### ORGANISATION OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

The Executive Committee is listed within the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Derek A Palgrave MA FRHistS FSG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Presidents</td>
<td>Sydney Brewin FCA, John Hebden, Peter Towey BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman:</td>
<td>Peter Goodall, 3 Dixey's Cottages, Great North Road, LONDON, N2 0NS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Chairman:</td>
<td>Position vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Secretary:</td>
<td>Ms Jessica Freeman BA, 76 Highlever Road, LONDON, W10 6FN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Registrar:</td>
<td>Dominic Johnson BSc LHG, 33 Redhill Drive, NOTTINGHAM, NG5 8JH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Treasurer:</td>
<td>Peter A Prismall, 1 Holly Close, WALLINGTON, Surrey, SM6 0QB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Editor:</td>
<td>Mrs Mary E Runsey BA, 29 Queens Road, ALTON, Hants, GU34 1JG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Liaison:</td>
<td>W Keith Plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings Co-ordinator:</td>
<td>Christopher Swarbrooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 'A' member:</td>
<td>John M Witheridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Representative's Co-ordinator:</td>
<td>Roger Lovegrove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications Officer:</td>
<td>Iain E Kerr CEng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenants Secretary:</td>
<td>George W D Lashbrook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Data Processing Officer:</td>
<td>Alec R Tritton. (Correspondence to Registrar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage Index Compiler:</td>
<td>Kelvin E Warth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal distributor - UK:</td>
<td>Richard E Kefford. (Correspondence to Registrar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal distributor - Overseas:</td>
<td>Peter A Prismall. (Correspondence to Registrar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Officer:</td>
<td>John R Hebden, Aldergarth, Galphay, RIPON, North Yorkshire, HG4 3NJ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sales of Guild publications &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(If in doubt to whom correspondence should be directed, the Box G address below should be used, as it should be for general correspondence.)

Contributions to this Journal should be sent to the Editor at her home address above. Whilst enquiries specific to individual officers may be directed to them at their appropriate addresses, all other correspondence should be addressed to: The GUILD of ONE-NAME STUDIES, Box G, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, LONDON, (UNITED KINGDOM,) EC1M 7BA.
Contents

From The Editor's Desk  Mary Rumsey  334
The Chairman's Notes  Peter Goodall  334
The Overseas Liaison Officer's Report  Keith Plant  335
County Representatives  Roger Lovegrove  336
The Category "A" Member's Report  John Witheridge  336
The Chairman's Report to the AGM  Peter Goodall  338
Research Questionnaire Results  Jess Jephcott  339
The Woking One Day Conference  John Witheridge  344
Midland Members' Computer Meeting at Tamworth  Roger Lovegrove  345
Newsletters - A seminar given at Tintern, May 1995  Bob Cobbing  346
The Diary of a Young Gentleman - a talk given by David Eddershaw and reported by Peter Towe  348
The Windebanks in Oxford - a talk given by Mary Rumsey  349
The Burial Index Project  Carol A. McIley  350
New Technology Aids the One-Name Researcher  Graham Jaunay  353
The Second Up Date to "Name Identification"  Ronald Smallshaw  354
Largest One-Name Tree Competition  Alan Savin  355
The Sermon/Surman Family Gathering  John Sermon  356
Letters  357
News and Items of Interest  362
Forthcoming Events  367
New Members' Deadline  368

333
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

I have decided to keep my editorial brief, since I have taken up space elsewhere with the synopsis of my talk given at the AGM and Annual Conference and although the Journal will have four extra pages to accommodate AGM and Conference business, little room has been left for members' articles. Also in view of the limited space, I have decided to omit "Reviews" for this issue only.

The October 1996 issue will be the last in the Volume 5 series, thus giving an opportunity for a change in format. I would like to obtain members' ideas on this, so please write to me. However, print size is already under consideration and there has also been discussion on the scanning in of old photographs, etc. In regard to the latter, quality of the original is all important and an indistinct old photograph or newspaper cutting which is enhanced on the computer screen, in all probability, will be of poorer quality than the original when printed.

In conclusion, I would like to remind members once again that an article has not been rejected if it does not appear in the next issue after it has been received. "Letters", much of "News and Items of Interest", "Forthcoming Events" and "New Members" all need to be current with the remaining space devoted to articles, which normally do not require the same immediacy.

THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

The Guild appears to be going through a period of "growing pains" as reflected in the varied topics of letters to the Editor and the sudden upsurge in candidates coming forward for nomination to the Executive Committee. Both are signs of a vibrant society and so it should be after sixteen years or so.

We do seem to have outgrown our existing Constitution and it is intended to present a new fuller Constitution for approval at a Special General Meeting to be held early next year. Elsewhere Roger Lovegrove asks for your answers to some specific questions and for any other comments and suggestions members wish to make.

I was elated to read, in particular, Dr James Hodsdon's letter in the April Journal giving an idea for a millennium project; perhaps in response to my Chairman's Notes of January 1995. To acquire premises may be over ambitious by the turn of the century, but at least with James's proposals we could have something to show. This no doubt will be taken up by our new Publications Officer, Iain Kerr - please get in touch.

Another matter under consideration (and why not before the start of Volume 6 of the Journal of One-Name Studies) are improvements to our Journal. If you have any ideas to put forward please would you address them to the Editor or Mr Iain Kerr at the Box 6 address.

In the April Journal I referred to the subject of the member who "just does not reply" to SSAE correspondence. This is fortunately, so far as I am made aware, a matter involving only a small minority of the membership. Even so one "defaulter" is one too many, for the Guild's reputation depends on us. It is considered only reasonable to expect a reply within a month and then after a second letter from the enquirer not gaining an acknowledgement, it warrants recourse to the Chairman's intervention. On average I receive about one complaint every other month. When I do receive a complaint I reply to the complainant advising if they haven't already done so to send a second letter to the registered member and then if receiving no reply within a month to
write to me again, when I shall write to the member concerned. In a majority of cases I receive an apologetic reply from the member or a letter from the complainant to say they have now received an answer. However, where I receive no follow up correspondence I need to consider whether the member is deceased, has become incapacitated, resigned or is just ignoring all letters. This requires consultation with the Registrar and in some cases the County Representative, but where ultimately a member is consciously ignoring letters, then after a further notification from me without response, I would need to recommend deregistration of the name to the Executive Committee and finally expulsion of the member under Clause 10 of the present Constitution. During my four years as Chairman, none have needed to be pursued to the ultimate penalty, although at the moment one deregistration is under consideration.

On a more constructive note, is your registered name(s) associated with a house in the care of the National Trust, English Heritage, or other such organisation? If so have you considered an approach suggesting holding a "Family Name Exhibition" in it?

REPORT OF THE OVERSEAS LIAISON OFFICER

Keith Plant

You will probably know by now that I have taken over from Keith Meredith as Overseas Liaison Officer. First, I would like to thank Keith for his help in "feeding me in" into this position and I would personally like to wish Keith all the best for the future and hope that he will continue to be an active member of the Guild. Over the years he has built up a considerable amount of knowledge relative to all aspects of the Guild, not the least of which is the overseas connections. I remember attending one of the earlier Guild conferences at which Keith was speaking and being very impressed with his knowledge of family history and his good common sense attitude to all matters of the Guild - My best regards Keith.

Coming now to other matters, I would ask the overseas members to bear with me for awhile. I hope to include in the next Journal an article dealing with, amongst other things, how we can integrate the overseas members into the Guild activities. I also intend to write to each Country Representative in the near future to introduce myself and hopefully to "strike up" a working relationship on matters relating to the Guild. In the meantime if any members have any suggestions on the following subjects, please feel free to contact me direct, either by letter or fax on 0161 929 0381.

1. What do you expect from the Guild?
2. Would you like to promote the Guild in your area and what assistance would you require?
e.g. Sources for information on convicts from the UK.
   List of record offices.
   List of possible unusual sources of information.
   How to tackle compiling family history data in your country.
   Advice on how UK based members could obtain information from your country.
4. Would you be interested in being the Guild representative, if one doesn't exist in your country.
5. How many overseas members are on the Internet.

Since my appointment I have been in correspondence with the Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society. Some of you may know that in 1997 Newfoundland
This year we are to try out a new idea concerning the journals and newsletters members send to Box G to be stored in the Guild archives. It has been proposed that any member who publishes a journal/newsletter might like to send a copy direct to me. I will ensure for one year that they are placed on display at every meeting, conference, family history fair and open day that I attend as the Guild's representative. This could mount up to perhaps fifteen venues each year. At the end of this period I will lodge them in the Guild archives to be stored as normal.

Fifteen venues, just think of the interest that they could develop and bring to your study, through the display of your publication - new subscribers, new researchers and new histories.

If the idea appeals, send me a copy as you produce each release. I will send you a receipt and a promise to keep them safe. I look forward to reading them, displaying them and, more to the point, directing the interest that is developed back to you.
Computer Update - Instruction for Beginners

It has been some time since I asked members who needed to learn the basics of computing to contact me. We now have on file many members who are willing to give instruction in their own homes on a one to one basis. Thus we are able to pair up an instructor with a student. It is hoped then that the student will become sufficiently proficient to be able to visit a sales outlet to try out the various computers that are available for trial and testing. It must be clearly understood that this initial instruction will only cover the basics and only a few makes of computers, but it will allow many members to take the first step into the world of computing. This first step will instill the confidence to tackle the following steps.

Those being given tuition at regional meeting points will receive it on older, surplus to requirement computers. It is hoped it will be donated by our more experienced computer members and some local colleges. Those that have agreed to act as instructors at this stage will not need to have great knowledge, just an understanding of the computers we acquire or their own models.

Once we have set a standard of reasonable competence we will then extend the knowledge to specified makes and systems/software. At this stage it is hoped that we will encourage more interest from those members who are already competent computer users as well as our new more experienced beginners. In the same way we will then need instructors from more knowledgeable members, perhaps even receiving offers of help/instruction from the Guild's CompuServe and Internet experts.

Those of you that have contact with other researchers, could you discuss this issue with them. They may be in this same boat and require the same tuition as we do. In fact the more interested participants we have, the easier it will be to operate the system.

There may be some members who are perhaps a little bashful about stating their inability to understand computers. Please don't be. You cannot be as stupid concerning this subject as I am - what I know about computers would not fill a postage stamp. Come on and join me, let's make a concerted effort to conquer the computer - jargon and all!

I have already contacted many members who have shown an interest. I will also be writing to those who have communicated with me recently. In fact I will be writing again to all of you very soon. In the words of one of our number, "It is time that we exchanged our steam driven typewriters for the modern technology and adapt our needs to the computer".

