway, Worcestershire. Apart from the British Isles, our membership stretches as far west as California, as far east as Berlin, and as far south as the Arabian peninsula.

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# The East Coast manors of America

by Timothy Beard

WHEN THEY are told that certain trappings of the feudal system were imported into the North American colonies in the 17th and early 18th centuries, most people are amazed. How could it be that what is now the United States of America, in many aspects the most modern civilisation in the world, once had its own feudal system, based on the manor? The Oxford English Dictionary, among its definitions of the word, "manor", describes it as a unit of English territorial organisation and the mansion of a lord and the lands belonging to it. This seems very simple and easy to understand, but the word has been corrupted over the last 200 years in this country, so that often in the language of modern America, the meaning has been nearly lost. Today, many developers, restaurateurs, nursing home operators, and well meaning, but misguided, history buffs have bandied the word "manor" about for their own commercial purposes because of the respectability it seems to imply. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that we shall have to steel ourselves against the eventuality of a chain of hot dog or hamburger manors rising up around the country to compete with the "Clan MacDonald". We might be able to forgive someone living quietly and discreetly in a pseudo-retirement manor, but none of us could ever forgive anyone gnawing on a pseudo-manorial hot dog!

In medieval Europe, a manor, fief, or seignory was a parcel of land which formed a self-sufficient community. It was held by the lord of the manor, usually a knight, from some great nobleman of the realm, possibly the king himself, who in turn would have dozens of manors under his control. The lord of the manor was the authority in his own territory and, according to Nathaniel J Hone in his excellent book, "The Manor and Manorial Records", published in London in 1906, "the highest privilege pertaining to manorial lordship was that of holding a domestic court called the Court Baron in which alienations and disputes as to property were arranged, bylaws made, and breaches of such presented by the jury and duly visited with a fine". Hone also stated in his book that from an early period, the Crown had delegated its powers to the lord for holding a court of criminal jurisdiction in which infringements of the Common or Statute Law, not grave enough to be brought before the superior courts, were dealt with, and this court became known as the Court Leet. These two medieval terms, Court Leet and Court Baron, are very important in determining whether a grant of land in Europe or the American Colonies could be called a manor. The size of the land granted does not determine the manorial authority. In Virginia, there were vast grants of thousands of acres bestowed on many individuals, but there seem to have been no manorial grants in Virginia. That opulent, colonial Virginian, William Byrd, for all his 6,000 acres at the Great Falls of the James River and his 2,000-acre plantation at Westover and his other vast holdings, was not the lord of any manor, while Nicholas Harvey, a colonist of more modest means, of St Joseph's Manor, St Mary's County, Maryland, with only 1,000 acres was a lord of a manor as he had the right of holding a Court Leet and Court Baron in January, 1642 or 1643.

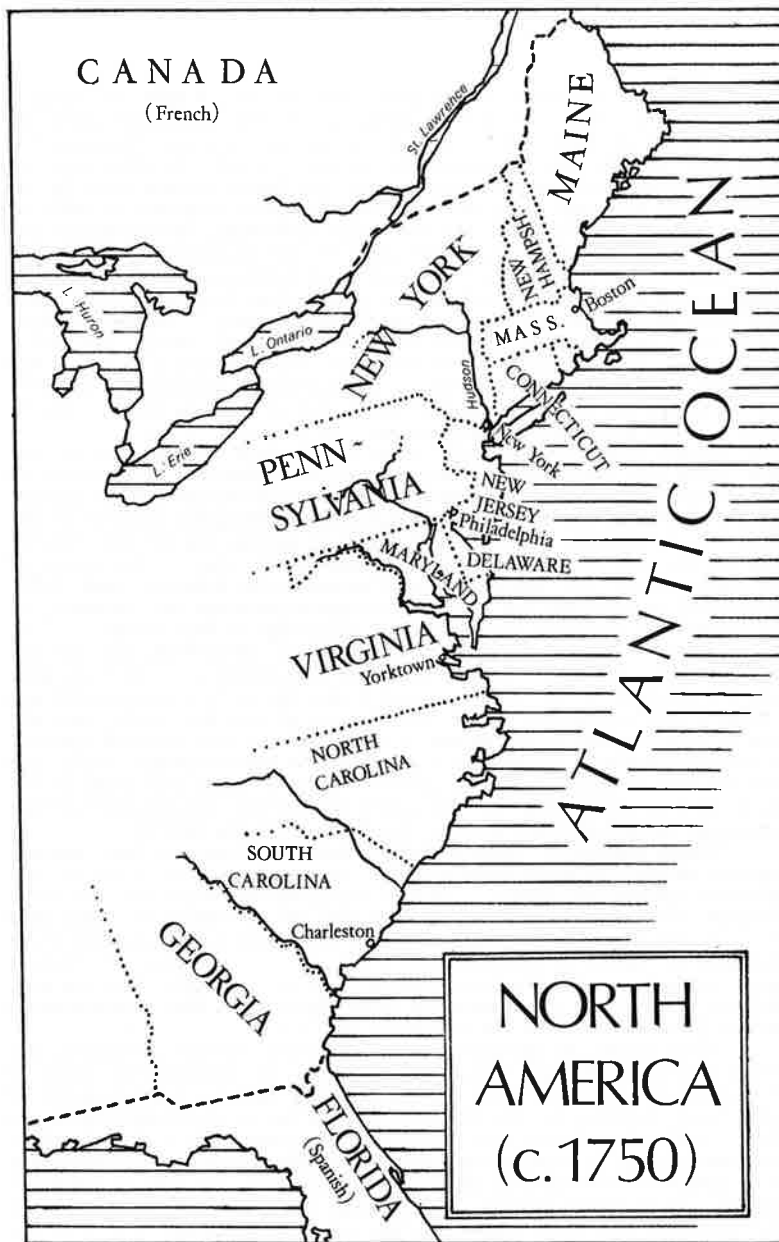
The manorial system was brought to America by the Dutch, French, Spanish, and English as one of the methods to help to colonise and govern the New World, without the European governments laying out large sums of money. The revival of this form of feudalism was in part successful. It was sponsored by the Dutch West India Company, and the two great Lord Proprietors, James, Duke of York, who later came to the Throne as James II, and George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, as well as by the seven Lord Proprietors in South Carolina. However, the patrons and the colonial lords of manors of the 17th and 18th centuries have not always been treated kindly or fairly by historians, and

on the whole this is mainly because they have not been dealt with in the context of the era in which they lived, but instead by modern democratic attitudes towards privilege. This is especially true of an article by Joseph E Persico in the October, 1974, issue of "American Heritage" entitled, Feudal Lords on Yankee Soil. Mr Persico had many of his facts garbled and he implied that the Patroons and Lords were aristocrats who had been given their land for nothing and who ruled tyrannically over their tenants. This was not the case. The granting of manors was to promote and to sponsor the colonisation of the young colonies, and many of these lords of the manor gambled when they laid out their whole fortunes, sometimes fairly modest, in buying the property, in building their manors, improving the land, and paying the passage of colonists to inhabit their domain. Without the great courage of these men and the chances they took, many early settlers would not have been able to come to this country. But who were these so-called aristocratic men and what were their backgrounds? Here are some thumbnail sketches of a few of them.

Kiliaen van Rensselaer, the most successful of the Patroons, was a prosperous young merchant in Amsterdam who had in early life inherited a fortune and increased it by good investment. In 1630, this astute merchant, along with Micahel de Pauw, later of the Patroonship of Pavonia, saw the opportunity of developing a patroonship in New Netherland as laid out under the terms of the Dutch West India Company charter. He obtained a patent and sent out a colony of more than 50 people to the land allotted to him up the Hudson, near Albany. The early records of the Patroonship of Rensselaerwyck have been preserved and published, and they show the great interest that Kiliaen van Rensselaer took in his lands, although he died in Amsterdam in 1643 without ever seeing them. This Patroonship was ably guided by his directors and descendants, so that it bridged the change over to English government and it was later erected into a manor.

Lyon Gardiner was a soldier, engineer, and adventurer, the perfect hero for a swashbuckling historical novel, the kind of daring man whom Errol Flynn or Douglas Fairbanks would have enjoyed playing. His origin is unknown, although there has been speculation that he was the child of a Lionel Gardiner who married Elizabeth Woodhouse at St Dunstan's, Stepney, London, on December 3, 1593. It is known that he was born in England in about 1599, fought in the Netherlands where he married a Dutch lady with a dowry, and then emigrated to New England. In his own words, written in the Gardiner Family Bible, he wrote: "In the Year of our Lord 1635, July the 10th, came I, Lion Gardiner and Mary, my wife, from Woerden, a towne in Holland, where my wife was born... We came from Woerden to London and from thence to Saybrook, Forte four years of which I was Commander and there was born to me a son, David, in 1635 Apr. the 29th first born in that place. In 1638 a daughter was borne to me called Mary, August 30th, and then I went to an Island of mine owne which I bought of the Indians called by them Manchanoke, by us the Ile of Wight." His grant to Gardiner's Island from Lord Stirling was dated March 10, 1639. Under this grant he could "make, execute, or put into practice such lawes for church and civil government as are according to God and the Kinge and practice of the country without giving any account thereof to any whomsoever". His son, David Gardiner, had the grant confirmed in 1665 and his grandson, Lion Gardiner II, received a patent in 1686 from Governor Dongan which stated that the island "shall henceforth be called the Lordship and Manor of Gardiner's Island".

Augustine Herrman of Bohemia Manor, Maryland, was born in Prague about 1621 and his parentage is uncertain. He was educated in the



Netherlands and possibly in England since he was fluent in German, Dutch, and English. He was a merchant in New Amsterdam where he settled in about 1643, and in 1649 he became one of Peter Stuyvesant's "Nine Men" who helped to govern the colony. With his knowledge of English, he was sent as an ambassador by the Dutch to the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. He met Lord Baltimore in Maryland in 1659 to discuss a boundary dispute with the Dutch territory, which is now the state of Delaware, and he remained there a year sketching a map of the territory. The rough sketch pleased Lord Baltimore so much that he urged him to settle in the colony and granted him large tracts of land. The final version of the map was published in 1673. Bohemia Manor, 6,000 acres on both sides of the Elk River in Cecil county, Maryland, was granted under patent on June 19, 1662, and erected a manor on May 11, 1676. This merchant, artist, cartographer, statesman, property entrepreneur, soldier, and at the end, Lord of Bohemia Manor, died in 1686, and his descendants are numerous.

Robert Livingston was the scion of a noble family, but as the 14th child and eighth son of his parents - themselves descendants of younger sons who were poor ministers - Robert Livingston had to set out early in life to make his way as a merchant. The great rewards of the Manor of Livingston, which he had obtained by the end of his life in 1728 at the age of 74, had not come easily to him. The story of Livingston Manor was published in a pamphlet in 1914. Last July, nearly 500 descendants of Robert Livingston gathered at Clermont, an old Livingston house up the Hudson, to celebrate in his honour.

Thomas Pell, the first Lord of the Manor of Pelham, was the son of a minister of small fortune and good connections. He fits well into the pattern of the well educated young man with a strong will and a stout constitution to endure the rigours of the New World, and who with a little money could become a great man in the colonial period. He called himself a tailor and a carpenter in the passenger lists, and when he died in 1669, he left a great fortune in lands and goods to his young nephew, John Pell, who succeeded him as the second Lord of the Manor and established the present foundations of the family.

Thomas Mayhew of Tisbury Manor, Martha's Vineyard, was apprenticed a mercer in Massachusetts where he ran a mill as a factor for Matthew Craddock of London. Before long, he had acquired the mill. Although his fortunes wavered, by the time of his death in 1682, just short of the age of 89, he had risen in the world to become the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard and the Lord of the Manor of Tisbury under a grant from Governor Lovelace of New York, on behalf of the Duke of York, in 1671. These manorial privileges ended when Massachusetts gained jurisdiction over the island in 1691.

James Neale of Wollaston Manor, Charles county, Maryland, had formerly been a merchant in Lisbon. Before he obtained the grant of his manor, he appeared, aged three, with his father, Raphael Neale of Drury Lane, London, in the Heralds' Visitation of Northamptonshire in 1618. His father was the third son of James Neale of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, a country gentleman. As the son of the youngest son of a member of the gentry, one of the best ways for him to make his fortune was to amass capital in a foreign country and then emigrate to America where his money would buy him a better piece of land than his cousin held in Northamptonshire.

The circumstances of William "Tangier" Smith, who was made Lord of the Manor of St George, Long Island, in 1693, were similar. He went to Tangier to seek his fortune. The epithet, Tangier, remained with him for he was the last English Mayor from 1682 until the English evacuated the city in October, 1683.

Claims that such manorial lords were aristocratic despots who received patents for vast lands because of their noble connections and nefarious ways are not realistic. In the context of the period, they were on the whole a hard working group of people of varying backgrounds - merchants, millers, soldiers, farmers, younger sons of gentlemen. Their common ingredient was a vigorous, adventurous spirit, great feelings for Christianity, and a strong drive for success. Of course, there were unscrupulous manorial families and one might include some Tories among them, but most of the descendants of lords of colonial manors remained Americans and many have been famous Americans and great patriots, past and present. They include Philip Livingston, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, William Floyd, and Lewis Morris, signatories of the Declaration of Independence; Chancellor Robert R Livingston, President Franklin D Roosevelt; Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney; Senators John Randolph of Roanoke and Claiborne Pell; Julia Gardiner Tyler and Eleanor Roosevelt Roosevelt, wives of presidents; writers, such as Gouverneur Morris, Ellin Berlin and her daughter, Ellin Barrett, and the durable actress, Jane Wyatt, who represents at least three manors, Bentley, Livingston, and Rensselaerwyck. Most descendants of colonial lords have entered the mainstream of American life and become part of its backbone as doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, scholars, soldiers, merchants, corporate executives and at least one as a rock and roll performer.

