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Contributions to this Journal should be sent to the Editor at the above address. 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 EC1M 7BA.
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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Mary Rumsey

First, a Happy New Year to all members.

A few years ago I used to write a New Year's Resolution in the January Journal, but I must admit that now I have run out of ideas. Nevertheless, I believe, that in the last year or two, members have begun to express their ideas about the Guild in a way in which they did not do before - this can only be good, as it shows members are really taking an interest in their society. However, some of the views which have been expressed, such as abolishing categories, would entail a change in the constitution in order to implement them.

One member has written to me telling how she recycles the polylopes and uses leaflets printed on one side only, which lead me to think that really this is nothing new, since the Victorians and Edwardians seem to have recorded much of their genealogical research on the back of old bills, leaflets, etc. Sometimes the reverse of these examples of recycling are quite as interesting as the front. For example Fred Gale, who researched his wife's Rumsey family, recorded much of this information on file cards that he had previously used for his business, often giving names and information about people totally unrelated to either his wife or himself.

Once again a great deal of correspondence has been received. Mr. Alan Savin has taken up the topic of multiple origins of a surname and offers a little genealogical contest (page 287). Also he makes the statement, "Just because it is in print does not mean it is true". This should always be remembered, especially in the case of printed pedigrees which I feel always need checking for accuracy and also the lives of people recorded in historical works. If an author is writing an extensive work and the person in whom you are interested only gets a short mention, it is unlikely that this has been checked for accuracy in any great detail.

Also the question of accuracy applies to the interpretation of letters. Certainly most 19th century letters do not pose a problem, but those of the 17th century are an entirely different matter and are open to more than one interpretation. I would like hear from any members who have used letters in their research or have been lucky enough to find a collection of letters relating to their registered surname. Many years ago I was most fortunate in finding that of the ten letter books of Sir Robert Southwell in Bristol Library, two contained exclusively "Rumsey letters" written either by Colonel John Rumsey or his kinsman, John Rumsey, Town Clerk of Bristol.

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THE CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Peter Goodall

For this New Year I would stir your thoughts on a matter which should be of grave concern to genealogists and in particular to one-namers.

GENES - GENETIC ENGINEERING

Through the advances made in medicine and surgery in processing human fertilisation, coupled with the supposed decline in married life; what is the future for current genealogical records being a true record of hereditary?

Unless extreme diligence is exercised by keeping confidential data in all cases where artificial insemination occurs, relationships could become virtually untraceable for future generations. I would like a dialogue on this subject.
Today there are many who were adopted as children and seek their natural parents, seldom in disrespect to their adoptive parents, but with the urge to know and fulfil the bond. A similar dilemma will await people born through engineered embryogenesis unless they are given access to their origin and ancestry.

There must be members who are far better qualified than I am to write on this rather emotive subject.

THE SECRETARY’S NOTES

Jessica Freeman

I am presently studying for an MA in Medieval Studies at London University, and plan to do my dissertation on wills from the 14th century. If any Guild member has any transcripts of wills of this period, i.e. from 1300 to 1400, or knows of any obscure publication where such transcripts (in Latin or English) can be found, I would very much like to know of them. Thanks.

THE TREASURER’S NOTES

Peter Primall

At its most recent meeting your Committee decided on reflection that to show only initials in the Register was not a friendly method of showing its membership and so unless members had requested only initials, then we would seek to show a forename followed by any remaining initials. One problem with this decision, will be that members who prefer their second forename, will not find it in the Register unless the Registrar at West Bridgford is quickly advised of this preference. At the time of writing it is not possible to tell if this quarter’s labels will have been "up-graded" from the previous format where it is necessary, but we hope that the next Register will present a united front in the consistent format of the names of our members.

Please ensure that your subscription (unchanged at £8) is paid before 20 January 1996 - if you fail your entry will not appear in the next edition (12th) of the Register.

It is hoped that both the April Journal and the Register will be issued together at the end of March to all paid up members.

The postings to members who pay after 20 January and before 31 March will take place at the end of March or when their subscription has been processed.

Lapsed members at 31 March 1996 will be required in accordance with the Constitution, to re-register their names paying £4 per registered name in addition to the usual subscription.

The reasons for the stricter interpretation of our rules were set out in the October Journal when you received your renewal notice.

A LIST OF GUILD COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES

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Mrs. Sheila Jelley, Oak House, 37 Copperkines Lane, AMERSHAM, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HP6 5QH. Tel: 01494-725124

CHESHIRE
Keith Plant, 22 Chapel Croft, Chelford, NEAR MACCLESFIELD, CHESHIRE SK11 9SU. Tel: 01625-860074
YE Othwaite, "Otherhgborough, Blackstone Road, Ippleden, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON TQ12 5QN. Tel: 01803-812115.

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DOMINIC Johnson, 33 Redhill Lodge Drive, Redhill, NOTTINGHAM NG5 8JH.

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REPORT ON THE ONE DAY CONFERENCE AT CEHFORD

John Witheridge

Set in the rural countryside of Cheshire and within a stone's throw of Jodrell Bank Telecommunications Station, Chelford is a delightful village gem. In all
probably it is the best that we have encountered yet. It was good to see faces that were easily recognised, it was even better to make friends with so many members who until today were just a name and a number in the Register; each brisling with anticipation at the day's promising agenda.

After tea and biscuits and the setting out of many stalls, several of which were from the county family history societies and also from the Federation, we were brought to order.

Keith Plant, the Guild's County Representative for Cheshire, opened the Conference with an inspired potted history of the village and surrounding area. Setting the meeting off to a brisk start with the introduction of the Officers of the Guild, who were present, and also many visitors. He then introduced the first seminar's chairman, Richard Moore.

Richard's topic was "Recent Developments in Available Source Materials" in which he listed many areas where research could be carried out. His opening address sparked instant interest and resulted in spontaneous discussions for the remainder of the session. We must thank Richard for standing in for this session at very short notice and as always delivered a well thought out topic.

The next session was chaired by Mr. Douglas Beresford, who took us through the whys and wherefores of "Social and Inter-Organisation Activities" in which he spoke of the programmes that his society covered in their activities that ranged from one day to eleven day events. It was obvious that many delegates found this subject of great interest as they raised many questions. It was good to see input from Category "A" members other than those of the organising committee. For this we thank Doug for a very interesting session. Incidentally we would warmly welcome input from other Category "A" members.

During the lunch break it was interesting to note groups forming while eating and drinking, all turning to topics of their own making and at times continuing the discussion of ideas noted in the morning sessions. Great interest was shown in the book stalls and a great deal of time was spent by all comparing personal achievements in the field of pedigrees and family history.

The afternoon sessions commenced and was introduced by Peter Goodall, Guild Chairman, who very quickly handed over to our third seminar chairman, Colonel Iain Swinnerton, who raised the topic "Costs of One-Name Studies". Who better to deal with this subject than a man who has been at the fore in this field, may I say since the beginning of time or at least as far back as the Penny Black. Those attending will recognise the inference. Iain's wit and knowledge in this subject spurred the members into endless questions and statements. Finally, in order to allow Iain to reach another previously arranged commitment, we had to allow him to take his leave. I am sure that he would have been happy to continue for a much greater time. Again our thanks to him for his considerable input.

The last session of the day was chaired by yours truly and was taken up with general discussions on some key subjects raised from the day's seminars and as always the discussions moved to other topics, joint research, computers, the Guild's Journal and the "PPHS News and Digest" and public and professional research. Also it returned to the old chestnut of Halbert's use of the name of Burke's Peerage.

Finally the conference was brought to an end with thanks to Keith Plant for the local organisation and to the ladies who provided the refreshments during the day. As members gradually filtered from the hall, many stopped and
expressed their pleasure at the general coverage of the topics and the expert way in which our speakers took charge of their seminars.

Probably the best compliment of all was from the caretaker of the hall which was related to me by Mr. Couling, the Chelford Hall's booking officer, who said "The hall was so clean when we came to tidy up, we wondered if they had been there at all". From me, for this, thank you.

COMPUTERS

We have read much recently on the subject of computers, not only in our own Journal, but in every magazine and journal that we read from our other spheres of interest and from lectures that we attend.

I don't know about you, but I have great difficulty in following any of it. I start with every intention of following what is said or written with the hope that I will glean some knowledge that will help me make the transition from a word processor to a computer.

Each speaker or author uses the jargon that is hard for people like myself to follow. To tell the truth it all goes over my head. I get terribly confused, finally crawling back into my shell of frustration.

To my delight and pride, I manage to arrange a talk and seminar last year at Finchley, where Mr. Alan Lindfield gave us a marvellous talk, followed by discussion, on this fascinating subject. I was hooked, along with many more of you who attended that day. I actually understood what Alan was talking about! No longer was it just a boring computer lecture, the subject had been transformed and was about COMPUTERS with a capital C. What is more I could understand the whole subject. Alan took time to explain just what was meant by the abbreviations that so many experts expect us to know about instantly.

The Executive Committee have asked with a little prompting from me, that I study and report the possibilities for classes for the absolute beginner. Not just to be able to find out which is the most suitable range of computer for our needs, but also so that we, the idiots of the computer world, might have some hands on instruction.

There are two ways that this can be achieved.

A) By the use of commercial outlets, an option I have outlined to some companies and their answers have been very favourable.

B) By the use of our own experts within the guild with some of us bringing our own computers/word processors and others sharing these. This idea would have to be organised down to the smallest detail.

