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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

A very heart felt thank you to all the people who came to the rescue after the Bath One-Day Conference, where it was announced that there was a shortage of material for the next issue of the Journal. This shortage was partially due to the fact that the deadline for this issue proved rather short, as it is the Spring and Autumn issues of the Journal which have to be ready to go out with the "Family History News and Digest". However, there will be a lot of space to fill in the Summer issue so please start writing now. So far only one "stranger than fiction" article has been received, but one can safely assume that many members have these stories just waiting to be written.

It has become apparent over recent years that the study of family history has become more and more popular and perhaps this is shown particularly clearly in the fact that it has become an area for what can only be described as "swindles", the latest in this country having been mentioned recently on the BBC television programme, "That's Life". So please remember "caveat emptor" which can be translated as "don't buy a pig in a poke"!

However, arising out of what is honest or dishonest is the question of integrity in research. Can we take without checking information in a book produced in the last century, a period when it was fashionable to state that one's ancestor came over with the Conqueror, except for a short period, when inspired by the writings of Sir Walter Scott, it was more prestigious to claim descent from a Saxon of noble blood? Also in the last century there are examples of ancestors left out from printed pedigrees, not so much because they were what today would be thought of as "skeletons in cupboards", but that their lives did not present to the world the image that their descendants wished. Therefore, it is necessary for us all to carefully check printed sources against currently available data, attempting to establish as many lines of proof as possible. In one name studies it is possible to find one's name in medieval sources, but it can be extremely difficult to directly connect it to oneself.

BATH REGIONAL CONFERENCE - 7 MARCH 1987

There was excellent support for the One-Day Conference at Bath on 7 March with 65 people attending, despite a flurry of wintery weather which prevented a number of those who had registered, actually making the journey.

The event had been arranged by four Guild members, Jack Fairfax, Barbara Fuller, Keith Meredith and David Pulvertaft, in one of Bath's oldest buildings, the Abbey Church House, an ideal setting for the day and to our surprise, having a curator, George Perrett, who is also a member of the Guild.

Derek Palgrave, Chairman of the Guild, made the opening address expressing the importance that the Executive Committee places on the regional conferences and his pleasure at seeing so many Guild and Local Family History Society members supporting the conference.

The first of the two morning's lectures was "The Heralds' Visitation to Bath" by Michael Messer, late chairman of the City of Bath Heraldic Society. After giving some background on the College of Arms and the Heraldic Visitations in general, he told us some fascinating details and amusing anecdotes which he had discovered during his research into the 1623 Visitation to Bath, all beautifully illustrated from his collection of slides.

Next came David Hawgood, late editor of the Society of Genealogists' "Computers in Genealogy" and author of a number of books on computers, with a variation on his theme, "Computers for One-Name Studies". He led the conference through the variety of records which could be accomodated in a database programme and gave us the benefit of his considerable experience in the grey area between family historians and computer programmers.

Most members then enjoyed some light refreshment at the "Hot Tub Pub" and were able to spend some time visiting the bookstalls and exhibits. The bookstalls were both those of the Guild and Wiltshire Family History Society, while the Bristol and Avon Family History Society had an interesting exhibit of the 1851 Census for Bristol, in addition to individual members displays.

The third lecture of the day was "The Welsh Origin of English Surnames" by Dr. Prys Morgan, lecturer in history at the University College of Swansea. In a masterly exposition he explained with great clarity and humour how and why the western counties of England are far more rich in surnames of Welsh origin than Wales itself. The conference was spellbound by his understanding of the subject strewn with unpronounceable names, at least to the English members present!

The final session was an "Open House" in which a number of subjects of mutual interest or concern were aired. During this time Mrs. Jean Morrison gave an interesting account of her work on the Nonconformist Registers in Wiltshire and how these could be of use to Guild members. The day was brought to a close by the Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies, Richard Moore.

The organising committee would like to thank: the speakers, the session chairmen (Richard Sowter, Peter Towey and John Watt), the exhibitors, the helpers and indeed all those who attended, for helping to make it an enjoyable day.

J.E.F., B.A.F. and D.M.P.

MAKING THE MOST OF..... Derek A. Palgrave

This is the title of a Channel 4 series which will be transmitted on Tuesday afternoons at 5.30p.m. starting on 28th of April,1987. It will feature various hobbies and leisure activities and will include some short interviews devoted to Family History which will appear in Programmes 1, 2 and 3.

Its presenter, Christopher Lillycrap, sought professional help with his Lillycrap genealogy and as a result has become so interested in it that he wants to become involved himself.In the first programme he describes something of his ancestry going back to the mid 17th century, after which he asks me to suggest how the viewer should proceed.

I emphasise the use of family sources and the value of joining a family history society. I mention the use of Civil Registration Documents and Census Returns, but there is insufficient time in an interview lasting three or four minutes to cover much ground.

The second programme explores some of the activities of family history societies, including their projects to record monumental inscriptions and to transcribe and index census and other archival material. Christopher Lilycrap asks about some of the more specialised aspects of family history studies, such as heraldry, biography and One-Name studies. At this point I was able to show a copy of the Guild Prospectus and a surname variant distribution map, compiled by Mr. D.F. Riley, featuring the Urrys.

The final Programme gives to me and my wife an opportunity to explain how we became interested in genealogical research. By using our involvement in the activities of the Palgrave Society,the presenter shows how anyone can collect and display a wide range of information to reflect the structure and development of a family. We are able to advocate the compilation of scrapbooks, regular newsletters and other publications to ensure our findings are properly recorded.

Our association with North Barningham church in Norfolk is also featured. We describe how the Palgrave Society helped to ensure the conservation of this building with its 17th century Palgrave Monuments, by organising annual services and taking the responsibility for cleaning the interior and cutting the grass in the churchyard. We even mention how our daughter was married in this redundant church 300 years after the last Palgrave wedding had taken place there.

I hope we have done justice to family history in general and One-Name Studies in particular. We enjoyed our day in the studio; it was a great pleasure to find Mary Griffiths, a member of the Guild Executive Committee, on duty in the make-up department making sure the top of my head did not shine under the bright lights of the set.

THE SURNAME ROYALL AND ITS VARIANTS. No 2

The Revd. Prebendary A. R. Royall

My paper, written in January 1985, arose out of the first flush of enthusiasm engendered by discovering that Family History and the study of a single surname could be absorbingly interesting. At the time I was aware of eight variant spellings, now I have a list of fifty three.

By and large the variants, or some of them, can be found wherever the name Royal/Ryall occurs. In some parts of the country a particular spelling predominates, but elsewhere that variant may occur much less frequently. In Lancashire, Cheshire and the North West Midlands ROYLE is the most common form of the name; indeed in Lancashire it occurs to the almost total exclusion of all other spellings. I am on record as saying that the spelling ROYLE rarely occurs in Norfolk, in fact it is far less rare than I had imagined, but still a minority variant.

The spelling of the names with a final 's' occurs frequently in the Sheffield area of South Yorkshire and in the northerly parts of the adjoining counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. In these districts RYAL, RYALL, RIAL, RIALL are more common spellings than ROYAL, ROYALL or ROYLE. All these variants can be found with a final 's'. The earliest examples known to me are the ROYALLS in Thorpe Salvin, Yorkshire in 1676 and the ROYLES in Hathersage, Derbyshire in the same year.

In Norfolk, an area of particular interest to me, there are more instances of the spellings RYALL and RIALL than I had previously supposed. Prior to 1700 RYALL/RIALL equalled ROYAL/ROYALL in frequency. However, from the beginning of the 18th century the spelling of the name began to change until ROYAL(L) predominated in the county. Although the spelling RYALL/RIALL occurs more frequently than ROYALL in the earlier parish registers, I have noted the spelling ROYAL as early as 1460.