It has been more than two centuries since any manor has been a legal entity in what is now the United States, but even so, in areas of this country where manors were established and dominated the life of a community, they are still well remembered and in certain instances make a strong impression. This is especially true of Philipsburgh Manor, North Tarrytown, where visitors can step back in time and see the reconstruction of a working manor farm of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This gristmill farm and trading complex was once the centre of the vast Manor of Philipsburgh, or Philipse Manor, which covered 156,000 acres and extended 21 miles along the Hudson River from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Croton River. Van Cortlandt Manor in Croton-on-Hudson to the north of Philipsburgh is another manor house which has been restored under the same auspices, Sleepy Hollow Restorations, a nonprofit organisation set up by the Rockefeller family. These manors are still providing employment for many people in the area and continue to be an important part of the economy as they were in the colonial period. In other cases, possibly only the name of the manor has survived. It is unlikely that weary commuters who spend mornings and evenings travelling to and from Pelham and Scarsdale to New York think too much of their manorial connection. It is interesting to contemplate, however, that although the Philipses, Van Cortlandts, Heathcotes, and Pells no longer live on their manors, there are descendants of some of the manorial lords who have managed to remain on some or all of the original manor grants. Mr Henry Livingston, the former President of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, still owns some of the original land of the Livingston Manor which was erected as a manor for his ancestor, Robert Livingston, on July 22, 1686; and Mr Robert D L Gardiner, another of our officers and his sister, Mrs J Randall Creel, own all of Gardiner's Island, or the Isle of Wight, as their ancestor, Lion Gardiner called in when he received his grant from Lord Stirling. Although the Pells have left Pelham, they can still be found on another manor, the Seignior of Alainville, where they have restored and maintained one of our greatest historic monuments, Fort Triconderoga.

Members of the Order of Colonial Lords of the Manor in America



are the direct descendants in the male or female line from a recognised lord of a manor of the province of New York; a patroon of a patroonship of New Netherland under the Dutch; or a seigneur of a seigniorie granted by the French Crown in what is now New York state; or a similar system of colonial landholding in any other of the original colonies. From the beginning, the membership of the order has been open to men and women. The founder of the parent society, the National Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, was a dynamic lady from Maryland, Hester Dorsey Richardson, a genealogist and historian who in private life was Mrs Albert Levin Richardson. Mrs Richardson was the author of the classic work, "Side Lights of Maryland History", which was first published as a serial in the Baltimore Sun and then as a work in two volumes in 1913. It was reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Company in 1967. In preparation for the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, Mrs Richardson was named Special Executive Historian by Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland to collect and arrange historical information and documents to represent the history of Maryland at the Exposition. In her work in the Maryland records, Mrs Richardson found grants and deeds which enabled her to compile the first list of manorial lords in Maryland. There were 40 of them. This was a great revelation for historians had previously understood that only a few manors had ever been granted in that province. Some of these manorial lords were her own ancestors and, realising how much interest had been aroused, it occurred to Mrs Richardson that instead of confining the study of colonial feudal institutions to her own individual efforts, other descendants of manorial families might be glad of the opportunity to assist in this work.

She then invited Mrs Edward Shippen and Douglas W Thomas to join her as the incorporators of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in 1911. Mrs Shippen was a descendant of James Neale of Wollaston Manor. Our Treasurer and former President, Mr Donald M Liddell, is one of the representatives of this manor in our Order today. Douglas H Thomas was a descendant of Robert Brooke of De La Brooke Manor - surveyed on November 21, 1650, and granted to his son, Baker Brooke, in 1658. Shortly after this, Mrs Richardson invited John Henry Livingston to become President of the New York Branch since it was well established that manors, patroonships, and seigniories had flourished in New Netherland and the province of New York. The first meeting of the New York Branch took place on December 3, 1912, at the home of Stephen H P Pell, the first Vice President of the Order and the father of our Board Member and former President, Mr John H P Pell.

From the outset, the New York Branch flourished and it soon surpassed its parent society in size and activity. In 1933, not long before her death, Hester Dorsey Richardson suggested that the New York Branch become a separate organisation. It was incorporated as such before she died on December 10, 1933, aged 67. The Maryland Order waned and ceased to exist after her death, but, fortunately, in 1938, a new enthusiastic group of Maryland manorial descendants banded together and formed the National Society of Descendants of Lords of Maryland Manors, under the leadership of Harry Wright Newman, a well known genealogist.

This is a very active group today and we have a good rapport with our sister society. Indeed, many members of the Maryland Society are members of our Order. Their qualification for membership is not as broad as ours since they are confined to manors granted in the province of Maryland, while their membership requirements stipulate that a manor is defined as a tract of land of not less than 1,000 acres granted to a Maryland colonist before 1722. The grant must also invest the owner

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with all manorial rights and customs of feudal England, including the privileges of court leet and court baron.

In a forthcoming publication, the Order will trace the descendants of the various manorial families of New York and Maryland down to the period just after the American Revolution. Meanwhile, we are open to the idea that there were bona fide manors in other colonies, such as South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Montgomery Schluyer published some exploratory material on this subject in our publication, "Notes on the Patroonships, Manors, and Seigneuries in Colonial Times", issued in 1953.

It is the tradition of our founder, Mrs Richardson, to explore the history of the manorial system in this country, and in Maryland alone, Mrs Richardson's original list of 40 manors has been expanded to 60 after additional research. We would like to expand the scope of our Order. It is also in the spirit of our founder to look to the future and maintain the strength and interest of our membership. Many people might be surprised to know that we exist at all. They might even say, as Joseph Papp did to a meeting of the St Nicholas Society of New York: "I thought you were all dead." Not only are we not dead, but we have many young members and prospective young members to carry on the business of this organisation. For example, my late grandmother, Elizabeth (Sudler) Turner, a descendant of Augustine Herrman of Bohemia Manor, has 17 great-grandchildren living today, ranging in age from 19 to 33. They are all members of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors. We hope that many young, eligible candidates, who are busy pursuing careers in this frantic modern world, may find some time to reflect on the history of their origins in a time when life was difficult, but the pace more leisurely.

*MR BEARD IS A FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS AND IS AN AUTHORITY ON THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN NORTH AMERICA. MEMBERS WISHING TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM SHOULD CONTACT THE MANORIAL SOCIETY*

## How industry helps to preserve the heritage

WHEN THE need for a pipeline is established by the British Gas Corporation, a suitable line - recognising the geographical and topographical features - is drawn on an Ordnance survey map, and route finding begins. Engineers and various specialists become involved in planning the pipeline and its eventual construction. This team assesses all aspects of the proposed line which will result from the particular topography and obstructions - ancient monuments, road, rail, and river crossings, and in some cases estuary crossings.

At this stage, full consultation takes place with the landowners who will be affected by the proposed pipeline and consideration is given to the agricultural implications - affected drainage schemes, fencing, and hedging requirements - which will be reinstated to their former condition on completion of the pipeline. Areas of high amenity, listed sites of scientific interest, woodlands, shelter belts, and specimen trees are all to be avoided if possible. It is, of course, inevitable that, due to the scale of construction, hedges have to be grubbed out which are in the path of the pipeline, but care is taken if the hedge has a particular historical or botanical interest. Field boundary hedges are reinstated with container grown quickthorns as the percentage of failures were unacceptable with bare root plants. A rabbit proof fence is erected at the field boundary to protect the hedge until it is established and stock proof.

As certain tree roots can adversely affect pipe coatings which are intended to protect against corrosion, planting within an easement is restricted to shallow rooting indigenous species. For every tree felled, as many as five smaller ones are planted; thus many thousands of trees are planted annually.

Areas of scientific interest can consist of a small dew pond or a whole moor, which is either hosting insect life and wildlife, or is noted for its botanical importance. Recently, particular consideration has been given to the reinstatement of medieval hay meadows in the Lake District. They are particularly rich in indigenous grasses and herbs which are used, from time to time, by universities as seed orchards.

Heather moorlands are reinstated where necessary with heather which means stripping seed (litter) off the easement before construction. The seed is then stored in polythene bags for future use. Disturbance of heather is restricted to the trenchline only. When reinstated, the entire easement is fenced to keep sheep off until the heather seeds have germinated and established, which takes between three and four years after construction.

The main economic effect on the farming community is that all reinstatement carried out must be to a standard that will guarantee the land is usable immediately it is handed back to the farmer; particular attention is paid to drainage reinstatement. Obviously, if a land drain is missed, it creates a problem and crop loss is suffered at once. When crossing the country with a big inch pipeline, all possible types of land drainage systems are encountered from the modern plastic system to the traditional clay wear systems and deep stone drains dating back to the Napoleonic Wars. All these systems are reinstated either by restoring the original or by installing cutoff drains - these are trenches which are usually gravel filled and of sufficient depth to intercept all the existing drains.

A considerable acreage of ridge and furrow land is crossed with every pipeline and is normally reinstated to its former condition. To do this, levels have to be taken before work begins. Topsoil is then stripped by machine, avoiding contamination with the subsoil, and is stored separately for future use. When reinstatement commences, the drainage aspects are dealt with first. The subsoil is then replaced



and married into the existing levels. Topsoil is replaced and seeded. A further example of the care which is taken to protect the environment is the concern shown for the recording and preservation of the country's archaeological heritage. Since 1976, British Gas Pipelines Department has had on its staff a qualified archaeological adviser to ensure that possible damage to archaeological sites is minimised and that all work is properly recorded. In 1978, British Gas won "The Times" Archaeological Award which is given to the firm or enterprise making the greatest contribution to archaeological endeavour.

In the following year, the corporation decided to sponsor the British Gas Young Rescue Award - now renamed the British Gas Young Archaeologists' Award - a national award for archaeological work carried out by children aged between nine and 16. The aim of the sponsorship is to generate more interest about archaeology in young people and to encourage youngsters who have a natural aptitude for this kind of work.

During the planning stage of pipeline work, the corporation's archaeologist consults national and local archaeologists and landowners to establish whether any known archaeological sites will be affected by the construction of a proposed pipeline. Surveys of the route are carried out and these may include field walking, the study of aerial photographs, field survey of landscape features, land usage relics, place name studies, the study of historical manuscripts, buildings, soil analysis, and geophysical surveys. If the location of a pipeline cannot be moved to avoid an important archaeological site, then recording work begins in advance of construction wherever possible, and the site is examined and recorded during construction. The records of such work are made available to local and national archaeologists, and landowners are notified of any discoveries made and then consulted about the future of any finds.

Because the large transmission pipes avoid built-up areas and all types of modern settlement, there is a slight bias away from Saxon and medieval settlements as well, since it is well known that the present parish boundaries and counties were mainly already in existence by the ninth century AD. However, a number of Saxon and medieval sites have been discovered during the construction of these big pipelines over the past six years. One of the peculiarities of prehistoric and early historic settlements is that they tend to shift slightly with time. A good example of this was revealed in the summer of 1981 when a pipeline was built which skirted the present village of Osbournby, Lincolnshire, which dates back to the Middle Ages. Settlement in the area had started in the Bronze Age (2000 to 1000 BC) on the hill top and had moved during the Iron Age, the Roman period, and the Saxon period to its present position on the valley floor. By careful planning, the pipeline was laid through the edges of the Roman and early Saxon settlement of the sixth/seventh centuries AD and did not cause serious disturbance to either settlement.

In skirting existing medieval sites, or deserted medieval villages additional information is often gathered about the history of the site. Near the village of Eshott (the only known moated site in Northumberland with fish ponds and hunting park), the remains of a medieval pottery kiln were found underneath 14th century ridge and furrow. The kiln, the only medieval pottery kiln so far discovered in north-east England, dates from the 12th century and so again demonstrates that the focus of the village shifted or that the village was shrinking by the 14th century.

All traces of deserted medieval villages found within the construction easement are recorded, as are the traces of prehistoric settlement, Roman villas, Saxon cemeteries, or other archaeological sites. These records, together with all the information which was gathered



before construction began, are collated and prepared for publication so that a proper and permanent record is available to the professional and amateur historian or archaeologist. One of the basic reasons for carrying out such work is that archaeological delays to the construction programme can be avoided. Also, future work elsewhere becomes easier when it can be demonstrated that such care of the environment is part and parcel of the job of laying large gas pipelines. Thus, moral obligations and practical considerations combine to preserve the historical and archaeological heritage of the country while it is supplied with gas.

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**BRITISH GAS** 

## Bucket-shops and abuses of heraldy

by Daniel McCarthy

THIS ARTICLE is written in the full consciousness that many members of the Manorial Society know far more of the subject than the writer, an amateur heraldist of the lowest rank. There was a time when the knowledge of heraldy was part of the education of every gentleman. This is far from the case today. I recently met a Scottish gentleman whose ancestors had held their land since Lyon was a lioncel, but who knew nothing and cared less for the science and the art of armory. But as Mr Humphery-Smith wrote in these pages recently, "no manorial lord should be without his coat of arms". It is, perhaps, to those who are in this category, or those whose arms are perhaps a little "unclear" that, with all humility, this article is directed.

To understand the present position of the Laws of Arms in England and Wales (together with Northern Ireland), and Scotland, an historical preamble is necessary. Heraldry in the Queen's realms is, or should be, orderly. In our part of north-west Europe, it began to develop from just before the middle of the 12th century and has continued to the present day. Essentially, it began as a system of military identification among warrior-nobles in the field to distinguish individuals, friend or foe, in the fog of battle. Certainly, by 1226, it had become a hereditary labelling system for use not only in war, but in peace. Hence, the definition advanced by Sir Anthony Wagner (quondam Garter King of Arms, now Clarenceux): "The systematic use of hereditary devices centred on the shield".