In the first option, the company in question would supply a venue, but I assume they would see our membership as potential customers for their wares.

In the second option, a hall or room would have to be hired and paid for. We would also need to divide the country into areas depending on the interest shown.

Could I ask those of you who would be interested in this idea to contact me, initially just to count numbers and to locate areas. At the same time I would like to receive a good cross section of ideas from our members on this important subject. To indicate (a) the areas of your ability or "non-ability"; (b) the needs and requirements of our members who do not at present own a computer; (c) the number of members who would like to join in this type
of class at a later date as progress is made and (d) last but not least those who would be willing to assist as instructors.

If you are interested please write to John Witheridge, Member No. 1778, 6 Nore Close, Darland, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3DG.

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A SYNOPSIS OF THE INTERIM REPORT ON THE MEMBERS' QUESTIONNAIRE COMPILED BY KELVIN WRAITH

45.48% of Guild members returned their forms from which the following trends could be deduced.

Occupations including former occupations of retired members showed the most prevalent occupation to be that of teacher followed by civil servant.

The main age group range was 51 to 70, accounting for 49.48%, almost half of the membership, with only 2.42% under the age of 30.

Most disabled members, a total of 6.23% were not registered disabled.

54.33% of members replying said that they would welcome contact from county or country representatives.

25.78% of members have made provision for the disposition of their research in their wills.

66.61% of members use computers.

From the questionnaire the average Guild member is professionally employed; aged between 51 and 70; researching a locative or placename surname; belongs to at least two other family history societies; is actively extracting births, marriages and deaths from the GRO; has made a count within the last ten years from the phone books for his or her registered surname; would welcome contact from the county or country representative; will leave copies of his or her research with the Society of Genealogists; will not have made provision in his or her will regarding the preservation of research; uses a computer and printer and probably uses PAF to store genealogical data.

Overseas members felt the questionnaire was aimed at UK members and did not really take them into consideration as it seemed to only cater for UK based research.

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

OTHER USES FOR ONE-NAME DATA

A Seminar at Tintern, 27 May 1995, conducted by Derek Palgrave

By way of introduction Derek Palgrave gave a short slide presentation outlining the fields in which the data, accumulated by individual one-namers, could be employed in a much wider context.

He projected a series of slides showing distribution maps for several locative surnames in Suffolk. By measuring distances from points of origin he was able to demonstrate the calculation of local migration rates with time. He went on to discuss a number of national surname distributions mostly derived from Phone Book data which could provide some valuable pointers to the geographical origins of specific surnames.

Human geneticists had some interest in both historical and present day surname distribution data largely because the Y gene is inherited, like the surname, through the male line. In effect surname distribution maps were also gene maps. This topic had been looked at in some depth by Tasker and his
collaborators, who had derived a sequence of probability diagrams which they published a few years ago. In fact several members of the Guild had taken part in an exercise, arranged by the Cambridge University Department of Biological Anthropology, to generate surname maps for publication in an Atlas of surnames.

Apart from name distribution studies, the occurrence of variants was a matter of special interest to most one-namers and there was little doubt that their findings were of considerable value in the field of Onomastics, the study of the history of Proper Names. Derek Palgrave drew attention to some typical case studies where surnames had been transformed to almost unrecognisable forms within three generations.

He went on to suggest ways in which it was possible to take into account likely changes in both vowels and consonants with a view to assessing the number of variants. For the surname, PALGRAVE, there appeared to be over 300,000 possible combinations. He had found only a hundred or so actual examples but unless one was fully aware of the likely options when searching indexes important entries could be missed. A solution was provided by the SOUNDEX system which recognised the many sources of variation, introduced by seemingly random substitution of letters in surnames, by neglecting vowels and allocating appropriate numerical codes for groups of consonants, e.g. D and T were coded 3, M and N - 5, etc. All surnames could be converted to an initial letter and a 3 digit numerical code. In a computerised list of surnames all those with the same code could be extracted in a search.

In the subsequent questions the limitations of the SOUNDEX system were highlighted. For instance the high frequency names JONES and JAMES had the same code (J520) so in these cases the use of this system was counterproductive. Another questioner asked if the PALGRAVE study had included BELGRAVE data, but Derek Palgrave pointed out that, in the areas where there were concentrations of PALGRAVES there had been little or no incidence of the surname, BELGRAVE. Obviously if there were any geographical overlaps they would need to be researched in more detail. There was also a question about the possibility of using computer techniques to generate maps for surname distribution studies. Derek Palgrave agreed that this would be a most effective tool but he did not have access to the necessary software.

Keith Meredith drew attention to some other genetic implications of surname distribution data in which there was evidence of an association between Celtic surnames and Blood Group O, but most of the discussion centred on the incidence of variants and migration studies. In particular there was a question about the movement of non-locative surnames. The absence of an obvious point of origin ought not to preclude such studies and there was plenty of data available showing the general movement of all surnames towards larger conurbations, e.g. larger villages, towns, cities, London. For instance Ekwall had published an excellent survey of the population of medieval London showing the places of origin of many individual migrants up to the mid-14th century.

There was a strong body of opinion that variants evolved because the majority of the population was illiterate. Very few people were in a position to spell their own surnames, consequently the incumbents, lawyers or registrars recorded their personal interpretations of what they had heard. If they were unsure, they might write down several different versions even in the same documents. There were no standard listings which they could use for reference.
The point was made that adult illiteracy had not disappeared, even in modern times, and that it had been necessary to introduce several official schemes to enable relatively capable individuals to learn how to read and write. Consequently some of the historical difficulties were still in evidence. However, it seemed clear that some of the most successful tradesmen in the past, such as blacksmiths and farriers, had gained a great advantage from being literate.

The view was expressed that early long distance migrants often perpetuated earlier forms of surnames in much the same way as they continued to observe earlier customs and traditions. Their comparative isolation helped this process and could provide one-namers with some unique insights. Some evidence of this had emerged as a result of the release of the BIGH (British Isles Genealogical Register) when hitherto unknown branches of the families had been identified in areas not normally associated with the surnames. There was a general satisfaction with the value of the BIGH but there was criticism of the inclusion of "all-anywhere" entries in each county.

References

Regrettfully yours

Barbara Sanders

Unlike the late Edith Piaf, there is rather a lot that I regret about my past. I am referring to my past only in the context of my Camphiejohn One-Name Study, you understand. There are times when I am filled with regret for those missed opportunities when, with only a minimum of effort from myself or others, invaluable information about the family could have been retrieved. I am sure that other researchers have similar doleful stories to tell, but here are some of mine.

I recall being taken as a child of about eight or nine to look at the small farmhouse where my father had spent part of his childhood with his grandparents, aunts and cousins. The house was being demolished to make way for a modern bungalow and the builders warned that the staircase was unsafe. One of the workmen was standing upstairs where there was still an old chest of drawers. He called down to my father and asked if he wanted to take the old photographs remaining in the chest. My father said "No" rather abruptly, left the farmhouse and drove home in silence. My mother explained to me later that he had been very upset to see the old house in that state, but how many times have I regretted the loss of those photographs.

A few years later I remember my mother urging me to go to see my father's only sister as she had letters that my grandmother had written from the island of Alderney between 1859 and 1871, when grandfather was working on the construction of the great mole that stretches out into the sea and was intended to form part of a safe harbour for Victorian battleships, "a pisci pointing at the heart of France". Grandmother's letters home apparently described life on the island at that time, they told of shipwrecks from which
the islanders contrived to salvage bales of woollen cloth and new boots, and mentioned how the noise of the Prussian guns could be heard as Bismarck's troops advanced in France in 1870. Being preoccupied with teenage concerns, I never paid that visit and when, years later, I tried to trace the letters I was told that they had been destroyed by Aunt Rhoda's son-in-law after her death. I derive only a little satisfaction from the thought that, in destroying those letters, he could have deprived himself of a small fortune in stamps.

Other tantalizing "near misses" cannot thankfully, be laid at my door. There was the friend of a cousin who, when on RAF training in Canada during the war, found a book on a secondhand bookstall, picked it up and read the opening line: "We are not rich we Campiejohns...." He laid the book back on the stall without making a note of the author's or publisher's name but told my cousin about it when he returned to England. Needless to say, I have spent many fruitless hours searching for that volume.

Then my father, who was a bus owner, visited the Commercial Motor Show in Edinburgh just before the war and was told on one stand: "We had another Mr. Campiejohn here a few moments ago. Came from the West of Scotland, but we don't know his exact address". My father tried to find his Scottish counterpart, but in vain. My own searches have also drawn a blank as our family name seems to be confined to the East Riding of Yorkshire. Yet a friend of friends has reported seeing a pub "somewhere in Scotland" with the name over the door. Are there any Campiejohns out there in that Scotch mist?

Perhaps my favourite "regret" concerns an early Campiejohn, or Campiehson, to be precise. This was William of Aakham Bryan near York who, in 1665/6 during a Heraldic Visitation, was summoned to appear with proofs of arms and pedigrees. He did not bother to turn up. As a result I am still trying to establish who his father was. I often remark that I could kill that William, and then I remember that there were extenuating circumstances. He had just lost his wife and two of his children in an outbreak of plague. He would have been in no mood to saddle up and ride into York to defend his right to style himself "Gentleman" before a Southerner from London.