I feel that one final comment should be added here. We must always remember that many members will prefer to carry out their personal research in the way that they have always done. It is each individual's right to do as they think best. My suggestion to these members and it is meant with the best of intentions that if there is the remotest inclination towards the computer or the work loads that they could reduce for you, please come and see for yourself, then make up your mind with all of the facts in front of you.

Don't forget, those of you who are about to throw out an old computer, if it is still working and capable of playing its part in assisting us with the basic knowledge of computers, then drop me a line.

John M. Witheridge. [6 Nore Close, Darland, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3DG.]
This year the new Register includes only paid up members for 1996 totalling 1337 as against last year’s total of 1330, the latter figure unfortunately included a considerable number of members (63 in fact) who had forgotten to inform us of their resignations. One hundred and fifty-five new members have joined the Guild since March of last year and we welcome the return of a further twelve former members. Over the same period we lost 97 members, of which 55 have either died or resigned leaving 42 who have failed to acquaint us of their intentions. So effectively there is a net increase of 70 members over the past twelve months.

After the election of members to the Executive Committee at last year’s General Meeting, two places were left unfilled. Under Clause 6b of the Constitution, Roger Lovegrove and Keith Plant were co-opted on to the Committee at the meeting held on the 29th July 1995.

Events through the year have included Guild representation at the Federation of Family History Societies’ Conference at Reading in September last. Again the Guild manned a stand at the Society of Genealogists’ May, Family History Fair held in the Royal Horticultural Society’s New Hall, Westminster. A stand was also taken at the Stockport Family History Fair in October, organised by Keith Plant. This year it is arranged to take only one table at the SOG Fair just to keep the Guild’s name at this premier venue, as it is considered uneconomic to have a double stand again and better to diversify more around the country.

Three One-Day Seminars have been held, at Tintern in May, Chelford in October and, in January of this year, at Woking, Surrey. All were well attended and very well reported by John Withridge in subsequent Guild Journals.

We were introduced to the Internet by Mike Spathaky’s “down to earth” articles in the April and July Journals of 1995. Previously Mike had written to the Committee offering to place the Guild Prospectus, through his CompuServe membership on to the “super highway”, which was discussed at our meeting at the beginning of April. It was agreed to ask Mike to put the Guild’s name, address and objectives on CompuServe only, since we were advised by the Data Protection Agency that it would be illegal for us to send members’ names and addresses through the network, without their individual consent. So far at least 183 Guild members have agreed to full coverage. We thank Mike Spathaky for the opportunity whilst looking forward to firming up arrangements and expanding with this form of global communication.

A questionnaire was included with the April Journal. This was returned by almost half of our membership at that time. Thank you for showing so much interest. Kelvin Warth has interpolated the results and Jess Jephcott has edited them. The Report will be made available to members interested, on request. We all should show our thanks to Kelvin for the hours of work he has freely put into the Report, as well as continuously inputting entries into the Marriage Index and the membership database.

County representation has seen a few changes with Roger Lovegrove as Co-ordinator, which he will elaborate on later this morning. All the efforts by County Representatives to publicise the Guild are at least warmly appreciated by a quarter of the whole membership. I would say this reflects the need to extend the system to all counties and countries not yet covered.

By pure chance it was my privilege to attend together with Graham Uilathorne, the Federation’s 21st Anniversary Reception at the House of Lords. You will have Graham’s report on the proceedings in the next month’s Journal.
Today, Dorothy Dore steps down as Registrar of two years standing, in which time she has meticulously checked each member's data, so as to leave a new edition of the Register of One-Name Studies as a sound foundation for her successor. Our sincere thanks go to Dorothy. Also to Marlene Chipperfield, who has improved the UK distribution of the Journal over the last eighteen months by the postal arrangements she negotiated with the Royal Mail, and leaves these benefits to our new volunteer distributor, Richard Keoff. Overseas mail will still be dispatched by Peter Prism. Three other members retire from the Committee this time, Jennifer Cranfield, Meetings Coordinator; Elisabeth McDougall, Honorary Librarian and Keith Meredith, Overseas Liaison Officer, for a well deserved respite from Committee duties. Please join with me in expressing our appreciation of all the good work done by those retiring from the Committee.

As we are all aware new members coming forward have exceeded the number of places vacant on the Committee, thus requiring a ballot to elect a new Registrar and nine Committee members.

Finally my thanks goes to all my colleagues for their support during the past year and I look forward with enthusiasm to serving just one more year.

---------------------------------------------

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Jess Jephcott

Last year, we asked members to complete a questionnaire covering various aspects of their one-name research. At long last we are pleased to be able to give you some feedback about the findings. Kelvin Warth has extracted the information in a very thorough manner and the information given is as a direct result of his endeavours on our behalf. (A more detailed analysis of the findings is available at a cost of £5.00 UK or £6.50 overseas, including postage, from our Box 6 address.)

To break down the various sections of the questionnaire, the following details were revealed.

1. Response

The Guild's membership at the time of the questionnaire was 1390, of which 49% returned completed questionnaires. All percentages and figures given in this report were calculated from the number of forms returned and not from current membership totals. It can be assumed however that the percentages given do reflect the research of the whole membership.

2. Personal Details

We wanted to know what type of people became one-namers. To the question about occupation, the response was:

21% with clerical or civil service based occupations
17% technical or engineering based occupations
13% managerial based occupations
12% teaching or advisory based occupations
5% medical or health based occupations
3% history based occupations
3% tradesmen, skilled or semi-skilled based occupations
3% armed forces and policing based occupations
3% librarian type occupations

9% with a variety of low frequency occupations, ranging through butler, diplomat, artist, sculptor, a TV make-up artist, computer operations, solicitors,
barrister and of course housewives/home makers. 11% did not answer this question so were assumed to be at home for whatever reason.

To the question asking about age the results were:

- 2% are aged under 30
- 33% are aged 31 to 50
- 49% are aged 51 to 70
- 13% are aged over 70
- 3% not known

The number of members with some form of disability was 6%.

3. Name Interests

We wanted to know what names you were researching (which of course we already knew) but also what was the origin of those names and whether they had a geographical concentration. The purpose of this was to see whether certain types of names were more likely to attract the attentions of one-namers and also to assist with the compilation of a surname description index (SDI).

(This index is, at present, a privately undertaken project by J A Jephcott, which may be adopted by the Guild at some stage. It will show the name, its variants, its area of origin, its modern day location concentration, the number of 1880 to 1899 births and the number of telephone directory entries around 1990. If you have not already provided this information and wish to be included in the index, please send your details to J A Jephcott.)

We learned that:

- 48% considered their names as a locative or place name.
- 11% considered their names to be a trade or occupational name.
- 10% considered their names to be patronymic.
- 6% considered their names to be nicknames.
- 9% considered their names to be derived from other sources.

4. Other Family History Societies

We wanted to know whether you were actively interested in all aspects of family history or whether you simply kept your research to yourself.

Out of the 621 replies, a total of 1358 society memberships were listed. Of these 72% were UK based local history societies, 4% were for overseas based local history societies and the remainder were for other assorted societies of a national or international nature such as:

- The Society of Genealogists (London) - with 203 members
- The Anglo German and Anglo-French FHS's - with 8 members
- and numerous others mentioned by no more than 3 members each.

5. Size of Your One-Name Study

It might reasonably be assumed that the size of a one-name study is in direct proportion to the number of births that occurred in a specific time period. By asking you to count the entries at St. Catherine's House from 1880 to 1899, we assumed that most members would have "done" those years, therefore it being a simple thing to do. By comparing one member to another would give some idea of how large the family was and therefore how large the task was. The telephone directory count would give an indication of whether the family was growing or contracting in size and whether the surname is geographically concentrated, if at all.
The results showed an average of:

- 512 births between 1880 and 1899.
- 515 telephone directory entries circa 1990.

It has been suggested that the number of telephone directory entries represent approximately one fifth of the total number of people carrying a particular surname, therefore leading to an average family size in the UK only. The figures therefore suggest that the size of the family in the UK has not altered to any great degree over the period of 100 years?

We also wanted to know how extensive a search of the civil registers you had done and how many members had Scottish or Irish interests.

The total number of members who had already extracted all GRO data:

- 25% had extracted all births for their registered name
- 26% had extracted all marriages for their registered name
- 27% had extracted all deaths for their registered name

The total number of members who were still extracting GRO data were:

- 52% for births of their registered name.
- 51% for marriages of their registered name.
- 46% for deaths of their registered name.

The remainder did not complete this section, so are presumed not to have got very far with this, are not intending to do so, or do not wish to answer questions on the subject.

We regret that we could not make this section particularly relevant to many of our overseas members, as the variables would have been too great and too difficult to analyse properly. After all, the Guild is mainly concerned with names which have a UK derivation, although we do realise that many overseas members' research is concentrated on 4th, 5th and more generations overseas, quite unconnected with the UK for many decades.

6. One Name Activities

We learned that:

- 19% of you publish and distribute a newsletter.
- 13% of you have formed a one-name society.
- 53% of you would welcome contact from county or country representatives.

(We are compiling a second edition of Surname Periodicals so, if you do produce one, or have not already told us, please let us know through Box G.)

7. Preservation of Records

The Guild is greatly concerned that it has lost track of so many one-name studies, since its formation in 1979. We wish to make plans for the future to make sure that the vast amount of work that has already been done is not wasted and that duplication of effort is reduced as much as possible. The questionnaire revealed that:

- 15% of you would eventually donate or loan your research data to the Guild; some stating that you were going to change your wills because you did not realise that the Guild would accept your collections. (Indeed, we wish to encourage members to leave their collections to the Guild.)
25% of you stated that you would donate or loan your research data to the Society of Genealogists (which is not surprising when considering the fact that over 200 Guild members are also members of the SOG.)

25% of you stated that you have made provision in your wills for the preservation of your records, mainly involving leaving it to members of the family or to local record offices.

This leaves 35% who presumably have made no provision or do not want us to know of it.

(Please do make provision for preserving your records when you no longer need them, as the work that you have done is irreplaceable. It would be nice to have a record of where your records are to be kept and whether they would be made accessible to others.)

8. Special Interests

We wanted to know how many of you considered that you had specialist knowledge of likely research topics and whether you would be prepared to assist others in this regard.

The number of members with a particular special interest was 22%, with an impressive list of diverse subjects. However, only 11% said they were willing to offer advice on those subjects.

The number of members seeking advice on a particular subject was 15%. Sadly, due to the confidentiality of the questionnaire information, there is a supply and demand, but no communication possible in this regard.

9. Data Handling

We wanted to know how many of you use a manual and how many use a computer based record keeping system in your research. Guild records are held on computer and our Data Processing Officer wanted to know what type of computer systems were being used amongst the membership and, therefore, what data movement problems would be involved. Most of the data from this section is of a technical nature and not of any genealogical value.