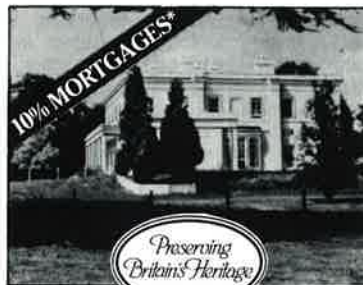
The use of heraldy in peace was intimately bound up with the feudal system; that intricate arrangement of land tenure, law-giving, and military obligations and duties of so many ranks of society, of individuals, one to another, culminating in service to the Sovereign in war. Thus, the devices by which a magnate was easily recognised in war could also be used on his own manor and in legal dealings with others as a means and system of identification and authentication of documents in an age when the standard of literacy was roughly equivalent to what our state education will achieve in about 50 years' time.

For such a system to work properly, there had to be a controlling authority and in a hierarchical system, ultimate control must be exercised from the top. The buck must stop somewhere. Therefore, as the medieval kings had to try to maintain administrative control over the feudal system, they began to realise that they also had to endeavour to control its outward signs - and coats of arms, the insignia of the noble warrior-caste, upon whom they had so much to rely, must perforce be controlled by them. As we shall see, the function was delegated.

There is little doubt that, in the beginning, many knights devised and assumed their own arms. Indeed, some of the earlier writers on heraldy suggest that there was a stratification of excellence: arms granted by the Sovereign were the best sort to have, grants by princes and barons perhaps not so good, and those assumed by chaps insufficiently chummy with the two higher categories, though valid, were to be least regarded.

It must be said that in this century, some writers have asserted that "arms of assumption" (or own devisal) are valid today - which brings me to the central problem of bogus or spurious heraldy. It is frequently called "bucket-shop" heraldy. According to my dictionary of slang, this phrase was used circa 1881 in America and described "an unauthorised office for the sale of stocks". If one accepts this definition, it is submitted that bucket-shop heraldy describes but one way in which coats of arms can be abused. Probably, these abuses fall into three main categories:

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I: "Arms of own devisal or invention". Such, while they may look all right and obey the rules of design, are borne entirely without authority.

II: "Arms of usurpation". This is the practice of using the arms of another, usually of the same surname, which arms have been properly granted, but to which the user has no right. Arms can be used by the grantee and his descendants "according to the Laws of Arms" and by no one else. It is reliance on ignorance of this principle that bucket-shops operate.

III: "Arms of Scottish impropriety". This is the practice of a cadet of an armigerous family using arms to which he would be entitled if he had bothered to matriculate them in Lyon Register. This might be considered by some persons to be a venial heraldic sin: "sed non irritare leones"!

Therefore, abuses arise mainly due to lack of understanding of the jurisdiction over, and control of, armorial bearings.

In England, the controversy was (and is) succinctly expressed by Mr G D Squibb, Norfolk Herald Extraordinary and Earl Marshal's Surrogate. Can arms, which are not on record at the College of Arms, be borne? (It should be explained that "borne" does not mean mere display). You can, if you wish, get pictures of anyone's arms and put them on your walls. But if you take, say, the Editor's arms and have them engraved on your teaspoons, placed on your writing paper, the sides of your motor car, or over the entrance to your house, then this is using them coram publico, as if they were your own. This is taking and using arms to which you have no title.

The real question today must be, therefore, is there system, record, and protection of arms in the Three Realms? To attempt to answer this question, one must consider, if only superficially, the historical evolution of the system.

It was during the 15th century that the Crown increasingly began to exert control over the arms borne by its loyal subjects. There had, of course, been heralds for centuries and many magnates had their own private heralds - as happens in Scotland to this day. In 1415, Henry V (the chap who was keen on all the heraldry in Shakespeare) created the office of Garter King of Arms, and gave him authority over all the heralds, whether employed by the Crown, or not. In 1484, the royal heralds received a charter of incorporation from Richard III and a house in London in which to keep their records. The private heralds slowly atrophied and the inception of the College of Arms gave a surer foundation to system and record.

But what of protection? Surely, if the king considers a man sufficiently worthy to bear arms by his authority, then this unique, personal, and hereditary label will be protected by the laws of the king? Well, yes, but as we shall see: "up to a certain point, Lord Copper". The Sovereign exercised this part of his judicial function in the Court of the Constable and Marshal, now known as the Court of Chivalry. Its jurisdictional function antedates the memory of the oldest living member of the Heraldry Society, but it certainly was hearing heraldic cases by the first half of the 14th century. The earlier cases seem mainly to have presented the Court not so much with questions of usurpation per se, as with having to decide which of the two bearers of exactly the same arms had the anterior right. Indeed, in one famous case, the Court felt obliged to decide that both families were entitled to the same coat. No matter: people who unlawfully assumed arms were prosecuted in the Court and so it has continued to the 20th century, the last case being as recent as 1954.

The Earl Marshal as part of his authority had a certain heraldic

responsibility from the 15th century but generally in his own Court of Chivalry (as Constable and Marshal) from circa 1350. The Kings of Arms had been granting arms from about 1400 and, certainly, Garter and Clarenceux had in 1498-99 a licence from Henry VII to visit and to reform (and destroy and pull down) the arms of the gentry. So the picture emerging over a period of some 150 years is one of growing royal control through the Earl Marshal's Court and the heralds. Thus, it may be argued, that whatever the status of the arms of "invention", or even "usurpation" before 1500, it would seem clear that the royal will and prerogative by that year and ever after make it transparent to all men that the Sovereign is the sole "fount of honour".

This view would be reinforced and emphasised by the Visitations which started in the following century. The heralds were empowered to travel the country visiting arms and cognisances and reforming "all false armory and arms devised without authority". The power to do so was granted by letters patent to Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux, and we may be fairly certain that similar instructions were given to Norroy and Lancaster.

The Visitations continued at intervals until 1687, systematically (to an extent), gleaning, correcting, reforming, and registering coats of arms and pedigrees - the latter with varying degrees of accuracy.

The legal position on "arms of invention" has been defined by Norfolk Herald in his pamphlet, "The Laws of Arms in England", to which this writer is indebted: "far from a man being able to assume arms at pleasure, his arms must be evidenced either by an actual grant or by user of such length and such a nature as will give rise to a presumption that the arms have been used since time immemorial". Arms when entered are registered at the College and because of this the requisition having been carried out under the aegis of the Kings of Arms have considered and found satisfactory the origin of the arms in each case.

It is established, therefore, that the Crown is the fount of all honour and arms are "in the nature of an honour" and not a piece of personal property. It is sometimes asserted that arms are an incorporeal hereditament and, while this may be true in Scotland, the most recent English authority does not support this view. "It is clear that the right to bear arms is not a matter cognisable by Common Law which seems to show that there is no property in arms in the legal sense, otherwise the courts of law would protect them," per Goddard L C J, Earl Marshal's Surrogate in the Manchester Palace of Varieties case in 1954. But the granting of arms is now considered by most authorities to be part of the Royal Prerogative exercised by the Kings of Arms since 1568 under warrant from the Earl Marshal.

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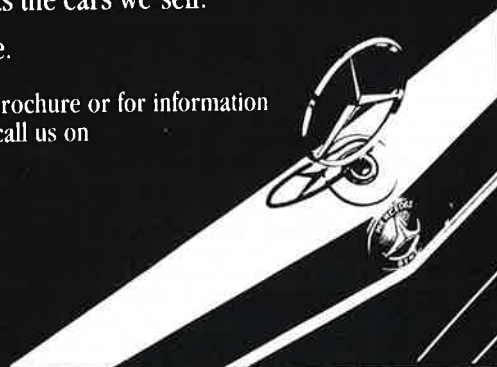
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way station and see on the apron a stand advertising "arms for a name". The customer filled in a card with his surname, country of origin, nationality, and so forth. From this card would be prepared a sketch of the arms "associated with his name". This was quickly done and then the customer would be persuaded to purchase a shield with the arms upon it "in glowing heraldic colours". Frequently, there was a "disclaimer" by the firm: "You may proudly display the arms associated with your name, but you must not bear them as if they were an official grant". Some years ago, there was a shop in Bond Street doing the same thing. Today, there is a shop in Oxford Street undertaking the same practice and the author discovered two shops in, of all places, Colwyn Bay within the last few months making the same bogus promises. The essentially hereditary aspect of heraldry is diminished by this sort of nonsense. And it is snobbish because, as Norroy and Ulster King of Arms points out, arms are frequently and correctly referred to as *tesserae gentilitatis*, the insignia of gentility, and he adds that "a grant simply acknowledges gentility either innate or acquired of the grantee". This is also the view of Sir Anthony Wagner: "Snobbery begins where falsehood enters..." and "to value a fictitious pedigree or coat of arms, to which one has no right, is surely more snobbish than sensible". Yet, as has been indicated, the abuses continue today; and many of the bogus and spurious arms in use in 1982 had their origins in the last century. There may possibly be some members of the Manorial Society who have signet rings, pieces of silver, little paintings, sketches of "the family crest", which were devised for their great-grandfather by heraldic stationers in Victorian times. It would be sad to think that if such a hypothetical creature were to exist, he would be too snobbish, too embarrassed, too ignorant, or even too poor to do something about putting his heraldic house in order.

Having been educated, in part, in Scotland (and the phraseology is deliberately chosen), the writer knows that the natives of that blessed and bonnie place consider that all things are much better ordered there than in other parts of the British Isles over which Her Majesty reigns. In matters of armorial law, the contention is a powerful one. The main difference between the two realms is that in Scotland the Law of Arms is part of the Common Law of the land and has also been given extra strength by Statute Law, notably in 1592, 1672, and 1822. The Lord Lyon is a judge of the realm, has his own Court in which he sits, and can and will protect the rights of Scottish armigers. Two functions, therefore, are confirmed in the same office: in granting and matriculating arms in Scotland, Lyon exercises the Royal Prerogative, but, in addition, he has a clearly defined judicial function, which he possesses *virtute officii*, backed as I have said by Common and Statute Law. The contrast with England is that, although the granting of arms is vested in the Kings of Arms under warrant from the Earl Marshal (and, thus, he and they exercise the Royal Prerogative), the judicial authority is the Earl Marshal sitting in his Court. Now the Court of Chivalry does not come under the Common Law of England, and its statutory basis would seem to be two less-than-robust Statutes of Richard II. It could, therefore, be argued that such separation of powers, considered by Montesquieu to be essential in practice possibly militates against armorial law enforcement in England.

Again, the law in Scotland is that heraldic heirs and cadets must rematriculate their arms to bear and to use them. Cadets are expressly mentioned here because these younger sons inherit no right to use the arms of their fathers, but merely "a right to obtain a remat-

riculation of their father's coat with such congruent differences as the Lord Lyon considers suitable". As Lyon has indicated, "the misappropriation or unauthorised display (sic) of a man's coat of arms" is a "real injury" under the Common Law of Scotland, and a Scots armiger can obtain a number of different remedies against any person depicting his arms contrary to his wishes or his prejudices.

**Per contra** the Court of Chivalry deals with matters of dignity and honour, which, although they are incorporeal hereditaments in Scotland, would appear not to be so in England - despite what a more distinguished and professional heraldist than I has recently said. (ide Heraldry Society verbatim report of the "Manchester" case in 1954, page 57).

The answer to these abuses of the Law of Arms, which I have attempted to outline in this article, must surely lie in more frequent and proper use of the Court of Chivalry. Its last sitting was in 1954 and before that in 1737. A court which sits so infrequently can in my opinion give but little protection to arms or armigers, and will be regarded as vestigial by many heraldists and jurists. The bar to its reconvening would appear to be part of the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice (sitting as the Earl Marshal's Surrogate) in the "Manchester" case in 1954: "I am firmly of the opinion that (this Court) should be put upon a statutory basis, defining its jurisdiction and the sanctions it can impose". This is all very fine and large, but one doubts if parliamentary time would ever be given to such a measure although the Government of Western Australia passed its Armorial Bearings Act in 1979.

No, English courts concern themselves with criminal and civil matters. It could be argued that, while the Court of Chivalry concerns itself with the dignities in life, there is another court which concerns itself with the dignity of death. It has done so with the ceremonies of tradition, with other ceremonies, and with heraldry and genealogy for nearly 500 years. It is concerned with the Laws of Arms more honoured today in the observance than in the breach thereof, despite the abuses of which I have spoken. It functions daily, expeditiously, and inexpensively. It has few sanctions and uses them hardly at all. It is an inquisitorial tribunal, as the Court of Chivalry could be. It is suggested that, as there are more lawyers holding office at the College of Arms than at any time in its history, then perhaps consensus thinking, expressed as rulings of the Chapter of the Kings of Arms, Herald, and Pursuivants - who meet monthly at the College - will yield a practical solution to the problems (much less than they used to be), of the kind upon which this paper has touched.