I also remember myself not taking the trouble to go to read my grandmother's letters and of the many times that I turned a deaf ear to my elders' reminiscences and I stop being so censorious of William and think that if in the past we had saved every scrap of evidence and information our researches would be unchallenging and to some extent boring. Perhaps we should be reconciled to our "regrets" and learn to live with them. I am working on it.

Mrs. B. Sanders, Member No. 1779 ["Ambgarvalia", High Street, Conington, Cambridge CB3 8LT.]

HOW BIG IS YOUR ONE-NAME STUDY? Graham Fidler

How big will your one-name study be when you have finished it? My reason for asking this question is a simple one. When I started my study my first step was to dump down the IGI of all Fidler entries and variants onto floppy disc and transfer them into my computer. I found that my name seemed to be very common, as there were 4,500 baptisms and 2,500 marriages. So I began to become concerned about the amount of computer space I would need in the future. Therefore, I tried to establish how large my study might be if I tracked down all occurrences of my chosen name.

I then spent a couple of afternoons in the local library, counting all
occurrences of my name in the UK Phone Books noting the number of pages of residential numbers in each book, thus I was able to estimate the total number of entries and establish that there were 1,625 FIDLER entries, equal to 101 entries per million. Assuming that FIDLERs have the average number of telephones, this gives the current number of FIDLERs in England at about 4,750. Given this number, I began to be very frightened about the size of the task I had undertaken! So I went to the Society of Genealogists to read the back numbers of this Journal to see if any guidance could be found as to the eventual size. I found that I had reinvented the wheel, and my brainwave of counting the number of pages in phone books and multiplying by the average number per page was well documented. So back to the drawing board.

Luckily I then came across an excellent book, "The Population History of England 1541-1871" by Wrigley and Schofield. I found much of the book almost incomprehensible as my maths and statistics finished at "A" level over thirty years ago. However, included in the book were some excellent statistics on the estimated population and crude birth, death and marriage rates for each year from 1541 to 1871. Here might lie the solution to my problems! Using a spreadsheet, I entered all this information and by multiplying the crude birth rates by the population came up with the number of births in each year. Similar calculations provided the number of deaths and marriages. I then extrapolated the figures from 1871 to 1880, as I have temporarily put a finishing date of 1881 on my study.

After I had pressed the buttons to perform the calculations I got a massive surprise. Given that we now have a population of about 47 million people in England, I was amazed to discover that there had been only 87 million births in England between 1541 and 1881. So if - and it is obviously a huge if - my FIDLERs are average and have always been present in the English population at the present rate of 101 per million, then between 1541 and 1881 there were only 8,700 FIDLER births and the IGI listed over half of them. Similarly with marriages, the work of Wrigley and Schofield indicated that there were 21 million marriages in that period and so there should have been 4,200 FIDLER marriages compared with the IGI's 2,500.

So my study looks more manageable than it did at first - providing we FIDLERs are average. It looks as if the IGI has over half of my births and marriages. If anybody else wants to calculate the theoretical size of their study, the number of births, deaths and marriages for each half century are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude Total Births</th>
<th>Crude Total Deaths</th>
<th>Crude total Marriages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1541 to 1599</td>
<td>6.8 million</td>
<td>5.2 million</td>
<td>2.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 to 1649</td>
<td>7.4 million</td>
<td>5.9 million</td>
<td>1.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650 to 1699</td>
<td>6.9 million</td>
<td>6.8 million</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700 to 1749</td>
<td>8.8 million</td>
<td>7.8 million</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750 to 1799</td>
<td>12.1 million</td>
<td>9.0 million</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 to 1849</td>
<td>21.9 million</td>
<td>13.8 million</td>
<td>4.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850 to 1880</td>
<td>22.4 million</td>
<td>13.8 million</td>
<td>5.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.2 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>62.4 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.8 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As a second stage analysis, I sorted my baptisms by time to check what percentage of FIDLER baptisms the IGI contained over time. Once again if my FIDLERs are typical, then the table below shows the number of baptisms expected, compared with the number actually in the IGI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Expected Number of Baptisms</th>
<th>Actual Number in the IGI</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1541 to 1599</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 to 1649</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650 to 1699</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750 to 1799</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the sort of progression that would be expected given that the older parish records are less well preserved.

I am lucky in my study in that most of my FIDLERs come from an area where most of the parish records have been entered into the IGI. It will be interesting to see how typical and average my study will be as I progress. For those people who are studying the more common names like FIDLER, then this easy method of estimating the ultimate size of their study could be of interest.

Mr. Graham Fidler, Member No. 2325 ["Sedley", Mere Close, Pickmere, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 OJR]

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TRANSPORTED IN AUSTRALIA

Alan Horder

In his will made on the 21st December 1843, my great-great-grandfather, Richard HORDER left legacies to "my son George HORDER and my daughter Eliza WARLAND the wife of Robert WARLAND all now in Australia". A son of the above Richard HORDER, another Richard, in a codicil to his will made on the 16th of November 1849, refers to "my sister Eliza the wife of Robert WARLAND now residing at Adelaide in South Australia", but makes no mention of George.

For the past two years I have been trying to find out what became of George HORDER in Australia. I noted some years ago that there are more HORDERs in the Sydney telephone directory than in the London one, and wondered whether any of these are distant relatives.

The history of the WARLAND family in Australia has been well researched and a member of that family has tried to locate George for me, but without success. I was therefore very interested to see the name HORDER among those listed in an item headed "Details of persons sentenced to transportation in South Australia", in the January 1995 Journal (page 158).

Following correspondence with Graham Jaunay, Member No. 1955 of Adelaide, South Australia, the author of the item referred to, I now know that the HORDER transported in Australia was my missing George, who had travelled out in 1839 on the same vessel as his sister and brother-in-law. George was convicted in 1841, with an accomplice, of stealing four lambs and sentenced to transportation for life - subsequently reduced to 10 years - to Norfolk Island, a penal colony in the South Pacific.
Sadly, I have further learned that George died there of drowning and was buried on the island on 18th February 1843, although I have no information as to the circumstances of his death. The Convict Death Register gives his age at death as 25. To the best of my knowledge he was unmarried, so that with him went my hopes of being able to trace HORDER descendants of my great-great-grandfather in Australia today.

Graham Jaunay, a full time genealogist and desktop publisher, has produced a book entitled "SA Convicts Sentenced to Transportation 1837-1851", size A5, 68 pages, which provides a succinct background to the history of transportation, with particular reference to South Australia. This is published and distributed by Adelaide Proformat (proprietor Graham Jaunay), 7 East Terrace, South Plympton, SA 5038, Australia. price A$8.00, plus p & p to UK Air Mail A$11.00, Economy Mail A$10.00, Surface Mail A$4.50.

Mr. Alan Horder, Member No. 2215 [14 Bramley Orchard, Bushby, Leicester LE7 9RU.]

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THE CATER GET TOGETHER DAY HELD IN MAY 1995 AT MILTON KEYNES

Paul Cater

Our Cater Get Together Day held in May 1995 at Milton Keynes was very successful with lots of extremely useful information being exchanged. We had laid down many of our rules at our first meeting in 1994 which was also well attended.

We are a non-profit making Society and the £5 subscription (UK) and £7.50 (overseas) only covers the cost of producing and posting our four newsletters a year for members only.

The information we hold is constantly being updated and we prefer to exchange information rather than charge for it. We would be interested in any information that any Guild members come across on Cater/Cater family history. Also if anyone would like to join us, we would be pleased to welcome them to our Society. Please contact me for further information.

Our next Get Together Day will be on 11 May 1996. The venue for this event has not yet been decided as we try to have our Get Together Day in different places so that members from different parts of the country are able to attend.

Mr. Paul Cater, Member No. 2212 [96 Blakemore Close, Redditch, Worcestershire B98 0LZ.]

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LETTERS

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Re: Halbert's (aka Burke's Peerage)

I have read recent correspondence about the World Book of ... " with much interest. I was present at the Lichfield Conference in October 1994, where John Witheridge passed around a copy of one of these books. I have seen a copy of one purchased some years ago by an elderly aunt of my wife's and the letters offering the "World Book of Mynotts" (my registered name) to my mother in Norfolk and my oldest brother in Germany. The letters were dated 1995 and 1994 respectively, and advised different deadlines for order. Neither party purchased a book. The letter to my mother was from a St. John's Hill, Battersea, address and used the Burke's Peerage name, whereas my brother's came from Halbert's in the USA. My mother's letter was endorsed by a
"renowned" expert on royalty, of whom I have never heard, and who is not listed in my 1991 "Debrett's People of Today". Both letters bore photographs of the same family, pointing excitedly at a coat of arms in the book they were reading (which presumably they had no right to bear).

The text of these books is poorly written. There are many standard works on genealogy, surname history and demography available through any public library which do a far better job. To fail to mention the existence of a one-name study on a name suggests little research has been done and certainly not the "years of extensive research" the letters claim. Not to list the Guild of One-Name Studies in a book claiming such scope is similar to a book on 20th century world history neglecting to mention the Second World War.

It is coincidental that some one-namers have benefited from the name and address lists. It should not be taken as a sign of approval by the publishers. The lists themselves have relatively little value as a long term genealogical source as the sources and/or scope of these are not given.

I am also concerned that such marketing can create a poor public opinion of genealogy, particularly in the field of one-name research. I fear that Guild members may be tarred with the same brush when they send out mailshots.