The spelling ROYLLE is to be found in Wiltshire in 1324, ROILLE at Chester in 1290, RYELL in London 1394 and Royl in 1230. Mention may be made of ROIALL, Acle, Norfolk in 1678 and Barton-under-Heedwood, Staffordshire in 1604: REYOL at Sidestrand, Norfolk in 1727: RYEL at Maltby, Yorkshire in 1747. A number of variations, many of them I suspect shortlived, occurred in the first half of the 19th century. 18th century Kingston-upon-Hull provides the quite distinctive spelling of WRYALL (1742).

The county of Lincolnshire has about as many references to the surname as its neighbour Norfolk: here RYALL/RIALL outnumber both ROYAL and ROYLE and continue to do so, whereas in Norfolk a marked change took place. It seems strange that, despite the frequency of the name in Norfolk that it occurs only infrequently in adjoining Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. Again, the Home Counties of Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire have harboured but a few individuals with this surname.

The surname ROYALL/RYALL in one or other of its variants occurs in widely separated parts of England, and noticeably in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and South Yorkshire. To a more limited extent it is to be found in Sussex, Warwickshire, Northumberland, Durham, Gloucestershire and Cornwall.

It is reasonable to suppose that the variants of the name are in part due to the vagaries of local dialects as well as to the semi-illiteracy, deafness or carelessness of Parish Clerks. The idiosyncracies of some incumbents will no doubt have added to the number of variant spellings. In any case exactitude in spelling was not highly valued or particularly sought after in the 16th, 17th or 18th centuries. The diaries of those who would be considered educated people yield many different spellings of what might be considered to be common words.

In passing it might be worth noting the following spellings. Gerard's "HERBALL" published in 1597 contains the following "The White Lily (which in beauty and braverie excelled Solomon in his greatest roaltie)". In Shakespeare's Richard II we have "This royall throne of kings", and elsewhere "A Royall train beleeve me". Richard Crawshaw (c. 1613-1649) writes of "Rich Royall food". A gold coin first issued by Edward IV in 1465 could be either a "Rial" or "Ryall".

London, as one would expect, provides the largest number of ROYALL/ RYALL etc. entries in parish registers. All the main variants are included from an early date. RIALL (1599), RYALL (1544), ROYALL (1589) and ROYLE (1592). There is an earlier reference to a ROYALL, one Thomas, a mercer, who's Will was proved in 1560. Earlier a Richard RYLLE was a juror at a possessory assizes in 1406. William RYELL was Rector of St. Andrew Hubbard 1394-1400.

In some instances the surname is derived from place names. In my first paper I mentioned the hamlets of RYALL in Worcestershire, Dorset, Northumberland and RYHALL in Rutland. Since then I have noted a RYHILL in East Yorkshire which was spelt RYALL in 1521 and RYEL in 1150. In the parish of Northenden, Cheshire, there is in the village of Erchells a hamlet named RUYHULL which was held in 1318 by Richard le RUYHULL. It is thought that the names RYLE and ROYLE are a local derivation from RUYHULL.

It has been suggested that another possible derivation of the name is from La Rie, meaning, I am told, a grassy bank, a common place name in some localities in Normandy. A certain Hubert de Rie was Casteller of Norwich Castle in 1110.

In the City of London there was at one time a Royal Lane traceable to RIHILLE referred to in a document of 1484. There is also a London reference to a LA RIOLE later referred to as THE RYALL, which is the present day College Hill.

Most place name authorities are of the opinion that RYALL, RYHILLE, ROYLE and similarly named places are to be found in areas and particular places where rye was grown.

Recently I have discovered RIEHULL or ROYAL Pepperharrow in Surrey. This place name is found as RIEHULLAN in 1147 and subsequently as RIHELL, RYHILLE, RUYHILLE and RYALLS. The spelling ROYAL is not found until 1749. The farm or manor of REHULL (or ROYAL Hodie) was granted to Waverley Abbey in 1147. One local historian suggests that the derivation is RY-HILL, from a nearby sandy ridge.

If the most likely or common derivation of the surname is from places associated with the growing of rye, then it is not surprising that it is found in many parts of the country. Vegetation is a characteristic feature in the origin of place names and rye was a common and indeed a staple crop.

The existence of the surname in some parts of the country today is due to the movement of individuals and families in the last century. There was a great deal more social mobility than most people are aware of in the early part of the 19th century. Not all of this population movement was due to farm labourers moving from the countryside into the new industrial centres within reach of their old homes. The name ROYAL is not uncommon in and around Sunderland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. One such line of ROYALS owes its origin to a Royal who moved from Brandon on the Suffolk/Norfolk border to Northumberland to work as a platelayer on the North British Railway. Brandon is very close to Northwold, Weeting and Methwold in Norfolk, the parish registers of which contain a sizeable number of ROYAL references from 1718 onwards.

Service in the Army and Navy could result in a discharged soldier or sailor settling down in his place of discharge instead of returning to his native heath. An example of this is John ROYAL born in 1762 in Yorkshire who enlisted in the Army at Houslow in 1781. When he was discharged in 1805 he settled in Weymouth, Dorset, where his Regiment was then serving.

John ROYAL, just mentioned, is the first ROYAL/RYALL reference of a military kind that I have. In the Crimean War, James ROYALS, a gunner driver of the Royal Artillery, died on 5th November 1854 of wounds received at the Battle of Inkerman and J. ROYALL, a drummer of the 23rd. Regiment of Foot, died of wounds received at the Battle of Alma (20th September 1854). In the Royal Navy, a Lieutenant Maltis Lucculus RYALL was serving in 1739. I have eight ROYALL/RYALLS recorded as having died in the First World War, seven of these were sailors; nine in the Second World War, two of these serving in the Royal Navy, one being William Desmond ROYALL serving aboard the Royal Oak, tragically sunk in Scapa Flow with the almost total loss of her crew: the second being my cousin, Lionel Arthur (Peter) ROYALL, who was killed serving as a Fleet Air Arm officer aboard the Ark Royal in 1941.

Several contacts have been made in Australia with those interested in researching the surname. One particular line originates with Peter ROYAL, a carpenter, who was born at Witton, Norfolk, in 1809 and married Margaret Playford there in 1834. Having moved from their native county to Bury St. Edmunds they sailed to Australia on the "Wilson Kennedy" arriving in Sydney, NSW on 27th. December 1852.

Peter and Margaret had eight children with them on arrival and two more were born in Australia.

Some of those who emigrated to Australia did so freely, while others were transported after being found guilty of criminal offences in England. The vicious punishment of Transportation for seven or more years was often meted out for comparatively trifling offences. In 1835 William ROYAL, a shepherd, aged 27, arrived in Australia on the "Lady Nugent" having been convicted at Worcester of stealiing cider. A Peter ROYAL(S), who was convicted of street robbery at the Liverpool Assizes in October 1825, was sentenced to seven years Transportation and he arrived in Sydney in 1827. By 1849 Peter was a shopkeeper in the small town of St. Marys, NSW, where he manufactured and sold fruit cordials.

Settlers arriving in South Australia included Joseph ROYAL, an engineer, and his wife, Lucy nee Gunner, from Bristol. They arrived in 1849 when Joseph was 24, accompanied by his younger brother, Thomas, a married sister, Louisa, with her husband and children and possibly their mother Lucy. The party travelled in the ship, "Abberton". Joseph established a firm of axlemakers. Thomas became a carter and later a cabman. Joseph had been indentured to William Morgan in Bristol as an engine fitter in 1839. It is interesting to note that Joseph signed his name in the marriage register with two L's but on his indentures it is spelt with only one. The spelling with the single L was the one followed by the family in Australia.

Another line of ROYAL'S is descended from a John Samuel ROYAL, who was born in Camden Town, London, in 1839 and who married Isabella RYALLS, who was born in Sheffield, in 1844; they married in that city in 1865, at the parish church (now the Cathedral). Travelling out to Australia on the ship, "Melmerby", they arrived at Moreton Bay, Brisbane, on 6th September 1865, after a journey taking six months. This couple illustrate the manner in which variations of the spelling of names could occur. On the passenger list of the ship, they are listed as No. 3476 Mr. ROYEL. On the marriage certificate at Sheffield Parish Church, the name is spelt RYOLES, although John Samuel signed ROYAL and Isabella RYALLS. Isabella's father, Henry, is described as a "spring knife cutter" and Joseph's father, James, as a "file striker".