*DR MCCARTHY PRACTISES MEDICINE IN LONDON. HE WAS CALLED TO THE BAR IN 1978 AND IS HM DEPUTY CORONER FOR THE CITY AND ALSO INNER WEST LONDON*



## Recreating the splendour of the past

BARRATT is of course, best known for building thousands of new houses each year - more than 11,000 in 1980. Less well known is that the group is leading the field of refurbishment of older properties, thus adding to the country's stock of homes without adding to the land shortage, while at the same time preserving Britain's heritage. The company responsible for this specialised area of the group's activities is Barratt Southern Properties which this month celebrates the completion of the 150th home created from what in many cases have been historic, yet neglected, buildings. With the continuing undersupply of serviced land and with five million people living in sub-standard accommodation, this area of the group's activities will undoubtedly assume greater and greater importance. Many of the buildings rescued in this way have been listed by the Department of the Environment as being of special architectural and historical interest: Connaught Mansions in Bath - once the famous Pulteney Hotel and the subject of a £1.25 million restoration programme; Brockhampton Park, near Gloucester

an impressive Cotswold stone mansion originally built in 1645; most recently Laleham Abbey on the Thames near Staines, a fine neoclassical building designed by Papworth in 1803 and the 10th in series of preservation projects undertaken by the company. With special skill, Barratt has restored these buildings, preserving the original features - fine fireplaces, cornices, pillars, decorative ceilings, and combined these with the most up to date amenities: stylish bathrooms, luxury kitchens, central heating, closed circuit television security. The result has been a very wide range of homes at prices ranging from as little as £16,000 to as much as £225,000 whose owners enjoy the kind of amenities - acres of landscaped grounds, city centre locations - that would be impossible to provide with conventional modern housing. Barratt Southern Properties is committed to a multimillion pound programme to rejuvenate these older buildings - replacing decay with life and people: a policy of building for the future by building on the past.



# Landowners are the stewards of our future

by W J D Taylor

WHETHER a country estate is bought, leased, tenanted, or inherited, the occupant is only a trustee of part of our national heritage with a duty to maintain, improve, and preserve the property for future generations.

Some people are vociferously against the private ownership of land since they assume that it confers some divine right on the owner to extract wealth and fortune from such ownership. This attitude stems largely from ignorance of the real situation. In practice, the only way large amounts of cash can be raised is by the sale of that very asset which a landowner so often wishes to preserve. But even after such a disposal, capital gains tax and all the other tax consequences make deep inroads into any surplus. Thus it can be easily illustrated that ownership and thereby mere paper wealth do not always achieve a large, spendable income for the owner. Nor does ownership confer privileges on a person without conferring duties, liabilities, and responsibilities, often in greater proportion than the imagined privileges.

As a lifetime steward of one such piece of England, I am ever conscious of these duties, not only to the property, but to the many families who derive their living and have their homes on such an estate. To identify my property as the 1,000-acre Cricket St Thomas Estate, in Somerset, which has for three years featured on BBC television screens as the Grantleigh Manor Estate in *To the Manor Born*, will tell readers that not only is one prepared to accept the responsibility of land ownership, but that one is also prepared to have one's efforts scrutinised and criticised by the 20 million people who have watched the series each week and the 250,000 people who come each year to see the Wild Life Park, which is in the centre of the estate and which has been open to the public for 15 years.

The last few decades have failed to produce a Capability Brown, an Adam, or a Soane, who, in an era where there was apparently greater wealth and greater imagination, built the magnificent parks, houses, and architectural follies which are so much a special part of Britain's heritage today. The revenue generated by a visiting public opens up the possibility of building and rebuilding interesting architectural embellishments which can be admired and appreciated by the visitors who have helped to finance them. Nowadays, though, everything has to have an economic reason behind its creation. Little is built solely on the basis that it would look attractive or has been inspired by a wild, imaginative dream: why build Marble Arch or the Eiffel Tower, or build houses like Blenheim and Brighton Pavilion? Everything today has to be immediate, built within 12 months with money as the principal criterion.

It is difficult to believe that the imagination and creative ability of those previous decades died with our forefathers. Where is the excitement and achievement in building and embellishing today? Even if costs prohibit the building of such follies and figments of the imagination, surely our bright young architects could be persuaded to produce some designs of fantasy to show that inspiration is not dead.

At Cricket St Thomas, we are constantly looking for architectural pieces which are worthy of preservation, or rebuilding and resiting. A small mausoleum summerhouse-type of building has been designed and planned for the adornment of a prominent hilltop on the Estate. A model was made and sited in its eventual position and appeared in one of the episodes of *To the Manor Born*. Alas, the construction was only plywood and fibreglass, unable to stand the test of time and weather. It has now been removed to leave a gap on the skyline which cries out for such a building. Gateways, archways, fountains, obelisks all have a place in a beautifully landscaped park and garden setting - where the



public can appreciate and enjoy them must be rewarding. Today, planners cannot see how to give planning permission for anything unless it is required, functional, and on the proverbial bus route or near a school.

What a much poorer place this country would have been if Wyatt, Vanburgh, and their contemporaries had had to do battle with the planners on every house they wanted to build. Without deliberately breaking the law, it can be difficult unless all architectural monuments can be classed as "agricultural", although many planners can be persuaded to listen to a reasoned argument, and as long as your "obelisk" does not present a health hazard, they may relent.

It would be a shame to see the 20th century go down in history as a stagnant period for exciting and lasting architecture. We do not have to build a Castle Howard, but it would be creditable to leave behind some permanent monument to our generation. We at Cricket St Thomas will certainly try, visitor finances permitting. If any readers know of any building, archway, gateway, or other monument which may be worth moving and re-erecting, please write with your ideas.

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## On becoming the Lord of the Manor

by Leslie Retford

IT IS ONLY on the rarest occasions that the vacant, early morning mind, idly casting over the papers, is suddenly gripped by an item that commands lively attention: "Wedgwood Benn better - Title reclaimed"; or in this particular case: "How you can lord it over a village". This rather compelling headline in a local paper stood out from the usual "exclusives" about cats in trees and motorists prosecuted for having slow-moving windscreen-wipers. It drew my attention to a forthcoming sale of lordships in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire, and suggested that these titles might sell for about £2,000.

It was the mention of Lincolnshire manors that excited me. For many years, I have been researching my family history back to the early 17th century. Throughout all this time, my zeal has been fired by the search for a sort of "ancestral Eldorado", an attempt to establish a connection with the north Lincolnshire Retfords/Redfords of the 15th century. This family had several manors until they were all forfeited by attainder during the Wars of the Roses. How wonderful it would be to buy one of these same manors and restore it to the Retford family, thus frustrating Lancastrian malice after 500 years!

The auctioneers were contacted and after a few weeks, an introductory circular was produced about the sale. Disappointment was immediate. There was only one manor from north Lincolnshire (now abominably described as "Humberside") and that had not been held by the family. But now it was too late to withdraw from the manorial scene. The weeks of waiting had been weeks of speculation and in my mind I had already imagined myself as being a lord of the manor. The idea appealed to me, and surely my forefathers would approve such an ambition.

The arrival of the sale catalogue giving full particulars of the titles to be sold and detailing the accompanying documents called for careful consideration. There were 14 lots, but interest immediately concentrated on what I regarded as easily the most attractive of all titles - the Lordship of Pleshey, listed as Lot 2 with the Manor of High Easter. Pleshey is arguably the most historic village in Essex: its castle the seat of the High Constable of England for two centuries; mentioned in Shakespeare; principal manor of the de Mandevilles, earls of Essex and of the de Bohuns, earls of Hereford. It was here that Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester and Lord of Pleshey, was arrested by his nephew, Richard II. Taken into the Duchy of Lancaster, the manor was part of the dower of three queens, Katherine of Valois, Margaret of Anjou, and Elizabeth Wydeville. As an historian whose main enthusiasm is for the 14th and 15th centuries, I found the prospect of acquiring such an historic title irresistible.

The auction was held in the splendid Moot Hall of Colchester and it was rather disconcerting to find several hundred chairs set out before the platform. Should I sit at the front (might appear too keen) or opt for the anonymity of the middle seats (would the auctioneer see me)? Several shifts of location took place before I finally settled for a prepared position at the end of a row, just a few rows from the front. I had arrived a good 40 minutes before the start of the sale fearing that the room would be packed with Americans or Germans, eager to plunder more of our British heritage; but I was pleasantly surprised at what started as a relatively low attendance. However, as the time for the commencement of the sale drew nearer, more and more people arrived so that I was eager to start as soon as possible. The newspaper estimate of £2,000 seemed rather too optimistic, particularly for such an attractive title as the Lordship



## Why have an estate agent?

PEOPLE OFTEN ask, when contemplating the sale of their house, why bother with an estate agent? writes John Inge, Partner in Knight Frank and Rutley. Obviously, the roof over their heads is a very emotive subject and generally people have a preconceived idea of how much their house is worth. Advisers in the financial world can apply inflation cost accounting, or other methods to almost any transaction, but in the longrun, the major asset of any family is their home. The number of estate agents in business at present proves the demand for professional and up-to-date advice. Knight Frank and Rutley would lay claim to being the largest country house agents at the top end of the market in the British Isles. Their media coverage is the largest and it is their policy to advertise in magazines with full displays using high quality photographs. What, however, do they sell? Let us look at last summer and start with Amberley Castle (above), dating from 1360 set in 400 acres of Sussex countryside - the only castle that can come on the market less than 50 miles from London. The Court House, East Meon, in Hampshire, which was

started in the late 14th century was sold for a sum in excess of £230,000 while the Tukul, in a superb position on the Beaulieu River, was built in the 1960s and sold for £500,000. It is not necessarily the most expensive houses that create the most interest. The Old Rectory, at Tichborne, sold for more than £150,000, had 50 people round it in the first week, and sold after the highest bids had been requested. Alderbury House, designed by James Wyatt in about 1890, was the subject of a lot of competition over £300,000. Haseley Court, a superb example of Queen Anne and Georgian architecture, was on the market for more than £750,000. There is a sale arranged. A brief insight into a top estate agent's year shows the amazing variety of country properties to come onto its books. Inflation cost accounting apart, the value of a house is dependent not only on buyers, but on the skills of the estate agent who is used to seeing quality property and whose main role is in extracting the highest price for the property for his client.

of Pleshey. Fortunately, the catalogue gave minimal details of the history of Pleshey; indeed, it said less about this manor than about any of the others.

As we waited for the sale to begin, reporters from the national press were wandering about interviewing prospective purchasers. There was great press attention for an American gentleman from Oklahoma (did they have oil wells down there? I asked myself). He said that he had come specially for this auction (frightening visions of a private jet landing at Heathrow and a limousine parked outside with a boot full of dollars!) He was prepared to bid up to £3,000 for a manor (well, not quite the threat I had expected).

I had calculated that with the cooperation of my bank manager, I could bid up to £3,500. There was a lady explaining to the press that she had come on behalf of her parish to buy the title to their village, an aim that had my ready sympathy especially as she was not from Pleshey. Eventually, the reporters gathered around me. Was I a prospective purchaser? Which manor was I interested in and why? How much would I be prepared to pay? This was rather like the world's press asking Eisenhower where and when he intended to invade Europe just before D-Day, so I declined to answer such questions and pretended only casual interest for the benefit of any rivals within earshot.

The auction began with the announcement of last minute changes to subdivide the first two lots. This meant that High Easter would be sold separately from Pleshey, now designated as Lot 2B. The first lot attracted keen bidding to reach £4,400 - a discouraging figure from my point of view. My response to a call for an opening bid of £2,000 was perhaps a little hasty and there was a prolonged pause before any further bid was offered. Nevertheless, the auctioneer showed a most unwelcome reluctance to bring down his gavel and resorted to pleading with the audience in an attempt to cajole further bids. "Come along, gentlemen. We can't let this go at a maiden bid." (Why not?) So the contest began: £2,100... £2,200... £2,300, and so on until the gavel came down on my bid of £2,600.

The immediate sensation was a mixture of joy and disbelief at my good fortune - feelings which grew stronger as I watched all later lots go for not less than £3,000 and one went over £6,000. With the close of the sale, it was my intention to leave quickly and avoid further press interviews, but I was cornered by a representative of the local press. I could not resist scanning all of the national papers the next day and was rather disappointed not to find mention of the auction. My arrival at school after the weekend was greeted with delighted amusement by colleagues and pupils. The later editions of the Guardian had apparently covered the auction, mentioning me by name, while the Daily Mail had run a feature, and the story had quickly spread throughout the school. During the rest of the week, further reports and even a photograph appeared in the local press, but things are now getting back to normal and the boys have been persuaded to stop calling me "my lord".

My colleagues seemed to be baffled about why anyone should spend so much money on a manorial title, especially once they understood that the "droit de seigneur" does not exist and that there is no income from the manor. But how can you explain the pleasure of owning an historic manorial title that dates from Domesday? I take an unashamed pride in being a successor of the lords of Pleshey, but I have since become more conscious of an obligation to serve the interests of my manor in any way I can, for it is in this way that the concept of a manor and of the lordship may best be preserved; and you may be certain that there will be a marked increase in references to Pleshey in my history lessons.

*MAJOR RETFORD TEACHES HISTORY AT A SCHOOL IN ESSEX AND WAS ONE OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS AT THE STRUTT AND PARKER AUCTION AT COLCHESTER WHEN 16 MANORS WERE SOLD*



# Working towards our Europe

by Freda Smith

EUROPA NOSTRA began its existence in 1963 with the decision of a handful of amenity societies in half a dozen West European countries to establish loose contact with one another. Since then, the size of its membership and the scope of its activities have grown greatly and now Europa Nostra is an internationally recognised federation of more than 20,000 organisations in all the 21 member states of the Council of Europe, with a combined membership of several million.

**Its three principal functions are:**

- 1: To call for urgent action to protect Europe's architectural and natural heritage against the dangers which threaten it;
- 2: To encourage high standards of contemporary architecture and planning;
- 3: To promote measures of all kinds to improve the environment in town and country.

The policy and programme of action of Europa Nostra are determined by an International Executive Committee, which meets regularly in different countries. For the past 12 years, the President has been Lord Duncan-Sandys, who was at one time British minister responsible for the environment and was the founder of the Civil Trust in Britain. In addition to representatives of member organisations, drawn from all parts of Europe, the Committee includes the President of Icomos; the Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe and the Chairman of the Cultural Committee of its Parliamentary Assembly; the Chairman of the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities; the President of the Council of European Municipalities; the Chairman of the Environment Committee of the European Travel Commission; and a representative of the International Union of Local Authorities.