The number of members in the survey using a computer was 67%. However, there was some confusion over this question, as some use a computer as well as a manual paper based system.

Of the members who use computers in their research, 52% use the 3.5" size floppy disk and 42% use floppy disks formatted to 1.44mb.

Of the word processing and database programmes that you use, the following are the most popular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft products</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wordperfect</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBase</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locoscript</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many one-namers using computers also use programmes which are specifically designed for family historians. The most popular are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers Keeper</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedigree</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Tree Maker</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Comments

As is inevitable with this type of survey, it drew many additional comments, some quite strongly worded. It does seem that some members felt that we were
minimising their research by issuing a badly designed questionnaire.
The following is a selection of some of the unsolicited comments.

"A Brilliant Idea!"

"Congratulations on launching this questionnaire."

"Please publish the results. That should be enlightening!"

"I felt constrained by the confines of the questionnaire."

"I enclose my Research Questionnaire but do not think it goes far enough to get a proper picture of a member's research etc."

"Whilst I have filled in the form, as best I can, I am not sure it will give a very clear idea of the amount of material that I hold relating to the study. The section of the questionnaire relating to the size of the study is very limited in scope. For example, there is no measure of records such as church registers, wills and census returns which form by far the greater source of relevant data for myself (and doubtless many others)."

"This seems an opportunity missed to have found out just how extensive a Category B member doing a major name study holdings are!"

"I have not extracted the civil registrations because I find London the most expensive and inaccessible place in Britain. I have a full time job that does not allow me the possibility of spending a great deal of time in London."

"I do not count names and do not intend doing so in future!"

"I do not use telephone directories as only initials are given. It is impossible to connect the people, and I don't like writing to strangers."

"Is not this questionnaire slightly biased considering the supposed worldwide nature of the Goons?"

"No questionnaire ever seems designed for what I want to say!"

"It is time that a worldwide organisation like GOONS started thinking beyond the UK!"

"Surely what I have extracted from St. Caths, or the number of ... in the phone book can hardly be a proper measure of the extent or depth of a name study."

"The design of this rather brusque and unfriendly questionnaire can hardly be commensurate with the aims of the Guild."

"The Guild's obsession with Civil Registration is simply an exercise in name collecting."

"A singularly useless activity."

"Done my best with this rotten form."

One member suggested that all records are marked with a bright yellow sticker stating: NOTICE - Contents include valuable genealogical material. Please consult a genealogist prior to disposal. Suggestion that the Guild should produce this type of sticker.

"It is about time the Guild commissioned software for one- namers."
This article is already a lengthy item and would be considerably enlarged by further discussion of the many areas covered. You must judge for yourselves whether the results are of interest and, if you have your own comments or observations, please make them through the editor. I am very pleased with the result and, on behalf of the committee, wish to thank those of you for taking part.

On a personal note, I have to say that I strongly object to the inference that we are simply "name collectors". My research is far more interesting to me than that and it does seem that there is a need to educate others wherever and whenever possible. Keep up the good work!

Jess Jephcott, Vice Chairman of the Guild, Member No. 469 [73 All Saints Avenue, Colchester, Essex CO3 4PA]

THE WOKING ONE DAY CONFERENCE

Reported by John Witheridge

At the height of the winter and possibly one of the coldest days of the year, we met once again, this time at the surrey town of woking. Some members traversed great distances in snow and frost, each anxious to make the warm interior of this perfect venue. The waiting tea and coffee were pure nectar, thanks to the team organised by Mrs Mary Mather, our local member, who gave a great deal of her time to handling the local aspects of this meeting. Thank you Mary! Certainly our choice of hall seems to get better with every conference - the Woking venue was arguably the best yet.

Lack of time and the severity of the weather, restricted the usual dalliance in the town before our meeting, but this allowed more time to chat and welcome our friends and colleagues in the relative warmth.

The introduction by Mrs Kathleen Benny, our opening chair person, surely made up for the lack of opportunity to see the town, by allowing our thoughts to stroll with her down through the ages of this ancient place, seeing in our mind's eye how the area developed. Showing the history and geography of the locality in a very imaginative way, Kathleen then introduced the officers of the Guild, members of the committee and organisers of this Conference. She then indicated the structure of the seminar sessions to follow. Finally, she introduced the chairman for the first seminar, Mr David Hawgood.

David as we have come to expect, through the pages of his computer section in "Family Tree" gave us room for deep thought as he led us through "Some Aspects - Computers". This developed into one of the most interesting discussions that we have had so far. Our thanks to a very busy David for squeezing our meeting into a very tight schedule.

Derek Palgrave introduced the next seminar, with an enlightening short talk on "Variants and Deviants". This is always a topical subject, raising a multitude of controversial ideas governing the researched name and its variants. Derek discussed the use of the Soundex system to establish likely variants and possible changes throughout the years.

The midday recess was probably the busiest period of the day, with members torn between the most interesting displays offered by Jean and Michael Bunting ably assisted by Mary Rix - demonstrating the role of the computer in their research; Mike Spathaky demonstrated on a limited scale CompuServe and other subjects on his computer, modem and printer, resulting in many people signing on for his CompuServe initiative; and Richard Moore brought the Wiltshire FHS bookstall. We thank each and every one of you.
The afternoon found Peter Goodall, Chairman of the Guild, introducing the proceedings and third seminar by Ernest Hamley. This could easily have ended in disaster, somehow all of Ernest's notes had gone astray, but like the true master he is, he adlibbed from memory on the subject of "Exploring Overseas Contacts" giving us many ideas and developing much discussion.

Finally, Peter Goodall lead the meeting into the last seminar "General Discussion" covering all aspects of the day's seminars and raising many new points. The interest in this section was so great that towards the end, members were restricted to one question, so all could be heard at least once. Peter brought the Conference to a close outlining details of future meetings.

Once again a good day was had by all, many members enquiring as to when the next conference in the Home Counties would be held and promising to attend. To both myself and the other members of the organising committee and all those who assisted in any way this was thanks enough, to know that you enjoy our Regional Conferences and you are looking forward to the next event. This provides the momentum for the future.

Thank you for a wonderful day. Now I look forward to the West Country Conference at Plymouth on the 25th May 1996.

John Witheridge, Category "A" Member [6 Nore Close, Darland, Gillingham, Kent ME7 4NB.]

MIDLAND MEMBERS' COMPUTER MEETING, TAMWORTH, 11 MAY 1996

Reported by Roger Lovegrove

First, let me declare an interest: I am not a computer enthusiast. Don't get me wrong, I'm not against them, it's just that as someone who first started using them in the days of autotypes and who has dropped one stack of Hollerith cards too many, I outgrew my enthusiasm a quarter of a century ago. I use them ten hours a day, please don't expect me to get any more excited about computers than about ballpoint pens.

Mike Spathaky, on the other hand, is an enthusiast. He oozes enthusiasm. His talk on experiences while using the Internet was very lively as a result. Actually, it was useful as well; unusual for an enthusiast. If you have never used E-mail, Internet, or whatever, and had wondered what they were all about, then you should have been there. It was nice to see several members sending the meeting their goodwill wishes (and a poem); it was nice to see the Guild pages that Mike had put on to the Web. Shame about the system error that wouldn't let him show us everything; typical. Forums, E-mail, Internet, WWW, Message Boards, Libraries, Conferencing; they were all there and very clearly explained. I came away feeling that Mike's talk had actually given a fair impression of what the whole thing was about. I was beginning to feel some enthusiasm.

Then we moved on to Peter Cooley's talk about electronic communications and I was soon back to being my old self again. He claimed to be acting as a devil's advocate, but I am not convinced about that. Typically, he says, using the Net costs about £10 a month, all things considered; in addition, that is, to the initial cost of the equipment. That's an awful lot of first class or airmail letters - forty first class letters each and every month. Do we really have that much correspondence? Is it really so urgent that it has to be sent immediately, rather than by post? Or, I might have added, just telephoning? Here was someone speaking my language. Call it realism, or cynicism, or stick-in-the-mudism, I don't care.
The truth, as always, will undoubtedly be somewhere between the two extremes, but the contrast was startling and interesting.

The discussion seemed to ramble on a bit, but don't all Guild discussions do that?

At one point a female voice from behind me referred to the general post, I have forgotten the term she used, but it was derogatory and akin to the "small mail" that I am used to hearing. "Oh, Oh," I thought, "another enthusiast."

Some of the things that were mentioned, I am not convinced about. Talking about obsolescence of hardware, someone claimed that there are only two machines capable of reading Hollerith cards left in the UK. I do not believe that: I'm sure I could find some at work if I were to scratch around in the old store rooms; we never throw anything away. Nor do I believe that CDs, which have been around for only a few years, are known to have an archive life of 500 years. I don't care what the British Library, or whoever it was, is purported to have said. Tell me that in 500 years time, and I might believe it, but not before. Anyway, who cares? As Mike said, it isn't the physical medium that matters, it's the information and that can be transferred.

I wandered off to the back of the room to look at the various Internet directories there. These are akin to the "Yellow Pages": in fact, one of them is called something similar. Leafing through one, I could find no mention of "Family History" or "Genealogy". If you want to discuss how to blow up the Earth, then there's a group just for you. If you want to be put in touch with people who are interested in furry animals, stuffed or otherwise, there's a group for you too. If you want to see bizarre photographs, car crashes, mangled bodies, or whatever, there's a group for that as well. Somehow, I don't think I'll bother.

Many thanks to Ron Duckett for arranging the whole thing. It was enjoyable and informative and certainly well worth the fiver.

---

**NEWLETTERS - A SEMINAR GIVEN AT TINTERN 27 MAY 1995** by Bob Cobbing

A newsletter is commonly several sheets of A4 paper stapled together at one corner, or it could be a couple of sheets of A3 paper folded in half and collated one inside the other.

A magazine normally has more pages, either A3 or A4 folded, collated and centre stapled; or it could be perfect bound (as invented by Mr Perfect!), and with a card cover.

Size is a problem. Many consider A4 to be over large and cumbersome, unlike the old quarto size, or indeed, the present American or Canadian quartos. Foolscap used to be an option, folded and centre stapled.

A5, on the other hand, is uncomfortably small, leading to layout problems when incorporating family trees, for example. Also, many A5 magazines are typed up on A4 sheets and reduced to A5, making the text too small and very difficult to read.

If you wish to reduce to A5, it is sensible to type up the material on B5 sheets, or, if you are reducing from A4, reduce only to B5 and not to A5.

B5 is B4 folded in half. One difficulty is that B4 paper is not so readily available as A4 or A5 and therefore tends to be somewhat more expensive. However, times are changing and B4 is much more available than it was. Wiggins and Teape manufacture it and so do Millway of Chapel Hill, Stansted.
CM24 8AP (Tel: 01279 812009), in a cheaper but good quality. In any case, where paper is concerned, shop around. Prices vary enormously, but cheap, good quality paper can be found, if you are determined.