Australia has produced a line of what I can only call "Instant Royals". In 1875 an Irishman, Thomas Kenny, from Galway, arrived in Sydney and immediately assumed the name of Fred ROYAL. He had five children, all of whom were given the surname ROYAL. Likewise, New Zealand has a line of "Instant Royals", a Maori chief, by the name of Turoa, was given the surname ROYAL by English sailors, who were impressed by his regal attire.

In July 1632, Joseph ROYALL, aged 20, arrived in Virginia in the ship, "Charitie" and the following year in the census was listed as living at the "Neck of Land in Charles City" and serving a certain Luke Boyse. By the 15th August 1637 he was a landowner in his own right. The land lay on the north side of the James River; in 1638 he added to his land holdings 200 acres on the south side of the James River and

in 1642 he acquired another 600 acres. He was married three times (1) Thomasin (2) Ann and (3) Katherine. He died some time before March 1655. In 1637 Joseph had a land grant for the transportation of his brother, Henry, into the colony.

Another early arrival in the American colonies was one William RYALL, who settled at Salem, New England, about 1629 and had a grant of land there afterwards known as "Ryalls side" or "Ryalls Neck", he was by trade a cooper or timber merchant. In the summer of 1675 troubles with neighbouring Indian tribes caused him to move for safety to the town of Dorchester in Massachusetts. Descended from William, the immigrant, was Isaac ROYALL, who was probably born on the Island of Antigua in 1719, where the family had a sugar plantation. During the War of Independence he left Massachusetts and unable to procure a passage to his plantation in Antigua, he eventually escaped to Halifax and thence to England, where he settled in Kensington. Back in America he was publically proscribed and banished in 1778. He died of smallpox in 1781. In his will he left a tract of land in Worcester County to Harvard College for the foundation of a professorship which still exists. The ROYALLS descended both from Joseph and William, the immigrants of the early 17th. century, appear to have become well established in Virginia, Massachusetts, the Carolinas and Pennsylvania.

The records of the Society of Jesus contain the information that "Father John Royal a native of Pennsylvania, born September 22nd 1729; entered the society in 1747, and was professor of the four vows February 2nd 1765. He was Chaplain at Plowden Hall in 1756; in 1763, he was missioner at Canford, Dorset: in 1767 Chaplain at Swyrnerton and he died at Husbands Bosworth on April 17th, 1770". One imagines that those who emigrated to the American colonies in the early 17th century were of Puritan stock: was John the child of Catholic parents or was he a convert?

Although there are a variety of spelling for the surname ROYAL(L) in American records, such as ROYALS, ROYAL, ROYALL, ROYLE, RYAL, and RYALL, it would seem that the ROYAL(L) is the most common.

At the time of writing these notes I do not have a great deal of information about the ROYAL/RYALS of Canada. The most notable holder of the surname so far discovered is one Joseph ROYAL, who was born at Repentigny, Lower Canada, on May 7th, 1837 "of humble parentage". He was a journalist, historian and from 1888-93 Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories. He founded a newspaper, was called to the Bar, was a member of the first Legislative Assembly of Manitoba and of the Canadian House of Commons. Educated at St. Mary's Jesuit College, Montreal, he was from a Roman Catholic background. Does the surname ROYAL in his case have a French origin? I have a note of the marriage of a Charles ROYAL to Marie Charlotte Larch on October 4th, 1779 at Repentigny and of his birth on November 8th, 1756, also in Quebec. A John ROYAL was married to Isabella Chambers on June 21st, 1785 at Christ Church, Shelbourne, Nova Scotia. From Ontario I have information about a Thomas ROYALL - ROIALL - RYALL, who died in 1849 in St. Thomas. In the 1842 Census the name is listed as ROIAL: my

informant tells me "that many of censuses taken in Canada were only spelled by phonetic sound". The current Toronto Telephone Directory lists a number of ROYAL, ROYALL, ROYALE, ROYLE and RYALLS. Clearly there is work to be done on researching the surname in Canada.

We know that more than one ROYALL from the American Colonies had business with, and property in, the Caribbean Island of Antigua. One of these imported slaves into America from Antigua asking for the import charge to be remitted as the slaves were for his own use! There were no doubt ROYALLS in other islands of the West Indies. The register of Christ Church, Barbados records the marriage of an Isabella ROYLE to Thomas Birkett in September 1712. In September 1813 a Prudence ROYLE imprudently gave birth to a son, Henry, who was baptised in the parish of St. Michael. In the same parish a Mary ROYAL had a son John William, who was baptised on August 21st, 1839.

The RYALLS of Ireland are to be found chiefly in the south and no doubt arrived in that country in the earlier English settlement, probably in Tudor times. The Plantation of Ulster 1609-1622 brought in some 8,000 families, the greatest number of these were Lowland Scots; however there was a large English minority.

It may be that the RYALL/RIALLS were among those who settled in Ireland during Cromwell's confiscations in and after 1652. At the moment I have references to ROYLES in Dublin in 1641, Limerick in 1766 and Waterford in 1785. The RYALLS of Ireland produced a number of soldiers, among them Major General Browne William RYALL, born in Co. Tipperary in 1826. This officer's military service was in the army in India and he participated in numerous campaigns between 1846 and 1881; during the Afghan War of 1878/79 he commanded the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

A fair number of ROYAL(L)S are to be found in South Wales and I have yet to establish when they made their way to the Principality and from where.

READ ANY GOOD CENSUS RETURNS LATELY? Josephine Birchenough

The 1851 Census returns for the Birchenough homelands are available and are proving their worth and more to at least one keen GOON.

First, we now know for certain that we have extracted every entry in which we are interested, and if not, where the unextracted ones are lurking.

Secondly, and perhaps just as important, we have a list of "variant" surname spellings. At present, those I have seen confirm my general feeling that variant spellings of our name in BERKENOUGH, did not exist in 1851, although we get it in earlier times. The only variant which occurs is, in fact, BIRCHENHOUCH, which is probably the correct spelling, as it is a -hough name. BIRCHENALL, and its variants, seems also to have been used indiscriminately in earlier times, but by 1851, they had gone their own ways.

Thirdly, in the course of time, we shall be in possession of a good coverage of the country as a whole for "strays". Within our One-name group, we already know of many who moved away, and the reasons for it - the hat workers who went to London, the silk factory foreman who took his expertise when his firm opened up a factory elsewhere and the Nonconformist minister who took the good news to the USA. Recently my attention has been drawn to another highly mobile profession - that of touring actor, and I have written a short note about them and how to trace them in the North Cheshire Society's journal, arising out of work done by my friend Tony Field, which he has written up into an article in the April 1987 edition of the North West Kent Society's journal. From the material we have at our disposal, it is probably possible even to trace "strolling players" in the Census returns.

However, in spite of this research I am still having no success in tracing my husband's great-grandfather - Owd Sam - every lead has so far proved not to be the one I am seeking. There are too many Sam Birchenoughs in Stockport in the first quarter of the 19th century, who died before 1851!

WHO WAS GMF? Ron Phelps

The Editor asked for "a stranger than fiction" story. Here is a Victorian mystery about a branch of my family.

There lived a very respectable family in Hamilton Road, Brentford, Middlesex. There were four daughters, of whom the eldest was born in 1885, and one son born 1900. Their parents were George Money FERMOR (whom we shall call GMF in this story) and Harriet FERMOR. Photographs of this family show much likeness to one another, especially the girls to their mother; and grandchildren have inherited some characteristics of GMF. He was a music teacher and was organist at the Wesleyan chapel just around the corner. A brass plate outside the front door displayed that he was a "Professor of Music, RCM" (Royal College of Music). He died in 1927 at the age of 65; and Harriet died in 1940 aged 77. Many years later along come the family history researchers to question their respectability: despite exhaustive search over wide periods and under various names (which will come to light as the story unfolds) their marriage certificate has not been found.