The Committee visits places where conservation has been undertaken, or where problems have arisen, which call for action. The business of Europa Nostra is conducted by a small secretariat in London, composed of a director and three assistants.

Since few of its member organisations possess substantial funds, Europa Nostra is obliged to keep its subscriptions extremely low. Being an independent organisation, it does not seek financial support from governments. It does, however, receive some modest contributions from commerce and industry and certain companies have generously sponsored specific projects. At its conferences and seminars, it has focused attention on a wide range of problems, such as the relationship between tourism and conservation; control of development in areas of natural beauty; restriction of outdoor advertising; protection of the coastline; the role of youth in conservation; traffic in historic towns and creation of pedestrian areas; planning problems in rural areas; theft of art treasures; and financing of conservation.

Recommendations on policy, emanating from these meetings, have been submitted to the Council of Europe and to the governments and local authorities concerned. In a number of cases, this has helped to secure positive action, as for example the restriction of car parking in the Grand Place in Brussels; the reconsideration of plans to build incongruous new buildings in the historic town of Krems-Stein on the Danube; removal of overhead telephone wires in a number of old villages in Switzerland; the withdrawal by the Greek Government of permission for the construction of an alumina factory in the area beyond the hills below Delphi, which would have gravely impaired the beautiful setting of this famous monument and have raised the danger of atmospheric pollution; the discouragement of a plan to introduce a motorway and the construction of modern administrative buildings on

Mount Athos; the cancellation of official plans to drive a road through the beautiful Parc de Schoppenwihr, in Alsace; and the delay of new construction on an important Viking site in the Irish Republic to allow time for full archaeological exploration.

With the generous help of Kodak, a booklet illustrating "Europe's Heritage in Danger" has been produced in three languages. Similarly, with the aid of the Cement and Concrete Association, a booklet has been published in four languages to encourage the introduction of pedestrian areas by demonstrating the many ways of making these attractive and efficient. Another fully illustrated booklet has been prepared with Philips International to show how floodlights can enhance the urban scene.

#### EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR

At a meeting of European ministers of culture in Brussels in 1969, Europa Nostra urged that an international campaign be jointly launched by governments to stimulate interest in the protection of Europe's architectural heritage. The Council of Europe formally designated 1975 as European Architectural Heritage Year. During the three-year campaign, which preceeded it, intense efforts were made in all countries to awaken appreciation of Europe's architectural treasures and to initiate action of various kinds to improve the environment.

Internationally, Europa Nostra, with financial and other assistance from governments and industry, made a variety of contributions. These included the production, in eight languages, of a film entitled "Europa Nostra" which was seen by millions of people on television and which has won prizes at film festivals all over the world; the mounting of a travelling exhibition of photographs; and the publication of illustrated booklets.

#### HISTORIC TOWNS FORUM

Recognising that the fate of our architectural heritage is largely determined by the planning decisions of local authorities, Europa Nostra has set up an Historic Towns Forum, through which about 800 historic towns in Europe exchange information, undertake study tours, and hold conferences at which they compare experience and ideas.

Europa Nostra has throughout emphasised the importance of interesting youth in the preservation of their heritage. In addition to the discussions at its conferences, it convened a seminar in England of representatives of youth organisations to discuss further ways in which young people could be involved in conservation work. During visits to different places, they saw a number of projects being undertaken by the young.

Action has been taken with an international youth organisation to ensure a continuous link between national societies working in this field.

Buildings of historic interest and areas of natural beauty inevitably attract tourists in great numbers; and this in turn leads to the construction of many hotels, restaurants, car parks, and other facilities, which all too often tend to destroy the distinctive character and beauty of the very places which the tourists come to admire. With this in mind, Europa Nostra and the European Travel Commission, representing the tourists' interests have established a permanent Joint Committee which seeks to find ways of reconciling the needs of tourism and conservation. Together, these two organisations have produced a booklet entitled "The Tourist and the Historic Heritage".



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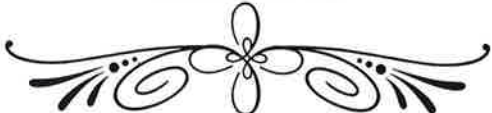
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Europa Nostra has for long realised that one of the best ways of encouraging interest in the preservation of the architectural heritage is by example. It, therefore, welcomed the offer of Franklin Mint to sponsor an annual award scheme. This was introduced in 1978. In the three years in which it has been operating, 15 medals and 68 diplomas of merit have been awarded for outstanding achievements, big and small, throughout Europe.

These are presented at ceremonies, which receive much publicity in the press and on television and so help to stimulate interest in architectural conservation. In all these ways, Europa Nostra is maintaining and intensifying the campaign to save our common heritage before it is too late.

*MISS SMITH IS DIRECTOR OF EUROPA NOSTRA WHOSE PRESIDENT IS LORD DUNCAN-SANDYS. EUROPA NOSTRA'S ADDRESS IS 86 VINCENT SQUARE, LONDON SW1P 2PG TELEPHONE LONDON 01 834-5886*



## How to maintain a shoot and still enjoy it

by Christopher Egerton

THE IMPORTANT changes that have taken place during the 20th century have made their mark on many aspects of life. Game shooting has not been left unscathed and its pattern is changing. The two main factors contributing to change are escalating costs and redistribution of wealth. There will be those who bemoan the passing of the golden era of "The Big Shots" and the great private shoots - probably no one more than those gentlemen who relied on their reputation as a good shot and a jolly fellow for invitations to shoot by generous hosts throughout the winter. However, the landowner has to be practical and it is a fruitless exercise to dwell on what has been. The changes are here to stay, like marriage for better or worse. The wise man will therefore trim his sails to the wind of change and make the best headway he can.

Landowners in Scotland have been letting their grouse shooting and stalking to overseas visitors for many years. Indeed, the rents received are a vital contribution to estate finances. Until comparatively recently, there has been some resistance to this policy in England and Wales - but this has been gradually worn down as the economic situation became more difficult. Estate shooting, instead of being a private luxury of the landlord, has had to become a contribution to the overall budget. As expenses rose, so some owners started to invite a few friends to share the cost, or let the shoot entirely to a syndicate, sometimes retaining a gun for themselves.

The resistance to overseas visitors stemmed from two main causes:

- 1: Reluctance to have strangers stamping over private land;
- 2: A fear of dangerous shooting.

However, many owners have found that they prefer to let a few days to complete parties and have their own private guests on other days. Depending on the number of let days, it is possible to reduce the costs to the owner to a minimum, or even to make a profit. Owners have also been most agreeably surprised at the appreciation and good manners exhibited by visiting parties - sometimes lacking in their own friends.

**Safety:** I am often asked if a certain party is "safe" and also who "are the most dangerous shots". The answer to the first is that no one is safe. There will be few shooting men who, if really honest with themselves, will not say at least once a season: "My God, I shouldn't have fired that shot!" The answer to the second is difficult to generalise. At the risk of being blackballed from all the "best" places I would say that elderly, experienced Englishmen and Scotsmen are a source of danger. The eye is not as keen as it was, nor the reflexes so sharp. Stops may not be seen and the swing continued too far. I have three one-eyed friends whose injuries were inflicted by the home team.

Among overseas visitors, there are certain national characteristics. The French, Spanish, and Italians tend to be quick, and sometimes cut their angles rather too fine for choice. But most of them are accustomed to shooting "in the line" and, therefore, understand it. The Germans tend to be precise and very correct, but are more accustomed to shooting a "going away" bird rather than on-coming. Transatlantic visitors tend to be "lone hunters" at home and care should be taken to explain the procedure and hazards of a driven shoot.

There are also two types of English groups who often take days. The first is those who have not taken up shooting until middle-age, and so lack the grounding of youthful gun-handling tuition. The

acquisition of a fine pair of guns and several sessions at the shooting school are not necessarily a guarantee of safety consciousness. The second is clay shooting sportsmen who have progressed to game shooting. These are generally very accurate and so safety conscious that they shame many others. The invariable rule should be that every party is given a "peptalk" before shooting starts - pointing out the dangers of stops, beaters, pickersup, and so on. The golden rule is that no bird is safe to shoot at unless you can see daylight underneath it.

Do not be misled by appearances. I had one party who appeared in very workman-like rig - well-worn Barbours, old hats, gum boots - and they looked as though they knew what they were at, so I forewent the usual peptalk. After the first drive - one man went looking for a bird with his gun. It got up at his feet and he fired at it through the other guns and beaters - he missed everything luckily, and his friend had another shot at the wounded bird, and also missed. We sent them home.

**Administration:** Visiting parties are often composed of extremely busy men who have enormous responsibilities and detailed decisions to make in their everyday lives, which is why they can afford to shoot. So when they take a day's shooting, they are on holiday and want to enjoy themselves. All tiresome administrative details should be taken care of for them - accommodation, food, transport, cartridges, everything so that they have nothing to worry about. They will appreciate it.

**The Price:** It is better to sell a day at what looks an expensive price, and give them full measure - rather than sell what appears to be cheap, but give short change. For example, if you expect a 200 bird day, sell it as 175 bird day. The group will be delighted when they get 200. Do not sell it for a 225 bird day to make it look cheap. They will have paid in advance, of course, and by the time shooting takes place they may have forgotten the price. But they will remember the forecast bag. Their satisfaction will depend on the realisation of the anticipated amount of shooting and not on the price they paid.

**The Sport:** It is a mistake to think that because a party does not speak English very well, or has not taken part in a formal shoot before, that its members are bloody fools! If they were they would probably not have the money to shoot. So do not arrange drives which are obviously going to be unproductive. It will only irritate the visitors. If it is possible that the party may shoot many more birds than forecast, it is wise to have a surcharge written into the agreement. That is to say: "If 10 per cent more birds are shot than forecast, there will be a surcharge of so much a bird over that 10 per cent." This is far more satisfactory than finishing with a blank drive to prevent an overkill. When planning a day try to have all the drives more or less even. Avoid two or three very heavy ones, followed by a couple of "duff" ones. If possible, have a quick sharp one first thing in the morning to get the adrenalin flowing, followed by the most difficult, then a good, but easier, drive just before lunch. This will put everyone in excellent spirits. They will talk of the high birds, but have inward satisfaction from their prowess at the last drive.

After lunch, start again with a quick drive. Never keep guns hanging about for half an hour - the drink dries out of them! Finally, finish with a nice drive so that everyone goes away happy. Parties who enjoy themselves will come again and again which is most satisfactory. They will also spread the word and so increase the

demand. To conclude, let days can be great fun as well as financially rewarding. Most visiting parties, if given fair treatment, are thoroughly grateful for all that is done for them and often become personal friends. Some people may regret the passing of the golden era of the "The Big Shot" and the private shoots, and resent the commercialisation of sport which brings an influx of overseas visitors and other strangers treading on what was once hallowed ground.

However, the economic climate being what it is the income is a valuable addition to the rural economy. Not only does the landlord benefit, but so do his keepers who might otherwise be out of a job. Then there are many part-timers, pensioners and others, who form the vast corps of beaters and pickersup: and of course there are the "allied trades" - game farmers, food manufacturers, gun and cartridge makers, clothiers and hoteliers - all of whom derive benefit from the sport. Even the Treasury gets foreign currency!

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## A pace-setter for stately homes

by Edward Montagu

BEAULIEU, in Hampshire, has been my family's home since 1538 when, at the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, Beaulieu Abbey with its 8,000-acre estate was bought from the Crown by my ancestor, Thomas Wriothesley, First Earl of Southampton.

The great abbey church and many of the other fine buildings were reduced to ruins, but the cloisters, lay brothers' apartments, refectory, and the two gatehouses were retained. The great gatehouse was turned into a residence and became Palace House, where the family have lived ever since and it is my home today.

In 1952, after I inherited Beaulieu from my father, the Second Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, I decided to open Palace House and its gardens to the public. As a memorial to my father, who was one of the pioneers of motoring in Great Britain and the first parliamentary champion of the motorist's cause, I displayed a handful of early vehicles in the front hall of the house, and it was from this modest beginning that the now world famous National Motor Museum of Beaulieu grew.

This, of course, did not happen overnight. For the past 25 years, I have been building up the vehicle collection into one of the finest in the world, as well as trying to persuade the motor industry to support the conception of creating an international museum dedicated to road transport - one that would mirror the achievements of the British motor industry.

By 1957, when when more and more vehicles were being displayed in various parts of Palace House, it became clear that it would be necessary to rehouse the exhibits in a building designed for the purpose. This building was opened for me by the late Lord Brabazon in 1959. However, it soon became apparent that even that building was neither suitable nor large enough to provide a permanent home for the comprehensive collection which was envisaged. Furthermore, the great popularity of Beaulieu and the ever increasing demand for better facilities for tourists made it essential to work to a long-term plan so that such developments would not harm the very beautiful countryside in which Beaulieu is situated.

A new complex was designed, therefore, by leading architects who were instructed to fit the new museum, restaurant, and car parks into the landscape so that they would not be obtrusive. This object has been achieved and the new 20th century buildings fully complement the architecture of the Cistercian monks who built the original Beaulieu Abbey 750 years ago.

Since its conception, the museum has followed three important principles: first, that it should tell the story of motor transport from the very early days upto modern times; second, that it should remain a live museum and maintain as many vehicles as possible in running order so that they could be driven in rallies the world over; third, that the Beaulieu Estate should be an educational centre for the thousands of students and others from all parts of the world who are interested in the history of motor transport in all its many forms. Indeed, the Library of Motoring at Beaulieu is probably without equal in the world in content and in the research undertaken. That nearly 200 people a week use its services is proof of the library's reputation.