The advantage of a B5 magazine is that the type does not have to be impossibly small as with many A5 magazines, and the size is more amenable to interesting and varied layout than either A4 or A5. It is encouraging that the "Genealogists' Magazine" has just gone over to an approximate B5 size.

So many magazines, and the "Genealogists' Magazine" is one, are visually uninteresting, all pages of text exactly alike, same number of lines, same margins, most uninviting. That comes from relying on a printer to do it for you. The answer is to do it yourself.

It is fairly obvious that the more you can do yourself, the cheaper it will be. If you have access to cheap photocopying, it can be very cheap indeed, and allows you immense scope for exciting layouts and for visual variety.

Your photocopier needs to be able to enlarge and reduce. It is probably best to paste up your material on A4 sheets which will be reduced to B5.

What can be pasted up? Anything interesting that comes to hand from your members, parts or the whole of letters, if typed or in a reasonably readable handwriting, family trees, photographs, newspaper cuttings, whatever, enlarged or reduced to fit the jigsaw of the page.

The different type-faces and the different handwritings give that visual variety which a magazine needs. The magazine is not stamped with an editor's rigid authority, but grows naturally rather like the old fashioned scrapbook.

The advantage is that the personalities of the contributors are preserved in their own handwriting or their own typing. Each turn of the page, from one opening to another, makes the surprise, makes the variety. It is edited visually and not just from verbal content.

The editor needs to retype only those contributions which are in impossible handwriting, but also needs to type connecting paragraphs and references to other parts of the same story in the current issue, or in previous issues. An informative and easy to follow contents page is essential and a comprehensive index is necessary after every five or ten issues.

How do you get the material? Some societies have several prolific contributors. These should not be allowed to monopolise the magazine. It is important that each branch of the family finds something new and exciting about its own branch in each issue.

This involves writing to members, not just vaguely for a contribution, but with a particular enquiry, a particular question, or series of questions, which will elicit new facts and clarifications. The editor's own research is vital, to check facts, to provide background information and to make connections.

Even though your magazine is not for sale to the general public but circulated only to members, it is a publication and therefore is required to abide by certain rules. As a magazine, it is regarded as a serial publication and needs an international standard serial number (an ISSN). This can readily be obtained by writing to The British Library, Standard Serial Number Centre, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BY (Tel: 01937 546957). The ISSN number remains the same for each issue unless you change the title or format. A book, on the other hand, requires an international standard book number (an...

The last talk of the AGM and Conference was given by David Eddershow on "The Diary of a Young Gentleman". Three diaries covering 1885 to 1887 had been found at the 1937 house clearance of the Rectory at Adlestrop in Gloucestershire, just over the county line from Oxfordshire. The author was Charles Fiennes Cholmondley (pronounced Charles Fines Chumley!), the son of the Rector, at the time an undergraduate at New College, Oxford. He was well connected, having two uncles in the aristocracy, and a leisured and wealthy young gentleman. The talk was illustrated with slides of pages from the diaries, showing some well-drawn cartoons of the scenes described. It was clear that, if Charles had had a serious thought in his head at any time he had not confided it to his diaries! Every day he seemed to be involved with some game or other - cricket, shooting, tennis, squash, etc., etc. - and the train service serving the village was quite remarkably frequent - even on Christmas Day! The Young Gentleman, however, had a very light touch and the entries kept us chuckling and laughing for much of the time. After some time in early 1885, there is no reference to his studying at the University, except for a few lines on his final exams, interposed in a detailed account of the cricket match he attended on those days between taking the papers! It was something of a surprise to hear that he got a degree - even if it was a 4th Class pass - and became a clergyman himself, becoming Rector of Adderbury, Oxfordshire from 1913 to 1935. Unfortunately David has not been able to interest a publisher in the diaries yet.
Charles was not the only member of the family with a literary bent and David introduced us to a book by his sister, Rose Evelyn Cholmondley, called "Adlestrop Cottages and their Inmates, 1876 to 1877". She had written down her assessment of everyone in the village at the time, cottage by cottage, and, after she died, another brother had it published in 1935. Most of the entries were derogatory and it probably says more about Rose's attitude to the lower classes than anything else. Still, it is not difficult to appreciate what the people described in it must have thought when they heard about it or even read it!

Mr. Peter Towe, Member No. 134 [16 River Reach, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9QL.]

THE WINDEBANKS IN OXFORD - a talk given at the Guild AGM and Conference held at Oxford outline by the speaker, Mary Rumsey.

I began the talk with a brief reference to the origin of the name Windebank and then outlined the pedigree of one particular Windebank family which had close associations with Oxford University. This family can be traced back to John Windebank "a Solger of Caleys" in 1514, whose son Richard followed in his father's footsteps and was knighted in September 1544 for his service in France. He had two sons. Richard, whose descendants continued in military service and Thomas, whose descendants became servants of the Crown, the equivalent of today's government ministers. It was the latter who were connected not only with Oxford University, but Oxford during the Civil War.

Thomas lived in Lincolnshire near the estate of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and probably through his influence became a Clerk of the Signet in the reign of Elizabeth I, after taking William's elder son, Thomas (later Marquis of Exeter) on a disastrous 16th century version of the Grand Tour. He married Frances Dymoke, the younger daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, the Queen's Champion, and had one son and three daughters. One daughter Mildred married Robert Reade of Linkenholt, Hampshire, and through her son, George Reade, a Governor of Virginia, is an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth II and George Washington. Thomas obtained an estate called Haines Hill in Berkshire, which became his country home, as well as other property in Berkshire and Hampshire. His London house was in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and was probably the house in Drury Lane referred to later in various letters and documents.

Thomas's only son, Francis was the first of his family to attend Oxford University where he was a member of St John's College, obtaining a BA in January 1601/2. Here he met the man who was later to become Archbishop Laud and who was to seriously influence Francis's career. Soon after leaving Oxford he married Edith Jackson at St Saviour's Southwark, London, on 30 June 1606. His career as a King's servant involved his travelling and he served in the Office of the Signet becoming Clerk of the Signet on 24 February 1624. In June 1632 in all probably through the influence of Laud, he was made, to everyone's surprise, Secretary of State, which he held until he went into exile in December 1640. (This event has proved a boon to the family historian as he filed personal letters with the state papers, thus preserving them for the researcher today and what letters they are, giving us a glimpse of the Windebanks sense of humour, their love affairs and illnesses!)

Francis and Edith probably had about twelve children, but it is their four surviving sons, who in their own ways had their connection with Oxford. Thomas the eldest son born circa 1612 followed his father and went to St John's; Francis next in line did not go to Oxford University, but was to end
For Christopher hi, leaving Of the University in 1635 was to be his last time in that city, but his three brothers and their father were to meet there in very different circumstances. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 it would appear that both Francis and John joined the royalist forces and were quite soon based in Oxford, where the King had his headquarters. Here in 1644 their father and brother Thomas were both present in the city and for Francis it was in all probability the last time he saw his father. Thomas and his father seem to have left Oxford with Queen Henrietta Maria (she was never to see her husband again), who was pregnant and on her way to France as the parliamentary forces had begun to gain the ascendancy. Thomas must have returned to Oxford as he was there at the surrender of the city in 1646, as in all probability was John, both later going into exile in France, where Thomas, now it would appear a broken man, stayed until the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. Francis having left Charles Garrard's Regiment of Foot, was appointed by the King, Governor of Bletchingdon House, with the rank of Colonel. On the night of April 23/24 Cromwell came after having defeated the royalists at Kidlington and summoned those in the house to surrender which Francis did on the first summons. He marched out with his wife and men and four royalist officers, who were described in the terms of surrender as civilians who were visiting, returning to Oxford on April 24th, where a Council of War sentenced him to death. He was reprieved the following Wednesday but was shot the following Saturday and buried the same day in the chancel of St Mary Magdalen Church. Many stories have been repeated as to the reason for his surrender, most on careful research proving to be apocryphal and probably the main reason was that his men had been "pressed" and he knew he could not get them to fight. John now a doctor was to return to England by 1650 when he was treating the parliamentary wounded. This was probably through the influence of his cousin, Mary Cromadyke's husband, Richard Deane, the regicide. Cromwell later made him a Doctor of Physick at his old college. After the Restoration John became Mayor of Guildford and then went to London probably after securing a place as a doctor to the royal household. His daughter Frances married an Oxford man and his son Richard was a member of Pembroke College and was probably the last member of this particular family to attend the University.

Finally, Margaret, the oldest child of Sir Francis Windebank, was buried with one of her sons in St Giles's Church about half a mile down the road from St Mary Magdalen, her brother, Francis's last resting place.

THE BURIAL INDEX PROJECT

In 1994 the British Genealogical Record Users Committee (BGRUC) proposed a National Burial Index which was in concept, a home working project to involve volunteers in contributing to a national indexing project on a large scale with the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) offering technical advice and expertise. Participation in the project was seen to be on a "now or never" basis to transcribe burial entries from parish registers from 1538 – 1900 with other sources of burials and deaths, prepared in accordance with a pre-
determined format, to be input locally on PCs using software provided centrally. Suitable checking and validation procedures would be established, and data prepared locally would be processed centrally. Output would be county by county, with indexes arranged alphabetically by name. (Similar in concept, but not in detail, to the International Genealogical Index.) Like the IGI, the index would be accompanied by a schedule defining its contents for individual parishes, non-conformist chapels, public cemeteries, etc.

A survey was sent to all the County Record Offices to determine the level of their interest and what kind of support would be forthcoming. Next, a questionnaire to all Federation societies, briefly asking them if they would be interested in another project and what type it should be. It was very pleasing to receive an 80% response with the majority in favour of burials and this was carried at the next Council meeting.

Due to this and the accompanying letter, a problem of identity arose. The proposed National Index was seen as a Federation only project, when in reality the wheels were set in motion by BGRUC consisting of representatives from several genealogical bodies, such as the Scottish Association of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists, the Association of County Archivists, the Guild of One-Name Studies, the Public Record Office, etc. However, throughout the year it gradually became apparent that the Federation was expected to be the main force behind the project. Therefore, we hope that the Federation (which is yourselves) will act as a catalyst to others to participate in this project.

Many modifications to the initial BGRUC concept have had to be made. In particular, the desire to organise and administer the project in the same way as the 1881 Census Project. That infrastructure has been disbanded and there are not the resources to activate them again; nor is there a genealogical body which would be able to finance any project on the same scale.