When the eldest daughter married in 1908, she had no reason to believe that her name was not FERMOR; she was married in that name. Some years later she must have discovered that her real name was FREEMAN. How she discovered this is not precisely known; it is probable that it came to light by finding her birth certificate (or other information) among her mother's papers when her mother died in 1940, In any case, she would have had to produce an acceptable birth certificate to get her pension when her husband was 65 in 1949; if she did not have one then she would have had to apply to the GRO for one under the name of FREEMAN. However, her cerificate shows her birth as 2 November 1885 and her parents to have been George Fermor Money FREEMAN - gentleman (he was the informant) and Harriet FREEMAN formerly WHITE. This name

discrepancy seems not to have been conveyed to her other sisters or her brother. Their birth certificates show the parents to have been George Money FERMOR - professor of music and Harriet FERMOR formerly WHITE (the mother being the informant). You might have thought that the parents had married sometime after 1885, but there is no sign of it!

Two significant facts about GMF have been handed down: that he went to Sherborne School, Dorset and later to the Royal College of Music. Enquires to both revealed that he was at the School from 1875 to 1878 and appeared in the School Register as "G. M. FREEMAN, son of Mrs. Freeman of 9 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall" and that he was at the College from November 1883 to August 1885 (three months before the birth of his eldest daughter). The College kindly sent me a photocopy of GMF's application form (and, in fact, reports on his progress) which revealed his date of birth as 9 December 1861 and his address as 9 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. His birth certificate shows the same date and same address; his forenames as George Money; his father's name as George FREEMAN, gentleman; his mother as Jane FREEMAN formerly FREEMAN (sic!). But on the RCM appplication form (1883) he gave his name as George Money FERMOR, not FREEMAN: and his father's name as George Henry FERMOR (deceased).

So far nothing really stranger than fiction, except some apparent muddle with names.....but read on. GMF must have been proud of his "Money" connections; he never dropped the use of it as one of his Christian names and he even included it as one of his son's Christian names. Surreptitious gossip within the family suggested that GMF was the illegitimate son of one George Henry MONEY. How or when this gossip arose has died with the older members of the family. From Burke's "Landed Gentry" we discover that the latter was the 2nd son of George MONEY and Pulcherie, daughter of the Marquis de Bourbe-Montpincon; the 3rd son being Alonzo. This is an important link because several members of the family remembered an "Uncle Alonzo" calling from time to time. George Henry MONEY died in Cairo in 1888, shortly after making his Will, which appointed Alonzo as his executor and main beneficiary and contained the phrase: "..... to apply £500 for a particular purpose which I have explained to him" (ie. to Alonzo). Alonzo died in 1900, also in Cairo (an advisor to the Egyptian Government).

The "Landed Gentry" also stated that George Henry MONEY was a barrister and this was confirmed by writing to the Inns of Court, and in the 1871 Census he was living in a flat in Jermyn Street (but a stone's throw from Suffolk Street) with one servant, his occupation "barrister not in practice". In addition I found from "Alumni Cantabrigiensis" that he had been to Eton and Trinity, became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Tower Hamlets Volunteer Regiments and had written a book "Our Tent in the Crimea". The title page of this book indicated that it was written "by two brothers" - no surname being given, while the Preface showed the initials "G.H.M." and "A.M."and gave the date of publication as 1856. The book was mainly a report on their journey to and from the Crimea, the conditions of the soldiers and the situation inside Sevastopol soon after its capture - written rather

from the point of view of tourists than military men. It said little about their background except that Alonzo was married but George was not and that the latter spoke fluent French and conversed in ancient Greek with a Greek priest. (This is possibly clue to GMF's father as GMF had the same linguistic abilties). Finally, George arrived in what he called "pleasure-giving Paris".

For more information on the MONEY family, I wrote to a fellow Guild member who was shown in the Register as being interested in that name. One of the many items of interest he supplied was a reference to a book called "A Plantation Family" by D. Green, from which it appeared that this branch of the MONEY family had accumulated wealth from plantations in India and Ceylon and from a rich heiress in the previous century. Also, this book stated that George MONEY "was wealthy enough never to need to do anything except pass his time between India and London ..... was an ardent race-goer and a famous ladies' man ....."

Did George Money get Jane FREEMAN "into trouble"? Did he set her up in Suffolk Street as his mistress? The Census Returns showed her there in 1861, as unmarried and born in Arundel, Sussex; but in 1881 as a widow and born in Steyning, Sussex, GMF being resident at the same address. Her occupation was shown as a hotel-keeper, which was confirmed from Kelly's Directories for the years 1861-1889. Also these Directories showed that residents at various times included MP'S and bishops. (Incidentally, the 1871 Census for Suffolk Street has not survived - one of the few losses in Census Records). Living next door at No. 11, Suffolk Street was a family named SCARISBRICK, whose significance will be shown next.

My Guild correspondent had been intrigued by an entry he had found in the Index of Wills for 1936 at Somerset House. It was in respect of a lady having the extraordinary name of Alice Jane Winifred Fermor Money Freeman MONEY. No one in my family had ever heard of her, yet surely, there must have been some connection with this correlation of names. In the GRO Index of Deaths her age was given as 79, so there was no difficulty in tracing her birth certificate. She had been born 1 January 1884 in Camden Town and named exactly as shown above. Her father was shown as George Henry Fermor Money Freeman MONEY, the informant , who signed in the original Register as "G.M.F.M. MONEY" and her mother was shown as Alice Jane MONEY formerly SCARISBRICK.

The mystery deepens! George and Alice's marriage cerificate was found, they had been married at Lambeth Registry Office about two months prior to their daughter's birth on 7 November 1883. Exactly the same names were used as on the birth certificate, except that George signed the original Register as "G.H. MONEY". Alice's age was given as 24, while George's was given as 28, whereas at this time GMF would have been 22 and G.H. MONEY 63. The address given was the same for both parties and was discovered in the 1880 and 1885 Valuation Books to be that of a lodging house keeper called Mrs. O'Grady.

Before giving my interpretation of this, let me go back to GMF's mother, Jane FREEMAN. There was no trace of her under FREEMAN in the Baptismal Registers of the Sussex parishes mentioned in the Census Returns, nor in the Sussex IGI. However, the Sussex IGI did show the marriage of a George FREEMAN to a Jane in 1853. This Jane was found to have been born in the same year as Jane, GMF's mother, had stated that she had been born and in a place only about half a dozen miles from Steyning. If this Jane was in fact GMF's mother, how did she move from the environment of a farm labouring family in rural Sussex to hotel keeping in Pall Mall? As to George FREEMAN, it seems that he disappeared without a trace.

I was able to contact the executors of the Will made by Miss MONEY, who died in 1936. All that was known was that she was brought up by an aunt whose maiden name was SCARISBRICK; nothing being known about her parents. My informant had once asked her how she came to have so many names and she had replied that she had been told that her names had been put down as Alice Jane Winifred Fermor Money, but they should have been Freeman Money, so "they just added them". Be that as it may, it did not tie up with what was on the marriage certificate. However, this did put the curious thought in my mind that perhaps there were two men involved, which led me to the following speculative conclusions.

First, that when George Henry MONEY registerd the birth of GMF, he pretended he was the man Jane had in fact married, George FREEMAN; but, so as not to appear to have disassociated himself completely from his son, he added "MONEY", as a Christian name. Years later GMF discovered or was told that his mother's husband (deceased?) was not his father. This shattering revelation may have happened when he was at Sherborne School; another boy called MONEY having started there the year GMF left. Did the boys meet and the truth came out? Furthermore, I have inherited some of GMF's school books which bear the initials "GMF" with the surname heavily scored out! The intriguing question is why the name FERMOR was used by GMF at the Royal College of Music and for most of his later life. As no evidence whatsoever has come to light as to why this name was used, some speculation has to be made. FERMOR is derived from FARMER; FARMER has a vague association with WHEATLAND, which was the maiden name of Jane, who married George FREEMAN in 1853. But FARMER is rather a common sounding name for Pall Mall, so FERMOR was chosen because of its better snob value (ie. connections with the nobility: the Earl of Promfet and Lord Hesketh).