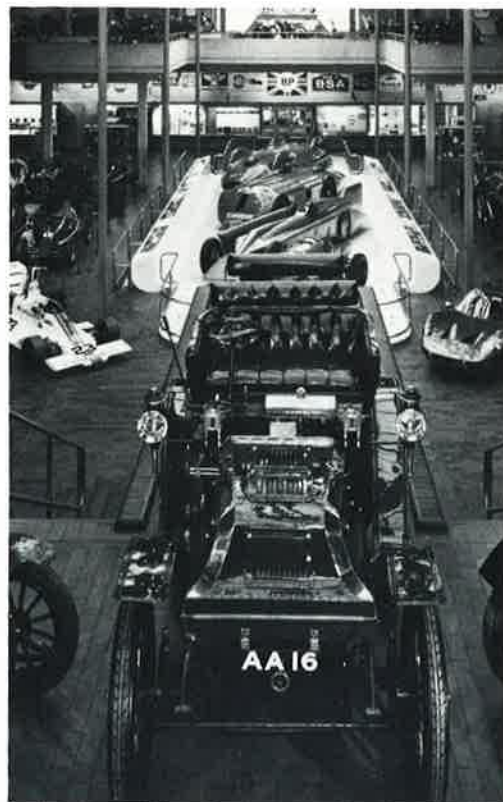
The museum houses about 250 vehicles, split into seven main sections. First, at the entrance, there is the Alcan Hall of Fame which commemorates the great pioneers and racing drivers. In it are displayed eight famous cars, ranging from my father's 1899 Daimler to a 1909 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost and the 1964 Austin Mini Cooper-S which won the Monte Carlo Rally. Sections devoted to veteran cars



(upto 1918) and Vintage cars (1919-1930) are complemented by the Racing Car section and the Commercial Vehicle section, not forgetting the Motor Cycle Gallery which houses about 60 machines spanning the years from 1898-1962. The museum is especially proud to have four World Record-Breaking cars which were driven by Sir Malcolm Campbell, Donald Campbell, and Sir Henry Segrave. They range from a 350hp Sunbeam, which was the first car to go at 150 mph in 1925, upto the most recent, Donald Campbell's Bluebird which raised the speed limit to 403 mph in 1964. Finally, there is the fascinating motor car bric-à-brac and other items which are relevant to the history of motoring in a social rather than a technical sense.

As far as the tourist is concerned, Beaulieu is certainly a very pleasant place to visit. You leave your car in a beautifully situated car park shaded by historic oak trees and then, after a single admission charge, you are free to wander at will around the 70 acres of grounds and spend your day not only looking at the National Motor Museum, but also visiting my home, Palace House, and its gardens, exploring the ruins of the abbey and perhaps enjoying some of the extra entertainments, such as the Monorail, which transports visitors smoothly and silently at high level around the grounds, passing through the roof of the Motor Museum on its circuit. The Transporama sound and vision presentation of the exciting world of motoring which is shown on five screens by 16 projectors. There is also a superb model railway which is one of the largest layouts of its kind in the world. My aim at Beaulieu has been to offer an enjoyable day out for all ages, with something for everyone, because I feel that places like Beaulieu should give pleasure to all.

*LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU WAS A FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORIC HOUSES ASSOCIATION, IS PRESIDENT OF THE UNION OF EUROPEAN HISTORIC HOUSES, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL MOTOR MUSEUM TRUST. HE HAS PUBLISHED A NUMBER OF BOOKS ON MOTORING, THE LATEST OF WHICH IS HOME JAMES.*



*THE HALL OF FAME AT BEAULIEU*



MR JACK HOWES, A MEMBER FROM EAST ANGLIA, SETTING OFF ON HIS 32ND LONDON TO BRIGHTON RUN IN HIS 1902 WOLSELEY IN NOVEMBER. HE MADE THE TRIP IN 3 HOURS 55 MINUTES EXCLUDING A REFRESHMENT STOP OF 25 MINUTES AT GATWICK AIRPORT. THE WOLSELEY HAS 2 CYLINDERS, RATED AT 10HP AND WEIGHS ALMOST 20CWT. MR HOWES IS LORD OF THE MANOR OF HEYWOOD HALL, DISS.

## News in Brief

**LORDSHIP:** Savills of Norwich are selling the Lordship of the Manor of Caister Pastons and Caister Bardolfes in Norfolk. The Manor of Caster Bardolfes was owned by Ralf Guader, Earl of Norfolk, under King John. Henry III granted it to Hugh de Gournay in 1238, after Guader was attainted for treason and it passed to the Bardolf family by marriage. The Manor escheated to the Crown when the Bardolfs became extinct and Henry VIII sold it to William Paston for £207 in 1544. The Manor of Caister Pastons was originally known as the Abbot of St Benet which, by a process of subinfeudation, was divided into four. They all once belonged to the celebrated Sir John Fastolf, it is said, who was one of the original Knights of the Garter. Eventually, John Paston - of Paston Letters fame - held all the Manors and he amalgamated them, so becoming the Lord of the Manor of the whole of Caister. The sale includes a collection of documents and books, including deeds and minute books, dating from 1632. **Details: David Merrick, Savills 8-10 Upper King Street, Norwich (0603-612211, telex 975541), or Miss Anneke Waple, Savills, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1 (01-499 8644, telex 263796).** Members and readers, who are interested in this Manor, are advised to contact Manorial Research Ltd, 6 Minera Mews, London SW1 (the research arm of the Society), for an appraisal of documents, deeds, charters, history, and rights.

**WOODLANDS LOST:** "The wanton destruction of our woodland heritage in recent years has been a national scandal." In his foreward to the Woodland Trust's new 32-page brochure, Richard Mabey, the writer and broadcaster, condemns the loss of almost half of our ancient woodlands, a loss which over the last 40 years equals that of the previous four centuries. The pressure of development and other reasons for widespread loss of habitat are cause for increasing concern as indicated by the continuing debate on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, Mr Mabey writes. The new Woodland Trust brochure, free to members, illustrates ways in which the Trust is working to prevent destruction and to create new woodlands. It explains how, over the last four years, the Trust has grown from fewer than 100 members to more than 15,000. In the past three years, the Trust has raised £500,000, of which £300,000 has been spent on buying woodlands. **Details: John D James, Director, the Woodland Trust, Westgate, Grantham, Lincs NG31 6LL (0476-74297).**

**DORMANT?** The Council for Environmental Conservation's latest report, "Waking up Dormant Land", looks at the new productive uses which 50 community and voluntary groups have found for wasteland and vacant buildings. Among other things, the report shows the creation of playgrounds in Peterborough and Edinburgh; allotments in Oxford; city farms in Newcastle and Bristol; pocket parks in Islington, Glasgow, and Canterbury; nature reserves in Ipswich and Liverpool; revitalised school grounds in Croydon and Cardiff; community centres in Edinburgh and Hackney; youth employment workshops in South Wales. These projects have brought new life, CoEnCo asserts, an improved environment, and new jobs to run-down city communities, but there are problems. Official attitudes and procedures get in the way - getting access to land, money, technical advice, and the Government youth employment programmes are often too complex and officials are sometimes suspicious and uncooperative towards projects that break unwritten traditions. "Waking up Dormant Land" is published by two umbrella groups, CoEnCo Youth Unit and Fair Play for Children: **Price £3.40 including postage from CoEnCo, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY (01-722 7111).**

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**Hedge Hermit:** Mr William Kaye, a member in Gwynedd, North Wales, sent us a story about the Manor of Whitby, Yorkshire, his old county where an 800-year penance for the murder of a hermit has finally been paid. Every eve of Ascension Day, a hedge, known as Penny Hedge, has been built in Whitby harbour. In 1159, three noblemen who were hunting murdered a hermit monk who tried to save a boar. The boar ran into the chapel at Eskdaleside and since he was at his devotions, the monk shut the hounds out. In anger, the nobles killed the monk and fled to Scarborough where they were caught by the Abbot of Whitby. He imposed on them the hedge-building penance by which the 8ft construction had to be erected at 9am out of sticks cut with a penny knife. If they failed to plant it, or it was washed away, they had to forfeit three acres to the Lord of the Manor, who was, of course, the Abbot. They could only be released from the penance if the tide was too high to build the hedge. Ascension Day last year and the tide was high, so Mr George Hutton, whose family have performed the penance for 90 years, was unable to build the hedge. "We shan't be doing it again," Mr Hutton said. "The penance has ceased."

**A Late Deodand?** Mr Robert Shawyer, a member in the West Country, asks if a report of a deodand in his documents is the latest example of the use of this ancient English law? For readers who do not know what a deodand is, it is a personal chattel which had been the immediate cause of a human being's death that was forfeit to the Crown for pious uses. On July 14, 1729, a Coroner's jury at Cockfield, Suffolk, recorded this story: "that John Cawston, the Infant, had been at play on Saturday in the forenoon of the 12th July aforesaid in the yard of Geo Cawston, his Father, in Cockfield aforesaid and that a Waggon being there placed with one Horse made fast unto the same, the said John Cawston, the Infant, with a small whip which he had in one of his hands did then and there strike the said Horse on one of his legs which made the said Horse to move forward and occasioned his drawing the said Waggon over the Body of the said John Cawston, the Infant, and thereby so bruised and wounded him that he then and there instantly died and so the said Jurors said that the said John Cawston came to his death by accident and misfortune as aforesaid and that the said Horse and Waggon moved to his Death and that the same were forfeited to the Lord the King or his Patentees as deodands and were of value of ten shillings." Later, the Hundred intervened and the flyleaf of one of the Court Books has this entry: "1734, this Year, Rowland Holt Esqre demanded a deodand that the Lord of this Manor took in Cockfield some few years since. Mr Robert Martin was employed for Mr Holt. I met him at Bury and there we produced several Grants from the Crown relating to Deodands &c but Mr Moore is the Lord of this Manor from Henry VIII was found and agreed upon between us to carry the Deodands in Cockfield. For Mr Holt had nothing to produce before a Grant from the Crown 7 Edw VI... Amb. Kedington, Stewd of sd Manor." We have not come across a later instance of the use of this medieval practice, and it would be interesting to know if the records of other members contain still later examples.

**Tenant Farms:** An organisation to fight for the rights of farmers who rent their land has been launched. It is called the Tenant Farmers' Association and it is concerned by what it regards as the falling number of farms to rent, and wants reform of the rent fixing system.

**Poet's Museum:** The Wordsworth Museum at Dove Cottage, Grasmere, Cumberland, has been opened in a coach house behind the cottage where Wordsworth lived from 1799 to 1808.

**Friends of Parks:** A pressure group, led by Lord Hunt who conquered Everest in 1953, has been launched to protect the 10 national parks in England and Wales. Known as Friends of National Parks, the group is spending £1 million this year in reclaiming derelict land near St Helens and Knowsley, Liverpool. The Groundwork Trust will coordinate action by local authorities, public institutions, industry and voluntary organisations.

**"Archaic" Church:** Seventeen churchmen and women from overseas have been looking at the Church of England and in their report they say that it is "shackled by archaic practices". The Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, chaired the study. Among observations were that the Anglican clergy had no clear vision of their pastoral role; that by not admitting women to the priesthood, the Church had missed an opportunity to acknowledge that men and women were "equal in the sight of God"; that it was failing in its ministry to the young because most of its members were middle-aged, or elderly; that the link with Church and State was a hindrance. "To a Rebellious House?" Report of the Church of England's Partners in Mission Consultation, Church Information Office, 11.20.

**Saxon Remains:** Archaeologists have dug up evidence of a Saxon waterfront settlement on the River Wensum, in the centre of Norwich. A dyeworks has been found as well as a medieval merchant's house dating from the 12th century.

**Horse Spy:** The courts may have to decide, even though the Government says that fox hunting should be classed as a "cultural event" and, therefore, that horseboxes should not be subject to the tachograph. The tachograph, or "spy in the cab", is an EEC measure designed to record speeds and hours on the road. "There is a specific exemption in the regulations for specialised vehicles used for cultural events," which, the Transport Department expects, "the courts to accept as an exemption covering all purpose built or adapted horseboxes for gymkhanas, fox hunting, and other equestrian leisure pursuits." But the thesis may have to be tested in the courts if the EEC Commission decides to flex its muscles. Any member affected should immediately contact the Society for advice.

**Clan Guthrie:** Mrs Rosanagh Guthrie, the present head of the Clan Guthrie, is selling Guthrie Castle, the family's traditional seat. Mrs Guthrie has found the castle and the estate too large and Knight Frank & Rutley are asking £685,000. Some members of the clan, which dates from before the Conquest of England, are hoping to keep the estate and castle in the family.

**Cruel Sports League:** The League Against Cruel Sports has bought 60 acres of woods at Alfoxton Park, Holford, Somerset, for £50,000 and has banned all blood sports there.

**Preserving the Raj:** New Delhi is to preserve the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta and its collection of books, papers, and documents as a museum for the 200 years upto 1900.

**Mountbatten:** A statue to the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma is to be erected in London at a cost of £100,000 by public subscription. The plan has the support of all parliamentary groups and the statue will stand to the south of Horse Guards Parade.

**NALC Publications:** The National Association of Local Councils, besides publishing "The Local Council Review" every quarter and pamphlets, has just brought out the 2nd edition of Charles Arnold-Baker's book, **Local Council Administration**, price £16.00, including p & p. Valerie Shepard, Editor of the "Review", says in her most recent foreward that while the GPO is making every effort to get the mail through to rural areas - even to the extent of postmen carrying magazines and newspapers - British Telecom has less of which to be proud. Too many telephone kiosks are being removed in rural areas while the Devon village of Thorverton has finally bought its own kiosk to supplement the only one it had. The problem with "doing-it-yourself", Valerie Shepard warns us, is that this may discourage British Telecom from responding to local wishes.