Local One-Name Studies

My own study is committed to worldwide research, although for practical reasons much of it is currently centred on the British Isles. I am also engaged in some one-name researching in a more limited geographical area, for example, I am collecting data on my wife's maiden name, BARRELL, in Suffolk.

Starting a full study to Guild standards is too much for me to take on at present, although I would be willing to participate with others in such a task, but at present none of my correspondents wishes to commit themselves to such a study, so this latter study remains that covering Suffolk only. Like others, including fellow member and distant relative Graham Jaunay, I feel it would be of great value if such interests could be registered, if not with the Guild, perhaps with a companion organisation or subsidiary. Perhaps registration could have the condition attached that there would be the intention to eventually expand to a full Guild membership when circumstances allowed. Such a move might even encourage Guild membership, and would not necessarily devalue the status of full worldwide studies.

There does not seem to be any form of registration of such an interest at present. One can register a countrywide interest with a family history society, or on the BICGR perhaps, but it may indicate (and in my experience often does), a lack of certainty of where one's researches should be centred. How many of us are missing out in our researches because we are not aware that someone has a general interest in a surname in a specific geographical area.

Mr. Martin L. Mynott, Member No. 1890 [59a Blackford Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands B90 4DA.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

Member Crabbe expresses a number of interesting questions and ideas in his letter in the October 1995 issue of the Journal.

First, assuming one wants to do more than merely collect data, I encourage him and other one-namers to maintain all their research data in a general-purpose relational database management program. General-purpose databases are very adaptable, allowing various file structures to be defined for different
formats of data, and offer endless potential for analysis and correlation of
data between files. With bits of programming, any record in any file can be
related by file linkages and comparisons to all other records in any file so
that relationships among items in the database become obvious. The file
linkages that establish relationships are under the control of the user; they
can be defined and changed on a trial and error basis to meet the situation
of the individual one-namer. The only limitation is the resourcefulness of
the user in exploiting the capability of the program. (Avoid all databases
designed for special purposes such as Mls, the censuses, the IGI, etc.; they
are rigid and limited in ability - worse they cannot link into each other.)

I often wonder what other one-namers do with their information. For me, the
special challenge is to put collected data together into something useful.
My goal is to reconstruct as many of the Bunning families of England and the
former empire as possible, hoping to find how they are related and their one
or more points of origin. I have transcribed and input to my database all
Bunning births, marriages and deaths from the GRO indexes for 1837 to 1980,
hundreds of Bunning census extractions 1841 to 1891, will summaries, parish
register extracts, etc. When any new item is entered the system displays
other items in file that are likely to be the same person at other times
and/or places. For example, inputing a new census extract will cause the
displace (if they are in file) of that same person as found in other decades
of the census, his birth and death information and probable marriage(s),
related data from parish registers and perhaps some will information. Such
comparisons are made on the basis of name (encoded to allow for variants),
date of birth (often calculated from other data such as age on the census or
age at death), county, district or village of birth or residence, name of
spouse, etc. By this method it is possible for me to reconstruct families.
System performance is no better than the rules I define, but it is
instantaneous and absolutely consistent; the database carries out my
programmed judgements about meaningful relationships and never makes a mistake
of its own. I can, and often do, change the ways files are compared to meet
new situations or, more often, new insights into what can be done with the
system. I depend on this system to track individuals from event to event and
to find family relationships. As families are reconstructed that data is
manually entered into one of the standard lineage-linked genealogy databases,
such as Brother's Keeper, from which descendant box charts can be printed for
distribution to correspondents. For me, Brother's Keeper comes as close as
any program to meeting Mr. Crabbe's requirements for a package specific to
genealogy.

Secondly, Mr. Crabbe is quite right that the scale of one's research must
affect where and how data is collected as well as the way it is stored and
prepared for use. His suggested use of the average number of births per year
found in the 19th century GRO indexes seems reasonable as an index scale.
Perhaps it can be requested of members and included in the Register. Since
I have all the births, marriages and deaths in the database, it was easy to
calculate by a cross-tab feature of the database that this Scale of Research
value for Bunning is an average of 11 births per year for the 19th century.
Using the cross-tab function inspired me to request an analysis of the entire
GRO Index file to find where in England Bunnings were to be found and when.
As an example of flexibility of a general-purpose database program, I include
here a table it created that summarizes county by county, the total number of
GRO Index events, the earliest and latest event of each type and the total
number of events of each type. It is useful for seeing migrations and finding
them on the census.

283
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<td>1919-1919 1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1841-1980 53</td>
<td>1837-1979 55</td>
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<td>1942 1942 1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1856-1974 34</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>YRK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1896-1896 1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I would enjoy hearing if others reconstruct families and how they go about it.

Mr. L. W. Bunning, Member No. 1325 [19101 Sierra Majorca Road, Irvine, California 92715-3939, USA.]

Mrs. Rumsey,

I have followed with interest the recent correspondence concerning Ronald Smallshaw's proposals for "Name Identification" (articles and letters in Vol.5, Nos.1,2,3,4 & 8) - in particular the letters in Vol.5, No.3 from Peter Copsey and Bernard Juby, regarding the problems encountered when applying Mr. Smallshaw's method to their own (uncommon) surnames. I tried my own surname, ANNAL, and found the following: in 1870 there was only one birth in Kent; and in 1970, two in Hampshire and Wiltshire. This gives a "Smallshaw Factor" of:

ANNAL 2 KENT, HAMPSHIRE or WILTSHERE!

- which I am sure everyone will agree is neither informative nor satisfactory. It happens that 1870 is not a typical year for ANNAL births - there were six in 1869 and five in 1871 - so the figures are far from being representative. Furthermore the surname ANNAL has its origins in Scotland and this brings me to one of my major objections to the proposed method of "Name Identification". Much has been written recently about the Guild being an international organisation and that members should, quite rightly, be committed to collecting references to their registered surnames worldwide. Surely then, if we are attempting to define the "area where the name was most numerous" we should not be limiting the statistics to England and Wales alone. I am sure I am not the only member researching a Scottish surname and I am equally sure that there are many researching surnames with Irish or other Celtic origins. So, if I am allowed to include births from the Scotland Register Office, we can add three more births for 1870, all registered in Orkney, but no more for 1970 and the new "Smallshaw Factor" becomes:

ANNAL 3 ORKNEY

While this is slightly more informative, it still does not give a "dependable" figure and this brings us on to the second problem I have with this method (as already raised by Mr. Copsey and Dr. Juby) - that of statistical significance. Simply put, the smaller the sample the less accurate and reliable the findings will be, and while I fully support Mr. Smallshaw's aim to keep "the realisation simple", for a rare surname such as ANNAL you really do need to take a larger sample than the two years proposed. I am in complete accord with Peter Copsey over the figures that should be used (1860 to 1869) but with the addition of Scottish births for the same period. I have a total of 69 ANNAL births in this decade so, after dividing the total by ten and rounding up, my "Copsey Count" would be 7 which is a far more representative figure.

I was interested in Barbara Kent's comments (Vol.5, No.8, p.244) regarding her WAGSTAFFS. She states that "the county most represented was Yorkshire" whereas she "had expected it to be Derbyshire or Bedfordshire". There is quite a simple explanation for this and the relative population of the counties as a whole is the key. Mrs. Kent gives Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire as the top two in her survey. The 1871 population figures for these two counties are: Yorkshire 2,436,355 and Nottinghamshire 319,758. There were 13 WAGSTAFF births registered in Nottinghamshire in 1870 which represents 0.004% of the total population. To achieve a similar result in Yorkshire, while representing the "most numerous county" does not represent the county with the greatest concentration of WAGSTAFFS per capita. The industrial towns
of the West Riding drew thousands upon thousands of people from the surrounding counties and it is hardly surprising that a Derbyshire name should be so well represented in Yorkshire. It is indeed quite probable that a large percentage of the Yorkshire WAGSTAFF population originated in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and other surrounding counties. The forthcoming 1881 Census Index for Yorkshire should throw some interesting light on this.

Even if we can accurately identify the "most numerous county" I have reservations about the usefulness of this fact. In my own case, the county with the most ANNALs born in the 1860s is Yorkshire with 20, but to classify ANNAL as a Yorkshire surname would be wholly inaccurate. I can trace all these Yorkshire births back to one man who settled in the parish of Well in the North Riding in the 1740s and who happened to have several male children and grandchildren, consequently having a large number of ANNAL descendants. His origin can in turn be traced to St. Andrew's in Fife which is one of the two earliest sources of the name - the other being South Ronaldsay in Orkney. By the 1860s there had already been a significant move away from the country into towns, thus, while only 20 ANNALs were born in these two areas in this period, I can trace all 69 births back to ancestors in one or the other. I suspect that other members would have similar findings. The point I am trying to make here is that the county where the surname occurred most frequently, whatever the chosen period, is not necessarily a meaningful guide to that name's area of origin and could in some cases be quite misleading.

I agree with Mr. Smallishaw that the idea of identifying the relative rarity of a given surname is of some relevance to the Guild and its members - I would certainly be interested to know how my name compares with others. I also agree that the method of arriving at a figure should be as simple as possible - but this must not be at the expense of accuracy.

Mr. David Annal, Member No. 1452 [35a Mead Way, Bushey, Watford, Hertfordshire WD2 2DH.]

Dear Mary,

Other Guild members may be interested to know that in working out the size of my one-name study by Mr. Smallishaw's method of "Name Identification" (see October 1995, page 244) the result is:

PATTENDEN 26 Sussex

When I used Mr. Crabbe's suggested method (see October 1995 Journal, page 250) the result is:

PATTENDEN 26

This is quite surprising as the methods of calculation are so different. I would be interested to know if other Guild members have found similar results or whether their figures differ dramatically.