Secondly there appears to have been two disguised people: Mr. FERMOR MONEY - the disguised name for GMF; and Mr. FREEMAN MONEY - the disguised name for GMF's natural "certificated" father, George Henry MONEY. The ploy was to have both these names on the certificates, so that whoever signed the entries (ie. as party to the 1883 marriage and as informant of the 1883 birth) in the original Registers could say - or could be persuaded to believe - that he was not making a false statement. It is my conjecture that G.H. MONEY was also the father of Alice Jane Winifred Fermor Money Freeman MONEY, even though he was 63 when the child was conceived. The parents of the baby's mother

insisted upon marriage for their "fallen" daughter and G.H. Money could not face up to the publicity of a marriage to a woman forty years younger or perhaps he was already secretly married or had returned to Egypt where he was to die four years later. A substitute had to be found and GMF was naive enough to be the victim; he was persuaded that all he had to do was to be present at a Registry Office wedding rather than one in a church and subsequently register the birth of the child. Perhaps he had been told that he ought to do something in return for all the money that had been and was still being spent on his education. Also it was probably made worth his while to carry out this deception as he could hardly have earned enough money as a music teacher to bring up his family in Victorian respectability and give them a good education, which he did. It is interesting to note that the date of the wedding, 7th November 1883, fell between the date of GMF's RCM examinationon on the 6th of November and his entry into the College on the 8th, as shown on his RCM application form. Thus when he met Harriet WHITE, he feared that to have married her would have opened him to a charge of bigamy as he had already gone through a form of marriage - albeit in an assumed name; this would account for their being no trace of their marriage. Therefore, it became necessary for GMF and Harriet to disappear from the Pall Mall scene to somewhere where they were not well-known - thus to Brentford, where they appear to have had friends. So when G.H.MONEY was dying in Cairo he had a conscience about the little four year old girl he had sired, he made a Will ..... "to apply £500 for a particular purpose which I have explained to my brother".

These events not only tell a strange story, they also exemplify the wide range of sources the family historian may have to research. I have yet to explore fully another avenue. It has always been a kind of family gossip that in some obscure way GMF's ancestry was connected with the Duke of Cambridge. Not to leave a stone unturned I followed up this trail as well. The 1st Duke was the seventh son of George III. His son, George, inherited the title in 1850; he was a Field Marshall 1856-95 and served in the Crimean War. GMF's connection was supposed to be through the 2nd Duke's wife, an actress called Sarah (Louise) FAIRBROTHER. As George was a cousin of Queen Victoria, royal permission to marry was required; obviously it was refused, but he married his actress just the same - morganatically. I searched for their marriage in the GRO Indexes in case it revealed something relevant to my research on GMF and to my surprise I found it under CAMBRIDGE and FAIRBROTHER, 8 January 1847 in Clerkenwell. Both of their fathers were described as "gentlemen", although her father was a printer, according to a book, "Chorus to Coronet", about chorus girls who had climbed the social ladder. (I learned of this book from the British Drama Association.) A long biography of the Duke in two volumes hardly mentions his wife, except that she visited him in the Crimea, was known as Mrs. FITZ-GEORGE and lived with her three sons separately from her husband. When I find her household in the Census returns, I hope something more will turn up which will be stranger than fiction.

RESEARCH ON THE SURNAME RAWES/RAWS/RAWSE

John Rawes

My one-name study did not spring from one decision at any given time. It emerged from delving into my family history and took over part of my life. I had never known another Rawes outside of my family circle. Thinking another branch might have more family details, I searched through the UK telephone directories and in consequence wrote many letters. About 85 entries came to light, which was my last step in tracing Rawes as a family and my first as a one-name study. Time and effort have been spent and I have done laborious searching at the National Registry and at Somerset House. Out of my estimation of a very rare name have emerged thousands of jigsaw pieces, with many that seem to come from someone else's jigsaw. There are approximately 1000 Rawes births between 1837 and 1980 registered in England and Wales. I now know of two variants:- Raws, which is now almost extinct and Rawse which is centred on Bradford in Yorkshire. It is a possibility that Rawse might be a very rare and localised surname in its own right and occasionally used by Rawes', or rather by their scribes. Pronunciation of RAWES is "RORZ". I am now in the process of going through the National Registry again, looking for Raws and Rawse, omissions in my first search. The few textbooks that mention the surname state that it is the same genus as Raw and is derived from Ralph. This is to my mind, not proven. Raw is centred on Cornwall, Lincolnshire and the north-east of England. Occasionally, early Rawes appear in these areas only to disappear again.

I have found that the great majority of Rawes families living today trace their roots back to the southern Lake District in which area early Raw is very rare. Sixteenth century occurrences of Rawes and Rawse are to be found in Halifax in Yorkshire, Surrey and Kirkhame in northern Lancashire, which also boasts an early Raw family. However, at present their beginnings appear to be in the area along the eastern edge of Lake Windermere. From the sixteenth century onwards they drift mostly to the east to Kendal, the capital of the region, and on into northern Lancashire. Early Rawes are almost unknown in Cumberland and the northern and western Lakes, giving a very clear perimeter to their homeland. In the eighteenth century, the slate production area of Shap attracted a branch which now represents a large section of living Rawes'. I have counted 997 Rawes' births registered in England and Wales from 1841 to 1980, out of these 245 were born within the Kendal, south Westmorland and northern Lancashire area.

The surname Rawles (which so far I have not researched) appear to have come from Somerset and may well have sired at least one major Rawes branch in the south. There has recently come to light, a connection between Rawse and Rose. A family of that name from Kendal settled in Ulverston in northern Lancashire and became Rose, while still living among other Rawes. My own name is occasionally misspelt Rose and Rowes.

The above is only an impression I have gained over ten years of intermittent research, and much work has still to be done. Realising like so many other Guild members must do, the vulnerability of having just

one copy of data; the risk of fire, water, death, etc. etc., I am now involved in computerising all my material. A daunting task of about three years work!

THINKING ALOUD

Douglas W. Hamley

Reading recent correspondence in the Journal, emphasis seems to have been put on what one gets out of the Guild. May I suggest that one should also reflect on what one can put into the Guild! There is an old saying or song "If I can help somebody ...".

Whilst, on the subject of giving and reading of unstable conditions resulting from changes in Editor, surely here is a case where it is our responsibility to ensure that the Editor's chair is not a lonely one. Articles, letters, even a short note of thanks for a job well done are grist to the editorial mill. I know only too well, in the days when Family History Societies were being hatched and born, of having to stare at a couple of blanks in a journal and scheme up an article or two to fill the gap before tomorrow's dead-line. Somehow those early days seemed much more exciting than today, perhaps it was all new, a venture that did take off and boom into today's Federation and regional societies as well as other organisations.

Why do we talk of "family trees", when all we mean is usually a list of male members of the family going back in history, all having the same surname! To be fair, a "family tree " should show as much of the maternal side as the paternal and one could be surprised and get back further on grandmother's family than one's own, but that is not part of being a one-namer!

How many of us one-namers have pondered on how much of our physical make-up has been contributed by those having the same surname as ourselves! Precious little in fact, as it has been crowded out by others over the generations; but then if ones ancestors lived in fairly isolated communities, you will find a Hamley marries a Hamley, a Crawford marries a Crawford and, in fact, your blood is but a combination of perhaps all the families that lived in the immediate vicinity of your ancestral home.

Is the Guild running out of steam? Of course not; in any case I know personally of several members who could and maybe will, raise enough steam by just one letter in the Journal to keep it going for several issues on its own!

THE CITY OF LONDON FREEDOM REGISTERS

Brian Christmas

The City of London Freedom Registers and other supporting records, which are now at the City of London Record Office (not the Guildhall Library), are described in an article in the "Genealogists' Magazine" for June 1977 (Vol.19 No.2) by Mervyn T. Medlycott, but which is now a little out of date.