However, in Scotland, the Burial Indexing Project will be launched as a national project organised and administered by the Scottish Association of Family History Societies along similar lines to the 1881 Census Project. A detailed survey has been carried out to establish the amount of work involved in extraction and it is envisaged that a central data entry centre would be set up to handle all computer operations using the same input/output programs as used in England and Wales. Discussions have taken place with the General Register Office and archive centres in Scotland, all of whom are willing to afford assistance to the SAFHS. It is possible that the project will start this year providing the SAFHS can arrange for the printing of hard copy, which is necessary as Scottish societies have not the same resources in film readers/printers as those available elsewhere.

For the project, choosing the **initial** time span 1813 - 1850, accommodates Scotland and Ireland better, where indexing could continue to the commencement of civil registration. In England and Wales it would cover the inconsistencies of the early registration period, and this time span was seen as a definite "gap" in indexing for nearly all counties. Taking entries past the 1837 limit would give recorders the opportunity to complete individual registers which run for only a few years after that date, or which contain sparse entries post 1812. This particular time target should encourage volunteers to participate; the format of the later registers is regularised; the writing on the whole is easier for the less skilled, and completion of individual parishes will be seen to be accomplished in a reasonably short time. Quite a comparison to advertising "transcribers and inputters needed for 1538 to 1910"!
There was much debate about the inclusion of information from other sources such as MI's, wills, death duty registers, obituaries, etc. It was felt important to keep the collecting of data as simple as possible in the early stages before contemplating other sources, and therefore, more easily kept under strict control by societies. The exception to this would be Scotland where the Burial Indexing Project will initially involve the indexing of the death and mortcloth entries in the registers covering the period 1538-1855 as very few burial records exist.

A program has been devised through which almost all the information to be found in the parish burial registers, irrespective of date, can be collated by a group of people working at the county project level, so that progression to the earlier registers can be made. While the priority is to record parish burial records 1812-1837+, you are at liberty to record and submit to the NBI parish records from any period. The availability of transcripts may decide which periods you wish to start with. Moreover, the arrangements can be made to transfer relevant fields to the NBI of any existing computer records that you or your society may have already.

It is somewhat unfortunate that potential volunteers have been "spoilt" by the 1881 Census Project for which the CSU handed out all material in photocopy form, and we hope that people can be persuaded to return to the good old methods that have produced so much in the past. Certainly, it may not be easy for the majority of work to be done at home, but some CROs are willing to allow the use of microfiche and films. Most cannot afford to create copies or use staff for mass copying projects, but they may be able to give access to volunteers to work a copier or give copy at reduced rates. Providing transcripts or microfiche means that overseas members can assist with the work and far more encouragement should be given to these enthusiasts.

Holders of existing transcripts and indexes are known to have reservations about making their data available because of possible loss of income. Whilst it is hoped that records can be incorporated, it is suggested that where contributors wish to safeguard their interests, certain fields will be suppressed to necessitate referral to the originator. The IGI's general availability has not deterred societies from repeating work by producing their own baptism and marriage indexes which have brought them income. The 1881 Census Project attracted hundreds of volunteers who were prepared to work for many years with no personal gain whatsoever; the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts would be beneficial to all family historians was sufficient. Financial gain from this project will be with societies and individuals who can publish or do search services on units as they are completed.

As the IGI, covering baptisms and marriages from 1538-1837+, "is one of the most used genealogical tools", the omission of burials needs to be rectified. Our aim is to encourage societies to undertake burial indexing to produce county databases of a high standard in a way which will make it easy to transfer, share or merge data so that in the near future information can be produced in a National Index. It may be some time before full amalgamation can take place and production begin on a finding aid titled - The National Burial Index. We hope your efforts will be part of it.

A computer program has been developed to help regional (eg PMS) co-ordinators and inputters record parish burial records in local databases which can be combined into a National Burials Index (NBI). Since the amount of detail required by the NBI is limited, some family history societies requested a program which would allow the recording of as much burial record detail as possible while the records were being transcribed. The program was developed,
thereby enabling individual societies to: make a detailed recording of their burial records, decide the content and design of their burial publications, search for names in their accumulating database, list county strays, import records from existing computer databases - with technical help and contribute a sub-set of their records to the NBI.

The NBI database will include: name of deceased, age, date of burial, parish name, county code of parish and source code allowing the reader of any publication to trace the particular entry to the originator of the material.

Since large numbers of inputters are involved in projects of this nature, the need for agreed standards of data entry was emphasised. The suggested standards include rules for dealing with guessed names, illegible entries, keying in "as seen" and a structured approach to the recording of abodes. The computer program has been designed to promote standardisation by using context sensitive help, and the automatic parsing of entries with warnings about irregularities. Further details can be obtained from either Peter Underwood or myself on receipt of a large s a e.

A demonstration version of the program is available and may be obtained by writing to Peter Underwood at 176A Wendover Road, Weston Turville, Near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP22 5TG (Phone: 01296 612575). Using the demo program, the co-ordinator can enrol as many inputters as he wishes, but each inputter may enter up to 50 records only. This is to discourage serious use of the program before all comments and suggestions have been considered. The demo and working copies of the program are free of charge. A booklet on the Burial Index - a Guide for Transcribers and Checkers will also be available.

Director of Projects FFHS, Carol A. McLee, 3 The Green, Kirklevington, North Yorkshire TS15 9NW.

--------------------

**NEW TECHNOLOGY AID THE ONE-NAME RESEARCHER**

Graham Jaunay

The growing acceptance of the Internet has provided wonderful opportunities for the family historian and particularly for one-name studies. Rarely a day goes by without a new innovation appearing on my computer screen while online.

For many years I have been frustrated in my search for French Jaunays. A visit to our major state Telecom centre provided the only access to French telephone books. Unfortunately these list subscribers under communes, thus requiring the searcher to examine every commune from the largest to the smallest in every department, in the quest for one-name entries. The advent of the Minitel system was a vast improvement but not accessible from Australia. I relied on English friends checking it out during their visits across the Channel. Again this system had its shortcomings in that you had to have considerable information about the person being sought, plus a reasonable understanding of French and French technology.

All this is behind us with the advent of white pages telephone look-up facilities via the Internet. Admittedly not all countries have such a service, but it is growing daily. Within a few hours I am able to download an additional 159 new Jaunay addresses from throughout France. This has revealed seventy-six Jaunays throughout the world from 1750. For individuals searching Australian contacts the service is even better because not only do we have the current White Pages directory on line, but also the commercial Yellow pages, and with only a handful of states and territories to search as opposed to the multitude of French departments!
The usefulness of Internet did not end there with this project. I drafted a letter to all these Jaunay subscribers in my best schoolboy French and then, through seeking help via the forum or newsgroup devoted to French genealogy, was able to have the letter checked through for accuracy and writing etiquette.

Of course the Internet provides many other very useful services for family history research. While they are too numerous to mention in this small article, I will outline some others that I have found particularly helpful.

No doubt the forums, or newsgroups, as they are called on the Internet, are amongst the most useful. There are many allocated to genealogy. Amongst the most popular is the one concerned with UK and Irish family history. Rarely a day passes without 150 or more postings to this group. Admittedly many are rather trite, but in amongst the rubbish have been some absolute gems of material. I have been able to down-load diverse items such as Royal Navy officers and staff 1894, through to a listing of former walled English towns and cities! I have been able to secure almost unobtainable information very quickly and at the same time help others by sharing my knowledge and resources.

The other great area of interest on the information superhighway has to be the great number of individuals, albeit at this stage mainly from North America, who are posting their own family genealogy on the Net. Some individuals such as Brian Mavrogeorge of San Francisco are attempting to co-ordinate this material by offering links via their own pages, but at this time it is largely unco-ordinated and difficult to find unless the provider has subscribed the page to a web search system. If this is the case the material can be found in a general search.

For anyone contemplating subscribing to the Internet, I would strongly recommend it to you, but at the same time issue a word of caution about ensuring you shop around for a server which not only provides the service you want, but does it at a reasonable price. The growth in the number of servers has seen the subscription charges tumble and you would not want to lock yourself into a long term contract.

Mr. G. R. Jaunay, Member No. 1955 [7 East Terrace, South Plympton, South Australia, 5058 Australia.]

The Second Up Date to "Name Identification"  

Ronald Smallshaw

My second up date concerning my idea of "Name Identification" shows the following findings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Identification</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Number &amp; Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLUCKNETT 2 Somerset</td>
<td>Mrs. S. M. Merrett</td>
<td>2189 [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOICE 4 Leicestershire</td>
<td>Mrs. B. C. Sheehan</td>
<td>0192 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HACKWOOD 4 Staffordshire</td>
<td>Dr. P. Kelvin</td>
<td>0387 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISARD 4 Surrey</td>
<td>Mr. J. W. Isard</td>
<td>1803 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALP 5 Norfolk</td>
<td>Mr. C. A. Ulph</td>
<td>0961 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULPH 6 Norfolk</td>
<td>Mr. C. A. Ulph</td>
<td>0961 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOULTY 5 Norfolk</td>
<td>Dr. G. A. Goulty</td>
<td>0059 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUPMAN 7 Lancashire</td>
<td>Mr. A. Tuppyman</td>
<td>2013 [C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARRIAGE 8 Essex</td>
<td>Mr. H. M. Knight</td>
<td>1750 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALLSHAW 8 Lancashire</td>
<td>Mr. R. Smallshaw</td>
<td>0758 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYARD 13 Suffolk</td>
<td>Mr. C. White</td>
<td>1295 [B]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAREW 21 London</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. C. Richardson</td>
<td>1217 [B]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PATTENDEN 26 Sussex  Mrs. K. C. Tayler 1001 [B]
POOK 28 Devon  Mr. M. J. Spiller 1204 [C]
WAGSTAFFE 112 Yorkshire  Mrs. B. Kent 1062 [B]
for the Wagstaff Society
STOTT 228 Lancashire  Mr. W. T. Stott 0125 [B]
Hon. Sec. of the Stott Society

As the list is becoming more interesting, I am arranging the names numerically in order of number identification as would seem fitting.

I have considered with interest the letters of Mr. David Annals and Mrs. Karen Tayler in the January 1996 Journal (Vol.5, No.9) and would like to point out that my idea of name identification is meant to add reliable information to names registered with the Guild. The county of identification, as I have previously written does not necessarily have relevance as to the place of origin of the name, but most surely reliably identifies a name within one county which is of family importance. The identity number is meant to point towards the rarity or abundance of the name, and whilst not being strictly accurate, is reliable within relatively small bounds.

All my correspondents have been happy with their identified county, and many of them have taken pains to point out family origins and other counties of family interest.

The identity numbers now stretch from 2 to 228 and it is well that I give comments on the numbers from certain correspondents.

In her letter to the Guild Karen Tayler points out that her PATTENDEN number is 26 on using both my method and Mr. Crabbe's method.

Mrs. Shirley Merrett writes concerning the name FLUCKNETT. "Generally this shows a decline in the name. In fact my own family has one male relative left, aged 83, and no male heirs".