Mr. Smallishaw's Method:

1870 births = 32 Sussex, 11 Kent, 7 Middlesex, 5, Surrey 5, Hampshire, etc.
1970 births = 19 Kent, 5, Surrey 4, Sussex, 3, etc.

32 + 19 = 51 divide by 2 and round up = 26

Since Sussex came first in 1870 and Kent in 1970, I decided to add the 1870 and 1970 county figures together resulting in Sussex 14, Kent 12, Surrey 9, giving Sussex first place.
Mr. Crabbe's Method:

1837 - 1899 births = 1633 divided by 63 years = 25.92
1837 - 1900 births = 1668 divided by 64 years = 26.06

I wasn't sure whether to use 1899 or 1900 but it didn't matter as both figures round up or down to 26. There have been 4,000 births in England and Wales over 150 years.

Hoping that this is of interest.

Mrs. Karen Tyler nee Pattenden, Member No. 1001 [56 Yeow Tree Road, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 0BN]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

The October Journal was certainly thought provoking. I, therefore, would like to air the following comments. If a member wishes to respond to any point, I will leave it up to the individual whether he or she uses the medium of the Journal or corresponds directly with myself.

Names with Original Foreign Roots
I am surprised that my own researches have uncovered four linguistic roots for my name SAVIN:

a) from the English Christian name of Sabin,
b) an anglicized form of the Gaelic O'Sabain,
c) a Slavonic root, especially Russian, and
d) a French familiar name.

Is this a record number of roots?

Guinness Book of Records
I claim no records here, but I wondered what was the greatest number of persons on a family tree that bore the same surname (by birth or marriage). To establish a record a contender has to be beaten, so I will start the ball rolling by putting up the figure of 275, for my largest tree. I am sure this will easily be exceeded, but remember the usual rules of reasonable proof have to apply. We could generate some publicity for the Guild this way!

Worldwide Research
Would this aim be better achieved if the Guild was renamed "The International Guild of One-Name Studies"?

An Interesting Mistake
Toward the end of Sydney Smith's interesting article on the Salvin family and the pocket watch, there was spelling error on page 241, line 24: "expand the Salvin family tree" should read "expand the Salvin family tree".

It is noteworthy as the respected authority on surname origins, P. H. Reaney, felt that Salvin and Salvin were from the same source. My own study of Salvin totally rejects this idea. It must be remembered that his views on surname origins ranged from those of which he was certain to others which were his "best guess". Just because it is in print does not mean it is right, a basic genealogical fact always to remember.

Perhaps Sydney would like to confirm my view from his Salvin study, although one must keep an open mind.

Mr. Scarr's Quandary
Mr. Scarr's problem as to what degree should you study variants, I personally feel it should only be a variant of spelling and not derivation, which I
regard as another surname in its own right. For example, main name SAVIN, spelling variations are SAVING, SAVEN, etc., but derivations would be like SAVINSON. It is the variation of a the name, not the word. Proof of a spelling variation is obtained by studying a family tree or even different spellings for the same individual. However, it is up to each member to make this decision.

**Federation News and Digest**

This is an invaluable source guide for a one-namer. For example, in the last issue, an article on the "Federation of East European FMS", illustrated a good way of tapping into records from this part of the world, and the Irish Stray Index from anywhere in the world. How can a Guild member not follow up these leads?

**The Survey**

Perhaps I missed it, but what was the idea behind the survey we were recently asked to complete and when will the results be published?

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

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

One of the Guild requirements is that an up to date list of entries in current phone books should be kept. This is a tall order for anyone who has a name which is found in a dozen countries or more. In practice most members probably just do the best they can.

There is no reason why this should happen. Several countries now put their phone numbers on CD-ROMs, which contain huge amounts of information (perhaps 600 megabytes or enough to hold an encyclopaedia).

In the UK, British Telecom is probably unique in regarding the telephone numbers as its copyrighted property. CD-ROMs of British phone books do exist, but up until lately they have been extremely expensive (BT clearly wanted to make a profit out of selling them) and their design stops genealogists using them in a meaningful way.

However, BT has recently changed its policy slightly. For a start it has cut its price to £350 a year and has started testing new software which allows users to design the way they search the CD-ROM. In practice this means that for the first time ever the system could be useful to genealogists.

So why doesn't the Guild add value to membership by providing information to any member who would otherwise have to search the phone books? All the Guild would have to do is buy a CD-ROM. There must be several members who have CD-ROM drives on their computers. A contact group could be formed who would supply information to any member who expressed an interest.

Having taken this initial step members could then go on to seek out CD-ROMs of the major telephone systems of the world. Of course, they can already get the American list, thanks to Stephen Farrer, Member No. 853, PO Box 138 Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP6 6UB. If they send him a 3.5" disk and a stamped addressed envelope. The costs for each individual member would be just a few pence of subscriptions. The benefits would be an end to seeking out phone books and sometimes phone fiche in libraries and then laboriously copying down the information.

Mr. Jonathan Brind, Member No. 2433 [3 St. Heller's Road, London E10 6BH.]
Dear Mary,

I have a suggestion which, should the Guild adopt it, could provide an effective means of access to much more information on our registered name(s).

The background to the idea is this - I am a member of several county family history societies, to each of which I pay my annual subscription and receive a copy of their quarterly journal. In each journal there is usually a page or two listing the society's services, sometimes Marriage, Burial or Memorial Inscription indexes, etc. or sometimes a printout service from say, the 1881 Census Surname Index or the IGI. The important point is that this information is the most up to date of its kind for the respective county and without joining the society we would not necessarily know of these services.

So my idea is basically this - that the Guild procure a membership of each of the county family history societies for this country, or possibly each member society of the Federation. If the cost is prohibitive perhaps we could offer a reciprocal membership of each society - the potential increase in publicity would be welcome. Then any Guild member interested in procuring the services of these societies would send his/her request to a Guild co-ordinator for this activity, along with remittance for the services, and SAE and a small fee (perhaps £1 per request) to the Guild. This additional income could be used to offset the increased printing costs which would be incurred by the additional pages.

There would be many benefits to running this service. The Guild members would benefit from the additional easily available material; member family history societies would benefit from increased use of their services by Guild members; the Guild itself would benefit from an increased profile among the societies - we might even acquire more members through this.

I gave Peter Goodall a brief outline of this idea at the recent Chelford Conference and he appeared interested. I would be interested to see what members think.

Mr. Peter Doyle, Member No. 2363 [8 Centreville Road, Allerton, Liverpool L18 0JA.]

Dear Mary,

Wow! a mention of LAWS in the Journal, I stand back in amazement - I have put pen to paper or rather fingers to keyboard and written to Alan Bardsley this very evening and listed individuals active in the photographic profession early this century, listed in our database, as follows:

1) LAW Arnold William - Photographer.
2) LAW Charles - Photographer.
3) LAW Henrietta - Photographer's Assistant & wife of Charles.
4) LAW Florence E. - Photographer's Assistant & daughter of Charles.
5) LAW Henry - Photographer.
6) LAWES Henry Stephen - Photo Maker.

The LAWS FAMILY REGISTER has some 35,000 individuals worldwide from 1530 to date on the database, which is always accessible to Guild members and to paid up subscribers to the register. The database used is Family Scrapbook which I find is better than most of the other software I have been offered, and as a one-namer, I am always on the lookout for new contacts who are already interested in the subject, whereas cold calling is a very uphill struggle. I can honestly say that I am enthusiastic about one-naming, although my wife
would describe it as an obsession and I have not had time to join a local family history society or search telephone books; there is a mist of elitism creeping into the Guild and I for one would abolish this A, B, C, lark.

I advertise in "Family Tree Magazine" where I have an advertisement for twelve months which started in June 1995 and have had at least two enquiries each month. The name LAWS and variants has been registered with the Guild some ten years now and I find attending meetings difficult due to shift work and of course family commitments, although I did attend the AGM at the Liberal Club in London many years ago and attended the Litchfield One Day Seminar last year.

The LAWS FAMILY REGISTER has been in existence for the last eleven years and I as Registrar have been researching the name for some twenty-one years.

Mr. John P. Laws, Member No. 674 [Mlding, 12 Syston Grove, Lincoln, Lincolnshire LNS 8TJ.]

Dear Mrs. Rumsey,

I started to read the October edition of the Journal whilst on holiday last week. After the first four or five pages I began to consider whether as a Category C member I should continue my membership.

I joined an organisation which would help me in the study of a one-name family, ie: Titterton. Over the years I believe I have met all the requirements of a Category C member, replying to enquiries from the UK, USA, Australia and Canada. In total I have had perhaps fifteen different correspondents with only two or three through the Guild.

I have no plans to form a one-name society with meetings, outings and the publication of a journal, etc. With a full-time job and a family I have neither time nor personal finance for such an undertaking, also my initial membership would seem to be a maximum of fifteen. Where a one-name study is able to encompass the support of a sufficient number of interested parties to make a society workable, then I fully support the idea. Indeed, I am a member of the Beresford Family Society and thoroughly enjoy their Journal and such social events that my wife and I can attend.