**Local History:** The Bedford Square Press have brought out a book that should be read by all intending local historians. It is called **Writing Local History**, and it is by David Dymond, Editor of **The Local Historian**. The book begins with a description of the state of local history and then, in simple language, discusses finding the subject, the search for sources, transcription and translation, analysis and synthesis, and finally the end product. With the best will in the world and vast anecdotal knowledge, many local historians are their own worst enemies, so Mr Dymond's chapter on the storage of information is timely, for it is on proper indexing that so much good history is based. Similarly, history for history's sake is fine, but if it cannot be set down coherently and "humanely", it is of little use which is why the section on preliminary notes, first draft, and guidelines to writing is so valuable. **Writing Local History**, by David Dymond, Bedford Square Press, National Council for Voluntary Associations, 28 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU, price £3.30 inc p & p.

**Armory:** Bedford Square Press have also published, for the Standing Conference for Local History, **Armorial Bearings of the Sovereigns of England** by W J Petchey. This is a very readable book, which traces the origin of the royal arms, their development, heraldry and constitutional history, and a summary of the changes down the centuries. It is well illustrated with line drawings by the author and by Royman Browne. **Armorial Bearings of the Sovereigns of England**, by W J Petchey, price £1.45 inc p & p from Bedford Square Press - address above.

## Appointments

**Sir Ricard Attenborough** has succeeded **Sir Basil Engholm** as Chairman of the British Film Institute. The Glaziers' Company has elected the following officers: Master, **Mr M Snow**; Upper Warden, **Mr J Corkill**; Renter Warden, **Mr P London**. The new Director of Naval Personal Services is **Kenneth Wilcockson**, aged 54, who has been promoted acting Rear-Admiral in succession to Rear-Admiral **J F Cadell**. Judge **James Irvine** of Leicester Crown Court has been appointed one of the judges of the Court of Arches and the Chancery Court of York. Under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure, four judges sit with the Dean of Arches, two of them lay and two of them clerical. The Court of Arches is the ecclesiastic court of appeal for the Province of Canterbury and derives its name from the Church of St Mary-le-Bow where the court used to sit. Lord Justice **Brandon** has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary succeeding **Lord Edmund Davies**. His place as Lord Justice of Appeal is taken by **Mr Justice Kerr** who is replaced as Chairman of the Law Commission by **Mr Justice Ralph Gibson**.

**Sir James Monteith Grant KCVO** has retired as Lord Lyon King of Arms and has been succeeded by **Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight** who also becomes Secretary of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. The new Lord Lyon was invested with the Lyon Baton by the Queen at the Palace of Holyrood. Sir Malcolm was formerly Albany Herald. He is Baron of Cromney. He was born in 1938 and married Joan Hay in 1963. They have three sons. Sir Malcolm obtained an MA and LLB from Edinburgh University and was, first, Falkland Pursuivant Extraordinary in 1957, becoming Carrick Pursuivant the following year. He is a member of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland (Royal Company of Archers).



THE ARMS OF THE LORD LYON

The Parish Clerks' Company has installed the following officers: Master, **H W S Horlock**; Upper Warden, **Mr A T Scott**; and Under Warden, **Mr W J Tuffley**. The Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society has appointed the **Marquess of Salisbury** as its new President. He succeeds the **Duke of Edinburgh** and was invested by the retiring Deputy President, **Colonel Sir Joseph Weld** who is also Lord Lieutenant of Dorset. **Vice-Admiral J M H Cox** is to succeed **Rear-Admiral E R Anson** as Flag Officer Air Command in May. The Redundant Churches Fund has appointed **Mr Gordon Burrett**, aged 60, as its new Chairman. Mr Burrett was Deputy Secretary in the Civil Service Department and he succeeds **Sir David Stephens**. **Mr Ian Stevenson Webster** and **Mr Reginald Lockett** have been appointed judges in the Northern Circuit. **Sir Robert Wright** has resigned as President of the General Medical Council because of ill health. He is 66.



## Obituary

**LT-COL G H F P VERE-LAURIE** has died, aged 75, in Nottingham. Col Vere-Laurie was the lord of the manors of Carlton-on-Trent and Willoughby-in-Norwell. He was commissioned in the Ninth Lancers in 1927 and served in France and Palestine during the Second World War. He was a DL for Nottinghamshire and was High Sheriff in 1957 and Master of the Saddlers' Company in 1965. He was Gold Staff Officer at the Coronation and was joint MHF of the South Notts.

**A F Pochin** of Barkby Hall, Leicestershire, has died. Mr Pochin was lord of half a dozen manors in Leicestershire and his family have been the Lords of Barkby since the 12th century. He was patron of two livings and Vicar's Churchwarden, roles he took very seriously. He is succeeded by his son, John, who takes a great interest in the family estates, and is survived by his widow, Elizabeth.

**Air Marshal Sir John Bradley** has died, aged 93. Though reading for the Bar in 1914, he joined up at the start of hostilities with the East Yorkshire Regiment. He was seconded to the RAF in 1918 and took up a permanent commission in 1919. From 1938 to 1942, he played a vital part in the Battle of Britain as the first Air Officer Commanding in Chief of Maintenance Command. CBE 1941 and KCB the following year.

**Lord Cornwallis** who has died, aged 89, was a civil administrator, soldier, sportsman, and businessman. Wykeham Stanley, 2nd Baron, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst and was ADC to Field Marshal Haig. He was President of the MCC in 1948 and Lord Lieutenant of Kent from 1944 to 1972. He is succeeded by his only son, Fiennes.

**Captain R M Ellis** who died in New York, aged 80, commanded the cruiser, Suffolk, in the hunt for the Bismarck and it was due to his diligence (he remained on the bridge for four days and three nights) that the German battleship was finally brought to battle. Later, Capt Ellis commanded the first Murmansk Run, the mercantile convoys to north Russia that were to sustain the Soviet army on the Eastern Front. He commanded the battleships Queen Elizabeth and Howe and was awarded the DSO in 1941.

**Lord Widgery** who has died, aged 70, was Lord Chief Justice of England from 1971 to 1980. It was Lord Widgery with Lord Hailsham as Lord Chancellor who replaced the Assize Courts, established by Henry II in the 12th century, with the Crown Courts.

**Maj-Gen R F K Belchem** who has died, aged 70, was Chief of Operation to Field Marshal Montgomery. At 37, he was the army's youngest general and retired early, in 1953, to join the atomic energy industry. As David Belchem he wrote, among other books, "A Guide to Nuclear Energy". He was appointed a CBE in 1944 and a CB in 1946. He was awarded the DSO in 1943.

**Sir Hugh Lloyd** was 86 when he died and was Air Commanding, Malta, for 14 months at the peak of the German onslaught in 1941-42. Air-Vice Marshal Lloyd, as he then was, was appointed a CB and KBE and became Air Chief Marshal. He retired in 1953.

**C W Lloyd-Jones** who has died was 100 years old. Cyril Walter Lloyd-Jones was a civil engineer and former managing director of the Nizam of Hyderabad's state railway. He was appointed CIE in 1925.

**Sir Dennis Tuite** 13th baronet has died aged 77 at Hindhead, Surrey. He is succeeded by his son, Dr Christopher Tuite.

**Capt Dick Howe** was one of the officers who organised escapes from the German maximum PoW citadel, Colditz. He died at Tunbridge Wells, aged 68.

**Capt L W A Bennington** better known as "Ben" Bennington has died at the age of 69. He rose from the lower decks to become one of our most effective submarine commanders. While captain of the Tally-Ho, he sank 21 enemy submarines on a 61,000-mile patrol of the Pacific. He joined the Navy as a rating and became sublieutenant in 1934. He was awarded the DSO and Bar and DSC and Bar.

**Lord Teignmouth**, an Irish peer, has died aged 60. He served in the Royal Navy where he received the DSC and Bar. After the war, he joined the fashion industry as a designer. He is survived by his second wife, but leaves no son and the title becomes extinct.

**Capt Donald Macintyre** who has died, aged 77, was better known as Bulldog Drummond of the Atlantic. In 1941, he forced Otto Kretschmer, a much decorated enemy U-boat commander - who had sunk more than 350,000 tons of Allied shipping - to surrender. As captain of the destroyer, Walker, he sank Kretschmer's U-99 and sent him and his crew back to England as PoWs. He was awarded the DSO and two Bars and the DSC. In later life, he became an authority on naval history and was a book reviewer for "The Daily Telegraph".

**Admiral Sir Manley Power** who was 77 when he died was commander of the last main action of the Second World War. In May, 1945, his flotilla of destroyers sank a Japanese squadron in 47 minutes. He was a CBE and was appointed a KCB in 1945. He was awarded the DSO and Bar in 1944.

**Capt Collingwood Ingram** who was 100 when he died was better known as "Cherry" Ingram, a famous horticulturalist whose gardens at Benenden in Kent contained the finest Japanese blossom in the world. He even supplied Japanese botanists with his variety of cherry trees. At the age of 95, he was on an expedition to Spitzbergen, in the Arctic. His parents had considered him too sickly to go to school.

**Admiral Sir Walter Couchman** who has died, aged 76, was Vice-Chief of Naval Staff in 1960-61. He won the DSO for his convoy operation, and was appointed an OBE in 1939, CVO in 1953, CB the following year, and KCB in 1958.

**Sir Martin Lindsay** was Conservative MP for Solihull from 1945 to 1964. Sir Martin, who died, aged 75, was the first baronet, and won the DSO in 1944 and was appointed a CBE in 1952. He is succeeded by his son, Ronald.

**Sir Robert Howe** who died, aged 87, was the last Governor General of the Sudan, when that country ceased to be a dominion in 1955. Sir Robert began his diplomatic career in 1920 and served in Riga, when Lithuania was an independent state, Peking, and Ethiopia.

**Brig Sir John Barraclough**, who has died, aged 87, was the Rhineland Regional Officer who dismissed the late Conrad Ardenauer as Mayor of

Cologne in 1945. Four years later, Ardenauer became Federal Chancellor and on American television accused Sir John of dismissing him for political reasons. Sir John denied this, saying: "I dismissed him for one reason only; he was not doing his job as the leading administrative official in the city". Sir John was appointed an OBE in 1941, a CMG in 1950, and was knighted in 1962.

**The Earl of Bradford**, Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman was the 6th earl and 11th baronet. He was 69. He held many posts, including the presidency of the CLA, and was a Crown Estate Commissioner. His heir is his elder son, Viscount Newport, better known in London for his exclusive caviar restaurant and other catering interests.

**General Sir Rob Lockhart** who has died, aged 88, was the last Commander in Chief in New Delhi under the Raj and the first under India's dominion status. His wife died in 1980 and they had one son and three daughters.

**General Sir Richard O'Connor** who commanded the Western Desert Corps in Libya in 1940-41 has died, aged 91. With 31,000 troops he attacked and destroyed the Italian 10th Army of 250,000 men, taking 130,000 prisoner. In the Great War, he was awarded the DSO and Bar and the MC. He was made a KCB in 1941 and a GCB in 1947. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ross and Cromarty from 1955 to 1964 and Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland General Assembly in 1964.

**Lady Hartwell**, the wife of the Chairman and Editor-in-Chief of "The Daily Telegraph" and "Sunday Telegraph", Lord Hartwell, has died, aged 67. Lady Hartwell was Lady Pamela Smith, the younger daughter of the redoubtable F E Smith, 1st Earl of Birkenhead. She is survived by her husband, Lord Hartwell, two sons, and two daughters.

**Major John Joicey** died in London, aged 58. He was ADC to Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton and High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1965, besides being a Gentleman-at-Arms HM Bodyguard.

**Sidney Loman** who has died in San Diego, California, was the oldest active scoutmaster at 101. He attended his last scout meeting three months before his death.

**Haddon Whitaker** who had been managing director of J Whitaker and Sons, the publishers, since 1950, has died in London, aged 73. He joined the family firm, best known for its Almanack, in 1938 and was appointed an OBE in 1972.

**Sir Jim Sothorn Holland**, 2nd baronet, has died aged 70. He is succeeded by his brother, Guy Hope Holland.

**Len Hill** who has died, aged 69, was better known as the "Penguin Millionaire" because of his bird sanctuary, Birdland, in Gloucester. He started as a boot boy on Chardwar Manor, became a builder, and then bought the manor.

**Henry Stockdale** of Ashby Mears Hall, Northamptonshire, has died aged 79. He was former Sheriff of the county and was lieutenant-colonel in the Northamptonshire Yeomanry.

## Books

IN THIS BULLETIN, we are glad to be able to increase the size of those book reviews which we think might interest members. A number of publishers have helped us and we hope that more will follow their lead in later editions.

From the Weidenfeld & Nicolson stable come the traditionally well produced books which everyone expects. Elizabeth Longford has added to her already impressive list of biographies that of **The Queen Mother**. Elizabeth of Glamis, HM the Queen Mother, has consistently captured the hearts of the people at home and abroad since she married the then Duke of York in 1923. As the Duchess of York until the Abdication of Edward VIII in 1936, as Queen during the testing years of the Second World War, and as Queen Mother since 1952, she has known relentless devotion to the service of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth. Her story has been told before, but this new, informal biography by one of our most distinguished writers will take its place as one of the definitive works about a remarkable woman. **The Queen Mother**, by Elizabeth Longford, price £8.50, 192pp, 60 colour and 90 b&w illustrations.