Mr. W. T. Stott, Hon. Sec. of the Stott Society, writes succinctly, "one of the heavies!".

Dr. Patricia Kelvin writes, having accomplished some fine mathematics indeed concerning the name HACKMAN, "My Identification Number ought, I feel be 5. Maybe you feel this doesn't matter, as you will probably express the 3.5 given as 4, but even this is 20% out!" There speaks a mathematician! She is right of course, but ends by writing, "I hope you are getting plenty of submissions, it is such a simple figure to arrive at that I am surprised more people have not responded. But keep up the good work; it is a very worthwhile undertaking".

With increasing membership, I am sure that the very simplicity of my method (finding the average of the births registered in 1870 and 1970 and naming the county most often mentioned) is of value and interest. I welcome further findings from members and shall report back to the Guild in due course.

Mr. Ronald Smallishaw, Member No. 758 [5 Heathacre, Old Bath Road, C合一brook, Buckinghamshire BL3 0DX. Telephone: 01752 682081.]

---------------------------------------------

LARGEST ONE-NAME TREE COMPETITION  Alan Savin

Whilst the number of members responding to my challenge has been lower than I expected, I dare say this is due to the modesty of our membership.

The leading contender is the PATTENDEN tree sent in by Karen Tayler (nee Pattenden) with over 1742 persons on her tree, who were born with, or gained
the name by marriage. This is a conservative figure as it does not include second and subsequent wives, and spouses without issue. Also there is another tree of 511 persons which is very probably linked but not yet proven.

Mr Greenwood has informed me that he has already been in contact with the Guinness Book of Records to encourage them to start a genealogy section. This is under review with other requests.

The competition is still open until the end of the year which will allow Karen undertake an exact calculation.

Mr Alan Savin, Member No. 2033 [9 Barnard Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 4NG.]

THE SERMON/SURMAN FAMILY GATHERING

Over the weekend of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May, this year, we held the first Sermon/Surman Family Gathering at Gupshill Manor in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. This brought together many members of the family (including many variations in the spelling of the name) for the first time. For the past five years we have been involved in comprehensive research of the family's origins proving that the Sermons/Surmons of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire are related and descended from a family called Surman of Eldersfield Worcestershire, near Tewkesbury in 1660.

On Saturday morning a coach load of the family visited the four main villages having family connections; Tredington, where there were Surmans from 1560 until 1911; Stoke Orchard, Ashleworth, where there were Surmans from 1500 until the present day; and Eldersfield, where the first mention is made of William Surman on St. George's Day 1460, when he leased a meadow, which is still a meadow today and covered in a profusion of cowslips.

During the weekend various papers were presented. Maureen Surman spoke on her husband's family, who can be traced back to 1582 in Tredington, Gloucestershire and who, until the early part of this century, lived at Tredington Court. Margaret Surman of Grass Valley, Western Australia, then gave a talk on her husband's family who are descended from William Surman of Compton in Berkshire, a member of which was transported in 1853 for stealing lead from the church roof. He was a very enterprising young man and when he died in his nineties in 1922, he left five farms to his sons and his obituary was something to be proud of. He was descended from John Surman born circa 1695 in Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire. Next Bill Hughes of Grand Prairie, Texas, gave a very humorous talk about his family's descent from Edward Surman, who emigrated to Maryland in 1645 via Bristol. It is not known where he was born, though traditionally it is thought to be the Tewkesbury area.

After coffee, John S. Surman, gave a broad explanation as to how he became involved in the family's history some forty years ago. When living in Birmingham, he was approached by his father's cousin to assist him in his research. Unfortunately, his cousin died a few years later and John then continued his research when genealogy was the interest of a relatively small number of people and he learned as he went along. For over forty years he has collected everything he can about the family name, irrespective of spelling, and now has a massive worldwide archive. His research has taken him back to William Surman living in 1460. After a brief introduction John spoke on a number of family members; Dr William Surman, Physician to Charles II; Robert Surman, deputy chief cashier to the South Sea Company (the South Sea Bubble); John Surman, jazz saxophonist; and finally, Major John Surman of Tredington Court. He then spoke of various family connections including a family in
Germany. To close he spoke on the family coats of arms and to whom they were granted.

Richard Sermon, John's son, being an archaeologist, then gave an interesting talk on directions for the future and put in context the need for research in medieval records. His talk was illustrated with maps showing how the name spread from the earliest mention in North Oxfordshire up to 1500 and how now we need to look at the archives of various religious houses, family estates and court papers, to endeavour to complete a fuller picture of the whole family's history.

On Saturday evening the family dined together with a superb meal at Gunshill Manor Hotel, surrounded by all the pedigrees of the various branches in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Worcestershire and the coats of arms of past and present family members.

On Sunday morning a group, with enough stamina, attended the inaugural meeting to officially found the Sermon/Surman Family History Society, with officers and an annual subscription. We would be delighted to hear from anyone interested in joining and taking part in researching the name further.

Mr John S. Sermon, Member No. 197 [Hill Rise House, Main Street, Hethe, Bicester, Oxfordshire OX6 9HD.]

---

**LETTERS**

Dear Editor,

The perpetual irritant of serious researchers being denied the option of pursuing one's own lineage through the Guild's office because of narrow preconditions of membership, just won't lie down, will it?

There is an apparent consensus that in some cases similar surnamed individuals MAY safely assume a family relationship, and I certainly think there are such families, but isn't it also true that far more researchers are likely to be related to a Palmer, a Cooper or a Smith, than to another bearer of their own name?

In an earlier letter to the Guild in 1988, on this same platform, I included a lengthy list of typical English origin names whose bearers decidedly CANNOT assume a family relationship and for whom, therefore, the Guild cannot at present provide a useful means of discovering unknown family members. I have found no related researchers through the Guild myself, for all the years of my membership. (I did receive a letter this month from a seeker of NEWTH kin, who was mistakenly directed to me by the Guild, but I was, by chance, able to direct him to a Newth researcher I knew of, who had a slight Newman connection, plus another solitary Newth researcher listed in an old GRD.)

Subsequent to my correspondence, and probably prior to it too, concerned correspondents have voiced views similar to mine, including Martín Mynott in his letter published as recently as the January 1996 Journal. This constant harping on a tired subject, every few years or so, is generated by a sense that Guild "thoroughbreds" seem disposed to impose "thoroughbred rules" on a mongrel majority, for whom, in the main, those rules are wholly impractical. I do have a strong distaste for elitist attitudes, and to me it does not seem proper for a majority of non-conformers to be told that the Guild is not appropriate for them.
A look through the Register will quickly confirm that nearly all the common surnames of the British Isles (no room to list them here unfortunately) are conspicuous by their absence.

I ask how a single Guild member representing, say, Green or Ward or Baker or Thomas, could think of attempting the accumulation of information mandated by the Guild, such a warehouse full of loose data would be less than useless for genealogical research into a particular lineage.

I was surprised too, that the article on page 275 in that same January 1996 Journal, stated, with no attempt at qualification, "in effect, surname distribution maps were also gene maps"! Surely that can't possibly be true in the case of the majority of British surnames, can it? (Here, I am strongly inclined to propel my comment towards its mark using the teeth grating idiom - let's get real!)

I don't mind coming flat out and saying that I don't believe every Miller is related to the wartime band leader, or every Hawkins to the notorious slave trader, or that every Pearce had a distant uncle, or is descended from the fellow who lent his buddies a grey mare to get them to Widescombe Fair.

Can a Thompson, a Jackson or a White, really obtain an accurate picture of the geographical distribution of blood related namesakes through a monumental abstracting of all occurrences of the name in the UK phone books?

During the decades of pursuit of my family history I have discovered just two other researchers whose interest touch on my own. One descends from the sister of my great-great-great-grandfather, born in 1766, and the other was once married to the descendant of a lateral ancestor born circa 1836. This miserable performance despite the current edition of our Newman Genealogical Register, listing by geographical area over 870 known Newman researches.

Researchers should have the option of joining the Guild with some prospect of immunity from an incessant drizzle of enquiries irrelevant to their own family research. There must be a way. Enough said.

Mr. Tony Newman, Member No. 189 [155 Laverock Avenue, Richmond Hill, Ontario LAC 4K1, Canada.]

Dear Mrs Rumsey,

I read Mr Bunning's letter (January 1996) with considerable interest. I recently transferred my GRO Index records from word processor files to a general purpose database and have since carried out an analysis similar to the one illustrated. Encouraged by my success, I went on to devise what might be a slightly simplistic method of determining how the DRAKEFORD population of England and Wales has increased since 1837.

First, I got my database to count and tabulate the number of DRAKEFORD births, male marriages, female marriages and deaths for every year from 1837 to 1992, the end of my records. Then, starting on 30th June 1837 with zero, I added the number of DRAKEFORD births in 1837, subtracted the number of deaths, added the number of male marriages, since every such marriage (apart from the very rare cousin ones) "created an additional DRAKEFORD", and subtracted the number of female marriages. At the end of the year there were 2 less DRAKEFORDs than on the 30th June. Starting with this -2, I did a similar calculation for 1838, which gave at the end of that year a net increase of 2 since the 30th June 1837.
To perform this calculation by hand for every year to 1992 would be tedious and prone to error, and any error would be cumulative, so with the help of a spreadsheet package which instantly imports from and exports to my database I automated the process. The table below illustrates the calculations for the first few years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>born</th>
<th>died</th>
<th>marr</th>
<th>marr</th>
<th>increase since 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is a summary showing for every census year the increase in the number of DRAKEFORDs since the 30th June 1837. Readers will notice that the population has been fairly static since the 1950s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>increase since 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Going one step further one can see that if one knew the total DRAKEFORD population of England and Wales in any one year then the population for any year since 1837 could be calculated. By the middle of 1996 the county index to the 1881 census should have been published, and then I shall have a figure for the total population for that year. So far, with two counties to go, I have 268.

These calculations ignore non-registration, mis-indexing, entries missing during transcription, immigration and emigration, but some of these factors tend to cancel one another out, and I do not think the overall results are too wide of the mark.
Could the 1881 population be yet another way of ascertaining the comparative rarity of a name? For the record, the methods suggested in the Journal over the past two years give the following results for DRABERFORD:

- Smallshaw (January 1994):
  - 1870: 12 births
  - 1970: 5 births
  - **Average: 9 births/year**

- Copsey (July 1994):
  - 1860 - 1869
  - **Average: 11 births/year**

- Crabbe (October 1995):
  - 1837 - 1899
  - **Average: 10 births/year**

What do other members think?

Mr Roger Hall, Member No. 2182 [18 Hazeldene Gardens, Banbury, Oxfordshire OX16 9TL.]