Although I have been carrying out family history research for over twenty-five years and have had some small articles published in family history journals, my lack of ambition to form a one-name society condemns me, in the eyes of the Chairman, at least, to be a "novice". This was the first reference in the Journal which suggested that Category C members were becoming second class members. Two pages later there was the report about Category A one day conferences, with the ridiculous apology that Category B and C members are welcome. If it is organised for all Guild members why the off putting reference to Category A, unless it is to single them out as something special.

What practical use is the category of membership any way? If someone is interested in Titterton and sees my name in the Register and notes that I am a Category C member, are they going to decide not to write to me because I am a "novice"? I am certain that all will write for a positive reply.

I believe that members should engage in the widest possible and accurate research into their one-name study, exceeding the minimum requirements of the Guild, but keeping within their own resources. If this leads to the formation of a one-name society with no detriment to the research and study, then this should be regarded as icing on the cake. The message from the Chairman and
therefore, presumably from the Executive Committee, is that we should aim to become the Guild of One-Name Family History Societies. Having read between the lines of the correspondence in the rest of the Journal I am encouraged to believe that I am not alone.

My knowledge of Category A members is only from the Beresford Family Society and my impression is that they would not regard Category C members as lesser mortals. However, if the majority of Category A members do believe that their social activities puts them so far apart from the rest of the membership, then I respectfully suggest that it is they who should consider if the Guild is now appropriate to their aspirations.

Mr. J. E. Titterton, Member No. 1615 [7 Cecil Aldin Drive, Tilehurst, Reading RG31 6YP.]

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REVIEW


This intriguing work demonstrates how the Hodgson surname has its most probable derivative via the Vikings who settled across the North of England one thousand years ago. The author's technique is not generation family history but, rather, his use of a very novel method of research. Using existing parish records and a series of supportive maps, a remarkable story unfolds. Few other surnames have such a colourful and captivating heritage.

The book will appeal to students of surname history and amateur family sleuths. It begins with a review of past linguistic and etymological studies and the problem of their Norman and Anglo-Saxon posits. Then it plots a careful and well defined theses of the real surname origins in the forgotten and ignored Viking argument. The suggested story of the surname, supported by distributional evidence of early Hodgson marriages that dovetail neatly with known Scandinavian settlements, is given tenable evidence for validity. The author's interpretation of Hodgson migrations across the North of England becomes a fascinating complement to the Norsemen story.

A closing appendage may leave some readers stymied with its formulae of statistical evidence, an exponential extrapolation of diffusion analysis. Fortunately its technical language is contained within four pages. On the flip side of the coin of critique is a missing map to clarify British Isles political carvings during the Norsemen invasions, where the existing text assumes a reader awareness of the 8th to 10th century England. The author's references and bibliography are impressive.

This book is a refreshing treatise of Hodgson etymology that should open up unexplored derivatives of other surnames common in the North of England. Overall it is an extremely interesting interpolation of the Hodgson heritage, easy to read and digest that would complement any Hodgson family chronicle. By tracing the original centres of the Hodgson surname in the North of England, "The Hodgson Surname" seems indispensable for Hodgson family historians.

Bruce G. Hodgson
THE CHECKLEY NEWSLETTER Issue No.1, edited by Charles Checkley, 18 Mary's Avenue, Saugerties, New York, USA 12477-3516, 8 pages.

This is a good first effort containing information about the early Checkley's with illustrations of their coats of arms and references to the famous and infamous. The editor also included the results of his mailing other Checkleys worldwide, and details of Checkleys who emigrated to Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA.

My own criticisms are: the lack of a title page and uniform typeface. With these refinements the editor could end up with a very good and informative newsletter.

J. "D". H.


This, the first issue, is well printed and bodes well for the future. The content is good, being suitably presented in a good type format.

There is a section "Some Reassembly Personnel" which sets out names and addresses of persons with a Rebbeck Interest. It is not clear from the text who is the Editor of the Newsletter, so anyone who wishes to forward copy for the Newsletter has no referral point.

B. J. M. H.


This, a commercial magazine, is well produced, with a good range of content. If this standard can be maintained it will make a welcome addition to the journals, etc., produced for the North East of England.

There is an "Interests' Section" which is linked to a "Contributors' Names and Addresses Section". The number of contributors in this edition is 160, who are located worldwide.

The layout is good with a very easy to read text. The articles cover a rough guide to the Hearth Tax, The Forth - Newcastle's one Time Pleasure Ground and Place Name Sources.

Anyone with a North-East connection would benefit from this magazine. It is currently published three times a year and will, I am sure, become a firm favourite with its readers.

It is not usual for a commercial magazine to be reviewed in the Guild's Journal, but this has been done occasionally in the past and this is a magazine of high quality.

B. J. M. H.
NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

1. NEW Protestant Returns 1641/2 & Other Contemporary Listings 84 pages, author Jeremy Gibson.

2. NEW Oral History 84 pages, author Robert Peake.

3. NEW to the Raymond Series of County Bibliographies
   Cheshire Volume 1
   Cheshire Volume 2
   ALSO
   Suffolk Poll Books 1710
   Suffolk Poll Books 1790

4. More titles to add to the Federation's Basic Series aimed at the absolute beginner in the family:
   (a) Basic Facts about Sources for Family History in the Home
   (b) Basic Facts about Heraldry for Family Historians
   (c) Basic Facts about Family History Research in Yorkshire
   (d) Basic Approach to Latin for Family Historians
   (e) Basic Approach to Keeping Your Family Records

NEW EDITIONS


7. The Handy Book of Parish Law First published in 1859 by W. A. Holdsworth, Esq., this edition has been edited by Beryl Hurley and has 116 pages, price £4.

SAFHS ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 1996

The Borders Family History Society will be hosting the 1996 Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies on:


The theme of the conference is "Border Kin: Blood and Stone" and we have an interesting selection of four speakers arranged for you to come and listen to. They are in alphabetical order:

Linda Bankier Archivist. Berwick upon Tweed has survived a turbulent history and consequently this archive contains a substantial amount of very interesting material relating to both sides of the Border.

Rosemary Bigwood Genealogical Researcher and Lecturer, who will talk about the records of the Commissary Court of Lauder, Berwickshire.
Ingval Maxwell
Historic Scotland, the expert on Scottish Stone. All questions about gravestones of your ancestors will be answered.

Michael Robson
Genealogist and Local Historian, whose interest is in the family names of the Border Counties and their migration throughout Scotland.

Conference Fee: £15.00 inclusive of lunch.

Application forms and further information can be obtained from Miss Jean Sanderson, Conference Secretary, 12 Woodside Park, Kelso TD5 7RE or your local society secretary.

It should also be noted that the Guild of One-Name Studies will be holding a series of seminars on Sunday, 15 September 1996, in the Tait Hall, Kelso. Registration fee £5.00.

So come along to the Borders and enjoy what promises to be an interesting day or weekend. We look forward to meeting you.

THE DERBYSHIRE AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE 1996 SPRING MEETING

The Derbyshire and South Staffordshire 1996 Spring Meeting will have as its main topic "Using the Internet for Genealogy". The speaker will be Mike Spathaky, who will talk about his experiences and this will be followed by a discussion to consider the possibilities of forming a group so that even non-computer users can benefit from the Net.

Any member interested in attending the above meeting please send a stamped addressed envelope to R. S. Duckett, Member 1333, Outwood Hills Farm, Lower Outwoods Road, Burton upon Trent, Derbyshire DE13 0QX, as soon as possible, so that he can arrange a suitable venue to accommodate the numbers. He will send details of date and venue once these are established.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Anglo-German Society would like to bring its activities to the attention of Guild members. This Society is for people interested in German family history, especially those whose ancestors emigrated from Germany to the United Kingdom. The Society has a quarterly journal (in English) containing members' names and places of interest, feature articles, book reviews, help and advice with research, Society events, etc. Regular meetings are held with guest speakers and allow members to meet with others sharing the same interests. The Society maintains a large name index of over 100,000 people, who came to live and work in the UK. Membership enquiries should be sent to: The Secretary, Anglo-German Family History Society, 14 River Reach, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9QL.

WEST NORWOOD CEMETERY

The Chairman of The Friends of West Norwood Cemetery has written to bring to members' attention two newly published booklets "West Norwood Cemetery's
Sportsmen" and "West Norwood -The Dickens Connection". These publications are illustrated by Don Blanco's line drawings of some of the graves detailed, as well as a collection of contemporary pictures and photographs, plus a plan of the cemetery showing the location of the graves. Review copies of the booklets are available on request. Enquiries should be sent to Bob Planagan, Chairman, The Friends of West Norwood Cemetery, 79 Durban Road, London SE27 9RW. Certainly from the material sent to your editor these two books look very interesting.

Among the famous buried there are Mrs. Beeton, Doulton, Reuter, Spurgeon and Tate. The Friends of the Cemetery hold general tours starting at the main gate on Norwood Road on the first Sunday of every month (14.30 from April to October and 11.00 November to March). Further details about the Society can be obtained from: The Membership Secretary, POWNC, 170 Knights Hill, London SE27 0SR. Tel: 0181 761 3936.

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THE BRITISH BRICK SOCIETY

The British Brick Society is collecting details relative to brick or tile collections in the UK and would welcome any information from Guild members relating to this subject.

The kind of information required is: the location of the collection, how many bricks/tiles are in it and whether it is open to the public.

Any information should be forwarded to Mr. Alan Hulme, who is a member of The British Brick Society at: 20 Swan Close, Foyton, Stockport, Cheshire SK12 14X.