Members may like to read of my experiences of searching these records in the course of my One Name Study of the Christmas Family, as it will give some idea of their range and scope.

I first checked the Admission Registers for the period from 1681 to 1893 and found thirty instances of my surname recorded, of which twenty-one freedoms were by servitude, four by patrimony and five by redemption.

The different Livery Companies to which they belonged numbered eighteen, with two members each of the Haberdashers', Joyners', Blacksmiths' and Tyler and Bricklayers' Companies; three members of the Leathersellers' Company and no less than seven members of the Weavers' Company.

From the above information I then ordered the appropriate Freedom Order Papers, so that I could look at the actual detailed particulars of each freedom granted.

Apart from father/son relationships I found three separate three generation families and one four generation family. The places where the apprentices came from ranged from St. Katharine by the Tower, St. John the Baptist, Spitalfields, Pimlico, Wandsworth, St. Olave, Southwark, Christchurch, Bethnal Green and Camden Town in what is now Greater London and outside this area from Banbury in Oxfordshire, Denham in Buckinghamshire, Ockham and Petersham in Surrey and Gressenhall, Edgfield and King's Lynn in Norfolk.

The points that emerged were that no less than six of the apprentices were orphans at the time of their entering service and that all thirty references were to males, although females do figure in the records as a whole.

The most informative record was the earliest, dated November 1691, as it was a Freedom by Redemption in the form of a Petition by William Christmas, Senior, stating that he had been apprenticed to John Christmas, Citizen and Joyner, in 1647 and that after his apprenticeship ended he had entered his Majestie's service for twenty years and was not made a freeman until 1680/1. That his son. William Christmas, Junior, had also served in his Majestie's service and because his son had been born before he was made a freeman, as required for the granting of a freedom by patrimony, asked for him to be made a freeman by redemption, which was granted on payment of a fine of £4/3/-.

I also believe that I have discovered from the above records the place of origin of the Christmases who formed the business of Messrs. Lovell and Christmas, the well-known London provision merchants, now part of the Fitch Lovell Group, but I now need to consult the Census records for definite confirmation.

ONE NAME STUDIES?

John P. Woodger

It is commonplace that genealogy is part of family history, that social background, work, religious affiliation, mobility and so on, are the flesh on the skeleton of births marriages and deaths.

Is it not strange therefore that there should be a group of people who assume that descent can be discovered and tabulated in an ordered patronymic pattern? Does the group imagine that the distortions of economics, patriarchy, sexual immorality, the urge to dominate, the need to avoid domination, have somehow passed their ancestors by - surely not?

A short acquaintance with their field of study must have persuaded them that the only hope of working out an almost(!) certain blood line is through maternal descent.

Perhaps One Name Studies is based not on modern genetics but on the concept of the clan. Take the Name and get protection of the company around you or perhaps it is based on the old-fashioned partnership with unlimited liability. All that I am I give to you, all that I have I share with you.

Now how did I arrive there from where I started?

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

Dear Editor,

The article by John Hebden regarding Mutual Aid does not consider one point that should be considered and should somehow be addressed by the Guild.

Guild membership is mainly British and the requirements for joining have a definite British orientation. This means that those outside Britain do not know if a British fellow member is interested in references to their name of interest or not, while it may be assumed that overseas members are interested in British references to their name(s) of interest. We overseas members have an automatic interest in Britain as we pursue our genealogies, while a British member may be content to pursue their genealogical interests only in Britain.

I think, I speak for other overseas members, in stating that, we would be more active in Mutual Aid if we knew a member was interested in information from our part of the world. Possibly the Register should be updated to include a key letter to indicate if members' interests extend beyond Britain or not. It would seem that only a few keys would be needed to cover different parts of the world

J. C. Halbrooke *(RFD Box 106B, Sterling, Connecticut, 06377, USA)*

[The Editor would like members to comment on the above idea.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

When I began my one name study nearly eighteen months ago I registered as Category E, but my study is now covering a much wider area than I had anticipated. Now I take in the whole of the UK from 1930 back. I have over one thousand names, not much in the light of some collections running into many thousands, nevertheless, I have some very interesting information.

I have received correspondence from the USA, Canada, Australia and the UK and am indebted to people who have sent me their lists, such as the lady from Australia who sent details of some Gills on the Isle of Man.

My system is simple, consisting of a master card containing full details of a person or family, which is entered in a book and given a number. On typed white slips all Gills are filed under forename. Gill women (ie. those born with the name) are listed on yellow slips. Women spouses, men spouses, fathers, witnesses to Wills or marriages, are on yellow slips in surname order, each showing the original number at entry. I also keep a slip record according to year, the earliest being 1296.

I am gradually listing all Wills in Somerset House from *1858* and sometimes despair as there are thousands of Gills. I collect data faster than I can put it through my system. I visit record offices, churches, cathedrals and museums in my constant quest for names.

One family that I was tracing in London came up with a surprise. I was in the vicinity of a cemetery and thought I would get a photo of the grave of the father, having written beforehand to establish that a grave existed. On the inscription was the name of a son I did not know about, who had died in Cairo in 1915. I checked with the HAC, who gave me a great deal of help, then approached the War Graves Commission and they kindly sent me a photo from the war cemetery in Cairo of the grave of Arthur Salisbury Gill, who died in 1915, aged 20.

As I go about my searches I look out for other names for people in other districts. My friends give me paper and files as presents, but I still seem to accumulate vast quantities of bits of paper with queries on them and am never in the happy state of being up to date. Please keep the letters coming with any Gill names and I will endeavour to give any information I can or look it up for you.

Mrs. Winfred M. Butler *(6 George Street, Stilton, Peterborough, PE7 3XX)*

Dear Madam,

Galvanised into action by the plea for Journal copy made at the very enjoyable and interesting One-Day Conference in Bath on 7 March, can I use your pages to describe some recent work and ask for members' advice on what the next step should be.

Over the last few weeks I have finally managed to stitch together a provisional outline of the several Australian branches of HODSDONS, an extension to my English searches that was prompted by chance access in late 1983 to an incomplete set of Australian telephone directories. These directories produced quite a little gold-mine - 30 hitherto unsuspected new HODSDONS. A letter was soon on its way to them all, a gratifying number of helpful replies came back and I was able to reconstruct family groups covering the majority of current Australian bearers of the name - estimated to number about 80 people.

The largest group is in New South Wales, descendants of emigrants from the Clapham area of London in the 1850s and 60s. The next largest group, mostly in Queensland but also represented in other states, descends from four brothers from Chalvey, Buckinghamshire, who left England in the 1880s. Most Western Australian HODSDONS descend from two 1914 emigrants from West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. There are also several more recent emigrants, mostly from the Home Counties, the area in which HODSDONS have always been the most numerous, the name deriving from the town of Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire.

A limited check in the official records (using the generous service offered by Mr. Mackett in the last issue of the Journal) suggested that the families surveyed do indeed account for most of the Australian HODSDONS. If there were any pre-1850 emigrants or transportees, for that matter, they have not come to light. Incidentally, there appears to be no established HODSDON presence in New Zealand; the only one so far noted there being A.F.HODSDON, listed in the 1982 North Island telephone directory, living in Connell Street, Napier.

I plan to send a copy of the full notes to all those who answered my first letter, but I am conscious that there are quite a few loose ends and possibly unsuspected gaps in the account. One way of giving it wider circulation is presumably to send copies to the Australian and New Zealand societies listed on the back cover of the Federation's "Family History News and Digest". But can members with more experience of one-name trawling in southern waters suggest any other ways of publicising the "story so far"?

Dr. James D. Hodsdon *(32 King's Road, Cheltenham, Glos., GL52 6BG)*

Dear Mrs.Rumsey,

I am amazed each time I read in the Journal that Guild members are not prepared to answer an enquiry unless a postage stamp or IRC is enclosed for a reply. On my part I always reply to letters, to do otherwise would be discourteous and I am prepared to pay the cost of the postage, including air mail to countries abroad, as I invariably find that my correspondent provides me with some item of information relevant to my Traherne (and variants) research, however small and this amply compensates for the small outlay on postage.