Dear Mary,

In January this year I attended a Day Conference at Woking (being near my home) at which over 65 members attended. I had not realised when I booked for this that it was billed as "A One-Name Societies Conference"; I naively thought I was attending a local meeting arranged by the Guild itself, especially in the light of the letter of confirmation from the Conference Coordinator. No matter, the conference was very enjoyable - the programme had nothing specific about one-name societies and only 3 representatives of such societies were there (out of a possible 20 or so in the southern part of England). When I got home I checked the advertisement sheets for earlier and proposed Day Conferences (eg in Tintern and Chelford in 1995, in Plymouth and Kesoi in 1996) and I was surprised to find that these conferences were billed likewise. I am sure that local meetings are welcome in different parts of the country so that members can more easily meet and discuss problems associated with one-name studies, but I do suggest that they be arranged under the auspices of the Guild as a whole, in accordance with item 2 (ii) of the Guild's Constitution.

Mr Ron Phelps, Member No. 416 ["Lyndley Croft", Bridge Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 7HH.]

Dear Mary,

I would like to reply to Mr Whitney's challenging letter about my position in regard to a connection between the names SAVIN and SALVIN. As such the work of Reaney is an index of surnames and is recognised as a "standard" work. The question of whether there is a link between SAVIN and SALVIN began when I replied to Mr Scarr's letter in which he appeared to be having difficulty as to where to draw the line between variation and deviation. To assist him I expressed my personal view on the subject.

I agree that one should study all possible variants from the inception of surnames in order to draw a conclusion. This is what I have done for the past ten years with the aid of such research projects as PONS as well as my own academic studies. Accents do have an affect, hence SAVIN - SABIN - SABEN.

360
With regard to the first letter being a "C" this is so with the name in Russian, i.e. CABMH.

I agree that some names do suffer from great changes, but we are experts for our own name and should know if a surname is connected or not, presuming that the study is extensive enough.

Of course the views of Sydney Smith, the Guild member who has registered the name SALVIN are equally important and to quote from his letter to me, "I would confirm your comments, as at no time in my studies of the origin of the Salvins have I found even any remote connection between the name Savin and Salvins and variants".

With regard to calling ourselves "international", language is not such a barrier as Mr Whitney thinks, narrowing down the field to Europe. He has missed the obvious point that English is the main language spoken in North America and Australasia and, that as a second language, English is now the most common language in the world.

Having defended my position, I would say that Mr Whitney has done us a service in reminding everybody of some basic fundamentals which we can all lose sight of sometimes.

Mr Alan Savin, Member No. 2033 [9 Bannard Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 4NG.]

Dear Mary,

Being a fairly new member of the Guild, I am a little hesitant in putting forward suggestions that might broaden or even further the scope of our Journal, but here goes. The recent questionnaire, the Interim report of which appeared in the January 1996 Journal, showed that many members belong to the age group in which reading small print might be troublesome. I personally read the Journal from cover to cover and find the articles of great interest, but have to resort to using a reading lens. Therefore I ask, would it not be possible for the print size to be enlarged, even if the cost had to be passed on to the members in some form or other.

Having got that off my chest, I wonder if anyone else is in the same position as I am, that is having a surname which was researched many years ago, in fact from 1870 to 1915, to such depths that the researcher would surely have qualified as a Category "A" member, had the Guild existed at that time.

The researcher was JAMES ARTHUR MINGAY born 10th December 1855 at Valley Farm House, Middleton, Norfolk, and baptised in North Runcton Church, Norfolk, on 13th January 1856. He never married. His profession was that of architect and sometime he resided in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London. In May 1915 he deposited his research notes, some 750 hand written pages, with the Norfolk Record Office. He then emigrated (May 1915) to South Africa to further his career which was unfortunately cut short by his death in October 1917. He was buried in Donnybrook Cemetery, Inglebrook (Inleuvok?), Natal, South Africa.

His works are deposited under the Reference Number MX 4410 57X5 and are entitled "The History and Origins of the Family Name of Mingay". I respectfully submit that his works must have been one of the very first extensive one-name studies carried out as a hobby.

Mr Anthony John Mingay, Member No. 1985 [The Phoenix, 34 Highgrove Close, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 2RG.]
Dear Mrs Rumsey,

Possible Loss of Members' Research

It occurs to me that the more elderly members' research on computer could well be lost on death even if informal arrangements have been made. Would it be possible (via the Society of Genealogists), for members to be encouraged to send in copies of their data files annually, so that if the worst comes to the worst, the larger part of their work would be available to future genealogists?

The Pallet Index of Marriages

Are there any special rates negotiated by the Guild for the use of this Index? Should any be available, I am sure this would be of general interest.

Mr. John Dowding, Member No. 2339 [300 Rickstones Road, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex CM8 3HJ.]

NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

The 1881 Census Availability listing as of November 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>No of Fiche</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedfordshire</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>£7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>£10.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>£8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>£9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>£28.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>£15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>£11.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>£20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>£26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsetshire</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>£9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>£75.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>£26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>£26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>£6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>£9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdonshire</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>£3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicestershire</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>£14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>£21.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>£12.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>£19.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottinghamshire</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>£17.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>£8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>£1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>£11.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somersetshire</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>£21.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>£43.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>£16.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>£22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>£33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>£3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

362
Wiltshire  51  £12.75
Worcestershire  71  £17.75

Total English Counties to date  £529.75

WALES
Anglesey  15  £3.75
Breconshire  15  £3.75
Caernarvonshire  27  £6.75
Cardiganshire  19  £3.75
Carmarthenshire  27  £6.75
Denbighshire  23  £5.75
Flintshire  19  £3.75
Glamorganshire  91  £22.75
Merionethshire  15  £3.75
Monmouthshire  40  £10.00
Montgomeryshire  15  £3.75
Pembroke  15  £3.75
Radnorshire  11  £2.75

Total Welsh Counties to date  £81.00

OTHERS
Isle of Man  15  £3.75
Guernsey  11  £2.75
Jersey  15  £3.75
ENGLAND (Miscellaneous)  5  £1.25
Royal Nay  11  £2.75

Total to date  £14.25

A handling charge of £2 per order will be made and postage and packing will
be charged at cost. Do not send money with the order. You will be charged
at the time of despatch.

All orders must be sent to the finance officer, 1 Tenterk Close, Bleadon,
Weston Super Mare, Avon BS24 0PJ, and all cheques made payable to "The
Federation of Family History Societies".

Please advise if you wish to have a "Standing Order" facility and receive new
additions automatically with a pro-forma invoice.

These fiche can only be supplied to societies and institutions such as
libraries and universities. Under the terms of our contract with the
genealogical society of Utah and HM Stationery Office we cannot supply fiche
to individuals.

Total Fiche Cost: £625.00 plus £2 handling charge plus postage
and packing at cost.
EG P&P for complete set
UK  £10.00
Overseas  £40.00

Please note that the Federation of Family History Societies is unable to
supply microfiche of the Scottish counties. However, these can be viewed at
any LDS Family History Centre and should be available for purchase through
HMSO Scotland.
TED WILDY’S MARRIAGE WITNESS INDEXES

Ted Wildy, Member No. 1111, has produced an ongoing Marriage Witness Indexes which had a total of 42,612 entries as of December 1995. It is open for submissions which may be on a submission form which may be photocopied, or ruled up plain paper. A submission should consist of: witnesses, groom’s name, bride’s name, date, church, town, state or county, and the name and address of the person making the submission. These submissions should not be entries copied out of parish registers, but should form part of one’s own research, since your contact address forms part of the index and implies that you have the ability to give some additional information to an enquirer. Capital letters should be used for surnames: eg Howard JAMES, Dickson SMITH. Abbreviations should not be used; additional information such as “widow”, “widower”, or “nee SMITH” can be added and entered on the computer record.

Searches cost 50 cents per surname, per index. Stamps for small amounts are acceptable, plus a long self-addressed stamped envelope.

There are three Indexes: the Australian Marriage Witness Index covering searches and submissions in Australia and held by A. Ackerly, P.O. Box 106 Newport 3015 Victoria, Australia; the United Kingdom Marriage Witness Index covering searches and submissions in New Zealand and held by Ted Wildy, 167 Carlisle Road, Brown Bay, Auckland 1310, New Zealand; and the New Zealand Marriage Witness Index covering all searches and submissions and held by Hugh Winters, 107 Mangere Road, Otahuhu, 1006 New Zealand.

SANT NEWSLETTER

The last Sant Newsletter, Number 80, May 1996, has been published. It began in April 1977 and with the exception of 1993, has been published continuously. Much has been achieved over the years and although Mr George W. Brown, Member No. 19, has ceased to produce the Newsletter he will continue Guild membership, but hopes that someone will come forward to continue his work and produce the Newsletter, also perhaps forming a Sant Family History Society.

In this last issue Mr. Brown has given a job description as follows:

JOB DESCRIPTION - To collect all references to the surname. To collect certificates, photographs, letters, documents and artefacts relating to the Saints and Saints. To record all births, marriages and death registrations, to extract references from census returns, parish registers, poll books and directories. To respond to all queries received. To build up family groups and learn and write about the individual members, their work, their lives and their movements. to contact families with the surname both at home and

364
overseas. To edit and publish a newsletter and create interest in the family name.

As editor I would like to note here that Mr Brown's article on the life of Isaac Sant, which was published in the special edition of the Journal to commemorate the Bicentenary of the Sailing of the First Fleet, started me thinking as to whether some of those transported to Australia were in fact "framed" as their particular trade was needed there.

-------------

GLASS, TOOLS AND TYZACKS

One of our new members, Don Tyzack, Member No. 2564, has recently published a book on the craftsmen who originated in Lorraine and made window glass from 1400 to 1700. It describes their special position in feudal society, their lives and religious beliefs, influenced by the conditions of their existence. This is put together in the context of the Tyzack family from generation to generation.

By 1600 the Tyzacks had moved from Lorraine to England. After 1700 the making of window glass gave way to tool making and their story is told intertwined with an outline of the social conditions of their times.

The book is published in hardback with 280 pages and 48 illustrations. It can be obtained from Donald Tyzack, 14 Meadowcroft, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire SL9 9DH, price £9.99 plus £1.50 postage and packing.

-------------

AUTUMN MEETING FOR MIDLAND MEMBERS

The autumn local meeting for Midland members will be in the form of an open workshop during the week starting 11th November 1996. Members will be able to view the Guild's Marriage Index and can submit their own data for inclusion. Also they can hear the Guild's latest Internet developments. For more details telephone Ron Duckett on 01283 561557.

-------------

THE RIX ALLIANCE

The Rix Alliance will be holding its Annual General Meeting on Saturday, July 6th 1996, at the Hedon Inman County Primary School, Hedon, Hull.