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THE ROMNEY MARSH GAOL CALENDAR 1826 -1848

Mrs. Maureen Criddle, 22 Church Road, Cheriton, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3LQ, writes as follows:

I enclose a list of surnames extracted from the Dymchurch Gaol Calendar for 1826-48 that may be of interest to your members. In the Calendar there are quite detailed descriptions of prisoners, the offence as charged and many include details of punishment or acquittal.

Dymchurch Gaol was situated at New Hall, Dymchurch and the Courtroom and Gaol still exist, although they are no longer used. They are open on some days in the summer – further details should be available from the Tourist Information Centre at Folkestone.

SURNAME INDEX - ROMNEY MARSH GAOL CALENDAR 1826 -1848

ALLEN [2], APPS, AUSTEN [8], AVERY, BAKER, BARBIDGE, BASKET, BAINES, BENTON, BESSANT, BETTS, BLACKMAN [2], BLAKE [4], BLINTS [2], BOORMAN [2], BOURNE [2], BRISLEY [2], BRISSENDEN [4], BROOMAN, BROWNING, DUCHER, BUTCHER, BUTLER [2], CAISTER [3], CARPENTER, CASTELL, CAT, CATT [2], CHARROTT, CHEESMAN, CHITTENDEN [2], CLEMENTS [2], CORB [3], COLE [2], COLEMAN [4], COLLINS [2], CORYER, CORNELIUS, COUCHMAN [2], DAVIS, DAW, DAY, (DESMOND), DORMAN, DOWEL, EASTMAN, EATON, EDMUND, EDWARDS [2], ELDREDGE, ELLEN, ELLIOT, ELLIOTT, EVE, FAGG, FIELD, FOLE, FINN [4], FISHER, FORSTER & SMITH [CO NAME], FRANCIS [2], GARDNER, GARLAND [2], GASSON, GATES, GIBSON, GILBERT, GILES [3], GOODWIN.
GREEN [3], GUNN, HANFORD, HARRIS [2], HARRISON, HARRISS, HEWITT, HICKMAN, HICKSON, HILLS [3], HOADLY, HOARE [2], HOBBLE, HOLMES, HOYE, HUBBARD, HUMPHREY, HYHAM, JACKSON, JOHNSON, JONES [3], KEELER, KENNED, KENNEDST [2], KILICK [3], KINGSMILL, KNIGHT [2], KONRIDER, LAWRENCE, LONGHURST, LUCKHURST [2], MACKLEY, MANNINGS, MANSFIELD, MARSHALL, MARTIN, MASTERS, MAYLAN, MAYNARD, MILLER, MOORE, MORRES, MURRAY, MUSTERS [2], NORTON, OFFEN, OSBORNE, OVENDEN, PA(BIN)ER, PACKHAM, PANTENY, PANTRY, PARTR, PEARCE, PHILPOTT, PIDDLESDEN [2], PILCHER [2], PIPER, POPE [5], PORTYNE, PRIDE, PRYER [4], PUNNETT, QUESTED, RANSLEY, RAYNER [2], REI(T)ELL, RICHARDSON [3], RICKHIN, RICKH, RIGDEN, ROGERS [2], RUMERY, RUMMERY, RUSSELL [2], (SACRE), SAMSON, SAYE, SHIRAR, SHARP, SHELTON, SHIPDEN, SHORTER, SIDDERS, SMITH [4], SORELL, SPICKER, STRUTTLY [2], STANDEN, (STEWART), STEVENS, STICKLES [3], STICKELS, STOAKES, STOKES, STONE [5], SWAIN, TERRY, THOMSETT, TINKER, TROWELL, UHSE, WADDELL, WADHORN, WALKER [3], Wanstall [4], WARD, WATSON, WATTS [3], WEBB, WELLARD, WELLS, WEST, WHITE [2], WHITEHEAD, WICKS, WILKINSON, WILMSS, WILSON [2], WIMBELL, WIMBLE [2], WINDER, WOOD, WOODS, WOODSELL, WOOLEY, WRIGHT, WRATEN.

This is an index of prisoners and witnesses. In the Gaol Calendar the prisoners details are description, place of birth, offence, and includes punishment or acquittal in many cases. The witnesses will often give their address and/or occupation. Full details can be seen in a copy of the Gaol Calendar at the Heritage Room, Folkestone Library. The details are also available from Maureen Criddle at the above address. Please include a stamped addressed envelope or 2 IRCs and a donation of 50p for each entry, indicated by the number in square bracket after a surname.

The magistrates presiding during this period are Thomas BLAKE, Thomas BUTLER, Richard COLEMAN, Thomas DRAY, James ELIOTT, Stephen FINN, E. FISHER, Leonard HUNT and Thomas SOUTHERDEN. There are no extra details about the magistrates in the Calendars, however, I can supply dates that they presided, if this is of help to anyone in their research.

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REGISTERED NAMES FROM THE HANGMAN'S RECORD: ALL PRINCIPAL EXECUTIONS FROM 1601 TO 1910

Mrs. Marlene Chipperfield, Member No.2112, of 7 Sandringham Road, Springfield Park, Sandiacre, Nottinghamshire NG10 5LD, writes that she has purchased "The Hangman's Record" and has extracted the ten registered names given below. She is willing to send further information to interested members on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

The names are: CHENNELL, CRIPPLEN, DONOGHUE, LOISH, MARSDEN, PERROT, SHUFFLEBOTHAN, SILK, TUFFEN and YARNOLD.

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NAMES FROM THE SCARBOROUGH 1851 CENSUS INDEX AND AN UNUSUAL SURNAME

Ms. Meryl Wells, Member No.1757, of 106 Alexandra Road, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP2 4AG, writes that she has extracted the following names from the East Yorkshire 1851 Census Index of Scarborough Town (see below). She also says "In Vol.5, No.5, Mrs. Karen Taylor asked if anyone had an unusual surname with only one entry at St. Catherine's and I have a suspicion that I did. My father, Francis Albert Cullick was, to put it kindly, a bit eccentric, and was frequently changing the spelling of his surname. At the
time of my birth registration he had decided we originated in Holland, so my surname was registered as Van Gullick. As I was also given a "made up" first name I was none too pleased when asked for my full name and changed the Van part to Vanessa to stop the inevitable 'are you Dutch?'

ABBOTT(T), ADDIS, ALDERSON, APPLEBY, ARMITAGE, AUDAS, BARSBY, BATTY, BATTY(?), BELCHER, BELL, BERRYMAN, BEVERLEY, BIRDSALL, BOAS, BOGG, BOLLARD, BOSS, BOULDING, BOYCE(S), BRECKON, BUCKLEY, BURNISTON, BURRILL, BUTTERY, CAIRN(?), CAMAN, CAMPION, CHANDLER, CAREY(?), CARLILE, CARLISLE, CAVE, CLAYBORN, CLAYBOURNE, CLAYTON, CLEMIT, COOD, CORBUTT, COTTON, COUTES, COX, CRABTREE, CRANSTON, CROSS, CULLEN, DALTON, DAVIDSON, DAVISON, DOBSON, DOUCE, EDNEY, ETCHE, FARRAR, FARTHING FEWSTER, FLINTON, FOGG, FOTT, FRENCH, GARLICK, GILLET, GILLET, GODALL, GOODING, GREENWOOD, HACKETT, HANSELL, HARDWICK, HAWSON, HEATHER, HEBDEN, HEBDON, HILL, HIND(?), HOBSON, HODGSON (48), HOLME(S), HOSKING (Co. Connel), HODGKIN, HULL, IRELAND (4), JEAMAN(?)(4), JOWSEY, KILHAM, KING, LAW, LAWSN, LEATHER, LEEMAN, LENG, LING, LINFIELD, LORREN(?), LUMBY, MAGSON (2), MALLORY, MARSTON (2), MARWOOD, MASSINGER, MAW, MEGGINSON, MERRY, MILLER, MILLIGAN, MILNER, MITON, MORGAN (2), HOWBRAY, KASH (3), NORMAN, OLLIVE, PALEY (20), PALMER (2), PARRET(?)(2), PAT(T)ISON, PAYLOR, (3), PEXTON, PORRIT, PRISTON, PRIEST, RAiNS, RAM, RELPH, RYMER, ROSE, RUS, RUSSELL, SALVIN (2), SAMPY(?), SAVILLE, SCOTT, SCRUTON, SEXTON, SHARP, SHERWOOD, SIMMONDS, SIMONS, SKINNER (2), SMALLWOOD, (3), SOUTHWELL, STARK, STOCKTON, STUBBS, STURDY (4), TATE, THIRKETTLE (4), THORP(E) (4), TROCKE (2), TROTT, ULLATHORNE (2), VERNAL(?), WARE, WEAR, WARWICK, WATT(S), WEBB, WELDON (3), WELLS, WHITEHOUSE (3), WHITELEY, WHIT(E)LOCK (2), WILLERTON, WRIGHTWORTH.

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SURNAMES FOUND IN FURNESS

Mr. G. David Hawkins, Vice-Chairman of the Furness Family History Society, 15 Kirkstone Crescent, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria LA14 4ND writes:

At the North West Computer Fair in Stockport I picked up the Guild's Prospectus. On looking through the list of registered surnames, it struck me that you might like to have drawn to your attention those names which were characteristic in Furness, so that any Guild members who might be interested could ask our Society for help with respect to the Furness area.