We go to America now for the author and to Russia for the subject in **The Romanovs, Autocrats of All the Russias** by W Bruce Lincoln, Professor of History at Northern Illinois University. At its height in the mid-19th century, the Romanov empire covered almost a sixth of the world's surface. It was a "whole world, self-sufficient, independent, and absolute" - little has changed since then, it seems. It flaunted the greatest wealth in Europe, while at the same time suffering the direst poverty, with a culture at once backward and brilliant. The Romanovs established their dynasty in 1613 after the Time of Troubles, in the person of Mikhail Fedorovich Romanov who was proclaimed Tsar and Autocrat of All the Russias. Over the next 300 years, the dynasty included such redoubtable figures as Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. The dynasty was overthrown in the 1917 Revolution and its last reigning representative, Nicholas II, was murdered with his entire family at Ekaterinberg in 1918. Professor Lincoln has drawn heavily on Russian archives, untapped by other authors and only available in Moscow, to produce a book of scholarship which is enthralling to read. **The Romanovs, Autocrats of All the Russias**, by W Bruce Lincoln, price £14.95, 864pp, 16pp b&w illus.

The peer whose interest in the arts is known to many people has just written his **Memoirs**. Lord Harewood, the son of a Yorkshireman and of a daughter of George V, grew up in one of England's great houses. During the Second World War, he served in the Grenadier Guards and was taken prisoner. He was held in several Italian and German POW camps, including Colditz, where he became at Hitler's direct order, one of a small group of VIP hostages. In the book, Lord Harewood recalls his childhood and his wartime experiences, and then describes his life since which has been divided between keeping Harewood alive and his interest in music. He has been on the managerial side with Covent Garden, the Edinburgh Festival, and the English National Opera. **The Memoirs of Lord Harewood**, price £9.95, 288pp, 32 b&w illus.

In 1922, The Times reported the death of Maurice FitzGerald, sixth Duke of Leinster, at the age of 35. Delicate from birth, the holder of Ireland's premier dukedom and its vast estates and wealth had seldom been seen in public after he came of age, writes Michael Estorick in **Heirs and Graces, the Case of the Disappearing Duke**. In 1967, a man called Maurice FitzGerald who claimed to be the sixth Duke died in



California at the age of 80. His family certainly knew more about the Leinster FitzGeralds than could be gathered by the most persistent outsider and, if some details conflicted with the accepted versions of family events, were the accepted versions necessarily the truth? Was Maurice FitzGerald of California an imposter and if he was not the sixth Duke, who was he? John Ford, a specialist in legal and historical investigation, and Michael Estorick have spent several years unravelling a claim which became increasingly complex and bizarre with every discovery they made. The story of their quest makes one of the most extraordinary accounts written on a branch of the peerage. It is an astonishing story of genealogical investigation.

**Heirs and Graces, the Case of the Disappearing Duke, by Michael Estorick, £6.95, 184pp, 8pp b&w illus.**



*THE DUKE OF LIENSTER*

Several of our greatest poets are closely associated with some of the most beautiful areas of the British countryside, the first two volumes in a new series, **Landscape Poets**, edited by Peter Porter. The first two books are devoted to Thomas Hardy and Robert Burns and convey through a selection of their finest poetry, illustrated by specially commissioned photographs, an atmospheric sense of the inspirational importance of two very different parts of the country. **Landscape Poets, Thomas Hardy and Robert Burns, General Editor, Peter Porter, photos, John Hedgecoe, price £5.95, 128pp, 40pp b&w illus.**

**Thank you, Wodehouse** is a book by two Oxford dons as a tribute to Wodehouse on his centenary. Thorough research has revealed the well oiled machinery which turns the world in which Wodehouse's characters so blithely revolve; from the vexed question of the location of Market Blandings to Bertie's taste in cocktails and the niceties of Jeeves' sartorial tyranny. **Thank you, Wodehouse, by Dr J H C Morris and Dr A D Macintyre, price £6.95, 192pp.**

Cecil Gould gives an insight into the workings of a great artist in the opulent setting of the court of Louis XIV in **Bernini in France, An Episode in Seventeenth-Century History**. Everything about Bernini's visit to France in 1665 was superlative. It was arranged between the Pope and Louis XIV, and as the most famous artist of his day, Bernini was treated like royalty. The visit is very well documented, but until now no synthesis of the sources has been achieved. **Bernini in France** contains the largest collection of Bernini's recorded opinions in art and artists. **Bernini in France, by Cecil Gould, price £8.95, 192pp, 16pp b&w illus.**

Rome is a city of squares, fountains, and statues, but above all else it is a city of churches. **The Churches of Rome** is a celebration of what seems to lovers of Rome best and most characteristic in its

ecclesiastical architecture, and of the masterpieces of art many of the churches contain. The text, richly illustrated, is by Peter Gunn and traces the development of Rome's churches from the secret meeting places of the early Christians, through the Byzantine period in which the art of the mosaic reached its height, the High Renaissance with its combination of papal patronage and artistic genius, the Baroque age, which gave Rome much of its present appearance, to end with a chapter on St Peter's Square. **The Churches of Rome**, by Peter Gunn, photos by Roloff Beny, price £15.00, 288pp, 32pp colour, 180 b&w illus.

Weidenfelds have always been generous with books about our heritage and the next three are no exception. **The National Trust Book of the Farm** is by Gillian Darley. The traditional English farm is an expression of a people, a way of life, and the land that supports them. From the low longhouses of the Uplands to the great barns and granaries of East Anglia, its buildings have shaped and influenced the pattern of the landscape. **The National Trust Book of English Architecture**

looks at our heritage from palaces and cathedrals, through country and towns mansions, city squares and terraces, railway stations and factories, to parish churches and workmen's cottages. The book is a fully illustrated survey describing the type of building representative of each period of our history, from Anglo-Saxon to the present. Changes in architectural styles are set against their social and historical backgrounds to show how architects and builders were challenged to make bold technical experiments and to produce imaginative ideas. The book is by Sir James Richard, for many years Editor of the *Architectural Review* and *Architectural Correspondent* of *The Times*. **The National Trust Book**



of the Farm, by Gillian Darley, photos by Pamia Toler, price £10.95, 224pp, 30pp colour, 200 b&w illus; **The National Trust Book of English Architecture**, by J M Richards, price £12.95, 288pp, 32pp colour, 200 b&w illus.

The third book is by Magnus Magnusson. A turbulent history, spectacular scenery, and a special architectural style have given Scotland some of the most impressive castles and houses to be seen anywhere. **Treasures of Scotland** is well illustrated and Mr Magnusson proves to be an expert guide to the magnificent properties and the treasures they contain. There is the gaunt splendour of Crathes, Craigievar, Drum and Castle Fraser, evoking their feudal, defensive past, and in the classicism of Haddo and Culzean there is the elegance of 18th century life. **Treasures of Scotland**, by Magnus Magnusson, price £10.50, 208pp, 20pp colour, 100pp b&w illus.

The 19th century saw the development of the domestic interior as we now know it. **Victorians at Home** traces the changing character of English homes from the birth of Queen Victoria until her death in 1901 with the help of watercolours, drawings and photographs, most of which

have never been published before. By concentrating on a number of families from widely different backgrounds, Lady Lasdun recreates the pleasure and the pain of the Victorians' home life. **Victorians at Home**, by Susan Lasdun, introduced by Mark Girouard, £8.95, 160pp, 16pp colour, 95pp b&w illus.

Antonia Fraser, General Editor of **Kings and Queens of England** series, has brought out two more books, **The Norman Kings**, by James Chambers and **The Life and Times of Richard II**, by Michael Senior. Norman Kings covers William I and II, Henry I, and Stephen of Blois. This book should be of particular interest to members, describing in detail the Norman influence on our government, legal system, language, and architecture. Norman rule, Mr Chambers argues, was a watershed in British history for it saw the emergence of a new power in Europe. Richard II's reign, by contrast, was a time of peace and cultural vitality, Mr Senior says. Do not expect great historical insight. The approach to Richard's deposition in 1399 is narrative and readable, but one of the principal reasons for Richard's fall - his pacifism compared with his father, the Black Prince, and grandfather, Edward III leading the magnates to fight in England rather than in France - is not made clear. But it is richly illustrated, starting with the Wilton Diptych. **The Norman Kings**, by James Chambers, price £7.50, 224pp, 16pp colour, 100pp b&w; **The Life and Times of Richard II**, by Michael Senior, price £7.50, 224pp, 16pp colour, 100pp b&w.

Elizabeth Longford has written a foreword for **Women in History** which considers women of achievement from Hatshepsut of Egypt to Georgia O'Keeffe and Margaret Thatcher. Marina Warner has written yet another book on Joan of Arc. When will some one write something readable in English on Charles VII, Joan's Dauphin? **Women in History, 35 Centuries of Feminine Achievement**, by Susan Raven and Alison Weir, price £8.95, 288pp, 200pp b&w illus; **Joan of Arc, The Image of Female Heroism**, by Marina Warner, price £9.95, 408pp, 8pp colour, 16pp b&w, 4 maps.

A useful book on the civil war here in the 15th century has been written by John Gillingham, Lecturer in History at the LSE. **The Wars of the Roses** describes the period 1455 to 1485, which has often been seen as the pivot between medieval and modern English history. Besides examining the campaigns and the battles, Dr Gillingham has some valuable comments to make on the reasons for the fighting and the politics behind them. The wars had far less effect on social and religious life, and fewer people died than might be imagined. We are delighted that he treats war as part of history and not as its whole. **The Wars of the Roses, Peace and Conflict in 15th Century England**, by John Gillingham, price £10.95 304pp, 16pp b&w illus.

**Russia's Failed Revolutions** traces that country's path from 1815 to the present - from monarchy to monolith - and makes fascinating reading. The author is Professor Adam B Ulam, Gurney Professor of History and Political Science at Harvard. The struggle for intellectual freedom has been a recurrent theme in Russian history, yet throughout the whole period its rulers have been repressive and authoritarian except for the briefest of intervals. Professor Ulam identifies this paradox and uses it as the setting for revolts from the unsuccessful Decembrists' coup in 1825 to the dissidents, like Dr Sakharov, today. The vital weakness in the Russian revolutionary tradition, it is argued, has been its inability to adapt to a nationalism which time and



again has triggered dissent, only to be turned and used as a weapon of the authoritarian state. **Russia's Failed Revolutions** by Adam B Ulam price £10.00, 464pp.

The next three books come from **John Murray**. In 1976, a brass studded leather trunk was found in the vaults of Barclays Bank. It was crammed with papers - everything perhaps that its owner, Scrope Berdmore Davies, might have needed if he had been going to write his memoirs. He deposited them at the bank hastily in 1820 before decamping to the Continent to escape his creditors. Among the letters were 15 from Byron and at the time of the discovery of the trunk, The Times described the contents as "the literary find of the century". **The Rise and Fall of a Regency Dandy**, by T A J Burnett, is a reconstruction of Scrope's life, based on notebooks of Byron and Shelley with a great number of revealing letters, bills from fashionable gaming houses, tennis club accounts, betting books, writs, and court orders, all found in the trunk. With this material, Mr Burnett has painted a vivid picture of the life, times, and finances of a Regency dandy. The subject was deeply involved in Radical politics and Mr Burnett gives an account of what a corrupt, dangerous, but exhilarating affair a Westminster election must have been in the years before the Reform Act. **The Rise and Fall of a Regency Dandy**, by T A J Burnett, 264pp, 12pp illus, price £9.50.

When the Battle of Britain was won and the war in the sky eventually carried into Europe, fighter escorts were essential. Group Captain Duncan Smith DSO and bar DFC and two bars in his book, **Spitfire into Battle**, describes the lessons and the new fighting tactics that were learnt in the early stages of the war. After a spell as an instructor at Fighter Command School of Tactics, Duncan Smith was posted to Malta under Air Vice-Marshal Keith Park. Later, he was posted to Desert Air Force and he describes how the experiences of the Air Force in North Africa, then Sicily, and Italy built up a system that was to shatter the Germans after D-Day. There is a foreward by Jeffrey Quill OBE AFC FRAeS. **Spitfire into Battle**, by Group Captain Duncan Smith, 256pp, 35pp illus, price £9.50.

Finally, from John Murray comes **Dardanelles, A Midshipman's Diary, 1915-16**. This is a diary, well illustrated by unpublished photographs and plans, and is an addition to the Gallipoli archive. Henry Denman's account describes the courage, waste, muddle, and triumph sometimes associated with the Gallipoli Campaign. He was a midshipman who was forbidden to keep a diary for security. But he kept one all the same in which he recorded the daily combat and the outspoken comments on his seniors. From a crow's nest he watched Turkish gunners and, occasionally, infantry charges. **Dardanelles, A Midshipman's Diary**, by H M Denman, 224pp, 130pp illus, price £11.00.

SAVE Britain's Heritage has recently published books. The first **The Colossus of Battersea**, proposes the conversion of Battersea power station into an arena for sports, congresses, conferences, while preserving this famous London landmark. The power station is due to be closed next year and among the proposals contained in **Colossus** is one that would turn the turbine rooms into an engineering museum and a sports centre. **The Colossus of Battersea**, by Marcus Binney, Martin Richardson, and Gavin Stamp, price £2.50, from SAVE, 3 Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ.





*ALLINGTON weekend seminar: Top (from left): ROBERT SMITH, FR. KELLEY, CECIL HUMPHREY-SMITH: Below: Medieval banquet in the Great Hall.*



The Arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales



*Richard Fox cries out at the International Town Criers' Championship held in Halifax recently. He is the Town Crier of Lyme Regis, Dorset. He won the competition for the second time.*