Founded in 1979 the Alliance researches Rix and Ricks families worldwide. Previous gatherings have been held in Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertfordshire and Wiltshire.

For further information contact Pat Rix, 14B Cantelupe Road, Bexhill on Sea, East Sussex TN40 1JG. Telephone: 01424 217448.

-------------

THE CORNWALL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Cornwall Family History Society are holding their AGM as part of a Weekend Conference, during the weekend 1-3 November 1996. The event is to be held at the Hotel Riviera, Newquay, Cornwall. There will be a series of interesting talks. There will also be an opportunity to browse our various stands and
access our computer database of names. Details can be obtained from: David Holman, 3 Harbour Court, North Parade, Portscatho, Truro, Cornwall TR2 5HH.

REGISTERED NAMES TO BE FOUND IN THE CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION 1851.
The following is a list of registered names which I have found in the catalogue of the Great Exhibition which was held at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851.

ANGELL, BELL, BIEFIELD, BIEFIELD, CAREW, COX, PENNEY, FRENCH, GRUBB, HALLMARK, HARMER, HOLMES, KEITH, LAMBERT, MESSENGER, MILLER, MORGAN, PALMER (2), RATCLIFF, ROSE, SHARP, SHOEBRIDGE, SILK, SPIERS, TEMPLETON, TRAPNELL, WEBB.

If anyone is interested in finding out more, please write including a stamped addressed envelope to Mrs June Morley, Member No. 1538, 8 Fairfield Road, Havant, Hants., PO9 1BA.

STAFFORDSHIRE RECUSANTS
Miss Catherine Onion has written that she is willing to provide Guild members with details of the following registered names which appear in Staffordshire recusant records. These records include Recusant Rolls, Quarter Sessions, pre-1800 Roman Catholic registers, Communion and Conformation lists, etc.

ABBOTT, ANETT, ANSELL, ASH AUBERY, BANTON, BATTY, BEARDMORE, BLOORE, BUCKLEY, CARPENTER, CHADWICK, CHANDLER, CLAYTON, COMPTON, COX, CRAMPE, DUNCALF, EAGLE, ECCLESHELL, FELTON, GILES, GREAVES, HARDEWICK, HASKYN, HASLEWOOD, HIGG, HILL, HIRON, HOLME, HOLME, HULME, LEASON, MARTIN, MILNEHOUSE, MORGAN, PREIST, PARTRIDGE, PEDLEY, PRESTON, ROYALL, SHERWOOD, SIMONS, SMALLWOOD, STARKEY, STUBBS, SYMONDS, TANKARD, TUNNICLiffe, URSEWICke, VENABLES, WAGSTAFFE, WARRILOWE, WAYMORE, WAYTE, WEBB, WHARTON, WHITTALL, WHITEHOUSE, WILKES, WOLLEY, WORRYLOW.

Miss Onion's address is "Inverdee", 224 Penn Road, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV4 4AA.

NAMES FOUND IN THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH ENTRIES IF THE FOLKESTONE CHRONICLE 1855-1860
Over an A4 size sheet of names has been received from Mrs M. Criddle, 22 Church Road, Cheriton, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3LQ. These are names which appeared in the birth, marriage and death entries in the Folkestone Chronicle in the years 1855 to 1860. If you wish to know more about these names write to Mrs Criddle at the above address.
FORTHCOMING EVENTS

6 July 1996 The Rix Alliance AGM will be held at the Hedon Inman County Primary School, Hedon, Hull. (See page 365 for details)
6th, 7th and 8th September 1996 The First Morgan International Homecoming and Parliament at Tredegar House, near Newport, Gwent.
Week beginning 11th November 1996 The Autumn Local Meeting for Midland Members. Telephone Ron Duckett on 01283 561557 for information.
1-3 November 1996 The Cornwall Family History Society AGM and Weekend Conference at the Riviera Hotel, Newquay, Cornwall. (See page 365 for details)

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

30 August to 1 September 1996 Federation of Family History Societies Conference hosted by Doncaster & District Family History Society at High Melton College, Doncaster.
14 September 1996 The 7th Annual Conference of The Scottish Association of Family History Societies hosted by The Borders Family History Society will be held in the Tait Hall, Kelso on Saturday September 14th 1996. The Honorary Secretary of Borders FHS is Mrs. Carol Trotter, "Pentennan, 15 Edinburgh Road, Greenlaw TD10 GXY.

NEW MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce the names and interests of new members and to welcome them to the Guild.

2556 DR VERNON W. ELDRED ELDRED [B]
PELL GATE, SANTON BRIDGE, HOLMROOK, CUMBRIA CA191UY.
2557 MR ROBERT LAYNTON LAINGTON [C] LAYTON [C]
57 HEATHEND ROAD, ALSAGER, STOKE-ON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE ST7 2SH.
2558 MRS DENISE BODDINGTON MICHAEL [C] MICHAELS [C]
FROGS HOLE FARM, BENENDEN, KENT TN17 4BH.
2559 MR GRAHAM J. CREDMENTS CRAMAT [B] CRUMET [B]
33 MILLSIDE, WRENINGHAM, NORFOLK NR16 1AQ.
2560 MISS MEGAN L. CRAWCOUR CRACOUR [C]
BOX 12044, BENORYN, 1504 SOUTH AFRICA.
2561 MRS SUE LAIN GALLWELL [C] HURCHEN [C]
48 SAUNDERS PARK RISE, BRIGHTON, EAST SUSSEX BN2 4EU.
2562 MR CHRISTOPHER DREW NO NAME REGISTERED
2563 MR ROBERT C. TILLYER TILLIER [C] TILLYER [C]
2564 MR DONALD E. TYZACK THYSCA [B] TISACK [B]
64 THE AVENUE, WORCESTER PARK, SURREY KT4 7HH.
2565 MRS ANN C. BRINKWORTH CHEANERY [C] CHENEY [C]
14 MEADOWCROFT, GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SL9 9 DJH.
2566 MR PETER J. PASCALL PASCAL PASCALL
2567 MR COLIN MAYALL PLOWMAN [C]
2568 MRS DIANNE SEARLE NO NAME REGISTERED
CHRUCHSIDE, CHURCHTOWN, REDRUTH, CORNWALL TR15 3BT.

367
2569 MR PHILIP DANCE NO NAME REGISTERED
74 ROSEBERRY AVENUE, COSHAM, PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE PO6 2PZ.
2570 MR RONALD A. NEWMAN NO NAME REGISTERED
117 STAFFORD ROAD, RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX HA4 6PE.
2571 MR JOHN N. COULING COULING [C]
12 WEST STREET, BARKSTON, near GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE NG32 2NL.
2572 MR JOHN HANSON FOSKIR [C] FOSKER [C]
16 AUDLEY MEAD, BRADWELL VILLAGE, MILTON KEYNES MK13 9BD.

CHANGES TO THE NEW REGISTER

0159 MRS PATRICIA LOBB LOBB [B] LOBB [B]
17 HEATHFIELD, CHISLEHURST, KENT BR7 6AF.
[Reinstated Member]
0252 MR PETER A. ALEFOUNDER NO NAME REGISTERED
4 GREENSTEAD COURT, GREENSTEAD ROAD, COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO1 2SH.
[Change of Address]
0811 DR EDWARD R. REID-SMITH FEAST [B] FEESTE [B]
P.O. BOX 744, WAGGA-WAGGA, NEW SOUTH WALES, 2650 AUSTRALIA.
[Change of Address]
1420 MR ALBERT E. WELDON NO NAME REGISTERED
WINDSOR COTTAGE, LYDBURY NORTH, SHROPSHIRE SY7 8AU.
[Change of Address]
1536 DR ASHTON EMBRY AMERY [C] SHEWSMITH [C]
P.O. BOX 55322, NORTHLANDS, 2116 SOUTH AFRICA.
[Reinstated Member]
1813 MR STANLEY G. VERRINDER FELLINDER [B]
19 HAZELDEN, SEAFORD, EAST SUSSEX BN25 4WQ.
[Variant not in the Register]
1997 MR DAVID J. BEAVIS BEAPYS [C] BEAVES [C]
61 NURSERY ROAD, KNAPHILL, WOKING, SURREY GU21 2NW.
[Reinstated Member]
2154 MR FRANK W. NORMAN GAVEN [B] NORMAN [B]
18 LORRAINE GARDENS, ISLINGTON, ONTARIO M9B 4Z4 CANADA.
[Reinstated Member]
2224 MRS CAROL A. MOORE SITDOWN [C] SITTDOWN [C]
5 THE ORCHARD, SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG17 5GQ.
[Existing Member - Change of Surname]

DEADLINES

The deadline for the October 1996 issue is Monday, 5 August 1996 and for the January 1997 issue Monday, 4 November 1996.

There has been some difficulty with material sent on disc since the computer will not accept high density discs. The Journal is currently being produced using WordPerfect 5.1 on an IBM compatible computer accepting both 5 1/4" and 3 1/2" discs.

Copyright of material is to the Editor of the Journal of One-Name Studies and the author.

******

368
THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed in 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. Such a group, whether or not formally constituted, may become associated with the Guild through an individual member. Anyone with a genuine interest in this type of research is welcome to join, membership not being restricted to those who register specific surnames.

The Aims and Objectives of the GUILD are:

(a) To advance the education of the public in the study of genealogy and family history of persons with the same name and its variants.

(b) To promote the preservation and publication of the resultant data, and to maximise its accessibility to interested members of the public.

In furtherance of these aims the Guild:

(i) Provides a forum for individuals and groups of people engaged in the collection of ALL references and occurrences of a single name and its variants worldwide.

(ii) Arranges conferences, meetings and similar gatherings for Guild members and others interested.

(iii) Encourages one-name research, particularly from original documents, and publishes or assists in the publication of the useful results of such research.

(iv) Produces a Journal and other literature, helpful to One-Name Studies.

(v) Maintains and publishes a Register of the surnames being researched and of the places where members have deposited the result of their researches, and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists, the Association of Scottish Family History Societies and similar organisations worldwide secures the greatest possible awareness of One-Name research. By means of the Register each member becomes the publicised contact and expert in the name(s) he or she has registered.

(vi) Encourages and ensures by a written undertaking, that members deal with all reply-paid enquiries, which relate to their registered names. This undertaking is a primary requirement and should not be given lightly, particularly with the more common names.

New applicants for membership of the Guild should send a stamped addressed envelope to the Registrar, requesting a Registration Form. Overseas applicants should send three International Reply Coupons. The Registration Fee is £4.00 for each name registered; each registration may include up to five variants. The Annual Subscription, payable 1st January, is £8.00, and covers four issues of this Journal and two issues of Family History News and Digest. On joining members receive a copy of the current edition of the REGISTER OF ONE-NAME STUDIES and supplements and new editions as they are issued.