The relevant names are: BARROW, GREATOREX, REMINGTON, SANKEY and WINDER. Also the names ASLETT and PETTIGREW were prominent here in connection with the Furness Railway.

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POKE FAMILY INFORMATION

Ms. Margaret Spiller, Member No. 1204, of 29 Gainsborough Court, Station Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 1NH, has written that she has acquired a book entitled "The Poke Family from 1840" by G. A. Haires. The book lists all the known descendants of John and Ann Poke, who emigrated to Tasmania in 1840

Registered names appearing in the book are:

ARGENT, BADGER, BEAMISH, BECKHAM, BILLING, BYARD, CARY, DOBSON, EAST, FORDHAM, FRENCH, FULTON, GREENWOOD, GRUBB, HEALD, HILL, HULME, HYLAND, IVORY, KING, LAWES, LAWSON, MEREDITH, MILLER, MORGAN, NEWMAN, ORDERS, PALMER,
PATTISON, PERKINS, POOLE, POULTON, RIX, RUSSELL, SCARR, SCOTT, STUBBS, SWAIN, THORP, TOWNSEND, WATTS, WEBB, WELLS, WHITEHOUSE.

She will forward details to Guild members on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope sent to the above address.

LEATHER FAMILY TREES and LEATHER FAMILY RECORDS

The Leather Family History Society has been preparing two books "Leather Family Trees" and "Leather Family Records" for the last two years. Now the task is over and the books are ready. "Leather Family Trees" consists of 102 pages of annotated leather family trees falling into 76 main families divided into six groups by their origin within the country. Each group is fully indexed. "Leather Family Records" consists of all Leather entries in the 101 worldwide and all Leather entries from St. Catherine's House Indexes for births, marriages and deaths from 1837 to 1900 inclusive. Each book is in A4 format, spiral bound with a stiff card cover. The books can be obtained from: Dr. Simon R. Leather, 134 Holbeck, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 8XG. Tel: 01344 425092.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Guild of One-Name Studies will be held at John Ruskin College, Headington, Oxford on Saturday 30th March 1996 at 10.30 am.

The Report and Accounts for 1995 will be available at the Meeting.

OTHER GUILD MEETINGS

27 January 1996 The Home Counties Conference is to be held at the Methodist Trinity Hall, Woking, Surrey.
28 May 1996 The West Country Conference at Plymouth, Devon, details later.

OTHER DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

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, "Pentennen, 15 Edinburgh Road, Greenlaw TD10 5XF.

NEW MEMBERS

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

BEACH, MR ROBERT  
65 DOVER STREET, WALNEY ISLAND, BARROW IN FURNESS, CUMBRIA LA14 3LE  

BLOOR, DR IAN  
KINSEY COTTAGES, KINSEY HEATH, ADDLEM, CHESHIRE CW3 0DR  

OWEN, MR GIBSON M.  
GPO BOX 4794, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA 2001  

SWINDLEY, MR JONATHAN  
40 WILLOWKNE CLOSE, NEW MILTON, HAMPSHIRE BH5 5BX  

GREEN, MRS LYNDIA  
280 GROVELEY LANE, NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM B31 4PZ  

SMITH, MRS WINTFRED R.  
THE COTTAGE, 8 LEEDS ROAD, HARROGATE, NORTH YORKSHIRE HG2 8AA  

BARRER, MRS PAULINE M.  
35 CHELMSFORD DRIVE, UPMINSTER, ESSEX RM14 2PH  

WADHAM, MR PETER R.  
1 SYCAMORE CLOSE, CHALPONT ST GILES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HP8 4LF  

GIBBONS, MR GEOFFREY A.  
176 SHERWOOD DRIVE, BLETCHLEY, MILTON KEYNES MK3 6HZ  

ADDICOTT, MR ADRIAN J.  
45 HENDRA VALE, LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL PL15 7HF  

MATTHEWS, MR GEOFFREY  
11 LENTON AVENUE, THE PARK, NOTTINGHAM NG7 1BY  

HILL, MR ERIC I.  
7 MEGGIT LANE, WINTERINGHAM, SOUTH HUMBERSIDE DN15 9NY  

LIEGETT, MRS JANET A.  
7 GOLDSMITH CLOSE, TOTTEN, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE SO40 8TR  

SCLATER, MR PETER J.  
16 ASHBORNE RISE, ORPINGTON, KENT BR69PZ  

ASTBURY, MR COLIN  
16 EATON AVENUE, HANDBRIDGE, CHESTER CH4 7HB  

BOWDLER, MR MARTIN S.  
268 CROWMERE ROAD, BELVIDERE PADDOCKS, SHREWSBURY SY2 5LP  

SHOPLAND, MR ROBERT  
11 SYCAMORE CLOSE, SHIPHAM, WINSCOMBE, AVON BS25 1TY  

UNDERWOOD, MR BARRY  
PLAT 5, SEYMOUR HOUSE, SEYMOUR SQUARE, BRIGHTON, EAST SUSSEX BN2 1GU  

M itch ell, MR JAMES T.  
10 F A IRLAWSNS, CROYD AL E AVENUE, SUNBURY ON THAMES, MIDDLESEX TW16 6QR  

AIZLEWOOD, MRS VIVIEN  
3 MOUNT SCAR VIEW, SCHOLES, HOLMFIRTH, HUDERSFIELD HD7 1XH  

THIRSK, MR ARTHUR G.  
4 PARTON VILLAGE, CASTLE DOUGLAS, DUMFRIESShire DG7 3NE  

HALL, MRS CATHARINE M.  
APRIL HOUSE, THE PURLEIGH, MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE WR14 4DJ  

WATFORD, MR KRITH A.  
41 BARN DRIVE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE SL6 3PR  

SOUTHWOOD, MR PHILIP D.  
44 SPERRY DRIVE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE SL6 3PR  

GOLDSMITH, MRS D.  
THE CIVIL WAKEMUSE, NEWTOWN ROAD, BERKSHIRE RG14 7ER  

APTED, MR H. H.  
12 MELMERBY COURT, ST JAMES PARK, ECCLES NEW ROAD, M5 4UG  

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47 COLLEGE ROAD, EPSOM, SURREY KT17 4HQ  

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134 HILLARY PLACE, PORT MCMURRAY, ALBERTA, CANADA T9H 376
2475  NEWMAN, MRS R. L.  NO NAME REGISTERED
6 KNIGHTS CLOSE, CLIFFE ESTATE, PELIXSTOWE, IP1 19NU

2476  HICKS, MRS D.  FEENEY [C]
BERRINGTON HOUSE, MOOR LANE, STRENSALL, YORK YO3 5HG

2477  CANT, MR L. R.  NO NAME REGISTERED
4855 CHURCHILL STREET, CHOMEDAY, QUEBEC, CANADA H7W 2L2

2478  HUMBLE, MR G.  HUMBLE [C]
9 VICTORIA AVENUE, CHARD, SOMERSET TA20 1HE

2479  BINNS, MRS D. B.  BINNS [C]
11 BURWELL CLOSE, GLOSSOP, DERBYSHIRE SK13 9PG

2480  COVER, MR J.  NO NAME REGISTERED
WILLOW SPRINGS, LAVERTON, RIFON, NORTH YORKSHIRE HG4 3SX

2481  CORDER-BIRCH, MR A.  CORDER [B]
LITTLE YIELDHAM, HALSTEAD, ESSEX CO9 4LE

2482  BROWNSWORD, MR J. R.  BROWNSWORD [B]
7 SHARMANS CROSS ROAD, SOLIHULL, WEST MIDLANDS B9 1RG

2483  WOOD, MRS P. A.  SHACKLOCK [C] CUMBERLAND [C]
2 BEDWARDINE HOUSE, HENWICK ROAD, WORCESTER WR2 5NT

ADDENDA TO THE REGISTER FOR 1995

Reinstated
0505  SPENDLOVE, MR D. H.  SPENDLOVE [B]
35 SUTTON PARK AVENUE, COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO3 4SX

1606  JOSCELYNE, MR W. F.  JOSCELYNE [A]
74 CELANDINE CLOSE, SOUTH OCKENDON, ESSEX RM15 6JA

Change of Address
0148  AVENS, MR R. B. now at 9 HAREWOOD DRIVE, COLD ASH VILLAGE, THATCHAM, BERKSHIRE
      RG18 9PF

1213  FOOT, MRS SUSAN now at 7 CRANEFORD CLOSE TWICKENHAM TW2 7SD

1402  HEARDER, MR IAN GORDON now at 11 MOATSIDE, BRAMPTON, CUMBRIA CA8 1UH

1974  STURDY, MR PATRICK RAPHAEL now at 6 BERESPORD ROAD, CHINGFORD, LONDON E4 6RD

2044  BROCKLEHURST, MISS D. M. now at 8 OAKHILLS LEA, OAKHILLS CLOSE, TARPORLEY, CHESHIRE
      CW6 6DE

2156  DOWING, MRS JANET R. now at 98 CHARLTON PARK, MIDSMER NORTON, AVON BA3 4BW

Additional Names
1719  FAIRBURN, MRS MARGARET ANN previously NO NAME REGISTERED now has registered FAIRBURN

2360  RAY, MR RONALD in addition to RAY [C] BARROW [C] has now registered RIDGWAY and
      LAMONDY

DEADLINES

The deadline for the April 1996 issue is Monday, 5 February 1996 and for the
July 1996 issue Monday, 6 May 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.

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the author.

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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.
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