However, what I do not support is mail sent to me suggesting I might benefit from help with research in London (as recently received in a circular) when the cost to me would be "£6 an hour plus £1 per venue towards travel". This I consider to be far too expensive, as fellow Guild members will know that to make a careful search and accurate extraction of information produces very little in one hour.

It might be of interest to those who live outside London to know the the following record sources:

The Birmingham Central Library, History Department has copies of:-
Kelly's Post Office Directories for London (about 167 volumes) available on the open shelves.
Collection of Kelly's Directories for all counties in the UK.
The Calendars of Patent Rolls 1216-1578 (about 90 volumes with alphabetical indexes).
The Calendar of Close Rolls 1227-1509
The Calendar of Fine Rolls 1272-1509
William Berry's Pedigrees and "Encyclopaedia Heraldica"
"Catalogues of Ancient Deeds" Volume I to VI
Also in the Local studies Department:-
The National Index of Wills and Administrations 1858-1938

The Gloucester Record Office, Worcester Street, Gloucester has copies of:-
The National Index of Wills and Administrations 1858-1929

Mrs. Vera E. Purslow (*"Centuries", 19 St. Michael's Road, Claverdon, Warwickshire, CV35 8NT*)

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I have just found time to glance at the recent Journal and noticed my article plus comments by John Hebden, with whom I have corresponded in the past. As I go through my records I will be checking all my notes of the last fifteen years and will forward my "lists of oddities", not necessarily referring to Guild members currently listed.

Recently I have been pleased to receive a lot of pre-1600 information from Buckinghamshire and Devonshire. The interchange of C and K in the variants of Crowfoot has become more obvious, there are dozens of examples of interchanges of spelling and one new form, namely KURFOOT. The Croufoote/Crowfoote variants in my Cheshire line are also found in Devonshire. Crowfoote is found in many counties, but Croufoote is extremely rare. However, I think, the latter may be linked with the East Anglian Crowfoote/Krefford/Crowforthe and the Berkshire Kyrfoote.

At present I am speculating on two things and would like to know whether other researchers are interested in these areas.

First, it is known that Henry Tudor was brought from France as a "pretender" to act as a symbol of dissidence in the reign of Richard III, who had disposed of the "Princes in the Tower". When after

Richard's death at the Battle of Bosworth Field, Henry assumed the throne as Henry VII, he could only speak French, yet a recent BBC TV programme indicated that he reconstructed the establishment and curtailed the powers of the nobility. This could only have been done by copying the French, Arabian, Roman and other empirical practices by using "mercenaries" as King's officers, men-at-law and "centurian-style" yeomen-farmers. Did Henry VII make use of the French-Scottish alliance that often acted against the English? Did he use Scottish and other mercenaries? The extent and positioning of what may have been Crawfords, but under a confusing array of dialect-phonetic variantions, in so many counties by the early 16th century, does suggest that they formed part of a network. They have never been found in any 1533 Heraldic Visitation, but they do appear in some 1524 Subsidy Rolls. Many are in positions of "note", which would lead one to expect to find them in the Visitations, unless they were "a group apart", possibly residing on the King's land. They were not usually living in townships, but rather a few miles outside and often a day's journey apart. Originally I wondered if they were part of a Puritan network, but the fact that they appear in such numbers about 1500 causes me to think about Henry VII's needs. There are two entries in the Subsidy Rolls prior to about 1500. One being John Crafford who became a Dominican friar at Cambridge in 1410 and a Doctor of Divinity in 1428, and one who was knighted by Edward IV after the Battle of Northampton.

Secondly, I am beginning to realise that the Nantwich, Tarvin and Liverpool interest in Nonconformism became very pronounced in the latter part of the 18th century and Crowfoot/Crowford/Crawfords were certainly involved. There is reason to suspect that they took part in the army campaigns against the Jacobites and in the destruction of the clans. It would certainly account for family legends about "coming down from Scotland with a Scottish wife" in the late 18th century. Did they get involved with the proto-Presbyterian movement and translate that into Primitive Methodism? Can other members find similarities in their own researches?

A photographer has called in connection with an article which is being written about me in the North Wales Weekly News. The Guild is mentioned and I have told them about the Llansanan, Mold and Old Colwyn members, whom I have never met.

Finally, a comment about "stotting". Could it be that the automatic response to shock and/or stress could cause such a phenomena and that such an action startles the enenmy, whose own shock results in a "non-response" of sufficient duration for escape to be made? Various creatures have strange methods of response to danger.

John Crawford *(368 Abergele Road, Old Colwyn, Clwyd, LL29 9LU)*

Dear Guild Member,

I have recently completed a search of all 489 deposited parish registers of Suffolk from inception to circa 1850, plus a few others, for JACOB references and also Jacob Wills. A copy of all the parish register entries has been deposited with the library of the Suffolk Genealogical Society situated in the Lowestoft Public Library. All other names so entered, ie. marriages and witnesses to the same have been indexed. Information gathered by one-namers maybe of no interest to our descendants, but, so deposited maybe of use to future generations of people and also give satisfaction to the one-namer that his labours have not been in vain.

To my fellow Guild members I would advise that most county genealogical societies publish a list of members' interests and from such, by a few letters, they may find that elusive entry they are looking for, a link in the chain, or even a new member for their publication. Most societies exchange their magazines, so one's local county society may have such a booklet of members interests. I know that the Suffolk society do so. I started to make a list of one-namers whose registered names were listed in the Suffolk Genealogical Society's book of members' interests, but there are so many that I have abandoned this and suggested the above.

I do not write often to the Guild, I think, my last letter was in 1980.

Mr. T. W. Jacob *(9 Wilmar Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1AS)*

Dear Editor,

The article by John Crawford, "Is the Guild Running Out of Steam?" stated that, "Mr. Fred Filby was swamped with correspondence to the point where he had little time for himself; so that the early enthusiasms developed into a voluntary burden of onorous tasks".

I believe this should not happen to anyone! Steps must be taken to ensure that it does not occur again. There are several possible answers, including distributing letters among members to answer.

Should this be done, then I would volunteer to answer the USA and Canadian letters.

Mr. J. C. Halbrooks *(RFD Box 106B, Sterling, CT, 06377, U.S.A.)*

[Editorial Note:- *the following letter was originally received by Mr. John Hebden, who has suggested its inclusion in the Journal. The writer has been invited to contribute an article to the Journal on making a one-name study of a British name in the USA.*]

Dear Mr. Hebden,

I have been a "silent" member of GOONS for some time. By that, I mean I have been reading many interesting items in the Journals, but I haven't had the time to write and share my experiences. If you feel these comments may still be timely, I would like to share them with other members.

I teach beginning and advanced genealogical research classes. Because my geographic region was heavily settled by British immigrants, I allow my students to peruse the list of Guild members' registered names for their ancestral surnames. By doing this, I have been able to link up several students with coordinators of various names.

I have had excellent results from sending "form letters" to all the persons listed in the U.K. telephone directories. One of my form letters, on the BARFIELD surname, put me in touch with the BARFIELD surname coordinator, who registered with GOONS, via his brother. With the same mailing, I contacted a distant cousin and a man who, although we don't appear to be related, got interested in his own family history from my letter. After tracking several generations of his family as practice, he was able to extract enough information from St. Catherine's House to fill in two generations of my family. He has since become an active member of the Middlesex Family History Society!

I have done some unique work with the Mormon IGI records that may provide a new option to others. I transcribe the information from the IGI on the surname I am researching, such as WHEELTON, using data base software. This software gives one an electronic "index card", on which you fill in various "fields" of information. The computer can then sort the various "cards" (files) from any field. The IGI record contains surname, given name, event (birth, marriage or christening), date, parents' or spouse's name(s), parish, town and county. I have been able to have the computer ignore geographic boundaries and give me a chronological listing of births, christenings and marriages throughout the U.K. (considering the limitations of the IGI). I have also been able to sort by father/mother combinations and the computer puts together family groups. This way, I have located "odd" christenings of children outside the parish where their siblings were christened. I would like to some day expand this data base to include information from all sources, such as St. Catherine's House, probate registers, etc.

I am looking forward to many years' membership in GOONS. I certainly wish the society continued good luck.

Ms. Billie R. McNamara (*P.O. Box 6764, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914-0764, U.S.A.*)

REVIEWS

URRY, SOME NOTES ON THE ORIGINS OF A SURNAME, compiled by D. F. Riley, 1986. A4, 33pp, card cover, plastic spine.

This is a first class survey of the likely origins and subsequent distribution of the surname "Urry" and its more common variants, "Orry, Hurry, Horry and Ury". The author has not only assembled an impressive mass of data but he has carefully evaluated the evidence in order to formulate his conclusions.

He has made very good use of maps and frequency tables to show not only the current distribution of variants but also includes the way the situation has changed over nine centuries. By concentrating on P.R.O. Calendars he found 360 references prior to 1560, but most of his later information was culled from the I.G.I. The modern distribution was based on telephone directories.

In the course of his research he identified 91 versions of the surname of which eight were considered to be genuine variants, "Urry" accounted for over 50% of these with "Hurry" and "Orry" 19% and 14% respectively, but no other form represented more than 6% of the total.

There are now two areas in England where the surname appears in significant concentrations; one is Isle of Wight/Hampshire and the other Lincolnshire. The pre-1200 situation included both these area together with London/Essex and Herefordshire.

The oldest forms seem to have been "Orri" and "Urri" so Mr. Riley reviewed the derivations given by several authorities starting with Guppy in 1890. Three possibilities emerged, one from a Scottish place-name and two from personal names, Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian. Of these, the first did not stand up to scrutiny. However, it has been postulated that the Anglo-Saxon personal name, "Wulfric, had become transformed to "Urri" by Norman times, although the intermediate steps must have been somewhat tortuous. There is some evidence of "Urri" or "Orri" having been a Scandinavian personal name or by-name so this origin was rather more plausible.

This is almost certainly the most comprehensive study of the "Urry" group of surnames, ever undertakem. Compilers of dictionaries of surnames, however eminent, could never devote so much time and effort to a particular entry in their list. The author is right to question their scholarship. I very much hope other members of the Guild of One-name Studies will be inspired by Mr. Riley's efforts. Perhaps they will review the information in their own files to see how it compares with previously published findings.

D.A.P.

COBELDICK/COBBLEDICK NOTES The Newsletter of the Cobeldick/Cobbledick Name Study Association. No. 1, September 1986. A5 4pp., edited by Trevor M. Cobeldick.

This first issue of the newsletter produced in New Zealand sets out the aims and objectives of the Cobeldick/Cobbledick Name Study Association. It is research orientated and from the "Guide to material available from the C/CNSA.", it would appear that already much research has been done, the results analysed and produced in charts, lists, histories, maps and even a photographic collection.

The newsletter is free to members and contributions are invited. It does lack, however, pagination, a volume number and ISSN all of which could prove of use in the future.

For those wishing to contact Mr. Cobeldick, his address is :- P.O. Box 3215, Wellington, New Zealand.

M.E.R.

TREZISE NEWSLETTER No.3 The Newsletter of the Trezise One Name Group. No. 3, November 1986. A4 12pp., edited by Jennifer Trezise.

A very comprehensive and throughly newsworthy letter. An outstanding point which merits admiration is the encouragement of intercommunication between members. One drawback which the editor could consider is the layout, ie: lack of headlines, which it is suggested would enhance the newsletter and help towards ready reference and quick perusal.

The newsletter contains six photographs and a map reproduced with excellent clarity, which is a great credit to the editor. However, there is no pagination, volume number or ISSN.

[The Trezise One Name Group has only recently been registered with the Guild. The registered names are:- TREZISE, TRESISE, TRESIZE, TREZIZE, TRESAYS, at anytime and anywhere. Mrs. Jennifer Trezise address is :- 521 Great Western Highway, Faulconbridge, N.S.W. 2776, Australia]

R.C.R.

Reviews of "River People", "The Molyneux International Family Association" and "MxUK", will appear in the next issue of the Journal.

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mrs. Margaret E. Bryant Rosier (Member No. 115) has recently had a book published by the FFHS entitled, "Index to Census Registration Districts", price £1.25. A review will appear in a later issue.

Mr. Ian Todd (Member No.775) has compiled an index from the classified adveritisements of "Missing Ancestors" appearing in the magazine, "Family Tree" up to and including the March 1987 issue. Currently, he

has 1254 surnames, which are indexed alphabetical by surname, its supplied variant spelling, each forename which is obviously derived from a surname, the surname of the advertiser and the volume and issue number. Mr. Todd will extract any mentioned surname and its reference for an s.a.e. or 2 I.R.C.'s. If a member wishes to have a complete copy of the index send a letter initially to:- Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall, TR26 3EL.

In the last issue of the Journal, a list was published of material relating to Australia collected by Mr. P. J. Mackett, 35 Boundary Road, Pennant Hills, N.S.W. 2120, Australia, which he is prepare to search for surnames for a donation of £2. At least one member has availed himself of this help, as refered to in the letter written by Dr. Hodsdon. Now Mr. Mackett, true to his word that donations would go towards adding to his collection of records, has sent me an up date on the previously published list of approximately fifteen pages, which is much too long to publish in the Journal. Therefore, the editor proposes, at least for the time being, to put the list on computer disc and will send a print out to anyone who wishes one, please send a stamped addressed envelope suitable for taking A4 paper.

Mr. Clive Ayton has started a Surname Indexing Project for the 1871 London Census Returns. At the present time he has produced eight indexes covering the following districts:-

Paddington, St. John
Westminster, Golden Square
Islington East
St. Giles South
Shoreditch, Haggerstone West
Bethnal Green, Green
Bermondsey, St. James
Wandsworth,

Those members interested can contact Mr. Ayton at 24 Smithy Crescent, Arnold, Nottingham, NG5 7FT.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

DON'T FORGET THE GUILD'S EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE 9-10 MAY 1987 at the GRAND HOTEL, LEICESTER.

Shortly after the Winter issue of the Journal went to print the editor received the announcement of the ULPH FAMILY GATHERING to take place on Saturday, 11 April 1987, starting at 10.30 to 12.00 at the village hall in Burnham Sutton, Norfolk, with an optional outing taking place on the afternoon of Sunday 12 April. However, booking forms were to be completed by 31 December 1986, if any members receive their Joural prior to this weekend and are interested in going, it might be worth while contacting, Mr. Colin Ulph, 281 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham by Sea, West Sussex, BN4 6BB.

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed on September 1979 to encourage the exchange of ideas and co-operative liaison between the growing number of family historians who concentrate their research on all references to a single surname including proven variants.

In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by an individual working alone and not as a member of a One-Name Society, although many such societies have been established and admitted to the Federation of Family History Societies as formally constituted organisations.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:-

(a) To bring together those individuals and groups of people who are engaged in the compilation of family data relative to all references, branches and occurrences of a single surname.

(b) To produce a Journal and hold periodic meetings for the exchange of information on sources and research techniques helpful to One-Name activity.

(c) To maintain and publish a REGISTER of the surnames being researched and, through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies and the Society of Genealogists, to secure the widest possible awareness of One-Name research.

(d) To encourage and ensure, by a written undertaking, that members will deal with all reply-paid enquiries relative to their registered surname

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting an application form. Overseas applicants should send International Reply Coupons.

The Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £5-00 and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest.

To register a specific surname involves a once-only fee of £3-00.

Copies of the current REGISTER are available from the Publications Officer, at the following postage-included prices:-

U.K. £1-75; Overseas Surface £1-85; Overseas Airmail £2-50

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